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MAY/JUNE 2004 MAI/JUIN - VOL. 55 • NO.3

Journal of The ROYAL PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF CANADA
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Table of CONTENTS / Table des MATIÈRES

The Canadian Philatelist / Le Philatéliste canadien
Volume 55, No. 3 • Number / Numéro 322

Journal of The ROYAL PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF CANADA

Revue de La SOCIÉTÉ ROYALE DE PHILATÉLIE DU CANADA

FEATURE ARTICLES / ARTICLES DE FOND

Canada's Coat of Arms on Special Delivery Stamps
By James E. Kraemer, FRPSL, FRPSC **146**

Canada's Two Trans-Atlantic Steamship Pioneers
By Gray Scrimgeour, FRPSC **152**

Railpost, Especially Ondule
By "Napoleon" **155**

Registered to the U.K., 1868-1875
By George B. Arfken, FRPSC
and Horace W. Harrison **156**

Identifying Airmail - Part II
By Murray Heifetz **158**

Messages Without Sounds
By Michael Madesker, FRPSC, RDP **163**

Return To Sender
By Ken Lewis.....**164**

Dorothy Wilding: Photographer Extraordinaire
By Michael Peach **167**

Philatelic Treasures - Part IV
By Peter Newroth **170**

Judging & Exhibiting in the Americas / Expositions et jugement des participations dans les Amériques
By John M. Powell, FRPSC **184**



Coat of Arms – Page 146


Registered to the U.K.– Page 156



Identifying Airmal – Page 158



Messages Without Sounds – Page 163



Dorothy Wilding– Page 167

DEPARTMENTS / SERVICES

Book Review / Ouvrages parus 136
Junk Mail Poem 137
ROYAL *2004* ROYALE Halifax....139
A Piece of Scottish Postal History 142
President's Page / La page du président 172
Membership Reports / Rapports des membres....174
News, Views, & Happenings / Nouvelles, opinions et événements....175
Slide Library / La Diapothéque....176
In Memoriam 177
Financial Statements - 2002 / États financiers - 2002 178
Chapter Meetings / Réunions des clubs membres....180
Coming Events / Calendrier....183
Letters / Lettres 186
Exchanges / Demandes d'échange 186
Departments and Committees / Services et comités 187
Alphabetical List of Advertisers / Liste des annonceurs....187
One Last Word / Un dernier mot 188
Classifieds / Annonces classées....190

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Steamships owned by Sir Samuel Cunard of Halifax and by Sir Hugh Allan of Montreal carried much of the nineteenth-century mail between North American and United Kingdom ports. These Cunard and Allan Lines transatlantic covers continue to provide philatelists and postal historians with a source of stimulating research and collecting pleasure.

Pendant une bonne partie du dix-neuvième siècle, les bateaux à vapeur de sir Samuel Cunard d'Halifax et ceux de sir Hugh Allan de Montréal ont assuré le transport postal entre les ports d'Amérique du Nord et ceux du Royaume-Uni. Les plis des compagnies transatlantiques Cunard et Allan constituent toujours une source de recherche stimulante et de plaisir philatélique pour les collectionneurs et les historiens de la poste.

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Nous remercions le gouvernement du Canada pour son appui financier pour nos frais de poste par l'entremise du Programme d'assistance aux publications (PAP).

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sodero@ns.sympatico.ca
Ann Triggle, Clarence, NY (USA) atriggle@buffalo.edu

Editor – Éditeur
Tony Shaman, FRPSC
P.O. Box 43103, Eastwood Square, Kitchener, ON N2H 6S9
shaman@smokesignal.net

Associate Editor – Éditeur Associé
Grégoire Teyssier, Trois Rivières Ouest, QC,
gteyssier@hotmail.com

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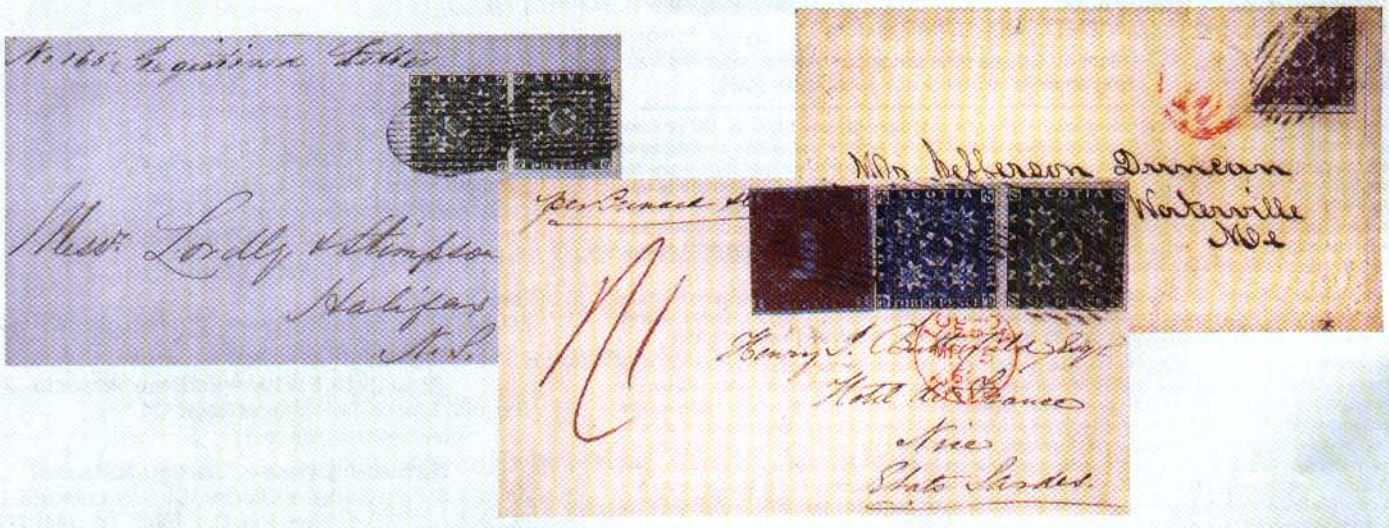
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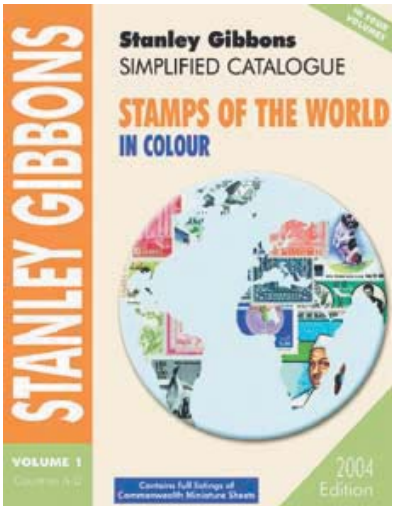
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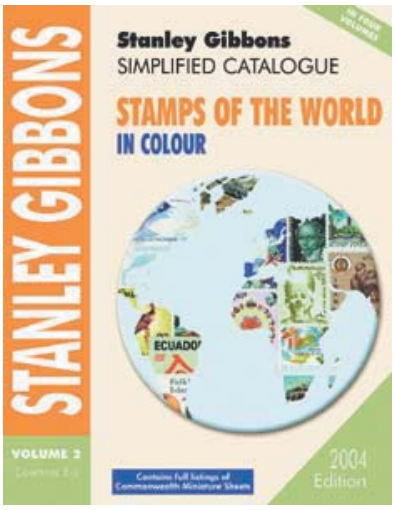
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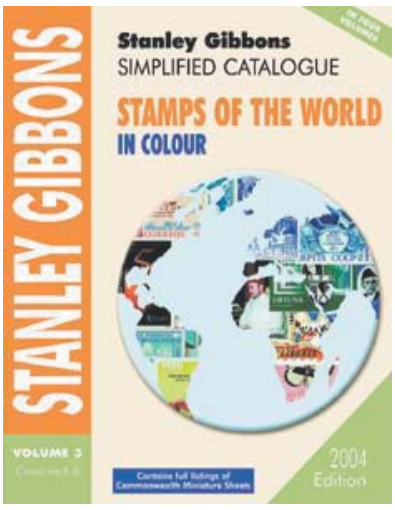
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The 2004 editions of the *Stanley Gibbons Simplified Catalogue of Stamps of the World* take stamp catalogues to a new level: they are printed in pleasing, vivid colour with only the earliest stamp issues reproduced in black and white. With a combined total of nearly 406,000 stamps listed in the four volumes, they set a new record. Each listed stamp is priced and can be ordered from the firm.

According to information provided in the catalogues, the listed prices are for stamps in fine condition; stamps better than "fine" will command a premium and, as expected, stamps in poorer condition than those given a fine rating are sold for less.

The catalogues were designed, essentially, for three classes of philatelists: general, thematic, and world-wide collectors. They make no attempt to serve specialists looking for more detailed information. What makes these catalogues particularly useful is that their listed prices reflect the amounts that stamps can be purchased for from the publisher's retail Sales Department.

Bound in "linen-look" laminated covers, they seem durable and will no doubt protect the printed pages for their practical lifetime.

Thousands of updates have been made since the previous editions were printed in 2003. Another useful addition is the inclusion of priced miniature sheets from all British Commonwealth countries - a first for this catalogue series.

The four catalogues are divided by countries with beginning letters as follows: A-D; E-J; K-R; and S-Z. A five-page, user-friendly, index at the back of each catalogue outlines in which volume the stamps of a particular country are listed. Included also are nearly 95,000 illustrations with almost all in full colour. Collectors of the stamps of Switzerland should note that due to technical difficulties in the production process some of the prices for Swiss stamps in Volume 4 are incorrect. However, the publishers have thoughtfully included an insert showing the corrected prices.

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Tony Shaman

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By Anne Nonymous

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No more will the Night Mail arrive at the station
De-railed by the forces of privatisation
Victorian problem Victorian answer,
That is an insult to the service they ran, sir
Imagine old Isambard taking this tack
Sorry we're late sir, leaves on the track,!
Now, gone is the romance
Gone is the snobbery
The twenty-first century's Greatest Train Robbery
So while we're asleep the postman is driving
And the profits of shareholders quietly thriving
To bring us material for which none of us asked
To redress the balance is how we are tasked
Here comes the postman rounding the block
Here comes the postman, here comes his knock
With quickening heart I leap from my bunk
Anything interesting, dear?,
Nothing, just junk!

The above satire, by an unnamed author, about the demise of the British Mail Trains was heard on British radio according to RPSC member Ken Lewis, Wales.

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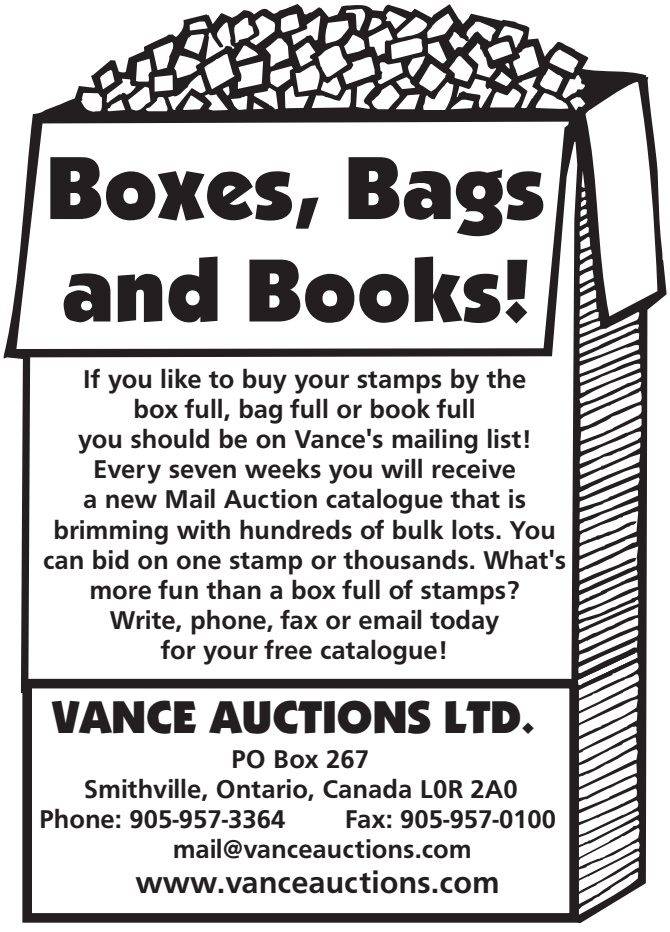
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ROYAL *2004* ROYALE Halifax

By Michael Nowlan

ROYAL *2004* ROYALE Halifax, May 28-30, will be held at the Lord Nelson Hotel & Suites, a lovely old hotel recently refurbished, and situated at the corner of South Park Street and Spring Garden Road. This is a busy shopping area with many fine restaurants. It is across the street from the Public Gardens, the premier Victorian gardens in North America. Although the Gardens suffered much damage in last September's hurricane, Juan, local efforts have raised considerable money for their restoration, and by spring the ducks and swans should be delighting in their surroundings once again.

On Friday night the President's Reception will be held at the Cambridge Military Library, about three blocks from the hotel. The Library was established in 1817 as a garrison library by Lord Dalhousie and was moved to its present site in 1886. One of the valuable collections housed in the Library was transferred from Corfu after the British evacuation in 1864. On Saturday night the Great Hall of the Dalhousie University Club will be the venue for a reception, dinner and awards presentations. It is of interest that Henry Hicks, a distinguished Nova Scotian philatelist was president of Dalhousie University from 1963 to 1980.

Over 30 dealers are expected with a full range of material. Nationally acclaimed photographer Sherman Hines, designer of Wildlife Conservation Stamps, will be on hand with 'something special' as well as a launch of four provincial wildlife conservation stamps, including Nova Scotia and Ontario. Local material will be featured in the Court of Honour, five exhibits from New Zealand promises variety and appeal, and exhibits from across Canada and the United States will round out the exhibition halls.

Seminars on Designing the Cunard/Allan Line stamps, which will be launched during the Convention, Paper Conservation, Using the Canadian Archives and Constructing an Exhibit, Fun Way to Collect GB, and Disinfected Mail will complement the bourse and exhibits. The year 2004 marks the 250th Anniversary of the first Post Office in Halifax and Canada, albeit an unofficial one. The local committee plans to issue a cover marking this anniversary.

Youth will not be forgotten! A long gallery that will be called 'The Back Alley' has been assigned to non-structured youth activities. Nova Scotia Stamp Club members and friends have been generous in donating stamps and related materials for the children. Activity sheets and helpful collectors will assist children in their collecting efforts.

Halifax, the home of such disparate persons as Samuel Cunard and Henry Hechler; playground for the Duke of Kent (Queen Victoria's father) and Madame St. Laurent; touched by the work of Sir Sandford Fleming; survivor of the 1917 Explosion; burying ground to those lost on the Titanic; a military stronghold haunted by Adele Hugo; a city of universities one of which was founded by Anna Leonowens; and currently a vibrant modern city, with a vital harbour, an international flavour and a philatelic community enthusiastically readying to host its first national show since 1965.

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A Piece of Scottish Postal History

By Rev. J. Raymond Corbett

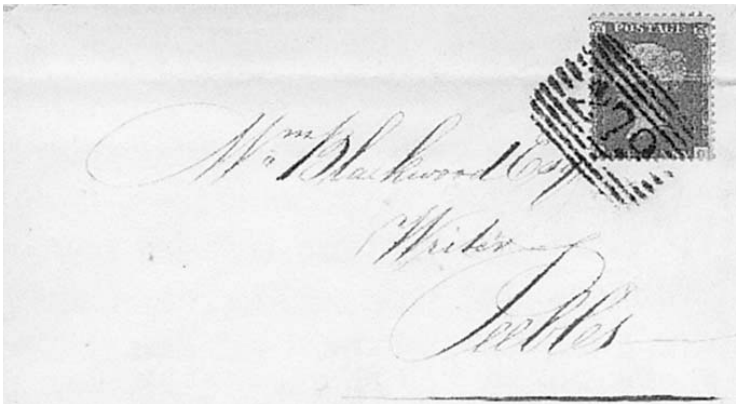


Fig. 1. Local letter Manor to Peebles, dated January 19, 1856, shows One Penny Red tied by Peebles '279' cancel.

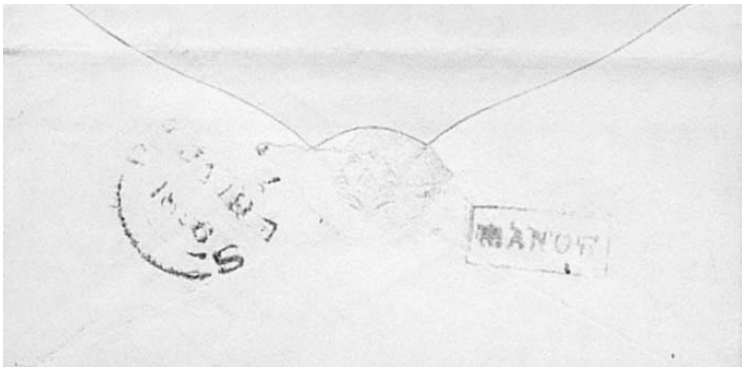


Fig. 2. Shows boxed MANOR name stamp.

I believe it rarely happens that a stamp article brings to light information about one's own family history. However, this is what happened in an article in a recent issue of the *Scottish Post*, the journal of the Scottish Postal History Society. The article in question was about the Post Office in the small village of Manor (pronounced May-nor by the locals) located about five miles S.W. from the county town of Peebles in the borders of Scotland. In 1861 the population was 247.

The post office opened in 1851 and a boxed name stamp was introduced the same year known philatelically as type D1 (sans serif capitals in oblong frame). An example was illustrated in the article, but the one shown here is from my own collection (Figs. 1 and 2). Manor was served by a messenger from Peebles six days a week to pick up the mail which was carried back to the main post office in Peebles for cancellation. The original post office in Manor was closed in 1861.

The Postmaster was a John Horsburgh who was also the blacksmith. His salary as Postmaster was £3 a year. The post office, of course, was his home which is still standing – now an estate office of the Duke of Lothian. The smithy, too, is still there, although in ruins. I know the name well because John Horsburgh was my great-great grandfather. But what I did not know until I read the article was that he was the first Postmaster in Manor. I doubt he could ever imagine, on the 19th of January, 1856, when he applied the Manor name stamp on a letter to Peebles that one day it would end up in Canada in the hands of his great-great grandson.

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The **Postal History Society of Canada** was founded to promote the study of the postal history of Canada and its provinces. It publishes the quarterly **PHSC Journal**, whose contents range from fully-researched feature articles to items of current interest – from the pre-stamp era through postmark specialties and regional histories to modern mail mechanization.

Each year the Society holds meetings at shows across Canada. The Annual Meeting is held in the early summer, and is supplemented by Regional Meetings, usually featuring postal history seminars given by Society members. Eight different Study Groups are devoted to the detailed examination of various specialized aspects of postal history.

Membership dues are $25.00 per year, with a one-time admission fee of $1.00. For a membership application form please contact the Secretary, Dr. N. Wagner, 207, 525-11th Ave. SW, Calgary, AB T2R 0C9.

LICHTENSTEIN/BOYD DALE SALE

Some famous Canadian lots will be on the auction block this May when H.R. Harmer Auctions sells the Alfred F. Lichtenstein/Louise Boyd Dale collections of British Columbia and Vancouver Island, Western Express, and Pony Express Postal History. Immediately following is the Frederick R. Mayer Gold Medal collection of Nova Scotia. The sale will take place at The Katano, 66 Park Avenue, New York.

The Lichtenstein/Dale collection was formed by a father-and-daughter team. It is considered one of the finest collections ever assembled. H.R. Harmer has been selling the British North America collection over the past 50 years. On May 11, the British Columbia and Vancouver Island sections will be sold. The Western Express and Pony Express collections will follow on May 13.

According to the auctioneer, the British Columbia and Vancouver Island collections were absent from the Lichtenstein/Dale sales conducted by the firm in 1969 and 1970. Speculation and tall tales built "the conception of this sale of mythical proportions. Now it is here and does not disappoint." It contains many unique items, never-before-seen examples, and combinations that will make it necessary to "rewrite the book."

The Mayer collection, assembled over three decades, will be sold May 12. Mayer's collection has been exhibited from Monaco to Tucson, Arizona, and has received a Gold, Platinum, and prix d-honneur awards.

It highlights both the Pence issues from 1851, and the Cents issues

dating from the adoption of a decimal currency in 1860.

The Pence issues cover several denominations in three main issues, including a series of interesting and in some cases unauthorized bisects. The Cents issue was in use subsequent to Nova Scotia joining confederation and then phased out in favour of Canadian stamps. Unsold inventory of the Nova Scotia stamps were sold by the Canadian government in 1895.

It is estimated that the collection will realize in excess of $1 million U.S.

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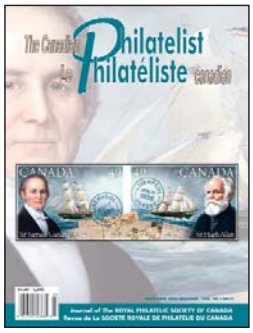
Two Distinct Covers for The Canadian Philatelist

Deux pages couvertures différentes pour un numéro du Philatéliste Canadien

In recognition of the role of Sirs Samuel Cunard and Hugh Allan in Canadian postal history, your Society has decided to honour each man by depicting their likenesses on the magazine covers personalized with each individual's image to form a different background design.

Half of the production run for this issue features an image of Cunard on the cover's background while the other half depicts a likeness of Allan.

Readers wishing copies of each edition may purchase the alternate issue at the convention in Halifax, or from National Office until the additional supply is exhausted. Price, if purchased at the convention, is $5. If ordered from National Office, please include an extra dollar for postage.





En reconnaissance du rôle joué par sir Samuel Cunard et sir Hugh Allan dans l'histoire postale canadienne, la Société a décidé de les honorer en mettant en évidence leurs points communs sur la page couverture du Philatéliste. Deux fonds différents, soit une image de chacun des deux hommes, ajouteront une note personnalisée.

Une moitié de l'édition représentera sir Samuel Cunard, et l'autre moitié, sir Hugh Allan.

Les lecteurs qui souhaitent se procurer les deux versions pourront acquérir celle qu'ils n'ont pas au congrès d'Halifax ou au Bureau national, jusqu'à épuisement des stocks. Il en coûtera 5 $ au congrès et un dollar de plus de frais postaux si la commande est adressée au Bureau national.

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Canada's COAT OF ARMS on Special Delivery Stamps

By James E. Kraemer FRPSL, FRPSC

In an effort to better understand Canada's Coat of Arms, a brief introduction of the topic may be in order. His Majesty King George V approved the Arms of Canada on November 21, 1921. Before 1921 a composite design that changed with the effigy of each sovereign, known as The Great Seal, was used "for a reason unexplained by history."

Alan Beddoe of Ottawa, Canada, drew the 1921 design of the Arms of Canada. A crowned gold lion holding a red maple leaf is depicted on the crest. The lion is the symbol of valor and courage. The figures on either side of the shield are known in heraldry as supporters. The one on the left is a lion holding the Royal Union flag while the one on the right is a unicorn holding the flag of Royalist France. The banners represent the two founding nations of Canada.

Across the bottom is the motto "A Mari usque ad Mare" (from Sea to Sea) based on Psalm 72.8. The most important part of the Arms is the shield. The first and second divisions of the shield show the four emblems that symbolize the four founding peoples of Canada. The first emblem shows the three lions of England, the second is the red lion of Scotland, the third is the Royal Harp of Tara, and the fourth is the Royal Fleurs-de-Lis of France. The Maple Leaf is at the bottom and asserts that the Arms are Canadian.

The foregoing is a very brief description of the Arms of Canada that was used in the design of our Special Delivery stamps from 1938 to 1946. (Fig. 1)



Figure 1.



Figure 2.

In 1994 Canada's Coat of Arms was redesigned by Cathy Bursey-Sabourin, Heraldic Authority, Office of the Governor General. (Fig. 2) It faithfully depicts the Arms described in 1921 but with a ribbon added to show the Order of Canada. The redesigned Arms has not been used on a Canadian stamp.

On October 6, 1933, H.S. MacMillan, Acting Chief Examiner, Office of the Auditor General, questioned why the Post Office Department paid for uniforms for special delivery messengers in Toronto and Montreal. The Department searched its records for a justifiable ruling on the matter. Ten days later, T.P. Murphy, Superintendent – Equipment and Supply, explained that payments for uniforms for fulltime employees with six-months or more service were proper since the Deputy Postmaster General, nine years earlier in September 1924, had authorized uniforms in a similar circumstance.

This, of course, had nothing to do with Canada's Coat of Arms on Special Delivery stamps but is recorded in order to show the importance of this service and the need to inform the public and to encourage them to use special delivery. (Fig. 3)



Figure 3.

Special Delivery stamps were first issued by the Canadian Post Office Department on June 28, 1898 when a l0-cent value was released. The earliest recorded use in Canada of a Special Delivery stamp is July 2, 1898. Subsequently, a 20-cent value was issued on August 21, 1922. A 20-cent value was issued for Confederation on June 29, 1927 followed by 20-cent values on September 2, 1930 and on December 24, 1933 respectively. (Fig. 4)



Figure 4.

Canada issued its sixth Special Delivery stamp on June 1, 1935. It was a 20-cent value in dark carmine, perforated 12, and printed by the Canadian Bank Note Company. The design is taken from a painting by Alonzo Earl Foringer. Robert Savage of the American Bank Note Company used the painting in 1919 to make an engraving. The engraving was used on stock certificates and bonds. The design shows a man turning a large wheel representing an allegory of progress and strength. Postal authorities felt that since the design had often been used commercially, as well as leaving something to be desired artistically, it should be replaced. As a result, A.S. Deaville, Officer in Charge of the Philatelic Section at Post Office Headquarters in Ottawa, wrote a letter on July 27, 1937 to H.E. Atwater, Financial Superintendent, confirming a verbal discussion. The discussion was in regard to the use of the Canadian Coat-of-Arms on, "the possible new 20-cent Special Delivery stamp." He wrote, "...I am attaching, in case it may be useful in this connection, the central portion of a fifty cigarette excise label or stamp which will convey some idea of the dignity and effectiveness of the coat-of-arms when used in this way." On the following day Atwater asked Deaville to take up the suggestion with P.J. Wood, Vice President of the Canadian Bank Note Company and, "have a model prepared with the least possible ornamentation... the model to be submitted to the Postmaster General for approval." (Fig. 5)



Figure 5.

The model was completed and left with Atwater by Wood on August 17, 1937 for the Postmaster General's approval. Also enclosed was a model of the proposed $1.00 stamp showing a vignette of the Chateau de Ramezay. P.J. Wood suggested that if the subject, the Chateau, was chosen some of the trees could be removed from the foreground thereby improving the design.

The Postmaster General approved the model of the new 20-cent Special Delivery stamp on September 8, 1937. (Fig. 6) The following day the "model endorsed by the Postmaster General having been approved by Council on the 8th instant" was sent to the Canadian Bank Note Company. A model and two proofs from the completed 20-cent Special Delivery die were submitted to the Postmaster General by the Canadian Bank Note Company on October 7, 1937. The Honourable J.C. Elliott, P.C., the Postmaster General, on November 6, 1937 approved the die proof for the new 20-cent Special delivery stamp. The authorized proof was not delivered to the Canadian Bank Note Company until November 17, 1937.



Figure 6.

The Canada Post Department noted on March 19, 1938 that it was implied by Administrative Services that Special Delivery stamps were available at all post offices and this was questioned since it was felt that only accounting offices issued them. H.E. Atwater, Financial Superintendent, advised Administrative services on March 28th that, "Special Delivery stamps were ordered and kept in stock by any post office in Canada that wanted or ordered them." The Postal Guide was corrected on April 11, 1938 to read: "Special Delivery stamps may be obtained at all post offices in Canada."

In a note dated May 9, 1938 from Deaville to Atwater, the former pointed out that orders for 20-cent Special Delivery stamps on first-day covers often do not allow extra for postage. Since the words "Postes-Postage" are used on the stamp they assume postage is included in the 20-cent fee for Special Delivery. Postal authorities ruled that "Special Delivery is a fee – not postage."

Atwater wrote to the Postmaster General in mid-May 1938 that he felt that the wording "Special Delivery stamps may not be used for payment of ordinary stamps" (Paragraph 2, Section 230, Page 55 of the 1936-37 edition of the *Canada Official Postal Guide*) was inadequate." Atwater also suggested that the words "Fee-Taxe" be used instead of Postes-Postage.

The new regular issue of l0 cent, 20 cent, 5O cent, $1.00, 6-cent Airmail and 20-cent Special Delivery were issued on June 15, 1938.

A.S. Deaville, Chief of the Philatelic Division, wrote a letter to file dated August 15, 1938 pointing out that "The Administrative Service considers that Special Delivery stamps or labels are sold for a specific purpose and that they represent a fee, not postage." It was thought that the words "Postes-Postage" should be omitted on the next issue of Special Delivery stamps. It was also acknowledged that Special Delivery letters were accorded special treatment and handling.

H.E. Atwater in a letter to Deaville mentioned that Special Delivery stamps for some years had been issued as postage stamps and not as labels. Furthermore, an authoritative order had been issued that the words "Postes-Postage" must appear. He goes on to say, "Unfortunately this is not correct as one word is not a correct translation of the other. The French dictionary used as authoritative by the Department, that of Clifton and Grimaux gives various definitions of the word 'Postes' among them the following: Post house, to travel with post horses, to travel post, post, messenger mail, any means for the conveyance of

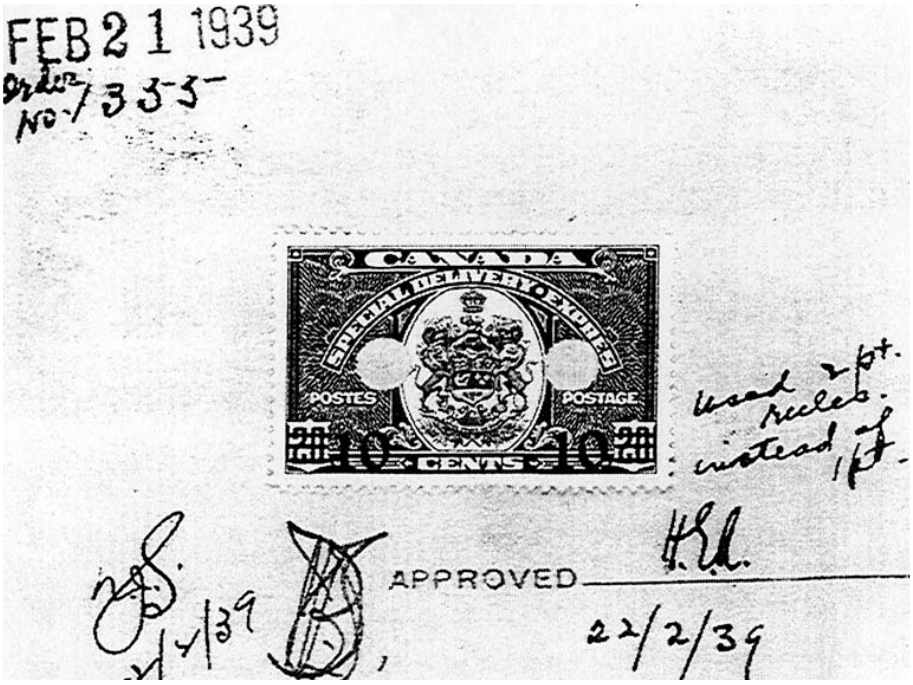


Figure 7.

letters, and post office. The only use of the English word 'Postage' in the translation comes in 'Timbre-poste' meaning postage stamp. The actual French word for postage, as indicated at the time we had this discussion, was 'Affranchisement' meaning payment, (prepayment of postage).

"The word 'postes' in French should be translated into English as 'Postage'. To translate it as 'Postage' is to give a very free translation and not an exactly correct one." He felt that since "Affranchisement" was too long, "Postes-Post" should be used.

Atwater noted in a memo dated February 13, 1939 that the Special Delivery fee would be reduced to ten cents effective March 1, 1939. The next day Atwater informed Deaville that it was too late to have a new Special Delivery stamp by March 1st. He asked Deaville to determine the number of 20 cent Special Delivery stamps on hand. He further suggested that since the present design had not been in use for very long, that the same design could be used, substituting the "10" for "20". In reply, Deaville suggested a bright green for the new Special Delivery stamp of the same design. He advised that 425,000 20-cent Special Delivery stamps were on hand. He also suggested that 400,000 stamps be overprinted and that of this number 100,000 be selected for philatelic sales. Cost of overprinting by the Canadian Bank Note Company would be 25 cents per thousand. (Fig. 7)

T.R. Legault, Accountant-in-Charge at the Post Office Department was given an order on February 21, 1939 to withdraw all 20-cent Special Delivery stamps in the depots. Overprinting of the 20-cent Special Delivery stamps was approved on February 21, 1939. On the same date, the new 10-cent Green Special Delivery stamp of the same design was also approved. The Canadian Bank Note Company quoted a price of $250 to change the engraving by altering the 20-cent denomination to 10 cents. Delivery would be three weeks after receipt of the order.

On the following day, Atwater advised Deaville that he is not convinced that the colour should be changed to green. Atwater also authorized the use of the regular 10-cent stamp for the Special Delivery fee if no Special Delivery stamps were available. (Fig. 8) The Postmaster General approved the overprint model on February 24, 1939. At the same time he authorized a change of colour for the new 10-cent Special Delivery stamp to green.



Figure 8.

Deaville advised Atwater by letter on March 8, 1939 that "The great majority of collectors do not regard special delivery, postage due stamps, booklets, rolls, and postal stationery as integral parts of a collection of Canadian postage stamps." He added: "... most collectors are not particularly interested in Special Delivery stamps and do not expect the Department to announce them on the philatelic mailing list. Atwater replied to Deaville that he "had no objections to arguments put forth and, therefore, there would seem to be no reason why the issue of the Special Delivery stamp should be hastened." (The Post Office Department seems to have been "out in left field" on the matter. At least they show a lack of liaison with the collecting fraternity.)

Atwater returned a proof of the 20-cent Special Delivery stamp printed in # 51 green which had been submitted for colour approval to Mr. Wood on March 11, 1939. Atwater asked for a similar proof for post office files. This was delivered on March 21, 1939. On March 14, 1939 the Postmaster General approved the 10-cent Special Delivery proof in green.

Postal authorities reported to the Postmaster General that 50,000 10-cent overprinted stamps had been delivered to the Department in March. 250,000 had been delivered in February.

The Department noted in a memo to file that 340,700 20-cent Special Delivery stamps were issued during the fiscal year 1936-37. It was also noted that there were still 108,200 Special Delivery stamps of the 1935 issue and 2,150 of the 1938 issue on hand. A review dated March 28, 1939 revealed that the following 20-cent Special Delivery stamps were issued. (Fig. 9)



Figure 9.

1933-34	**249,210**
1934-35	**309,308**
1935-36	**339,950**
1936-37	**260,650**
1937-38	**340,700**
Average	**299,963**

The Department decided to issue the new 10-cent green Special Delivery stamp on Tuesday, March 29, 1939. No advance notice would be given.

The Department had concluded that stamp collectors were not too interested in a Special Delivery stamp, considering it only a label. They also used the excuse that they did not want to divert attention away from the forthcoming Royal Visit Issue scheduled for release on May 15, 1939.

The West Toronto Stamp Club complained to the Post Office Department on April 10, 1939 that the new 10-cent Special delivery stamp was first sold in Toronto on Monday, April 3rd whereas they were first sold in Montreal on April 1st. J.F. Gregg, Secretary of the Toronto club complained at the lack of information to collectors and called the negligence an abuse of privilege. A.M. Brophy a prominent stamp dealer in Montreal was accused of having insider information at Post Office Headquarters resulting in the Special Delivery stamps being offered for sale in Montreal on Saturday April 1st. Brophy wrote to Atwater on April 11th stating that he heard from a friend in Ottawa that the 10-cent stamps were on sale in Ottawa on April 1st. He then telephoned his local postmaster in Montreal who stated that he had received the new stamps and since there were no special instructions they would be put on sale on Saturday, April 1, at 11.00 a.m. Brophy purchased 600 stamps at Station "B" and a further large quantity at Montreal's main post office.

H.R. Atwater, Financial Superintendent, in a letter dated April 13 to the Postmaster General endeavoured to "whitewash" the whole issue. He contended that the post office "... did not issue a Special Delivery stamp... it was decided to use the old stamp and simply change the denomination. With the change of denomination we automatically had to change the colour." He concluded by stating that "There was no new issue. There was no irregularity on the part of the Department and the West Toronto Stamp Club would seem to be unduly alarmed over something which did not happen, i.e. a change in respect to a new stamp issue."

Collectors thought that postal officials were to some measure incompetent in their handling the release of information related to the issuance of the 10-cent Special Delivery stamp.

Effective April 15, 1939 the reduction in fees of 20 cents to 10 cents for Special Delivery letters from the USA for delivery in Canada took place. Bill Austin, Chief Accountant – Revenue Department, informed Atwater by letter on July 18, 1939 that Special Delivery Service was available at 84 post offices in Canada. If the service was available at all accounting offices in Canada there would be approximately 6,000 post offices involved.

Very little information appears in the 1940-41 Departmental archives. In mid-1941 Chief Superintendent Underwood noted that the rate of pay allowed Special Delivery messengers at the various centres across Canada was 10 cent per item in the larger centres and 8 cent per item in the smaller centres. Special Delivery service was confined to municipalities receiving a free delivery service by letter carriers. Underwood also noted that in some instances the cost of delivering some Special Delivery letters cost more than 10 cents per item, e.g. carfare of 8-cents per mile was required to be paid in some instances.



Figure 10.

In support of Canada's war effort a new regular series of stamps known as the War Issue was released on July 1, 1942. Included in the series was a 10-cent Special Delivery stamp. This stamp was plainer and brighter than previous Special Delivery stamps. Military flags of the armed forces, the army, the navy, and the air force were added to each side of the shield containing the Coat of Arms. (Fig. 10)

When World War II ended, a new regular set of stamps known as the Peace Issue was released on September 16, 1946. A 10-cent Special Delivery stamp was included. This time laurel and olive branches representing peace replaced the military flags on either side of the shield. (Fig. 11)



Figure 11.

The rate of payment for delivering Special Deliveries was increased to 12 cents on January 1, 1951. Previously, effective March 1, 1950, 22 post offices including Guelph and Owen Sound had the rate of 8 cents increased to 10 cents. The rate of 15 cents per letter and 20 cents per parcel for delivering Special Deliveries was established on October 1, 1956. In



Figure 12.

September 1958 postal authorities noted that it cost 24.8 cents per item to deliver Special Deliveries. The Post Office Weekly Bulletin for October 1963 announced that effective November 1, 1963 delivery fees would increase to 25 cents for First Class Mail and 35 cents for parcels. This was for delivery in Canada only. (Fig. 12)

Special Delivery stamps were also issued for official government business. There are four types of Special Delivery stamps. The Coat of Arms of Canada is the central feature on all of them. (Figures 13, 14, 15)



Figure 13.



Figure 14.



Figure 15.

5 - Hole Perforated O.H.M.S.

OAE-7	10c Green - April 1,1939
OAE-8	20c Carmine - June 15,1938
OAE-9	10c on 20c - March l,1939

4 - Hole Perforated O.H.M.S.

OE-7	10c Green - April 1,1939
OE-9	10c on 2Oc - March l,1939
OE-l0	10c War Issue - July l,1942
OE-11	10c Peace Issue - Sept. 16, 1946

Overprinted O.H.M.S. in black
OE-l 10c Peace Issue - 1950

Overprinted G in black
OE-2 10c Peace Issue - 1950

A notice in the Postal Guide Weekly Bulletin of December 22, 1951 officially ended the issuance of Special Delivery stamps in Canada. It stated: "The Department has decided to discontinue the printing of the 10-cent Special Delivery postage stamp because of the comparatively small sale of the item." Or, perhaps, was one of the reasons for the discontinuance the fact that regular postage stamps were being used more and more frequently to pay Special Delivery?

On April 15, 1987, Canada Post used the 1921 designed Coat of Arms on a 36-cent stamp issued to honour the Canadian Bill of Rights and Freedoms. (Fig. 16) The redesigned Coat of Arms of 1994 has not appeared on a Canadian stamp. Philatelists look forward to its use at some appropriate time in the future.



Figure 16.

REFERENCES:

National Archives, Canada, Ottawa, ON. P.O. File 23-9-1

Ibid. File 13-13-5

Post Office Weekly Bulletin, Oct. 5, 1963. Vol. VLIII, No. 2221

Financial Branch Directive # 67, March 15, 1951 (L.J. Mills)

For further reading see the book *Canada Special Delivery* by G. L. Davis, published by The Unitrade Press, Toronto, ON.

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Canada's Two TRANS-ATLANTIC S

By Gray Scrimgeour, FRPSC

Two pioneers in the carriage of Canadian mail across the Atlantic Ocean are featured on stamps issued at The RPSC's 2004 convention in Halifax: Sir Samuel Cunard and Sir Hugh Allan [1].

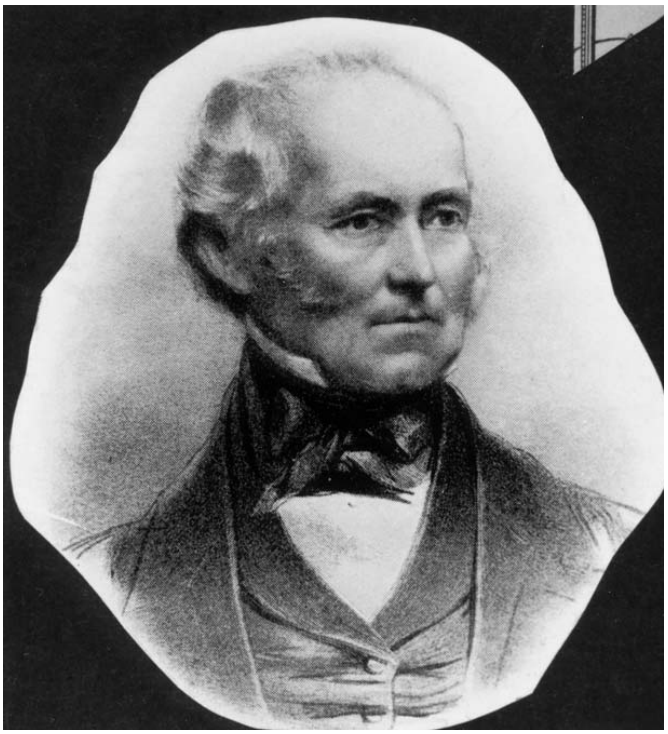
Cunard (Figure 1) was born at Halifax on November 21, 1787. His father was the master carpenter of the Royal Engineers there, but also became a trader. Cunard and Son traded with the West Indies and acted as shipping agents. Using sailing vessels, they carried the mail from Halifax to Boston, Massachusetts and St. John's, Newfoundland. Samuel became head of the company in the 1820s, and bought and sold many ships.

Allan (Figure 2) was born in Scotland on September 29, 1810. He went to work in the import trade in Montreal in 1826. He became senior partner in a growing shipping firm (operating sailing vessels between Glasgow and Montreal), and steadily rose in the hierarchy of the Montreal business community.

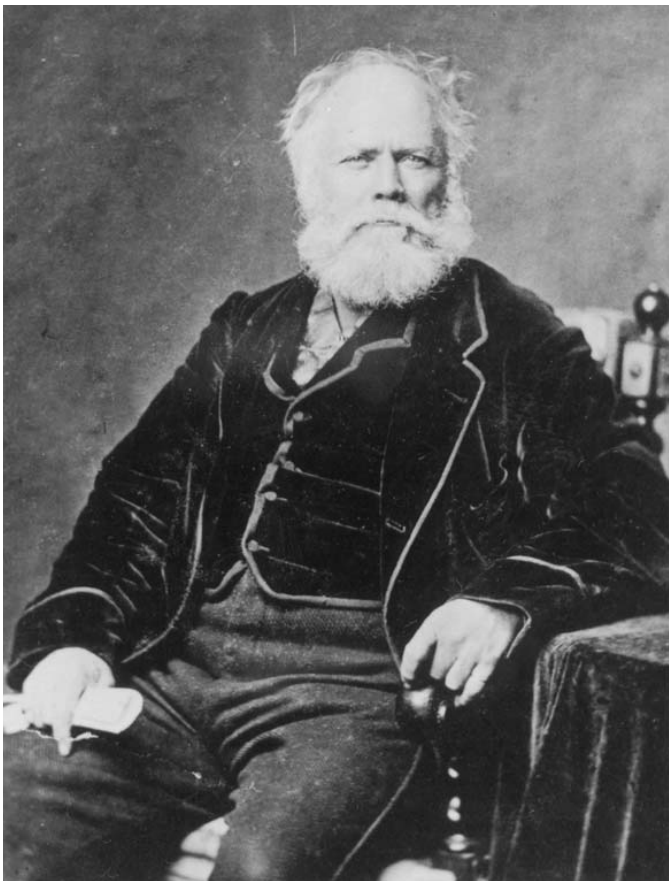
This article is a short discussion of the roles of the companies of these two men in linking Canada and Great Britain at a time when letters were the fastest means of communication – the early transoceanic steamship era.

Samuel Cunard was an early fan of steamships at a time when many people scoffed at their transoceanic use. The British post office, though, favoured steamships, which would cut the transit time for mail in half. When the British Admiralty advertised for tenders for steamship service between England and the United States via Halifax, Cunard obtained financial support in Britain and organized a successful bid for the project. [2, 3] The terms of the seven-year contract started June 1, 1840. The initial £55,000/year was raised to £173,340 by 1852. Shipping companies relied on such subsidies to help pay for start-up and maintenance costs.

The original Cunard contract called for maintenance of four steamships and carriage of mails



ABOVE: Figure 1. Sir Samuel Cunard.
Courtesy: National Archives of Canada/PA-124022.



RIGHT: Figure 2. Sir Hugh Allan.
Courtesy: National Archives of Canada/C-026668.

Steamship Pioneers

twice a month for eight months and monthly in winter on a Liverpool-Halifax-Boston route. The small ship Unicorn, intended for the St. Lawrence River service, brought the first Cunard mails in May 1840. The first of the four regular Cunard steamships, the Britannia, departed from Liverpool in July 1840, and took 14 days and 8 hours to reach Boston via Halifax. The Liverpool-Halifax-Boston service proved successful. To save time, in 1845 the Canadian mail route was switched to go via Boston, not by the St. Lawrence and overland to Halifax. New York was added as another western terminal in 1847, and the voyages soon became weekly. In September 1850 the call at Halifax was dropped, and in 1867 New York replaced Boston for all Cunard sailings. Cunard's fleet grew, with new ships that were larger and faster. For example, the 3,300-ton *Persia* (1856) was the first iron mail steamer on the Atlantic. Cunard had much competition; by responding to this competition, the company stayed at the forefront of Atlantic steamship service.

In 1855, a syndicate led by Hugh Allan obtained a Canadian government mail contract for fortnightly sailings Montreal-Liverpool in summer and monthly sailings Portland, Maine-Liverpool in the winter, when the St. Lawrence River was frozen. Portland and Montreal had been connected by a railway in 1853. The Allan Line started operation on this service in 1856, when the *North American* sailed to Quebec. The steamship service became weekly in the summer of 1859. The Allan Line competed with the Cunard Line, and after some initial setbacks was quite successful.

Starting in 1859, to speed up mail delivery, both companies called at an Irish port. Mails could be taken more rapidly between Ireland and London by rail and mail ship across the Irish Sea than by the transoceanic ships, saving a full day in their transmission. Both companies had postal facilities on board the ships. Onboard sorting and postmarking also saved delivery time. By 1863, the Allan Line was carrying 80% of the Canadian mail overseas plus some United States overseas mail.

Here are two examples of trans-Atlantic mail, one carried by a Cunard Line ship and the other by an Allan Line ship. I have purposely chosen examples bearing postage stamps. Most of us find it easier to interpret covers with postage stamps rather than trans-Atlantic stampless covers, with their handwritten markings.

Figure 3 shows a cover addressed to Montreal carried from Liverpool to New York in the Cunard ship *Africa* in 1856. The cover is franked with a 6d lilac and a 2d deep blue adhesive, both tied by the Liverpool barred numeral 466. The *Africa* departed from Liverpool on November 23, 1861, the date of the Liverpool postmark on the reverse (this is the Liverpool P.L.O or Packet Letter Office postmark). The cover went by closed bag to Montreal, where it was received on Decem-







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ber 10, 1861. Notice the manuscript endorsement "Per S Africa Via Queenstown."

Figure 4 illustrates an 1863 cover from Barrie, Canada West (now Ontario) to Kells, County Kilkenny, Ireland. The Berri-type duplex cancel tying the 12 ½¢ adhesive (yellow green stamp of the 1859 Issue) is dated November 25, 1863. This letter was taken by railway via Montreal to Portland, Maine. It was carried across the Atlantic to Moville, just north of Londonderry, in the Allan ship North American, which departed from Portland on November 28, 1863. A red circular Derry packet letter handstamp shows it arrived at Londonderry on December 8, 1863. From July 1, 1859 to January 15, 1868, the postage rate from Canada to the United Kingdom was 12 ½¢ per ½ ounce for mail sent by the Allan Line. The rate by the Cunard Line was 17¢ per ½ ounce, with the extra postage covering the United States transit fee to New York, the terminus of the Cunard ships. The sailing dates of trans-Atlantic ships are listed in several reference books, which greatly aids in analyzing this type of maritime mail.

Today, the Cunard Line operates cruise ships. The Allan Line was purchased by the Canadian Pacific Railway during the First World War. In the late 1930s, for letter-mail service, airplanes replaced steamships. Many fascinating – and often confusing – features of the Canadian trans-Atlantic mails are explained in the extensive writings of Allan Steinhart and Jack Arnell (both were fellows of this Society) in *The Canadian Philatelist* and the *PHSC Journal*.



ABOVE: Figure 3. Trans-Atlantic cover from Great Britain to Montreal carried in the Cunard Line ship Africa, which left Liverpool on November 23, 1861 and arrived at New York on December 8, 1861. The cover was in Montreal two days later. Courtesy of Robin Clarke.

BELOW: Figure 4. Cover from Barrie, C.W. to Ireland, sent in November 1863. This cover was carried from Portland, Maine to Ireland in the Allan Line ship North American. Courtesy of Robin Clarke.



Acknowledgements

I would like to thank Robin Clarke for supplying the illustrations of covers and some of the reference material.

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2. **F. Staff, *The Transatlantic Mails*, Adlard Coles Ltd., London, 1956, Chapters 6-8.**
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Railpost, Especially Ondule

By "Napoleon"

Railroad stations and trains were an integral part of the 19th century French postal system. Certainly one of the most interesting French cancellations was the wavy-edged (ondule) circular date stamp rail post cancel (Figure 1). For readers who remember movies with scenes set inside French railroad passenger coaches, there often was a postal window in a corner of the coach. The passenger coach postal clerk applied ondule cancels.

Figure 2 shows an ondule rail post cancel earlier than that of Figure 1. The station name was in an arc at the top of the cancel, and the ends of the rail line were abbreviated in capital letters across the center. The railpost cancel of Figure 2 first came with the département (province) identified by a number in parentheses at the bottom of the cancel. Later the département name appeared at the same spot in the cancel. As of the Sage issue, the origin and destination stations in the cancel were in arcs just inside the wavy line, not across the center.

Also starting with the Sage issue, the circular date stamp (CDS) canceled the stamp. Earlier, the cancel usually was something other than the CDS. One pre-CDS cancel was the losange cancel, the diamond-of-dots. These cancels had letters in the center representing the origin and destination of the train. Figure 3 shows a losange cancel used in a railroad mail coach—not passenger coach—for the train from Toulouse to Bordeaux. A rail post losange cancel was called an ambulant, as was the Type 15 dual-concentric-circles CDS of Figure 4. The Figure 4 ambulant was for the Bordeaux-to-Toulouse train, the reverse of the route in Figure 3's ambulant.

Figure 5 shows two Type 17 cancels. The cancel on the left stamp was from the railroad station, gare, at Rouen, with the département number in parentheses at the bottom. The right cancel was a Type 17 bis showing the city, Paris, at the top and station name, GARE DU NORD, at the bottom.

By the 1870s, France used different cancel shapes to mark day, night, and express trains. The octagon-in-circle shown in Figure 6 represented day mail service between cities. Night mail trains and express trains used the cancels shown in Figure 7. On the left was a Type 15 concentric-full-circles cancel for night train service. On the right was an ondule in a circle for express train service.



Figure 1.



Figure 2.



Figure 3.



Figure 4.



Figure 5.



Figure 6.



Figure 7.

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REGISTERED to the U.K.

1868 - 1875

By George B. Arfken, FRPSC and Horace W. Harrison

Here we look at registered letters to the U.K. franked with Large Queens and Small Queens but mailed before the Registered Letter Stamps became available.[1] Throughout this period, 1868 - 1875, the registry fee was 8¢. However there were four different packet rates as shown in the accompanying table. The 15¢ Cunard rate was a reduction of 2 from the 17¢ per half ounce in effect since July 1, 1869. The 12½¢ Allan rate had been in effect since July 1, 1869.

Packet Rates to the United Kingdom (per one half ounce)

Date	Cunard	Allan	Registration
Jan. 16, 1868	15¢	12½¢	8¢
Jan. 1. 1870	8¢	6¢	
Oct. 1, 1875	5¢ preferred rate		

Figure 1 shows a registered cover from Toronto, Monday, March 15, 1869 addressed to London, England. The cover was sent to New York for the Wednesday sailing of the Cunard *Russia*.[2] For the earliest delivery, the cover was landed at Queenstown, Ireland and sent by rail to Kingston, by packet across the Irish Sea to Holyhead, Wales and by rail to London. Trains were faster than ships. The London MY 27 69 postmarks give a 13-day transit time counting both the 15th and the 27th.



Figure 1. 15 Cunard rate to London, England, March 15, 1869. Registration paid with 8¢ in Large Queens.

The cover of Figure 2 was mailed in Dunville, U.C. on Wednesday, May 5, 1869 and was sent to Quebec for the Allan *Nestorian* that sailed on Saturday, May 8. The cover was off-landed at Moville, Ireland (north of Londonderry) and was sent by rail to Dublin. There is a red REGISTERED DUBLIN MY 18 69 backstamp. Delivery on the 18th meant a total transit time of 14 days.



Figure 2. Triple 12½¢ Allan rate to Ireland, MY 5, 1869. Photo courtesy of Charles G. Firby Auctions, from the Arfken Collection.

The registered cover of Figure 3 is addressed to England but lacks the red receiving marks of figure 1. This is the evidence that the cover did not go by Cunard packet. Posted in Montreal June 6, 1870 and paid eight cents for a packet out of New York and 8¢ for registration, this cover was sent in closed bag for the Hamburg – American steamer *Silesia* that sailed from New York Tuesday evening, June 7. The *Silesia* did not stop at Queenstown or Liverpool but entered the English Channel. The cover was off-loaded at Plymouth, England on Friday, June 17 [3] and dispatched inland to Exeter.



Figure 3. Eight cent Cunard rate but carried by Hamburg - American packet to Plymouth, England. Posted in Montreal June 6, 1870.

Figure 4 shows a cover registered to Scotland with 20¢ mixed franking. The 1¢ and 3¢ Large Queens were being replaced by the corresponding Small Queens. The 20¢ paid for double Allan rate up to one ounce and the usual 8¢ registration. Mailed in St. Catharines, Ont., on Saturday, June 18, 1870, the cover could have been sent to New York for a Cunard packet but this would have meant that the cover was four cents short paid and faced a penalty. Instead, the cover was sent to Quebec for the sailing of the *Allan Prussian* on Saturday, June 25. The cover was off-loaded at Moville, sent to Belfast by rail and then to Scotland by the Glasgow packet. There is a nice GLASGOW PACKET PAID JY 5 1870 transit stamp. The cover reached Edinburgh the next day.



Figure 4. Double 6-cent Allan rate to Scotland, from St. Catharines, Ont. June 18, 1870. Photo courtesy of Charles G. Firby Auctions, from the Arfken Collection.

Table 9 in Canada's Registered Mail [4] lists 20 Large Queen – Small Queen registered covers to the U.K. during 1868 - 1875. Since that manuscript went to press, two more covers have been reported. None of these covers came in the five-cent preferred rate period but before the 8¢ RLS appeared. That's a stretch of five months, Oct. 1875 - Feb. 1876, with no registered covers to the U.K. yet listed.

References

[1] **The earliest reported date for the 8¢ RLS is March 2, 1876, *Canada's Registered Mail, 1802 - 1909*, Harrison, Arfken, Lussey, Chapter 14.**

[2] **For the four covers illustrated here, *The Large Queen Stamps of Canada and Their Use, 1868 - 1872*, H.E. & H.W. Duckworth gives detailed sailing information.**

[3] ***North Atlantic Mail Sailings, 1840-75*, Walter Hubbard and Richard F. Winter, U.S. Philatelic Classics Society, Inc., 1988, p.185.**

[4] ***Canada's Registered Mail, 1802 - 1909*, Harrison, Arfken, Lussey, Chapter 4.**

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Identifying Air Mail: Part II

By Murray Heifetz



Figure 17. "Boxed" airmail handstamp on posting from Vancouver to Paris Sep. 8, 1933. This variety with splits on all four sides of the frame is a type used only in Vancouver.



Figure 18. Facing Label for airmail from Dunville to Los Angeles July 27, 1936. 250,000 printed Sep. 23, 1935



Figure 19. Air Mail tag for mail from Montreal to Quebec City. Card type printed Jan. 3, 1956. 600,000 printed.

Not everyone had access to etiquettes, and the need to indicate "By Air Mail" was done by both handscript and by rubber stamp. The variety of rubber stamps is unlimited but one grouping was post office authorized and likely produced. This is the "boxed" AIR MAIL handstamp proofed in 1928. This writer has made a study of these markings and classified them according to their size, frame and letter characteristics. There are, to date, 18 varieties in use from 1929 on. In practice they are rarely found after the late 1930's but some people have the original handstamp and still use it. It is not known whether the Post Office had these produced and then distributed them nationally, or merely laid out the specifications and had postmasters get their own supply made locally. (Figure 17).

Etiquettes and handstamps were useful for individual pieces of mail but, as the use of airmail increased, there was a necessity of identifying quantities of mail intended for carriage by air. To meet this need the Post Office produced facing labels and tags. While I don't have too much information on the facing labels, I believe they were used when the quantity was smaller, intended for a single destination, and could be tied in a bundle with the facing label attached to the top letter in the bundle. To support this I illustrate a cover with the facing label attached. This label was printed in 1935 which is the earliest I have. My latest is 1960 though I suspect there are both earlier and later printing dates. (Figure 19).

When there was a complete mail bag for a single destination, the post office used tags tied to the outside of the bag. These were in horizontal and vertical



Figure 20. Marking "TRANS-ATLANTIC AIR MAIL/ARMY P.O. ENGLAND" on cover from Calgary Mar. 17, 1941

format. Both the facing label and the tags had the destination , AIR MAIL PAR AVION in the centre, and the originating city date stamp. My printing dates for the horizontal format tags range from 1948 to 1958. My vertical format tags are all destined for Quebec City and were printed from 1957 to 1959.

The publication *Transportation Proof Strikes of Canada* edited by J. Paul Hughes and published by Robert A. Lee shows a large number of strikes for use in identifying airmail. Many of these were never used; but a number were. Among these we can find: TRANS-ATLANTIC AIR MAIL, TRANS-ATLANTIC AIR MAIL/ARMY P.O. ENGLAND (Dec. 1940), VIA CHINA CLIPPER (Aug. 1939), PAID AIR MAIL RATE (Aug. 1938), FOR AIR MAIL SERVICE, and many PAR AVION and VIA AIR MAIL strikes. (Figure 20).

When airmail was originally introduced, long range flights were non-existent. International airmail was a combination of air with various modes of surface travel. The late Frans van Beveren coined the term "combi-covers" to describe them. In addressing this new mode of transport, the U.P.U. introduced directions as to how mail should be marked when conveyed part by air and part by surface. These directions gave rise to a multitude of routing instructions on mail - typed, handwritten, and some with rubber stamp. When mailing a letter, the sender was to mark on the envelope the preferred routing by air and by surface. In later years, when long range aircraft were available, one could mark the preference of airline.

Three covers shown below will illustrate how these directions were applied. The first is a posting from Bowmanville to Germany on August 11, 1929. It is franked 5¢ for airmail from Montreal to New York, 10¢ for registration, 20¢ for special delivery, and 8¢ for surface rate by sea to England. The 2d. applied at London covers the air fee to Germany. The total routing is shown typed on the cover. The second cover is a posting from Montreal dated June 23, 1933. The sender asks for routing by air to New York, *SS Bremen* by sea to England and then by Imperial Airways to Calcutta.. The cover is underpaid as the 16¢ (8d.) only covers the air fee on Imperial from London to Calcutta. The third cover shows a revision of normal routing after the Pan American Pacific 'Clipper' service terminated after the fall of Hong Kong in December 1941. The cover from China to Toronto has a handscript "By BOAC to Lagos via Calcutta and thence by PAA to Canada". (Figures 21, 22 & 23).



Figure 21. Posting from Bowmanville to Germany Aug. 11, 1929.

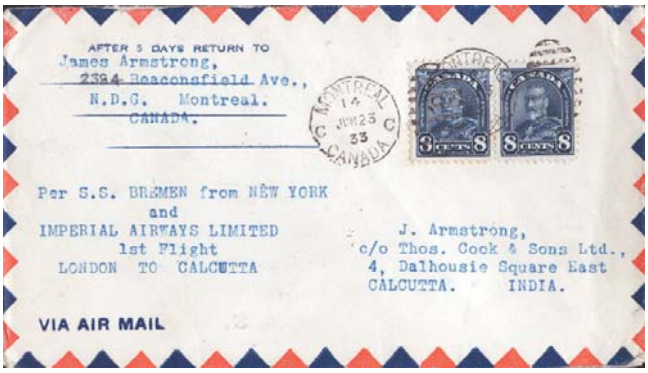


Figure 22. Posting from Montreal to Calcutta June 23, 1933.



Figure 23. Posting from China to Toronto.



Figure 24. Posting from Chengtu, China to Toronto with jusqu'a type "Airmail Service in China Only".



Figure 25. Posting from Calgary to Montreal Sep. 27, 1952 with Canadian type jusqu'à.



Figure 26. Posting from Brussels to Woodstock with au dela type "Par avion à partir de New York".



Figure 27. au delà type "to be forwarded by air from Singapore" on posting from Victoria Nov. 1, 1941



Figure 28. US type obliteration on posting from Vancouver to Germany, July 2, 1932

Three distinctive types of markings were developed as a result of these UPU directions. These are known as "jusqu'à", "au delà", and "obliteration" and all three relate to partially flown covers.

The term "jusqu'à" is French for "as far as". It is a marking used when a piece of mail is designated for carriage by air only up to an intermediate point on its route with the balance to be provided by surface means. This could be because of lack of continuing air service or underpayment of air fee. "au delà" roughly meaning "from beyond", refers to mail sent from origin by surface to a point from which continuing service is to be provided by air. These markings are found in several languages, the most common being French, English, and Spanish. An "obliteration" occurs when a piece of airmail arrives at a point on its route where, unintended, continuing service by air ceases. Again, this could be because of unexpected discontinuance of air service, underpayment of air fee, or some other cause. The obliteration is applied at the point where air service ceases and is usually applied over the original airmail designator i.e. an etiquette or handstamp. The most common form of obliteration are parallel bars (anywhere from two to six), and crosses. The most common colours are red, black, and violet. They can be applied by handstamp, or less commonly used, by handscript. The most common usage is two parallel bars in red applied at London, UK. These come in various bar widths, lengths, and spacings. Ian McQueen, in England, has published a comprehensive worldwide listing of these three markings. He has also recently published a two-volume compendium of worldwide airmail markings of all types.

Some examples of these markings are shown as they apply to Canada. Two " jusqu'à" are shown. The cover from Chengtu, China to Toronto has a cachet "airmail service in China only". (Figure 24). The cover from Calgary to Montreal Sep. 27, 1952 has a straight line "Prepaid for Air Transmission in Canada only". Two "au delà" are shown. (Figure 25). The cover posted at Brussels Oct. 11, 1937 to Woodstock has a handscript at the top "Par Avion à partir de New York" i.e. it went by sea to New York and then by air to Canada. (Figure 26). The Nov. 1, 1941 posting from Victoria to Colombo has a two-line violet strike "to be forwarded by air from Singapore". (Figure 27). Three obliterations are shown. The 1932 posting from Vancouver to Germany would have been routed via the U.S.A. to New York as there was no Trans Canada service at this date. (Figure 28). The obliteration was applied at New York as there was no continuing air service existing. The 1940 posting from

Montreal to Holland has an obliteration applied at London (one of the two parallel bars missed the envelope) as continuing air service to Holland was cancelled at the time because of the war. (Figure 29). The cover posted at Niagara Falls Nov. 9, 1954 to England has a Canadian 2-bar obliteration applied at Toronto because the 15¢ postage paid was insufficient for airmail to England. (Figure 30).

During the period from 1940 to the mid 1970s, carriage by airmail could also be directed by the use of O.A.T. or AV2 strikes. These marks owe their origin to U.P.U. rules and procedures although there is no specific reference to their use. When there was insufficient airmail to one or more countries to justify individual mailbags, such mail would be tied into bundles or packets and labelled for each destination. A number of packets to different destinations would then be put into a single mailbag which was sent to a post office in a country where the ongoing routes to the individual destinations diverged. On arrival at this "exchange office", the bag would be opened and the individual packets rebagged, either to be reopened further down the line or sent with other airmail from other sources to its destination in a sealed bag. Much of the mail during the 1940-1946 period was routed via London. If the continuing mail was to be sent to its destination by air, individual letters or the top letter in a bundle would receive a rubber stamp O.A.T., meaning Onward Air Transmission. There are currently 26 different types of OAT strikes. Their range of usage is 1940 to 1970.

U.P.U. regulations required that a label marked "Par Avion" and inscribed with its destination be attached to each bundle and each sealed mailbag. There was also to be an accounting form which listed the quantities of mail for each destination and which would be used to determine each country's share of the postage revenue. The accounting form was given the designation AV2, more informally known by the term "Bordereau". (Note: - there were 10 U.P.U. forms with designation from AV1 to AV10 to cover various accounting and other purposes in the transmission of airmail). As in the case of O.A.T. strikes, individual or top of bundle letters could receive an AV2 strike. Unlike the intent of the O.A.T. strike, in most cases this was intended to alert postmasters to the fact that the required AV2 form accompanied the mailbag or bundle. However, of the 44 types of AV2 strikes known, several did have the same function as the O.A.T. strike i.e. to direct onward air transmission. This is particularly applicable for AV2 strikes applied at the exchange offices of Cairo and Singapore. AV2 strikes are known from 1938 to 1979. Of the 26 different



Figure 29. London type obliteration on posting from Montreal to Holland, April 1940.



Figure 30. Canadian type obliteration on posting from Niagara Falls to England, Nov. 9, 1954.



Figure 31. OAT type I in black on posting from Montreal to Switzerland, May 30, 1940.



Figure 32. OAT type VII in red on posting from Brooks, Alta to Denmark, Nov. 5, 1945.

O.A.T. types, 15 are recorded in use from Canada. For the 44 AV2 types only 3 are known in use from Canada. For both OAT and AV2 strikes one of the recorded types in each case is by handscript. All the rest are by rubber stamp.

Several examples of these strikes are shown. The 1940 cover from Canada to Switzerland is an O.A.T. type I in the rare black colour (normally in red) and the third-earliest O.A.T. strike recorded. (Figure 31). The cover from Canada to Denmark is a type VII illustrating the transition of the strike shape from oval to rectangular. (Figure 32). The three known usages of AV2 strikes from Canada are illustrated by the two covers from Canada to China (types 5 and 5a) and the handscript type from Canada to Labuan. (Figures 33, 34 & 35).



Figure 33. AV2 type 5 in violet on posting from Montreal to Chungking, China, Aug. 16, 1941.



Figure 34. AV2 type 5a in black on posting from Toronto to Chungking, China, Sep. 25, 1941.



Figure 35. AV2 handscript on posting from Calgary to Labuan, Mar. 1, 1950.

The various techniques used to identify airmail have been outlined roughly in the chronological order in which they were introduced. By the mid-1970s, almost all mail for destinations beyond 500 miles was automatically sent by air with no additional postage fee required. Thus there was no further need for specific identification. The only remnants still in current use are airgrams, airmail designed envelopes, and etiquettes.

MISSING CAPTIONS FROM PART I

(March/April 2004 Issue, pages 94-97)

1. "Silver Dart" flown by John A. McCurdy . Posting from Baddeck to Halifax Mar. 13, 1909

2. Wright "Flyer" flown by Coffyn at the Winnipeg Exhibition 1911. Posting from Winnipeg to Liverpool Nov. 2,1911.

3. First airmail stamp authorized by a Postal Administration for carriage from one city to another. Flown from Nancy to Luneville July 31, 1912

4. Newfoundland 15c stamp overprinted with $1.00 surcharge for flight of Alcock and Brown

5. Newfoundland 35c stamp overprinted for attempted flight of Cotton from St. John's to Halifax 1921

6. "Burning Zeppelin" semi-official stamp value 25c for 1918 flights Toronto - Ottawa -Toronto

7. Laurentide Air Service semi-official airmail stamp for carriage Rouyn Lake to Haileybury Oct. 1924

8. 2 different Canadian airmail etiquettes on first flight cover The Pas-Sturgeon Landing Sep. 8, 1937

9. Card carried from London to Windsor Sep. 12, 1911 on "Coronation" flight. Posting to Canada

10. First offiacial government printed airmail envelope on first flight Port Menier to La Malbaie Feb. 10, 1928

11. Posting from Toronto to London on a US produced airmail postcard Aug. 29, 1928

12. Posting from Montreal to Ottawa Oct. 21, 1928 on Canadian airmail postcard. Picture on reverse is the scene of the Canada Air Mail Post Office during the showing of the Fox Movietone picture "The Air Circus".

13. airgraph sent from England to Toronto with Christmas Greetings Dec. 1943

14. Armed Forces Air Letter sent 1944 to HMCS Cornwallis with Christmas Greetings

15. Cover carried on attempted flight from Halifax to St. John's Dec. 1921 with correct 34c postage.

16. Posting from London to Cobourg with cachet "carried by airmail to Toronto" June 1, 1928. This is an example of the wide spacing handstamp cachet with rare violet colour.

MESSAGES... *without sounds*

By Michael Madesker, RDP, FRPSC

Australian Aboriginal rock art, scattered throughout the country, is at least 3,000 years old. Some exceptional depictions may go back as far as 18,000 years to the end of the Ice Age. The materials to create them are white clay, red and yellow ochres and charcoal. Finely ground, mixed with water and binding agents, they may have been applied by brushes or by hand. Australian Aboriginals used art for communication as well as expressions of their beliefs.

The art depicted on the 1984 series of stamps shown here comes from several areas of Australia.



Figure 1.



Figure 2.



Figure 3.

The stamp (Fig. 1) represents the art of finger painting stick figures performing a ceremonial dance with legs bowed and arms raised with some holding a boomerang or a shield. It came from the Cobar region of New South Wales. The stamp in Fig. 2 is of Quinkans, spirit figures which are suggestive of "bad" things as opposed to "good" ancestral beings. They have non-human features and distorted bodies, limbs and heads. The large, elongated figure is called Timara, an ancestral being responsible for food distribution. Generally, Quinkans are ghosts of the dead to be feared and avoided. This art was found at Cape York in Queensland. The stamp illustrated in Fig. 3 is that of a Rock Python of the Wandjina people at Gibb River in the Kimberlays, Western Australia. This example of the Wandjina art shows a snake coming from the East heading with its young towards the sea. Being tired, they decided to rest in a cave which they found with the aid of a Wandjina Spirit. The place is called "Mandangari", belonging to the Manda, and serves as a totem for area people.

Wandjina Aborigines believe that Wandjina spirits are beings in the clouds. At one time they entered the earth and left their images on rocks. These images are characterized by a human form with a halo composed of a cloud and lightening, great eyes and a large cavity where the mouth is expected to be. (Fig. 4) These images were created by the Wandjinas who maintain them. This art is also from the Gibb River. In aboriginal mythology of Sout-Eastern Australia Bunjil was a divine-like figure. He was benevolent, old and wise, credited with creating the earth, trees, animals, and men. This drawing was found at Grampians in Western Australia. The next two stamps are repreeentative of X-ray style art. The 30¢ stamp is that of a silver barramundi, a freshwater fish called namangol in Djawenj. It earned the name X-ray art by showing not only the external features but also its bone structure and internal organs. The 85¢ stamp depicts a rock possum, djorrkun, which is treated similarly to the barramundi except for some added decorations. The body of the possum is subdivided and filled with lines and other markings. These samples came from the Kakadu National park, Alligators River Area of the Northern Territory.



Figure 4 (a).



(b).



Figure 5 (a).



(b).

The narrative is based on materials kindly supplied by Mr. Richard Breckon of the Australia Post Philatelic Group.

Return to Sender

By Ken Lewis

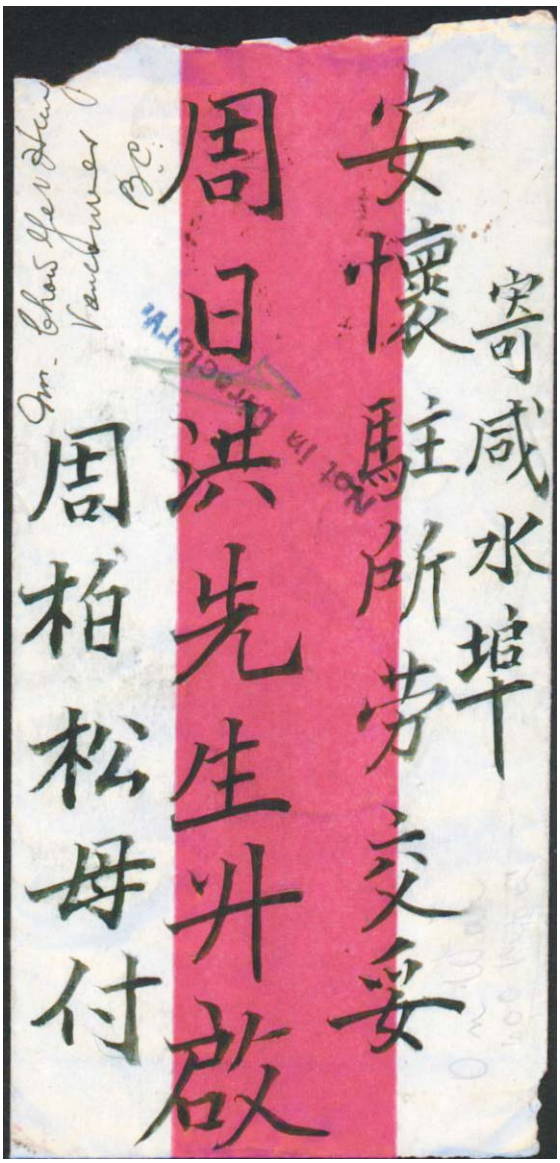


Fig. 1. Front of cover.

Bottom Right: O n Wah 600 Man [probably Mr. Chow's reference at the camp]

Left Column: From Chow Kwong-Yi's wife [sender]

(Centre): Mr. Chow Kwong-Yi [addressee] plus the blue cachet 'Not in Directory' and initialled in pencil.

This cover comes with a very human tale to tell and involves crossing the Pacific Ocean both ways without being read by the addressee. The translated markings found on the cover are illustrated with captions.

At the time of this cover, Chinese emigrants were sent to holding camps until their designated ships arrived to take them on their overseas journey. This eased the administration process for both the government and shipping companies. It was usual for ships en route from Hong Kong to North America to call at only two Chinese mainland ports, namely Shanghai and Chefoo. From China the ships called at Korea and Japan before making their way across the Pacific Ocean. The normal ports of call in North America were Vancouver, Canada and in the USA, Seattle, San Francisco and Los Angeles. It was routine for these ships to take the same route on the return journey to China thereby establishing a regular trade route between China, USA and Canada.

Mrs. Chow who lived with her husband's parents at Kotong just to the north of Canton in Kwangtung Province sent this letter to her husband at the encampment at Xian-shui Pu. The Anhwei encampment at Xian-Shui was situated to the north of Tunxi and to the south of the Yangtse River. Xain-shui was well served with steam trains, roads, and even ships and boats on the Yangtze River enabling the emigrants to be quickly transported to Shanghai when their ship arrived in port ready to take them on their long journey across the ocean. It is believed that this was the only convenient place to build this camp with the required ease of access to the port of Shanghai and a central assembly point for both south and mid China without straining the resources of the Shanghai townspeople.

Mrs. Chow sent this letter hoping to catch her husband before he left for Canada,



Fig. 2. Centre: Anhwei Encampment of Xian-shui-Pu

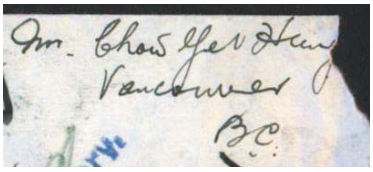


Fig. 3. Top Left: Mr. Chow Yui Hinj, Vancouver, B.C.

but she was unlucky. She had posted this pre-paid express redband cover on September 30th. Pre-paid Express covers have a full postmark and also half of a postmark on the cover. This extra half postmark was to indicate that the appropriate Express fee had been paid and the corresponding half postmark appeared on the receipt. A portion of this half postmark can be seen under the stamp. The cover arrived at the camp but her husband had already left on his voyage to Canada. Someone at the camp decided to forward the letter on to Canada by putting Mr. Chow's name and address in Canada (in English) on the front of the cover and a 15-cent stamp on the back. While putting Mr. Chow's forwarding details in the little available space his name appeared as 'Mr Chow Yui Hinj' instead of 'Mr Chow Kwong-Yi'. The only problem was that this letter was forwarded almost 11 months after Mrs. Chow had posted it to her husband. The stamp was cancelled on August 20th, and sent off to Canada by ship. At this time there was no regular airmail service established between China and the rest of the world – hence the sea voyage.

When the cover reached Vancouver, Canada, it entered the foreign mail section of the Vancouver Post Office. From here it was dispatched to the poste restante section where the details of all the registered recent arrivals were listed in directories. These directories listed the post offices where the recent arrivals had registered and the mail would have been delivered to that particular post office ready for collection by the addressee. It is very probable that with this difference of name, and the delay of nearly 11 months, resulted in Mr. Chow's name not being found in any of the Vancouver directories. The outcome was that the cover was stamped 'Not in Directory' (and initialled in pencil) and was returned to the sender (Mrs. Chow) in China. Here are a few points, which may explain why the letter never got to Mr. Chow:

1. The English name written on the cover, by the camp, was different from Mr. Chow's real name and, therefore, did not correspond with any directory entry.

2. Mr. Chow did not register with the post office and, therefore, was not entered in any directory.

3. Mr. Chow had moved into a more permanent address and had deregistered with the post office when this letter had arrived.

Dating this letter exactly presents some difficulty because lunar daters never included the year – only the day and month. The date indicated on the Kotong postmark is September 30th, and August 20th, for the Xian-shui posting. The design of the 15-cent stamp shows that it was from the second printing and issued between 1923 and 1933. Further research shows that



Fig. 4. Reverse side of cover.

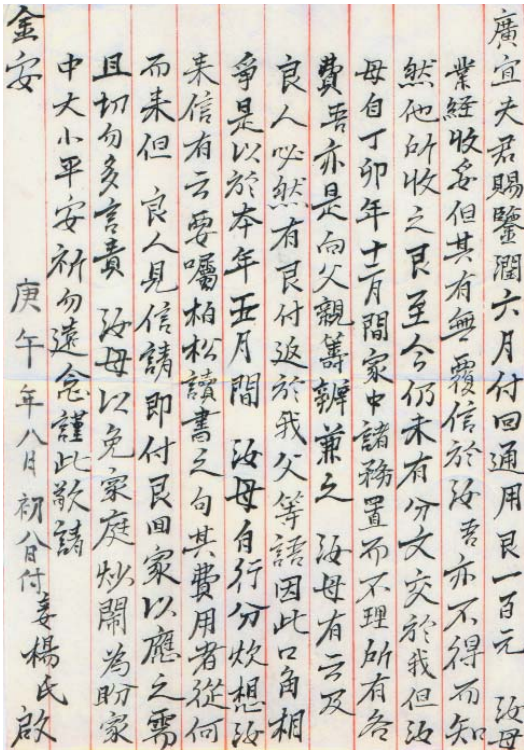
Above: 15-cent stamp cancelled with a 'native' postmark; plus red marks of an unknown purpose.



Fig. 5. (Centre): Postmark on its own, with Kotong in English



Fig. 6. (On flap): Express Letter [Red characters]



The cover came complete with this enclosed letter and reads as follows:

Dear Kwong-Yi,

In June you sent 100 Silver Dollars to your mother which she has safely received. However, up to now she has not given me any of this money. Since December [1928] your mother has not cared about any matters of the home. All the money I have spent has come from my father.

Unfoundedly your mother says that you may send money to my father, and this causes many frequent quarrels between us. Since May of this year your mother eats by herself. When you ordered me to send our son, Per-Soon, to school how am I to pay the school fees? I ask you to send more money to cover these household bills.

Please do not rebuke your mother in order to avoid further quarrels.

All the family members at home are safe and well. Please allow me to say that your gold is safe.

8th August 1929.
Your wife,
Yang

the international postal rate from China was 15 cents between July 1, 1930 and February 1, 1931 for the basic weight rate. Prior to July 1930 the rate was 10 cents and after February 1931 the rate was increased to 20 cents. Therefore, the date of this cover can be dated as being posted by Mrs. Chow in Kotong on Monday, September 30, 1929 and forwarded from Xian-shui (Maolintsun) on Wednesday August 20, 1930. The most convenient post office used to forward this letter was situated outside the camp at Maolintsun in Anhwei province. Maolintsun lies to the north of Tunxi and to the south of the Yangtze River. The details of the post offices are given below:

Maolintsun

This office is situated in Anhwei Province. It was a third-class office dealing in limited internal postage matters. Also, it issued and cashed Domestic Money Orders, Telegraph Money Orders, and Cash On Delivery items up to the value of $200 (Chinese).

Kotong

This is located to the north of Canton in the Kwangtung Province. It was a second-class office, which was similar to the Maolintsun office, but with the ability to deal with international parcels (COD and Registered) to and from certain foreign countries, issuing and cashing postal orders for small amounts, and could insure letters and parcels up to a value of $500 (Chinese).

This letter gives a small insight into the life of an ordinary family living in China during the late 1920s. The married son's family was living in the same house as his parents and, as was usual, frequent quarrels broke out especially concerning money. The schooling of the son appears to be the main concern of the father who has gone overseas to work. Most probably, if his work pays well he may settle down and send for his family to start a new life overseas. In the meantime, Mrs. Chow was struggling to make ends meet and the delay and return of this letter did not make matters any easier.

In conclusion, we can see that with the delay of 11 months, and a slip of the pen when translating Mr. Chow's details into English, caused the cover to travel almost halfway across the world and back again without the intended recipient ever getting a chance to read its contents.

Either the Chinese or Canadian Post Office applied these red marks over the stamp to denote 'Return to sender'.

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All place names taken from *The Times Concise Atlas of the World* printed in 1982

Dorothy Wilding: *Photographer Extraordinaire*

By Michael Peach



Fifty-year-old set of Dorothy Wilding definitive stamps.

The year 2004 marks the 50th anniversary of the appearance of the Wilding definitive stamps of Canada, the 5-cent blue having been issued on 1 April 1954. The first British definitive stamps of the reign of Queen Elizabeth II issued in December 1952 were the Wilding definitives. The Wilding portrait of the Queen was a prominent feature of British stamps in the earlier years of her reign, both definitives and commemoratives, being used to identify Great Britain. Other Wilding portraits of members of the Royal Family also appeared on several different stamps of various Commonwealth countries

Dorothy Wilding was born on 10 January 1893, the ninth child of Richard Wilding and the fourth daughter with his second wife, Mary Martha Edwards. Her parents decided to send her, at age four, to be brought up by her childless aunt and uncle Fanny and Thomas Hayter in Cheltenham Spa. The ambitious young lady wanted to make her mark in the world. She purchased her first camera and tripod in 1909 from a shop in the Cheltenham Promenade where there is still a camera shop. Very early on, she formed an interest in the technique of lighting.

Despite family objections she moved to London and began her photographic career as an apprentice specializing as a retoucher for three leading London West End photographers: Walter Barnett, Richard Speaight and Marion Neilson. By 1914 at age 21 she had saved enough money to open her first studio in George Street off Portman Square. In 1918 she moved to larger studios in Regent Street and then to Bond Street in 1924. After moving from George Street she began experimenting with artificial lighting.



Self-portrait 1930s.

Courtesy of the National Portrait Gallery, London.

During the 1920s and 1930s portrait photography in England enjoyed a golden era. Amongst the many photographers in London, Dorothy Wilding excelled as the most successful and most fashionable woman practitioner. Her many clients included the glitterati of the 30s, 40s and 50s. Wilding went on to become England's most successful portrait photographer and, despite having been associated as a photographer with Mrs. Simpson and Edward VIII, she became the first woman to be granted "By Appointment" status to the Royal Family. In 1937 she was invited to take the official accession and coronation photographs of George VI and Queen Elizabeth. That same year she opened a studio in New York.

Wilding was not only a great photographer, but also a great lighting technician. She created her own individual style in which the important elements included lighting, simple art deco props, and plain white backgrounds to produce authoritative, elegant, and geometric compositions. This accomplishment, when combined with her distinct artistic flair, produced some of the greatest photo-



Collage of stamps using Wilding portraits.

graphic portraits of the last century. Her autobiography *In Pursuit of Perfection* was published in 1958. Her surviving archives were presented to the National Portrait Gallery (London) by her sister Mrs. Susan Morton in 1976. They formed the basis of a major NPG retrospective exhibition and catalogue in 1991 with the same title, *The Pursuit of Perfection*.

She married twice. In 1920, at age 24, she married Walter Portham, a 49-year-old leather merchant. The marriage was in effect a father-daughter relationship and they were divorced in 1932. Portham died of a heart attack during the Second World War. Her second marriage, in 1932, was to a long time friend, the interior decorator, painter and Mayfair architect, Thomas 'Rufus' Leighton Pearce. They had no children.

Wilding retired in 1958 by this time her style of portraiture had become unfashionable. In her later years she concentrated on interior decoration. After a long illness she died on 9 February 1976 at the age of 83. Her death was noted in the Deaths, In Memoriam column of the *Daily Telegraph*, but not a single obituary was published.

Jane Richards, in *The Independent Magazine*, 29 June 1991, writes: "Never a beauty, short and stocky, she wore horn-rimmed glasses and a black beret, she seems to have used photography as a projection of her own female ideal". Tallulah Bankhead is said to have declared, "This is the woman who made my name in London with her beautiful photographs of me," to which Wilding replied, "And this is the woman who made my name with her beautiful head. "

Wilding's portraits have been used on a number of British and Commonwealth stamps. The first Canadian one was the 1939 Royal Visit stamp with the pictures of King George VI and Queen Elizabeth. The same photographs had been used on the Coronation stamp of Great Britain as well as the Newfoundland 1939 Royal Visit issues. After the end of the war it was decided to produce stamps showing the King in civilian clothes rather than military uniform, and Wilding portraits were used for the 1949 definitive series. I am not sure where the King's portrait on the 1948 Responsible Government stamp originated, but it looks very similar to the 1949 definitive series portrait facing left. The 1947 Royal Wedding stamp marking the wedding of Princess Elizabeth, the present Queen, is taken from a Wilding portrait. The first definitive stamps of the reign of Queen Elizabeth II, 1953, used a picture based on a Karsh photograph. These were replaced in 1954 with the Wilding definitives which in turn were replaced in 1962 by the Cameo issue. Detailed descriptions of the earlier Canadian stamps can be found in *Canada's Postage Stamps* by Douglas and Mary Patrick.

LITERATURE:

Terence Pepper, *Dorothy Wilding: The Pursuit of Perfection*, National Portrait Gallery Publications, 1991 and various other articles.

In Great Britain Wilding portraits have been used to mark royal anniversaries, the Silver Wedding issue of 1948, the Queen's 60th Birthday, the Queen Mother's 90th Birthday, reissued as a mourning stamp, and the 50th Anniversary of the Queen's Accession. Recently the Wilding definitives have been reissued in Great Britain with values in pence.



Self-portrait 1956

Courtesy of the National Portrait Gallery, London.

Other Commonwealth countries have also used Wilding portraits on stamps. The first Wilding picture of the Queen, then Princess Elizabeth, with her sister Princess Margaret Rose in Girl Guide uniforms appeared on the 1944 New Zealand health issue. The 1947 Royal visit to Southern Africa was marked by stamps of South Africa, that were also overprinted SWA for South West Africa (Namibia), Basutoland (Lesotho), Bechuanaland Protectorate (Botswana), Southern Rhodesia (Zimbabwe) and Swaziland. Australia used Wilding portraits on the 1953 definitive issues, the 1954 Royal Visit, as well as on other stamps. Many of the Commonwealth countries had a common stamp design, some with Wilding portraits such as the 1948 Silver Wedding and the 1953 Coronation issues.

Philatelic Treasures - part IV

By Peter Newroth

Gold Coast Keyplate Early Postal Markings, Forgeries and Bisects



Figure 1. "ELMINA PAID" mark used as a datestamp on 1875 on 1d and 6d Keyplates.



Figure 2. "554." obliterator used on 1d, 4d and 6d values.



Figure 3. "556." obliterator combined with Cape Coast Castle and Winnebah datestamps. These "combination" cancellations are the earliest recorded examples of double cancellation practiced in Cape Coast until the late 1880s (Newroth, 2000).



Figure 4. Issue 1 Keyplates used in Cape Coast Castle (earliest recorded dates on 1d and 4d values). Note dent in canceller ring at top right-this damaged hammer was used until 1883.

Part III of this series showed samples of Gold Coast Keyplate printings, plate varieties and early stamped mail (Newroth, 2004). From 1875 to 1900 the Gold Coast postal services expanded and various postal markings were introduced. These postmarks offer scope for study and collecting pleasure. In this article, I introduce early datestamps and cancellations (on Issue 1 Keyplates printed in 1875), forgeries and bisects.

Early Postal Markings:

Gold Coast markings were classified by West Africa Study Circle about 40 years ago and are described in Sacher (2003). After 1855, but before 1875 when adhesive stamps were introduced, handstamps were used in Gold Coast to indicate Paid and Unpaid mail. Rarely, some of these markings are found on stamps. The "ELMINA PAID" handstamp was supplied in 1873 and is occasionally seen on 1875 Keyplates (see Figure 1).

Numeral cancellations also are found on Issue 1 Keyplate stamps. In late July 1875 the "554." obliterator was sent to Accra and the "556." obliterator was assigned to Cape Coast. These numerals were reassigned from English post offices and new cancellers were made, with periods added after the numerals. These numeral cancellations occur on 1875 issues (Figure 2), but dates of first use are uncertain.

More research is needed, but I can record "556." used on stamps also cancelled Cape Coast Castle (SP 25, 1875) and Winnebah (NO 11, 1875), see Figure 3. The only two 1875 covers known show July and August datestamps on the stamps, but have no numeral obliterators. From about 1876 to the 1890s, Gold Coast postal staff often used these and other obliterators directly on stamps, and put datestamps on the envelopes.

Datestamps from about 10 towns are found occasionally on 1875 Keyplates. Figure 4 illustrates examples used in Cape Coast Castle. Figure 5 shows examples used in other towns and a 1875 stamp with very late use in Elmina in 1882.

Keyplate Forgers and Fakers:

Most Gold Coast forgeries



Figure 5. Examples used in Quittah (1876, blue ink), Accra, Axim, Appam and Winnebah. Also a very late use of 1875 6d in Elmina (1882).



Figure 6. Top left, 1d, 4d and 6d forgeries of Gold Coast created by Spiro Brothers as "facsimiles" of 1875 issues. Quality of printing, paper, perforations and "cancellations" bear little similarity to genuine stamps.

Top right is a 2/- forgery of Keyplate Issue 4, probably by Erasmus Oneglia. It appears to be lithographed, with an oil impressed CA watermark and perforated 14.



Figure 8. At left, bisected 2d Keyplate making a 1d rate, with Accra 1884 datestamp.

At right, two quarters of a 4d Keyplate, making a 2d rate. The Winnebah datestamp is intersected by part of a Cape Coast datestamp suggesting this paid a double local rate.

are crude and stand out in sharp contrast to genuine stamps (see Figure 6). Work of at least four major forgers is known for Gold Coast (Sacher, 2003). Jean de Sperati, probably the most skilled stamp forger known, produced forgeries of several scarce Gold Coast stamps. Some might consider it a distinction that Sperati's very first "reproduction" in 1911 was of the Gold Coast 1d blue, Watermarked CA (Lowe and Walske, 2001). Today, Sperati's forgeries are highly sought after.

The 1883 "Tapling Provisional" ("1d" overprinted on 4d Keyplate) in British Library Philatelic Collections probably is the most distinguished Gold Coast classic. However, in 2001, Stanley Gibbons removed it as a catalogue listed variety and in a footnote declared " ...there are serious doubts as to its authenticity". More research is needed. The pedigree for this stamp is clear, and evidence of forgery is weak-but we really do not know it all!



Figure 7. Genuine Issue 4 6d Keyplate Provisional overprinted ONE PENNY (left) and examples with forged overprints. The B27 cancellation also may be forged.

Another Gold Coast Keyplate provisional is the 1889 1d on 6d, a personal favourite. My studies identified several overprint varieties of this stamp-including the probably forged overprints illustrated in Figure 7. Overprint letters on the forgeries are smaller than the genuine overprints and their spacing from the bar also differs from that of genuine overprinted stamps. They also are suspicious because no covers or loose dated copies have been seen with them used close to the time of issue. I recorded genuine examples cancelled from 14 different towns, but Quittah (where the B27 cancellation in Figure 7 was used) is not among them.

Bisects:

Genuine shortages of Gold Coast stamps occurred from the late 1870s until the 1890s and bisected stamps were used, probably unofficially, to meet local needs. Examples on cover are very rare, but small pieces with various bisected Keyplates are more common. Sacher (2003) records the known examples-Figure 8 shows examples on piece that appear genuine.

Part V will review the Universal Unified Keyplate stamps of the Gold Coast.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS:

Assistance is acknowledged from West Africa Study Circle (www.wasc.org.uk/), The British Library and the Julian Chapman Scholarship Memorial Fund, Royal Philatelic Society London. Gray Scrimgeour kindly read and improved the draft.

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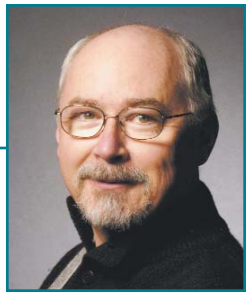
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***Stanley Gibbons Commonwealth and British Empire Stamps 1840-1952.* 2003, 105th Edition.**

PRESIDENT'S Page

by / par Charles J.G. Verge



RPSC News
Nouvelles SRPC

la page du PRÉSIDENT

ROYAL * 20024 * ROYALE

This issue of *The Canadian Philatelist* coincides with our annual convention being held this year in Halifax, Nova Scotia, May 28-30. When you read this there should be still plenty of time for you to make arrangements to join us to celebrate a weekend of stamps, fun and social events in a fantastic city. Halifax is in my books one of North America's greatest cities. The people are great, the food is excellent and the scenery in and around Halifax is breathtaking. So if you are hesitating, don't. Join us for our 76th Convention.

RPSC Members on stamps

Although I don't recall any RPSC member gracing a Canadian stamp, this cannot be said of our patrons, the Governors General. They are honoured with a stamp at a suitable date a year or so after their deaths. The Right Honourable Ramon John Hnatyshyn was our patron between 1990 and 1995. On March 16, the 70th anniversary of his birth, Canada Post issued a single domestic 49-cent stamp to celebrate his life and achievements. In 1992, His Excellency, as our patron, officially opened CANADA 92, the World Youth Philatelic Exhibition held in Montreal in March of that year. I was pleased to attend the launch of this stamp on behalf of the Society and had a brief conversation with Mrs. Hnatyshyn about her husband and his role as our patron. After retiring Mr. Hnatyshyn returned to the practice of law and was Chancellor of Carleton University from April 2002 until his death. He could fre-



Mrs. Gerda Hnatyshyn, C.C. presenting a special souvenir folder of the stamp commemorating her husband to the President of The RPSC.

Madame Gerda Hnatyshyn, C.C. remet un présentoir spécial du timbre commémorant son mari au Président de La SRPC.

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ROYALE * 20024 * ROYAL

Ce numéro du *Philatéliste canadien* parait à l'occasion de notre convention annuelle qui se tient cette année à Halifax (Nouvelle-Écosse) les 28-30 mai prochain. Lorsque vous lirez ces mots, vous devrez avoir encore amplement de temps pour faire les préparatifs requis pour vous joindre à nous pour une fin de semaine remplie de philatélie, de plaisir et d'événements sociaux dans une ville hors-pair. A mon point de vue Halifax est une des villes exceptionnelles d'Amérique du Nord. Les gens sont superbes, la bouffe excellente et le paysage, dans et aux alentours de Halifax, de renommée mondiale. Si vous hésitez, arrêtez de le faire. Joignez-vous à nous pour notre 76e Convention.

Les membres de La SRPC sur timbres-poste

A ma connaissance, aucun de nos membres n'a eu l'honneur d'apparaître sur un timbre-poste canadien. Ce n'est pas le cas pour nos Présidents d'Honneur, les Gouverneurs Généraux. Ils sont honorés sur un timbre-poste à une date importante dans l'année (plus ou moins) qui suit leur décès. Le 16 mars, à l'occasion du 70e anniversaire de sa naissance, Son Excellence le Très Honorable Ramon John Hnatyshyn (Patron, 1990-1995) s'est vu octroyer cet honneur par l'émission d'un timbre-poste de 49 cents. En 1992, en tant que Président d'Honneur, il a ouvert officiellement CANADA 92, l'Exposition mondiale de philatélie jeunesse tenue à Montréal en mars 1992. Il m'a fait grand plaisir de participer au lancement du timbre-poste au nom de la Société et d'avoir une courte conversation avec Madame Hnatyshyn sur le rôle de son mari comme notre Président d'Honneur. Après sa re-

quently be seen strolling down Sparks Street Mall in Ottawa at lunchtime. It is there that one day, in 1998, he stopped my youngest daughter, Charlotte, who was then 18 and remembered her and her name as he had met her six years earlier at CANADA 92. She had been one of the Masters of Ceremonies for the opening ceremonies of the show and accompanied him through a tour of the exhibits. When he passed on she was the first to tell me and said: "My Governor General died today."

Interim head of Canada Post

Ann Joynt, Executive Vice-President of Canada Post, has been appointed Acting President and Chief Executive Officer of Canada Post while the incumbent, The Honourable André Ouellet is on paid leave for the next few months. As President of The RPSC, I wish to convey publicly to Ms. Joynt that the Society and its directors will continue to offer our support to her and the Corporation in these unusual times for the Post Office.



Ann Joynt

On the other hand, I would be remiss if I did not also offer our support to Mr. Ouellet as well. He has a long and distinguished public service career. Since 1972 when he was appointed Postmaster-General, he has had a keen interest in stamps and philately and has supported organized philately at every turn. For example, it is because of him that the National Philatelic Collection is on permanent display. The beauty of our stamps and the worldwide awards they have received can be traced back to his taking over the chairmanship of the Stamp Advisory Committee in 1997. Furthermore, I don't recall a strike at the Post Office since he has been President and Chief Executive Officer. Finally, under his leadership, Canada Post has posted multi-million dollar surpluses every year. This profit is turned back to the shareholders of the Corporation, the people of Canada. The profit for 2003 will be the largest in the history of the Crown corporation.

traite Monsieur Hnatyshyn retourna à la pratique du droit et était Chancelier de l'Université Carleton de 2002 jusqu'à son décès. On le voyait souvent se promener sur la rue Sparks à Ottawa à l'heure du déjeuner. C'est lors d'une de ces sorties en 1998 qu'il a rencontré la plus jeune de mes filles, Charlotte, qui avait alors 18 ans. Il l'arrêta, se rappela son nom et se souvient de l'avoir rencontrer à CANADA 92. Elle était un des deux Maîtres de Cérémonies lors de la Cérémonie d'ouverture de CANADA 92 et avait fait une tournée de l'exposition avec Monsieur Hnatyshyn. Lors de son décès, elle fut la première à me l'annoncer en disant "mon Gouverneur Général est décédé aujourd'hui".

PDG intérimaire à Postes Canada

Ann Joynt, Vice-présidente exécutive de Postes Canada, a été nommée, Présidente et directrice générale intérimaire de Postes Canada pendant que le PDG actuel, l'Honorable André Ouellet, est en congé avec solde pour les prochains mois. Je m'empresse d'offrir publiquement à Madame Joynt et à la Société des postes le support de La SRPC et de ses directeurs pendant cette période inusitée de son histoire.

Par contre, il est aussi de mise d'offrir notre support à Monsieur Ouellet. Il a une longue et illustre carrière de service public. Depuis 1972, lorsqu'il fut nommé Ministre des postes, il a toujours démontré un vif intérêt pour les timbres-poste et la philatélie et a supporté régulièrement la philatélie organisée. Par exemple, c'est grâce à lui que la Collection nationale de timbres-poste est exposée en permanence. La beauté de nos timbres-poste et la reconnaissance mondiale qu'ils ont reçu date de sa Présidence du Comité consultatif sur les timbres-poste. De plus, je ne me rappelle pas d'une grève à Postes Canada depuis qu'il en est Président/Directeur Général. Sous sa gouverne, Postes Canada a déclaré des surplus de plusieurs millions tous les ans. Pour 2003, Postes Canada s'apprête à annoncer le plus gros profit de son existence. Ces profits retournent aux actionnaires de la Société: les Canadiens et Canadiennes.

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I-27948 Gloria Shaw
I-27949 Gordon Cooke
I-27950 Jacques Pelletier
I-27951 Vera Williamson
I-27952 A. Thomas
I-27953 Arnold E. Hayes
I-27954 F. Chambers
I-27955 Ralph D. Keir
I-27956 John Munro-Cape
I-27957 Hilary C. Warrel
I-27958 Maria Corso
I-27959 Stephen K. Swerenerton
I-27960 Ben Rostron
I-27961 Walter S. Gorecki
I-27962 Lucien St-Ours
I-27965 Jean-Jacques Borsard
I-27969 Waldemar Stoeckl
I-27970 Geoffrey Rowley
I-27971 Thomas Oakley
I-27972 Normand Ducharme
I-27973 Donald Wells
I-27974 John C. Sanders
I-27975 James Craig
I-27976 Varouje Zadikian
I-27977 Allan Brock
I-27978 W. Grant McKay
I-27979 Roald Enokson
I-27980 Rudy Kirner
I-27981 Sylvio Eusanio
I-27982 Charles Darrow
I-27983 Guy Masson
I-27984 Eric Champagne
I-27986 Andre A. Morin
I-27987 Bernard Dionne
I-27988 Ron Nygren
I-27989 Sylvie Desrochers
I-27990 Harvey F. Young
I-27991 Nels A. Yalte
I-27992 Gordon M. McIntyre
I-27994 Bill Weaver
I-27995 Paul Muller
I-27996 Serge Adam
I-27997 Denis Doren
I-27998 Ruth Rowan
I-27999 Fraser Sullivan
I-28000 Fernand Niquette
I-28001 Valeria Pini
I-28002 Yonne Theriault
I-28003 Raymonde Larcher
I-28004 Thomus M. Glaser
I-28005 Kesar Emmanuel Rizas
I-28006 Daniel Léger
I-28007 Andre Sénécal
I-28008 Jean-Claude Paquette
I-28009 Edward W. Becker
I-28010 Wayne Holzapfel
I-28011 André Paré
I-28012 B.J. Cambria
I-28013 Rubin Cohen
I-28014 Claude Thibault
I-28015 Vincent Kana
I-28016 Paula Lam
I-28017 Charles St. Denis
I-28018 Nancy Cutler
I-28019 James Seaman
I-28020 Robert W. Wallace
I-28021 Viola L. Maloney
I-28022 Robert Chartrand
I-28023 David H. Seaman
I-28024 Robert Lalonde
I-28025 William O. Klein
I-28026 Caroline Tremblay
I-28027 Gilles Valois
I-28028 Todd Mosley
I-28029 Bruce W. Dickey
I-28030 Jim Armstrong
• INTERESTS: Postal Stationary, BNA & US General
I-28031 Bernard J. Chabot
I-28032 Bruce D. Larmon
I-28033 Robert Price
I-28034 Charles Séguin
I-28035 Carlos Ferrer
I-28036 Rick Katz
I-28037 James T. Hawthorne
I-28038 George Greenland
I-28040 David H. Peirce
I-28041 Jack Braaksma
I-28042 Gary Hollick
I-28043 Y. Michel Gagné
I-28044 Robert H. Zangle 3rd
I-28045 Guy Renaud
I-28046 Gerard E. Robert
I-28047 Ross W. Allen
I-28048 Lionel Chouinard
I-28049 Andre Daoust
I-28050 Helen Cruickshank
I-28051 June Demoe
I-28052 Colette Légaré
I-28053 W.H. Gibson
I-28054 R Moore
I-28055 John Dale Toogood
I-28056 Gaétan Cyr
I-28057 Yvon St-Amour
I-28058 Jean W. Bielby
I-28059 Jack Couckuyt
I-28060 Sylvia R. Broden
I-28061 Percy Clifton Green
I-28062 Jacques Hamel
I-28063 John D. Overy
I-28064 Jean-Marc Juneau
I-28065 Louis Grenier
I-28066 André Beauchamp
I-28067 Thomas L. Lilly
I-28068 Kathrerine Phibbs
I-28069 Cindy Gamelin
I-28070 Jean Rutledge
I-28071 Elizabeth Maclean
I-28072 Bastiaan Wilschut
I-28073 San Ng
I-28074 Réal Chouinard
I-28075 Carmen Lévèsque
I-28076 Johann Buchmueller
I-28078 Alan F. Coffey
I-28079 Gilles Chartrand
I-28080 Joan Macintosh
I-28081 Keith Hanms
I-28082 Philippe Bourghart
I-28083 Charles Harris
I-28084 Louise Broussard
I-28085 Jean-Pierre Pelletier
I-28086 Don Nissen
I-28087 James Herington
I-28088 Roland Collins
I-28090 A. Ross
I-28091 Don Hicken
I-28092 William G. Sutherland
I-28093 Sonia Pereira
I-28094 Alain Perreault
I-28095 Edward Joseph Payne
I-28096 Yolande Grondin
I-28098 Michael J. Graf
I-28099 Colleen Darrell
I-28100 Irene MacCready
I-28101 Don Peebles
I-28102 James Lau
I-28104 Winnie Huang
I-28105 Pascale Giroux
I-28106 D.L. Taylor
I-28107 Timothy J. Comas
I-28108 Dominico Schneider
I-28109 Réjean Corneau
I-28110 Joseph A. Strigl
I-28111 Casper Boone
I-28112 Verne G. Erickson
I-28113 Donald Canning
• INTERESTS: stamps and coins
I-28114 Adrien Cauvier
I-28115 Peter S. Pehlck
I-28116 Caron Y. Sherk
I-28117 Douglas Stewart Cayer
I-28118 Eileen Greer
I-28119 Paul A. Judd
• INTERESTS: Canada, Canadian and U.S. Postal Services
I-28120 Royce D. Spens
I-28121 Frederick C. Levantrosser

DECEASED / NÉCROLOGIE

Bridgstock, Guy (I-26606), St. Catharines, ON • Mills, Harold (I-27710), Medford, USA • Neibert, Frank (I-12167), Kitchener, ON • Noble, Robert G. (I-10917), Peterborough, ON • Olivier, Jacques (I-7772), Terr. Vaudreuil, QC • Pharo, G. F. (I-25737), Monroeville, USA • Talbot, Richard (I-26693), Laval, QC

Dear Madam/Sir

I had an occasion to purchase a number of the Korean Armistice stamps. Imagine my surprise when I noted that the Royal Canadian Air Force contribution portion of the stamp was represented by an United States Air Force F-86 Sabre jet. The "Stamp Story" on your web site noted that 22 RCAF pilots had flown with the USAF during the war. The story also noted that RCAF 426 Squadron transported "troops and goods to Japan".

Untold number of air crew (not just pilots) flew an un-pressurized *North Star* aircraft on the Great Circle route over the North Pacific to and from Japan. I do not know the number of flying hours or air miles that were accumulated, but it was achieved without a loss of aircraft or crew. Also, please note that the *North Star* was a Canadian built aircraft.

I submit that the *North Star* was the aircraft that should have been depicted on the stamp. While I acknowledge that the *North Star* will never win a "sex appeal" contest with the Sabre I strongly suggest that it more accurately reflects the RCAF's contribution to the war effort.

I am surprised that this stamp could have gone through the design and approval process with such an obvious design flaw. I can only suppose the "Jet Jockey" lobby is more powerful than I would have thought. Less you dismiss this as the rantings of an old *North Star* aircrew member, please note that I am just an old Army guy who wants to see credit where credit is due.

Yours truly,
Orm Wright
1209-25 Woodridge Cres
NEPEAN, ON K2B 7T4

CORRECTION

Our sincerest apologies to Alan McKanna, FRPSC, for the incorrect spelling of his name in the March-April issue. We very much regret this error.

APPOINTMENT

President Charles Verge has been appointed Canadian Commissioner for the FIR World Philatelic Exhibition, Pacific Explorer 2005 World Stamp Expo, scheduled for April 21-24, 2005 in Sydney, Australia.

Congratulations

Congratulations are extended to John Hillson who was awarded a Gold medal for his article on Small Queens on The RPSC Website. The award was presented by www.stamp2.com a premier international philatelic portal.

End of an Era

After more than 100 years, the British Royal Mail has ended its Travelling Post Office service on January 9, 2004. (See topical poem entitled "Junk Mail" on page 137 in this issue.)

More Changes in Great Britain

The following news story outlines a second major change taking place in the way the British Post Office runs its business. (See the announcement of the cancellation of its Travelling Post Office service above.)

Peter Jennings, FRPSL, in the April 2004 issue of Gibbons Stamp Monthly, writes: "It is clear that Royal Mail has now taken a decision to start phasing out postage stamps and replace them with sticky labels. As a first step it will withdraw from sale, at all post offices, stamps with a face value of £1.50 or more as of March 31, 2004."

SLIDE LIBRARY / LA DIAPOTHÈQUE

Just a reminder that the RPSC Slide Library is filled with programs to suit every taste. We have thematic programs covering a wide range of interests, animals, birds, Greek coins, Disney, military aircraft, Christmas, stamp boxes, to name but a few. If your club is into research there are programs on cancels, postal stationery, overprints, registry system, perforations, revenues. There are programs that provide entertainment - hidden date era, Henry Hechler story, Olympic stamps - as well as philatelic knowledge. You can view the Library Catalogue on The RPSC website. Thanks to Webmaster Robin Harris who keeps the list up to date and in good numerical order no matter what the Librarian submits to him!

George MacKenzie of Halifax has just turned over the final two Disney programs to the Library. The Disney World of Postage Stamps, Parts 7 and 8 are now listed in the catalogue. Both of these programs feature Christmas issue stamps of traditional children's fairy tales. Children would enjoy their favorite cartoon characters while adults could revisit familiar stories. Many, many thanks to George for the seventeen programs he has contributed to the Slide Library.

Catalogues are available from the Slide Librarian by mail (831 Tower Road, Halifax, NS B3H 2Y1) or on the RPSC website. When ordering remember to give the Librarian your name, address, telephone number and the date for which you want the program. Rental remains at $10. Advance notice is greatly appreciated.

Please, when returning a program, make sure the envelope is sealed. A piece of tape helps ensure a secure closure.

Elizabeth Sodero, RPSC Slide Libraria

À titre de rappel : la diapothèque compte un grand nombre de programmes. Il y en a assez pour combler tous les goûts. Vous y trouverez des programmes thématiques portant sur une gamme de sujets aussi variés que les animaux, les oiseaux, la monnaie grecque, les avions militaires, Disney, Noël ou les boîtes à timbres, pour n'en nommer que quelques-uns. Les clubs qui veulent faire de la recherche trouveront des programmes sur les oblitérations, la papeterie postale, les surimpressions ou l'enregistrement. D'autres se veulent distrayants - l'histoire d'Henry Hechler, l'époque des timbres non datés, les timbres olympiques - tout aussi bien que la connaissance de la philatélie. Vous pouvez visionner le catalogue de la diapothèque sur le site Web de La SRPC. Grâce à Robin Harris, notre webmestre, la liste des documents de la diapothèque est toujours à jour et en bon ordre numérique, et ce, quoique la diapothécaire lui soumette!

George MacKenzie d'Halifax vient tout juste de remettre ses deux derniers programmes

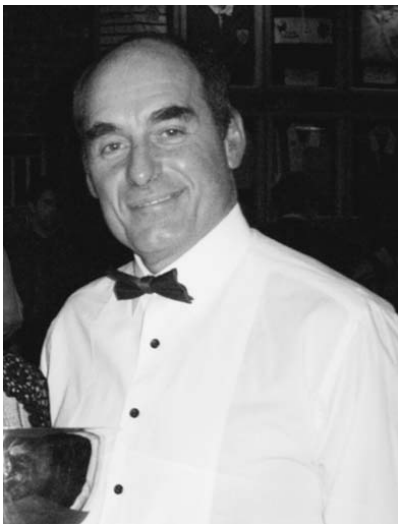
sur Disney : Le monde du timbre-poste de Disney, parties 7 et 8 (The Disney World of Postage Stamps, Parts 7 and 8). Ils sont maintenant dans le catalogue. Ils présentent des timbres de Noël sur les contes de fées classiques. Les enfants se réjouiront de voir leurs personnages de dessins animés préférés, alors que les adultes poseront un regard neuf sur des histoires bien connues. Grands mercis à George pour les 17 programmes qu'il nous a fournis.

On peut se procurer les catalogues à la diapothèque, par la poste, (831 Tower Road, Halifax, NS B3H 2Y1) ou au site Web de la SRPC. Lorsque que vous faites une commande, n'oubliez pas d'inscrire votre nom, votre adresse, votre numéro de téléphone et la date à laquelle vous désirez recevoir le programme. Le coût demeure de 10 $. Nous vous serions très reconnaissants de nous aviser à l'avance.

En retournant votre programme, prière de vous assurer que l'enveloppe est bien scellée. Un peu de ruban adhésif sera d'une grande efficacité.

Elizabeth Sodero, Diapothécaire de la RSPC

PETER KAULBACK



The philatelic community was shocked and saddened to hear of the sudden death of Peter Kaulback on January 4, 2004. In addition to being a senior manager at Canada Post, and the President of the British Caribbean Philatelic Study Group, Peter was also President of the Ottawa Senators Rugby team and a member of his parish council. Peter resided in Ottawa at the time of his death.

Funeral services were held on Saturday, January 10 at St Matthias Anglican Church in Ottawa.

Expressions of sympathy can be sent to Mrs. Kaulback at 108 Byron Avenue, Ottawa, Canada K1Y 3J2.

The Royal Philatelic Society of Canada extends its condolences to the family members in their time of loss.

ADVERTISING DEADLINE

for the next issue of The Canadian Philatelist is March 12, 2004

LA DATE LIMITE

pour soumettre votre publicité pour Le Philatéliste canadien est le 12 mai, 2004

Jim Szeplaki, 103 Lakeshore Rd., Suite 202, St. Catharines, ON L2N 2T6
(905) 646-7744 ext. 223 · fax (905) 646-0995 · jims@trajan.ca

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Abbreviaitions, initials and phone numbers count as one word. / Les abréviations, initiales et numéros de téléphone comptent pour un mot.

3 _____ _____ _____

6 _____ _____ _____

9 _____ _____ _____

12 _____ _____ _____

15 _____ _____ _____

18 _____ _____ _____

21 _____ _____ _____

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Pour commander, indiquez vos **nom**, **adresse** et **no. de téléphone**, qu'il n'est pas indispensable d'utiliser dans le texte de l'annonce.

RPSC Financial Statements 2002

RL&B

ROBINSON LOTT & BROHMAN LLP

Chartered Accountants & Business Advisors

PARTNERS
W.J. BROHMAN, C.A. — M.A. MANERA, C.A. — T.J. GASKELL, C.A.
D.H. MacKENZIE, C.A. — G.J. BARR, C. A. — M.B. ROBINSON, C.A.
R.E. WIGHTMAN, C.A. — L.E. BAILEY, C.A. — D.R. McELLISTRUM, C.A.
J.W. WRIGHT, C.A. — W.A. MARTIN, C.A. — W. E. KOORNSTRA, C.A.

ASSOCIATED
R.W. LOTT, C.A. — J.H. SIMPSON, C.A. — A. PERROTTA, C.A. — K.W. EDWARDS, C.A.

AUDITORS' REPORT

To the Members of: The Royal Philatelic Society of Canada

We have audited the statement of financial position of The Royal Philatelic Society of Canada as at December 31, 2002 and the statement of operations and changes in net assets for the year then ended. These financial statements are the responsibility of the organization's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audit.

We conducted our audit in accordance with Canadian generally accepted auditing standards. Those standards require that we plan and perform an audit to obtain reasonable assurance whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. An audit also includes assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall financial statement presentation.

In common with many not-for-profit organizations, the organization derives some receipts from donations, the completeness of which is not susceptible to complete audit verification. Similarly, the organization derives some receipts from the sale of show remainders, the completeness of which is not susceptible to complete audit verification. Accordingly, our examination of such receipts was limited to comparison of recorded receipts to deposits and we were not able to determine whether any adjustments might be necessary to total receipts and equity.

In our opinion, except for the effects of adjustments, if any, which we might have determined to be necessary had we been able to verify receipts as specified in the preceding paragraph, these financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the organization as at December 31, 2002 and the results of its operations for the year then ended in accordance with Canadian generally accepted accounting principles.

Robinson Lott + Brohman LLP

Fergus, Ontario
September 26, 2003

Chartered Accountants.

THE ROYAL PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF CANADA
STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION
AS AT DECEMBER 31, 2002

ASSETS	2002	2001
CURRENT		
Cash	$ 18,201	$ 18,931
Guaranteed Investment Certificates - 1.00% due June, 2003	55,000	55,000
Accounts receivable	5,648	2,806
Prepaid expenses	2,761	1,706
	$ 81,610	78,443
LIABILITIES		
CURRENT		
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	$ 10,131	$ 8,205
Deferred income	28,875	28,441
	39,006	36,646
NET ASSETS		
UNRESTRICTED NET ASSETS - life and general members	42,604	41,797
	$ 81,610	$ 78,443

ON BEHALF OF THE BOARD:

_____ Director _____ Director

see accompanying notes

THE ROYAL PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF CANADA
STATEMENT OF OPERATIONS AND CHANGE IN NET ASSETS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2002

	2002	2001
REVENUE		
Membership and administration fees	$ 62,911	$ 59,200
Chapter fees	2,217	1,374
Advertising revenue	32,413	30,749
Income from investments	1,075	2,234
Donations and remainder sales	5,095	1,129
	103,711	94,686
EXPENDITURES		
Journal expenses	59,890	42,240
Editorial costs	5,736	3,553
General administration	20,255	23,631
International representation	2,100	3,910
Convention expenses	2,015	3,963
Advertising and promotion	4,489	3,700
Professional fees	107	506
Office and printing	610	1,355
Postage	4,859	3,259
Directors' expenses	1,952	2,113
Bank charges	891	1,030
	102,904	89,260
OPERATING SURPLUS, for the year	807	5,426
NET ASSETS beginning of year	41,797	36,371
NET ASSETS end of year	$ 42,604	$ 41,797

see accompanying notes

THE ROYAL PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF CANADA
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2002

1. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The Royal Philatelic Society of Canada is a not-for-profit organization incorporated under the laws of Canada without share capital and is exempt from income tax. The objectives of the society are to:

(1) Encourage and promote the science of philately by the acquirement and study of stamps;
(2) Encourage and assist new collectors and to assist local clubs and societies wherever possible;
(3) Stimulate and advance affiliations between collectors and similar organizations in other countries.

The accounting policies considered significant include:

(a) REVENUE RECOGNITION

Income and expenses are recorded on the accrual basis. Membership fees received in advance are deferred and recognized as income in the applicable year.

(b) USE OF ESTIMATES

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with Canadian generally accepted accounting principles requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities, the disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the year. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

(c) FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

The company's financial instruments consist of cash, temporary investments, accounts receivable, and accounts payable and accrued liabilities. Unless otherwise noted, it is management's opinion that the organization is not exposed to significant interest, currency or credit risks arising from these financial instruments.

2 STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

A statement of cash flows has not been provided as the required cash flow information is readily apparent from the other financial statements. Cash flow from operations approximates operating surplus. There were no investing or financing activities.

États financiers la SRPC 2002

ROBINSON LOTT & BROHMAN LLP

Chartered Accountants & Business Advisors

PARTNERS				ASSOCIATED
W.J. BROHMAN, C.A.	D.H. MacKENZIE, C.A.	R.E. WIGHTMAN, C.A.	J.W. WRIGHT, C.A.	R.W. LOTT, C.A.
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				K.W. EDWARDS, C.A.

RAPPORT DU VÉRIFICATEUR

Aux membres de la Société royale de philatélie du Canada

Nous avons vérifié le bilan de la Société royale de philatélie du Canada au 31 décembre 2002, l'état des résultats et les variations à l'actif net pour l'année qui prenait fin à cette date. Ces états financiers relèvent de la direction de l'organisation. Notre responsabilité consiste à exprimer un avis par rapport à ces états financiers en nous basant sur notre vérification.

Nous avons fait notre vérification conformément aux normes de vérification normalement acceptées au Canada. Ces normes nous obligent à planifier et à exécuter une vérification dans le but d'obtenir une assurance raisonnable que les états financiers ne contiennent pas d'inexactitudes importantes. Une vérification comprend un examen, sur une base d'échantillonnage, des preuves présentées à l'appui des données et des déclarations contenues dans les états financiers. Une vérification comprend également une évaluation des principes comptables utilisés et des principales estimations faites par la direction ainsi qu'une évaluation de la présentation globale des états financiers.

Comme cela se produit avec tous les organismes sans but lucratif, l'organisation reçoit des sommes sous forme de dons et il n'est pas possible de faire une vérification approfondie complète de l'exactitude de ces dons. De même, l'organisation tire certaines sommes de la vente de ce qui reste d'expositions et il n'est pas possible de faire une vérification approfondie complète de l'exactitude de ces sommes. Par conséquent, notre analyse des sommes ainsi reçues s'est limitée à comparer les reçus des sommes perçues; nous n'avons pas pu déterminer s'il faudrait éventuellement ajuster les sommes totales reçues et l'avoir net.

À notre avis, sauf en ce qui concerne les conséquences des ajustements, le cas échéant, que nous aurions pu juger nécessaires si nous avions pu vérifier les sommes reçues tel qu'indiqué dans les paragraphe précédent, ces états financiers présentent de façon équitable, dans tous les aspects importants, la situation financière de l'organisation au 31 décembre 2002 et les résultats de ses activités pour l'année terminée à cette date conformément aux principes comptables généralement acceptés au Canada.

Robinson Lott + Brohman LLP

Fergus (Ontario)
26 septembre 2003

Comptables agréés.

LA SOCIÉTÉ ROYALE DE PHILATÉLIE DU CANADA

BILAN

POUR L'ANNÉE SE TERMINANT LE 31 DÉCEMBRE 2002

ACTIF

	2002	2001
COURT TERME		
Encaisse	$ 18 201	$ 18 931
Certificats d'investissement garantis – 1.00 % dû en juin 2003	55 000	55 000
Comptes clients	5 648	2 806
Charges payées d'avance	2 761	1 706
	$ 81 610	$ 78 443

PASSIF

COURT TERME		
Comptes fournisseurs et charges à payer	$ 10 131	$ 8 205
Revenu différé	28 875	28 441
	39 006	36 646

ACTIF NET

ACTIF NET SANS RESTRICTIONS – membres à vie et membres généraux	42 604	41 797
	$ 81 610	$ 78 443

AU NOM DU CONSEIL :

_____ Administrateur

_____ Administrateur

Voir les notes qui accompagnent le bilan

LA SOCIÉTÉ ROYALE DE PHILATÉLIE DU CANADA
ÉTAT DES RÉSULTATS D'EXPLOITATION ET VARIATION DE L'ACTIF NET
POUR L'ANNÉE SE TERMINANT LE 31 DÉCEMBRE 2002

	2002	2001
REVENUS		
Cotisations et frais d'administration	$ 62 911	$ 59 200
Cotisations des sections locales	2 217	1 374
Publicité	32 413	30 749
Revenus d'investissements	1 075	2 234
Dons et ventes des restes	5 095	1 129
	103 711	94 686
DÉPENSES		
Dépenses pour le journal	59 890	42 240
Coûts d'édition	5 736	3 553
Administration générale	20 255	23 631
Représentation internationale	2 100	3 910
Dépenses pour les congrès	2 015	3 963
Publicité et promotion	4 489	3 700
Honoraires professionnels	107	506
Bureau et imprimerie	610	1 355
Poste	4 859	3 259
Frais des administrateurs	1 952	2 113
Frais bancaires	891	1 030
	102 904	89 260
EXCÉDENT D'EXPLOITATION, pour l'année	807	5 426
ACTIF NET au début de l'année	41 797	36 371
ACTIF NET en fin d'année	$ 42 604	$ 41 797

Voir les notes qui accompagnent le bilan

LA SOCIÉTÉ ROYALE DE PHILATÉLIE DU CANADA
NOTES ACCOMPAGNANT LES ÉTATS FINANCIERS
POUR L'ANNÉE SE TERMINANT LE 31 DÉCEMBRE 2002

1. PRINCIPALES POLITIQUES COMPTABLES

La Société royale de philatélie du Canada est un organisme sans but lucratif constitué en société en vertu des lois du Canada; elle n'a pas de capital action et elle est exempte d'impôt sur le revenu. Les objectifs de la Société sont les suivants :

(1) Encourager et promouvoir la science de la philatélie en faisant l'acquisition et l'étude des timbres;
(2) Encourager et aider les nouveaux collectionneurs, les sociétés et les clubs locaux, lorsque c'est possible;
(3) Stimuler et faire progresser les affiliations entre les collectionneurs et les organismes similaires des autres pays.

Les politiques comptables jugées importantes sont les suivantes :

(a) CONSTATATION DES PROFITS

Les revenus et les dépenses sont constatés selon une comptabilité d'exercice. Les cotisations des membres reçues d'avance sont différées et constatées comme revenus au cours de l'année pertinente.

(b) UTILISATION D'ESTIMATIONS

La préparation d'états financiers conformément aux principes comptables généralement acceptés au Canada oblige la direction à faire des estimations et à poser des hypothèses qui ont une incidence sur les sommes signalées comme actif et passif, sur la divulgation de l'actif et du passif éventuels à la date de préparation des états financiers et des sommes signalées comme revenus et dépenses au cours de l'année. Les résultats réels pourraient différer de ces estimations.

(c) INSTRUMENTS FINANCIERS

Les instruments financiers de l'organisme comprennent une encaisse, des investissements temporaires, des comptes clients, des comptes fournisseurs et des charges à payer. Sauf indication contraire, la direction croit qu'elle ne court pas de risque de se voir imposer un intérêt important et qu'elle n'a pas de risque au niveau de ses devises ou de son encaisse découlant de ses instruments financiers.

2 ÉTAT DES MOUVEMENTS DE TRÉSORERIE

Un état des mouvements de trésorerie n'a pas été fourni parce que les informations requises sur les mouvements de trésorerie sont immédiatement manifestes à partir des autres états financiers. Les mouvements de trésorerie découlant des activités représentent approximativement l'excédent d'exploitation. Il n'y aura pas d'investissement ni d'activités de financement.

CHAPTER MEETINGS

AJAX PHILATELIC SOCIETY

RPSC Chapter 163 meets the 2nd and 4th Thurs, Sept. to June at the Ajax Public Library, 65 Harwood Ave. S., 6-9 p.m. Contact: Richard Weigand, 6 Carter Cr., Whitby, ON L1N 6C4. (905) 430-2637. E-mail: richard.weigand@sympatico.ca.

AMICALE DES PHILATÉLISTES DE l'OUTAOUAIS (APO)

Les membres de l'APO, chapitre 190 de la SRPC, se réunissent tous les jeudis de début septembre à fin avril, de 18h30 à 21h00. Les réunions ont lieu au Châlet Fontaine, 120 rue Charlevoix à Hull (Québec). Carte de membre 20 $ (10$ pour les moins de 16 ans). Vendeurs, encans, exposition.

Members of the APO (Chapter #190) meet every Thurs. from Sept. to the end of April, 6:30 to 9 p.m. in the Châlet Fontaine, 120 Charlevoix, Hull, Québec. Membership $20 ($10 under 16). Dealers, auctions, show and bourse. Contact: A. Bossard, 5-1160 Shillington, Ottawa, ON K1Z 7Z4; (613) 722-7279; e-mail: isabelle.alain @sympatico.ca

CLUB PHILATÉLIQUE "LES TIMBRÉS" DE BOISBRIAND

Section adulte: Tous les lundis soir de 19h. à 21h. Section junior: Tous les samedis de 9h. à 11h; au Centre socio-culturel de Boisbriand, 480 rue Chavigny, Broisbriand, QC, J7G 2J7; information: Louis-Georges Dumais (450) 979-7371; Jacques Charbonneau (450) 430-6460.

BARRIE DISTRICT STAMP CLUB

Chapter 73 meets the 2nd Wed. except July and Aug. at 7:30 pm at101 Ardagh Road, Barrie, ON. Table auction at every meeting. Contact: Marjorie Coakwell, PO Box 2, Orrillia, ON L3V 6H9, (705) 323-9072.

BRAMALEA STAMP CLUB

RPSC Chapter 144 meets the 1st Sun. Oct. to June 2-4 p.m. and the 3rd Tues. year round 7:30-9:30 p.m. at Terry Miller Recreation Complex, Williams Parkway (between Dixie Rd. and Bramalea Rd.) Brampton, ON. Contact: Bramalea Stamp Club, Box 92531, Bramalea, ON L6W 4R1.

BRANTFORD STAMP CLUB

RPSC Chapter 1 meets on the 1st and 3rd Tues. Sept. to May, and the 1st Tues. in June, at the Woodman Community Centre, 491 Grey St. ON at 7 p.m., short business meeting at 8 p.m., followed by a program. Circuit books, five dealers. Contact: Secretary, Box 25003, 119 Colborne St. W., Brantford, ON N3T 6K5; (519) 753-9425

BRITISH COLUMBIA PHILATELIC SOCIETY

Meets every Wed., Sept. to June, at 7:30 p.m. in the Amenity Room, Grosvenor Building, 1040 W. Georgia St. Contact: B.C.P.S., 2955 West 38th Ave., Vancouver, BC V6N 2X2.

BROCK/PRESCOTT STAMP CLUB

Meets the 3rd Wed. Sept. to May at 7 p.m. at Wall Street United Church, 5 Wall St., Brockville, ON. Contact Roy Brooks at (613) 342-7569.

CALGARY PHILATELIC SOCIETY

(Chapter 66) Regular meeting: 1st Wed. except July and Aug., 7 p.m. Auctions on 3rd Wed. of month except Dec., 7:30 p.m. Kerby Centre, 1133 7 Ave. SW. Contact: Calgary Philatelic Society, PO Box 1478, Station M, Calgary, AB T2P 2L6.

CAMBRIDGE STAMP CLUB

Meets the 3rd Mon.Sept. to June at 7 p.m. Short meeting at 8 p.m. at Allen Bradley Cafeteria, Dundas Street, Cambridge, ON. Two dealers, club circuit. Contact: Charlie Hollett, (519) 740-6657, 3-10 Isherwood Ave., Cambridge, ON N1R 8L5.

CANADIAN AEROPHILATELIC SOCIETY

RPSC Chapter 187, yearly membership for Canadians $20 Cdn, for Americans $22 Cdn. and for all other countries $25. No formal meetings, but members join the RA Stamp Club meetings at the RA Centre, 2451 Riverside Dr., Ottawa, ON at 7:30 p.m. every Mon. except June to Aug. Contact: Brian Wolfenden, 203A Woodfield Drive, Nepean ON K2G 4P2. (613) 226-2045.

CANADIAN ASSOCIATION FOR ISRAEL PHILATELY

Chapter 76, Jan Bart Judaica Study Group, meets on the 2nd Wed. except July and Aug., 7 p.m., at Lippa Green Bldg., 4600 Bathurst St., Willowdale, ON. Contact: Joseph Berkovits, 33-260 Adelaide St. E., Toronto, ON M5A 1N1. (416) 635-1749.

CANADIAN FORCES PHILATELIC SOCIETY

Meets the 1st and 3rd Wed. Sept. to May 8-9:30 p.m. Dempsey Community Centre, Ottawa, ON. Tom Barber (613) 736-9741.

CANADIAN FORCES BASE TRENTON STAMP CLUB

Chapter 89 meeting on the 1st and 3rd Wed. Sept. to June at the Trenton Seniors' Club (Club 105) at the corner of Bay and Campbell Streets at 6:45 p.m. Contact: G.A. Barsi at (613) 394-2024, M. Leedham at (613) 392-7462 or S. Taylor at (613) 393-4316.

COBOURG STAMP CLUB

Chapter 106 meets the 2nd and 4th Wed. of each month at 7 p.m. in the Salvation Army Citadel, 59 Ballantine St. Trading, speaking, competitions, presentations and annual exhibition and sale in Sept. Contact: Michael Hunt at (905) 885-7074 or e-email dorahrh@eagle.ca.

COLBORNE STAMP CLUB

Chapter 205 meets on the 2nd and 4th Tues. Sept. to May at 7 p.m. in the Seniors' Drop-In, Vourneen "Buff" Jack Memorial Centre, 14 Victoria Square. Contact: Box 1073, Colborne, ON K0K 1S0.

COLLINGWOOD - GEORGIAN BAY COIN & STAMP CLUB

Chapter 168 meets on the 2nd Wednesday of the month at the Wasaga Beach Library, and on the 4th Tuesday of the month at the Collingwood Library. Meetings are from 7:00 p.m. to 9:00 p.m.

CREDIT VALLEY PHILATELIC SOCIETY - MISSISSAUGA

Chapter 67 of The RPSC meets on the 1st and 3rd Wed. at 7 p.m. in the Texaco Room of the Port Credit Branch of the Mississauga Library, located in the southwest corner of the public parking lot west of Stevebank and north of Lakeshore Road. Contact Bob Laker (905) 608-9794.

DELTA STAMP CLUB

Club meetings on the 2nd and 4th Tues. Sept. to May at 7:30 p.m. at the Phoenix Club, 6062-16th Ave., Tsawwassen, BC. Contact Keith Meyer, President, #7-1100-56th St., Delta, BC V4L 2N2.

EAST TORONTO STAMP CLUB

Chapter 12 meets the 1st and 3rd Wed., except June to Aug., at Stan Wadlow Clubhouse, Cedarvale Ave. Contact: Sec. Raymond Reakes, 188 Woodmount Ave., Toronto, ON M4C 3Z4. (416) 425-1545.

EDMONTON STAMP CLUB

Edmonton's Chapter 6 meetings held every other Mon., Sept. to June at 7 p.m., at St. Joseph High School cafeteria (use north entrance), 10830-109 St. Contact: Box 399, Edmonton, AB, T5J 2J6. Keith Spencer (780) 437-1787 or e-mail ameech@telusplanet.net.

ESSEX COUNTY STAMP CLUB

Chapter 154 meets on the 1st and 3rd Wednesday of the month (except no second meeting in July, August and December), at 7:00 p.m. at 5050 Howard Ave, Windsor, ON. Contact: David L. Newman, President, at 1165 Wigle Ave, Windsor, ON, N9C 3M9. Tel.: (519) 977-5967. E-mail: lacumo@cogeco.ca.

FENELON STAMP CLUB

The club meets on the second Monday of each month at 7:30 p.m. at Fenelon Falls Baptist Church on Colbourne Street in Fenelon Falls. For more information, contact President, Harry Pearson, at 54 Mason Lane, R.R. #1, Fenelon Falls, ON, K0M 1N0.

FRASER VALLEY PHILATELIC CLUB

Meets at 7 p.m. on the 3rd Monday, except holidays, at Abbotsford Senior Secondary School, 2329 Crescent Way. Contact N. Holden at (604) 859-9103.

FREDERICTON DISTRICT STAMP CLUB

Chapter 148 meets the 1st and 3rd Tues, Sept. to May at 7:30 p.m. at the Hugh John Fleming Forestry Centre, 1350 Regent St. Contact Ron Smith, 12 Chateau Dr., McLeod Hill, NB, E3A 5X2, (506) 453-1792, e-mail: rugbyron@ nb.sympatico.ca

FUNDY STAMP COLLECTOR'S CLUB

Meets the 1st Thurs., except July and Aug., at 7 p.m. at the YMCA on Highfield St. Contact H.C. Terris at (506) 856-8513 or PO Box 302, Moncton, NB E1C 8L4.

GREATER VICTORIA PHILATELIC SOCIETY

Chapter 32 meets on the 3rd Fri. at 7:30 p.m. at the Windsor Park Pavilion in Oak Bay. Circuit books, auction and special programs prevail. Contact Don Dundee, 928 Claremont Ave., Victoria, BC V8Y 1K3, (604) 658-8458.

HAMILTON STAMP CLUB

Chapter 51 meets at 6 p.m. on the 2nd, 4th and 5th Mon., Sept. to June except holidays, and 2nd Mon. of July, at Bishop Ryan secondary school, Quigley Rd. and Albright St. Contact: Clare Maitland (Secretary), Box 60510, 673 Upper James St., Hamilton, ON, L9C 7N7; e-mail: stamps@hwcn.org or online at: www.hwcn.org/-ip029

INSURANCE AND BANKING PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF GREAT BRITAIN - CANADIAN BRANCH

Chapter 82 meets on the 3rd Thursday of the month (except July, August and December) at 5:30 p.m. Location: 320 Bay Street (southwest corner of Bay St and Adelaide St), 13th floor, Toronto, ON, M5H 4A6. These are the premises of Canaccord Capital Corporation. Contact: Don Peach, Secretary of the I&BPSGB/CB, 83 Nymark Avenue, Toronto, ON M2J 2H1.

KAWARTHA PHILATELIC SOCIETY

Chapter 58 meets on the 2nd and 4th Tues. except July and Aug., at 7 p.m. at Christ Lutheran Church, 463 Highland Rd. Peterborough, ON K9H 5J8. Contact: Box 2222, Peterborough, ON K9J 2T0.

KELOWNA & DISTRICT STAMP CLUB

Chapter 90 meets on the 1st Wed. Sept. to June at 7 p.m. at the Odd Fellows Hall, 2597 Richter St., Kelowna, BC. Contact: Box 1185, Kelowna, BC V1Y 7P8.

KENT COUNTY STAMP CLUB

Chapter 7 meets 4th Wed. except July, Aug. and Dec. in the library of John McGregor Secondary School, 300 Cecile, Chatham, ON, at 7:30 p.m. Contact: Secretary, Allan Burk, 43 Sudbury Dr., Chatham, ON N7L 2K1.

KINCARDINE STAMP CLUB

Chapter C-196 meets the 1st Wed. in the back of the Anglican Church on Russel St. at 7:30. Contact the club at Box 192, Kincardine, ON N2Z 2Y7 or call John Cortan at (519) 395-5819 or e-mail jcortan@hurontel.on.ca

KINGSTON STAMP CLUB

Meets 7-9 p.m. on the 2nd and 4th Mon. Sept. to May at the Ongwanada Resource Centre, 191 Portsmouth Ave. Free parking and wheelchair access. Consignment table, auctions, bourse, OXFAM, and trading. Contact President Bob Chadwick, 31 Abbey Dawn Drive, Bath, ON K0H 1G0. Tel: (613) 352-1052.

KITCHENER-WATERLOO PHILATELIC SOCIETY

Chapter 13 meets the 2nd Thurs. Sept. to June at Albert McCormick Arena, Parkside Dr., Waterloo. Contact: James Oliver, P.O. Box 43007, Eastwood Square PO, Kitchener, ON N2H 6S9, (519) 893-4092.

LAKEHEAD STAMP CLUB

Chapter 33 meets the 2nd Wed. and last Fri. Sept. to June at the Herb Carroll Centre, 1100 Lincoln St., Thunder Bay, ON. at 7:30 p.m. Contact: Secretary D. Lein, 232 Dease St., Thunder Bay, ON P7C 2H8.

RÉUNIONS DES CLUBS MEMBRES

LAKESHORE STAMP CLUB – CLUB PHILATÉLIQUE DE LAKESHORE

Chapter 84 meets at St. John the Baptist Church, 233 Ste-Claire Street in Pointe-Claire, on the 2nd and 4th Thurs. Sept. to June at 7:30 p.m. Contact: Alain Benitah, President, PO Box 1, Pointe Claire/Dorval, QC, H9R 4N5. / Le chapitre 84, se réunit tous les jeudis du début septembre à fin juin, à 19h30. Les réunions ont lieu à l'Église St. John the Baptist, 233 rue Ste-Claire à Pointe-Claire. Information: Alain Benitah, Président, Case Postale 1, Pointe Claire/Dorval, QC, H9R 4N5.

LETHBRIDGE PHILATELIC SOCIETY

Chapter 57 meets on the 2nd Thur. at 7 p.m. except June to Aug. at the Canadian Western Natural Gas Co. building at 410 Stafford Dr. N., Lethbridge, AB T1H 2A9.

MEDICINE HAT COIN &STAMP CLUB

Chapter 146 meets the 2nd and 4th Tues. at 7:30 p.m. in the Dot Wilkinson Room (SW door) of Westminster United Church, 101 6th Street SE. Contact: Manfred Sievert, 18 Cochran Dr. NW, Medicine Hat, AB T1A 6Y7.

MIDDLESEX STAMP CLUB

Chapter 204 meets every other Fri. Sept. to May, at 7 p.m. in the basement of St. Martin's Church, 46 Cathcart St., London. Meeting at 8 p.m. Contact Patrick Delmore at (519) 675-0779.

MILTON STAMP CLUB

Chapter 180 meets on the last Mon., except Dec. at 7 p.m. at Hugh Foster Hall (beside Town Hall) in Milton, ON. Silent auction every meeting. Contact: Milton Stamp Club, 425 Valleyview Cres., Milton, ON L9T 3K9; (905) 878-1533 or (905) 878-9076, or e-mail: alman@ globalserve.net.

MUSKOKA STAMP CLUB

Meets the 1st and 3rd Wed.at Senior Citizen Centennial Club, 54 Dominion St., Bracebridge, ON. (Except July, Aug., and Dec. - 1st Wed.) Contact Tom Anderson (President), 7 Sadler Dr., Bracebridge, ON P1L 1K4, (705) 645-3330.

NELSON STAMP CLUB

Meets on the 3rd Thurs. except Dec. at 7 p.m. at #105-402 W. Beasley, Nelson, BC V1L 5Y4.

NORTH BAY & DISTRICT STAMP CLUB

Chapter 44 meets on the 2nd and 4th Wed. Sept. to May, at the Empire Living Centre, 425 Fraser St., North Bay, ON at 7 p.m. Contact: John Fretwell, R.R. 1, Callandar, ON P0H 1H0, (705) 752-1364.

NORTH TORONTO STAMP CLUB

Chapter 5 meets on the 2nd and 4th Thursday of the month from January to June and from September to November. Meetings are held at Yorkminster Park Baptist Church, 1585 Yonge Street, one block north of St. Clair Avenue. Stamp sales circuit opens at 6:30 p.m and meetings start at 8:00 p.m. Contact Herb Letsche, tel: (416) 445-7720, fax: (416) 444-1273, or e-mail: ntstampclub@yahoo.ca.

NORTH YORK PHILATELIC SOCIETY

Chapter 21 meets on the 1st and 3rd Wednesdays of each month from September to the 1st Wednesday in June, and on the 3rd Wednesday of July and August. Meetings are held from 6:30 p.m. to 9:00 p.m. in the Skaters' Lounge at the Carnegie Centennial Arena, 580 Finch Avenue West (1 1/2 blocks west of Bathurst), Toronto, Ontario. Meetings feature a convivial atmosphere, speakers, auctions, a sales circuit, and a number of dealer members. Membership is only $10 per year. Ample parking is free. For more information, contact Art Halpert, tel. 416-643-2020 (days), 416-499-4406 (evenings/weekends), e-mail ahalpert@sympatico.ca

NOVA SCOTIA STAMP CLUB

RPSC Chapter #50, est. 1922, meets the 2nd Tues. Sept. to June at the Nova Scotia Museum. Contact: E. Sodero, 831 Tower Rd., Halifax, NS B3H 2Y1.

OAKVILLE STAMP CLUB

Chapter 135 meets the 2nd and 4th Tues. at 7 p.m. in the cafeteria, St. Thomas Aquinas Secondary School, 124 Margaret Dr.. Contact: Oakville Stamp Club, Box 69643, Oakville, ON L6J 7R4.

OTTAWA PHILATELIC SOCIETY

Chapter 16 meets every Thurs. at 7:45 p.m. Sept. to May at the Hintonburg Community Centre, 1064 Wellington St., Ottawa. Contact OPS Merivale P.O. Box 65085, Nepean, ON K2G 5Y3.

OWEN SOUND STAMP CLUB

Chapter 191 meets the 3rd Wed. at 7 p.m. at St. George's Anglican Church, 149 4th Ave. E. Trading, auctions, circuit books. Contact Robert J. Ford, 721 8th Ave. E., Owen Sound, ON N4K 3A4.

OXFORD PHILATELIC SOCIETY

Chapter 65 meets 1st and 3rd Thurs. Sept. to May, at Knights of Columbus Hall, behind St. Rita's Catholic Church (Dundas St. E.) Woodstock, ON. Trading and junior program at 7 p.m., regular meeting at 7:30 p.m. Speakers, mini auctions, prizes, contests, dealers. Contact: Gib Stephens, P.O. Box 20113, Woodstock, ON N4S 8X8.

PENTICTON AND DISTRICT STAMP CLUB

Chapter 127 meets the 1st Sunday of each month, from Sept. to May, from 2-4 p.m. at the Penticton Library Auditorium, 785 Main St. Contact: Dorothy Karslake (Secretary), 203-22 Abbott Street, Penticton, BC V2A 4J2.

PERTH STAMP CLUB

Meets the 2nd and 4th Wed. Sept. to June, 7:30 p.m. in McMartin House, Gore Street. Contact Gus Quattrocchi (A.J.), 69 Harvey St., Perth, ON K7H 1X1.

R.A. STAMP CLUB – OTTAWA

Chapter 41 meets every Mon., except June to Aug. at 7:30 p.m. at the R.A. Centre, 2451 Riverside Dr., Ottawa, ON K1H 7X7. Contact: (613) 733-5100.

REGINA PHILATELIC CLUB

Chapter 10 meets the 1st and 3rd Wed., Sept. to May, 7-10 p.m. at Sheldon-Williams Collegiate Library, 2601 Coronation St., Contact: Box 1891, Regina, SK S4P 3E1.

ROYAL CITY STAMP CLUB

Chapter 104 meets on the 2nd Thurs. except July and Aug., 7 p.m. at the New Westminster Public Library, 716-6th Ave., New Westminster, BC. Contact: Box 145, Milner, BC V0X 1T0. (604) 534-1884.

SAINT JOHN STAMP CLUB

Meets the 4th Wed. except July and Aug., 7 p.m. at the Saint John High School, Canterbury Street, Saint John, NB. Contact: James Young, Sec.-Treas., 2278 Rothesay Rd., Rothesay, NB E2H 2K5.

ST. CATHARINES STAMP CLUB

Meets on the 1st and 3rd Tues. Sept. to June at Holy Cross secondary, St. Catharines, ON. Contact: Stuart Keeley, 15 Baxter Cres., Thorold, ON L2V 4S1, (905) 227-9251,.stuart.keeley@sympatico.ca

ST. JOHN'S PHILATELIC SOCIETY

Meets 2nd and 4th Wed., except July and Aug. at 8 p.m. at Marine Institute. Contact: J. Don Wilson, 11 Elm Place, St. John's, NF A1B 2S4, (709) 726-2741.

SARNIA STAMP CLUB

Chapter 45 meets on the 4th Sunday of the month, September through June, with the exception of December which is held on the 2nd. Sunday. Meetings are held at the Kinsmen Club of Sarnia at 656 Lakeshore Road in Sarnia, Ontario, from 2:00 p.m. to 4:00 p.m. Activities include circuit books, silent auction, and dealers. Contact: Douglas Fox at 1210 Petrolia Line, RR1 Corunna, ON, N0N 1G0. Telephone: (519) 862-1903.

SASKATOON STAMP CLUB

Chapter 80 meets the 2nd and 4th Mon. Sept. to May, 7-9 p.m. at the Saskatoon Public Library - Rusty McDonald Branch, 225 Primrose Dr., Saskatoon, SK S7K 5E4. Contact: secretary: Doug Smith, (306) 975 7600; e-mail: douglasmichaelsmith@shaw.ca.

SCARBOROUGH STAMP CLUB

Chapter 223 meets the 1st and 3rd Tues. Sept. to June at 7 p.m. at Cedarbrook Community Centre, Contact Peter Butler, 143 Glenmore Rd., Toronto, ON M4L 3M2.

SIDNEY STAMP CLUB (SIDNEY, BC)

The Sidney Stamp Club meets the 2nd Sat. except July and Aug., at the Sidney Regional Library, Nell Horth Room, at 2 p.m. Sales circuit, presentations, and auctions. Contact: (250) 479-6513.

LA SOCIÉTÉ PHILATÉLIQUE DE QUÉBEC

La S.P.Q. tient ses réunions régulières les premiers et troisièmes mercredis du mois au sous-sol de l'église St-Rodrigue, 4760 1ère avenue, porte no 10, Charlesbourg. Les réunions ont lieu de 19h à 22h. Information, écrire à: S.P.Q., C.P. 2023, Québec, QC G1K 7M9

LA SOCIÉTÉ PHILATÉLIQUE DE LA RIVE SUD

Société membre No. 19. Réunions régulières tenus les 2e et 4e lundis débutant en septembre pour se terminer le 2e lundi de juir. De 19h30 à 21h00. Centre culturel, 100 ouest, rue St-Laurent, Longueuil, QC. Secrétaire Bernard Dansereau.

SAUGEEN STAMP CLUB

Meets on the 1st Tues.at the Hanover Library Complex, 451 10th Ave., Hanover, ON. Contact: PO Box 11, Clifford ON, N0G 1M0. E-mail pkritz@log.on.ca, Club President Peter Kritz, RR3, Hanover, ON N4N 3B9, (519 364-4752, Club Secretary Jim Measures, PO Box 11, Clifford, ON N0G 1M0, (519) 327-8265

STRATFORD STAMP CLUB

Chapter 92 meets on the 4th Thurs. Sept. to June, except Dec. when it meets on the 3rd Thurs. 7 p.m. at the Kiwanis Community Centre, Lakeside Dr. Stratford. Juniors meet at 7 p.m., regular meetings at 8 p.m. Contact: Stratford Stamp Club, 273-356 Ontario St., Stratford, ON N5A 7X6.

SUDBURY STAMP CLUB

Chapter 85 meets on the 2nd Tuesday of the month, September through June at 7:00 p.m. Meetings are held at the Delki Dozzi Playground Fieldhouse. Slides, presentations, auction. Contact: Edward O'Callaghan at P.O. Box 2211, Station A, Sudbury, Ontario, P3A 4S1.

THE PHILATELIC CLUB OF MONTRÉAL

Chapter 122 meets on the 3rd Thurs. at 7:30 p.m. at Le Manoir, 5319 Notre Dame de Grace. Contact: Lloyd Slaven, 1079 Emerson Cres., Chomedy, QC, H7W 1H6; e-mail: lslaven@macten.net.

TORONTO HARMONIE STAMP CLUB

Chapter 94 meets on the first Monday of the month, except July and August, at 7:30 p.m. in a member's house. New members or visitors are always welcome. For further information, call Joachim (Jake) Doehler at 416-438-4862.

TRURO PHILATELIC SOCIETY

Meets the 2nd Thurs. Sept. to June at 7:30 p.m. at the Sobey'scommunity room, Prince St.,.for a general meeting followed by a program and auction. Fourth Thurs is trading night.

UNION DES PHILATÉLISTES DE MONTRÉAL

Le chapitre no. 3 de la Société se réunit à 19 h 00 tous les 2es et 4es mardis de septembre à juin au 7110, 8e avenue, Montréal, QC, H2A 3C4. Visiteurs bienvenus. / Chapter 3 meets at 7:00 p.m. on the 2nd and 4th Tues. from September to June at 7110 8th Avenue, Montreal, QC, H2A 3C4. Visitors welcome.

VANCOUVER ISLAND PHILATELIC SOCIETY

Chapter 52, meets at 7:30 p.m. on the 4th Thurs. at St. Aidan's Church Hall, 3707 St. Aidan's St., Victoria, BC. Contact R. Clarke, Sec., Vancouver Island Philatelic Society, 205 - 651 Jolly Pl, Victoria, BC, V8Z 6R9.

WEST TORONTO STAMP CLUB

Chapter 14 meets 2nd, 3rd and 4th Tues. except July and Aug., 7:30 p.m. at Fairfield Seniors' Centre, 80 Lothian Ave., Etobicoke, Auctions, dealers, speakers, study group, annual exhibition. Contact: 331 Rathburn Rd., Etobicoke, ON M9B 2L9. Frank Alusio, (416) 621-8232.

WINNIPEG PHILATELIC SOCIETY

Meets at 7 p.m. on the 1st and 3rd Thurs. except July and Aug. Deaf Centre of Manitoba, Meeting Room, 285 Pembina Hwy. Contact: Rick Penko, 3793 Vialoux Dr., Winnipeg, MB R3R 0A5, e-mail rpenko@escape.ca.

SELL · QUALITY · SELLS

ROYAL PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF CANADA SALES CIRCUITS

Most Requested Sales Circuit Books:

Canada, all periods- especially early, mint & used, fancy cancels, BOB, recent used, precancels, souvenir sheets, postal stationery

Provinces; all, esp. harder to find material

British Commonwealth - British Africa,

Victoria- George VI especially, but all required

Br.West Indies - all esp. Bermuda, Caymans

The "Saints" (Lucia, Helena Vincent, Kitts), Br. Guiana

USA, all requested

COUNTRIES IN DEMAND

Central & South America	Norway
China	Rhodesia
Denmark	Russia
France	Saint Pierre & Miquelon
Gibraltar	Scandinavia - all
Hong Kong	Sweden
Leeward Islands	Turks and Caicos
Malaysia	German States
Malta	

We have a great selection of Br. Pacific, Germany, New Zealand, Canada, GB and used modern Japan.

Tell us what you would like to see!!



Attention: Collectors!

To maintain our tremendous selection of Circuit Books, we are seeking top quality material for our many discriminating buyers!

- Newfoundland is most requested, and most difficult to obtain.

- There is very high demand for George VI material, (used especially) from across the British Commonwealth .

- The Sales Circuits are constantly in need of interesting Canadian material!! There is high demand for large and small queens, interesting cancels, varieties, coils, BOB and early booklets and panes.

- Great Britain, Germany and USA - most periods are needed, but very early & very modern particularly

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Kerby Centre
- Philatelic Society, Spring Bourse

April 30, May1-2 **Winnipeg**
Victoria Inn
- Winnipeg Philatelic Society Show

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COMING EVENTS / CALENDRIER

To have your event listed in this section of The Canadian Philatelist, please send all details to The RPSC National Office, P.O. Box 929, Station Q, Toronto, ON M4T 2P1. Details may be faxed to (416) 979-1144 or e-mail to info@rpsc.org. Information will not be accepted by telephone. THIS IS A FREE SERVICE OF THE RPSC.

Pour que votre événement soit listé dans cette section du Philatéliste canadien veuillez envoyer tous les détails au Bureau national de la SRPC, C.P. 929, Succ. 'Q', Toronto, ON M4T 2P1. Les détails peuvent être faxés au (416) 979-1144 ou par poste-électronique à info@rpsc.org. Aucune information ne sera acceptée par téléphone. CECI EST UN SERVICE GRATUIT DE LA SRPC.

REGIONAL EVENTS / ÉVÉNEMENTS RÉGIONAUX

April 16-18, 2004: Toronto Spring Postage Stamp Marketplace at the Queen Elizabeth Building, Exhibition Place with dealers from Canada and the United States. Free admission and free door prize draws for both kids and adults. Hours Friday 11 a.m. to 6 p.m., Saturday 10 a.m. to 6 p.m., and Sunday 10 a.m. to 4 p.m. Hosted by the Canadian Stamp Dealers' Association. Further information please email: secretary@csdaonline.com.

April 17, 2004: Stampfest. The Kitchener-Waterloo Philatelic Society annual show and bourse will be held at the Community Christian Reformed Church, 1275 Bleams Road, at Fischer-Hallman Road, Kitchener, ON. Hours: 10:00 a.m. to 4:00 p.m. An exciting dealer bourse, exhibits, free parking, free admission, hourly and special draws, stamp pull, and much more. For more information phone Jim Oliver at 519-893-4092 or e-mail: jimoliver10@hotmail.com

April 24, 2004: The Apple Country Stamp Show (sponsored by the Colborne Stamp Club) will be held at the Royal Canadian Legion, 92 King St. E., Colborne, ON (use exit 497 from Highway 401). Show hours are 10 AM to 4 PM. Free admission and parking, exhibits, 10 dealers, consignment table, youth booth, door prizes and refreshments. For more information contact Peter Howe, Box 894, Trenton, ON, K8V 5R8 or call (613) 392-4845 or e-mail howe9@sympatico.ca

April 30-May 2, 2004: Join our Winnipeg Regional Philatelic Society's Annual Bourse and Exhibition to be held at the Best Western - Victoria Inn, 1808 Wellington Avenue, Winnipeg, MB R3H 0G3. Admission Free, free ample parking. Fifteen plus dealer bourse, 50+ frames of exhibits, large youth area, annual show cover, B.N.A.P.S., S.C.C., Youth Club Seminars. Hours: Fri. April 30, 1 pm - 8 pm; Sat. May 1, 10 am, - 6 pm; Sun. May 2, 10 am - 4 pm. For further information visit our website www.wps.mb.ca. Postal address: PO Box 1425. Winnipeg, MB R3C 2Z1.

May 1, 2004: Saugeen Stamp Club annual stamp show and exhibition to be held at Grace United Church, 310 12th St. in Hanover. Competetive exhibits, 10 dealers, youth table, Canada Post booth. Time is 10 am - 4 pm (lunch counter on site). Exhibits of 6 six pages or more are welcome at no charge. Frames do accomodate 16 pages of material. For more information contact Peter Kritz at (519) 364-4752, or e-mail: pkritz@log.on.ca.

May 15, 2004: NYPEX 2004 will be held on Saturday, May 15, 2004, at the ramada Hotel, 1677 Wilson Avenue, Toronto from 10 am to 4 pm. This year we will be addeing competetive exhibits. There is no admission charge. We are continuing to put more emphasis on our youth program, as we believe a pro-active participation in needed to attract new and younger members. With membership well over 100, we believe the NYPS is the largest philatelic society in the Toronto area. For more information about NYPEX or the Society, please call Art Halpert at (416) 643-2020 (weekdays), (416) 499-4406)evenings/weekends) or through e-mail at ahalpert@sympatico.ca

May 23, 2004: The Owen Sound Stamp Club is hosting it's ninth annual show and bourse on May 23, 2004. The event will be held at the Harry Lumley Bayshore Community Centre 1900 3rd Ave East, Owen Sound. (Sound Room) Show hours are 9:30-3:30. Show events include Dealers, Exhibits, Silent Auction. Admission and parking are free. All ages are welcome. For more information contact R.J. Ford at (519) 376-4788 or e mail robford@log.on.ca

October 15-17, 2004: FALL STAMPEX 04 at the Queen Elizabeth Building, Exhibition Place, Toronto, ON. Sponsored in partnership by the Canadian Stamp Dealers' Association and the Greater Toronto Area Philatelic Alliance. Exhibits, seminars, and a large dealer bourse with dealers from Canada and the United States. Free admission and free door prize draws for both kids and adults. Hours Friday 11 a.m. to 6 p.m., Saturday 10 a.m. to 6 p.m., and Sunday 10 a.m. to 4 p.m. Further information please email: secretary@csdaonline.com.

NATIONAL EXHIBITIONS / EXPOSITIONS NATIONALES

May 1-2, 2004: ORAPEX 2004. Ottawa's National Stamp Exhibition, the 43rd Annual Stamp Club Exhibition and Bourse, will be held at the RA Centre, 2451 Riverside Drive, Ottawa, Ontario, in the Curling Rink. Times: Saturday from 10 a.m. to 6 p.m. and Sunday from 10 a.m. to 4 p.m. Admission and parking are free. For dealers' bourse data and exhibition entry information, contact Major Dick Malott, CD, Retd, 16 Harwick Crescent, Nepean, Ontario, K2H 6R1. Tel.: (613) 829-0280; fax: (613) 829-7673; e-mail: rmalott@magma.ca. Admission and Parking are FREE.!

May 28 to May 30, 2004: ROYAL *2004* ROYALE: The Royal Philatelic Society of Canada's 76th Annual exhibition and convention will be held in Halifax, NS. Further details yet to come. Dates and locations for upcoming years:

May 27-29, 2005 in London, Ontario.

2006, Calgary, Alberta.

2007, Toronto, Ontario.

2008, Québec City, Québec.

2009, Available/disponible.

2011, Montréal, Québec.

June 11-13, 2004: PIPEX 2004. The Northwest Federation of Stamp Clubs' show will be held in Vernon, BC, Canada.

Sept. 3-5, 2004: BNAPEX 2004, the annual convention and exhibition of the British North America Philatelic Society, will be held at the Hunt Club in Baltimore, Maryland, U.S.A. (with BALPEX). Details TBA.

Oct. 29-31, 2004: BAYPEX 2004 - Napier or Hastings, New Zealand.

July 2005: New Zealand 2005 National Stamp Show - North Shore City, New Zealand.

Sept. 2-4, 2005: BNAPEX 2005, the annual convention and exhibition of the British North America Philatelic Society, will be held at the Fantasyland Hotel in Edmonton, Alberta, Canada. Details TBA.

Nov. 2-5, 2006: KIWIPEX 2006 - Christchurch, New Zealand.

INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITIONS / EXPOSITIONS INTERNATIONALES

May 21-30, 2004: Barcelona 2004. F.I.P World Philatelic Exhibition to be held in Barcelona, Spain. The Canadian Commissioner from whom information may be obtained is: J.J. Danielski, Ph.D. 71 Gennela Square, Scarborough, ON, M1B 5M7, jj.danielski@sympatico.ca

Aug. 12-22, 2004: OLYMPHILEX 2004 to be held in Athens, Greece in conjunction with the Olympic Games.Canadian Commissioner: Frank Alusio, FRPSC, 331 Rathburn Rd., Toronto, ON M9B 2L9. Tel.: (416) 621-8232 or e-mail: falusio@sympatico.ca.

Aug. 28-Sept. 01, 2004: Singapore 2004. This is the first World Stamp Championship held under the FIP auspices. The Canadian Commissioner is Mr. Sammy Chiu, who can be contacted at P.O. Box 1108, Station B, Willowdale, ON, M2K 3A2; tel. (416) 733-2388, fax (416) 733-8813, e-mail: chiusam@hotmail.com.

April 21-24, 2005: Pacific Explorer 2005 World Stamp Expo, Sydney, Australia. Canadian Commissioner: Charles J.G. Verge, P.O. Box 2788, Station "D", Ottawa, ON K1P 5W8. Tel.: (613) 738-2770; Fax: (613) 738-7863; e-mail:verge@sympatico.ca. Deadline for entries is July 31, 2004.

Judging and Exhibiting *in the Americas* / Expositions et jugement des participations *dans les Amériques*

At the 37th F.I.A.F. (Federation of Inter America Philately) Annual General Meeting, held in Santiago de Chile, 3rd July, 2003, a proposal was presented and approved by the FIAF Executive and then by the Meeting, to put in place a Reciprocal Judging and Exhibiting Agreement within FIAF Federations, of which Canada is a member. The seven sections of the paper are given below as published in *FIP Flash*, Nr. 86 - 2003, Fédération Internationale de Philatélie (FIP), pp. 25-6.

1. Each Federation agrees to recognize any and all jurors who are accredited by their own particular National Federation. These judges must be accredited by their national federation at least on national level.

2. While judging in another Federation's exhibition, the visiting judge will abide by Standard judging practices of the host Federation.

3. Each Federation should invite jury members from other Federations on a regular basis.

4. The only recompense given to the visiting juror will be the customary allowance offered, if any.

5. The Member Federation will encourage their exhibitors to participate with their exhibits at other Member Federation's exhibitions.

Usually, a jury member can also act as commissioner and carry the exhibits. Exhibitors who receive a vermeil or higher award in a member Federation's national exhibition can use this award to qualify for internat\ional exhibitions.

6. The Federations will send to the secretary or coordinator of judges a list of those qualified to judge. This list shall be updated on a regular basis.

7. If the occasion arises, each Federation will offer to other member Federations any seminar, publication, or media product they have prepared relating to judging, exhibiting, or collecting in general.

The Royal Philatelic Society of Canada has had a similar Reciprocal Agreement with the American Philatelic Society for several decades, which recognizes national level judges from both countries who may judge in each others country. During the late

À la trente-septième réunion générale annuelle de la Fédération interaméricaine de philatélie (F.I.A.F.), tenue à Santiago, au Chili, le 3 juillet 2003, une proposition a été soumise et approuvée par la direction de la FIAF et par l'Assemblée : mettre sur pied une entente réciproque sur les expositions et sur le jugement des participations à l'intérieur des fédérations de la FIAF, dont le Canada est membre. Les sept paragraphes de l'article publié dans *FIP Flash*, No 86 - 2003, Fédération Internationale de Philatélie (FIP), p. 25-26 sont paraphrasés ci-dessous.

1. Chaque fédération accepte de reconnaître tous les jurés accrédités par leur propre fédération nationale. Ils doivent être accrédités au moins au niveau national.

2. Lorsqu'un juge est invité à juger une exposition pour une autre fédération, il doit se conformer aux standards de cette fédération.

3. Chaque fédération doit inviter des jurés membres d'une autre fédération, et ce, sur une base régulière.

4. La seule récompense accordée au juré invité sera l'allocation normalement offerte, le cas échéant.

5. La fédération membre encouragera ses exposants à participer à des expositions organisées par d'autres fédérations membres.

Habituellement, un membre du jury peut agir comme commissaire et s'occuper des participations. Les exposants qui reçoivent une médaille de vermeil ou une récompense plus grande peuvent utiliser ce prix pour s'inscrire à des expositions internationales.

6. La fédération fera parvenir au secrétaire ou au coordonnateur des juges une liste des personnes ayant les compétences pour exercer la fonction de juge. Cette liste devra être mise à jour régulièrement.

7. Si l'occasion se présente, chaque fédération offrira aux autres fédérations membres des séminaires, des écrits ou d'autres produits médiatiques sur le jugement des expositions ou sur la philatélie en général.

La Société royale de philatélie du Canada a une entente réciproque semblable, depuis quelques décennies, avec l'American Philatelic Society. Les juges de niveau national sont reconnus dans chacun des deux

1990's similar agreements were signed with the Australian Philatelic Federation and with the New Zealand Philatelic Federation, and we have been exchanging judges with these countries, who have taken Canadian exhibits to their national exhibitions. This year we shall have a New Zealand judge on the jury at ROYAL*2004*ROYALE in Halifax who will be bringing at least five New Zealand exhibits, while Charles Verge, President of RPSC, will be attending the Australian national show in Freemantle, Western Australia, September 9-12 and taking some Canadian exhibits.

The above agreement among the National Federations of the America continent now provides a wider opportunity for the recognition of the exchange of national judges among the 21 member countries of the FIAF, and the opportunity for exhibitors to enter exhibits in these countries. A current list of our national judges(as published in *The Canadian Philatelist*, Vol. 55, No. 1, pp. 26.) was recently sent to the FIAF Secretary as required under Section 6 above.

John M. Powell, FRPSC,
Chairman, RPSC Judging Program

pays. À la fin des années 1990, des ententes semblables ont été signées avec la Australian Philatelic Federation et la New Zealand Philatelic Federation. Nous avons fait des échanges de juges avec ces pays qui ont aussi présenté des participations canadiennes lors de leurs expositions nationales. Cette année, nous comptons avoir un juge néo-zélandais comme membre du jury de l'exposition ROYAL*2004*ROYALE, à Halifax. Il apportera avec lui au moins cinq participations néo-zélandaises. Charles Verge, président de la SRPC, quant à lui, assistera à l'exposition nationale australienne à Freemantle, dans l'ouest de l'Australie, du 9 au 12 septembre et aura dans ses bagages quelques participations canadiennes.

L'entente, mentionnée plus haut, entre les Fédérations nationales du continent américain ouvre toute grande la porte à l'acceptation d'échange de juges entre les 21 pays membres de la FIAF et aux exposants, celle des expositions. Une liste de nos juges actuels (telle que publiée dans *Le philatéliste canadien*, Vol. 55, No 1, pp. 26.) a été envoyée récemment au secrétaire de la FIAF, selon les exigences décrites à la section 6.

John M. Powell, FRPSC
Directeur du programme des juges, SRPC

AWARD-WINNING COLLECTIONS ON AUCTION BLOCK

The Dr. John Robertson Collection of U.S.-British North America Cross-Border postal history is being sold this month in New York.

The sale, the most recent in a series of "Exhibition Collection" auctions, is the Grand-Award winning collection of cross-border postal history formed by John Robertson, M.D.

Working within an eight-frame exhibit, Dr. Robertson carefully and completely illustrates the complexities of the mail as it crossed the border between Canada and its provinces and the U.S. during the period April, 1851, when a combined rate between Canada and the U.S. first established through to 1878, when Canada joined the Universal Postal Union.

Included also is an outstanding section of forerunners that illustrate the background and transition to the uniform rates. According to the auctioneer, this collection includes "numerous covers of international renown, many off the market for decades, including important U.S. 1847s, 1851s, etc., Canadian Pence and cents, Newfoundland, British Columbia and more."

One of the highlights is an 1852 folded sheet with an 1851 12-pence black (Scott #3) sent from Montreal to New York. The stamp, also used for mail to Newfoundland, Bermuda, and the Caribbean, matched the rate to the U.S. and was denominated 12-pence instead of 1 shilling to avoid confusing U.S. postmasters. There are seven known covers, only three of which are doubtlessly genuine. It has a pre-sale estimate of $300,000 to $400,000.

The collection has been exhibited three times at the Champion of Champions. The auction will be held at the Four Seasons Hotel, 57 East 57th St., New York, on April 23. It is estimated at over $1 million U.S. Catalogues will be available after April 1, at $20 U.S. with a hard cover version available at $50 U.S.

LETTERS / LETTRES

Dear Editor,

To find my name referred to by two different writers in the March-April issue must mean I have arrived at last! "They have all got it in for me," as Caesar said in one of the *Carry On* films.

First, I hope that George Arfken will now have read my views on the 2c bisects dating from the 1880s. I no longer think that they are philatelic. Similar covers, which I understand can be found dated a decade later when Postmaster King held sway at Halifax and his wife traded as a stamp dealer, may well be a different kettle of fish.

Since George listed some of the known bisects may I add to the list? I have a "Ruggles'"bisected 6c dated 20 AU 1873 at Wilmot and I know of another one dated My 25 72 from the same town. One wonders if Lawyer Ruggles was sending his clients pre-stamped envelopes franked with these bisects because, like the 2c bisects, the addresses are largely in different hand writing. Incidentally, Gibbons has a bisect dated NO 25 88 for sale which is so heavily clobbered by the killer-cancel that I am surprised some postal historian hadn't snapped it up years ago. Charles Firby had one dated JY 23 1893 in the June 2002 sale. So much for the 6c.

Second, I am not entirely certain what point Michael Peach was trying to make in his response except to confirm Henry Hechler's handwriting is distinctive; and, if I may say so, very artistic.

Just to finish, I attach a scan of a 2c bisect which did not come from any of the Maritime provinces and since it was sold by Leo Baresch, to the gentleman I got it from, it must have been on this side of the pond since we were all running around in short trousers dreaming of Penny Blacks.

Sincerely,
John Hillson



EXCHANGES / DEMANDES D'ÉCHANGE

Monsieur le Président,

Cher ami et collègue philateliste, bonjour !

Je suis président d'une association philatélique ici en France, et à titre plus personnel je viens de débuter la collection des timbres du Canada il y a quelques mois seulement. Après plusieurs semaines de recherche et le passage de nombreuses petites annonces dans la presse et sur le web, je n'arrive pas à satisfaire ma quête d'un (une) correspondant (te) philateliste au Canada, parlant Français de préférence, et avec lequel je pourrais effectuer des échanges de timbres. Collectionnant la France depuis plus de trente-cinq ans, j'ai une très grosse quantité de doubles de ce pays à proposer, y copmpris des anciens et classiques antérieurs à 1900, et qui dorment inutilement en classeurs, sans servir à personne. Je suis prêt à les échanger, ainsi que des timbres modernes et des nouveautés, blocs, feuillets, carnets, neufs et oblitérés, ainsi que des catalogues Yvert et Tellier «France» d'années passées, contre l'équivalent en timbres de vote pays.

Dans la mesure ou il vous serait éventuelement possible de m'aider, je vous adresse, outre le courriel (E.mail) de référence, mon adresse postale...

Club Philatelique
Monsieur A.Blond
86, rue du Maréchal Leclerc
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Chairman/Président: F. Warren Dickson, 108 - 803 Yonge St., Willowdale, ON M2M 3V5
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Canada Post Liaison / Liaison avec Postes Canada
Charles J.G. Verge, FRPSC, Box 2788, Stn. D, Ottawa, ON K1P 5W8 vergec@sympatico.ca
Rick Penko, Box 1425, Winnipeg, MB R3C 2Z1 rpenko@shaw.ca

Chapter Liaison / Liaison avec les chapitres
George F. Pepall, 44 Bound Brook Crt., Kitchener, ON N2A 3L3 pepall@rogers.com

Complaints Committee / Comité des plaintes
Col. William G. Robinson, FRPSC, 301-2108 West 38th Ave., Vancouver, BC V6M 1R9

Conventions and Exhibitions / Conventions et expositions
Dr. J.G. McCleave, 186 Willingdon St., Fredericton, NB E3B 3A5 mccleave@nbnet.nb.ca

Dealer Liaison / Liaison avec les négociants en timbres-poste
R.F. Narbonne, 216 Mailey Dr., Carleton Place, ON K7C 3X9

Historian / Historien
Charles J.G. Verge, FRPSC, Box 2788, Stn. D. Ottawa, ON K1P 5W8 vergec@sympatico.ca

Insurance Plan / Plan d'assurances
Hugh Wood Canada Ltd., 201 - 4120 Yonge St. Toronto, ON M2P 2B8

Judging Program / Programme des juges
Dr. John M. Powell, FRPSC, 5828 143rd Street, Edmonton, AB T6H 4E8 johnpowell@shaw.ca

Medals and Awards / Médailles et prix
Raymond Ireson, 86 Cartier, Roxboro, QC H8Y 1G8

National Office / Bureau national
Andrew D. Parr, Executive Director / Directeur exécutif
P.O. Box / C.P. 929, Station, Succ Q Toronto, ON M4T 2P1, CANADA
Tel/Tél: (416) 979-8874, 1-888-285-4143 Fax/Télécpr: (416) 979-1144
info@rpsc.org www.rpsc.org

Public Relations / Relations publiques
Michael O. Nowlan, 514 Gardiner St., Oromocto, NB E2V 1G3 mgnowlan@nb.sympatico.ca

Sales Circuit / Carnets de timbres en approbation
Sandra Foss, Box 1109, Cochrane, AB T4C 1B2 rpscsale@cadvision.com

Slide Program / Diapothèque
Elizabeth Sodero, FRPSC, 831 Tower Rd, Halifax, NS B3H 2Y1 sodero@ns.sympatico.ca

Special Advisor to the President / Conseillère spéciale auprès du Président
Ann Triggle, 4865 Spaulding Dr., Clarence, NY 14031, USA atriggle@buffalo.edu

The Canadian Philatelist / Le philatéliste canadien
P.O. Box/C.P. 929, Station/Succ Q, Toronto, ON M4T 2P1
Editor / Rédacteur, Tony Shaman, FRPSC, PO Box 43103, Kitchener, ON N2H 6S9 shaman@smokesignal.net
Advertising: Jim Szeplaki (905) 646-7744 ext. 223 jims@trajan.ca

Website / Site internet
D. Robin Harris, rharris@adminware.ca

Youth Education / Éducation de la jeunesse
Yvan Latulippe, St. Joachim-de-Shefford, QC yvan.latulippe@sympatico.ca

LIST OF ADVERTISERS / LISTE DES ANNONCEURS

157	BNAPS	140	Greenwood	139	ROYAL 2004 ROYALE
151	Bonhams Auctioneers	134/135	H.R Harmer	187	RPSC Research Foundation
138	Brigham Auctions	144	Henry Gitner	182	RPSC Sales Circuit
IFC/IBC	Canada Post	145	Ideal Stamp Co.	141	Saskatoon
190	Canadian Stamp News	137	Lighthouse	155	Sheffield
155	Coates & Coates	B/Cover	Maresch, R. & Son	137	Vance Auctions
142	CPS of Great Britain	157	Mark Lane	153	Van Dam, E.S.J.
187	CSDA	143	Matthew Bennett Intl.		
131	Eastern	144	Postal History Society of Canada		

ONE last word

by / par Tony Shaman



RPSC News
Nouvelles SRPC

UN dernier mot

Behind every sizeable successful venture is a team effort. And *The Canadian Philatelist* is no exception. But unlike a sports team based in one location the team responsible for getting your journal into your mailbox every second month is spread out over much of southern Ontario.

For example, maintaining records and updating Chapter reports and upcoming events takes place in one location, laying out the articles and illustrations that appear in the magazine is performed in another, reading incoming manuscripts from authors takes place in yet another location, and the final product is printing at still another site. Fortunately, modern telecommunications have made this far-flung team effort seamless but it may be a little confusing for members trying to reach the individuals responsible for the various services that your Society provides.

The numerous volunteer positions from president on down through the ranks as outlined in the journal's masthead coupled with the Society's Department and Committee listings at the back of the magazine make it a challenge for members to keep track of the right person to contact for a given problem.

Generally, the positions of board members and the responsibilities of the various departments and committees are self-explanatory and do not seem to cause undue problems. Confusion seems to arise mainly between the role of your editor, located in Kitchener, and the responsibilities of National Office in Toronto.

National Office, among its numerous duties and functions, maintains the data base for individual members and the 75-odd Society Chapters. Any changes of address, telephone numbers, names of contacts, listings of coming events, such as local, national, and international shows, and similar "official" business should be sent to the National Office. The office must be kept informed of these changes not only so that needed changes are published in the journal in a timely fashion but also to keep the data base current.

Although I am quite prepared to pass on updates that I receive, there is an inevitable delay when these

Derrière le succès de tout projet d'envergure, se conjuguent les efforts de toute une équipe. Le philatéliste canadien ne fait pas exception. Mais, contrairement aux équipes sportives qui ont un port d'attache, l'équipe responsable de l'acheminement bimensuel du Philatéliste à votre boîte aux lettres est disséminée dans tout le sud de l'Ontario.

À titre d'exemple, la tenue de livre, le calendrier des activités et la mise à jour des rapports des clubs membres se font en un endroit. La mise en pages des articles et des illustrations se fait ailleurs. La lecture des manuscrits d'auteurs se fait encore en un autre endroit et la dernière étape, l'impression, se fait, elle aussi, en un autre lieu. Heureusement, les télécommunications modernes fusionnent ces efforts éparpillés, mais nos membres risquent d'être déroutés lorsqu'ils veulent communiquer avec la personne responsable d'un des services offerts par la société.

Les nombreuses fonctions occupées par des bénévoles, de celle de président à toutes les autres, telles qu'énumérées dans le bloc-générique du Philatéliste canadien, ajoutées à la liste des services et des comités, en dernière page, s'avèrent un véritable casse-tête pour quiconque veut savoir à qui s'adresser pour régler un problème particulier.

Habituellement, les fonctions du conseil d'administration et les responsabilités des différents services et comités sont évidentes et ne semblent pas prêter à confusion. La confusion naît plutôt entre le rôle du rédacteur en chef, qui œuvre à Kitchener, et les responsabilités du Bureau national, situé à Toronto.

L'une des tâches du Bureau national consiste à tenir une base de données des membres particuliers et des quelque soixante-quinze clubs membres. Les changements d'adresse, de numéros de téléphone, de noms de contacts, d'évènements au calendrier, telles les expositions locales, nationales ou internationales et toute affaire « officielle » devraient être envoyés au Bureau national. Le Bureau doit être informé s de ces changements, non seulement pour qu'ils soient publiés au moment opportun, mais aussi afin de maintenir la base de données à jour.

Bien que je sois toujours prêt à transférer les mises à jour que je reçois, il y a inévitablement des retards

notices are sent to me instead of the National Office especially if they are received in letter form and the next printing deadline for the magazine is imminent. Too often, these notifications do not make it into the next issue.

In short, information generally published under the RPSC News section should be sent to National Office; all other material, such as manuscripts, news items, photographs, letters to the editor, and similar editorial items should be sent to me.

This issue contains a broad range of articles. Dr. Scrimgeour writes about two individuals, Samuel Cunard and Hugh Allan, whose shipping lines have left us a legacy of postal history material that has given collectors much pleasure over the years. We will let Dr. Scrimgeour tell their story.

Complementing the Scrimgeour write-up is a monograph by regular contributor George Arfken and the late Horace W. Harrison. The article is accompanied by several covers illustrating a number of Cunard and Allan rates to the United Kingdom.

Ken Lewis relates the story behind a "Return to Sender" cover. Return to Sender covers all too frequently contain poignant human tales. This one is no exception.

Two of the articles are continuations from the last issue. Included is the concluding part of Canada's Air Mail identification study by Murray Heifetz and the fourth instalment of "Philatelic Treasures" penned by Peter Newroth.

James E. Kraemer writes about Special Delivery issues – a segment of our hobby that does not attract the attention of the more popular facets of philately. It appears that Post Office officials of 50 years ago were under the impression that they were aware of what philatelists of their day were collecting. According to Kraemer's article, they were sadly mistaken.

Michael Peach, Chairman of ROYAL *2004* ROYALE, who has been educating us about the philatelic history of Nova Scotia in the last several issues takes us overseas to Great Britain and the story of Dorothy Wilding, one of the 20th-century's best know portrait photographers.

The next edition of *The Canadian Philatelist* will be our Convention issue. Getting the proofs to the printer right after the convention to meet this deadline will be very tight but if our teamwork holds, as it has in the past, we should be able to show you photos and pass along some of the convention highlights and comments of members lucky enough to have attended ROYAL *2004* ROYALE.

lorsqu'on s'adresse à moi plutôt qu'au Bureau national, surtout lorsqu'on le fait par lettre et que la date de tombée du prochain numéro est imminente. Trop souvent, l'information n'arrive pas à temps pour paraître dans ce numéro.

Bref, les renseignements à publier sous la rubrique des nouvelles de la SRPC doivent être envoyés au Bureau national. Les manuscrits, nouvelles, photographies, lettres au rédacteur et tout ce qui a trait à l'éditorial doivent m'être envoyés.

Le présent numéro compte une grande variété d'articles. Celui du docteur Scrimgeour porte sur deux personnes : Samuel Cunard et Hugh Allan dont les lignes de transport maritime nous ont laissé un héritage d'histoire postale qui, au fil des ans, a procuré beaucoup de plaisir aux philatélistes. Nous le laisserons donc nous en parler.

La monographie de Geoge Arfken, un de nos collaborateurs habituels, et de feu Horace W. Harrison viendra compléter le récit. Quelques plis illustrant les taux de Cunard et d'Allen pour le Royaume-Uni sont joints à l'article.

Ken Lewis raconte l'histoire cachée derrière un pli « retourné à l'expéditeur ». Ce genre de courrier recèle souvent des drames humains poignants. Le récit de Ken ne fait pas exception.

Deux articles de la présente édition font suite à ceux de la précédente. Vous y trouverez la conclusion de l'article de Murray Heifetz sur la poste aérienne au Canada et la quatrième partie de « Trésors philatéliques » (« Philatelic Treasures ») par Peter Neworth.

James E. Kraemer nous entretient du courrier par exprès - une facette de notre passe-temps qui ne jouit pas de la même popularité que d'autres. Il y a cinquante ans, les responsables des bureaux de poste croyaient savoir ce qui intéressait les philatélistes de leur époque. Toutefois, si on en juge à l'article de James E. Kraemer, ils se trompaient lourdement.

Micheal Peach, président de ROYAL * 2004 * ROYALE, qui, dans les quelques numéros précédents, nous a instruits sur l'histoire postale de la Nouvelle-Écosse, nous transporte outre-mer, en Grande-Bretagne, pour nous parler de Dorothy Wilding, l'une des photographes portraitistes les plus célèbres du XXe siècle.

La prochaine édition du *Philatéliste canadien* sera celle de notre congrès. Il n'y aura pas beaucoup de temps entre la fin du congrès et le moment de remettre les épreuves à l'imprimeur dans le respect des échéances. Cependant, si le travail d'équipe continue de fonctionner aussi bien que par le passé, nous devrions pouvoir montrer des photos du congrès et ajouter quelques faits saillants ainsi que des commentaires des membres qui auront eu la chance d'assister à ROYAL * 2004 * ROYALE.

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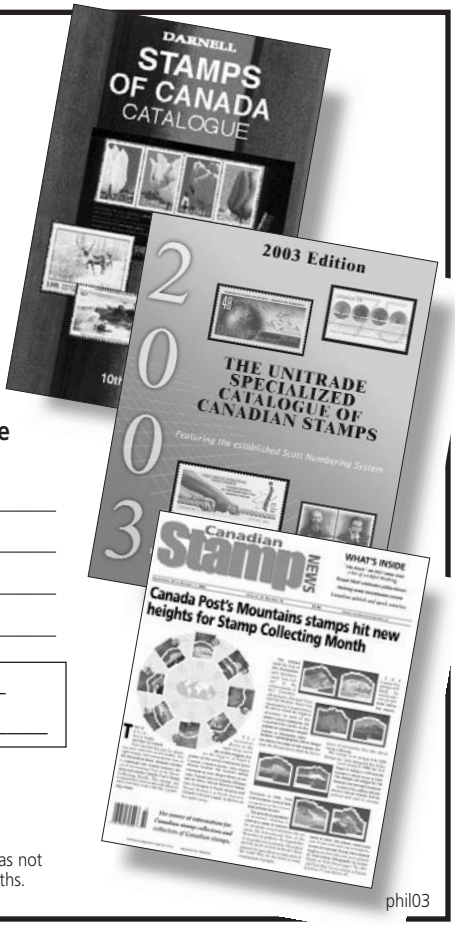
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