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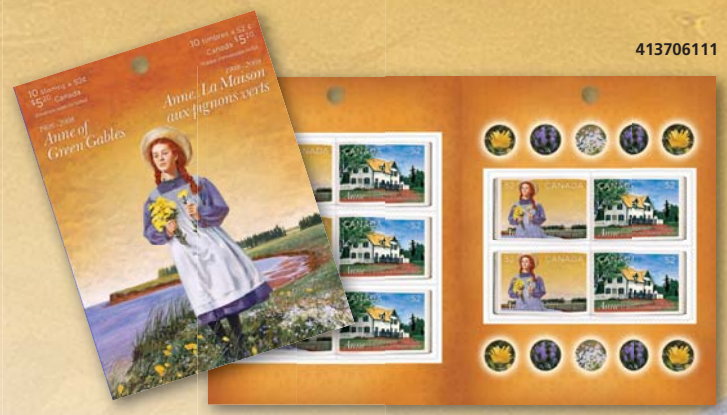
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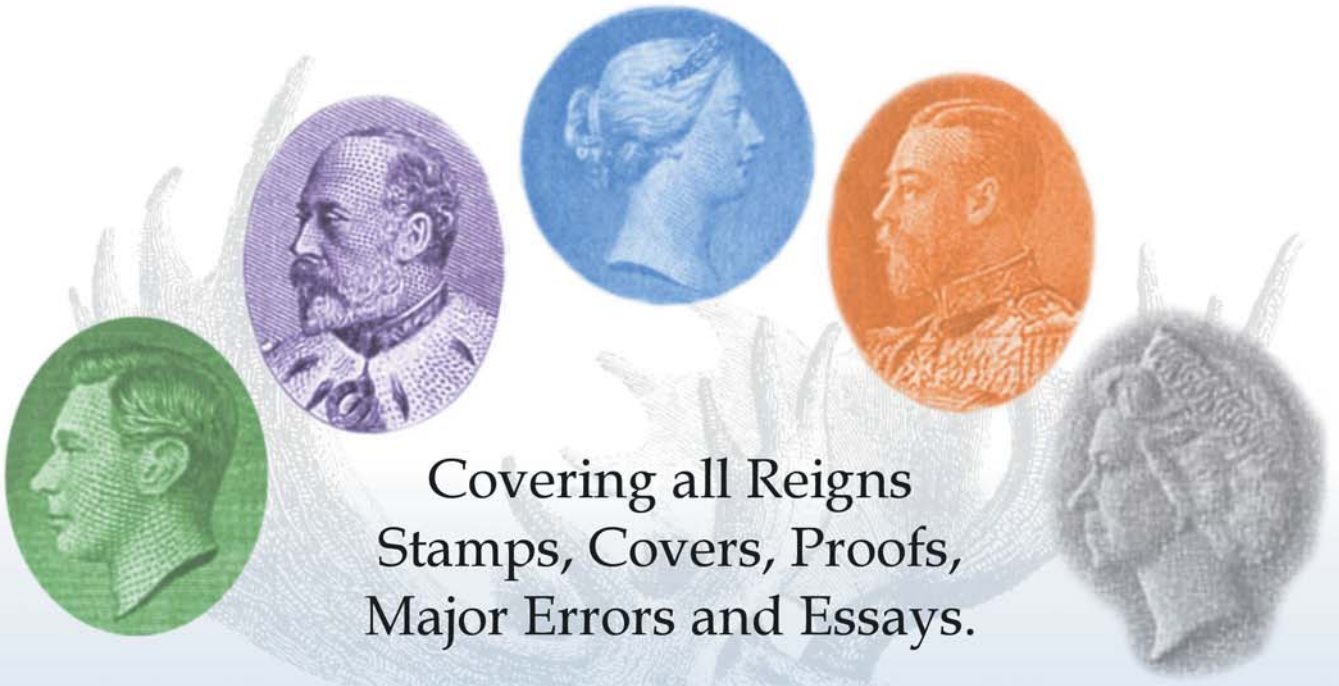
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THE ROYAL PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF CANADA
LA SOCIÉTÉ ROYALE DE PHILATÉLIE DU CANADA

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

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

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

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

GROUP INSURANCE - Group insurance is available for members to obtain coverage for their personal collections. Chapters can arrange third party liability coverage to protect the club and its events. Both policies have substantially lower premiums than non-members would pay for similar packages. Details are available on both types of insurance, upon request, from the National Office.

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

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

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

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

Join The RPSC!

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

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

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

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

ASSURANCES - les membres peuvent obtenir une assurance-groupe afin de protéger leurs collections personnelles. Les chapitres peuvent souscrire une assurance responsabilité vis-à-vis des tiers pour protéger un club et les évènements qu'il organise. Les primes pour les deux polices sont de beaucoup inférieures à ce qu'un non-membre paierait pour un contrat similaire. Vous pouvez obtenir des renseignements sur ces deux types de police en vous adressant au Bureau national.

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

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

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

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

Joignez-vous à La SRPC

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The information collected on this form will be used for communications from The RPSC Office and its authorized suppliers. The Society publishes the name of each new member in *The Canadian Philatelist*. Your member information will be held confidential by the Society and will never be sold or traded to advertisers without your prior consent. If you have any questions, please contact The RPSC Office at 1-888-285-4143.

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July/August 2008 juillet/août - VOL. 59 • NO.4 (Number/Numéro 347)

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the cover / page couverture:

Braille and guide dogs give sightless individuals a degree of freedom that would not be possible without the pioneering work of Louis Braille and Dr. Gerhard Stalling.

Louis Braille, blind from the age of three, developed the tactile reading system that bears his name in Paris, France. It has been in use since 1829. Dr. Stalling's idea to train dogs to guide soldiers blinded by poison gas in World War I has now been adopted worldwide. About 600 dogs were trained in the first guide dog school in Germany in 1916.

The stamp on the cover is Canada Post's first Braille stamp featuring a guide dog.

L'écriture braille et les chiens-guides donnent aux non-voyants un degré de liberté qui n'aurait pas été possible sans le travail de pionnier de Louis Braille et de Gerhard Stalling.

Louis Braille, devenu aveugle à l'âge de trois ans, a mis au point le système de lecture tactile qui porte son nom, à Paris, en France. Ce système est en usage depuis 1829. L'idée de Gerhard Stalling de dresser des chiens pour guider les soldats que des gaz toxiques avaient rendus aveugles lors de la Première Guerre mondiale a maintenant été adoptée à l'échelle mondiale. Environ 600 chiens ont été dressés à la première école de chiens-guides d'Allemagne, en 1916.

Le timbre de la page couverture, qui représente un chien-guide, est le premier timbre en braille de Postes Canada.



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EDITOR'S notes
notes du RÉDACTEUR

by / par Tony Shaman, FRPSC

Being able to adapt to changing circumstances is the hallmark of a hobby's viability and ability to grow despite competition from numerous other pastimes. Philately is such a hobby.

Why do so many individuals spend time, money and energy pursuing philately when there are many other hobbies, activities, diversions and endeavours vying for their attention?

I would suggest the following reasons: educational and research opportunities, socializing with like-minded individuals, the thrill of the chase, the possibility of uncovering something new, recognition from peers, earning awards, giving something back to the hobby, working to complete a collection, artistic expression, relaxation or satisfying an innate need to collect. These are some of the benefits that come to mind. Undoubtedly there are others.

There is also the connection that stamp collecting has with related hobbies such as postcard collecting. And with numerous topics and a whole host of disciplines pictured on stamps such as astronomy, chemistry, physics and so on, it is easy to see why people with an interest in any one of these subjects are potential stamp collectors.

Then there is the possibility that philatelists may recoup some of their financial investment in their collections. Many other hobbies and pastimes preclude that option. Just ask anyone who has ever tried to sell their collections of old photos, rocks, matchboxes, or a set of used golf clubs.

Of course, as collectors, we need to remember that we buy our stamps retail and sell them wholesale. For that reason alone we should expect to incur a loss on our purchases. Realistically, only professional stamp dealers, who buy wholesale and sell retail, can expect to earn a profit. And that is as it should be. Dealing in stamps is no different from any other business endeavour except that it may be more difficult, and more challenging, because there are no stamp wholesale houses to supply retail dealers when their stock runs low, such as typically exist in other retail businesses.

Thankfully, most knowledgeable collectors do not collect stamps for monetary gain. Because there are so many other enjoyable reasons to collect stamps why would anyone want to spoil it by turning it into a business?

La capacité de s'adapter aux circonstances a toujours été caractéristique de la vitalité d'un passe-temps et de son aptitude à prendre de l'expansion en dépit de la concurrence. La philatélie est ce genre de passe-temps.

Pourquoi tant de gens consacrent-ils du temps de l'argent et de l'énergie à s'adonner à la philatélie alors que de nombreux autres passe-temps, activités, divertissements et défis se disputent leur attention?

Je propose les raisons suivantes : la possibilité de s'instruire, de faire des recherches, de socialiser avec des gens qui ont les mêmes affinités que nous, l'excitation de la chasse aux timbres, la chance de faire une découverte, de gagner des prix, de redonner quelque chose à notre passe-temps, de travailler pour compléter une collection, la reconnaissance de nos pairs, l'expression artistique, la relaxation ou la satisfaction d'un besoin inné d'accumuler des objets. Voilà quelques-uns des avantages auxquels on peut penser. Il ne fait aucun doute qu'il y en a d'autres.

De plus, la philatélie est reliée à d'autres passe-temps, comme la collection de cartes postales. Puisque les timbres dépeignent un grand nombre de sujets et de disciplines, par exemple, l'astronomie, la chimie, la physique, il est facile de voir pourquoi ceux qui s'intéressent à l'un de ces domaines sont des collectionneurs potentiels.

Puis, il y a la possibilité de récupérer une partie de l'investissement que nous avons fait dans nos collections. Une possibilité que bien d'autres passe-temps n'offrent pas. Parlez-en à quelqu'un qui a déjà essayé de vendre sa collection de vieilles photos, de roches, de boîtes d'allumettes ou un ensemble de bâtons de golf usagés.

Bien sûr, en tant que collectionneurs, nous n'oublions pas que nous achetons nos timbres au détail et les revendons en gros. Voilà seulement l'une des raisons pour lesquelles nous devons nous attendre à subir une perte quand nous effectuons des achats. En réalité, seuls les négociants professionnels, qui achètent les timbres en gros et les revendent au détail, peuvent espérer faire un profit. Et c'est dans l'ordre des choses. Le commerce des timbres n'est pas différent de n'importe quelle autre, sauf qu'il est peut-être plus difficile et plus hardi parce qu'il n'y a pas de vendeurs de timbres en gros pour approvisionner les détaillants lorsque leurs stocks baissent, contrairement à ce qui se voit habituellement dans d'autres entreprises.

Heureusement, la plupart des philatélistes avertis n'ont pas pour but de faire de l'argent. Puisqu'il y existe tellement d'autres bonnes raisons de collectionner des timbres, pourquoi quelqu'un voudrait-il gâcher son plaisir en le transformant en affaire.

We have touched here on only some of the reasons why people collect stamps. I believe it is the multi-faceted aspects of philately that have allowed our hobby to grow and prosper for more than a century and a half.

Whatever your reasons for collecting, philately has shown that it can adapt to changing circumstances and despite the challenges and competition it faces from other pastimes and hobbies it has survived and continues to prosper despite the numerous diversions competing for our time and discretionary income.

The Channel Island of Jersey has had its own independent postal administration since 1969. Its stamp designs are tasteful and imaginative, which no doubt explains their popularity with collectors. Author Joseph Monteiro reviews the island's stamp issues for 2005.

A topic that we visit periodically, but not nearly often enough for collectors specializing in that area of philately, is revenue stamps. Taxation, of course, played a major role in Britain's 13 American colonies rebellion against the mother country that ultimately led to the birth of the United States of America. Kimber Wald looks at a number of revenue adhesives affixed to various Ohio legal documents.

Prisoner-of-war material remains a highly collectible military mail sub-specialty. There is virtually no aspect of military mail that is not pursued aggressively by collectors. In his article beginning on page 222 Ken Lewis relates the story of Miguel Beltram, who fought on the Republican side in the Spanish Civil War, and illustrates an item of mail sent to him while he was held as a prisoner-of-war in Germany. Beltran was liberated by American forces in 1945.

We hope all readers will find something of interest in this issue. And, as we have repeated many times before, if your favourite philatelic topic is not covered on these pages, why not write it up yourself and whet the collecting appetite of fellow readers. ✉

Nous n'avons fait qu'effleurer certaines des raisons pour lesquelles les gens collectionnent des timbres, mais je crois que ce sont les nombreuses facettes de la philatélie qui lui ont permis de croître et de prospérer pendant plus d'un siècle et demi.

Quelles que soient vos raisons de faire la collection de timbres, la philatélie a démontré qu'elle était capable de s'adapter aux circonstances et malgré toutes les difficultés et la concurrence d'autres passe-temps, elle a survécu et continue à prospérer en dépit des nombreuses distractions à l'affût de notre temps et de notre argent de poche.

L'île Anglo-Normande de Jersey a sa propre administration postale depuis 1969 et émettent des timbres raffinés, réalisés avec créativité, ce qui, sans aucun doute, explique leur popularité auprès des collectionneurs. Joseph Monteiro nous parle des émissions de 2005.

Il y a un sujet dont nous traitons périodiquement, mais pas assez souvent pour ceux qui en font une spécialité – il s'agit des timbres fiscaux. L'imposition a joué un rôle de premier plan dans la rébellion des treize colonies britanniques contre la mère patrie. Une rébellion qui a donné naissance aux États-Unis d'Amérique. Kimber Wald s'intéresse aux timbres fiscaux adhésifs apposés à divers documents légaux de l'Ohio.

Les objets philatéliques des prisonniers de guerre demeurent une sous spécialité très recherchée de la poste militaire, dont tous les aspects intéressent vivement les collectionneurs. Dans son article, qui commence à la page 222 Ken Lewis raconte l'histoire de Miguel Beltram, qui a combattu du côté républicain lors de la guerre civile espagnole, et illustre un article postal qui lui avait été envoyé alors qu'il était prisonnier de guerre en Allemagne. Miguel Beltran a été libéré par les forces américaines en 1945.

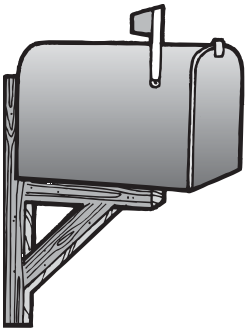
Nous espérons que nos lecteurs trouveront quelque chose qui les intéressera dans ce numéro. Et, comme nous l'avons dit à maintes reprises, si votre sujet préféré n'est pas traité dans nos pages, pourquoi ne pas écrire vous-même un article et ainsi, mettre les autres lecteurs en appétit. ✉

ADVERTISING DEADLINE FOR THE NEXT ISSUE OF *THE CANADIAN PHILATELIST* IS JULY 22, 2008.

For further information contact Jim Szeplaki, (905) 646-7744 ext 223; jims@trajan.ca

LA DATE LIMITE POUR SOUMETTRE VOTRE PUBLICITÉ POUR *LE PHILATÉLISTE CANADIEN* EST LE 22 JUILLET, 2008.

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SLAVE LABOUR?

(Rev. Gordon Rajotte sent a copy of his letter to Ken Lewis for publication in The Canadian Philatelist.)

Dear Mr. Lewis,

Thank you for "Where Is Wales" in the July-August 2007 edition of *The Canadian Philatelist*, Vol. 58, No. 4 and your other articles.

In your article you refer to plantation workers from India. They may not have been slaves but indentured labourers, hired in India, who signed a labour contract to pay for their passage, etc. They may have replaced African slaves who were emancipated. This was the case in Trinidad.

You also refer to the work of the Presbyterian Church with these people.

In 2004 my wife, Rev. Dr. Freda Rajotte and myself returned to Canada after service with the Presbyterian Church in Trinidad and Tobago that had links with these people. Indeed, we worked with descendents of East Indian labourers who had gone to Presbyterian schools on plantations in Trinidad, and Presbyterian schools continue to this day. We were chaplains at these schools as well as parish clergy.

An expert on the work of the Presbyterian Church in this area is Rev. A.C. Dayfoot, 333 Shaw Street, who would be glad to hear from you. He has published on the subject. If you cannot reach him, let me know and I can contact the archives at the Presbyterian or United Churches in Toronto.

I assume that the situation in Guyana (former British Guyana) was similar to that in Trinidad. We have visited Guyana while working in Trinidad from 2002 to 2004.

Yours truly,
Gordon Rajotte,
Gold River, BC

GOT THE MESSAGE?

Re: Secret Messages on Postcards, Part 1; Dale Speirs, TCP Mar/Apr 2008

I very much enjoyed Mr. Speirs' article on secret messages, particularly the section about the decryption of the "Miss Jennie" postcard. I believe that I've determined the correct positioning of the individual characters in the decryption key, along with the pattern used to construct the key.

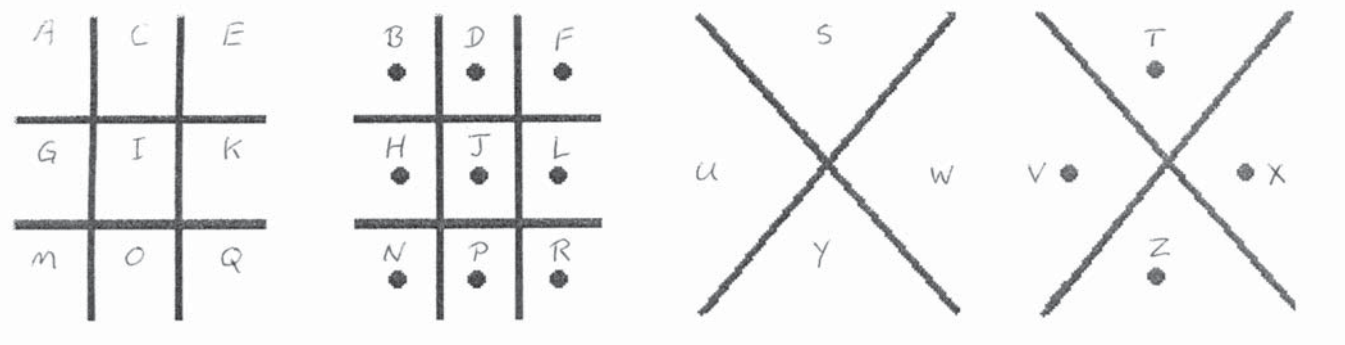
Enclosed is a drawing that indicates the character positions. As illustrated, one can see that the two horizontal-vertical grids are a pair, and the two "X" grids are another pair. Each pair exhibits a horizontally-oriented "back-and-forth" pattern on corresponding positions, in achieving their pattern. In Pair 1, position one left is "A", position one right is "B". Position two left is "C", position two right is

Dear Editor,

I read Dale Speirs' article "Secret Messages on Postcards" with great interest. I would like to say that his final transcription appears to be correct but his pigpen code could use a little help. He is correct as far as he goes except for the "W". Using Dale's code, if you start going through the alphabet you soon see the pattern and can fill in all the blanks. I am sending along my solution to the code. There are indeed a few errors on the card but once you change the three Ws that should be Cs there are only two W's that should be Ds. The originator of the card forgot to put in the dots. As the originator having the name of Abe, I believe that it is more likely his/her initials are A.B.B.

I am looking forward to Part Two.

Richard Matthew,
Surrey, BC



"D", and so on. The "X" grids in Pair 2 follow a similar pattern.

Following this type of pattern results in the repositioning of some characters from Mr. Speirs' suggested key, and allows us to add in the missing characters with some degree of certainty. The symmetry of this pattern strongly suggests that it is accurate.

To verify, using my key as illustrated, the message decrypts as follows:

"SEPT 11th.

JUDGING FROM ALL EVIDENCE CONCERNING THAT FATAL TRIP ON SEPT THIRC THEN I HAD BETTER SAY GOODBY.

SO

GOODBY.

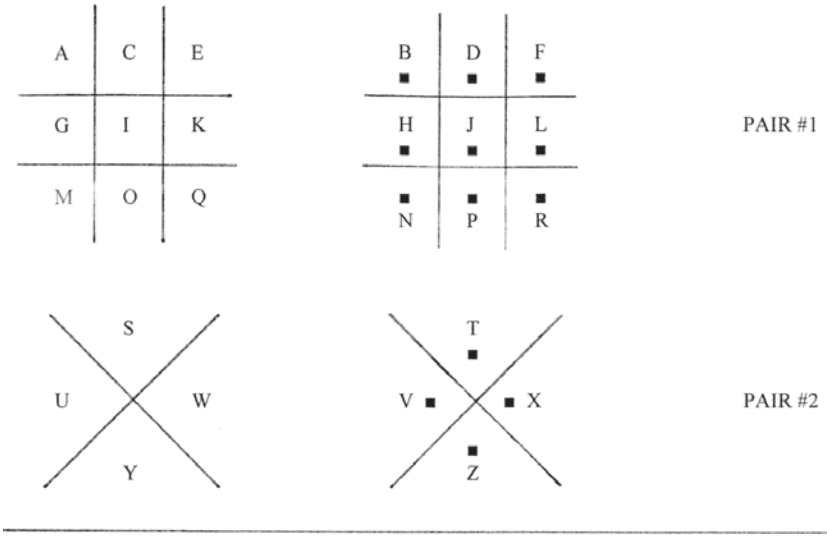
A.B.B."

Notice the word "THIRC". I suggest that this is a genuine typo in encryption by the writer. Referring to my key, the "C" and "D" are very similar (to change a "C" into a "D", all you do is add a dot to the character). It would appear that the writer missed the dot when encrypting his message, so it stayed a "C" instead of becoming the required "D".

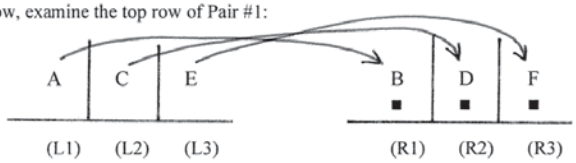
The "ABB" that ends the message appears to have a period after each character. This would suggest that they are not a mis-spelled "Abe", but rather the initials "A.B.B." Signing only with initials would be in keeping with the secretive nature of the message and its presentation.

My compliments to Mr. Speirs on a thought-provoking article!

Travis Fitzgerald,
RPSC I-28593, BNAPS 6307
travis.fitzgerald@sympatico.ca



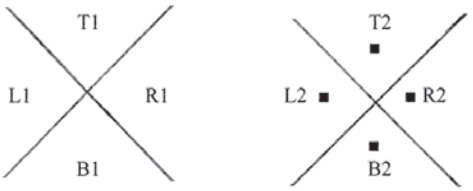
Now, examine the top row of Pair #1:



Note the pairs, and the progression: L1 → R1 → L2 → R2 → L3 → R3

This pattern holds horizontally for Rows 2 and 3 as well in the first pair.

A similar pattern exists for Pair #2:



In this pair, the progression begins at the top: T1 → T2 → L1 → L2 → R1 → R2 → B1 → B2

Following this pattern, the alphabet appears in a consecutive manner from "A" through "Z", maintaining the pattern without break.

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Greater Toronto Area Philatelic Alliance Visits the American Philatelic Center in Bellefonte

Members of the Greater Toronto Area Philatelic Alliance (GTAPA) celebrated the arrival of seasonable spring weather with a three-day road trip to the American Philatelic Center in Bellefonte, Pennsylvania April 3–5.

The Alliance had visited the APC previously in 2006. Based in Canada's largest city, member clubs include the Bramalea Stamp Club, East Toronto Stamp Club, Insurance and Banking Philatelic Society, North Toronto Stamp Club, North York Philatelic Society, Polish-Canadian Coin and Stamp Club, Scarborough Stamp Club, Toronto Stamp Collectors Club, Ukrainian Collectibles Society, and West Toronto Stamp Club.

Toronto is 300 miles (484 kilometers) from Bellefonte – about a six- hour drive, not including time to clear Customs and Immigration at the border. Thirty GTAPA members and spouses made the trek by chartered bus, arriving Thursday afternoon at the APC for a reception in Sundman Hall with American Philatelic Society Director of Education Gretchen Moody, who was instrumental in arranging the itinerary for the visit. A tour of the facilities, including the American Philatelic Research Library and the newly installed Headsville Post Office preceded a dinner hosted by APS Executive Director Peter Mastrangelo, who welcomed the Canadian collectors.



Canadian collectors pore through APS Sales Division circuit books.

Winter, Proud, Startup Invited to Sign Roll of Distinguished Philatelists

Richard F. Winter of the United States, Edward W.B. Proud of the United Kingdom, and Robin M. Startup of New Zealand have been invited to sign the Roll of Distinguished Philatelists (RDP) at the next Philatelic Congress of Great Britain, to be held at Stratford-upon-Avon on Saturday, July 26, 2008. The honourees were chosen by unanimous consent at a recent meeting of the RDP Board of Election. The board, chaired by Patrick Pearson of the United Kingdom, has as its members Tomas Bjaringer (France), Charles Goodwyn (UK), Wolfgang Hellrigl (Italy), Jane Moubray (UK), Robert Odenweller (USA), Rolf-Dieter Jaretsky (Germany), and Alan Huggins (UK).

The Roll of Distinguished Philatelists, one of philately's highest honours, was established in 1921 by the Philatelic Congress of Great Britain with the approval of King George V, who was its first signatory. Including this year's recipients of the honour, some 335 philatelists from forty-five countries have achieved this distinction. Previous honourees on the scroll and its side panels include six Canadians, two of whom are current members of The Royal, Kenneth Rowe and Michael Madesker.

National Postal Museum Acquires Rare Stamp Collection

The Smithsonian's National Postal Museum has received a well-known stamp collection from the Franklin Institute in Philadelphia. The Harry L. Jefferys collection, which includes an inverted Jenny and numerous other philatelic rarities, was bequeathed to the Franklin Institute in Philadelphia in 1948 by insurance executive H.L. Jefferys. It has been in storage at the Institute for decades.

The Franklin Institute recently determined that the collection no longer supports its mission of science and technology-based education and negotiated an agreement for the collection to be transferred to the National Postal Museum.



The entrance to the historic Headsville, West Virginia, post office and general store that will house Bellefonte's new Contract Post Office.

Contract Post Office Opened March 3 at the American Philatelic Center in Bellefonte

A new Contract Post Office opened its doors on Monday, March 3, at the American Philatelic Center (APC), located on the site of the Old Match Factory at 100 Match Factory Place in Bellefonte, Pennsylvania.

The facility will offer a limited range of useful postal services to the public from 10 a.m. to 3 p.m. Monday through Friday, as well as serving the American Philatelic Society and American Philatelic Research Library. The Contract Post Office will sell stamps and accept letters, post cards and small items weighing less than two pounds.

While this Contract Post Office will be new to Bellefonte, it has roots extending as far back as the days just prior to the Civil War.

For 35 years, the 540-square-foot board-and-batten structure served as an exhibition and working U.S. Post Office at the Smithsonian's National Museum of American History in Washington, D.C., showcasing its dual role as a country store and rural mail center. Its interior was featured on a 1972 stamp commemorating the 100th anniversary of the Mail Order Industry.

It's Official - Pennsylvania Loves Philately

House Resolution No. 522 in support of philately introduced in the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania on December 4, 2007, enjoyed broad support from both sides of the aisle. Introduced by Pennsylvania 68th District Representative Matthew Baker (R-68), the bill attracted no fewer than 45 co-sponsors from every corner of the Keystone State.



Holding a declaration "that the House of Representatives encourage all Pennsylvanians to recognize and celebrate the value of collecting stamps and related documents" are, from left to right, StampCamp USA Board Secretary Mrs. Teressa Sasserson, StampCamp USA Board Member Dr. Donna Mettler, Pennsylvania 68th District Representative Matthew Baker, and StampCamp USA Chief Executive Officer Mrs. Cheryl Edgcomb. Photograph by Dick Vargeson.

Spotlight on Postal Operations: Animal Powered Transportation

As early as the 1780s, the United States Post Office Department contracted with stagecoach owners to carry mail along designated on post roads. Private carriers, using stages and wagons, transported mail across the trans-Mississippi west in the 19th century. But horses did not always pull mail vehicles-sometimes they were the vehicles themselves, including the horses used by the famous, privately- owned Pony Express service from 1860-1861.

No Stampex

In early January, the Canadian Stamp Dealers' Association was informed by the Greater Toronto Area Philatelic Alliance (GTAPA) as follows: "There will be no exhibition (Stampex) in conjunction with our October 2008 Toronto National show and probably none in 2009."

Apparently the entire GTAPA exhibition planning committee resigned agreeing they needed a break from organizing the exhibit and seminar components of the fall shows.

While the CSDA was surprised and disappointed by this decision, it wants to assure collectors that the dealer bourse will be held as planned October 17, 18, 19, 2008 and will feature free admission as before.

The CSDA remains committed to the idea of a national exhibition in southern Ontario as a fundamental way of promoting the hobby and is interested in pursuing this goal in conjunction with any individuals, clubs or other philatelic groups who share this goal. Interested parties may contact the CSDA National Office to obtain a written outline of what is required.

Details can be obtained by contacting: Executive Director, Canadian Stamp Dealers' Association, PO Box 81, Lambeth Stn., London, ON N6P 1P9.

Learn More With APS Throughout 2008

The 2008 calendar of the American Philatelic Society's Education Department will make good on the society's commitment to bring philatelic learning to more collectors in more places at more times throughout the year than ever before. Mark your calendar now for the exciting course selections that appeal to you!

August 12–13, a two-day APS On-the-Road Seminar will be "Cinderellas and Poster Stamps," taught by Art Groten and Charles Kiddle, in Hartford, Connecticut, on the Tuesday and Wednesday immediately before APS StampShow 2008, which will take place August 14–17 at the Connecticut Convention Center in Hartford. The focus of the course will be the vast and colorful world known to collectors under the catch-all heading of Cinderellas — local, telegraph, railway, and some fiscal stamps, along with advertising and promotional labels, bogus and so-called phantom issues, Christmas, Red Cross, Tuberculosis and other fund-raising charity seals, registration labels, poster adhesives and a vast panoply of other stamp-like items.

October 24–25: education returns to the American Philatelic Centre in Bellefonte for a two-day Weekend Seminar in "Philatelic Research & Writing" with American Philatelic Research Librarian Gini Horn and Bill Welch, editor for 16 years of *The American Philatelist* and the Americal Philatelic Research Library's quarterly *Philatelic Literature Review* and the 2002 recipient of the APS Luff Award for outstanding service to the society. Students will get a hands-on look at how to access the vast resources of the largest member-supported philatelic library in the world, and a look at the practical decisions that go into philatelic writings, from short articles to major handbooks.

November 19–20 will see the final APS On-the-Road Seminars for the year, to be held immediately before Chicagopex, which will take place November 21-23 in Arlington Heights, Illinois. Rich Drews will explore the ins and outs of intermediate-level philatelic competition in his course on "Exhibiting for the Prize," while David Alderfer, British Commonwealth columnist for Linn's Stamp News, will examine the intricacies of "Collecting the British Machins," the colourful and complex series of stamps picturing the profile of Queen Elizabeth II that has been used throughout the United Kingdom since 1967.

To learn more about these and other educational opportunities, contact The APS Director of Education Gretchen Moody at 814-933-3810.

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PART PERFORATE STAMPS

By Ernie Wlock

Partly perforated stamps, commonly referred to as straight edges, are defined as those having any combination of perforated and imperforated edges.

Collectors chasing straight edges know the difficulty in finding copies of the early stamp issues.

At a recent stamp show I came across the straight edges that enabled me to reconstruct booklet number 2 of the Edward VII issue, (*Scott* No. 90). In all my years of searching for these elusive items I have never come across such a find. What makes the find unique is that each one of the straight edge stamps comes from the same post office, namely North Battleford, SK. Furthermore, all are cancelled within a five month period. Now, what are the odds of that happening?

I have reconstructed, as an example, booklet 2, as illustrated in Figure 1. Also shown is an illustration of the Lewis Numbering System, Figure 2.



Figure 1.

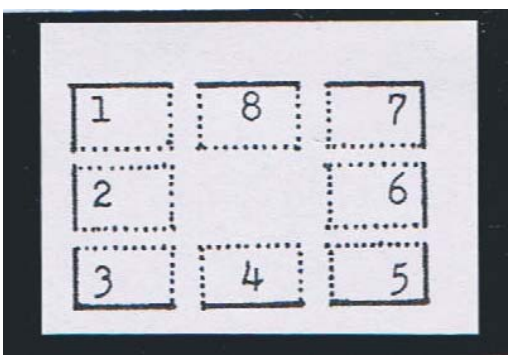


Figure 2.



April 3, 1906



April 19, 1906



May 1, 1906



July 14, 1906



July 17, 1906



August 3, 1906

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Canadian Overseas Covers - POSTAGE DUE

By George B. Arfken, FRPSC and William S. Pawluk

Background

By the last decade of the 1800s, most Canadian letters going overseas were properly paid with the 5 cents per half oz. Universal Postal Union rate. There were a few exceptions. These underpaid covers were usually stamped in Canada with a bold T, the UPU symbol for short payment. These covers were also stamped with the amount of the deficiency in centimes with 1 cent as the equivalent to 5 centimes. Often the receiving country would mark the cover to indicate the postage due at double the deficiency [1].

Refining the system, many countries started issuing postage due stamps. France was the first to issue postage due stamps in 1859. This was a simple matter of accounting. These postage due stamps were a receipt for the money collected. Postal employees had to turn in the money collected corresponding to the postage due stamps affixed on the cover. Canada did not issue postage due stamps until 1906.

We show here nine underpaid covers and two underpaid post cards. These unusual and colourful covers and cards were selected to show the foreign postage due stamps of nine different countries.

UPU 5 cents per half oz. overweight

The cover shown in Figure 1 was redirected from France to Switzerland. As it was over ½ oz. but not over 1 oz. And, therefore, short 5 cents, a Swiss 50 centime postage due stamp was affixed. The deficiency was doubled as a penalty. Redirected to Italy, the Swiss stamp was cancelled and some Swiss postal clerk probably had to explain why 50 Swiss centimes were not collected. An Italian 50 centisimi postage due stamp was affixed. Finally, in Firenze (Florence), the letter was delivered and 50 centisimi collected.



Figure 1. Mailed in Bryson, Que., October 2, 1902, and addressed to France. The address has been removed, a privacy concern amounting to vandalism. Redirected to Switzerland and then to Italy, this overweight cover received both Swiss and Italian postage due stamps. Covers with foreign postage due stamps are at least scarce if not rare. Covers with postage due stamps from two different foreign countries are certainly rare.



Figure 2. Posted September 8, 1897 and addressed to Rio de Janeiro, Brazil. Four Brazilian 50 reis postage due stamps were affixed and 200 reis collected. Shortpaid Jubilee covers with foreign postage due stamps affixed are exceedingly rare. Courtesy of David V. Negus.

UPU 5 cent rate, paid 3 cent domestic rate

The cover of Figure 2 is an example of underpayment, paying the domestic rate rather than the overseas rate. The cover was stamped with a bold T to alert the Brazilians that it was underpaid. The deficiency, 10 centimes, should have been written out but was not.

Imperial Penny Postage 2 cents per half oz. rate

On Christmas Day, December 25, 1898, Canada and much of the British Empire accepted Imperial Penny Postage (IPP), 2 cents per half oz. for letter mail. A week later, on January 1, 1899, Canada adopted a 2-cents-per-ounce rate for domestic letters and letters to the U.S. Now the problem was recognizing that a particular foreign country such as Switzerland was NOT in the British Empire. The following four figures show 3-cent short paid covers to four countries with the country's postage due stamps (except for Japan). All four covers are examples of paying either the 2-cent IPP rate or the 2 cent domestic rate instead of the 5-cent UPU rate.









TOP TO BOTTOM:

Figure 3. A J.C. Wilson patriotic cover to Switzerland, from Toronto, March 11, 1901. Since Switzerland was not in the British Empire and was not included in IPP, a Canadian post office rated this cover as a UPU 5-cent letter, underpaid 3 cents, and stamped it T/15. The Swiss doubled this deficiency, marked the cover with a large blue 30 and added 10 ctm and 20 ctm Swiss postage due stamps. The Latin "Patriam Amamus" translates as "We love the Country."

Figure 4. Posted in Kingston, Ont., June 11, 1900 and addressed to Japan. The cover, underpaid 3 cents and stamped T/15, went to Vancouver JU 17 00 and was carried by the Empress of Japan I to Yokohama, JUL 2 00. Forwarded to Kanazawa, Kaga, July 3, 1900, b/s. In Japan, postage due 12 sen was collected. The 2-sen and 10-sen stamps were the receipt. These two stamps are not postage due stamps.

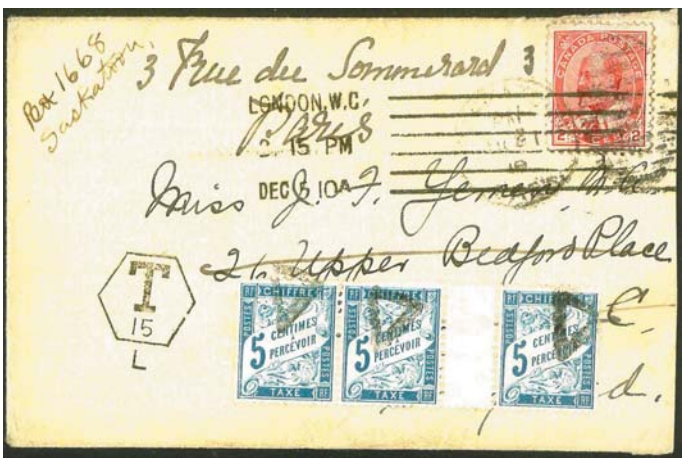
Figure 5. Mailed in Hull, Que., December 7, 1901 and addressed to Amsterdam, Holland. There is an Amsterdam receiver 20 DEC 01. After several unsuccessful attempts to deliver this letter, it was stamped Inconnu meaning unknown and Rebut - Afgeschreven meaning that the letter is to be disposed of and that all charges due on the letter were cancelled. The letter was returned to the Ottawa Branch D.L.O. JA 30 1902. The Dutch had affixed a 12½ Dutch cent postage due stamp. This was equivalent to 5 cents Canadian. We wonder why the Dutch postal clerk had not used a 15 Dutch cent postage due equivalent to 6 cents Canadian.

Figure 6. Sixty centimes of French postage dues! The cover was mailed in Ottawa, October 20, 1910 and addressed to Paris, France. Paris 29 OCT 1910 backstamp. Franked with only a 2-cent Edward, the cover was 3 cents or 15 ctm short. So, 30 ctm in dues was affixed in Paris when the cover was sent out for delivery. The cover was redirected to Marseilles and this first 30 ctm in dues was cancelled. A second set of 30 ctm in dues was added in Marseilles and 30 ctm collected upon delivery. *Courtesy of Charles G. Firby Auctions.*









IPP 2¢, redirected

Sometimes covers were sent to England properly paid the 2 cents IPP rate and then redirected to a country not in the British Empire. Sent directly to this non-IPP country, the cover would have been charged the 5-cent UPU rate. Paid only 2 cents, the cover would be 3 cents short. Because this short payment was not the fault of the mailer, this deficiency was not doubled. Normally in UPU mail a deficiency was doubled as a penalty. Here is the one significant exception. We show three examples with their own postage due stamps.

TOP TO BOTTOM:

Figure 7. This cover from London, Ont., June 2, 1904, was addressed to London, England and was paid the proper 2-cent IPP rate. Redirected to Suez, Egypt, the cover was underpaid 3-cents of the 5-cent per ½ oz. UPU rate. The T, stamped in London, England, called attention to the short payment. The deficiency, 15 ctm, was marked in blue. Three 2 milliemes Egyptian postage due stamps were applied at Port Tewfiq, Egypt.

Figure 8a. This cover was paid for two different rates but was short for a third rate. (1) Posted in Cloverdale, B.C., June 12, 1905, the 2-cent Edward paid the 2-cent domestic rate to Vancouver. (2) Redirected to London, England, the 2-cent stamp paid the 2 cent IPP rate. (3) Redirected to Narvik, Norway, the cover was 3 cents short of the 5 cent UPU rate. The T/15 was stamped in London.

Figure 8b. This is the back of the preceding cover. In Narvik, a 10-ore and two 1-ore postage due stamps were affixed, 3 cents or 12-ore postage due, single deficiency. The black 12 in Figure 8a marks this 12 ore to be collected. An erroneous 24 underneath was marked out. Narvik II VII 05.

Figure 9. Posted in Saskatoon, November 21, 1910, and addressed to England. The cover was stamped T/15 in London and redirected to France without any additional postage, 3 cents, 1½d, 15 ctm short. It was charged 15 ctm in France, single deficiency since the cover was properly paid to England. 15 centimes was collected and receipted with three 5 centimes French postage due stamps.

Short paid post cards

The domestic post card rate was 1 cent; the UPU post card rate was 2 cents. Occasionally a domestic card would be mailed overseas without an extra 1-cent stamp added. Figures 10 and 11 show what happened when a private post card was mailed to Belgium and a domestic Canada post card to Austria, each 1 cent underpaid. ✉

Endnotes

[1] This article has been adapted from *A Canadian Postal History, 1897 - 1911*, George B. Arfken and William S. Pawluk, British North America Philatelic Society, 2006.

[2] The UPU Treaty of Rome declared that, effective October 1, 1907, the country of origin would stamp double the deficiency on an underpaid cover.



Figure 10. A private post card mailed in Quebec, November 27, 1902 and addressed to Brussels, Belgium, paid only the 1-cent domestic rate. The card was stamped T/5 in Canada and marked with a blue slash in Belgium. Postage due 10-ctm, receipted with a 10 ctm Belgian postage due stamp, December 8, 1902.



Figure 11. A domestic Canada post card posted in Montreal, August 29, 1908, and addressed to Hirschwang, Austria, 1 cent short. New postal regulations[2] called for the office of origin to mark the doubled deficiency. So, the Montreal postal clerk wrote T/10 for 10 ctm postage due. Austria affixed two 5 kreuzer postage due stamps.

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HENRY ARCHER - The Perforator

By Michael Peach

Did you know that there has been a link between philately and trains since the 1840s? Meet Henry Archer, 1799-1863, an Irish railway pioneer, businessman and inventor. The son of an Irish landowner, he was educated at Trinity College, Dublin. The date of his birth is uncertain, as official records were not kept in Dublin or London until 1864. He was called to the Irish Bar and spent most of his time between North Wales and London. He died on March 2, 1863 at Pau, France. I have been unable to obtain an etching or photograph of Archer, as photography was in its infancy when he died. Archer's claim to philatelic fame came from his attempts to perforate the original sheets of 1d red stamps of Great Britain. He was also responsible for the production of the Prince Consort essays in 1850 that led to the surface printing of stamps by De La Rue in 1855, the first being the 4d carmine (Scott # 22, 23). Henry Archer was the main driving force in the creation of The Festiniog Railway Company (the official name), which opened for traffic on April 20, 1836. This narrow gauge railway is now a major tourist attraction in North Wales. It was used originally to carry slate from quarries in Blaenau Ffestiniog to Porthmadoc, where it was transshipped by sea. Initially the railway used a combination of gravity and horses. It became steam operated in 1863. The picture shows the railway at Porthmadoc a few years ago (fig. 1).



Fig. 1. Ffestiniog Railway, Porthmadoc.

In October 1847 Archer offered the postal authorities a machine to provide stamps with separations. The first stamps were produced in sheets without perforations by intaglio or recess printing. The sheets, with 20 rows of 12 stamps, a total of 240, had to be cut with scissors by postal clerks in dimly lit offices. Hence it is difficult to find good copies of the imperforate stamps with four margins. Means were needed to be able to separate the stamps more readily.

Between 1847 and 1850 Henry Archer was working on a machine that would enable the stamps in a sheet to be separated. In 1848 his first attempts used rouletting, in which a toothed wheel cut a series of scallops between the stamps, permitting easy tearing of the sheet. However, the wheel used to cut the scallops soon became blunted and cut into the work table. A new set of wheels with lance shaped knives fared little better. The perforation was 11½, although it is generally referred to as 12[1]. All experiments were performed on the 1d red, Scott #3, using sheets from plates 70 and 71. An Archer roulette stamp from plate 71 is shown (fig. 2).



Fig 2. Archer roulette stamp, plate 71, ex Robson Lowe [2].

This was followed later in the same year by a second experimental perforating (rouletting) machine, also designed by Henry Archer, based on the fly press principle. In a fly press a plunger comes down and then flies back ready to repeat the operation after the stamps have been advanced. For various reasons the initial prototype was unsuccessful. The size of the stamp sheets was not uniform. During the intaglio printing of the line-engraved stamps the

paper was dampened and consequently expanded, then contracted on drying. On treatment with the gum solution a similar expansion and contraction occurred. The gummed paper was more brittle and more readily perforated. It was also found that there were considerable differences in the alignment of the stamps on the various printing plates.

As a solution to the expansion and contraction of the paper, Henry Archer prepared the Prince Consort Essay in 1851. The first essay had depicted Queen Victoria, but Rowland Hill advised against using the Queen's portrait. Therefore Prince Albert's was used instead. The relief-or letterpress-printed essay was engraved by Samuel William Reynolds, printed by Robert Edward Branston, and promoted by Henry Archer. These essays had three main objectives:

1. To prove that relief printed stamps could be produced considerably less expensively than intaglio printed ones. This was a project of the Archer brothers, Charles and Henry.
2. Plates for relief printing were more regular than those made for intaglio printing.
3. Printing on dry gummed paper avoided distortions when the dampened paper dried, ensuring a uniform size of the printed sheets.

The essays were produced in sheets of 36, three horizontal rows of 12, in sheets of 240 and in sheets of 252 (21 rows of 12) and printed in various colours: brown, red, black and blue.

The stamps are superficially very similar to the early line engraved stamps, except that the image is that of Prince Albert. There are stars in the two top corners. All the essays have the lower corner check letters F and J, possibly the initials of Ferdinand Joubert, who was a pioneer of surface printing and designed the 1855 four pence stamp, the first surface printed stamp. The essays exist with and without the tablets POSTAGE and ONE PENNY at the top and bottom (fig. 3). They are usually found imperforate and more rarely with Archer's experimental perforations. Although never used for postage, they are listed with the line engraved stamps in the *Gibbons Specialised Catalogue, Volume 1 - Queen Victoria*, unfinished imperforate from £6,500, and finished (with postage and one penny) imperforate from £575, and perforate 16 from £1,500[1].



Fig. 3. Prince Consort Essays, ex Robson Lowe [2].

In December 1848 Archer introduced a new machine that punched tiny holes between the rows of stamps. Machines for punching holes in metal blinds were available from the manufacturers of the fly presses. Early in January 1850 the machine was delivered to Somerset House in London and further experiments made. In all some 5,000 dried gummed sheets were perforated, with perforation 16. The machine perforated three sides at a time before progressing down the sheet. This method is known as comb perforating. At first the machine proved very unsatisfactory, but after extensive repairs it was finally approved in 1854. Thereafter all British stamps were perforated. Trials were made on plates 92 to 101 and 105 (Scott #3). Stamps which were not ruined in experimenting were sold in the regular course of business by the post office. Following the successful Prince Consort Essay trials in 1853, Archer sold his copyright and patents to the Postmaster General for £4,000. Henry Archer can certainly be called the inventor of stamp perforating.

All examples of Archer experimental perforations on cover should be dated before January 28, 1854, when the 1d perforate stamps were put on sale. An Archer cover with a 1d red stamp, plate 98, perforation 16, dated September 8, 1851, is shown (fig. 4). A rouletted 11½ stamp is catalogued at £4,500 and good perforated examples from plates 93-101 sell for around £250 used, and £700 mint[1]. Recently an authenticated cover from plate 105 was offered for sale for £4,000.

The Ffestiniog Railway cover (fig. 5) has a pair of Ffestiniog Railway stamps honouring Henry Archer and his achievements. The stamps are rouletted. One stamp shows a loaded gravity train and a horse dandy of the early era of the railway together with a representation of the Prince Consort essay. The other shows the first steam locomotive of

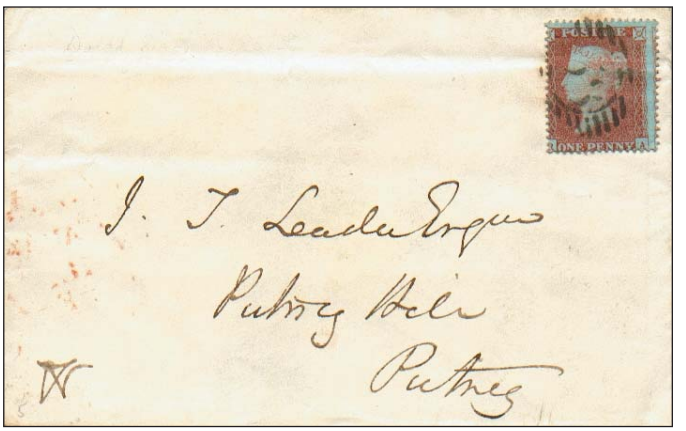


Fig. 4. Archer Cover, August 8, 1851.



Fig. 5. Ffestiniog Railway Cover.

the company "Mountaineer" and a representation of the perforated 1d red of 1854. The cancellation has a facsimile of Archer's signature.

More details about the Archer perforating machines can be found in a series of four articles by W.A. Wiseman in *Gibbons Stamp Monthly*, October 1997 – January 1998 and in *Under the Gum*, James A. Mackay, 1997. ✉

References

[1] ***Great Britain, Volume 1, Queen Victoria, Stanley Gibbons Specialised Catalogue*, 12th Edition, 2001.**

[2] ***The British Postage Stamp of the Nineteenth Century*, Robson Lowe, National Postal Museum 1968.**

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JERSEY POST

By Joseph Monteiro

Celebrates Nature With Fungi Stamp Issues

I. Introduction

The issuing of stamps by Jersey Post as an Independent Postal Administration is relatively new. The first stamps were issued in Jersey in 1941-2 under British authority during the German Occupation. The first regional issues by Great Britain for Jersey were released in 1958. Jersey Post, as an Independent Postal Administration, began its regular stamps issue program in 1969. Since then they have issued a number of colourful stamps on various themes and subjects.

II. Fungi Native to Jersey

In 1994, Jersey Post celebrated nature by issuing its first set of stamps featuring various fungi native to Jersey. These fungi have traditionally been associated with fairy tales, mystery and romance and have attracted the attention of individuals, particularly writers of children's novel. On September 13, 2005, Jersey issued a second set of stamps on fungi. The fungi stamps depict numerous varieties such as pink waxcap, pepperpot earthstar, white elgin saddle, red waxy cap and fairy ring. Jersey has a variety of mycological specimens. To elaborate on the world of mycology, I shall provide the following interesting and learned description by Nick Aubin, Chairman of La Societé Jersiaise Mycology Section of Jersey, provided in the Jersey Stamp Bulletin.

> *"The study of fungi, or mycology as it is known, is a complex business which is part of its fascination. It has been estimated that there are probably something like six times as many fungal species in Jersey as there are flowering plants. However, only a small fraction of these species have been found, identified and recorded. Unlike many other fields of natural history, new fungal species continue to be described and disagreement among the specialists over taxonomical issues is commonplace.*

Fungi range from single celled organisms to the more recognizable mushrooms and toadstools, however these are only the fruit bodies, produced when there are favourable conditions, and which serve to liberate vast numbers of spores into the air. The vegetable part of the fungus is the mycelium which spreads within the medium in which it lies (soil, wood, leaf litter, etc). A comparison is to regard the fungal fruit body as akin to the apples produced by an apple tree, while the remainder of the fungus is generally hidden from view.

Indeed, the largest known organism on the planet is not a blue whale but is in fact a fungus in a wood in America found to be genetically identical on opposite sides of the wood and could be regarded as a single, large organism that had spread throughout the wood. Although now regarded as a separate biological kingdom, alongside plants and animals, in some ways fungi do not contain chlorophyll and are not able to photosynthesize. Fungi have overcome this situation by adopting various different lifestyles. The majority of fungi exploit dead or inert organic matter such as leaf litter, vegetable or animal debris and dung and these fungi perform a vital role in recycling organic matter without which there would be a rapid accumulation of dead plant material in woods and forests.

Another important lifestyle is parasitism with the fungus exploiting living plants, animals (including humans) or other fungi. Some fungi live by forming symbiotic relationships, for example lichens, which are composed of fungi and algae and many of the larger fungi form a symbiotic associations with the roots of specific trees, these mycorhizal fungi will thus be found only where the appropriate trees are growing."

Mushrooms can be a source of food and are often offered for sale in most vegetable markets. Identification of edible mushrooms from non-edible fungi should be undertaken first before one consumes them as some of them can be poisonous.

III. The Jersey Post Program For 2005

Commemoratives Chinese New Year of the Rooster (January 2005):



To welcome the New Year in 2005, Jersey Post issued a £1 miniature sheet. The design on the miniature sheet shows a picture of the rooster against a background filled with different types of vegetation. However, only the head of the rooster appears on the stamp in the miniature sheet.

Favourite Fairy Tales (April 2, 2005):



To commemorate the bicentenary of Hans Christian Andersen (1805-2005), Jersey Post issued a set of five stamps (33p, 34p, 41p, 50p and 73p) and a miniature sheet (£2). The stamps and miniature sheet depict classical fairy tales such as: Little Red Riding Hood, the Little Mermaid, Beauty and the Beast, Rumpelstilskin, the Goose that Laid the Golden Egg, and the Ugly Duckling. The exquisite designs of the stamps were by artist M. Pollard and they were printed by Cartor Security Printing Ltd., France.

Jersey Rescue Craft (2005):



To depict rescue craft used in its daily life, Jersey Post issued a set of five stamps (32p, 33p, 40p, 49p and 70p). The designs on the stamps show helicopters and sea craft. The designs of the rescue craft were by artist Tony Theobald and the stamps were printed by Cartor Security Printing Ltd., France in a four-colour process offset lithography.

Europa - Gastronomy (2005):



Jersey Post issued a set of four stamps on gastronomy in conjunction with other European countries. The four stamps (32p, 33p, 40p and 70p) depict exotic dishes from oysters to bean crock. These stamps were designed by J. Toomba. The stamps were printed by BDT International Security Printing, Dublin in a four-colour process offset lithography.

Jersey Football II (April 27, 2005):



To celebrate the Centenary of the Jersey Football Association and the Muratti Vase trophy, Jersey Post issued a special miniature sheet (£2). This miniature sheet is special as it contains the first round stamp to be issued by Jersey perforated. The design of the stamp shown in dazzling gold is based on the medal which is won by each member of the team in the annual Muratti Vase football match. The design of the miniature sheet is by Andrew Robinson and it was printed by Cartor Security Printing Ltd., France in a four-colour process offset lithography. The size of the stamp is 38mm in diameter and the size of the miniature sheet is 110mm x 75mm.

Peace and Reconciliation (May 9, 2005):



Jersey Post celebrated 60 years of Peace and Reconciliation commemorating the end of the Second World War by issuing a miniature sheet with a £2 stamp. This Miniature Sheet highlights the relationship and friendship between Jersey and the town of Bad Wurzach in Germany where a group of British-born Island residents and

their families - 618 in total - were interned from November 1942 until April 1945. Bad Wurzach and St. Helier (the capital of Jersey) were officially 'twinned' in 2002 in an act of reconciliation. The design of the miniature sheet is by Andrew Robinson. It was printed by BDT International Security Printing, Dublin in a four-colour process offset lithography. The size of the stamp is 50.80mm x 38.10mm and the size of the miniature sheet is 110mm x 75mm.

Jersey Festivals - Classic Cars (June 6, 2005):



Back cover of Prestige Booklet

To mark the second Jersey Motor Festival, Jersey Post issued a set of six stamps (33p, 34p, 41p, 50p, 56p and 73p) showing classic carsas follows: MGB GT, Mini Cooper, Citroën DS, Jaguar E Type, Volkswagen Beetle, and Aston Matrin DB5. The designs of the stamps are by Alan P. Copp. They were printed by Cartor Security Printing Ltd., France in a four-colour process offset lithography. The size of the stamps are 40mm x 30mm and they were printed in sheets of ten (2 across x 5 down). In addition to the stamps, a prestige booklet was issued containing three stamps of each of the above values.

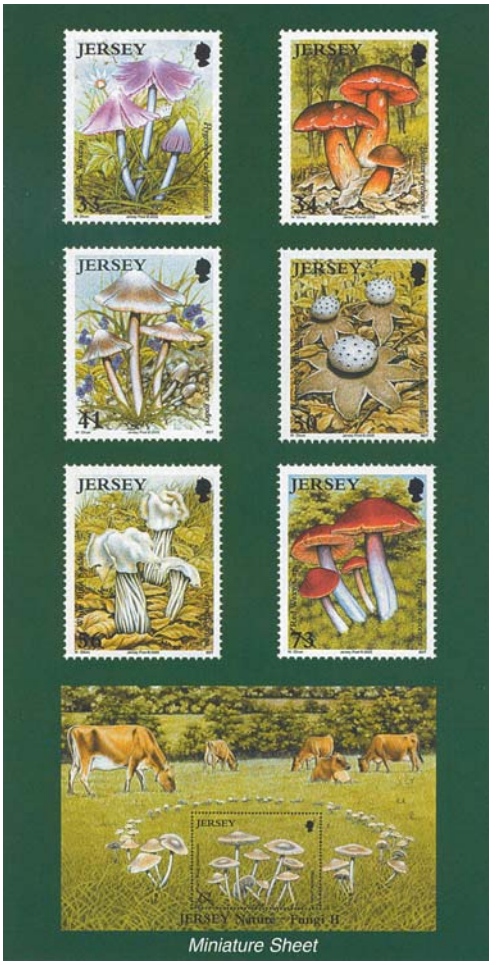
Jersey Coastal Towers (August 9, 2005):

Jersey Post issued a set of five stamps (33p, 34p, 41p, 50p, 56p and 73p) to commemorate coastal towers that were constructed to defend the coasts of Jersey more than 200 years ago, a hint of its turbulent past. The designs of the stamps by artist Nick Shwering depict the following towers: Le Hocq Tower, Seymour Tower, Archirondel Tower, Kempt Tower and La Rocco Tower. Construction on these towers was initiated by Henry Seymour Conway after he found that the island was largely undefended and there were a few successful invasions by the French. The stamps were printed by BDT International Security Printing, Dublin in a four-colour process offset lithography. The size of the stamps are 50.80mm x 38.10mm and they were printed in sheets of ten (2 across x 5 down).



Jersey Nature - Fungi II (September 13, 2005):

To depict the fascinating fungi that grows in Jersey, Jersey Post issued a second series of six stamps (33p, 34p, 41p, 50p, 56p and 73p) and a £2 miniature sheet. The fungi shown on the stamps and the miniature sheet are: the pink waxcap, the boletus erythropus, the inocybe godeyi, the pepper-pot earthstar, the white elfin saddle, the red waxy cap and the fairy ring mushroom. The designs of the fungi were painted by artist William Oliver. The stamps were printed by BDT International Security Printing, Dublin in a four-colour process offset



lithography. The size of the stamps are 50.80mm x 38.10mm and were printed in sheets of ten (2 across x 5 down). The overall sheet size is 150mm x 100mm.

Bicentenary of Battle of Trafalgar (October 21, 2005):

To commemorate one of the greatest sea battles in history, the Battle of Trafalgar, Jersey Post issued a set of five stamps (33p, 34p, 41p, 50p, and 73p) and a £2 miniature sheet on its bicentenary. The designs on the stamps feature ships which played an important part in the battle which claimed the life of Admiral Horatio Nelson. These are: *HMS Belleisle, HMS Royal Sovereign, HMS Neptune, HMS Euryalus, HMS Mars* and *HMS Victory*. The miniature sheet carries Admiral Nelson's famous words 'England expects that every man will do his duty'. The designs of the ships were painted by artist Tony Theobald and the stamps were printed by BDT International Security Printing, Dublin in a four-colour process offset lithography. The size of the stamps are 42.58mm x 28.45mm and the stamps were printed in sheets of ten (2 across x 5 down). The overall sheet size is 110mm x 75mm and the size of the miniature sheet is 50.88mm x 38.10mm.



III. Definitives

Wild Flower Definitives - Part I (July 19, 2005):

Jersey released the first part of its new definitive series on Wild flowers. These wild flowers are commonly found in the fields and hedgerows of Jersey. The eight stamps (2p, 4p, 20p, 30p, 40p, 50p, 65p and £2) depict colourful designs of the following wild flowers: scarlet pimpernel, common knapweed, greater stitchwort, common mallow, white campion, common dog-violet, Herb-Robert and three-cornered garlic. The designs of the stamps are by Nick Parlett. They were printed by Cartor Security Printing Ltd., France in a four-colour process offset lithography. The size of the stamps are 24mm x 30mm and they were printed in sheets of ten (2 across x 5 down). In addition to the stamps, a souvenir sheet was issued with all eight stamps.



IV. Other Products

Favourite Fairy Tales - Nordia (May 26, 2005):

To celebrate Jersey's participation in Nordia 2005, Jersey Post overprinted the £2 miniature sheet from the Fairy Tales issue depicting the Ugly Duckling. The overprint states 'Jersey at Nordia 2005 Goeteberg; 26-29 maj Svenska Frimärket 150 Ar'.

Year Book - 2005

In addition to stamps, Jersey Post also published a Year Book containing the above stamps with a description on the fascinating details behind each stamp. It is a source of useful information. First Day Covers with official postmarks are also issued by Jersey Post.

V. A Brief Outline of Jersey Post's Program For 2006

For 2006, Jersey Post had scheduled to issue an eclectic mix of stamps ranging from its militia to the Year of the Dog to provide a selection of stunning designs, artwork and photography. The Jersey Post planned 12 issues for 2006. The stamp calendar was as follows: Jersey Royal Militia II (January 6, 2006); Victoria Cross 150 Anniversary (January 29, 2006); Chinese New Year of the Dog (January 29, 2006); Europa - Jersey, A Multicultural Island (March 7, 2006); Jersey Marine Life VI - Sea Shells (April 4, 2006); Their Royal Highnesses The Prince of Wales and the Duchess of Cornwall (April 9, 2006); 80th Birthday of Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II (April 21, 2006); Jersey Football III (June 9, 2006); Island Views (July 11, 2006); Jersey Nature - Butterflies and Moths II (August 1, 2006); Definitive Stamps - New Series Part II (September 26, 2006); and Jersey Postal History II - Vehicles (October 31, 2006).

VI. Concluding Remarks

Jersey does not have a very long history of stamp issues and for beginner collectors this can be a sound reason to begin a collection of these stamps. Its short philatelic history also means that most stamps can be obtained at a reasonable cost. Completing a collection of countries with a long stamp-issuing history of 100 or more years is typically impossible for most collectors. In addition, Jersey also issues a number of colourful stamps on interesting themes. Collectors interested in obtaining more information on the stamps of Jersey can visit the postal administration's website at www.jerseystamps.com or send an e-mail to: stamps@jerseypost.com ✉





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Almost Forgotten

By Ken Lewis

Introduction

Most prisoners, wherever they are in the world, usually have at least one member of their family demanding their release as well as having their place of detention well documented. This does not seem to be the case with those prisoners from the Spanish Civil War, especially when they were imprisoned at the Mauthausen Concentration Camp. It was usual to house temporarily numerous prisoners at one camp before transferring them to their final camps. This article is about a cover that was sent to a Spaniard who was imprisoned in Germany at the end of the Spanish Civil War.

Because the Second World War had started in September 1939 and as Germany was one of the main combatants, any chance of getting some sort of response from them about any Spanish prisoner was quite limited. All the family and friends could do was send messages by mail, even though both countries censored them, to those who had been imprisoned in what became known as Greater Germany. Before the start of World War II there may have been a possibility of personally visiting a prisoner, but after September 1939 this opportunity was reduced to communication by mail because of severe travel restrictions across international borders, especially into and out of Germany.

A number of these Spanish prisoners had mail. One inmate, in fact, was receiving so much mail that many of his letters were returned by camp authorities to the sender without the prisoner's knowledge. The illustrated cover (Figure 1) is one of those that managed to reach the prisoner concerned, in this case Senor Miguel Beltram and, as is to be expected, the contents have not remained with the envelope. Nevertheless, this cover still has a tale to tell about the imprisonment of Republican prisoners in Germany after the Spanish Civil War.

Cover

This was sent to:

Sr. D. Miguel Beltram
F. O. W. Lager 2
Barake 412
Stube 7
Wr. Neudorf
Alemania

A fuller translation reads: Senor D. Miguel Beltram, F.O.W. Camp 2, Barrack 412, Room 7, Weiner Neudorf, Germany. In fact Wiener Neudorf, which translates as Viennese New Village, was a suburb of Vienna. It lies between Vienna (Wien) and Moding to the south. This cover was addressed to Germany, which then included the occupied countries outside the original German borders, and Austria was very much part of this new Greater Germany.

The Spanish stamps affixed consist of the 2 Pesetas (SG 1124), 25 centavos (SG 1115), and 50 centavos (SG 1013). Both



Figure 1. Front cover.

the 25-centavos and 2-Peseta stamps are the standard definitives, whereas the 50 centavos is a commemorative stamp showing Juan De La Cierva on the right and a Cierva autogyro on the left. These stamps seem to have been affixed in a very haphazard order which may have been a code to the sender or something that would have been censored. The cancellation of these stamps is dated March 26, 1943 in Valencia, Spain.

Also shown on the front is a censor tape on the left side with the letters 'OKW' together with the usual symbols of the Nazi regime. OKW is the abbreviation for Oberkommando der Wehrmacht. This organization was set up on February 4, 1938 as the Armed Forces High Command to replace the old War Ministry. The German censor tape (dark brown) was applied over the Spanish censor tape (light brown), as can easily be seen on the back of the cover (Figure 2).

Various individual German censor number marks and postal markings show boxed figures that normally denote the local postal routes. They are shown in blue and red.

From:

Senorita Josefina Garcia Villena
Belle P S Abril No. 37
Valencia
Spanien

There are two transit marks for the main Valencia exchange post office (Estafeta de Cambio), each dated March 26, 1943, and one transit mark for Barcelona airmail office timed at 11:00 a.m. and dated March 27, 1943. Estafeta de Cambio is the post office where international mail is sent for processing. It is very probable that the Spanish censor was based in the same building. Under these postal markings is a blue cachet of the Spanish censor, which translates as 'Chief government censor office of Valencia'. It is poorly struck with the figures 422 on the Spanish (light brown) censor tape. No receiving marks appear on this cover. With the large amount of mail coming into Germany each camp had its own postbag that went directly to the main camp responsible for censoring, sorting, and distributing the letters to the prisoners.

The Prisoner

From information supplied by DÖW in Vienna (Stiftung Dokumentationarchiv Des Osterreichishen Widerstandes – The Austrian Document Archive Resistance Foundation), which has access to records relating to the inmates of Mauthausen Concentration Camp, some details of the prisoner Beltram can be described. First, the records for Mauthausen Concentration Camp have this prisoner listed as Beltran, not Beltram. To avoid any confusion the incorrect spelling of Beltran, as used in the DÖW references, will be used throughout the remainder of the article. It appears that the main address and return address, on the reverse of the cover, are written by two different hands. It is our considered opinion that the main address was probably written by a child, whereas the return address on the back flap shows the characteristics of a female writing style, possibly the mother of the child to comply with postal regulations.

Beltran's prison record:

Name	Miguel Beltran
Date of Birth	February 27, 1914
Captured	Barcelona, Spain
Interned (Germany)	January 27, 1941
Initial Camp	Fallingbostel – XI-B
Main Camp	Mauthausen
Prisoner number	5842
Liberated	May 5, 1945 from Mauthausen

From these records we see that Beltran survived in prison for over four years. It is much longer than the usual lifespan expected for the inmates of Mauthausen.



Figure 2. Back of cover.

German regulations state that any captured foreign nationals, including Spanish nationals, that are interned in occupied states are to become captives of Germany. This order was instigated by the Fuhrer. It continued to say that anyone who had been fighting against the troops of General Franco are to be handed over to the German State Police for questioning before their transfer to a concentration camp. A further regulation stated that if foreign Spanish fighters are hostile they will be taken into custody and conscripted to forced labour. The three criteria to determine if prisoners were sent into forced labour were:

a. Have used weapons against the troops of General Franco.

b. Not older than 55 years of age.

c. Have undergone a medical examination at the camp to ensure they are fit enough to become a prisoner.

Obviously, this is what happened to Miguel Beltran, and meeting the three criteria guaranteed his subsequent transfer from Fallenbostel to Mauthausen Concentration Camp.

Camp

At Sachenhausen Concentration Camp, outside Berlin, Operation Bernhard produced great quantities of very good counterfeit banknotes and stamps for a number of countries. The intention was to flood these countries with worthless money thereby destabalizing that country's currency and making it an easier target for invasion. When Operation Bernhard was relocated towards the end of the war, due to the bombing offensive of Berlin by the Americans during the day and the British by night, they took their printing presses and plates to Mauthausen Concentration Camp. Mauthausen is situated approximately 114 miles west of Vienna. When 138 Operation Bernhard prisoners were transferred a day or two later from Mauthausen camp to one of its sub-camps, Redl-Zipf, usually referred to by Germans and the prisoners as 'Schlier'. 'Schlier' was located wholly inside a nearby mountain that had been excavated by prisoners from the Mauthausen camp using only picks and shovels while standing in water and working two shifts of 12 hours each.

According to reports, this was a massive undertaking and in the end there were a number of very spacious warehouse-sized rooms on a number of floors. Each of these floors was connected by elevators. 'Schlier' was different from other concentration camps in that it was totally camouflaged from all angles as it was inside a mountain yet overlooking the main camp of Mauthausen. The natural slope of the mountain hid the camp entrance which was big enough to permit large lorries and trucks carrying heavy equipment to enter and leave.

When the new prisoners arrived at 'Schlier' they discovered that there were other prisoners being held there: 150 Spanish and 80 from other nations that fought in the International Brigade. It is generally accepted that these 230 prisoners were all from the Spanish Civil War. At night, Operation Bernhard prisoners could hear Spanish songs that told of yearning for home being sung by prisoners. If Operation Bernhard had not relocated to this camp its location and details of the resident inmates may have remained unknown to this day.

The Spanish prisoners were actively engaged in assembling and producing items for the experimental rocket programme that the Germans were developing. This was an ideal place to test and develop rocket engines as there was no way they could be detected from aerial photographs. Prior to the prisoners' transfer to this camp during 1943 they were working in the cellar of a brewery at Wiener Neudorf in the southern outskirts of Vienna while still under the control of the main camp at Mauthausen. According to numerous reports, approximately 5,000 republican prisoners from the Spanish Civil War, including those captured from the International Brigade, were held at the Mauthausen Concentration Camp. These prisoners are said to have consisted mainly of hardened republicans, communists, and anti-fascists.

'Schlier' was located wholly inside a nearby mountain that had been excavated by prisoners from the Mauthausen camp using only picks and shovels while standing in water and working two shifts of 12 hours each.

Spanish Civil War

During the time of the Great Depression there was much unrest between Spain's two major political parties. The Spanish Civil War began in 1936 between the Republicans, also known as the 'Popular Front', and the Falange party, known as the 'Nationalists'. On July 17, 1936 army officers at Melilla in Spanish Morocco revolted and the revolt quickly spread to the mainland garrisons. It was these troops that formed the core of the Nationalist force and staged a military coup against the government. Many of the prisons had their inmates freed, usually to join the fight on the side of their liberators. Both sides in this conflict appealed for help from other countries.

The Republicans asked France while the Nationalists appealed to the Germans and Italians. As well as these combatants, other help came in the form of the International Brigade to support the Republican cause. This International Brigade became fully operational on February 16, 1937 to fight in the defence of Madrid. Apparently it was made up of 59,000 foreign nationals as follows: 28,000 Frenchmen, 14,000 Belgians, 11,000 Czech, British, Italian, and German anti-fascists, together with 6,000 Russian army 'volunteers'. The Nationalists, under General Franco, had 25,000 Germans, 30,000 Italians, and some 5,000 volunteers from other countries. Germans and Italians fighting on the Nationalist side were from their respective countries' armed forces. Germany

assisted the Nationalists by sending some of its air force under the guise of the Condor Legion, which was used to test the efficiency of their weapons and aircraft together with developing their expertise by inflicting air raids on Madrid and Barcelona. One of the most remembered air raids was on Guernica. It provided a horrific foretaste of what could be expected when blanket bombing was employed by either side in the Second World War.

During the conflict, the British government warned any Britons who were thinking of taking part and enlisting on either side that they would be liable to imprisonment for two years upon their return home.

The Republican fleet was made totally ineffective when the destroyers *Ciscar* and *Jose Luis Diez* were captured along with ten other ships. This capture meant that General Francisco Franco, who was the leader of the Nationalist force, now had complete command of the seas around Spain. It was on March 28, 1939 when it was universally accepted that General Franco had control of Madrid and, therefore, the whole of Spain. The Republican leaders fled to Valencia when white flags had been raised over the principal buildings in Madrid. This resulted in Franco giving a free hand to Fascist tribunals, known as the Fifth Columnists, to rout Spain of these undesirables from both Valencia and the Spanish mainland. Many Republicans or 'Loyalists' were tried, convicted, and in some cases executed at these tribunals. It was on April 1, 1939 when the United States of America officially recognised General Franco's new regime.

What is not commonly known is that there was a contingent in the International Brigade from the United States of America. This force was known as the Lincoln-Washington Battalion, and on April 19, 1938 performed their duty heroically during the battle for Torosa. They held their ground, causing the Nationalist forces to divert their attack further south of Torosa. Even though they managed to defend Torosa they suffered terribly in the conflict by being attacked with tanks, artillery and bombers.

While this war was going on, a plan was being formulated whereby foreign nationals who had volunteered to fight on behalf of either side could withdraw from Spain. The London non-intervention committee agreed on this plan on June 21, 1938. After months of discussion the governments of Britain, France, Italy, Germany, and Russia all accepted this agreement. Nevertheless, this agreement had to be accepted by both the Republican and Nationalist governments in Spain. This plan was aimed primarily at the International Brigade but also covered those foreign volunteers fighting on the side of the Nationalists. Because General Franco's foreign troops originated from the German and Italian armed forces, they were neither subject to this agreement nor free to return to their homeland unless so ordered. It remains unknown whether the British volunteers who returned home under this agreement were imprisoned for the two years as previously mentioned.

Conclusion

What atrocities went on in Mauthausen and many of the other German concentration and extermination camps has been well documented elsewhere and have not been repeated here. This article deals solely with the Spanish Civil War and an item of mail that was sent to one of its Republican prisoners, Miguel Beltran, and his places of internment.

As there were only 150 Spanish prisoners and the 80 nationalists from the International Brigade engaged in the experimental rocket programme, what happened to the other 4,770 prisoners from the original 5,000 is left to readers' imaginations.

It has been recorded that one Spanish prisoner, Max Povolny, received so much mail that most of it was returned to the senders without the prisoner ever knowing of its existence. Most items of mail that normally become available to collectors are from concentration camp prisoners that were sent to addresses outside the camp. As the guards were supplied from the main camp of Mauthausen each prisoner received the same treatment as if they were in Mauthausen or in one of its sub-camps. Those prisoners employed in the top secret Operation Bernard were an exception to this rule as the same SS Guards accompanied them wherever they went and there was no need for Mauthausen to supply any guards. This was most unusual but maintained its secrecy.

One of the most remembered air raids was on Guernica. It provided a horrific foretaste of what could be expected when blanket bombing was employed by either side in the Second World War.

Finding any items of mail received by an inmate of a concentration camp is a stroke of luck. Managing to find a cover that was received by a prisoner from the Spanish Civil War such as Miguel Beltran while imprisoned at a sub-camp ('Schlier'/Redl-Zipf) of Mauthausen is even luckier.

Were the letter still with this cover, its contents might have revealed a most interesting and intriguing story. At the very least it would have established the relationship between Josefina Garcia Villena and Miguel Beltran. As this is not the case, it will have to be left to the imagination of readers to reach their own conclusions.

When the Allied troops were approaching Mauthausen and the war was drawing to a close, the prisoners of Operation Bernhard were transferred from their camp in the mountain to the nearby Mauthausen Concentration Camp. Just before their arrival at the camp, their SS guards fled and the prisoners were left outside the gates that were now controlled by the inmates as their guards too had fled. They were allowed into the camp to await the arrival of the Allies to liberate and repatriate them to their home country. The Spanish Civil War prisoners were also taken to the main camp to await the liberating Allies. ✉

British East Africa

A Philatelic History

By Dr. Sidney V. Soanes

I have been a stamp collector for nearly 80 years and a member of The Royal Philatelic Society of Canada for over 40. The last 20 or 30 years have been philatelically rather inactive but I have more time now to sort through a vast accumulation of stamps, update my own collections, and supply The RPSC Sales Circuit with my duplicates.

The big question is how to assign the various countries logically to The Royal Sales Circuit Books.

British Commonwealth is always a favourite with collectors so I am starting with this area and working on one continent at a time. British Africa is most confusing. *Scott* lists about 50 entities in British Africa so how does one go about grouping them into a meaningful collection for the circuit books while attempting to keep together those countries that are philatelically related? This article will deal with one small part of these regions: British East Africa.

Fortunately the whole area used the same stamps at one time: Kenya, Uganda and Tanzania (1965-1976). In fact, before Zanzibar got into the act we had Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika from 1935-1963. So it seems quite reasonable to keep this entire philatelic group together. The names changed frequently and some areas were shifted around from country to country but from a philatelic point of view the whole region was relatively stable for nearly 40 years.

My reference data comes from the following publications: *Scott* Volume 1, a book called *The Stamp Atlas*, *Volume 2* (lots of information here plus some maps showing the geography in the early 1900s), the *Robson Lowe Encyclopaedia of British Empire Stamps*, *Volume 3 and Volume 4*, the 1968 edition which more or less shows the current country boundaries.

The opening sentences of the *Stamp Atlas* for East Africa are worth repeating: "The British East African group is complicated in that the postal history does not march in step with the politics, nor the stamps exactly with either. Though East Africa and Uganda combined their postal administrations in 1901, a planned political fusion never happened. A further union (involving other communications also) brought Kenya, Uganda, and Tanganyika together postally in 1933, but the three countries have always remained separate as protectorates, colonies, and independent states."

It is interesting to note that the boundaries of these three countries are almost the same on 1897 and 1904 maps as they are today. German East Africa, after World War I became mostly Tanganyika with a part given to Belgium and Portugal. British East Africa is now called Kenya. Ugandan boundaries have hardly changed at all.

Now let us take each group in turn and see what we have.

(Dates are of first stamp issues, if not otherwise known)

KENYA

1885 - British East Africa - Company chartered

1895 - British East Africa - Protectorate

1902 - East Africa and Uganda Protectorates

1920 - Kenya and Uganda

1935 (May) - Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika *

1963 (Dec. 12) - Kenya became independent - The Republic of Kenya

1964 (Oct. 25) - Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika and Zanzibar

1965 (Apr. 15) - Kenya, Uganda and Tanzania (issued stamps to 1976 simultaneously with the Republic of Kenya)

Thereafter Kenya issued its own stamps.

UGANDA

1894 - Uganda - Protectorate

1902 - East Africa and Uganda Protectorates

1920 - Kenya and Uganda

1935 (May) - Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika *

1962 (Oct. 9) - Uganda became independent

1965 (Apr. 15) - Kenya, Uganda and Tanzania (issued stamps to 1976 simultaneously with the Republic of Uganda)

Thereafter Uganda issued its own stamps.

TANGANYIKA (TANZANIA)

1893 - German East Africa (a German colony)

1916 - British occupation

1919 - Name changed to Tanganyika - British Mandate

1921 - Tanganyika stamps listed

1935 (May) - joined with Kenya etc - see KU&T above *

1961 (Dec. 9) - became independent

1962 (Dec. 9) - the Republic of Tanganyika

1964 (Apr. 26) - United Republic of Tanganyika and Zanzibar

1965 (Oct.) - United Republic of Tanzania

1965 (Apr. 15) - Kenya, Uganda and Tanzania (issued stamps to 1976 simultaneously with the Republic of Tanzania)

Thereafter Tanzania issued its own stamps.

The illustrations represent most of the stamp-issuing entities mentioned in this article with many of the transition periods shown.



British East Africa
Scott #15 (1890)



East Africa and Uganda Protectorates
Scott #19 (1904)



Kenya and Uganda
Scott #24 (1922)



Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika
Scott #52 (1935)



Kenya, Uganda,
Tanganyika and Zanzibar
Scott #144 (1964)



Kenya (independence)
Scott #10 (1963)



Kenya, Uganda,and Tanzania
Scott #156 (1965)



Uganda Protectorate
Scott #74 (1898)



Uganda (Independence)
Scott #86 (1962)



German East Africa
(British Occupation)
Scott #N109 (1917)

ZANZIBAR

1895 - Zanzibar

1963 (Dec. 10) - became independent

1964 (Apr. 26) - United Republic of Tanganyika and Zanzibar

1965 (Oct.) - United Republic of Tanzania

1968 (July 1) - Stamps replaced by Kenya, Uganda and Tanzania

BRITISH SOMALILAND

Strictly speaking British Somaliland does not seem to belong to the Kenya group. It may be British and part of Africa, but it is not contiguous - many miles north, on the Gulf of Aden.

1903 (June) - Indian stamps overprinted

1904 (Feb.) - Somaliland Protectorate

1960 - Became part of independent Somalia

CONCLUSION

If the Editor receives enough favourable comments on this article, I will consider doing similar ones in the future to cover other areas. ✉



Tanganyika
Scott #17 (1925)



Tanganyika
(Independence)
Scott #49 (1961)



Tanzania
(United Republic
of Tanganyika and Zanzibar)
Scott #1 (1964)



Tanzania (Republic)
Scott #6 (1965)



Zanzibar (Independence)
Scott #281 (1963)

Somaliland
Protectorate
Scott #4 (1903)





Somaliland
Protectorate
Scott #33 (1904)

Somaliland Protectorate
(Somolia - Independence)
Scott #C68 (1960)



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2. ***The Stamp Atlas***, Facts on File Publications, New York, NY
3. ***The Encyclopaedia of British Empire Postage Stamps***, Volume II; The Empire in Africa, Robson Lowe Ltd., London, England
4. ***The Encyclopaedia Britannica*** (1968), Encyclopaedia Britannica, Inc., Chicago, IL

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Parkway Convention Centre

St. Catharines Ontario Canada

NO TAXATION

Even With Representation

By Kimber A. Wald

One of the key slogans of the 1763-1776 American revolutionary period was: "No taxation without representation!" It summarized a primary grievance of the American colonists and was coined by Reverend Jonathan Mayhew in a 1750 Boston sermon. The British Magna Carta (1215) and the 1689 Bill of Rights had helped establish the principle of consent and representation in taxation. Failure to apply this principle to the American colonies played a major part in the American Revolution.

Revenue stamps have been issued by countries since the 18th century and are evidence of tax payments. *Scott* numbers RM1-41 are examples of colonial use in the colonies. Similar embossed revenue stamps were used on documents of colonial Canada.

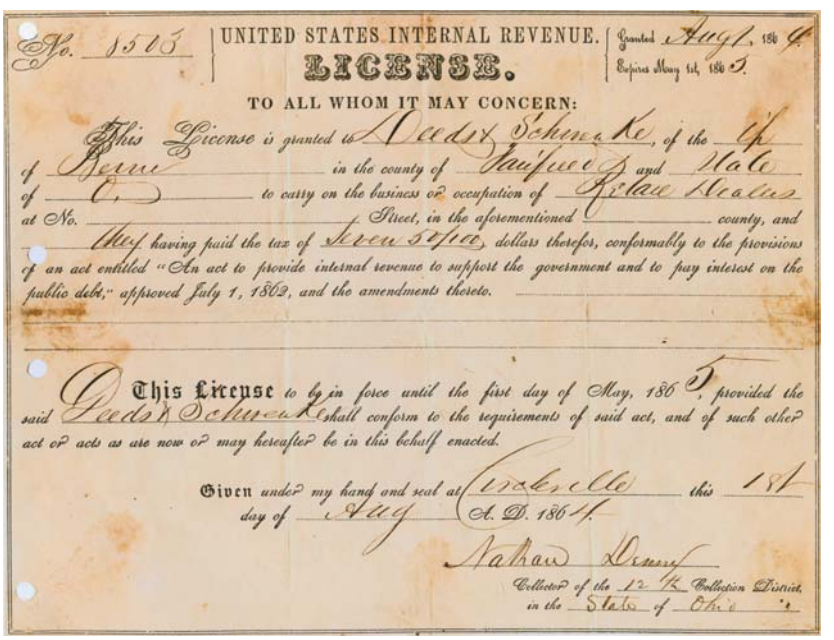
As collectors of revenues know, the stamps can be just as interesting as postal material. Instead of covers, revenue collectors seek them used on documents.

Ohio residents are quite conservative about paying taxes: The fewer, the better. The title of this article makes much more sense to many of them than the colonial slogan. As a revenue stamp/document collector who grew up in Ohio and heard much snorting about paying taxes from friends and relatives while a kid, I thought it would be fun to combine a philatelic interest with memories from the past.

My collection is broken down into two segments: federally taxed documents starting with the Civil War period and Ohio issued tax stamps applied to such things as routine commercial purchases, cigarettes, cosmetics, liquor, etc.

Revenue documents are an interesting portrayal of life. Not only are the stamps interesting but the documents to which they are attached often reflected life from the past. In my collection I have not only common checks, receipts, and promissory notes but also marriage certificates, citizenship documents, insurance policies, wills, and a guardianship bond. One wonders why these escaped the ancestral family records of people who are alive to day.

The United States Civil War Act of July 1, 1862, authorized a federal tax on businesses or occupations grossing over $1,000 annually. Some 49 general business occupations were affected. Licenses were issued. The August 1, 1864, license depicted in Fig. 1 was issued to a Bene, Lancaster County retail dealer. The tax applicable to the license, without any stamps applied, was $7.50.



No. 8503 | UNITED STATES INTERNAL REVENUE. | Granted Aug. 1, 186 4. Expires May 1st, 186 5.

LICENSE.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

This License is granted to Deeds, Schneck, of the Up of Bene in the county of Fairfield and State of O. to carry on the business or occupation of Retail Dealer at No. ____ Street, in the aforementioned ____ county, and they having paid the tax of Seven 50/100 dollars therefor, conformably to the provisions of an act entitled "An act to provide internal revenue to support the government and to pay interest on the public debt," approved July 1, 1862, and the amendments thereto.

This License to be in force until the first day of May, 186 5, provided the said Deeds, Schneck shall conform to the requirements of said act, and of such other act or acts as are now or may hereafter be in this behalf enacted.

Given under my hand and seal at Lancaster O. this 1st day of Aug A. D. 1864.

Nathan Denny

Collector of the 12th Collection District, in the State of Ohio.

Figure 1.

The federal tax on marriage certificates was five cents. Several years ago I endeavoured to locate a descendant of the 1863 marriage certificate presented in Fig. 2. My plan was to give it as a gift to any descendants of William Spieth or Regina Walker living in Medina County. I found no one and did not search other states. The Tax Act of July 1, 1862, required adhesive revenue stamps at that time to be cancelled by the person affixing them writing their initials and the date in ink on them. This stamp is inscribed G.R. April 16, 1963." Although the document says the tax was ten cents, the amount of the tax was amended to five cents on March 3, 1863, which is the amount that was paid.

One of the more unusual documents in my Ohio collection is Fig. 3, an 1863 proof of publication certificate in which an Allen County judge confirmed that a notice was published in the Lima Gazette announcing an auction of two properties owned by a recently deceased person. A five-cent certification tax was applicable. Appearing on the certificate is a copy of the newspaper notice.



MARRIAGE CERTIFICATE.

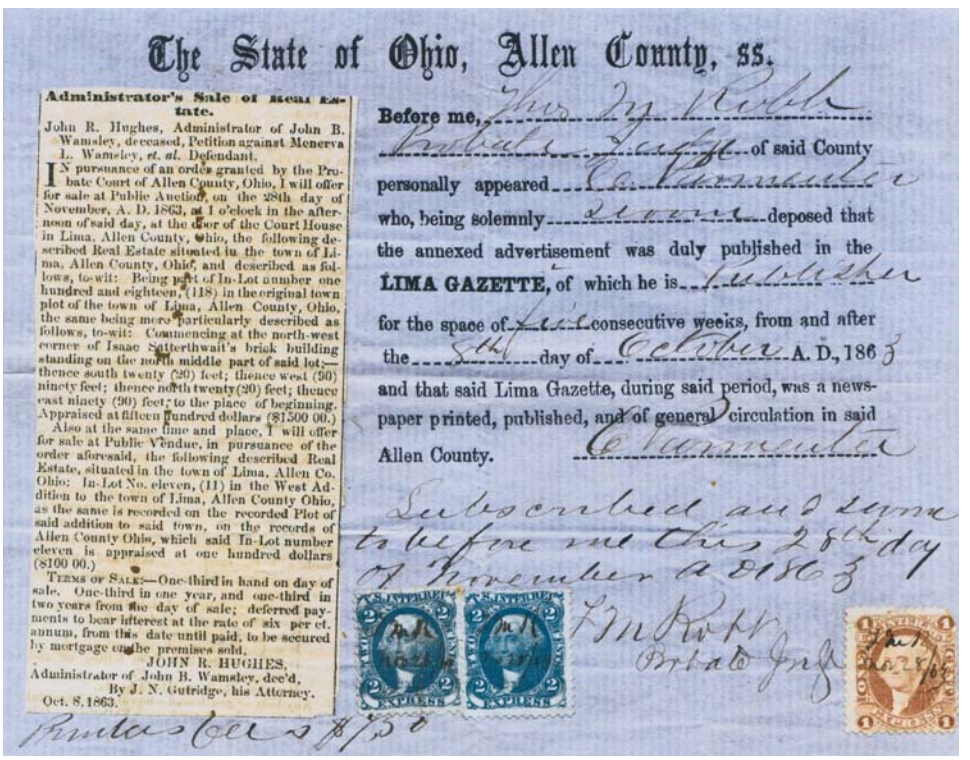
The State of Ohio, Medina County, ss.

I HEREBY CERTIFY

That on the 16th day of April A. D. 1863, I joined together in Marriage, Mr. William Spieth and Miss Regina Walker, Liverpool, Medina Co. O. G. Reif MINISTER. of the Luth. Church. JUSTICE OF THE PEACE.

☞ The above Certificate, or a similar one, must be stamped with a "ten cent" Internal Revenue Stamp, and properly canceled, and returned to this Court within three months, under a penalty of $50.

Figure 2.



The State of Ohio, Allen County, ss.

Administrator's Sale of Real Estate.

John R. Hughes, Administrator of John B. Wamsley, deceased, Petition against Menerva L. Wamsley, et. al. Defendant.

IN pursuance of an order granted by the Probate Court of Allen County, Ohio, I will offer for sale at Public Auction, on the 28th day of November, A. D. 1863, at 1 o'clock in the afternoon of said day, at the door of the Court House in Lima, Allen County, Ohio, the following described Real Estate situated in the town of Lima, Allen County, Ohio, and described as follows, to-wit: Being part of In-Lot number one hundred and eighteen, (118) in the original town plot of the town of Lima, Allen County, Ohio, the same being more particularly described as follows, to-wit: Commencing at the north-west corner of Isaac Satterthwait's brick building standing on the north middle part of said lot;—thence south twenty (20) feet; thence west (90) ninety feet; thence north twenty (20) feet; thence east ninety (90) feet, to the place of beginning. Appraised at fifteen hundred dollars ($1500 00.)

Also at the same time and place, I will offer for sale at Public Vendue, in pursuance of the order aforesaid, the following described Real Estate, situated in the town of Lima, Allen Co. Ohio: In-Lot No. eleven, (11) in the West Addition to the town of Lima, Allen County Ohio, as the same is recorded on the recorded Plot of said addition to said town, on the records of Allen County Ohio, which said In-Lot number eleven is appraised at one hundred dollars ($100 00.)

TERMS OF SALE—One-third in hand on day of sale. One-third in one year, and one-third in two years from the day of sale; deferred payments to bear interest at the rate of six per ct. annum, from this date until paid, to be secured by mortgage on the premises sold.

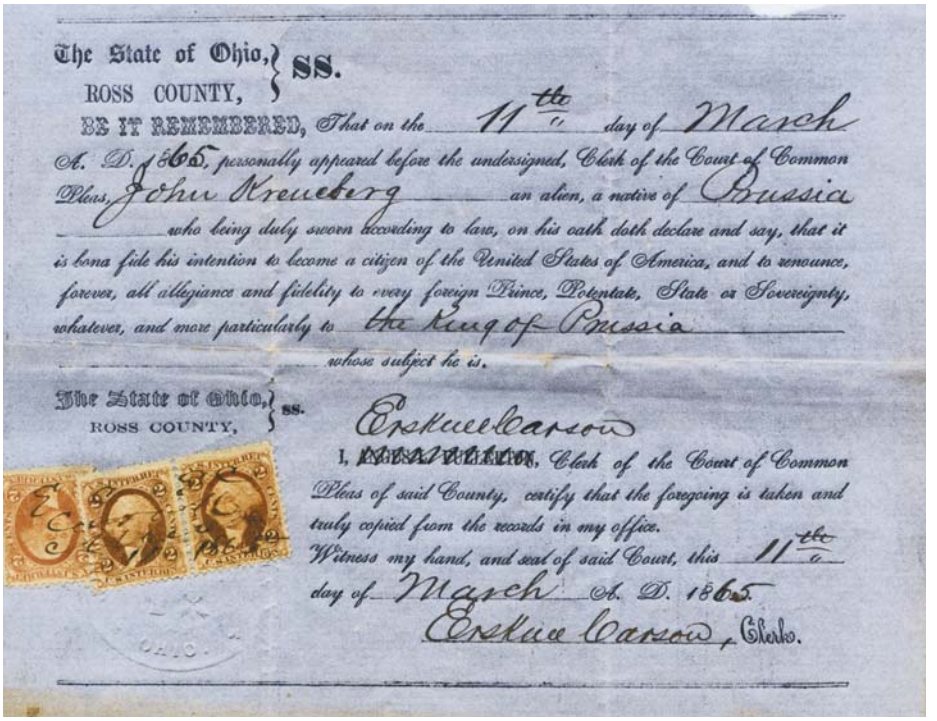
JOHN R. HUGHES,
Administrator of John B. Wamsley, dec'd,
By J. N. Gutridge, his Attorney.
Oct. 8, 1863.

Before me, John M. Robb Probate Judge of said County personally appeared C. Vanmeter who, being solemnly sworn deposed that the annexed advertisement was duly published in the LIMA GAZETTE, of which he is Publisher for the space of six consecutive weeks, from and after the 8th day of October A. D., 1863 and that said Lima Gazette, during said period, was a newspaper printed, published, and of general circulation in said Allen County. C. Vanmeter

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 28th day of November A. D. 1863 J. M. Robb Probate Judge

Printers Fee $8.50

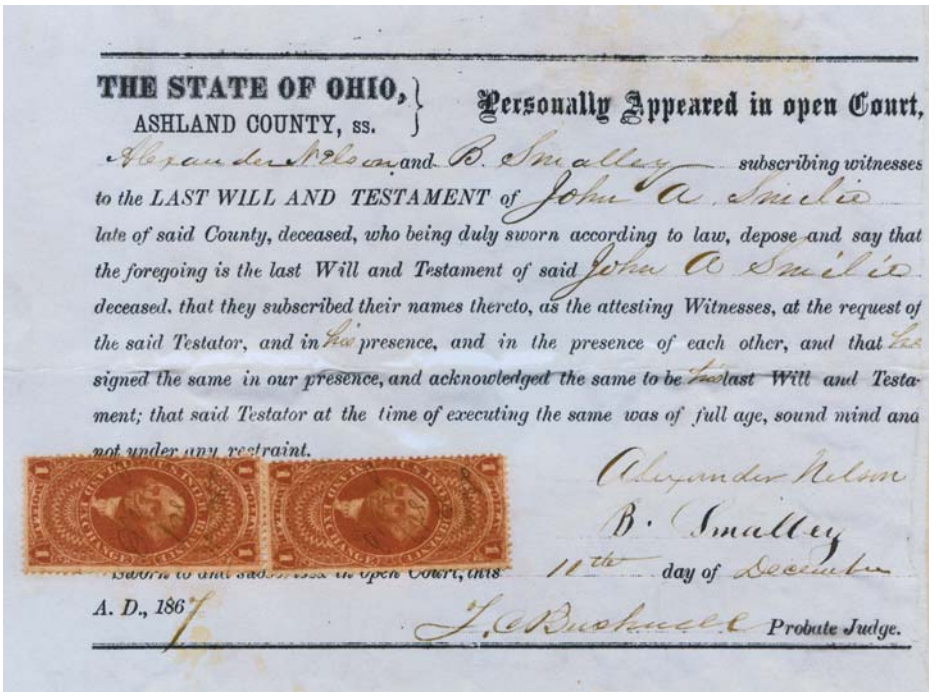
Figure 3.



The State of Ohio, } SS.
ROSS COUNTY,
BE IT REMEMBERED, That on the 11th day of March
A. D. 1865, personally appeared before the undersigned, Clerk of the Court of Common
Pleas, John Kreueberg an alien, a native of Prussia
who being duly sworn according to law, on his oath doth declare and say, that it
is bona fide his intention to become a citizen of the United States of America, and to renounce,
forever, all allegiance and fidelity to every foreign Prince, Potentate, State or Sovereignty,
whatever, and more particularly to the King of Prussia
whose subject he is.

The State of Ohio, } ss.
ROSS COUNTY,
Eskuel Carson
I, [illegible], Clerk of the Court of Common
Pleas of said County, certify that the foregoing is taken and
truly copied from the records in my office.
Witness my hand, and seal of said Court, this 11th
day of March A. D. 1865.
Eskuel Carson, Clerk.

Figure 4.



THE STATE OF OHIO, } Personally Appeared in open Court,
ASHLAND COUNTY, ss.
Alexander Nelson and B. Smalley subscribing witnesses
to the LAST WILL AND TESTAMENT of John A. Smalley
late of said County, deceased, who being duly sworn according to law, depose and say that
the foregoing is the last Will and Testament of said John A Smalley
deceased, that they subscribed their names thereto, as the attesting Witnesses, at the request of
the said Testator, and in his presence, and in the presence of each other, and that he
signed the same in our presence, and acknowledged the same to be his last Will and Testa-
ment; that said Testator at the time of executing the same was of full age, sound mind and
not under any restraint.

Alexander Nelson
B. Smalley

Sworn to and subscribed in open Court, this 11th day of December
A. D., 1867
J. C. Bushnell Probate Judge.

Figure 5.

On March 11, 1865, John Kreueberg was sworn in as a U.S. citizen and renounced, according the naturalization certificate in Fig. 4, the king of Prussia. The five-cent certificate tax was overpaid by a penny with three two-cent Internal Revenue stamps.

According to a stamp dealer who specializes in revenues and sold me many of these documents, the one in Fig. 5 was one of a group that someone sold to him who worked in a courthouse and took from old records documents with revenue stamps on them. This Ashland County 1867 probate of will bond was subject to a $2 tax. Since the rate was $1 for the first $2,000 and 50 cents for each additional $1,000 or fraction thereof, the value must have been in the $3,000-4,000 range.

Sometime the collector's personal past will pop up in his/her collection. My mother took a job in the 1950s with the Ohio Farmers Insurance

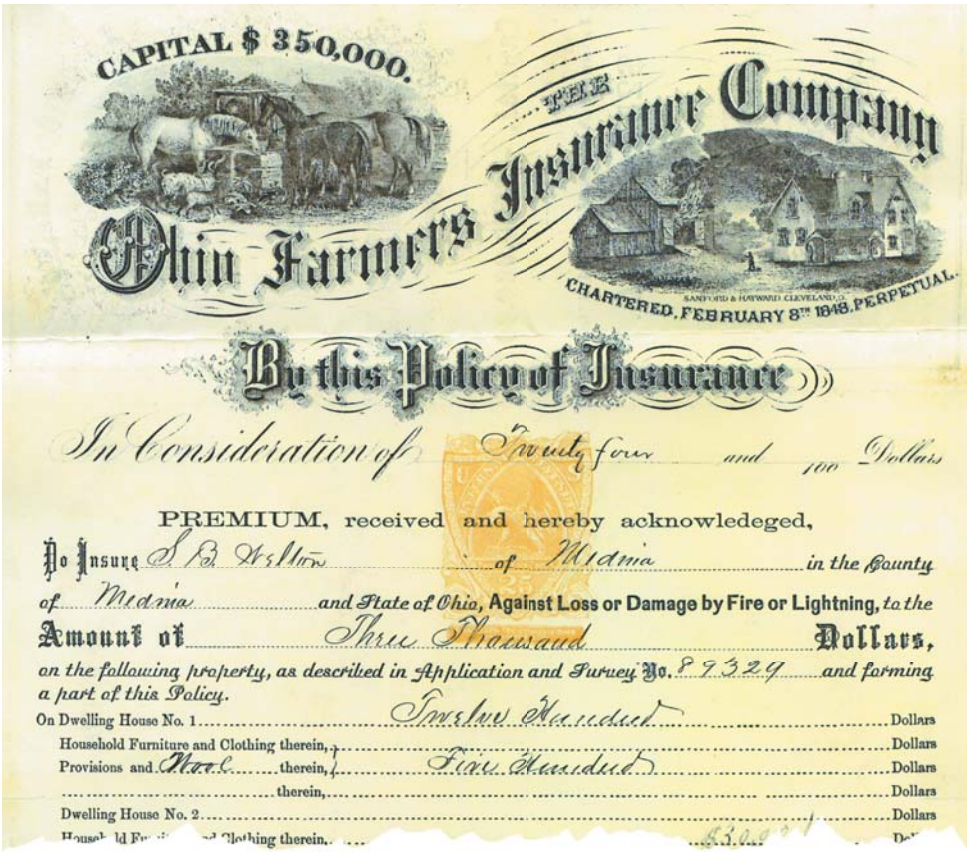


Figure 6.



Figure 7.

Company to pay my college expenses. Imagine my surprise when the 1869 insurance policy in Fig. 6 popped up as a possible purchase! This document also illustrates how attractive many are with interesting illustrations on them. It would be hard to find covers with drawings as interesting.

For many years Ohio used sales tax stamps such as those in Fig. 7. They were applied to sales receipts or passed out in stores with purchases. The vendor kept the left half as evidence of charging the tax and gave to the customer the right portion as a receipt.

Fig. 8 presents a 1936 sales receipt for a $2.35 sale. The receipt says the tax was seven cents but 11 cents was charged according to the sum of the two stamps attached. Since the purchaser was a lawyer (my uncle), perhaps the

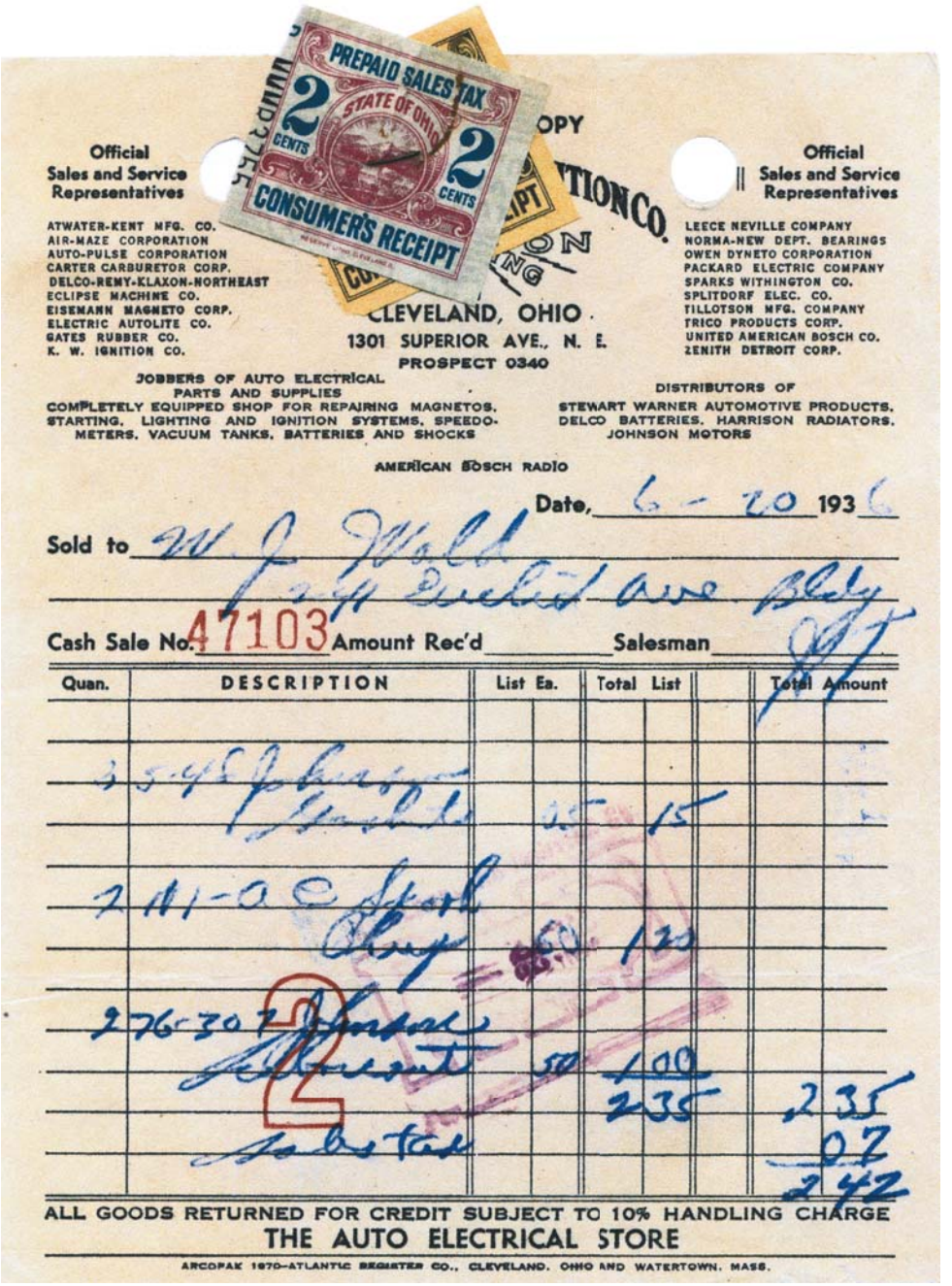


Figure 8.

correct amount was charged and the stamps were merely attached without any relevance!

Think of all of the possibilities of revenue collecting that lie before you. Perhaps you live in British Columbia which has issued many lovely and interesting revenue stamps. You could assemble a collection documents presenting life in BC with those stamps as well as Federal issues attached.

As for me, I have also lived in Maryland and Pennsylvania. If Ohio becomes dull and the album full, I may check the taxation practices in these two states. ✉

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Transcribing Sounds

by Michael Madesker, RDP, FRPSC

BRAILLE ALPHABET: The six magic dots of braille

Braille is a tactile system of raised dots representing letters of the alphabet. To read braille, the fingers gently glide over paper which has been embossed with the braille code. For notetaking, a pointed instrument is used to punch out the dots on paper held in a metal slate. The readable raised dots appear on the other side of the paper.



Figure 1. Louis Braille
1809-1852

History: Braille has been an effective means of communication for blind persons since 1829 when it was invented in Paris, France, by Louis Braille (Figure 1). Louis Braille lost his sight at the age of three as a result of an eye injury. As a young boy at school, he became frustrated with the large and bulky raised letter alphabet used to learn reading and writing skills. Later in his life, a French artillery officer, Charles Barbier de la Serre, gave him the idea of reading by a tactile code. After many years of experimenting, Louis Braille developed a successful reading and writing system which is used today around the world.

The Braille System: The basis of the braille system is known as braille cell. The cell is comprised of six dots numbered in a specific order (Figures 2 and 2a). Each dot or combination of dots represents a letter of the alphabet. For example, by checking in the braille alphabet, you will see that dot 1 is the letter "a" and dots 1 and 2 the letter "b". Numbers and punctuation signs are also represented in braille.

Braille is to the blind person what the printed word is to the sighted individual – access to information and contact with the outside world. It is the building block for language skills, a means to teach spelling to blind children, and the most direct contact with the written thoughts of others.



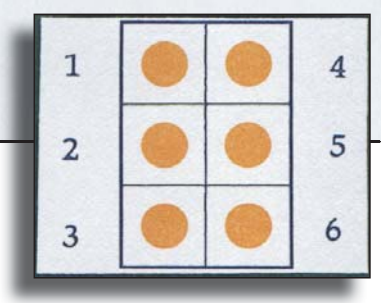


Figure 2 (above) and 2a (inset).The braille alphabet consists of a combination of six embossed dots where each configuration represents a letter or a number. This cover carries addresses in braille and Latin alphabets.

The Belgian stamp (Figure 3) prepaid 40¢ for postage and had a 10¢ surcharge to aid the work with the blind. In the illustration, a child reads a braille book. The Swiss stamp and cover (Figure 4) were issued in honour of the 70th anniversary of the Swiss National Library for the Blind and Vision Impaired. Quite appropriately, the 70-cent value was embossed in braille. ✉

Acknowledgement: Braille information provided through the courtesy of The Canadian National Institute for the Blind (CNIB).

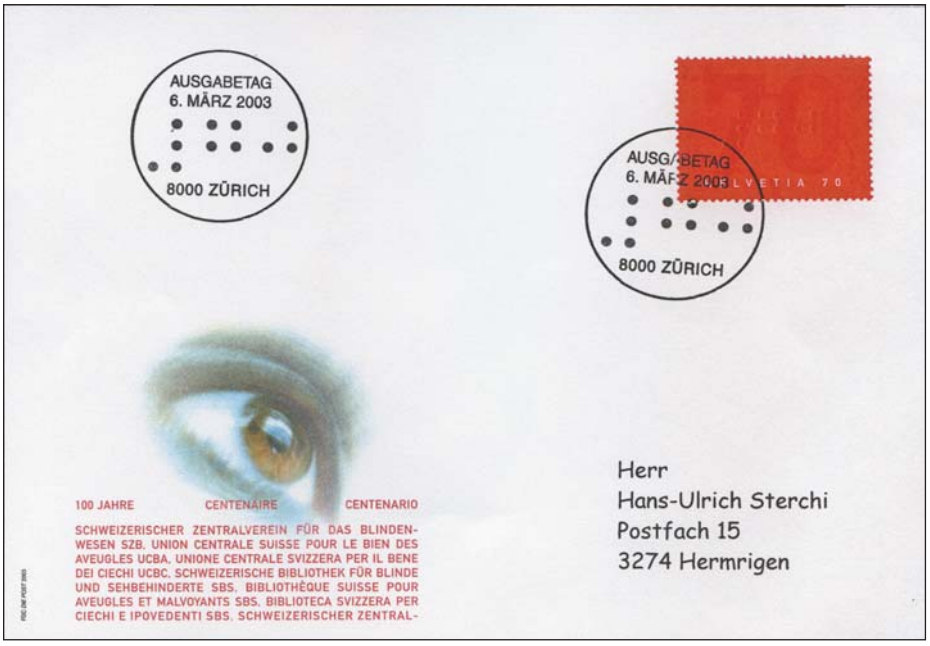


Figure 4.



Figure 3.

Varieties

by "Napoleon"

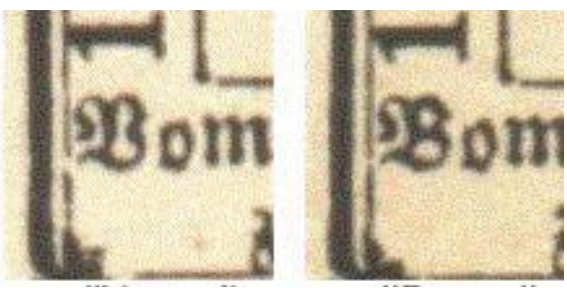
Bavaria 1 kreuzer Postage Due

The 1870 1 kreuzer postage due stamp exists with a misspelling of "Vom Emphänger Zahlbar" in the bottom panel. The variety's location is marked with a white circle in the image of the full stamp. In the variety, the "V" of "Vom" has a full center cross-bar, making it into a "B." The Germanic "V" in this type font has a closed top and looks like the "B" except for the cross-bar. The enlarged detail shows both the normal "V" and the variety "B."

The normal stamp has a catalogue value of 20 Euros mint never hinged (MNH) and 1,000 Euros used. The variety is 120 Euros MNH and 1,400 Euros used. The *Michel*™ catalogue difference between normal and variety values suggests using six times the *Scott*™ or *Unitrade*™ values for a MNH stamp and adding 40% to the value of a postally used copy. The *Scott*™ 2002 value for the used stamp is $675, so a 40% premium for the variety would be add a significant $270.

Scott™ does not list MNH prices for this stamp; the multiple for MH is about 4.





"Vom..." "Bom..."

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

PALMARÈS/RÉSULTATS

This column reports the results of philatelic and literature awards in national-calibre exhibitions in Canada and the awards won by RPSC members, Canadian owned exhibits and exhibits of Canadian material in international exhibitions.

Cette chronique liste les résultats obtenus dans les expositions philatéliques et de littérature nationale et les expositions quasi-nationales d'intérêt aux lecteurs ansi que les résultats obtenus par les Canadiens, les membres du SRPC et les collections de matériel canadien dans les expositions internationales.

By J.J. Danielski

EDMONTON SPRING NATIONAL, EDMONTON, AB • MARCH 28-30 MARS, 2008

Judging panel: Charles Verge, FRPSC, FRPSL (Chair/President); Tim Bartshe (USA); Sue Claridge (New Zealand - reciprocal judge); Dr. David Piercey. Apprentices / Apprentis: Liz Hisey (USA); Robert Lane

Edmonton Stamp Club Grand Award, and
APS Medal of Excellence 1940-1980, and
APS Research Award, and
British North America Philatelic Society (BNAPS)
Best BNA Exhibit
Earle Covert - Canadian Postal Stationery using the Karsh Photograph of Queen Elizabeth II

Reserve Grand Award, and
American Topical Association First Award for Best Thematic
Phillip J. Stager -Coconuts

Best One-Frame, and
Best BNA One-Frame Exhibit, and
American Association of Philatelic Exhibitors Novice Award
David Bartlet - Booklets of Newfoundland

Reserve One-Frame, and
APS Medal of Excellence pre-1900 material
Fred Fawn - Canada – The Large Queens 1868: Postal Rates

Best Post Card Exhibit
John Keenleyside - Philip Timms: Images of Suburban Vancouver 1900-1910

Junior Grand Award, and
British North America Philatelic Society - Pacific North West Regional Group Member Award, and
American Association of Philatelic Exhibitors Youth Grand Award
Amber O'Reilly - In Come the Pigs

British North America Philatelic Society – Pacific North West Regional Group Member Award
Alexander Faulkner – Sports on Stamps

APS Medal of Excellence 1900-1940 material
John Cooper - The 1928-1929 Scroll Issue of Canada

APS Medal of Excellence post-1980 material, and
Best 2 x 4 (BNA exhibit between 2 and four frames)
Earle Covert - Certified Mail of Canada

British North America Philatelic Society - Research Award (best BNA research), and
Postal History Society of Labrador (PHSC)
Best BNA Postal History Exhibit
Kevin O'Reilly - A Postal History of Labrador

British North America Philatelic Society - Best BNA One-Frame, and British North America Philatelic Society - Pacific North West Regional Group Member Award
Tom Watkins - The Postal History of Canada's Semi-Official Airmail

American Topical Association (ATA) One Frame Merit - Best One Frame Thematic
Phillip J. Stager - The Royal Palm

American Association of Philatelic Exhibitors (AAPE) – Gold Pins
- *Lynne Nichol - Kingfishers*
- *Helen Robb - Old Glory-Long May it Wave*

American Association of Philatelic Exhibitors (AAPE) Creativity Award
Elizabeth Sodero - Night Mail

American Air Mail Society (AAMS) - Best Air Mail Exhibit
Bill Topping - Yukon Airways and Exploration Company

American Revenue Society - Best Revenue Exhibit
Earle Covert - 1897 Tobacco Stamps of Canada

Multi-Frame Exhibits / Collections à cadres multiples

Gold / Or
- *Kevin O'Reilly - A Postal History of Labrador*
- *Earle Covert - Canadian Postal Stationery using the Karsh Photograph of Queen Elizabeth II*
- *Phillip J. Stager - Coconuts*
- *Peter J McCarthy - All Aboard*
- *James Taylor - Saint Pierre et Miquelon: Republic-Vichy-Military-Free French Administrations 1938-1945*
- *Earle Covert - Certified Mail of Canada*
- *Bill Topping - Yukon Airways and Exploration Company*
- *John Cooper - The 1928-1929 Scroll Issue of Canada*

Vermeil
- *Andrew Winter - Newfoundland Postal Cards: "A New System of Correspondence"*
- *Ron Hebberd - Maritime Mail – Transatlantic*
- *Barbara A. Harrison - Lovely Ladies (ca. 1905-1920) As Depicted by PPC Publishers and Artists*
- *Earle Covert - 1897 Tobacco Stamps of Canada*
- *Donna Trathen - The Imperial Horse: The Lipizzan Horses of the Spanish Riding School of Vienna, Austria*
- *Walter Herdzik - Imperial Airways: England and Africa Flights 1931-1932*
- *Herb McNaught - The 1908 Quebec Tercentenary Issue of Canada "Grampa was Five" - Philip Timms – Images of Suburban Vancouver 1900-1910*
- *Tom Watkins - The Postal History of Canada's Semi-Official Airmail*

Silver / Argent
- *Bob McGillivray - The Yukon*
- *David H. Whiteley - Canadian Airmail to Overseas Destinations 1925-1946*
- *Jane MF Sodero - Milford House Postcards 1905 to Present "A Rustic Resort for over a Century"*
- *David H. Whiteley - The Canadian Post Office as an Agent of the Foreign Exchange Control Board*

Silver Bronze / Bronze Argenté
- *Ralph Blunk - Processing Mail on Rails on the West Coast of Northern Germany*
- *Sandy Freeman - The Rise and Fall of the Third Reich – Propaganda, Forgeries, and Locals*
- *Nino Chiovelli - Veni, Vidi, Vici*

One Frame Exhibits / Collections un cadre

Gold / Or
- *Fred Fawn - Canada – The Large Queens 1868: Postal Rates*
- *Fred Fawn - Hungarian Council Republic Issue 1919*
- *David Bartlet - Booklets of Newfoundland*
- *Jeff Long - New Zealand's First Kiwi*

Vermeil
- *Josh Black - Low Value Croatian Landscapes 1941-1943*
- *Elizabeth Sodero - Night Mail*
- *Janice Brookes - Mediterranean Mouflon – First Stamp Showing the World Wildlife Fund Logo*
- *Earle Covert - Canadian Pacific Railway – First Issue (Green) Postal Stationary Cards*
- *Jeff Long - Waka Tipua*
- *Phillip J. Stager - The Royal Palm*
- *Rick Oxenham - Chile: The Airmails 1927-1937*
- *Donald Mee - Censorship in Samoa – World War I*
- *Jane MF Sodero – Guysborough, Nova Scotia: Post Office 1838-1937*
- *"Douglas McCreight" - Pioneer Post Offices of British Columbia – the 1870's*

Silver / Argent
- *Shirley Hebberd - USA, Private Perfs*
- *Lynne Nicholl - Kingfishers*
- *Hank Smits - Non-Mechanical Timekeepers*
- *Hank Smits - Native Birds of New Zealand*
- *Sue Simmonds - Amelia Mary Earhart D.F.C.*

Silver-Bronze / Bronze Argenté
- *Rick Oxenham - Concorde in Brief*
- *Helen Robb - Old Glory-Long May it Wave*

Bronze
- *Robert Duns - Oh Alice*
- *Jill Glasson - The Lord of the Rings- A Perilous Journey*
- *Ernie Wlock - CBC Radio Stamp Club*
- *Ernie Wlock - Royal Canadian Mounted Police*
- *Victor Skidra - The Bridges and National Buildings of Latvia*

Youth / Jeunesse

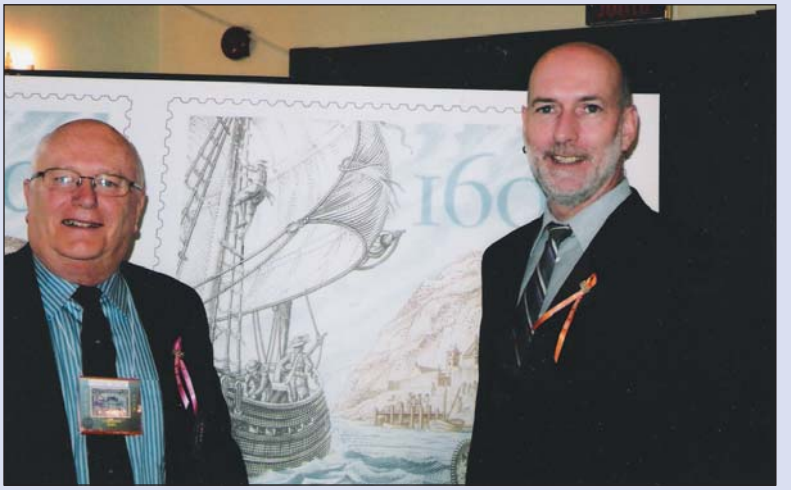
Vermeil
Amber O'Reilly - In Come the Pigs

Silver-Bronze / Bronze Argenté
Alexander Faulkner - Sports on Stamps

A Royal Stamp Launch

The Friday morning stamp launch was a class act as is usual for these Canada Post events. Venue for the suit-and-tie-affair was the Cercle de la Garnison in old Québec City. Dignitaries on hand for the joint Canada-France stamp unveiling included the Consul General of France in Québec City and representatives of the Federal Government. The joint stamp issue commemorated the milestone highlighting the importance of the 400th anniversary for France and Canada that Samuel de Champlain united in 1608 with the tiny settlement at what is now Québec City.





TOP: Royal Philatelic Society of Canada President Rick Penko (right) shown with Robert Waite, Senior Vice-president, Stakeholder Relations and Brand, Canada Post, at the unveiling of the domestic rate stamp, a joint issue with France, celebrating the 400th anniversary of the founding of Québec City.

BOTTOM: Most Canadian stamp collectors probably recognize Jim Phillips (right) Director, Stamp Services for Canada Post, from his photo in *Details*, the quarterly stamp publication issued by the Crown corporation. With Jim is The Royal Philatelic Society of Canada Director, National Office, Peter Butler.

Here and There at ROYAL*2008*ROY



Garfield Portch (right) presenting a cheque on behalf of the Greater Toronto Area Philatelic Alliance to RPSC Director Peter Butler and President Rick Penko on Saturday during the Annual General Meeting in Québec City.

President Rick welcomes fellow members of The Royal, guests, local dignitaries and Canada Post officials to ROYALE*2008*ROYAL



Members of the Society waiting to receive the reports of the various directors at the Annual General Meeting.





The dealer bourse was one of the busiest places at Royale*2008*Royal throughout the three-day show.

YALE

Hosts for Royale*2008*Royal in Québec City, Canada's oldest city at 400 years, pulled out all stops to welcome everyone to our 80th annual convention May 16-18, 2008.

The photos on these pages highlight some of the events taking place over the three-day Victoria Day weekend at the Hôtel Gouverneur, site of the AGM and convention.



Pictured at the Friday morning Canada Post Stamp Launch, from left to right, Director George Pepall, "Samuel de Champlain," Jim Oliver, President of the Kitchener-Waterloo Philatelic Society and Director Peter Butler.

"Champlain" chatting with Jim Phillips, Director, Stamp Services for Canada Post Corporation.

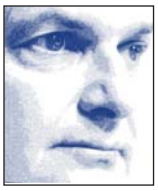


President Rick Penko presenting the Grand Award to David Hobden for the Best BNA exhibit.





David Piercey, right, one of the judges at ROYALE *2008* ROYAL presented Jacques Poitras and Christiane Faucher with the BNA-sponsored award for the best researched British North America exhibit.



PRESIDENT'S page
la page du PRÉSIDENT

by / par Rick Penko

ROYALE * 2008 * ROYAL

The 80th Convention of The Royal Philatelic Society of Canada in St.-Foy, Québec, May 16-18, 2008 has come to a close. The annual event was well attended by Royal members from around the country. Once again we got to see many familiar faces and met many new ones during the three-day event. The weekend was filled with numerous activities and seminars. Many great exhibits were displayed for all to see. A wide assortment of dealers from across Canada was in attendance to tempt any pocketbook.

I wish to congratulate Mr. Jacques Poitras and Mr. Jean-Pierre Forest, the show organizers along with their volunteer committee, for putting on a wonderful event. It is always a pleasure to visit the picturesque and quaint City of Québec, especially during the 400th anniversary celebration of the city's founding. Well done, gentlemen!

RPSC EXECUTIVE

At our annual meeting, a new director was elected to our board. Dr. Michael Peach from Halifax, Nova Scotia, has joined our team. We also have one retiring director. Mr. Richard Logan, who has served as Vice-President of The Royal, has left our executive. The RPSC wishes to thank Mr. Logan for his efforts and hard work filling the position of Vice-President.

As some of you are aware, I have taken a position with Spink Shreve Galleries in Dallas, Texas, the largest stamp auction house in the world. It has been a very exciting venture with new responsibilities, relocation to a new city and, in fact, to a new country. There is much travel involved with my duties.

Over the last few months, time has been a precious commodity. The demands of the auction business are wide and varied. I felt that I could no longer carry on my duties effectively as President. Time is the enemy, not distance.

In light of this, I have arranged to strike a Management Team from the Board. Their mandate is two fold: to handle some of the duties of the President and to seek a successor replacement for myself and the Vice-Presidency. The Management Team was given until our next Royal in St. Catharines, Ontario, to fulfill its mandate. I will remain as President in the interim to provide support to the new team. My sincere thanks are extended to Mr. John Sheffield, Dr. J.J. Danielski, Mr. George Pepall and Dr. Michael Peach, for taking on this responsibility.

I hope everyone has a wonderful summer and spends time enjoying one of the best seasons our country has to offer. ✉

ROYALE * 2008 * ROYALE

Le 80e congrès de La Société royale de philatélie du Canada, tenu à Ste-Foy, au Québec, du 16 au 18 mai 2008 est déjà passé. De nombreux membres, venus de partout au pays, ont assisté à cet évènement annuel au cours duquel pendant trois jours, nous avons fait connaissance les uns avec les autres et retrouvé bien de visages familiers. Le week-end a été rempli d'activités et de séminaires. Beaucoup de collections fantastiques ont été présentées. Divers négociants venus d'un peu partout au Canada étaient là pour affrioler nos portefeuilles.

Je désire féliciter MM. Jacques Poitras et Jean-Pierre Forest, les organisateurs de l'exposition, ainsi que leur comité de bénévoles, pour ce merveilleux évènement. C'est toujours un plaisir de visiter la belle et pittoresque ville de Québec; ce l'était d'autant plus, dans le cadre du 400e anniversaire de sa fondation. Bravo Messieurs!

DIRECTION DE LA SRPC

Un nouveau directeur a été élu au conseil lors de notre réunion annuelle. Il s'agit de Michael Peach, d'Halifax, en Nouvelle-Écosse. Un autre de nos directeurs s'est cependant retiré, M. Richard Logan, qui occupait la fonction de vice-président. La SRPC remercie M. Logan de tous les efforts qu'il a déployés et du travail laborieux qu'il a accompli en tant que vice-président.

Comme certains d'entre vous le savent déjà, j'ai accepté un poste chez Spink Shreve Galleries, à Dallas, au Texas, la plus grande maison de vente aux enchères de timbres au monde. L'aventure est des plus excitantes avec de nouvelles responsabilités, un déménagement dans une nouvelle ville et en fait, dans un nouveau pays. Mes fonctions m'amènent à voyager souvent.

C'est pourquoi au cours des derniers mois, le temps s'est avéré un bien précieux. Les demandes dans le domaine des enchères sont considérables et variées. Dès lors, je ne me sens plus en mesure d'accomplir mes devoirs de président de La SRPC avec efficacité. Le temps plutôt que la distance est mon ennemi.

J'ai donc organisé une équipe de direction constituée de membres du conseil d'administration. Son mandat comporte deux volets : prendre en main certaines tâches du président et chercher un remplaçant pour moi et pour le vice-président. Ce mandat sera accompli d'ici la prochaine réunion de La Royale, à Ste-Catharines, en Ontario. Je demeurerai président à titre intérimaire afin de soutenir la nouvelle équipe. Je remercie sincèrement messieurs John Sheffield, J. J. Danielski, George Pepall et Michael Peach qui ont accepté cette responsabilité.

Je souhaite à tous un excellent été et le temps de profiter de l'une des meilleures saisons que nous offre notre pays. ✉

MEMBERSHIP report
Des nouvelles de nos MEMBRES

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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.

CHAPTERS /CHAPITRES

C-200 • Burlington Stamp Club

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I-28856 • Mr. Peter MacDonald
Canada, Christmas, Definitives

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Canada (used) & FDC's; Austria/Czechoslovakia

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I-28872 • Mr. Les Czarnota

I-28873 • Mr. Drapiewski Zenon
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Mourning covers.

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I-28878 • Mr. Harold Ford

I-28879 • Mr. Brian Jamieson
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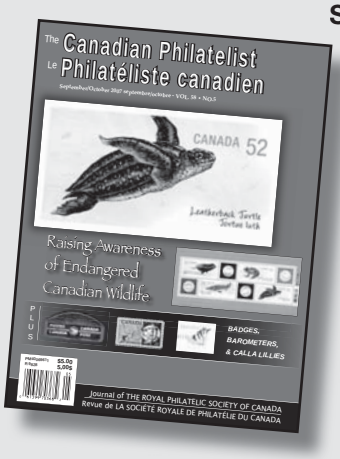
NOUVELLE ANNONCE!

Si vous êtes en train de lire ceci, tout comme des milliers d'autres personnes, vous venez de prouver que la publicité placée dans Le Philatéliste canadien attire l'attention.

Si vous dirigez un service connexeà la philatélie et que vous souhaitiez transmettre un message à d'éventuels clients, ce périodique est INCONTOURNABLE.

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The Canadian Philatelist

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MESSAGES from the National Office
MESSAGES du Bureau national

by / par Peter Butler,
Director, National Office / directeur, Bureau national

At the ROYALE * 2008 * ROYAL Convention and Exhibition, held in Québec City, May 16 to 18, the Board of Directors met for several hours and covered a great deal of business related to the many areas of the organization's programs. It also convened its Annual General Meeting for members to hear reports from the portfolios of the executive, directors and officers as listed on the two pages at the front of *The Canadian Philatelist*.

We have held up the production of this magazine issue so we can include highlights of those meetings and the important decisions that were taken in our continuing efforts to improve the financial base of the Society, to improve the services to members and to communicate more effectively with all our stakeholder groups.

On the President's page, elsewhere in *TCP*, President Penko explains the new organization of the Executive that was approved by the Directors. He also outlines the responsibilities that will be taken on by a newly created management team. There was no voting required to elect new Directors as all candidates were acclaimed. Changes to the Executive, Board of Directors and Officers are included in the usual listings of responsibilities on the pages at the front of the magazine.

The National Office has been given approval to continue its investigation on two initiatives that, we believe, require changes. One of them is the insurance for members' personal coverage and the third-party liability coverage for the Chapter clubs. Both policies require changes particularly since coverage is no longer available for our Québec members. This is receiving our highest priority to find a resolution. Also, we believe that The RPSC can provide better coverage for our clubs and we are working on a program to combine Chapter fees and insurance coverage at a lower rate than is presently charged for each service. We hope to have new programs in place for the fall.

The other initiative is a new membership renewal program. Because former administrators wanted the renewal process to be spread out over the calendar year, renewals were tied to the month that members joined the Society. The National Office is anxious to revert back to a renewal date for all memberships on December 31st. This will be a huge relief for office staff. There will be a major focus on renewals for a

À l'expo-congrès Royal * 2008 * Royale, tenu à Québec du 16 au 18 mai, le conseil d'administration s'est réuni pendant plusieurs heures pour traiter un grand nombre de sujets relatifs aux programmes de la société. Il a aussi convoqué une assemblée générale annuelle afin que les membres du bureau, les directeurs et le personnel, dont les noms figurent aux deux premières pages du *Philatéliste canadien*, puissent faire rapport aux membres.

Nous avons retardé la production du présent numéro afin de pouvoir vous livrer un aperçu de ces réunions et vous faire part des décisions importantes qui ont été prises en droite ligne avec les efforts constants que nous faisons en vue d'améliorer la base financière de La Société, le service aux membres et la communication avec nos groupes d'intervenants.

Dans sa chronique, « Message du président », Rick Penko, explique la nouvelle organisation du bureau, telle qu'approuvée par les directeurs. Il décrit également les responsabilités qu'assumera l'équipe de gestion nouvellement créée. Il n'y a pas eu de scrutin pour élire de nouveaux directeurs, car tous les candidats ont été élus sans concurrents. Vous trouverez les changements qui ont touché la direction, le conseil d'administration et le personnel dans la liste des responsabilités décrites dans nos pages génériques.

Le Bureau national a reçu l'approbation pour continuer à examiner deux choses qui, selon nous, doivent être modifiées. Notamment, les questions de l'assurance-responsabilité et de la responsabilité civile pour les clubs membres. Ces deux contrats doivent être modifiés, surtout, parce qu'ils ne peuvent plus couvrir nos membres québécois. La solution de ce problème constitue l'une de nos priorités les plus élevées. Nous croyons aussi que La SRPC devrait améliorer la couverture qu'elle offre à ses clubs et nous sommes en train de mettre au point un programme qui réunira la cotisation et l'assurance pour les clubs, et ce, à un prix inférieur au tarif actuel des deux services. Nous espérons que les nouveaux programmes seront en place dès l'automne.

La deuxième chose à examiner est un nouveau programme de renouvellement de l'adhésion. D'anciens administrateurs du Bureau national avaient opté pour un processus de renouvellement s'étendant sur toute l'année; les renouvellements devaient donc avoir lieu au mois où le membre avait adhéré à la société. Le Bureau souhaite revenir au 31 décembre comme date de renouvellement de toutes les adhésions. Une telle mesure allègera considérablement le travail du personnel. Nous nous concen-

few months but the rest of the year will require very little attention. It will create easier on-line tracking procedures and with the use of *TCP* for sending out renewal notices, we will be able to save on postage costs. The plan is to begin the new program at the close of 2008. There will need to be a pro-rating formula to bring all members in line with the new program and this will be outlined in the next magazine issue. We are also investigating, at the urging of our treasurer, the possibility of including the paying fees using PayPal.

Finally, we are investigating the cost of enclosing the magazine in a sealed plastic sleeve or reverting back to a cover to better protect it from damage in the mail. There are also costing considerations as well as some advertising initiatives that we wish to explore. We anticipate that the changes will be in place by this fall.

While collectors and clubs gear down their philatelic activities over the summer, the National Office will be hard at work bringing all these initiatives to fruition. Next time you are wondering, "What has The RPSC done for me lately?" please re-read the above and thank your lucky stars that you are a member of a great philatelic organization. ✉

trerons sur les abonnements pendant quelques mois, mais beaucoup moins le reste de l'année. Les procédures de suivi en seront facilitées et nous pourrons émettre des avis de renouvellement dans le Philatéliste canadien et ainsi, économiser des frais postaux. Nous prévoyons adopter le nouveau programme à la fin de 2008. Une formule au prorata sera élaborée afin d'ajuster tous les membres au nouveau programme, ce que nous expliquerons dans le prochain numéro. Nous analysons aussi, sous la pression de notre trésorier, la possibilité d'utiliser le système PayPal pour le paiement des cotisations.

Pour terminer, nous étudions le coût de l'insertion de la revue dans une enveloppe en plastique scellée, ou du retour à une couverture, pour lui assurer une protection adéquate. Bien sûr, les coûts sont à prendre en considération et nous explorons quelques projets publicitaires. Nous espérons que tous les changements seront effectués à l'automne.

Alors que les collectionneurs et les clubs ralentissent leurs activités au cours de l'été, le Bureau national travaille avec ardeur pour mener à bien toutes ces initiatives. La prochaine fois que vous vous demanderez « Qu'a fait La SRPC pour moi dernièrement? », s'il vous plaît, relisez cet article et remerciez le ciel d'être membre d'une organisation philatélique aussi fantastique. ✉

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Dear Life Members of The RPSC,

A sincere thank you is extended to those life members who responded to the invitation to renew their life membership with The RPSC.

Sincerely,
Michael Madesker

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coming EVENTS
CALENDRIER

To have your event listed in this section of The Canadian Philatelist, please send all details to The RPSC National Office, P.O. Box 929, Station Q, Toronto, ON M4T 2P1. Details may be faxed to 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

JUNE 21 JUIN, 2008:
BC 150 - British Columbia Philatelic Society's One Day Summer Stamp Show. 10 a.m. to 4 p.m. in the Community Room of West Burnaby United Church, 6050 Sussex Avenue, Burnaby, BC. Featuring 8 dealers, exhibits, prize draws, free admission. For further information e-mail Derren at verdraco@uniserve.com or Trevor at nanbellcan@netscape.net.

AUGUST 9 AOÛT, 2008:
FENPEX 24 will be held at the Fenlon Falls United Church, 123 Colborne St., Fenelon Falls, ON from 9 am to 3 pm. Dealers, draws and displays. Free admission and parking. Information from Margaret Allen at (705) 887-5386 or at arscott@sympatico.ca.

AUGUST 23 AOÛT, 2008:
The Muskoka Stamp Club's 8th annual exhibition MUSPEX 2008 will be held from 10 am to 4 pm at the Muskoka Riverside Inn, 300 Ecclestone Drive, Bracebridge, ON. Dealers, exhibits, silent auction, and door prizes. Free admission and parking. Information from Larry Matthews at muskokapost@sympatico.ca.

OCTOBER 17-19 OCTOBRE, 2008:
CSDA National Postage Stamp Marketplace will be at the Queen Elizabeth Building Exhibition Place, Toronto. Exhibits and dealers from Canada, UK and USA. Info from secretary@csdaonline.com

NATIONAL EXHIBITIONS / EXPOSITIONS NATIONALES

AUGUST 29-31 AOÛT, 2008:
BNAPEX+2008+NOVAPEX, the annual Convention of the British North America Philatelic Society, in Halifax, The host facility is The Lord Nelson Hotel, 1515 South Park Street, Halifax, NS B3J 2L2. General information may be obtained from Jack Forbes, (JAFRBS@aol.com) or Michael Peach (michael.peach@ns.sympatico), Dealer contact is Claude Michaud (jcm.ph@ns.sympatico.ca) and the Exhibits Chair is Gary Steele (gary.steele@ns.sympatico.ca). The Convention is being held in conjunction with the Annual Exhibition of the Nova Scotia Stamp Club

MARCH 20-22, MARS, 2009:
The Edmonton Spring National Stamp Show 2009. Details to follow at a later date.

MAY 2-3 MAI, 2009:
ORAPEX 2009, Ottawa's National Stamp Show, the 48th 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 2, 10 am to 6 pm, and Sunday May 3, 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 12-14 JUIN, 2009:
ROYAL *2009* ROYALE, the Royal Philatelic Society of Canada's 81st Annual Exhibition and Convention will be hosted by the St. Catharines Stamp Club at the Parkway Convention Centre, 327 Ontario St., St. Catharines, ON on Friday June 12, 10 am to 6 pm, Saturday June 13, 10 am to 6 pm and Sunday June 14, 10 am to 4 pm. Daily admisison $2 and $5 for the weekend. Close to the QEW. Over 200 frames, 40+ international dealers, youth area, seminars, Sunday afternoon auction and free parking. Information from Stuart Keeley at (905) 227-9251 or at stuart.keeley@sympatico.ca. Web site at www.royal2009.ca.
Dates and locations for forthcoming years:
2010, Windsor, Ontario (May 28-30)
2011, Dorval, Québec.
2012, Edmonton, Alberta (For info contact Christopher Miller, President, Edmonton Stamp Club at no.113@shaw.ca)

MAY 1-2 MAI, 2010:
ORAPEX 2010, Ottawa. Details to follow at a later date.

APRIL 30-1 MAY, 2011
AVRIL 30-1 MAI, 2011:
ORAPEX 2011, Ottawa. Details to follow at a later date. Dates are tentative.

INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITIONS / EXPOSITIONS INTERNATIONALES

JUNE 20-28 JUIN, 2008:
Bucharest Romania. EFIRO 2008 World Philatelic Exhibition under F.I.P. Auspices. Commissioner: Charles J. G. Verge FRPSC, FRPSL, PO Box 66, Stn "Q", Toronto, ON M4T 2L7. Tel: (647) 344-0446 and E-mail cjgverge@rogers.com

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 John McEntyre, 707-3495 Mountain Street, Montreal, QC, H3G 2A5. Tel: (514) 845-2938. E-mail: jgmcentyre@hotmail.com.

APRIL 10-16 AVRIL, 2009:
CHINA 2009 World Stamp Exhibition will be held in Luoyang City of Henan Province. Canadian commissioner is John McEntyre, 707-3495 Mountain St., Montreal, QC H3G 2A5. Tel: (514) 845-2938. E-mail: jgmcentyre@hotmail.com. (Bulletin No.1 is available from the commissioner)

OCTOBER 21-25 OCTOBRE, 2009:
ITALIA 2009 at Palazzo dei Congressi in Rome Italy under the patronage of the FEPA and recognition of the F.I.P. Canadian commissioner is Dr. Jan J. Danielski, 71 Gennela Square, Toronto, ON M1B 5M7. Tel: (416) 283-2047. E-mail: jjad@rogers.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: Dr. Jan J. Danielski, 7l Gennela Square, Toronto, ON M1B 5M7. Tel: (416) 283-2047, e-mail: jjad@rogers.com.

OCTOBER 1-10 OCTOBRE, 2010:
PORTUGAL 2010, Parque das Nações, Lisbon, Portugal. Commissioner Charles J. G. Verge FRPSC, FRPSL, PO Box 66, Stn "Q", Toronto, ON M4T 2L7. Tel: (647) 344-0446 and E-mail cjgverge@rogers.com.

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Each issue of _The Canadian Philatelist_ (up to five years ago) has been scanned and assembled into PDF files for on-line viewing (each issue is in one complete PDF file). You can now search a database that contains each article's Title, Author (last name and initial), Topic (and sub topic in most instances), Year of publication, Volume and Number.

La base de données interrogeable du Philaléliste canadien se trouve dans le site www.rpsc.org

Chaque numéro du Philatéliste canadien (des cinq dernières années) a été numérisé et assemblé en fichier PDF afin d'en permettre la visualisation en ligne (un fichier PDF par numéro). Vous pouvez maintenant faire une recherche dans une base de données qui comporte le titre de chaque article, le nom de l'auteur (nom de famille et initiales), le sujet (et les sous-sujets dans la plupart des cas), l'année de publication, le volume et le numéro.

in MEMORIAM
NÉCROLOGIE

Colonel James T. DeVoss RDP, FRPSC (1916 - 2008)

Colonel James T. DeVoss (U.S. Army, Ret.), 92, of State College, Pennsylvania, died April 8, 2008, at Brookline Village. Col. DeVoss was elected a Fellow of The RPSC in 1978 during CAPEX 78 for his contributions in establishing cooperative links between The RPSC and The APS and for his international service. Though well known to the stamp collecting community for his writing, exhibiting, and judging, DeVoss may be best remembered for his service as Executive Director of the American Philatelic Society from 1963 to 1981, when APS membership mushroomed from 13,000 to nearly 50,000 members.

DeVoss was born in Ocheyedan, Iowa, on March 22, 1916, a son of the late Jesse Franklin and Ada Calista Johnson DeVoss. He graduated from Ocheyedan High School and attended the University of Iowa. He earned a bachelor's degree in Political Science from the University of Maryland. On October 10, 1938, while employed by the circulation department of the Des Moines Register and Tribune, he married Dorothy A. Durr of Williamsburg, Iowa.

Commissioned in the Infantry in 1937, DeVoss joined the U.S. Army in 1940, and served most of his distinguished career as a staff officer in military intelligence and security during World War II and Korea. He spent the two and a half years immediately following Pearl Harbor in the Canal Zone, a region that would become the philatelic focus for much of his collecting. Following World War II, he was a member of the staff of Supreme Allied Commanders Europe, in Paris. Honoured for "outstanding services" with the Legion of Merit in 1958, he came to Washington to work for the Joint Chiefs of Staff and retired from the Pentagon as a colonel in 1961.

DeVoss began collecting at age ten, with an interest in the United States and Central America, and took his lifelong fascination with stamps everywhere he went. He became the stamp editor for the *Honolulu Advertiser* during two years of military duty in Hawaii.

He began specializing in Canal Zone stamps and early Isthmus of Panama postal history in the late 1940s, and in 1951–52 he helped form the first Canal Zone Study Circle. The *Scott Specialized Catalogue of United States Stamps* adopted a completely revised Canal Zone section submitted by a committee of collectors chaired by DeVoss.

DeVoss skillfully built a "Via Panama" postal history collection that won the Champion of Champions Award at BALPEX (1969), Large Golds at international shows in London (1970), Brussels (1972), and Munich (1973), and Prix d'Honneur at Stockholm (1974), INTERPHIL in Philadelphia (1976) and CAPEX in Toronto (1978). After publishing the exhibit in 1978, it was dispersed in a Sotheby Parke Bernet auction. His separate collection of Canal Zone stamps was said to have been the first to include "all of the 'great' varieties," including two unique items and many others of which fewer than ten were known.

DeVoss joined the American Philatelic Society in 1946, and served as International Secretary (1949–54) with such distinction that he received his first Luff Award for Outstanding Service to the Society in 1952. His second Luff Award, for Distinguished Philatelic Research on the Canal Zone, was presented in 1958. In 1957 he was awarded the Tilleard Medal by the Royal Philatelic Society, London, for the best display and presentation before the society of the season, becoming only the second American so honoured in 38 years.

In 1949 DeVoss was one of the organizers of NAPEX, the first



national-level show in Washington, DC. In the 1950s, he pioneered the use of colour slides to illustrate stamps, having applied for special permission from the U.S. Treasury Department to do so.

After retiring from the Army, he joined the APS staff as Assistant Executive Secretary (1961–63), and became Executive Secretary (1963–79) and Executive Director (1979–81). DeVoss brought the Society's American Philatelic Expertizing Service to its centralized operation in State College in 1965 and became its head. DeVoss chaired the APS committee that developed a successful plan for putting the Mexico-based forgery operation of Raoul Ch. de Thuin out of business, as recounted in the 1974 APS book *The Yucatan Affair*, of which DeVoss was an associate editor. He also co-authored, with Robert H. Schoen, *Counterfeit Kansas-Nebraska Overprints on the 1922-34 Issue*, a philatelic best-seller first published in 1973. In addition to other writings, DeVoss had articles in four editions of the

American Philatelic Congress' annual Congress Book, edited The Congress Book 1953, and received its McCoy Award in 1953 and 1959 and Jere. Hess Barr Award in 1959.

After retirement from the APS staff, Life Member DeVoss continued to serve the APS as Director of Expertizing Services, on the Luff Award Committee, and as Chair of the APS Hall of Fame Committee. He was Vice President of the Fédération Internationale de Philatélie from 1978 to 1986.

DeVoss received the Collectors Club of New York's Alfred F. Lichtenstein Memorial Award for Distinguished Service to Philately in 1978, and signed the Roll of Distinguished Philatelists in Great Britain in 1981. In 1991 the Philatelic Foundation honored DeVoss — a PF trustee from 1979 until 1986 — with its Mortimer L. Neinken Medal for meritorious service to philately.

DeVoss was president of the American Philatelic Research Library from 1980 to 1983. It was in that capacity in 1981 that he joined APS President John E. Foxworth Jr. in placing the cornerstone of the new American Philatelic Building in State College. Ironically, the very success of the library assured that the society would outgrow its new quarters within eight years.

In 1981, as DeVoss stepped down as Executive Director, Foxworth wrote, "Jim DeVoss has been the mainspring that made the staff, the committees, and the Board function so well together over the years." Among the accomplishments of the era were a 379 percent increase in membership, the Philatelic Code of Ethics, improvements to the Luff Awards, a new Century Club recruiting award, philatelic correspondence courses, week-long "Schools of Philately" (the popular Summer Seminars that continue to this day), and the increase of *The American Philatelist* from 80 to 96 pages per issue.

In 1990 one of the grand old voices in the stamp hobby, Herman Herst Jr., wrote of DeVoss that he "did more in his tenure for the APS than anyone else at that time... One could almost write a book on the advantages he brought to the Society. He established competency of philatelic judges, by seeing that our stamp exhibits were judged by qualified men and women. He put the American Philatelic Research Library on the path it travels today. His 'World Series of Philately' program placed the United States in a position where its best collections could advance to International exhibitions."

Having distinguished himself in 20-year stints serving the military and philately, DeVoss went on to another decade of distinction serving his community. He was a trustee of the Centre County Community Foundation from 1983 to 1987, and served as its Executive Secretary from 1988 until the third of his three retirements came at last in 1993. ✉

PHSC

APS Affiliate 67;
PHS Inc. Affiliate 5A;
RPSC Chapter 134

The Postal History Society of Canada invites applications for membership.

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

The Annual Meeting is held in the spring, usually featuring a postal history seminar given by a Society member. Six different study groups are devoted to the detailed examination of various specialized aspects of postal history. Visit our website at www.postalhistorycanada.org for more information on the Society and study groups. Don't miss the Specialized interests section currently featuring Shipping Tables, for Canada's Pacific Maritime Mails, Selected Canadian Postage Rates, and a listing of New Post Offices in Canada since November 2001.

Membership dues are $25.00 per year in Canada.
For a membership application form please contact the Secretary,
Stéphane Cloutier, 255 Shakespeare St.
Ottawa, ON K1L 5M7 Canada
E-mail: cloutier1967@sympatico.ca

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NEWFOUNDLAND Specialized Stamp Catalogue 2006 edition; color. Includes Colonies of: NB, PEI, NS, BC; Classic Canada to 1951. Sent as XpressPost in North America $110 Canadian; Airmail Outside North America, $125 Canadian; www. nfldstamps.com, (709-685-0560) 9 Guy Street, St. John's, Newfoundland, CANADA A1B 1P4 *v59n06*

EXCHANGE / DEMANDES D'ÉCHANGE

TRADING PARTNERS WANTED! I am a general collector with a large amount of $1 plus material that I wish to exchange on a Scott basis. Personal interests are worldwide revenues, BR. Colonies, Western Europe. I have the world to trade. Please, e-mail (or mail) your willingness to exchange. I will send first. Bob Adams, 10 Lansdowne Rd. N., Cambridge, On N1S 2S8, adams@brant.net *v60n03*

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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*

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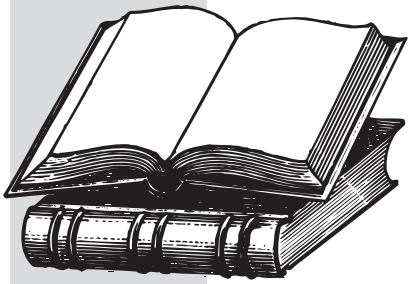
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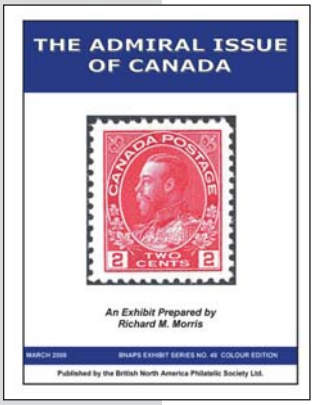
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THE ADMIRAL ISSUE OF CANADA

By Richard M. Morris. Published by the British North America Philatelic Society, 2008. Spiral bound, 168 pages 8.5x11 inches. ISBN 978-1-897391-23-5 Colour $115; ISBN 978-1-897391-24-2 B&W $34.95; 8.5 x 11 inches. 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, 62 Sparks Street, Ottawa, Ontario K1P 5A8, Canada; Phone: (613) 235-9119. Internet orders can be placed via http://www.iankimmerly.com/books/

The award-winning exhibit assembled by Richard M. Morris is an in-depth study of the Admiral issue that earned a Gold medal at Royal*2007*Royale in Toronto. Rev. Morris takes the study of the issue beyond the previous work dealing with the Admirals by the Hon. George C. Marler. Shown in the exhibit, for example, are new re-entries, new earliest cancellation dates and relief breaks resulting in tiny chads caught during the stamps' production process that Marler was either not aware of or chose not to document.

As might be expected from the preponderance of existing material, about 80% of the exhibit is devoted to the low value stamps: the 1-, 2-, and 3-cent denominations. The 1-cent green stamp section of the exhibit, for instance, consists of pages displaying examples of printings from the stamp's original die, major re-entries and retouches, changelings, booklets, coil rolls and War Tax overprints. Not much is missing under this section or, for that matter, from the other denominations.

In addition to the varieties outlined above for the 1-cent green stamp, the 1-cent yellow stamp also shows examples of the Type II printing.

Shown for the 2-cent red stamps are examples of the retouched dies, first and second states, the unreported re-entry, the worked-over die and the second state retouched die.

Equally impressive are the varieties of the 2-cent green and 2-cent brown issues. For example, both dies I and II of the War Tax surcharge on the 2-cent brown are extensively represented, including the different shades, stamp examples with attached lathework, blocks of four, the different plates from which the stamps were printed, and so much more.

Examples of the 3-cent value come replete with showings of the imperforate die I printing, the booklet Z plate and a sampling of die II of the various printing plates.

About 34 exhibit pages are taken up with the higher denominations: from the 4-cent to the One Dollar value.

Despite the substantially fewer stamps printed for the denominations from the 4-cent value and up, the exhibit nevertheless includes an impressive number of varieties for each value. The 5-cent blue denomination, for example, shows examples of the darker shade, wet printing varieties along with the earlier issues in shades of indigo, deep blue and grey blue. Then there are the War Tax overprints in two shades. Also amply represented are retouches, spur-on-frame variety, reprinted paper folds, earliest cancellation dates and a representation of all printing plates with their known shades.

The remaining higher values are equally well represented with a rich showing of shades, re-engraved dies, major re-entries, retouches, printer's guidelines, and plate flaws. Nor are samplings of perfins overlooked.

Morris bills his exhibit as "a teaching exhibit that introduces the intricacies of, and the inherent problems with, the intaglio method of printing." As such, it belongs on the bookshelves of every student of the Admiral issue. The method used to display the issue and its extensive printing intricacies are transferable to some of Canada's other stamp issues and anyone contemplating showing their collections in a competitive exhibit will benefit from a perusal of this extensive and well laid out exhibit.

Tony Shaman



CANADA 19TH CENTURY NONLETTER MAIL

By Victor Wilson. Published by the British North America Philatelic Society, 2008. Spiral bound, 128 pages 8.5x11 inches. ISBN 978-1-897391-19-8 Colour $94; ISBN 978-1-897391-20-4, B&W $33.95; 8.5 x 11 inches. 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, 62 Sparks Street, Ottawa, Ontario K1P 5A8, Canada; Phone: (613) 235-9119. Internet orders can be placed via http://www.iankimmerly.com/books/

This award-winning, eight-frame exhibit is restricted to Canadian 19th century non-letter mail. Not included are postcards and express mail, as the former were considered 1st class mail in the 19th century and the latter was never a part of Canada's official postal system. Essentially, non-letter mail consists of items such as newspapers, printed matter, parcel post and sample mail.

Despite the rarity of this type of material, the author has managed to assemble an exhibit that is a feast for the eyes. It was culled from two previously assembled postal history collections and its replication today would be exceedingly difficult, if not impossible. Hence its preservation in printed form, and backed up in digital format, is a service not only to postal historians and potential exhibitors but to the broader collecting community as a whole.

In addition to the exhibited material shown in this book, the author has included introductory remarks, a detailed guide to the exhibit and a synopsis of the contents of each frame comprising the exhibit.

The exhibit is prefaced with a brief explanation of what the viewing public and judges should expect to see in each frame. Also included is a table outlining the time periods that each of the four classes of non-letter mail were in use, an outline of the exhibit's organization and a list of reference material.

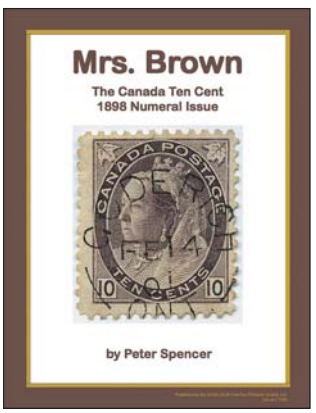
The exhibit, and consequently the book, is divided into three main sections. Each section is further broken down into a series of subsections.

Section 1, for example, illustrates a number of mailed newspapers and second-class mail items. Included are examples of the correctly paid ½-pence newspaper rate including one of only two recorded entire newspapers franked with a ½-pence stamp. Also exhibited are examples of both the ½-pence 1857 stamp and the ½-cent Large Queen issue, the latter on a newspaper wrapper. In the exhibit is the only recorded example of a 1-pence postage due mark on an incoming 1852 newspaper from Great Britain. Other highlights are examples of a block of four of the 1-cent Decimal stamp paying the postage for four newspapers and a 1-cent Small Queen stamp bisect cancelled in Fredericton, N.B. with the squared circle hammer.

Sections 2 and 3 are equally loaded with an array of unique, rare and seldom seen items. Examples include the only recorded 1-pence postage due on an incoming UK circular; the only recorded 3-pence stampless bookpost rate to the UK; the only recorded Pence era parcel post rate of 15-pence plus the 1-pence registration fee, the only recorded registered 5th class 6 oz. rate to the U.S. with a 5-cent registered letter stamp and several other unique items, to say nothing of a plethora of scarce and eye-catching material.

It has often been said that philately is a visual hobby and the material reproduced in this volume fits that adage. The next best thing to actually seeing this exhibit is viewing it in book format. For anyone with an interest in Canadian postal history, history in general, exhibiting display class material, or with even a passing interest in historic newspapers, this is a work they will not want to be without.

Tony Shaman



MRS. BROWN THE CANADA TEN CENT 1898 NUMERAL ISSUE

By Peter Spencer. Published by the British North America Philatelic Society, 2008. Spiral bound, 122 pages. 8.5 x 11 inches. ISBN 978-1-897391-25-9; $C89. 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/

Computers, on-line colour printers, digital photography and other technological marvels of the late 20th and early 21st centuries have propelled the art and science of plating Canada's classic-era engraved postage stamps to a new level. And nowhere is this phenomenon more evident than in Peter Spencer's latest work, *Mrs. Brown The Canada Ten Cent 1898 Numeral Issue*. The book's title was inspired by the brown inks used to print the stamps.

The author makes great use of computer scans to illustrate for readers and students of this stamp the numerous retouches found throughout this issue. Ninety-three of the 100-stamp

sheet are retouched in some way and this book goes to great lengths to explain each one.

Being the skilled writer that he is, Spencer titillates readers to locate the retouches on a page-size stamp image before, one paragraph later, he lets them in on precisely where the retouch can be found.

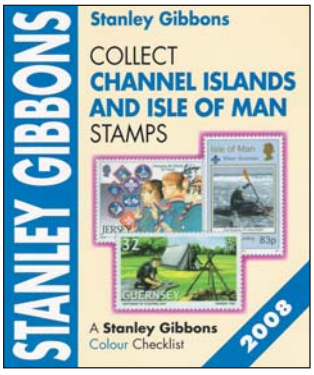
Although the lion's share of the book's content is devoted to images illustrating where on each stamp retouches were made, readers are given a quick overview of the three printing groups and how the shade of their colour and the paper's mesh can be used to identify which of the three printings, early, middle, or late, a particular stamp belongs to. The paper's translucency also plays a role in dating the various printings, we learn.

Postal history aficionados will be interested in learning that the Goderich, Ontario, split circle strike dated Feb. 14, 1906, Valentine's Day, gracing the stamp that the author selected to illustrate the book's cover is dated 17 years prior to the first recorded strike documented in *Ontario Broken Circles* by Brice Graham.

Perhaps the greatest challenge in plating these stamps is that the retouches "all look the same, yet they all look different," according to the author. Nevertheless he does a great job educating readers (incidentally Spencer is a retired high school teacher) about how they can differentiate these seemingly identical retouches. Therein lies the value of this pioneering plating work on the 10-cent Numeral issue.

Spencer is the author of three previous books on plating the Numeral issues: the Two Cent (2005), the One Cent (2006) and the Five Cent (2007). With the 10-Cent denomination now under his belt, can the 20-cent olive shade be far behind? Stay tuned for a possible Mrs. Olive: The Canada Twenty Cent Numeral Issue.

Tony Shaman



STANLEY GIBBONS COLLECT CHANNEL ISLANDS AND ISLE OF MAN STAMPS

Published by Stanley Gibbons Ltd. (5 Parkside, Christchurch Road, Ringwood, Hants, BH24 3SH); ISBN 10: 0-85259-674-X. ISBN 13: 978-85259-674-6. Soft cover, 416 pages, 195 X 165 mm; Retail price £24.95.

The 2008 *Stanley Gibbons Collect Channel Islands and Isle of Man Stamps* catalogue is an updated version of the 2007 edition. As was the 2007 catalogue, this new edition is an attractively packaged checklist that will provide collectors of Channel Islands and Isle of Man stamps with all the philatelic information they need to assemble meaningful collection of these issues.

In addition to the listing the postage stamps of the independent postal administrations of the Channel Islands since their formation in 1969 (including the stamps of Alderney), this latest catalogue includes detailed information on German Occupation issues of Jersey and Guernsey, the British Post Office Regional issues, miniature sheets, first-day of issue covers, presentation packs, commemorative covers, postcards, postage due stamps, gutter pairs, stamp booklets, and postal stationery commemorative cards and covers.

Catalogue numbers are identical to the ones used in the *Stanley Gibbons Stamps of the World* catalogue. Stamps up to the end of 2007 are listed in this updated price and checklist.

Invalidation and withdrawal dates for the regional issues of Guernsey will be useful for postal historians and collectors specializing in these issues.

An added touch for the specialist in Channel Island issues is information pertaining to the German occupation stamps and the 1940 Swastika Overprints.

Collectors will be interested in learning that the 2008 edition of this professionally designed and executed work incorporates several new additions, amendments and corrections, as provided by a number of experts in these collecting areas. A comprehensive work, this all-colour catalogue again delves into technical details, including the names of designers and printers, the papers used for the various stamp printings, cylinder and plate numbers where known, imprints and stamp sheet sizes and imperforate issues.

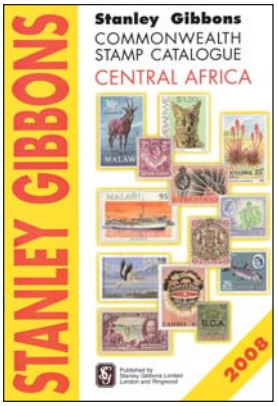
It is distinguishing niceties such as these, along with the detailed information provided throughout the catalogue, such as the withdrawal dates of stamps, that devotees and potential collectors of Channel Islands and Isle of Man postage stamps will appreciate.

Tony Shaman

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COMMONWEALTH STAMP CATALOGUE CENTRAL AFRICA

Published by Stanley Gibbons, 2008. (5 Parkside, Christchurch Road, Ringwood, Hants, BH24 3SH)
ISBN 10: 0-85259-676-6. ISBN 13: 978-0-85259-676-0. Soft cover, 44 pages, 210 X 297 mm; Retail price £14.95.
E-mail:sales@stanleygibbons.co.uk

The second edition of Central Africa's one-country catalogue, as with other catalogues in this series produced by Stanley Gibbons, is an all-colour publication. Listings included in the catalogue cover the stamps of Malawi, Rhodesias and Nyasaland, Zambia, and Zimbabwe.

Printed on quality paper stock, the catalogue offers readers excellently reproduced illustrations in full colour. The text, although perhaps somewhat small for some readers, is compensated for by the crisply clear typeface.

Because the publisher is also a stamp retailer, the catalogue includes a generic, eight-page introduction that provides prospective purchasers with data such as list prices of stamps, the company's return policy, its definition of stamp condition, along with information of a more technical nature. Particularly useful are illustrated examples of cancellations, centering, gum, and margins for each of the five condition categories that the firm uses to grade its stamps: poor, average, fine, very fine, and superb. Despite the enumeration of five stamp grades, the catalogue lists prices only for stamps in fine condition. Prices are given for mint and used copies.

A three-page International Philatelic Glossary listing the commonly used equivalent philatelic terms in English, French, German, Spanish and Italian is another thoughtful gesture for the benefit of non-English-speaking collectors.

This slim, professionally produced volume consisting of 44 pages is aimed at collectors who require a listing that goes beyond those provided in simplified or general world catalogues. The listing details are similar to those found in Part 1 of the firm's British Commonwealth Stamp Catalogue listings.

The publisher's series of one-country catalogues, now numbering at least 19, are excellent alternatives to the more comprehensive and higher-priced catalogues. These slim volumes are recommended for collectors whose philatelic interests are limited to the stamps of a specific country or group of countries. Priced at a reasonable £14.95, this work is a bargain.

Tony Shaman

Seeing the World
STAMP by STAMP

By Heather Finley

** reprinted with permission from the McMaster Times, Winter 2006 issue.*

For the uninitiated, stamp collecting might seem like a hobby for introverts. But for Micahel madesker (BA Science 1951, MA Russian Literature '64), postal collections are about people, cultures and friends in many places.

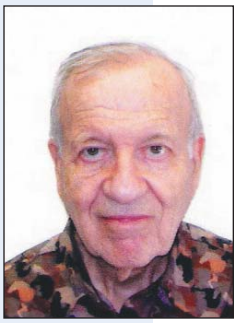
"I've been to 44 countires, always on philatelic business, and always as an invited guest," says Madesker.

Philately has always been a hobby to Madesker, who worked in business and banking until he retired in 1995. As a child, he picked it up from his grandfather, and re-started it after immigrating from Lithuania in 1947. As a labour camp survivor, he says, "we lost everything in the war." Survival, education and employment were priorities; hobbies came later.

But he did start again, with basic collections around themes that interested him, such as Canadian and Israeli postal history. And as he observes, this is a hobby that you can build gradually. "Pick something that interests you — how stamps are printed, how rates have changed — [if you're interested in] fishing, collect stamps connected with fishing. There are medical subjects, history, geography. Pick what you're interested in and study it."



Madesker's own collections document cultural shifts and historical views of the world. Copies of his collections have been deposited with the National Postal Archives in Ottawa. In fact, he's been recognized by governments and peers all over the world. Madesker holds two medals — the Geldert and Dube medals for philatelic authorship — and has been made a signatory of the Roll of Distinguished Philatelists. Madesker has been president of the Royal Philatelic Society of Canada and president of the Philatelic Specialists of Canada.



in my OPINION
a mon AVIS

by Murray Heifetz, FRPSC

Collectors, Philatelists and Exhibitors

A few months ago, in the editorial pages and letters to the editor of the *Airpost Journal*, the journal of the American Airmail Society, there was considerable and heated discussion of what constituted the meaning of the term "aerophilatelist." What it boiled down to was the distinction between a "philatelist" and a "collector." This distinction can be applied to all of our collecting interests. Although what follows is general, I hope I will be forgiven if I use as illustration examples from aerophilately.

We can start with agreement that, in this hobby, people can collect whatever pleases them without needing approval from anyone else. It stands to reason that anyone interested in aviation will likely collect airmail stamps, air meeting vignettes, postcards with aviation themes, glider flights, airline etiquettes and labels, and a myriad of other collectibles associated with flight and airlines. Conflict arises when some of these items appear in an exhibit and are criticized by judges, much to the dismay of the exhibitor, particularly the novice exhibitor.

Just a few years ago, rulers of exhibiting, such as the APS and FIP, recognized traditional collecting, postal history, postal stationery, thematics, and aerophilately within carefully defined standards. But collectors had loads of other items in their boxes and albums. To accommodate these sidelines, some authorities such as the Australians and the Americans developed a large number of new exhibiting categories, some now accepted by the FIP. So as we expand the acceptability of what were once fringe collections, what is there that distinguishes the philatelist from the collector?

A major society such as the American Philatelic Society has about 43,000 members. I have no idea how many people there are in the USA who collect stamps or subscribe to the issues of the U.S. Post Office but I suspect that it is several multiples of this membership number. Most collectors do not belong to major societies and do not exhibit. They just collect privately. What distinguishes a philatelist from this group is someone who makes a deeper study of his or her collecting area. This study involves reading available literature, research, exchanging information with others having the same collecting interests, and joining a club or study group that is involved in this area.

Since this is being printed in the pages of *The Canadian Philatelist*, I am already "preaching to the converted." But all of the above is a lead-in to the question of exhibiting. If membership in societies is a very small percentage of collectors, the number of exhibitors is a "drop in the bucket." There are reasons for this. Many are intimidated by the idea of competitive exhibiting. Some have tried it but have been discouraged by what they perceive as ill-informed judging. Others dislike the rigidity of exhibiting rules. There are those who might like to try but don't know where or how to start and don't know whether they have enough material to form an exhibit. One of the original ideas of the one-frame exhibit was to meet these obstacles but this format has quickly become another format for experienced exhibitors.

So, faced with all of the above, why exhibit? My perspective starts with negatives. You don't start exhibiting to see your name in print and try to accumulate medals. The first thing a novice has to do, once a subject has been selected, is organize the material. This, in itself, requires time and study. When you are putting together an exhibit, it becomes necessary to really study the items, particularly covers. What story do the postmarks or other postal marks tell? If there are two covers that you thought were duplicates, take a closer look to see if there are subtle differences. Are there any rate differences? For stamps, are there any varieties or shade differences that might indicate a different printing? In my own case, whenever I put together a new exhibit, I invariably find a valuable item that I didn't even know I had. Being forced to organize and study your material gets you involved in your subject to a degree that you never anticipated. Organization not only tells you what you have, but also what you still need. You can thus build up your want list. It is the self-satisfaction of achievement when you finally create your exhibit that is the ultimate reward – not the prospect of a medal. ✉

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