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Le Philatéliste canadien

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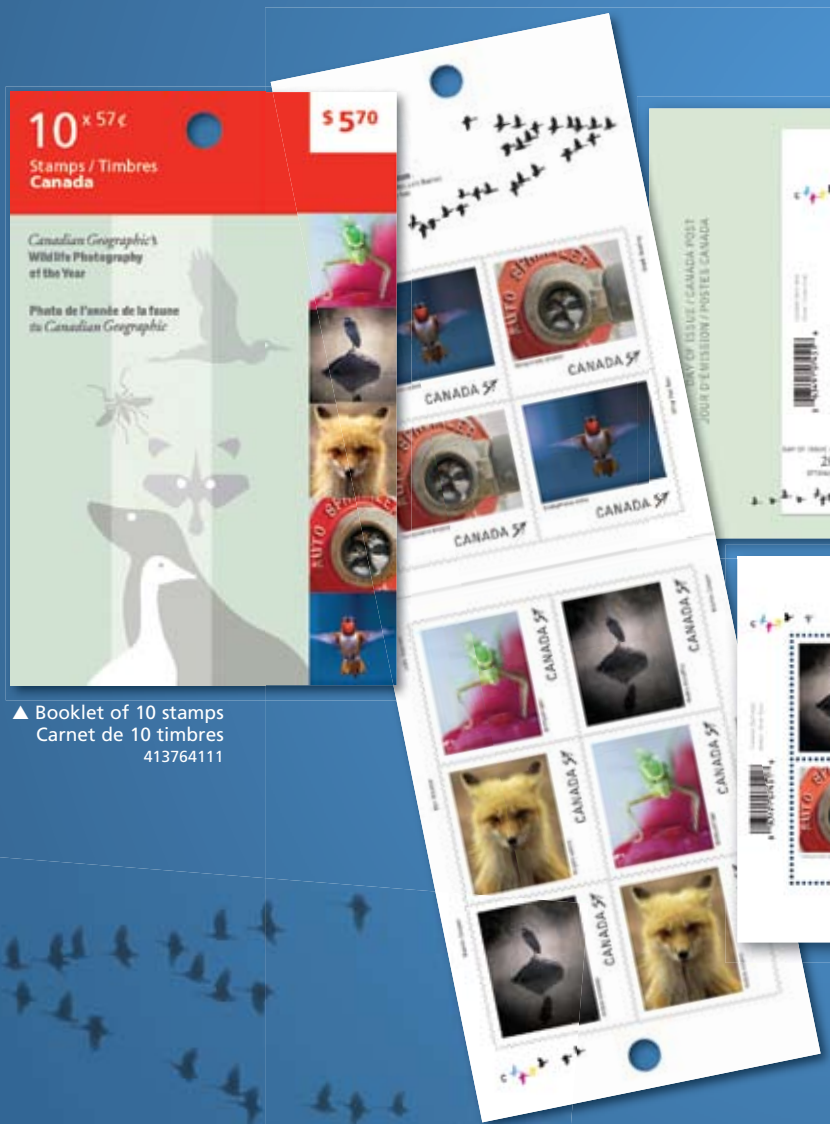
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THE ROYAL PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF CANADA
LA SOCIÉTÉ ROYALE DE PHILATÉLIE DU CANADA

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Join The RPSC!

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Joignez-vous à La SRPC

ROYAL PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF CANADA
SOCIÉTÉ ROYALE DE PHILATÉLIE DU CANADA

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Please check one: ❑ Individual ❑ Family ❑ Youth ❑ Chapter ❑ Affiliate ❑ TCP subscription

Veuillez cocher une case ❑ Individuelle ❑ Familiale ❑ Jeunesse ❑ Section de clubs ❑ Club affilié ❑ Abonnement LPC

For information on a Life Membership, please contact the National Office.
Pour obtenir des renseignements sur l'adhésion à vie, veuillez prendre contact avec le Bureau national

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The information on this form will only be used for communication purposes from The RPSC National Office and the executive and its officers. The Society publishes the name of each applicant in *The Canadian Philatelist*, to seek any objections from the membership. Your membership information will never be sold or traded to advertisers. If you have any questions, please contact the National Office at 1-888-285-4143.

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

I will act in accordance with The RPSC Code of Ethics (The Code of Ethics can be found on the website: www.rpsc.org)

Je m'engage à adhérer au Code d'éthique de la SRPC (publié dans le site Web de La SRPC : www.rpsc.org)

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Chapter & Affiliate Membership / Adhésion section de clubs et club affilié	$39.50 CAD	$44.64 CAD	US $49.50	US $55.00
The Canadian Philatelist only / *Le philatéliste canadien* seulement	$30.00 CAD	$33.90 CAD	US $40.00	US $45.00

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Toutes les cotisations couvrent une période de 12 mois à partir de la date de publication initiale et donnent droit à 6 numéros *du Philatéliste canadien*. La SRPC se réserve le droit de modifier les conditions d'adhésion. Les résidants du Canada doivent effectuer leur paiement en devises canadiennes et les non résidants, en devises américaines ou l'équivalent en devises canadiennes. Il est possible d'obtenir une adhésion à vie. Veuillez vous adresser au Bureau national.

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Updates to the Departments and Committees listings will be completed in the September/October issue.
Une mise à jour de la liste des divisions et des comités paraîtra dans le numéro de septembre — octobre.

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Canada

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Journal of The
ROYAL PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF CANADA

Revue de La
SOCIÉTÉ ROYALE DE PHILATÉLIE DU CANADA

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the cover / page couverture:

A commonly expressed opinion in philately is that there are as many ways of collecting stamps as there are collectors. That generalization becomes evident when we look at the 3-pence Beaver, Canada's first adhesive postage stamp.

Philatelists collect the Beaver issues for their varied cancellations, as illustrated on the magazine cover, for the different papers on which they are printed, their postage rate structure, routes and destinations, printing methods, shades, printing varieties, and so on.

Richard Gratton's article, beginning on page 224, looks at the different papers on which these stamps were printed.

En philatélie, nous entendons souvent dire qu'il y a autant de façons de collectionner les timbres qu'il y a de collectionneurs. Cela prend tout son sens lorsqu'il est question du Castor de trois pence, le premier timbre-poste adhésif canadien.

Les philatélistes collectionnent le Castor pour ses diverses oblitérations, tel que l'illustre la page couverture de la revue, ainsi que pour les divers papiers sur lesquels il a été imprimé, les tarifs postaux, les routes, les destinations, les méthodes d'impression, les nuances, les variétés, etc.

L'article de Richard Gratton, en page 224, traite des divers papiers sur lesquels ce timbre a été imprimé.



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EDITOR'S notes
notes du RÉDACTEUR

by / par Tony Shaman, FRPSC

Regular readers of *The Canadian Philatelist* have learned in the last year or so from our President's Page and from Peter Butler's Messages from the National Office of the significant changes that have been taking place to reorganize and strengthen the structure of The Royal.

One of these organizational changes is the establishment, for the first time in the recent life of The Royal, of an editorial board. Historically, editors were left to their own devices when it came to seeking advice of an editorial nature. Until this change was introduced, there was no official routine for editors to pursue when seeking editorial advice.

With the establishment of the editorial board, that has all changed. And for the better.

The current editorial board is, if you will forgive the hyperbole, one made in heaven. Its members represent all regions of the country from the Maritimes to Vancouver Island. And they come from many walks of life: industry, science, business, education, law and governance. Equally important, each of the six individuals on the board is an outstanding philatelist. Their names are listed in the magazine's masthead under Departments and Committees.

They have all contributed unselfishly to the hobby, given of their time, energy and expertise, to help make our hobby the enjoyable and educational pastime that it has become. Their combined philatelic expertise encompasses judging, traditional and thematic exhibiting, philatelic writing, governance and research.

What is important from an editorial point of view is that this expertise is now available to improve the quality of the magazine to say nothing of the advice, guidance and counsel that is now at your editor's disposal.

Although organized as an advisory board, with committee members not involved in the day-to-day operations of the magazine, each has readily agreed to assist in a more substantial way than simply to act in an advisory capacity. For example, several have already penned either feature articles or other material

Au cours de la dernière année environ, les lecteurs assidus du *Philatéliste canadien* ont appris en lisant la page du président et la chronique de Peter Butler, « Messages du Bureau national », que des changements importants sont en cours en vue de réorganiser et de renforcer la structure de la Royale.

L'un de ces changements organisationnels est la mise sur pied, pour la première fois dans l'histoire récente de la Royale, d'un comité de rédaction. Historiquement, les rédacteurs en chef s'en remettaient à eux-mêmes lorsqu'ils avaient besoin de conseils en matière de contenu rédactionnel et aucune marche à suivre n'encadrait le processus.

La mise sur pied d'un comité de rédaction change la donne. Et c'est pour le mieux.

Le comité de rédaction actuel, si vous me pardonnez l'hyperbole, est un mariage parfait. Ses membres représentent toutes les régions du pays, des Maritimes à l'île de Vancouver. Ils viennent de nombreux horizons : l'industrie, la science, les affaires, l'éducation, le domaine légal et la gouvernance. Et, tout aussi important, chacun des six membres du comité est un remarquable philatéliste. Leurs noms figurent dans le bloc générique de notre revue sous « Services et comités ».

Ils ont tous contribué généreusement à notre passe-temps en donnant leur temps, leur énergie et leur expérience pour en faire le passe-temps agréable et instructif qu'il est devenu. Leur expertise philatélique combinée comporte le jugement, les collections traditionnelles et thématiques, la rédaction, la gouvernance et la recherche.

Ce qui est important, en matière de contenu rédactionnel, c'est que cette expertise est maintenant disponible pour améliorer la qualité de notre revue, sans parler des avis, de l'encadrement et des conseils dont profite maintenant votre rédacteur en chef.

Bien que le comité de rédaction soit organisé comme un comité consultatif dont les membres n'ont pas à s'occuper des activités de base de la revue, chacun d'entre eux s'est porté volontaire pour faire davantage que simplement jouer un rôle de conseiller. Par exemple, plusieurs d'entre eux ont déjà rédigé un article de fond ou d'autres textes pour *Le Philatéliste*. Ce sont des auteurs accomplis et leur

for publication in the magazine. Members are accomplished authors and, combined with their work-life experience and philatelic expertise, their service on the editorial board will be sure to make *The Canadian Philatelist* the best magazine it can possibly be.

In this issue, we will print the concluding parts of the Chinese Calligraphy in History by Richard Logan and New Zealand's First Pictorial Issue by Joseph Monteiro. We are also printing a submission by Ray Ireson from whom we have not heard for a while. Ray takes us on a philatelic journey to Peru where we learn about its *waters* other than those of the Pacific Ocean on which the country borders.

If there is one thing at which governments excel, it is dreaming up ways of taxing its citizens. Kimber Wald, in a short piece, looks at a number of ways that the United States raised funds to finance its War Between the States. Collectors are now the beneficiaries of these government fiats.

"Napoleon" documents the partial surcharge shifts on the 1874, 2½ Groschen stamp of Germany.

Of course, we have not overlooked featuring full-length articles and we thank all our contributors for sharing their philatelic knowledge with their fellow readers. ✉

expérience pratique ajoutée à leur expertise philatélique aidera le *Philatéliste canadien* à atteindre le plus haut degré d'excellence possible.

Dans le présent numéro, nous publions la conclusion du texte de Richard Logan sur la calligraphie chinoise dans l'Histoire, ainsi que la fin d'un article de Joseph Monteiro sur le premier timbre de Nouvelle-Zélande portant une représentation picturale. Nous publions aussi un article de Ray Ireson, dont nous n'avons pas entendu parler depuis un certain temps. Ray nous emmène dans un voyage philatélique au Pérou, où nous apprendrons quelque chose sur les *eaux* de ce pays, mais non pas celles du Pacifique qui le bordent.

Dans un autre ordre d'idée, s'il y a une chose à laquelle les gouvernements excellent, c'est bien d'imaginer de nouvelles façons d'augmenter les taxes que paient leurs citoyens. Kimber Wald, dans un court texte, examine les nombreuses façons dont les États-Unis ont recueilli des fonds pour financer leur guerre civile. Ce sont maintenant les philatélistes qui en profitent.

« Napoléon » nous renseigne sur les déplacements partiels de surcharge sur le timbre allemand de 1874 à 2½ groschen.

Bien sûr, nous n'avons pas oublié de vous présenter des articles de fond et nous remercions tous nos collaborateurs de communiquer leur savoir philatélique à nos lecteurs. ✉

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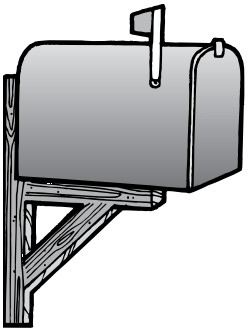
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Dear Editor,

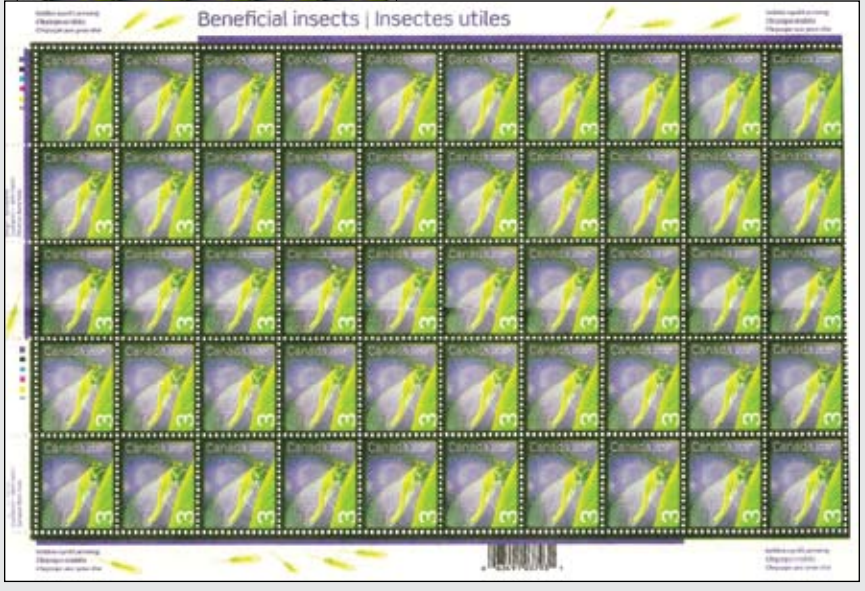
I am enclosing photocopies of the half sheet of the 3-cent stamp (Unitrade 2235) showing the variety (2235a). The full sheet is one that I purchased at the Clifford Post Office. It shows that the variety (error) has been corrected. As far as I know, no announcement of a reprint, or the correction, has ever been given. But, surely, it is a reprint.

My purpose in purchasing the 3-cent sheet was to see if another variety that I have noticed (and not listed in Unitrade) was still on the stamps in the Post Office. I have been collecting copies of the variety (2235a) and have found several with a red dot over the "C" of Canada. You will see it on the fourth stamp in the second row in the half sheet, as illustrated. I am sorry that my scanner does not give accurate colour reproduction but you can see what I am referring to in the copies provided. On close examination, the sheet markings are the same on the reprint as on the original. However, the colours are somewhat darker or more intense. I am sure that those who specialize in Canadian Varieties will find these stamps fascinating.

I always try to promote membership in our National/ International Societies such as The Royal Philatelic Society of Canada. If we can be first to publicize this variety, it will be just another reason for people to join or maintain their membership the The Royal.

Jim Measures,
Clifford, ON





Dear Editor,

In response to Peter J. Savage's letter in the March-April 2010 issue (Vo. 61, No. 2) regarding the illustrated air mail covers, I offer the following information with respect the Feb 16-18, 1938 cover.

On August 12, 1937, a Soviet long distance pilot, Sigismund Levanevsky, was lost with 5 crew members in an attempted Trans Arctic flight from Moscow to New York via Fairbanks and Chicago. The Soviet government bought a Consolidated PBY1 seaplane (serial number USSR 214) to aid in the search for the flyers. It was piloted by H. (Ken) Holick-Kenyon and S. A. (Al) Cheesman, two veteran pilots of Western Canada Airways and Canadian Airways Limited. The search expedition was organized by the Australian Antarctic explorer Sir Hubert Wilkins. Both Holick-Kenyon and Cheesman had flown Wilkins, in previous years, during Antarctic flights. The search went through that summer and into the following winter using land-based aircraft and additional pilots. No trace was ever found of the missing plane or its occupants.

The cover in question is signed by Wilkins, Holick-Kenyon and Cheesman and the date coincides with the end of the search when the expedition concluded activity and flew back to Edmonton from Aklavik.

Allan Dyne, whose signature appears as "Pilot Engineer" was also an employee of Canadian Airways Limited. I have not been able to identify W. D. Wilson "Radio Engineer".

In respect the July 1937 cover, I have only the following:

A. "Archie" Major McMullen was a pilot originally with "Wop" May's airline Commercial Airways Limited and

later with Canadian Airways Limited after the merger of the two companies.

Recently a cover similar to the one postmarked February 1938 was illustrated in a Canadian auction catalogue. I hope that Mr. Savage finds this information useful.

Sources for this information comes from *Air Transport in Canada* by Larry Milberry, and *Pioneering in Canadian Air Transport* by K. M. Molson.

John Lewington
Cambridge, ON

Dear Editor:

Further to my "Children's Painting EFO" article in the January/February issue of *TCP*, and to Harry Cogill's letter in the February/March issue location, these errors are on a mint counter pane. I have also received private correspondence from Mr. Tony Turmaine locating the "Bar-5" error on a corner block of 10 stamps.

Mr. Cogill locates the "Bar-5" error at position 4 on a counter pane, and Mr. Turmain locates the same error at position 88 on a lower right corner block of 10 stamps with selvedges. If these two different locations are correctly reported then there are two versions of the same EFO. The question that now arises is: can these two different EFO's be told apart from one another?

I have examined all nine of my "Bar-5" varieties, and all appear to be identical. I have enclosed a greatly enlarged scan of my "Bar-5", and although some detail may have been lost or obscured in the scanning and enlargement process, can anybody



make a definitive comparison with others to determine if the two identified "Bar-5" varieties are identical or what subtle differences allow them to be told apart?

Alternately, if somebody has an upper left corner block (showing position 4) and a lower right corner block (showing position 88) both showing the "Bar-5" varieties, can these be compared to identify any subtle differences that would allow the two different EFO to be told apart?

Tony Edward

Dear Editor:

When I heard that Canada and Israel were going to issue a joint commemorative stamp, I thought it was a joke. Not a very funny joke, but a joke. It wasn't.

According to Canada Post, the stamp celebrates the "shared values" between Canada and Israel. As one of the growing number of Canadian Jews who are increasingly horrified by Israel's values, as evidenced by its policies and actions, I would hope not.

On reflection, however, I must admit that it is true. Both Canada and Israel are colonial nations, built on land stolen from the original inhabitants. And in both countries, the theft continues.

Elizabeth Block
Toronto, ON

Dear Editor:

I was fascinated by George Arfken's article in the May-June 2010 issue of *The Canadian Philatelist* about the Letter Mail to the Cape. Attached is a scan of a cover in my collection that I am trying to reconcile with the rate changes and the timing of those changes listed in the article.

According to the article, the rate per ½ oz. was reduced from 12 cents to 5 cents in January 1892. Therefore, if the letter was over ½ oz. the proper rate would have been 10 cents or a deficiency of 5 cents doubled for a penalty of 10 cents or 5 pence.

The only way I can come to an amount due of 1/7d is to assume that the post office in Cape Town or Bedford



did not recognize the lower rate put into effect in January 1892, or did not accept it and applied the prior rate of 12 cents per ½ oz.

Assuming that the item exceeded ½ oz. the rate would have been 24 cents postage due then would have been 24 cents minus 5 cents (credit for postage paid) or 19 cents. Penalty double the deficiency 19 cents x 2 equals 38 cents converted to 1/7d.

I would appreciate any comments or insights that readers might have on the matter.

Regards,
W. Terry Averbeck

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Dear Sir,

I am a collector of old Canadian stamps and covers. I would be extremely grateful if you would print my request to exchange stamps with your esteemed members who can correspond with me.

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Congratulations!

Our sincere congratulations are extended to *PhilaJournal*, the official publication of the Greater Toronto Area Philatelic Alliance. Edited by Garfield Portch, the quarterly journal earned a silver medal in the literature competition at StampExpo400 at Albany, New York.


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gtapa
Greater Toronto

PhilaJournal

The Official Publication of the Greater Toronto Area Philatelic Alliance
Volume VIII • Number 4 • Whole Number 32 • Summer 2010 • ISSN 1718-2387

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MEETINGS
Directors meet monthly on the fourth Wednesday or the Victoria Union Unions Philatelic Research Foundation 10 Summerhill Avenue, Toronto Visitors are welcome.

We work best when we work together

PhilaJournal Earns Gold Medal!

PhilaJournal has been awarded a gold medal in the 2009 American Philatelic Society Chapter Newsletter Competition. Thanks go to all those clubs and individuals who contributed to our success.

Website Reactivated

After a lengthy period of dormancy, we are pleased to announce that the web site of the GTAPA has resumed to active status. At first glance, it may appear that nothing has changed from the old site, but that is far from being the case. As is usual, some of the sections are fully operational, but others are waiting for submissions to populate the space available.

Under the heading 'Member Clubs' a link has been established to the email address for each club's designated contact. An additional link has been set up to connect directly with club web sites, if they exist. For clubs not having a web presence, a provision is being made to allow for a "mini site" within the GTAPA site.

The "Coming Events" operates both via the sidebar and the field in the upper right that shows the next five events. By clicking on the event in the display field, a viewer will be taken to a page containing details of the specific event. A click on the side bar will display a calendar containing every event that has been submitted. The calendar can, of course, be advanced by using the arrows at the top.

The "GTAPA News" will allow clubs to present stories and pictures of club activities in a timely fashion. To have a story posted, a club needs to submit a Word document (please don't format) with jpeg photos attached. Stories will be retained while relevant after which they will either be moved to an archive or deleted.

It is the hope that this web site will become the spot where internet surfers will visit first to discover philatelic activity in the Greater Toronto Area.

We have assigned two webmasters to ensure regular and prompt access for any and all club postings.

Garfield Portch gportch@ca.inter.net
Robert Owczarz robertow@xxxxnet.ca

Questions and correspondence should be directed to the Secretary
Peter Butler pbutler@tlsp.ca

Just Visiting / Visiteurs

Below are the recorded numbers by months of visitors who viewed Her Majesty's Stamps at the Canadian Museum of Civilisation.

Ce-dessus est le nombre de personnes par mois qui ont visité l'exposition "Les Timbres de sa Majesté" au Museé Canadien des Civilisations.

June / Juin	5,865
July / Juillet	18,146
August / Août	17,120
Sept	9,750
Oct	8,741
Nov	5,510
Déc	6,053
January / Janvier	849
Total	72,034

The British Library and London 2010 Festival of Stamps

We are pleased to let you have further details of our events for the Festival which can be found at: www.bl.uk/collections/philatelic and then go to the link: British Library Philatelic Collections - at the London 2010 Festival of Stamps These pages give the programme of Presentations, Tours and some information about the exhibition The British Library Philatelic Rarities which opens on Monday 1st February and continues to the end of December 2010

Stamp News from Iceland

Iceland Post has announced the release of the following issues in March and May 2010. It should be noted that these releases consist of multiple sets of individual stamps, souvenir sheets and booklets.

Stamps description	Issue date
Icelandic Craftsmanship II	18-03-2010
Norden by the Sea I	18-03-2010
The Renovation Trawlers	18-03-2010
Garden Parks II	06-05-2010
Europa 2010 Children's Books	06-05-2010
World Expo 2010 Shanghai	06-05-2010
Personalized Stamps	06-05-2010

Condolences

On behalf of the members of The Royal, we extend sincere condolences to George Arfken, FRPSC, on the passing of his wife, Mary, on April 8, 2010.

Regular readers of *The Canadian Philatelist* will be familiar with Dr. Arfken's many articles dealing with Canadian postal history. George and Mary enjoyed their retirement years in Clearwater, Florida.

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Nearly half our members come from your side of the pond.

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The 2010 Convention will be held in Eastbourne, Sussex from April 28 – May 1. A great opportunity to combine a visit to the 2010 London International Stamp Exhibition.

They can find interesting material amongst the many hundreds of lots that are available at the two auctions we hold each year.

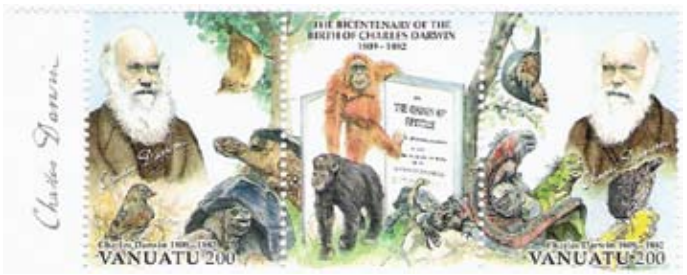
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Darwin

Vanuatu Post has released a set of three adhesives commemorating the bicentenary of the birth of Charles Darwin, 1809-1882, and the 150th anniversary of the biologist's most famous work, *On the Origin of Species by Means of Natural Selection*.

Darwin studied at Edinburgh University and Christ's College, Cambridge. At the age of 22 he sailed on the *HMS Beagle* to South America, the Galapagos Islands and beyond before returning to England five years later. His seminal work, *On the Origin of Species*, expounds the famous naturalist's view that the extinction or survival of all species is determined by their ability to adapt to their environment.

For additional information on the Darwin Bicentenary issues contact the Vanuatu Philatelic Bureau, Port Vila, Vanuatu. E-mail address: philatelic@vanuatupost.vu or the Web Site: www.vanuatupost.vu

"Darwin Frescos" of Austria

Austria Post recently issued a souvenir sheet of three 55-cent stamps to honour the 200th birthday of Charles Darwin. The stamps depict ceiling frescos from the Museum for Art and History in Vienna which illustrate the subject of the origin of the species. At the time, the plans for this work had to be submitted to Emperor Franz Josef for his approval. The Emperor was not known as an eager supporter of the theory of evolution.

This position was in total contrast to that of Gottfried Semper, the architect of this famous museum. Semper was determined to include a connection to Darwin's theory, such as the fresco, in his plans. There was considerable doubt whether the emperor would agree and sign the plans. The museum itself had been one of his pet projects, so a way had to be found to obtain the Kaiser's signature. At a specific time when the emperor was being asked for his signature on a number of documents, the plan for the frescos was added to the pile, with the request: "Would his Excellency be so good as to sign these papers quickly, as they were quite urgently needed?"

The emperor could not resist the nicely worded plea and without close examination he signed all the papers presented to him, including the plans for the evolution fresco on the museum ceiling.

(By permission of *Die Briefmarke*: Monthly Publication of the Austrian Post Office: November 2009 Issue; with thanks to Herb Kucera, Insurance & Banking P.S., Toronto Chapter)

Pitcairn's Pics

Pitcairn Islands has released a set of six stamps on February 24, 2010, featuring children's art. Each of the six stamps shows a drawing by children between the ages of 6 and 16 depicting their favourite place on their island home.

The caption on each stamp gives each child's reason for its choice of the place it pictured in Pitkern and in English. Pitkern is believed to be a Creole language based on Tahitian and an 18th century English dialect.



Award Winners

The Luff Awards are the most prestigious awards presented by the 38,000-member American Philatelic Society. Established in 1940 in honour of prominent American philatelist, John N. Luff and APS president from 1907 to 1909, the awards are presented each year at APS StampShow for meritorious contributions to philately by living philatelists. This year's winners are Kees Adema and David A. Kent. They were honoured at the 2009 StampShow Awards Banquet on Saturday, August 8, in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

Kees Adema of Fairfield, Connecticut has been selected as the recipient of the 2009 Luff Award for Distinguished Philatelic Research.

David A. Kent of New Britain, Connecticut, has been selected as the recipient of the 2009 Luff Award for Exceptional Contributions to Philately.


David A. Kent


Kees Adema

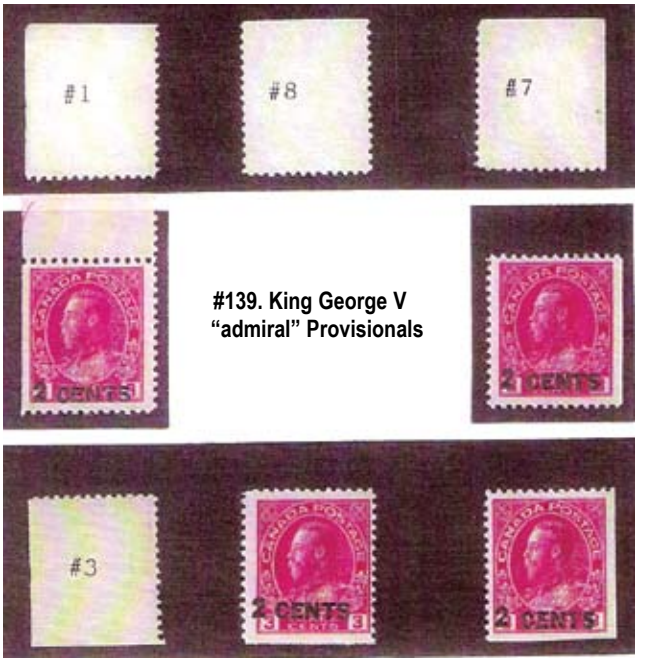
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Tradition has it that stamps with one or two straight edges are less desirable than those perforated all around. Some collectors would disagree with that long-held belief.

Assembling a set of straight edged stamps to form a mini-sheet of eight stamps, more if you are so inclined, can be as much fun as plating a sheet of engraved classical issues, but with much less eye strain and for a lot less money. However, it does take perseverance.

Here is an effort by a collector who has been chasing these "straight edges" for a number of years but has yet to complete a sheetlet. We will illustrate more of his efforts in future issues.

If any collector is able to add any of the missing copies let us know. If you send us a computer scan or photo copy we will publish it in an upcoming issue. ✉



#139. King George V "admiral" Provisionals



#140. King George V "Admiral" Provisionals

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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.

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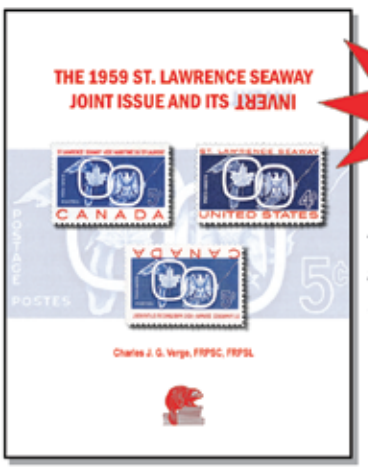


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ALLAN PACKET COVERS
and the British Weight Scale

By George B. Arfken, FRPSC

The Allan packet covers from Canada's Decimal Era exhibit several interesting features. Here we show four of these features. In the order in which they appear in this paper, they are: (1) a special short cut for covers to Scotland, (2) the ambiguity of registry payments, (3) the British weight scale (differing from the weight scale for Canadian domestic letters) and (4) the harsh British penalty for underpayment.

The packet rate for Canadian half ounce covers to the United Kingdom had been set by the British Post Office as 6d sterling starting in March 1854. (This was for Canadian packets. Cunard packets covers sailing from New York and Boston paid an extra 2d, a U.S. transit fee.) The 6d was translated into 7½d Canadian pence. When the Canadian Post Office changed to decimal currency, July 1, 1859, the 6d stg became 12½ cents and Canada had a 12½¢ green Queen Victoria stamp to pay this charge. The stamp carried the 12½c in all four corners. As the cover would be handled by British postal clerks, the words around the Queen's vignette were "Canada Packet Postage Six Pence Sterling."

A single rate Allan packet cover to Scotland is shown in Figure 1. This cover was carried by the Allan *Bohemian* that sailed from Quebec October 12, 1861. The ship would dock at Liverpool but the mail was offloaded earlier at Moville, Ireland, the port of Londonderry. The mail went by rail southeast to Dundalk. From there, mail to Scotland continued by rail north to Belfast and then by the Glasgow Packet to Greenock, the port of Glasgow, Scotland. Then this cover went by rail to Edinburgh.

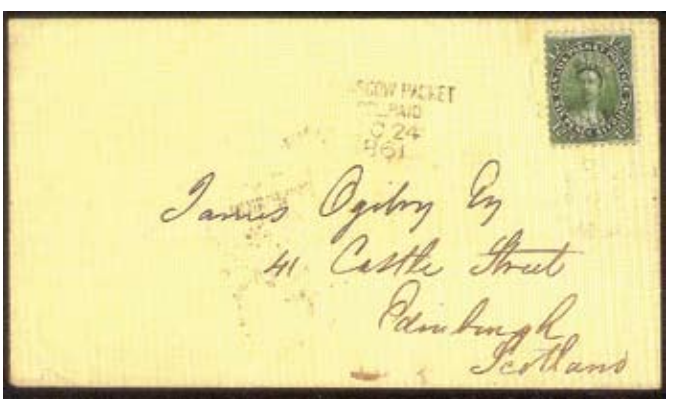


Figure 1. Posted in Brantford, U.C., October, 10, 1861, and addressed to Edinburgh, Scotland. There is a Glasgow Packet PAID OC 24 1861 stamp on the front of the cover and there are Paris R.P.O. OC 10 61, Hamilton, U.C. OC 10 1861 and Edinburgh OC 24 61 backstamps. Transit time 13 days. Courtesy of Firby Auctions, Arfken Collection.



Figure 2. Registered in Pembroke, U.C., June 8, 1864, and addressed to London, England. There is a Montreal, C.E. JU 10 backstamp, also a red London Registered 23 JU 64 stamp on the front. Transit time 13 days. Courtesy of Horace W. Harrison.

Figure 2 shows a registered Allan packet cover. Prepaid registration from Canada to the U.K. started April 1, 1859. As the cover was franked with but one 12½¢ stamp and that was required to pay the postage, the 6d stg or 12½¢ registry fee must have been paid in cash. The cover was sent to Montreal where the Allan Line ocean mail was being made up for the next Allan packet. The next packet was the *Nova Scotian* that sailed from Quebec June 11, 1864. The cover was offloaded at Moville, Ireland and went by rail to Dundalk and then south to Dublin and Kingstown. It went across the Irish Sea to Holyhead, England and then by rail to London.

The cover of Figure 3 went to Toronto where it was sorted into the Allan ocean mail bag and sent on to Quebec for the Allan *Hibernian* that would sail May 20. The Canadian mail clerk on board sorted the cover into the Glasgow mail bag. Offloaded at Moville, Ireland, the cover went to Belfast by rail and to Greenock, Scotland by the Glasgow Packet. That red "Registered" at the bottom of the cover is the first part of "Registered at Glasgow."

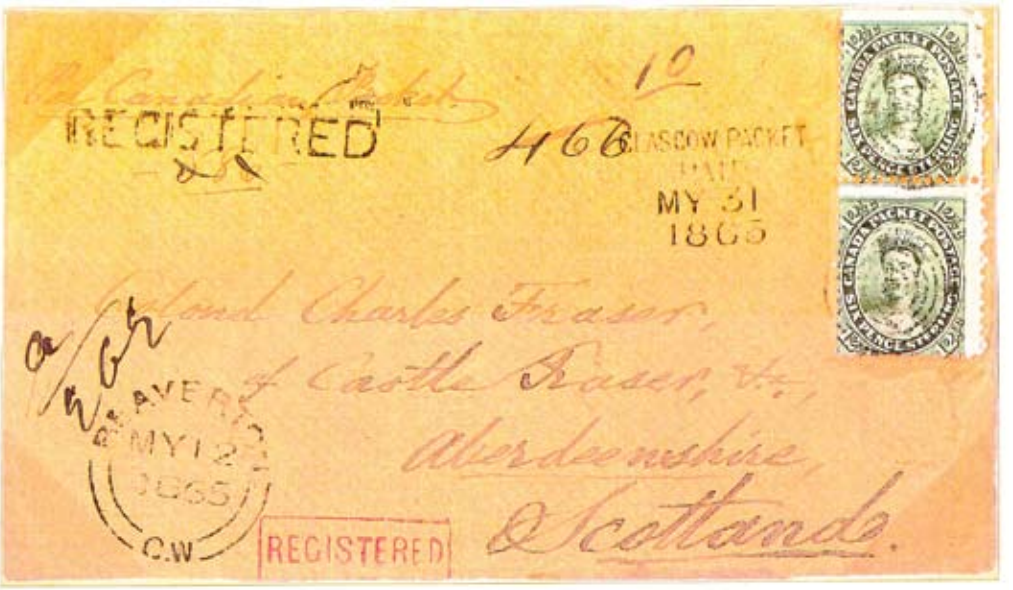


Figure 3. Registered in Beaverton, C.W., May 12, 1865, and addressed to Aberdeenshire, Scotland. There are Toronto MY 12 65, Canadian Packet E MY 20 1865 and Aberdeen JU 1 65 backstamps. Transit time 20 days. Courtesy of Horace W. Harrison.

With Figure 3 we have an ambiguity. (1) Was this a single rate cover with one stamp paying postage and the other stamp paying the registration? Or (2) Was this a double rate cover, up to 1 oz., with both stamps paying postage and the registry fee paid in cash? Lacking the weight of the cover and contents, there is no way to tell !

The cover of Figure 4 was sent to Quebec for the Allan *North American* that would sail November 2, 1862. Offloaded at Moville, the cover was carried over the route described for Figure 2.

This cover was charged one shilling postage due. The trouble was that the South Cayuga postmaster had forgotten about the British weight scale (see Table 1). The British weight scale followed integral multiples of one ounce: 1 oz., 2oz., 3 oz., etc. There was no 1½ oz. rate. Anything barely over 1 oz. was charged for 2 oz. This cover paid a non-existent 1½ oz. rate and so was short 12½¢ or 6d.

Back in March and April 1859, the British General Post Office announced a 6d fine on unpaid or underpaid Canadian covers coming to Britain. In addition, the cover would be charged the deficiency, in this case 6d. The total was 12d or one shilling postage due. This is why the cover is marked 1/-. Canada claimed the 6d deficiency plus half of the 6d fine for a total of 9d. *The Firby Recording* lists only five other triple rate Allan packet covers to the U.K. [1]

Weight	British Weight Scale through 1865	Half Ounce Weight Scale Jan. 1, 1866 -
½ oz.	1 x 12½¢	1 x 12½¢
1 oz.	2 x 12½¢	2 x 12½¢
1½ oz.		3 x 12½¢
2 oz.	4 x 12½¢	4 x 12½¢
2½ oz.		5 x 12½¢
3 oz.	6 x 12½¢	6 x 12½¢

Table 1. Allan Packet Postal Charges on covers to the United Kingdom

Figure 5 shows a cover paid with a strip of three green Queen Victorias. This paid for 1½ oz., a payment not recognized by the old British weight scale, Table 1. However, this was December 1866. The British scale had been replaced by Department Order No. 66, effective January 1, 1866, and the cover was in full compliance with the new weight scale. The cover was carried by the Allan *Moravian* out of Portland, Maine December 22, 1866 and followed the route to England of Figure 2.

Next is a 4-fold rate, up to 2 oz., paid with a block of 4 of the 12½¢ Decimals, Figure 6. This envelope held a letter from George Brown to his wife who was spending the summer with



Figure 4. Mailed in South Cayuga, U.C., October 28, 1862, and addressed to Hadleigh, Suffolk, England. There is an Ipswich NO 13 backstamp. Transit time 16 days. Courtesy of Malcolm B. Montgomery.



Figure 5. Posted in Toronto, C.W., December 20, 1866, and addressed to London, England. There is a red London PAID 2 JA 67. Transit time 13 days. Courtesy of Maresch Auctions.

her mother in Scotland. George Brown was busy publishing the Toronto *Globe* and working as President of the Executive Council that was planning Confederation. The real significance of this cover is historic rather than philatelic. Brown's letter included the statements: "I enclose a Confidential paper showing the outline of our Federation Scheme. It is .... an accurate sketch ...." This envelope, therefore, once held the outline of Canada's future.



Figure 6. From George Brown, Quebec, C.E., September 24, 1864, and addressed to Edinburgh, Scotland. There is an Edinburgh OC 10 64 backstamp. Transit time 16 days. Courtesy of Arthur W. Leggett.



Figure 7. Registered in Oakville, C.W., December 3, 1862, and addressed to Devonport, Devonshire, England. There is a Devonport DE 18 62 backstamp. Transit time 15 days. Courtesy of Horace W. Harrison.

The cover was carried by the Allan *North American* out of Quebec, September 24, 1864 and followed the route to Edinburgh, Scotland described for Figure 1. It is currently in the Brigham Collection.

Figure 7 presents another ambiguous cover. With four 12½¢ stamps, this cover could be (1) a 4-fold rate cover, up to 2 oz. with the registry fee paid in cash. Or, it could be (2) a triple rate cover with the fourth stamp paying the registry fee. A triple rate cover would violate the British weight scale and invite a 1/- postage due charge. So, a 4-fold cover with the registration paid in cash seems more likely. The small "9" at upper left has been interpreted as a Canadian claim for 9d. There is no evidence to support this interpretation.

The cover, with a "Too Late" stamp, went through Toronto and on to Portland for the Allan *Jura* that sailed December 6. The route from Moville, Ireland to England was the same as for Figure 2.

For more information about Allan packet covers and the special features discussed above and additional features such as the reduction in the registration fee and the rare Canadian packet handstamp, the reader should see *Canada's Decimal Era.* [2] ✉

Endnotes

[1] Firby, Charles G., The Firby Recording, a Recording, privately printed, 1984. This is an extensive list of Canadian pence and decimal covers.

[2] Arfken, George B. and Arthur W. Leggett, *Canada's Decimal Era, 1859 - 1868*, Vincent Graves Greene Philatelic Research Foundation, Toronto, 1996.

CHINESE CALLIGRAPHY -part II

In History

By Richard Logan

Part I can be found in the May/June issue of The Canadian Philatelist

The Southern Dynasties (420-589) were four successive short-lived states which followed the fall of the Jin Dynasty. During this period the practice of regular script handwriting was fostered and continued.

2. The Northern Dynasties (386-581) of China was split into many warring kingdoms following Jin's retreat. In 386 a Sienpi kingdom called Wei came to power and eventually killed all of its opponents. In 534 Wei began to dissolve into two states – Zhou and Qi. Then in 577, Zhou seized Qi. These nomads rapidly adopted Chinese ways and culture; however, coming from a rough and ready background, their handwriting was uniquely rugged and angular.

In 581, General Yang Jian seized the Northern Zhou Dynasty and in came the Sui Dynasty (581-618) which later on in 589 defeated the last of the Southern Dynasty and unified China.

The Tang Dynasty (618-907) which overthrew the Sui in 618 is regarded by the Chinese as their most illustrious period in culture. With a tremendous craving for knowledge and a high regard for scholars, China was, at the time, the largest publishing enterprise in the world. Under a liberal social atmosphere, the arts were revived, literature flourished and the teaching of Buddhism spread throughout the country.

Growing out of centuries of war and confusion, regular script reached its perfection. It was dignified and graceful, lavish but composed. With assigned moves and speed, great care was given to produce firm strokes and balanced characters.

The Tang Dynasty's romantic approach to the arts invited another script: wild cursive script. With reduced strokes this script furthered the continuous stroke flow of cursive script into a wild scribbled writing. It is still used today and its style varies with its authors, who create a large number of characters that are, for the most part illegible; however, are very much appreciated by collectors of calligraphy art.

The Tang Dynasty under Li Yuan ended in 907. It was replaced by five successive short lived dynasties and ten regional kingdoms (907-960) ruled by local warlords. This period of disunity was ended by the Song Dynasty. (960-1279)



The Song lived with the constant pressures of war in the west and north. In 1005, a series of defeats to the Khitan forced the Chinese to buy peace by forced payment. In 1127, the Nuchen who vanquished the Khitan crossed the Great Wall and seized the north of China. In 1276, a huge force of Mongol troops violently attacked the Song's capital after beating the Nuchen and China became part of the Mongol Empire.

Mention must be made here that in 992, the Emperor Taizhong ordered his personal writing secretary to compile a copybook of calligraphy, in which 420 masterpieces from the royal collection were traced and transferred onto Jujube wood, printed on fine papers, bound in ten volumes and distributed among his ministers as a reward for service. The tomes were entitled *Copybook of Chunhua*. These copybooks then multiplied from the master copies, setting the fashion for producing calligraphy from a model, not the original. These reproductions actually contributed to the laziness of Chinese calligraphy.



At this time, poets, painters and followers of abstract thought departed from the orthodox Chinese calligraphy and saw the art of handwriting as primarily the expression of the personality of an inspired self cultivated scholar. Technical accuracy was deemphasized in favour of a disguised statement of life. The leading figures were four Song Masters and their inconsistent exaggerated characters inspired many generations.

3. The Yuan, (1279-1368) a dynasty of Mongol invaders ranked the people into ten major groups: high officials, low officials, Buddhists, Taoists, doctors, artisans, hunters, prostitutes, scholars and beggars – in that order. Resentful scholars chose exile in the provinces rather than serve the uncivilized Mongols in Beijing. In search of moral support, they retreated back to the aloof glory of the Jin Dynasty.



The Mongols ruled China for less than one-hundred years. In 1368, a rebel leader by the name of Ming (1368-1444) became the emperor of China.

Two years into his reign, Ming prescribed regular script as the standard style of calligraphy. Technique was stressed and great attention was given to producing a sharp, clean print. This produced a style known as official style and remained unaltered until 1905.

Historians classify the Ming calligraphic period as the worst in history.

By taking advantage of a peasant uprising towards the end of the Ming Dynasty, the Manchus took control of Beijing and established the Quing Dynasty (1644-1911).

It was to be the last of the Imperial Dynasties in China.

Many of the Manchu leaders of the dynasty believed that the previous Ming Dynasty had collapsed because it had allowed society to be too open. Therefore, they tried to control the thinking of Chinese subjects as soon as they entered the Great Wall. A cruel literary inquisition was practiced and Chinese scholars paid with their lives for as little as one or two lines of poetry. Frightened to death as it were, many gifted scholars wrote nothing and were reduced to compiling Confucian classics.

These conditions, combined with population pressures and natural disasters, led to the Opium Wars and the Taiping and Nian rebellions, which in turn so weakened the dynasty that it was unable to rebuff the demands of foreign powers. The dynasty ended with the republican revolution of 1911 and the abdication of the last emperor in 1912.

On January 1, 1912, the Republic of China (1912-1949) was established and Sun Yat-sen was proclaimed provisional president of the republic; however, the presidency was later given to Yuan Shikai. In 1915, Yuan proclaimed himself Emperor of China but was forced to abdicate and return the state to a republic.

Following Yuan Shikai's death in 1916, warlords in different regions exercised actual control over their territories. In the late 1920s, Chiang Kai-shek, was able to reunify the country under its own control. The Sino-Japanese War of 1937-1945 forced an uneasy alliance between the Nationalists and the

Communists. With the surrender of Japan in 1945, China emerged the winner in war but financially drained.

The Communist Part of China led by Mao Zedong gained control on October 1, 1949 and established the People's Republic of China. The central government of the Chinese Nationalistic Party led by Chiang Kai-shek was forced to retreat to the island of Taiwan.

4. Mainland China underwent a series of disruptive socio-economic movements starting in the late 1950s with the Great Leap Forward and continuing in the 1960s with the Cultural Revolution that left much of the education system and economy in disorder.

With the death of Mao Zedong and Zhou Enlai, Deng Xiaoping began implementing a series of political and economic reforms that eventually formed the foundation for mainland China's rapid economic development starting in the 1990s.

Mainland China is presently administered by the People's Republic of China – a one-party state under the leadership of the Chinese Communist Party – while the island of Taiwan and surrounding islands are administered by the Republic of China – a democratic multiparty state.

Today, Chinese calligraphy in the form of regular script lives on; however, it is the least understood art outside East Asia. To most of us in Western civilizations, anyone who devotes his or her life to writing verbal communications by hand is nothing more than a sign painter.

A sign painter keeps the brush casually poised between the thumb and the first two fingers which is held steady on the paper by the remaining fingers and heel of the hand; whereas, a Chinese calligrapher paints with brush in hand straight up and down, his elbow suspended, arm bent at a right angle and the forearm parallel to the surface of his desk.

For the Chinese, calligraphy is a controlled action – nothing casual is allowed. ✉

Sources

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New Zealand's *First Pictorial Issue*

Part II

By Joseph Monteiro

Part I can be found in the May/June issue of *The Canadian Philatelist*

Method of Analysis

Stamps have certain basic features by which we can distinguish those that have the same design and value. These basic features are paper, watermark, perforation, printing process, tagging, fluorescence, and so on. They cannot be altered. If the feature can be altered it is not a true feature of the stamp. For example, colour can be altered if the stamp is exposed to sunlight. This does not mean that these alterable features are not useful in classifying stamps as they are often used. But, care should be taken in what may only appear to be a different colour or a resemblance to some other variety. What these basic features are in a specific series of stamps differs from issue to issue and from country to country.

In the 1898 First Pictorial Issue, there are three basic features for classifying stamps: 1) No watermark, 2) Watermark; and 3) Perforation.

Analysis

Based on these three features, the 1898 Pictorial issue can be classified. The issue was reprinted three times: 1899, 1902 and again in 1902. Each of the reprints in this series is easily distinguishable. The 1898 issue with no watermark is the London Print. The 1899 reprint has no watermark, the paper is thick and soft and its perforation is 11; the 1902 has a single New Zealand and Star watermark and its perforation is 11; and the second 1902 issue has a single New Zealand and Star watermark and its perforation is 14. Thus,

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

Stamp	Description	SG	No Watermark	No Watermark P 11	Watermark P11	Watermark-P14
½d 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 ½ Blue	Wakitipu	249	Y	-	-	-
2 ½ 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.

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.

we know that if the stamp from this issue does not have a watermark it must be from the 1898 or 1899 issue. If it has a watermark it must be from the 1902 issue and if it has a 14 perforation it must be from the last 1902 issue.

It is worthwhile noting that New Zealand Post on its website of historical issues states that several of the Pictorials were reissued in different colours and size in late 1899-1900. A new stamp was also issued in December 1900 commemorating the departure of New Zealand troops to the South African War. The ½d was now printed in green, the 1d in red, the 2d in dark purple, the 4d in brown and blue and the 6d in red.

Besides these basic varieties, some auction catalogues also refer to a 1906 printing which is watermarked with a perforation of 14. The 4d Taupo, New Zealand's only invert, is one-of-a-kind.

In 1907, four stamps of the first pictorial issue were printed in reduced size as follows: 3d; 4d; 6d; and 1/-. The 3d and 6d appeared with three different perforations: 14; 14x13 or 13.5; and 14x15. The 1/- exists in two perforations: 14x13 and 14x15. The 4d comes in only one perforation: 14x13. The 6d with perforation 14 is also reported as having two colours, pink and red. These are shown in the following table.

The above two tables provide the basic stamps on the First Pictorial issue of New Zealand. It does not cover varieties resulting from watermark differences, misperforated stamps, and so on.

This article would not be complete if we did not mention the Pictorial Issue used for governmental purposes. These stamps were overprinted on January 1, 1907 with an 'OFFICIAL' overprint in black. This was printed vertically from bottom to top and the placement of this overprint on the stamps is not constant. The overprint was placed on eight values: ½d, 1d, 2d, 3d, 6d, 1/-, 2/-, and 5/-. Two values of the redrawn Pictorials are also known to have the overprint on the 1d and the 6d. This is a simplified description of the 'officials' on this series. For in-depth study, the reader should refer to journals on New Zealand stamps and more specialized catalogues such as Campbell Paterson.

Conclusion

The First 1898 Pictorial Issue was truly a remarkable set of stamps. The fact that New Zealand decided to recreate the issue, a hundred years later, with different values in 1998 provides the testimony. The former issue, unlike the later issue, is also much more interesting to philatelists because it was re-printed several times, resulting in several varieties that provide collectors with a series of stamps to study and analyse.

Sufficient information is outlined in this article to allow collectors to begin collecting the first issue of New Zealand but rarely do collectors go beyond this point except perhaps collectors in New Zealand.

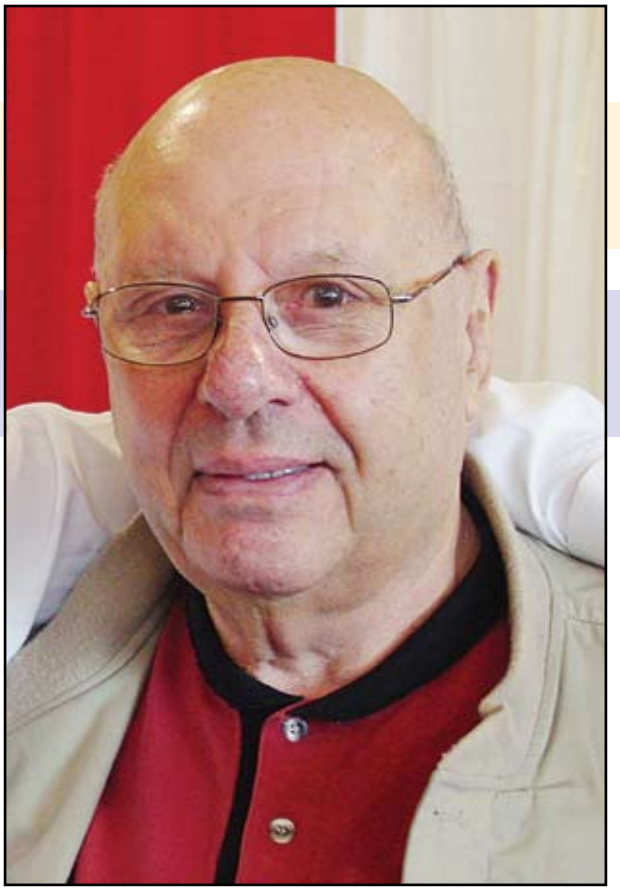
This series of stamps quite probably marked the beginning of stamps used to promote tourism in the Commonwealth. In this sense, I believe it laid the foundation for stamps to be used for more than the transportation and delivery of mail. Postal authorities around the world should continue to use this form of advertising and promotion to advance the interests of their own country. It not only unifies a country but also brings it to the attention of people around the world. ✉

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2. 1998, 1898 Pictorials, Limited Edition, 1998.
3. Dunedin Stamp Centre, Price List, 31st Edition, 2009/10.
4. J. R. Mowbray (Philatelists), *Postal Stamp Auction* (Various Issues).
5. See: www.nzpost.co.nz

Happy 85th Michael

Joyeux 85e, Michael



Michael Madesker, RDP, FRPSL, FRPSC

Born July 28, 1925

Michael is a Fellow of The Royal Philatelic Society, London (RPSL) (1979) and of The Royal Philatelic Society of Canada (RPSC) (1979), he is also a signatory of The Roll of Distinguished Philatelists (2000). However, it is Michael's unparalleled passion for youth philately that made him famous worldwide.

Between 1960 and 1975, Michael was a frequent guest of Doug Patrick's CBC Stamp Club. During these broadcasts, he had the opportunity to share his knowledge and establish his interest in working with young people. His devotion to youth and humanity was exemplified in the work he did with the handicapped and underprivileged children. His relationship with these groups dates back to 1969. At the invitation of Variety Village, he established seminars and teaching sessions at Bloorview Hospital, serving the handicapped, as well as at Alexandra and Downsview libraries serving the underprivileged population.

Michael was then asked to create a youth programme for The RPSC. As this endeavour spread throughout Canada, so did his name. Under the patronage of the Fédération Internationale de Philatélie (FIP), he was put in charge of both the International Youth Exhibitions held in Canada: Toronto in 1982 and Montreal in 1992. In 1992, he was elected to the Presidency of the FIP Commission for Youth Philately, serving an unprecedented three terms that ended in 2004.

Né le 28 juillet 1925

Michael est fellow de la Royal Philatelic Society de London (RPSL) (1979), de La Société royale de philatélie du Canada (SRPC) (1979) et signataire du Roll of Distinguished Philatelists (2000). Cependant, c'est sa passion incomparable de la philatélie jeunesse qui l'a rendu mondialement célèbre.

Entre 1960 et 1975, Michael a été l'invité assidu du club philatélique de Doug Patrick à la CBC. Ces émissions lui ont donné l'occasion de communiquer sa connaissance et de confirmer son intérêt pour le travail auprès des jeunes. Ce qu'il a accompli auprès des enfants handicapés et défavorisés illustre son dévouement envers les jeunes et envers ses semblables. C'est en 1969 qu'il a commencé à nouer des relations avec les défavorisés et les handicapés. En réponse à une invitation de Variety Village, il a mis sur pied des séminaires et des cours pour les handicapés à l'hôpital Bloorview, et pour les défavorisés, aux bibliothèques Alexandra et Downsview.

On lui a alors demandé de créer un programme jeunesse pour La SRPC. Son nom s'est donc répandu dans tout le Canada au même rythme que son programme. Sous les auspices de la Fédération internationale de philatélie (FIP), il a été responsable des deux expositions jeunesse internationales qui ont eu lieu au Canada : à Toronto, en 1982 et à Montréal, en 1992. En 1992, il a été élu président de Commission de la FIP pour la philatélie jeunesse et à assumé, jusqu'en 2004, le nombre sans précédent de trois mandats.

Durant sa présidence à la Commission, on lui a demandé de démarrer en Asie un mouvement jeunesse comme

During his tenure as President of the FIP Commission for Youth Philately, Michael was asked to initiate a youth movement in Asia, as he had successfully done in Canada. FIP's hope was that the world's youth would one day compete on an equal footing thus attracting more individuals to the hobby. As a result of the success of the *Guidelines* and the seminars, a second volume was asked for.

While one would expect Michael's contributions to be limited to that of Youth philately, he has also exhibited great interest in the betterment of the whole hobby in Canada and its reputation abroad. He founded and presided over STAMPEX (Canada's National Philatelic Exhibition) between 1977 and 1988. He was also an instrumental partner and incomparable worker on the team that successfully bid for the three World Philatelic Exhibitions held in Canada in 1978, 1987 and 1996. He served as a Director of The RPSC from 1976 to 2000, serving as The RPSC's President from 1989 to 1992.

Recipient of The Queen's Silver Jubilee Medal, The RPSC's President Award for Outstanding Philatelic Achievement, the FIP Medal of Service and countless other awards, Michael's philatelic work has propelled Canada's philatelic reputation to a higher level than it has ever been. His outstanding leadership, mentoring, superior management and organizational skills, vast knowledge and unrelenting commitment are all traits that reflect well on Canadian and Youth philately. ✉

celui qu'il avait établi avec succès au Canada. La FIP espérait que les jeunes de par le monde puissent un jour participer à armes égales à des concours, ce qui aurait pour effet d'attirer davantage de gens à la philatélie. À près le succès de *Guidelines* et des séminaires, on lui a commandé un deuxième livre.

Nous pourrions nous attendre à ce que Michael ait limité sa contribution à la philatélie jeunesse, mais il n'en est rien, il a aussi manifesté un grand intérêt pour l'essor de notre passe-temps au Canada et pour sa renommée à l'étranger. Il a fondé STAMPEX (l'exposition nationale canadienne) qu'il a présidé de 1977 à 1988. Il a aussi été un partenaire essentiel et un incomparable travailleur de l'équipe qui a présenté avec succès la candidature du Canada en tant qu'hôte de trois expositions philatéliques internationales, soit 1978, 1987 et 1996. Il a également été directeur de La SRPC de 1976 à 2000 et président de 1989 à 1992.

De plus, il a été récipiendaire de la médaille du jubilé d'argent de la Reine, du prix du président de La SRPC pour services insignes à la philatélie, de la médaille FIP pour services rendus et d'un nombre incalculable d'autres prix. Le travail de Michael Madesker a propulsé la réputation du Canada en matière de philatélie à un niveau jamais atteint auparavant. Ses remarquables qualités de chef et ses aptitudes exceptionnelles pour le mentorat, l'organisation et la gestion, ainsi que sa vaste connaissance et son engagement sans faille ont rejailli favorablement sur la philatélie canadienne et sur la philatélie jeunesse. ✉

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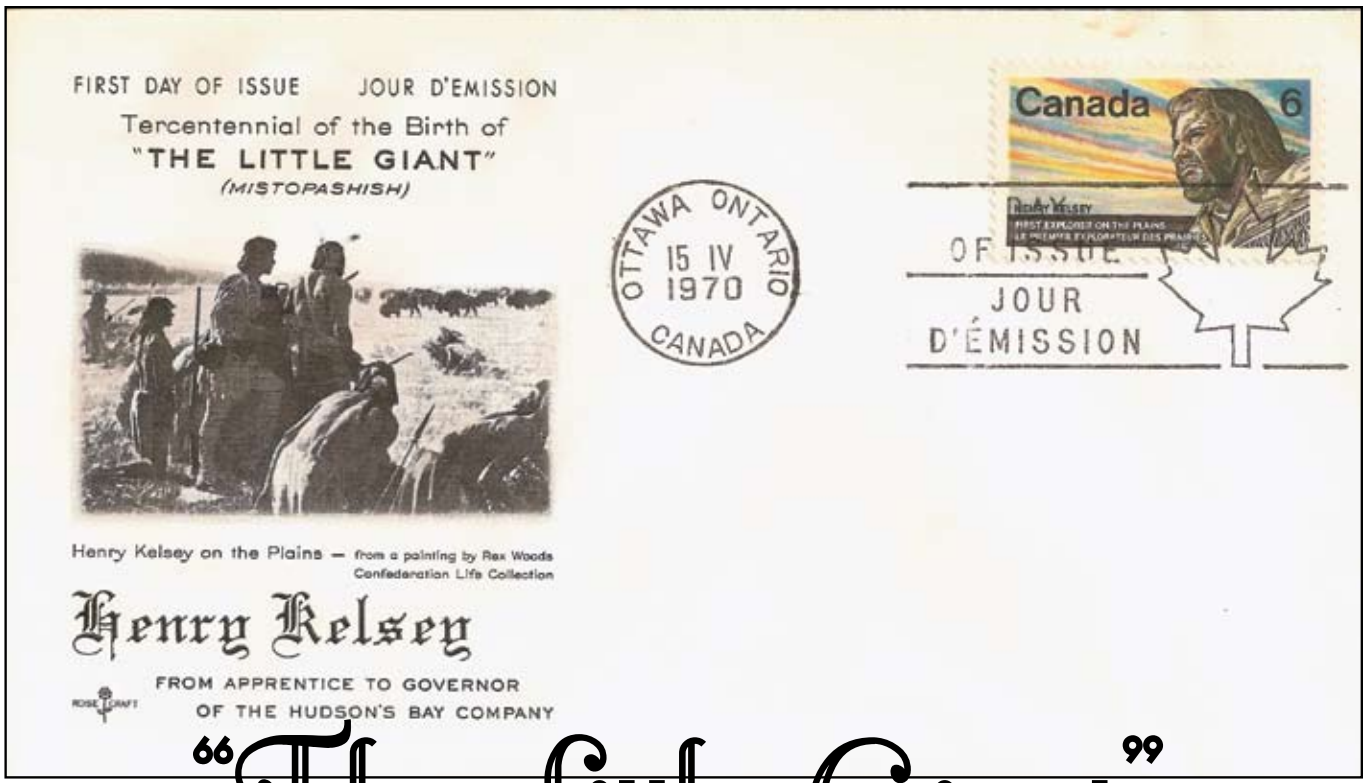
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HENRY KELSEY



"The Little Giant"

By Richard Weigand

Historical Background

Henry Kelsey is credited with being the first white man to travel the vast western plains of Canada. He was able to do this because of the ability to identify with the natives, to travel and to live with them. Equally important, he was able to endure the hardships they lived under. Although time has led to the acceptance of Kelsey as a trail-blazing explorer of Canada, he did not look upon himself as such.

Kelsey's year of birth, although the actual date is uncertain, is generally accepted as 1667. In 1670 the Charter was granted to "The Governor and Company of Adventurers of England Trading into Hudson's Bay", known as "The Company".

There is evidence that Kelsey came from humble parents, living in East Greenwich, London. However, it is recognized that some person with his welfare in mind had provided him with an above average education for a boy of that era. His facility in acquiring new languages and his grasp of mathematics in learning navigation are recognized as requiring an education not possessed by an untrained waif of the streets.

In 1681, at the estimated age of 14, Kelsey was apprenticed to The Company. Embarking on the *Lucy* from England's Thames River, he sailed for Hudson Bay and into a period of forty years of life during which he was to earn lasting fame in Canadian history. Kelsey explored what is now northern Manitoba from Hudson Bay to the Saskatchewan River, living among the Cree Nation. He is traditionally believed to have been the first white man to set eyes what are now the provinces of Alberta and Saskatchewan. He is the first white man to see the great buffalo herds, the grizzly bear and many of the native tribes of the Great Plains. The Company sent Kelsey to this area because at this time the Cree were attempting to monopolize the trade away from the Gros Ventres and Assiniboine. Kelsey worked quietly as a robust traveler and linguist to

expand the trade for The Company. His respect for the Plains Indians along with learning their ways and languages went a long way to bolster trade relations for The Company. He made two expeditions, one in 1688-1690 north of Churchill River and the second in 1690-1692 when he explored the Great Plains. Kelsey traveled up the Hayes River to present-day Battleford, Saskatchewan. He returned to the Hudson Bay Outpost in 1692.

True to the conditions of his employment with the Hudson's Bay Company, to which he had been apprenticed, Kelsey considered himself only as an agent to open new avenues of trade. Fragmentary documentation for years inhibited his acceptance as a true explorer of Canada. Even after his death in England in 1724, there were determined attacks on the Hudson Bay Company questioning the rights granted in the famous Charter of 1670 and charging that the obligation to explore had not been fulfilled. Henry Kelsey was buried at St Alfege's Church in Greenwich, London, England.

Eventually, in 1926, during cleaning operations in the Dobb's Castle library in Ireland, papers of great historic significance were uncovered and with an immediate acceptance of their value were turned over to the Public Records Office in Belfast. These documents, 128 handwritten pages by Henry Kelsey, jointly published as "The Kelsey Papers" by the Public Records Office of Northern Ireland and the Public Archives of Canada, did much to dispel all doubts about his explorations. They were a meticulously written record kept by Kelsey, some describing his far-reaching travels into areas of Canada's West where no white man had previously set foot. The care with which he provided detailed descriptions of the varying vegetation and geographical features left little doubt about the validity of claims regarding his journeys.

Confirming earlier beliefs in his achievements, these papers contained a first-hand record of human courage and endurance. There was now a detailed recorded experience from a white man who was the first to live and travel across the Prairies and the first to see the immense buffalo herds on those plains. John Warkentin produced a book that detailed the exploration, maps and a poem that Kelsey composed. ✉

Honours:

- In recognition of Henry Kelsey, the following sites are now named after him:
- Henry Kelsey Senior Public School, Scarborough, Ontario
- University of Alberta, Edmonton Campus, residence housing unit
- Saskatchewan Insitute of Applied Science and Technology, Saskatoon campus building
- CBC Radio – Saskatchewan call letters are CBK.

Stamp Issue Details for Henry Kelsey "First Explorer of the Plains"

Issue Date May 15,1970

Denomination 6 cents (domestic postage rate)

Issue Type Commemorative

Printed by British American Bank Note Company

Issued 36,450,000

Perforations 12 x 12.5

Designed by Dennis Burton and Engraved by George Gunderson

Bibliography:

Canada Library and Archives Site

Wikipedia.com

Great Canadian Explorers.com

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1840

REDIRECTED PENNY BLACK COVER

By Michael Peach

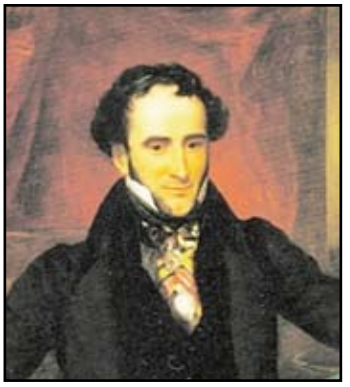
While preparing my exhibit on early British Redirected Mail, I came across the cover shown on eBay. The folded lettersheet from a lawyer at 21 Regent Street, Liverpool, concerning a property purchase by the late Sir Henry Crewe, is an early example of a redirected letter. It was mailed at Regent Street, Liverpool on 30 OC 1840, to Sir George Crewe, the son of Sir Henry, at one of his residences, Calke Abbey, near Ticknall, Derbyshire and was received the next day in Derby, OC 31 1840. Calke Abbey is now a National Trust property. It was subsequently redirected to another of his residences, Tattingstone Place, near Ipswich. At this time redirection was considered as having been mailed again and the postage had to be paid again. The forwarding fee, 1d, was paid by cash



Cover front

Cover back

on NO 3, probably at (Ticknall) Derby Post Office. The penny black is from plate 4 and has a red Maltese Cross cancellation.


Sir George Crewe

Sir George Harpur Crewe, 1795 – 1844, succeeded to the baronetcy as a hereditary baronet with the title Sir on the death of his father in 1818 and at age 24 becoming the 8th baronet. He had been educated at Rugby School prior to the educational reformer Dr. Thomas Arnold's time as Headmaster. He became High Sheriff of Derbyshire in 1821 and was Member of Parliament for South Derbyshire from 1835 to 1841, retiring due to poor health. He was a considerable philanthropist with strong Christian principles. When he succeeded to the title, he inherited Calke Abbey and vast estates in Derbyshire, Staffordshire and Leicestershire. Calke Abbey was never an abbey but a country mansion built between 1701 and 1704 on the site of an Augustinian priory, dissolved by Henry VIII. The family members were great collectors and Sir George specialized in paintings, stuffed birds and animals. The Baronetcy became extinct in 1924 on the death of Sir Vauncey, the 10th Baronet. The Derbyshire estate passed down the female line to his daughter, Hilda and in 1949 was inherited by Charles Jenney, (grandson of the last Baronet), who changed his name to Harpur-Crewe. Death duties enforced the sale of the estate on Charles's death in 1981 and in 1985 it became a National Trust Property.


Tattingstone Place

Although Tattingstone Place and shooting estate were owned by Thomas Burch Western, he resided at Felix Hall, Kelvedon and rented out the estate. In 1840 the tenants were Sir George and Lady Crewe. In 1893 the estate, with a total of 2,085 acres and an annual income of nearly £2000, was sold in 14 lots. Currently it borders onto Alton Water, a man-made reservoir opened in 1987, primarily to supply water for Ipswich and district. ✉

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Province du Canada:
LES DIFFÉRENTS PAPIERS DU 3 DENIERS.

Richard Gratton, FRPSC, AIEP, AQEP

Lors de la production du premier timbre-poste de la province du Canada illustrant le castor de trois deniers (***three pence***), on a utilisé plusieurs types de papiers. Il n'est pas toujours évident pour le collectionneur et même pour le philatéliste chevronné de distinguer tous ces papiers. Cet article a pour but de démystifier ce domaine de spécialisation philatélique.

Pour faciliter la compréhension, je vais diviser les différents papiers en seulement huit catégories, tout comme le fait le catalogue Unitrade, et je mettrai certains termes anglais couramment utilisés entre parenthèses et ***en gras souligné***.

Les analyses et les résultats seront compilés dans un tableau récapitulatif à la fin de cet article afin d'aider à la compréhension de ce sujet considéré complexe par la grande majorité des collectionneurs.



1. Micromètre manuel pour le papier de la compagnie Testing Machine Inc. New York (USA)



2. Micromètre électronique pour le papier de la compagnie Thwing Albert (Modèle 1), Philadelphie (USA)

MESURE DE L'ÉPAISSEUR

Il n'existe qu'une seule bonne méthode pour mesurer l'épaisseur d'un papier fin et c'est en utilisant un micromètre à papier préalablement étalonné. Ces micromètres peuvent être manuels ou électroniques (Illustrations 1 et 2) : ces deux appareils mesurent sensiblement la même chose mais avec des précisions différentes. Pour en mesurer l'épaisseur, un papier doit absolument être propre et exempt de colle, de gomme, de charnières et autres saletés (Référence 11).

Le papier ne doit pas avoir été plié ou contenir des pliures. Il doit préalablement avoir été acclimaté dans une pièce à 50% d'humidité relative et à 20 degrés C. On utilisera une charge normalisée de 50 KPa et on fera plusieurs mesures (environ dix) afin d'obtenir une moyenne représentative.

La procédure normalisée de l'industrie des pâtes et papiers américaine est celle de TAPPI numéro T411. Les petits micromètres manuels disponibles dans les quincailleries ne sont pas adéquats pour mesurer le papier, leur lecture n'étant absolument pas précise puisqu'elle dépend de l'opérateur. Ces



3. Épreuve du trois deniers rouge (Unitrade # 1P) sur papier bible



4. Essai de couleur jaune orangé (Unitrade # 1TCvi) du trois deniers sur papier bible.

instruments sont adéquats pour les pièces de métal ou le plastique.

PAPIER BIBLE

Le premier papier utilisé pour produire l'épreuve de planche du trois deniers (***plate proof***) et les essais de couleurs (***trial colour proofs***) (qui possèdent les numéros Scott/Unitrade 1P, 1TCi à 1TCvi) fut un papier de type bible (***India***). Ce papier est aussi connu sous les noms suivants : papier de Chine, papier d'Oxford, papier bible de Cambridge et papier des Indes. Il s'agit d'une invention anglaise et, jadis, beaucoup de ces papiers nous provenaient d'Asie (Références 2 et 9).

Le papier bible est un papier fin, blanc, de faible grammage, relativement opaque, souple, doux, absorbant et assez mince (environ .0020 pouce). Il est composé principalement de longues fibres de chanvre (**hemp**) et de chiffons (**rags**) qui mettent en valeur l'impression en taille-douce. (Référence 8).

Ce papier possède une excellente résistance au vieillissement mais à cause de son faible grammage, il est délicat et peut être relativement fragile au tirage. Il doit donc souvent être apposé sur un carton avant l'impression. (Illustrations 3 et 4).

PAPIER VERGÉ

Le premier timbre-poste de la province du Canada (1851) fut émis sur un papier vergé (***laid***), fait à la main (***handmade***). Il existe en deux variétés de couleurs : le rouge et le rouge orangé. (Illustrations 5 et 6).



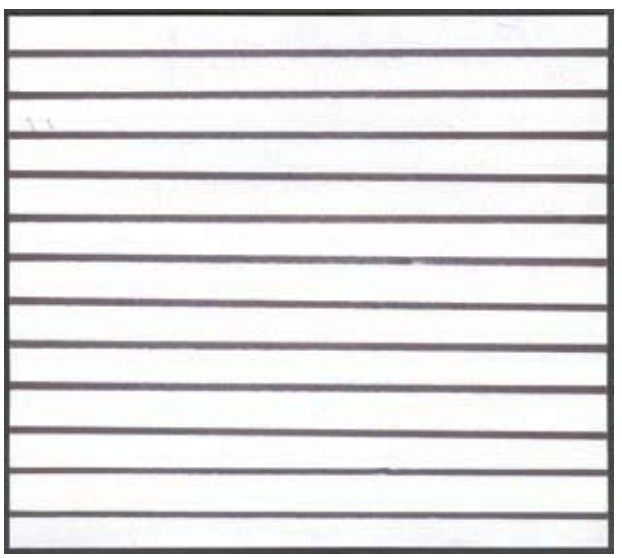
5. Paire horizontale du castor de trois deniers sur papier vergé de couleur rouge (Unitrade # 1) avec deux oblitérations à sept cercles concentriques.



6. Castor de trois deniers sur papier vergé de couleur rouge orangé (Unitrade # 1a).

Le papier vergé est un papier fin et sécuritaire qui laisse apercevoir par transparence de larges lignes parallèles, équidistantes et horizontales. Dans de rares cas, il est peut être difficile d'apercevoir ces lignes. Aussi doit-on utiliser un liquide détecteur de filigranes pour mieux les distinguer.

Le papier vergé était autrefois fabriqué à la cuve (à la main). Les marques étaient laissées par les pontuseaux (***chainlines***) et les vergeures (***laid lines***). Ce papier est aujourd'hui fabriqué sur des machines à papier à l'aide d'un rouleau vergeur (**laid dandy roll**). Le papier vergé est considéré aujourd'hui comme un papier dispendieux servant surtout pour les entêtes de lettres.



7. Papier vergé vergeures horizontales (dessin).

Chaque timbre vergé contient environ 6 vergeures équidistantes par centimètre soit environ 12 vergeures par timbre. Ces vergeures sont visibles à l'oeil nu mais certaines, très faibles, nécessitent l'utilisation d'un petit bain noir en plastique et de liquide détecteur de filigranes.

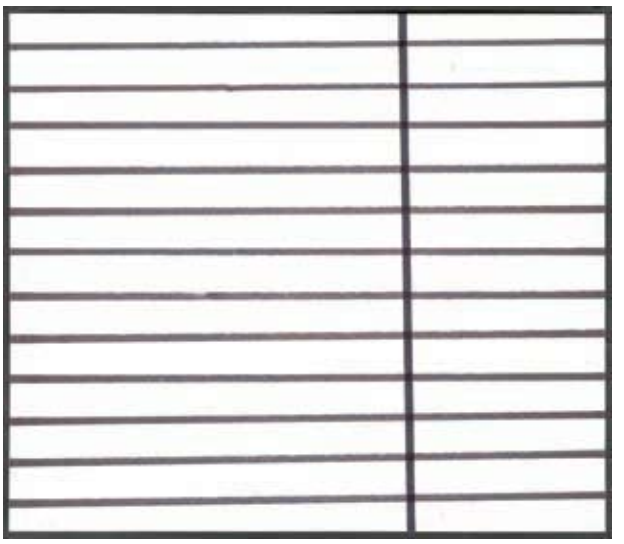
Le papier vergé utilisé pour la production du trois deniers possédait environ douze vergeures par timbre (soit environ 6 vergeures par centimètre) dont l'épaisseur varie de .0018 à .0028 pouce. Certains spécialistes classent ces timbres en trois catégories en fonction de leur épaisseur : les très minces (.0018 à .0019), les réguliers (.0020 à .0023) et les plus épais (.0024 à .0028).

Faits à base de chiffons, le papier des timbres de la province du Canada étaient fabriqués à la main. On peut aussi voir à l'occasion la marque des pontuseaux à l'horizontale (qui sont aussi visibles qu'un filigrane). Le terme 'bâton' est aussi utilisé à l'occasion pour décrire la marque laissée par le pontuseau. (Illustrations 7 et 8).

Ce papier vergé fut produit à la main, feuille par feuille, dans l'usine américaine d'Ivy Mills située à Chester en Pennsylvanie aux États-Unis, la province du Canada ne possédant pas d'usine. Les papiers fins utilisés pour l'impression des trois premiers timbres-poste de la province y furent produits. Une reproduction photographique de l'usine est illustrée à la page 124 du Boggs (Référence 5).

PAPIER VÉLIN

Le second timbre-poste du trois deniers (1852-57) fut émis sur un papier vélin. Le papier vélin (***wove***) est un papier fin qui ne possède pas de marque distinctive dans sa trame. Le mot 'vélin' provient



8. Papier vergé et marque de pontuseau (marque verticale) (dessin).

On peut voir la ligne verticale qui traverse toutes les vergeures horizontales.



9. Paire horizontale du castor de trois deniers rouge sur papier vélin régulier.



10. Paire horizontale du castor de trois deniers rouge brunâtre sur papier vélin régulier.

de l'antiquité et signifie « veau mort-né » car à cette époque, on utilisait les parchemins qui étaient à base de peaux d'animaux. Le veau possédait une peau très fine pour l'écriture.

Le papier vélin utilisé pour la production du trois deniers était fabriqué à partir de vieux chiffons. Le mot 'vélin' (***vellum***) provient de l'ancien français ***veeslin*** qui est un dérivé du mot anglais ***veel***, employé au sens de «veau».

Sa surface est donc toute indiquée pour l'impression et la production de timbres-poste (manipulation par les usagers et découpage).

Le mot 'vélin' sert principalement à décrire les papiers qui ne sont pas vergés. Il fait référence à l'impression laissée en surface par le treillis utilisé lors de la formation de la feuille. Le treillis peut être à base de métal ou de plastique (toile métallique dans le cas des trois derniers de la province du Canada) et laisse une empreinte de surface. Les toiles métalliques peuvent aussi laisser de petites



11. Castor de trois deniers rouge orange sur papier vélin très mince.

marques dans le papier (visibles par transparence) que l'on nommera mailles (qui peuvent être horizontales, verticales ou sans sens distinct). On en reparlera dans un futur article.

C'est par ces petits trous dans la toile que l'eau pouvait s'égoutter. Le papier vélin utilisé pour la production du castor de trois deniers ne possédait aucune maille apparente.

Pour les timbres du castor de trois deniers, l'épaisseur du papier utilisé varie entre .0018 à .0034 pouce et les couleurs produites sont les



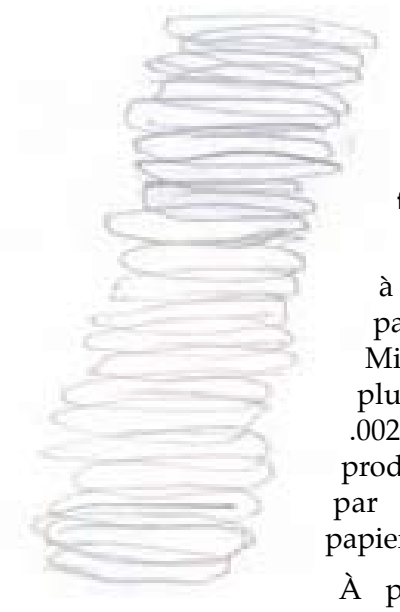
12. Castor de trois deniers rouge foncé sur papier épais et rigide.



13. Castor de trois deniers sur papier mince translucide et lisse.

suivantes : rouge, rouge brunâtre, rouge foncé, rouge orangé et la teinte rare du vermillion écarlate (papier un peu plus mince que la moyenne (.0020 à .0024 pouce). Je distingue aussi un papier vélin caractéristique très mince dans cette catégorie mesurant entre .0018 et .0020 pouce. (Illustrations 9 à 11).

Les premiers papiers vélins utilisés pour la production du castor de trois deniers furent aussi produits



14. Filigrane de couture (*stitch watermark*) visible au dos du timbre-poste (dessin). Cette marque peut être visible à l'il nu ou en utilisant du liquide détecteur de filigrane.

à la main par la compagnie américaine Ivy Mills. Ces papiers sont plus minces (.0018 à .0024 pouce) que ceux produits ultérieurement par la compagnie de papier Crane.

À partir de 1857, la compagnie Crane, située à Dalton au Massachusetts, produira le papier vélin à l'aide d'une machine à papier. Le papier fait à l'aide d'une machine produit une formation et une texture plus uniformes et il en résulte donc une impression plus claire que les spécialistes peuvent distinguer. Ces papiers étaient aussi plus épais (.0022 à .0034 pouce).

Le catalogue Unitrade distingue un papier vélin rigide et assez épais (***thick hard paper***). Il possède effectivement une couleur rouge plus prononcée. Son épaisseur se situe entre .0034 et .0045 pouce. (Illustration 12).

Comme variétés de papier, on retrouve aussi les papiers minces et plus épais. Il est important d'avoir accès à un bon micromètre afin d'être en mesure de bien mesurer les différences.

Le papier vélin régulier (***medium wove***) mesure entre .0021 et .0033 pouce d'épaisseur. Le papier vélin mince mesure entre .0018 et .0020 pouce alors que le papier épais et rigide mesure .0034 pouce et plus.

Il existe aussi un papier très mince, lisse et translucide (***thin oily paper***) (.0018 à .0020 pouce). Je ne sais pas qui a trouvé le terme anglais « huileux », mais il lui manquait certainement quelques notions de vocabulaire papetier! (Illustration 13)

Il existe aussi une variété très rare dans le papier connue sous le nom de 'filigrane de couture' (***stitch watermark***). Il s'agit d'une marque laissée par la réparation de la toile métallique utilisée pour la fabrication du papier. (Illustration 14). On peut souvent voir cette marque à l'oeil nu



15. Castor de trois deniers de couleur vermillion écarlate sur papier mince.

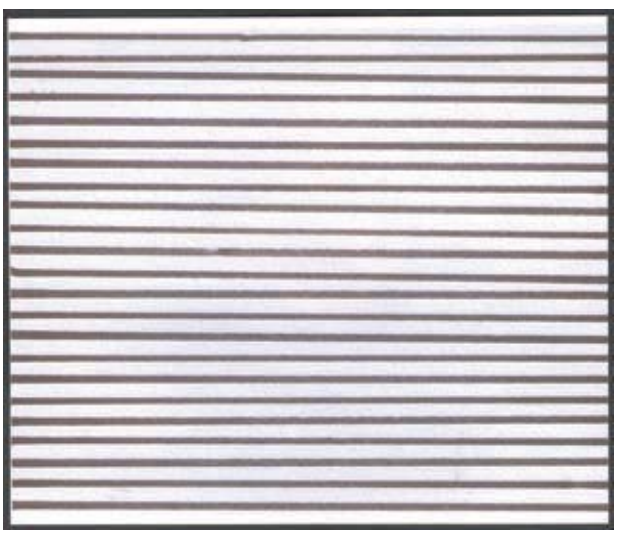


16. Castor de trois deniers, rouge, dentelé 11.75.

mais on peut aussi utiliser le liquide détecteur de filigranes.

Enfin, il existe un timbre qui possède à la fois un papier et une couleur distincts. C'est le timbre vermillion écarlate sur papier relativement mince et peu opaque (.0020 - .0024) (Illustration 15).

Le papier vélin régulier fut aussi utilisé lors de la production du castor dentelé de 1858-59 (Illustration 16) et on retrouve des exemples de papiers côtelés (très rares) et aussi des filigranes cousus. Ces papiers furent aussi produits à l'aide d'une machine à papier de la compagnie Crane. Les épaisseurs typiques répertoriées pour ce timbre se situent entre .0030 et .0034 pouce.



17. Dessin : papier souple et côtelé (nervuré).

Il y a environ 12 nervures équidistantes par centimètre ou environ 24 par timbre-poste. Ces nervures sont visibles à l'oeil en surface du timbre.

PAPIER CÔTELÉ OU NERVURÉ

On retrouve aussi deux autres variétés de papier bien distinctes du castor de trois deniers: le papier souple et côtelé (***soft wove ribbed***) et le papier rigide et côtelé (***hard wove ribbed***). On utilise les termes papiers nervurés ou papiers côtelés pour décrire les saillies facilement visibles en surface du papier produites par les feutres sécheurs lors de la production du papier.

Le rôle principal de ces feutres était d'aider à sécher le papier plus rapidement en absorbant l'eau contenue dans la feuille. Les finis variables de ces feutres donneront un aspect de surface différent aux papiers. Le fini résultant nous fait penser à du corduroi fin. Les anglais utilisent le terme ***rep finish*** ou ***felt finish*** (référence 9).

Ces deux papiers possèdent des caractéristiques bien précises qui sont les suivantes :

Papier souple et côtelé : larges nervures horizontales, parallèles et équidistantes (parfois appelées côtes ou stries) sur les deux côtés du papier. C'est un papier souple, d'une épaisseur variant entre .0022 à .0027 pouce. (Illustration 17).

Papier rigide et côtelé : nervures horizontales, parallèles, équidistantes et plus fines et plus nombreuses sur les deux côtés du papier. C'est un papier plus rigide, d'une épaisseur variant entre .0028 à .0032 pouce. (Illustration 18).

Les nervures peuvent s'observer assez facilement lorsqu'on regarde le timbre à l'horizontale ou légèrement incliné avec une lampe de forte intensité. On peut aussi voir à l'occasion les nervures par transparence.



18. Dessin : papier rigide et côtelé (nervuré)

Il y a environ 30 nervures équidistantes par centimètre ou environ 60 par timbre-poste. Ces nervures sont visibles à l'oeil nu en surface du timbre.

Le catalogue Unitrade se trompe dans sa description de ces papiers, le papier souple étant plus mince que le papier rigide. De fait, la rigidité de tous les papiers est proportionnelle avec leur épaisseur!

Le catalogue Unitrade (référence 4) utilise aussi à tort le terme ***hard*** au lieu du terme ***stiff***. En effet, un papier ne peut pas être dur. On doit absolument utiliser le terme rigide (référence 9)! La rigidité étant le contraire de la souplesse.

Le terme ***hard paper*** aurait été utilisé autrefois pour décrire un papier qui fait du bruit lorsqu'il est froissé! Ce papier possédant une épaisseur plus élevée, il est donc plus rigide et serait donc plus bruyant que le papier côtelé souple lorsqu'il est froissé!

CONCLUSION

J'espère que ce petit guide vous aidera à mieux identifier vos timbres-poste de la province du Canada. Les spécialistes ajoutent à cette liste les papiers faits à la main versus les papiers faits à la machine, de même qu'ils répertorient les épaisseurs en sous-groupes. D'autres ajoutent à la complexité du sujet en différenciant les textures et les couleurs de même que les finis des papiers. Il est certain qu'il faut avoir des connaissances approfondies sur le sujet et les équipements de mesure adéquats (colorimètres, micromètres). Il faut également avoir la possibilité d'examiner des centaines (voire des milliers) de timbres-poste pour se faire la main! ✉

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This article deals with the papers used to print Canada's Three Penny Beaver. It is a highly specialized study by a professional paper chemist. In the article, Mr. Gratton provides tips on the ideal conditions required to gauge the paper and identify the colour of the stamps. The excellent table, at the end of the article, is a succinct and effective way to identify the different papers.

Tableau récapitulatif – Papiers du Castor de trois deniers

Numéro catalogue Unitrade	Type de papier (Terme anglais)	Couleur des timbres (illustration numéro)	Caractéristiques	Épaisseur (pouce)
1P, 1TCi – 1TCvi	Bible (India)	Rouge (3), noir, rouge brunâtre, jaune orange (4)	Mince et blanc, souvent apposé sur un carton.	.0020 - .0024
1, 1a	Vergé (Laid)	Rouge (5), rouge orangé (6)	Vergeures horizontales	.0018 - .0028
4, 4a, 4i, 4ii, 4xi	Vélin régulier (Medium wove)	Rouge (9), rouge brunâtre (10), rouge foncé (12), rouge orange, vermillion écarlate (15)	Couleur crème Papier mince	.0021 - .0033 .0020 - .0024
4d	Vélin mince (Thin wove)	Rouge orange (11)	Semi-opaque	.0018 - .0020
4iv	Vélin mince et non opaque (Thin oily wove)	Rouge orange (13)	Translucide et lisse	.0018 - .0020
4v	Vélin épais (Thick wove)	Rouge foncé (12)	Rigide	.0034 - .0045
4c	Côtelé souple (Soft ribbed wove)	Rouge, rouge brunâtre Dessin (17)	Nervures larges (horizontales)	.0022 - .0027
4iii	Côtelé rigide (Hard ribbed wove)	Rouge, rouge brunâtre Dessin (18)	Nervures minces (horizontales)	.0028 - .0032
4x	Filigrane cousu (Stitch watermark)	Dessin (14)	Plusieurs teintes rapportées	
12	Vélin régulier (Medium wove)	Rouge (16), Rouge brunâtre	Couleur crème	.0030 - .0034

Note:

Il est important de remarquer qu'il est très difficile de reproduire les couleurs des timbres dans un magazine. La seule bonne façon d'examiner la couleur d'un timbre est de l'examiner à l'aide d'une lampe qui possède une ampoule de type «lumière du jour» ***daylight***. Les ampoules à incandescence et les tubes fluorescents sont à proscrire!

Les illustrations de timbres-poste avec différentes couleurs contenues dans cet article ne servent qu'à montrer certaines différences de teintes évidentes.

United States Revenue Stamped Paper

An Interesting Specialty

By Kimber A. Wald

To help finance the United Sates Civil War President Abraham Lincoln signed into law the Act of July 1, 1862, which did these two things:

- *Created the Office of Internal Revenue within the Treasury Department;*
- *Established a series of taxes which gave birth to the first three adhesive revenue issues, countless tax paids, revenue stamped paper, and private die proprietary stamps.*



Fig. 1. Examples of the first issue of adhesive revenues stamps inscribed, "Inland Exchange."

The first one scared taxpayers! The second one opened the door to lots of philatelic specialties and interesting sideline collections.

Most collectors are quite familiar with the attractive adhesive revenue stamps (Fig. 1). Not as well known are the revenue stamped paper items which were issued 1865-1883. They are documents with stamps printed directly on them, such as checks, insurance policies, promissory notes, bonds, drafts, stock certificates and similar documents. Also printed on these documents are delightful drawings showing life in the 19th century. Essays, proofs, specimens, sales samples, are also available. There are 23 basic designs and they are identified by design letter designations A-W.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue or his designee approved stamp designs. Colours, positions, or paper were not regulated and left up to the private printers who prepared the documents. Revenue agents supervised production, collected taxes daily, and remitted them to the Treasury. Printers were allowed to deduct their commissions.

Specialties can include trying to obtain an example of each type, selecting only a single type of document, such as checks or collecting a sample of every insurance policy available with a stamped paper printing, forming a collection of only states that are of interest, such as where one has previously lived, or is currently living. Some

stamp collectors are or have been coin collectors. Therefore, the linkage of stamped paper cheques with coins and banknotes may attract their attention to revenue stamped paper of this specific type.

The tax was repealed effective April 19, 1883. Holders of the documents could submit them for redemption. They had to go to Washington, DC. Refunded stamped paper was to be overprinted "STAMP REDEEMED" in red ink.

Some firms liked the stamped paper appearance and for a period of time printers manufactured facsimiles of similar looking designs and placed them on documents. ✉

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A sales sample distributed by Corlies, Macy & Co. of New York to promote its product. Inscribed, "INVALID FOR ACTUAL USE" below the stamp.



1878 Hyde Hall & Co. Type G draft from St. Mary's PA.



1872 Carlyle, PA Deposit Bank showing Type C stamps with a drawing of President George Washington at left



Boston, MA cheque of the Atlas National Bank with a Type M stamp and Atlas at left looking like he is having a personal problem!

Twixt Scissors and Serpentines

By Tony Edward

Until recently, perforations were expressed to the nearest 0.25 gauge. This was sufficiently accurate for the majority of stamp collectors, and different companies issued perforation gauges with which to establish the actual perforation sizes on stamps.

In recent years, stamp perforations have increasingly been designated to the nearest 0.1 perf gauge, but I have been unable to find a commercial gauge to measure perforations to that degree of accuracy. This leaves me with three alternatives to determine the perforation gauges of modern stamps. I can put my unquestioned trust in the reliability and validity of each stamp's perforations as listed in the current commercial stamp catalogues; I can measure individual stamps and calculate each stamp's perforations mathematically, or I can make side-by-side comparisons of stamps listed in the catalogues to verify the similarity of the stamp's stated perforation gauges.

I started by relying on the first method trusting the catalogues. One day I happened to stumble on comparing side-by-side the horizontal and vertical perforations of the "Expo 2005" stamp (Unitrade 2090). This stamp is listed in the Unitrade catalogue as being perforated 12.7 X 13.3, but as can be seen from Figure 1, the comparison of the rotated horizontal and normal vertical perforations shows that both perforation gauges are identical!



Figure 1

I resorted to examining a couple of complete mint panes of the Expo 2005 stamps and proceeded to scrutinize carefully the perforations. First, I overlaid the mint panes and aligned the perforation holes vertical-to-horizontal and horizontal-to-vertical as shown in Figure 2. The match of the holes is exact throughout the entire extent of the perforations-no deviation. So what are the actual perforation gauges of the Expo 2005 stamp?

Measurement and calculations proceeded. First, I counted the perforation holes along both perforation dimensions. Next, I verified my total by tallying the nibs. I counted from the left of the first complete hole to the left of the last complete hole along the perforations, thus assuring I counted the same number of perforation holes and perforation nibs. Counting the last complete hole without counting its adjacent tab would have given me an additional half a perforation. There are 99 holes (and 99 nibs) horizontally and 119 holes (and 119 nibs) vertically on all my mint Expo 2005 panes.

Next, I measured the distance from the left of first hole counted to left of the last complete hole NOT counted. The measurements were 148.5mm horizontally and 178.5mm vertically.

Mathematically, these measurements work out to 13.3333 perf's both horizontally and vertically. The Expo 2005 stamp is therefore perforated 13.3 X 13.3 (rounded to one decimal place), not 12.7 X 13.3 as listed in the Unitrade catalogue. To determine the validity and confirm the reliability of my research I next compared the Expo 2005 perforations in a side by-side comparison with other stamps listed in the Unitrade catalogue as having a perforation gauge of 13.3 on one or more sides.

I overlaid the Expo 2005 pane of 16 over the "Canadian Labour Congress" pane of 16 (Unitrade 2149). Result? A match of the perforations on both stamp panes, when the panes are oriented upright to one another; or when one pane is rotated to 90 degrees relative to the other. But the CLC stamp is listed as perforated 13.3 X 13.2! More measurement and calculation ensued.

Using a mint CLC stamp pane, I again counted the perforation holes along both dimensions, and verified my total by tallying the nibs. Again, I counted from the left of the first complete hole to the left of the last complete hole along the perforations. Remember, counting that last complete hole - without counting its adjacent tab - would add half of a perforation to my count. I counted 104 holes (and nibs) horizontally and 132 holes (and nibs) vertically on all the mint CLC panes I examined.

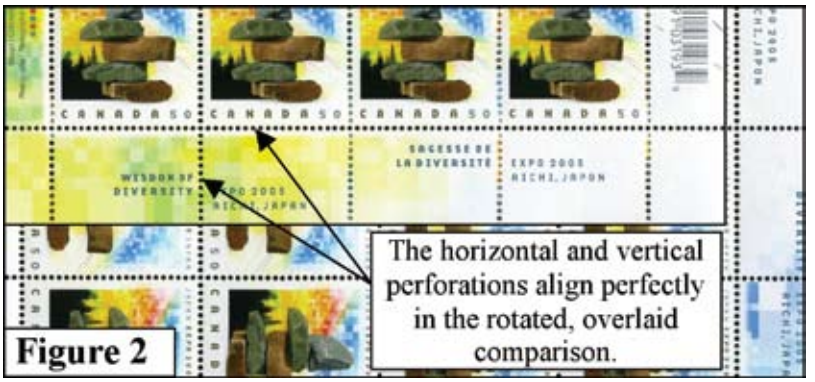


Figure 2

Next, I measured the distance from the left of first hole counted to the left of the last complete hole NOT counted. The measurements were 155.5mm horizontally and 197.5mm vertically. Surprise! The CLC stamp is perforated 13.3762 X 13.3671, or 13.4 X 13.4 (rounded to one decimal place), not 13.3 X 13.2 as listed in the Unitrade catalogue. Still skeptical, I compared two CLC stamps side-by-side to validate my findings. The comparison is shown in Figure 3. The real perforations difference of 0.0429 X 0.0338 between the Wisdom of Diversity and the CLC stamp is indistinguishable when the stamps' panes are overlaid.



Figure 3

Not satisfied, I continued to search side-by-side comparisons. The Expo 2005 perforations match exactly the perforations on the "XI Fina World Championships" stamps, perforated 13.3 on both edges (Unitrade 2113 and 2114), but would not reconcile with the 13.3 vertical perforations of the "Alberta Centenary" stamp (Unitrade 2116). The "Alberta" stamp has a perforation (hole and nib) count of 83 and measures 126mm vertically hole to hole overall, giving a vertical perforation gauge of 13.1746. OK 13.2! But not 13.3 as listed in the catalogue.

In Conclusion

Twixt scissors and serpentines, perforations have been around for over 150 years so it is surprising that there still exists much diversity in measuring and specifying perforation gauges on Canadian stamps. I have described only three of the stamp examples I used comparing the perforations side-by-side with the perforations on the Expo 2005 stamps. I found many more perforation matches that are exact on the Expo 2005 new perforation sizes, as well as many more that failed to match the catalogued perforations dimensions. The only logical conclusions I can draw from studying these stamp perforations, and from the multitude of side-by-side comparisons of the perforations on the stamps on the mint souvenir sheet and the perforations on other, earlier stamps are: 1. the Expo 2005 stamp (Unitrade 2090) is perforated 13.3 X 13.3, not 12.7 X 13.3 as listed in the catalogue. 2. The CLC stamp (Unitrade 2149) is perforated 13.4 X 13.4 (not 13.3 X 13.2). 3. The Alberta Centennial stamp (Unitrade 2116) is perforated 12.5 X 13.2 (not 12.5 X 13.3). 4. The Fina stamps (Unitrade 2113 & 2114) are stated correctly in the catalogue as being perforated 13.3 X 13.3.

This research can be confirmed or proven incorrect by repetition. Can you confirm my findings using other stamp comparisons? Can you support the Unitrade catalogued perforation sizes by matching the listed perforations sizes with the calculated perforation sizes on other stamps catalogued with similar measurements? Do my perforation measurements stand scrutiny when compared with similar perforation dimensions on stamps issued by other countries? How many more incorrect perforations sizes can be found in the Unitrade stamp catalogue? Does anybody know of a perforation gauge that measures perforations to the nearest 0.1 size?

As usual, I welcome your constructive correspondence on this research. I would particularly like to hear of your findings in replicating or expanding this study. I can be contacted either by sharing your finding with a letter (or article) to the Editor, or personally through the Editor of *The Canadian Philatelist*. ✉

Here & there at ROYAL*2010*ROYALE

Background image courtesy Bret Evans



President George Pepall welcomes fellow members of The Royal, dignitaries, Canada Post officials and guests to ROYAL*2010*ROYALE.



Unveiling the 57-cent domestic rate joint Swedish-Canadian issues featuring marine mammals that inhabit the waters off the coasts of the two countries are (left) John Matijevic, Manager, Canada Post, Windsor, and Brian Cutler, Co-Chair of ROYAL*2010*ROYALE.



New board members for 2010-2011.



These smiling faces belong to the Fellows of The Royal Philatelic Society of Canada at their annual meeting held in conjunction with ROYAL *2010* ROYALE.



Three new Fellows were elected at the Fellows annual meeting in Windsor: (left to right) Sam Chiu, David Piercey, and Garfield Portch



A collage showing some of the members that attended the Saturday morning Annual General Meeting.



Treasurer, David Oberholtzer, reporting the financial results at the Annual General Meeting. To his right is Frank Alusio, Vice President; to his left is President Pepall.



Stuart Keeley, right, Vermeil medalist for his entry of Stamp Boxes, posing for the carmera with The Royal's Legal Advisor, Craig G. Pichen.



Peter Butler, submitting his National Office report. On his right his President Pepall. Michael Millar, Ethics Committee, and Past President, Rick Penko, to his left.



Grand Medalist for his entry "St. Pierre et Miquelon: Ses Emissions de 1885 a 1900" is Jean Jacques Tillard. Presenting the award is Sam Chiu. The entry also received the Best France Colonies certificate.



Sam Chiu, head of the jury, presenting the Reserve Grand Award to Graham Locke for his entry, "Penny Black Plates: The Stamps, Varieties and Usage." The entry also received the APS Pre-1900 certificate.

Transcribing Sounds

by Michael Madesker, RDP, FRPSC

Sign Language:

Alexander Graham Bell's study of sound waves and invention of the telephone led to many other discoveries, among them those benefiting the hearing impaired. The centenary of his first telephone conversation is featured on a 1976 Luxembourg stamp shown to the right.



Three stamps, featured below, commemorate events associated with the hearing impaired. The international Congress for the Education and Assistance to the Hearing Impaired held in Germany in 1980, quite fittingly, uses as a background a graphic depiction of sound waves on which is superimposed, by embossing, an ear. The ear is also used as an allegoric design for a 1998 German pastoral service for those in need of spiritual assistance. Germany, in 1978, commemorated the 200th Anniversary of assistance to the hearing impaired by using a picture of a young buy aided by a telephone-based listening device with sign language symbols for the letters a, b and c in the lower left corner.

Article 32 of the Constitution of Japan reads: "No person shall be denied the right of access to the courts." A stamp honouring the 50th anniversary of the Legal Aid Foundation in 2002 features a symbol in the Japanese Sign Language indicating its counseling assistance for those who are hearing impaired. The main area of assistance is directed by the Foundation towards those who are unable financially to defend themselves.







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Varieties

by "Napoleon"

Germany 1874 2½ Groschen

In 1874 Germany surcharged its 1872 2½ groschen stamp with a large red-brown 2½. Twice in each sheet, the "1" was shifted to the left of the "2" in the "½." According to Michel, the two positions were 114 and 141. While a not inexpensive stamp (50 Euros mint-hinged and 55 used), the variety is fairly pricey. If you want the unaligned numerals variety mint-hinged, the catalogue value is 750 Euros, and the used value is 800 Euros. The off-set is seen in the image "Germany 1874 Unaligned," but a white vertical line through the "1" in "Germany 1874 Unaligned Detail" makes the shift even more obvious.

With a mint-hinged multiple of fifteen and a similar used multiple (14.5), the 2006 Scott price would be $525 mint-hinged and $580 used. The mental profit derived from finding one of these might well justify going to that extra stamp show next weekend!



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

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PRESIDENT'S page
la page du PRÉSIDENT

by / par George Pepall, FRPSC

I am putting aside the discussion I have been doing of the seven goals of the new Strategic Plan for this issue so that I can share with you my report on my year as president of our Society.

Elsewhere our National Director Peter Butler will inform you of our lengthy record of decisions taken by the Executive and Board of Directors. The Executive managed to meet formally six times in person since our last AGM in St. Catharines, with 100% attendance and active participation by all five members. We were blessed to have our Membership Secretary Garfield Portch with us at those meetings to inform us on that critical aspect of our rebuilding of the infrastructure of the Society. The Board was in regular contact with one another to communicate developments and to hold votes of approval on moving ahead with projects.

Now, you might ask, how could the Executive of a national organization with very limited funds meet six times in person in one year? Well, there are several reasons. We simply took advantage of the circumstance that we all live in Southern Ontario. Another was the sense of focused purpose that we were given by our new strategic plan, put in place one year ago under the guiding hand of director David Jones. Everything we discussed, made decisions about and acted on was done with one eye on that plan and its seven key goals. A third was that we all made sacrifices of time and offered our various abilities in a cause that we care deeply about, but which was in need of serious attention.

What was it that was in need of attention? In general, the infrastructure of the Society: its working parts. The details are reflected in the Minutes and Record of Decisions and will be made available through the reports of other directors and officers, but the major blocks were *membership management, financial reporting, national office effectiveness, our journal, the members' sales circuit, individual and chapter insurance, exhibit frames, the slide programs, a National Youth Philately Commission, Canada Post Corporation,* and *convention guidelines*. In all there were about two dozen aspects of our operation that we dealt with on a regular basis. We know that we made progress on all of them, though many still need the attention of the new board that will begin work here in Windsor.

Mentioning new boards brings me to a topic that is on my mind constantly as a result of our resolve in the Strategic Plan and new By-Laws to turn over the Board and Executive on a regular basis. We need new faces to get involved as officers and directors of our Society in the near future. Please consider standing for a position yourself, and approach other Royal members that you know of to make the same consideration. We particularly need directors from outside Southern Ontario; it's not by choice or design that the Executive is based there.

Dans le présent numéro, je mets un peu de côté les commentaires sur les sept objectifs de notre nouveau plan stratégique afin de vous parler de mon année à la présidence de la société.

Par ailleurs, le directeur de notre Bureau national, Peter Butler, vous informera du long compte rendu des décisions prises par la direction et le conseil d'administration. Les membres de la direction ont réussi à se réunir, officiellement et en personne, six fois depuis notre dernière AGA à St. Catharines. Les cinq membres ont été présents à toutes les réunions et ont participé activement. Nous avons eu le privilège de profiter de la présence du secrétaire au service des membres, Garfield Portch, qui nous a renseignés sur cet aspect crucial de la restructuration de la société. Les membres du conseil ont pris régulièrement contact les uns avec les autres pour échanger de l'information et pour tenir des votes d'approbation sur la poursuite des projets.

Et maintenant, vous vous demandez peut-être comment la direction d'un organisme national, dont les fonds sont très limités, peut-elle se réunir en personne six fois en une année? Bien, il y a plusieurs raisons. Nous avons simplement tiré profit du fait que nous vivons tous dans le sud de l'Ontario. Une autre raison est l'objectif bien précis que nous a donné le nouveau plan stratégique mis en place il y a un an à l'aide des conseils du directeur David Jones. Tout ce dont nous avons discuté, ce qui a été décidé et mis en application a été réalisé sans perdre de vue notre plan et ses sept objectifs principaux. Troisièmement, nous avons tous sacrifié notre temps et offert nos capacités pour une cause qui nous tient profondément à cœur et qui était dans un triste état.

Qu'est-ce qui réclamait notre attention? De façon générale, l'infrastructure de la société : son mécanisme. Les détails sont consignés dans les procès-verbaux et les comptes rendus de décisions et seront à votre disposition dans les rapports des autres directeurs et responsables, mais les principaux éléments sont la *gestion des adhésions, les rapports financiers, l'efficacité du bureau national, notre revue, le circuit des ventes des membres, les assurances personnelles et celles des clubs, les cadres de collection, les programmes de diapositives, une commission nationale de philatélie jeunesse, la Société canadienne des postes et les directives pour les congrès*. En tout, il y avait environ deux douzaines d'aspects de nos activités avec lesquels nous devons composer régulièrement. Nous savons que nous avons fait des progrès dans tous ces domaines, mais dans certains cas, le conseil d'administration qui prendra la barre à Windsor devra poursuivre le travail.

Parler du nouveau conseil d'administration m'amène sur un sujet que j'ai constamment à l'esprit en raison de la résolution de notre plan stratégique et de nos nouveaux règlements de renouveler régulièrement le conseil d'administration et la direction. Nous avons besoin de nouveaux visages qui représenteront et dirigeront la société dans un avenir rapproché. S'il vous plait, songez à poser votre candidature à un poste et approchez d'autres membres de La Royale pour les encourager à faire de même. Nous avons particulièrement besoin de directeurs de régions autres que le sud de l'Ontario; ce n'est pas par choix ou à dessein que les membres de la direction y sont établis.

And speaking of Canada's geography reminds me that we would love a Royal convention to be held on the furthest left or right sides of the country - and I don't mean in the political sense! British Columbia and Newfoundland have strong traditions of philatelic activity and involvement, and if they were to host a Royal, they would find philately becoming even stronger in their provinces.

In an effort to serve as an informed president, I visited six clubs this year as a guest speaker, including Ottawa and Lakeshore. I hope to go further afield to speak with clubs west AND east this year.

In our various meetings I have constantly kept in mind our various member and chapter services, and advocated for their promotion and enhancement. (See Record of Decisions.)

I have collected chapter newsletters, both electronically delivered and paper-printed. I have noticed minor improvements in many and hope to find time before the summer is out to send feedback to the editors of these valuable tools of chapter activity.

Finally, I want to tell the directors and members that it has been an honour to work on serving our hobby and you for the past year as president of your Society. I have been president of a national volunteer organization before, and so I know that the opportunity to promote and administer a hobby that I'm passionate about, in a country that I'm passionate about, is what I most want to give my volunteer time and energy to. I am pleased to stand for the office of president again in 2010-2011.

Thank you for your interest and support. And thank you to Bran Cutler and his hard-working committee for a splendid Royal convention! ✉

Et, le fait de parler de la géographie du Canada me rappelle que nous aimerions tenir un congrès Royal à l'extrême droite ou à l'extrême gauche du pays — mais non au sens politique du terme! En effet, la Colombie-Britannique et Terre-Neuve ont une solide tradition d'activités et d'engagement philatéliques et si Royal avait lieu dans ces provinces, la philatélie y gagnerait de la vigueur.

Pour m'efforcer d'être un président informé, j'ai visité six clubs cette année en tant que conférencier, entre autres, Ottawa et Lakeshore. J'espère aller encore plus loin pour m'entretenir avec des clubs, à l'ouest ET à l'est.

Lors de nos réunions, j'ai constamment gardé à l'esprit nos divers services aux membres et aux sections, et j'ai travaillé à leur promotion et à leur amélioration (voir le compte rendu des décisions).

J'ai reçu les bulletins des clubs membres, en formats électronique et papier. J'ai remarqué de légères améliorations dans nombre d'entre eux et j'espère avoir le temps, avant la fin de l'été, de faire des suggestions aux rédacteurs en chef de ces outils précieux pour l'activité des sections.

En dernier lieu, je souhaite dire aux directeurs et aux membres que travailler avec eux à votre service et au service de notre passe-temps au cours de cette année à la présidence de votre société a été un honneur. J'ai été président d'un organisme bénévole national auparavant et dès lors, je sais qu'avoir l'occasion d'administrer et de promouvoir un passe-temps qui me passionne, dans un pays qui me passionne, est ce à quoi je souhaite consacrer mon temps libre et mon énergie. Voilà pourquoi je suis heureux de poser à nouveau ma candidature à la présidence en 2010-2011.

Je vous remercie de l'intérêt et du soutien que vous avez manifestés. Je remercie également Bran Cutler et son comité qui ont travaillé fort pour organiser un splendide congrès Royal! ✉

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-231 • Philas - Club de Philatélie Jeunesse Lasalle

C-232 • St. Thomas Stamp Club

C-233 • The Guelph Stamp Club

NEW YOUTH MEMBERS / NOUVEAUX MEMBRES – JEUNESSE

Y-29092 • Miss Nicole Pelowich-Pickup

INDIVIDUAL MEMBERS / MEMBRES À TITRE PERSONNEL

I-29078 • Mr. Joseph Monteiro
Canada, New Zealand, Australia, Hong Kong, etc.

I-29079 • Ms. Kathleen Booth
Canada and Provinces

I-29080 • Mr. Robert Odenweller
New Zealand (1855 to 2001) and nineteenth century Samoa

I-29081 • Mr. Verne Trevoy

I-29082 • Mr. Rudy Kirner

I-29084 • Mr. Régent Roy
Summer Olympic Games, Bicycles, Canada

I-29085 • Mr. John O'Block
Canada - M/NH and used

I-29086 • Mr. Brian Mitchell
Canada used, pre 1977

I-29087 • Mr. Denis O'Flanagan
Ireland postal history, Irish IRA/UDA prisoner mail

I-29089 • Mr. Terry Warner
Canada

I-29090 • Mr. Barry Magill
Canada, Atlantic Islands (St Helena et al)

I-29091 • Mr. Serge Sini

I-29093 • Mr. Alexander Clark

I-29094 • Mr. Ronald Lysak
Stamps

I-29095 • Mrs. Jill T. Hare

I-29096 • Mr. Thomas W. Hare

RESIGNED MEMBERS / MEMBRES DÉMISSIONNAIRES

I-24382 • Mr. John J. Stubenrauch

DECEASED MEMBERS / MEMBRES DÉCÉDÉS

HL-5207 • Mr. Eric Rushton, FRPSC

I-10663 • Mr. J.Norm Houck

I-15094 • Dr. Ian McTaggart-Cowan

I-15664 • Mr. John Frith

I-19110 • Mr. Douglas M. Casey

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in MEMORIAM
NÉCROLOGIE

Waldemar (Wally) Gutzman

Waldemar (Wally) Gutzman passed away on January 6, 2010. Wally was born on a farming homestead near Petawawa, Ontario. He excelled in High School and earned a scholarship in Mathematics and Physics at the University of Toronto. While studying at university during the Second World War years he was conscripted into the Meteorological Service of Canada where he received special training. After obtaining a degree in meteorology, he was posted to Goose Bay, Labrador. There he forecast North Atlantic weather conditions to ensure the safe flight of planes and crews to Europe. While at Goose Bay, Wally studied further in his spare time and earned his M.A. in Mathematics in 1944 and his M.Sc. in Meteorology in 1945. Both degrees helped him in later years when he became Head of Analysis and Forecasting at the Canadian Meteorological Centre in Dorval. He retired in 1980.

After the war, Wally moved to Montreal, where he met his beloved Wanda (Patterson). They were married in 1952 and had three children – Beverley, Barbara and Don (PhD, Chemistry). He also had four granddaughters and three grandsons.

During his High School years, Wally became interested in stamp collecting because of having a friend whose father was a keen collector of Canadian stamps. Wally became a member of the Royal Canadian Stamp Club which included many well known collectors of the day. Wally's passion for philately never waned and he and two colleagues later founded the Lakeshore Stamp Club in Pointe Claire in 1961.

Ed Richardson's column in *Popular Stamps* kindled Wally's interest in Canadian postal history. After joining the British North America Philatelic Society, he joined several of the Society's study groups. He was a pioneer in the squared circles and perfins study groups and also worked on flag cancels, the 2-cent Map stamp and Dead Letter Office material. Shortly before his death, he was recognized by BNAPS for his 54 years of continuous dedication to the Society.

Wally was a Canadian Picture Post Card literature aficionado and won the Vincent Graves Greene trophy for Best Articles in *BNA Topics* in 1978 for his articles on the Patriotic Post Cards of Canada. He produced the first general catalogue of Canadian Picture Post



Cards in 1988. An updated version was re-released in 1992. He also authored the *Canadian Patriotic Post Card Handbook: 1904-1914* in 1985.

In 2002, Wally was awarded a Queen Elizabeth II Golden Jubilee Medal for his contributions in the area of postal history. That award pleased him most as it represented an appreciation of the cumulative work that he had done in philately since the age of 14.

Wally was in his ninetieth year and made full use of every moment of those years.

Eric Rushton, FRPSC
1914 - 2009



Eric Rushton joined The RPSC in 1950, became a Life Member in 1961 and an Honorary Life Membership in 2001. He was born on September 16, 1914 in Liverpool, England and passed away at the Grey - Bruce Regional Health Centre, Owen Sound Site on July 14th, 2009 at the age of 94 years. He came to Canada with his parents landing in Montreal in 1915. He apprenticed as an electrician and was certified in 1933. He worked for the Hydro Electric Commission of Ontario from 1934 to 1976 when he retired from Canada's largest nuclear generating project at Douglas Point. During this time he lived in many Ontario communities. In retirement he lived in Port Elgin, ON.

He was a member of many stamp clubs including the Brantford, Stratford, Delhi and Port Elgin stamp clubs. He was also a member of the British North America Philatelic Society and the Royal Philatelic Society, London. His service to The RPSC included being coordinator of Chapters (1958-1962) and serving as a Director of the Society (1955-1962). During his tenure as Director, he was the Society's liaison with the Postmaster General, William Hamilton.

He wrote, "I started to collect used postage stamps of Central America in July 1926 and have never stopped, except to slow down a trifle during the big depression of 1929 to 1939". He collected stamps and postal stationery of all the countries in North, Central and South America. Eric Rushton, he had no middle name, was an expert on the 1952 Red Cross of Canada, the first stamp to be printed by both engraving and lithography. He made an exhaustive study of the stamp and wrote a number of articles on it including one in *The Canadian Philatelist*. In 1955, he went so far as to create a copier to take macro pictures in black and white 35 mm film of over 100 varieties of the stamp. These he used in the many talks he made to stamp groups across the country.

He was a member of The Order of the Tie. The brethren of which met for the Breakfast of the Tie during Conventions of the Canadian Philatelic Society. The Order disappeared at one point apparently because virtually all members ended up being elected as Fellows of The RPSC. At none of these breakfasts were any of the participants presented with the bill. They apparently never knew who their generous benefactor was.

He was married for 52 years and his wife predeceased him in 1991. He left a sister-in-law, six nephews and one niece.

The RPSC was only made aware of Mr. Rushton's passing in April 2010.

Ian McTaggart-Cowan, OC, OBC, Ph.D., LL.D., FRSC
1910 - 2010

Dr. McTaggart-Cowan, world-renowned zoologist, television personality and environmentalist passed away on April 18 just shy of his 100th birthday. He was born on June 25, 1910, in Edinburgh, Scotland and emigrated to Canada with his family when he was 3. They settled in North Vancouver. He produced hundreds of scientific papers and books but it was his appearances on television in its infancy that ensured that a large audience heard his environmental messages. He hosted a live programme called *Fur and Feathers* that taught children to appreciate nature and animals. He also made two other documentary series for the CBC later on: *The Living Sea* (1962) and *The Web of Life* (1963). In addition he made over 100 documentaries and 12 teaching films. His major claim to fame was to encourage the application of scientific methods to wildlife management. He worked at the University of British Columbia from 1940 to 1975. He became Dean of Graduate Studies at UBC in 1964. In retirement he became the Chancellor of the University of Victoria 1979-1984. He was made an Officer of the Order of Canada in 1970 and was given the Order of British Columbia in 1991. Ian was awarded a number of honorary degrees and academic medals. He was a major contributor to the four-volume set of *The Birds of British Columbia*, and was chairman of its team of authors.

In philately Dr. McTaggart-Cowan was well known for his Grand Award-winning revenue exhibit the Law Stamps of British Columbia and his Gold Medal collection of the Law Stamps of the Yukon. The British North America Philatelic Society published both of these exhibits. His other revenue collections included Federal Revenues, Canadian wildlife revenue stamps, and weights and measure, gas inspection and electric inspection stamp issues. He wrote many articles on the subject of revenue stamps. He was a member of our Society from 1978 to his death. He was also a member of BNAPS, and he and his wife Joyce were members of the Pacific Northwest Regional Group of BNAPS. From 1956 to 1963, Ian was a member of the 21 Club in Vancouver. He was a member of the Vancouver Island Philatelic Society and the Northern Canada Study Group of the Postal History Society of Canada.

Ian was responsible for preservation of a large group of early Yukon covers, many of which were sold by Robert A. Lee Auctions in March 2004. He recalled seeing these covers more than three decades previously, and tried to contact the owner. The owner's widow said that the old envelopes



probably would soon be discarded. Ian convinced her that there was value in them, and he had his daughter take him to pick up the material. Almost all were sold, and all of the money went to the widow. At the widow's request, Ian mounted a selection of covers and presented these to a Yukon museum.

With a busy academic and scientific life, Ian had little time to exhibit his wonderful stamp material. Most of his exhibits were prepared after the death of his wife Joyce in 2002. In the last decade of his life, he learned how to use a computer to prepare exhibit pages.

In his travels, Ian often found time to seek out revenue material from government offices. Without his years of searching, our knowledge of these revenue stamps would be sparser.

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coming EVENTS
CALENDRIER

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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

AUGUST 21 AÔUT, 2010:
MUSPEX 2010 the 10th annual Muskoka Stamp Club show and exhibition will be held 9:30 am to 4:00 pm at the Muskoka Riverside Inn, 300 Ecclestone Drive, Bracebridge, ON. Exhibits, 10 dealers, door prizes. Free admission and parking. Information from Bruce Hughes at (705) 385-2020.

SEPTEMBER 18 SEPTEMBRE, 2010:
MIDDPEX 2010 will be held from 10 am to 4 pm at Argyle Mall, 1925 Dundas St., London, ON with 100 frames of exhibits open to all, 20 dealers, lucky draws, wheelchair accessible. Free admission and parking. More information and exhibit application at www.middlesexstampclub.com or from Pat Delmore at (519) 471-7139 or patrickjdelmore@hotmail.com.

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 Harold Houston at (905) 885-0075.

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 BurnabyUnited 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 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 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 6 NOVEMBRE 6, 2010:
KENTPEX 2010, the Annual Show of the Kent County Stamp Club will be held from 9:30 am to 3:30 pm at a new location, the KBD Club at 34 Byng Ave., Chatham, ON. (Turn south off Richmond St. on to Byng at traffic light.) Many exhibits and dealers, door prises. Free admission and parking. More info from Paul McDonell at (519) 354-1845 or pvmcdonell@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

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's National Stamp Show, the 50th 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. Fee admission 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 13-15 MAI 2011:
The Royal Philatelic Society of Canada's 83rd Annual Exhibition and Convention. The Exhibition will be held at the DORVAL Arena, 1450 Dawson, Dorval QC and Convention Meetings at the Sarto Desnoyers Community Centre, 1335 Bord-du-Lac/Lakeshore, Dorval, QC. More information on the website at www.ROYALE2011.com.

JUNE 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.

MAY 4-5 MAI, 2013:
ORAPEX 2013, Ottawa. Details to follow at a later date.

INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITIONS / EXPOSITIONS INTERNATIONALES

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.

FEBRUARY 12-18, 2011
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

JULY 28-AUGUST 2, 2011
PHILANIPPON 2011, a FIP World Exhibition in Yokohama, Kanawaga, Japan. Canadian Commissioner: Alexandra Glashan, 2230 avenue de Clifton, Montreal, QC, H4A 2N6. Tel.: (514) 486-4671 and e-mail com.canada@hotmail.com

For a better turnout, have your club's event listed here. Please submit your show information at least eight weeks prior to the publication date that you want your first listing to appear.

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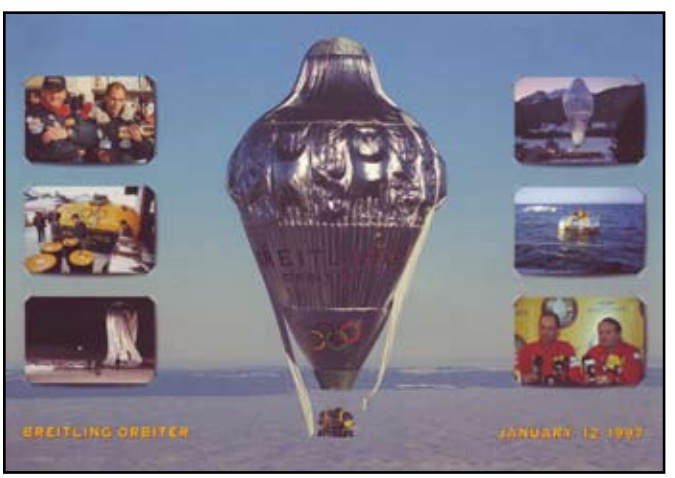
The Champagne Flight Of The 20th Century

By Nino Chiovelli

Civilization's 216-year-old dream of flying around the world in a balloon was fulfilled when Bertrand Piccard and Brian Jones landed the Breitling Orbiter III in the Egyptian desert near the town of Mut on the 1st of March 1999. This was the third and winning flight that Theodore (Thedy) Schneider, owner and CEO of the Breitling Company, confidently supported in this endeavor.

Surprisingly this odyssey began in 1992 when Bertrand Piccard met Wim Verstraeten a Belgian balloonist at a dinner event held at Chateau d'Oex, Switzerland. During dinner Wim suggested to Bertrand that he join him as crew on a balloon entered in the Chrysler Trans Atlantic Challenge, a balloon race that was to start in Bangor, Maine, U.S.A. in the fall season of that year. Bertrand agreed and began a training program to prepare for the flight.

Five Teams representing Belgium, Germany, the Netherlands, the United Kingdom, and the United States launched from Bass Park, Bangor on the 16 September 1992 and soon encountered a variety of weather problems. Fortunately Wim knew Luc Trullemans an expert meteorologist who worked at the Royal Institute of Meteorology in Brussels. Establishing radio contact with Luc, the aeronauts were able to obtain guidance through the various weather patterns. That precise information enabled them to win the race when they landed near Peque,



Upper left photo on the Breitling Orbiter post card: Left is Wim Verstraeten, right Bertrand Piccard.



Figure 1.

Spain after a flight of 114 hours and 27 minutes covering a distance of 4152.1 kilometers (2580 statute miles).

King Baudouin (1930 – 1993) of Belgium invited the two aeronauts to the Royal Palace to congratulate them for their win on behalf of a very proud Belgian population. During that visit the king asked them what they planned for their next adventure and Bertrand replied that they would like to attempt to fly around the world. Later, Bertrand turned to Wim and said, "OK – so now we have to go around the world."

Returning to Switzerland, Bertrand sought out a company with an excellent line of products and a sterling reputation in the commercial field to become sponsors of the project. That led to him approach Mr. Schneider at the Breitling Company. Surprisingly at the first meeting Mr. Schneider agreed to sponsor the attempt and asked that a budget and list of equipment and other needs be prepared.

Elated, Bertrand contacted Wim with the good news and then the Cameron Balloon Company in Bristol, England, to construct the balloon and provide ground control services. Once the financial details were confirmed Mr Schneider gave the go ahead and the project sprang to life. Later Bertrand also secured the support of the International Olympic Committee.

Cameron Balloons constructed a Rozier Type balloon (the type used on all three flights) with a pressurized gondola and a kerosene burner system. Chateau d'Oex, Switzerland, was chosen as the launch site and ground control headquarters. Bertrand and Wim launched on the morning of 12 January 1997 and shortly after launching discovered a fuel leak within the gondola. Unfortunately they had to land the balloon in the Gulf of Lions off the south coast of France after a flight time of six hours covering a distance of 439.3 kilometers (273 statute miles). Upon landing in the rough sea the balloon envelope had to be cut free and the gondola was flooded damaging equipment and destroying most of the cargo.

Included in that cargo was a bag of mail containing 1997 serially numbered covers post marked 11 January 1997. Unfortunately only 302 of the covers measuring 22.9 cm by 16.4 cm (9 in by 6.7 in) were salvaged (see cover Figure 1). The covers are franked with the Swiss 100th anniversary International Olympic Committee commemor-ative stamp issued in 1996. Larger than normal the covers were intended to hold an illustrated card that was to be prepared after what was hoped to be a successful flight.

In spite this unfortunate glitch both Bertrand and Wim were pleasantly surprised that Mr. Schneider wanted them to make another attempt to fly around the world as soon as possible. Further consultation with Cameron and weighing their experience with the Breitling Orbiter, it was decided that they would switch to a three-man crew. Experienced British balloonist Andy Elson joined the Team.

The new balloon unit now hosting a propane fuel system was transported to Chateau d'Oex and ready to launch on the 8th of January 1998. Again the project hit a snag when the gondola was damaged while being unloaded from a semi flatbed by crane. Some of the lift cables detached and it fell back onto the trailer.



Breitling Orbiter II post card: Left, Wim Verstraeten, center Bertrand Piccard, right Andy Elson.

This caused some embarrassment to the crew but did not deter them from continuing their quest. Repairs were made and they launched on the second attempt on the morning of 28 January 1998.

This flight went extremely well and the crew was confident that they could complete the circumnavigation of the world. However on the approach to India they were informed that because of their track China refused to give them permission to enter Chinese airspace. As there was now no way to maneuver onto another more favorable track they landed at Sitkwe – Minhla, Myanmar (Burma) on 7 February 1998. Completing a flight of 8,474.8 kilometers (5,266 statute miles) setting an absolute duration record of 233.55 hours. 1998 serially numbered covers franked with the Swiss 100th anniversary International Olympic Committee commemorative issue of 1996 were carried on this flight. These covers measure 19 cm by 12 cm (7.4 in by 4.7 in). All of the covers survived the flight and were available for distribution (see Figure 2).

Having achieved a successful flight in that a world record was set and the fuel system and avionics equip-



Figure 2.



Figure 3.

ment performed well the crew and Mr. Schneider were pleased with the results. That led to the third attempt to be made in Breitling Orbiter III. However it was decided to revert to a two-man crew due to the cramped conditions in the gondola. Wim had business obligations at home in Belgium so Andy Elson became the number two crewmember. Brian Jones a fellow Brit who trained as a backup pilot replaced Elson part way through the training program.

Breitling Orbiter III launched from Chateau d'Oex on the morning of 3 March 1999. Bertrand and Brian flew a southwest track to the west coast of Africa and then took an easterly course south of the Breitling II flight track. This third flight was successful and the Breitling III landed in the Egyptian desert near the town of Mut on 21 March 1999 setting three absolute World records. They are:

- The first round the world free balloon flight.
- Free balloon distance record - 40,814.5 kilometers (25,361 statute miles).

Duration record - 477.47 hours.

A total of 1999 covers measuring 19 cm by 12 cm (7.4 in by 4.7 in) were carried on board this flight. Unfortunately during the time period when Bertrand and Brian were taken to an Egyptian military base to rest. And prior to the recovery crew arriving at the landing site 799 covers went missing. Only 1200 covers were signed and made available for distribution. These covers were very tastefully franked with four stamps in a salute to Switzerland and the Piccard family (see Figure 3).

After this success both Bertrand and Brian were presented several prestigious aviation and humanitarian awards. Touring several countries they made many speaking engagements where they spoke fondly of the important roll that the sponsor, manufacturers, members of the flight control center and the meteorologists played in all three flights. These travels led to negotiations whereby the Breitling Orbiter III gondola was donated to the Smithsonian National Air and Space Museum located at 6th Street and Independence Avenue SW, Washington, DC. It is now on display in the Milestones of Flight gallery. ✉



Breitling Orbiter III in flight over the Swiss Alps. Note: the trailing rectangle below left of the balloon is the solar panel power suppy.



Breitling Orbiter III post card:Left Bertrand Piccard, right Brian Jones.



Photo showing the side view of the Breitling Orbiter III gondola. Note: as the fuel was consumed the empty tanks were dropped over unpopulated areas. This practice lightened the load and conserved fuel consumption.

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A Geography Lesson

by Raymond W. Ireson, FRPSC

Courtesy: Shoebox, newsletter of the Lakeshore Stamp Club

Any philatelist worthy of his tweezers can spell out for you many of the ways by which our hobby can be used as a teaching tool, and one of them is *geography.*

Now, dear reader: I'm going to put a little geography test to YOU.

Where in the world is **ICA**?

Of course, if you are a connoisseur of the *waters,* the answer should pose no problem for your fertile brain.



WHAT'S THAT? Did I hear you are NOT at all familiar with the well-known national libation of Perú? P I S C O ...

Well, **ICA** is the home of Pisco.

Ergo: ICA is in Perú, South America.

Of course, I could have been a real stinker and asked you where ***Villa de Valverde*** is, and no doubt that would have left you scratching your head. But, if *history* is also one of your *fortes*, you could have thrown the answer back in my face ... *Villa de Valverde* is the original Spanish name of present day *ICA.*



The handsome fellow shown on the left side of this stamp is *Diego López de Zuñiga y Velasco – Count of Nyeva – who was also the Fourth Spanish Viceroy of Peru.*

He ordered the founding of Villa de Valverde in the year 1563. And the ornate coat of arms decorating the centre of the stamp belongs to *Jerónimo Luís de Cabrera,* who actually established the settlement that same year. On the right hand side of the stamp is the likeness of *King Phillip IV of Spain,* who, in 1633, conferred the designation of City upon the town which by then was commonly known as Ica ... the same name as the area was known as in the pre-conquest days.

Situated 300 kilometres south of Lima, the Capital city of Peru, Ica lies at 420 metres above sea level in an oasis of palm trees and sand dunes. To the west is the wild and spectacular Ica desert that stretches some 15 kilometres to the Pacific Ocean. Incredible as it may seem, this desert is the best place in the world to hunt for marine fossils. Two million years ago tectonic plates shifted and heaved the ocean floor up into the hot, dry air where it is today. In the 1980s a paleontologist discovered the bones of a new dolphin species in the sands and many more species have since been discovered. The most spectacular find was that of the *Carcharocles megalodon,* the Tyrannosaurus rex of the sea. This gigantic, whale-eating shark was up to 46 feet long!

What Ica is most known for, though, is its vineyards, which were planted by the Spaniards in the 1540s. They were obviously missing their "*Riojas*" and "*Ribieros*" from back home. But how did they get their vines to thrive in the Ica valley desert? Therein hangs a tale ....



Take the TIME shuttle back a few years to 1450, or thereabouts. Inca Pachacutec was expanding his empire and despatched his son Túpac Yupanqui with an army of some 40,000 to subjugate the Chincha Empire. But the young stallion fell for the daughter of the Chincha chieftain, and while being courted she told him of her people's need of water. Túpac called off his invasion and set his 40,000 troops to build an aqueduct from the mountains through the desert, which, legend says, was completed in 10 days. That construction time span sounds suspect, but there can be no question: it was built. The water supply still flows from it to this very day! Known as the Achirana del Inca, it runs 30 kilometres through the desert and irrigates 22,000 hectares of fields planted to grapes, cotton, pecans and aspar-







agus. Cotton has been grown there since Inca days. His people were master weavers; their textiles are the finest of ancient America.



Aye well, as I was saying, the Spaniards planted the first South American grapes in the mid-16th century, and within a decade they began exporting wine to Spain and its colonies. Sometime thereafter someone came up with the idea of distilling the fermented juice of the dark-red Quebranta grape and pisco was born.

No one knows for sure how pisco got its name. The word means "bird" in the Quechua language (spoken by the natives throughout the Andian highlands), and apparently the Nazca and Paracas cultures used the word to describe the huge clay jugs they used for fermenting *chicha* (corn beer). The Spaniards later used these same jugs for fermenting pisco.



Pisco became an important drink in Spanish salons and even in the saloons of 1849 gold rushers in San Francisco – after all, it was much cheaper to ship pisco up the Pacific coast than to haul whiskey through the jungles of the Panamanian Isthmus from the east coast of the United States. And just guess the name of the port from which this grape-brandy was exported to the world ... if you said, "Pisco", go to the top of the class! However, the port is in no way connected with the production of pisco, the drink.

Today there are about 80 wineries dotting the countryside around Ica. They range from large haciendas, some dating back to the 1800s but now outfitted with state-of- the-art technology, to rustic mom-and-pop operations where the grapes are crushed underfoot in the old traditional manner. As a matter of fact, one of the largest establishments, the Ocucaje winery, was remodelled as a fashionable resort with comfortable rooms and all modern conveniences. Unfortunately, it suffered severe damage in the earthquake that shook Ica in 2007. But it is in this 19th century bronze *alambique* (still) where they make their pisco. Nearly 2,300 litres of fermented grape juice are heated in each boiler, and the evaporated pisco is cooled and collected in a series of tubes submerged in water.



Many of Ica's *bodegas* (wineries) welcome visitors with free tours of their installations and then wine and dine them with their own wines and a home-made national dish. But invariably their initial offering upon arrival of a visitor will be a ... PISCO SOUR, the national drink of Peru, featured on this Peruvian stamp ...



Here: before I proceed, let me give you the recipe for this nectar of the Gods ....

3 oz. pisco
1 oz. fresh-squeezed lime juice
½ oz sugarcane syrup
1 egg white
4 ice cubes

Blend for 20 seconds: add 3 drops of Angostura bitters on top before serving in a cocktail glass, or in case of a double, in a short but wide tumbler.

Ica celebrates the wine harvest (*Feria Internacional de la Vendimia)* during early March. The second Friday of that month is a major holiday throughout the Ica Department. The lovely maiden chosen as



the Queen of the Festival gets to doff her shoes and squash grapes in a huge vat in the time honoured way. Many activities take place in the vineyards and in town there are concerts, handicraft fairs, displays of horsemanship, and cockfights.

July 25th is the *Dia Internacional del Pisco* across Peru, and everyone gets sozzled on a national scale.





Ica is a relatively small city and there is not a great deal to see. However, it does have one of the best small museums in the country: Museo Regional de Ica. It was founded in 1946 and houses an excellent collection of intricate Paracas textiles, Nazca ceramics, mummies, fossils, and important pieces from the Huari, Ica, Chincha, and Inca civilizations.





Due to the extremely arid conditions in the surrounding desert, the graves of those ancient peoples – dating back hundreds of years – have yielded textiles of remarkable quality and colours as bright today as when they were made. And the mummies likewise are remarkably well preserved. None of those ancient cultures, including the Inca, ever developed a writing system, but the Inca did come up with the *quipu*, a bunch of knotted strings by which they were able to maintain records of their crops and other important features for their day-to-day functioning. Only official functionaries were taught to use the *quipu*. This museum has a display of these primitive records, which, like everything else, were remarkably well preserved by the dry climate.



The trophy-head cult was particularly strong in the Nazca culture and caches of severed trepanned heads have been found in Nazca cemeteries. Some can be seen in this museum. Effigy vessels may take the form of a trophy head and some vessels are decorated entirely with painted repetitions of these heads. The double-spout-and bridge vessel of the Paracas period became the predominant Nazca vessel shape. And the Nazca potters produced some of the most brilliant polychrome ceramics in the New World, using six or seven colours.









The final pièce de résistance of this museum is the scale model (1/500), behind the museum, of the Nazca Lines. The unique Nazca Lines remain one of the great enigmas of the South American continent: they will be the subject of a future article in our journal.



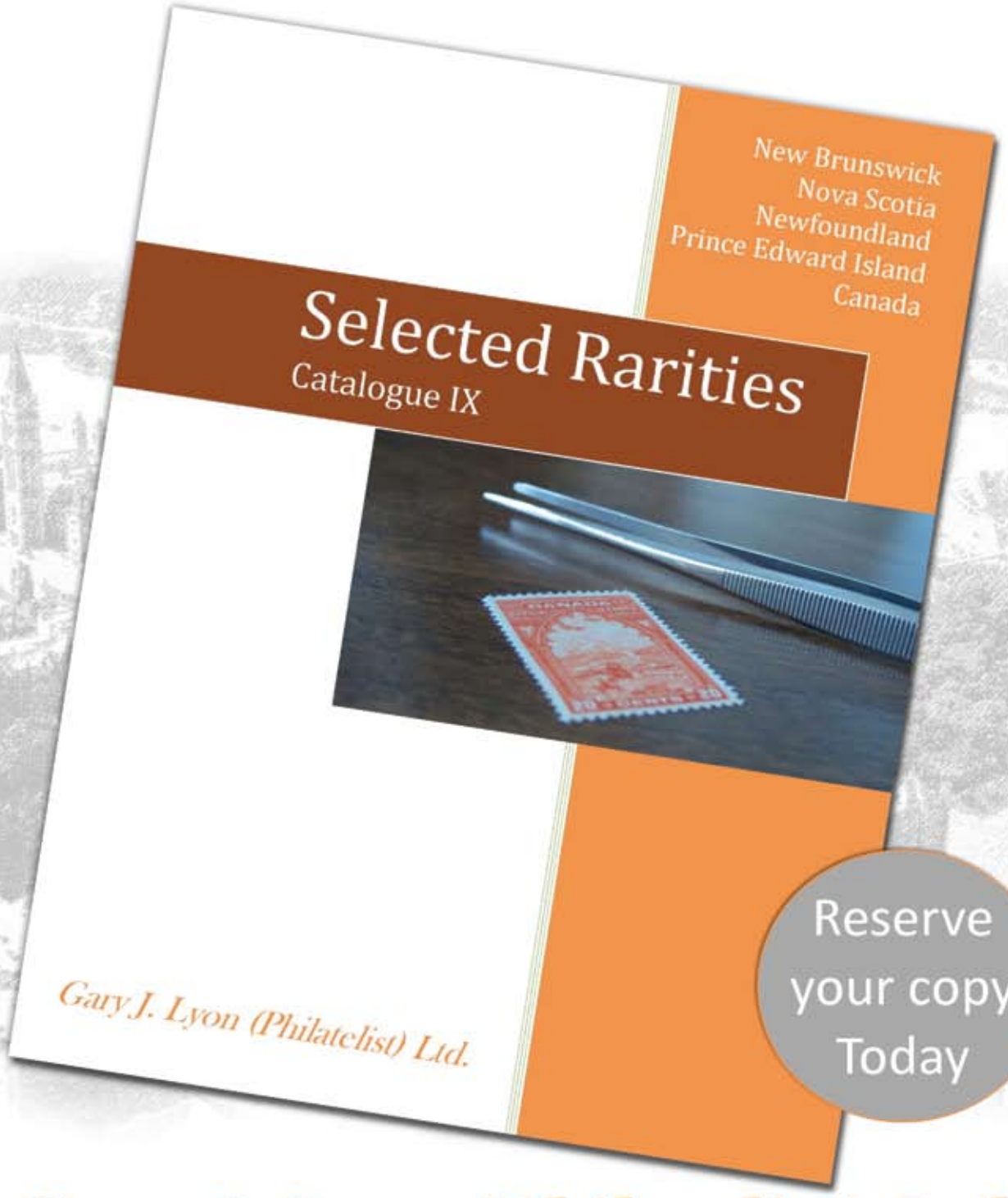
Before we bid adieu to Ica and its delectable wineries we must pay a visit to its nearby neighbour, Huacachina. Situated about 5 kilometres to the southwest of Ica, the Lagoon of Huacachina is an ideal place to relax and take a swim to cool off if you are suffering from the heat. The sulfur-rich water has curative medicinal properties so it is a favourite watering spot for those suffering from muscular ailments such as arthritis and rheumatism. There are a few hotels and restaurants in this small resort village.



Well, dear reader, that about wraps up our visit to Ica.

I hope you found my commentary interesting, and I can assure you that our next arm-chair travel to the nearby city of Nazca will be most fascinating. Keep your eye on this space. ✉

Coming in August 2010!



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