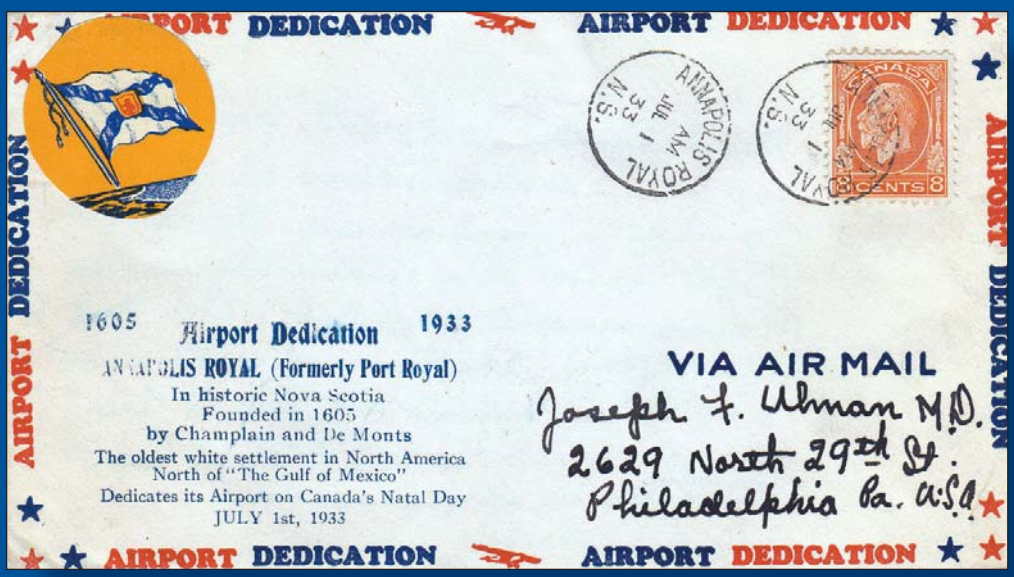
The Canadian Philatelist
Le Philatéliste canadien

May/June 2007 mai/juin - VOL. 58 • NO.3





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Revue de LA SOCIÉTÉ ROYALE DE PHILATÉLIE DU CANADA

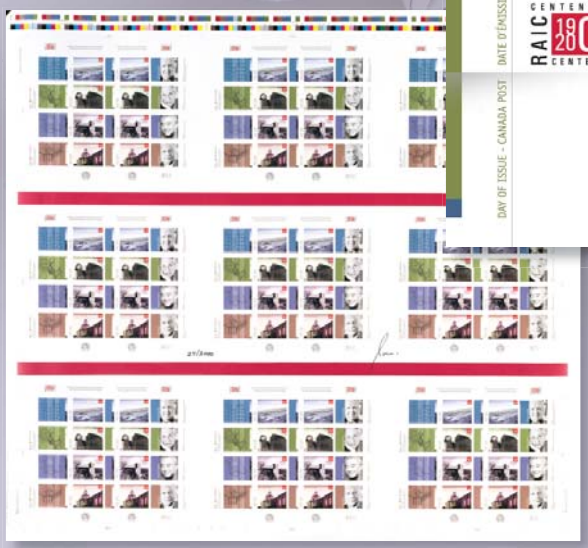
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LA SOCIÉTÉ ROYALE DE PHILATÉLIE DU CANADA

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:

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L'INTERNET - La SRPC a un site d'Internet www.rpsc.org où les membres obtiennent les informations à date, les événements philatéliques à venir et peuvent accéder à plusiers autres sites philatéliques.

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Journal of The
ROYAL PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF CANADA

Revue de La
SOCIÉTÉ ROYALE DE PHILATÉLIE DU CANADA

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the cover / page couverture:

Plane flight was still in its infancy when pioneer aviators began carrying mail into isolated regions of Canada that were otherwise not easily accessible.

But, there was another side to aviation within a decade or two after the Wright brothers successfully propelled their "Flyer" off the ground in 1903 for a breathtaking 40-yard flight. Soon after that historic day, breaking air speed and distance records caught the imagination of the public. The article beginning on page 170 recounts some of those historic flights.

L'aviation était encore au berceau quand certains de ses pionniers ont commencé à transporter le courrier dans les régions éloignées du Canada qui n'étaient pas facilement accessibles.

Mais l'aviation avait aussi une autre face une décennie ou deux après que les frères Wright eurent, en 1903, propulsé leur « Flyer » dans les airs avec succès dans un vol époustouflant de 40 verges. Peu après le jour historique, les records de vitesse et de distance ont captivé l'imagination du public. L'article qui commence à la page 170 nous remémore ces vols historiques.



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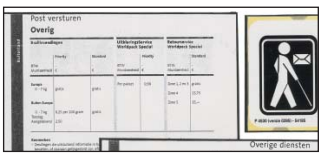
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EDITOR'S notes
notes du RÉDACTEUR

by / par Tony Shaman, FRPSC

Is letter-writing becoming a lost art? Readers may have noticed that I am quite a fan of the Canada Post Santa Letter-Writing Program. And for good reason: I believe that the program, first introduced in 1982, encourages and teaches youngsters to write letters properly. Not the quickly dashed-off e-mail types, but real letters written on real paper and mailed in a properly addressed envelope.

Even if kids just pen a once-a-year missive to Santa, it is one letter that they would not have written if the Letter-Writing Program did not exist.

Charlotte Gray, author of *Canada: A Portrait of Letters, 1800-2000*, writes: "Letters have a magic of their own." As stamp collectors, philatelists, postal historians, or however we choose to call ourselves in the pursuit of our shared hobby, we need to remember that stamp collecting would not exist had it not been for our letter-writing forebears. With e-mail, telephones, faxes, Internet chat rooms, and all the other electronic communications marvels of the 21st century, hand-written letters to business contacts, friends, family members, and relatives are on the decline despite the personal, warm touch of a handwritten letter. "I feel honoured when someone writes me a letter," says Gray. "There is something wonderful about seeing their handwriting."

Yet, all is not lost. Gray closes her book with the following quote from an e-mail that an overseas soldier sent home in 1999: "I will write a real letter, soon."

Clearly, there are still individuals around who believe in the personal touch and the warmth of a handwritten letter. But we need to instil the love of letter-writing in our children while they are young. Lasting habits tend to be formed early in life and that is where the Canada Post Literacy Program and its spin-off Santa Letter-Writing Program leave their mark. We need to support these corporate endeavours; we owe our children that much.

Just as the present generation of seniors grew up in an era when letter-writing was the primary means of long-distance communications, it is incumbent upon all us to see that the art of letter-writing is not lost. Ultimately, the well-being, perhaps even the survival, of our hobby is at stake.

At a time when landing men on the moon, vehicles exploring the surface of Mars, and spaceships flying to the outer reaches of our Solar System elicit little more

La rédaction de lettres est-elle en train de devenir un art perdu? Les lecteurs ont sans doute remarqué que je suis un fervent amateur du programme de lettres au père Noël de Postes Canada. Il y a une bonne raison à cela : je crois que le programme, qui a débuté en 1982, encourage les jeunes à écrire et leur enseigne à bien le faire; non pas dans le genre courriel écrit à toute vitesse, mais de vraies lettres, sur du vrai papier, postées dans une enveloppe correctement adressée.

Même si la seule lettre qu'écrivent les enfants est la missive annuelle au père Noël, c'est une lettre qu'ils n'auraient pas écrite si le programme n'avait pas existé.

Charlotte Gray, auteur de *Canada: A Portrait of Letters, 1800-2000* (Le Canada : un portrait de lettres, 1800-2000), écrit : « Les lettres recèlent leur propre magie ». En tant que collectionneurs, philatélistes, historiens de la poste ou tout autre nom que nous choisissions de nous donner dans le cadre de notre passe-temps commun, nous devons nous rappeler que la collection de timbres n'aurait jamais existé sans nos aïeux qui écrivaient des lettres. Les courriels, téléphones, télécopies, salons de clavardage Internet et autres merveilles de la communication électronique du 21e siècle annoncent le déclin de la rédaction de lettres à nos contacts d'affaires, à nos amis, aux membres de notre famille et à nos parents, et ce, malgré la touche personnelle et chaleureuse d'une lettre écrite à la main. Charlotte Gray déclare, « Je me sens honorée lorsque quelqu'un m'écrit une lettre. Voir son écriture dégage quelque chose de merveilleux ».

Mais tout n'est pas perdu. L'auteur ferme son livre en citant un courriel envoyé d'outre-mer par un soldat, en 1999 : « J'écrirai bientôt une vraie lettre. »

Il est évident qu'il existe encore des personnes qui estiment la touche personnelle et la chaleur de la lettre écrite à la main. C'est quand nos enfants sont jeunes que nous devons instiller en eux l'amour de la rédaction de lettres. En effet, les habitudes durables s'acquièrent normalement en bas âge et c'est pourquoi le programme d'alphabétisation de Postes Canada et son programme dérivé, celui des lettres au père Noël, laissent leur marque. Nous devons soutenir de tels efforts; nous le devons à nos enfants.

La génération âgée actuelle a grandi dans un monde où la rédaction de lettre était le seul moyen de communiquer à distance et nous avons le devoir de veiller à ce que cet art ne se perde pas. Ultimement, c'est la vigueur, et peut-être même la survie, de notre passe-temps qui est en danger.

À une époque où l'envoi d'hommes sur la lune, les véhicules explorant la surface de Mars et les engins spatiaux

than a yawn from many people, it is difficult to appreciate that within the lifetime of some of us, letters carried in aeroplanes were national news. Recalling just such a story is the article by Murray Heifetz beginning on page 170.

A common problem in our hobby is the reliable identification of different printings of identical or similar appearing stamps. It is a challenge we all face at some time if we want to become knowledgeable collectors and enjoy our hobby to its fullest. If a specific stamp printing is more valuable than a look-alike cousin, the ability to distinguish the different varieties becomes even more important. "Napoleon" looks at a number of early French issues and walks us through the process that teaches us to differentiate the various printings of the French stamps and their French Colonies counterparts.

Bill Longley, a newcomer to the pages of our magazine, uses the 2-cent Map Stamp to illustrate the various degrees to which stamp issues can be studied. Readers may be surprised to learn that although we commonly refer to the issue as the "Map Stamp," its correct name is Imperial Penny Postage Stamp. While philately can be enjoyed on many levels, the author suggests that extensive knowledge about a specific collecting area offers its own rewards: the greater one's knowledge about a specific issue, the greater its potential rewards.

Anyone thinking that Sir Rowland Hill invented the adhesive postage stamp is in for a surprise. The issue is not as clear-cut as many of us may think. To learn more about what continues to be an ongoing controversy, I invite readers to look at the article by Dr. Michael Peach in which he reveals that Hill is not the sole candidate for this honour.

Although this issue of your magazine contains somewhat more stamp-specific articles, we have not neglected the postal history side of the hobby. We hope that you will enjoy the articles penned by a number of authors dealing with topics that look at the uses of stamps, rates and destinations, as well as the articles dealing with adhesives no longer on cover. ✉

s'envolant aux confins de notre système solaire ne suscitent à peine plus qu'un bâillement, il est difficile de s'imaginer qu'à un moment de la vie de certains d'entre nous, le transport de lettres par aéroplane ait été une nouvelle d'intérêt national. L'article de Murray Heifetz, nous propose une histoire semblable, en page 170.

L'identification fiable des différences d'impressions de timbres en apparence identiques ou similaires est l'un des problèmes habituels de la philatélie. C'est un problème auquel nous nous heurtons tous lorsque nous voulons devenir des collectionneurs bien informés et profiter au maximum de notre passe-temps. Quand l'impression d'un timbre particulier a plus de valeur que celle de son cousin ressemblant, l'habileté à distinguer les différentes variétés prend de l'importance. « Napoléon » examine certaines des premières émissions françaises et nous fait découvrir comment discerner les différences d'impressions de ces émissions et de celles de leurs contreparties coloniales.

Bill Longley, un nouveau venu dans les pages de notre revue, utilise le timbre mappemonde pour illustrer le degré d'exhaustivité dont l'étude d'une émission de timbre peut faire l'objet. Les lecteurs s'étonneront peut-être d'apprendre que, bien qu'on appelle généralement ce timbre, le timbre mappemonde, son nom exact est le timbre du torif impérial d'un penny. L'auteur explique que si la philatélie peut procurer du plaisir à plusieurs niveaux, la connaissance approfondie d'un domaine spécifique offre sa propre récompense : plus la connaissance d'un timbre est grande, plus la récompense potentielle l'est aussi.

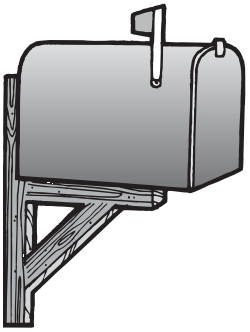
Tous ceux qui croient que sir Rowland Hill est l'inventeur du timbre-poste adhésif peuvent se préparer à une surprise. La question n'est pas tranchée au couteau comme beaucoup d'entre nous pourraient le penser. Pour en apprendre davantage sur une controverse qui perdure, j'invite les lecteurs à lire l'article de Michael Peach, qui nous révèle que M. Hill n'est pas le seul candidat en lice pour recevoir un tel honneur.

Bien que le présent numéro s'intéresse particulièrement aux timbres, l'aspect histoire postale de notre passe-temps n'a pas pour autant été négligé. Nous espérons que vous aimerez les articles écrits par certains auteurs sur des sujets ayant trait à l'utilisation du timbre, aux tarifs et aux destinations aussi bien qu'à ceux qui traitent de la disparition de l'adhésif des plis. ✉

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in the MAILBOX
dans la boîte aux LETTRES

WHAT'S IN A NAME?

Dear Editor,

Regarding "Letter to a Sailor" by Ken Lewis in the November / December *Canadian Philatelist*. In looking at the envelope, at first glance I was amazed that Ken had managed to decipher it. But on looking more closely at it I realized that he had not deciphered it correctly. I first noticed that the N in the initials J.N. and the S in Sanderson were virtually identical. I then thought it should be J.S. Sanderson but, on noting the S in Swiftsure, I didn't agree with that either. I then noticed the H in HMS was identical to the two letters in question, and, since this H had to be correct, I now read the name and address as follows:

Lieut J.H. Henderson RN
HMS Swiftsure
Esquimalt
Vancouver's Island
British Columbia

Richard Matthew

Dear Editor,

I note that there were two letters published in the March / April edition of *The Canadian Philatelist* about my article entitled 'Letter to a Sailor', and wish to respond as follows:

Please thank Steve Mulvey for kindly supplying the extra information about the way the cover travelled across the Atlantic Ocean to Canada, as my shipping references end at the year 1865. This information has been duly noted and my records amended.

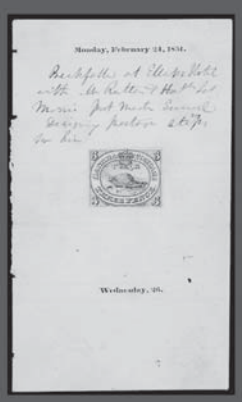
To expand on Rod Tabbert's point it should be noted that mourning covers come in two types:

1. Thick black outline around the edge of cover for sending news of a death and condolences to close friends and relatives.

2. Thin black outline on edge of cover for either sending to or receiving a response from persons that are not close friends and relatives of the sender, but are of a high social standing such as Royalty, local dignitories, etc.

Illustrating mourning covers effectively is very difficult for editors, espe-

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cially those with the thin black line, and that is why the text of an article has to emphasise the point.

Kind regards,
Ken Lewis

WHAT WAS THAT?

Dear Editor,

Might I suggest that you make arrangements – if you haven't already done so – to have Father Lafleur's obviously very comprehensive obituary of Lola translated into English? There are a great many of us unilingual Anglos who knew Lola and appreciated both her philatelic knowledge and her great sense of humour. To confine this obituary strictly to our French members really does both Lola and our English members a great disservice.

Michael Miller, FRPSC.
Barrie, ON

Finances are always a consideration when it comes to providing additional translations in your magazine. As with most things in life, the decision comes down to costs versus service to members. - Editor

LEARNING ABOUT CANADA

Hello:

We are a little school in France, Montolieu, with 70 children.

We study English and we are 20, six to ten-years old, to collect stamps. We have every week an hour to work with our stamps. We searched Canadian sites because we are working about your country.

We have the idea to write to you to ask if you can send to us some Canadian stamps? Our adress : École Publique Montolieu, 11170 Montolieu, France

Thank you

ESTABLISHING POSITION

Dear Editor:

I can help with the position of one variety of the 1983 Christmas stamp which Tony Edward described in his Jan / Feb article.

I have a lower left plate block of the Urban Church stamp with the "Blooming Crocus" variety on the lower right stamp. So this variety would be position 47 on the sheet.

Yours truly,
Mike Painter

BRAVO

Dear Editor:

Provenance, Vol. 58, No. 1, is a great piece on caring for stamps. I wish that I had written it myself.

"Napoleon",
Fairview Park, Ohio

EXCHANGE
demandes D'ÉCHANGE

Hello:

I am a philatelist from Poland. I have an advanced collection of Canadian mint and used stamps. I am looking for some older mint issues, from Scott No. 77 to 123, and newer issues from 1998 to 2004. For used issues I am looking for issues from 1900 to the present. Can you help me to improve my collection? In return, I can send mostly polish philatelic material.

Andrzej Kidziski
e-mail: a.kidzinski@polytech.pl
Prezes Zarzqdu tel. +48602118837
POLYTECH Sp. z o.o.
ul. Jutrzenki 154
02-231 Warszawa, Poland

Dear Sir,

My name is Feroze and I live in India. I started collecting stamps about a year ago and I have 183 stamps now from all countries. To further expand our knowledge, me and my friends started a group for exchanging stamps and talking about stamps.

All of us are new to philately. There are 14 members in our group; most of them are my friends. We have named this group Chennai Students Philately Club. We meet bi-weekly at parks or restaurants. So far, it has been going well. We have met four times. Eleven of the members are 13 years old, two are 12 and one is 14.

We would like to request your help growing our collections. All of us collect worldwide stamps. A few days ago I was browsing Google when I found your site. We all have mostly only Indian stamps. Each of us has only 7-13 stamps of other countries. The only exception is me. I have about 35% from abroad but no duplicates.

We would be extremely grateful if you could send us some of your spare stamps of your country or any country so all of us can have a better variety of stamps.

I am looking forward to your reply. If you have some spare time, please check out my blog at theartofphilately.blogspot.com.

Sincerely yours,
Feroze Naina,
B-2, K-19, Shreyes Apartments,
Anna Nagar East,
Chennai- 600102,
Tamil Nadu, India

Dear Sir:

I visited your Website as stamp collecting is my hobby. I have Canadian stamps in my colection but it is incomplete. It is lacking in some areas that I want to complete by exchanging my Pakistani stamps with your Canadian stamps. If such a deal can be arranged please inform me.

Looking forward to hearing from you, I remain, Yours truly,

Khalil Ur Rehman
House No. 11/59-A Jlinnah Road
Mian Channu 58000
Distt. Khanewal, Pakistan

Stamp Exchange:

I am a philatelist from Argentina who would like to start collecting stamps from Canada.

I would also like to know if there is somebody in Canada interested in Argentine postage stamps so that we may start an exchange. I would send Argentina post stamps in exchange for stamps of Canada.

Best Regards
Fernando Alfano
French 2394 5to. A
1125 ^ Buenos Aires, Argentina

news, views & HAPPENINGS
nouvelles, opinions et ÉVÈNEMENTS

Counterfeits Discovered

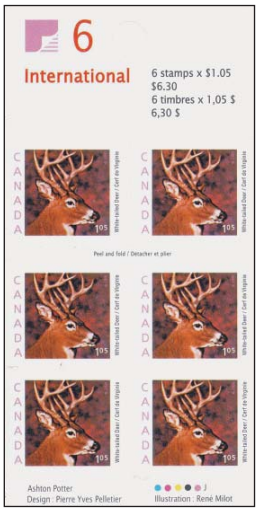
Counterfeits of three Canadian definitive stamps have been discovered this year, all issued in booklet format, as follows: $1.05 Deer issued 28 Dec. 2000; 49c QE II issued 19 Dec. 2003; $1.40 Maple Leaf issued 19 Dec. 2003

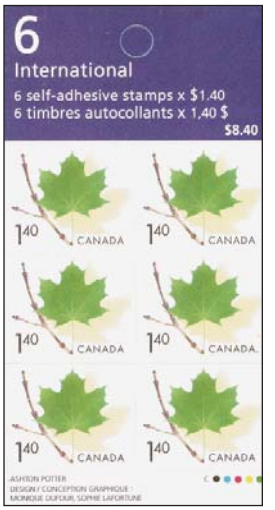
Several Canadian authors have published articles on these nefarious items in various philatelic journals, including *Philatelie Quebec*, *Corgi Times*, and *Canadian Stamp News*.

As all of these publications are readily available to readers of *The Canadian Philatelist* little could be gained by reprinting information readily available elsewhere.



However, as counterfeiting postage stamps is a serious matter, we have reproduced the items in question for reference purposes.





National Postal Museum Names Ganz Acting Chief Curator for Philately

The Smithsonian's National Postal Museum announced that Cheryl R. Ganz has been named acting chief curator for philately.

Ganz joined the museum staff in October 2005 as a curator of philately under the late W. Wilson Hulme II. Since that time, she has served as assistant curator for the current exhibition "Rarity Revealed: The Benjamin K. Miller Collection," was co-chair of the Winton M. Blount Symposium on Postal History and was curator of National Postal Museum exhibits at the Washington 2006 World Philatelic Exhibition and the American Philatelic Society StampShow 2006. Among Ganz's current projects are preparations for the second part of "Rarity Revealed: The Benjamin K. Miller Collection," which opens Nov. 5 and features stamps issued between 1894 and the 1920s.

Ganz is a self-described "lifelong philatelist" with a PhD in history from the University of Illinois at Chicago. She is an author, editor, speaker and international philatelic exhibitor. Her philatelic areas of interest are the United States, Germany, France and Switzerland as well as worldwide airmail and philatelic literature. Ganz is a zeppelin collector specializing in United States airship posts and mail from the ill-fated German zeppelin *Hindenburg* and its disaster.

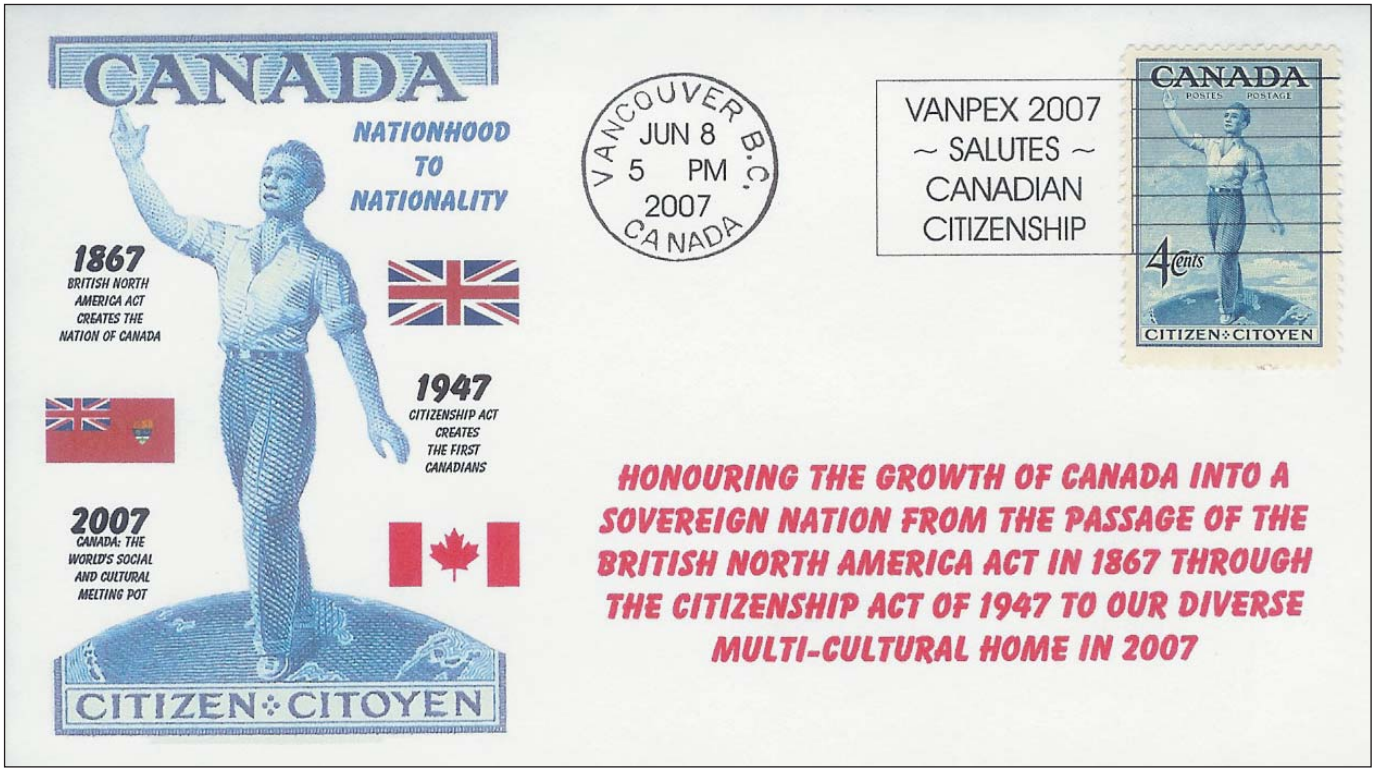
The National Postal Museum is devoted to presenting the colourful and engaging history of the USA's mail service and showcasing the largest and most comprehensive collection of stamps and philatelic material in the world. It is located at 2 Massachusetts Ave. N.E., Washington, DC, across from Union Station. The museum is open daily from 10 a.m. to 5:30 p.m. For more information visit the museum's Web site at www.postalmuseum.si.edu.

Nancy Clark Receives 2006 Kehr Award

Nancy B. Clark of Marstons Mills, Massachusetts, has won the American Philatelic Society's 2006 Ernest A. Kehr "Future of Philately" Award.

Established in 1991, the Kehr Award recognizes a philatelist who, for at least five years, has made philately attractive as a hobby to newcomers, worked directly with newcomers, especially young people or developed and administered programs to recruit newcomers. Nancy has done all three, and much more.

A lifelong collector, Nancy has created, coordinated and supported education with stamps for more than 28 years. Her most recent challenge was organizing the colourful, successful youth area for the international show, WASHINGTON 2006, as Youth Area Chair. In conjunction with the show, she organized the "Who's Your Hero?" letterwriting contest and contributed to three publications that debuted there: *Stamps in the Class: Ben Franklin; Write Now! I Want To Hear From You*; and *The Ultimate Road Trip: The Adventures of Lewis and Clark*. All three were inspired by a youth symposium she chaired in 2001.



Featuring the 1947 Citizen stamp and a matching cachet, the VANPEX 2007 show cover commemorates Canada's nationhood.

VANPEX is one of Canada's leading national philatelic shows and will be held at the Richmond Curling Club, June 8-10, 2007.
For further information see Coming Events/Caledrier, page 182.

For a Good Cause

If you love animals, or care about our environment, you will want to check out a new philatelic auction Website at www.ebarry.ca

The site, run entirely by unpaid volunteers, was established to raise funds for stray animals and to help save our environment. Listing fees for auction lots are donated to The David Suzuki Foundation.

Family Tradition Continues

In January 2007 The Royal welcomed John Geldert, grandson of one-time Royal Philatelic Society of Canada President Dr. George M. (Mac) Geldert, FRPSC, as a member of our Society. Readers in this issue will note that the late Dr. Geldert's daughter, Shirley Shorter and her two children, Sandra and Bill, have also applied for membership.

Mrs. Shorter is expected to attend ORAPEX 2007 and has been invited to participate in the presentation of the Geldert Medal to the 2006 medallist, Charles J. G. Verge.

We extend a hearty welcome to the Shorter family as, indeed, we do to all new members of The Royal.

VICTOPICAL '07

The 20th annual Victoria Stamp and Postcard show held on February 10 and 11, 2007, was a resounding success, according to show organizers. However, dealer participation was somewhat disappointing said Don Shorting, Show Committee Chairman.

Seven youngsters from the Junior Stamp Club displayed 40 pages of material. The Junior Trophy was awarded to Camila Strasdas for her Lunar New Year entry. Nineteen children from area elementary school stamp clubs entered 88 page of material, while an additional 40 youngsters contributed 45 pages for the elementary school competition won by the Sir James Douglas Elementary School.

The Grand Award went to N.F. Lee Dowsley for his extensive display of the postcards of T.N. Hibben. Dr. Gray Scrimgeour took the J. Clifford Moore Trophy for his display entitled, World's Columbia Exposition.



Trying hard to suppress a smile, Soleil Fredrickson is obviously pleased with the award she earned for her exhibit. Her entry, entitled Canadian Animal Stamps with a Message, took a Silver medal at VICTOPICAL '07 held on February 10-11, 2007.

APS Hall of Fame Inductees for 2007

The APS Hall of Fame was established at the 1940 APS Convention by President Rollin E. Flower. The award recognizes collectors posthumously for a lifetime of outstanding service in philately.

The first class of honorees in 1941 included such luminaries as Sir Rowland Hill, John Nicholas Luff, John Walter Scott, Thomas Keay Tapling, John Kerr Tiffany, James Ludovic Lindsay (the 26th Earl of Crawford), Philip Mathias Wolsieffer, Charles Esterly Severn, Frederick John Melville, Charles Lathrop Pack, Charles James Phillips, Edward Spring Knapp, Beverly Sedgwick King, Hugh McLellan Southgate, and Ralph Andrews Barry.

This year's honorees are Paul Hilmar Jenson of Norway, Clyde Jennings of Florida, and Mary Ann Owens of New York.

To view the entire story, please refer to pdf file http://www.stamps.org/news/P1534.htm

Symposium Held

The first annual Postal History Symposium was held November 3-4, 2006, at the Smithsonian National Postal Museum (NPM) in Washington DC. Co-hosted by the NPM and the American Philatelic Society, the symposium gathered philatelic and academic scholars, postal historians, philatelists and the interested public for a conference aimed at integrating philately and the history of postal operations within the broader context of American history.

Planning for the 2007 Postal History Symposium is already underway. The symposium will be held Oct. 21-22 at the American Philatelic Center in Bellefonte, Penn. The theme for the 2007 Postal History Symposium is ,"Transportation Technology and the Mail.," Proposals for papers and posters are due June 1. For more information go to www.postalmuseum.si.edu/symposiums or email symposium@stamps.org.



Cheryl Ganz of the National Postal Museum and David Straight of the American Philatelic Society / American Philatelic Research Library bring the 2006 Winton M. Blount Postal History Symposium to a close with final remarks. Photo Credit: Smithsonian National Postal Museum.

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Aerophilately 2007 Comes to the American Philatelic Center

Aerophilately 2007 – a one-time, all-air mail exhibition sanctioned by the American Air Mail Society (AAMS) – will be held at the American Philatelic Center in Bellefonte, Pennsylvania, October 19-21, preceding the Second Annual Postal History Symposium "Transportation Technology and the Mail" October 21-22. In conjunction with the show, the International Federation of Aerophilatelic Societies (FISA) also will hold its 43rd Congress on Saturday, October 20.

The three-day event is a perfect fit for the central Pennsylvania town, which has an important place in the annals of early American air mail. As a memorial marker at the American Philatelic Center recalls, Bellefonte was an important fueling stop in the treacherous Allegheny Mountains on the pioneering air mail route between New York City and Chicago. So perilous to early pilots was the unpredictable weather of this frequently fogbound leg of the trip that it was aptly known as the "Hell Stretch." Between 1918 and 1927, it claimed the lives of 34 intrepid airmen.

To view the entire pdf version, please refer to: http://www.stamps.org/news/P1532.htm

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EARLY, UNAUTHORIZED POST CARDS

By George B. Arfken, FRPSC

Canada issued its first official post card on June 1, 1871. These cards were for domestic use, authorized to pass throughout the Dominion. Sending these cards to any other country was not authorized. We show here four Canada Post Cards sent to other countries, unauthorized. One card was severely penalized. The other three got by on a technicality.

Unauthorized to the United States

Figure 1 shows an 1871 Canada Post Card to New York franked with a three cent Small Queen, short of the six cent letter rate[1, 27]. In the early 1870s, through early 1873, the United States had not issued a post card. The U.S. Post Office did not recognize Canadian post cards and had not arranged with Canada for the exchange of post cards. The U.S. Post Office identified Canada Post Cards as underpaid letters. By the 1851 Articles of Agreement between Canada and the United States, underpaid letters were to be charged 10 cents and any partial payment on underpaid letters was to be disregarded. This sounds harsh and indeed it was.

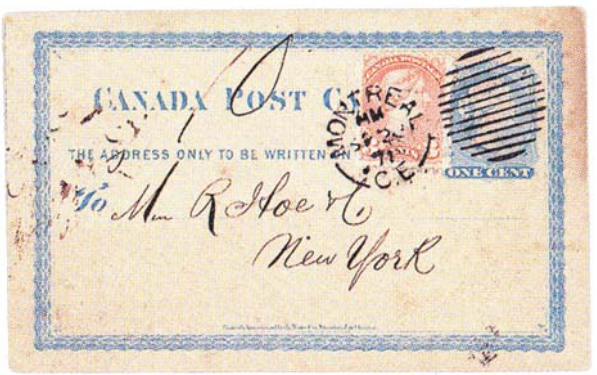


Figure 1. Unauthorized but posted in Montreal, September 28, 1871 and addressed to New York. Due 10 cents.
Courtesy of Robert A. Lee Auctions.

The United States started issuing postal cards* in May 1873. Canada and the U.S. agreed to exchange post cards (at a two cent rate) effective July 1, 1873. After a two week delay, the Canadian Post Office issued Department Order No. 10. Paragraph 8 addressed this exchange of post cards:

8. From the 1st instant, the Post Cards of Canada may be addressed and mailed from Canada to any place in the United States, and will be delivered there without charge, if prepaid two cents each, by affixing an ordinary one cent Canadian Postage stamp in addition to the one cent stamp impressed on the card.

*** The United States called its official post cards postal cards.**

On February 1, 1875 a new Postal Arrangement between the Dominion of Canada and the United States became effective. Announcing this, Department Order No. 13, stated:

1. On and from (1 February 1875) the Postage Rates to be charged in Canada on mail matter of all kinds, (except closed parcels and patterns and samples) posted in any part of the Dominion of Canada, addressed to any place in the United States will be the same as if addressed to any place in Canada.

This Postal Arrangement set the domestic rate of each country as the rate to the other country. Canada maintained this equality for domestic letters and letters to the U.S. for over 100 years. The Postal Arrangement between the Dominion of Canada and the United States is given in full in *Canada's Small Queen Era*[2, 436].

Unauthorized to Newfoundland

The first Canada Post Card to Newfoundland shown in Figure 2a was dated DE 15 71[1, 21]. This card was passed as printed matter, a printed notice from the Quebec Spring Factory (Figure 2b). Although the post card was unauthorized, it was permitted to pay the postage for printed matter.



Figure 2a. An early, unauthorized P1 card from Quebec, December 15, 1871, to St. John's, Newfoundland.
Courtesy of Victor L. Willson.


SIR,

We respectfully beg to inform you, that the **QUEBEC CARRIAGE SPRING MANUFACTORY,** is now in full operation, our new and improved machinery is unequalled in the Dominion, the work performed is unsurpassed by any that has hitherto been produced on this continent, both for temper finish and quality.

Cee and Locomotive Springs, Carriage Springs, in great variety, kept in stock, and made to order, at the shortest notice.

Particular attention paid to orders from a distance.

N. & F. X. TRUDEL,
PROPRIETORS,

For prices & terms, address as under.

QUEBEC SPRING FACTORY,
PALACE HARBOR, QUEBEC.

Figure 2b. Post cards had not yet been authorized but printed matter was approved.
Courtesy of Victor L. Willson.

The 1872 Report of the Postmaster General announced that Canada Post Cards could be sent to Newfoundland:

An arrangement between Canada and Newfoundland, came into effect from the 1st November, 1872 ..... and providing that ..... post cards sent from Canada to Newfoundland, prepaid the ordinary Canada rate on such matter, shall be delivered at destination in Newfoundland without further charge,.....

So, on November 1, 1872, Newfoundland became the first destination beyond Canada for the one cent Canada Post Cards. The post card rate to Newfoundland stayed one cent until Canada adhered to the Universal Postal Union rates and regulations August 1, 1878.

Unauthorized to the United Kingdom

In the early 1870s both Canada and the United Kingdom had post cards but there was no arrangement for exchanging post cards. Nevertheless, in 1871 a one cent Canada Post Card with a one cent Small Queen affixed was mailed to London, England and was accepted there. [1, 37]



Figure 3a. An unauthorized P1 card from Montreal, November 24, 1871, addressed to London, England. *Courtesy of Victor L. Willson.*


CANADIAN SECURITIES.

EDWARD ALEX. PRENTICE,

60 St. Francois Xavier Street,

MONTREAL 24th November, 1871.

SHARE LIST.	BUYERS.	SELLERS.	Transactions
Bank of Montreal	244	245	244
Ontario Bank	108	110½	
Bank of British N. America	116		
City Bank	80	81	
Banque du Peuple	110	112	
Molsons Bank	112½	115	
Bank of Toronto	183	184	
Banque Jacques Cartier	Books	closed.	
Merchant's Bank	133	133½	
Eastern Townships Bank	117		
Quebec Bank	Books	closed.	
Banque Nationale			
Union Bank	108	111	
Mechanics' Bank	88	90	
Royal Canadian Bank	108	109	
Canadian B'k of Commerce	132½	133	
Metropolitan Bank	106½	107	
Montreal Mining Co.	$1.00	$2.00	
Champlain & St. L. & R.	28	29½	
" Sterling 6 p.c. Bonds		90	
Montreal Telegraph Co.	109	107	
Richelieu Navigation Co.	210		
Canadian Navigation Co.			
City Passenger R. R	209½	210	
City Gas Company			
Canadian Rolling Stock Co.	107½	110	
Dominion Stock			
Dominion Bonds			
Government Deb. 6 p.c.stg			
Government Deb. 6 p.c.cy			
Government Deb. 5 p.c.stg	97	99½	
Government Deb. 5 p.c.cy	90½		
Montreal H'le 6½ p.c. Bnds	103½	105½	
Montreal 7 p.c. Stock	110	112	
Montreal 6 p.c. Stock	99	104	
Montreal Corporat'n Bonds			
Montreal W. W	99		
EXCHANGE.			
Bank on London, 60 days	9...92		
Private do. do.			
Gold at noon on New York	110½		

Figure 3b. The back of the preceding card, stockbroker's quotations on Canadian securities. The card was passed as printed matter. *Courtesy of Victor L. Willson.*

The announcement authorizing post cards to the United Kingdom came in Department Order No. 20, (effective January 1, 1877):

Special Post Cards to be used for transmission to the United Kingdom are in course of preparation, and will be issued for sale to the Public at two cents each.

Unauthorized to France

At the start of 1878, Canada Post Cards were authorized for Canada, Newfoundland, the U.S., the U.K. and Germany. There would be no further authorization of Canadian post cards until August. Yet a Canada Post Card dated JA 4 78 went to France. Figure 4 shows this pre-UPU card. [1, 53]



Figure 4. A pre-UPU post card, unauthorized, to France, from Toronto, January 4, 1878. It went through the international mail as a printed legal notice, court action under the Insolvent Act of 1875 and Amending Acts. *Courtesy of William S. Pawluk.*

Canada adhered to the Universal Postal Union rates and regulations (for international mail) on August 1, 1878. Post cards to France (two cents) were authorized as of that date. Post cards had come from being introduced and valid only within Canada to being admissible to the mail of most countries in the civilized world within the short time of seven years and two months. ✉

The writer expresses his appreciation to Victor Willson and William Pawluk for their permission to show these rare cards from their post card collections.

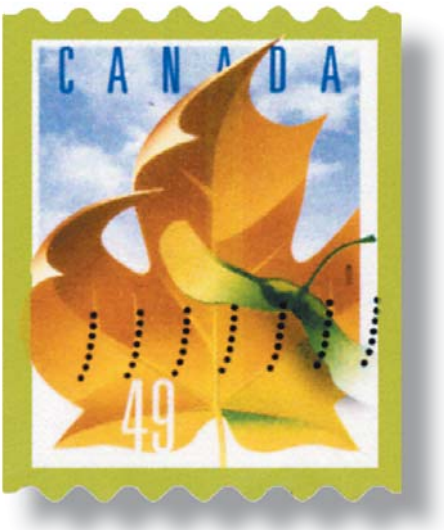
REFERENCES

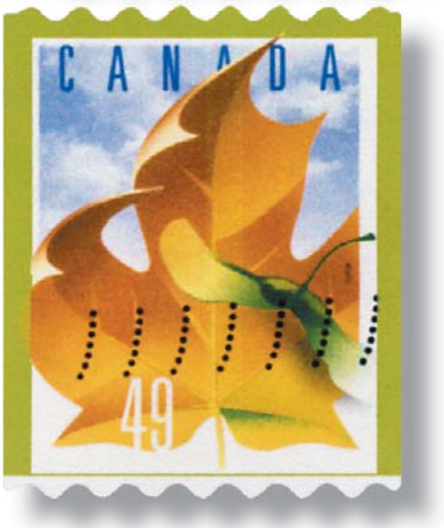
[1] ***Early Canada Post Cards, 1871 - 1911***, **Arfken. This is a British North America Philatelic Society (BNAPS) Handbook, 2004.**

[2] ***Canada's Small Queen Era, 1870 - 1897***. **Arfken, Vincent Graves Greene Philatelic Research Foundation, Toronto, 1989.**

Maple leaf Coil Stamps
TAGGING VARIETY

By Tony Edward





Here is an interesting tagging variation on the 49¢ Maple Leaf Coil Stamps. I call this the "Vanishing Tag Bar" variety. On normal stamps, the tag bars are about 1.75 mm wide on all sides of the stamp and extend over the peaks of the simulated perforations at the top and bottom of the stamp. On the vanishing tag bar variety either the top, or bottom, tag bar is diminished to as small as a hairline across the stamp. I have not yet found the vanishing tag bar on both the top and bottom of a single stamp. I am unable to photograph under UV light but the scanned simulations shown demonstrate a normally tagged stamp and a stamp with a hairline bottom tag bar.

The width of the vanishing tag bar on different stamps varies from an almost invisible hairline up to about 0.5 mm wide. The tag bar still exists on the stamp, but the tagging ink does not extend into the peaks of the simulated perforations. Both the tagging and the maple leaf image appear well centered on the stamp. The white frame area around the stamp picture appears uniform and the other three tag bars appear as normal widths so this anomaly is not a tagging shift or a misperforation of the stamp.

Given that these vanishing tag bar variations occur only on either the top or the bottom edges of the tagging frame, there are several questions to ask. Where do these vanishing tag bars occur on the coil length of 100 stamps? Given the variations in width of the vanishing tag bars on different stamps, are they deliberate or accidental manifestations of the production of the stamp coils? Do these vanishing tag bars serve any useful purpose such as identifiers similar to the "counting marks" on booklets of years gone by?

Not having access to intact mint coils of the 49¢ Maple leaf stamps, I am unable to determine the location of these vanishing tag bar variation stamp on the original mint coils. Can anyone locate these errors on mint coils? ✉



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– Since 1962 –

A British Journey – part 2

– Britain's Magnificent Wild Landscapes

By Joseph Monteiro

Part 1 of A British Journey may be found in the March / April 2007 issue of *The Canadian Philatelist*

The Royal Mail Program For 2005 Commemoratives

Farm Animals (January 11, 2005):

Ten stamps (10 x 1st) issued by the Royal Mail continue the UK's Animal series. Each of these stamps depict: British Saddleback Pig and Piglets; Khaki Campbell Duck and Drake; Suffolk Punch Mare and Foal; Shorthorns; Border Collie; Chicks; Suffolk Sheep; Bagot Goat; Norfolk Black Turkeys Joh. Enschede; and Embden Goose. The stamps were designed by Chris Wormell and printed by Security Printers using gravure. The stamps were printed in a sheet format of 30 / 60 stamps and are perforated with a 14.5 x 14.5 gauge. The size of each stamp is 35mm x 35mm and the stamps are phosphor coated where appropriate. The adhesive used is PVA gum.

Charlotte Brontë's Jane Eyre (January 11, 2005):

Six stamps (2nd, 1st, 40p, 57p, 68p and £1.12) issued by the Royal Mail commemorate the 150th anniversary of Charlotte Brontë's romantic literary classic, Jane Eyre. Her depiction of female passion was so intense that critics felt that no woman at that time could write with such frankness. The designs show the work of the celebrated artist Paula Rego of images showing Jane Eyre as a poor child and governess, her employer and eventual husband Mr. Rochester. The stamps were designed by Peter B. Willberg and printed by Walsall Security Print using lithography. The stamps were printed in a sheet format of 25 / 50 stamps and are perforated with a 14 x 14.5 gauge. The size of each stamp is 27mm x 37mm and the stamps are phosphor coated where appropriate. The adhesive used is PVA gum. In addition to the stamps, a miniature sheet with the six stamps was also issued together with a Prestige stamp book.

Magic (March 15, 2005):

Five stamps (1st, 40p, 47p, 68p and £1.12) issued by the Royal Mail depict the craft of magic of 100 years ago. Each of the designs on these stamps depicts various types of magic: heads or tails; hat and rabbit; scarps; cards and rub fezees. A variety of printing techniques were used to intrigue the printer. The stamps were designed by Tatham Design and printed by Walsall Security Print using gravure. The stamps were printed in a sheet format of 25 / 50 stamps and are perforated with a 14.5 x 14 gauge. The size of each stamp is 41mm x 30mm and the stamps are phosphor coated where appropriate. The adhesive used is PVA gum. In addition to the stamps, a Smilers Sheet with the 1st class stamps was also issued.

Castles of the Kingdom (March 22, 2005):



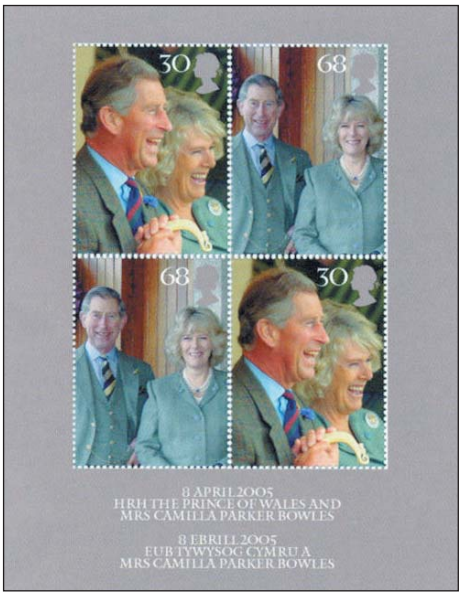
Four stamps (2x50p and 2x£1.00) issued by the Royal Mail depict the castles stamps originally issued 50 years ago. Each stamp depicts a Royal castle: Carrickfergus in N. Ireland (50p); Windsor in Scotland (50p); Edinburgh in Scotland (£1.00); and Caernarfon in Wales (£1.00). The stamps were designed by Lynton Lamb and printed by Joh. Enschede Security Print using intaglio and lithography. The stamps were printed as a miniature sheet of four stamps and are perforated with a 11 x 11.5 gauge. The size of each stamp is 44mm x 28mm and the stamps are totally phosphor coated. The size of the miniature sheet is 127mm x 73mm. The adhesive used is PVA gum.

Wonders of the World (April 21, 2005):

The Royal Mail issued eight stamps (2x2nd, 2x1st, 2x47p and 2x68p) depicting UNESCO World Heritage sites in Australia and UK. The stamps depict four natural formations from each country picturing their fantastic beauty. The stamps were

designed by Godfrey Design and photographed by Peter Marlow. The technical details are as follows: Format - se-tenant pairs; stamp size - 35mm x 35mm; number per sheet - 30/60; printer – Joh. Enschede Security Print; gum - PVA; perforations 14.5 x 14.5; and phosphor bars - as appropriate.

Royal Wedding (April 8, 2005):



On Saturday, April 9, 2005, HRH The Prince of Wales was married to Camila Rosemary Parker Bowles in a simple civil ceremony. To honour the occasion, the Royal Mail issued a set of four stamps (2x30p and 2x68p). The four stamps capture the couple in an informal and relaxed mood. The stamps were designed by Rose Associates. The technical details are as follows: format - portrait; stamp size - 30mm x 40mm; number per miniature sheet - 1; printer - Enschede; gum - PVA; perforations 13.5 x 14.5; and completely phosphor coated.

Flying the Flag (June 7, 2005):

To celebrate the birthday of Her Majesty, Queen Elizabeth II, the Royal Mail issued a set of six stamps (2nd, 1st, 42p, 60p, 68p and £1.12). Not known to most people, the Queen's birthday is always celebrated in June although her birthday is in April with full pageantry by the Trooping the Colour parade. The stamps were designed by Why Not Associates. The technical details are as follows: format - square; stamp size - 35mm x 35mm; process - lithography; number per sheet - 25/50; printer - Walsall Security Print; gum - PVA; perforations 14.5 x 14.5; and phosphor - as appropriate.



End of Second World War (July 5, 2005):

One commemorative stamp (1st) was issued on July 5, 2005 to mark the end of the Second World War 60 years ago. The stamp was designed by Jeffrey Matthews. The centrepiece of the design is the St. Paul's Cathedral which epitomizes the memory of UK's endurance. The technical details are as follows: format - portrait; stamp size - 37mm x 35mm; process - gravure; number per miniature sheet - 1; printer - Joh Enschede Security Print; gum - PVA; perforations 14 x 14.5; and phosphor bars - as appropriate.

Two Wheeled Wonders (July 19, 2005):

A set of six stamps was issued on July 19, 2005 to celebrate the glory years of British motorcycle design which coincided with the British Motorcycle Grand Prix. "For more than half a century, British motorcycles ruled the world's roads. The legendary names of BSA, Norton, and Triumph represent a truly great heritage of a truly great British industry." It may be surprising that there were some 300 motorcycle companies between the First and Second World Wars. Each stamp depicts the following motorcycle designs: 1991 Norton F.1 (1st); 1969 BSA Rocket 3 (40p); 1949 Vincent Black Shadow (42p); 1938 Triumph Speed Twin (47p); 1930 Brough Superior (60p); and 1914 Royal Enfield (68p). The technical details are as follows: format - landscape; stamp size - 41mm x 30mm; process - lithography; number per sheet - 50; printer - Walsall Security Print; gum - PVA; perforations 14.5 x 14; and phosphor bars - as appropriate.

London 2012 (August 5, 2005):

To mark the historic day of national celebration of London winning the bid to host the 2012 Olympic Games, a set of six stamps was issued by the Royal Mail. When UK's victory was announced by the International Olympic Committee President Jacques Rogge, their delegates reacted ecstatically, leaping up and hugging one another. The stamp (6x1st) depicts the stunning photographs by Nick Knight

issued to commemorate the 1966 Games held in Atlanta. They attempt to capture the true spirit of the Games as athletes push themselves to the limits of what is humanly possible to capture the gold medals. The technical details are as follows: format - landscape; stamp size - 41mm x 30mm; process - lithography; number per miniature sheet - 6; printer - Walsall Security Print; gum - PVA; perforations 14.5 x 14; and phosphor bars - as appropriate.

A Taste of Britain (August 23, 2005):

To celebrate the theme of gastronomy, Royal Mail is representing Britain's fantastic range of cuisine in a set of six stamps (2nd, 1st, 42p, 47p, 60p and 68p). The stamps designed by Rose Design and Cattell Ronca depict culinary images reflecting a huge range and diversity of food and drink in Britain. The technical details are as follows: format - square; stamp size - 35mm x 35mm; printer – Joh. Enschede Security Print; gum - PVA; perforations 14.5 x 14.5; and phosphor bars - as appropriate.

Classic ITV (September 15, 2005):



In celebration of ITV's first broadcast in Britain 50 years ago, Royal Mail issued six stamps (2nd, 1st, 42p, 47p, 60p and 68p) depicting it's favourite ITV programmes. The most famous of its Classic ITV programmes on the above values are: Inspector Morse; Emmerdale; Rising Damp; the Avengers; the South Bank Show; and Who Wants to be a Millionaire? The stamps were designed by Kate Stephens. The technical details are as follows: format - landscape; stamp size - 41mm x 30mm; printer - De La Rue Security Print; gum - PVA; perforations 14.5 x 14; process - lithography; number per sheet - 25/50; and phosphor bars - as appropriate.

Trafalgar (October 18, 2005):

To commemorate the bicentenary of the Battle of Trafalgar, the Royal Mail issued six stamps (2 x 1st, 2 x 42p, and 2 x 68p). The stamps depict six Trafalgar battle scenes based on a beautifully painted 32-foot long panoramic watercolour by



William Heath, completed in 1825. Victory at Trafalgar put an end to Napolean's long-held ambitions to invade and conquer Britain. The stamps were designed by Dick Davis. The technical details are as follows: format - long landscape; stamp size - 60mm x 21mm; number per sheet - 24/48; printer - Cator Security Print; printing process - lithography; gum - PVA; perforations 14.5 x 14.5; and phosphor bars - as appropriate. In addition to the stamps, a miniature sheet with the six stamps was also issued along with a Prestige stamp book.

Pictorial Definitives (October 18, 2005):

To recall the fantastic customized Smilers designs due to popular demand, the Royal Mail issued six stamps (6 x 1st). The designs of the stamps depict: Rule Britannia (October 2001); Hello (March 2002); Teddy (March 1991); Love (March 2002); Flower (January 1997) and Robin in Box (November 1995). The stamps were designed by CTD. The technical details are as follows: format - portrait; stamp size - 24.1mm x 20.3mm; printer - Cator Security Print; printing process - lithography; gum - self-adhesive; perforations - die-cut simulated perforations; and phosphor bars - as appropriate.

The Ashes (October 6, 2005):

To celebrate England's victory in the recent Cricket tournament, the Royal Mail issued a miniature sheet of four stamps (2 x 1st, and 2 x 68p). The victory by England ended 16 years of Australian rule bringing the Ashes back to England. The Ashes are contained in a terracotta urn, the trophy. The stamps in the miniature sheet capture the unforgettable moments of action, tension and joy of the cricket players. The stamps are set in a classic white background with the three lions at the left hand top corner of the miniature sheet. The stamps were designed by Why Not Associates. The technical details are as follows: format - landscape; stamp size - 41mm x 30mm; miniature sheet size: 115 x 89mm; number of stamps in a miniature sheet: 4; printer - Cator Security Print; printing process - lithography; gum - PVA; perforations 14.5 x 14; and phosphor bars - as appropriate.

Christmas (November 1, 2005):



To celebrate Christmas, Royal Mail issued a set of six stamps (2nd, 1st, 42p, 60p, 68p and £1.12). The designs on the stamps by Irene von Treskow depict the Madonna and the Child from six countries: Haitian, European, Italian, Native American, Indian and Aboriginal Australian backgrounds. The designer's idea was to show that Christ was born for everyone. The stamps were designed by CTD. The technical details are as follows: format - landscape; stamp size - 32mm x 30mm; printer - De la Rue Security Print; printing process - photogravure; gum - self-adhesive; perforations - die-cut simulated perforations; and phosphor bars - as appropriate. In addition to the stamps, a miniature sheet with the six stamps was also issued.

Definitives

New Definitive and Country Definitive (April 5, 2005):

To reflect actual cost, the Royal Mail increased some of their postage rates. Three new National Definitives (9p, 35p, and 46p) and four new Country Definitives (4x42p) were released. The National Definitives feature the large Machin Head and replace the current 7p, 35p (dark brown) and 42p. The technical details for the National Definitives are as follows: format - portrait; stamp size - 20mm x 24mm; process - gravure; number per sheet - 200; printer - (7p and 42p) De La Rue and (35p) Enschede; gum - PVA; and perforations 15 x 14. The technical details for the Country Definitives are as follows: process - gravure (for England, Scotland and Wales) and lithography (for Northern Ireland); and printer - Walsall Security Print.

End of Second World War (July 5, 2005):

One definitive stamp (5x1st) was issued as part of the Miniature sheet commemorating the End of the War. The definitive stamps encircle the St. Paul's Cathedral in the form of a wreath. The stamp was designed by Jeffrey Matthews. The technical details are as follows: format - portrait; stamp size - 20mm x 24mm; process - gravure; number per miniature sheet - 1; printer – Joh. Enschede Security Print; gum - PVA; perforations 15 x 14; and phosphor bars - as appropriate.

A Brief Outline of The Royal Mail Program For 2006

The Royal Mail is justly proud of its 2006 stamp program. Subjects that were commemorated included everything from woolly rhinos to Paddington Bear, Elizabeth II's 80th birthday to Victoria's Cross. Besides marking birthdays and commemorating anniversaries, the stamp releases also celebrated "an eclectic mix of British life and lives with a completely new selection of stunning designs, artwork and photography."

Stamps scheduled for release by the Royal Mail in 2006 were: 1) Animal Tales - January 10; 2) England - February 7; 3) Brunei - February 23; 4) Welsh Assembly -March 1; 5) Ice Age Animals - March 21; 6) Her Majesty The Queen's 80th Birthday - April 18; 7) World Cup Winners - June 6; 8) Modern Architecture - June 20; 9) National Portrait Gallery - July 18; 10) Victoria Cross - September 21; 11) Sounds of Britain - October 3; and 12) Christmas - November 7. ✉

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3. ***Stamp Preview*, No. 117, June 2004.**
4. ***Stamp Preview*, No. 123, February 2005.**
5. ***Are you missing a little bit of Britain?*, Royal Mail, December 2005.**

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Postal Reformer:
JAMES CHALMERS, 1782 – 1853

By Michael Peach

I recently came across the British cover shown, (Figure 1) claiming that James Chalmers of Dundee (Figure 2) was the Inventor of the Adhesive Stamp and Pioneer of Postal Reform. The cover has a 1½d and a 2½d Centenary of First Adhesive Stamps, with a first day cancellation May 6, 1940, at Sheffield. The Empire Surface Rate to Canada had been increased to 2½d / 1 oz. effective 1 May 1940, so the cover is overpaid by 1½d: the second step was 3½d / 2 oz.



Figure 1.1940 Anniversary Cover.

Figure 2. James Chalmers, ex Smith.

Who was James Chalmers? Was he the Inventor of the Adhesive Stamp?

James was born in 1782, the second son of William and Margaret Chalmers. He trained as a weaver, but in 1809 at age 27, he was sent by his father to work with his elder brother William, in his business of bookseller, bookbinder and supplier of writing materials at 10 Castle Street, Dundee. His brother, besides being a lover of books, was also a lover of women and drink. These weaknesses led to his demise in 1809, and James took over and rebuilt the business. He died in 1853 and the epitaph on his gravestone in the old Howff cemetery in Dundee reads "Originator of the adhesive postage stamp, which saved the penny postage scheme of 1840 from collapse, rendering it an unqualified success and which has since been adopted throughout the postal systems of the world. ".

In 1802 James had married Margaret Dickson. The Dundee Parish Registers show that they had six sons and two daughters who were christened. At least one daughter died in infancy. Charles, the fifth son, took over the business, and Patrick, the sixth son, became an M.P.

The business prospered and by 1840 had expanded into a printing and an ink manufactory, in neighbouring premises. Initially James and his family lived over the shop, but between 1834 and 1840 moved to 3 Comely Bank, Constitution Road, a block of villas or semi-detached dwelling houses, a part of an early Victorian residential development. It is interesting to note that one of Chalmers' business neighbours was the Keiller family, of marmalade fame. He became involved in civic affairs eventually serving as a Town Councillor and becoming Convenor of the Nine Incorporated Trades (of Dundee) (Baker, Cordwainer (Shoemaker), Glover, Tailor, Bonnetmaker, Flesher (butcher), Hammerman, Weaver, Dyer). Like many mild-looking people, he battled in the cause of Burgh Reform, for the repeal of taxes on newspapers and newspaper advertisements, and the removal of the excise duty on paper.

About 1822 James sought to improve the postal system. In 1825, before the advent of mail by rail, he succeeded in having the time of the mail to and from London reduced by one day in each direction, without increasing the cost. His burning enthusiasm became Postal Reform.

During the 1830s there was considerable agitation for postal reform, particularly for payment of postage by weight, as was the practice in several European countries. Robert Wallace, Member of Parliament, was a key figure. He was Chairman of the Select Committee on Postage. Chalmers sent him a memo in December 1837 on the use of adhesive stamps. In February 1838 he sent a printed letter "Post Office Reform: Its Importance and Practicability" to Lt.



Figure 3. The 1838 cancelled stamps, ex Smith.

Col. William Maberly, secretary of the General Post Office. In the margins he illustrated designs for a square one-penny stamp, one of which has a line cancellation, DUNDEE 10th February, 1838 [3] p. 36. This is the first essay for an adhesive stamp showing a cancellation[1] (Figure 3). A letter from Chalmers was published in the *Post Circular* on April 5, 1838 giving examples of his "labels." He mentions the necessity for cancelling the adhesive postage label with the post office town stamp. Subsequently his entries for the Treasury Competition had essays for round one-penny and two-penny stamps with a line cancellation DUNDEE SEPT. 30, 39, or USED DUNDEE with the dates SEPT. 24, SEPT. 30 or OCT 7 (figure 4), [1] p. 52, [3] p. 72. It appears that he had been preparing adhesive slips or labels cut out from large sheets as early as August 1834. One of the three main conclusions of the Select Committee's report was "to save costly accounting and delay of the postage, letters should be prepaid on posting with the full charge." It was decided that one penny per half ounce would be adequate.



Figure 4. The Treasury Competition cancelled stamps, ex Robson Lowe.

After the Royal Assent had been granted for the Introduction of Uniform Penny Postage, it was not clear how this could be achieved. Consequently a Treasury Competition was initiated for proposals for the printed covers and adhesive stamps, which were to be sent to them on or before October 15, 1839. A prize of £200 was offered for the design that might be accepted. Over 2,000 entries were received, of which 49 suggested the use of adhesive stamps.

Rowland Hill preferred the use of pre-stamped covers or folders. The Mulready lettersheets and covers proved to be a disaster, and had to be replaced by covers, each with a pink one penny embossed on Dickinson's paper with silk threads, which had been used for the Mulready covers to prevent forgeries. As the volume of mail was substantial, the day was saved by using adhesive stamps on covers and folded sheets, the use of which, particularly the folded sheets, had been advocated by Chalmers.

Who first suggested (invented) the use of adhesive stamps? Was it James Chalmers or Rowland Hill? A battle raged for many years, the interests of both being promoted by their descendants, particularly the sons, Pearson Hill and Patrick Chalmers, M.P. and continued for another generation by Col. H.W. Hill and Leah Chalmers. It was still a matter for debate in the 1950s, hence the cover. Both parties seem to have forgotten that adhesive slips or stamps had been used for many years for the payment of taxes. From as early as 1711, the Stamp Office had been producing adhesive labels for revenue stamps and for taxes on patent medicines[1]. James Chalmers may well have first suggested the use of adhesive stamps (labels) for the prepayment of postage and their cancellation with a date stamp. However it is noted by Samuel Graveson that "the collection of postage by means of a stamp was practised in Paris as early a 1653"[2].

This whole matter is probably best summed up in Graveson's words: "May we accept therefore, if not as an axiom, as a definite probability, that in a democratic state no invention is the product of one mind only, but the fruit of many minds and years of trial and experience. How many real inventors have seen others take credit for something they have passed on to them!"[2].

Certainly James Chalmers who was one of many people advocating Postal Reform in the 1830s, deserves his place in postal history.

More information about James Chalmers can be found in the book *James Chalmers Inventor of the Adhesive Postage Stamp*, Edited by W.J. Smith, Dundee 1970. However this book may be biased, and contains several factual errors.

I would like to thank Richard Cullen of the Dundee City Archives, for his help with matters pertaining to Dundee and the street directories. ✉

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The Importance of
PHILATELIC RESEARCH

By Bill Longley

*This article originally appeared in the STAMPEX 2005 Exhibition Progam.

Philatelic research is an element of philately that collectors of all ages and levels of experience use to a certain degree. Extensive philatelic research is not necessarily for all people as some choose to approach philately as a casual hobby, relaxing amongst brightly coloured stamps. For others, it is a quest for knowledge. How was the stamp printed, what perforations, what plate position, what was the rate, how did the cover get to its destination?

The purpose of this article is to illustrate how philatelic knowledge gleaned from research can increase the collector's knowledge and enjoyment of philately. This is examined within four arbitrary levels of collectors: accumulator, collector, specialist, and expert using Canada's 2¢ Map stamp as an illustrative example.

Accumulator

It is a 2¢ Map stamp issued for Christmas 1898. You might even know that it was the world's first Christmas stamp. You keep them stored in a glassine envelope, likely with a catalogue number on the package, with a total count of the stamps in the package. Or maybe just on a manila stock page like those in Figure 1.



Figure 1. Accumulator's Map Stamps – Sort and Count, pretty boring.

Collector

You can distinguish between the two listed shades of the stamp, have them neatly mounted in a commercial stamp album, or if you are adventurous, you have made your own specialty pages and have mounted them along with a few used examples with various postmarks, like that shown in Figure 2.

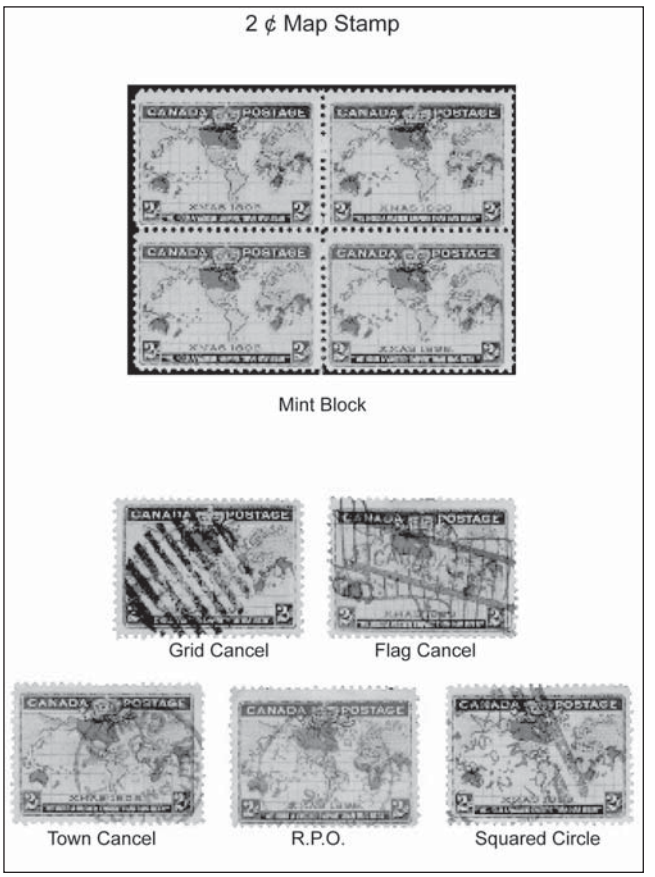


Figure 2. Collector's Typical Page.

You know it was printed by the American Bank Note Company and you may even know that there were five printing plates, only four of which were used for issued stamps. You probably know that they were issued under the watchful eye of Postmaster General William Mulock as part of his plan to obtain cheap postage for Canada, as the 2¢ Empire rate was introduced.

You probably think you know a lot about this stamp, but really don't.

Specialist

You likely collect the postal history of the Map stamp or specialize in the printing orders, re-entries and retouches. Whitworth's book has always been a great help but you now own Ken Kershaw's series

of books on identifying the printings, re-entries and retouches.

You also make use of those books in order to identify the most visually exciting re-entries like that shown in Figure 3, which shows plate 5, right hand or "B" pane, position 32 in its first state and the same position in its second state. It shows numerous re-entries including the doubling of the lines of latitude to the left of Australia, as well as extensive doubling of the cabling in the left margin.

Although philately has coined the term "2¢ Map stamp" to refer to the issue, Deputy Postmaster General R.M. Coulter's post office circular dated Dec. 2, 1898 specifically names it, The stamp in question may be applied for as the "2c. Imperial Stamp," this term being used simply to enable Postmasters in their requisitions to make known to the Department which of the 2c. stamps in use – the Imperial or the ordinary – they require.[1]

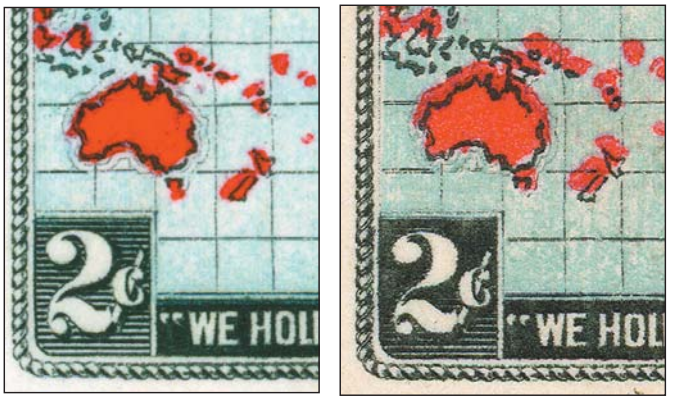


Figure 3. Plate 5, Position 32 normal (l), and re-entered (r).
Courtesy of Ken Kershaw.

I'm sure most specialists were unaware of this interesting bit of nomenclature and henceforth let it be known that you are a collector of the 2¢ Imperial stamp, not the 2¢ Map Stamp.

You know that the generally accepted first date of use is Dec. 6, 1898, although there are suspect earlier postmarks. You are familiar with the date of the implementation of the 2¢ Empire rate as Dec 25, 1898. One could mail a letter from Canada to Gambia for 2¢ as of Dec. 25, 1898, but it still cost 3¢ to mail a letter within Canada and to the United States at least until Jan. 1 1898 when the domestic and U.S. letter rate was reduced to 2¢ as well. Finding a 3¢ domestic rate cover with a Map stamp between Dec. 25 and Dec. 31 excites you.

You have a great deal of knowledge about the stamp and its postal history, much more than most people, yet the depth of your knowledge has gener-

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ated even more questions and uncertainties as you explore the stamp even more.

Expert

As an expert, you have a vast array of knowledge about the 2¢ Map stamp and are often called upon to answer questions from other philatelists, identify rates and routes, identify plate positions and re-entries and you own an extensive collection. You competently plate and identify the minutia of re-entries, a research thrill that has your spouse, friends and colleagues thinking that you are crazy. You have visions of the large imprint multiples and used copies of Plate 4 swirling in your dreams.

From a postal history point of view, the expert would never question the inclusion of the 3¢ Small Queen cover depicted in Figure 4 in an article about the 2¢ Map stamp.



Figure 4. 3¢ Small Queen cover. In a Map article? Why? *Courtesy of C.R. McGuire..*



Figure 5. Postmaster General Sir William Mulock. (Library and Archives Canada/PA-025875)

If you were an expert in the postal history of the 2¢ Map stamp you would know that the Postmaster General Sir William Mulock, shown in Figure 5, fell into a quagmire in late 1897 when he tried to introduce a 3¢ Empire letter rate. The origin of this rate reduction was the Imperial Conference held in London, England in July 1897. Mulock took advantage of the opportunity to propose the concept of Empire postage, a continuation of the postal reforms of Sir Rowland Hill in 1840, the British House of Commons Motion of 1885 for Imperial Penny postage and the 1890 Jubilee of Penny postage in England.[2]

Following up on the Imperial Conference, on Nov. 27, 1897, Mulock announced that effective January 1, 1898, the rates to all parts of the British Empire would be 3¢ per ounce. Mulock had overstepped his bounds as the General Post Office London refused to authorize this rate. But some letters were mailed and Mulock was in a quandary as some postal patrons had mailed their letters at the new, reduced 3¢ Empire rate – a rate that did not exist. Mulock instructed the Exchange post office to add 2¢ to each of the letters mailed at this "unofficial yet cancelled" rate so as to make up the correct 5¢ letter rate.

Approximately 4,500 letters had an additional 2¢ stamp added at Montreal, but there is one lone example of a cover mailed at this rate having escaped the careful attention of the Montreal post office. Figure 4, shown above, is an example of this 3¢ rate from Montreal to Liverpool, England. It was mailed December 31, 1897, on the eve of the new "unofficial yet cancelled" rate with a Montreal and Dundee RPO and received in Liverpool Jan. 11, 1898. The letter was rated "T10" (shortpaid 2¢) and rated "2d" Currency collect. It remains the only recorded example of this unusual rate and is forever tied into the story of the 2¢ Map Stamp.

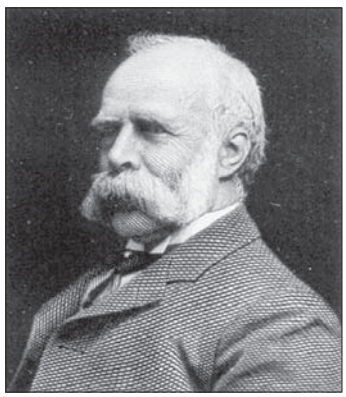


Figure 6. Charles Skinner, Engraver of the Map Stamp. (Library and Archives Canada Archivanet ISN BIOPHIL: 172)

Above all else, the expert would fully enjoy and be able to retell the interwoven story of the development of the stamp and its main players – Mulock, Green and Skinner. Mulock's enthusiasm led to the initial design with Warren L. Green, President of the American Bank Note Company who writes:

This is a rough idea for the new stamp. Mr. Mulock had a number of designs for this and naturally a great many conflicting ideas. The only way I could get anything definite was to sit right down with a pencil and a brush and work right alongside of him until he got something that approached his idea." The stamp was not meant to be a limited issue; it was intended to supplement the regular

stamps for prepayment principally, of overseas British correspondence, although the stamps were available for any other postal use. Map of the world in Mercator's Projection, showing various parts of the British Empire in red. The stamp bore the inscription "Xmas 1898" and across the base of the design the text reads: "WE HOLD A VASTER EMPIRE THAN HAS BEEN."[3]

Charles Skinner, pictured in Figure 6, was the engraver who executed the design of the 2¢ Map stamp. Born in 1841, he worked for the American Bank Note Company in 1864, moved to the Continental Bank Note Company in 1874 and remained with the ABNC after consolidation in 1911.



Figure 7. Parkin's "The British Empire Map of the World on Mercator's Projection. (Library and Archives Canada, NMC 16992)



Figure 8. Rejected 2¢ Essay.

Mulock's design is based on a map by Sir George Robert Parkin shown in Figure 7. Christian[4] writes:

In addition, he [Parkin] prepared a map of the British Empire designed to show its geopolitical unity. Prepared with the Edinburgh mapmaker J.G. Bartholomew, The British Empire Map of the World on Mercator's Projection the eight foot by five foot map was designed to show the geopolitical unity of the empire for schoolchildren and workingmen. The Empire shone forth in bright red and pink, in contrast to the drab grey-green of the rest of the world. He also wrote a school text, "Round the Empire," intended to promote imperial sentiment in the young.



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Figure 8 shows the rejected design of the 2¢ essay, gouache on paper, measuring 13.5 x 10.0 cm, that still incorporates the world map showing the British Empire (National Archives of Canada - POS-002749) with remarkable similarities to Parkin's map.

Conclusions

Whether accumulator, collector, specialist or expert, philatelic resources can only serve to enhance one's enjoyment of philately. The task is made easier today with the online resource Archivanet. In the past, official postal guide, the RG3 records of Library and Archives Canada, and the stamps themselves were the sources of information. They had to be bought, borrowed or obtained through interlibrary loan. Some material would never be accessible without trips to the archives in Ottawa. Today, collectors can research online from the comfort of their own home using Archivanet (http://www.collectionscanada.ca/archivianet/0201_e.html). It is the wonderful research resource of Library and Archives Canada. It offers an untold wealth of philatelic information for the modern collector and philatelic researcher. Much of the information obtained in this article comes from Archivanet. Try it.

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Biophil Stamp Creators http://www.collectionscanada.ca/archivianet/020155_e.html

Canadian Post Office Publications http://phila.collectionscanada.ca/index_e.asp

Philatelic Library http://www.collectionscanada.ca/archivianet/020127_e.html

Philatelic Bibliography http://www.collectionscanada.ca/archivianet/020159_e.html

Government of Canada Files (specifically RG3) http://www.collectionscanada.ca/archivianet/020105_e.html

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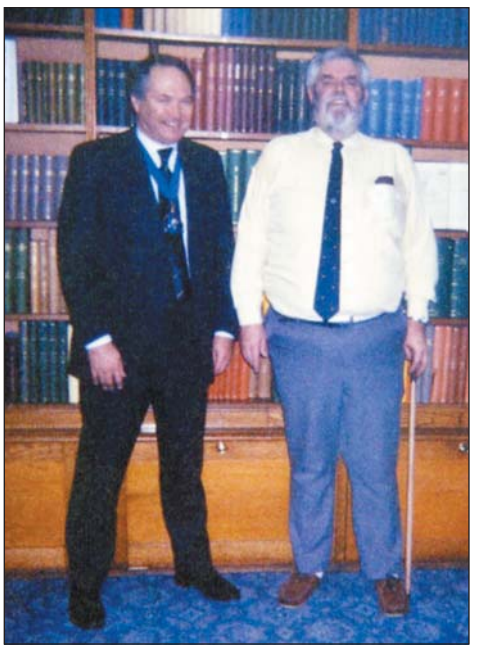
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THE CENTENNIAL EXHIBITION at the ROYAL PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF LONDON

By Ken Lewis

A colleague and I obtained tickets to attend the afternoon session of the Centennial Exhibition of the headquarters of the Royal Philatelic Society of London (RPSL) located at 41 Devonshire Place. The exhibition was staged over three days, each with one 2-hour session in the morning and another in the afternoon.

The first day was restricted to members of the society while the other two days' admission was by ticket only. We arrived slightly early but were nevertheless warmly welcomed by Mr. David Beech, FRPSL and Mr. Ian Crane FRPSL, who invited us to have a seat in the Large Library. This library holds a great number of books that cover a very wide selection of topics. Some of these books can be seen in the background of the photo showing RPSL President, Chris Harman, RDP, FRPSL and myself. While awaiting the arrival of the other visitors, we were invited to enter our names to a list for a tour of the Expertising Department. Due to space limitations, only six visitors were permitted for each tour of the Expertising Department with each tour lasted approximately 30 minutes.



RPSL President Christopher Harman, RDP, FRPSL (left) and Ken Lewis, Director of The RPSC.

At 2 o'clock, the first tour of the Expertising Department took place. Mrs. Jane Moubray, RDP, Hon.FRPSL, talked us through the method of logging all the requests for certificates. This was followed by a very detailed explanation, by Squadron Leader John Shaw, MBE, FRPSL, and Michael Moubray, Hon.FRPSL, of how the items were currently expertised. The item of equipment used, a VSC 2000 Spectral Comparator, was connected to a computer, which could display the item and a reference copy either side-by-side or superimposed on top of each other. A variety of different techniques were demonstrated illustrating how complex examinations were completed. By having this item of equipment, the process of expertising using standard conditions was repeatable should any opinion be disputed.

Currently the expert committee has a massive library comprised of both genuine items and forgeries with which to compare the request. Should the need arise, permission has been granted to the RPSL to use items from the collection of Her Majesty, The Queen and the Tapling Collection (held at the British Library) for reference purposes only. Without this piece of versatile equipment, expertising would be a very laborious and time-consuming exercise. The demonstration was most impressive. It showed just how intricate and detailed the tests by the experts are before a certificate is issued. The cost of each certificate does not appear to reflect the cost of the equipment, nor the time involved.

When the tour of the Expertising Department had been completed, we were free to wander around the other exhibits which included items from the Queen's collection. These items were many and varied. They included a Penny Black on cover that was posted on May 6, 1840 (the first day of issue), which was sent from Lombard Street to Norwich, and six 2d blues on cover. A Postmasters' Notice of April 1840, was on display which announced the issuance of the 1d black as well as the Warrants to Perkins & Bacon authorizing the paper that was to be used for the 1d black and 2nd blue.

Other exhibits included examples of a Mulready envelope, embossed postal stationery, 1840 Wyon Head essays, King George V Downey Head designs, Mackennal Seahorses, and 1940 Centenary issues. There were Wilding, Machins, and Regional essays, proofs, colour trials, unadopted designs together with the adopted issues. The theme on the use of the Royal Portrait was continued with further frames of Queen Victoria issues of the Chalon Head design of Natal and Tasmania, the Bell portrait of Victoria, and the De La Rue Colonial stamp design for Bahamas.

Canadian issues were represented by a selection from the reigns of Queen Victoria, King Edward VII, and George VI. One frame showed a complete set of proofs for Jamaica that had the Queen's head printed on perforated white card with the same dimensions as the finished stamps where the design had been hand painted. The artistry on this particular set was superb and most detailed.

In the entrance hall was a display case containing a selection of medals and awards from World Stamp Exhibitions that had been won by RPSL members and presented to the Society. Included in this case was one from the 1906 international exhibition (held in London, UK – the last before the RPSL was granted Royal status) that had been presented to the RPSL museum by our past president, Charles Verge FRPSC. Also displayed was the bronze medal of noble proportions. This medal was instituted in 1948 in recognition of outstanding displays at exhibition or outstanding contributions to international philately. This medal was presented by RPSL President, Mr. Chris Harman, RDP, FRPSL, to Her Majesty, The Queen for her continued permission to display selections from her collection. This presentation was made in front of a small delegation on November 8, 2006.

The walls of the RPSL headquarters were decorated with pictures displaying a philatelic slant. Some of these frames contained stamps from various countries as well as notable portraits of past members of the Society. One picture frame displayed a range of Victorian 1d reds, presumably showing the different plate numbers.

The museum on the lower floor houses a large collection of artefacts connected to the production of stamps and postal service operation. Many of them were donated by members. Much of the collection consists of dies, transfer rollers, and specimen plates associated with the stamps printed by Perkins Bacon. At the top of the stairs was the small hand printing press used by the master forger Jean de Sperati. Another notable display shows the unsuccessful dies produced by both by Charles Whiting and Henry Cole for the Treasury Competition in connection with the Uniform Penny Post.

This exhibition really needed a few days, not two hours, to appreciate and absorb what was being displayed. ✉





Aberdare Exists!

By Ken Lewis

Since the introduction of postage stamps in 1840 the Post Office has experimented with many ways to cancel these stamps. The cancellation was required to cancel the stamp and to indicate that the required amount of postage had been paid. It was also necessary to ensure that the cancel could not be removed by leaving the stamp intact for possible reuse, a common practice at the time. Because the most commonly available colour of ink to cancel Britain's first postage stamp, the Penny Black, was black, it was not always easy to detect if the stamp had been used previously. For the postal clerks who worked at night trying to distinguish a black cancel on a black stamp using only the light from a candle was extremely difficult, if not impossible. The cancel, therefore, had to be of a distinctive nature so as to be visible even in poor light.

It was also necessary to ensure that the cancel could not be removed by leaving the stamp intact for possible reuse, a common practice at the time.

A brief history

The black Maltese Cross strike, if applied lightly to a Penny Black, could give the impression that the stamp was not cancelled and someone might try to use it again. The Post Office used different colours to try and solve this situation but there was another problem to overcome. Where did the mail item originate? To this end the Post Office used two cancels: one to cancel the stamp and the other to show the sending office. As this meant the use of two handstamps and two separate operations, the Post Office introduced the oval numeral handstamp. It reduced the two operations to one with a single hammer.

It was in May 1844 when the Post Office issued its new numeral cancel to the head post offices and to its important sub-offices throughout England and Wales. This canceller was in the form of a horizontal oval with horizontal bars (some thick others thin) on either side of a number at the centre. This number represented a specific office as recorded by the Post Office. Initially the numbers went from 1 to 284, but these were increased as the need arose. In 1864 the design was changed from a horizontal oval to a vertical oval but still with the horizontal bars and the number at the centre. The new hammer style used only three figures to represent the individual post office. Those offices that were included in the list, but would have been numbered between 1,000 and 1,100, as were allocated a three-digit number but leading with a zero. For example, Corsham was allotted the number 005, whereas the numbers 5 was assigned to Accrington.

For offices from 1,100 and 1,200 the leading zero was replaced with the letter A. Penarth, Wales, was allotted A94 whereas 094 was the number given Steventon (Berkshire) office and 94 was the number allocated for use in Boston (Yorkshire). This system carried on up to and including the letter 'K' which was the final letter in the series. It must be remembered that no number was used if it could be applied upside down and be misinterpreted as coming from another office.

When this vertical oval obliterator was introduced throughout the country the date was still applied by a separate handstamp. These oval obliterators, from their four horizontal bar design was changed to one with three bars on either side of the number.

In 1854, a number of post offices were supplied with the new Duplex hammer. This new cancelling device combined an obliterator with the circular date stamp (CDS). It was an improvement over the numeral oval hammer as it included removable steel indicia for showing the date of posting.

The Aberdare mark

Figure 1 shows the obliterator that is the subject of this article. The number at the centre of the obliterator is 985 and records show that this handstamp was issued to Aberdare, South Wales. What is important about this particular obliterator is that it is a vertical oval. There are a number of cancels including duplexes and a horizontal numerical oval

listed for this number, but the use of a vertical numerical oval for Aberdare is very rare. In fact John Parmenter, who has published a six-volume set of reference books entitled Barred Numeral Cancellations has never seen one. The existence of number 985 in a vertical oval is recorded in Parmeter's work as "First sent from the GPO on 4th Feb 1869. It has not been seen in use." From this entry it may be deduced that this may be the only example in existence.



Figure 1.



Figure 2.

Figure 1 shows an example of this cancel on a 2d deep rose (SG 168a) and postmarked using the squared circle cancel of Lewes dated September 17, 1883. This item, albeit only a piece, was sent from Lewes to an address in Aberdare, arriving next day. When the cover arrived in Aberdare it received the backstamp (Figure 2) and the postal clerk, for some unknown reason, also used the vertical oval on the stamp.

Conclusion

This mark may be the only known example and, therefore, proves that the vertical oval of Aberdare does exist, if only on piece. It is a pity that the rest of the cover has been lost, as it could have revealed a wealth of information and possibly indicate why this mark was used in this manner. Nevertheless, this mark is still a great rarity, especially on piece. ✉

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What (Early French) Stamp Is This?

By "Napoleon"

Checking dealer stock and Internet auction listings reveals the difficulty many collectors have identifying early French stamps. This article gives some tips on how to distinguish between some of the similar early French issues and between French stamps and French Colonies general issues. The stamps covered are the various Head-of-Ceres issues from 1849-1875, the Napoleon emissions of 1852-1871, and the Peace and Commerce stamps of 1876-1900.

Stamps issued multiple times in the same format are the 1 centime to 4 centime Ceres, the Ceres 10, 15, 20, 25, 30, 40, and 80 centimes, the Napoleon III without laurel wreath denominations from 1 to 80 centimes, and the Napoleon III with laurel wreath denominations of 1, 30, and 80 centimes.

This article assumes the reader may have only one copy of a stamp to identify. Thus there will not be any "darker than...," "taller than...," or other comparative guidelines. As many of the guidelines depend on cancellations, treasure your cancelled stamps!

My thanks to a member of the First Issues Collectors Club who proofread a version of the article and improved it greatly.

Background

CANCELLATIONS: four typical cancels on the 1849-50 "Head of Ceres" stamps are the endless pattern of squares or rectangles, the 6x6 diamond-of-diamonds (grill), the 6-pointed-star-of-dots, and the endless grill composed of five rows of parallelograms. All are uncommon on later "Head of Ceres" issues. Any of these four cancellations suggests the stamp is from 1849-50. Use of the 8x8 small numerals in a diamond-of-dots on later "Head of Ceres" stamps also was uncommon and occurred in fewer than 1,200 towns.

A diamond-shaped cancellation formed by dots was used both in France and its colonies. Diamond-of-dots cancellations with ASI, CCH, GAB, GOR, GPE, INDE, MQE, NSB, OCN, SNG, SPM, or CCN2 to CCN8 in the center were all colonial cancellations unlikely to appear on a metropolitan stamp. Coloured diamond-of-dots cancellations were uncommon in metropolitan France, but common in the colonies.

Small numerals in a diamond-of-dots were used in metropolitan France until very late 1862. In 1862, the numeral sizes were increased. At the same time, the metropolitan six-pointed star-of-dots cancel was replaced by a similar star but with a large one- or two-digit number in the center. None of these cancels were used in the French Colonies. Thus any stamp for sale as a French Colonies general issue but cancelled with a numeral in diamond-of-dots, numeral in six-pointed-star, or plain six-pointed-star is suspect; all were metropolitan cancellations not used in the colonies.

The name of a French city (Bordeaux, Lille, Lyon, Marseille, Paris, etc.) in a circular date stamp showed metropolitan use, and probable metropolitan origin. Common colonial names were Guadeloupe, Martinique, Reunion, St. Pierre et Miquelon, Basse Terre, Saigon, and Pointe-A-Pitre. A circular date stamp with an inner circle of dots or very short dashes was a colonial cancellation. There were no 19th century circular cancellations from metropolitan France with a dotted or short-dashed inner circle. (There was, however, a hexagonal cancel with an inner circle of dots or short dashes.) The 19th century metropolitan cancel with dashes in the center had 12 long dashes, and it came into use during the Peace and Commerce issue period. Figure 1 shows a dotted-inner-circle colonial cancellation, a 19th century France cancel with long dashes for the center circle, and an MQE-in-diamond-of-dots (Martinique) cancel.

A total of almost 10,000 copies of the 1849 10 centime stamp and 34,000 copies of the 25 centime stamp were sent to four colonies – French India, Guadeloupe, Martinique, and Reunion – so some stamps with colonial cancellations might be 1849 metropolitan stamps. Note, however, that Kremer's



Figure 1. Colonial CDS (left); metropolitan CDS (centre); colonial diamond-of-dots (right).

French Philatelic Facts of January-June 1949 reports that all these stamps were "mailed uncancelled on cover and were postmarked only on arrival in France," meaning those supplied to the colonial post offices would not have had colonial format cancels. But the designs were the same with only the separation being (occasionally) different, so it would have been fairly easy to use stamps from metropolitan France in the colonies and vice-versa. I have several examples of colonial stamps cancelled in France, and French stamps probably were used in the colonies. When in doubt, a stamp should be expertized.

SEPARATIONS: because perforations can be trimmed off, it is useful to be able to distinguish between typographed designs that exist with and without perforations. (Tips on how to distinguish the 1870 lithographed Bordeaux stamps from their typographed counterparts are given later.) For typographed stamps, perforating was done one row (10 stamps) at a time. The perforating forms were the width of the sheet, one row high, and open at the bottom. If an "imperforate" stamp has a perforated relative, check the margins to see if the total of the two margins is at least the 1.5 mm distance between stamps, minus the width of the perforation holes (just over 0.5 mm each). Thus if the total of the two margins is at least 1.0 mm, the stamp was issued imperforate.

Placing the stamp being identified over any of the similar-size perforated stamps from 1862-1875 and seeing if the top stamp extends into or beyond the perforations also gives assurance that the stamp is imperforate. Be sure to check the horizontal margins. The perforating form occasionally was misplaced vertically, creating wider spacing between the horizontal rows of perforations.

Head-of-Ceres

France produced four sets of stamps showing the head of the goddess Ceres on a round central medallion. The first was the imperforate typographed set of 1849-1850 for use in metropolitan France. A perforated metropolitan set using the same stamp dies was released at various times between 1870 and 1874. An imperforate lithographed set was produced in 1870-71 in Bordeaux during the siege of Paris during the Franco-Prussian War. The fourth set was from the same dies as the 1849-50 and 1870-74 sets, was again imperforate, and was for use as French Colonies general issues. The Colonies stamps were released between 1871 and 1877.

Catalogue price differences approaching $100 or more occur on five denominations. The five, and the possibilities, are:

- 2c red-brown: Bordeaux, perforated 1870, and imperforate French Colonies of 1876
- 4c gray: Bordeaux, perforated 1870, and imperforate French Colonies of 1876
- 10c bister: imperforate 1850, Bordeaux, perforated 1870, and imperforate French Colonies of 1871
- 25c blue: imperforate 1849 perforated 1871, and imperforate French Colonies of 1872.
- 40c orange: imperforate 1850, Bordeaux, perforated 1870, and imperforate French Colonies of 1871

The Bordeaux issue is lithographed, while all the other head-of-Ceres stamps are typographed. Because of the differences in printing technique, the Bordeaux stamps appear "flatter" than the other issues. This is seen most readily at the pairs of peaks atop the wreath in the hair. The peaks are seldom seen on the lithographed stamps, but should always be evident on the typographed stamps. Secondly, the lines of shading under the eye on the Bordeaux stamps are straight and always either horizontal or sloping from lower left to upper right. On the other Ceres stamps, the lines curve clockwise from upper left to lower right.

Figure 2 shows two differences common to the 1c, 2c, and 4c denominations. The typographed designs have a horizontal broken line of shading between the tops of the letters and the center medallion. The Bordeaux designs lack this line. Secondly, on the typographed stamps, the "• REPUB FRANC •" extends from frame line to frame line. On the Bordeaux issue, there is about 1 mm of space between the dots and the frame lines.



Figure 2. Bordeaux issue (left); Perforated Ceres (right).

Here are things to check when identifying Head-of-Ceres stamps:

• All denominations from the 1849 issue: cancel dates before 1870 suggest the stamps are from the 1849 issue.

• 2c red brown: the 2c Bordeaux usually has no dot before REPUB, and the top of the left "2" is noticeably away from the inner frame line, while the typographed Ceres stamps have the dot, and the head of the left "2" almost seems to touch the frame line (Figure 2). If the stamp dimensions are large enough to confirm that it is not a trimmed copy of the 1870-1873 issue, check the general and specific characteristics of the Bordeaux issue, and the cancellation, if any.

• 4c gray: the 4c Bordeaux has much higher uprights on the 4s than do the other 4c head-of-Ceres stamps. Figure 3 shows a 4c Bordeaux and a 4c imperforate typographed stamp. The differences in the upright of the 4s and the peaks atop the head wreath are clear. As with the 2c red brown, to determine the proper catalog number for a 4c gray, check the dimensions, the general and specific characteristics of the Bordeaux issue, and any cancellation.



Figure 3. Bordeaux issue (left); Perforated Ceres (right).

• 10 bister: check the specific characteristics of the Bordeaux issue, the dimensions, and any cancellation. Cancellations of either large-numerals-in-diamond-of-dots or numerals-in-six-pointed-star-of-dots strongly suggest that the stamp is a trimmed 1870-1873 item, as those cancellations did not go into service until 1862.

• 25c blue: there is a large value difference between the 1849 metropolitan stamp and the 1871 Colonies stamp for stamps cancelled with a circular date stamp. A circular date stamp on the metropolitan stamp was very uncommon and is worth several hundred dollars. Check any cancellation, especially looking for a colonial cancellation's dotted inner circle. Check the flower leaves in the upper corners. A common type of the Colonies stamp has a blue dot in the northwest leaf in the upper left corner and a similar dot in both upper leaves in the upper right corner. These dots do not occur on the 1849 stamp. (They also identify Yvert et Tellier Type 3, of the perforated metropolitan 25c stamp released in 1874.)

• 40c orange: check the specific characteristics of the Bordeaux issue, the dimensions, and any cancellation. A large-numerals-in-diamond-of-dots or numerals-in-six-pointed-star-of-dots strongly suggests that the stamp is a trimmed 1870-1873 item, as those cancellations did not go into service until 1862-1863.


Figure 6. "Long brick" secret mark in upper denomination Bordeaux issue stamps.

• High denomination "secret mark:" the highest six denominations (5c through 80c) of the Bordeaux issue have a common characteristic in the fifth column of background bricks to the left of the upper right corner. Most of the longer columns have several horizontal lines or dots to break the column into separate bricks. This column has only two such lines or dots, one near the top and the other near the bottom, as shown in Figure 6.



Figure 4. Bordeaux issue (below); Perforated Ceres (above).

• Other specific Bordeaux differences: on the 30c and 80c Bordeaux, there is a dot before the first "30" (or "80") and after the last "C" in the bottom panel. These dots are missing on the typographed stamps. These dots often are quite faint, and in Figure 4, they have been enlarged. Because the dots are absent on the typographed stamps, the initial digit and the final "C" are much closer to the ends of the panels than on the Bordeaux stamps. In addition, the 80c Bordeaux has narrow 8s formed by an upper and a



Figure 5. Bordeaux issue (left); Perforated Ceres (right).

lower loop that meet in an X. The other 80c Ceres stamps have wide 8s composed of two circles that meet almost tangentially. Figure 5 shows an 80c Bordeaux and an 80c perforated Ceres of 1870.

There are occasional sellers who overlook the differences in the 5c green stamps. The 5c Bordeaux has the denomination in a panel similar to that of the 30c and 80c, while the 5c typographed stamps have large numerals in the lower corners, as do the 2c and 4c designs (shown in Figures 2 and 3).

Some of the Bordeaux issue stamps were privately perforated (usually rouletted, rarely actually "perforated"). A perforated stamp that has all the other characteristics of the Bordeaux issue may be a Bordeaux stamp. In Figure 2, the Bordeaux is indeed perforated.

Napoleon

Three Napoleon stamps came in denomination and color combinations that could create costly errors. The three, and the possibilities, were:

• 5c green on greenish: imperforate issue of 1854, perforated issue of 1862, and French Colonies issue of November 1871

• 10 bister: President Napoleon issue of 1852, imperforate Napoleon III issue of 1853, and perforated Napoleon III issue of 1862

• 25c blue: President Napoleon issue of 1852, imperforate Napoleon III issue of 1853

Here are things to check when identifying these Napoleon stamps:

• 5c green on greenish: the same tests apply as are given above for distinguishing metropolitan cancels from colonial ones. In addition, a legible year date is very useful. The 5c Napoleon III, Scott #8, was not delivered to the colonies until November 1871. Earlier dates are metropolitan France stamps from the 1853 issue or trimmed stamps from the 1862 issue.

• 10 bister: the valuable stamp is the President Napoleon stamp of 1852. This is easy to check because it has a B under the neck. While the B is small, it is visible to the naked eye. In addition, the legend in the top panel of the President Napoleon stamp is "REPUB FRANC" while it is "EMPIRE FRANC" on the other two stamps.

• 25c blue: the valuable stamp is the 1853 Napoleon III stamp. As with the 10c, it is easy to distinguish between the two stamps. The President Napoleon stamp has the small B under the neck and is inscribed "REPUB FRANC." The valuable stamp has no B and is inscribed "EMPIRE FRANC."

Peace and Commerce (Sage)

The stamps of concern here are those of metropolitan France and general issues for the French Colonies. Check the cancellation, if any. And the metropolitan stamps were to be perforated while the Colonies issues were to be imperforate. If a stamp is imperforate, check dimensions to see if it could be a trimmed metropolitan stamp.

Metropolitan postal stationery exists with Peace and Commerce denominations of 1c black, 2c red-brown, 3c orange, 5c (both green and yellow-green), 10c black on lilac, 15c blue, 25c black on rose, and 50c rose. There often is a different feel to postal stationery, but any "imperforate" Peace and Commerce stamp that also exists as postal stationery is suspect. The 10c, 15c, and 25c values exist only on post card stock, making identification relatively easy. The 50c postal stationery is on buff, while the stamp is on rose. There is a 75c Peace and Commerce on postal stationery, but it is black on blue paper, while the metropolitan stamp either is rose or is violet on orange paper.

Detective case

Let's see how the identification information works. Figure 7 shows an Internet auction item. The auction site listed the stamp as Scott Colonies #9. Other possibilities were



Figure 7.

France #1 (imperforate), France #42 (Bordeaux, imperforate), and a trimmed France #54.

France #42 and #54 are both bister in colour. France #1 is listed as bister, but usually looks browner than #42 and #54. While the colour on a computer monitor is seldom perfect, it is unlikely to have been far enough off to be the brown that appeared in the image. The general appearance and presence of the peaks atop the head wreath confirm that the stamp is not a Bordeaux issue. That leaves Colonies #9 and France #1 to consider.

arc so the figure could not be 3561 or 3564. The figure looks most like a "5" and very little like an "8." The cancel probably is 3565 and thus from before 1863, eliminating Colonies #9. A numeral 3565 also would rule out the possibility of the stamp being a trimmed copy of France #54, as that stamp was not issued until 1870 and would not have had the small-numerals 3565 cancel.

Note that for the stamp to be Colonies #9, it would have to have been used in metropolitan France and cancelled with a handstamp obsolete by at least

This article assumes the reader may have only one copy of a stamp to identify. Thus there will not be any "darker than...," "taller than...," or other comparative guidelines. As many of the guidelines depend on cancellations, treasure cancelled stamps!

The cancel has small-size numerals, starting 356, consistent with the 1849-1850 issues. Cancels were changed to large numerals in 1862. Colonies #9 was released in 1871. To have the small-size numerals, it would have had to be a late usage. Late usages starting with the clear "356" were 3561, 3564, and 3568. The final character has an upper and a lower

eight years. Also, no 356 small-size number cancel carries a premium of more than about $10 when used before 1863. All three 356 late-usages carry price premiums above $10, further suggesting that the usage was more likely to be an early (France #1) rather than a late Colonies #9 or a France #54).

The stamp probably is Scott France #1. ✉

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Going SUPERSONIC

By (O.D.) Tante Bon

Going Supersonic is precisely what Brigadier General (then Captain) Charles Yeager, better known as Chuck Yeager, did on October 14, 1947. It was a time when countries around the world were recovering from the Second World War and planes were flying much slower than they do today. As we come into a number of 60th anniversary world events this year, supersonic flight is counted among them.

Supersonic speed is best explained by the commonly used Mach number. Ernst Mach was an Austrian physicist who computed the Mach (M) number as the ratio of flow speed, v to sound velocity s, as M=v/s. The three types of air flight, subsonic, supersonic, and hypersonic, are designated by M<1 or M>1. M<1 indicates subsonic flight and M>1 indicates speeds in the supersonic and hypersonic ranges. M=1 is, roughly speaking, flying at the speed of sound, sonic, or about 770 miles per hour, depending on the plane's altitude.

The Space Shuttle, for instance, travels at hypersonic speeds. When aircraft travel at speeds less than the speed of sound, sound waves are sent out ahead of the plane but as the aircraft reaches the speed of sound it catches up with the sound waves it sent ahead and creates a shock wave. This shock wave can cause the aircraft to go out of control. It also takes more fuel to fly through this type of wave and it is harder on the aircraft itself. Other considerations for planes flying faster than the speed of sound are factors such as aircraft design, cruising altitudes, cabin pressure, fuel capacity and oxygen needs, for instance.

On October 14, 1947 the then Captain Yeager, piloting the research plane *Bell XS-1*, flew faster than the speed of sound reaching 700 miles per hour at an altitude of over 40,000 feet. The United States Postal Service issued its first commemorative stamp, Figure 1, in honour of this historic flight in 1997. Two new stamps that focussed on supersonic flight were issued on March 17, 2006.

Figure 2, depicting X-planes, shows the stamp denominated for the express mail rate, and commemorates the initial X-1 rocket powered fighter plane. Figure 3, also depicting X-planes, is the stamp designed to pay the priority mail rate, commemorates the X-15 aircraft. It is the fastest and highest flying X-plane in existence today. The late 1960s saw this plane achieve speeds greater then 4,500 miles per hour. It also achieved an altitude greater then 60 miles. The United States government is presently in the process of replacing this aircraft.



Figure 1.

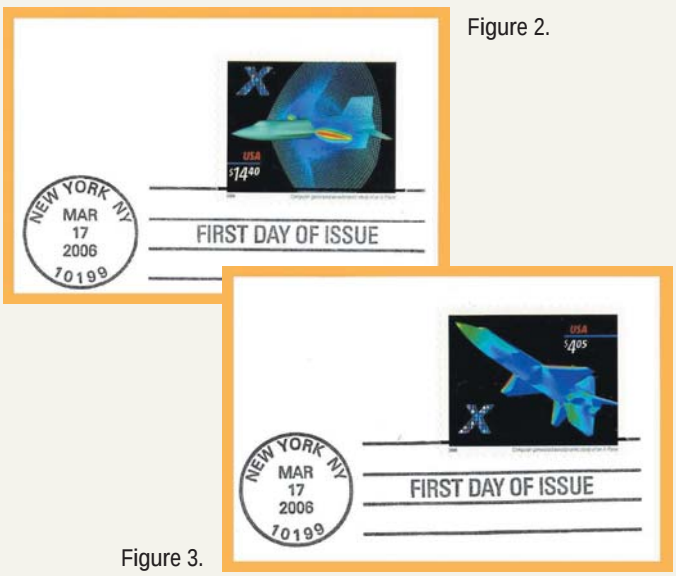


Figure 2.

Figure 3.

Sources:

I Had No Idea.... **(O.D.) Tante Bon. (Submitted for publication).**

USA Philatelic**, USPS. Spring 2006 Volume 11 No. 1.**

USA Philatelic**, USPS. Summer 2006 Volume 11 No. 2.**

The Simple Science of Flight**. 1996. Henk Tennekes.**

Canadian Aviation Via Co

By Murray Heifetz, FRPSC

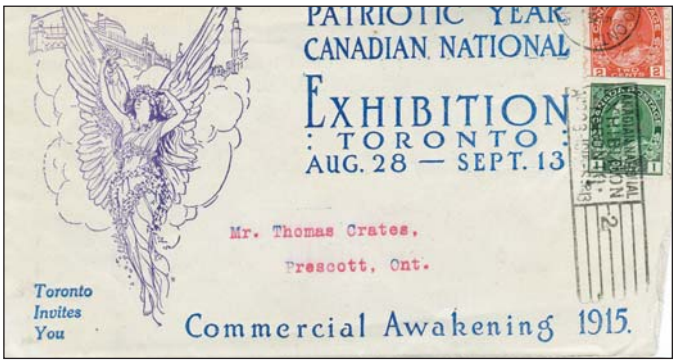
The story of Canadian aviation has been told several times through traditional airmail exhibits. But it can also be told through a different medium – commemorative cachets on envelopes. Some of these are flown covers. Others are not. This article will show how this was done up to 1935. It cannot be a complete coverage because not all aviation events had special covers and cachets created for them. Most of the important pioneer flights took place between 1918 and 1922. Fifty years later, to commemorate these events, Dick Malott created a whole series of covers with black and white hand-stamped depictions of the aircraft used on these flights. For purposes of this article, they are here recognized but are not included, with the exception noted below.

Our story starts in 1907. That year, the Nova Scotia Provincial Exhibition invited Thomas S. Baldwin to be their principal attraction. Baldwin had designed a dirigible – the *SC-1* – for the U.S. Army and was going to bring it to Halifax and give a demonstration flight during the exhibition. To help promote this event, envelopes were designed with the Baldwin dirigible shown in the upper left hand corner. This is the earliest depiction of a dirigible on a Canadian envelope.

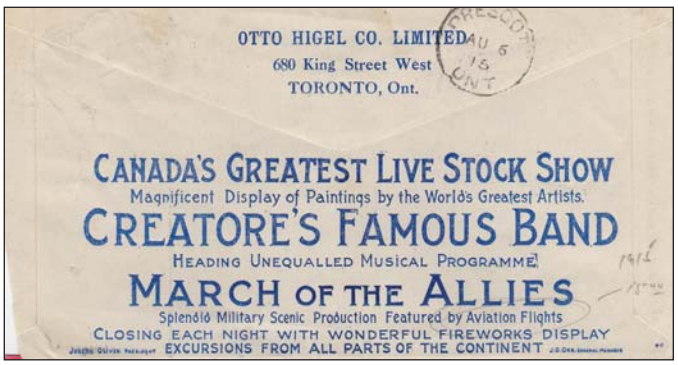


1907 Nova Scotia Provincial Exhibition corner card Halifax – Windsor Aug. 2, 1907 with dirigible.

Aviation continued to play a role in the promotion of local exhibitions. In 1915, the Canadian National Exhibition, as one of its feature attractions, created the "March of the Allies" – a military production that included actual flights. As in the 1907 example, special envelopes were printed promoting the exhibition on the front and the aviation show on the reverse.



1915 CNE cover posted Toronto – Prescott Aug. 5, 1915 with ad on reverse including "Splendid Military Scenic Production Featured by Aviation Flights" (below).

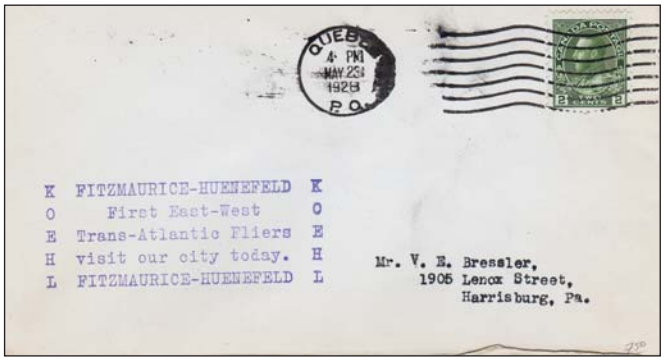


On May 28, 1920 a carnival was held in Toronto to raise funds for the Grand Army of Canada – United Veterans. As part of this carnival a flight was made from Toronto to Hamilton and return by Arthur K. Colley in a *Curtiss JN-4* aircraft. This is one of the events referred to above which was commemorated by Dick Malott. The reason I am including it is because he did not use just a black-and-white hand-stamp but created an attractive vignette showing the actual semi-official stamp issued for the event.

The first westbound flight across the Atlantic was made by Baron Guenther von Huenefeld, Capt. Herman Koehl, and Major James Fitzmaurice. They flew from Baldonnell, Ireland, destined for New York but were forced down at Greeley Island, Labrador. The flight took place from April 11 to 12, 1928. They were rescued by Duke Schiller and in the flight on to New York passed over Quebec City. The cover shown was issued to note this event.

By the late 1920s aviation shows became quite popular and attracted thousands of visitors. On

mmemorative Cachets



May 23, 1928 Quebec City – Harrisburg - 5 line cachet re Fitzmaurice-Huenefeld – Koehl visit

May 24-25, 1928 an Aero Show and Aviation Meet was held at Winnipeg. A pictorial handstamp was applied to the envelope as a cachet. In August 1928 the Canadian National Exhibition again used aviation as an attraction. To commemorate the Golden Anniversary of the CNE, special flights were authorized between Toronto and a number of other cities. The flights were by *Canadian Transcontinental*



May 25, 1929 Winnipeg - commemorating Aero Show & Aviation Meet May 24-5, 1929

Airways. This was also the first time the new 5-cent airmail rate was used. The cover was flown from Montreal to Toronto and is signed by the three pilots involved – Romeo Vachon, Irenee Vachon, and A. Schneider. Not all such shows had pictorial cachets. In addition to local aviation meets, "Air Derbys" were held between various cities. The Air Derby to Cleveland in August 1929 was noted only by two typed lines. In Moncton, the first Maritime Air Pageant was held on July 1-2, 1929. In connection with this event, the Canadian Post Office authorized commencement of the first flight



July 1, 1929 Moncton – St. John "First Maritime Air Pageant"

from Moncton to St. John, NB. The pilot was W. Fleming.

Charles Kingsford-Smith, an Australian, was one of the major pioneer developers of aviation routes. On an attempted flight from England to New York, he was forced down over Harbour Grace, Nfld. He left Harbour Grace for his continued flight to New York on June 26, 1930. The cachet is very light violet and may not show up on the reproduction but it is a map of the flight route as a cachet. The Great Lakes Air Cruise was part of the Ford Reliability Tour. It was sponsored by the Detroit Flying Club and made stops at several Canadian cities between Aug. 7 and 17, 1930. On Sept. 1, 1930, Dieudonne Coste and Maurice Bellonte made the first direct flight from Paris to New York. This was followed by a goodwill tour around the USA. On a dip of the plane over Detroit, the aircraft passed over Canadian territory resulting in creation of the cover shown. On Sept.



June 26, 1930 Halifax – Edmonton – commemorating flight of Kingsford-Smith over city. Photo of "Southern Cross" on reverse and signed by "Miss Halifax".



Aug. 9, 1930 Toronto – Walkerville – Great Lakes Air Cruise Aug. 7 – 17, 1930 – blue cachet



Dec. 10, 1930 Edmonton – Toronto – Anniversary of First Regular Airmail – blue map cachet

30, 1930, the Edmonton Chamber of Commerce sponsored the first annual Air Show. The show was also promoted by the slogan cancel. On the reverse is a boxed cachet indicating the cover was carried by a flight of *Western Canada Airways*.

The National Air Tour of 1930 visited a number of Canadian cities in September. The cover shown is another example of a typed rather than an illustrated cachet. On Dec. 10, 1928, the first regular contract airmail service in the Prairie Provinces commenced. In 1930, the Edmonton Chamber of Commerce sponsored a map cachet on covers flown on the 2nd anniversary of the flight. On Aug. 1, 1930, the *R100*, a British designed dirigible, arrived at St. Hubert airport, Montreal. It was there from Aug. 1 to 13 and was visited by thousands. Visitors could mail covers from St. Hubert and receive a special cachet noting the visit of the *R100* to Montreal. There are forgeries of this cachet by A. C. Roessler as well as some rare valid flown covers.



Sept. 15, 1930 Regina – Edmonton – for visit of National Air Tour at Regina

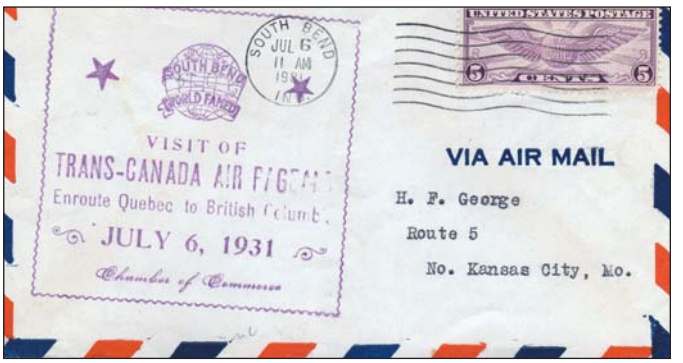
On Feb. 2, 1931, an airmail route was inaugurated between Winnipeg and Pembina which made possible, for the first time, airmail service from Eastern Canada to Western Canada using the route through the U.S.A.. To note this event a violet cachet was created for mail from Canada sponsored by the



Feb. 15, 1931 Edmonton – Chicago 1st flight Edmonton – Winnipeg with international schedule

Border Cities Chamber of Commerce. For U.S. originating mail, a slightly different cachet in green was sponsored by the Thompson Aeronautical Corp. Two weeks later there was an extension of the flight to Edmonton with the first direct international schedule from Edmonton to Winnipeg and on to Pembina. The cachet is a map of Canada in light red.

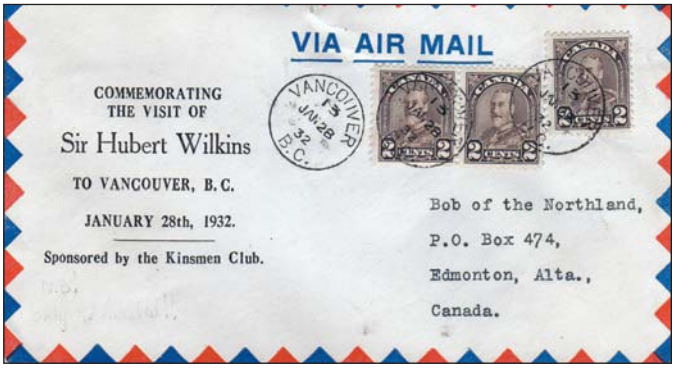
The first Trans Canada Air Pageant took place in 1931 under the leadership of T. M. "Pat" Reid. It followed the Ford Reliability Tour of 1930 and was scheduled to visit 29 Canadian cities and two U.S. cities. There were 26 shows seen by more than



July 6, 1931 South Bend IND – Kansas City – visit of Trans Canada Air Pageant



July 29, 1931. Edmonton – Columbus – All-Canada Air Pageant at Edmonton Air Show.



Jan. 28, 1932. Vancouver – Edmonton – Commemorating visit of Sir Hubert Wilkins (98 flown?)

a half million people. The tour took place from July 1 to Sept. 12, 1931. The two covers illustrate one from South Bend, Indiana, to Quebec City and on to Vancouver; the other from Edmonton via Winnipeg. On July 22, 1931, the Vancouver airport was officially opened. The cover has a cachet for the airport dedication but on the back there is a blue typed cachet noting that the cover was to be flown from Vancouver to Hamilton with the Canadian Air Pageant. The 3rd Canadian Air Pageant took place at Montreal August 15-16, 1931 and coincided with the visit of Wiley Post and Harold Gatty who had made a round-the-world flight. The cachet is known in several colours. The 4th Canadian Air Pageant took place at Montreal Aug. 19-21, 1932. The cover was flown Montreal to Edmonton. In all the years I have been collecting these cachets, I have never seen any from the 2nd pageant but I assume they must be out there somewhere.

Wiley Post and Harold Gatty made a record round-the-world flight in the aircraft *Winnie Mae*. The flight, from June 21 to July 1, 1931, was from New York via Harbour Grace, England, Germany, USSR, Alaska and Edmonton. The cachet was applied for their stop in Edmonton June 30. These were not the only famous pilots to visit Canada in 1931. Charles Lindbergh made a survey flight over the Pacific to Japan, China, and Siberia in July – August 1931. Part of his flight route was over Canada. The posting from Edmonton August 5, notes his flight from Baker Lake to Aklavik.



June 30, 1931. Edmonton – Los Angeles – Post & Gatty stop in Edmonton.

In 1932, cachets were produced welcoming two visitors. Hubert Wilkins was a noted polar explorer and pilot. He visited Vancouver in January 1932. According to "Bob of the Northland," a dealer who probably created these covers, only 98 went through the post. On May 30, the Olympic Air Cruise, presumably promoting the Lake Placid Olympic Games, also paid a visit to Vancouver.



May 30, 1932. Vancouver – Sexsmith, AB – "Vancouver BC Welcomes Olympic Air Cruise"

In 1933 there were quite a number of events marked by cachets. In May 1932 Amelia Earhart became the first woman to fly solo over the North Atlantic. The following February she visited Vancouver where a cachet was sponsored by the Aero Club of British Columbia. February 24 was the 24th anniversary of John McCurdy's flight on the *Silver Dart* at Baddeck, N.S. – the first flight in Canada in a controlled, powered, heavier-than-air machine. The International Airmail Society sponsored a special cachet for the commemorative flight. The "Red Bird" was flown by F. W. "Casey" Baldwin March 12, 1908 at Hammondsport, N.Y. At



Feb. 4, 1933. Vancouver – St. Joseph MO – "Welcome Amerila Earhart Putnam"



Feb. 23, 1933. Montreal – commemorating flight of the "Silver Dart"

the time, Baldwin was part of the Bell Experimental Group with headquarters at Baddeck. For the 25th anniversary of the flight, the International Airmail Society sponsored a cachet similar to the one for the *Silver Dart*.

On June 14, 1919 Capt. John Alcock and Lt. Arthur Whitten-Brown made the first successful transatlantic flight from St. John's, Nfld. to Clifden, Ireland. To commemorate the 25th anniversary of this flight, again the International Airmail Society sponsored a blue circular cachet. An Aviation Week was held in Vancouver May 22 to 28. A two-line cachet in blue was issued. In addition, there is a four-line cachet in violet "back to prosperity year". This same cachet in blue is found on the back of the cover prepared for the Amelia Earhart visit in February. Cachets were issued for events other than flights. On July 1, the Annapolis Royal Airport was formally opened and a dedication cover was prepared with suitable cachet and legend. On July 15, 1933, Wiley Post again made a trip around the world, but this time it was a solo flight. Toward the end of his flight he arrived at Edmonton on July 22 where a cachet was issued.

On Aug. 19-20, 1933, the 5th Canadian Air Pageant took place in Montreal. An eight-line cachet in light blue was sponsored by the International Airmail Society. In addition, on the reverse side of a first day cover issued August 17 for the "Royal William" stamp, there is a large red, blue, and silver label promoting the pageant. On February 23, 1934, McCurdy's flight in the *Silver Dart* was again noted. This time it was for the 25th anniversary of the flight and the cachet is in the form of an eight-line legend in blue. The cover is signed by McCurdy. Mail delivery in winter was quite difficult, particularly in Western Canada. Special postcards with a rectangular black cachet were printed to note the importance of these flights. This story finishes with a cover posted at Vancouver July 20, 1935, with a green two-line cachet sponsored by the B. C. Airmail and Ship Cancellation Society. ✉



June 14, 1933. Montreal – Tulsa – commemorating flight of Alcock & Brown



Aug. 20, 1933. Montreal – Philadelphia – for Fifth Annual Air Pageant



Feb. 23, 1934. Baddeck – commemorating 25th anniv. of flight of Silver Dart – signed McCurdy clipping from Halifax Herald Feb. 23, 1934 inside envelope

Transcribing Sounds

by Michael Madesker, RDP, FRPSC

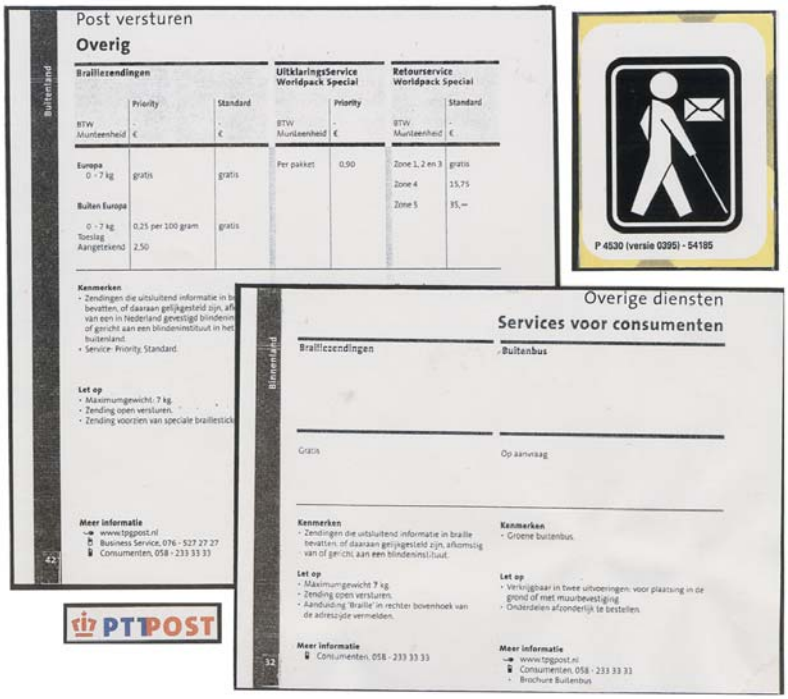
BRAILLE ALPHABET: Postal Services to the Blind

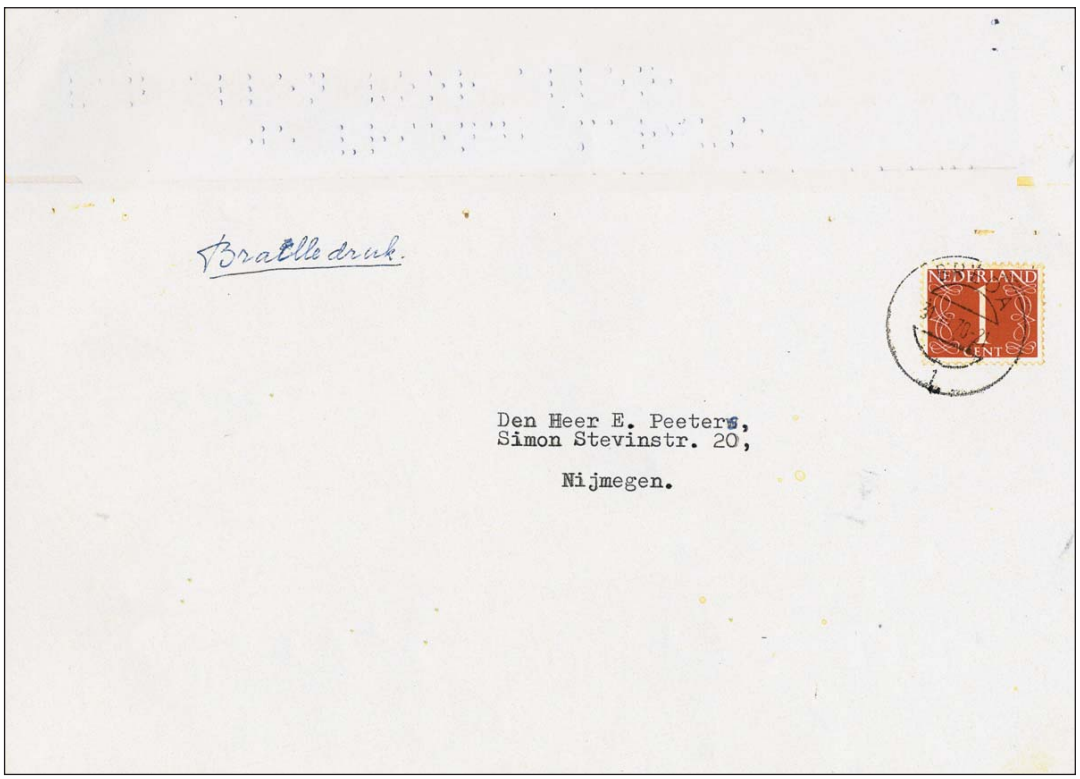
The Netherlands Post Service, *TPG*, through its Business Services Division, *TPG Post Business*, issues an annual update on its rules, regulations and tariffs. The *Tarievenbokje* 2005 lists, among others, under the title *Braillezendingen*, on page 32 national and page 42 international rules governing free franking privileges for the blind.

Mail within the Netherlands, not exceeding 7 kg, is free from fees when marked, on the address side, "Braille." A TPG label #P4530 (versie 0395)-54185 is provided for this purpose.

International surface mail to and from an institute for the blind, not exceeding 7 kg, is free of fees within Europe. Outside of Europe, conforming to the weight regulations, mail for the blind is exempt from fees on surface mail and commands 0.25 c per 100 gr. for priority mail. Registration is a further E 2.50. Use of the #4530 label is required.

With acknowledgement of assistance from Mr. Jan Huisman of the TPG Business Service and Mr. Cees Janssen of the Netherlands.

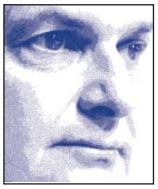




October 31, 1970 internal Braille rated letter from Breda to Nijmegen. The cover is bent over to display the message, embossed in Braille, in the upper left part of the missive.

Braille druk, printed in Braille, appears in manuscript in upper-left hand corner of the missive, just below the message itself and the crease formed by bending.

Cover courtesy of Mr. Cees Janssen of the Netherlands.



PRESIDENT'S page
la page du PRÉSIDENT

by / par Rick Penko

Turn on, Tune in, Drop in

Timothy Leary, the 1960s guru writer's and psychologist's phrase "Turn on, Tune in, Drop out," almost got it right. Many philatelic hobbyists are almost as correct: They have "turned on" to the hobby, "tuned in" to a specific area of collecting, but have "dropped out" or never got involved in the social aspect of philately in the first place.

Stamp collecting is a very individual pastime. Many solitary hours are spent in the pursuit of researching a particular stamp issue or filling those annoying holes in their collections. No doubt, this can be a very satisfying and therapeutic investment of time. Unfortunately, many collectors miss out on the social or camaraderie aspect of the hobby. They become what I call "closet collectors." They are individuals who enjoy the hobby but do not participate in the philatelic social community. They will state they get all they need from the Internet. Again, the Internet with all its wonders is still just another solitary pastime with no real human-to-human interaction.

Alternatively, membership in stamp clubs has many advantages. Whether it is a local club or a national society, these organizations offer a human interface with collectors. They are places where like-minded people can discuss, debate, exchange ideas, trade, buy or sell stamps and covers, or just socialize under one common element: philately. The social aspect reinforces the philatelic community into a wider, more cohesive group. When one is not involved, their gained knowledge and experience is not shared or enjoyed. As well, the opportunity to gain information from other collectors is missed.

Another growing group of collectors are the retired or soon-to-be retired "Baby and Shadow Boomer" population. Boomers are identified as the individuals comprising the exploding increase in births after World War II. Baby Boomers (1946-57) and Shadow Boomers (1958-64) were heavily exposed to stamp collecting in their youth. Many carried on with the hobby throughout their lifetime while others enjoyed it as a youthful pastime but left the hobby due to other commitments.

With the advantage of early retirement, disposable income and time, many Boomers are coming back to the hobby. They remember the enjoyment and pleasures of collecting and want to recapture those pleasant memories.

Branchez-vous, syntonisez-vous, accrochez

Timothy Leary, psychologue et gourou des années 60, avec sa phrase « Turn on, Tune in, Drop out » (branchez-vous, syntonisez-vous, décrochez), avait presque visé juste. Il en est de même pour de nombreux philatélistes amateurs : ils se sont « branchés » à la philatélie, se sont « syntonisés » à un domaine de collection, mais ont « décroché » ou n'ont jamais participé à l'aspect social de la philatélie.

La collection de timbres est un passe-temps très individuel. Ses adeptes passent de nombreuses heures solitaires à la recherche d'une émission particulière de timbre ou à essayer de remplir tous les espaces vides, si agaçants, de leurs collections. Un tel investissement de temps peut sans aucun doute s'avérer satisfaisant et thérapeutique, mais, malheureusement, beaucoup se privent ainsi de la vie sociale et de la camaraderie associées à la philatélie. Ils deviennent ce que j'appellerais des « collectionneurs de placard ». Ils aiment s'adonner à la collection, mais restent dans leur coin et affirment trouver tout ce dont ils ont besoin dans l'Internet. Mais, l'Internet, avec toutes ses merveilles, n'est qu'un autre passe-temps solitaire sans interaction humaine réelle.

Par contre, l'adhésion à un club philatélique comporte de nombreux avantages. Qu'il s'agisse d'un club local ou d'une société nationale, de tels organismes représentent le côté humain de la collection. Ce sont des lieux où des gens ayant des intérêts communs peuvent discuter, débattre, échanger des idées ou des articles de philatélie, en acheter et en vendre, ou simplement socialiser dans un cadre commun : celui de la philatélie. L'aspect social renforce la collectivité philatélique tout en l'agrandissant et en l'unissant. Ceux qui n'y participent pas ne peuvent pas transmettre la connaissance et l'expérience qu'ils ont acquises ni en faire profiter les autres. De la même façon, la possibilité d'obtenir des renseignements d'autres collectionneurs leur échappe.

Les baby-boomers et les shadow-boomers, retraités ou prêts à prendre leur retraite, constituent un autre groupe croissant de philatélistes. On appelle boomers les personnes nées durant l'explosion de naissances qui a suivi la Seconde Guerre mondiale. Les baby-boomers (1946-1957) et les shadow-boomers (1958-1964) ont été fortement exposés à la philatélie durant leur jeunesse. Beaucoup ont continué à pratiquer ce passe-temps pendant toute leur vie, mais d'autres, qui l'aimaient à l'époque, l'ont mis de côté pour s'acquitter de leurs obligations.

Cependant, l'avantage qu'offre la préretraite, avec des revenus et du temps disponibles, incite nombre d'entre eux à revenir à la philatélie. Ils se rappellent la joie et le plaisir qu'elle leur procurait et veulent y goûter à nouveau.

Do you know any closet collectors or retiring "boomers" that are not involved in organized philately? Why not invite them to your local club or, better still, offer them a membership application to The RPSC. Show them the advantages of being a member and the opportunities from membership. I ask you to photocopy The RPSC's membership application in this issue and ask a non-member to apply today. By doing this simple, little task you will not only increase The RPSC's membership but also, and just as importantly, grow our philatelic community and promote a hobby that is enjoyed worldwide. ✉

Connaissez-vous des « collectionneurs de placard » ou des « boomers » mûrs pour la retraite qui ne fréquentent pas un organisme philatélique? Pourquoi ne pas les inviter à votre club local ou, encore mieux, pourquoi ne pas leur offrir le formulaire d'adhésion à La SRPC ? Montrez-leur les avantages de l'adhésion et les occasions qu'elle offre. Je vous demande de découper le formulaire d'abonnement qui se trouve dans le présent numéro et de demander à un non-membre de s'inscrire dès aujourd'hui. En faisant ce très petit geste, non seulement vous augmenterez le nombre de membres de notre société, mais, ce qui est tout aussi important, vous ferez croître la collectivité philatélique et contribuerez à la promotion d'un passe-temps mondialement apprécié. ✉

RPSC news • nouvelles SRPC • RPSC news • nouvelles SRPC • RPSC news • nouvelles SRPC • RPSC news • nouvelles SRPC

MEMBERSHIP report
Des nouvelles de nos MEMBRES

CHANGE OF ADDRESS ?

Changes can be made on-line at www.rpsc.org "Members Login" or by contacting the National Office.

VOUS CHANGEZ D'ADRESSE?

Effectuez le changement en ligne à www.rpsc.org "Members Login" ou en prenant contact avec le Bureau national.

NEW MEMBERS / NOUVEAUX MEMBRES

The following applications were received and are herewith published in accordance with the Constitution. If no adverse reports are received within 30 days of publication, applicants will be accepted into full membership. Any objections should be sent to the National Office, P.O. Box 929, Station Q, Toronto, ON M4T 2P1.

Les demandes d'adhésion ci-dessous ont été reçues et sont publiées en conformité avec la constitution. Si aucun commentaire n'est communiqué au Bureau national, (C.P. 929, Succursale Q, Toronto, ON, M4T 2P1) d'ici 30 jours, les adhérants seront acceptés comme membres.

(M) minor - activity guaranteed by parent or guardian / mineur - activités philatéliques garanties par un parent ou un tuteur.

INDIVIDUAL MEMBERS / MEMBRES À TITRE PERSONNEL

I-28620 • Mr. Ian Smillie
Sierra Leone, Gambia, The Nigerias

I-28621 • Mr. Kerry Reid

I-28622 • Mr. Robert Lunn
Canada Map Stamp

I-28623 • Mr. Andrew Scott,
BC postal history, especially of Greater Vancouver, the BC coast and BC north, modern BC markings and numbering systems (i.e. POCONs, etc.)

I-28624 • Mrs. Shirley Park
Mostly mint and unused Canadian, Switzerland and New Zealand

I-28625 • Mr. Brad Watkins
General

I-28626 • Mr. Jon Johnson
Canadian perfins, Canadian military hospital postal history

I-28627 • Mr. Lewis Keays
Canada pre 1952

I-28628 • Mr. Brent Dyer
Canada

I-28629 • Mr. James Thomson
B.N.A. - British West Indies

I-28630 • Mr. Albert Thornhill
Canadian and World

I-28631 • Mr. William Arbour

I-28632 • Mr. Ronald Jensen
Newfoundland, U.S., British Commonwealth and other countries

I-28633 • Mr. Mario Chui
United States, Canada, Hong Kong

I-28634 • Mr. Marvin Rousch
Canada, Mint Sheets

I-28635 • Mrs. Colleen Rousch
Topicals - Hummingbirds, Ladybugs & Seahorses

I-28636 • Mrs. Marie Robertson
Canada & Germany

I-28637 • Mr. Robin Wilderness
Canada, Russia and Hungary

I-28638 • Ms. Shirley Shorter
Canadian Stamps - Early 1900's, Train stamps, Sports and Animals

I-28639 • Mr. Bill Shorter
Canadian Sports - Train stamps - First Day Covers

I-28640 • Ms. Sandra Shorter-Erven
Swiss Stamps - Canadian - Animals, Sports and People

I-28641 • Mr. Robert Ash
Canada, British Commonwealth, USA

I-28642 • Mr. Barry Zolkivski
Worldwide, British Commonwealth, Canada

I-28643 • Mme. Christiane Faucher
Histoire postale du Canada: courrier officiel des gouvernements, enveloppes illustrÈes de la Ville de Quèbec.

I-28644 • Mr. Michel Gosselin
Inkjet postmarks from Canada, New Zealand, South Africa, Australia

I-28645 • Mr. Gary Collins
Canada as a whole, Small Queens, Small Queen cancellation, Postal History - WWI - mainly Canadian involvement, Exhibiting.

I-28646 • Mr. Neil Philip
Classic Canada, Greenland, Austria

RESIGNED MEMBERS / MEMBRES DÉMISSIONNAIRES

I-28479 • Mr. Pierre St-Arnaud

I-19890 • Mr. James H. Davy

I-27299 • Mr. Jean-Pierre Durand

I-28402 • Mr. Alex Hogendoorn

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Chapter CHATTER
PARLONS des chapitres

by / par George Pepall

By the time you see this column our chapters get-together at the Edmonton Spring National Show will have taken place. If it turned out to be a positive undertaking for those in attendance, I will plan similar ones for other regional shows in the future. There's nothing I enjoy better than to travel around Canada getting to know the stamping fraternity.

Since my letter to the clubs last summer I have received a number of newsletters from across Canada. I know that the National Office appreciates receiving them as I do. I am impressed by the dedication of the editors and the writers, who are making a real effort to engage their members in the hobby and in the clubs' activities at the same time. Aside from the philatelic information, it's noticeable that club members care about one another personally, especially in difficult times. From the point-of-view of a reader not familiar with the club, the newsletter gives a kind of identity to the club that is not otherwise known. Producing newsletters can sometimes be a thankless task, but they are important, especially to those who cannot get to meetings. I urge you to support your newsletter editor with ideas or by writing, however briefly, and by offering positive feedback.

In several newsletters I noticed lists of want ads from individual collectors. They were published as either WANTED or FOR SALE without charge, as a service to members. Good idea, because so often we don't know who collects what, even within our own clubs!

There are a number of children's museums in cities across the country. Ottawa and London in Ontario and Winnipeg in Manitoba are examples. If a club wanted to find a youthful audience to introduce stamps to, it could be worthwhile to contact the program coordinator at your local children's museum or youth centre. The program coordinators are always looking for fresh ideas and activities. Guides and scouts groups often attend our museum in the evening, and are just one example of good prospective collectors.

Here's an idea that happened almost accidentally in our club, but we feel it has lots of potential. Do you have unwanted old philatelic books that didn't sell at your club auction or sit collecting dust in your club library? Try selling them on eBay. Any revenue can go to the club treasury. Beyond that, our club is thinking of offering to sell members' philatelic material for a percentage fee as an additional service to members.

At a recent post office opening I met a longtime letter carrier who cheerfully offered to speak to our

Quand vous aurez la présente chronique sous les yeux, notre réunion des chapitres à l'Edmonton Spring National Show (Exposition nationale du printemps à Edmonton) aura déjà eu lieu. Si l'expérience s'est révélée positive pour ceux qui ont assisté à cette exposition, je suis prêt à la renouveler dans le cadre de futures expositions régionales. Rien ne me plaît davantage que de voyager dans tout le Canada pour faire connaissance avec mes confrères philatélistes.

Depuis ma lettre aux clubs de l'été dernier, j'ai reçu plusieurs bulletins de partout au Canada. Et je sais que le bureau national les apprécie autant que moi. Je suis impressionné par le dévouement des rédacteurs et des auteurs qui font un réel effort pour stimuler la participation des membres, tant à notre passe-temps qu'aux activités des clubs. Mis à part l'échange de renseignements philatéliques, il est remarquable de constater que les membres des clubs s'intéressent les uns aux autres personnellement, surtout dans les moments difficiles. Pour un club, le bulletin est une façon unique de se faire connaître des lecteurs qui ne comptent pas parmi ses habitués. La production des bulletins est parfois une tâche ingrate, mais ces derniers sont importants surtout pour ceux qui ne peuvent pas assister aux réunions. Je vous encourage donc fortement à soutenir le rédacteur de votre bulletin en lui proposant des idées ou des textes, brièvement toutefois, et en lui donnant une rétroaction positive.

Dans plusieurs bulletins, j'ai remarqué des listes de petites annonces provenant de collectionneurs individuels. Elles étaient publiées sans frais en tant que, RECHERCHÉ ou À VENDRE, à titre de service aux membres. L'idée est bonne, car très souvent nous ne savons pas qui collectionne quoi, et ce, dans nos propres clubs.

Il y a plusieurs musées pour enfants dans les villes, un peu partout au Canada. À titre d'exemple, mentionnons ceux d'Ottawa et de London en Ontario, et celui de Winnipeg au Manitoba. En fait, contacter le coordonnateur des programmes d'un musée pour enfants ou d'un centre-jeunesse pourrait être une initiative intéressante pour un club qui cherche à atteindre un jeune auditoire en vue de l'initier aux timbres. De plus, les coordonnateurs de programmes sont constamment à la recherche d'idées et d'activités nouvelles. Les guides et les scouts visitent souvent les musées le soir et ils ne constituent qu'un seul exemple de bons collectionneurs éventuels.

Voici une idée qui a fait irruption dans notre club presque accidentellement, mais nous croyons qu'elle recèle un grand potentiel. Avez-vous de vieux albums philatéliques qui ne se sont pas vendus aux encans ou qui ramassent la poussière dans la bibliothèque de votre club? Essayez de les vendre sur e-Bay. Tout revenu peut trouver sa place dans le trésor d'un club. Du reste, notre club songe à offrir de vendre les articles philatéliques de ses membres, à titre de service additionnel, moyennant des frais en pourcentage.

Lors de la récente ouverture d'un bureau de poste, j'ai rencontré une factrice de longue date qui a joyeusement offert de venir à notre

club about her many adventures delivering the mails. I suspect that even a very small municipality would have such a person as a potentially entertaining and informative speaker.

Here's a tiny tip for show chairpersons from an exhibits judge: have a pencil sharpener handy, or else a good supply of sharp pencils. There's nothing more frustrating to a hard-working judge than trying to write up ballots with a wooden stub!

Here's a fun idea for a club activity: who can produce the worst damaged cover, or obliterating cancel, over a period of, say, one year? A clothesline display of the entries could be enlightening. I know that I have a potential winner in my material right now!

Are any of you the treasurer for your club? I am for mine. I took it on partly for a change in my club role, but also to learn something about simple accounting. In our club we feel it's important to be accountable for the coming and going of the dollars because in the end they belong to the members, who trust us with their dues, donations, commissions paid, entry fees, etc. I suspect you would agree. I would be interested to learn the approaches of experienced treasurers in how they keep and share their accounts. I could then share the ideas in a future column to help other treasurers.

Some clubs are using as a prize at their shows or meetings a paid one year membership in The Royal. The club pays the fee and submits the membership application form. Sounds like a win-win-win all round: for the member, the club and The Royal. I'm going to suggest it for our club's upcoming annual show.

If you have other ideas for club activities or promotions, please send me an e-mail. I'll be happy to include them in a future column. ✉

club parler des nombreuses aventures qu'elle a vécues en livrant le courrier. Je ne serais pas étonné que même dans les très petites municipalités, quelqu'un de semblable puisse donner aussi une conférence divertissante et instructive.

Voici un petit tuyau à l'intention des présidents d'expositions de la part d'un juge : ayez un taille crayons à portée de la main et sinon, une bonne provision de crayons bien aiguisés. Il n'y a rien de plus frustrant pour un juge qui travaille fort que d'essayer de remplir un bulletin de vote avec un bout de bois.

Voici une suggestion amusante pour une activité de club : qui peut présenter l'oblitération ou le pli le plus endommagé sur une période, disons, d'un an? Une liste détaillée des participants pourrait être instructive. Je sais qu'en ce moment, j'ai un gagnant potentiel parmi mes inscriptions.

Quelqu'un parmi vous est-il trésorier de son club? Je le suis pour le mien. J'ai voulu assumer une telle responsabilité en partie pour changer de rôle au sein du club, mais aussi pour apprendre un peu de comptabilité de base. Dans notre club, nous sommes convaincus qu'il est important d'être responsable des dollars qui entrent et qui sortent parce qu'en fin de compte ils appartiennent aux membres qui nous font confiance en nous remettant leurs cotisations, leurs dons, les commissions payées, les droits d'inscription, etc. Je pense bien que vous serez d'accord avec cela. Je serais intéressé à connaître l'approche de trésoriers expérimentés en ce qui concerne la tenue et le partage de leurs comptes. Je pourrais en parler dans une prochaine chronique afin d'aider d'autres trésoriers.

Certains clubs donnent un abonnement-cadeau à La Royale en guise de prix à leurs expositions ou à leurs réunions. Le club paie les droits d'adhésion et soumet le formulaire d'inscription du futur membre. Tout le monde semble y gagner : le membre, le club et La Royale. J'en ferai la suggestion à la prochaine exposition annuelle de notre club.

Si vous avez d'autres idées pour des activités de club ou des promotions, s'il vous plaît, écrivez-moi un courriel. Je serai heureux de l'ajouter à l'une de mes futures chroniques. ✉

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chapter MEETINGS
RÉUNIONS des clubs membres

AJAX PHILATELIC SOCIETY
RPSC Chapter 163 meets the 2nd and 4th Thurs, Sept. to June at the Ajax Public Library, 65 Harwood Ave. S., 6-9 p.m. Contact: Steve Warcop, 1511 Silver Spruce Dr., Pickering, ON L1V 5G9. (416) 875-6446. E-mail: stevewarcop@hotmail.com.

AMICALE DES PHILATÉLISTES DE L'OUTAOUAIS (APO)
Les membres de l'APO, chapitre 190 de la SRPC, se réunissent tous les jeudis de début septembre à fin avril, de 18h30 à 21h00. Les réunions ont lieu au Châlet Fontaine, 120 rue Charlevoix à Hull (Québec). Carte de membre 20 $ (10$ pour les moins de 16 ans). Vendeurs, encans, exposition. / Members of the APO (Chapter #190) meet every Thurs. from Sept. to the end of April, 6:30 to 9 p.m. in the Châlet Fontaine, 120 Charlevoix, Hull, Québec. Membership $20 ($10 under 16). Dealers, auctions, show and bourse. Contact: A. Bossard, 5-1160 Shillington, Ottawa, ON K1Z 7Z4; (613) 722-7279; e-mail: isabelle.alain @sympatico.ca

CLUB PHILATÉLIQUE "LES TIMBRÉS" DE BOISBRIAND
Section adulte: Tous les lundis soir de 18h45 à 21h. Section junior: Tous les samedis de 9h. à 11h30; au Centre socio-culturel de Boisbriand, 480 rue Chavigny, Broisbriand, QC, J7G 2J7; information: Mrs. Linda Nadon Présidente 450-435-8604 et M. Maurice Touchette Vice-président-Trésorier 450-435-5973.

BARRIE DISTRICT STAMP CLUB
Chapter 73, meets the second Thursday of the month, except July and August, at St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church, Owen and Worsley Streets, Barrie, at 7:00 p.m. Contact Michael Millar, FRPSC, 292 Shanty Bay Road, Barrie, ON L4M 1E6, mmillar@cois.on.ca 705-726-5019.

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

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

BRITISH COLUMBIA PHILATELIC SOCIETY
Meetings occur Wednesday nights at 7:30 PM from Sept. to June, at West Burnaby United Church, 6050 Sussex Ave., Burnaby BC, near the Metrotown Skytrain station. See our website at www.bcphilatelic.org for details of meeting times and locations. For more information call Bob Ingraham, President, at (604) 694-0014.

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

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

CAMBRIDGE STAMP CLUB
Chapter 4 - Meets on the first Thursday of the month (all year) and the third Monday of the month (September to June) on the second floor of the Allan Reuter Centre, 507 King Street, Cambridge. Visitors welcome. Information Ron Adkin, 1736 Briarwood Drive., Cambridge, ON N3H 5A7 (519) 650-5136.

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

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

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

COBOURG STAMP CLUB
Chapter 106 meets the 2nd and 4th Wednesdays of each month (Sept through May) and once a month during June, July and August at the Salvation Army Citadel, 59 Ballantine St., Cobourg. For further information re club activities please contact Harold Houston at 905-885-0075 or e-mail hhouston@cogeco.ca.

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

COLLINGWOOD - GEORGIAN BAY COIN & STAMP CLUB
Chapter 168 meets 3 times a month year-round: 1st Tuesday of the month at the Real Can. Superstore in Midland, 2nd and 4th Tuesday at the Real Can. Superstore in Wasaga beach. All meetings are from 7:00 p.m. to 9:00 p.m. Contact: Pres. Horst Bolik 705-429-4061.

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

DELTA STAMP CLUB
Club meetings on the 2nd and 4th Tues. Sept. to May at 7:30 p.m. at the Beach Grove Elementary School, 5955 17A Ave., Tsawwassen, BC. Contact Keith Meyer, President, #7-1100-56th St. Delta, BC V4L 2N2.

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

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

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

FENELON STAMP CLUB
The club meets on the second monday of each month at 7:30 p.m. at Fenelon Falls Baptist Church on Colbourne Street in Fenelon Falls. For more information, contact President, Lloyd McEwan, 705-324-7577, 212 Mary St. W., Lindsay, ON K9V 2N8.

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

FREDERICTON DISTRICT STAMP CLUB
Chapter 148 meets the 1st and 3rd Tues, Sept. to May at 7:30 p.m. at the Hugh John Fleming Forestry Centre, 1350 Regent St. Contact Ron Smith, 12 Chateau Dr., McLeod Hill, NB, E3A 5X2, (506) 453-1792, e-mail: rsmith0225@rogers.com

FUNDY STAMP COLLECTOR'S CLUB
Meets the 1st Thurs, except July and August, at 7 PM at the CN Pensioners Centre, 1 Curry Street. Contact Mike Leighton at (506) 389-8083 or PO Box 302, Moncton, NB E1C 8L4

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

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

INSURANCE AND BANKING PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF GREAT BRITAIN - CANADIAN BRANCH
Chapter 82 meets on the 2nd Wednesday of the month (except July, August and December) at 6 pm. Location: BCE Place, 161 Bay Street 29th floor, at the premises of Canaccord Capital Corporation, Toronto, ON, M5H 4A6. Contact: Don Peach, Secretary of the I&BPSGB/CB, 83 Nymark Avenue, Toronto, ON M2J 2H1.

KAWARTHA STAMP CLUB
The Kawartha Stamp Club, meets on the second and fourth Tuesday of every month (except July and August) at 6:30 p.m. at the Immanuel Alliance Church, 1600 Sherbrook Street West, Peterborough, ON K9J 6X4. Contact Marie Olver at 705-745-4993 for more info.

KELOWNA & DISTRICT STAMP CLUB
Chapter 90 meets on the 1st Wed. Sept. to June at 7 p.m. at the Odd Fellows Hall, 2597 Richter St., Kelowna, BC. Contact: Kelowna Stamp Club, PO Box 24081, Town Centre P.O., Kelowna, BC V1Y 9H2.

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

KINCARDINE STAMP CLUB
Chapter 196 meets the 1st Wednesday of the month in the back of the Anglican Church on Russell Street at 7:00 p.m. Contact President John Cortan 519-395-5817 or Secretary Andrew Lunshof 519-396-5910. Club mailing address is 677 Hunter Street, Kincardine, ON N2Z 1S6 or e-mail: carm@bmts.com.

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

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

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

chapter MEETINGS
RÉUNIONS des clubs membres



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

LETHBRIDGE PHILATELIC SOCIETY
Chapter 57, The Lethbridge Philatelic Society, meets on the second Thursday of the month (except June, July or August) at 7 p.m. in the community room of Save on Foods, 1112 2nd A Ave N, Lethbridge, AB

MEDICINE HAT COIN & STAMP CLUB
Chapter 146 meets the 2nd and 4th Tues. at 7:30 p.m. at the Volunteer Centre (Redi Enterprises Bldg) 856 Allowance Ave. S.E. Contact: Rudy Hartman, 22 Park Meadows Dr. S.E., Ste. 104, Medicine Hat, AB T1B 4E8.

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

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

MUSKOKA STAMP CLUB
Meets the first Wednesday of each month at Bracebridge Public School, 90 McMurray Street, Bracebridge, ON. (Location for July & August will vary). Contact Tom Anderson (President) 7 Sadler Drive, Bracebridge ON P1L 1K4; (705) 645-3330; e-mail eltomander@sympatico.ca

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

NORTH BAY & DISTRICT STAMP CLUB
The North Bay and District Stamp Club meets every second and fourth Wednesday of the month, September to May at Empire Living Centre, 425 Fraser Street, North Bay at 6:30 PM. Visitors are always welcome. Contact person is Deb Desjardins, 606 Tackaberry Drive, North Bay, P1B 9L1; telephone number 1-705-840-1700; email address grammadee54@hotmail.com

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

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

NOVA SCOTIA STAMP CLUB
We invite you to join us at a monthly meeting on the second Tuesday of the month at 7:30 pm in the auditoriam - lower level (except July & August). Nova Scotia Museum of Natural History, 1747 Summer St., Halifax, NS B3H 3A6, www.nsstampclub.ca.

OAKVILLE STAMP CLUB
Chapter 135 meets on the 4th Tuesday of the month at 7 p.m. in the cafeteria, St. Thomas Aquinas Secondary School, corner of Rebecca Street and Dorval Drive. Contact: Oakville Stamp Club, c / o Kenneth O'Connor, Secretary.
Telephone (905) 469-6445.

OTTAWA PHILATELIC SOCIETY
Chapter 16 meets every Thursday at 7:30pm, September to June at the Hintonburg Community Centre, 1064 Wellington Street, Ottawa, Ontario. Contact: Jack Gray, President. E-mail exoc@sympatico.ca. 3 Leonard Ave., Ottawa, ON K1S 4T6.

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

OXFORD PHILATELIC SOCIETY:
Chapter 65 meets 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, September to May at St David's United Church, 190 Springbank, Ave., North, Woodstock, On. Trading at 7pm - Regular Meeting at 7:30pm. Speakers, mini auctions, contests w / prizes, dealers. Contact; Gib Stephens, P. O. Box 20113, Woodstock, On. N4S 8X8

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

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

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

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

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

SAINT JOHN STAMP CLUB
Saint John Stamp Club meets at 7:00 pm the fourth Wednesday of each month, except July and August, at the Atlantic Superstore, Millidgeville. Visitors and new members welcome. Please call 849-2250 for more information

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

ST. JOHN'S PHILATELIC SOCIETY
Meets 2nd and 4th Wed., except July and Aug. at 8 p.m. at Marine Institute. Contact: Michael Deal, 107 Springdale St., St. John's, NL A1C 5B7. Tel: (709)754-2807. E-mail: mdeal@mun.ca

SARNIA STAMP CLUB
Chapter 45 meets on the 4th Sunday of the month, September through June, with the exception of December which is held on the 2nd. Sunday. Meetings are held at the Kinsmen Club of Sarnia at 656 Lakeshore Road in Sarnia, Ontario, from 2:00 p.m. to 4:00 p.m. Activities include circuit books, silent auction, and dealers. Contact: Doug Fox at 1849 LaSalle Line, RR4, Sarnia, ON N7T 7H5. Telephone: (519) 332-0378.

SASKATOON STAMP CLUB
Chapter 80 meets the 2nd and 4th Mon. Sept. to May, 7-9 p.m. at the Saskatoon Public Library - Rusty McDonald Branch, 225 Primrose Dr., Saskatoon, SK S7K 5E4. Contact: secretary: Doug Smith, (306) 249-3092; e-mail: douglasmichaelsmith@shaw.ca.

SAUGEEN STAMP CLUB
Meets on the 1st Tues.at the Hanover Library Complex, 451 10th Ave., Hanover, ON. Contact: Bill Findlay, President, PO Box l5l8, Durham, ON N0G 1R0, E-mail billfindlay@bmts.com, or Joanne Vogel, Vice-president, Box 663, Chesley, ON N0G 1L0, E-mail jimmyjo@bmts.com.

SCARBOROUGH STAMP CLUB
Chapter 223 meets the 1st and 3rd Tues. Sept. to June at 7 p.m. at Cedarbrook Community Centre, Contact Don Beaumont, 22 Gregson Street, Ajax, ON L1T 3Z9.

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

LA SOCIÉTÉ PHILATÉLIQUE DE QUÉBEC
La S. P. Q. tient ses réunions régulières les premiers et troisièmes mercredis du mois au sous-sol de l'église St-Rodrigue, 4760 1ère Avenue, porte 10 à Québec.Les réunions ont lieu de 19 h à 22 h du troisième mercredi de septembre au premier mercredi de juin. Information: écrire a SPQ, CP 70076, succ Québec-Centre, Québec, Qc G2J 0A1. Courriel: jp.forest@videotron.ca , site Web: www.s-p-q.org.

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

STRATFORD STAMP CLUB
Chapter 92 The Stratford Stamp Club meets on the 4th Thursday from September to June (except December when it meets on the 3rd Thursday), 7pm at the Stratford Kiwanis Community Centre, 111 Lakeside Drive, Stratford, Ontario. There is something of interest for all ages from beginner to the advance collector.Visitors are always welcome. For information please send inquiries to the following address: Stratford Stamp Club, Suite 273, 356 Ontario Street, Stratford, ON N5A 7X6, or contact William Gard 1-519-272-2842

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

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

TORONTO HARMONIE STAMP CLUB
Chapter 94 meets on the first Monday of the month, except July and August, at 7:30 p.m. in a member's house. New members or visitors are always welcome. For further information, contact Jake Doehler, 6 Monmouth Court, Scarborough, ON M1H 2T5. Tel: 416-438-4862, e-mail: bimlidoehler@hotmail.com.

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

L'UNION DES PHILATÉLISTES DE MONTRÉAL
Le chapitre no. 3 de la Société se réunit à 19 h 00 tous les 2es et 4es mardis de septembre à juin au 7355, boulevard Christophe-Colomb, Montréal, QC, H2R 2S5. Visiteurs bienvenus. / Chapter 3 meets at 7:00 p.m. on the 2nd and 4th Tues. from September to June at 7355 Christopher Columbus Boulevard, Montreal, QC, H2R 2S5. Visitors welcome.

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

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

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

coming EVENTS
CALENDRIER

To have your event listed in this section of The Canadian Philatelist, please send all details to The RPSC National Office, P.O. Box 929, Station Q, Toronto, ON M4T 2P1. Details may be faxed to 1-888-285-4143 or e-mail to info@rpsc.org. Information will not be accepted by telephone. THIS IS A FREE SERVICE OF THE RPSC.

Pour que votre événement soit listé dans cette section du Philatéliste canadien veuillez envoyer tous les détails au Bureau national de la SRPC, C.P. 929, Succ. 'Q', Toronto, ON M4T 2P1. Les détails peuvent être faxés au 1-888-285-4143 ou par poste-électronique à info@rpsc.org. Aucune information ne sera acceptée par téléphone. CECI EST UN SERVICE GRATUIT DE LA SRPC.

REGIONAL EVENTS / ÉVÉNEMENTS RÉGIONAUX

APRIL 21 AVRIL, 2007:
Stampfest, the Kitchener-Waterloo Philatelic Society annual show and bourse will be held from 10:00 am to 4:00 pm at the Community Christian Reformed Church 1275 Bleams Road, at Fischer-Hallman Road, Kitchener, Ontario. Featuring an exciting dealer bourse, competitive exhibits, including one page entries, hourly and special draws, stamp pull, lunch counter, and other surprises. Free admission and parking. For information phone Jim Oliver at (519) 893-4092 or e-mail: jimoliver10@hotmail.com.

MAY 4-6 MAI, 2007:
The Winnipeg Philatelic Society's Annual Bourse & Philatelic Exhibition - 2007 to be held at the Viscount Gort Hotel, 1670 Portage Avenue, Winnipeg MB R3J 0C9. Free parking, 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.

MAY 5, 2007:
Hanover-Saugeen Stamp Club annual Show and Bourse. Saturday May 5 at the Hanover Legion. Hours are 10 am - 4 pm. Door prizes, 10+ dealers, lots of free parking, lunch counter and competitive exhibits. Try your exhibiting ideas in Hanover. We accept any exhibit of 1 page or more. No charge for exhibitors. Contact Peter Kritz at 519 364 4752 or pkritz@coldwellbankerpbr.com for more info.

MAY 6 MAI, 2007:
Stratford Stamp Club Mayday Stamp Show will be held on Sunday from 9:30 am to 3:30 pm at the Kiwanis Community Centre, 111 Lakeshore Drive, Stratford, ON. Featuring dealer bourse, club sales circuit and exhibits. Free admission. For information contact William Gard at (519) 272-2842 (evenings) or gard2842@rogers.com

MAY 27 MAI, 2007:
Stamp show sponsored by the Saint John Stamp Club. 10 am to 4:30 pm at the Coastal Inn Fort Howe Hotel, Salons A&B. Dealers, displays, door prizes. Free admission. For information contact Jim Young at (506) 849-2250.

AUGUST 25 AOÛT, 2007:
MUSPEX 2007 the 7th Annual Muskoka Stamp Club exhibition will be held 10 am to 4 pm at the Muskoka Riverside Inn, 300 Ecclestone Drive, Bracebridge ON. Dealers, exhibits, silent auction, door prizes, free entry. Contact Tom Anderson at eltomander@sympatico.ca.

SEPTEMBER 22 SEPTEMBRE, 2007:
LAMPEX 2007, the Sarnia Stamp Club's annual show and bourse will be held from 9:30 am to 4:00 pm at the Optimist Hall at the Point Edward Arena, 210 Monk Street, Pt. Edward, ON. Free admission and parking. Refreshments available. Contact David Burwell at (519) 337-9104 or dburwell@sympatico.ca

OCTOBER 27 OCTOBRE, 2007:
The Barrie District Stamp Club's 46th Annual Stamp Show and Bourse, 10 am to 4 pm, Aladdin's Banquet Hall, 41 Essa Road, Barrie, ON. Free admission and parking. Snack bar. For information call the Club President, Bruce Walter, (705) 735-6009.

OCTOBER 28 OCTOBRE, 2007:
Stamp show sponsored by the Saint John Stamp Club. 10 am to 4:30 pm at the Coastal Inn Fort Howe Hotel, Salons A&B. Dealers, displays, door prizes. Free admission. For information contact Jim Young at (506) 849-2250.

NATIONAL EXHIBITIONS / EXPOSITIONS NATIONALES

MAY 5-6 MAI, 2007:
ORAPEX 2007, Ottawa's National Stamp Show, the 46th Annual Stamp Exhibition and Bourse with over 40 dealers and 150 frames of exhibits, will be held at the RA Centre Curling Rink, Saturday May 5, 10 am to 6 pm, and Sunday May 6, 10 am to 4 pm. The address is RA Centre, 2451 Riverside Drive, Ottawa, ON. Those wishing to exhibit should contact Tom Hare at thare@sutton.com. For bourse information please contact Stéphane Cloutier at cloutier1967@sympatico.ca. FREE admission and parking. Dick Malott, Publicity Officer at (613) 829-0280 or rmalott@magma.ca.

JUNE 8-10 JUIN, 2007:
VANPEX 2007 sponsored by the B. C. Philatelic Society will be held at the Richmond Curling Club 5540 Hollybridge Way, Richmond, BC. Loads of free parking, 200 frames of national level exhibits, 30 bourse tables, seminars, awards banquets, 5 minutes from Vancouver International Airport, major hotels within 3 blocks. Friday 10 am to 6 pm, Saturday 10 am to 5 pm, Sunday 10 am to 4 pm. Information: Bob Ingraham (604) 694-0014 or at b.ingraham@shaw.ca. Bourse tables: Jim Miller (604) 444-3500 or at jmillerltd@shaw.ca. Website: www.bcphilatelic.org for more details.

JUNE 30 JUIN, 2007:
New Zealand Tenth National Philatelic Literature Exhibition, Palmerston North, NZ. Entries must be received by April 30, 2007. Contact Graeme Russell, Exhibition Chairman at garussell@clear.net.nz.

AUGUST 17-19 AOÛT, 2007:
Americover 2007, the American First Day Cover Society's annual convention and FDC show will be held at the Stamford Marriott Hotel, 243 Tresser Blvd., Stamford, CT. Information and prospectus at www.afdcs.org.

AUGUST 31-SEPTEMBER 2, 2007
31 AOÛT-2 SEPTEMBRE, 2007:
BNAPEX 2007, the annual convention and exhibition of the British North America Philatelic Society will be held at the Westin Hotel, Calgary, AB. Details to follow at a later date.

OCTOBER 12-14 OCTOBRE, 2007:
ROYAL *2007* ROYALE: The Royal Philatelic Society of Canada's 79th Annual Exhibition and Convention will be held in Toronto, Ontario. Further details to follow. For information contact Peter Butler, (416) 690-4666 or pbutler@ilap.com. Dates and locations for forthcoming years:
2008, Ste. Foy, Québec.
2009, St. Catharines, Ontario.
2010, Windsor, Ontario
2011, Montréal, Québec.

MARCH 28-30, 2008:
EDMONTON SPRING NATIONAL 2008, Edmonton, AB. Details to follow at a later date.

MAY 3-4 MAI, 2008:
ORAPEX 2008, Ottawa. Details to follow at a later date.

MAY 16-18 MAI, 2008:
ROYAL *2008* ROYALE: The Royal Philatelic Society of Canada's 80th Annual Exhibition and Convention will be held in Ste. Foy, Québec. Details to follow.

MAY 2-3 MAI, 2009:
ORAPEX 2009, Ottawa. Details to follow at a later date.

INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITIONS / EXPOSITIONS INTERNATIONALES

SEPTEMBER 26-30 SEPTEMBRE, 2007
HUNFILA 2007 International Stamp Exhibition, Buda Castle, Budapest, Hungary. National Show with FEPA support and international participation. All classes. Commissioner: Fred Fawn, 20 Palomino Crescent, Toronto, ON M2K 1W1. Tel.: (416) 221-5343. E-mail thefawnfamily@yahoo.com.

MAY 14-18 MAI, 2008:
Tel Aviv Israel. WORLD STAMP CHAMPIONSHIP "ISRAEL 2008" under F.I.P. patronage will include all 10 F.I.P. philatelic competitive classes, as well as World Stamp Championship competition. Israel Trade Fairs & Convention Center, Tel Aviv. Commissioner: Dr. Jan J. Danielski, 7l Gennela Square, Toronto, ON M1B 5M7. Tel: (416) 283-2047, e-mail: jjad@rogers.com.

JUNE 20-28 JUIN, 2008:
Bucharest Romania. EFIRO 2008 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. Tel: (613) 738-2770. Fax: (613) 738-7863.

SEPTEMBER 12-14 SEPTEMBRE, 2008:
Prague, Czech Republic, PRAGA 2008 World Philatelic Exhibition, covering FIP Classes of Traditional Philately, Postal History, Philatelic Literature and the experimental class of One Frame Exhibits. Commissioner Peter Butler, PO Box 929, Station Q, Toronto, ON M4T 2P1. Tel: (416) 921-2077, Fax: (416) 921-1282 and E-mail: pbutler@ilap.com.

MAY 8-15 MAI, 2010:
London 2010 Festival of Stamps will be held at the Business Design Centre, Upper Street, Islington, London N1. Details at www.london2010.org.uk. Canadian commissioner not yet appointed.

classifieds
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CANADA FOR SALE / CANADA À VENDRE

NEWFOUNDLAND Specialized Stamp Catalogue 2006 edition; color. Includes Colonies of: NB, PEI, NS, BC; Classic Canada to 1951. Sent as XpressPost in Can $ to: Canada $110; United States $100. Airmail Foreign $110; surface Foreign $100. www. nfldstamps.com, (709-685-0560) 9 Guy Street, St. John's, Newfoundland, CANADA A1B 1P4 *v58n03*

FOR SALE / À VENDRE

BRITISH COMMONWEALTH, Newfoundland, Canada and Provinces, USA mint and used stamps. No taxes. No postal charges. Send for free lists. Reg's Stamps, Box 26129, Ottawa, ON K2H 9R6. Phone (613) 829-8156. *v59n04*

BRITISH COMMONWEALTH, Canada, Newfoundland, mint, used, cancels, postal history at reasonable prices. Request a free copy of my current colour illustrated price list. CSDA Honourary Life Member Richard Lamb, Box 573, Kitchener, ON N2G 4A2 *v59n02*

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FOR PERSONAL collection and exhibit. The "Bathurst District" of Upper Canada, which is now known as the counties of Carleton, Lanark, Renfrew in Eastern Ontario. Pre-1850 only, please. Photocopies would be ideal initially and would give generous offer for your material. R.F. Narbonne, FRPSC, OTB. 613-278-1555 or toll free in Canada 800-247-5619. Box 102, McDonald's Corners, ON K0G 1M0 *v58n04*

WORLDWIDE son cancels loose or on piece, pairs blocks post authorized labels and private postal history, Olympics except 1936, sports, air-mail up 1940 medium and good mint, Europa sets offer for exchange: quality mint singles, sets NH Europe British and colonies up 1955, Canada USA up 1940. For advanced collectors. Steve C.P. 864 Succ B. Montreal, Quebec H3B 3K5 *v58n05*

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USED, MIXED, 1,000 Canada Commemoratives, net $20. 1,000 small size regulars, net $7. C.W.O., postpaid, free price list. Patrick Cangley, 733 Terrill, A-2, Sherbrooke, Quebec, Canada J1E 1L8. Tel 819-562-8345 *v59n02*

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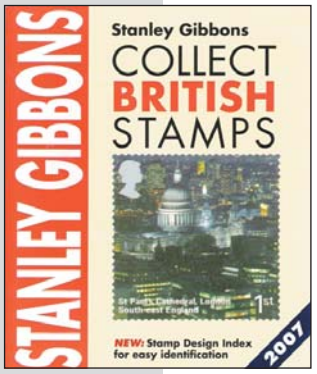
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BOOK REVIEWS
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COLLECT BRITISH STAMPS

Published by Stanley Gibbons (5 Parkside, Christchurch Road, Ringwood, Hampshire, Great Britain, BH24 3SH). ISBN 10:0-85259-637-5 and ISBN 13:978-85259-637-1. Glossy soft cover, 204 plus XVII pages; 164X194mm. 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 2007 *Stanley Gibbons Collect British Stamps* is the publisher's 58th edition. Issued in full colour throughout, sales of this popular checklist have exceeded 3.8 million copies worldwide since its introduction in 1967. And for good reason: it is well laid out, visually pleasing, and comprehensive. For example, it lists for the first time a comprehensive Commemorative Design Index for issues from 1953 to November 2006.

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, visible plate numbers on the Victorian issues, graphite-lined and phosphor issues, regional issues and the War Occupation stamps of Guernsey and Jersey, Post Office Picture Cards, as well as postage dues and Royal Mail postage labels.

For the watermarks specialists and perforation aficionados, the catalogue lists all stamps with different watermarks and perforations. Nor are details overlooked such as presentation, gift and souvenir packs, Post Office Yearbooks, "Traffic Light" and gutter pairs on commemorative issues.

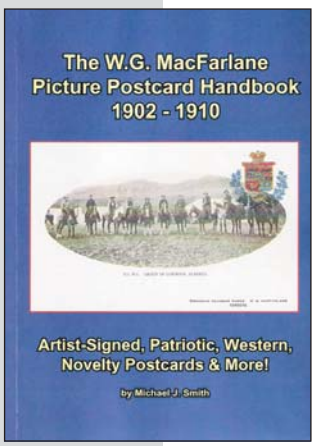
The catalogue also includes all 2006 stamps up to and including the set of five Sounds of Britain stamps released on October 3. Listed stamp prices reflect today's market for British issues.

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 2006.

For collectors of the stamps of Great Britain, this newly updated catalogue is one that they will not want to be without. We recommend it without reservation.

Tony Shaman



THE W.G MACFARLANE PICTURE POSTCARD HANDBOOK 1902 – 1910

By Michael J. Smith. 2006, soft cover, 124 pages, 6½ by 9 inches. ISBN 0-9731924-1-0; Retail price $29.95 plus $4.00 shipping and handling. Available from the author at 6200 Townwood Court, Mississauga, ON L5N 2L4 or by e-mail at: msmith67@rogers.com

According to the publicity notes on the back cover of this first edition postcard handbook it contains something for everyone: beginner collectors, specialists, and the curious. And we could not agree more.

For example, despite its mere 120 pages, including a 3-page table of contents, it explains in understandable language the difference between patriotic and heraldic themed post cards, includes a somewhat brief but clear history of the early cards including their various phases, as defined by their designs in response to government regulations and, lastly the author shares with readers details of MacFarlane's involvement in postcard production.

W.G. MacFarlane, born in New Brunswick in 1870, was one of Canada's most successful publishers and within a relatively short time after launching his printing business became a prolific postcard publisher.

The book is divided into five sections. Section 1, illustrates a sampling of 38 different series Patriotic and Heraldic postcards; section 2 lists Artist-Signed Postcards consisting of cards

from 13 series; section 3, includes 28 series of Unsigned Art & Thematic Cards; section 4 illustrates 26 different MacFarlane postcard back designs; and, finally, section 5, entitled Notes on Postcard Artists, provides brief biographical sketches of three artists whose work appears on MacFarlane cards: F.M. Bell Smith, John Innes, and Alfred Schoenian.

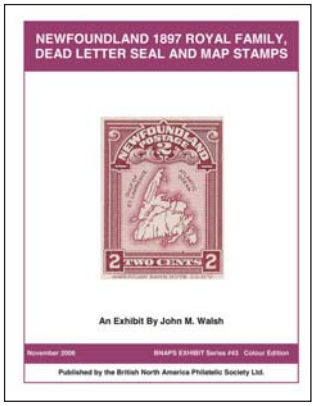
All cards are essentially reproduced in full size. Also given is a price range for each card series along with the earliest known postmarks for used cards, to give readers some idea of their age. It should be noted that in some cases these postmarks may not necessarily reflect a card's accurate age where, for instance, the particular card lay unused for an appreciable length of time in a desk drawer somewhere before it was mailed.

Although the majority of cards are reproduced in black and white, there is an eight-page centre spread of colour cards. Over 120 postcards are illustrated although a significantly greater number are listed along with their respective MacFarlane card number. Unnumbered cards are marked as such.

Readers will undoubtedly be surprised at the extensive number of "fancy" or "special" MacFarlane cards in existence. Perhaps the majority are recorded in this handbook as the author had access to what may well be the best and most comprehensive MacFarlane fancy postcard series collections in existence.

At only 120 pages *The W.G MacFarlane Picture Postcard Handbook 1902 – 1910* is packed with information, references and, most importantly, postcard illustrations. It is a work that every serious postcard enthusiast should have on his or her bookshelf.

Tony Shaman



NEWFOUNDLAND 1897 ROYAL FAMILY, DEAD LETTER SEAL AND MAP STAMPS

By John M. Walsh. Published by the British North America Philatelic Society, 2006. Spiral bound, 122 pages. 8.5 x 11 inches. ISBN 0-919854-97-4 (B&W) $C33.95; 0-919854-96-6 (Colour); $C90.00. Credit card orders (Visa, Mastercard) will be billed for exact amount of shipping plus $2 per order. For payment by cheque or money order add 10% in Canada, 15% to the US, 20% overseas. GST is payable for Canadian orders. BNAPS members receive a 40% discount from retail prices. BNAPS books are available from Ian Kimmerly Stamps, 112 Sparks Street, Ottawa, Ontario K1P 5B6, Canada; Phone: (613) 235-9119. Internet orders can be placed via http://www.iankimmerly.com/books/

Newfoundland 1897 Royal Family, Dead Letter Seal and Map Stamps: a consistent gold winner at the national level, this exhibit has been climbing the award level in the international arena from Large Silver at London, England, in 2000 to Vermeil at Espana in 2004. And little wonder. It includes the results of newly researched information together with seldom-seen material at any level of competition.

Included, for example, are proofs, the issued stamps and errors, where known. Of note also are large die proofs, printer reference files, plate proofs, specimen copies of each of the Royal Family portraits, Dead Letter Office Seal stamps and Map stamp issues.

Information dealing with material in this exhibit that the author had published before the formation of this exhibit was questioned by the philatelic establishment. Not until Christies auctioned the American Bank Note Company Newfoundland material from its 100-year-old postage stamp archives in 1990 were the author's earlier claims accepted by philatelists.

This publication, the 43rd volume in the BNAPS exhibits series, is replete with examples of seldom-seen items, many of which are one-of-a-kind. Had it not been for the ABNC auction material, many of the rare items contained in this outstanding exhibit, collectors would not have had the opportunity of viewing these rare treasures.

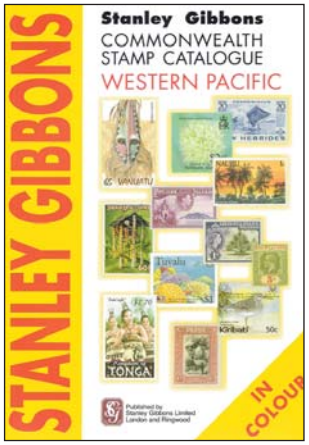
To assist readers in navigating the exhibit the publisher has thoughtfully included a copy of the exhibitor's synopsis page outlining exactly what is included and where it is to be found. Unlike some other publications in this series, this particular work correlates the exhibit's page numbers as shown on the synopsis with the page numbers in the book.

Nor is the layout of the material boring: no "railroad tracks" pages anywhere in sight. In fact, the exhibit's imaginative layout adds to its visual appeal. Virtually every page has its material arranged in a different pattern.

The exhibit is divided into 12 sections beginning with the 1/2-cent Child Edward VIII olive-coloured issue. Each of the following nine sections is devoted to members of the Royal Family with the 2-Cent Newfoundland Map stamps completing the exhibit. Complementing the synopsis page is a bibliography that briefly outlines the sources of published material pertinent to the exhibited material.

Other than this exhibit there is no other single source where students of the stamps of Newfoundland, its letter rates, routes, destinations, and other related information is to be found. And, as such, it has earned its rightful place in the libraries of collectors and students of the philatelic material of the colony and the province of Newfoundland.

Tony Shaman



STANLEY GIBBONS COMMONWEALTH STAMP CATALOGUE WESTERN PACIFIC

Published by Stanley Gibbons (5 Parkside, Christchurch Road, Ringwood, Hampshire, Great Britain, BH24 3SH). ISBN 10:0-85259-641-3 and ISBN 13:978-0-85259-641-8. Softbound cover, 153 plus XIV pages; 8¼ X 11¾ inches. Retail price £19.95. Orders can be placed by telephone:01425-472363 or by e-mail: sales@stanleygibbons.co.uk or Internet:www.stanleygibbons.com

This all-new price list continues the firm's One-Country catalogue series. Listed in this first edition are the stamps of the Western Pacific postal administrations of Fiji, Gilbert and Ellice Islands, Kiribati, Nauru, Papua New Guinea, Pitcairn Islands, Solomon Islands, Tonga and Niuafo'ou, Tuvalu, and Vanuatu. Included in the Vanuatu listings are the stamps of New Hebrides.

Collecting enthusiasts of Tin Can Mail will, in particular, have a special interest in Tonga's Niuafo'ou stamps whose use is restricted for mail posted on Tonga's northernmost island. It was on tiny, ring-shaped Niuafo'ou Island that the ever-popular Tin Can Mail originated.

Because this catalogue also doubles as a retail price list for stamps sold by Stanley Gibbons Ltd, it includes an eight-page section of philatelic information and guidelines.

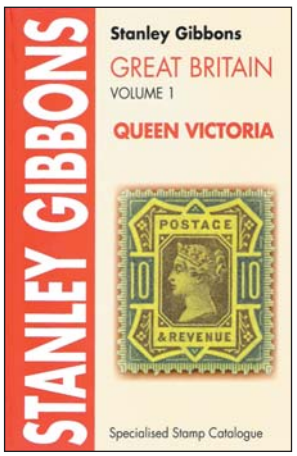
Prices for stamps issues to 1952 were taken from the publisher's *2007 Commonwealth and Empire Stamp Catalogue*; subsequent issues were specifically priced for this all-new edition.

Mint and used stamps only are priced and prices are subject to change. Furthermore, if the condition of a stamp is not as described, the amount paid will be refunded as outlined in the company's guarantee policy. Essentially, the stamps' list prices are the publisher's estimated selling prices at the time of the catalogue's publication. Prices, as outlined under the publisher's sales terms and conditions, are for examples "in fine condition for the issue concerned."

Also included in this latest price list are major plate flaws, watermark variations, and stamp booklets up to about mid-2006, for most issues. Virtually all stamp images are illustrated in full colour.

These reasonably priced One-Country Stanley Gibbons catalogues, now numbering well over a dozen in the series, are excellent alternatives to the more comprehensive and much higher-priced publications. They are recommended for philatelists whose collecting interests are limited to the stamps of a specific country or group of countries as well as for individuals wishing to expand their collecting horizons.

Tony Shaman



GREAT BRITAIN VOLUME 1 QUEEN VICTORIA SPECIALIZED STAMP CATALOGUE

Published by Stanley Gibbons (5 Parkside, Christchurch Road, Ringwood, Hampshire, Great Britain, BH24 3SH). ISBN 10:0-85259-628-6 and ISBN 13:978-85259-428-9. Glossy soft cover, 501 plus XI pages; 5½ X 8½ inches. Retail price £39.95. Orders can be placed by telephone:01425-472363 or by e-mail: sales@stanleygibbons.co.uk or Internet:www.stanleygibbons.com

Printed on high-gloss paper, the 14th edition of this popular catalogue includes just about everything that specialists of Great Britain's Queen Victoria stamps could want. The print is easy to read; the black and white illustrations are crisply clear.

Beginning with essays, the 501-page catalogue takes the student through the stamp manufacturing process to die and plate proofs, colour trials, and on to the stamps as they were finally printed.

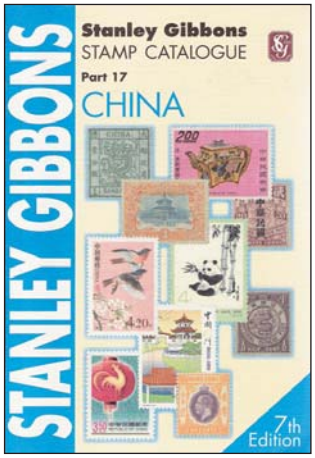
A 12-page introduction, much of it updated from previous editions, touches on the historical highlight of Great Britain's mail. Although much of this information will be familiar to long-time philatelists, it serves as an excellent primer for newcomer collectors and others not familiar with this particular facet of postal history. The overview touches on topics such as the long struggle for postal reform in Britain, the introduction of Uniform Penny Postage, Prepaid Private Letter Sheets, Parliamentary Envelopes, the origin of the adhesive postage stamp, Mulready Stationery, and similar items.

The bulk of the information included in the catalogue, quite appropriately, deals with the Victorian issues in all their minutiae. Introductory notes, including a list of symbols and abbreviations used throughout the text, and six fully illustrated appendices, complement a thorough work that delivers more that its title suggests.

Three new watermark variety listings in the telegraph stamps have been added since the last edition was printed. For back-of-book items, we find a number of new Mulready advertisement covers. This section has been expanded with the addition of about 50 new never-before-listed varieties.

Although at a price £39.95 the catalogue is in the medium price to high-end price range of philatelic publications, its comprehensive information is difficult to find in any other single volume at any price. The work is a quality product that collectors of Great Britain's Victorian issues will want to have on their philatelic bookshelves.

Tony Shaman



STANLEY GIBBONS STAMP CATALOGUE PART 17 CHINA

Published by Stanley Gibbons (5 Parkside, Christchurch Road, Ringwood, Hampshire, Great Britain, BH24 3SH). ISBN 10:0-85259-639-1 and ISBN 13:978-85259-639-5. Softbound cover, 462 plus XXII pages; 5¾ X 8½ inches. Retail price £34.95. Orders can be placed by telephone:01425-472363 or by e-mail: sales@stanleygibbons.co.uk or Internet:www.stanleygibbons.com

The seventh edition of the Part 17 China catalogue, completely reset, is a near all-colour effort. The Communist China portion of the catalogue is the only major exception with its early issues, 1930 to 1949, printed in black and white.

In addition to the stamps of China, the catalogue lists the issues of the Treaty Port municipal posts, foreign post offices in China, Japanese Occupation issues, colonial issues of Hong Kong and Macao, Taiwan, and Tibet. A nice touch in this first new edition published in more than eight years is a seven-page outline of the publisher's guidelines to the scope of its foreign catalogues.

Divided into 15 main sections, each applicable section is further subdivided into smaller geographic regions or political units. The stamp issues of the Municipal Posts of China's Treaty Ports, for instance, are listed under Shanghai, Amoy, Chefoo, Chinkiang, Chungking, Foochow, Hankow, Ichang, Kewkiang, Nanking, Wei Hai, Wei, and Wuhu. Also listed individually are the stamps of the provinces of Manchuria, Sinkiang, Szechwan, and Yunnan.

Stamp booklets in simplified form are listed for the China section of the catalogue, and also in the Chinese Provinces, Japanese Post Offices, Hong Kong – fully illustrated in colour, Macao, and Taiwan. Neither of these latter two has its booklets illustrated.

The text is printed in easy-to-read type although the small font sizes may pose a challenge for users whose eyesight may not be what it once was.

Quoted prices are for mint and used stamps in fine condition, unless otherwise indicated. It should be noted that substantial price increases from those in the previous edition are to be expected, particularly for Imperial China and for the early Chinese Republic issues. Japanese Occupation of China issues also continue to trend upward.

Attractively produced and printed, the 7th edition is proof of its popularity with collectors of the stamps of China who desire a work beyond a simplified or general world catalogue.

At a price of £34.95, it is a publication that we recommend for collectors specializing in the issues, overprints, and booklets of China and its postally related collecting areas.

Tony Shaman

On the Same Wavelength

By "Napoleon"

"Knowledge sharing" can start at any of the three places suggested by Mr. Pepall in his letter to the editor, March-April 2007 issue, page 75 – exhibit, article, or talk – but learning a topic in depth can, and often should, lead to all three things taking place. Personally, one topic started with a post card mailed August 4, 1914 from a refugee in Belgium. The date caught my attention, leading me to study the chronology of the WWI invasion of Belgium in detail. There seemed to be an interesting "story" here, and material was available for a display class exhibit about what became of free Belgium during the war. The topic began as an exhibit, became a talk at local stamp clubs, and a summary was documented in a hard copy version donated to a philatelic reference library. The material is in the process of becoming a national stamp organization's slide program, and will be further documented with a CD of the exhibit in the reference library. (The CD has been created and will be delivered in April.)

A second topic began with a series of articles prepared for a stamp organization. Three articles covered three different wars in the same country. Once the articles were done, they were easy to develop into a single-frame exhibit and then into a presentation to local stamp clubs. A national stamp organization also is turning it into a slide program (or the current technological equivalent thereof.)

A third topic started with comments to dealers and collectors about how to identify early French stamps. That lead to submitting an article on the topic to The Canadian Philatelist, then creating a single-frame exhibit on the topic for an upcoming show.

Material related to all three of the topics also is presented on my web site, as ready reference for those interested: http://groups.msn.com/Napoleonstamps

Thus one topic began as an exhibit concept, one began as a request for a series of articles, and one as an effort to help show and Internet dealers identify their stock. All have become exhibits, and two have become talks at local stamp clubs and are becoming "slide" programs. Archiving of exhibit material either as summary hard copy articles or as images of exhibit pages also addresses concerns occasionally mentioned about the loss of knowledge caused when exhibits are broken up. Articles and libraries can reduce the problem and make it easier for the exhibitor/author to share the information and for the viewer/reader to access it at his or her convenience. ✉



in my OPINION
a mon AVIS

by/par Bryant Frydberg

The following article originally appeared as a Guest Editorial in Canadian Stamp News.

Tax Court Rejects Stamp Collection Valuation

The English translation of the Tax Court of Canada's late 2004 decision of Robichaud vs. the Queen was released recently. The case involved the valuation of stamps donated to charities.

Robichaud, an accountant, started an amateur stamp collection hobby a number of years prior to the appeal. While most collectors collect stamps based on countries, themes or other identifiable characteristics, Robichaud's collection initially had no particular focus.

According to the decision, Robichaud was also interested in tracing his family heritage. In tracing his family tree, he learned that some of his ancestors were of Amerindian origin. In trying to bring his two hobbies together, Robichaud donated certain batches of stamps to the Fondation Amerindienne Tecumseh in 1989, 1990 and 1991. He had purchased the stamps from a friend and co-worker, Jean Allaire. The donations were made at the same time as the purchase.

The foundation issued three receipts in the amounts of $2,089.70, $5,189.81 and $6,870 to Robichaud. The foundation relied on the Scott stamp catalogue to determine the fair market value (FMV) of the stamps donated. No other source was utilized to obtain the fair market value of the donated stamps.

Despite being an accountant, Robichaud testified that he had very little tax knowledge because his work was more related to administration than to accounting. That said, he did prepare his own tax returns as well as for family members and friends.

Robichaud was reassessed for the three years in which he donated the stamps – 1989, 1990 and 1991. At issue in the appeal of the re-assessment was the proper determination of the FMV of the stamps. The appellant, calling no other evidence than his own testimony, argued that the Scott catalogue was a definitive source on the matter. However, the respondent called an expert in philately who testified that the Scott catalogue is by no means determinative of the value of stamps.

The court accepted the expert's determination of the FMV of the stamps and stated that the three

La cour de l'impôt rejette une évaluation basée sur un catalogue

La traduction anglaise de la décision prise par la Cour canadienne de l'impôt dans l'affaire Robichaud contre la reine, a été publiée récemment. Le cas se rapportait à l'évaluation de timbres donnés à un organisme de bienfaisance.

M. Robichaud, un comptable, avait commencé à collectionner des timbres en amateur des années avant l'appel. La plupart des philatélistes montent leur collection selon des pays, des thèmes ou d'autres caractéristiques définies, mais celle de M. Robichaud n'était pas axée sur un centre d'intérêt particulier.

Selon la décision, M. Robichaud souhaitait aussi découvrir son patrimoine familial. En traçant son arbre généalogique, il s'est aperçu que certains de ses ancêtres étaient d'origine amérindienne. En vue de réunir ses deux passe-temps, il a donc donné des lots de timbres à la Fondation amérindienne Tecumseh (la fondation) en 1989, 1990 et 1991. Il avait acheté ces timbres d'un ami et collègue, Jean Allaire. Les dons ont été faits au moment de l'achat.

La fondation a remis à M. Robichaud trois reçus aux montants de 2 089,70 $, 5 189,81 $ et 6 870,00 $ en se basant sur le catalogue Scott pour déterminer la juste valeur marchande de ces timbres. Aucune autre source n'a été consultée.

Bien qu'il soit comptable, M. Robichaud a déclaré n'avoir qu'une connaissance limitée de la fiscalité parce qu'il travaille plutôt en administration qu'en comptabilité. Il prépare cependant sa propre déclaration de revenus ainsi que celle d'amis et de membres de sa famille.

M. Robichaud a dû procéder à de nouvelles cotisations pour les trois années au cours desquelles il avait fait don de ses timbres soit, 1989, 1990 et 199l. La question de l'établissement correct de la juste valeur du marché des timbres a été soulevée lors de l'appel relatif à ces nouvelles cotisations. L'appelant, qui n'avait pas d'autres preuves à présenter que son propre témoignage, affirmait que le catalogue Scott était une source faisant autorité en la matière. Mais, le défenseur a appelé un expert en philatélie qui a témoigné que le catalogue Scott ne peut en aucun cas trancher la valeur d'un timbre.

La cour a alors accepté l'évaluation de cet expert et déclaré que les trois lots donnés équivalaient à la juste valeur du marché suivante :

Lot	Juste valeur du marché
I.	280 $
II.	433 $
III.	671 $

batches of stamps donated had the following FMV: $280, $433 and $671.

The court found that "the FMV is generally the price that a buyer free from any constraint, specific emotion or need is prepared to pay to acquire the property from its owner equally free from any pressure or influence of any kind." It went on to say that there is "no sufficient guide, catalogue or register for determining the FMV of property."

This sentence casts a wide net, as the court did not limit itself to guides, catalogues or registers to determine the FMV of stamps. The court seemed reluctant to attach any weight to catalogues or guides such as the Scott catalogue and said that at most, they are a "reference that prevents one from making totally arbitrary decisions." The court offered the following factors to consider in determining the FMV of stamps, some of which may apply to other types of property:

- **Condition of the property**
- **Purity**
- **Authenticity**

In the end, the court concluded that Robichaud was naïve in referencing a guide such as the Scott catalogue as an authoritative report on the FMV of the stamps that he donated to a charity. As an accountant, he should have understood that. However, the court was not prepared to say that his actions amounted to gross negligence as the Minister of National Revenue had argued. As such, the court found that it was not a situation in which it was justified to levy penalties against Robichaud. The assessments were referred back to the Minister of National Revenue for reconsideration and reassessment based on the court's finding of the FMV of the property in question.

This case demonstrates that charities and donors must be aware of the source and basis for determining the FMV of the property transferred. It is not necessarily sufficient to rely on a published guide outlining some potential "price" for cars, coins, hockey cards, etc. The Minister of National Revenue, with the support of the Tax Court of Canada, requires more. While the court did not specify exactly what it needs for a proper determination of the FMV of property, it did provide a few pointers. Firstly, where available and appropriate, the opinion of an expert would be very helpful as it was in the case at hand. Secondly, the factors outlined above can be useful depending on the type of property in question. Thirdly, relying solely on a guide or catalogue is insufficient and should only be used as a bare minimum resource. Finally, the FMV should be the price a buyer would be willing to pay free from any constraint, specific emotion or other influence. ✉

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La cour a déclaré que la « juste valeur du marché est généralement le prix qu'un acheteur, libre de toute contrainte, de toute émotion particulière ou de tout besoin particulier, est prêt à payer pour acquérir une propriété de son propriétaire, ce dernier étant également libre de toute pression ou influence que ce soit ».

Elle a ajouté qu'il « n'existe aucun guide, catalogue ou registre pouvant déterminer la juste valeur du marché d'une propriété ». Une telle phrase a une portée assez significative, car la cour ne s'est pas limitée aux guides, aux catalogues ou aux registres pour déterminer la juste valeur du marché des timbres.

De plus, la cour semblait peu encline à donner du poids à des catalogues ou à des guides, tel le catalogue Scott. Elle a ajouté qu'au mieux, ils constituaient « une référence permettant d'éviter à quelqu'un de prendre une décision totalement arbitraire ». Elle a suggéré d'examiner les facteurs suivants, qui peuvent aussi être pris en considération pour d'autres types de propriété, afin de déterminer la juste valeur du marché des timbres :

- **la condition de la propriété;**
- **sa pureté;**
- **son authenticité.**

En dernier lieu, la cour a conclu que M. Robichaud a fait preuve de naïveté en prenant un guide tel le catalogue Scott comme autorité pouvant établir la juste valeur du marché des timbres qu'il avait donnés à un organisme de charité. En tant que comptable, il aurait dû comprendre cela. La cour n'était cependant pas prête à admettre que ses actions constituaient une négligence grave comme le prétendait le ministre du Revenu national. Ainsi, elle a déclaré que la situation ne justifiait pas l'imposition d'une pénalité à M. Robichaud. Le ministre du Revenu a donc été invité à reconsidérer les cotisations et à les réévaluer en se basant sur la juste valeur du marché de la propriété en question.

Ce cas démontre que les organismes de charité et les donateurs doivent connaître la source et la base qui déterminent la juste valeur du marché de la propriété cédée. Il ne suffit peut-être pas de s'en remettre à un guide qui avance un « prix » potentiel pour des autos, de la monnaie, des cartes de hockey, etc. Le ministre du Revenu national avec le soutien de la Cour canadienne de l'impôt exige davantage. Si la cour n'a pas spécifié comment estimer correctement la juste valeur d'une propriété, elle a cependant donné quelques indices. Premièrement, là où elle est valable et appropriée, l'opinion d'un expert serait très utile, comme elle l'a été dans le présent cas. Deuxièmement, les facteurs mentionnés ci-dessus peuvent être utiles selon le type de propriété en question. Troisièmement, le seul recours à un guide ou à un catalogue s'avère insuffisant et devrait être simplement utilisé comme ressource minimale. Et, pour terminer, la juste valeur du marché devrait être le prix qu'un acheteur est disposé à payer sans contrainte, émotions particulières ou autre influence. ✉

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The Canadian Pacific Railway
EMPLOYEE SKETCHES

By Robert A. Spears

I was a Canadian Pacific telegraph messenger during the Second World War when this private post card showing my likeness was issued (Figure 1). Forty-seven of my colleagues, who also worked for Canadian Pacific, were also immortalized on similar cards. They were issued in two series of 24 cards each in December 1941, just in time for employees to purchase them as Christmas gifts.



Figure 1.

The cards were based on sketches and drawings prepared by Miss Kathleen Shackleton (1884-1961, Figure 2). She was born in Dublin, Ireland, lived in London, England, and immigrated to Canada in 1912. She returned to live in England between 1916 and 1920. In 1920 she returned to Canada although she spent the last years of her life in retirement back in England. Shackleton drew our likenesses over an eight-month period while travelling across Canada.

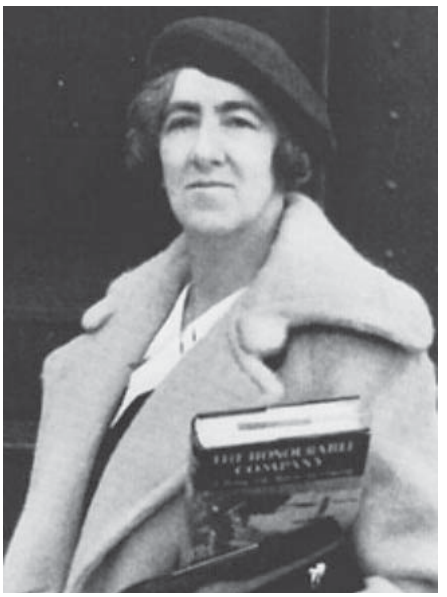


Figure 2.

The portraits were exhibited in Montreal, Toronto, Edmonton, Vancouver and other Canadian cities. It was not the first commission she had received from Canadian Pacific. Between 1930 and 1938 she did a series of portraits to promote various cultural festivals across the country sponsored by the railway line. She was the sister of Sir Ernest Shackleton (1874-1922), the famous Antarctic Explorer (Figure 3).



Figure 3.

At the bottom of the post card bearing my portrait is a short description of my duties.

The telegraph messenger's chief contact man between public and employer. His duties call for speed, efficiency and courtesy. Canadian Pacific messengers do most of their errands by bicycle. Their duties consist of delivering telegrams, parcels, messages, watching offices or even acting as guides. They sing telegrams on birthdays, weddings and anniversaries. For this type of duty, each office employs several boys of good vocal ability. They must observe all traffic laws and are cautioned against taking unnecessary risks.

Figure 4 shows an envelope that contained a telegram that I might have delivered on October 4, 1943 after it was 'phoned' in to the recipient. The stamp bears a CPR perfin diagonally from the upper left corner to the middle of the King's face. ✉



Figure 4.

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