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LA SOCIÉTÉ ROYALE DE PHILATÉLIE DU CANADA

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

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.

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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.

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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.

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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

ROYAL PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF CANADA
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Les renseignements contenus dans le présent formulaire seront utilisés à seule fin de communication par le Bureau national de la SRPC, les directeurs de la Société et ses représentants. La Société publie le nom de chaque personne qui fait une demande d'adhésion dans *Le Philatéliste canadien* afin que les membres puissent exprimer leur objection, le cas échéant. Ces renseignements ne seront jamais vendus ou transmis à des publicitaires. Si vous avez des questions, veuillez vous adresser au Bureau national au 1-888-285-4143

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ROYAL PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF CANADA

Revue de La
SOCIÉTÉ ROYALE DE PHILATÉLIE DU CANADA

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the cover / page couverture:

Philatelists in general are familiar with the U.S. Columbian issue of 1893. The set of 16 stamps, issued a year after the 400th anniversary of the arrival of Christopher Columbus in the New World, were released to coincide with the Columbian Exposition, also known as The Chicago World's Fair.

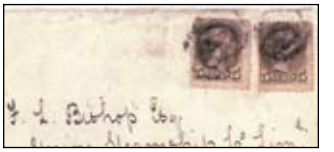
Not as well known by collectors is the postal stationery associated with the Columbian issue. To learn more about this aspect of the Columbian issues see Gray Scrimgeour's article beginning on page 162.

Les philatélistes en général connaissent la série américaine de 1893 sur Christophe Colomb. Cette série de 16 timbres, émise un an après le 400e anniversaire de l'arrivée de Colomb au Nouveau Monde, a été lancée pour coïncider avec l'Exposition universelle de Chicago aussi appelée Foire mondiale de Chicago.

Les entiers postaux associés à cette émission sont sans doute moins connus des philatélistes. Pour en apprendre davantage sur le sujet, lisez l'article de Gray Scrimgeour en page 162.



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EDITOR'S notes
notes du RÉDACTEUR

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With only 64 pages per issue, there never seems to be enough space in our magazine to print all the news, views, goings-on, feature articles, photos, letters to the editor, book reviews, national office reports, and a whole host of other philatelic happenings that we would have liked to share with readers. Each time I hit the "delete" key on my keyboard after an issue is put to bed, I will have disappointed a number of individuals who feel that their newsworthy topic or other philatelic announcement did not get disseminated to the wider philatelic community for whom it was intended.

In the January/February issue, for instance, we had to run two feature articles in two parts because we simply ran out of space. The letters to the editor section had to be completely put on hold, as did a number of regular columns.

Our upcoming convention and annual general meeting in Windsor, ROYAL*2010*ROYALE, was not given the publicity it deserves, again because of space limitations. As a society, we only meet once a year and it is important that all members be given advance information when we do get together. We would encourage everyone able to attend ROYAL*2010*ROYALE to do so. These annual events provide a forum for people to meet old friends, make new ones, see world-class exhibits, visit a first-rate dealer bourse, see a different part of the country and so much more.

We extend a special invitation to our American members, some of whom may find the venue's close proximity to the United States a special inducement to attend a ROYAL. Windsor is less than a five-hour drive from such major U.S. centres as Toledo, Pittsburgh, Cleveland, Buffalo, Cincinnati, Indianapolis and Chicago.

In this issue, we are pleased to continue with Gray Scrimgeour's coverage of the 1893 Columbian Exposition issues. Specifically, he discusses the two main types of postal stationery related to these issues. The colourful images accompanying his article illustrate why stamp collecting is acknowledged as a visually rewarding hobby.

Also illustrating the visual aspect of our hobby, although in a quite different format from a postal history collection, is Richard Logan's article dealing with Chinese calligraphy. Postage stamps are miniature

Comme notre revue ne compte que 64 pages par numéro, il ne semble jamais y avoir assez de place pour imprimer tout ce que nous aimerions offrir à nos lecteurs : nouvelles, opinions, activités, articles de fond, photos, lettres au rédacteur en chef, comptes rendus de livres, messages du bureau national et évènements philatéliques. Chaque fois que j'appuie sur la touche « supprimer » après la mise sous presse d'un numéro, je déçois certaines personnes, car leur annonce philatélique ou leur sujet digne de mention ne circuleront pas parmi les philatélistes auxquels ils étaient destinés.

Dans le numéro de janvier-février, par exemple, nous avons dû séparer deux articles de fond en deux parties en raison du manque d'espace. La section des lettres au rédacteur en chef a même été entièrement suspendue, tout comme certaines de nos chroniques.

Notre congrès et la réunion générale annuelle de Windsor, ROYAL*2010*ROYALE, n'ont pas obtenu la publicité qu'ils méritaient, encore une fois, en raison des limites d'espace. Nous ne nous réunissons qu'une fois l'an en tant que société et il est important que tous les membres reçoivent les renseignements à cet égard à l'avance. Nous encourageons tous ceux qui peuvent assister à ROYAL*2010*ROYALE à le faire. Ces activités annuelles sont une occasion de rencontrer des amis de longue date et de s'en faire de nouveaux, d'admirer des expositions de premier ordre, de visiter une excellente bourse aux timbres des négociants, de voir du pays et encore davantage.

Nous lançons une invitation spéciale à nos membres américains que la proximité du lieu du congrès avec les États-Unis pourrait inciter à assister au congrès ROYALE. En effet, Windsor est située à moins de cinq heures de route de grands centres américains, comme Toledo, Pittsburgh, Cleveland, Buffalo, Cincinnati, Indianapolis et Chicago.

Dans le présent numéro, nous sommes heureux de publier la suite de l'article de Gray Scrimgeour sur les timbres ayant pour thème la venue de Christophe Colomb émis dans le cadre de l'exposition universelle de 1893. L'article traite des deux principaux types d'entiers postaux associés à ces timbres et les images hautes en couleurs qui l'accompagnent montrent pourquoi la philatélie est considérée comme un passe-temps riche sur le plan visuel.

Richard Logan s'intéresse lui aussi à l'aspect visuel de notre passe-temps, bien que d'une manière fort différente. S'inspirant d'une collection sur l'histoire postale, il nous parle de calligraphie chinoise. Les timbres-poste sont des œuvres d'art miniatures et les images qui servent de complément à son texte mettent en évidence ce truisme.

pieces of art and the images complementing his text clearly demonstrate this truism.

Revenue stamps are an integral part of philately and collectors have been pursuing and exhibiting the various issues that governments have released to generate revenue for their coffers. Readers may be familiar with the term "funny money" placed into circulation in Alberta during the Depression, but perhaps not with its formal appellation: Prosperity Certificates. Dale Speirs recounts the story of Alberta's "scrip" and why it was destined to fail. It is a fascinating story from the era of Canada's Great Depression.

The regular columns omitted in the last issue due to lack of space have now been reinstated. The space was required for official Society information that must be published before each ROYAL*2010*ROYALE, such as regulations governing exhibits, registration forms, official business, plus several pages for biographical information about the candidates running for office.

We hope that you will find the articles in this edition informative and enjoyable. If we missed bringing you something that is in your area of collecting, why not write it up and share it with fellow readers? Chances are that there are collectors out there that have similar philatelic passions to yours that keep you involved in our great hobby. ✉

Dans un autre ordre d'idée, les timbres fiscaux sont partie intégrante de la philatélie et les collectionneurs s'intéressent aux divers timbres que les gouvernements émettent pour remplir leurs coffres, et les exposent. Le terme « monnaie parallèle », qui désigne une « monnaie » lancée à Alberta durant la grande dépression, est sans doute familier pour nos lecteurs, mais il n'en va peut-être pas de même de son appellation officielle : certificats de prospérité. Dale Speirs nous raconte l'histoire du « scrip » de l'Alberta et nous explique pourquoi il était impossible qu'il dure. Une page d'histoire fascinante de l'époque de la grande dépression au Canada!

Les chroniques dont le manque d'espace nous a privés dans le dernier numéro sont de retour. Nous avions utilisé l'espace qu'elles occupent normalement pour publier les renseignements devant paraître avant ROYALE*2010*ROYAL; par exemple, les règlements relatifs aux collections, les formulaires d'inscription, les formalités et plusieurs pages de renseignements biographiques sur les candidats en lice pour occuper un poste.

Nous espérons que vous trouverez les articles du présent numéro instructifs et agréables à lire. Si nous avons oublié de parler de votre domaine de collection, pourquoi ne pas rédiger vous-mêmes un article sur le sujet afin d'en faire profiter les lecteurs? Il y a de bonnes chances que d'autres collectionneurs partagent les passions qui vous animent dans notre merveilleux passe-temps. ✉

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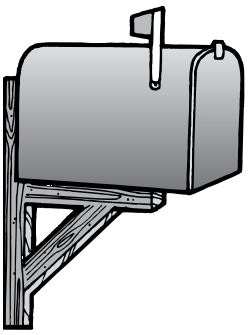
Potential donors should contact the Foundation President Ted Nixon directly (416-921-2073) or via the RPSC National Office (416-921-2077) or in writing at 10 Summerhill Ave., Toronto, ON, M4T 1A8, to discuss the type of material intended for donation and the process for receiving a charitable donation receipt.

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La RPSC Philatelic Research Foundation (Fondation de la SRPC pour la recherche philatélique) gère un programme de bienfaisance qui accorde aux collectionneurs qui lui font un don, un reçu aux fins d'impôt sur don de charité équivalent à la valeur d'échange à dire d'expert des articles donnés.

L'objectif de la fondation est d'utiliser le produit de ces dons en vue de promouvoir la jeune philatélie et d'encourager la recherche qui permettra la circulation d'information philatélique par le biais de publications et d'autres formes de médias.

Les personnes intéressées à faire un don peuvent s'adresser au président de la fondation, Ted Nixon, directement au 416-921-2073 ou au Bureau national au 416-921-2077, ou par écrit au 10 Summerhill Ave., Toronto, ON, M4T 1A8, afin de discuter des articles à donner et de la démarche à suivre pour obtenir un reçu sur don de charité.



in the MAILBOX
dans la boîte aux LETTRES



Dear Editor

It appears that this 1954 bilingual sloga has not been previously listed in philatelic literature. The inscription: *Save your eyes - they are rationed / Menagez vos yeux, vous n'en avez que deux,* is divided by a stylized picture of eyes with the number '2' serving as an imaginary bridge of the nose. The cancelling devise is a PB 5.1 manufactured by Pitney Bowes Canada. It was used by the Department of Defense of Canada. The absence of the day designation in the hammer would indicate that this meter was used on mail carrying salaries or family dividend cheques.

A 1955 meter used by the Department of National Health and Welfare of Canada used this slogan in English only. The illustration differs from this one by having a sketch of an actual face with the pupils of the eyes numebred '1' and '2'.

With thanks to M. Pascal LeBlond, Manager, Philatelic Collections Library and Archives Canada, Miss Doreen Daigle of Pitney Bowes Canada, M. Jacques Poitras, and M. Marc Beaupre.

Michael Madesker

Dear Editor

Il semble que cette flamme publicitaire bilingue de 1954 n'a pas été énuméré dans la littérature philatélique. L'inscription: *Save your eyes - they are rationed / Ménagez vos yeux, vous n'en avez que deux,* est divisé par une image stylisée des yeux avec le numéro « 2 » agissant comme un pont imaginaire du nez. Cette affranchissement mécanique a été appliqué par une machine PB 5.1 fabriquée par Pitney Bowes Canada. Cette machine a été utilisée par le Ministère de la defense du Canada. L'absence de la désignation du jour dans la date indiquerait que ce compteur a été utilisé sur le courrier contenant des chèques de salaire ou des chéques d'allocations familiares.

Un compteur de 1955 utilisé par le ministére de la Santé nationale et du Bien-être social du Canada a utilisée cette flamme publicitaire en anglais seulement. L'illustration se distingue de celui-ci en faisant un croquis d'un visage avec les pupilles des yeux numérotés « 1» et « 2 »

Nos remerciements à Pascal LeBlond, Gestionnaire, Collections Philatéliques, Bibliothèque et Archives Canada, Mlle Doreen Daigle de Pitney Bowes Canada, M Jacques Poitras et M. Marc Beaupré.

Michael Madesker

Dear Editor

Canada Post, in the April-June issue of *Details*, announced a new stamp for 60 years of Canada-Israel Friendship. As a former Canada Post Stamp Advisory Committee member (2000-2007), I am amazed and mystified by the totally political nature of this stamp. The stamp scheduled for issue on April 14, 2010—in booklets of six at the current international rate ($1.70 CAD)—is a joint issue with Israel. It shows small red and blue male and female silhouettes crisscrossing the stamp to form the red Canadian maple leaf on the left and the blue Israeli Star of David on the right.

The year of issue for the commemoration is historically inaccurate. Canada recognized Israel on May 11, 1949, established its first embassy in Tel-Aviv in 1953 and Israel reciprocated in 1958. None of these years equate to a 60-year anniversary.

Sixty years is, in itself, a very unusual anniversary to be commemorated by a Canadian stamp. It is normal practice, with very few exceptions, to commemorate anniversaries in multiples of 25 years. One of the exceptions includes the 30th anniversary of the Canadian flag (1995).

Furthermore, many other Canada Friendship stamps could have been issued in the last ten years and they were all for a more acceptable 50th anniversary of establishment of diplomatic relationships. None were or are planned—in 2003 (Colombia, Indonesia and Uruguay), in 2004 (Egypt, Haiti and Lebanon), in 2005 (Iran), in 2006 (Morocco), in 2007 (Tunisia), in 2009

(Cuba), in 2010 (Ethiopia and Nigeria). And there are likely others.

Last year (2009), Canada Post issued no stamp but printed a special envelope for the 80th anniversary of Canada-Japan diplomatic relations. However that year was also the 80th anniversary of our first diplomatic relations with Ireland and there was nothing to commemorate that event.

Canada Post also has missed far more important occasions to be commemorated than this event. In 1997, it did not commemorate the 50th anniversary of Newfoundland joining Canada and in 2009 it did not issue a stamp for the 50th anniversary of the St. Lawrence Seaway. These are two more important events in the life of our country than the current proposed Canada-Israel stamp.

Canada Post's Stamp Advisory Committee is a relatively conservative and politically correct group when it comes to selecting subjects to be honoured by a stamp. Additionally the Committee's rules and regulations are supportive of their cautious approach. It is unlikely that the Committee, left to its own devices, would have approved such a stamp.

Finally, the print run is very small, 660,000 (110,000 booklets). It should be a sell-out not only because of its small printing but also because it targets a very specific and receptive community.

Charles J. G. Verge, FRPSC, FRPSL

Dear Editor,

I do not have full mint sheets of the Children's Christmas Paintings, but I have found both the "Bar-5" and the "Bird-in-the-Barn" varieties (January/February 2010 issue, Vol. 61, No. 1) on a bottom right corner block of 10 with the "Printer's Inscription" in the right selvedge.

Therefore, the "Bar-5" variety would be position 88 and the "Bird-in-the-Barn" variety would be position 90 on a full pane.

Good spotting, Mr. Edward.

A.E. Doughty
Edmonton, AB

Dear Editor,

Thank you once again for another fine issue of "Our Magazine" the January/February issue of *The Canadian Philatelist.* As usual, I have enjoyed reading it but feel that I must point out an omission in Michael Peach's article about a letter to the "fourth Earl of Minto," Canada's Governor General 1898-1904. He traces the Minto name in Canada but failed to take notice of the Town of Minto or the former Township of Minto.

I live in the Town of Minto. Ten years ago, the Towns of Palmerston and Harriston and the Village of Clifford and the Township of Minto were amalgamated under the name of "Town of Minto."

The Township of Minto was established in 1857 with Archibald Harrison as the first Reeve. Later in the 1800s a group of settlers from this area moved to North Dakota, where they established a Town of Minto that interestingly is located in the Township of Harriston, (the reverse of the situation here in Ontario). Minto Ontario and Minto North Dakota have had an informal "Twin Town" arrangement for some years. There have been several visits of people between the two Mintos particularly in 1981 when Minto School in North Dakota celebrated its Centenary and in 2007 when Minto Township, Ontario, celebrated its 150th anniversary.

Since the Township was established, and named, when the fourth Earl of Minto was only 12 years old, perhaps we were named for one of his predecessors, first, second, or third Earl. It would be interesting if Michael or some other historian could do further research on the subject. I can find nobody in the area who knows anything more of the history of the nane Minto here in Ontario or in North Dakota.

Jim Measures,
Town of Minto

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I am writing from the Czech Republic hoping to connect with a Canadian collector to exchange FDC's

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Son Excellence la très honorable Michaëlle Jean, Présidente d'honneur de La SRPC, a dévoilé un timbre commémoratif en mémoire de son prédécesseur au poste de gouverneur général du Canada, le très honorable Roméo LeBlanc, lui-même Président d'honneur de notre Société durant son mandant de 1995 à 1999. La cérémonie a eu lieu à Rideau Hall le 5 février dernier en présence de la famille de monsieur LeBlanc et de l'artiste, Christian Nicholson, qui a peint le portrait utilisé pour l'image sur le timbre-poste.



Christian Nicholson, peintre du portrait de monsieur LeBlanc qui est le sujet du timbre. Le portrait original est accroché dans le foyer de Rideau Hall à Ottawa. / Christian Nicholson, artist of the painting of Mr. Leblanc that is shown on the stamp. The original painting hangs in the entrance at Rideau Hall in Ottawa. *Crédit/Credit: Sgt Serge Gouin, Rideau Hall*

One Patron honouring another

Her Excellency the Right Honourable, Michaëlle Jean, Patron of The RPSC, unveiled a commemorative stamp in memory of her predecessor as Governor General of Canada, the Right Honourable Roméo LeBlanc, himself a Patron of our Society during his term of office from 1995 to 1999. The ceremony took place last February 5 in the presence of Mr. LeBlanc's family and Christian Nicholson, the artist on whose painting the stamp is based.



Madame Susan Margles, vice-présidente relations gouvernementales et cadre stratégique à Postes Canada, aide notre Présidente d'honneur à dévoiler le nouveau timbre-poste. A gauche de son Excellence est son époux, son Excellence Jean-Daniel Lafond. / Mrs Susan Margles, Vice-President, Government Relations and Policy Framework at Canada Post helps our Patron unveil the new stamp. To the left of Her Excellency is her husband, His Excellency Jean-Daniel Lafond.. *Crédit/Credit: Sgt Serge Gouin, Rideau Hall*

Recipient

Congratulations are extended to C. Ron McGuire, recipient of the Vincent G. Greene Award for 2009, for his two-part article appearing in *BNA Topics*. The annual award is named for the late Vincent (Vinnie) G. Greene, one of Canada's most recognized names in philately.

His two-part article, "Communications Across the Atlantic from the 1860s to the End of an Era," describes how the mail service across the Atlantic was initially affected by technological changes such as the telegraph. Then, with the use of covers and collateral items, he shows how air transport of mail was first used together with transport by ships and how airmail almost completely replaced maritime transport of transatlantic mails by the middle of the 20th century.

C.R. (Ron) McGuire is a well-known postal historian who has spent many years researching postal rates and routes of Canada and the Provinces before Confederation. In addition to "Communications Across the Atlantic from the 1860s to the End of an Era" Ron has authored many articles in *BNA Topics*. Ron has previously won the Vincent G. Greene Award in 1982 and 2002.

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Retirement – À la retraite

Robert E. Waite, formerly Senior Vice President Corporate Social Responsibility at Canada Post Corporation to whom the Stamp Services Division reported, retired from the Corporation on December 31, 2009. However, he will remain as Chairman of the Stamp Advisory Committee. If you have a suggestion for a stamp or wish to make comment on Canada's stamp programme feel free to contact Mr. Waite at Canada Post, 2701 Riverside Drive, Ottawa, ON, K1A 0B1.



Robert E. Waite, ci-devant Premier vice-président, responsabilité sociale de l'entreprise à la Société canadienne des postes Canada et responsable de la Division des timbres et services connexes, a pris sa retraite de la Société le 31 décembre 2009. M. Waite continuera à la Présidence du Comité consultatif sur les timbres-poste. Si vous avez une suggestion à faire concernant l'émission d'un timbre-poste ou si vous avez des commentaires à faire sur le programme canadien des timbres-poste n'hésitez pas à contacter M. Waite à Postes Canada, 2701 promenade Riverside, Ottawa, ON K1A 0B1.

Former APS President appointed to the Citizens' Stamp Advisory Committee

L'ex-présidente de l'APS est nommée au Citizens' Stamp Advisory Committee



Jante Klug, former American Philatelic Society President, has been appointed to replace John Hotchner as the lone stamp collector on the United States's Citizen's Stamp Advisory Committee. Klug, a lifelong collector who has said that she "never met a stamp she didn't like", is the current Chair of the New Initiatives Committee of the Council of Philatelists of the Smithsonian Institution's National Postal Museum.

Janet Klug, ancienne présidente de l'American Philatelic Society, a été nommé pour remplacer John Hotchner comme le seul philatéliste sur le Citizens' Stamp Advisory Committee des États-Unis. Madame Klug, collectionne depuis son jeune age, mentionne qu'elle n'a pas encore rencontré un timbre-poste qu'elle déteste. Elle préside la Comité des nouvelles initiatives du Conseil des philatélistes du Musée nationale de la poste du Smithsonian Institution.

Canada at Albany StampExpo400



Two members of the Calgary Philatelic Society were medal winners at the show. Patricia (Pat) Prevey (left) showed her exhibit entitled "Who Gives a Hoot? The story of man's interaction with owls". It took a Silver Medal as well as the American Association of Philatelic Exhibitors' Award of Honor - Excellence in Presentation, and the American Topical Association Third Place Award (medal and ribbon).

Penny Borrowman's exhibit, entitled "Canada's Birds Fly the Mail", was awarded a Silver Medal, as well as the Association of Philatelic Exhibitors' Award of Honor - Excellence in Presentation. It was the first time that Borrowman had entered this exhibit in competition.



Canadian attendees at Albany's StampExpo400 Awards Banquet are (left to right): Charles Verge, Alexandra Glashan, Pat Prevey, John McEntyre, Penny Borrowman, Peter Butler and Valerie and David Nixon. Not shown in the photo are Seana and Francois Brisse who had dashed off to admire the exhibits.

Congratulations!

Sincere congratulation are in order for a long-time contributor to *The Canadian Philatelist*.

"Napoleon," author of the long-running "Varieties" column was selected a recipient of the Nicholas G. Carter Volunteer Awards for 2009.

His contributions to philately were outlined as follows: " 'Napoleon' has served his local Cuy Lor Stamp Club in almost every capacity possible, but he has not restricted his talents to the local area. He typically visits the American Philatelic Center at least twice a year and always tries to time his visits to coincide with a meeting of the Mt. Nittany Philatelic Society, often volunteering to present a program. Napoleon also has offered programs in a digital format that can be shared with other APS chapters, and assists APS Circuit Sales, StampStore, and Expertizing as an examiner for Belgian and classic French stamps."

LONDON 2010: FESTIVAL OF STAMPS

A year-long festival of exhibitions and events celebrating stamps, their design and postal heritage kicked off in January 2010. The London 2010: Festival of Stamps, coordinated by The British Postal Museum & Archive (BPMA), will show the important role that stamps play in our lives: as a key part of a nation's heritage they form the world's biggest public art gallery, showcasing a diverse and striking picture of the world.

A highlight of this year's Festival includes a major exhibition that celebrates the centenary of George V's (1910-1936) accession to the throne. *Empire Mail: George V and the GPO*, opens at the prestigious Guildhall Art Gallery, in the heart of the City of London, 7 May and runs until 25 July 2010. Many items from the BPMA's unique collections will be on display in this exhibition that explores the life of King George V, who became known as the Philatelist King through his personal passions as a stamp collector. Featuring posters, vehicles, pillar boxes, philatelic rarities and gems from the GPO Film Unit, Empire Mail: George V and the GPO will display themes from the King's reign such as innovations in mail transportation, the first Atlantic air crossing, the rise of graphic design in the 1920s and 1930s and war-time memorabilia.

One of the first events of the Festival is *Post Abolition: Commemorative stamps from around the world* (18 January 2010 – 30 June 2010). This new display in the London, Sugar and Slavery Gallery of the Museum of London Docklands looks at how the abolition of slavery has been commemorated through the everyday postage stamp.

Other events taking place across London and beyond include displays at the British Library; British Museum; Wimbledon Lawn Tennis Museum; and a celebration of the 150th anniversary of Battersea Dogs & Cats Home with stamps featuring cats and dogs. There's also a walking tour which explores 400 years of postal history and developments in the iconic street furniture of telephone kiosks and letter boxes. The tour takes in former GPO buildings, and the sites of old coffee houses and inns which were at the heart of communications across the empire.




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CANADIAN REVENUES:

THE ALBERTA PROSPERITY CERTIFICATE

by Dale Speirs

Introduction.

On August 22, 1935, the Social Credit party swept into power in Alberta, obliterating the governing party, the United Farmers of Alberta, and sending them into the dustbin of history. The Socreds would rule in an unbroken run until 1971, when the Progressive Conservative party knocked them out of office. The Tories have ruled ever since, and the Socreds followed the UFA into oblivion. The initial Social Credit party leader was William "Bible Bill" Aberhart, leader of the monetary reform branch of the party (Figure 1). After he departed from office, the party was taken over by the pragmatist faction led by Ernest Manning (Figure 2), who shoved the talk about currency reform into a closet marked "Skeletons" and sealed it with a padlock from the Ultra Vires Company. The pragmatist faction were basically Tories in populist clothing.



Figure 1: William "Bible Bill" Aberhart on the campaign trail.



Figure 2: Ernest Manning, who succeeded Aberhart as Alberta's Premier.

Bible Bill had done a foolish thing during the 1935 election campaign. He promised each Albertan a $25 prosperity cheque, which would be about $400 in current money. Unfortunately for him, the Alberta government was broke. It was the nadir of the Great Depression, and the petroleum economy wouldn't get going until 1947, when the Leduc #1 oil well came in. Having been caught out in a promise he couldn't keep, Aberhart had to come up with something fast to placate both the general public and the Social Credit party members. The humourist Stephen Leacock, whose day job was Professor of Economics at McGill University, remarked about the situation: "Mr. Aberhart, knowing himself now to be a fact and everybody else a theory, sits tight." [1]

You Mean We Have To Keep Our Promises?

On taking office, the Socreds were faced with the reality that there was no way they could pay out a dividend. Casting about for a face-saving substitute, they hit on the idea of scrip money. This was not a Social Credit idea, as a number of municipalities in Canada used local scrip to pay their bills and increase the circulation of money in their area. Many people correctly recognized that the root cause of the Great Depression was the lack of money circulating through the economy, firstly from losses in the 1929 stock market crash, and made worse by governments cutting back on spending thereafter. The difference between those municipalities and the Alberta government was that the former accepted their scrip as payment for taxes, thus making it fiat money. Today, all countries use fiat currency, which is paper money not backed by gold or anything else. The reason we accept fiat money is because our governments will take it for payment of taxes and fees. This provides confidence in the money.

The best idea the Socreds could devise was the prosperity certificate, later known as funny money. In print, newspapers and advertisers called it scrip, a short, simple word which the re-write desk could fit into a headline and took up less space than the real name. What the Socreds did was issue scrip with a twist. The idea was to encourage the scrip to stay in circulation by forcing people to pay if they hoarded it and thus speed up the velocity of money circulating in Alberta. No one would want to hoard prosperity certificates,



Figure 3: A postcard mailed on the day of the election that brought the Socreds into power. Part of the message reads: "This is Alberta provincial election day and a big vote is being polled as it has been a hotly contested campaign."

since to maintain their face value the hoarder would have to add a 1-cent stamp to the back of the certificate each week. Although the original plan was to keep the certificates in circulation until 1938, the Alberta government was later forced by popular demand to allow redemption at monthly intervals, provided, of course, that the certificates had the correct number of 1-cent stamps on the back at time of redeeming.

The idea of forced circulation of scrip money with 1-cent stamps was not new. In February 1934, George G. Coote, an opposition member in the federal House of Commons, had proposed a similar idea in providing unemployment relief by the Canadian government.[26] Coote, in turn, got the idea from Prof. Irving Fisher, an American economist, who wrote an article about it in 1932, mentioning that: "Any holder of the scrip naturally wants to pass it on before the next stamp date arrives. No one wants to keep it long. The stamp operates as a stamp tax on hoarding."

The Minister Responsible for the prosperity certificates was Lucien Maynard. The original proposal was that people on relief, what is known as workfare today, would be paid in certificates. Further, they would not be paid all at once but would receive only part of their wages and the rest in deferred installments. The reason was to prevent people from cashing in all their certificates at once.[2] The majority of the initial disbursement of prosperity certificates took place in July 1936, when the Alberta government used $175,000 of them to pay for relief work building roads.[3]

Are Prosperity Certificates Part Of Philately?

Although the certificates were designed to look like currency and circulate like currency, the net effect was that they were a revenue measure for the Alberta government. In order to circulate, the special 1-cent stamp had to be added on the back each Wednesday, and, in the original plan, when 104 stamps had been added, the prosperity certificate could be redeemed for a genuine Canadian $1 banknote.[4] At the end of two years, which was August 5, 1938, the government would redeem the certificates at $1 each, thus giving them an extra 4 cents. This gave the government a profit of 4% on each certificate, which basically made the prosperity certificates a hidden tax. The Alberta government had stated from the beginning that it would redeem the prosperity certificates in 1938 for Canadian dollars, which put them more in the form of a promissory note, albeit with the peculiar circumstance that it was the lender (citizens) who would pay interest (that extra four cents) instead of the borrower. The same result could have been had by requiring everyone to paste a 1-cent revenue stamp into a booklet each week, like unemployment insurance or vacation stamps. The stamps on the back were therefore revenue stamps, and thus the prosperity certificate is a legitimate topic for philatelists. One of the first court cases against the Alberta Social Credit government had involved prosperity certificates, and the judge presiding ruled that the 1-cent stamps were legally a tax measure.[5] As Professor Irving Fisher noted, the stamps were a tax on hoarding, which also makes them a revenue stamp from that perspective.

The certificate was printed by Western Printing and Lithography Co. of Calgary (Figures 4 and 5). Besides imitating the look of a dollar bill, the certificate was about the same size, 80 mm high by 152 mm wide. The government didn't want to spend anymore than they had to on this idea, so quality standards were set low. The prosperity certificates were printed on the cheapest grade of paper, which could not withstand extensive handling or being folded into wallets, and fell apart easily.[6] The 1-cent stamp was 10 mm high by 10 mm wide. It was printed shoddily as well, and poorly rouletted (Figure 6). As far as I have been able to determine, this was the smallest revenue stamp ever issued anywhere in the world.



Figure 4: Front side of prosperity certificate.

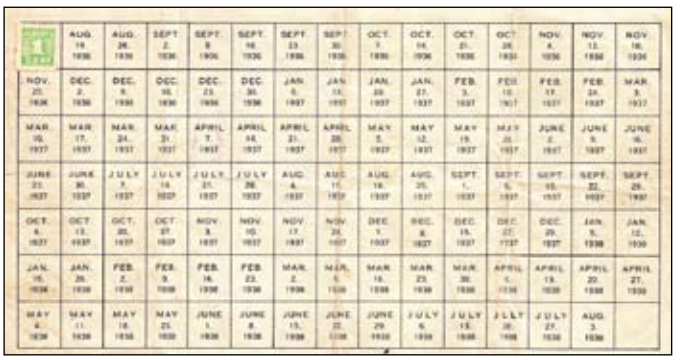


Figure 5: Reverse side of prosperity certificate.

The legislation enacting prosperity certificates authorized the Minister Responsible to print certificates in 25-cent, $1, and $5 denominations, but only the $1 value was ever printed. Those three certificate values were to have stamps attached to the back of the values of 1/4 cent (farthing), 1 cent, and 5 cents respectively.[7] Since Canada did not have a farthing coin, the 25-cent certificate could not have worked from

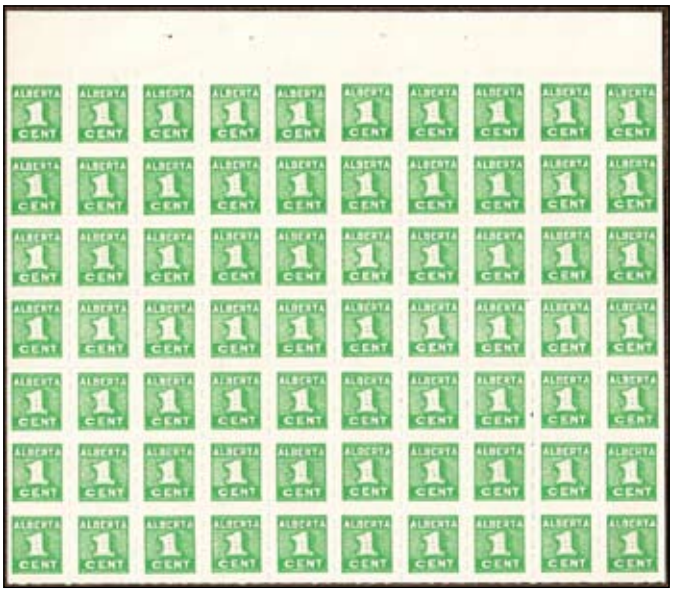


Figure 6: Partial sheet of 1-cent stamps for application to prosperity certificates.

the beginning. The $5 certificate would have been refused by everyone, because 5 cents a week to keep them going was a noticeable amount of money during the Great Depression. Thus the Minister Responsible could only have $1 certificates printed as a matter of practicality.

Vendors of the 1-cent stamps were government offices and small businesses such as general stores. The published list of authorized vendors[22] showed several hundred vendors but does not indicate if they got a commission. There were two vendors located in the Saskatchewan border towns of Loverna (now a ghost town) and Macklin (near Provost, Alberta). Just to cite a few examples of the types of vendors, some of the Calgary ones were the Altadore Grocery, Star Barber Shop, Dickie's Electric & Hardware, and the Bridgeland Meat Market.

Socreds Lose The Mandate Of Heaven.

The monetary reformists of the Social Credit party unfortunately did not have the courage of their convictions, and the Alberta government announced that they would not take prosperity certificates in payment of taxes or government fees. This doomed the certificates from the start, and led to them being referred to as "funny money" by opponents of the scheme. There had also been an announcement that the cabinet members would take part of their pay in prosperity certificates. A month later, in September 1936, it was revealed that this had not happened and the ministers were paid as usual in Canadian currency. The official reason given was that all the initial printing of the certificates had been used to pay the unemployed working on relief work.[14] It is doubtful that any Albertan believed this story. The radical wing of the Social Credit party, known as the Douglas Social Credit Association, denounced the prosperity certificates as "diametrically opposed to social credit".[16] They were right, but they were theory while Aberhart was fact.

The University of Alberta, in Edmonton (at that time the only university in the province), refused to accept prosperity certificates for fees, tuition, or student housing. This caught the attention of a University of British Columbia student journalist, who admired the stance of "uncringing refusal to accept currency legalized by the government in a province where the premier is apt to have illusions as to his dictatorial powers ... ".[20] The last part of that remark refers to Aberhart's well-known tendency to try and rule by decree or oppressive legislation such as the newspaper censorship bill.

The response from the public to prosperity certificates was about what one would expect. Shopkeepers mostly refused to take the certificates, although some either had naive faith in the Socreds or were fanatic monetary reformists. Retailers foolish enough to take them soon found they had a stock of certificates that no one wanted as change for purchases. Worse yet, they had to affix the 1-cent stamps every week to keep them valid. Cabinet minister Lucien Maynard threatened to publish a list of non-cooperative merchants but barristers pointed out to him that this would lay him open to blackmail charges.[8]

Stephen Leacock summed up the prosperity certificates quite well in an April 1937 article in the Toronto newspaper *The Globe and Mail*:[9] "In many places the first batch sold like hotcakes, as souvenirs. After that circulation became restricted. The Post Office (that is, the Dominion Government) refused them; so did all railway, express, telegraph, insurance and similar companies. Theatres and moving-picture houses did not take them. Country storekeepers accepted them readily for purchases but they would accept a French assignat of 1789 or a George Washington continental dollar of 1778 rather than not make a sale. Nearly all big stores refused them; the bigger the store, the firmer the refusal. Companies of other provinces, unless feverishly eager for business, refused them entirely, or took only a percentage. But the unemployed, not looking a gift certificate on the back, reached out for them."

Many retailers did take the prosperity certificates, at least initially. As two examples from October 1936, the Edmonton Co-Op advised in its advertisements that "We take scrip" (Figure 7). The Army & Navy Department Store, also of Edmonton, noted in its full-page newspaper advertisement (Figure 8) for its Harvest Sale that: "Scrip accepted in every department of this big store." [10, 11] One of the few people other than souvenir sellers to make money from the prosperity certificates


Saturday Specials!

GROCERIES

First Patent Flour, 98's, sack	$3.15
8-String Brooms, each	29c
Chipso, large pkt.	18c
Grape-Nuts	2 for 19c
Fiskes	
Hoarp,	25c
24's, tin	
Beech's Pure Plum Jam, 4-lb. pail	35c
Aylmer Kernel Corn	2 for 23c
Aylmer Green Cut Beans, 2's, tin	2 for 23c
Royal City Tomato Juice, 11-oz. tin	5c

Co-op Quality MEATS

First grade prints Brookfield Butter	2 for 47c
Swift's Back Bacon, by the piece, lb.	24c
Round steak, per lb.	10c
Rump or Loin Roasts, per lb.	12c
Jewel Shortening	2 for 27c
Blade Roasts, per lb.	5c
Left Leg Lamb, per lb.	18c
Shoulders of Lamb, per lb.	12c
Fresh Poultry Fowls, per lb.	15c
Chickens, per lb.	22c

Afternoon Tea

FREE—Enjoy a Cup of British Co-Op. Tea and a delicious "Manning's" English style Biscuit.

COAL

Phone us your Orders for LACOMBE or BEVERLY COAL. All grades, all screens.

Ladies' Velvet Fur Trimmed Overshoes

Black or brown in styles to fit all heels. All sizes, Saturday, pair $3.25

WE TAKE SCRIP

Edmonton Consumers Co-Op.

ROCHDALE PLAN

Alexandra Block Just Across from Eaton's East Entrance

Phone Orders 21418 10081 100A Street

Figure 7: Edmonton Co-Op advertisement, with mention that the store accepted the prosperity certificates, commonly referred to by the public as scrip.

was an Edmonton barber. A Scotsman visiting the town from Aberdeen had stepped in for a haircut, and got to talking with the barber about the prosperity certificates. He had never seen one, but the barber said he would show him one from his cash register for the fee of one cent, it being a Wednesday and another stamp required for the back. The Aberdonian agreed, and paid the penny to view a piece of scrip.[13] So much for all those jokes about cheap Scotsmen!

It was not so easy for small retailers, who didn't have the financial resources to wait until 1938 to redeem the certificates. A shopkeeper in Beverley, Alberta, accumulated $250 worth of prosperity certificates but then found the wholesalers who supplied his store wouldn't take them. He found himself in financial trouble, and commented to the press that: "I might leave the town if I could get rid of the business but no one would take that now.".[12] It was stories such as this that pressured the government to redeem the certificates earlier than planned.

Plan A Falls Apart And There Is No Plan B.

Then and now, the Canadian federal government has the prerogative of currency laws. Opponents of prosperity certificates immediately raised a ruckus on this account. The Edmonton Chamber of Commerce sent a telegram on August 7, 1936, to Prime Minister Mackenzie King, asking him to stop the prosperity certificates under the Bank Act.[18]The Canadian government was reluctant to act, since law enforcement is the responsibility of the provincial Attorney-General and no one could see Alberta's Attorney-General agreeing to prosecute his fellow cabinet ministers.[17] The strategy of the federal government was to let others sue in civil court and allow the courts to establish precedent. The courts would eventually declare much Social Credit legislation as ultra vires, that is, not within provincial authority, but the main judicial focus was on other Socred laws such as newspaper censorship. The newspapers were openly against Aberhart and the feeling was mutual (Figures 9 and 10).



Figure 9: August 11, 1936, editorial cartoon from the *Winnipeg Free Press*, lampooning Aberhart's funny money.



Figure 8: Part of full-page Army & Navy store advertisement indicating that prosperity certificates were accepted.

As a carrot to get more prosperity certificates into circulation, the Alberta government offered them as additional funding to municipalities for relief work. The City of Edmonton was given a choice of $55,000 cash or $85,000 certificates. They accepted the latter but were immediately taken to court by an Edmonton citizen, who successfully obtained a temporary injunction.[19, 20] He argued that there was no law authorizing them, which was correct as the Alberta government had only issued them under administrative authority. The Socreds were forced to hustle back to the legislature and pass a law for them. Further court action continued but became a moot point and fizzled out once it was obvious that prosperity certificates were a failure.

By April 1937 the certificates had largely fallen out of use after only ten months.[15] $500,000 of them had been printed, although the actual amount issued was only $239,391. Not all of them were redeemed. Some fell apart before redemption, some were lost or accidentally destroyed, and many people kept one or two as souvenirs, which eventually came onto the philatelic market. In 1939, there were $96,965.65 of the 1 cent stamps still on hand[21] (Figure 11).

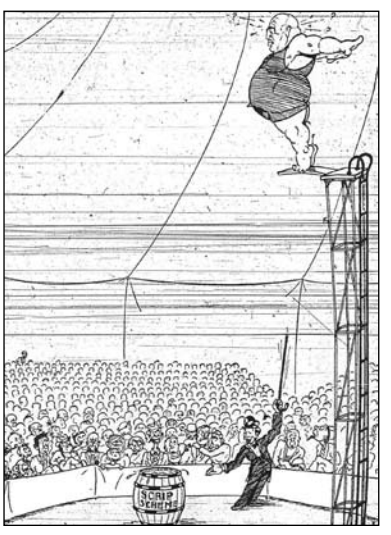
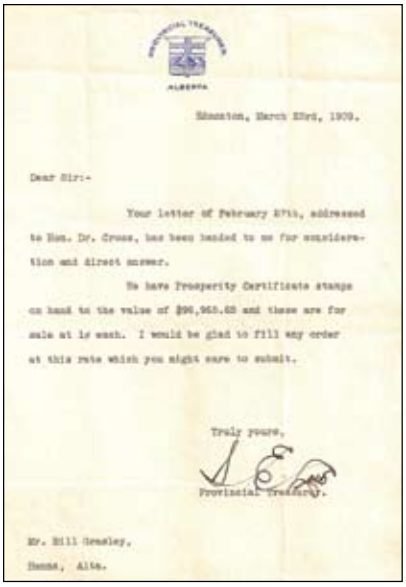


Figure 10: July 4, 1936, editorial cartoon from the *Calgary Herald* attacking Aberhart. The two were openly declared enemies.

The sad part is that if the Socreds had only shown a little backbone, accepted the certificates for taxes and fees, or redeemed them for Canadian money, then it would have worked. The certifi-



Edmonton, March 23rd, 1939.

Dear Sir:-

Your letter of February 27th, addressed to Hon. Dr. Cross, has been handed to me for consideration and direct answer.

We have Prosperity Certificate stamps on hand to the value of $90,965.65 and these are for sale at 1c each. I would be glad to fill any order at this rate which you might care to submit.

Truly yours,

Provincial Treasurer.

Mr. Bill Grasley,
Hanna, Alta.

Figure 11: The epilogue to the failed prosperity certificates.

cates would have been accepted by the public, circulated as scrip money, and helped ease the Great Depression by increasing the amount of money available. Unfortunately that first Social Credit government was comprised of small-town merchants, evangelists and farmers, none of whom knew how to run a provincial government. They froze at the wheel, victims of their own timidity and forever ruined the reputation of Social Credit. The fiasco of the prosperity certificates led to the monetary reformists being ousted from control of the Social Credit party and replaced by the pragmatists. ✉

Epilogue.

In the epilogue, the standard catalogue of Canadian revenue stamps[23] values the tiny little 1-cent stamps at $10 each in mint condition as singles. Blocks of four, which seem to be the most common multiples in the hobby, are usually prorated at four times the single value. Partial sheets tend to be discounted, and good luck finding a full sheet at any price. The certificates (with one or more stamps attached) are about $400 from dealers. Expect the certificates to be creased from folding, since they would normally have been carried in wallets like banknotes. Condition is usually not a factor in pricing if there is no major damage and those who want perfect specimens are unlikely to be satisfied.

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Canadian Letter Mail to Cape of Good Hope and Natal

PRE-UNIVERSAL POSTAL UNION TO IMPERIAL PENNY POSTAGE

By George B. Arfken, FRPSC

In 1852, Canada's first *Postal Guide* [1, 78] listed the postal rate for letters to Cape of Good Hope as 2/2 stg or 26 pence sterling for ½ oz. This was the same as 1/2 for a letter to Britain plus 1/0 for a letter from Britain to Cape of Good Hope.[2, 409] Twenty-four years later, the two rates had been reduced to 5 cents and 6d which added up about 16 cents. The rate in the October 1876 Canadian Official Postal Guide became 16 cents per ½ oz. Registration was 16 cents. The same 16 cents postage and 16 cents registration were listed for Natal.



Figure 1. The earliest reported Canadian cover to Cape of Good Hope. Posted in Noel, N.S., October 18, 1879, this cover is addressed to Cape Town. There are Halifax OC 20 1879 and London NO 3 1879 backstamps. The Cape Town NO 28 date stamp on the front identifies the colony as Cape Colony [4] and gives a transit time of 40 days. The red 50 accounting mark is a credit to Britain for 50 centimes (5d). Courtesy of Firby Auctions, Arfken Collection.



Figure 2. This cover was posted in Lennoxville, Que., November 7, 1879, and addressed to Cape Town, South Africa. The cover received a Cape Town, Cape Colony DE 17 79 date stamp giving a transit time of 40 days. Canada neglected to mark a red 50 as in Figure 1 so a large black 5d was stamped probably in England. Courtesy of Spink Auctions, Frank Collection.

The 15-cent rate to Cape of Good Hope, August 1878 - December 1889.

On August 1878 when Canada adhered to the Universal Postal Union (UPU) rates and regulations, the postal rate to Cape of Good Hope and Natal became 15 cents per ½ oz. and the registry fee dropped to 10 cents. Cape of Good Hope and Natal were not yet in the UPU. Table 1 shows the 15 cents, 12 cents and the preferred 5 cent pre-UPU rates for these colonies.

The earliest recorded Canadian cover to Cape of Good Hope, October 18, 1879, paid the 15-cent rate, Figure 1. A total of six 15-cent rate covers to Cape of Good Hope have been reported. All six of these 15-cent rate covers are illustrated here. Five of these covers have been listed with considerable detail by Brian Murphy.[3, 41]



Figure 3. Mailed in Desford, Man., November 10, 1884, with three 5-cent Small Queens (when the cover was mailed) paying the required 15-cent postage. The cover reached Cape Town, DE 19 84 for 39 days transit. Courtesy of J.R. Frank.



Figure 4. Mailed in Sandford, N.S., February 20, 1889, and addressed to Cape Town, Cape Colony, S. Africa. The MR 23 89 backstamp means 31 days transit time. Courtesy of Firby Auctions, Arfken Collection.

The only cover to South Africa franked with a 15-cent Large Queen is shown in Figure 2.

The next two 15-cent rate covers are each lacking on 5-cent Small Queen but were treated quite differently. The cover of Figure 3 was mailed in Desford, Man., November 10, 1884. It passed through Turtle Mountain on Nov. 11, Brandon on Nov. 13 and reached Hamilton, Ont. on Nov. 17. The cover went through Liverpool and London and arrived at Cape Town on Dec. 19. None of the postal agencies noted a stamp missing. There is no marking indicating short payment. Apparently, the stamp fell off or was taken off after the cover had been delivered.

This cover probably has not been reported before and was not listed in Murphy's 1999 paper. The Union Steamship Co. on the address had been serving Cape of Good Hope since 1857. The Cape was also served by the Castle Line.

The cover of Figure 4 also lacks a 5-cent Small Queen but this cover may have been mailed 5 cents short. Posted in Sandford, N.S., February 20, 1889, this cover went via Yarmouth. It quickly acquired a blue T25 for the 25 centime = 5 cent deficiency and a red 50 for 50 ctm = 5d credit to Britain. Despite the absence of any other transit marks, the cover did reach Cape of Good Hope. There is a Cape Town, Cape Colony MR 23 89 receiving mark.[4]

Date	Cape of Good Hope	Natal
Aug. 1, 1878	15¢	15¢
Jan. 1, 1890	12¢	
Jan. 1, 1891		12¢
Jan. 1, 1892	5¢	5¢

Table 1. Pre-UPU Rates per ½ oz. to Cape of Good Hope and Natal.



Figure 5. Mailed in Economy, N.S., May 16, 1887 and sent via England (London backstamp) to Port Elizabeth, Algoa Bay, South Africa. Courtesy of Longley Auctions.



Figure 6. The unique registered pre-UPU cover. Registered in Sundridge, Ont., November 20, 1889, the cover was addressed to Cape Town, S. Africa. The Cape Town receiving mark DE 27 indicates a 37-day transit time. Courtesy of C.R. McGuire.

The cover of Figure 5 is fully paid with three 5-cent Small Queens. As a point of interest, it is addressed to Port Elizabeth 660 km northeast along the Indian Ocean coast from Cape Town. Port Elizabeth was the terminal of the Kimberley Railway, completed in 1873. The cover was probably sent to Port Elizabeth well in advance to be picked up by Capt. Marsh when his ship arrived there.

Figure 6 shows the only registered Canadian pre-UPU cover to Cape of Good Hope or Natal. The postage, 15 cents, was paid with three 5 cent Small Queens. The registration, 6 cents,[5] was paid with a 5-cent Registered Letter Stamp. No

one noticed or cared about the 1 cent discrepancy. Being registered, this cover had several transit stamps. They include Sundridge, Ont. Nov. 20, 1889, NOR Railway Nov. 21, Toronto Nov. 22, Liverpool Dec. 4 and Registered Letter Office, Cape Town Dec. 27.



Figure 7. The unique pre-UPU cover to Natal. Mailed in North Brookfield, N.S., October 2, 1890, and addressed to Port Natal, South Africa, this cover was paid 15 cents with a strip of five 3-cent Small Queens. The red 30 is a 30 centime (3d) credit to Britain. Courtesy of Firby Auctions, Arfken Collection.



Figure 8. The unique 12-cent cover. Posted in Indian Head, N.W.T., December 15, 1891, this cover was addressed to Grahamstown, South Africa. Courtesy of Firby Auctions, Menich Collection.



Figure 9. Mailed in Calgary, June 14, 1894, and addressed to Cape Town, South Africa. The 5-cent preferred rate was paid with a 3-cent and two 1-cent Small Queens. There is a Cape Colony JY 20 date stamp giving 36 days transit. Courtesy of Firby Auctions, Menich Collection.

The 15-cent rate to Natal, August 1878 - December 1890.

The rate to Natal remained 15 cents until January 1891! Somebody goofed. Natal should have received the same 3-cent reduction that Cape of Good Hope received. A year later the January 1891 *Postal Guide* corrected the injustice and listed Natal at 12 cents. Actually, only one cover to Natal, Figure 7, paying the 15¢ rate has been reported during 1890. This one cover is the only fully prepaid pre-UPU Canadian letter to Natal that has been reported.

The 12-cent rate to Cape of Good Hope, January 1890 - December 1891.

In November 1888 the British rate from Britain to Cape of Good Hope dropped to 4d[2, 409] and in January 1890, the Canadian rate to Cape of Good Hope became 12 cents per ½ oz. This 12-cent rate for Cape of Good Hope was in effect for only two years. Only one Canadian cover, Figure 8, paying this 12-cent rate has been reported.

The 12-cent rate to Natal, January 1891 - December 1891.

No 12-cent pre-UPU Canadian covers to Natal have been reported.

The 5-cent preferred rate, January 1892 to UPU.

This 5-cent per ½ oz. rate, the same as the UPU rate, applied to all non-UPU countries, including the four countries in South Africa that united to form the Union of South Africa with Dominion status on May 31, 1910. The dates of these four South African countries achieving UPU membership and Imperial Penny Postage (IPP) are listed in Table 2.

The 5-cent preferred rate did not mean that these countries/colonies were members of the UPU. They were still free to charge internal postage on incoming mail and to charge for redirection, etc. Figure 9 shows an example of this 5-cent preferred rate. Addressed to Cape Town, the cover was forwarded to Buluwayo, Matabeleland, and then to Salisbury, Mashonaland (both in what later became Southern Rhodesia[6, 294]). There is a red

Colony	UPU	IPP
Cape of Good Hope	Jan. 1895	Sept. 1899
Natal	July 1892	Dec. 1898
Orange Free State	1898	Dec. 1901
Transvaal	Jan. 1893	Dec. 1901

Table 2. Dates for UPU and IPP.

T2 for redirection. This was never collected as the cover went undelivered and was returned to the DLO Canada.

The 5-cent UPU rate.

Cape of Good Hope joined the UPU in January 1895. Figure 10 shows an example of this rate with an underpaid UPU letter. The writer of this June 1899 letter probably thought that Cape of Good Hope was in the IPP 2-cent rate system and used a 2 cent entire. No, not for another three months. The cover required the UPU 5 cent per ½ oz. and was 3 cents short. Canada stamped the encircled T/15 for 15 centimes short paid. In Cape Town the deficiency (3 cents, 15 ctm, 1½d) was doubled and the cover stamped 3d to be collected. Under UPU regulations, the deficiency was doubled and the country of destination retained the amount collected.

Next, in Figure 11, is a special UPU cover, a South African War cover. This cover was posted in August 1900. The rate to Cape of Good Hope was the Imperial Penny Postage 2-cent rate but the war involved Orange Free State and Transvaal. They were not yet in the IPP (see Table 1) and the rate to those colonies was the UPU 5-cent rate. The cover probably entered Africa at Cape Town and was redirected to Bloemfontein, Orange Free State and then to Pretoria, Transvaal, and eventually reached Artillery Driver Guirmbach at the No. 2 Gen. Hosp., Pretoria. Under UPU regulations redirection was free.

The 2-cent Imperial Penny Postage Rate.

Natal was a charter member of Imperial Penny Postage, joining when it started, December 25, 1898. Figure 12 illustrates the IPP 2¢ per ½ oz. rate with a registered cover to Natal. ✉

Endnotes

[1] *Regulations and Instructions for the Government of the Post Office Department in Canada, 1852,* BNAPS, 1993.

[2] *British Letter Mail to Overseas Destinations, 1840 - 1875,* Jane and Michael Moubray, The Royal Philatelic Society London, 1992.

[3] The African Mail. Covers Between British North America and Africa, 1851 - 1898, Brian Murphy, *BNA Topics* vol. 56, pp. 33-46, Jan.-Mar. 1999.

[4] The Canadian Postal Guides referred to this colony at the southern tip of Africa as "Cape of Good Hope." The colony called itself "Cape Colony."

[5] *Canadian Official Postal Guides,* January 1889 p.lvii and January 1890 p.lii.

[6] *The Stamp Atlas,* text by W. Raife Wellsted and Stuart Rossiter, cartography by John Flower, Facts on File, New York, 1986.

[7] *Registered Covers: 1875 - 1911, A Reconstruction of the Horace Harrison Exhibits,* Jean and Bill Walton, BNAPS, August 2003.



Figure 10. A UPU cover from Toronto, June 17, 1899, and addressed to Cape Town, South Africa. Courtesy of William S. Pawluk.

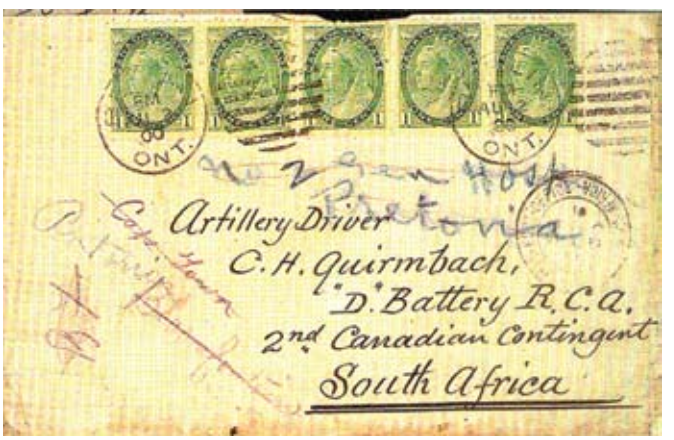


Figure 11. A South African War cover. Posted in Berlin, Ont., August 2, 1900, and addressed to South Africa. The 5-cent UPU rate was paid with a strip of five 1-cent Numerals. Courtesy of Firby Auctions, Sam Nickle Collection.



Figure 12. Mailed in Minnedosa, Man., August 28, 1899, and addressed to Newcastle, Natal. The cover was franked with a 1-cent Maple Leaf and three 2-cent Numerals. One 2-cent Numeral paid the IPP. The 1-cent Maple Leaf and two 2-cent Numerals paid the 5-cent registry fee. Courtesy of Jean and Bill Walton, Horace W. Harrison Collection [7].

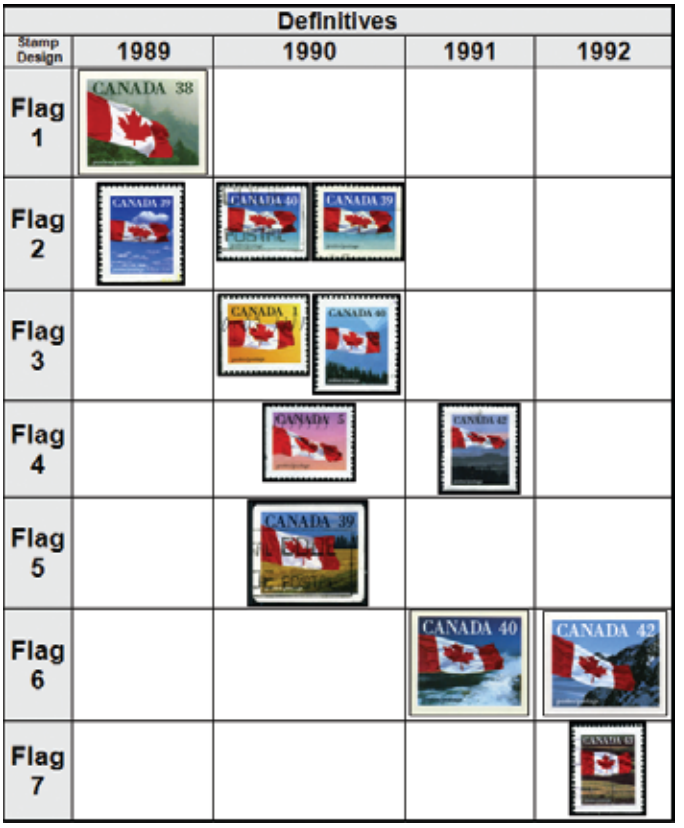
Happy 21st Birthday

By Anthony Edward

Happy 21st Birthday. Yes, the 21-year anniversary of the introduction of the "Flag Over …" series of Canadian stamps occurs this year. On June 30, 1989, if you start with the "Quick Stick" booklets or on December 28, 1989, if you start with the counter pane and booklet definitives, this series of stamps celebrates 21 years of Canada's flag undulating in the breeze on postage stamps.

In commemoration of this event, I thought it would be interesting to see how the World's most recognizable symbol of a tolerant, understanding, and multicultural democracy, has weathered the tumult of her youth and teenage years. Here are my findings.

In the first 12 years, between 1988 and 2000, 11 variations of the flag were used on 16 different stamp designs. During the first year of release, two distinct stamps were issued. First, the 38¢ "Quick Stick" booklet was issued June 30th 1989. It used a unique design of a lazy flag fluttering against a forested backdrop. Following this, six months later, on December 28, 1989, the 39¢ "Flag in the Clouds" counter pane and booklet stamps were issued, all showing a flag waving more dramatically against a lightly clouded blue sky. As this was the first counter pane stamp issued in the "Flag Over…" series, and the stamp with the lowest catalogue number in the Unitrade stamp catalogue, I think of the 39¢ "Flag in the Clouds" stamp as representing the inception of the "Flag over …" series and therefore December 28th 1989 its official Birthday.





The same "Flag in the Clouds" design of flag was repeated on the 39¢ stamp, issued on January 12th 1990, and on the 40¢ stamp, issued December 28, 1990, although both the 1¢ and 5¢ stamps issued in the same booklets displayed two new variations of the fluttering flag. Thus, the one "Flag in the Clouds" stamp flag served duty on three different stamps utilizing two denominations.

Definitives				
Stamp Design	1993	1995	1998	2000
Flag 8				
Flag 9				
Flag 10				
Flag 11				

On February 8, 1990, the second "Quick Stick" booklet having 39¢ denominated stamps was issued with its own distinctive new flag design. Then, on December 28th 1990, the 40¢ "Flag over the Mountains" counter pane and booklet stamps were issued. The flag design on these 40¢ "Flag over the Mountains" stamps appears to be the same flag used on the 1¢ stamps issued in the 1990 booklets. One flag, two stamp issues, two denominations.

In 1991, the 42¢ "Flag over the Foothills" counter pane and booklet stamps made their debut on December 27. They proudly display the same flag that was previously used on the 5¢ booklet stamps issued nearly two years earlier. Again, one flag, two stamp issues, two denominations.

On January 11, 1991, the third "Quick Stick" booklet with 40¢ denomination stamps was issued showing an upsweeping flag fluttering over breaking surf. This "Flag over a Coastal Surf" stamp sports the sixth flag variation used in this series. Thirteen months later, on January 28th 1992, a "Quick Stick" booklet introduced the 42¢ "Flag over Cliffs" stamp displaying the same flag used on the 40¢ stamps, albeit at a slightly rotated angle. Later that same year, on December 30, 1992, the 43¢ "Flag over the Prairies" counter pane and booklet stamps displayed the seventh flag design variation in the series.

The seven-year period from 1993 to 2000 was a period of relatively slow definitive stamp design: only four new denominations of definitive stamps using four unique flag designs were issued in that period. First, on February 15, 1993, the 43¢ "Quick Stick" stamps display a unique flag flying over a sunlight bay. It is not clear if the sun is rising or setting, but as this is the last booklet of the five issued in the "Quick Stick" series, I assume the symbolism represents a setting sun.

Next, the 45¢ "Flag over an Office Tower" stamps with their tumultuous history: five different printings, two different papers, and three

Stamp Design	2000	2004	2005	2006	2007
Flag 11					
Flag 13					
Flag 14					

different printers in three years. First issued on the counter pane and booklet stamps on 31st July 1995, the flag appears to be unique, but this flag bears an amazing similarity to the flag design used on the 39¢ through 46¢ coil stamps issued between 1990 and 1998. Although the coil stamps use a drawn image of the flag and were first introduced with the 39¢ coil stamp five years earlier than the "Flag over the Office Tower" stamps, the similarity of the coils' flag design suggest nothing less than being a copy of the flag subsequently used on the 45¢ "Flag over the Office Tower."

Prior to the issue of the 46¢ "Flag over an Iceberg Sea" stamp, all "Flag Over…" stamps in the series were designed by Gottschalk+Ash International. Commencing with the 46¢ stamp Katalin Kovats started to be the one consistent stamp designer—which probable accounts for the fact that the 46¢ red coil with the drawn image of the Canadian flag differs from the five preceding coils stamp issues designed by Gottschalk+Ash International. The 46¢ "Flag over an Iceberg Sea" stamp designed by Stuart Bradley Ash and Katalin Kovats was issued in counter pane and booklet (perforated and self adhesive) formats with a singular unique flag design not yet seen on any other "Flag over…" stamps.

Issued only in booklet format on December 28, 2000, the 47¢ "Flag over an Inukshuk" designed by Katalin Kovats and Doreen Colonello was the last of the "Flag Over…" stamps to show a large size flag, and presented the eleventh unique flag design used in the series of sixteen stamps so far.

Now as the flag leaves its infancy to enter its teen years, it appears destined to adopt the current social mantra "Reduce, Reuse, Recycle." The period 2001 to 2003 was again a period of slow definitive flag productivity: three new stamp designs with two stamp denominations all using the same flag pattern.

Although the 2002 and 2003 48¢ "Flag over the Post Office Building" stamps designed by Katalin Kovats and Stuart Bradley Ash are catalogued as two different stamps (Unitrade 1931 and 1991 respectively), the second stamp issued differs from the first only in showing the red Vancouver 2010 imprint. It is understandable that both "Flag over the Post Office Building" stamps would show the same flag. However, the 2003, 49¢, "Flag over Edmonton" stamp, with the design now returning to Gottschalk+Ash International, issued on December 19, 2003, displays the same flag configuration used on the two "Flag over the Post Office Building" stamps. The common flag is now much smaller, extending less than half way across the face of the stamps.

The third of the new smaller flag versions of the "Flag Over…" series was released on December 20, 2004. The 50¢ "Flag over Canadian Locations" booklet (bk. 302) was issued featuring two new flag designs—the 13th and 14th, respectively. The "Toronto Skyline" and the "Broadway Bridge" stamps both share the same new flag design, which is quite different from the flag flown on the "Shannon Falls", "Durrell" and "Mont Saint-Hilaire" stamps. These three latter stamps similarly share a new flag design. Since 2004, no new flag designs have been used on new stamp issues, at least at the time of writing this article.

In 2005, the five different 51¢, "Flag over Canadian Locations" booklet stamps all received the reuse of the 2000 "Flag over Inukshuk" stamp's flag, although much reduced in stature. All five booklet stamps recycle the same, albeit smaller, "Inukshuk" flag from earlier booklets.

The introduction of the first issue of booklet "Permanent" denomination stamps on November 16, 2006 displayed five different "Flag over Canadian Locations" stamps with three different, reduced size, recycled, flags. The "Sirmilik National Park" and "Polar Bears" stamps recycle the 2000 "Flag over Inukshuk" stamp's flag. The "Chemainus Cliffs" and "Tuktut Nogait National Park" stamps reuse the flag from the "Shannon Falls", "Durrell" and "Mont Saint-Hilaire" trio of stamps. And the "Bras d'Or Lake" stamp recycles the "Toronto Skyline" and the "Broadway Bridge" stamps' flag 302.

Finally, the second issue of "Permanent" denomination "Flag over Canadian Locations" stamps appeared

Stamp Design	2001	2002	2003
Flag 12			

on December 27, 2007 as a last Hurrah to the teenage years of the "Flag Over…" series. The "Sambro Island" stamp recycles the 2000 "Flag over Inukshuk" stamp's flag. The "Pachena Point" stamps, in both the original and revised formats, reuse the "Toronto Skyline" and the "Broadway Bridge" stamps' flag. Lastly, the "Point Clark", "Warren Landing" and Cap-des-Rosiers" stamps reused the same flag from the "Shannon Falls", "Durrell" and "Mont Saint-Hilaire" trio of stamps from booklet 302.

Since 1989 two commemorative stamps have been issued displaying the fluttering flag: On June 29, 1990, the 25th anniversary of the Canadian flag, and on May 1, 1995, the 30th anniversary of the Canadian flag stamp. Both stamps showed unique flag designs. This analysis has concentrated on the definitive series of stamps.

So there we have it. Artistic license, cropping, scaling and rotational techniques considered, we have fourteen flag design variations used on thirty-nine distinctive definitive stamp designs with twenty-one discrete postal denominations. Plus six similar coil stamps, all showing a drawing of a flag with remarkable similarity to the "Flag over the Office Tower" design. Happy 21st Birthday, "Flag over...", you have matured well. May your next 21 years be just as breezy and colourful as the last! ✉

Commemoratives

Stamp Design	1990	1995
Flag 15		
Flag 16		

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New Zealand's First Pictorial Issue

Part I

By Joseph Monteiro

Introduction

The 1898 Pictorial Issue of New Zealand marked a watershed in New Zealand philatelic history. It was among the first pictorial issues in the British Empire as most stamps depicted Queen Victoria at that time. New Zealand Post states: 'The decision not to include the monarch in this issue represented a first step to stamp New Zealand's emerging identity. It can be asserted that the 1898 Pictorials represent the world's first tourism stamp issue.'

This article deals with the First Pictorial Issue of New Zealand. First, a brief technical background to this issue is provided. Second, a description on each stamp will be given. Third, the method of analysis will be presented. Fourth, the stamps in this issue will be presented according to the analysis in a table which will be easy to understand and digest.

A Brief Technical Background

'The story started in 1894, when the New Zealand Government approved the issue of a new set of postage stamps that was to be 'symbolic of the land.' A call for entries in a competition to decide the images, resulted in more than 2400 submissions. A judging panel was appointed to make the final choices and, after some deliberation, the designs of H. W. Young of Auckland, J. Gaut and W. R. Bock of Wellington, E. Howard and E.T. Luke of Melbourne were selected.' These designs were then sent on tour around New Zealand.

The designs symbolic of New Zealand were: Mount Cook, Lake Tekapo, Pembroke Peak in Milford Sound, the Huia (an extinct native bird), Maori war canoes, Keas and Kakas, both the White and Pink Terraces (destroyed in the Tarawera eruption of 1896), the Brown Kiwi, Lake Wakatipu, Lake Wakitupu (the corrected spelling of Wakatipu), the Otira Gorge and Milford Sound.

Technical details provided by New Zealand Post are: Date of Issue: 4 April 1898; Designers: H. W. Young, Auckland (½ d); W. R. Bock, Wellington (2d, 3d, 9d and 1/-); J. Gaut, Wellington (1d); J. Nairn, Wellington and E. Howard, Melbourne (4d, 6d, and 8d) and E. T. Luke (2 ½ d, 5d, 2/-, and 5/-); Printers:

The First Pictorial Issue of New Zealand (1898-1902)

Stamp	Description	SG	No Watermark	No Watermark P 11	Watermark P11	Watermark-P14
1/2d Purple	Mt. Cook	246	Y	-	-	-
1d Blue/Brown	Taupo	247	Y	-	-	-
1d Red	Taupo	274	-	-	Y*	-
1 ½ Brown	Boer War	275/318	-	-	Y*	Y
2d Lake	Pembrooke	248	Y	-	-	-
2d Purple	Pembrooke	276/319	-	-	Y*	Y
2 1/2 Blue	Wakitipu	249	Y	-	-	-
2 1/2 Blue	Wakatipu	250/260/308/320	Y	Y	Y	Y
3d Brown	Huias	251/261/309/321	Y	Y	Y	Y
4d Red	Terraces	252	Y	-	-	-
4d Blue/Brown	Terraces	262/310/322	-	Y	Y	Y
5d Brown	Otira	253/263/311/323	Y	Y	Y	Y
6d Green	Kiwi	254/264	Y	Y	-	-
6d Red	Kiwi	265/312/324	-	Y	Y	Y
8d Blue	Canoe	255/266/313/325	Y	Y	Y	Y
9d Purple	Terraces	256/267/314/326	Y	Y	Y	Y
1/- Orange/Red	Kaka	257/268/315/327	Y	Y	Y	Y
2/- Green	Milford	258/269/269a/316/328	Y	Y,Y^	Y	Y
5/- Red	Mt. Cook	259/270/317/ 317a/329/329a	Y	Y	Z, X	Z, X

Y=Existence of stamp. ^= Laid Paper. *=Double Lined NZ & Star Watermark. Z=Watermark Sideways. X=Watermark Upright.

Government Printing Office, New Zealand; Stamp Sizes: ½d, 1d, 2d, 4d and 1s: 20mm x 24mm; 2½d: 36mm x 22.5mm, 3d, 6d and 8d: 22mm x 26mm; 5d: 22.5mm x 33mm; 9d: 36.5mm x 25mm; 1s and 5s: 36mm x 22.5mm; Sheet Size: 240 stamps per sheet, except 1½d and 6d: 120 stamps per sheet and 4d: 80 stamps per sheet; Process: Recess printed - Intaglio; Perforation Gauge: Various perforation gauges; and Paper Type: Cowan chalk surfaced, NZ and star watermark.

The stamps were all engraved by Waterlow and Sons, England. The first issue was also printed by Waterlow and Sons, with later supplies being printed in New Zealand from new plates also supplied by Waterlow and Sons.

A Description of Each Stamp

Mount Cook: The picture of Mountain Cook appears on two stamps of this issue: the ½d (i.e., pence) and the 5/- (i.e., shillings). The pictures shown on each stamp are different. The name to this mountain was given to honour Captain James Cook by Captain J. L. Stokes in March 1851. Mount Cook lies in the centre of Mount Cook National Park, between two of the largest glaciers in New Zealand. Mount Cook is the highest mountain in New Zealand at 3,745 metres. It is the culminating point of the Southern Alps surrounded by 16 peaks and stands 300 metres above the other peaks. Geologists can offer no explanation for this but Maori legend offers two different explanations. The two stamps with the view of Mount Cook provide testimony that the mountain has a markedly different aspect depending on the viewpoint. The original colour that the ½d stamp was printed in was purple with brownish to blackish shade variations. The colour of the original 5/stamp is vermilion.

Lake Taupo: Lake Taupo is depicted on the 1d stamp. Located in the Central North Island, it is the largest inland stretch of water, roughly 400 square kilometres. It is situated some 400 metres above sea level. The lake is renowned for its fishing and anglers from around the world come for the famous Taupo Rainbow Trout. The image of the stamp depicts Lake Taupo with Ruapehu in the background and cabbage palms in the left foreground. The stamp was printed in two colours: blue in the centre with the frame in brown. This meant that two plates were used to print the stamp. The frame of the stamps is found in colours classified as yellow-brown, chestnut and deep brown.

Boer War: The 1½d stamp was issued to indicate New Zealand's role in the Boer War. This stamp was not part of the original pictorial issue but was issued later in 1902 and is listed in most catalogues as part of this series. Following the outbreak of the South African War, New Zealand assembled its first expeditionary force. Richard John Seddon, who was Premier (Prime Minister) at the time, requested parliament to ask the British Government to accept a contingent of 210 mounted officers and men. Each of the volunteers had to provide his own horse. During the war a total of ten contingents were raised and in total 6,500 troops were sent to South Africa. The design was completed by James Nairn of Wellington and engraved by H. G. Thomas of New York. The colour of the stamp is chestnut.

Pembroke Peak: A view of Pembroke Peak, Milford Sound, is featured on the 2d stamp. Its name is derived from Pembrokeshire in Wales or possibly from Pembroke Castle, named by John Grono, a sealing captain from Wales. Pembroke Peak is situated in Milford Sound, and rises to a height of over 2,100 metres. It is situated along the southern extremity of the west coast of the South Island among a series of sounds or fiords of remarkable scenic beauty. The fascinating and lengthy geological history of this region can be traced back to early Paleozoic times, some 300 to 400 million years ago. The colour of the stamp has been described as lake and rosy-lake.

Lake Wakitipu / Lake Wakatipu: These two 2½d stamps depict the view of Mount Earnslaw and head of Lake Wakatipu with phormium, tenax, toi-toi and cabbage palms in the foreground. Lake Wakatipu is the second largest lake in the South Island. 'Long, narrow and extremely deep, it occupies a single glacial trench and is bordered on all sides by mountains of which Mount Earnslaw, near the head of the lake,

The First Pictorial Issue of New Zealand (1907) Reduced Size

Stamp	Description	SG	Perf 14	Perf 14x13	Perf 14x15
3d Brown	Huias	375, 378, 383	Y	Y	Y
4d Blue/Brown	Terraces	379	-	Y	-
6d Pink	Kiwi	376, 380, 384	Y*	Y	Y
1/- Orange/Red	Kaka	381, 385	-	Y	Y

* A red variety is also known.

is the largest. The name Wakatipu itself is said to be a shortened form of 'Wakatipumaori', although the meaning of that word remains unknown.' The initial printing of the stamp misspelled the name of the lake as 'Wakitipu' which was later corrected to 'Wakatipu'. Also in the initial printing MT EARNSLAW is shown at the bottom left, which was replaced by POSTAGE AND REVENUE. The news that the name was misspelled created a demand for it by speculators. Waterlow & Sons, which printed the stamps initially in London, led to the first printing being described as the London Print. Waterlow was informed of the misspelling but could not make the correction as the transmission of the communications was not clear. The colour of the stamp is light blue.

Huia: A pair of huias on a branch is depicted on the 3d stamp. The huia (Heteralocha acutirostris) belongs to the same family as the saddleback and the kokako. This family is restricted to New Zealand. Huias are believed to be extinct though there have been reported sightings in 1961. The bird itself is slender-sized, about the size of a Magpie, with plumage that was generally black with a greenish gloss and large, beautiful wattles. The male and female have different beaks. Its staple food are the larvae and pupae of the huhu beetles. The original stamp was printed in shades of yellow-brown.

White Terraces: The 4d stamp depicts a view of the White Terraces, Rotomahana, in an oval dotted border, flanked by sprays of tataramoa. The terraces were a series of irregular steps to a small boiling lake in a crater. It was shaped like a fan. In the 1860s, a naval officer stated, 'To convey an idea of its beauty is impossible.' Lieutenant Henry Bates stated, 'To describe it is impossible, it is almost too beautiful for this world'. New Zealanders rated the terraces as the eighth wonder of the world together with the Pyramids of Egypt and the Hanging Gardens of Semiramis at Babylon. From a distance, the whole terrace shone like silver alabaster and in bright sunlight glittered with colours as varied as an opal. The terraces were destroyed by an eruption of Mount Tarawera in 1886. Printed in rose and shades of this colour, the stamp has also been found in shades ranging from bright to deep and dark rose.

Otira Gorge: A view of Otira Gorge with a snow peak in the background is depicted on the 5d stamp. The stamp also shows a circular view of Mount Ruapehu superimposed on the left background. The Otira Gorge is a deep narrow gorge cut into the mountains of the Southern Alps. In 1866 to bring West Coast gold to Christchurch, a coach road from east to west via Arthur's Pass and the Otira Gorge



was opened. It was not until 1923 when the 5.3 mile Otira Tunnel was completed that a rail link was established. The colour of the stamp ranges from shades of reddish-chocolate to a deep sepia.

Kiwi: The 6d stamp depicts the Kiwi, the icon of New Zealand. The Kiwi has a cone-shaped body with a small head and a long beak. It is a flightless and tailless bird, an unusual-looking creature. Their origins can be dated back some 60 million years. They are the smallest member of the rattle group, which includes the cassowary, the emu and the now-extinct moa. There are four species of kiwis: the little spotted kiwi; the great spotted kiwi; the North Island brown kiwi; and the Southern brown kiwi. The original colour of the stamp was green to deep green, though yellow-green shades are known to exist.

Maori War Canoe: The design on the 8d stamps show a 'Large outline figure 8 supported by fern trees and cabbage palms on shaded background. Within the upper portion of the figure is an Imperial Crown, and in the lower portion a view with native war canoe over the word 'pence' at base of figure.' The

design is not surprising as New Zealand is a land of ferns and its national symbol is a fern. The cabbage palm tree was a source of food for the natives. Evidence suggests that the war canoes, up to 30 metres in length, were used mainly for coastal warfare and were designed as much for show and prestige as for military or ocean-going functions. Painted red and black, they were fitted with elaborate head and stern ornamentation. The stamp was printed in two distinct colours: Prussian blue and indigo.

Pink Terraces: The 9d stamp provides a view of the Pink Terraces, Rotomahana together with tree-fern and nikau palm at the sides of the stamp. The Pink Terraces, called Otukapurarangi by Maori or 'fountain of the clouded sky,' were some 1.5 kilometres from the White Terraces on the western side of Lake Rotomahana. The steps or terraces with an enamel and pink tinge ascended to the crater platform. The Pink Terraces were some 73 metres across at the top but reduced to around 23 metres at the bottom. The Terraces were destroyed when Mount Tarawera erupted on June 10, 1986, killing 153 people. The original stamp was printed in dark purple shades.

Kea and Kaka: A pair of Kakas are shown on the 1/- stamp. The Kaka (nestor meridionalis and nestor septentrionalis) is known as the brown parrot or bush parrot. It is limited to large tracts of their native forest. Two races of kaka exist: one is found in the South Island and the other in the North Island. The kea closely resembles the kaka but is slightly larger, has greenish plumage with a slender and elongated bill. The original stamp was printed in orange-red to brownish-orange shades.

Milford Sound: The 2-shilling stamp provides a view of Milford Sound with a clump of cabbage palms on the left. The design on this stamp is different from the 2-pence stamp, offering a view that concentrates more on the striking beauty and magnificence of the world-famous fiord. Milford Sound is a narrow canyon, 15 kilometres in length, 290 metres deep at its reach and 120 metres deep at the entrance. At its deepest point, near Stirling Falls, the Sound plummets to an incredible 390 metres below sea level. Mitre Peak, rising to 1,694 metres from the sea, is shown on the left of the design. It is said to be one of the highest mountains rising straight up from the sea. This stamp was printed in shades of green, ranging from blue-green to a deep green. ✉

Part II will be found in the July/August issue of *The Canadian Philatelist*

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Postal History of the
U.S. COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION ISSUE

By Gray Scrimgeour

Postal Stationery.

There are two main kinds of postal stationery related to Chicago's 1893 Columbian Exposition. Special stamped envelopes were printed, as were picture post cards on regular U.S. government postal cards. This article first describes the stamped envelopes, then some of the picture post cards.

On March 14, 1893, to commemorate the Columbian Exposition, the United States Post Office Department (POD) issued a series of stamped envelopes in four denominations: 1¢ (blue), 2¢ (violet), 5¢ (brown), and 10¢ (slate). The choice of which denominations to print reflects the use of the 16 Columbian adhesives: the stamps used (and produced) in highest quantities were the 1¢, 2¢, 5¢, and 10¢ denominations. The most comprehensive information on the production of these envelopes is in the 1954 *Thorp-Bartels Catalog*[1]. Figure 1 shows a cut square of each of these four embossed stamps. A 4¢ stamped envelope was considered but not issued. Four working (or printing) dies were used in the preparation of these envelopes. All four dies were used for the 2¢ envelopes, fewer for the other denominations. Most but not all envelopes are commercial size (160 mm x 95 mm) or letter size (149 mm x 92 mm). The commemorative stamp impression shows the heads of Columbus and of Liberty below a shield and above an eagle. The impression also shows the dates 1492 and 1892, marking 400 years since Christopher Columbus's first voyage to America.

The basic uses of the four denominations of envelopes were, of course, the same as those of their corresponding adhesives. The 1¢ envelopes were for printed matter (unsealed) and local sealed (drop) letters without carrier delivery. Figure 2 presents an example of printed matter, a cover sent from New York (August 7, 1893) to Amsterdam, Netherlands. Several sizes of 1¢ envelopes were produced. The envelope in Figure 2 measures 143 mm x 111 mm, a size termed 'Baronial' or 'European'.



Figure 1. Cut squares of the four embossed stamps in the series of Columbian stamped envelopes.



Figure 2. This 1¢ envelope was used for sending printed matter from New York to Amsterdam.

The major use of 2¢ stamped envelopes was for single-rate domestic letters. The 2¢ envelopes could also be used for single-rate letters to Canada and Mexico. Here is an example to Canada, to "Medicine Hat, N.W.T. Canada." Until 1905, Medicine Hat was in the North-West Territories in the Provisional District of Assiniboia; on September 1, 1905, it became part of the Province of Alberta.



Figure 3. A 2¢ envelope from Denver (September 15, 1893) to Medicine Hat, Assiniboia (received September 20).



Figure 4. A 5¢ Columbian envelope mailed at New York to Freetown, Sierra Leone.

The 5¢ envelopes were intended for UPU single-rate letters (5¢ per ½ ounce). Figure 4 shows a 5¢ envelope sent to an interesting destination—Freetown, Sierra Leone in Africa. The envelope was mailed on October 13, 1893, and reached both Liverpool and London on October 21 and Freetown on November 8.

The 10¢ stamped envelopes were intended for UPU double-rate letters. They could also be used for single-weight domestic registered letters. The example shown in Figure 5 was registered at Lynn, Massachusetts on December 7, 1893. It was dated with a three-line REGISTERED handstamp, and the 10¢ impression was cancelled with an undated LYNN, MASS./REG. circular date stamp.



Figure 5. A 10¢ Columbian envelope used for a single-weight domestic registered letter.

The 10¢ stamped envelope shown in Figure 6 is a large (111 mm x 258 mm) Columbian envelope that was registered and mailed at Station K in New York City on September 30, 1893 to Halle, Germany. It reached Halle on October 10. When I examined this envelope, I noted that no adhesives had fallen from it, and that it was sent unsealed



Figure 6. A large 10¢ stamped envelope, registered and used to send printed matter (between 2 and 4 ounces) to Germany.

with the flap tucked in. The 10¢ franking on the envelope, therefore, paid the 8¢ registration fee plus 2¢ postage. The postage rate for printed matter to foreign countries was 1¢ per 2 ounces, so this envelope carried double-weight (2 to 4 ounces) of printed matter. Circulars and other third class mail could be registered in the U.S. After 1889, all types of mail could also be registered in Canada. Examples of both U.S. and Canadian 19th century registered printed matter are not common. The sender of this envelope has provided an interesting piece of postal history and what to my collection is a novel use of a 10¢ stamped envelope.



Figure 7. A 3¢ Columbian stamp was added to this 2¢ envelope to make up the 5¢ UPU rate.

In the introductory article, I mentioned that the use of multiple Columbian stamps to make a rate can produce colourful covers. Similarly, the attractiveness of stamped envelopes is enhanced when they have been uprated with Columbian adhesives. Figure 7 illustrates a 2¢ envelope to which a 3¢ Columbian stamp has been added to provide the necessary 5¢ postage for a half-ounce letter to a UPU country, Spain. The envelope was mailed at New Orleans on June 10, 1893, transited New York on June 12, and reached Barcelona on June 25. Various other desirable enhancements of Columbian envelopes include postage due, redirection markings, and readdressing labels.



Figure 8. An underpaid cover that was held four days for postage, and forwarded to the addressee upon payment of 1¢ by the addressee.

Figure 8 presents an unusual cover. A 1¢ Columbian envelope, it was mailed unsealed to Boston at Brooklyn, New York on February 8, 1894. It must have been deemed to be first class mail because it was marked "Held for Postage and forwarded on receipt of Stamp". On February 12, a 1¢ Columbian stamp was added at the lower left, on top of an unreadable purple "…TAGE" handstamp. This postmark possibly read "HELD FOR POSTAGE"; clerks were instructed to apply the additional postage stamp over that mark. In 1894, for U.S. domestic letters that were shortpaid and without a sender's address, the post office sent a card to the addressee requesting the additional postage[2]. In Canada at this time, a shortpaid letter was charged double the deficiency, to be paid by the addressee[3].

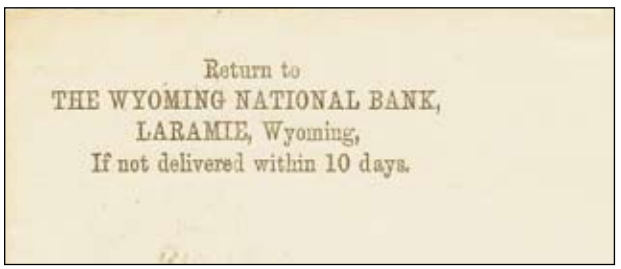


Figure 9a. A Special Request corner card printed for a bank in Laramie, Wyoming.

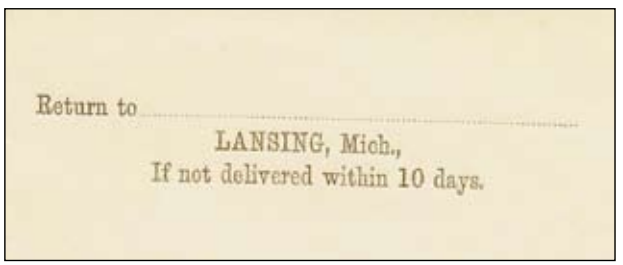


Figure 9b. An Office Request corner card printed for the Lansing, Michigan post office.

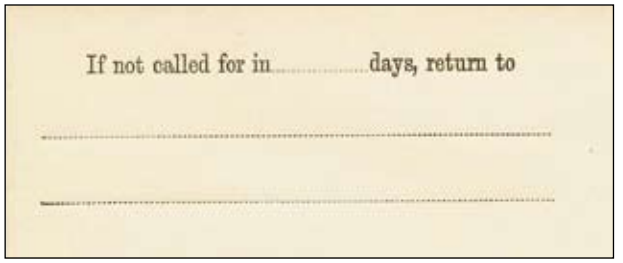


Figure 9c. A General Request corner card.

In the 19th century, the U.S. POD printed return corner cards on stamped envelopes for no charge, provided at least a full box of 500 envelopes was ordered. This service was not offered by the Canadian POD. There were three types of corner cards: *Special Request* for individual customers, *Office Request* for a single post office (available to the general public at that post office), and *General Request* with generic corner cards. Special Request envelopes were printed for customers that used large numbers of envelopes. Office Request envelopes were printed for some larger post offices. The generic General Request envelopes were printed for small post offices that could not use a full box of stamped envelopes. Examples of these corner cards are shown below in Figure 9. Government printing of return addresses explains why so many of the Columbian-envelope corner cards have similar typefaces.

Wells Fargo Envelopes

The express company Wells, Fargo & Co. printed their franks on 2¢ Columbian stamped envelopes[4]. These express envelopes add another facet to the postal history of the Columbian Issue. Figure 10 shows a 2¢ Columbian envelope with a standard black *PAID / Wells, Fargo & Co's Express* frank (Berthold's Type 20). This envelope was addressed to a San Francisco address and postmarked there on October 8, 1893 or 1894.



Figure 10. A 2¢ Columbian stamped envelope bearing a Well, Fargo frank and postmarked at San Francisco.

Although there is no year in the oval date stamp, it must be either 1893 or 1894 because the company discontinued letter express on May 24, 1895[5]. The docketing at the left suggests that the envelope originated at Prescott, Arizona Territory.

Henry B. Phillips, a prominent philatelist, suggested to the vice president of Wells, Fargo that a commemorative frank be printed on the Columbian Issue envelopes[4]. The result was a Domestic Frank in blue, with the inscription COLUMBIAN ISSUE. / 1492 * 1892 at the bottom. The dates 1852 (founding of Wells, Fargo) and 1892 (the 400th anniversary of Columbus's voyage) are in ovals on either side of the frank. There are two date varieties of this commemorative frank: 1852–1892 with the 1892 in small figures (Type 18) and 1852–1892 with the 1892 in large figures (Type 19). Figure 11 presents an envelope with the Type 18 impression, mailed at San Francisco; the oval postmark is too faint to show the date. The red straightline mark reading "L. ROSENTHAL-R." is an agent's handstamp (Leutzinger's Type 23).



Figure 11. A 2¢ Columbian stamped envelope bearing an impression of the blue Wells, Fargo Columbian Issue commemorative frank. Note that the date 1892 is in smaller type than is 1852.

Picture Post Cards

Another type of 1893 World's Fair-associated postal stationery features picture post cards printed on government postal cards. These cards are described fully in a handbook written by Kenneth Wukasch[6]. The U.S. Classic Pioneer Post Card period (1893–1898) started with the picture post cards of the World's Columbian Exposition—the earliest commercially produced *souvenir* picture post cards of the United States[7]. Canada's first picture post cards produced for tourists, monochromatic scenic views of Niagara Falls, also appeared in 1893. The first Canadian coloured picture post cards came five years later.

The general public purchased and used many of the World's Fair cards. The beautiful, coloured cards showed that postal cards could be used not just for correspondence and business but as souvenirs. Messages on some of the used cards tell about the size and complexity of the World's Fair. There are both official cards (called Goldsmith cards) and unofficial cards. The unofficial post cards are scarcer than most of the Goldsmith cards.

Charles W. Goldsmith of Chicago was the agent for the only official cards sold at the exposition. The Goldsmith views of Exposition buildings or exhibits were printed on the 1891-issue large-format Grant postal cards by the American Lithographic Company in New York City. Before the printing, the card stock was coated with white clay. This coating has helped to preserve the images for over a century.

Figure 12 shows the address side of a Goldsmith card that was mailed at Milwaukee, Wisconsin to Hannover, Germany on August 30, 1893. Note that a 1¢ Columbian adhesive was added to the 1¢ postal card to make up the 2¢ UPU postal card rate. UPU regulations stipulated that if the size of a postal card exceeded 14 cm x 9 cm, the letter rate of 5¢ applied. The Grant cards, such as that shown in Figure 12, were oversize (about 15 cm x 9 cm).

Why was this card not marked shortpaid? Individual nations enforced their own postal regulations, and from December 1891 to November 1893 the U.S. postal service allowed the larger cards to pass without postage-due markings. U.S. postal clerks, not destination clerks, were responsible for marking postage deficiencies on outgoing mail. The U.S. *Postal Guides* and *Postal*



Figure 12. Large-format Grant postal card (with a Goldsmith view on the other side) mailed to Germany in August 1893 at the 2¢, noncompliant rate.

Bulletins made no mention of the UPU maximum size for a postal card. When this US noncompliance with UPU regulations became widely known in the summer of 1893, many cards were being sent from the World's Fair. To enforce the 5¢ rate then would have been unpopular. The POD waited until mid-November to issue a regulation notifying clerks to charge the UPU postage rate of 5¢ for the large cards.

A limited production of the first Goldsmith cards (with only four different views) was delivered the third week in May, and sold for one month. These cards lack the Exposition seal and the President's and Secretary's signatures. These cards, said to have the "Pre-seal design," contravened Goldsmith's contract with the POD. Figure 13 presents a card from this early series showing the Fisheries Building. It was mailed at Chicago to Whittemore, Iowa on May 24. Its message includes the information "have been down to Fair. It is very nice."



Figure 13. Pre-seal Goldsmith card mailed at the 1¢ domestic rate at Chicago on May 24, 1893.

In June 1893 at the Boston post office, for a short time, domestically-addressed Goldsmith cards were charged 1¢ due[6]. The explanation from the Boston post office was that a coloured picture had been pasted onto the back of a postal card against regulations. This local ruling was settled in Goldsmith's favour.

Several further editions of Goldsmith cards were printed, all with the official Exposition Seal and signatures of the President and Secretary—to meet the requirements of the contract. Starting in late June, 10 views were available. Goldsmith issued a new set of cards in late September. In this set of 10 cards, views of the Machinery Building and the Fine Art Building replaced those of the Horticultural and Mines Buildings. Cards from a final edition, sold only between October 17 and October 30, included all 12 views. This "Twelve Designs" series probably was sold only at Goldsmith's downtown Chicago office.

The card in Figure 14 shows the Manufacturers and Liberal Arts Building. It was mailed at Chicago on August 23, 1893 to Toronto, Canada. This card is addressed to Samuel M. Toy, partner of James Grand in the pioneer Toronto office supplies company Grand & Toy. Note the seal and signatures at the lower left of the card. The cards from this particular printing were sold between July 5 and October 13.

Some Goldsmith cards were trimmed slightly on two sides to fit into coin-operated dispensing machines. The machines sold a pair of cards for 5¢. In August, the POD informed Goldsmith that trimming (mutilation) of the cards was against the rules. All trimmed cards were removed from the vending machines and replaced by untrimmed cards. Goldsmith had a 1¢ Columbian stamp added to each of the remaining trimmed, unmailable cards; these uprated cards were sold only during the last week of the World's Fair.



Figure 14. Goldsmith card mailed to Toronto in August 1893 at the 1¢ rate.

Five other identified companies and a few unidentified companies produced picture post cards for the fair using Grant card stock. The most easily available cards from these other companies are the Koehler cards and the Puck cards.

Joseph Koehler, a New York stationer, was agent for a set of 12 cards printed by the Charles W. Girsch and Charles F. Roehsler Company, who competed unsuccessfully for the post card concession for the fair. Koehler cards lacked the bright colours of the Goldsmith cards, so were not chosen as the official cards. Their views were printed in black on full-size 1¢ Grant postal card stock. Printed before the Goldsmith cards, the Koehler cards are the first U.S. illustrated souvenir cards.

Puck Magazine (a humour and political satire magazine) gave away advertising post cards at the Exposition. The lithographed cards were printed on large-format 1¢ Grant card stock at the fair grounds, in the Puck Pavilion. A Puck card normally was printed in four colours: green, red, blue, and black.

Forming a collection of World's Columbian Exposition picture post cards is a major challenge. For example, although there are only 12 views, there are 57 different Goldsmith card designs. Used cards—especially those postmarked at the World's Fair—are more difficult to find than are unused cards. A collection of cards can be widened by searching for cards to foreign destinations or by slowly finding examples of the unofficial cards.

I have found that the scope for studying postal history of the Columbian Issue is greatly broadened by inclusion of the Columbian postal stationery in these studies. This will be very apparent when we get to the next two topics: postmarks and foreign destinations. ✉

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I would like to thank Bill Geijsbeek for many helpful discussions on postal stationery. Among others who assisted me with this chapter are George Arfken, Neil Donen, Bob Smith, and Tony Wawrukiewicz.

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CHINESE CALLIGRAPHY -part 1

In History

By Richard Logan

The Chinese will tell you that the Xia Dynasty came first and was founded about 2000 BC by an emperor named Yu the Great. However, there is no proof of this except in the Bamboo Annals, the authenticity of which is questionable.

In 1928, excavations at Anyang in Henan Province found the lost capital of the Shang Dynasty (1675-1066 BC) and evidence of an advanced civilization. These people made bronze vessels, learned the use of acupuncture to treat the sick, organized an army, observed the stars and recorded their activities using a primitive language. (Photo A)

It is believed, therefore, that the Shang was the first to record China's early history.

Around 1066 BC the Zhou Dynasty (1066-221 BC) rose to power and overthrew the Shang Dynasty.



Photo A

What survived from this period in time are hundreds of inscribed bronze vessels. The Zhou inscriptions are lengthy, sometimes several hundred characters long, and recorded official appointments, rituals and wars. These inscriptions are not just historical documents, they are evidence of a new form of communicating the political and social achievements of the people who owned them.



The first Chinese calligraphy style that evolved was called "zhuan" in Chinese, which literally means to "pass on." There are two developing phases in this style – big seal script and small seal script. Big Seal script characters are less pictographic; regular in form; evenly aligned in columns and rows; and above all, brush written. It converted the physical act of handwriting from a mere craft to a means of self expression.

The Seal script style is difficult to read; however, has remained the principal script employed on seals and chops for the last 2000 years.

In 771 BC, an invasion divided the Zhou into two camps – Western and Eastern. The Zhou began to decline following this event and before long it dissolved into a number of warring states.

As the Zhou melted into small realms following major periods of war and social difficulties, Chinese writing moved into different directions. Each Feudal Lord assumed the right to have his own way to write. So significant were the differences that when the earliest manuscripts of Confucian Scriptures were found at his residence during construction in 155 BC, few scholars could read them.

The Quin Dynasty (221-206 BC) from whom the name "China" is derived, became a superpower following political reform in 356 BC. By 221 BC a series of wars enabled the Quin rulers to conquer the whole of China and ruled it as one state. The political chaos that had lasted for five centuries was temporarily halted.



Photo B

The Quin then put into law a number of harsh measures toward reorganization. Among them was a compulsory and standardized writing system – the small seal script. Based on many regional variants containing nearly 12,000 characters on which later scripts were based, this script simplified Chinese writing by fixing character placement and reducing the number of strokes. (Photo B) Small seal script is very regular; with each character the same size with brushstrokes the same thickness regardless of the complexity of the text.



1. In 206 BC, the entire Quin royal family was murdered and a new dynasty, Han (206 BC – 220 AD) took over.



Photo C

Well organized and assisted by literate slaves to help them, the Han soon came up with a style called clerical script. Clerical script simplified seal script by making up new character components. Individual strokes varied in width with considerable contrast between the thick and thin parts of a single stroke. (Photo C) Certain characters had stressed strokes, especially the strong falling stroke, the hallmark of clerical script, which runs diagonally towards the lower right hand corner. This was the start of modern Chinese writing. In fact, to this day, the Chinese refer to their characters as "han zi" or Han characters.

In developing clerical script, a rash quick folk style script evolved called cursive script. During its development which spanned seven centuries, the style owned three sub classes: draft, modern and semi cursive script.



Draft script is a fully cursive script developed originally as a quick form of clerical script. (Photo D) The speed and the continuous flow with which draft script could be written were widely exploited for their expressive qualities.

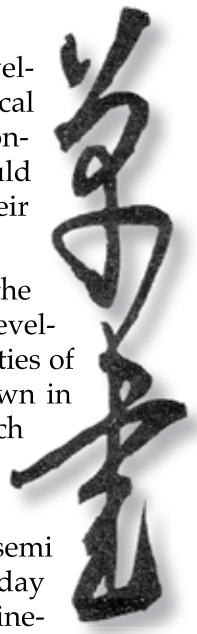


Photo D

Modern script completely left out the brushwork of clerical script and was developed for speed. One of the specific qualities of this script is that its characters are drawn in a continuous flow without breaks which makes it very difficult to decipher.

More practical than clerical script and more legible than cursive script, semi cursive script was popular as an everyday kind of script characterized by its refinement and lightness, especially in the curved strokes. (Photo E)



Photo E

Following the downfall of the Han Dynasty in 220 AD, China was split into three kingdoms: Wei, Shu and Wu. (220 AD- 280 AD)

In 280 AD Jin, (265-420 AD) the usurper of Wei in 265, vanquished its last adversary Wu and ruled China as one state. This dynasty enjoyed only a short period of peace. In 304 the Huns invaded from the north and seized the capital in 316, forcing the Chinese to retreat to the south.

Jin scholars devoted themselves to the arts and saw handwriting as a vehicle of their sentiment. A new regular script came into being and was characterized by squareness, Precision of form and by the rapidity with which it could be executed. (Photo F)



Photo F

In the lengthy annals Chinese Calligraphy, regular script occupies an important place, not only because it is beautiful and had famous masters like Confucius but also because it is the one a schoolboy or girl first encounters when he learns to write and therefore accompanies him or her throughout their life.

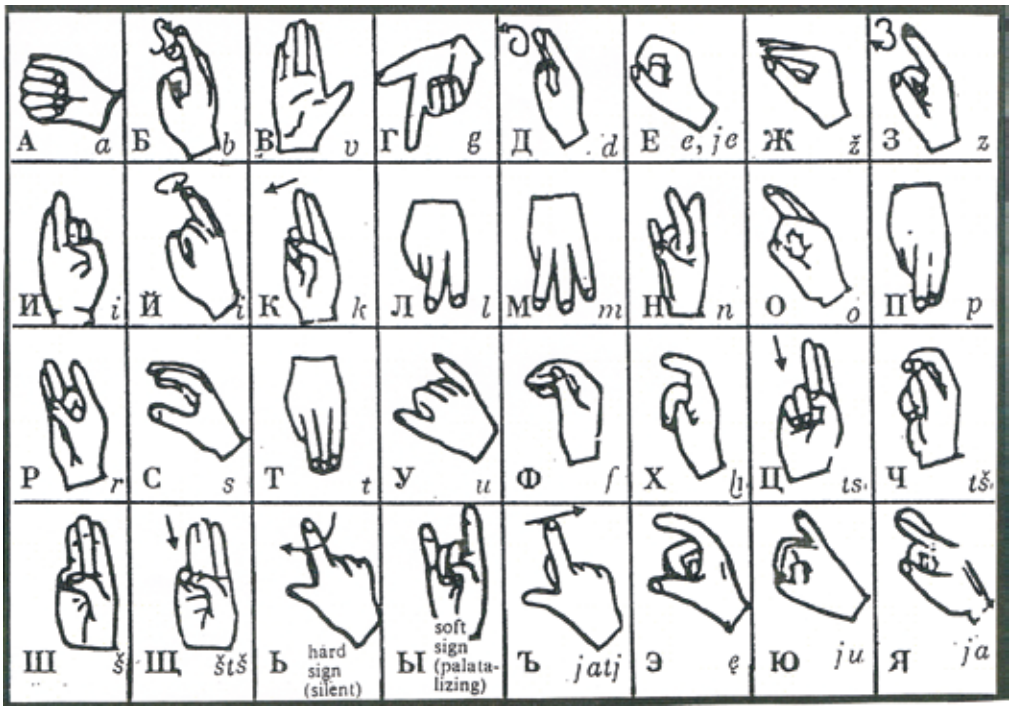
Part II will be found in the July/August issue of The Canadian Philatelist

Transcribing Sounds

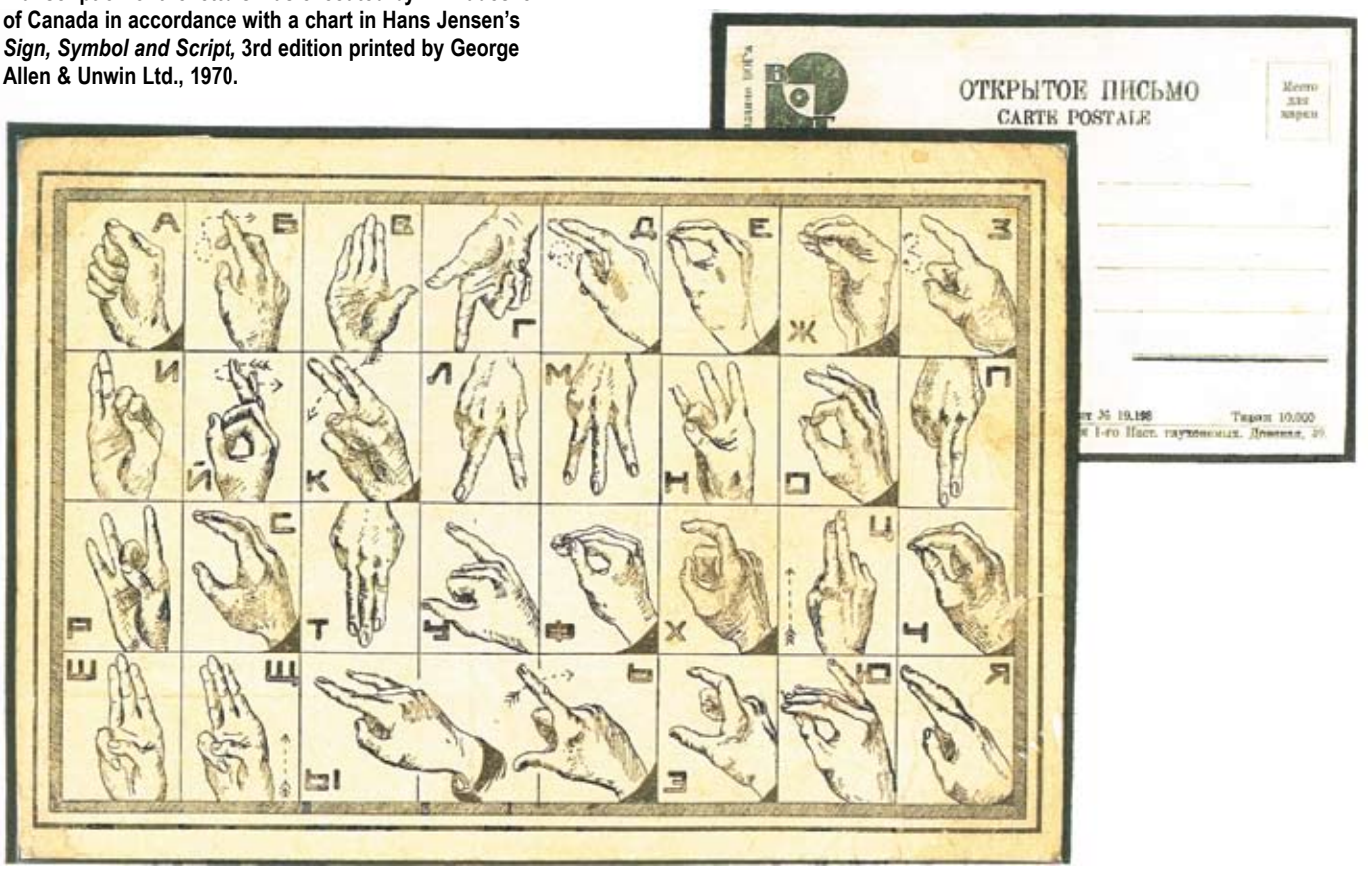
by Michael Madesker, RDP, FRPSC

Sign Language: Russian Manual Language

The Russian Manual Language consists of 32 signs, one less than the spoken language, through exclusion of the letter ë (jo). The sign language is illustrated on the postcard printed for the National Institute for the Deaf - VOG. The institute's insignia are shown in the upper left corner on the copy of the reverse of this document and the printed quantity of 10,000 in the lower left corner.



The postcard and official chart of the National Institute for the Deaf is courtesy of V.V. Sinegubov of the Federation of Russian Philatelists. Transcription of the letters was executed by M. Madesker of Canada in accordance with a chart in Hans Jensen's *Sign, Symbol and Script*, 3rd edition printed by George Allen & Unwin Ltd., 1970.



Varieties

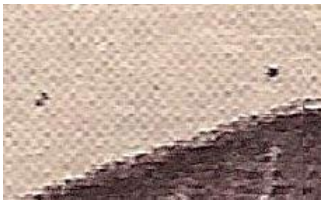
by "Napoleon"

Saar 1 Franc Airmail

The 1928 airmail stamps issued by the Saar included a 1 franc dark violet, showing a bi-plane over the city of Saarbrucken. The 1 franc had four printing flaws, of which this piece will cover three. The large image gives the location of the flaws, all of which have the same price in Michel's specialized Saar catalogue, 70 Euros mint-hinged and 180 Euros used. Both MH and used prices for the flaws are high multiples of the basic stamp prices of 12 Euros MH and 9 Euros used. Locations of the flaws are marked in white circles.



Individual flaws are shown in detailed images. The first is a pair of dots (one quite indistinct) over the upper wing. The second is a larger dot over the right end of the lower wing. The final flaw is difficult to see. It is a tiny dot on the right side of the numeral 1 at the bottom of the stamp.







For those interested, the mint-never-hinged price for the basic stamp is 18 Euros and that of the printing flaw is 150 Euros. All three multiples are attractive, 15 for MH, 8.3 for MNH, and 20 for used, but catalogue prices would suggest that used stamps should be of more financial interest both in absolute terms (highest price) and in multiple over base price.

As usual, colour images are available to those who e-mail me with requests (napoleon3rd@sbcglobal.net).

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la page du PRÉSIDENT

by / par George Pepall, FRPSC

So much is written and said today about Communication. New media for keeping people in touch with each other have left some of us shaking our heads at the challenge of keeping up. Buying and using the latest in computers, scanners, tablets, Power Point programs and so on can complicate what we really want to do; in our case, that is to find and share philatelic information, as well as opportunities to acquire stamps and covers. Many of our philatelic societies, including The RPSC itself, are getting ready to send out their journals electronically, but there will always be a call for print and, above all, direct personal contact. Large numbers of our members and of collectors generally still prefer to be contacted by phone or by the printed word.

Personally, I feel obligated to present philatelic material to others in the most efficient and pleasingly visible way possible. People are getting more and more accustomed to cutting-edge presentations in all aspects of life, so it's not a surprise that philately, a highly visual interest, is being pulled that way too. However, the old mainstays of telephone, letter-writing (with attractive stamps and cancellations, of course!) and simply meeting one-on-one or in small groups around the exhibit frames still work well; in fact, these traditional ways of communicating have distinct advantages over the newer methods. Anyone who has ever tried to solve a problem or a disagreement by e-mail knows that live contact, person-to-person, is the best and perhaps the only way to bring people of differing views together. That has been my experience, at least.

Communication is the fourth of the seven goals of our new Strategic Plan. Our intent is to let Canadian collectors know by all means available of the services that we provide to anyone who will join us. You, our members, are our most effective allies in that public relations cause. We expect that at shows and conventions The RPSC will have a profile, and be a subject of conversation among the attendees.

The RPSC exists in large part for philatelic communication purposes. No matter how it's done, we communicate to seek and share ideas, to learn and instruct, to share and resolve problems. With the sprawling geography of our country and the diversity of our traditions and backgrounds, staying in touch by whatever means available defines our purpose as a Society. *The Canadian Philatelist* is our primary tool for nation-wide communication, offering a means available to all of two-way communication, because through it members can write letters, offer a guest editorial, and seek or share philatelic information. A newly instituted editorial board now exists to assist and advise the editor, and to ensure that the journal reflects the

Aujourd'hui, il se dit et s'écrit beaucoup de choses sur la communication. Certains d'entre nous sont dépassés par la difficulté de demeurer à jour avec les nouveaux médias qui servent à nous maintenir en contact les uns avec les autres. L'achat et l'utilisation d'ordinateurs, de scanneurs, de tablettes, de programmes PowerPoint derniers cris, et j'en passe, peuvent compliquer ce que nous voulons vraiment faire, dans notre cas, trouver et échanger de l'information philatélique et faire l'acquisition de timbres et de plis. Beaucoup de nos sociétés philatéliques, y compris La SRPC elle-même, sont prêtes à diffuser leur revue par voie électronique, mais la demande d'imprimés et surtout, de contact personnel direct, sera toujours là. Un grand nombre de nos membres et de collectionneurs préfèrent encore être joints par téléphone ou par document papier.

Personnellement, je me sens obligé de présenter le matériel philatélique aux autres de la façon la plus efficace et, visuellement, la plus agréable possible. Les gens sont de plus en plus habitués à des présentations qui sont à la fine pointe, et ce, dans tous les domaines de la vie. Il n'est donc pas surprenant que la philatélie, où l'aspect visuel occupe une grande place, soit, elle aussi, attirée dans cette direction. Cependant, les anciens piliers de communication que sont le téléphone, les lettres (avec de beaux timbres et de belles oblitérations, bien sûr!), les rencontres en tête-à-tête ou en petits groupes autour de collections fonctionnent toujours; en fait, ces façons traditionnelles de communiquer présentent des avantages notables sur les nouvelles méthodes. Tous ceux qui ont essayé de résoudre un problème ou une mésentente par courriel savent que le contact en personne, face à face, est la meilleure et, peut-être la seule, façon d'en venir à un accord. Du moins, telle a été mon expérience.

La communication est le quatrième des sept objectifs de notre nouveau plan stratégique. Notre intention est de faire connaître à tous les collectionneurs canadiens, par tous les moyens possibles, les services que nous offrons à tous ceux qui se joignent à nous. Vous, nos membres, êtes nos meilleurs alliés dans cet objectif de relations publiques. Nous espérons qu'aux expositions et aux congrès, La SRPC sera mise en évidence et fera l'objet des conversations des participants.

La SRPC existe en bonne partie pour des raisons de communication. Peu importe la façon dont nous nous y prenons, nous communiquons pour obtenir et échanger des idées, apprendre et instruire, discuter de problèmes et les résoudre. En raison de l'étendue de notre pays, de la diversité et de l'origine de nos traditions, notre but en tant que société consiste à maintenir le contact entre nos membres à l'aide de tous les moyens possibles. *Le Philatéliste canadien* est notre principal outil de communication d'un océan à l'autre, et constitue un moyen de communication bidirectionnelle au service de tous les membres, car ces derniers peuvent y écrire des lettres, rédiger un éditorial à titre de collaboration spéciale et chercher ou communiquer de l'information philatélique. Un comité de rédaction a été nouvellement institué pour conseiller et assister

Society's plans for development of the hobby. They will also work to increase the bilingual capacity of the journal.

On the subject of our bilingual effectiveness, a sincere apology is owed to our francophone members for the large number of errors in the French version of the registration form for ROYAL*2010*ROYALE in Windsor on page 98 of the March/April issue of *The Canadian Philatelist*. It happened for a number of complex reasons that I won't go into here, but it struck me when the page was brought to my attention that we must do better in that aspect of our communications - and we will do better! All we can do for now is to reprint the page in this current issue, and offer our collective apologies. However, by happy coincidence, on the same day that I was told of the problems with the registration form, I received a most wonderful written report of the successes and activities of one of our Francophone chapters, all in French, which I sincerely welcome, since I have an adequate working knowledge and fluency *en français*.

Still on the subject of *TCP*, did you notice in the last issue (March/April, p.117) that in 2009 about 90 members made donations to The Society, as an add-on to their membership renewals, or as monthly standing order through Visa or PayPal contributions? This gesture is tremendously helpful, not just because the revenue stream allows us to provide better services to you, our members, but it *communicates*, in the most positive way, that you believe in what The RPSC is trying to do, *and* that you want to send us, your leaders, a message of support and encouragement. Thank you for your ongoing support! ✉

le rédacteur en chef, et veiller à ce que notre revue suive les plans de la Société pour faire progresser notre passe-temps. Le comité travaillera aussi en vue d'augmenter le bilinguisme de notre revue.

À propos d'efficacité en matière de bilinguisme, nous devons des excuses sincères à nos membres francophones pour le grand nombre d'erreurs qui se sont glissées dans la version française du formulaire d'inscription ROYAL*2010*ROYALE, à Windsor, à la page 98 du numéro de mars-avril du *Philatéliste canadien*. Cela s'est produit pour une foule de raisons complexes que je n'expliquerai pas ici, mais quand on m'a montré cette page, j'ai bien vu que nous devions améliorer cet aspect de nos communications — et nous l'améliorerons! Tout ce que nous pouvons faire pour l'instant, c'est imprimer à nouveau cette page dans le présent numéro et présenter nos excuses collectives. Toutefois, par une heureuse coïncidence, le jour où j'ai eu vent des problèmes du formulaire d'inscription, j'ai aussi reçu le rapport le mieux rédigé qui soit, en français, sur les succès et les activités de l'une de nos sections francophones, ce que j'apprécie vraiment, car j'ai une connaissance pratique adéquate de cette langue et je suis à l'aise « en français ».

Encore au sujet du *Philatéliste*, avez-vous remarqué dans le dernier numéro (mars-avril, p. 117) qu'en 2009, environ 90 membres ont fait des dons à la Société? Ils ont ajouté ces montants à leur renouvellement d'adhésion ou en versements mensuels par Visa ou PayPal. Ce geste est d'une grande aide, non seulement parce qu'un tel flux de rentrées nous permet de vous fournir un meilleur service, à vous, nos membres, mais il *indique* aussi, de la façon la plus positive qui soit, que vous croyez aux efforts de La SRPC *et* que vous voulez nous transmettre, à nous, vos directeurs, un message de soutien et d'encouragement. Merci de votre soutien continu! ✉

MEMBERSHIP report / Des nouvelles de nos MEMBRES

NEW MEMBERS / NOUVEAUX MEMBRES

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

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

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

CHAPTER MEMBERS / MEMBRES CHAPITRES

C-228 • Ukrainian Collectibles Society (Toronto)

C-229 • Niagara Philatelic Society

C-230 • Oshawa/Whitby Stamp Groups

AFFILIATE MEMBERS / CLUBS AFFILIÉS

A-1006 • Northwest Federation of Stamp Clubs

NEW LIFE MEMBERS / NOUVEAUX MEMBRES À VIE

L-27740 • Mr. D. Richard Neil

INDIVIDUAL MEMBERS / MEMBRES À TITRE PERSONNEL

I-29059 • Mr. Tom Savage
World-wide concentrating on Europe,

I-29060 • Mr. Braz Neto
USA - Canada - Bridges,

I-29061 • Mr. Donald Goubault
Canada mint blocks & errors,

I-29062 • Mr. Michael Wells
Canada, BNA and British Commonwealth

I-29063 • Mr. Neil Ryan
Canada, Newfoundland and Great Britain

I-29064 • Mr. Prabir Datta
Nauru - Overprint on Great Britain stamps and Postal History India - Stamps and First Day Covers

I-29065 • Mr. John Kane
Canadian and Irish stamps

I-29066 • Mr. Arthur Maw
Canada, New Zealand, Australia, USA, UK

I-29067 • Ms. Alexandra Glashan

I-29068 • Mr. Jack Marfleet

I-29069 • Mr. Robert Martin
Canadian stamps - MNH from 1851 to 1960

I-29070 • Mr. Gabriel Larrivee
Stamps and Coins, Canadian, American and World Wide.

I-29071 • Miss Esodia Condon

I-29072 • Mr. Sean Brice
Canada #1 - #88, mint stamps and proofs

I-29073 • Mr. H. Glen Wicklund
Canada, USA, UN

I-29074 • M. Claude Coté
Canada & New Zealand

I-29075 • Mr. Dale A. Coles

I-29076 • Mr. Malcolm E. Simpson

I-29077 • Mr. Patrick Delmore
Basutoland, Ireland, Pitcairn Island, Christmas Island, Biafra

RESIGNED MEMBERS / MEMBRES DÉMISSIONNAIRES

I-8702 • Dr. Steve Radin

I-20523 • Mr. Charles D. Shoemaker

I-28633 • Mr. Mario Chui

DECEASED MEMBERS / MEMBRES DÉCÉDÉS

L-12237 • Mr. Frank C. Neal

I-12365 • Mr. Wally F. Walcer

L-12879 • Mrs. Beris E. Lamplugh

I-19603 • Mr. Wally Gutzman

I-19677 • Mr. Arthur Douglas Squires

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

VOUS CHANGEZ D'ADRESSE?
Effectuez le changement en ligne à www.rpsc.org "Members Login" ou en prenant contact avec le Bureau national.



Chapter CHATTER
PARLONS des chapitres

by / par George Pepall, FRPSC

Recently I put two and two together with high hopes of getting to four. What I mean is that I knew that the young son of a friend had a burning interest in trains, and, in fact, was showing a collecting instinct for all things 'trainy'. His parents had told me that he wanted to save ticket stubs, schedules and pamphlets about Via Rail services. So it was an easy matter to put together an envelope containing a dealer packet of 100 train stamps ($2.95), small tongs ($3.00), and a simple two-slot black show card with plastic protector (.25c). Total cost to me: $6.25 + tax. Now all I have to do is wait till those train stamps find their way into the show card and are turned into a simple display that the young fellow shows me. I know enough not to count my chickens before they hatch, but it's just a matter of time, I feel, before I've created a new young stamp collector. The combination of a passion for a topic with the stamps and basic supplies that illustrate and extend that topic should work.

Yvan Latulippe of the Lakeshore Stamp Club in Dorval near Montreal is gathering information about chapters' youth programs and the presence that youth philately has at annual shows. Yvan currently runs a very busy Youth Philately Commission in Québec, which he and Wuchow Than of the Hamilton Club hope to offer nation-wide. What is a Youth Philately Commission, you might reasonably ask? It's a gathering of stamp resources for youth: supplies, stamps, personal contacts and, above all, ideas, to be shared with any clubs who have youth programs or who want to start one.

To get a sense of what the Commission is doing currently in Québec, see Yvan's column in *The Canadian Philatelist*: p. 371 in the Nov./Dec. issue, entitled The RPSC Youthphil Club. Others who would like to help build the national Youth Philately Commission are more than welcome to join in. Please contact me, or Yvan directly, at yvanlatulippe@videotron.ca if you are interested or have questions or suggestions.

The request for information about youth programs was sent through me to all the e-mail addresses I have for our chapters coast-to-coast. If you received my request for information, would you please respond soon? If you didn't receive the request, it is probably because we don't have an accurate, up-to-date e-mail address for you or your chapter. Please be sure to send me your chapter's e-mail contact information right away. (See my President's Message on Communication as a Strategic Goal of the new RPSC in this issue.)

I was recently invited to speak to a nearby chapter about exhibiting. Almost as soon as I started my talk,

Récemment, j'ai additionné deux et deux avec de grands espoirs d'obtenir quatre. Ce que je veux dire, c'est que je savais que le jeune fils de l'un de mes amis avait un intérêt passionné pour les trains et qu'en fait, il avait un instinct de collectionneur envers tout ce qui s'y rapporte. En effet, ses parents m'avaient dit qu'il voulait conserver les talons de billets, les horaires et les dépliants des services de Via Rail. Rien de plus facile donc que de mettre dans une enveloppe un lot de 100 timbres sur les trains acheté chez un marchand (2,95 $), de petites pinces (3,00 $) et un carton à deux pochettes avec un protecteur en plastique (0,25 $). Coût total : 6,25 $ + taxe. Il ne me reste qu'à attendre que ces timbres ferroviaires trouvent leur place dans le carton et deviennent un montage simple que le jeune garçon viendra me montrer. J'ai assez de vécu pour ne pas vendre la peau de l'ours avant de l'avoir tué, mais je sens que ce n'est qu'une question de temps avant que je recrute un nouveau jeune philatéliste. L'association d'une passion à des timbres qui l'illustrent et l'approfondissent et un peu de matériel de base devraient faire l'affaire.

Yvan Latulippe, du Lakeshore Stamp Club de Dorval, près de Montréal, rassemble de l'information sur les programmes pour les jeunes des sections de clubs et sur la présence de la jeune philatélie aux expositions annuelles. Il s'occupe d'une Commission jeunesse très active au Québec et espère, avec Wuchow Than du Hamilton Club, l'étendre à tout le pays. Vous vous demandez peut-être à juste titre ce qu'est une Commission jeunesse pour la philatélie? Il s'agit de réunir des ressources philatéliques pour les jeunes : du matériel, des timbres, des contacts personnels et, par-dessus tout, des idées à échanger avec tous les clubs qui ont un programme jeunesse ou veulent en démarrer un.

Pour avoir une idée de ce que la Commission fait actuellement au Québec, lisez l'article d'Yvan Latulippe dans *Le Philatéliste canadien*, p. 371 du numéro de novembre-décembre, intitulé « Le club Timbrejeunes SRPC ». Ceux qui aimeraient aider à mettre sur pied une commission nationale de philatélie jeunesse sont les grands bienvenus. Veuillez prendre contact avec moi ou directement avec Yvan Latulippe à yvanlatulippe@videotron.ca si cela vous intéresse ou si vous avez des questions ou des suggestions.

La demande de renseignements sur les programmes jeunesse a été envoyée par mon intermédiaire à toutes les adresses de sections membres d'un océan à l'autre. Si vous l'avez reçue, voulez-vous s'il vous plaît y répondre rapidement? Si vous ne l'avez pas reçu, c'est sans doute parce que nous n'avons pas l'adresse électronique actuelle ou exacte de votre section. Le cas échéant, s'il vous plaît, faites-moi parvenir ce renseignement dès maintenant. (Voir mon « Message du président » sur la communication en tant qu'objectif stratégique de la nouvelle SRPC, dans le présent numéro).

Dernièrement, l'un des clubs voisins m'a invité à parler d'expositions. Dès le début de mon exposé, qui devait durer les 20 ou 25 minutes habituelles, je me suis rendu compte que le sujet

which was meant to be kept to the usual 20 to 25 minutes, I realized that I had taken on much more that I could handle. When speaking about an enormous topic like exhibiting, it's best to take it in sections or instalments. I ended up speaking primarily about getting started in exhibiting. That was plenty for one meeting. Other instalments might be based on the judging criteria on the judge's ballot. I could see a series of six or more instalments being necessary to do justice to exhibiting as a speaking topic.

A happy story came to me out of the Saugeen Club in Hanover, Ontario. A collector there asked the postmistress if she knew of anyone in the area who collected stamps. The answer was yes, so the collector contacted him. The rest is history, because the two got together and created the upstart new Saugeen Club, which became so active and strong that they hosted the legendary Royal convention of 2003. We all know that it only takes two to fire up an auction sale; so too does it take only two to ignite a strong new stamp club. If a collector is feeling lonely or unconnected without a club, a very good place to ask for like-minded folks is the local post office.

I do plan to get out a report on the newsletters that I've received from chapters in 2009. I likely will be able to contact directly only those clubs that have made noticeable improvements in their newsletters, or who published one for the first time in 2009. Please check the next Chapter Chatter column. ✉

dépassait de beaucoup mes possibilités. Lorsque nous parlons d'un sujet aussi vaste que les expositions, il vaut mieux le séparer en volets ou en parties. Finalement, mon thème principal a porté sur les rudiments de l'exposition. C'était amplement suffisant pour une seule réunion. Une autre partie pourrait porter sur les critères d'évaluation utilisés par les juges. Une série de six parties ou plus serait nécessaire pour rendre justice à un sujet de conférence comme celui des expositions.

Une belle histoire m'est parvenue du Saugeen Club de Hanover en Ontario. Un philatéliste a demandé à la maîtresse de poste si elle connaissait quelqu'un dans la région qui collectionnait les timbres. La réponse a été oui, alors le collectionneur a pris contact avec cette personne. La suite est passée à l'histoire parce que les deux philatélistes se sont mis ensemble et ont créé le nouveau et prometteur Saugeen Club, devenu si fort et si actif qu'il a été l'hôte du légendaire congrès Royale 2003. Nous savons tous qu'il faut seulement deux personnes pour faire monter une vente aux enchères, et de même, il suffit de deux personnes pour lancer un nouveau club philatélique. Si vous vous sentez seul ou déconnecté en l'absence de club philatélique, le bureau de poste local est un très bon endroit où chercher des gens qui partagent vos intérêts.

J'ai l'intention de faire un compte rendu sur les bulletins que j'ai reçus des sections en 2009. Je serai vraisemblablement capable de prendre contact uniquement avec les clubs qui ont fait des améliorations notables à leurs bulletins ou qui en ont publié un pour la première fois en 2009; à surveiller dans ma prochaine chronique « Parlons des clubs membres ». ✉

Share With a Friend and help The RPSC grow

Partagez avec un ami et aidez La SRPC à croître

Do you have stamp-collecting friends who are not members of The Royal Philatelic Society of Canada? Provide their name and address or pass along this copy of The Canadian Philatelist to them. Have them complete and return the information below. Place your name and RPSC member number (found above your name on the address label of this magazine) in the "referred by" area. For every new member you recruit we'll credit your next year's membership with $5.

Avez-vous des amis philatélistes qui ne sont pas membres de La Société royale de philatélie du Canada? donnez-nous leur nom ou remettez-leur cet exemplaire du Philatéliste canadien. Demandez-leur de remplir et de retourner le formulaire de renseignements qui suit. Inscrivez votre nom et votre numéro de membre de La SRPC (que vous trouverez au-dessus de votre nom sur l'étiquette d'adresse apposée à la revue) dans la case « Recommandé par ». Pour chaque nouveau membre que vous recruterez, nous vous accorderons un rabais de 5,00 $ sur votre prochaine cotisation.

Name / Nom : _____

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chapter MEETINGS
RÉUNIONS des clubs membres

AMICALE DES PHILATÉLISTES DE L'OUTAOUAIS (APO)

Chapter 190 Les membres de l'APO se réunissent tous les lundis soir du début septembre à la fin mai de 18h30 à 20h30. Les réunions ont lieu au Centre communautaire Fontaine, 120, rue Charlevoix, Gatineau (secteur Hull), Québec. Carte de membre : Adultes 20$ (10$ pour les moins de 16 ans). Vendeurs, encans, expositions./ Members of the APO (Chapter 190) meet every Monday from the beginning of September to the end of Mai from 6:30 to 8:30. The meetings take place at the Fontaine Community Centre, 120, Charlevoix Street, Gatineau (Hull sector), Quebec. Membership: Adult $20, 16 and under $10. Dealers, auctions, shows and bourse Contacts: Ronald Lefebvre, Président, 439, rue Duquette ouest, Gatineau, QC J8P 3A7 email : lefebvrero@videotron.ca, Alain Bossard, Directeur, 1157, Emperor Avenue, Ottawa, On K1Z 8C3 email: isabelle.alain@sympatico.ca

CLUB PHILATÉLIQUE "LES TIMBRÉS" DE BOISBRIAND

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

BARRIE DISTRICT STAMP CLUB

Chapter 73, meets the second Thursday of the month, except July and August, at St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church, Owen and Worsley Streets, Barrie, at 7:00 p.m. Contact Dr. Joaquin Kuhn, 15 Albert Street West, Hillsdale, ON L0L 1V0. Telephone 705-835-7777, E-mail j.kuhn@utoronto.ca.

BRAMALEA STAMP CLUB

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

BRANTFORD STAMP CLUB

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

BRITISH COLUMBIA PHILATELIC SOCIETY

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

BURLINGTON STAMP CLUB

Chapter 200 - The Burlington Stamp Club meets at the Burlington Seniors Centre, 2285 New Street, Burlington, in the Boutique Room from 7 pm - 9 pm on the 1st and 3rd Wednesdays of the month from September to June. No meetings in July or August.Visitors always welcome. Contact Norm Macneall at 905-336-8685 or macneall@cogeco.ca.

CALGARY PHILATELIC SOCIETY

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

CAMBRIDGE STAMP CLUB

Chapter 4 - Meets on the first Thursday and 3rd Monday of each month (September to June), on the second floor of the Allan Reuter Center, 507 King St., Cambridge. Visitors welcome. Information: Joseph Sieber, 20-2 Isherwood Ave, Cambridge, ON N1R 8P9, 519-621-8745.

CANADIAN AEROPHILATELIC SOCIETY

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

COBOURG STAMP CLUB

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

COLBORNE STAMP CLUB

Chapter 205 meets on the second Tuesday of the month September to May inclusive at 7pm at the Old St. Andrews Presbyterian Church Hall, 45 King Street East, Colborne,ON. For further information re club activities please contact Sharron MacDonald at 905-355-2691. E-mail sharron@start.ca.

COLLINGWOOD - GEORGIAN BAY COIN & STAMP CLUB

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

CREDIT VALLEY PHILATELIC SOCIETY - MISSISSAUGA

Chapter 67 of The RPSC meets on the 1st and 3rd Wednesday of each month from September to April, 7 to 9 p.m. at Christ Church United, 1700 Mazo Crescent - one block east of Clarkson Rd. and one block south of Truscott. Contact Bob Laker (905) 608-9794.

DELTA STAMP CLUB

Club meetings on the 2nd and 4th Tues. Sept. to May from 7 - 9 p.m. at the Tsawwassen Library Meeting Room, 1321A – 56th Street, Delta, BC.

EAST TORONTO STAMP CLUB

Chapter 12 meets on the first and third Tuesdays of the month, October to May, at Stan Wadlow Senior's Action Centre on Cedarvale Ave. (Woodbine & Cosburn area), October to May, 9:30 to 11:00 am. Contact: Doug Cockburn 416-757-4072 or e-mail: dclc@rogers.com.

EDMONTON STAMP CLUB

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

ESSEX COUNTY STAMP CLUB

Chapter 154 meets on the 1st and 3rd Wednesday of the month (except no second meeting in July, August and December), at 7:00 p.m. at 5050 Howard Ave, Windsor, ON. Contact: Brian Cutler, President 2370 Rankin Ave, Windsor, ON N9E 3X6. Tel: 519-966-2276 or e-mail cutler@mnsi.net.

FENELON STAMP CLUB

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

FRASER VALLEY PHILATELIC CLUB

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

FREDERICTON DISTRICT STAMP CLUB

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

FUNDY STAMP COLLECTORS CLUB

Meets the 1st Thursday, except July and August, at 7 pm at the CN Pensioners Centre, 1 Curry Street, Moncton, NB. Contact TFSCC, c/o 37 Saunders Street, Riverview, NB E1B 4N8, or visit website www.fundystampclub.ca.

GREATER VICTORIA PHILATELIC SOCIETY

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

HAMILTON STAMP CLUB

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

INSURANCE AND BANKING PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF GREAT BRITAIN - CANADIAN BRANCH

Chapter 82. Meetings are usually held at 5 pm on the third Thursday of each month at the premises of Hampton Securities Limited, 141 Adelaide St W, 18th Floor, Toronto, ON. Contact either Joe Janthur (President) 416-364-4112 or Herb Kucera (Secretary) at 416-494-1428 prior to meeting date to confirm time and date. Some meetings could be held at other locations.

KAWARTHA STAMP CLUB

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

KELOWNA AND DISTRICT STAMP CLUB

Chapter 90 meets on the 1st Wed. Sept. to June at 7 p.m. at the Odd Fellows Hall, 2597 Richter St., Kelowna, BC. Contact: Kelowna and District Stamp Club, c/o The Secretary and Treasurer, 4740 Parkridge Drive, Kelowna, BC V1W 3A5.

KENT COUNTY STAMP CLUB

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

KINCARDINE STAMP CLUB

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

KINGSTON STAMP CLUB

Meets 7-9 p.m. on the 2nd and 4th Mon. Sept. to May at the Ongwanada Resource Centre, 191 Portsmouth Ave. Free parking and wheelchair access. Consignment table, auctions, bourse, OXFAM, and trading. Contact Richard Weigand, 218 Richmond Street, RR#1, Bath, ON K0H 1G0, e-mail: rweigand@kos.net.

KITCHENER-WATERLOO PHILATELIC SOCIETY

Chapter 13 meets the 2nd Thurs. Sept. to June at Albert McCormick Arena, Parkside Dr., Waterloo. Contact: Craig Pinchen, PO Box 904, Station C, Kitchener, ON N2G 4C5. Phone: 519-578-3094.

LAKEHEAD STAMP CLUB

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

LAKESHORE STAMP CLUB – CLUB PHILATÉLIQUE DE LAKESHORE

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

LETHBRIDGE PHILATELIC SOCIETY

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

chapter MEETINGS
RÉUNIONS des clubs membres



LONDON & MIDDLESEX STAMP CLUB
Chapter 204 meets every other Fri. Sept. to May, at 7 p.m. in the basement of St. Martin's Church, 46 Cathcart St., London. Meeting at 8 p.m. Contact Patrick Delmore at 519-471-7139.

MEDICINE HAT COIN & STAMP CLUB
Chapter 146 meets 2nd and 4th Tuesday of each month at 7:30 p.m. at Victory Lutheran Church, side door facing parking lot, 2793 Southview Drive S.E. Medicine Hat. Contact Ron Schmidt, 324 - 2800 13th Ave. S.E., Medicine Hat, AB T1A 3P9. E-mail: medhatcsc@live.com.

MILTON STAMP CLUB
Chapter 180 meets on the last Mon., except Dec. at 7 p.m. at Hugh Foster Hall (beside Town Hall) in Milton, ON. Silent auction every meeting. Contact: Milton Stamp Club, 256 Laurier Ave., Milton, ON L9T 3V6; (905) 864-6140, or e-mail: miltonstampclub@gmail.com

MONTREAL PHILATELIC CLUB
Chapter 122 meets monthly from September to June, at 7:30 p.m. at the Westmount Library, 4574 Sherbrooke St. W, Westmount. Contact: 25 Levasseur, St. Constant, QC J5A 1M9. Telephone: 514-735-3941; E-mail: lslaven@sympatico.ca.

MUSKOKA STAMP CLUB
Meets the first Wednesday of each month at Bracebridge Public School, 90 McMurray Street, Bracebridge, ON. (Location for July & August will vary). Contact Bruce Hughes, 29 Sallys Lane, R.R.1, Port Sydney, ON P0B 1L0. Telephone 705-385-2020.

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

NORTH BAY & DISTRICT STAMP CLUB
The North Bay & District Stamp Club meets every second and fourth Wednesday of the month, September to May, at Empire Living Centre, 425 Fraser Street, North Bay at 6:30 p.m. Visitors are always welcome. Contact person: Ms. Terry Turner, tel. (705) 472-6918, e-mail: teron@sympatico.ca.

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

NORTH YORK PHILATELIC SOCIETY
Chapter 21 meets on the 1st and 3rd Wednesdays of each month from September to the 1st Wednesday in June, and on the 3rd Wednesday of July and August. Meetings are held from 6:30 p.m. to 9:00 p.m. in the Skaters' Lounge at the Carnegie Centennial Arena, 580 Finch Avenue West (1 1/2 blocks west of Bathurst), Toronto, Ontario. Meetings feature a convivial atmosphere, speakers, auctions, a sales circuit, and a number of dealer members. Membership is only $10 per year. Ample parking is free. For more information, contact R. E. F. Hattam, 154-2 Buchan Court, Toronto, ON M2J 5A3, tel. 416-447-2815.

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

OAKVILLE STAMP CLUB
Chapter 135 meets on the 4th Tuesday of the month at 7 p.m. in the staff room, T.A. Blakelock High School, 1160 Rebecca St. Contact: Oakville Stamp Club, c/o Roy Honess, Tel 905-822-8450, E-mail royhoness@hotmail.com.

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

OWEN SOUND STAMP CLUB
Chapter 191 meets the 3rd Wed. at 7 p.m. at St. George's Anglican Church, 149 4th Ave. E. Trading, auctions, circuit books. Contact Robert J. Ford, 721 8th Ave. E., Owen Sound, ON N4K 3A5.

OXFORD PHILATELIC SOCIETY:
Chapter 65 meets on the 2nd and 4th Wednesday of the month, September to May, at South Gate Centre, 191 Old Wellington Street South, Woodstock, Ontario at 7:00 p.m. Trading at 7:30 p.m. Program with speakers, mini auctions, dealers, contest with prizes and draws for all ages. Contact: Gib Stephens, P.O. Box 20113, Woodstock, ON N4S 8X8.

PENTICTON AND DISTRICT STAMP CLUB
Chapter 127 meets the 1st Sunday of each month, from Sept. to May, from 2-4 p.m. at the Penticton Library Auditorium, 785 Main St. Contact: Gordon Houston (Secretary), 298 Cambie Street, Penticton, BC V2A 4G8, e-mail: gordandlou@shaw.ca.

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

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

REGINA PHILATELIC CLUB
Chapter 10 meets the 1st and 3rd Wednesday from Sept. to May, 7 - 10 p.m. at Cochrane High School in the teachers' staff room. Contact: P.O. Box 1891, Regina, SK S4P 3E1.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

SCARBOROUGH STAMP CLUB
Chapter 223 meets the 1st and 3rd Tues. Sept. to June at 7 p.m. at Cedarbrook Community Centre, Contact Doug Cockburn, 38 Singleton Rd, Scarborough, ON M1R 1H9. 416-757-4072.

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

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

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

STRATFORD STAMP CLUB
Chapter 92 meets on the 4th Thursday of the month except for July and August in the Kiwanis Community Centre, 111 Lakeside Dr., Stratford, ON. Doors open at 6:30 and meeting starts at 7:45. Sales Circuit, Dealers, Auctions, Regular Meeting Program. Contact William Gard 519-272-2842; e-mail gard2842@rogers.com.

SUDBURY STAMP CLUB
Chapter 85 meets on the 2nd Tuesday of the month, September through June at 7:00 p.m. Meetings are held at the Delki Dozzi Playground Fieldhouse. Slides, presentations, auction. Contact: Wm "Biff" Pilon at P.O. Box 2211, Station A, Sudbury, Ontario, P3A 4S1. E-mail: biffandbetty@sympatico.ca

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

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

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

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

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

WEST TORONTO STAMP CLUB
Chapter 14, meets on the 2nd Tuesday at 1:30 and 6:30 pm, and 4th Tuesday at 6:30 pm, except July and August, in Eatonville Library, 430 Burnhamthorpe Road, Etobicoke. Auctions, Dealers, Speakers, Work Shops, Exhibitions (3). Contact: Frank Alusio (416-621-8232) or falusio@sympatico.ca.

WINNIPEG PHILATELIC SOCIETY
Meets at 6:30 p.m. on the 1st and 3rd Thurs. except July and Aug. The Scandinavian Centre, 764 Erin Street, Winnipeg. Contact: Michael Zacharias, 808 Polson Ave, Winnipeg, MB R2X 1M5. E-mail: michaelpzacharias@shaw.ca.

ROYAL * 2010 * ROYALE

At the St. Clair Centre for the Arts, 201 Riverside Drive West, Windsor, Ontario Canada: May 28-30, 2010
Au St. Clair Centre for the Arts, 201 Riverside Drive West, Windsor, Ontario, Canada, 28 - 30 mai 2010

REGISTRATION FORM / FORMULAIRE D'INSCRIPTION

Name/Nom : _____

Address/Addresse : _____

City/Ville : _____Province/Province : _____

Country/Pays :_____Postal Code/Code Postal : _____

Telephone/Téléphone : _____ E-mail/Courriel : _____

Free Draws / Tirages gratuits
A door prize, for a $100 bourse voucher, will be made from all registrations received by May 1, 2010. Draws for people who register by May 1 will also be made at meetings and seminars for a $20 bourse voucher. You must be present at the meeting or seminar to win the $20 voucher.

Un bon de 100 $ pour la bourse sera tiré à titre de prix de présence parmi toutes les inscriptions reçues avant le 1er mai 2010. Des tirages d'un bon de 20 $ auront également lieu aux réunions et aux séminaires pour ceux qui s'inscrivent avant le 1er mai. Vous devez être présent à la réunion ou au séminaire pour gagner le bon de 20 $.

Event / Événement	Cost / Frais	# Tickets / # de Billets	Total
Registration Kit / Trousse d'inscription Includes 3 day pass, show cover, limited edition show stamp, gifts and coupons. Comprend un laissez-passer de 3 jours, un programme, un timbre de l'exposition à tirage limité, des cadeaux et des coupons.	$15.00 15.00$	_____	_____
Presidents Reception / Réception du président Friday May 28th. Casual reception, light food. Le vendredi 28 mai. Réception décontractée, repas léger.	$25.00 25.00$	_____	_____
Awards Banquet / Banquet de remise des prix Saturday May 29th. / Le samedi 29 mai. Please indicate vegetarian or other meal requirements. Veuillez indiquer si vous désirez un met particulier ou végétarien	$50.00 50.00$	_____	_____
Full Registration / Inscription complète Includes - Registration Kit, Presidents Reception and Awards Banquet. Save $15 Comprend — la trousse d'inscription, la réception du président, le banquet de remise des prix avec une économie de 15 $.	$75.00 75.00$	_____	_____
Total Cheques payable to (Chèques à l'ordre de) Royal 2010			_____

Please mail completed form and cheque to (Veuillez poster le formulaire d'inscription rempli et votre chèque à) :
Colin Cutler, 205-8575 Riverside Dr E. Windsor, Ontario N8S 1G2
Email inquiries (questions par courriel) : ccutler@cogeco.ca

Please register for tickets by May 1 2010. Registration kits will be available at the Royal*2010*Royale registration table. Veuillez vous inscrire pour obtenir des billets avant le 1er mai 2010. Les trousses d'inscription seront distribuées à la table d'inscription de Royal*2010*Royale.

coming EVENTS
CALENDRIER

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

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

REGIONAL EVENTS / ÉVÉNEMENTS RÉGIONAUX

APRIL 30 - 2 MAY, 2010 /
AVRIL 30 - 2 MAI, 2010:
StampShow'10 hosted by the Winnipeg Philatelic Society will be held from 1 pm to 7 pm on Friday, 10 am to 6 pm on Saturday, and 10 am to 4 pm on Sunday at the Sunova Centre on the North Perimeter in West St. Paul. Show has 10 dealers, 50 frames of exhibits, Canada Post, concessions, youth area, club circuit books and is wheel chair accessible. Daily admisison is $2.00 and parking is free. Info from Al Wingate at al.wingate@shaw.ca.

MAY 2 MAI, 2010:
Mayday Stamp Show, the Stratford Stamp Club's annual show and bourse, will be held on Sunday from 9:30 am to 3:30 pm, at the Kiwanis Community Center, 111 Lakeside Dr., Stratford, ON. Featured are a dealers' bourse, stamp exhibits, show cover highlighting historical Stratford, and the club sales circuit (thousands of pages). Free admission and parking, wheel chair accessible and lunch counter. Contact is Richard Blackburn (519) 273-0429 or at richard.blackburn@utorono.ca.

SEPTEMBER 25 SEPTEMBRE, 2010:
COPEX 2010 sponsored by the Cobourg Stamp Club will be held from 9:30 am to 3:30 pm at the Salvation Army Citadel, 59 Ballantine St., Cobourg ON. Exhibits, 9 dealers, club consignment sales, raffle prizes and refreshment counter. Free admission and parking. More information from Stuart Houston at (905) 885-0075.

OCTOBER 2 OCTOBRE, 2010:
LAMPEX 2010 Annual Show and Bourse hosted by the Sarnia Stamp Club will be held from 9:30 am to 4:30 pm in the Optimist Hall at the Point Edward Arena, 210 Monk Street, Point Edward ON, under the Blue Water International Bridge. Framed displays, 10 dealers, light lunches, free admission and parking. Infomation from John Armstrong at (519) 464-2688 or from sarniastampclub@cogeco.ca, or at www.sarniastampclub.ca.

OCTOBER 15-16 OCTOBRE, 2010:
VANPEX 2010, the Annual Stamp Show and Bourse of the British Columbia Philatelic Society will be held in the Community Hall, West Burnaby United Church, 6050 Sussex Drive, Burnaby, BC. Hours: Friday 10 am to 5 pm, Saturday 10 am to 4 pm. Exhibits, dealers, free admission. More info from Derren Carman at verdraco@uniserve.com or Exhibits Chairman Bob Ingraham at b.ingraham@shaw.ca.

OCTOBER 23 OCTOBRE, 2010:
The Barrie District Stamp Club's 49th Annual Show and Dealer Bourse will be held from 10 am to 4 pm at the Army, Navy & Air Force Veterans in Canada Club, 7 George Street, Barrie, ON. Free admission. Further information from Dave Hanes at dhanes@sympatico.ca.

NOVEMBER 12-14, 2010
National Postage Stamp Show, Queen Elizabeth Building, Exhibition Place, Toronto, ON. Dealers from Canada, the United States the UK, free stamps for kids, door prizes and free admission. Hours Friday 11 am to 6 pm; Saturday 10 am to 5pm; and Sunday 10 am to 4pm.

NATIONAL EXHIBITIONS / EXPOSITIONS NATIONALES

MAY 1-2 MAI, 2010:
ORAPEX 2010, Ottawa's National Stamp Show, the 49th Annual Stamp Exhibition and Bourse with over 40 dealers and 150 frames of exhibits, will be held from 10 am to 6 pm on Saturday and from 10 am to 4 pm on Sunday, at the RA Centre Curling Rink, 2451 Riverside Dr., Ottawa, ON. Free admisison and parking. Exhibitors should contact Tom Hare at thare@sutton.com, dealers should contact Stéphane Cloutier at cloutier1967@sympatico.ca. General Information is available from Robert Pinet, Publicity Coordinator at (613) 745-2788 or Pinet.Robert@gmail.com.

MAY 28-30 MAI, 2010:
ROYAL *2010* ROYALE, the Royal Philatelic Society of Canada's 82nd Annual Exhibition and Convention, will be held at the St. Clair Centre for the Arts, 201 Riverside Drive West, Windsor, ON from 10 am to 6 pm on Friday, from 10 am to 5 pm on Saturday and from 10 am to 4 pm on Sunday. Daily admission $2 or $5 for a 3 day pass. Over 200 frames of competitive exhibits, 40+ dealers, seminars, youth program and Canada Post. Show information from Brian Cutler at (519) 966-2276 or cutler@mnsi.net and bourse information from Frank Hoyles at (519) 676-8925 or fhoyles@southkent.net. Also, more info on the website at www.royal2010.com.
Dates and locations for forthcoming years:
2011, Dorval, Québec.
2012, Edmonton, Alberta (For info contact Christopher Miller, President, Edmonton Stamp Club at no.113@shaw.ca)

SEPTEMBER 3-5 SEPTEMBRE, 2010:

BNAPEX 2010 sponsored by the British North America Philatelic Society will be held from 10 am to 5 pm on Friday, 10 am to 5 pm on Saturday, and 10 am to 3 pm on Sunday in the Victoria Convention Centre, adjacent to the Fairmont Empress Hotel, in Victoria, BC. The Empress is offering a special room rate of $149.00 a night for those attending this show. Featuring 15+ dealers, 160 frames of exhibits, study groups, etc. Show is opened to all and admisison for non-registrants is $5.00 for the weekend. Contact is Peter Jacobi, Chairman at (604) 538-0246 or at pjacobi@shaw.ca or from the BNAPS website at www.bnaps.org.

SEPTEMBER 24-26 SEPTEMBRE, 2010:
Novapex 2010, a National Level Show presented by the Nova Scotia Stamp Club, will be held at the Dartmouth Sportsplex, 110 Wyse Road, Dartmouth NS. Hours: Friday 2 pm to 8 pm, Saturday 9:30 am to 5 pm, Sunday 9:30 am to 3 pm. Dealers from across Canada, 150+ frames of exhibits, seminars, meetings, awards banquet. More information from Michael Peach, Chairman at (902) 832-1662 or michael.peach@ns.sympatico,ca and the club's website www.nsstampclub.ca.

MARCH 25-26 MARS, 2011:
The Edmonton Spring National Stamp Show 2011. 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.

JIUNE 2-4 JUIN, 2011
SPM EXPO 2011, la première exposition de niveau national à St-Pierre et Miquelon. St-Pierre & Miquelon's first national level exhibition. Inscriptions/Registrations : www.clubphilatelique.com Renseignements/Information : Jean-Jacques Tillard texspm@cheznoo.net

MARCH 30 - 1 APRIL, 2012 /
MARS 30 - 1 AVRIL, 2012:
The Edmonton Spring National Stamp Show 2012 / ROYAL *2012* ROYALE. Details to follow at a later date.

MAY 5-6 MAI, 2012:
ORAPEX 2012, Ottawa. Details to follow at a later date.

INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITIONS / EXPOSITIONS INTERNATIONALES

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: (613) 851-2770 and e-mail cjgverge@rogers.com.

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INDIPEX 2011, a FIP World Exhibition, to be held in New-Delhi, India. Canadian Commissioner: Alexandra Glashan, 2230 avenue de Clifton, Montreal, QC, H4A 2N6. Tel.: (514) 486-4671 and e-mail com.canada@hotmail.com

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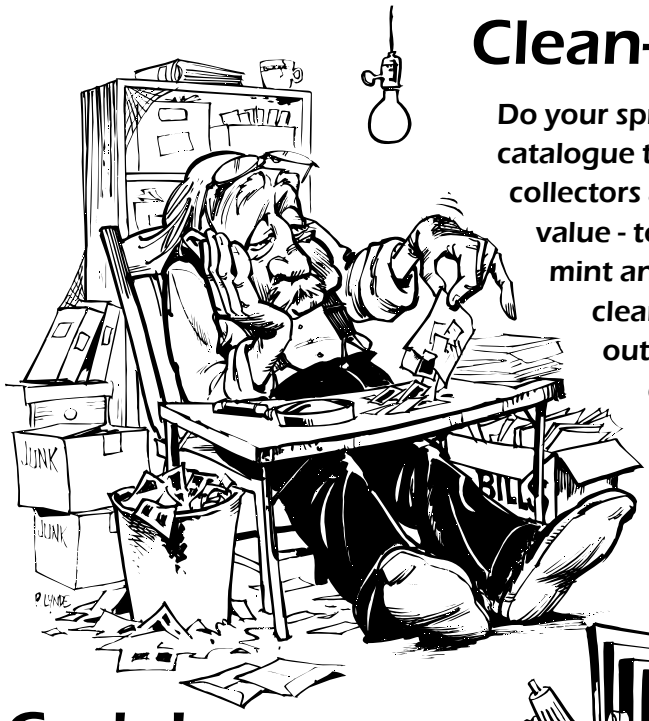
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The RPSC YOUTHPHIL CLUB

Youth commission

The RPSC's youth commission is growing up. I'm happy to announce to you that we have a new member: Mr. Wuchow Than and some e-mails are just waiting for me. M. Than, who lives in the Hamilton area, is a former teacher and school director, now retired. In spite of the fact that he is involved in many youth stamp clubs and also in the Hamilton's Chapter of The RPSC, he has accepted to help us at the Society. A warm welcome, Mr. Than.

Back to the last issue

As you probably noticed, there was no YPC column in the last issue of *TCP*. But the Editor's Notes largely turn on youth philately: in fact, about the importance to put youngsters in contact with philately.

Having done many presentations in schools for Canada Post, I know how easy it is to interest youngsters in stamps. The hard thing is to keep and to feed this interest. Tony suggests that what has been done south of the border should inspire us. He's right! We must put together all the information available now and from anywhere. After that step, we will be able to go forward and decide what will be most important to insure our future.

I also noticed in a former *TCP* that our president, George Pepall, had developed a simple curriculum for a beginner's stamp program. Like many other people, George just forgot to broadcast his program: send a copy to the youth commission. Now it's done. And this remark concerns everyone in The RPSC.

If you have in your stamp club, something regarding youth philately, you can send a copy to me or to Wuchow. You will find our e-mails further in the column and my mailing address in the first pages of *TCP* or on the website.

Activities

ROYAL * 2010 * ROYALE in Windsor will be held at the end of May. We will probably get more information about the major changes decided in St. Catharines. We will also take some time to establish contacts between the youth commission's members.

The following weekend, another FQP's philatelic camp will receive many teenagers to play and learn the basics of our hobby. This is always the peak of the season

Le CLUB TIMBREJEUNES SRPC

Commission jeunesse

La commission jeunesse de la Royale commence à prendre forme. Au moment où j'écris ces lignes, un nouveau membre, M. Wuchow Than, s'est joint à la commission et plusieurs courriels n'attendent qu'une réponse de ma part.

M.Than est un ancien professeur et directeur d'école de la région d'Hamilton, à la retraite. Malgré le fait qu'il s'occupe déjà de plusieurs clubs jeunesse de philatélie, et qu'il occupe un poste au sein du club adulte de sa région, il a accepté d'aider au niveau de la Société.

Retour sur le dernier numéro

Comme vous avez pu le constater, il n'y avait pas d'article sur le Club Timbro-Jeunes dans le numéro de mars/avril 2010. Cependant, les « Notes de l'éditeur », de Tony Shaman, portaient largement sur la philatélie jeunesse, sur l'importance de mettre les jeunes en contact avec la philatélie. Pour avoir fait des présentations dans les écoles pendant des années pour Postes Canada, je sais à quel point on peut susciter l'intérêt des jeunes avec des timbres. Ce qui est plus difficile, c'est de faire grandir et nourrir cet intérêt.

Tony nous suggérait de nous inspirer de ce qui était fait à l'APS. Message entendu. Ce que nous avons besoin de savoir, à la commission jeunesse, c'est ce qui a été fait jusqu'à maintenant, partout. Rassembler toute l'information. Après, nous pourrons savoir comment orienter nos actions.

Dans le même ordre d'idées, en relisant d'anciens *LPC*, j'ai pris note que notre président, George Pepall, avait mis au point un programme éducatif pour les débutants. Évidemment, comme tous ceux qui produisent des documents s'adressant aux jeunes, George avait « oublié » d'en parler à la commission jeunesse. C'est maintenant chose fait.

Si vous avez, vous aussi, fait quelque chose pour les jeunes, faites-le parvenir, à Wuchow ou à moi. Vous avez, à la fin de l'article, nos adresses électroniques. Mon adresse postale se retrouve dans les premières pages du *LPC* ou sur le site web.

Activités

À la fin du mois de mai, se tiendra ROYAL * 2010 * ROYALE, à Windsor. Nous aurons probablement plus de détails sur les développements et les changements survenus depuis St. Catharines. Nous allons essayer de profiter de l'occasion pour établir le plus de contacts possibles.

La fin de semaine suivante, le Camp philatélique de la FQP réunira plusieurs jeunes durant deux jours à jouer

for us. By the way, the English version of all the work kits of the camp will probably be available at the end of this year.

The first Youth Chapter

A few months back The RPSC received its first youth stamp club application as a Chapter member: the Philas Youth Club, from Ville La Salle in the Montreal area. You will surely hear about that stamp club in a future "Chapter Chatter". In the last ten years, that stamp club has provided a lot of young exhibitors for the international level. More than any other stamp club in Canada. This month, two members of the club will attend ROYAL * 2010 * ROYALE, trying to qualify for international level.

Ophilex 2010

That same club will organize OPHILEX 2010, the most important philatelic exhibition to be held in Quebec this year, and an ideal prologue to ROYALE * 2011 * ROYAL next year in Dorval, QC. OPHILEX 2010 will be held October 29-31. And it seems it will be a major event in Quebec philately. Young members and officers of the club have shown creativity and dynamism to create a new kind of philatelic exhibition. I will give you more details in the Sept/Oct issue.

Being on the committee of this show, I have learned something about marketing: when you set up an exhibition, an important clue for success is to create the event that everybody must attend. It can be the presence of a star, or a well-known personality, some outstanding prizes, a "unique" activity or any other reason. Today, it's more important for peoples to say, "I was there" than to say, "I have that". This is the basket you lay your eggs in.

I wish you a wonderful summer vacation. I hope you will choose the right team to win the World Cup and you will fully enjoy our short Canadian summer. Maybe I will see you in Windsor. Bye! ✉

et apprendre les rudiments de la philatélie. La traduction anglaise de ce camp avance et les corrections finales devraient être faites avant la fin de l'année.

Premier « chapitre » jeunesse

Depuis peu, un premier club strictement jeunesse fait partie des « chapitres » de la RPSC : le club Philas de Ville Lasalle, une banlieue de Montréal. Vous entendrez sûrement parler de ce club dans le profil des clubs de George Pepall. Depuis une dizaine d'années, ce club a fourni au Canada une bonne partie de ses exposants au niveau international. Cette année encore, deux de ses membres seront à Windsor comme exposants afin de se qualifier pour le niveau international.

Ophilex 2010

C'est ce club de jeunes qui organise Ophilex 2010, la plus importante exposition philatélique à se tenir au Québec cette année et prologue idéal à la ROYALE * 2011 * ROYAL de l'an prochain, à Dorval, QC. L'exposition se tiendra les 29, 30 et 31 octobre prochain. Et cela promet d'être une exposition dont on parlera longtemps. Les jeunes et les animateurs ont fait preuve jusqu'à date de beaucoup d'innovations et de créativité. On s'en reparlera sûrement dans le numéro de sept/oct 2010.

Ce qui m'amène à vous parler d'un élément important du succès lorsqu'on organise une exposition : pour attirer les visiteurs, il faut créer l'événement. Il faut faire en sorte que votre exposition soit perçue comme un « must ». Soit par la présence d'une vedette, d'une personnalité importante, soit par une activité unique en son genre, soit par l'attribution de prix fantastiques, ou toute autre raison. Il faut que tout le monde se sente « forcé » d'y assister. Aujourd'hui, il est très important pour les gens de pouvoir dire : « J'y étais. ». Il faut miser là-dessus.

Sur ce, je vous souhaite un été magnifique. J'espère que vous saurez choisir la bonne équipe pour gagner la Coupe du Monde, que vous pourrez profiter de ce que le court été canadien a de mieux à offrir. Peut-être pourrons nous nous voir à Windsor. Bye! ✉





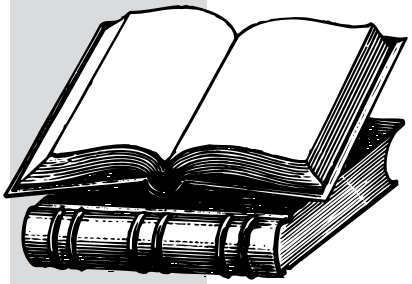








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BOOK REVIEWS
OUVRAGES PARUS

The Académie québécoise d'études philatéliques (AQEP) announces the release of its latest production, Opus XVI.



Eight members of AQEP have contributed interesting stories about various aspects of philately to this publication. Although the articles are written in French, they should be easily understood as they are profusely illustrated with stamps, covers, and postmarks. The 8 1/2 x 11 bound volume contains 220 pages, of which 40 are in color. The volumes are published by AQEP, ISBN:2-921536-09-9, $48 post paid. Contact François Brisse at (514)-697-2952 or email: fsbrisse@sympatico.ca

Here is a brief description of its content.

Pierre Baulu presents us with the multitude of products offered by China Post. Canada Post could benefit from the Chinese way of marketing stamps.

François Brisse leads us through the Silk Road in the footsteps of Alexander the Great and Marco Polo through an exploration of the Middle-East, Central Asia and China.

The disastrous inflationist period between the two world wars and the numerous devaluations of the German mark are studied and illustrated by Maurice Caron.

Jean-Guy Dalpé describes in great detail the "Architecture and Archaeology" set of airmail stamps issued by Mexico over two decades.

The rarely seen but perfectly legitimate stamps issued by the Republic of Nagorno Karabakh are commented on and illustrated by André Dufresne.

Martin Filion guides the collector on a pilgrimage to *Santiago de Compostella* following *El Camino Francés*, its route across France and Spain.

The origins of the Olympic Games in the cities of ancient Greece, the competitions' sites at Olympia as well as the sports that were practiced then are described and illustrated by Yvan Leduc.

Jacques Nolet presents another in his series of "Biographies of engravers, artists and designers of Canadian stamps". The work of Pierre-Yves Pelletier is discussed in depth.

L'Académie québécoise d'études philatéliques (AQEP) annonce la mise en vente de sa dernière production, l'Opus XVI.

Huit membres de l'Académie ont participé à la rédaction des articles illustrant des aspects très variés de la philatélie inclus dans l'Opus XVI. En plus des textes bien recherchés les contributions sont amplement illustrées de timbres, de plis et d'oblitérations. Chaque volume relié, au format 8 1/2 x 11, contient 220 pages dont 40 sont en couleurs. Publié par l'AQEP, ISBN 2-921536-09-9, l'Opus XVI est vendu 48$ port payé au Canada. Contacter François Brisse au (514) 697-2952 ou par courriel: fsbrisse@sympatico.ca

Voici une brève description du contenu de l'Opus XVI.

Pierre Baulu, le spécialiste de la philatélie chinoise, décrit les trésors d'imagination déployés par *China Post* pour commercialiser ses produits. Postes Canada pourrait y trouver des idées nouvelles.

Suivant les traces d'Alexandre le Grand et de Marco Polo, François Brisse nous entraîne sur la Route de la Soie, en passant par le Moyen-Orient, l'Asie Centrale et la Chine.

L'inflation galopante qui régnait en Allemagne entre les deux guerres mondiales et son effet sur les tarifs postaux sont étudiés et illustrés par Maurice Caron.

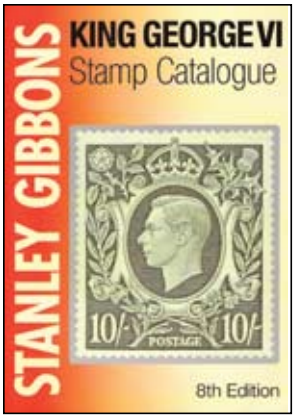
Jean-Guy Dalpé recense les timbres de la poste aérienne de la série «Architecture et Archéologie» émis sur une période de vingt ans par le Mexique.

On a rarement vu les timbres tout à fait légitimes de la République du Nagorno Karabakh. André Dufresne les décrit et les illustre.

Avec son bâton de pèlerin, Martin Filion entraîne le collectionneur dans un pèlerinage à Santiago de Compostelle en suivant *El Camino Francés* qui traverse la France et l'Espagne.

L'origine des Jeux Olympiques dans les cités de la Grèce antique, les sites d'Olympie et les sports en compétition sont évoqués et illustrés par Yvan Leduc.

Dans la série des «Biographies des graveurs, artistes et designers de timbres canadiens», Jacques Nolet présente en grands détails l'œuvre de Pierre-Yves Pelletier.



STANLEY GIBBONS KING GEORGE VI STAMP CATALOGUE, 8TH EDITION, 2010

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In addition to listing mint and used stamps, all fully priced, this latest edition also lists perforation and watermark varieties, plate flaws, postage dues, officials, postal fiscals and booklets, including those of Great Britain.

This latest edition has been totally redesigned and printed in the larger page-size format. It is a virtually all-colour publication.

Besides the extensive listing of philatelic items, it includes a comprehensive Contents page, a two-page Information and Guideline section covering topics such as stamp prices for regular varieties but also for specimen stamps and booklets. The illustrated stamp guide will leave no doubt in collectors' minds as to the quality of stamps that they can expect to receive for the prices quoted in the catalogue.

Seven pages are devoted to outlining technical details covered in the catalogue. These details include information on printing errors and varieties, papers, perforations, and roulletting, gums, watermarks, specimens, fakes and forgeries and similar aspect of interest to collectors.

In addition, the ever-popular philatelic glossary, essential for all non-English-speaking collectors, has not been overlooked and is included in this latest reprint. More than 65 new varieties have been added to the listing, including watermark varieties.

Longtime collectors will note some significant price increases from those of previous editions. For example, the mint set of Cyprus stamps released in 1938 has jumped from 110 to 200 pounds since the previous catalogue was issued in 2001.

This latest work is a publication that should be on the bookshelves of collectors with an interest in the stamps of the King George VI era. Selling for a reasonable 34.95 pounds, it is good value for the money. The wide-ranging philatelic information in the 8th edition will be sure to enhance collectors' experience in the pursuit of their hobby.

Tony Shaman



A HISTORY OF CROSS-BORDER POSTAL COMMUNICATION BETWEEN CANADA AND THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA 1761-1875

By Dorothy Sanderson and Malcolm B. Montgomery, published by the British North America Philatelic Society, 2010. Spiral bound, 410 pages, 8.5 x 11 inches. ISBN: 978-1-897391-57-0(colour); $117.00; ISBN: 978-1-897391-58-7(b&w) $62.95. 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. Available from: Ian Kimmerly Stamps, 62 Sparks Street, Ottawa, ON K1P 5A8, Canada. Phone: (613) 235-9119. Internet orders can be placed at www.iankimmerly.com/books/

Although this publication lists two authors, Dorothy Sanderson and Malcolm Montgomery, Dr. Sanderson had minimal involvement in penning this groundbreaking work which is a significantly updated and much expanded version of her original book also published by BNAPS under its Exhibits Series titles. Dr. Sanderson died in 2006 shortly after work was begun on this book and her co-author's vision has resulted in what is surely the most comprehensive publication on cross-border mail between Canada and the United States. Numerous covers originating in every British North America province carried into the U.S. are illustrated, as are covers from the U.S. mailed into Canada.

In addition to illustrating the collection of covers originally assembled by Sanderson, this new work includes material collected by Canada's leading cross-border cover enthusiasts. In fact, without this additional material, this publication in its present form would not have been possible. For example, there are 223 pages devoted to the illustration of cross-border covers. Equally important as the illustrated and fully described covers are the relevant postal instructions.

This all-new publication is a scholarly work that for the first time provides in one place official references governing postal agreements and regulations, postal rates, routes, cancellations and similar post office markings. Although this publi-

cation is the authoritative work on cross-border mail, in one sense it remains a work in progress.

For example, opening dates of many exchange offices are based on when post offices are believed to have opened in the various border communities rather than being supported by official documentation. Similarly, mail routes in some cases are sketchy and provide an opportunity for collectors to conduct further research.

The work consists of four chapters of textual material; a foreword and introduction; maps and tables of technical data; plates of covers subdivided into the following: Canada and the United States; the Maritime Provinces and the United States; Newfoundland and the United States; and Vancouver's Island & British Columbia and the United States; four annexes; a bibliography; and an index.

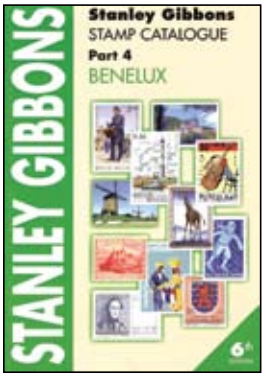
One of the most informative chapters is the first one. It summarizes the postal history of all BNA provinces as clearly as is possible for a complex topic. Of particular interest to historians will be the section dealing with the establishment of the border between Canada and the United States. For instance, how does one delineate a line to divide the two countries without the area having previously been surveyed or even visited by surveyors?

For a book dealing with cross-border mail, knowing from which side of the border letters originated is essential. With the scant knowledge of the precise location of the geographic features relied upon to delineate the border, its physical location and people's understanding of where it was drawn, or should have been located, vexed authorities for many years, according to Montgomery.

In *A History of Cross-Border Postal Communication Between Canada and The United States of America 1761-1875* we have a work that for the first time assembles in one source the official postal instructions, treaties, conventions, extracts and border issues relating to cross-border mail. These documents provide the authoritative body of regulations governing cross-border mail that previously has relied to some extent on the markings found on the collected items.

A well-written treatise, with a plethora of illustrated covers, this publication captures the essence of postal history collecting. The work is suitable for anyone with an interest in the early written communications between Canada and its neighbour to the south.

Tony Shaman



STANLEY GIBBONS STAMP CATALOGUE PART 4 BENELUX

Published by Stanley Gibbons (5 Parkside, Christchurch Road, Ringwood, Hampshire, Great Britain, BH24 3SH) 2009. ISBN 10:0-85259-753-3 and ISBN 13:978-0-85259-753-8. Softbound, glossy cover, 414 pages; 170 X 240. Retail price 39.95 British pounds. Orders can be placed by telephone: +44(0)1425-472363 or by e-mail:sales@stanleygibbons.co.uk or Internet:www.stanleygibbons.com

The 6th edition of *Stanley Gibbons Stamp Catalogue Part 4 Benelux,* the first reprint since 2003, is now available in vivid colour. Only a smattering of some of the earliest stamp issues is still shown in black and white. With the tendency of ever-more philatelic publications produced in full colour, this completely revamped catalogue has not been left behind.

Prices of listed stamps have been totally revised, as there have been significant price increases since this catalogue was last published some seven years ago. According to information provided by the publishers, listed prices for mint and used copies are for stamps in fine condition. Stamps of a grade better than 'fine' command a premium; stamps in poorer condition than 'fine' obviously sell for less.

New design indexes for Netherlands and Netherlands Antilles have been included with the release of this all-new 6th edition. As the only English-language stamp catalogue of the Benelux countries available in a single volume, collectors will be sure to want it on their bookshelves. It lists the stamps from the earliest issues of Belgium, the Netherlands, Netherlands Antilles, Luxembourg and Aruba.

Besides the stamps of these current stamp-issuing countries, this all-new work provides detailed information about the postage stamps of a number of additional areas of collecting interest including German Occupation of Belgium, Belgian Congo, Ruanda-Urundi, International Court of Justices in The Hague, Netherlands Indies, Netherlands New Guinea and Surinam up to the time of its Independence.

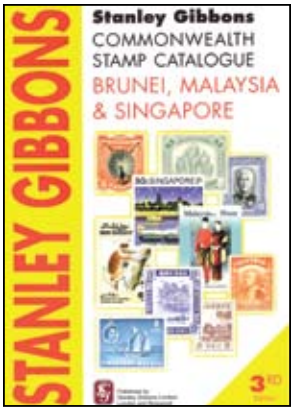
All major stamp varieties are listed, including shade variations, overprint types, notable perforations and major errors. Stamp booklets are also listed, as are Machine Labels for Belgium, Luxembourg and the Netherlands.

The publisher's "General Philatelic Information and Guidelines to the Scope of Stanley Gibbons Foreign Catalogues" is equally beneficial and useful for beginner and longtime collectors alike. This seven-page section offers invaluable advice on how to make the best use of the information provided in the catalogue. A four-page International Philatelic Glossary of commonly used philatelic terms in five languages undoubtedly broadens this work's appeal to non-English-speaking collectors.

Catalogue users will also appreciate the thorough, page-numbered, Table of Contents.

Exquisitely prepared, with pride of workmanship evident throughout, this catalogue should prove its worth for both general collectors and for collectors with a specific interest in the stamps and postal history of the Benelux countries and their former colonies.

Tony Shaman



STANLEY GIBBONS COMMONWEALTH STAMP CATALOGUE BRUNEI, MALAYSIA & SINGAPORE

Published by Stanley Gibbons Ltd. 3rd edition, 2010. ISBN 10:0-85259-734-7 and ISBN 13:978-0-85259-734-7. Soft cover, 248 pages, 239 X 170 mm; Retail price 22.50 British pounds. Orders can be placed by telephone: +44(0)1425-472363 or by e-mail:sales@stanleygibbons.co.uk Also available from the publisher at 7 Parkside, Christchurch Road, Ringwood, Hants, BH24 3SH or from www.stanleygibbons.com

The 3rd edition of the *Stanley Gibbons Stamp Catalogue Brunei, Malaysia & Singapore*, continues the publisher's trend to smaller, handy-sized pages for its Commonwealth One Country catalogues. This new work, considerably expanded from its predecessor edition, is the first reprint since 2004. More than 900 new stamp listings have been added and significant price increases have taken place since the publication of the 2nd edition.

Stamp details and prices for listed stamps up to 1970 were extracted from the 2010 Stanley Gibbons Commonwealth and British Empire catalogue; subsequent issues were repriced for this new edition.

In addition to listing mint and used stamps, fully priced, this updated catalogue also lists stamp booklets, watermark varieties, important plate flaws and major errors. New stamp varieties have also been added to modern Malaysia, Federal Territory and Malaysian States.

New listings have been updated for Brunei to February 2009; Malaysia to May 2009; Malaysian States to December 2007 and Singapore to August 2009.

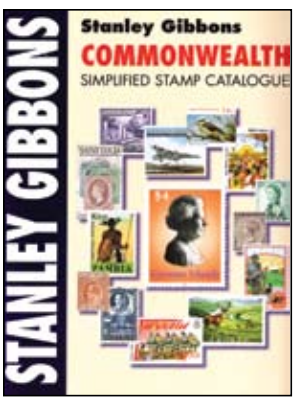
Included in this latest edition are the stamps, fully priced, from the earliest colonial issues of Brunei, the Straits Settlements, Federated Malay States; Johore; Kedah; Kelantan; Sungei Ujong; Negri Sembilan; Pahang; Perak; Selangor; Trengganu; Labuan; North Borneo and Sarawak up to the modern issues of Brunei, Malaysia and Singapore.

A four-page International Philatelic Glossary provides commonly used philatelic terms in five languages: English, French, German, Spanish and Italian. This feature will undoubtedly appeal to collectors in non-English-speaking countries.

This newest publication in the one-country commonwealth catalogue series also includes a generic 15-page outline dealing with philatelic information and guidelines. The section covers topics such as the definition of condition of stamps determined by factors such as their margins, centering and cancellations. It also delves into technical aspects of adhesive stamps including printing, paper types, perforating, roulletting, gum, watermarks, luminescence, coils and similar topics.

Stanley Gibbons Commonwealth Stamp Catalogue Brunei, Malaysia & Singapore is a reasonably priced publication that adequately serves the needs of collectors specializing in the stamps of these geographic regions. A professionally produced work, it offers excellent value for the money. The care taken in its production is evident throughout the publication and collectors will find it a useful tool in the pursuit of their hobby.

Tony Shaman



STANLEY GIBBONS COMMONWEALTH SIMPLIFIED STAMP CATALOGUE

Published by Stanley Gibbons Ltd. ISBN 10:0-85259-743-6; ISBN 13:978-085259-743-9; (7 Parkside, Christchurch Road, Ringwood, Hampshire, Great Britain, BH24 3SH). Laminated soft cover; 228X290 mm. Retail price 55.95 British pounds. Orders can be placed by telephone:01425-472363 or by e-mail:sales@stanleygibbons.co.uk or Internet:www.stanleygibbons.com

The *Stanley Gibbons* Commonwealth *Simplified Stamp Catalogue* lists the stamps of the current and former British Commonwealth including Commonwealth territories, dependencies, islands, protectorates, convention states, sultanates, and assorted other geographic regions which at one time were under British rule.

In total, there are about 275 listed political entities that provide, or at one time provided, postal services. These listings were extracted from the 2010 *Stanley Gibbons Stamps of the World Catalogues.* A massive work, 1336 pages in total, it lists in one convenient catalogue commemorative and definitives stamps, airmails, postage dues, officials and miniature sheets. Enormous in scope and size, this work covers a lot of territory and material.

Virtually all listed stamps are priced in used and mint condition. As the publisher stocks many of the stamps listed in this catalogue, these prices are invaluable as a price guide for prospective purchasers.

In addition to serving as a price list, this work is also a philatelic primer. For instance, it has information on the currencies appearing on stamps, design descriptions,

descriptions of surcharges and overprints, stamp papers and stamp colours, se-tenant pairs, miniature sheets and appendices and brief listings of stamps that do not fulfill the conditions to warrant full catalogue listings.

For collectors looking for something beyond the usual commemorative and definitive issues, this latest work also lists postage dues, parcel post stamps, officials, express and special delivery issues, charity and compulsory tax stamps, registration stamps, acknowledgement of receipt stamps, too late stamps, military frank stamps, recorded message stamps, personal delivery stamps, life insurance department stamps, postal seals and official special delivery stamps.

A two-page "Information for users" guide explains the scope of the catalogue and its organization, and comments on the catalogue's numbering system and the need for return postage for correspondence addressed to the publisher. It also outlines the restricted information provided about watermarks, perforations and se-tenant issues. As stated in the title, it is a "simplified" price catalogue and, as such, highly specialized information is beyond the scope of the publication.

For the benefit of thematic collectors, the catalogue includes brief descriptions for each pictured stamp. Sets of stamps depicting a common theme provide information about each individual stamp in the set. For example, Canada's National Hockey League stamps released in 2002 list the athlete's name, his team number, where available, and the team he played on for each of the stamps in the set.

A glossary of philatelic terms in six languages, English, French, German, Spanish, Italian and Arabic, will undoubtedly appeal to non-English-speaking collectors.

An extensive section on identifying difficult-to-identify stamps is a nice touch by the publisher and will be of use to most collectors at some point in their collecting careers. The section consists of 21 fully illustrated pages with explanatory text.

This latest edition fully meets its objective as an informative guide for collectors of British Commonwealth stamps or for collectors looking to expand their philatelic interests. The catalogue's many added features, beyond a simple listing of postage stamps, make this work one that collectors with in interest in the listed stamps will want to own. It is a publication that we have no hesitation in recommending.

Tony Shaman

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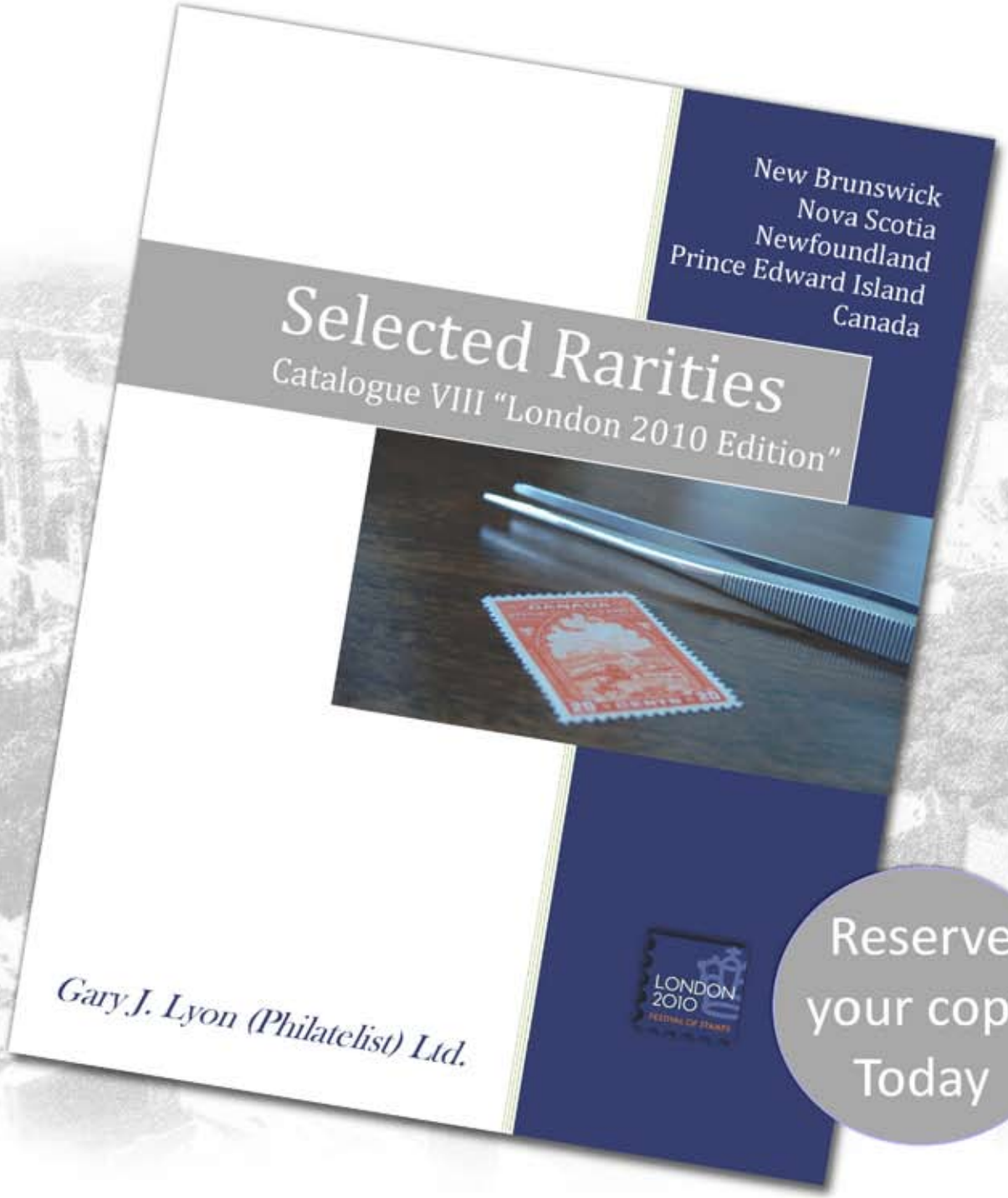
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