

# The Canadian Philatelist

# Le Philatéliste canadien

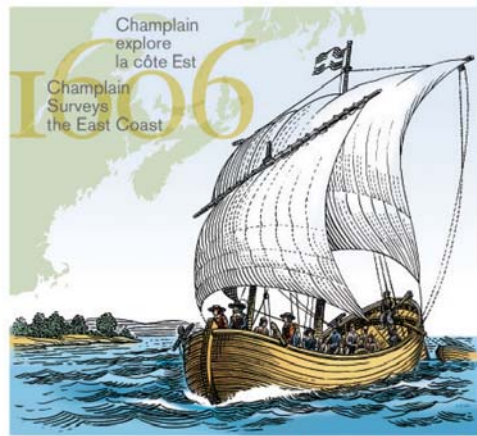
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Journal of THE ROYAL PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF CANADA  
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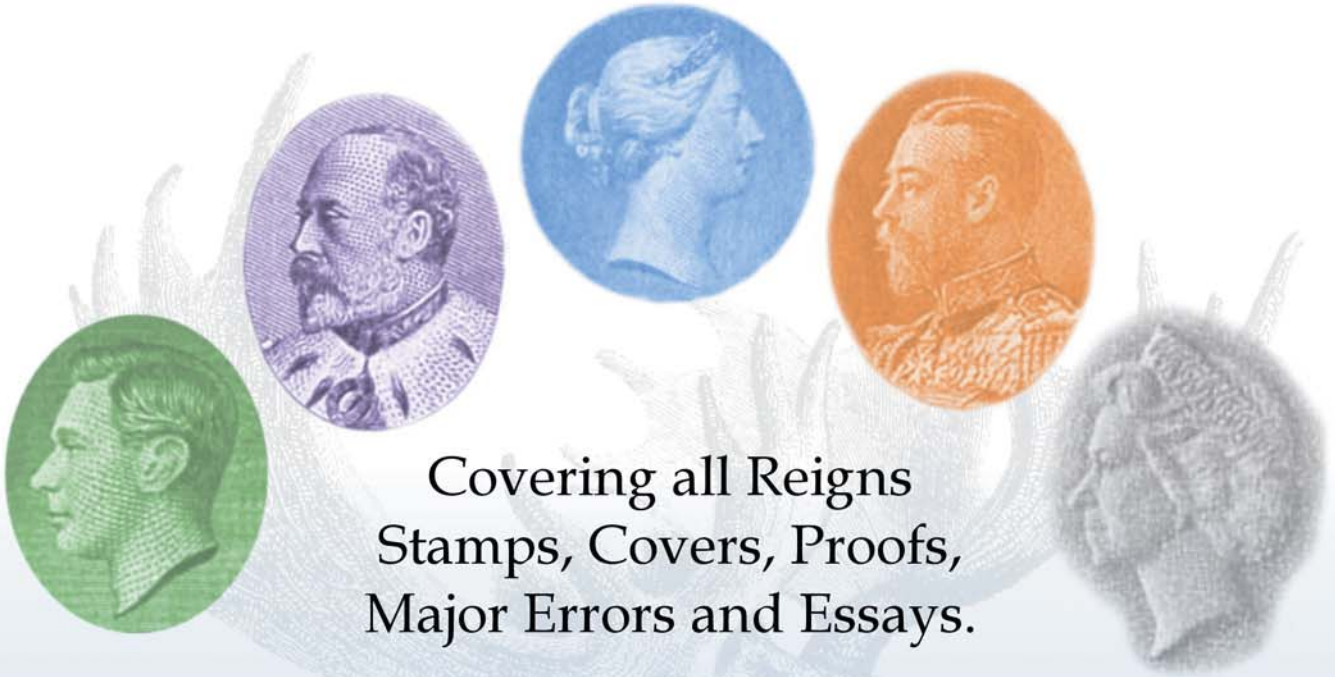
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Joignez-vous à...**

**THE ROYAL PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF CANADA  
LA SOCIÉTÉ ROYALE DE PHILATÉLIE DU CANADA**

The Royal Philatelic Society of Canada (RPSC) is the successor to the national society founded in 1887. Membership in the Society is open to anyone interested in stamps. Whether you are a beginner or an advanced collector, The RPSC offers a number of services that will be of interest to you. Here are just a few:

**THE CANADIAN PHILATELIST** - The international award winning bi-monthly magazine of The RPSC, it provides stamp collectors information and news – for members and from the members. Each year, the author of the best article published in The Canadian Philatelist receives the Geldert medal.

**SALES CIRCUIT** - The Sales Circuit is a useful method of disposing of surplus material and acquiring other material for your collection. Details on request.

**ANNUAL MEETING** - An annual convention held in a different locale each year provides an ideal opportunity to meet friends, exchange ideas, and get advice on your collection or exhibition at which exhibitors can qualify for international shows. You will also get a chance to visit a dealer bourse and attend interesting and informative seminars.

**GROUP INSURANCE** - A group insurance policy for your stamp collection with premiums substantially lower than non-members would pay. Details on request.

**CHAPTERS** - The RPSC has a network of local clubs across Canada. Chapter meeting details are published in The Canadian Philatelist. A great way to network with other collectors in your area.

**THE INTERNET** - The Society has a Web site [www.rpssc.org](http://www.rpssc.org) where members can find out about the latest developments, coming events and link up to many other stamp collecting sites. As a member, your e-mail and Web site address can be added.

**OTHER SOCIETIES** - As the national society for stamp collectors, The RPSC works in partnership with many other societies and associations, such as the Canadian Stamp Dealers Association and Canada Post Corporation.

**CANADA POST** - The Society maintains a Canada Post Liaison Officer in Ottawa to represent the Society, its members and chapters and collectors in general. Members may raise issues of mutual interest with Canada Post Corporation through this office.

**Join The RPSC!**

La Société royale de philatélie du Canada (SRPC) est la digne successeur de celle fondée en 1887. Tout individu intéressé par la collection de timbres-poste peut en devenir membre. Que vous soyez un collectionneur débutant ou chevronné, la SRPC vous offre une gamme de services qui sauront vous intéresser. En voici quelques-uns:

**LE PHILATÉLISTE CANADIEN** - Cette publication bimestrielle, primée au niveau international, offre aux membres des informations et des nouvelles sur le monde philatélique rédigées par ses membres. Chaque année, la médaille Geldert est décernée à l'auteur du meilleur article publié dans Le philatéliste canadien.

**CARNETS DE TIMBRES EN APPROBATION** - Ils sont disponibles sur demande. C'est une façon facile de disposer de matériel en surplus ou d'acquérir des nouvelles pièces pour sa collection.

**RÉUNION ANNUELLE** - Une convention annuelle se tient dans différentes parties du pays. Une exposition de niveau national fait partie intégrante de la convention et permet à l'exposant de se qualifier pour les expositions internationales. De plus vous pouvez y visiter les tables de négociants et assister à des conférences.

**ASSURANCES** - Une police d'assurances de groupe est disponible pour votre collection. Les primes sont de près de 50% en-dessous de celles payées par un individu. Renseignements sur demande.

**CHAPITRES** - Des clubs locaux au Canada où les membres de La SRPC reçoivent un accueil chaleureux. Les renseignements sont publiés dans Le philatéliste canadien.

**L'INTERNET** - La SRPC a un site d'Internet [www.rpssc.org](http://www.rpssc.org) où les membres obtiennent les informations à date, les événements philatéliques à venir et peuvent accéder à plusieurs autres sites philatéliques.

**PARTENARIAT** - La Société a des ententes avec plusieurs autres sociétés et associations philatéliques, notamment l'Association canadienne des négociants en timbres-poste et la Société canadienne des postes (SCP).

**POSTES CANADA** - La SRPC a un agent de liaison situé à Ottawa pour représenter La Société, ses Chapitres, ses membres et les collectionneurs en général auprès de la SCP. Les membres peuvent soumettre des questions d'intérêt commun aux deux Sociétés par l'entremise de cet agent.

**Joignez-vous à La SRPC**

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L'information fournie dans ce formulaire nous permettra de vous faire parvenir la correspondance de La SRPC et ses fournisseurs autorisés. La Société publie le nom de chaque nouveau membre dans *Le philatéliste canadien*. La Société assure la confidentialité de vos renseignements et s'engage à ne jamais les vendre ou les échanger auprès de fournisseurs et/ou d'agents de publicité sans avoir obtenu votre autorisation. Pour tous renseignements supplémentaires, veuillez communiquer avec La SRPC au 1-888-285-4143.

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# Canada

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Although Russia has about 16,000 kilometers of Arctic coastline, compared to approximately 11,000 for Canada and Alaska combined, it has very few floating ice islands in the region. Understanding the far northern climate is a prerequisite for reliable weather forecasting and Russia maintains about 200 scientific research stations in the area, some on these floating islands. The larger ones measure up to 129 square kilometers in area.

The need to exchange mail between personnel on the ice islands and the outside world resulted in the establishment of postal facilities on these massive chunks of floating ice and snow that the author discusses beginning on page 146.

Bien que les côtes arctiques s'étendent sur 16 000 kilomètres en Russie, alors qu'au Canada et en Alaska elles ne couvrent, en tout, que 11 000 kilomètres, on dénombre peu d'îles flottantes sur le territoire russe. Comme la compréhension du climat du Grand-Nord s'avère nécessaire à la fiabilité des prévisions météorologiques, la Russie administre environ 200 bases de recherche scientifique dans la région, certaines étant situées sur ces îles flottantes. Les plus grandes d'entre elles font environ 129 kilomètres carrés.

La nécessité de faire circuler le courrier parmi les membres du personnel qui y travaillent et vers le pays a donné lieu à l'établissement d'installations postales sur ces blocs de glace et de neige flottants – à lire en page 146.



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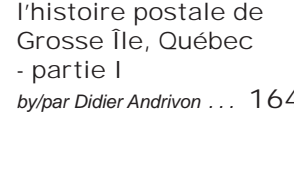
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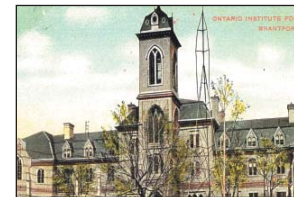
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## EDITOR'S notes notes du RÉDACTEUR

by / par Tony Shaman, FRPSC

Ideally, your editor should know everything about all aspects of our hobby. Although that would be too much to ask of any individual, still, it would be comforting for readers because they would be assured that everything that they read in this journal would be absolutely accurate and factually correct. But we do not live in an ideal world and unlike the Pope, who at least in matters of religion is believed to be infallible, your editor can make no such claim in matters of philately.

That is why *The Canadian Philatelist* prints the following caveat in its masthead: "Opinions expressed herein are those of individual authors only and neither the Publisher nor The Royal Philatelic Society of Canada accepts responsibility for them." If your editor were to check every single fact included in every article and column, the magazine would not get printed for a long, long time. Fortunately, your Society has a competent group of writers who make every effort to research their topics before committing it to paper.

Of course, writers, like editors, are not infallible and mistakes do slip through from time to time. Fortunately, it does not happen too often. But when it does, we rely on our methodical readers to bring them to our attention, most often in the form of letters to the editor or, if warranted, as a follow-up piece that sheds further light on a particular topic.

For example, we have several manuscripts on file that add to and expand on previously printed articles. Your editor has intended to print some of these from time to time but it seems that space for more current and timely pieces preempts previously visited subjects.

The foregoing comments are really a roundabout way of asking you to let us know what aspects of our wide-ranging hobby are of interest to you if they are in areas other than what we have been covering on these pages. You pay the freight and it is your magazine. **The raison d'être for the existence of this journal is to serve its members.**

Drop us a line and let us know what aspects of the hobby you would like to see get greater coverage. With

Idéalement, votre rédacteur-en-chef devrait connaître la philatélie sur le bout des doigts. Bien sûr, c'est un peu trop demander d'une seule personne, mais cela serait d'un grand réconfort pour les lecteurs, car ils auraient l'assurance que tout ce qu'ils lisent dans *Le Philatéliste canadien* est d'une exactitude absolue. Mais, nous ne vivons pas dans un monde idéal et contrairement au pape, tenu pour infallible, du moins en matière de religion, votre rédacteur en chef ne prétend pas posséder la même qualité dans le domaine philatélique.

C'est pourquoi le générique de notre périodique affiche la mise en garde suivante : « Les opinions émises sont celles des auteurs, et ni l'éditeur ni La Société royale de philatélie du Canada n'en endossent la responsabilité ». Si le rédacteur-en-chef devait vérifier l'exactitude du moindre fait rapporté dans chaque article et dans chaque chronique, il se passerait bien du temps avant que le magazine ne soit imprimé. Heureusement, les auteurs sont très compétents et ne ménagent aucun effort de recherche avant de soumettre leurs articles.

Comme les auteurs ne sont pas plus infallibles que les éditeurs, des erreurs se glissent parfois dans nos pages. Heureusement, cela n'est pas fréquent. Mais, le cas échéant, nous comptons sur la vigilance de nos lecteurs qui, la plupart du temps, écriront au rédacteur en chef ou, si nécessaire, proposeront un article qui assurera le suivi en jetant un éclairage supplémentaire sur le sujet donné.

Ainsi, nous avons en réserve quelques manuscrits qui pourraient compléter ou approfondir des sujets déjà publiés. Nous essayons parfois de les insérer dans un numéro, mais la priorité va aux questions récentes et d'actualité.

Tous ces commentaires ne sont en fait qu'une façon détournée de vous demander de nous faire savoir quels aspects du large éventail de thèmes propres à notre passe-temps, s'ils n'ont pas déjà été couverts, vous intéressent. Après tout, c'est vous qui payez les frais d'expédition du magazine et il vous appartient. **Sa raison d'être est de servir les membres de La Société.**

Écrivez-nous donc un mot pour nous dire de quoi vous aimeriez entendre parler. La Société compte suf-



the number of members in our Society there is sure to be someone who is able and willing to write about your particular collecting interests.

In this issue we are printing a somewhat lengthy article, but one that we are certain you will enjoy. James Kraemer takes us on a **voyage to the frigid Arctic and the floating ice island research stations** that were prevalent in the far North during the height of the Cold War years. Some of these research stations, identified as "North Pole stations 1 to 18," had special postmarks for use on their outgoing mail that the author discusses.

To give you a "heads-up" of **Hong Kong's 2006 program** we have included a piece by Joseph Monteiro on these ever-popular stamps. From quite another aspect of philately we include for your reading pleasure an article about **cut-outs**, penned by Michael Peach.

As a follow-up to George Nicholson's monograph (Vol. 56 – No. 6) dealing with the role of **Grosse Île, Québec**, as a stopping off point for Irish immigrants arriving Canada in the 19th century, Didier Andrivon provides additional information on the **postal services at the quarantine station** on the Island.

A quick review of past issues revealed that we print relatively few articles on **Cinderella material**. That oversight will be remedied somewhat in this issue with an in-depth look at **Polish fundraising labels** that were printed to assist in financing Poland's fight for its independence.

As usual, we have additional articles that are certain to add to your philatelic knowledge and enjoyment. We hope you will find them of interest. ☒

fisamment de membres capables d'écrire et désireux de le faire pour que l'un d'entre eux traite de vos préférences philatéliques.

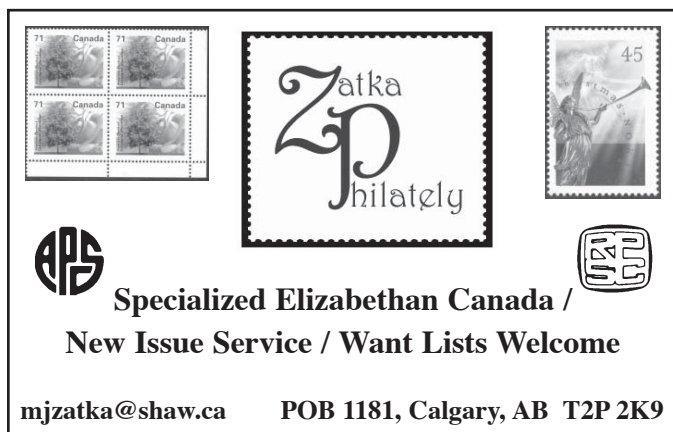
Dans le présent numéro, vous apprécierez sûrement un article de fond signé par James Kraemer qui nous emmène **en voyage dans la froidure de l'Arctique, au temps où les bases de recherche installées sur des îles flottantes** étaient nombreuses dans le Grand-Nord, au plus fort de la guerre froide. Il nous parle des bases nommées « North Pole Stations 1 to 18 » (Stations du Pôle Nord 1 à 18), qui utilisaient un cachet de poste particulier pour le courrier sortant.


Et, pour vous donner un avant-goût du **programme de Hong Kong 2006**, nous avons inclus un article de Joseph Monteiro sur les timbres, toujours populaires, de ce programme. Afin de mettre en valeur un autre aspect de la philatélie, nous avons également publié un article de Michael Peach sur les découpes.

De plus, nous poursuivons le thème couvert par la monographie de Georges Nicholson (Vol. 56 – No. 6) sur le rôle de **Grosse île au Québec** en tant que point d'arrêt des immigrants irlandais qui arrivaient au Canada au 19<sup>e</sup> siècle; en effet, Didier Andrivon fournit des renseignements supplémentaires sur les **services postaux fournis au poste de quarantaine** de l'île.

Un bref examen des numéros précédents révèle que nous avons publié peu d'articles sur la **paraphilatélie**. Cette fois, la situation sera quelque peu corrigée par un examen en profondeur des **étiquettes de collecte de fonds utilisées pour aider à financer l'indépendance de la Pologne**.

Comme à l'habitude votre revue compte de nombreux articles qui ne manqueront pas d'ajouter à votre bagage de connaissances et de plaisirs philatéliques. Nous espérons que vous les trouverez pertinents. ☒

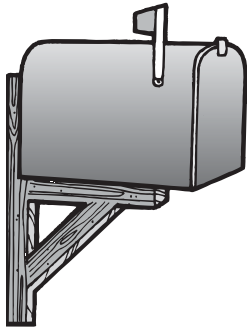



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## in the MAILBOX dans la boîte aux LETTRES

DEAR EDITOR,

I recently came across about 150 Admiral stamps cancelled with large (duplex) numbers and letters. The numbers range from 1 to 11, excluding 5 and 10, and the letters range from A to H and S.

Like other members in our local stamp club I know that most of these duplex strikes come from Montreal but recently I also saw a cover being auctioned with a letter D on a Toronto cancel. I have a Hans Reiche booklet on Admiral cancels but it does not elaborate much on the numbers and letters except to mention the scarcity of some.

I have noted that Stephane Cloutier has a book available on duplex cancellations but I'm not certain how useful it would be in identifying strikes on off-cover stamps. I am hoping that some of your readers may be able to assist me in identifying these cancels.

Thank you in advance for any help you can provide.

**Miles Gordon**

DEAR EDITOR

I suggested to a fellow newsletter editor that exhibits that have moved up into the International arena should not be allowed to re-compete at the national level while still owned by the same owner. These exhibits have done their duty at national level and should not be allowed to "come back down". They interfere with "newbies" wanting to get their feet wet and cause inconsistent-level competition. Once the collector makes the decision to go into the next arena there should be no coming back with same exhibit even if you did not

win the big lesser-level award.

I think that such International level exhibits should only be accepted as non competitive (to show new exhibitors how one could present an exhibit at the next level of competition) or at best compete against exhibits from the same arena (International) being exhibited at the lower show. There is a criteria on what has to be stated at local level (lets say much explanation per item shown to show that the exhibitor knows what they say); at next level, national, another criteria is followed (lets say half the explanation as they have already proved themselves to be able to move the exhibit up to next level); at next level, international, another criteria is followed (lets say shortest explanation possible). Now if this exhibit 'comes back down' it has to be rewritten to fall into the criteria of what one has to say (explain) at lower level show.

I notice/see that those that come back down DO NOT FOLLOW this criterion. Yet they garner top awards without following the 'rules' that the newbies have to follow. Something is not correct. Where is the level competing arena?

Now an opinion and a fellow collector's reply (he was one who suggests exhibitors be at their exhibit at specific time at show to explain reason and exhibit to those not as knowledgeable).

I have to agree with your stand on the validity and appropriateness of showing international exhibits as a competitive group at lower level shows. Really, after an exhibit has captured international status, it is way out of its league with respect to local and

national venues. It seems to me that you have seen this one too many times and that competing at these "lower-level" shows is in some ways unfair, perhaps reflecting a "been here, won this, but thought I'd come back" attitude on the part of some exhibitors!

It would be difficult for the first-time regional/national competitors to win out over the material of people who have "brought back the bacon" from international shows. It seems more appropriate to me for people to retire these exhibits from the lower-status competitive field, and just have them on display in a special class as examples of things for others to aspire to.

**John M. Walsh**

DEAR EDITOR

Contrary to Mr. Lewis's letter (page 74, March/April 2006 issue of *The Canadian Philatelist*), I believe the exchange between David Handelman and others is quite appropriate for *The Canadian Philatelist*. In fact, I believe such point-counterpoint exchanges might help to boost sales/interest in the magazine. I cannot believe that Mr. Lewis was not fascinated about two opposite takes/viewpoints about the same philatelic material. Both sides made strong arguments. The letters were accompanied by clear photographs. The only point I agree with in Mr. Lewis's letter is that this exchange should not have occurred in the "Letters to the Editor" section of *The Canadian Philatelist*. I believe this exchange warranted a separate article such as the "Russo-Japanese War 1904-1905." This latter type of article is interesting in its own way, but it does not challenge the

reader's thinking. I would welcome more point-counterpoint articles in the future. (eg. Port Hood provisionals.)

John Irwin

DEAR EDITOR,

I am pleased that Brian Atkins enjoyed my little article (**Let Me Out** - *The Canadian Philatelist*, November/December 2005) and am very grateful for the information that he supplied in his letter. This will be very useful in the future.

His thoughts on what happened between Shrewsbury and the addressee are very probable. Would not the letter be put on the Shrewsbury-Oswestry mail coach, instead of a postman walking the 8 miles to Nesscliffe? It is noted in Cary's New Itinerary that the Shrewsbury to Oswestry mail coach had a stop (drop off point) at the Nesscliffe post office for mail to be delivered to the surrounding area, including Kinnerley and Knockin. The mail coach departed Shrewsbury (Shire Hall) at 7 a.m., and did not arrive at Oswestry (Cross Keys) until 2 a.m. the following day. Considering this, the stops en route are at: Shelton, Montford, Great Ness, Nesscliffe, Felton, and Queen's Head [a Turnpike Gate] before arriving at Oswestry some 27 miles from Shrewsbury, with the same stops on the return journey.

Even though Brian makes a very plausible route, I still think that the letter was delivered in error to Shrewsbury instead of Oswestry, hence the incoming and outgoing transit marks both dated the same day. When the error was spotted at Shrewsbury the letter was given the departure transit mark of 'NO14/1849/D' and the name of Oswestry applied at this point. As the mail from Shrewsbury arrived in Oswestry at 2 a.m. the day after it left Shrewsbury then it had to have the 'A' (morning - first delivery) Oswestry date stamp for November 15. If it was taken back to Shrewsbury from Nesscliffe on November 14, it would have to wait for

the next mail coach, as the mail coach for that day had already left at 7 a.m. and dropped off the letter at Nesscliffe en route. The next mail coach was not due to depart until November 15, and would not arrive in Oswestry until the morning of November 16, and one day later than the date stamp on my letter.

Just out of curiosity, following Brian's route, how did the mail reach Kinnerley? I ask this because the nearest drop-off point on the Oswestry-Shrewsbury mail coach route was at Nesscliffe post office. I would have expected the mail to the surrounding area to be distributed from the Nesscliffe post office (the original drop off point). If this is true, then according to Brian's route, the postmaster at Nesscliffe acted wrongly by sending the letter to Oswestry.

Kind regards,  
Ken Lewis

DEAR SIR,

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# Nova Scotia and New Brunswick Pence to the United States

George B. Arfken, FRPSC and Charles G. Firby

In the 1850s, the three major routes for letters going from Nova Scotia and New Brunswick to the United States were: (1) Overland with exchanges at St. Andrews, N.B. to Robbinston, Me. (later Saint John and St. Stephen to Calais, Me.) and Woodstock to Houlton, Me., (2) Coastal shipping between Saint John, Portland, Me. and Boston, Mass. and (3) Via Cunard steamer, Halifax to Boston.

## The overland route.

The cover of Figure 1 illustrates the overland route. Posted in Chatham, N.B., July 5, 1852, the cover went via Fredericton, July 6, and Saint John, July 7 and crossed into the U.S. from St. Andrews. The cover would have been carried by cart or stage coach until it reached the U.S. rail head near Bangor, Me. It continued by rail to New York. There was no rail connection between New Brunswick and the U.S. until October 1871. The 6d per ½ oz. rate to the U.S. was paid with an olive yellow 6d. The red PAID 10 CENTS may have been added to persuade U.S. postmasters that the 6d payment was equivalent to 10, not 6. The large blue postmark on the left is the exchange marking in use 1851 - 1852. It reads NEW BRUNSWICK / V R / 1852 / X.



Figure 1. From Chatham, N.B., July 5, 1852, to New York with an exchange marking. *Courtesy of Warren S. Wilkinson.*

## Coastal shipping, Express Mail to Boston and Portland.

During the late 1700s and the early 1800s, there had been sailing vessels and later steamships carrying passengers, freight and mail between the U.S. New England ports and occasionally the Maritimes. Since 1845, the U.S. Post Office had appointed letter carriers to handle mail on the Boston - Portland - Eastport route. In 1853 the U.S. extended this system to Saint John<sup>[1]</sup>. Two men were steamboat letter carriers, Colonel Favor aboard the steamer *Admiral* and Mr. Flint aboard the *Eastern City*. The mail carried by coastal ships between Saint John, Eastport, Portland and Boston with steamboat letter carriers was called EXPRESS MAIL and the covers carried received EXPRESS MAIL postmarks. We show three of these covers here.

Figure 2 shows a cover posted in Saint John, November 24, 1856, and addressed to New York. There is a red COLONIAL EXPRESS MAIL / ST. JOHN / NOV 24 stamp at upper left and a red Favor's Express / Steamer *Admiral* stamp on the back. The 6d per ½ oz. to the U.S. was paid with an olive yellow 6d. The *Admiral* delivered the cover to the U.S. postal service in Boston and the cover went on to New York by rail.

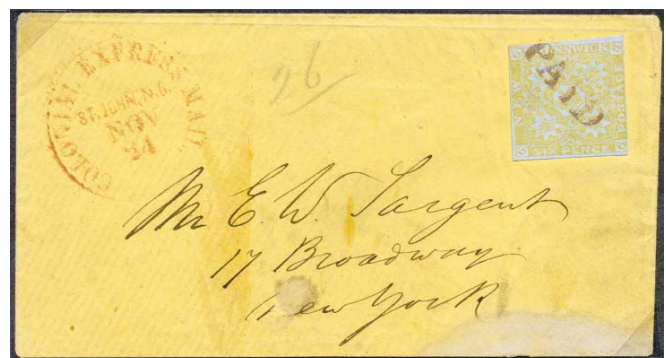


Figure 2. An EXPRESS MAIL cover from Saint John, November 24, 1856, to Boston. *Courtesy of Warren S. Wilkinson.*

The cover of Figure 3 was posted in Halifax, N.S., October 13, 1853. It went by stage coach to Annapolis, N.S., by ship across the Bay of Fundy to Saint John, N.B. and by EXPRESS MAIL to Portland, Me. The three postmarks stamped in red on the orange cover are faint and incomplete but the one at upper left includes EXPRESS MAIL, at upper right PROVINC- OF NEW BRU and at lower left PORTLAND 15 OCT. In Portland the cover was transferred to the new rail line running to Montreal. The Atlantic and St. Lawrence Railroad, Portland to Island Pond, Vt. and the St. Lawrence and Atlantic Railway, Island Pond to Montreal began carrying mail August 20, 1853. (These railroads were soon taken over by Canada's Grand Trunk.) The 6d franking may have been to pay for double weight or it may have been (in error) payment for passing through the U.S. Actually, the U.S. waived any transit fee on Maritime letters to Canada on this Portland to Montreal rail route. The rate was 3d per ½ oz.



Figure 3. From Halifax, October 13, 1853, to Montreal, EXPRESS MAIL from Saint John to Portland. *Courtesy of Frederick R. Mayer.*

Figure 4 shows a double rate Express Mail cover from Boston, June 29, 1857, addressed to Saint John. There is a ST. JOHN JU 30 1857 backstamp. Posted unpaid in Boston, the cover was placed aboard Favor's *Admiral*. Two olive yellow 6d were affixed to pay for over ½ oz. (The cover should have been franked with 20 cents in U.S. stamps.) This is the only double rate cover on the Express Mail route.

Note the St. in both the postmark and the address. St. John was the common form in the 1850s.



Figure 4. EXPRESS MAIL from Boston, June 29, 1857, to Saint John. *Courtesy of Warren S. Wilkinson.*

### Via Cunard to Boston.

The Cunard packets from Liverpool stopped at Halifax every two weeks on their way to Boston. Letters could be sent from Halifax to Boston via Cunard for 5d per ½ oz. This 5d cy rate was very similar to the 4d stg port-to-port rate for letters going between British ports in the West Indies. There were two differences here: (1) Boston was not a British port and (2) The U.S. forwarded these letters as unpaid domestic mail, five cents per ½ oz. This postage due charge is noted in the Boston postmarks. From Boston, the U.S. rail network could take the covers elsewhere in the U.S. east of the Rockies.

Figure 5 shows a Nova Scotia cover to Boston franked with 8d, a dark green 6d and two red brown 1d. A backstamp shows that the cover was posted January 1860, in some town, not Halifax. The extra 3d is Nova Scotia's internal rate. With the year known, the Boston date FEB 4 identifies the Cunard packet as the *America*. Note the black 5 Cts. in the Boston postmark. Five cents was to be collected even though the letter was delivered in Boston.



Figure 5. Nova Scotia, January 1860, to Boston via Cunard. Nova Scotia 3d internal charge included. *Courtesy of Frederick R. Mayer.*

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A remarkable Cunard cover from Halifax, May 24, 1853, to Boston is shown in Figure 6. This is a 4-fold Cunard rate paid with pairs of yellow green 6d, dark blue 3d and red brown 1d. The cover was carried to Boston by the Cunard *Europa* that arrived from Liverpool on May 24. The bold black 20 is the U.S. postage due charge for 20 cents, four-fold 5¢ per ½ oz.



Figure 6. A four-fold rate Cunard cover, Halifax, May 24, 1853, to Boston. This is the earliest reported use of the Nova Scotia one penny stamp. *Courtesy of Frederick R. Mayer.*

This Cunard Halifax to Boston route was well used. Firby has recorded 17-5d single rate covers, 6-8d single rate plus Nova Scotia internal charge covers, 3-10d double rate covers and 2-20d 4-fold rate covers<sup>[2]</sup>. The absence of 15d triple rate covers is not just a statistical fluctuation of small numbers. The British weight scale for ocean shipping recognized ½ oz. but then went up in full ounces, 1, 2, 3 etc. There was no 1½ oz. rate. This system persisted until 1866 when the British scale recognized 1½ oz., 2½ oz. etc.<sup>[3]</sup>. ☒

- [1] *The Postal History of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, 1754 - 1867*, Jephcott, Greene and Young, 1964. Copyright owned by the Vincent G. Greene Philatelic Research Foundation.
- [2] *The Pence Covers of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, 1851 - 1860*, Arfken and Firby, Vincent G. Greene Philatelic Research Foundation, Toronto, 2006, in press.
- [3] *Canada's Decimal Era*, Arfken and Leggett, Vincent G. Greene Philatelic Research Foundation, Toronto, 1996, p. 124.

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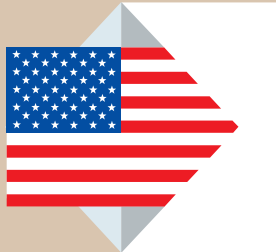
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# Arctic Drifting Ice Island Mail - part 1

By James E. Kraemer, FRPSC, FRPSL

## Introduction

After Martin Frobisher's 1576 voyage to the Arctic, the countries bordering the continent showed little interest in the cold, northern region. The first official USA expedition into the Arctic sailed from New York on May 2, 1850.

Britain ceded its interest in the Arctic to the new Dominion of Canada in 1880. This was largely to forestall USA territorial claims but Canada did little to protect its sovereignty. During the gold rush in British Columbia and the Yukon there was an influx of American gold seekers so in 1894 Canada decided to establish a greater presence in the North by having the Royal Canadian Mounted Police set up posts in the region.

During the 1800s many men lost their lives in exploration voyages into the Arctic. Most notable of these was the Sir John Franklin expedition of 1846 to find a northwest passage. All 129 officers and men perished.

Fridtjof Nansen, the Norwegian Polar explorer drifted across the Arctic Ocean when his ship, *Fran*, was held fast in the ice for three years from 1893 to 1895. Nansen was the first to suggest that the glacier ice islands floating in the Arctic Ocean would make ideal bases for scientific expeditions.

The great Canadian explorer Captain Joseph Elzear Bernier did much to strengthen Canada's claim to the Arctic islands with his voyages from 1906 to 1911. Both the U.S.A. and Norway disputed Canada's claims to sovereignty at the time.

Although Russia has approximately 16,000 Kilometers of Arctic coastline versus about 11,000

kilometers for Canada and Alaska, it has very few islands. As a consequence it was the first to establish a scientific expedition on a floating ice island in the Arctic Ocean. The need for the exchange of mail between personnel on the ice island and the outside world resulted in the establishment of postal facilities.

In the 1950s, two major powers, Russia and Canada, started to look north with considerable more interest than ever before. Just where is the North? The Arctic Circle is an artificial line at whose latitude there is one day each year when the sun does not rise and one day when it does not set.

The lands and waters beyond the Arctic Circle are referred to as the North. For administrative purposes Canada and Russia regard the Southern limits as the 60th parallel.

Sovereignty of the mainland and the islands north of the Arctic Circle is well established and generally accepted. Russia favours the Sector Theory, under which the nation claims all lands within a triangle whose base is the country's northern Arctic mainland and whose apex is the Pole. The United States of America has rejected this theory. Canada, while leaning to the Sector Theory, has rested its claims on effective occupation.

For a long time the North remained undeveloped. The climate was harsh, relatively distant and inaccessible. By the 1920s Russia's North, which is much larger than Canada's North, needed to have Russian authority established. At the same time, but to a lesser degree, Canada became aware of extending its authority over the North. The Canadian North has a 2,900,000 square kilometers or about 40% of all of Canada.



Figure 2 - Arctic Region. "The Arctic is often defined as the area where the average temperature for the warmest month is below 10 C (50 F)."

Rich in oil, minerals and natural resources, Russia realized the need to develop the North. Her leaders began to establish scientific research stations in the North during the 1930s. Canada established bases in the North, usually under the authority of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police. Both countries established postal facilities with a member of the scientific expedition or, in the case of Canada, a member of the police force appointed as postmaster.

The need to understand climate in the North became important in forecasting weather. Many weather stations were opened. Canada operates about 20 scientific stations, many of them being operated jointly with the USA. Russia maintains about 200 stations with many being operated from floating ice islands. Large ice islands, up to 30 metres thick and 130 square kilometers in area, float in the Arctic Ocean that in places is 400 metres deep. A scientist described the ice islands as similar to "dust in a pail of water." Nearly all the floating ice islands in the Arctic calved from glaciers on the northern tip of Canada's Ellesmere Island. Global warming has accelerated the movement of glaciers which has resulted in more ice islands today than at any time in the historic past. In 2002 the Ward Hunt Island ice shelf, estimated to be 3,000 years old, broke away.

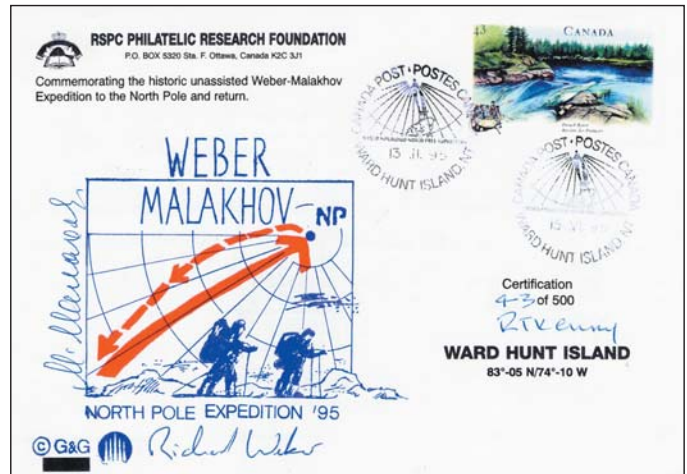


Figure 3. 1995 North Pole expedition cover from Ward Hunt Island to the Pole and on return to Ward Hunt Island. (Location 83° - 05'N - 74° - 10'W). Covers were sold out in 1995. Signature is R.T. Kenny, postmaster.

Ward Hunt Island on the northern tip of Ellesmere Island is the Canadian Arctic's closest land to the North Pole. A crack 15 kilometers long by 40 meters wide triggered the collapse of the ice shelf and produced a massive fresh water ice island weighing tens of millions of tonnes floating in the salt water of the Arctic Ocean. Ocean currents move it in an irregular pattern across the ocean. (Figure 3.)



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During the so-called Cold War, circa 1950-1970, suspicion, mistrust and politics kept the media busy endeavoring to ascertain if the Russian scientific stations were in fact spying missions. The possibility of nuclear-powered submarines traveling beneath the Arctic ice was perceived as a possible threat to Russia, Canada and the USA. But as time went on, Cold War rivalries thawed rapidly as aircraft pilots used each other's beacons for navigation. Visits between stations were friendly and cooperative. In fairness it should be noted that Russia's scientific research stations have shared their findings with other countries, particularly Canada and the United States.

The most intriguing and interesting Arctic research stations are those established and operating from the drifting or floating ice islands. Ocean currents move these ice islands around the Arctic Ocean, often passing through Canadian waters.

### North Pole I

Russia's first scientific expedition on a floating ice island became operational in 1937. Originally named Papin Station, the base soon became known as North Pole 1 or NP-1 for short. The base remained operational for nine months, during



Figure 4. D.D.R. (East Germany) cover commemorating the 50th anniversary of the establishment of Drift station NP-1 on May 21, 1937. The cachet shows the route of drift of NP-1.

which time it drifted southward along the Eastern coast of Greenland, covering a distance of 2075 kilometers in 214 days. Records show that the base was established on May 21, 1937 and vacated on February 19, 1938. Dr. Iwan D. Papanin, the Chief Scientist, was the base leader. Near the end of November 1937 those on the ice island reported that pack ice was starting to erode the floating island. On February 19, 1938, as the ice floe began to disintegrate the four scientists and their equipment were picked up by the Russian icebreakers *Taimyr*, *Murman* and *Murmanez*, roughly off the coast of Scoresby Sound. Russia also sent five aircraft and the semi-rigid airship *S5R-6* to the rescue. Unfortunately, the airship was destroyed by a storm shortly after take-off, killing most of the 19 crew members. There is no knowledge of direct mail from NP-1 but on the return of the expedition various postcards and covers were issued in honour of the expedition. (Figure 4.)

### NP-2 (North Pole 2)

Russia established its second floating ice island scientific expedition on April 2, 1950. The expedition was known as the Samov Expedition after its base leader, but was soon referred to as NP-2. The base was on an ice island in the Arctic Ocean north of the Chukchi Sea.

The NP-2 base functioned for 376 days before it closed on April 11, 1951. No covers or philatelic material from NP-2 are known to exist.

### NP-3

Russia sent another scientific expedition to the central Arctic in 1954. They set up a research base on a large ice-island on April 9, 1954. When their

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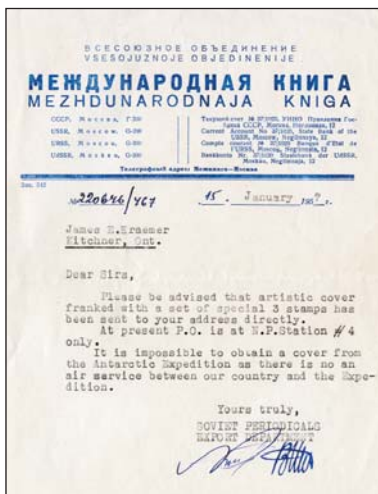
(Clockwise from top left):

Figure 5 - Russian souvenir sheet, Scott 1767a, issued Nov. 29, 1955 to publicize the Soviet Drift Stations in the Arctic. Shows a scientist at his observation Post.

Figure 6- Illustrated registered cover from drift station NP-4 bearing Russian stamps, Scott 1765, 6 & 7, cancelled on First Day of issue Nov.29, 1955, showing a Drift station scientific expedition base.

Figure 7- Registered Drift station NP-4 cover to England.

Figure 8- Letter from Moscow concerning cover, Figure 6.



research work was completed, the scientists and their equipment left the ice island on April 20, 1955. European philatelists who specialize in polar material advise that covers and postcards from NP-1, NP-2 and NP-3 do not exist.

### NP-4

NP-4 research station was established on a floating ice island on April 8, 1954, one day earlier than the NP-3 station. This was the first ice island base to receive a special postmark for use on its mail. Most mail from NP-4 is dated between February and December, 1956. NP-4 closed its operations on April 19, 1957. (Figures 5, 6, 7, and 8.)

# Covers and Postal History



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Figure 9. An NP-4 drift station cover to U.S.A.

### NP-5

This ice island was staffed on April 16, 1955. Mail from NP-5's post office has been noted to date from March 10, 1956 until its closure on October 8, 1956 when the base was evacuated. The chief scientist and base leader was Dr. N.A. Volkov. (Figure 9.)

### NP-6

Research scientists and technicians under K.A. Sychev, base leader, set up a research station on this floating ice island on April 19, 1956. Forty months later the island started to break up. As a result, all personnel and equipment were removed on September 14, 1959. (Figure 10.)



Figure 10. Russian airmail stamp (Scott C-97) issued June 8, 1956 to mark the establishment of Arctic Drift island scientific station, NP-6.

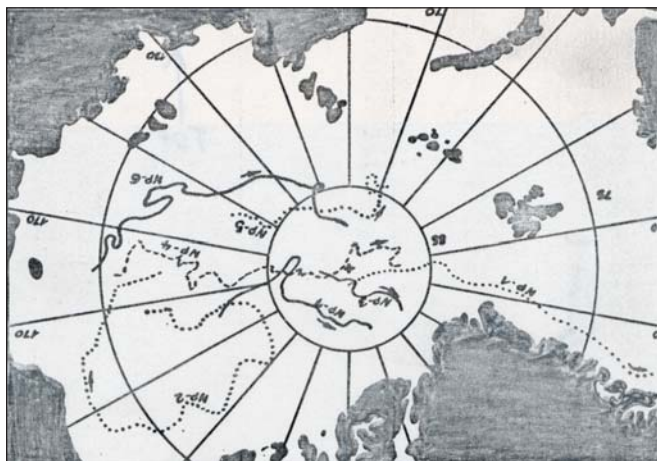


Figure 11 - A 1965 map showing Ice island drift stations NP-1 to NP-7 and their drift patterns.

### NP-7

Sixteen scientists and technicians first occupied this floating ice island on April 23, 1957. The expedition was removed on December 21, 1959 when the floe was about 290 kilometers (180 miles) from the Northern Greenland coast. The abandoned island was later found locked in the ice at Clyde Inlet on the East coast of Baffin Inlet. It spent the winter of 1960-1961 at this location. Trevor A. Harwood of the Canadian Defense Board visited the deserted base. He found a letter pinned to the wall of one of the deserted huts signed by Dr. Nikolai A. Belov inviting visitors to partake of the remaining food. In August 1961 the ice floe drifted southward in the Labrador Current and disintegrated. (Figures 11 and 12.)

### NP-8

The Russians discovered another floating ice island and established a research station on it on April 23, 1959. NP-8 began to break up in December 1959. The authorities decided that the floe was safe and as a result the ice island remained occupied. In May 1960, USA surveillance aircraft observed that NP-8 and NP-9 were floating in the Arctic Ocean north of Siberia. The research personnel and other occupants did not leave NP-8 until March 1962.

### NP-9

By 1960 Russia was utilizing two ice islands simultaneously as bases for carrying out scientific research. The NP-9 base was located in the Laptev Sea. This base had a short life. It opened on April 14, 1960 and closed on April 2, 1961. While practically all drift stations traveled clockwise it was found that NP-9 at 80 North

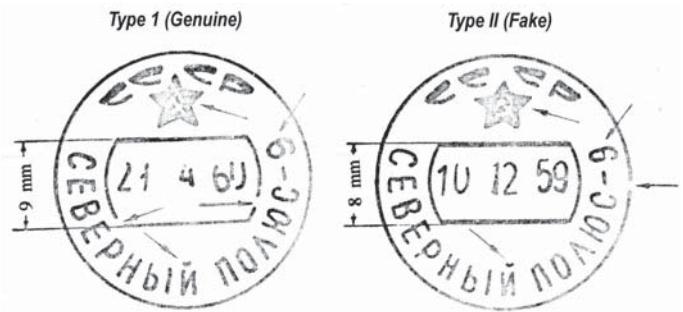


Figure 12 - Cover posted from Ice island scientific base NP-7 on April 11, 1959.



Figure 13. An ice island NP-9 cover with a supposedly, "fake", cancellation.

Latitude, 155 East Longitude, was drifting in a current anti-clockwise. Note that Figure 13 shows a cover with a fake NP-9 cancellation. It is believed that this cover never came from the NP-9 research base but was prepared by the



The arrows point out the differences in the cancellations. The date 10/12/59 on the fake cancel is prior to when the station was established.

Figure 14. Enlarged illustration of genuine and fake NP-9 cancellations.

Institute of Arctic Studies in Leningrad in order to meet the many requests for covers. Figure 14 shows the genuine and fake cancellations of NP-9 research station. ☒

Part II of Arctic Drifting Ice Island Mail will be printed in the next issue of *The Canadian Philatelist*.

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# LOOKING AFTER YOUR COLLECTION

## - A Basic Guide

By David R. Beech FRPSL, Curator and Head of the Philatelic Collections at the British Library\*

\*This article is based on a Paper given at the 87th Philatelic Congress of Great Britain, Derby on July 8, 2005

### Introduction

Many philatelists understand that they are the guardians of the material in their collections for themselves and for future owners. It is unfortunate when some collectors show a disregard for looking after their collection and dismiss comment with a remark like "it will be OK in my life time." It is to show that **looking after your collection is not a complicated affair** that I have written this article. Having said that, this is a brief or basic guide only and interested parties seeking more comprehensive information should consult a professional paper conservator.

The British Library is custodian of national collections of international importance some of which have been in its care for more than 250 years. During this period it has developed, along with the library and archive community, policies and practices designed to protect those collections. The curators' job is to understand the issues and work with the conservator, who will have specialist knowledge and practical experience. In 1989 the British Library published the book *The Care and Preservation of Philatelic Materials*, written by the late T J Collings, a leading paper conservation expert, and R F Schoolley-West, FRPSL former Head of the Philatelic Collections. This title appeared in two editions, one in collaboration with the American Philatelic Society.

To break down the subject into manageable portions I have divided it into seven sections which are: **Environment, Light, Paper, Gum, Plastics, Physical issues and Treatments.**

### Environment

Philatelic collections should be **stored at a temperature under 18 centigrade and with relative humidity of between 55 and 60%**. Recent research has shown that gummed and perforated material is under less stress at these slightly more moist conditions than had previously been recommended. Outside these conditions collectors run the risk of the growth of fungi if too hot and too humid. Remember that one cause of foxing is believed to be dead fungal growth so by avoiding bad conditions you can help to avoid those unsightly stains. If too dry paper suffers stress and with an unused stamp with gum a tension will develop between the gum and the paper. This tension may be sufficient to split perforations. Dampness is probably one of the main dangers to paper and especially to gum. Ventilation of a room or storage container is likely to reduce the level of moisture; some mild and gradual heating may be of assistance in carrying moisture away. Never heat a damp room without adequate ventilation as this may promote the growth of fungus.

Clean air is important too as pollutants may cause damage. Smoking is incompatible with philately because of damage from ash, staining and the transfer of smell.

### Light

The best lighting conditions to keep your collection in is complete darkness. We do need to study our material and show it to fellow philatelists and for this we need light; but how much? In simple terms **material on exhibition should be shown in no more than 50 lux, which is 50 candles worth at a distance of one metre.** Light contains ultra violet (UV) and a maximum of 10 micro watts per lumen is advised. It is the duty of all philatelic exhibition organisers to arrange these conditions. This is the same standard as is used by art galleries for exhibitions of prints and drawings, so it is not impossible to achieve. While most organisers will at least avoid direct sun light nearly all fail to come even close to the conservation standard of 50 lux. Clearly it may be a difficult and expensive thing to achieve but measures should be taken to reduce levels and the resulting damage. That damage has taken place is clear from the examination of collections protected from light and these include the British Library's Philatelic Collections and the



Royal Philatelic Collection where the bright and fresh colours are often remarked upon.

One international exhibition held in Europe since 2000 under Federation Internationale de Philatelie (FIP) rules and supervision seemed to have no or little regard for the dangers of light. The exhibition halls had one-third glass roofs resulting in high lux and UV levels. These were measured on a cloudy day randomly around the halls. The minimum was 91 lux and 165 micro watts per lumen and the maximum was a horrifying 3,395 lux and 479 micro watts per lumen. Over half of the frames, where the levels were measured, exceeded 1,000 lux!

Fading undoubtedly resulted. If FIP supervision of international exhibitions to is have any meaning for the protection of material on show it must at least set standards that seek to avoid the worst of the bad conditions.

I challenge FIP to do so before it is too late!

Photocopying of material has its hazards too in the form of not only of light but heat too, the latter causing a stress in the paper. Some more modern machines may be less harmful and further research work here is needed.

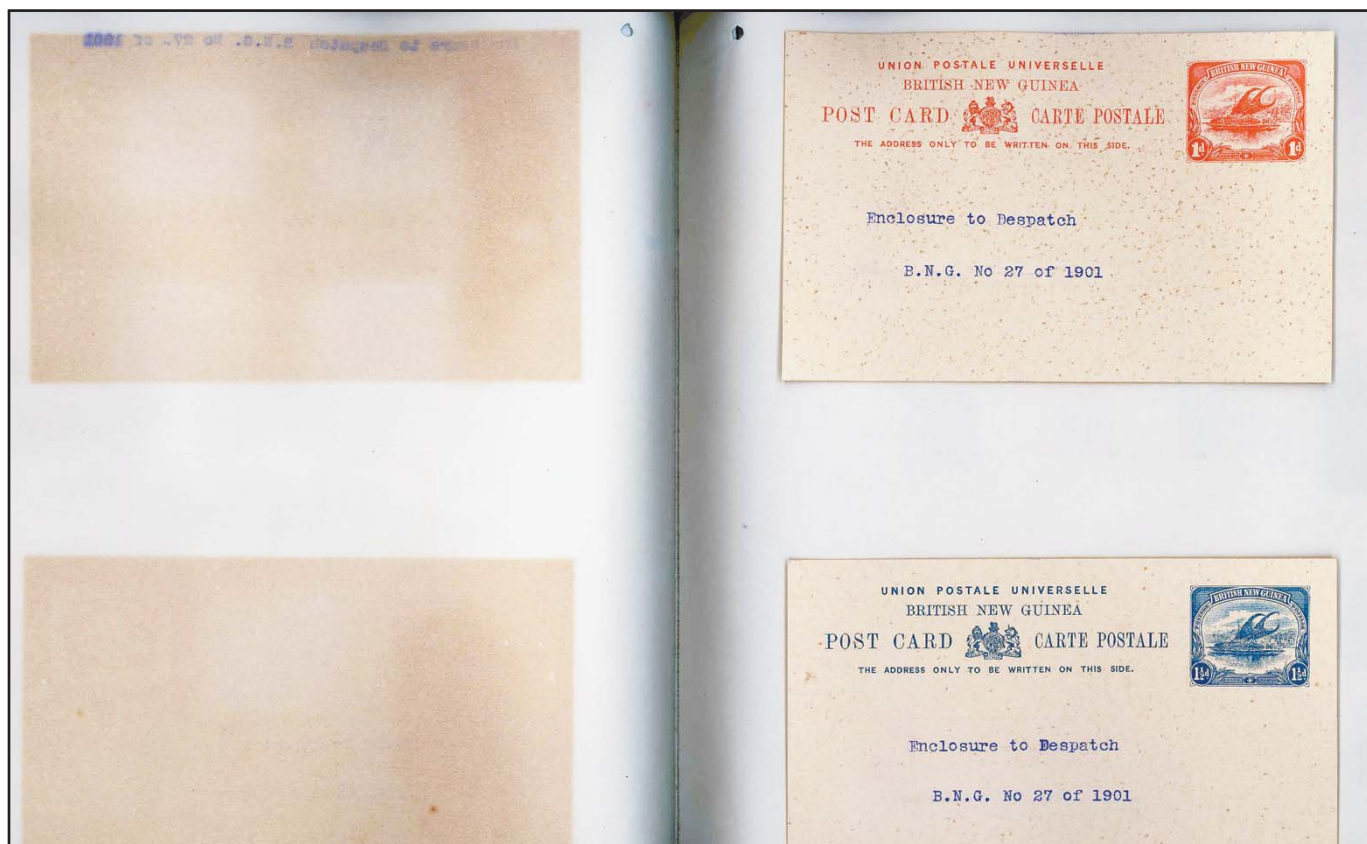
At the Philatelic Collections office at the British Library all of our lights have UV filters as do the windows and we never leave material exposed to light unnecessarily.

### Paper

Papers are complicated in form and structure. For this basic guide it is perhaps sufficient to say that **the best papers have a pH of between 6.0 and 8.5.** pH is the measure of the extent to which material is acidic or alkaline. Paper which is acidic usually goes brown like modern newspapers and paperback books. Philatelic material may

suffer from being acidic and the most obvious examples of this are postal stationery post cards. Many of these are so bad that they probably have a life of only a few years, perhaps in some cases 10 to 20 years. The problem can be addressed by de acidifying the item but it is recommended that this be undertaken by a professional conservator. Post cards that have been used with typewriting or manuscript addresses or messages and perhaps with additional adhesives will need special care as the process is one where wetting is involved. The deacidification process will arrest the acid attack at the time of treatment but it will not reverse the browning of the paper.

Clearly album pages should be such that they cause no damage to the material mounted on them and so need to be acid free and comply to ISO 9706 standard for permanent paper.



## Gum

As I have indicated gum is often in tension with the paper that it is applied to and this can be reduced under the appropriate storage conditions that I give in the Environment section above. If the gum becomes too dry (and especially if it is thickly applied) it may crack and go on to crack or damage the paper of a stamp or cover, etc. **The removal of gum is probably in the best interests of stamps in the long term.** This is controversial and further work needs to be carried out as to how this may be achieved with the best results. Removal by water may not be the answer in many cases and inks may be affected.

Pressure sensitive adhesives, that is self adhesives on stamps, are emerging as a major conservation concern. Clear tapes, like Sellotape and other similar products, are pressure sensitive and as most of us know the adhesive turns brown and leaves a stain on just about anything that it has been stuck to. Will this be the case with self-adhesive stamps? **By the way, never repair any philatelic item with a pressure sensitive tape; it was never designed for this purpose.**

## Plastics

A great deal has been written about plastics in philately which are used as mounts and protectors. Here I am only going to say that top museums, libraries and archives only use polyester (Mylar and Melinex are commercial names) without any anti static coatings, with paper or similar materials. **They never use PVC which can ooze plasticisers and forms acid as it decomposes.**

## Physical Damage

That care should be taken in handling material should be taken for granted. One University library that lends books had or has a notice that said something like: "Books should be stored with care and should be kept away from rodents, silverfish, insects, children and other vermin".

I have seen small photo corners cause much damage especially to covers. The act of using them may cause physical damage to the corners of a cover over time. Clearly material should be handled with clean hands, but even so the moisture on all skin will transfer to the stamp or cover. This is why in libraries and archives rare materials are often handled with special gloves.

Peelable stamp hinges if applied correctly are safe to use. Many collectors are not good at using hinges and it would be a good idea if philatelic societies gave lessons to new collectors on their use. In any event minimal moisture should be used and the hinge should only be applied to the very top of a stamp. Plastic mounts are a safe alternative if made of polyester.

The writing in pencil on covers of a price by dealers and others should be avoided as every time it is removed by eraser it will damage the paper and if repeated will eventually cause a hole in the paper.

It may be of interest to the reader to give the policy we apply at British Library Philatelic Collections on the mounting and housing of its collections. Such arrangements have to last 100 years. Stamps or covers are mounted in polyester mounts on conservation quality album

pages which are placed in a polyester protector. These, about 60 at a time depending on the material, are stored in conservation quality boxes with a waterproof buckram covering, which are kept upright on the shelf.

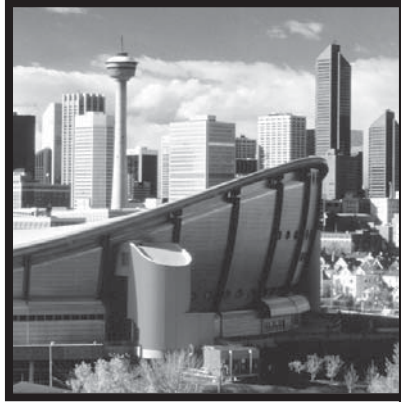
## Treatments

Philatelic material that needs any kind of treatment should be shown to a paper conservator. Not all treatments are advisable. Indeed, some will cause damage. This may not at first be apparent but it may emerge in time. The bleaching of items is not recommended and many of the methods or techniques carried out in the past have ruined stamps and covers. Do not be tempted to do it yourself!

Another point to remember is that repairs, cleaning, and so on may be acceptable in some areas of paper object collecting but not in philately as in some instances fraud may result either in a sale or in exhibiting. Only in exceptional and rare instances will any repair work be acceptable. A good example are the first stamps of Hawaii, the Missionary stamps of 1851-52, which are printed on very thin and fragile paper. Many of the 199 copies that exist are repaired. If they had not been, they probably would not exist today!

As I said at the beginning, you are the custodian of your material for your lifetime or until you sell. Do look after it for future generations. Otherwise, nothing will exist to collect, study, research, and enjoy.

I should like to thank Barry Knight, Head of Conservation Research at the British Library, for checking aspects of this paper. ☒



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Youth Overnight Stamp Camp

### Friday, September 29, 2006

- \* 9:30 a.m. Opening Ceremonies
- \* 10:00 a.m. to 6:00 p.m. Show open to the Public (free admission)
- \* 7:00 to 9:30 p.m. Presidents' Reception and Silent Auction

### Saturday, September 30, 2006

- \* 8:00 a.m. Talisman Energy Pancake Breakfast
- \* 10:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. Show open to the Public (free admission)
- \* 6:00 p.m. Banquet Cocktails (Cash Bar) (Semi-Formal or Formal)
- \* 7:00 p.m. Banquet and Celebration

### Sunday, October 1, 2006

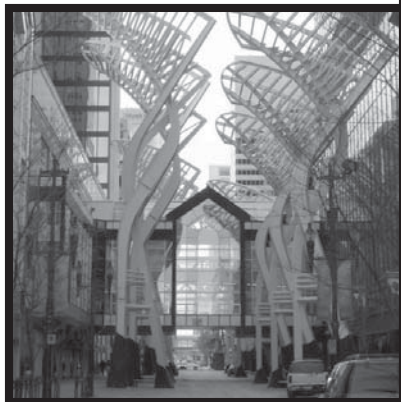
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Official Prospectus

# Royal\*2006\*Royale

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This National level exhibition is open to individual collectors if they meet the entry requirements contained in this prospectus. The whole of the exhibit must be the bona fide property of the exhibitor. If purchased as a unit it must have been owned for at least two years, extensively revised, and have been prepared by the exhibitor. The submitting of an entry is deemed to be an implied declaration by the exhibitor to that effect.

#### 2. Exhibit Classification Information

National Adult exhibits (Judged by RPSC National Standards)

The National Adult Classes/Divisions are intended for exhibits that fulfill one of the following criteria:

- (a) the exhibit has been awarded at least a silver medal at a previous local or regional show, or
- (b) the exhibit is deemed by the Exhibition Committee to be sufficiently advanced to be entered in this Class/Division, or
- (c) the exhibit, though new, is submitted by a exhibitor with a proven track record in previous National shows, or
- (d) the exhibit is a dealer's entry.

Youth Class (Judged by either FIP Youth Commission Regulations or by RPSC National standards).

The Youth Class is intended for exhibitors who have not reached their twenty-second (22nd) birthday on January 1, 2006. The age and birth date of each exhibitor **must** be indicated on the official entry form, as age groupings will be established for the Class to aid in judging. For an exhibit to be judged under National standards it should have been awarded at least a silver-bronze medal at a previous local or regional show.

**General:** An exhibitor may enter more than one exhibit, including in the same class. Should the exhibition be oversubscribed the Exhibition Committee, in consultation with the RPSC Liaison Officer, will make the final selection of accepted exhibits from the entry forms it has received and will seek balance and fairness in the selection process.

General Class	One Frame Class
a) Postal Division*	
b) Revenue Division	<b>Youth Class</b> (ages as of Jan. 1 2006*)
c) Thematic Division	a) Collectors aged up to 12 years*
d) Cinderella Division	b) Collectors aged 13 to 15 years*
e) Display Division	c) Collectors aged 16 to 18 years*
f) Illustrated Mail Division (including Maximaphily)	d) Collectors aged 19 to 21 years*

\* This includes Traditional Philately, Postal History, Postal Stationery, Aerophilately/Astrophilately and Special Studies.

#### 3. Entry

- Each exhibit shall be entered in its correct Class/Division and section on the official entry form. The jury reserves the right to reclassify any exhibit.
- Seven (7) copies of a title, and at least one of the following; introduction, plan or one-two (1-2) synopsis page(s) **must** be sent with each entry. These pages may be modified later if desired.
- No exhibit will be accepted unless the prescribed fee has been paid in full at the time of submission of the Entry Form (see Section 6).
- Please make cheques payable to: Royal\*2006\*Royale.
- Entry forms must be received no later than August 15, 2006. All entries will be acknowledged. Early application is important because the Exhibition Committee may close entries without further notice when available frames are filled.
- Acknowledgement of the Entry Form does **not** constitute acceptance for exhibition, unless so stated.
- The Exhibition Committee reserves the right to reject any exhibit, in part or whole, without assigning any reason for such objection.
- When an exhibit is rejected or reduced in number of frames by the Exhibition Committee, the (corresponding) entry fee shall be refunded.
- Failure to exhibit an accepted exhibit forfeits the entry fee.

#### 4. Exhibit Displays

- Exhibits will be displayed in frames holding sixteen (16) pages, not to exceed 23 x 29 cm (9 x 11.5 inches), in four rows of four (4 x 4) pages.

- Entries with larger and/or odd sized pages **may** be accommodated but **must be granted prior special approval** from the Exhibition Committee.
- All exhibits **must** be mounted on white or light coloured pages.
- Pages **must** be in transparent page protectors, ideally closed on three sides, and numbered on the back in sequential order to aid in the correct mounting of the exhibit by the Exhibition Committee. Exhibits failing to comply with the above may not be displayed or judged.
- The name of the exhibitor **must not appear on the faces of the pages**, unless on addressed exhibited covers.
- Forgeries **must** be so identified in the text. Failure to do so may result in the exhibit being downgraded.
- Each National exhibit accepted for the Exhibition shall be allotted not less than two (2) frames and not more than ten (10) frames. (The exceptions are the exhibits in the One Frame Class, which will be judged by separate criteria.)
- The Exhibition Committee reserves the right to reduce frame limits in order to accommodate a maximum number of qualified entries within the exhibition; also to place exhibits according to its own plan.
- Exhibits in the Youth Class will be displayed in same type of frames as the National exhibits. Each Youth exhibit accepted for the Exhibition will be allotted at least one (1) frame and usually not more than five (5) frames. All other rules shall be identical to those in the National Exhibition.

#### 5. Entry Fees

- **National Adult Exhibits** (two or more frames) \$15.00 (Canadian) per frame. **National Adult One Frame Class** \$22.00 (Canadian) an entry. **Youth Class** \$3.00 (Canadian) per frame.

#### 6. Delivery

- Exhibits must be forwarded prepaid to: Exhibition Chairman, Royal\*2006\*Royale, P.O. Box 1478, Calgary, Alberta, Canada T2P 2L6 and must be received by the Exhibition Committee no earlier than September 15, 2006, and no later than September 25, 2006, unless an exhibitor plans on bringing exhibit(s) to the show. **Please note this on the entry form.**
- Hand delivered exhibits must be received between the hours of 5:00 p.m. and 10:00 p.m. Thursday, September 28, 2006, or between 7:30 a.m. and 9:30 a.m. on Friday, September 29, 2006, at the Coast Plaza Hotel. Exhibitors may be able to make other arrangements for delivery with the Exhibition Committee, if previously arranged. Any exhibit received after the 9:30 a.m. September 29 deadline may be placed in a non-competitive section, or the exhibitor may find that the frames have been reallocated!

#### 7. Return

- The Exhibition will close at 4:00 p.m. Sunday October 1, 2006. For security reasons, no exhibit or part thereof may be dismounted before the close of the Exhibition and until all visitors have cleared the exhibit area. (Travel plans should be made accordingly.)
- Exhibitors or their authorized agents must present proper proof of identity to obtain their exhibits from the Exhibition Committee following the close of the Exhibition. Exhibits not claimed in person will be returned at the expense of the owner as soon as possible after the close of the Exhibition in the manner directed by the owner. Prepayment must be enclosed. An additional charge of \$3.00 Canadian must be included for wrapping and handling. Please allow sufficient time for processing before making enquiries.

#### 8. Insurance and Security

- Owners are advised that, in their own interest, they should make arrangements for the insurance of their exhibits.
- Exhibits entered in the Exhibition will be received, held, exhibited and returned at the risk of the owner. The Exhibition Committee will ensure that there is adequate security provided to protect the exhibits, but is not liable.

#### 9. Liability

- Although reasonable care and caution will be taken with the exhibits, no responsibility shall attach to the Royal Philatelic Society of Canada, the City of Calgary, the Coast Plaza Hotel, the Calgary Philatelic Society, nor members of the Exhibition Committee, nor its voluntary assistants or employees, for any loss or damage to an exhibit arising from any use or reason whatsoever.

#### 10. Judging

- The Jury, consisting of at least five accredited RPSC judges, will be selected by the RPSC. The jury will make decisions and deliberations and consultations among themselves, in keeping with the RPSC Regulations. Their decisions will in all cases be final. Exhibits will be judged according to National level standards, with separate criteria for One Frame and Youth Classes, Display, and certain other Divisions.

#### 11. Awards

- RPSC National medals will be awarded in five levels in the General and One Frame Classes: Gold, Vermeil, Silver, Silver-Bronze, and Bronze. All awards will be granted in accordance with the judged merits of the exhibit, without regard to Class, Division, or Section.
- No medal/ribbon award will be made if, in the opinion of the judges, the exhibit is of insufficient merit, but a Certificate of Participation will be given.
- A Grand Award and Reserve Grand Award will be awarded.
- Available Society and other established Awards, including APS, ATA, AAPE, BNAPS and PHSSC, will be made at the discretion of the jury.
- The best Youth exhibit (18 years or younger) will qualify for the NAYSEC competition.

#### 12. Ruling Authority

- Any and all questions that may arise concerning the Exhibition, which are not provided for by the prospectus Rules and Regulations, shall be decided by the Exhibition Committee in its sole and absolute discretion, other than Jury decisions.

Prospectus officiel

# Royal \* 2006 \* Royale

Calgary, Alberta \* 29 septembre – 1<sup>er</sup> octobre, 2006

Site web : [royal2006royale.com](http://royal2006royale.com)

Courriel : [exhibits@royal2006royale.com](mailto:exhibits@royal2006royale.com)

## La 78e exposition de La Société royale de philatélie du Canada

**Organisée par :** la Calgary Philatelic Society (Société de philatélie de Calgary) et La Société royale de philatélie du Canada à l'hôtel Coast Plaza

### Règlements pour l'inscription des collections à la compétition

Veillez adresser toute correspondance au:

Président de l'exposition, Royal\*2006\*Royale, C. P. 1478, Calgary, Alberta, Canada T2P 2L6

#### 1. Critères d'admissibilité

Cette exposition de niveau national est ouverte à tous les collectionneurs privés, à condition qu'ils satisfassent aux critères d'admissibilité stipulés dans le présent prospectus. Tout exposant doit être propriétaire de bonne foi de la totalité des collections qu'il expose. Si ces collections ont été achetées en tant qu'ensemble, ce dernier doit avoir été en la possession de l'exposant pendant au moins deux ans, avoir fait l'objet de révisions approfondies et avoir été préparé par l'exposant lui-même. En présentant sa demande d'inscription, l'exposant s'engage implicitement à respecter ces conditions d'admissibilité.

#### 2. Classification des collections

Classes/Divisions nationales – Adultes (évaluées selon les normes nationales de la SRPC)

Les classes/divisions nationales Adultes s'appliquent aux collections répondant à l'un des critères suivants :

- la collection exposée a déjà reçu au moins une médaille d'argent lors d'une exposition locale ou régionale; ou
- la collection exposée a été jugée de niveau suffisamment avancé par le Comité d'exposition pour figurer parmi cette classe/division; ou
- la collection, bien que nouvelle, est présentée par un exposant qui a fait ses preuves lors d'expositions nationales précédentes; ou
- la collection est présentée par un négociant.

Classes Junior/Jeunesse (évaluées selon le règlement de la Commission Jeunesse de la FIP ou selon les normes de la SRPC)

La classe Junior/Jeunesse s'adresse aux exposants âgés de moins de vingt-deux (22) ans au 1er janvier 2006. L'âge et l'anniversaire de chaque exposant **doivent** être indiqués sur le formulaire officiel d'inscription, puisque cette classe sera divisée par groupes d'âge afin de faciliter l'évaluation. Pour que la collection exposée puisse être évaluée selon les normes nationales, elle doit avoir reçu au moins une médaille argent-bronze lors d'une exposition locale ou régionale.

**Renseignements généraux :** Un exposant peut présenter plus d'une collection, y compris dans une même classe.

Toutefois, si le nombre de demandes d'inscription est trop élevé, le Comité d'exposition, en consultation avec l'officier de liaison de La SRPC, fera la sélection finale des collections. Le processus de sélection visera l'équilibre et la justice.

Classe générale	Classe cadre unique
(a) Division postale*	
(b) Division des timbres fiscaux	<b>Classe jeunesse</b> (âge au premier janvier 2006*)
(c) Division thématique	(a) Collectionneurs de moins de 13 ans*
(d) Division Cinderella	(b) Collectionneurs de 13 à 15 ans*
(e) Division des présentations	(c) Collectionneurs de 16 à 18 ans*
(f) Division du courrier illustré (y compris la maximaphilie)	(d) Collectionneurs de 19 à 21 ans *

\* y compris la philatélie traditionnelle, l'histoire postale, les entiers postaux, l'aérophilatélie, l'astrophilatélie et les études spéciales.

#### 3. Inscription

- Chaque collection doit être correctement inscrite dans sa classe/division et section sur le formulaire officiel; le jury se réserve le droit de reclasser toute collection.
- Chaque collection **doit** être accompagnée de sept (7) copies d'un titre, d'une introduction, d'un plan ou d'un exposé d'une ou de deux pages (1 - 2). Ces pages pourront être modifiées ultérieurement si désiré.
- Aucune collection ne sera acceptée si le règlement total des droits prescrits au moment de la remise du formulaire de demande d'inscription n'a pas été effectué (voir la Section 6).
- Les chèques doivent être faits à l'ordre de Royal\*2006\*Royale.
- Les formulaires d'inscription doivent nous parvenir au plus tard le 15 août 2006. Un accusé de réception sera envoyé pour chaque demande. Il est recommandé de s'inscrire longtemps à l'avance étant donné que le Comité d'exposition peut, à tout moment et sans préavis, avancer la date de clôture des inscriptions lorsque le nombre prévu de cadres sera atteint.
- Un accusé de réception **ne signifie pas** que la collection a été acceptée, à moins que cela ne soit clairement stipulé.
- Le Comité d'exposition se réserve le droit de refuser une collection, en tout ou en partie, sans avoir à justifier sa décision.
- En cas de refus d'une collection ou de réduction du nombre de cadres par le Comité d'exposition, les droits d'inscription seront remboursés.
- En cas de non-exposition d'une collection acceptée, les droits d'inscription seront retenus.

#### 4. Présentation des collections

- Les collections doivent être présentées dans des cadres comprenant seize (16) pages de 23 x 29 cm (9 x 11,5 po) au maximum, en quatre rangées de quatre (4 x 4) pages.
- Les collections comportant des pages plus grandes ou de dimensions spéciales **peuvent** être proposées, mais **doivent recevoir l'accord préalable** du Comité d'exposition.
- Toutes les collections **doivent** être montées sur des pages blanches ou légèrement colorées.
- Les pages **doivent** être insérées dans des pochettes protectrices transparentes, de préférence fermées sur trois côtés et numérotées au verso dans un ordre croissant afin de permettre au Comité d'exposition de monter correctement la série. Les collections ne répondant pas à ces quelques règles risquent de ne pas être exposées ou de ne pas être évaluées.
- Le nom de l'exposant **ne doit pas apparaître au recto des pages**, sauf sur des plis adressés.
- Les faux **doivent** être identifiés dans le texte, sous peine de déclassement de la collection.
- Chaque collection de la section nationale devra comporter un minimum de deux (2) cadres et un maximum de dix (10) cadres. Une exception s'applique aux collections inscrites dans la classe Cadre unique, qui seront évaluées selon des critères particuliers.
- Le Comité d'exposition se réserve le droit de réduire la limite des cadres de façon à pouvoir intégrer le plus grand nombre possible d'inscriptions qui se sont qualifiées pour l'exposition. Il peut également placer les collections en fonction de ses propres plans.
- Les collections de la classe Jeunesse/Junior seront exposées dans des cadres identiques à ceux de la classe Adultes. L'ensemble des collections acceptées pour l'exposition pourra être placé dans un minimum d'un (1) cadre et, habituellement, dans un maximum de cinq (5) cadres. Toutes les autres règles seront identiques à celles qui s'appliquent à l'exposition nationale Adultes.

#### 5. Droits d'inscription

**Classe nationale Adultes** (deux cadres ou plus) - 15 \$ (can.) par cadre, - **Classe nationale Adultes** (cadre unique) - 22 \$ (can.) par inscription- **Classes «Jeunesse» et Junior** - 3 \$ (can.) par cadre.

#### 6. Livraison

- Les collections doivent être expédiées en port payé au : Président de l'exposition Royal\*2006\*Royale, c. p. 1478, Calgary, Alberta, Canada T2P 2L6 et doivent être reçues par le Comité d'exposition entre le 15 et le 25 septembre 2006, à moins que l'exposant ne prévienne d'apporter lui-même ses collections à l'exposition, auquel cas il est prié de le préciser sur le formulaire d'inscription.
- Les collections livrées en personne doivent être reçues entre 17 h et 22 h le jeudi 28 septembre ou entre 7 h 30 et 9 h 30 le vendredi 29 septembre 2006 à l'hôtel Coast Plaza. Les exposants peuvent convenir d'autres horaires de livraison avec le Comité d'exposition, à condition d'un accord préalable. Toute collection reçue après 9 h 30 le 22 mars pourra être exposée dans une section hors concours. L'exposant risque cependant d'avoir la fâcheuse surprise de constater que les cadres auxquels il avait droit ont été redistribués!

#### 7. Retour

- L'exposition fermera ses portes à 16 h, le dimanche 1<sup>er</sup> octobre 2006. Pour des raisons de sécurité, aucune collection ne pourra être démontée, totalement ou en partie, avant la fin de l'exposition ni avant que tous les visiteurs n'aient quitté l'aire d'exposition (le voyage devra être organisé en conséquence).
- Les exposants ou leurs représentants autorisés devront présenter une preuve d'identité afin que le Comité d'exposition leur remette leurs collections après la clôture de l'exposition. Les collections qui ne seront pas réclamées personnellement seront renvoyées aux frais de leur propriétaire dès que possible après la clôture de l'exposition, de la façon qu'il aura spécifiée. Pour ce faire, un paiement anticipé est obligatoire. Des frais supplémentaires de 3 \$ (can.) sont également obligatoires pour l'emballage et la manutention. Veuillez prévoir un délai de livraison suffisant avant d'entamer une enquête.

#### 8. Assurance et sécurité

- Les exposants sont avisés qu'il est dans leur intérêt d'assurer leurs collections.
- Les pièces présentées à l'Exposition seront reçues, manipulées, exposées et renvoyées aux risques de leur propriétaire. Le Comité d'exposition s'engage à prendre toutes les précautions nécessaires afin de garantir la sécurité des collections; aucune responsabilité ne pourra cependant lui être imputée.

#### 9. Responsabilité en cas de dommages

- Des précautions raisonnables seront prises pour protéger les collections, cependant aucune responsabilité en cas de perte ou de dommages pour toute autre raison ne pourra être imputée à la Société royale de philatélie du Canada, à l'hôtel Coast Plaza, à la Calgary Philatelic Society (Société de philatélie de Calgary), aux membres du Comité d'exposition ni à leurs assistants bénévoles ou à leurs employés.

#### 10. Évaluation

- Un jury, qui comptera au moins cinq juges accrédités par la SRPC, sera sélectionné. Il décidera et délibérera à huis clos, en accord avec les modalités du règlement de la SRPC. Ses décisions seront, dans tous les cas, sans appel. Les collections seront évaluées selon les normes nationales et selon des critères particuliers pour les classes Cadre unique et Jeunesse», la division des présentations et certaines autres divisions.

#### 11. Prix

- Des médailles nationales de la SRPC seront décernées selon cinq niveaux pour les classes Générales et à Cadre unique : or, vermeil, argent, argent-bronze et bronze. Tout prix sera accordé en fonction des qualités de la collection, abstraction faite de la classe, de la division ou de la section.
- Aucun prix (médaille ou ruban) ne sera décerné si, de l'avis du jury, les collections sont de qualité insuffisante; un certificat de participation sera cependant délivré.
- Un Grand prix et un Grand prix de réserve seront décernés.
- Des prix de sociétés particulières et d'autres prix d'organismes officiels parmi lesquels APS, ATA, AAPE, BNAPS et PHSC seront décernés à l'appréciation du jury.
- Des prix seront décernés pour les meilleures collections Junior et Jeunesse, incluant les prix JPA. Le meilleur exposant Junior (âgé de 18 ans et moins) sera qualifié pour le concours NAYSEC.

#### 12. Pouvoir de décision

- Toute question concernant l'exposition non traitée dans le règlement de ce prospectus devra être soumise à la décision du Comité d'exposition à sa totale discrétion, abstraction faite des décisions du jury.

OFFICIAL ENTRY FORM FOR / FORMULAIRE D'INSCRIPTION POUR  
**Royal\*2006\*Royale**

Web site: [royal2006royale.com](http://royal2006royale.com)

E-mail: [exhibits@royal2006royale.com](mailto:exhibits@royal2006royale.com)

<p>A separate form is to be used for each exhibit. Please type or print in block letters. This form must reach the Exhibition Committee no later than August 15, 2006:</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Exhibits Chairman, Royal*2006*Royale</b>  <b>P.O. Box 1478</b>  <b>Calgary, Alberta</b>  <b>Canada, T2P 2L6</b></p> <p>Subject to acceptance by the Exhibits Committee and to other conditions set forth in the prospectus (to which I agree) I wish to enter the following exhibit:</p>	<p>Utilisez un formulaire par collection. Prière de remplir en lettres majuscules. Ce formulaire doit parvenir au Comité d'exposition au plus tard le 15 août 2006:</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>President du Concours, Royal*2006*Royale</b>  <b>C.P. 1478</b>  <b>Calgary, Alberta</b>  <b>Canada, T2P 2L6</b></p> <p>Sous réserve de l'approbation du Comité d'exposition et d'autres conditions formulées dans le prospectus (que j'approuve), je souhaite présenter la collection suivante:</p>
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**Exhibit Title / Titre:** \_\_\_\_\_

**Description:** (Max.25 words – for inclusion in the Exhibition Program) **Description:** (25 mots maximum, pour inclusion au programme de l'exposition)

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

<p><b>Please note:</b>                  One clear copy of Title/Introduction/Plan, Page(s) and /or a Synopsis <b>must</b> accompany this form. If the entry is accepted, these will be submitted to the jury for their advanced preparation.</p>	<p><b>N.B.</b> Un exemplaire bien lisible de la page titre / de l'introduction / du plan ou de l'exposé <b>doit</b> accompagner ce formulaire. Si la demande est acceptée, ils seront soumis au jury vue de sa preparation acceptée.</p>
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Number of frames required / Nombre de cadres requis: \_\_\_\_\_ for number of pages / pour le nombre de pages \_\_\_\_\_  
 To be entered in the following Class/ Division / à inscrire dans la classe/division suivante:

**General Class / Classe générale**

- (a) ( ) Postal Division/ Division postale\*
- (b) ( ) Revenue Division / Division des timbres-taxes
- (c) ( ) Thematic Division / Division thématiques
- (d) ( ) Cinderella Division / Division de vignettes diverses
- (e) ( ) Display Division / Division des présentations
- (f) ( ) Illustrated Mail Division / Division du courrier illustré\*\*

\* Traditional Philately, Postal History, Aero / Astrophilately, Special Studies and Postal Stationary.  
 Philatélie traditionnelle, Histoire postale, Aéro / Astrophilatélie, Études spéciales et Entires postaux

\*\* Including Maximaphily / Y compris la maximaphilie.

**One Frame Class / Cadre unique ( )**

**Youth Class / Classe Jeunesse**

- (a) ( ) Collector up to age 12 years\* Birth date ( / / ) Collectionneur de moins 12 ans\* date de naissance ( / / )
  - (b) ( ) Collector aged 13-15 years\* Birth date ( / / ) / Collectionneur âgé de 13 à 15 ans\* date de naissance ( / / )
  - (c) ( ) Collector aged 16-18 years\* Birth date ( / / ) Collectionneur âgé de 16 à 18 ans\* date de naissance ( / / )
  - (d) ( ) Collector aged 19-21 years\* Birth date ( / / ) Collectionneur âgé de 19 à 21 ans\* date de naissance ( / / )
- \*Age to be considered as of January 1, 2006. / \*Âge au 1<sup>er</sup> janvier 2006.

**Awards / Prix**

Awards previously won by this Exhibit: (Name of the Exhibition and award level)  
 Prix préalablement gagnés par cette collection (nom de l'exposition et niveau du prix)

(1) \_\_\_\_\_

(2) \_\_\_\_\_

(3) \_\_\_\_\_

New Exhibits? Nouvelle Collection? YES / OUI <input type="checkbox"/>
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**Delivery of Exhibit / Livraison de la collection**

- Personally / personnellement                       By Commissioner / par le Commissaire  
 By my agent / par mon représentant: \_\_\_\_\_  
 Mail or other courier (please specify) / par courrier ou service de messagerie (veuillez spécifier):  
 \_\_\_\_\_

**Pick-up of Exhibit / Retrait de la collection**

- Personally / Personnellement                       By Commissioner / par le Commissaire  
 By my agent / Par mon représentant: \_\_\_\_\_

**Shipping Instructions/ Mode d'expédition**

If exhibit is to be returned by mail/courier, please indicate service desired (self-addressed adhesive labels would be appreciated). Si la collection est à retourner par courrier ou service de messagerie, veuillez indiquer le type de service souhaité (des étiquettes auto-adhésives à l'adresse de destination seraient appréciées).

- Priority mail / Envoi prioritaire                       Insured Mail / Envoi assuré  
 Registered mail / envoi recommandé                       Other/ Autre

**Note:** Please do not send or expect return delivery of exhibit(s) via UPS.

**N.B.:** Veuillez ne pas envoyer ni vous attendre à recevoir de livraison des collection(s) par l'intermédiaire d'UPS.

<b>Amount enclosed / Montant ci-joint</b>	
for ____ National frames @ \$ 15.00 each / pour ____ cadres nationaux à 15,00 \$ chacun	\$ _____
for ____ National One Frame @ \$ 22.00/entry / pour ____ cadres uniques nationaux à 22,00 \$ chacun	\$ _____
for ____ Youth frames @ \$ 3.00 each / pour ____ cadres <<Jeunesse>> à 3,00 \$ chacun	\$ _____
Return shipping charge (if applicable) / Frais d'expédition pour le retour (le cas échéant)	\$ _____
Return handling charge \$ 3.00 / Frais de manutention pour le retour 3,00 \$	\$ _____
<i>Please make cheque payable to / Chèque à libeler à l'ordre de: <b>Royal*2006*Royale</b></i>	<b>Total \$</b> _____

I understand that I will be responsible for insuring my Exhibit and I will not hold The Royal Philatelic Society of Canada, the Calgary Philatelic Society, the City of Calgary, the Coast Plaza Hotel, nor any of their volunteers, members, committees, officers, or employees liable for any loss or damage to the exhibit. I agree to the terms of the prospectus, and confirm that this exhibit is my sole property.

Je comprends que je suis responsable d'assurer mes collections. En cas de perte ou de dommages survenus en raison de l'exposition, je ne tiendrai pas responsable ni la Société royale de philatélie du Canada, ni la Société de philatélie du Calgary, ni la ville de Calgary, ni l'hôtel Coast Plaza, ni aucun de leurs assistants, bénévoles, membres, représentants ou employés. J'approuve les modalités du prospectus et je confirme être le propriétaire unique de cette collection

Date: \_\_\_\_\_ Signature: \_\_\_\_\_

Name / Nom: \_\_\_\_\_

Nom de plume (if so desired) / Pseudonyme (si désiré): \_\_\_\_\_

Address / Adresse: \_\_\_\_\_

City /Ville: \_\_\_\_\_ Province or State / Province ou État: \_\_\_\_\_ Country / Pays: \_\_\_\_\_

Postal code / Code postal / Zip code: \_\_\_\_\_

Telephone / Téléphone (home /domicile): \_\_\_\_\_ (business / travail): \_\_\_\_\_

Fax / Télécopieur: \_\_\_\_\_ E-mail / Courriel: \_\_\_\_\_

Member / Membre:  RPSC/SRPC  BNAPS  PHSC  AAPE  APS  ATA

Others/ Autres \_\_\_\_\_



## **Registration Information**

The Calgary Philatelic Society is pleased to host the 78th Annual Convention of the Royal Philatelic Society of Canada, designated Royal\*2006\*Royale: "A Royal Like No Other." The Exhibition and Meetings of the RPSC will be held in the Coast Plaza Hotel and Conference Centre, 1316 - 33 St. NE Calgary.

## **Location**

The Coast Plaza Hotel and Conference Centre is located in North East Calgary, just 15 minutes from the Calgary International Airport. There is free shuttle service between airport and hotel.

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# Quarantine Island of Grosse Île, Quebec

# Les premiers pas de l'histoire postale de Grosse Île, Québec

## Part I of II / Partie I de 2

By Didier Andrivon

Recently, George Nicholson<sup>5</sup> retraced some of the postal reminders of the famine-driven emigration of Irish people to Canada during the first half of the 19th century. The first point of the Canadian territory on which those lucky enough to survive the dreadful Atlantic crossing on board the so-called 'coffin ships' set foot was Grosse Île, where a quarantine station was established as early as 1836. The history, both postal and administrative, of Grosse Île was thoroughly described some years ago by Michel Gagné<sup>3</sup>, who indicated that very little was known about the postal system of Grosse Île until the 1880s and even until the first post office opened on Feb. 1, 1914.

### Early letters from Grosse Île

In his paper, Gagné depicted a cover sent in 1865 by Dr. Von Iffland, medical superintendent at Grosse Île, to provincial secretary Henry James Morgan and mentioned that no other mail was known from the first 30 years or so of the quarantine station. However, since Gagné's pioneering work at least three letters from Grosse Île have been discovered. They provide some insight into the mail transportation system from the island during the first years of the quarantine station.

The first two of these are ship letters, i.e. mail sent by ship captains while quarantined at Grosse Île. Both date from 1847, the first of the peak immigration years following the failure of the potato crops in Ireland in 1845 and 1846. One of these letters was shown in 1993 by J.G. Arnell<sup>1</sup>, and the second was described by G. Nicholson<sup>5</sup> in his recent paper about the postal records of the Irish famine emigration to Canada. Neither of the two ship letters from 1847, nor the 1865 letter of von Iffland to Morgan, had any postal markings from the Island.

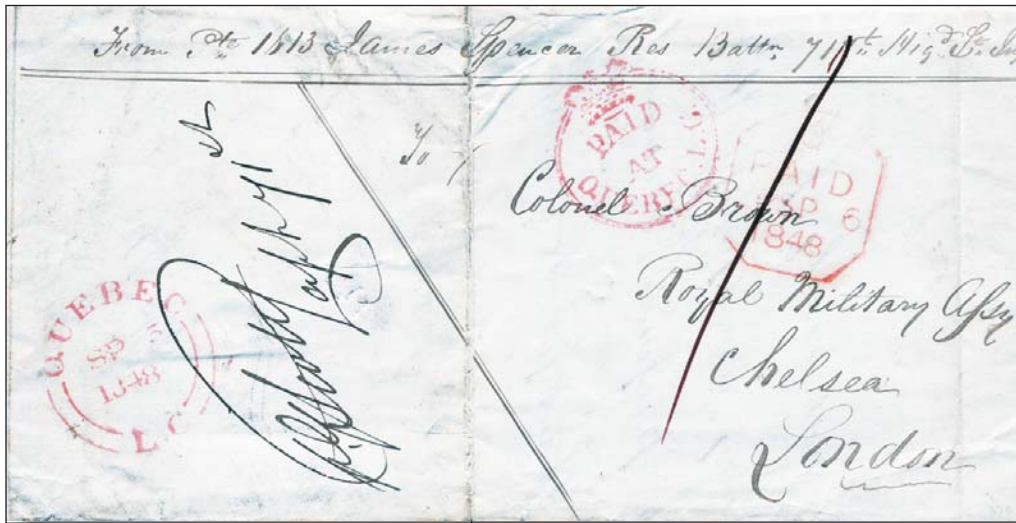
par Didier Andrivon

George Nicholson<sup>5</sup> a décrit récemment quelques uns des témoins postaux de l'émigration irlandaise vers le Canada Durant la première moitié du XIX<sup>e</sup> siècle. A l'époque de la Grande Famine (1846-1850), le premier point du territoire canadien que touchaient les émigrants ayant eu la chance de survivre à la terrible traverse transatlantique effectuée à bord des tristement célèbres 'bateaux-cercueils' était Grosse Île, une île du St Laurent à 30 miles de Québec sur laquelle était établie depuis 1836 une station de quarantaine. L'histoire, tant postale qu'administrative, de Grosse Île a été décrite en détail il y a quelques années par Michel Gagné<sup>3</sup>, qui signalait que très peu de choses étaient connues du système postal en vigueur sur cette île jusqu'aux années 1880, voire jusqu'à l'ouverture le 1er février 1914 de son premier bureau de poste.

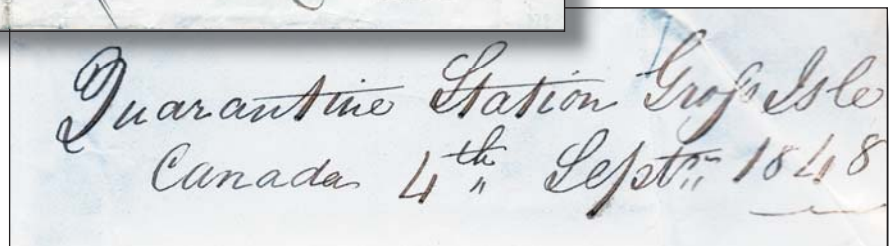
### Quelques lettres anciennes de Grosse Île

Dans cet article, Gagné reproduit un pli expédié en 1865 par le Dr Von Iffland, surintendant médical de Grosse Île, au secrétaire provincial Henry James Morgan. Il signale qu'aucun autre courrier n'était connu pour la période couvrant approximativement les 30 premières années d'existence de la station de quarantaine. Toutefois, depuis le travail de pionnier effectué par Gagné, au moins trois lettres émanant de Grosse Île ont été découvertes. Elles fournissent quelques indications sur le système de transport du courrier durant les premières années de fonctionnement de la station de quarantaine.

Les deux premières de ces lettres sont des courriers expédiés non de l'île elle-même, mais par les capitaines de vaisseaux en quarantaine dans ses eaux. Toutes deux sont datées de 1847, la première des années d'immigration massive suite à la perte des récoltes de pomme de terre en Irlande en 1845 et surtout en 1846. L'une de ces lettres a été décrite en 1993 par JG Arnell<sup>1</sup>, et la seconde par G. Nicholson<sup>5</sup> dans son récent article. Ni l'une ni l'autre, pas plus que la lettre de 1865 de von Iffland à Morgan ne porte de marque postale quelconque de Grosse Île, si ce n'est les mentions manuscrites faites par les rédacteurs eux même, qui permettent d'identifier leur provenance.



Figures 1 and 2.



The third letter is one I have recently acquired and dates, like the two ship letters mentioned above, from the peak years of the Great Famine immigration. It was sent in Sept. 1848 to London by a soldier of the 71st Regiment stationed at Grosse Île (Figures 1 and 2). Indeed, during its first 21 years of operation (1836-1857), Grosse Île was under the custody of the British Army. Contrary to the previous two, which came directly from ships quarantined at Grosse Île, this third letter is from the quarantine station itself. This letter bears several postmarks, including a crown circle paid datestamp from Quebec (dated Sept 4, 1848, the very day the letter was written), a double broken circle paid datestamp (Sept 5, 1848) and a paid 'tombstone' mark struck upon arrival in London on Sept 26, 1848. The letter also bears a manuscript<sup>1</sup>, representing the 1d rate applicable since 1795 for letters to and from seamen and soldiers of non-commissioned rank on active service. The first two datestamps confirm, that there was no post office on Grosse Île itself at the time but that the mail was directed to Quebec very rapidly. Beyond Quebec, the letter transited through Halifax, where it was carried on board one of the Cunard vessels sailing from Boston to Liverpool.

La troisième lettre, que j'ai acquise récemment, date également de la période d'immigration massive durant la Grande Famine irlandaise. Elle a été expédiée en Septembre 1848 vers Londres, par un soldat du 71<sup>e</sup> Régiment stationné à Grosse Île (Figures 1 et 2). Cette île, durant les 21 premières années de la quarantaine (1836-1857), était en effet sous la garde de l'armée britannique. A la différence des deux lettres précédentes, qui provenaient de navires, ce troisième pli provient de la station de quarantaine elle-même. Elle porte diverses marques postales, en particulier un timbre à date de port payé à cercle couronné de Québec du 4 Septembre 1848 (soit le jour même de l'écriture de la lettre), un timbre à date de port payé à double cercle brisé de Québec daté du lendemain 5 Septembre, et une marque 'pierre tombale' de port payé apposée à l'arrivée à Londres le 26 Septembre 1848. La lettre porte également un manuscrit<sup>1</sup>, matérialisant le port (1 penny) applicable depuis 1795 aux lettres émanant ou destinées au marins et soldats du rang en service actif. Les deux premiers timbres à date suggèrent l'absence de bureau de poste à Grosse Île à cette époque, bien que le courrier ait pu être directement remis à un batelier chargé de le transporter vers Québec. A partir de cette ville, la lettre a transité par Halifax, où elle a été chargée à bord de l'un des vaisseaux de la compagnie Cunard qui effectuaient la liaison entre Boston et Liverpool. Ce vaisseau était probablement le 'Niagara', dont Hubbard and Winter<sup>4</sup> signalent qu'il a quitté Boston le 13 Septembre 1848, pour toucher à Halifax le 15 Septembre et gagner Liverpool le 25 de ce même mois. Ces dates sont concordantes avec celles de transit de la lettre à Québec et d'arrivée à Londres.

The most likely ship that carried it across the Atlantic is the *Niagara*, listed in Hubbard and Winter's book<sup>4</sup> as leaving Boston on Sept 13, 1848, touching Halifax on Sept 15, and landing at Liverpool on Sept 25 which is consistent with the dates of transit in Quebec and arrival in London.

Perhaps surprisingly, given the sanitary state at Grosse Île during the period of massive Irish immigration as a consequence of the Great Famine (1846-1850), the letter shows no sign of disinfection. In other parts of the world, most notably the Mediterranean area where the spread of the plague and later cholera would be combated in this way, disinfecting mail usually involved flaming, dipping in vinegar or in herb mixtures, as well as slitting and/or perforating to ensure that both the outside and the inside of the letter were properly exposed to the disinfectant. These operations left unmistakable marks on the letters (see for instance Carnevale-Mauzan<sup>2</sup> for a detailed account of disinfection processes used in France and Malta and the description of the resulting marks). In his short 1993 paper, Arnell<sup>1</sup> claims to have never observed such marks on mail from North America, and

Cette lettre ne montre aucun signe de désinfection, ce qui peut sembler surprenant lorsque l'on songe aux conditions sanitaires existant à Grosse Île durant la période d'immigration massive consécutive à la Grande Famine. Ainsi, Robinson rapporte que la lettre émanant d'un navire en quarantaine qu'il décrit indique que 130 des 550 passagers du bâtiment avaient péri durant la traversée ; la majorité de ces décès était due à 'la fièvre', c'est à dire au typhus affectant des personnes déjà fragilisées par une sous-alimentation chronique. Dans d'autres parties du monde, en particulier les régions bordant la Méditerranée, la désinfection du courrier était fréquemment utilisée comme un des moyens de combattre la propagation des maladies épidémiques comme la peste et le choléra. Cette désinfection était généralement obtenue par exposition à la flamme, immersion dans du vinaigre ou des décoctions d'herbes, associées à l'incision ou à la perforation des plis pour permettre une exposition suffisante de l'intérieur comme de l'extérieur des plis aux agents désinfectants. Ces opérations laissaient des marques aisément repérables sur les plis ainsi traités (voir par exemple Carnevale-Mauzan<sup>2</sup> pour une description détaillée des procédés de désinfection utilisés en France et à Malte et des traces résultantes sur le courrier). Dans son court article de 1993, Arnell<sup>1</sup> dit ne jamais avoir observé de telles marques sur des courriers en provenance d'Amérique du Nord, et indique que le procédé de désinfection mis en oeuvre à Grosse Île était l'autoclavage (c'est à dire l'exposition à la vapeur d'eau

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mentions that the disinfection process applied at Grosse Île would have been autoclaving (i.e. submitting items to be disinfected to the vapour obtained by boiling water in a closed container). Such a process would most likely leave marks on the inside and outside of the letter, such as leaking of the ink of the text and address. Gagné<sup>3</sup> explains that the hot vapour disinfection started only in 1885 on Grosse Île and that the installations visible today (that Arnell<sup>1</sup> took as evidence for the disinfection procedures applied to early mail from Grosse Île) were not put into operation before 1901. The observation of the letter described above concurs with Gagné's report, and strongly suggests that the letters sent from Grosse Île were subjected to no form of disinfection during the first decades of operation of the quarantine station, despite the raging typhus epidemic that was occurring there throughout the famine emigration years.

## Acknowledgements

*I am greatly indebted to Cimon Morin, who spotted the 1849 letter about the purported establishment of the postal service on Grosse Isle and provided me with copies of several publications, and to Barrie Jay, RDP, who kindly answered my queries about the postmarks and itinerary from Grosse Isle to London of the cover featured in this paper. Both also made very useful comments on the first draft of this paper. Many thanks also to Guy Dutau who shared his expert knowledge about disinfected mails with me, and to Gray Scrimgeour and Bob Lane for their support during the research for this paper.*

## Key references

- 1 Arnell JC, 1993. Quarantined/disinfected letters (1847). BNAPS Transatlantic Mail Study Group Newsletter, 33, p.5-6.
- 2 Carnevale Mauzan M., 1960. La purification des lettres en France et à Malte. Imprimerie Louis-Jean, Gap, 75 pages.
- 3 Gagné M, 1991. L'histoire postale de Grosse Isle de 1832 à 1937. Les Cahiers de l'Académie, *Opus IX*, 1991, pp.35-72 (Académie Québécoise d'Etudes Philatéliques).
- 4 Hubbard W, Winter R, 1988. North Atlantic mail sailings 1840-1875. US Philatelic Classics Society.
- 5 Nicholson G, 2005. Postal records of Irish Famine-based emigration to Canada. *The Canadian Philatelist*, Nov-Dec 2005, 358-361.

dans un récipient fermé). Un tel procédé est susceptible de laisser des marques à l'intérieur comme à l'extérieur du pli, par exemple des coulures de l'encre utilisée pour rédiger le texte ou l'adresse ; de telles marques sont absentes de la lettre expédiée de Grosse Île vers Londres, comme de celle expédiée en 1865 par von Iffland. Gagné<sup>3</sup> signale que la désinfection par vapeur humide n'a débuté à Grosse Île qu'en 1885, et que les installations visibles aujourd'hui (et qu'Arnell<sup>1</sup> a pris comme indices des procédés de désinfection appliqués aux anciens courriers) ne sont entrées en service qu'en 1901. L'observation des plis est concordante avec les précisions fournies par Gagné, et suggère très fortement que le courrier partant de Grosse Île pendant les premières décades de fonctionnement de la station de quarantaine ne subissait aucune fore de désinfection, y compris durant les périodes où sévissaient des épidémies virulentes comme celle de typhus durant les années d'immigration consécutives à la Grande Famine. Une explication plausible est que le volume de courrier émanant de Grosse Île était probablement minime durant cette période.

## Remerciements

*Je suis grandement redevable envers Cimon Morin, qui a découvert la lettre de 1849 relative à l'établissement d'un bureau de poste sur Grosse Isle et m'a fourni des copies de plusieurs articles, ainsi qu'envers Barrie Jay, RDP, qui a patiemment et efficacement répondu à toutes mes questions concernant les marques postales et l'itinéraire de la lettre que j'ai acquise. Tous deux m'ont fait d'utiles remarques sur une première version de cet article. Mes remerciements également à Guy Dutau pour ses commentaires toujours avisés concernant la purification des courriers, et à Gray Scrimgeour et Bob Lane pour leur soutien durant la recherche pour cet article.*

## Références clés

- 1 Arnell JC, 1993. Quarantined/disinfected letters (1847). BNAPS Transatlantic Mail Study Group Newsletter, 33, p.5-6.
- 2 Carnevale Mauzan M., 1960. La purification des lettres en France et à Malte. Imprimerie Louis-Jean, Gap, 75 pages.
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# FUNDRAISING for the POLISH CAUSE DURING WWI

By JJ Danielski

The present article is the first in a series. For a long time, the writer has been fascinated with non-postal items documenting the fundraising attempts of various charities. The recent development in philatelic exhibiting that allows the display of non-postal material and the appeals published in the *Cinderella Philatelist* to share information about Polish-related material encouraged the writer to prepare this paper.

## Introduction

In the second half of the 18th century, three partitions by the neighbouring countries Russia, Austria and Prussia erased the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth from the European map. For Poles who never accepted the loss of their statehood it marked the beginning of constant efforts aimed at the preservation of their cultural identity and the maintenance of readiness to, as the song composed in 1797 (which later became the anthem of the re-born country) says, “recover with sabre, what the enemy had taken from us”.

During the 123 years that passed between the third partition of Poland (1795) and the regaining of independence in 1918, Poles organized three major uprisings against the annexing powers. During that time, Polish volunteers took part in most armed conflicts in Europe and North America with the hope that their support of other nations would win them international support for regaining the political independence of Poland.



In 1867 Polish émigré Zygmunt Miłkowski came out with an idea of fundraising for this national cause. This idea was developed in his brochure entitled *Treatise on the active defense and the national fund* published in 1887 in Paris, France.

Postcard likely issued during WWI by the Association for Development of Elementary Schools with a portrait of Zygmunt Milkowski.

Another Polish émigré, businessman Ludwik Michalski who had financed this publication a year later initiated the Polish National Fund in Switzerland with a 30,000 Swiss frank donation. The first American collection agency for the national fund was organized in Milwaukee, Wisconsin in 1890. The second, under the name of *the North American Branch of the National Fund (Oddział Północno-Amerykaski Skarbu Narodowego)*, was organized four years later in Chicago, Illinois, and the third one in Buffalo, New York, under the name *Missionaries of the National Fund (Misjonarze Skarbu Narodowego)*.

WWI started as a war of coalitions with Austria-Hungary siding with Germany against Russia allied with Great Britain and France. Poles were mobilized on opposite sides. Public opinion in the divided Poland crystallized around two orientations: pro-Russian or pro-Austrian. Germany was the least popular mainly due to its anti-Polish repressive policies. The so-called February 1917 revolution in Russia replaced the tsarist regime with the liberal provisional government led by Prince G. Lvov. The declaration by Russia that the partition treaties of Poland were null and void made it possible for allied countries to openly support Polish attempts to regain its independence.

It is no surprise that in this complicated situation there were a multitude of attempts, related to various political orientations, directed at raising funds for the Polish cause. Some fundraising institutions co-operated, some competed and some others even fought each other.

## National Defense Committee

The National Defense Committee came into being before the First World War even started.

The outbreak of the First Balkan War in October of 1912 stimulated again, as so many times in the previous hundred years, the hopes of Poles to regain their independence.

On November 10, 1912, the representatives of various political parties in the Austrian part of Poland met in Vienna, Austria, and brought into being the so-called Interim Commission of

the Confederated Independence Oriented Parties (ICCIOP). When this news reached America the organizations of Polish Falcons, whose goals were to keep their members in good physical fitness to be ready to fight for the independence of Poland, decided to call a special convention in Pittsburg, Pennsylvania on December 15-16, 1912. During the national rally, which took place on the second day of the convention the representatives of several Polish organizations invited as guests to the convention created the National Defense Committee [NDC] (Komitet Obrony Narodowej). The newly created organization declared their full support of the ICCIOP, the Polish Military Fund (created in 1911) and recognized Russia as the main enemy of Poles.

The National Defense Committee represented the entire American Polonia (people of Polish origin living abroad) for only six months. Ideological and political differences resulted in several organizations withdrawing their representatives from NDC. The first was the Polish Roman Catholic Union of America (Zjednoczenie Polskie Rzymsko-Katolickie w Ameryce), followed by the Polish Women's Alliance (Związek Polek w Ameryce) and the Polish National Alliance (Związek Narodowy Polski) and others. The NDC remained under the influence of the socialists and people supporting the Polish Central National Committee in Galicia and the Polish Legions lead by Brigadier J. Piłsudski. The National Defense Committee set up a special Polish Military Fund (Polski Skarb Wojskowy) and was able to raise an average of \$70,000 per year between 1915 and 1917. After the USA entered the war in 1917 its activities slowed down due to Austria-Hungary becoming an enemy country. During its existence, the NDC was able to raise approximately \$350,000.

The National Defense Committee published books and other advertising material (like post-cards) to popularize the Polish Legions and the Polish Central National Committee in Galicia. It also produced some fundraising items. To date, the author has been able to record the following:

1) Rectangular label in lilac red colour with the image of a white eagle surrounded by the inscription "Niech żyje wolna Polska" (Long live free Poland) on the top, "OBRONA", on the left "NARODOWA", on the right ("National Defense" in reverse order) and "W AMERYCE" (in America) on the bottom. This label was printed in sheets of 100 (10x10) with an inscription on the left margin which read in Polish "Kazda kartka zawiera 100 znaczków/Obrony Narodowej" (Each page contains 100 stamps of the National Defense)

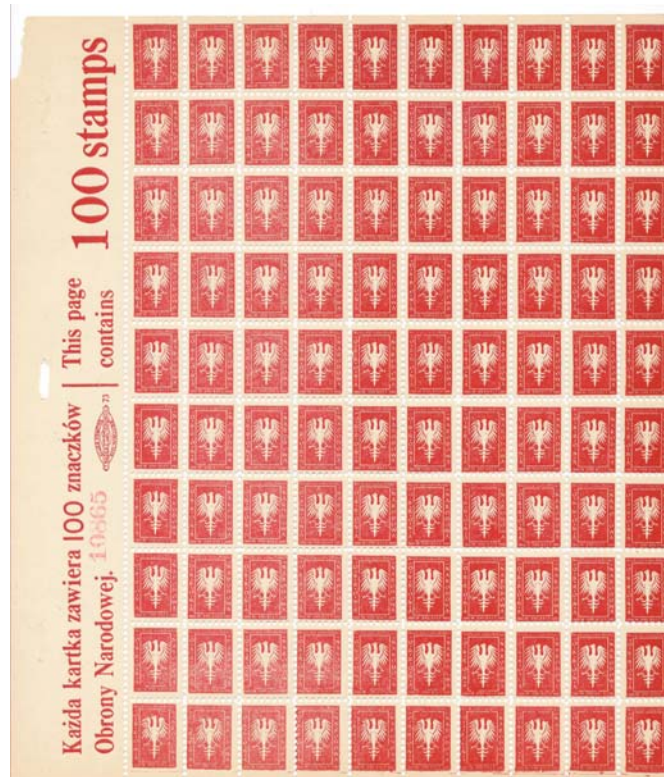


Figure 2 – Courtesy of Peter Madej.

and in English "This page contains 100 stamps" and the trademark of the printing shop with text: "Allied Printing/Trades Council/Union Label/Milwaukee/ 73" [Fig. 2]. The sheet has a hand stamped number "10865". The sheet's size, including the left margin with the inscription presented above, measures 176 x 230 mm. The size of each label (measured by picture) is 11 x 17 mm.

The size of the label affected the quality of printing. Most of label inscriptions are invisible to the naked eye. In the sheet used for the present analysis, the author was able to identify only three or four stamps that under 419% magnification showed the complete inscription "Niech żyje wolna Polska" on the top. There are numerous flaws (imperfections) in other inscriptions in the inner frame surrounding the eagle and the eagle itself [Fig. 3].



Figure 3 – Image of a single label under magnification of 419%.



Figure 4.

2) Label (measuring 28 x 29 mm) containing an image of 25 mm seal in lilac red colour on white background. The seal contains the contour in white of an eagle and an inscription around it "KOMITET OBRONY NARODOWEJ W AMERYCE" (National Defense Committee in America). The copy used for this analysis is a pane of 20 (5x4) imperforated on the top, bottom and the right-hand side. [Fig. 4].

The labels were distributed in special booklets bearing on the front cover an image of the label in the top left corner and text in Polish which translated reads as follows: "N.D.C. RECEIPT BOOK / for the national tax / to finance the fight for freedom of Poland / Instruction./ 1 - Each stamp represents a 5¢ contribution to the National Fund. 2 - Depositor will receive one stamp for each 5¢ contribution deposited to a collector. (If one donates \$1, he will receive from the collector a receipt in the form of 20 stamps). 3 - The stamps can be attached to the reverse side of letters or other postal matters. 4 - The stamps can be accumulated by those contributing to the National Fund. They will receive a special certificate issued by the N.D.C. for each 200 stamps accumulated or \$10 contribution. 5 - The collectors are advised not to remove stamps from the booklet before collecting payment. They will be charged for any unsold stamps removed from the receipt book. 6 - Those contributing to the National Fund are reminded that the fundraising stamps are copyright protected. The collectors of the National Fund are in possession of special identification cards or authorizations for distribution./ For the National Defense Executive Committee/ K. YCHLISKI, President / WŁ. KONIUSZEWSKI, Secretary / 1051 Milwaukee Ave., Chicago, Ill" [Fig. 5].

Figure 6



Figure 5 – Courtesy of Jan Niebrzydowski.

At the bottom there was a trademark with the inscription ALLIED PRINTING/TRADES COUNCIL/UNION LABEL / CHICAGO and number 347 or 847 ". Stapled to the covers were sheets of 20 labels (five columns and four stamps in a column). At this time it is not known how many sheets were in a booklet but it was likely five or 10.

3) In conducting internet research for this article the author found a picture of a special fundraising coupon issued by the NDC (<http://www.wcn.pl/aukcje/33/menu/BANKNOTY.htm>). It has an inscription on the top "KOMITET OBRONY NARODOWEJ w AMERYCE" (National Defense Committee in America) and value of 1 Polon or 25 cents NA / WALK ZBROJN / O / NIEPODLEGŁO POLSKI (for the armed fighting for independent Poland). On the left side there is a medallion with a portrait of Bartosz Głowacki (a heroic peasant from the uprising against Russia in 1794) [Fig. 6]. The coupon is not dated but the fact that on the bottom it indicates M. S. Rayzacher as a secretary allows us to date this item to 1917.

The National Defense Committee outlived the war although its situation became complicated after the USA entered the war in 1917 siding with the allied nations. ☒



# Hong Kong Stamp Program for 2006

By Joseph Monteiro

## I. Introduction

This brief article reviews Hong Kong's exciting stamp program for 2006. Hong Kong Post plans to thrill its collectors with a number of colourful commemorative issues. In addition, it will issue a definitive set of wonderful migratory and endemic birds. The details provided here are brief as they were not known at the time of publication of this article.

## II. Commemorative and Definitive Issues

### 1) Year of the Dog (January 15, 2006)



The first set of stamps to be released in 2006 commemorates the Year of the Dog, the seventh issue of the third Lunar New Year Series. The stamp designs are enhanced by traditional Chinese paper-cutting technique used to beautify the background. The stamps (\$1.40, \$2.40, \$3.00, and \$5.00) in this set will be printed in four colours and metallic silver. In addition to the stamps, a souvenir sheet with the stamps containing the above four values, an imperforate souvenir sheet with the \$5 stamp and a special sheetlet featuring a rooster and a dog will also be issued. This sheetlet with 2 x \$50 stamps is embossed on hot foil lined with genuine 22K and 24K gold together with 99.9% pure silver.

### 2) Charming Chinese Lanterns (February 12, 2006)



The second set of stamps to be issued - A Joint issue with China and Macao - is on Chinese lanterns. This is their sixth joint issue. It will celebrate

the Lantern Festival on the fifteenth day of the first lunar month. The stamps (\$1.40, \$1.80 and \$2.40) in this set depict Chinese lanterns with a matching printing technique to give the lanterns a lighted dazzling effect. The stamps are issued in a mini-pane format containing two sets of each stamp. Besides the stamps in a mini sheet format, a sheetlet with a \$5 stamp will also be issued.

### 3) Birds Definitive 2006 Issue (Date TBA)



The third set of stamps could be a definitive set as the date has yet to be announced. This issue takes one to the havens of birds commonly seen in Hong Kong, including migratory birds in Mai Po Marshes and Inner Deep Bay wetlands. These stamps also shows Hong Kong's most notable migratory and endemic birds, immortalising such exquisite species as the endangered Black-faced Spoonbill, which has a world population of about 1,000 only. There are sixteen stamps in this set with the following values: 10c, 20c, 50c, \$1, \$1.40, \$1.80, \$1.90, \$2, \$2.40, \$2.50, \$3, \$5, \$10, \$13, \$20 and \$50. The low values are printed in sheet format of 100 stamps and the high values are printed in sheet format of 50 stamps. In addition to the sheet stamps there will be a \$21.80 Prestige booklet containing a set of 12 low value stamps; a set of four stamp booklets, each with 10 stamps of \$1.40, \$1.80, \$2.40 and \$3; a \$ 21.80 low value souvenir sheet; a \$93 high value souvenir sheet and possibly reel or coil stamps.

#### 4) Children Stamps - Dress Bear Up

(March 30, 2006)



The fourth set of six stamps takes one into the fun and charm of a child's wonderland. The six values are \$1.40, \$1.80, \$2.40, \$2.50, \$3, and \$5 in sheet format of 25 stamps per sheet. The designs on them consist of winning designs of the 'Children Stamps Design Competition - Dress Bear Up' held in December 2004. The designs show the innocent bliss of children in an attempt to encourage their boundless imaginations to transcend the rigid frame of stamps. In addition to the stamps in sheet format, a souvenir sheet with all the above six stamps and a \$30 prestige stamp booklet with three stamp sheetlets containing two stamps will also be issued.

#### 5) Mainland Scenery Series No. 5

- **Mount Taishan** (May 4, 2006)

The fifth issue is part of the scenic national landmarks and heritage attractions series of the mainland. This \$10 souvenir sheet depicts the sacred Mount Taishan. It is known as the 'First of the Five Sacred Mountains' and is situated in the heart of Shandong Province. It has been listed as a World Heritage site.

#### 6) Chinese Idioms and Their Stories

(June 15, 2006)

The sixth set illustrates classic Chinese idioms through remarkable paintings. The set consists of four values: \$1.40, \$2.40, \$3 and \$5 in sheet format of 25 stamps per sheet. The intent of this issue is to turn stamps into an educational tool and to nourish young collectors' interest in Chinese literature and culture. Besides the stamps in sheet format, a souvenir sheet with all four stamps will also be issued.

#### 7) Special Attractions of the 18 Districts

in Hong Kong (July 18, 2006)



The seventh set illustrates the colourful panoramic views of the city. The set of 18 \$1.40 stamps will be printed in a sheet format of 10. It is designed to distill the charisma of Hong Kong to foreigners. The 18 districts shown on the stamps are Southern district; Central & Western District; Wan Chai District; Eastern District; Tsim Mong District; Sam Shui Po District; Kowloon District; Wong Tai Sin District; Kwun Tong District; Sai Kung District; Sha Tin District; North District; Tai Po District; Yuen Long District; Tuen Mun District; Tsuen Wan District; Kwai Tsing District; and Islands District. In addition to the stamps in sheet format, a souvenir sheet with all six stamps will also be issued.

#### 8) Hong Kong, China - Austria

- **Joint Issue on Fireworks** (August 22, 2006)

The eight set presents Hong Kong's first fusion of tiny crystals and stamps. This issue is a joint issue with Austria, the seventh joint issue of Hong Kong. Two stamps, each with a denomination of \$5, will be issued in sheet format of 25. The stamps spice up the magnificent fireworks with sparkling crystal fabric. Besides the stamps in sheet format, a stamp sheetlet will also be issued containing two stamps each, with a \$50 value.

#### 9) International Day of Peace

(September 21, 2006)

The ninth set commemorates the United Nations International Day of Peace. The set consists of the following five values: 1.40, \$1.80, \$2.40, \$3 and \$5, and are issued in sheet format of 25 stamps. The



designs corresponding to each of the above values are messages of love, peace, hope, care and harmony. In addition to the stamps, a souvenir sheet is also issued with the five stamps.

### 10) Government Transport (October 19, 2006)



The tenth set presents Hong Kong's first-ever series of stamps featuring the unique forms of government transport of six disciplined services. The set consists of the following values: 1.40, \$1.80, \$2.40, \$3 and \$5, showing services of the Correctional Services Department, Customs and Excise Department, Fire Services Department, Government Flying Service, Hong Kong Police Force and Immigration Department. Logos of each service are also prominently displayed on the stamps. They are issued in sheet format of 25 stamps per design. Besides the stamps, a mini-pane consisting of three sets of stamps will also be issued.

### 11) The 140th Anniversary of the Birth of Dr. Sun Yat-sen (November 12, 2006)



The eleventh issue celebrates the 140th anniversary of the birth of Dr. Sun Yat-sen, as well as the opening of a new Dr. Sun Yat-sen Museum in Hong Kong. The issue consists of the following values:

1.40, \$2.40, \$3 and \$5, and are issued in sheet format of 25 stamps. Besides the stamps in sheet format, a sheetlet containing the \$5 stamp will also be issued. In addition, a \$25 prestige stamp booklet is also issued consisting of two sheetlets each with two stamps of different denominations.

### 12) Heartwarming II (November 11, 2006).

The final set launches the second series of Heartwarming stamps. It features a new frame for the cherished themes of love and care, and celebration. The stamps will be issued in sheet format of 25 stamps together with a mini pane containing five sets of stamps.

## III. Special Commemorative Issues

1) Sheetlet to Commemorate Hong Kong Post's Participation in Washington 2006 World Philatelic Exhibition (May 27, 2006).

This special issue will commemorate Hong Kong's participation at the World Exhibition in Washington and consists of a sheetlet with one \$10 stamp. The design on the stamp shows part of the design on the miniature sheet - colours of a rainbow and children holding hands.

## IV. Other Issues

In addition to the commemoratives, definitives and special commemorative issues, Hong Kong Post will issue several other philatelic products that may be of interest to philatelists between December 2005 and January 2006. These include postage prepaid picture cards, maxim cards, aerogrammes, last day of issue covers, first day covers, regular and prestige annual stamp albums and an annual stamp pack.

## V. Concluding Remarks

In sum, the program of Hong Kong Post for 2006 is going to delight even the most demanding philatelists. A few of the stamps to be released are illustrated herein. The colourful stamps, novel features and Chinese motifs should continue to generate interest in Hong Kong philately. ☒

### Bibliography

1. 2006 Overseas Mail Order Service Guide, September 2005.
2. 2006 Overseas Mail Order Service Application Form, 2005.

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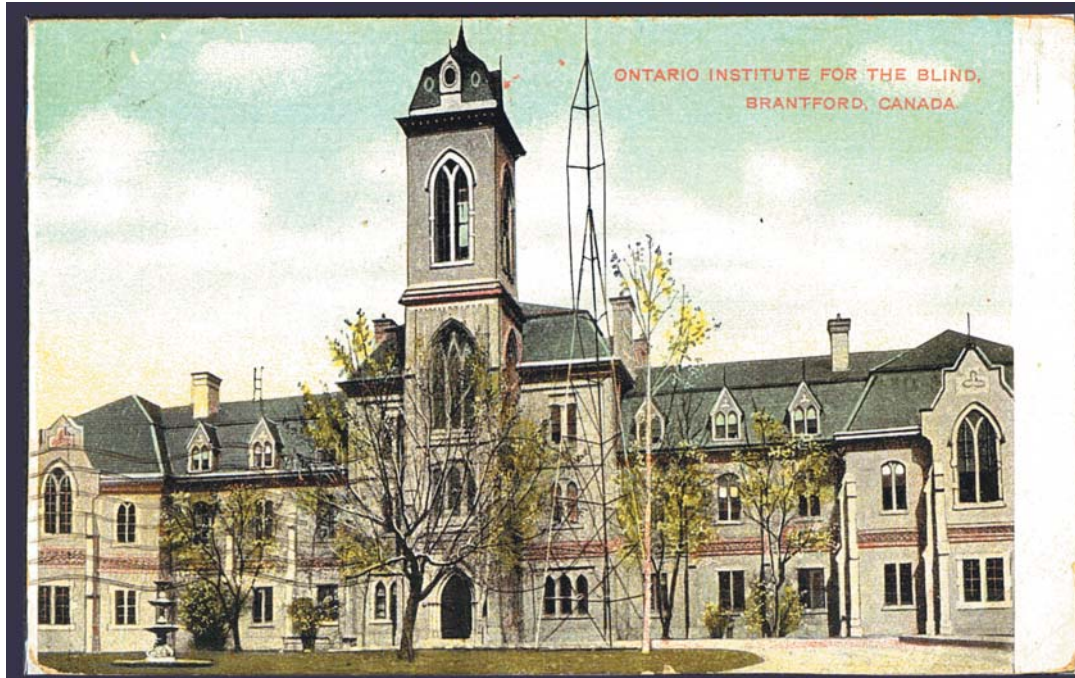
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## BRaille ALPHABET: EDUCATIONAL FACILITIES (part III of III)



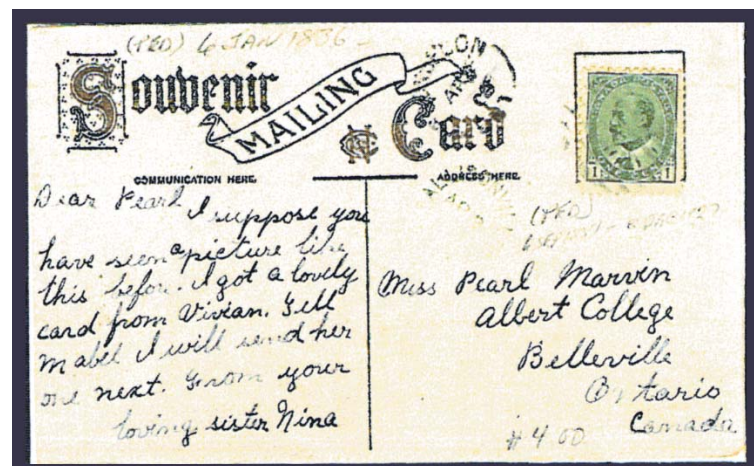
The Ontario Institute for the Blind (Ontario Institution for the Education of the Blind) opened its doors in Brantford in March of 1872. Its first principal was Dr. E. Stone Wiggins, January 2, 1872 - Spring 1874. Its name was changed to Ontario School for the Blind in 1913 with H. F. Gardiner, B.A., M.A., as Principal and to The W. Ross MacDonald School with George C. Whetstone, B.A., M.Ed., at its helm in 1974.

The school came into being 26 years after the Rev. Dr. Egerton Ryerson, the first Chief Superintendent of Education in Upper Canada, recommended to the Legislature the passing of the Common School Act in 1846 which, once enacted, entitled every child, including the deaf and blind, to a free education. Free and compulsory schooling came in 1870 with the Ontario Education Bill.

Dr. Ryerson was very supportive of schools for the deaf and blind, a resolve that was reinforced by his visits to such institutions in Europe and in the United States. He presented two reports on this subject to the Ontario Legislature in 1868. The reports and the Act of 1870 paved the way for the Brantford School to be built. The choice of the location, which has been proven beneficial, was actually politically motivated.

Dr. Ezekiel Stone Wiggins, B.A., M.A., M.D., was born in New Brunswick and educated in Ontario and the United States. He had all the required credentials for the appointment as principal of the school: a licensed teacher, qualified physician, a published author and a tried educational administrator as Superintendent of Prince Edward County, Ontario. His support of the ruling Conservative Party was not overlooked in making the appointment. ☒

The postcard, of social nature, was mailed on April 8, 1908 at Consicon, Prince Edward County and bears a Belleville receiving postmark.





## Germany Municipalities

There are varieties of both the 3pf brown and 25pf blue stamps of Germany's 1936 set honouring the VIth International Congress of Municipalities. The locations of three of the varieties are marked on the image of the 3pf stamp. One variety of the 3pf is a vertical crack through the left tower and a short vertical white line to the left of the VI, creating an apparent M. The ordinary stamp has a catalogue value of 2.5 Euros mint never hinged (MNH) and 0.40 Euros used. Catalogue value for the variety is 150 Euros MNH and 140 Euros used. The "M for VI" variety also exists without the crack in the tower, priced at 110 Euros MNH and 100 Euros used.

On the 25pf stamp, one variety is a white dot (hole) in the doorway of the center tower. The basic stamp catalogues at 9.5 Euros MNH and 1.4 Euros used. The variety is 160 Euros MNH and 120 Euros used.

"Values:" dividing the variety value by the value of the ordinary stamp will create a multiple the reader can apply to prices from any other catalogue. For example, if the ordinary stamp has a used price of 100 Euros, and the variety has a used price of 350 Euros, multiplying a *Scott* or *Unitrade* price for the used stamp by 3.5 will give an approximate value for the variety. ☒



Pseudo M  
for "VI"



White dot in  
arch of central  
tower



Vertical crack  
through left  
tower

*As usual, colour images are available to those who e-mail me with requests (napoleon@voyager.net).*

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## PRESIDENT'S page la page du PRÉSIDENT

by / par Charles J.G. Verge

The world of philately has suffered a great loss and so have The RPSC and The Vincent Graves Greene Philatelic Research Foundation (Greene Foundation). Harry Sutherland was the heart and soul of these organizations for more than 50 and 30 years respectively. Replacing him will be a great challenge not only because of his dedicated work but also his accumulated knowledge and expertise on the hobby. He put his legal training to the benefit of Canadian philately and he was at the birth of many of the charitable organizations that form part of our hobby. It will take years and many people to replace this great man, "the leader of the band" as he was called by Ted Nixon at his memorial service, or as he described himself: "lovable me". I have written an extensive biography/obituary of Harry found elsewhere in the magazine. I for one will miss his sage, if sometime curmudgeonly, advice and his font of knowledge of organized philately. May he rest in peace.

This magazine contains information on our next Convention in Calgary, Alberta. I encourage you to enter an exhibit, sign up by filling the registration form and prepare your September 2006 travel to this beautiful part of Canada. ☒

Le monde de la philatélie, La SRPC et la Vincent Graves Greene Philatelic Research Foundation (Greene Foundation) ont subi une perte énorme. Harry Sutherland était l'âme et le cœur de ces organisations pour respectivement plus de 50 et 30 ans. Essayer de le remplacer sera un énorme défi à relever à cause de son travail dévoué mais aussi sa base d'informations quasi-historique et son expertise de notre passe-temps. La philatélie canadienne a bénéficié du fait qu'il était avocat et il était présent à la naissance des organismes de charité qui supportent notre passe-temps. Maintes années passeront et on aura besoin de plusieurs personnes pour remplacer ce grand homme, le « chef d'orchestre » comme la si bien décrit Ted Nixon lors de la messe de souvenir tenu en sa mémoire ou comme Harry se décrivait « lovable me ». Ailleurs dans cette revue vous trouverez une biographie/nécrologie détaillée que j'ai écrite. Harry me manquera pour ses bons conseils, qui souvent furent données d'une voie grogneuse, et sa connaissance encyclopédique de la philatélie organisée. Requiescat in pace.

La revue contient aussi l'information nécessaire pour inscrire votre (vos) collection(s) et pour vous enregistrer à notre prochaine convention. Je vous encourage à visiter un beau coin du pays en septembre prochain. ☒

## MEMBERSHIP report rapport de MEMBRES

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## REGIONAL EVENTS / ÉVÉNEMENTS RÉGIONAUX

### APRIL 22 AVRIL, 2006:

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, Ontario. Hours: 10:00 a.m. to 4:00 p.m. Featuring an exciting dealer bourse, exhibits, free parking, free admission, hourly and special draws, stamp pull, lunch counter, and other surprises. For additional information phone Jim Oliver at 1-519-893-4092 or e-mail: [jimoliver10@hotmail.com](mailto:jimoliver10@hotmail.com)

### APRIL 29 AVRIL, 2006:

The Colborne Stamp Club's Apple Country Stamp Show to be held at the Royal Canadian Legion, 92 King Street E., Colborne, ON. Hours 10:00 am to 4:00 pm. Free admission and parking. Exhibits, 10 dealers, consignment table, youth booth, door prizes and refreshments. Information from Sharron MacDonald, 32 Durham St. S., Colborne, ON K0K 1S0 or at (905) 355-2691.

### MAY 5-7 MAI, 2006

The Winnipeg Philatelic Society's Annual Bourse & Philatelic Exhibition - 2006 to be held at the Union Centre, 275 Broadway Ave., Winnipeg MB R3C 4M6. Free admission, 10+ dealers, exhibits, youth area, show cover and BNAPS/SCC seminars. Hours: Friday 1 pm - 8 pm, Saturday 10 am - 6 pm, Sunday 10 am - 4 pm. Information from Winnipeg Philatelic Society, Box 1425, Winnipeg, MB R3C 2Z1 or society's web site [www.wps.mb.ca](http://www.wps.mb.ca)

### MAY 7 MAI, 2006

The Stratford Stamp Club is holding their annual Mayday Stamp Show. For information please send inquiries to the following address: Stratford Stamp Club, Suite 273, 356 Ontario St., Stratford, ON N5A 7X6

### SEPTEMBER 23 SEPTEMBRE, 2006:

LAMPEx 2006. Sarnia Stamp Club Show and Bourse being held at the Pt. Edward Arena Community Hall, 210 Monk Street, Pt. Edward, ON. 9:30-4:00. 10 dealers, circuit books, exhibits, lunchroom and draws. Conventor: Dave Burwell, (519) 337-9104 or [dburwell@sympatico.ca](mailto:dburwell@sympatico.ca)

### OCTOBER 7-8 OCTOBRE, 2006:

VIPEX 2006 will be held 10:00 am - 6:00 pm on Saturday October 7 and 9:30 am - 5 pm on Sunday October 8 at the Holiday Inn, 3020 Blanshard Street, Victoria, BC. Admission Price: Donation. For information contact Don Shorting, Box 5164, Station B, Victoria, BC. V8R 6N4 or at (250) 721-1940.

## NATIONAL EXHIBITIONS / EXPOSITIONS NATIONALES

### MAY 6-7 MAI, 2006:

ORAPEX 2006, Ottawa's National Stamp Show, the 45th Annual Stamp Exhibition and Bourse with over 40 dealers, will be held in the RA Centre Curling Rink, Saturday, 6 May 2006, 10 am to 6 pm, and Sunday, 7 May 2006, 10 am to 4 pm. The address is RA Centre, 2451 Riverside Drive, Ottawa, Ontario. The theme is "A Tribute to the CAF Snowbirds". Those wishing to exhibit should contact Tom Hare at [thare@sutton.com](mailto:thare@sutton.com). For bourse data contact Alain Racicot at [AJRACICOT@rogers.com](mailto:AJRACICOT@rogers.com). Admission and Parking are FREE. Dick Malott, Publicity Officer at (613) 829-0280 or [rmalott@magma.ca](mailto:rmalott@magma.ca).

### AUGUST 31 - SEPTEMBER 3, 2006

#### 31 AOÛT - 3 SEPTEMBRE, 2006:

BNAPEX 2006, the annual convention and exhibition of the British North America Philatelic Society, Holiday Inn, Sudbury, ON. Members' exhibits; study group seminars; local tours; spousal activities; awards banquet; dealers' bourse; etc. Contact: BNAPEX 2006, Harry Machum, Box 123, Little Current, ON P0P 1K0, (705) 368-2212; or John Frith at [johnfrith.sudburystamps@sympatico.ca](mailto:johnfrith.sudburystamps@sympatico.ca); or view the Society's website at [www.bnaps.org](http://www.bnaps.org).

### SEPTEMBER 8-10 SEPTEMBRE, 2006:

VANPEX 2006 will be held at the Executive Plaza Coquitlan Hotel, 405 North Road, Coquitlan, BC. Friday 10:00 am - 6:00 pm, Saturday 10:00 am - 5:00 pm, Sunday 10:00 am - 4:00 pm. Show cover. Information: Bob Inghram, Box 40, The Grosvenor Building, 1040 West Georgia Street, Vancouver, BC V6E 4H1, phone (604) 694-0014 or at [b.ingraham@shaw.ca](mailto:b.ingraham@shaw.ca). Website: [www.BCPhilatelic.org](http://www.BCPhilatelic.org).

### SEPTEMBER 15-17 SEPTEMBRE, 2006:

NOVAPEX 2006, Atlantic Canada's Premier National Stamp Exhibition and Bourse. Dartmouth Sportsplex, 110 Wyse Road, Dartmouth, NS: Friday 2 p.m. to 8 p.m., Saturday 9:30 a.m. to 5 p.m., Sunday 9:30 a.m. to 3 p.m. The show features a 160 frame exhibit, 20 dealer tables, youth table, and more. Further information and details on the web site: [www.nsstampclub.ca](http://www.nsstampclub.ca) or contact Michael Peach, 1-902-832-1662, [michael.peach@ns.sympatico.ca](mailto:michael.peach@ns.sympatico.ca). FREE admission and parking.

### SEPTEMBER 29 - OCTOBER 1, 2006

#### 29 SEPTEMBRE - 1 OCTOBRE, 2006:

ROYAL \*2006\* ROYALE: The Royal Philatelic Society of Canada's 78th Annual Exhibition and Convention will be held at the Coast Plaza Hotel and Conference Centre, 1316 - 33 Street NE, Calgary,

AB. Friday 10:00 am - 6:00 pm, Saturday 10:00 am - 5:00 pm, Sunday 10:00 am - 4:00 pm. Highlights include a selection of pages from the collection of Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II. Information: Dwayne Miner, P.O. Box 1478, Calgary, AB, T2P 2L6, phone (403) 251-6475 and [www.royal2006royale.com](http://www.royal2006royale.com). Dates and locations for forthcoming years: 2007, Toronto, Ontario. 2008, Québec, Québec. 2009, St. Catharines, Ontario. 2010, Windsor, Ontario. 2011, Montréal, Québec.

### NOVEMBER 2-5 NOVEMBRE, 2006:

KIWIPEX 2006 - Christchurch, New Zealand.

### MAY 5-6 MAI, 2007:

ORAPEX 2007, Ottawa. Details to follow at a later date.

### MAY 3-4 MAI, 2008:

ORAPEX 2008, Ottawa. Details to follow at a later date.

## INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITIONS / EXPOSITIONS INTERNATIONALES

### MAY 27 - JUNE 3, 2006

#### 27 MAI - 3 JUIN, 2006

World Philatelic Exhibition under the FIP auspices WASHINGTON 2006. Commissioner: Charles J. G. Verge, P.O. Box 2788 Station D, Ottawa, ON K1P 5W8. E-mail: [vergec@sympatico.ca](mailto:vergec@sympatico.ca). Tel: (613) 738-2770. Fax: (613) 738-7863. The deadline for entries has passed. For updated information regarding the show please refer to the website: [www.washington-2006.org](http://www.washington-2006.org).

### OCTOBER 7-13 OCTOBRE, 2006:

Málaga Spain. Espana 2006, World Philatelic Exhibition under F.I.P. Auspices. Commissioner: Charles J.G. Verge, P.O. Box 2788 Station D, Ottawa, ON K1P 5W8. E-mail: [vergec@sympatico.ca](mailto:vergec@sympatico.ca). Tel: (613) 738-2770, fax: (613) 738-7863.

### NOVEMBER 16-20 NOVEMBRE, 2006:

Brussels. BELGICA 2006 World Championship of Youth Philately, plus three competition classes for adults: Thematic, Open Class, and One Frame Class. [www.BELGICA2006.be](http://www.BELGICA2006.be). Info available from Canadian Commissioner Yvan Latulippe, 326 Jean-Guy, St-Joachim-de-Shefford, QC J0E 2G0 Canada. E-mail: [yvan.latulippe@sympatico.ca](mailto:yvan.latulippe@sympatico.ca)

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## in MEMORIAM NÉCROLOGIE

What can be written about Harry Sutherland that hasn't been said or written before in many of our philatelic publications? Actually, quite a bit...

### Harry Sutherland, QC, RDP, Hon. FRPSL, FRPSC: 1930-2006

*By Charles J. G. Verge, FRPSC, FRPSL, President and Historian, The RPSC*



Many of the biographies written about Harry Sutherland have only brushed the surface of the man, his achievements and his legacy. Part of the reason for this is that Harry himself was not forthcoming or precise with those who interviewed him. Piecing together this article has required extensive research and thanks to my library and that of the Vincent Graves Greene Philatelic Research Foundation's (VGG) and the many friends and acquaintances of Harry, I was able to cobble together this biography/obituary.

On May 15, 2002, I was given the privilege of introducing Harry at the Awards Dinner of the New York Collectors Club on the occasion of the presentation to him of the Alfred F. Lichtenstein Memorial Award. One of my comments was that, "In Canada, we simply don't get it. We just don't understand what the fuss is about Harry outside our borders. We just keep wondering if this man's rise to the top of the philatelic honour's list will ever be the subject of the popular TV show *Unsolved Mysteries*." That mystery was solved at his passing. The number of tributes sent to The Royal Philatelic Society of Canada's (RPSC) website ([www.rpsc.org](http://www.rpsc.org)) concerning Harry, not only from the international world but also from ordinary collectors, demonstrated Harry's legacy and his profound influence on the hobby.

Born in Toronto on April 26, 1930, he was the only child of Harry and Anne Sutherland who had moved there from New Glasgow, NS. Harry's father had come to work for the Bank of Nova Scotia. Harry attended the Institute of Child Studies of the University of Toronto – graduating at age five – and then went on to Brown School, Upper Canada College and Osgoode Law School. He articulated with the firm of Fraser Beatty and was called to the Bar in 1954, a year after he joined the Collectors Club of New York, and became a partner in 1962. He was made a Queen's Counsel in 1974 and retired



Harry and a group of fellow RDPs at Leicester during the 2005 signing ceremony. Courtesy Patrick Pearson, RDP

from Fraser Beatty in 1995 but did not physically leave his office until early in 2002. Harry edited several editions of Fraser and Stewart (both former Fraser & Beatty partners) on «Company Law in Canada», a definitive text on Canadian corporate law. Senator David Smith, at Harry's memorial service, said that Harry was a very, very good lawyer. "He gave due diligence a new meaning." Harry's full legal designation was barrister, solicitor, notary public, commissioner of oaths and a proctor of admiralty.

Thomas Jefferson once said, "It is the trade of a lawyer to question everything, yield nothing and talk by the hour." I once heard a story told by one of Harry's legal colleagues that gives a good example of Harry's putting into practice President Jefferson's dictum. The story goes that a seasoned counsel who, when he found that Harry was the opposing lawyer, was so petrified of the possibility of facing Harry in court that he instantly took up his robes and ran to the presiding judge's chambers to request an out-of-court settlement.

The first two of Jefferson's lawyer traits definitely applied to Harry but the last certainly did not, at least in the philatelic world. He weighed each word and was frequently parsimonious with them. He certainly got his ideas,

meaning and direction across with few words. At meetings, Harry would lull many newcomers into a false sense of security. He frequently had his eyes closed and seemed to be asleep but he never missed anything going on and had the uncanny knack of rejoining the conversation at a most appropriate time without having missed anything.

Harry related the story that he started collecting when his father gave him a Christmas present of stamps when he was five years old. To enumerate Harry's contributions to philately from that memorable present is to create a chronology of a first star in a hockey game. For Harry, the game has been stamps. He learned the rules early, applied them well and excelled in every facet of the hobby.

Harry's collecting interests included the stamps and postmarks of Montenegro, which started as a sideline collection. The interest grew to where it earned him Gold medals at the international level. The last being in Poland in 1993 that, interestingly enough, was the year I first started exhibiting at the international level. Christie's sold his collection in three different sales: March 26 and July 16, 1997 and July 23, 1997. He also had a postal history collection of Montenegro that he never exhibited. Copies of all of his Montenegro materials are housed in the VGG's Library. His other collecting areas were the locals of the Treaty Ports of China and the Port of Shanghai as well as German Naval Mail during World War I. Like all collectors his interests changed over the years but

Harry Sutherland at the Philatelic Specialists Society of Canada's 50<sup>th</sup> anniversary dinner. Courtesy of the PSS

(Inset): Harry as a young man when he was President of The Royal Philatelic Society of Canada, circa 1967. Courtesy of The RPSC

Harry, in his normal curmudgeon-with-a-heart of gold personality, instructing Cimon Morin, Chief of the Canadian Postal Archives, where to sign the Roll of Fellows of The RPSC (1998).  
From the author's collection

he always maintained a strong support for Canadian stamps and postal history. For a man who had difficulty with the concept of collecting thematics, he was a closet collector of trains on stamps. For a man who was frequently heard muttering under his breath about aerophilately, he had a collection of Canada's 1938 six-cent airmail stamp which he recently exhibited internationally at PACIFIC EXPLORER '05 in Sydney, Australia in April 2005.

Although he loved the coloured bits of paper, his major contributions to our hobby were on the organizational side. For most collectors the hobby is a solitary one. For Harry it was one of his social outlets.

He joined The Royal Philatelic Society of Canada, then called the Canadian Philatelic Society, in 1954 and was elected a member of its Board of Directors in 1957. From 1957 to 2006 he was The RPSC's legal advisor and its Secretary from 1978 until this year. He also holds the record as the longest serv-

ing President of The RPSC. Having been elected in 1967, upon the death of Dr. Mac Geldert, he served as the Society's head until 1978. For many years, he was also Director of The RPSC's Arbitration Committee and Director of International Affairs.

Harry was a member of so many philatelic societies that if I listed them all and his contributions to each there would be little space left in the magazine. Here are some examples of his memberships and contributions. Harry became a member of the Philatelic Specialist Society (PSS) in 1955. He was its Secretary for three years from 1957 to 1960. He was also Vice-President in 1959 and 1960 and President in 1961 and 1962. Between April 1956 and March 1998, Harry spoke to the Society a total of 19 times, the most of any member. Four of these occasions were on his Montenegro collection mentioned above (January 21, 1976, March 21, 1979, November 16, 1988 and July 21, 1993). He joined the British North America Philatelic Society in October 1965 and served on their Board of Governors from January 1, 1982 to December 31, 1983. He received their Order of the Beaver Lifetime Achievement Award plaque for his contributions to Canadian and BNA philately on September 27, 2003 at BNAPEX 2003 in London, Ontario. He was also a member of the Postal History Society of Canada.

Philatelic honours started flowing in early. In 1958, he was elected a Fellow of The Royal Philatelic Society London (RPSL) and was named an Honorary Fellow of The RPSL in 2001, a rare honour for a foreigner and certainly the first such instance for a Canadian. The highest distinction a philatelist can attain is to be asked to sign The Roll of Distinguished Philatelists.



Harry was invited to append his signature to The Roll in 1991 and became, at the time, only the 5<sup>th</sup> Canadian to be honoured. He followed his mentor, Vincent Graves Greene, who signed in 1963 and the greats of Canadian philately, Fred Jarrett (1935), Senator James A. Calder (1947) and Gerald E. Wellburn (1951). His dear friends Kenneth Rowe in 1995 and Michael Madesker in 2000 have since followed him. That same year he was co-opted to be a member of the Board of Elections for The Roll of Distinguished Philatelists.

These honours did not come without a great deal of hard work and dedication to the hobby. As a leader of organized philately in Canada, Harry built up the hobby from his first involvement in the 1950s and continued to the end of his life.

Internationally, Harry Sutherland has also been a major influence. From 1976 to 1981 he served as Director on the Board of the Fédération Internationale de Philatélie (FIP) and represented Canada at many FIP congresses, exhibitions and meetings throughout the world. The FIP leaders frequently called on him to give legal advice on complex international philatelic issues. He was a qualified interna-



The inimitable sartorial splendour of Harry Sutherland. He is seen in 2002 receiving his FIP Medal of Service from then FIP President Knud Mohr.  
From the author's collection



tional judge in traditional, postal history and literature after apprenticing in Amsterdam in 1977. As such, he judged both in Canada and around the world at local, regional, national, continental and world exhibitions. He was in fact to be the Vice-Chairman of the Jury at the first World Philatelic Exhibition of 2006: Washington 2006, held May 27 to June 3. For his work for FIP, Harry was given the FIP Medal of Service in 2002 in recognition of his exceptional service to philately on the international level.

For many years he was a stalwart of the Federación Interamericana de Filatelia (FIAF) having been elected Vice-President in 1974 and President in 1975. At the time of his death he was FIAF's long-standing Treasurer. In 1990, FIAF awarded him its Medal of Philatelic Merit. He was the first and only Canadian to be so honoured by FIAF.

He was deeply involved in all World Exhibitions hosted by Canada with the exception of one: CAPEX 1951. He was Vice-Chairman of the Organizing Committee for the three other CAPEXes: 1978, 1987 and 1996. He was co-Chairman of the Organizing Committee, with William Eyre of Canada Post, of CANADA '82, the 7<sup>th</sup> International Philatelic Youth Exhibition held in Toronto in 1982, and Vice-Chairman and Jury Coordinator for CANADA 92, the 11<sup>th</sup> World Philatelic Youth Exhibition, held in Montreal in 1992.

In addition to his outstanding contributions Harry will always be remembered in philatelic circles for three things: hosting excellent dinners, his smoking and his sartorial splendour. As an oenophile, who was a member of the Confrérie des Chevaliers du Tastevin, he was very careful to match the courses with the wine and we were always treated to sumptuous repasts. His smoking bothered many but Harry is remembered fondly by some judges and not so fondly by apprentices for being able to scribble his evaluations of exhibits on the back of a pack of cigarettes. His results were invariably right when it came time to award medals. Harry's dress code at many stamp exhibitions was a beige safari suit with shoes and nylon socks. It's only recently that many of us found out that Harry



Figure 4: The Cinderella prepared for Harry's 50<sup>th</sup> Birthday in 1980. *Courtesy of The RPSC*

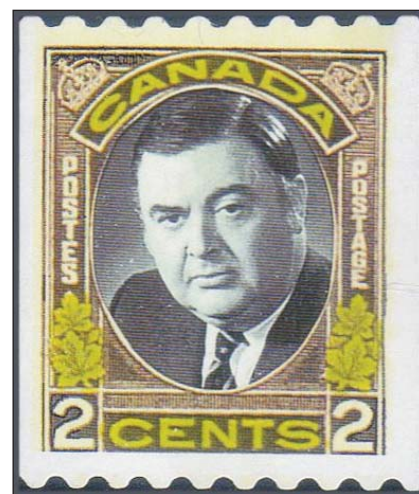
was very conservative in his attire. If he found something he liked, such as the safari suits, he bought several of them, all in the same colour.

Probably his most favourite activity was to nurture the Vincent Graves Greene Philatelic Research Foundation from its beginnings in 1975 to its current enviable international position. Under his untiring 40-year leadership, the Foundation's library now has more than 250 linear feet of philatelic literature. In addition, the Foundation has extensive publishing and certification functions that are the envy of many.

In 1980, his friends, led by Ken Rowe and his mentor, Vinnie Greene, held a "Sutherland Roast" dinner on the occasion of Harry's 50<sup>th</sup> birthday. As far as I can determine, there are no photographs of the occasion or minutes of what was said. The only surviving document is the guest list to which is attached the financial accounting of the evening. However, there exists a Cinderella stamp that was distributed to people who attended the black-tie affair. In Figure 4 you will see a photograph of a stamp prepared for the occasion showing Harry as a baby and what he looked like in the late 1970s. A second such item was produced by the Collectors Club New York in 2002 and is shown in Figure 5.

What few in our hobby know is that Harry had a life outside the law and philately. For example in the mid-1960s he became a Board member of the Ontario Association for Children with Learning Disabilities and served the Association for more than 20 years, ultimately becoming Chairman of the Board. He was an Elder, and served as Insurance Manager of the Calvin Presbyterian Church where a memorial

Figure 5: Another Cinderella prepared in 2002 by The Collectors Club of New York when Harry received the Alfred F. Lichtenstein Memorial Award. *Courtesy of The RPSC*



service was held for him on March 7, 2006 attended by some 500 people from the law, the church and the hobby.

President Theodore Roosevelt said that, "We have but one life here ... It pays, no matter what comes after it, to try and do things, to accomplish things in life, and not merely to have a soft and pleasant time." Harry Sutherland has lived this quote very well. As a lifelong builder of the hobby, his work has been singular and monumental and his influence will continue to be felt throughout Canadian and international philately.

Michael Madesker remarked, "Harry was possessed of a great wit; photographic memory; an ability to lead and inspire. His greatest tribute, however, was his love for his fellow man. A shy person, by nature, he did not wear his heart on his sleeve – there would be no garment large enough to accommodate it."

On March 6, 2006, as a tribute to Harry and in his memory, the Board of Directors of the VGG renamed its reference library the Harry Sutherland Philatelic Library. ☒

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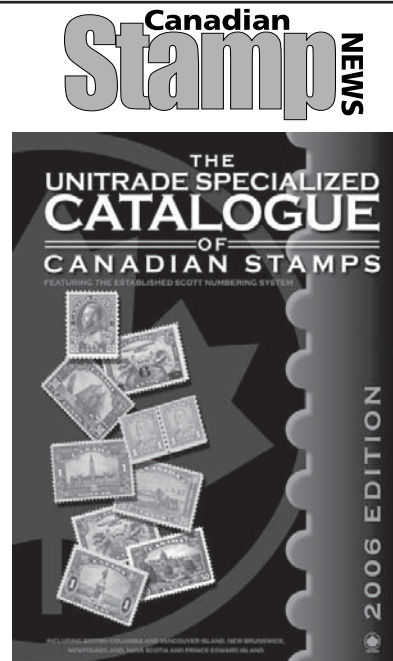
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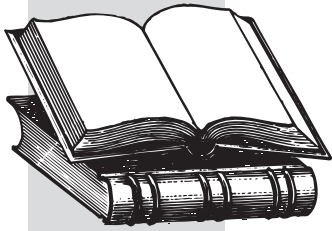
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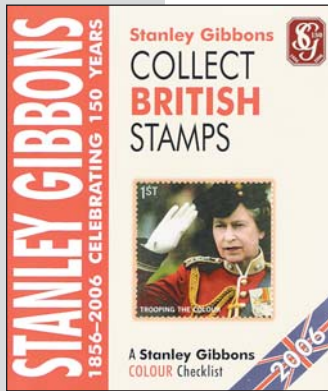
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# BOOK REVIEWS OUVRAGES PARUS



## 2006 STANLEY GIBBONS COLLECT BRITISH STAMPS

ISBN 085259-603-0; 085259-604-9; 085259-606-5; 085259-607-3; 085259-608-1. (7 Parkside, Christchurch Road, Ringwood, Hampshire, Great Britain, BH24 3SH) Glossy soft cover; 200 pages, 164 x 194mm. Retail price £9.95. Orders can be placed by telephone: 01425-472363 or by e-mail: sales@stanleygibbons.co.uk or Internet: www.stanleygibbons.com

The 2006 Stanley Gibbons *Collect British Stamps* is the publisher's 57<sup>th</sup> edition. Issued in full colour throughout, sales of this popular checklist approach 4 million copies worldwide. And for good reason: it is well laid

out, visually pleasing, and comprehensive. For example, it lists the plate numbers of the 1858-70 stamp issues with letters printed in all four corners.

Although this work, published each fall, is an extensive checklist, it is, understandably, not as comprehensive as its more detailed sister publication, *The Great Britain Concise* catalogue released each spring. Nevertheless, it comes complete with a listing of First Day covers for definitive stamps from 1936, Regional and all Special issues as well as postage dues, Royal Mail postage labels, official stamps issued for use by Inland Revenue, Office Works, Army, Government Parcels, Board of Education, Royal Household, and the Admiralty.

For the phosphor specialists, the catalogue lists the graphite-lined and phosphor issues, including

the variations in the number of phosphor bands. Nor are details overlooked such as watermarks and stamp perforations or special issues such as presentation, gift and souvenir packs, Post Office Yearbooks, "Traffic Light" and gutter pairs on commemorative issues.

The catalogue also includes all 2005 stamps up to and including the Christmas Madonna and Child issues. Listed stamp prices reflect today's market for British issues.

Also listed are the regional issues of England, Northern Ireland, Scotland, Wales, Isle of Man, and the Channel Islands, including the War Occupation issues of Guernsey and Jersey.

Completing the *Collect British Stamps* checklists are the philatelic, numismatic, and philatelic medallic covers issued between 1993 and 2005.

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Tony Shaman

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# STANLEY GIBBONS STAMP CATALOGUE - ST. HELENA & DEPENDENCIES

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The second edition of St. Helena & Dependencies one-country catalogue produced by Stanley Gibbons, as with other catalogues in this series, is an all-colour production. In addition to the stamps of St. Helena, the catalogue also lists the Crown Colony's two stamp issuing Dependencies: Ascension and Tristan da Cunha. A brief summary provides a concise but useful overview of the postal histories of both Dependencies.

The Ascension section includes a selection of five illustrated handstamps along with a listing of their approximate dates of use. Although forged postmarks do exist, most forgeries consist of genuine handstamps in which forgers have fraudulently inserted earlier date slugs. Prices are given for sample strikes on British stamps for each of the five different types of cancels. Also provided are factors that can be used to determine the price of stamps on cover.

Listed adhesives begin with the 1922 issue and carry through to the Sport Fishing issue released on July 22, 2005.

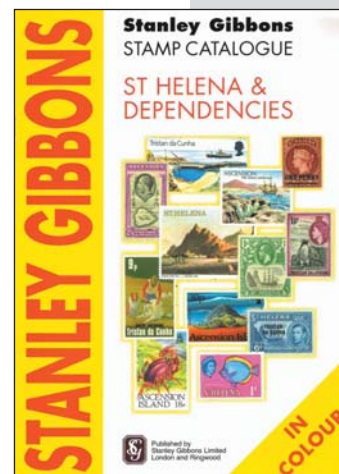
Like the Ascension section, the Tristan da Cunha section begins with an illustrated listing of its handstamps covering the period 1908 to 1962. Although

values are given for cacheted covers, actual sales prices may vary considerably due to their scarcity and their varying condition. Tristan da Cunha began issuing its own stamps in 1952. Listed prices were specially repriced for this section of the catalogue.

St. Helena itself began issuing adhesive stamps in 1856. List prices for issues up to 1952 are from Stanley Gibbons upcoming 2006 *Commonwealth and Empire Stamp Catalogue* with prices for subsequent issues specially priced for this volume.

Each section includes booklets and postage due stamps. Readers should note that list prices are for stamps in fine condition unless stated otherwise. Only prices for mint and used copies are given.

Printed on high-gloss paper, the catalogue offers readers excellently reproduced illustrations in full colour. The text is crisp and printed in easy to read type. It is a work that we can definitely recommend for all collectors with an interest in the stamps and postmarks of St. Helena and its Dependencies.



## news, views & HAPPENINGS nouvelles, opinions et ÉVÉNEMENTS

### Manual Sort Mail

This is the English side of a fold-over which you put on your envelopes and clip on with an elastic or paper clip. You can do this if you want your material hand cancelled at the post office instead of going through the spray jet automated system. I don't know how long this has been available, but some members may be interested in this procedure as I know most of us prefer the hand cancellations.



### Courrier traité à la main

Voici le côté anglais d'une étiquette qu'on attache à une enveloppe avec un trombone ou un élastique si on souhaite que le Bureau de poste oblitére notre envoi à la main plutôt que par pulvérisation automatique. J'ignore depuis quand une telle disposition existe, mais elle intéresserait sûrement certains de nos membres puisque la plupart d'entre eux préfèrent l'oblitération manuelle.

# Canadian CUT-OUTS

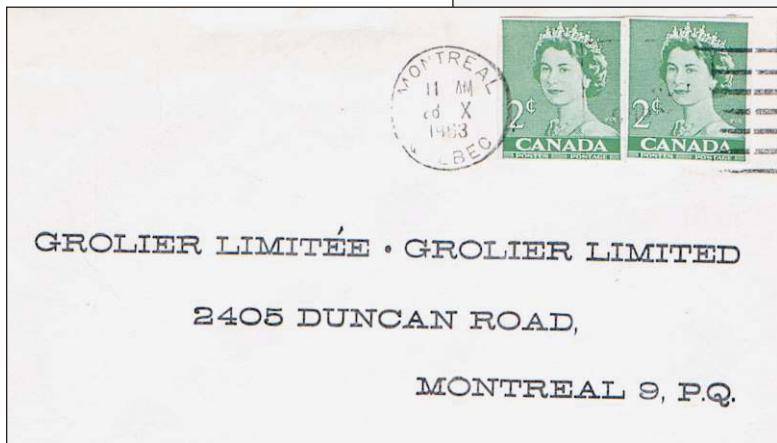
By Michael Peach



Stamps cut out from all items of postal stationery are imperforate. The use of cut-outs in Great Britain is permitted, although as they are now seldom used, it is doubtful whether many members of the Post Office staff are aware of this. A recent letter from England, with various stamps cut out from aerogrammes, has a sticker noting that the cut-outs are valid for the prepayment of postage. The use of cut-outs in Canada as well as the USA is illegal, and any passing through the postal systems are regarded as curiosities.

Cut-outs are defined in *The Musson Stamp Dictionary* as a term used to denote impressions originally part of envelopes, postcards, or from postal stationery or wrappers that were cut off for use as ordinary stamps.

While looking through several Canadian used covers, I came across the two covers shown, both with cut-outs to pay the postage. The earlier one was used locally in Montréal, 28 X 1963 and has two green 2-cent stamps from



postal stationery envelopes of the second Karsh issue, 1962, with die dated 1961 at the right. The 4¢ postage was the drop letter, or local letter, rate. The other from Florence, Cape Breton 12 III 74, has a black slate 6¢ centennial cut out from a postal envelope and a 2¢ centennial adhesive, for the 8¢ domestic rate. Both apparently went unnoticed through the postal system. ☒



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