The Canadian Philatelist
Le Philatéliste canadien

November/December 2010 novembre/decembre - VOL. 61 • NO.6



PM40069611 $5.00
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Journal of THE ROYAL PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF CANADA

Revue de LA SOCIÉTÉ ROYALE DE PHILATÉLIE DU CANADA



Collection Canada 2010

A **winning** year
Une année **gagnante**



From celebrating Canada's first Olympic gold-medal victory on home soil to honouring the extraordinary people and events that define what it is to be Canadian, ***Collection Canada* 2010** has it all.

- Every Canadian stamp design issued in 2010
- A special tribute to the Vancouver 2010 Olympic Winter Games
- Breathtaking historical images, plus original illustrations and photography

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Depuis la toute première médaille d'or olympique remportée par le Canada sur son propre territoire aux personnes et événements exceptionnels à qui nous avons rendu hommage et qui nous définissent en tant que Canadiennes et Canadiens, tout cela vous le trouverez dans l'album ***Collection Canada* 2010**
À l'intérieur :

- Tous les timbres émis par le Canada en 2010;
- Section hommage aux Jeux olympiques d'hiver de 2010 à Vancouver;
- Une impressionnante iconographie historique; de splendides illustrations et des photographies inédites.

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The 2010 Official First Day Cover Collection contains all OFDCs issued by Canada Post in 2010, packaged in a beautiful keepsake box. The collection also includes an illustrated one-page guide showing all the year's cancels.

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Public Auction

November 6, 2010 • Halifax, Canada

Worlwide, British North America

Canadian Fancy Cancels

Contact us for your complimentary catalogue

Our next public auction features strong worldwide collections, particularly of Portugal and Colonies and Middle East. This section is followed by some valuable and scarce stamps, full sheets, proofs and booklets of Newfoundland and Provinces.



One highlight of this sale is the exceptional and extensive Canadian Small Queen fancy cancels collection formed by the late Jim Hennok. Without any doubt, it is one of the best of its kind and will surely spark the attention of the serious collector as well as anyone with an eye for the unusual. Hundreds of well-selected fancy cancel strikes and usages on cover will be illustrated in a separate section of our auction catalogue.



Canada deserves a special mention, starting with a wide ranging and powerful section of the 1859-1868 "Cents" Issues, with many "hard-to-duplicate" specialized collections, postal history, postmarks, early printings and proofs. The 1903-1908 King Edward VII issues with rare plate multiples in high quality and superb die essays; the unissued 1914 Macdonald Cartier with unusually large selection of die proofs, which rarely surface on the marketplace; an important range of choice imperforates and proofs from late 1920s to 1940s; and an excellent showing of scarcer Semi-Official Airmails with a complete booklet of the 1924 Laurentide (First Issue; CL1) and rare flight covers, all round up this very interesting and colourful sale.



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Joignez-vous à...

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

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

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

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

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

GROUP INSURANCE - 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 to represent the Society, its members and chapters. Members may raise issue of mutual interest with Canada Post Corporation through the National Office.

Join The RPSC!

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

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

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

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

ASSURANCES - 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 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 pour représenter La Société, ses Chapitres et ses members. Les members peuvent soumettre des questions d'intérêt commun aux deux Sociétés. Vous pouvez également obtenir des renseignements auprès du Bureau national.

Devenez membre La SRPC

ROYAL PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF CANADA
SOCIÉTÉ ROYALE DE PHILATÉLIE DU CANADA

APPLICATION FOR MEMBERSHIP / DEMANDE D'ADHÉSION

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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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 résidents du Canada doivent effectuer leur paiement en devises canadiennes et les non résidents, en devises américaines ou l'équivalent en devises canadiennes. Diverses modalités de paiement sont offertes pour les adhésions à vie. Veuillez vous adresser au Bureau national.

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We acknowledge the financial support of the Government of Canada through the Publication Assistance Program (PAP) toward our mailing costs.

Nous remercions le gouvernement du Canada pour son appui financier pour nos frais de poste par l'entremise du Programme d'assistance aux publications (PAP).

Canada

The Canadian Philatelist (ISSN 00-45-5253) published bimonthly by Philaprint Inc. 10 Summerhill Avenue, Toronto, Ont., M4T 1A8. Printed and produced in Canada by Trajan Publishing Corporation.

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Le philatéliste canadien (ISSN 00-45-5253), bimensuel publié par Philaprint Inc., 10 Summerhill Avenue, Toronto, Ont., M4T 1A8. Fait et imprimé au Canada par Trajan Publishing Corporation.

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The Canadian Philatelist
Le Philatéliste canadien

Journal of The
ROYAL PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF CANADA

Revue de La
SOCIÉTÉ ROYALE DE PHILATÉLIE DU CANADA

November/December 2010 novembre/decembre - VOL. 61 • NO. 6 (Number/Numéro 361)

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the cover / page couverture:

For the first time in the 28-year history of the Santa Letter-Writing Program, Canada Post did not use an image of the Jolly Old Elf to illustrate its letters sent to more than one million children around the world. In place of Santa, the artwork on the 2009 letters features a sign inscribed with Santa's unique H0H 0H0 postal code attached to a red-and-white striped (North) Pole.

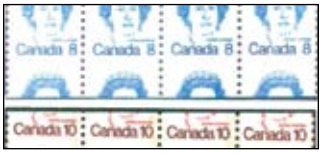
Also new for 2009 is an enhanced numeric/alpha code printed on the reverse side of envelopes designed to help secure Santa's mail.

Pour la première fois en 28 ans d'histoire du Programme de lettres au père Noël, Postes Canada n'a pas utilisé l'image du sympathique vieillard à la barbe blanche pour enjoliver les lettres expédiées à plus d'un million d'enfants autour du globe. Le dessin artistique figurant sur les lettres de 2009 représente un écriteau sur lequel est inscrit le code postal unique du père Noël, H0H 0H0, attaché à un bâton strié de bandes rouges et blanches.

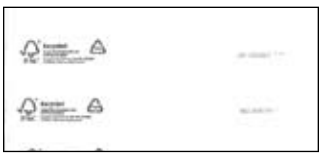
Autre nouveauté pour 2009 : un code alphanumérique amélioré imprimé au dos des enveloppes, afin de mieux sécuriser le courrier du père Noël.



Early Postcards to South Africa
by George B. Arfken, FRPSC . . **338**



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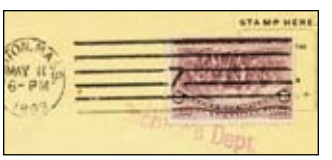
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EDITOR'S notes
notes du RÉDACTEUR

by / par Tony Shaman, FRPSC

Long-time members of our Society are probably familiar with our editorial policy governing what we print, or do not print, in *The Canadian Philatelist*. However, with a constant flow of new members joining The Royal there will be readers who are not conversant with our editorial practices and a brief overview of what we print, and why, may be in order.

Articles:

Generally, only original work is published. Nevertheless, there are exceptions.

For instance, we will reprint an article deemed to be of interest to a wide cross-section of our readers that has appeared in a philatelic journal, magazine, newsletter or some other philatelic publication that is not readily available to our members. It goes without saying that we always cite the source of the original article after obtaining reprint permission from the relevant publication and author.

Only articles available free of charge are considered. Because *The Canadian Philatelist* does not pay its contributors for submissions of original work, it would not be fair to them to pay for reprinted articles.

We should emphasize that reprinted work appearing in *The Canadian Philatelist* constitutes a very small part of the contents of the magazine.

Bilingualism:

A further policy of your Society stipulates that articles are published in the magazine in whichever one of Canada's two official languages it is received. *The Canadian Philatelist* is a bilingual magazine and hence this practice is consistent with our stated editorial policy. Furthermore, paying to have every article translated that appears in the magazine would be cost-prohibitive. For that reason, no consideration is contemplated at this time to change our current practice.

Letters to the Editor:

All letters to the editor, to be considered for publication, must be constructive and relate to legitimate philatelic matters. Letters expressing personal views that are not germane to our hobby will be declined as will letters deemed to be detrimental to individuals or to organized philately.

However, letters expressing valid criticisms or unpopular opinions, as long as they state their side of a debate fairly, will be published. Constructive rebuttals are welcome and will be printed. Your editor believes that members of our Society are intelligent adults able to make up their own minds about a particular issue and do not need to be protected from opinions held by fellow collectors.

Letters written primarily to express a writer's personal political views, for example, will not be published. *The Canadian Philatelist* is not a forum for debating non-philatelic matters. However, your editor's bias is to publish letters that may express a minority opinion, notwithstanding its unpopu-

Les membres de longue date de notre société connaissent sans doute la politique éditoriale qui guide nos décisions relatives à ce que nous publions ou ne publions pas dans *Le philatéliste canadien*. Cependant, puisque de nouveaux membres se joignent régulièrement à nous et qu'ils ne sont peut-être pas familiarisés avec nos pratiques éditoriales, un bref aperçu de ce que nous publions, et pourquoi, est sans doute de mise.

Articles :

En général, seules les œuvres originales sont publiées, mais il peut y avoir des exceptions; ainsi, nous pourrions publier de nouveau un article digne d'intérêt déjà paru dans un journal philatélique, une revue, un bulletin d'information ou dans toute autre publication philatélique qui n'est pas facilement accessible à nos lecteurs. Il va sans dire que nous citons toujours la source de l'article original après avoir obtenu la permission de publier de la maison d'édition ou de l'auteur.

Seuls les articles que nous pouvons obtenir gratuitement sont pris en compte. Comme *Le philatéliste canadien* ne paie pas ses auteurs d'articles originaux, il serait injuste envers eux de payer pour des articles publiés de nouveau.

Rappelons que ces articles ne représentent qu'une faible proportion du contenu du *Philatéliste*.

Bilinguisme :

Selon une autre politique de notre société, les articles sont publiés dans la langue officielle du Canada dans laquelle ils nous sont transmis. *Le philatéliste canadien* étant une revue bilingue, cette pratique est conforme à sa politique éditoriale. Par ailleurs, le coût de la traduction de tous les articles qui paraissent dans la revue serait prohibitif. Nous n'envisageons donc pas pour l'instant une remise en question de notre pratique habituelle.

Lettre au rédacteur en chef :

Toutes les lettres présentées au rédacteur en chef en vue d'être publiées doivent être constructives et avoir trait à des sujets propres à la philatélie. Les lettres qui expriment des points de vue personnels ne se rapportant pas à la philatélie seront refusées tout comme celles qui pourraient être préjudiciables à des personnes ou à la philatélie organisée.

Toutefois, les lettres dans lesquelles les auteurs expriment des critiques valides ou des opinions impopulaires, pour peu qu'ils présentent leur point de vue de manière objective, seront publiées. Les réfutations constructives sont les bienvenues et seront publiées. Votre rédacteur en chef est convaincu que les membres de notre société sont des adultes intelligents, capables de se forger leurs propres opinions et qu'ils n'ont pas besoin d'être mis à l'abri de celles de leurs collègues collectionneurs.

Par exemple, une lettre écrite dans le but premier d'exprimer l'opinion politique personnelle de son rédacteur ne sera pas publiée. *Le philatéliste canadien* n'est pas une tribune pour débattre des sujets sans liens avec la philatélie. Mon parti pris est cependant de publier des lettres qui peuvent exprimer l'opinion d'une minorité, en dépit de son impopularité, du moment qu'elles sont centrées sur des ques-

larity, as long as the thrust of the letter deals with a legitimate philatelic concern of general interest to collectors.

In this Issue:

It is not often that postage stamps make the front page of a newspaper, let alone the headline, but the 5-Cent Small Queens headlined *The Evening Star*, the original name of *The (Toronto) Star.* Norma Nielson, a first-time contributor to our magazine, relates the connection of these stamps to a national news story.

Richard Gratton has returned with an amply illustrated article that is sure to please and educate our readers who possess a passable knowledge of French. The brief abstract in English summarizes the French text.

Canadians take pride in ostensibly knowing more about our neighbours to the south than Americans are generally given credit for their knowledge about Canada. Richard Logan puts us to the test with his article dealing with the stamps of the Great American Series issued between 1980 and 1999. After looking at the images and names of some of these great Americans, some of us at least should perhaps admit that our knowledge about our closest neighbour is not as all-encompassing as we like to believe.

As usual, we have a number of other articles, short and long, that we hope you will find equally enjoyable and educational.

This being our Christmas issue, we would be remiss if we did not include at least one article with a seasonal theme. Nick R. Bocker reviews some of the measures that Canada Post has taken in the last two years to keep Santa's mail secure.

Season's Greetings to one and all! ✉

tions touchant la philatélie et d'intérêt général pour les collectionneurs.

Dans ce numéro :

Ce n'est pas tous les jours que des timbres-postes font la une des journaux, à plus forte raison les gros titres. Mais le timbre petite reine à cinq cents a fait la manchette du *Evening Star*, nom original du *(Toronto) Star.* Norma Nielson, une de nos collaboratrices des premiers jours, nous raconte la relation entre ce timbre et une nouvelle nationale.

Richard Gratton nous revient avec un article amplement illustré qui plaira certainement aux lecteurs qui connaissent suffisamment le français et les instruira. L'article est résumé en anglais.

Les Canadiens s'enorgueillissent d'en connaître manifestement plus sur leurs voisins du Sud que ces derniers n'en savent sur le Canada. Richard Logan nous met à l'épreuve avec un article traitant des timbres de la série les grands Américains parus entre 1980 et 1999. Après avoir vu les images et les noms de quelques-uns de ces grands Américains, certains d'entre nous admettront peut-être que notre connaissance de notre plus proche voisin n'est sans doute pas si étendue que nous nous plaisons à le croire.

Comme d'habitude, nous vous présentons d'autres articles, courts ou longs, que vous trouverez, nous l'espérons, aussi agréables qu'instructifs.

Le présent numéro étant celui des fêtes, nous ferions preuve de négligence en n'incluant pas au moins un article sur un thème de circonstance. Nick R. Bocker passe donc en revue certaines des dispositions mises en place par Postes Canada, ces deux dernières années, pour assurer la sécurité du courrier adressé au père Noël.

Joyeux Noël et bonne année à tous! ✉

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PRESIDENT'S page
la page du PRÉSIDENT

by / par George Pepall, FRPSC

We all like to dream a bit, don't we? For some of us, it's the kind of dream that says, we don't want to just get by; we want to make something special happen that will make a difference, or go in a new direction where we can be effective for our cause.

Our Society is no different. Thanks to the careful management of our financial resources over the last few years under the leadership of Treasurer David Oberholtzer, our bills are all being paid on time and our finances are in satisfactory order. However, it is a lean operation with scarcely any revenue to spare, so dreaming of how The RPSC can do more for its members and the hobby remains pretty much just a dream. For now.

What do I mean by dreaming on the part of the leaders of The Society? Well, here's a partial wish list:

- Every issue of *The Canadian Philatelist* in full colour;
- Subsidization for the travel of national level judges to national and international shows;
- A whole new set of exhibit frames, designed to an international standard, that would be light, user-friendly, easy to transport and store. (Now there's a dream we all can share, but it would mean substantial dollars!)
- Reimbursement for our Executive Secretary, Margaret Schulzke, to travel to our conventions free of personal cost;
- Funding for national and regional judging seminars;
- Funding for translation of the regular editorials in *TCP* into French;
- A reserve fund, for a rainy day, or for a sudden opportunity to grow the hobby.

When we put together a wish list like this one, we feel hopeful that some of our members will think seriously about helping us fulfil some of those dreams. We know that from the increasing trend that we see of members adding a donation to their renewal forms.

There are three other initiatives in the fundraising field that I would like to mention to members at this time. The first is known in fundraising terms as "Planned Giving." Members who wish to contribute regularly to The RPSC would provide the treasurer with a pledge to give the Society a regular donation on a monthly basis. Each month The RPSC would charge a VISA/AMEX card, withdraw funds from the member's bank account, or cash a post-dated cheque in the amount set by the member. In

Ne nous arrive t-il pas de rêver un peu? Certains de nos rêves sont récurrents ou répétitifs. Il semblerait que leur manifestation persistante devrait se traduire de manière concrète.

Grâce à une gestion efficace de nos ressources financières ces dernières années notre Société, sous la direction de notre trésorier, David Oberholtzer, paye toutes ses factures à temps et l'état de nos finances est satisfaisant. Toutefois, il s'agit d'un équilibre qui laisse peu de place à l'épargne. Alors, rêver de la façon dont La SRPC pourrait en faire plus pour ses membres et pour la philatélie demeure juste un rêve. Pour l'instant.

Qu'est-ce que j'entends par rêver en parlant de notre Société? Bien, voici une liste partielle des souhaits de nos dirigeants, ce qu'ils aimeraient pouvoir réaliser :

- produire chaque numéro du *Philatéliste canadien* en couleur de la première à la dernière page;
- défrayer les déplacements des juges de niveau national participants à des expositions nationales et internationales;
- acheter de nouveaux cadres d'exposition, conformes au standard international, qui seraient légers, faciles à utiliser, à transporter et à ranger. (C'est un rêve que nous pouvons tous partager, mais qui représente une somme substantielle!);
- rembourser Margaret Schulzke, notre secrétaire à la direction, pour qu'elle puisse assister à nos congrès sans frais personnels;
- financer des séminaires de jugement nationaux et régionaux;
- traduire en français les éditoriaux habituels du *Philatéliste*;
- créer un fonds de réserve pour les jours sombres ou pour une occasion inattendue de développer notre passe-temps.

La formulation de tels souhaits, nous permet d'espérer que certains de nos membres penseront sérieusement à nous aider à en réaliser quelques-uns. Nous savons que cela est possible en raison de la tendance croissante que nous avons remarquée, qui consiste à ajouter des dons aux formulaires qui accompagnent un renouvellement d'adhésion.

J'aimerais vous entretenir d'autres possibilités de collecte de fonds. Il y a en premier lieu le « don planifié », selon la terminologie en usage. Les membres qui souhaitent verser une contribution régulière à La SRPC s'engagent auprès du trésorier à faire un don mensuel. Chaque mois, La SRPC pourrait prélever une somme d'argent d'une carte VISA/AMEX ou du compte bancaire d'un membre, ou encaisser un chèque postdaté au montant établi par le membre. Cette façon de faire permettrait aux membres de soutenir une seule action ou le

this way members can support any single initiative or the general account with a generous donation spread over twelve months. That makes being generous much easier.

The second opportunity is to pick up the cost of the printing of a page in *The Canadian Philatelist*. In the philatelic community several magazines raise funds to assist in the publication of their magazine by this method. Members make a specific donation of, let's say, $75. At the bottom of one of the pages in the magazine - the choice of the page is left to the donor - a line is printed: "The cost of printing this page has been paid for by George Pepall." Immediately, the donation will go to the publication account to cover the added expense of printing future issues in full colour. Check out pages in this magazine. Several members have already made the commitment.

The third method of being financially generous to the Society is simply to remember The RPSC in one's estate planning or will. That is a very private and personal gesture of support, though a most significant and thoughtful one, so I will say no more here and now.

Any members who wish more information on how they can offer financial support for any of our dreams above, or who would like to add to our dreams list, are asked to contact our national office, or me. Thank you for considering our suggestion.

PS Don't forget to vote in our online motto poll. Please see the website to do so. ✉

compte général par un don généreux étalé sur douze mois. Cela facilite beaucoup la générosité.

Une deuxième possibilité consisterait à couvrir les frais d'impression d'une page du *Philatéliste canadien*. Dans le monde philatélique, plusieurs revues collectent des fonds de cette façon afin d'aider à leur publication. Les membres font un don précis, par exemple, 75,00 $. Et, une courte mention est imprimée au bas de l'une des pages de la revue — dont le choix a été laissé au donateur : « Les coûts d'impression de cette page ont été offerts par George Pepall ». Le don sera immédiatement placé dans le compte des publications et servira aux dépenses supplémentaires liées à l'impression couleur de numéros à venir. Jetez un coup d'oeil aux pages du présent numéro et vous verrez que plusieurs membres se sont déjà engagés.

La troisième façon de faire preuve de générosité financière envers notre société est simplement de se souvenir de La SRPC dans sa planification successorale ou son testament. Il s'agit d'un geste de soutien très personnel, mais aussi, de l'un des plus significatifs et des plus attentionnés, je n'en dirai donc pas plus ici.

Les membres qui souhaitent obtenir plus de renseignements sur la façon dont ils peuvent offrir un soutien financier à l'un ou l'autre des rêves décrits ci-dessus, ou ajouter d'autres rêves à cette liste, peuvent s'adresser au Bureau national ou à moi. Merci de réfléchir à notre suggestion.

P. S. N'oubliez pas de participer à notre vote en ligne pour le choix d'une devise. Veuillez vous rendre sur le site Web pour ce faire. ✉

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.

NEW YOUTH MEMBERS / NOUVEAUX MEMBRES – JEUNESSE

Y-29124 • Miss Livie-Laure Tillard

INDIVIDUAL MEMBERS / MEMBRES À TITRE PERSONNEL

I-29113 • Mr. Derek Paul
Chalon Portraits of Queen Victoria (all colonies that issued them) and the design point of view.

I-29114 • Mr. Bert Williams

I-29115 • Mr. Bryan Norminton

I-29116 • Mr. John Schorn
US, UN, Canada, Vatican City, GB

I-29118 • Mr. Michel Plouffe

I-29119 • Mr. Daniel LeBlanc

I-29120 • Mr. John H. Margeson

I-29121 • Mr. Gilles Sirois
Dealer - new world issues

I-29122 • Mr. Brian Ostro

I-29123 • Mr. Pierre Saint-Martin

I-29125 • Mr. John Atkinson
Canadian Stamps, and some foreign

I-29126 • Mr. Jagath De Silva
Canada, UK, Australia, India, Sri Lanka, New Zealand

I-29127 • Mr. George Hanning
Canada, Newfoundland and provinces, USA, Germany, Iceland, Great Britain, Europa, world covers

FAMILY MEMBERS / ADHESION FAMILIALE

FM-29112 • Ms. Brenda Hoyles

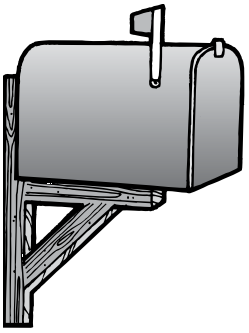
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DECEASED MEMBERS / MEMBRES DÉCÉDÉS

L-11254 • Mr. Norman Keith Sharpe

L-13286 • Mr. Ronald W. T. Birchard



in the MAILBOX
dans la boîte aux LETTRES

Dear Editor

On March 10, I attended the Gala Banquet for the 75th Anniversary of the West Toronto Stamp Club. The evening was a delight, the food excellent and the company convivial. Our President, George Pepall was also in attendance bringing greetings and congratulations from The RPSC to the Club.

However, the reason for this letter is to commend the Club's President, Frank Alusio, FRPSC, and one of its directors, Garfield Portch, for an excellent job in producing the evening's printed programme. As historian to The RPSC, I was delighted to see that the programme contained valuable information on the history of the club including such vital information as the list of the Club's presidents and major award winners. What made the programme outstanding however, was the complete listing of all the members of the Club since its creation in 1935 with the designations of Honorary and Life members added after the names when appropriate. Clubs so often lose this kind of information that is so key for historians who later on write about the history of our hobby. Three cheers to the West Toronto Club for having retained, conserved and protected their history.

Charles J. G. Verge,
FRPSC, FRPSL Historian, RPSC

Dear Editor,

Since I have been collecting Canadian Beaver Stamps for many years, I was very pleased to note the article in the July/August 2010 issue of *The Canadian Philatelist* by Mr. Richard Gratton. It is an excellent article of the papers and colours of the Three Pence Beaver.

I note that he does mention that Scott No. 4 has a stitch watermark.

I thought it might be of interest to Mr. Gratton, as well as possibly some of your readers, that there is a verified copy of Canada, Scott No. 1 which shows a stitch watermark, but not noted in *Unitrade*.

The verification of this stitch watermark is contained in the Vincent Graves Greene Certificate No. 4537 which indicates that the stitch watermark is at the bottom of the stamp.

Again, congratulations to Mr. Gratton and thank you for publishing this article in your July/August issue.

Sincerely,
Chester Soule
Peterborough, NH



EXCHANGE
demandes D'ÉCHANGE

Dear Sir,

I'm a Brazilian collector of Canadian used stamps and I need contacts with Canada collectors from Canada to exhange stamps by letter. My want-list is based on Yvert. I offer mint or used stamps from Brasil. I can't find Canadian stamps in Brasil.

Thank you.
Afonso Celso Marino Guimarães
Rua João Nantes Júnior, 776
Bairro Ribeirânia
CEP 14096-260 Ribeirão Preto (SP)
Brasil

Dear Sir,

I am a beginner stamp collector trying my best to increase my collection of stamps and I'm wondering if you could help me!

I live in the Ukraine and, therefore, have little financial income! So I cannot buy expensive stamps.

I would be very grateful if you could send me a gift of used stamps or stamps on paper or kiloware.

If you require payment, please indicate how I can pay.

Thank you in advance and hope to receive some stamps from you.

Sincerely yours,
Alexandr Mazaza
Geroyev Dnepra 35/195
Kaniv
19002 Ukraine

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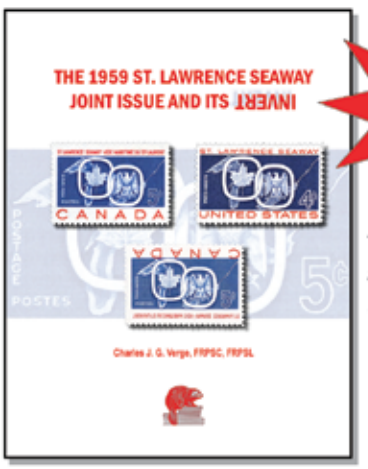


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coming EVENTS
CALENDRIER

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

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

REGIONAL EVENTS / ÉVÉNEMENTS RÉGIONAUX

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.

NOVEMBER 13 NOVEMBRE, 2010:
The Cambridge Stamp Club's Annual Show and Bourse will be held from 9:30 am to 3:30 pm, at the United Kingdom Club, International Village Dr., Cambridge, ON. Club books, dealers, lunch counter, free parking. For more information, please contact Godfrey Fearn at (519) 623-4911.

FEBRUARY 19 FEVRIER, 2011:
NIPEX 2011 Stamp Exhibition and Bourse sponsored by the Niagara Philatelic Society, will be held from 10 am to 5 pm at the Stamford Lions Club Hall, 3846 Portage Rd., Niagara Falls, ON. Free admission. Further information from Ed Yonelinas at (905) 262-5127 or mastamps@computan.com.

SATURDAY, APRIL 16, 2011:
Stampfest, the Kitchener-Waterloo Philatelic Society annual show and bourse, will be held at the Community Christian Reformed Church, 1275 Bleams Road, at Fischer-Hallman Road, Kitchener, Ontario. Hours: 10:00 a.m. to 4:00 p.m. Everyone welcome. Show features an exciting dealer bourse, competitive exhibits, including one-page entries, free parking, free admission, hourly and special draws, stamp pull, lunch counter, and other surprises. For additional information phone Jim Oliver at 1-519-893-4092 or e-mail: President@KWStampClub.org.

NATIONAL EXHIBITIONS / EXPOSITIONS NATIONALES

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. Free admission and parking. 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. / La 83e Exposition et Convention annuelle de la Société royale de philatélie du Canada. L'exposition se tiendra à l'Aréna de Dorval,1450 Dawson, Dorval, QC, tandis que les réunions de la convention prendront place au Centre communautaire Sarto Desnoyers, 1335 Bord-du-Lac/Lakeshore, Dorval, QC. Visitez le site web pour plus d'informations: 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. Inscription/Registration : 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 later date.

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

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

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At the annual meeting of the RPSC PHILATELIC RESEARCH FOUNDATION held in conjunction with ROYAL*2010*ROYALE in Windsor, Ontario in June 2010 , the following were elected directors of the Foundation for the ensuing year:

Michael Madesker
Graham McCleave
Cimon Morin
J.Edward Nixon
George Pepall
Garfield Portch
Robert S.Traquair

At the meeting, Robert S. Traquair was appointed President and Secretary to succeed J. Edward Nixon who will continue his association as Treasurer.

The Foundation is a registered charitable organization. The objects are to educate school age children by using philatelic and postal history and to underwrite and publish philatelic and postal history research.

À l'assemblée annuelle de la Fondation pour la recherche philatélique de La SRPC qui a eu lieu en même temps que ROYAL *2010* ROYALE, à Windsor, en Ontario, en juin 2010, les personnes suivantes ont été élues directeurs de la fondation pour la prochaine année :

Michael Madesker
Graham McCleave
Cimon Morin
J.Edward Nixon
George Pepall
Garfield Portch
Robert S.Traquair

À la réunion, Robert S. Traquair a été nommé président et secrétaire. Il succède à J. Edward Nixon qui continuera de s'associer à la Fondation en tant que trésorier.

La Fondation est une œuvre de bienfaisance enregistrée. Son but est d'éduquer les enfants d'âge scolaire par la philatélie et l'histoire postale, ainsi que de rédiger et de publier des recherches en philatélie et en histoire postale.

LEMIRE NAMED BNAPS PRESIDENT



Robert Lemire, of Deep River, Ontario was elected President of the British North America Philatelic Society at the annual convention in Victoria, British Columbia. He succeeds George Dresser of College Station, Texas. Norris (Bob) Dyer of Petaluma, California, will serve as Vice-President. Lemire, who styles himself as a semi-retired chemist, has a number of collecting interests but tends to specialize in the postal stationery of Canada. Dyer, an active exhibitor and author, has won several gold medals for his Newfoundland collections, including an international Gold at Washington 2006. He has headed the Society's youth program for the past four years. He retired as an executive of the State Compensation Insurance Fund of California.

Founded in 1943, BNAPS is an organization of collectors interested in the stamps and postal history of Canada and the pre-confederation colonies. Information about the Society can be found at www.bnaps.org or from the Secretary, David Jones, 184 Larkin Dr, .Nepean, Ontario K2J 1H9 Canada.

President Meets Prince



President George Pepall talks stamps with HRH Prince Philip at Rideau Hall Reception' in Ottawa.

The Canada Posted Letter Guide

The original edition of The Canada Posted Letter Guide by Charles G. Firby and Victor L. Willson was published in 1996. The book values Canadian covers based upon their destination and stamps used for franking. The second edition, edited by Victor L. Willson, is being published on-line and made available freely on the British North America Philatelic Society's web site, www.bnaps.org, by clicking on the "Education Sites" button and then selecting "Canadian Philately". The sections covering Pence, Decimal, Large Queens, and Small Queen issues are available immediately. Further sections in development are the Jubilee, Map, Leaf, and Numeral issues.

Sections will be revised on an approximate six month cycle for additions to the listing. Price updates will not occur any sooner than a two-year cycle.

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The RPSC Philatelic Research Foundation operates a charitable program whereby collectors may donate philatelic material to the Foundation and receive a charitable receipt equal to its appraised replacement value for income tax purposes.

The objectives of the Foundation are to use the proceeds from donations to promote youth philately and to encourage philatelic research leading to the sharing of information through literature and other media forms with collectors.

Potential donors should contact the Foundation President, Robert S. Traquair, directly (416-921-2077) or call the RPSC National Office (1-888-285-4143) or in writing at 10 Summerhill Ave., Toronto, ON, M4T 1A8, to discuss the type of material intended for donation and the process for receiving a charitable donation receipt.

Dons à la RPSC Philatelic Research Foundation

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

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Les personnes intéressées à faire un don peuvent s'adresser au président de la fondation, Robert S. Traquair, directement au 416-921-2077 ou au Bureau national au 1-888-285-4143, ou par écrit au 10 Summerhill Ave., Toronto, ON, M4T 1A8, afin de discuter des articles à donner et de la démarche à suivre pour obtenir un reçu pour don de charité.

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EARLY POSTCARDS
to South Africa

By George B. Arfken, FRPSC

Canada accepted the Universal Postal Union (UPU) rates and regulations August 1, 1878. Within a few years most of the world belonged to the UPU and Canadians were sending letters and post cards to countries all over the world. However, some large and important British colonies, South Africa, Australia and New Zealand, remained outside the UPU. It's likely that the postal administration of these colonies feared that the low UPU rates would not cover the costs of shipping letters to the U.K. Through the 1880s the letter rate from Canada to Cape Colony (Cape of Good Hope) and Natal was 15¢ per half ounce, three times the 5¢ per half ounce UPU rate. The letter rate was reduced to 12¢ per half ounce in January 1890. Post cards were not allowed in the mail to Cape Colony and Natal.

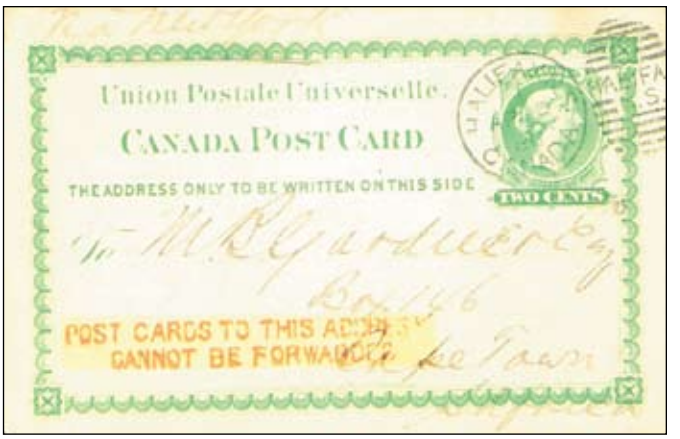


Figure 1. A P4 post card mailed from Halifax, April 9, 1888, and addressed to Cape Town, (South) Africa. The card was rejected and not forwarded. Courtesy of Michael Rixon and Longley Auctions.

In April 1888 one writer tried to send a Canada Post Card to Cape Town. The card is shown in Figure 1. It was stamped with a red "POST CARDS TO THIS ADDRESS CANNOT BE FORWARDED" and was rejected. Letters could be sent at a high rate of postage but no post cards to this non-UPU colony. The Australian colonies and New Zealand were being treated the same way. A similar "CANNOT BE FORWARDED" post card addressed to New South Wales is shown in Early Canada Post Cards. [1, 61]

For Cape Colony (Cape of Good Hope) and Natal this situation continued through 1891, as shown in Table 1. In January 1892 there was a drastic change. Cape Colony and Natal were granted a preferred 5¢ per half ounce letter rate and a 2¢ post card rate. These Canadian rates were almost certainly arranged by the British General Post Office. One would expect a notice to all Canadian postmasters of changes like this but apparently no such notice has survived. The changes are clear in the Official

Date	Cape Colony			Natal			OPG page
	Rate	Letter	Post Card	Rate	Letter	Post Card	
Jan. 1891	NonUPU	12¢		NonUPU	12¢		liii, lv
Jan. 1892	Preferred	5¢	2¢	Preferred	5¢	2¢	li
Jan. 1893	Preferred	5¢	2¢	UPU	5¢	2¢	lii, lv
Jan. 1894	Preferred	5¢	2¢	UPU	5¢	2¢	lii, lv
Jan. 1895	UPU	5¢	2¢	UPU	5¢	2¢	lvii

Table 1. Letter Rates (per half ounce) and Post Card Rates to Cape Colony and Natal.

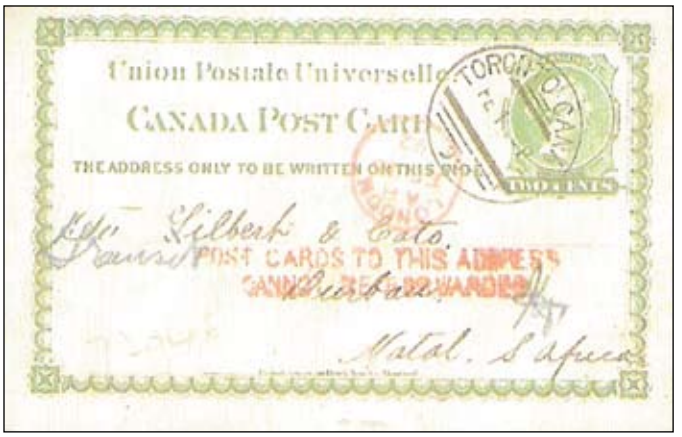


Figure 2. A P4 post card addressed to Natal. Posted in Toronto, February 4, 1892, the card got as far as England (red London, FE 15 92 transit stamp). It was then rejected and returned to Canada (Toronto FE 25 92 backstamp). This was an error. With the 2¢ preferred rate paid, the card should have been forwarded to Durban, Natal as addressed. Courtesy of Longley Auctions.

Postal Guides with page references given in the right-most column of Table 1.

This should have cleared the way for post cards to these two colonies but there was one British postal clerk who didn't get the word. Figure 2 shows another P4 Canada Post Card posted in Toronto, February 4, 1892 and addressed to Durban, Natal. Durban was Natal's leading port, settled in 1824. The card was passed by the Canadian Post Office and forwarded to England. There it was stamped, in error, "POST CARDS TO THIS ADDRESS CANNOT BE FORWARDED."

Natal joined the UPU in mid-1892. Cape Colony stayed with the preferred rates for Canadian mailers. Figure 3 shows P13 1¢ card upgraded to the 2¢ preferred rate with a 1¢ Small Queen The message was about trading stamps, a common post card theme at this time.

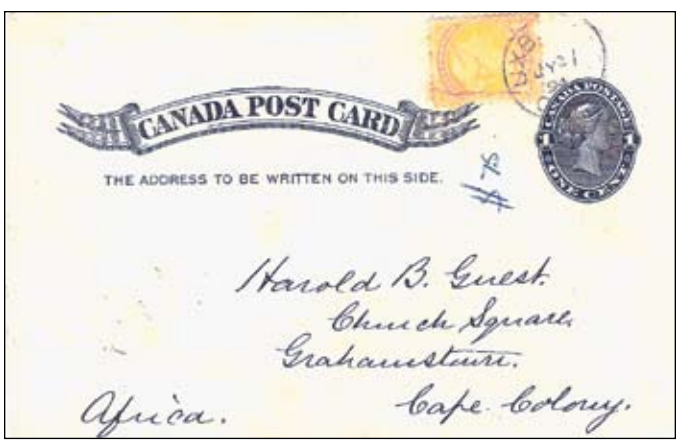


Figure 3. A P13 post card posted in Uxbridge, Ont., July 31, 1894 with the 2¢ preferred rate paid. The card was addressed to Grahamstown, Cape Colony, Africa. Settled in 1812 as a British military outpost, Grahamstown was about 120 km ENE of Port Elizabeth.



Figure 4. P14, legal UPU mail to Cape Colony. Posted in Hamilton, Ont. and addressed to Cape Town, South Africa. It's 1897. Apart from that, one of the date stamps is wrong! Courtesy of Firby Auctions, Arfken collection.

This P13 went through the mail and was delivered. It illustrates the 2¢ preferred rate to Cape Colony but it should not have gone through international mail. It contravened UPU regulations. Canada issued the P13 in early 1893 to let writers have more space to write more. There was no problem for domestic use but the P13 was larger than UPU regulations permitted. UPU regulations set a size limit of 140 x 90 mm. The P13 measured 152 x 92 mm. To the author's knowledge, the Department Orders and the Official Postal Guides never mentioned that the P13 was only for domestic mail, that it was not legal for international mail. In most cases foreign postal clerks were unaware of or indifferent to the excess size. There was one exception. One alert Japanese postal clerk recognized that the P13 was oversize and charged it as a letter, postage due 6 sen.[2] This unique card is shown in colour in Early Canada Post Cards.[1, 65]

Cape Colony joined the UPU in January 1895 and the preferred rates became UPU rates. Figure 4 shows a card of this early UPU period. This card, a P14, has the same 1¢ imprint as the preceding P13 but this card is smaller, conforming to the UPU regulations. One feature of note - the card was posted in Hamilton, Ont., July 13, 1897 and arrived in Cape Town July 14, 1897. Transit time 1 day! O.K., one of the date stamps is off by a month. Blame whichever one you choose. ✉

Endnotes

[1] Early Canada Post Cards, 1871 - 1911, Arfken, British North America Philatelic Society, 2004.

[2] A Post Card Becomes a Letter, Arfken, PHSC Journal 70, pp. 61-62, June 1992.

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PART TWO

Canadian Coils:

ERRORS, FREAKS AND ODDITIES

By Joseph Monteiro

III. Perforated Coil Errors

Full Imperforates

A fully imperforate coil stamp may be defined as the absence of perforations on all four of its sides. A coil stamp normally is imperforate on two sides, either at the top and bottom or at the sides. All imperforates are not errors, if they are all released without perforation. It is only when the stamps should have been perforated but are not that they are errors.

The following stamps in the Centennial definitive series are known imperforate coil errors: 6c orange, 6c black, 7c green and 8c slate. Two of the values, the 6c and the 8c, imperforate coils have been found with papers of different fluorescence. The 6c imperforate coils were printed on plain and Hibrite papers whereas the 8c imperforate coils were printed on plain, fluorescent and high fluorescent papers. In the Caricature series, the known imperforate stamps are the 8c and 10c. In the Peace Tower series, the coil imperforates are found on the 12c, 14c and 17c. In the Maple Leaf series, the reported coil imperforates are known on the 30c and 32c. In the Parliament View series, the coil imperforates are found on the 34c, 36c, 37c and 38c. In the Flag definitive series imperforate coils exist on the 39c, 40c, 42c, 43c, 45c and 46c values.



The first of the self-adhesive imperforates were reported in 2005 on the 50-cent Calla Lily coil stamp. This imperforate error was offered for sale as lot 687 and lot 688 by Eastern Auctions Ltd. at its June 1st, 2005 Mail Sale. The description of the error on lot 688 on page 10 of the newspaper ad reads: "504 Flowers coil, a scarce imperforate strip of four, control colour dots and inscription at centre, has gum bends from attempted separation but otherwise VF NH, a very nice item .....Photo 250.00." The samples that were examined had no impression of the perforation score line and they peeled off from the roll as continuous stamps.

To understand why imperforates are found in certain standard quantities, one needs to understand how coil stamps are printed in Canada. For the period from 1953 – 2007 there are three distinct printing formats as follows: 1) for coil stamps from 1953 to 1968; 2) for coil stamps from 1969 to 1998; and 3) for self-adhesive coil stamps from 1998 onwards.

1. *For coil stamps from 1953 to 1968:* From the early 1900s to 1968, coils were sold in rolls of 500 stamps. The printing plates used consisted of 18 rows and 25 columns of stamp impressions (i.e. 450 stamps) with a gutter after the ninth row. Thus, a printing of an entire roll of 500 stamps required 20 impressions of the plate or revolutions of the cylinder to which the plate was attached. The perforator perforated the stamps along the columns and cut the coils to produce the sides to produce 18 coil rolls. Therefore, if the perforator missed a single column of perforation it created 18 pairs with the perforation missing between them. Given the line perforator used, it did not result in many imperforate errors.

2. *For coil stamps from 1969 to 1998:* In 1969, with the issue of the 6c Centennial coil stamp, a new format was used for printing and perforating coil stamps. The development of a new coil format with the Centennial stamps brought a new era of major coil errors. Much to the delight of philatelists, an entirely new sub-market was born: fully imperforate coil errors. With it, a new group of errors also sprang up: partially imperforate errors.

Canadian Bank Note Co., Ltd. sold coils in a roll of 100 stamps or a stick of 10 rolls of 100 (or 1000 stamps). Each impression of the plate printed 720 stamps i.e., 20 columns (with a gutter after the tenth column) and 36 rows. The perforation of the stamps is performed by a perforator which has 12 rows of pins with a width of 10 stamps. Each strike of the perforator perforates 11 stamps on both sides (or 12 gutters between 13 stamps). There are no perfora-

tions between two or more coil rolls - the coils are rolled and sealed into coil tubes. Each tube is scored between the rolls so that a tube can be easily broken up and sold to the public from the package of 10 rolls. [4]



These technical factors explain why imperforates between 1969 and 1998 normally occur in a standard format. However, why imperforates occur is not known. According to Canada Post, imperforate stamps from coils result from power interruptions in the coil printing process, which produce some 13 imperforates in some coils.[5] But why 13 imperforates or five pairs and one strip of three? This should be evident from the fact that each strike of the perforator perforates 11 stamps on both sides (or 12 gutters between 13 stamps). If the perforator misses a strike then five pairs and one strip of three imperforates occur per coil, in 10 coils. Therefore, most imperforates occur usually in strips of 13. Since coil stamps are printed in ten rolls, the minimum number occurs in multiples of 10 or 130 imperforates, or 50 pair and 10 strips of three.

On rare occasions, imperforates occur in strips of two or more, but these are the exceptions.[6] According to one source, and I quote, " ... strips of less than thirteen can occur in at least two different ways. If a strike is not completely missed but is shifted by more than one, but less than twelve rows of perforations, several imperforate stamps will be produced, followed by several with double perforations. Lot 411 in the July 1981 John H. Talman auction illustrates the second way. The lot is a strip of 11 stamps of the 12c Parliament coil in which six rows of perforations are missing. Two rows are blind perforations, and the rest are normal." The writer continues: "The strip in the auction was produced, I would guess, because the perforator hit the paper at a vertical angle. As a result, on that strike some stamps were fully perforated, some had blind perforations, and the rest were imperforate."[7] Three other formats, in which imperforates occur, were discovered but these are exception to the rule.

A coil strip was discovered with four strikes of the perforator missing between five coil stamps. This was found in three coil stamps: the Peace Tower; the 36c and 37c Parliament View; and the 40c Flag. The first was found in a strip of nine with blind perforations on two stamps. The last was found in a strip of seven with blind perforations resulting from three strikes.

Imperforate coil stamps also appeared in strips of 20 in the 39c Flag coil stamp. It was reported that the imperforation occurred between stamps 36-55, blind perforations appeared between stamps 55 and 56, with progressively stronger perforation impression appearing up to stamp 60. Seven such strips of 20 were found.

The first four stamps in the coil were imperforate (i.e., three strikes of the perforator missing) and the last four stamps in the coil were imperforate (i.e., three strikes of the perforator missing). These imperforates were found on the 42c flag stamps.

3. *For self-adhesive coil stamps from 1998 onwards:* In 1998 with the printing of adhesive coil stamps and die cut simulated perforation, expectations about the format in which these imperforates could appear changed as the coils were no longer printed in the same fashion. It appears that for the initial three self-adhesive stamps (45c, 47c and 48c), the stamps were printed and tagged separately and then applied to the waxed paper as there was a gap left after each stamp. Thereafter, the self-adhesive stamps were printed on a continuous roll of paper with a gutter after ten stamps to produce a maximum of ten rolls. The continuous roll of paper stamps is die cut which is either straight or with simili perforations on two sides and straight edges on two sides. The *Centennial Study Group Newsletter* states: "The die cutting is applied to 10 stamps + 1 gutter *at a time*. The paper is then moved this distance and another 10 stamps + one gutter is die cut ... and so on. We believe there are 10 rolls printed side by side at one time." The continuous roll is then placed on smaller cardboard rolls and then cut to produce smaller rolls or coils of 100, 50 or 25 stamps. It is also possible that the continuous roll of paper could be cut first into a sheet of 100, 50 or 25 and then placed on the cardboard roll and cut into individual rolls.[8]

Given the die-cutting format of applying simili perforations, any error in die-cutting would result in errors on ten rolls of the stamp coils. Further, since the die cutting is made not only for the stamps but also for the gutter, any inappropriate strike of

the die-cutter would result in one or more stamps with part or the whole gutter. However, the size of the 10 stamps would not be affected. It is also possible that the gutter would be part of the stamp. I have seen at least one instance of this die-cutting coil and is described under miscut stamps and validates our belief.

Part Imperforates

A partially imperforate coil stamp may be defined as the absence of perforations on three sides of the stamp. It can occur because of the absence of a perforation between a pair of coil stamps but with perforation at the other ends, or a pair of coil stamps without perforations in between but with perforation at the other end or ends.

Why are imperforates produced? The first type (absence of perforation between a pair) was found only in one instance. It appeared on a coil stamp perforated by a line perforator. The second type is a by-product of fully imperforate stamps. It is prevalent in the coils from the Centennial issue to the present Flag series.

It is difficult to guess why the first type of partial imperforate occurred where one of the perforating wheels of the line perforator did not make contact with the printed coil sheet. One reason may be that one wheel could have broken off during the perforating process. Had it shifted on the perforating rod holding the perforating wheels in place one should have found coil stamps with an additional set of perforations. However, this did not appear anywhere in the two coil strips that were found. A second reason may be because it is possible that the teeth of one of the perforating wheels was not sharp enough to perforate the printed sheet, especially if more than one sheet was perforated at a time. The two partially imperforates do not indicate the existence of blind perforations. Therefore, this reason may not be more palatable than the first as an explanation.



It is not difficult to guess why the second type of partial imperforate occurred as it is a by-product of full imperforates that were not perforated. As indicated previously, coils are produced in 10 rolls of 100 stamps. When the perforator malfunctions at times, a strike is missed creating 13 imperforates generally per coil (or 130 per sheet) or each skip of the perforator produces five imperforate pairs and a strip of three imperforates. The beginning and end of these imperforate strips have perforations where the perforator made the last strike before the skip and the first strike before the skip. In other words, for every 13 imperforates (or five imperforate pairs and a strip of three imperforates) there are two partial imperforate pairs, one with the perforations at the top of a pair and the other with the perforations at the bottom of the pair. That is, out of every six imperforate strips, two pairs are partial imperforates. These two pairs can be further classified as one having perforations at the top and the other having perforations at the bottom. Some philatelists specializing in these stamps may wish to classify these as distinct varieties. If one adopts this view then one imperforate coil strip of thirteen produces only one set of partial imperforates. As a result, partial imperforates of the second type are found on all coil stamps from the Centennial to the Flag issues where full imperforates were found.

Given the existence of only one known partial imperforate stamp of the first type, further elaboration may be justified. In one of the 4c Cameo rolls of 500 stamps, first issued in 1963, a partially imperforate coil was discovered. The only two known genuine errors of this stamp are a strip of four with the middle two stamps imperforate between and a strip of six with the middle two stamps imperforate between. The production format suggests the existence of 18 imperforate pairs in total. Only two were found. One has been nicknamed Joe's strip[9] after the original finder (Mr. J. Montgomery), and the other has been nicknamed the Sissons' strip after its first appearance in *Sissons Stamp Auction*.[10] It appears that they came from different printing runs as is suggested by the different centering of the perforation on the two strips.

However, forgeries of this imperforate do exist. The following story relates how difficult it is to distinguish between fakes and the real imperforates. A dealer noted that I had long waited to see this item and when I was shown the pair at a Toronto show I could hardly believe my eyes. With a quick examination at the show, with the usual lack of proper facilities for a thorough examination, it looked great and I purchased the item. The seller told me he had another pair, which I also bought, and that his "source" had a few more. I was excited. I had always assumed that at least 10 strips, like the Sissons lot, could exist. This must be the hoard, I surmised. [11] Later, after careful examination, these turned out to be fakes as I, regretfully, learned. I soaked the bottom half of the right pair and the colour started to float away. It is also worthwhile noting that the paper of the fakes was too thick, .0052mm compared to the normal .0038mm. In addition, the gum is much whiter and more even compared to the yellowish gum on the genuine imperforates.



Another type of forgery known to exist uses liquid paper gum to cover up the perforation. These faked imperforates can be detected only under a microscope. One such forgery has been reported and illustrated in *Philatélie Québec*.[12] It states: "Le catalogue Scott liste sous le numéro 408ii une paire verticale non dentelée du timbre de 4 cents carmin. Dernièrement, j'ai acquis pour ma collection de référence une magnifique paire falsifiée ... et j'ai été surpris de la qualité du travail du faussaire. Ce dernier a utilisé un support en papier gommé et a aminci deux timbres neufs pour ensuite les coller sur leur nouveau support en papier. La valeur d'une telle pièce, si elle était authentique, serait de $ 3,000. Heureusement qu'une observation au microscope dévoile la supercherie!"[13] In light of the above, one should obtain a Greene Foundation Certificate authenticating such stamps as genuine.

Misperforated

A misperforated stamp is a stamp that has been improperly perforated. In other words, the perfora-

Value	Description	Scott #	Date of issue	Printer	Method	Perf	Type of misperf	Sources
6c	Centennial	468A	March 1969	CBN	Intaglio	10	Hor. perf shifted down 6mm Hor. perf shifted down slightly	8
8c	Centennial	550?	30 Dec. 1971	CBN	Intaglio	10	Vertical at a slight angle	8
8c *	Centennial	550?	30 Dec. 1971	CBN	Intaglio	10	Double Perf.	8
A	Maple Leaf	908	29 Dec. 1981	CBN	Steel Engr.	10	Vertical shifted to the right	NA
32c	Maple Leaf	951	10 Feb. 1983	CBN	Steel Engr.	10	Vertical shifted to the right 2.5mm	10
34c	Parliament View	952	1 Aug. 1985	CBN	Steel Engr.	10	Hor. perf shifted up 7mm	1
34c	Parliament View	952	1 Aug. 1985	CBN	Steel Engr.	10	Hor. perf shifted up 8.5mm	2
34c	Parliament View	952	1 Aug. 1985	CBN	Steel Engr.	10	Hor. perf shifted 10mm	1
37c	Parliament View	1194	22 Feb. 1988	CBN	Steel Engr.	10	Hor. perf shifted down 4mm	3
37c	Parliament View	1194	22 Feb. 1988	CBN	Steel Engr.	10	Hor. perf shifted up 2mm	5
38c	Parliament View	1194A	1 Feb. 1989	CBN	Steel Engr.	10	Hor. perf shifted down 7.5mm	4, 5
38c	Parliament View	1194A	1 Feb. 1989	CBN	Steel Engr.	10	Hor. perf shifted down 6mm	4
40c	Flag	1194C	28 Dec. 1990	CBN	Steel Engr.	10	Hor. shifted down 3mm to 5mm	4
40c	Flag	1194C	28 Dec. 1990	CBN	Steel Engr.	10	Hor. shifted up 7mm	5
40c	Flag	1194C	28 Dec. 1990	CBN	Steel Engr.	10	Hor. shifted up 3 mm	5
40c	Flag	1194C	28 Dec. 1990	CBN	Steel Engr.	10	Shift in perf. Resulting in stamp 10mm	5
43c	Flag	1395	30 Dec. 1992	CBN	Steel Engr.	10	Hor. shifted up 3mm to 5mm	6, 5
43c	Flag	1395	30 Dec. 1992	CBN	Steel Engr.	10	Hor. shifted up 5mm to 7mm	6, 5
45c	Flag	1396	31 July, 1995	CBN	Steel Engr.	10	Hor. shifted down 4mm to 5mm	6, 5

Table 2- Centennials to Flag Coils Misperfs (1985-1998)

Perf=Perforation. Misperf=Misperforation. CBN=Canadian Bank Note Co., Limited. Engr.=Engraving. H=Harrow. Hor.=Horizontal. mm=millimetres. NA=Not Available.

tions are shifted up or down or left or right in comparison to the normal perforations. Misperforated stamps could also have the perforations at a slant or slope. These misperforated stamps could also have perforations printed in a zigzag pattern or in some other bizarre manner. It could be argued that die-cut simili misperforated stamps should be included in this group although it could be pointed out that there are actually no perforations between any pairs of stamps therefore they do not qualify to be included in this group.

Most of the well-known misperforated coil stamps are listed in Table 2. These misperforated coil stamps can be classified into the following types:

i) Misperforation resulting from a shift of the vertical or horizontal perforations;

ii) Misperforation resulting from the stamps being perforated at a slope; and

iii) Misperforation resulting from stamps being perforated with a shift (i.e., vertical or horizontal) and a slope.

Misperforated errors can occur for several reasons. The reasons for most of these misperforated errors are: a sheet of stamps being fed with a shift; a sheet of stamps being fed at a slope; a shift in the perforating wheels on the perforating rod; a jump or skip in the perforator; a variation in electrical power that affects the performance of the perforator; a print shift; a paper fold; and a paper crease.

Double Perforated Coils

Double or triple perforated errors have occurred not only on coil stamps but also on commemorative and other definitive stamps. These errors are more common on the former than the latter and have occurred on nearly every type of coil stamp that has been issued However, unlike imperforate coil stamps, these double perforated errors are not as valuable but are often sold at a considerable premium.

The exact cause of the double strike of the perforator is not known. According to one source, the slightest loss of power lasting only for the blink of an eye and one strip of 12 rows is skipped. A surge of power and the perforation machine momentarily doubles up. These double perforated errors can also occur in other ways. For example, when the perforator makes the strike on the sheet and the power is interrupted as the sheet is advancing but has not fully moved and when power returns a second strike is made or the perforator strikes faster than the sheet has advanced. It is worthwhile noting that while a missing strike of




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the perforator produces a strip of three and five imperforate pairs (affecting 13 stamps) in the case of a double perforated error only six double imperforated pairs are generally produced. It is possible that a strip of 13 may be found but caution should be exercised as this most probably is a fake. This matter has been dealt at length in an article in the C*orgi Times*.[14]

The above explanation, and the format in which coils are manufactured, provide one with an estimate of the minimum number of double perforated coil stamps that could be normally produced: six pairs per coil of 12. Since coil stamps after 1969 are printed in ten rolls, the minimum number occurs in multiples of ten or 120 double perforated stamps of 60 pairs.

Miscut

A miscut coil stamp can be defined as a stamp that has been improperly guillotined or the two sides of the stamp that do not have perforations are not in the proper position. The well-known miscut coil stamps are shown in Table 3.

The $1.40 coil miscut stamp which has been listed in the table below needs to be described in more detail. Kimmerly discovered 41 of these miscut stamps. Illustrations of them indicted that they can be classified into seven varieties. The varieties and prices that they were offered for sale are: 1) 2014i - the low $1.40 (9 priced at $29); 2) 2014ii - the high $1.40 (9 priced at $59); 3) 2014iii- the middle $1.40 (17 priced at $69); 4) 2014iv - the trace of coloured Maple Leaves $1.40 (1 priced at $125); 5) 2014v - the coloured Maple Leaves (3 priced at $225); 6) 2014vi - the coloured Maple Leaves and strip $1.40 (1 priced at $300); and 7) 2014vii - the coloured Maple Leaves with no denomination (1 priced at $495).[15,16] Given the manner in which these stamps are printed and perforated, it is believed that there should be at least ten rolls with each of these miscut stamps.

How do these miscut coils appear? After the coil stamps have been printed and perforated on two sides, a pane consisting of 10 columns x 100 rows (i.e. 1000 stamps) are scored on the sides that are not perforated and rolled into tubes. The scoring

Value	Description	Scott No.	Date of Issue	Printer	Method	Perf	Type of Misperf	Sources
2c	Cameo	406	May 2, 1963	CBN	Steel Engr.	9	Shifted to the right	7
3c	Cameo	407	May 2, 1963	CBN	Steel Engr.	9	Shifted to the right. Miscut with a slope	9
3c	Centennial	466	Feb. 8, 1967	CBN	Intaglio	9.5	Shifted to the left	8
6c Orange	Centennial	468A	Jan. 1969	CBN	Intaglio	10	Shifted to the left	8
8c	Centennial	550	Dec. 30, 1971	CBN	Intaglio	10	Shifted to the right. Untagged	8
8c	Centennial	550	Dec. 30, 1971	CBN	Intaglio	10	Shifted to the right 5mm. Miscut with a slope.	8
8c	Caricature	604	April 10, 1974	CBN	Intaglio	10	Shifted down.'CANADA 8' appears at top instead of at bottom.	11
10c	Caricature	605	Dec., 1976	CBN	Steel Engr.	10	Shifted down.'Part of 'CANADA 10' appears at top instead of at bottom.	11
10c	Caricature	605	Dec., 1976	CBN	Steel Engr.	10	Shifted down.'CANADA 10' appears at top instead of at bottom.	11
17c	Peace Tower	806	March 8, 1979	CBN	Steel Engr.	10	Shifted down.'CANADA' appears at top instead of at bottom.	12, 13
30c	Maple Leaf	950	May 11, 1982	CBN	Steel Engr.	10	Shifted down.'CANADA' appears at top instead of at top.	12
43c	Flag	1595	Dec 30, 1992	CBN	Steel Engr.	10	Shifted to the left 5mmPart of Value appears on left of stamp.	4
49c	New Maple Leaf	2008	Dec. 19, 2003	APL	Litho	Simulated	Shifted to the Right.	2
$1.40	New Maple Leaf	2014	Dec. 19, 2003	APL	Litho	Simulated	Seven varieties of the miscut.	1
50c	Flower	2072	Dec. 20, 2004	Lowe Martin	Litho	Simulated	Shifted to the Right.Missing first letter of inscription on the selvedge	5

Table 3 - Cameo to Flag Miscut Coils (1963-1998)

CBN=Canadian Bank Note Co., Limited. APL=Ashton-Potter Limited. Engr.=Engraving. Lith0=Lithography. H=Harrow. Hor=Horizontal. Mm=millimeters.



enables the tubes to be broken off into ten rolls of 100 stamps resulting in no perforation on these sides. Occasionally, the sheet of stamps is incorrectly scored or it is miscut resulting in miscut coil stamps. If the scoring is too light, coil stamps from several tubes may appear as imperforates. Although, according to one writer, they are not true imperforates as there was never to be any perforation on the sides where it is imperforate.

IV Conclusion

In this article, we have reviewed errors on Canadian coil stamps from 1953 to date. The coil errors, like other errors, were classified into two major groups: printing and perforating errors. These two divisions were classified into further subgroups.

The discovery of full imperforate and part imperforate coil errors after 1967 led to a reawakened interest in coil stamps as very few coil imperforates were found before that year. This interest was further stimulated by the entry of forgeries into the market. It led to an examination on how these coils were printed and why imperforates occurred. It further led to an examination of whether double perforated coil stamps were genuine errors. The authoritative study on coil printing by Leopold Beaudet[17] will be of interest to philatelists who wish to pursue further this aspect of coil stamps.

Bibliography and Endnotes

4. **"Each tube is scored between the rolls-almost cut through - so that the postal clerk can simply 'break off' one or more rolls of 100 as the customer desires. If there is one imperforate strip of 13 in a tube, there will be 10, as each adjacent roll will have the same error." Jamieson John,** *Imperforates and Part Imperforates of Canada -- 1859-1989*, **p. 42.**
5. **Bileski, Kasimir, "Imperforate coil errors," in** *Some Canadian Stamp Errors*, **pp. 26-27.**
6. **Jamieson, John,** *Imperforates and Part Imperforates of Canada -- 1859-1989*, **p. 42.**
7. **Beaudet, Leopold, "Canadian stamp varieties - 7,"** *The Canadian Philatelist*, **Volume 32, No. 6, Nov. - Dec. 1981, p. 369.**
8. **"Flower Definitives", Robin Harris,** *Corgi Times*, **March-April 2005, p. 70-74.**
9. **Montgomery, J. A., "An Imperf. Coil,"** *The Canadian Philatelist*, **Volume 16, No. 3, May-June 1965, p. 144.**
10. **See lot 498,** *Sissons Stamp Auction*, **Spring 1968 Sale, Sale 271, J. N. Sissons Inc., Toronto Eaton's Centre, Toronto, April 25, 1968, p. 45.**
11. **Jamieson, John,** *Imperforates and Part Imperforates of Canada -- 1859-1989*, **p. 38.**
12. **Gratton, Richard, "Erreurs et variétes Partie 28,"** *Philatélie Québec*, **volume 19, numéro 12, juillet-août 1993, p. 8.**
13. **For those whose skills are not that proficient, the above quote means: «The Scott catalogue lists under the number 408ii a vertical pair of the four cents carmine stamp without perforation. Recently, I have acquired for my collection for reference a magnificent false pair and I have been surprised with the quality of the work of the forger. The latter used a support made of gummed paper to which he glued two mint stamps that had been thinned. The value of one such piece, if it was authentic, would be $3,000. Happily an observation through the microscope reveals the artificiality.»**
14. **Beaudet, Leopold, A Fake Perforations on Elizabethan Stamps,** *Corgi Times*, **1997.**
15. **Monteiro, Joseph, "Major Canadian Errors Discovered in the Last Few Years,"** *The EFO Collector,* **Volume XXIII, No. 6, October-December, 2004, pp. 11-16.**
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17. **Harris, Robin,** *Centennial Definitive Series, 1967-1973.*

SOURCE NUMBERS IN TABLES 2 AND 3 REFER TO THE FOLLOWING PUBLICATIONS:

1. **R. Maresch & Son**
2. **Ian Kimmerly Stamp Auctions**
3. **Eastern Auctions Ltd.**
4. **Saskatoon Stamp Centre**
5. ***Corgi Times***
6. **Gary J. Lyon (Philatelist) Ltd.**
7. **John Arn**
8. **Centennial Study Group Newsletter**
9. **Zatka Philately Ltd.**
10. **Northwestern Philatelic Auction**
11. **John Hillmer**
12. ***The Canadian Philatelist***
13. **Darnell Catalogue**

Santa's Secret Codes

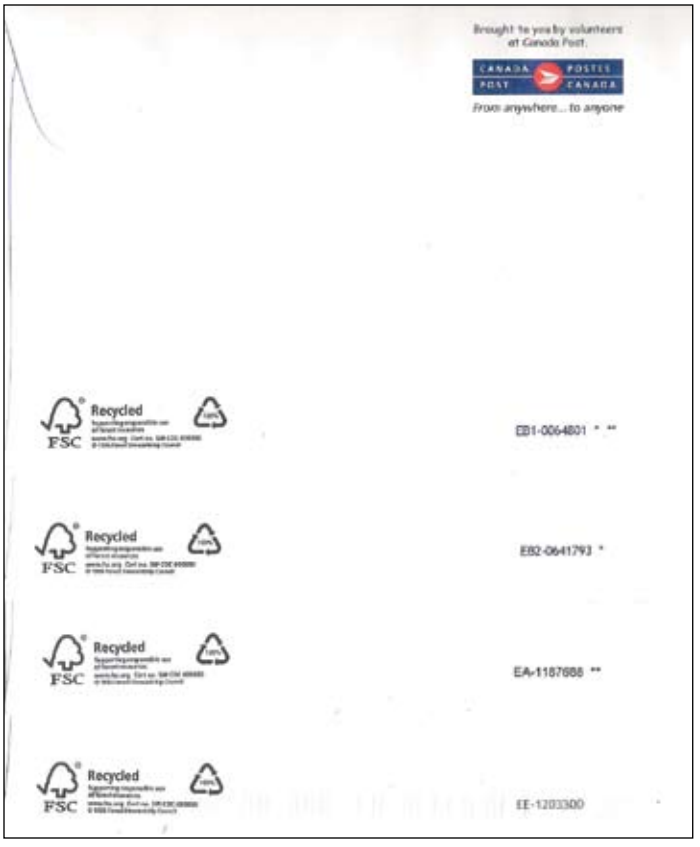
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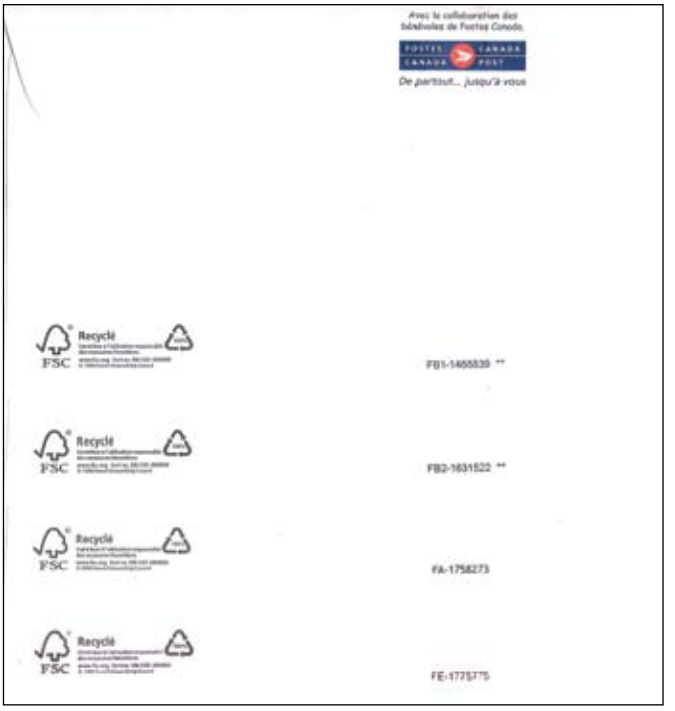
To tighten up security for Canada Post's Letter-Writing program in an effort to prevent Santa letters from falling into the wrong hands, the corporation introduced a unique numbering system in 2008. Each envelope containing a Santa letter was imprinted with its own number followed by the letter E or F.

The letter E signified that the enclosed Santa letter was English and the letter F identified the cover as enclosing a French letter. With each cover bearing a unique number, it was an easy matter for Canada Post to keep track of what block of envelopes was assigned to which of the 11,000-plus Santa letter-writing volunteers, affectionately known as "elves." It certainly put the onus on each elf to make sure that the stack of letters assigned to him or her did not fall into the wrong hands as, regrettably, happened in 2007 when several letters in the Ottawa area were sent to children containing highly inappropriate language.

The numbering system introduced in 2008 was continued in 2009 but with a couple of enhancements.

In addition to the unique number and letters E or F on the 2008 envelope, depending on whether the enclosed letter was English or French, the number on each of the 2009 envelopes is followed by an alpha-numeric code. The code specifically identifies the letter that is enclosed in each envelope. This enhancement was designed to make life easier for the letter-writing volunteers as well as for the regional coordinators responsible for allotting the blocks of Santa reply envelopes to the volunteers.





Alpha-numeric codes preprinted on the reverse sides of envelopes identify the enclosed letter versions. EE and FE codes identify envelopes containing letterhead used for non-preprinted Santa letters and for other official Santa Letter-Writing correspondence.

Because three different letter versions are printed in each of Canada's two official languages, a total of six different codes for the 2009 Santa letters would be required. For example, EB1 is the code for the English Before letter version #1. The "Before" refers to letters sent to youngsters before Christmas. EB2 is the code for English letter version #2 and EA is the abbreviation to identify the English After letters. These EA letters are sent to youngsters whose letters to Santa did not arrive at the North Pole in time for Santa to send a reply before Christmas, hence the use of the letter A signifying "After."

In addition to the three codes for the English Santa letters, there is one more code, EE, short for English Empty. These empty envelopes are used to mail personalized letters to children where none of the pre-printed Santa letters is appropriate. For example, a child might ask that a family member recover from a serious illness or that an absent parent return home. These EE-imprinted envelopes are also used by Canada Post officials involved with the Letter-Writing Program to send correspondence to elves and other individuals involved in the Santa Letter-writing Program.

As with the English version envelopes, the French covers are similarly imprinted: FB1 identifies the French Before letter version #1, FB2 stands for the French Before letter version #2 and FA identifies the French After letter. And like the English stationery, there is also the FE-imprinted, French Empty, envelope.

These alpha-numeric codes streamlined the process for getting the various types of letters and envelopes into the hands of letter-writing volunteers. More importantly, each elf would know immediately which letter version was enclosed in each envelope without having to open it.

English letter version #2, EB2, and its French equivalent, FB2, are intended for use for families with more than one child writing to Santa. Volunteers make every effort to ensure that no two children from one family receive identical letters.

A second enhancement to the 2009 numbering system is a series of asterisks placed after the alpha-numeric codes on isolated covers. How these asterisks are used has thus far defied an explanation.

Known asterisk patterns reported to date consist of the following: a single asterisk (*); double (**); a single followed by a double (* **); and a double pair (** **). There may be other patterns but these are the only ones that have been reported thus far. It may be that these asterisks are intended to denote the beginning or end of a specific number of bundled envelopes. But that is pure conjecture. Canada Post has stated that all security enhancements for 2009 "are relative to internal procedures and would be of no interest to collectors." Based on that statement, they may be some sort of security code.

Still, one can speculate.

For example, on the recently released joint Canada-Sweden Marine Life stamp issue, the security printer, Lowe-Martin, placed a series of numbers on the selvedge of stamp booklets that are bundled in 25 per package. Because Lowe-Martin is also the security printer for the Santa stationery it may be that the various asterisk patterns similarly serve as some type of counter for the bundled Santa envelopes.

Unless a great many recipients of Santa letters report the imprinted asterisks that they find on the covers enclosing a Santa letter to their children or grandchildren – an unlikely event as most Santa letters go to youngsters in non-stamp-collecting households – we will likely never unravel the mystery of these markings.

Compounding the situation is that relatively few envelopes are believed to be imprinted with asterisks. In all likelihood these asterisks will remain Santa's secret codes. ✉



PART I

A LOOK AT THE USPS

Great American Series

1980-1999

By Richard Logan

The Great American series of postage stamps issued from 1980 to 1996 definitely fit the term *mug-shot* – a front – on portrait with the facial expression usually neutral; being the centre of the stamp and containing minimal or no surroundings.

The basic design of the stamps had few elements, consisting only of portrait, name, possible occupation/notability, inscription 'USA' and denomination, in a single colour on a light background. The range of subjects was much broader than the previous Prominent Americans series where they focused mainly on political figures. The subjects of the Great American series were well known from a number of diverse fields and ethnicities.

The series of sixty-three stamps presented many collecting challenges – perforation varieties, tagging, colour, press utilization, gum, souvenir pages; and plate numbers.

Sequoyah (circa 1767-1843) was a Cherokee Native American who, in 1821, completed his independent creation of a Cherokee syllabary, making reading and writing in Cherokee possible.



Scott 1859 – Issued December 27, 1980 – SP 518 – CP – EE 11.2x10.5 – OT – brown ink – plates 39529 – 39530 – 100.

This was the only stamp in the series that still used the five digit plate number. The stamp paid the new international rate for post cards.

George Mason (1725-1792) was an American patriot, statesman and delegate from Virginia to the US Constitutional Convention in 1787. He is considered one of the Founding Fathers of the US.



Scott 1858 – Issued May 7, 1981 – SP 517 – CP – EE 11.2x10.5 -- OT – dark blue ink – plates 1-6 – 100. 1858a – tagging omitted.

Rachel Carson (1907-1964) was a Marine Biologist and nature writer, whose writings are credited with advancing the global environmental movement.



Scott 1857 – Issued May 28, 1981 – SP 516 – CP – EE 11.2x10.5 -- OT – green ink – plates 1, 4, 13 and 16 – 100. 1857a – tagging omitted. Paid the new First Class rate for the second ounce of mail.

Charles R. Drew MD (1904-1950) was an African-American physician who developed improved techniques for blood storage. The blood banks he developed early in World War II saved thousands of lives of the Allied Forces.



Scott 1865 – Issued June 3, 1981 – SP 524 – CP – EE 11.2x10.5 -- OT – gray ink – plates 1-4 – 100. 1865 a – tagging omitted. Paid the new First Class rate for two ounces of mail.



Ralph Bunche (1904-1971) was an American political scientist and diplomat who received the 1950 Nobel Peace Prize for negotiating the peace agreement that ended the Arab-Israeli War of 1948. He was the first man of colour to be so honoured in the history of the prize.

Scott 1860 – Issued January 12, 1982 – SP 519 – CP – EE 11.2x10.5 – OT – claret ink – plates 1,8,10,11 and 13 – 100. 1860a – tagging omitted – plates 2,3 and 7.

Crazy Horse (1840-1877) was a respected Native American war leader of the Oglala Lakota, who fought against the US government in an effort to preserve the traditions and values of the Lakota way of life. He participated in the Battle of the Little



Bighorn in June 1876.

Scott 1855 – Issued January 15, 1982 – SP 514 – CP – EE 11.2x10.5 – OT – light maroon ink – plates 1-4 – 100. Scott 1855a – tagging omitted – plates 1 and 2. Paid the new rate for postcards.



Robert Millikan (1868-1953) was an experimental physicist and Nobel Laureate in physics – 1923 – for his measurement of the charge on the electron and for his work on photoelectric effect.

Scott 1866 – Issued January 26, 1982 – SP 525 – CP – EE 11.2x10.5 –OT – blue ink – plates 1-4 – 100. 1866a – tagging omitted – plate number 3. Paid the new First Class rate for two ounces of mail.



Igor Stravinsky (1882-1971) was a Russian composer, pianist and conductor, widely acknowledged as one of the most important influential composers of 20th century music.

Scott 1845 – Issued November 18, 1982 – SP 504 – CP – EE 11.2x10.5 – OT – brown ink – plates 1-6 – 100. 1845a – tagging omitted – plates 1-4.



Carl Schurz (1829-1906) was an American statesman, reformer and Union Army general in the American Civil War – 1861-1865. He was also an accomplished journalist, newspaper editor and noted orator who in 1869 became the first German-American elected to the US Senate.

Scott 1847 – Issued June 3, 1983 – SP 506 – CP – EE 11.2X10.5 – OT –violet ink – plates 1-4 –100. Scott 1847a – tagging omitted – plates 1-3.

Thomas H. Gallaudet (1787-1851) was a renowned American pioneer in the education of the deaf. In 1817 he opened the American Asylum for Deaf Mutes which is now known as the American School for the Deaf.



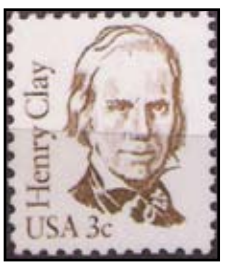
Scott 1861 – Issued June 10, 1983 – SP 520 – CP – EE 11.2x10.5 – OT – green ink – plates 1, 2,5,6,8 and 9 – 100. Scott 1861a – tagging omitted – plates 3-7.



Pearl Buck (1892-1973), also known as Sai Zhen Zhu, was a Pulitzer Prize winning writer who became the first American woman to be awarded the Nobel Prize in Literature for her epic descriptions of peasant life in China.

Scott 1848 – Issued June 25, 1983 – SP 507 – CP – EE 11.2x10.5 – OT – henna brown ink – plates 1-4 – 100.

Henry Clay (1777-1852) was one of the five greatest Senators in US history. He came to national prominence as leader of the "War Hawks," who drove the country into the War of 1812. For the next forty years, he worked for peace and sought to reconcile warring factions in the United States.



Scott 1846 – Issued July 13, 1983—SP 505 – CP – EE 11.2x10.5 – OT – olive green ink – plates 1 and 2 – 100. Scott 1846 a – tagging omitted -- plate 1 only.

Dorothea Dix (1802-1887) was an activist on behalf of the indigent insane who, through a vigorous program of lobbying state legislatures and the US Congress, created the first generation of American mental asylums.



Scott 1844 – Issued September 23, 1983 – SP 503 – A – BE 11.2x11.1 – SB – black ink – plates 1 and 2 – 100. 1844a – imperforate pair. 1844b –vertical pair, imperforate between and at bottom. 1844c – L 10.8x10.9 – SB. 1844d – LB. 1844e – vertical pair, imperforate, horizontal -- L.



Harry Truman (1884-1972) was the 33rd President of the United States. Folksy and unassuming, he popularized such phrases as "The buck stops here" and "If you can't stand the heat, you better get out of the kitchen." He is best known for deciding to use nuclear weapons against Japan, the creation of NATO, the Cold War and the Berlin Airlift.

Scott 1862 – Issued January 26, 1984 – SP 521 – A – L 10.8x10.9 – SB – black ink – plate number 1 – dull gum --100. 1862a – BE 11.2x11.1 – LB – A – plate number 2. 1862b – BE 11.2x11.1 – OT – A – plate number 3. 1862d – BE 11.2x11.1 –PT mottled – C – plate number 4 – shiny gum. 1862c – tagging omitted.



Lillian M. Gilbreth (1878-1972) was one of the first working female engineers holding a PhD. She is arguably the first true industrial/organizational psychologist. Her interest in time and motion study may have had something to do with the fact that she had twelve children. The book "Cheaper by the Dozen" is a story written by her daughter about Gilbreth's family.

Scott 1868 – Issued February 24, 1984 – SP 527 – A – L 10.8x10.9 – SB – dark green ink – plate number 1 -- 100. 1868a – BE 11.2x11.1 – LB – A – plate number 2. The stamp paid the international Air mail rate for the first half ounce.

Richard Russell (1897-1971) was the chief sponsor of the National School Lunch Act of 1946 with the dual goals of providing proper nutrition for all children and subsidizing agriculture. Lyndon Johnson used to say that all Senators were equal but Richard Russell was more equal.



Scott 1853 – Issued May 31, 1984 – SP 512 – A – L 10.8x10.9 – SB – Prussian blue ink – plate number 1 – 100. 1853a – LB. 1853b –vertical pair, imperforate between. 1853c – horizontal pair, imperforate between. 1853d – vertical pair, imperforate horizontally.



Frank C. Laubach (1884-1970) was a Christian Evangelical missionary known as "The Apostle to the Illiterates." He developed the "Each One Teach One" literary program that has been used to teach sixty million people to read.

Scott 1864 – Issued September 2, 1984 – SP 523 – A – L 10.8x10.9 – SB – olive grey ink – plate number 1 – 100. 1864a – BE 11.2x11.1 -- plate number 2 – LB. 1864b – OT – plate number 2. 1864c – tagging omitted.



Abraham Baldwin (1754-1807) was a Patriot and Founding Father from the State of Georgia. He was a representative in the Continental Congress and served in the House of Representatives and the Senate after the adoption of the Constitution.

Scott 1850 – Issued January 25, 1985 – SP 509 – A – L 10.8x10.9 – SB – bright carmine ink – plate number 1 – 100. This stamp did not meet any existing rate requirement but could be used to make up the rate with another stamp.



Alden Partridge (1785-1854) was an author, legislator, officer, surveyor, a Superintendent of West Point and a controversial pioneer in US military education, emphasizing physical fitness training, advocating the concept of citizen soldiers and establishing a series of private military academies throughout the country.

Scott 1854 – Issued February 12, 1985 – SP 513 – I-8 – L 10.8x10.9 – OT – dark blue ink – plates 1-5 –100. 1854a – tagging omitted.

Chester W. Nimitz (1885-1966) was the US's last serving Fleet Admiral – a five star Admiral. He held the dual command of Commander in Chief, US Pacific Fleet for US naval forces and Commander in Chief, Pacific Ocean areas for US and Allied air, land and sea forces during World War II. He was also the leading US Navy authority on submarines.

Scott 1869 – Issued February 22, 1985 – SP 528 – I-8 – L 10.8x10.9 – OT – brown ink – shiny gum – plate number 1 --100. 1869a – A – dull gum -- LB – BE 11.2x11.1 – plates 1 and 2. 1869d – A and C – BE 11.2x11.1 – OT – dull gum – plates 2 and 3. 1869e – C –PT mottled – plate 3 – BE 11.2x11.1 – shiny gum. 1869b – tagging omitted -- L 10.8x10.9. 1869c – tagging omitted – BE 11.2x11.1 – dull gum.



Grenville Clark (1882-1967) was the writer of the book "World Peace Through World Law: Two Alternative Plans" – 1958. In 1940, he drew up the Selective Service Act in anticipation of America's involvement in World War II.



Scott 1867 – Issued March 20, 1985 – SP 526 – A – L 10.8x10.9 --SB – plate number 1 – 100. 1867c – LB. 1867d – BE 11.2x11.1 – plate number 2. 1867a – vertical pair, imperforate horizontally. 1867b – vertical pair, imperforate between – rose lilac ink.

Sinclair Lewis (1885-19510 was a novelist, short story writer and playwright. In 1930, he became the first American to be awarded the Nobel Prize for Literature. His works are known for their insightful and critical views of American society and capitalistic values, as well as for their strong characterizations of modern working women.



Scott 1856 – Issued March 21, 1985 – SP 515 – A – L 10.8x10.9 – SB – plate number 1 – slate green ink – 100. 1856a –LB. 1856b – Vertical pair, imperforate horizontally, 1856c – horizontal pair, imperforate between. 1856d – vertical pair, imperforate between. 1856e – all colour omitted.



John J. Audubon (1785-1851) was a French American ornithologist, naturalist, hunter and painter. He painted, catalogued and described the Birds of North America in a form far superior to what had gone on before. Charles Darwin quoted Audubon three times in "On the Origin of Species."

Scott 1863 – Issued April 23, 1985 – SP 522 – A – L 10.8x10.9 – SB – plate number 1 – dark chalky blue ink – 100. 1863a – LB. 1863b – plate number 3 – BE 11.2x11.1 –LB. 1863c – tagging omitted. 1863d – vertical pair, imperforate horizontally. 1863e – vertical pair, imperforate between. 1863f – horizontal pair, imperforate between.

Sylvanus Thayer (1785-1892) is known as "The Father of West Point" because he thoroughly reorganized "The Point," placing it on a sound basis, and was an early advocate of engineering education in the United States.



Scott 1852 – Issued June 7, 1985 – SP 511 – A – L 10.8x10.9 – SB – plate number 1 – dark green – 100. This stamp was used to make up the rate with another stamp.

Henry Knox (17501806) was an American bookseller from Boston who became the Chief Artillery Officer of the Continental Army and later, the nation's first Secretary of War. He would be remembered as a grasping tyrant and was forever immortalised in Nathanial Hawthorne's "The House of the Seven Gables," for which he served as the model for Colonel Pynchon.



Scott 1851 – Issued July 25, 1985 – SP 510 – I-8 – L10.8x10.9 – OT – olive black ink – plates 3-6 --100. 1851a – plate number 6 –tagging omitted. The stamp was used to make up the ratewith another stamp.



Walter Lippmann (1889-1974) was an intellectual who was a brilliant writer, reporter and political commentator, who twice was awarded a Pulitzer Prize – 1958 and 1962 – for his syndicated newspaper column, "Today and Tomorrow." A man of firm courage, he opposed the Korean War, the Senate hearings of Joseph McCarthy and the war in Vietnam.

Scott 1849 – Issued September 19, 1985 – SP 508 – I-8 – L 10.9x10.9 – LB – orange vermillion ink – plate number 1 – 100. 1849a – vertical pair imperforate between and at bottom. The stamp was used to make up the rate with another stamp.



Jack London (1876-1916) was one of the first Americans to make a lucrative career expressly from writing. He wrote *The Call of the Wild*, *White Fang* and *The Sea Wolf* to name a few.

Scott 2182 – Issued January 11, 1986 – SP 724 – A – LB – BE 11.2x11.1 – blue ink – plate number 1 – 100. 2182b – tagging omitted.2182d – horizontal pair, imperforate between. 2182 f – vertical se-tenant pair, bottom stamp all colour omitted. 2182a – booklet pane – 10 -- LB. 2182c – booklet pane – 10 -- tagging omitted. 2182e – booklet pane – 10 – all colour omitted on right stamp. 2197 – booklet single. 2197a – booklet pane –6. 2197b – tagging omitted single. 2197c – tagging omitted booklet pane 6. Three stamp booklets were made. Two had 6-stamp panes, a one pane ($1.50) and a two pane ($3.00.) The third booklet had two 10 stamp panes ($5.00.)

Part II can be found in the Jan/Feb 2011 issue of The Canadian Philatelist

5¢ SMALL QUEENS DELIVER A Tale of Fire

By Norma L. Nielson, PhD

This was the headline on May 20, 1897, about the demise of the John Eaton Company store at the corner of Yonge and Temperance Streets in Toronto. The story filled more than half of the Evening Star's front page and, though it would be considered a violation of privacy today, the story also included details about the insurance carried by the company.



FIRE SWEEPS THROUGH
A DEPARTMENTAL STORE.

A Rapid, Fierce Blaze Wipes Out the John Eaton Company's Concern in a Remarkably Short Time at an Early Hour This Morning.

The John Eaton Company had been incorporated in the spring of 1895 by John Weldon Eaton, a nephew of legendary retailer, Timothy Eaton, but was mostly owned by others. The original intent to locate the John Eaton Company at 84-90 Yonge Street was dashed when fire destroyed the Simpson store in March 1895. Instead the new store opened at the corner of Yonge and Temperence streets in a large four-story building as a full-blown department store retailing everything that could be purchased at any of the larger stores. Advertisements referred constantly to the 'little Eaton.' Uncle Timothy's response to these digs included one ad stating "Those people who're always beginning at the top are sure to reach the bottom sooner or later." [1] That prophesy proved correct and the demise occurred sooner rather than later.

When the fire occurred in the early morning hours at the John Eaton Company, it destroyed a value that was greater that the total insurance amount of $219,540. As is always intended with insurance, the loss was thus spread out across a number of firms in Canada, the US and the UK. The largest single amount of coverage listed in the story was the $50,000 carried at "London Lloyds." That spread of loss is achieved by a plentiful amount of paperwork that began almost immediately. According to court documents, on that same day, the firm of Beatty, Blackstock, Nesbitt, Chadwick & Riddell, solicitors, in Toronto, began the process of notifying the insurance companies on behalf of the John Eaton Company that a fire had occurred and that the goods they had insured had been totally destroyed.

One such notification produced the May 21, 1897, cover shown in Figure 1. Its franking of 75 cents takes the form of fifteen 5c Small Queens (Canada #42) in pairs and strips. As one would expect for a letter mailed at the very end of the "Second Ottawa Period" (1889 – 1897), it is virtually certain that this is the variety used. The letter's 70c in postage would have carried between 6½ and 7 ounces of enclosed material and is 25c larger than the largest previously recorded rate using ten of the 5c small queens (unregistered) to the United Kingdom.[2]

The envelope itself is large, measuring 10½" x 4⅞". The arrival of the documents into the postal system is marked by three Toronto split ring dispatch cancels – one on the front and two on the sealed flaps of the reverse.

The registration of the letter is indicated on the cover by a purple "REGISTERED" hand stamp and approximately 14 oval Heavy "R" cancels (22mm x 25½ mm) that was in general use beginning in 1886. The registration fee required on this letter was the 5c rate 'for all classes of correspondence passing within the dominion' that took effect on May 8, 1889.[3] . The '817' marking in pencil is believed to be the registration number assigned to the letter.

A faint purple stamp, just touching the row of stamps along the top edge of the cover, indicates the letter traveled to London "via New York." The route was most likely aboard the *Campania* that left New York at noon on Saturday, May 22. Her arrival May 28th was reported in Queenstown (the port of Cork in southern Ireland) at 12:42 p.m. where the Cunard Liners often offloaded mail. The mail offloaded there was sent by train to Dublin, sea to Holyhead (in Anglesey, Wales) and train to London.[4] This way it arrived in London earlier than if the ship sailed on to Liverpool and offloaded the mail there.

The next stop would have been the London Inland Office where another marking related to its carriage as a registered letter was applied to indicate the letter's arrival in London on May 29, 1897. That marking is the red registered hooded receiver datestamp first adopted in 1890. The specific variety on this cover is a single-rim circle stamp that measures 22 mm in diameter and includes an "A" for the duty letter and the stamper's number "26." This shows the markings of #300 in Mackay[5] but is the size of his #301.

Now let us look a little more closely at the unusual addressing on this cover. There was some speculation when this item became available at auction that it was addressed to the directors of Lloyd's. However, because Lloyd's is not a corporation in the usual sense, it does not actually have a Board of Directors. Still, the thought was a good one, so I investigated whether this might be the full Committee of Lloyd's. Mr. Beauchamp the sole member from this extraordinary list of fifty-five individuals who was a member of the Committee of Lloyd's in 1897, but that seems to be a bit of incidental trivia that is unrelated to the tale of the 5c small queens cover. M. P. George Joachim Goschen, who later became chancellor of the exchequer, was chairman of Lloyd's from 1893 to 1901, but his name does not appear anywhere in the lengthy list of addressees. Clearly that guess too was incorrect.

A little perseverance uncovered a list of Lloyd's members in 1897.[6] That list included almost to a man the individuals to whom this letter was addressed. As members or "names" at Lloyd's these would have been the underwriters whose personal wealth was promised to the John Eaton Company of Toronto in the event of a fire. The directory contained additional affiliations for some of the members and, as is typical for Lloyd's members at that time, several had other occupations. Mr. Savill, of *Shaw*, *Savill* & Company, owned and operated ships to New Zealand. Mr. L. G. W. Milles was affiliated with the Australian Meat Company. Arthur Henry Holland-Hibbert was the 3rd Viscount Knutsford and brother to Sydney George

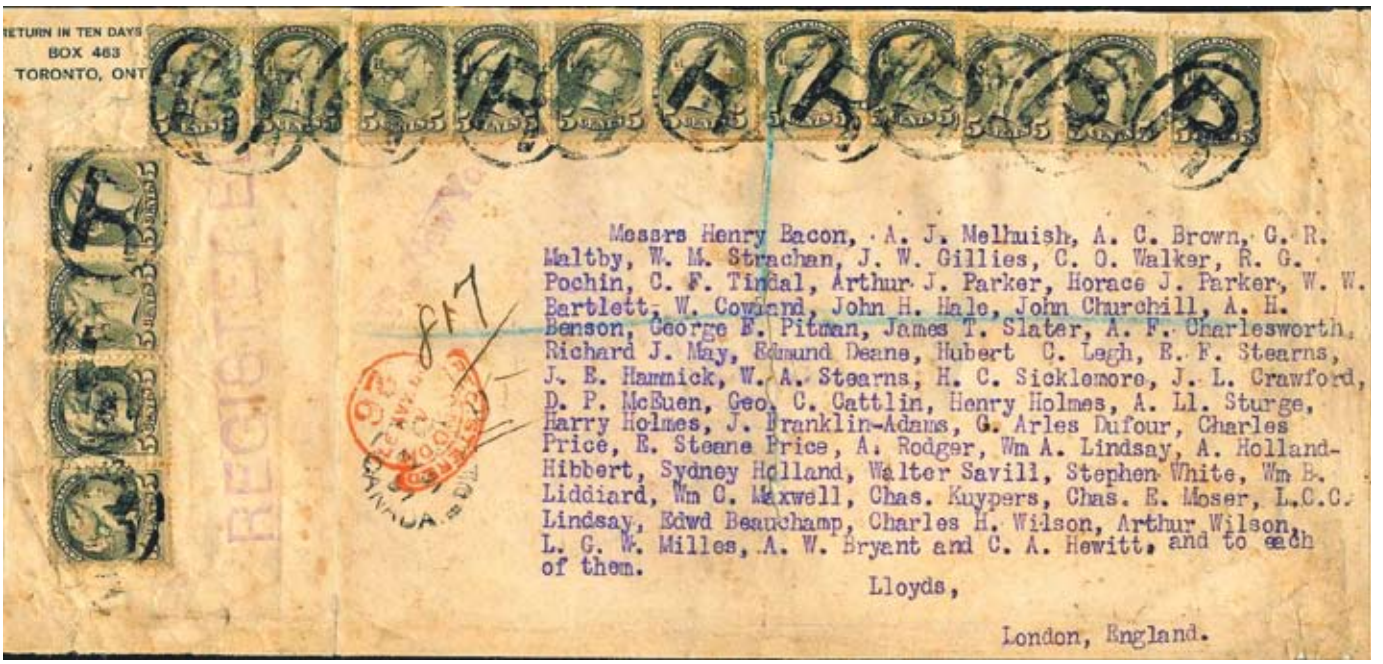


Figure 1: Oversized 1897 Cover Showing Largest Recorded Multiple of 5c Small Queens

Holland, the 2nd Viscount Knutsford. Leonard Cecil Colin Lindsay was a Justice of the Peace and Chamberlain to their Holinesses Popes Leo XIII, Pius X, Benedict XV and Pius XI.[7]

It was normal practice in the nineteenth century in order to make a claim (or take legal action) against a syndicate to address the correspondence to all the individual "names" showing on the policy. It wasn't until 1916 when, to save clerical labour, an optional Lloyd's Policy Signing Bureau was created whereby policies could be signed on behalf of all the underwriters concerned.[8]

Epilogue: Two days after the fire, on May 22, 1897, and in accordance with an agreement dated June 17, 1896, the insurance policies were assigned by the John Eaton Company to the Bank of Toronto to be applied to the payment of its indebtedness. That transfer actually spawned a series of lawsuits in which some of the insurance companies disputed whether they remained liable for the sums they would indisputably have owed had the interest in their respective policies remained vested in the *John Eaton Company*. The lawsuits in Ontario, Quebec, Indiana, New York, and New Jersey provided important clues that enabled the telling of this tale and were not finally resolved until 1903. John Weldon Eaton moved almost immediately to New York but returned to Toronto sometime thereafter where he died in 1900 at the age of 32. ✉

Endnotes

1 **Joy L. Santink, Timothy Eaton and the risk of his department store. (Toronto: University of Toronto Press). 1990. p. 209-211.**

2 **Charles G. Firby and Victor L. Willson, eds.** *Canadian Posted Letter Guide (Classic Period 1851-1902).* **1996.**

3 **William S. Pawluk,** *Canada: Postal Regulations, Rates & Usages: Domestic and International Mail, 1897-1911.* **British North American Philatelic Society (BNAPS). 1999.**

4 **The author would like to thank Brian Atkins for this details of British mail routes.**

5 **James A. Mackay.** *Registered Mail of the British Isles* **1982.**

6 **1897** *City Directory of London*

7 **Charles Mosley, editor,** *Burke's Peerage, Baronetage & Knightage, 107th edition, 3 volumes* **(Wilmington, Delaware, U.S.A.: Burke's Peerage (Genealogical Books) Ltd, 2003), volume 1, page 955.**

8 **In 1924 that bureau, renamed Lloyd's Policy Signing Office, became mandatory.**

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Postal History of the US Columbian Exposition Issue

PART II

By Gray Scrimgeour, FRPSC

Duplex Postmarks

In order to date a cover or card and to simultaneously cancel its adhesive, instruments were manufactured containing both a dater and a canceller. These metal duplex handstamps were used at post offices that were busier than the smallest offices. Through careful application of a duplex postmark, a clerk or postmaster could save time compared to using a separate dater and canceller. The US POD started experimenting with duplex instruments in 1860, the same year that Canada received its first duplexes, the Berri devices. By 1893 and 1894, there were three basic designs of US duplexes, all with circular date stamps attached to cancellers. The earlier type had an elliptical target canceller, with a bulls-eye and four rings or partial rings. Figure 7 shows two examples.

Two later types of duplex had an elliptical canceller comprised of either six horizontal or six vertical bars with a central portion having a circle enclosing a number or letter. The CDS portions of these duplexes are of slightly smaller diameter than those of the earlier type. The year was either inside the CDS portion or in the space between the CDS and the cancel. In Figure 8, the New York, N.Y. Industrial Building Branch (I.B.B.) duplex 1 has the '94' between the CDS and the cancel. In the same figure, the Lockport, New York duplex 1 has the year (94) inside the CDS.

Other Postmarks

One can encounter several other types of postmarks on Columbian covers. Manuscript postmarks were applied in pen when a dating postmark was not available, and double-oval cancels were used on parcels (as done on Canada). There also were some dated double ovals used for special purposes. Other handstamps served special purposes such as registration, postage due, and redirection.

Machine Cancels

Machine cancels are well-documented early US postmarks.[5] Thanks to study of machine patents by collectors, an impression of a 19th century machine cancel usually can be classified by the manufacturer of the machine. In 1893, machines that cancelled mail were used at the largest US post offices. A cancellation made by these machines consisted of a circular dater (called a dial) and a killer or obliterator (to cancel the stamp). Early machines were hand-cranked; later machines were powered by steam and eventually by electric motors.

The first rapid-cancelling machines in North America to have sustained use, invented by Thomas Leavitt, were tested in the Boston post office starting in January 1876.[6, 7] Leavitt's machines postmarked post cards that were fed by hand, but soon machines capable of cancelling mechanically fed post cards and envelopes were available. In the 1880s, the American Postal Machines Company (APMC, related to the Imperial Mail Marking Machine Company that introduced machines to Canada in 1896) bought Leavitt's patents. In 1884, the APMC produced an improved machine capable



Figure 7. Duplex cancels applied at Westfield, Massachusetts (left, July 18, 1893) and South Bethlehem, Pennsylvania (right, August 16, 1893).



Figure 8. Duplex cancels applied at New York Industrial Building Branch (left, March 19, 1894) and Lockport, New York (right, February 13, 1894).

of cancelling 300 letters a minute. Their machines had a cancel die with six horizontal bars. In 1890, five-bar killers were introduced as an experiment; some machines using five-bar killers were still used in 1893. Six-bar killers returned in 1893, and became common with the APMC machines. Figure 9 shows the machine cancel on a cover from Boston postmarked May 11, 1893 by American machine 7. Numbers and letters were in the killers of American machines in Boston from 1890 to 1897, and also in a number of other US cities. As killers, APMC introduced attractive flags, in Boston on October 31, 1894.

The International Postal Supply Company (IPSC) eventually became the main rival to the APMC. An International machine was used experimentally in Brooklyn, Buffalo, New York City, Washington DC, and Philadelphia between 1888 and 1891. By 1894, the US Post Office had leased 100 IPSC machines. IPSC machines were capable of cancelling well over 600 letters or cards per minute. IPSC lost its government contract in mid 1895, but in the early 1900s this company more than regained its previous major cancelling role in the US. International machines reached Canada in February 1902, and were used in over 60 Canadian cities. Although most IPSC machines in Canada were replaced in 1919, the International at Cardinal, Ontario was used until at least 1957.



Figure 9. Cancel impressed by APMC machine 7 in the Boston post office on May 11, 1893. Note the six-bar killer.

Most IPSC cancels have seven bars in the killer. The IPSC dials had several sizes. Figure 10 shows a cancel applied at Detroit, Michigan on January 5, 1893 (only a few days after the Columbian stamp was issued). The dial of this machine cancel is roughly 23 mm in diameter. Figure 11 illustrates a cancellation from Machine 3 at Detroit dated January 20, 1894; note that the dial is smaller (about 19 mm). The larger dial was used at Detroit in 1892 and 1893, and the later-style, smaller dial was used there in 1894.

In certain cities, American and International machines applied receiving postmarks on the reverse of envelopes. The APMC machines used a killer with the word RECEIVED, and the IPMC machines used no killer but only a dial, with the abbreviation REC'D after the name of the post office.

There are other machine cancels to collect on covers with Columbian stamps. After the POD's contract with International expired at the end of



Figure 10. IPSC cancel applied on January 5, 1893 by Machine 1 at Detroit.



Figure 11. IPSC cancel applied on January 20, 1894 by Machine 3 at Detroit.



Figure 12. A 5¢ Columbian envelope mailed to Honolulu, postmarked by a Barry machine cancel applied at San Francisco.

June 1895, the Barry Postal Supply Company supplied the Post Office with many machines.[8] Barry cancels occur on Columbian covers after my usual cutoff date of December 1894. For example, Figure 12 shows a cover to Honolulu, Hawaii postmarked at San Francisco on June 25, 1898 by Barry machine 1. Note the straightline (or rectilinear) dater. Barry machines sometimes had oval or round dials.

Barry machines were never used in Canada. In early 1897, when the Canadian POD was inviting tenders from Imperial and Bickerdike for machines, Post Office Inspector Sweetnam visited the Buffalo post office and examined and tested a Barry machine there.[9] His conclusion was that machines from the two other companies (both related to the APMC) were superior to the Barry machine. A few other types of less common machine cancels provide my Columbian collection with postmarks other than those of the three major machine suppliers—American, International, and Barry.

Postal history is much more than a study of postmarks. However, a postal historian should have an understanding of the postmarks used on covers and cards. This article provides an introduction to most of the postmarks encountered on Columbian covers. Of course, the most interesting covers will include those with other, less common postmarks. ✉

Acknowledgements

I would like to thank Mike Ellingson and Bob Heasman for their generous assistance.

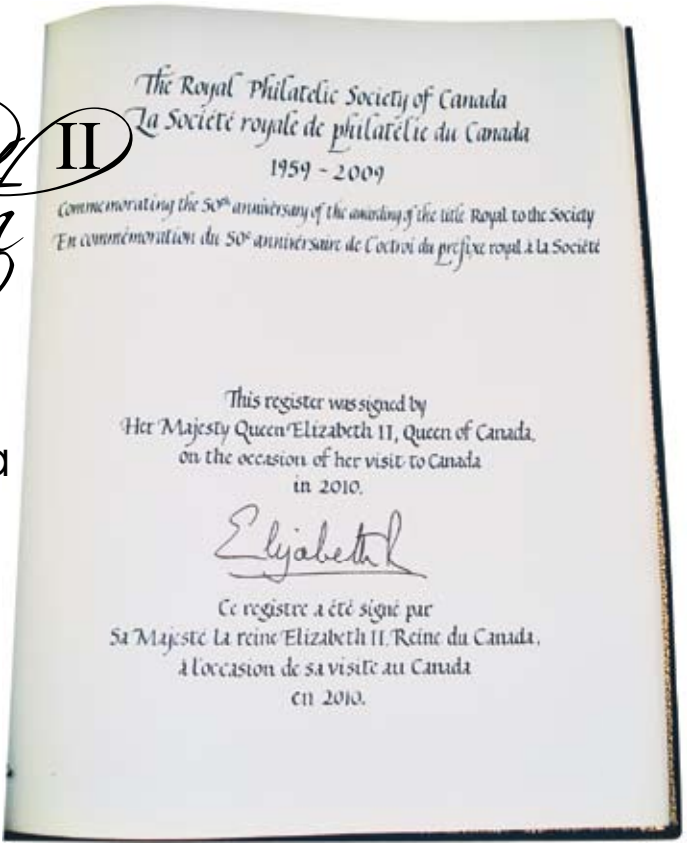
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8. **E.M. Funk and A.H. Bond,** *Barry Machine Cancels*, **U.S. Cancellation Club, Denver, Colo.**
9. **Letter from Inspector Sweetnam to the Postmaster General of Canada, March 31, 1897, RG3, File No. 697.**

Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II

Signs the Roll of Fellows Book on her Recent Visit to Canada

By Peter Butler, FRPSC

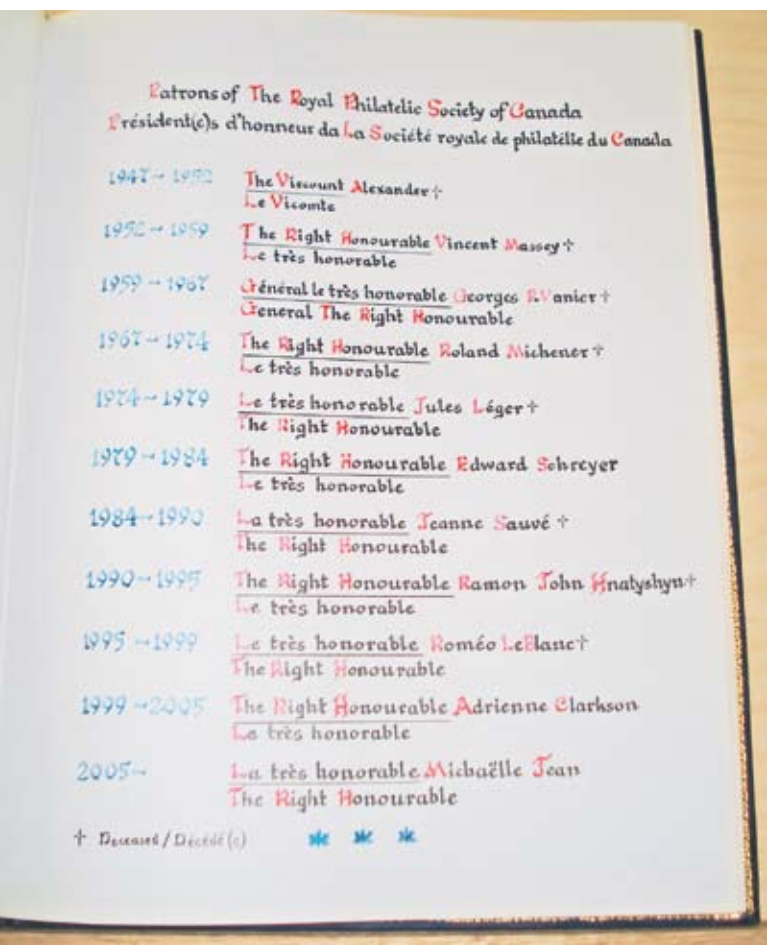

The Royal Philatelic Society of Canada
La Société royale de philatélie du Canada
1959 - 2009
Commemorating the 50th anniversary of the awarding of the title Royal to the Society
En commémoration du 50e anniversaire de l'octroi du préfixe royal à la Société

This register was signed by
Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II, Queen of Canada,
on the occasion of her visit to Canada
in 2010.

Elizabeth R

Ce registre a été signé par
Sa Majesté la reine Elizabeth II, Reine du Canada,
à l'occasion de sa visite au Canada
en 2010.

The term **Fellow of the Royal Philatelic Society of Canada**, (FRPSC) denotes a prestigious award, the highest possible to be bestowed on a member of the Society, given to a person who has made a significant contribution to the Society and philately in general over many years of service. New Fellows are elected by those Fellows attending their annual meeting at ROYAL Conventions and this year's event was held in Windsor. Three new Fellows were announced and received the congratulations of those attending the Awards Banquet. The newest Fellows were required to come forward and officially sign the Roll of Fellows book, shown in one of the illustrations.


Patrons of The Royal Philatelic Society of Canada
Président(e)s d'honneur de La Société royale de philatélie du Canada

1947 – 1952 The Viscount Alexander †
Le Vicomte

1952 – 1959 The Right Honourable Vincent Massey †
Le très honorable

1959 – 1967 Général le très honorable Georges P. Vanier †
General The Right Honourable

1967 – 1974 The Right Honourable Roland Michener †
Le très honorable

1974 – 1979 Le très honorable Jules Léger †
The Right Honourable

1979 – 1984 The Right Honourable Edward Schreyer
Le très honorable

1984 – 1990 La très honorable Jeanne Sauvé †
The Right Honourable

1990 – 1995 The Right Honourable Ramon John Hnatyshyn †
Le très honorable

1995 – 1999 Le très honorable Roméo LeBlanc †
The Right Honourable

1999 – 2005 The Right Honourable Adrienne Clarkson
Le très honorable

2005 – La très honorable Michaëlle Jean
The Right Honourable

† Deceased / Décédé(e)

At this year's Fellows Meeting, Charles J. G. Verge, FRPSC, Past President of The RPSC and presently Secretary of the Fellows, announced that during the visit of Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II to Canada, arrangements were being made to have her sign the title page of the Roll of Fellows book (shown in the illustration above) in commemoration of the 50th anniversary of the awarding of the title Royal to the Society. The other photo shows the list of Governors General who have been Patrons to The Royal Philatelic Society of Canada.

Margaret Schulzke, Executive Assistant in the National Office and a Fellow elected in 2009, made a trip to Ottawa to confirm all the special arrangements that were needed to have the book ready for the Queen's signature. A second trip was organized to make sure the book was collected at Rideau Hall and returned safely to its home in Toronto. Unfortunately, no audience was permitted and no photos were allowed at the signing.

Sincere appreciation and thanks are extended to Charles Verge and Margaret Schulzke for making the special efforts to have the book signed by Her Majesty. It will be a treasured page in the Roll of Fellows book and a special piece of The ROYAL Collection of mementos and its history. ✉

Le feuillet signé de CANADA 92

Richard Gratton, FRPSC, AIEP, AQEP

This article tells the full story of the Canada 92 Maisonneuve engraved souvenir sheet:

the reason why it is on a different paper, and where all the engraved sheets went during and after the International Youth exhibition held in Montréal. Richard Gratton was the SOPEP (Society to organize and promote philatelic exhibitions) treasurer and also one of the persons responsible for the auction of the 3,300 unsold souvenir sheets after the show. An approximation of the amount of engraved souvenir sheet first day covers (Canada's rarest FDC) produced during the International exhibition is also given.

~ Richard Gratton

L'exposition Canada 92

Canada 92, la 11e exposition philatélique mondiale de la jeunesse, s'est tenue au Palais de Congrès de Montréal du 25 au 29 mars 1992.

Cette magnifique exposition jeunesse fut organisée par la Société pour la Promotion des Expositions Philatéliques (SOPEP) en collaboration avec la Société canadienne des Postes (SCP), la Société Royale de Philatélie du Canada (SRPC) et la Fédération québécoise de Philatélie (FQP). L'exposition était sous le patronage de la Fédération Internationale de Philatélie (FIP).

Près de 35,000 visiteurs, 491 exposants venant de 37 pays et 1,600 cadres d'exposition firent de Canada 92 un immense succès à l'échelle planétaire pour cette seconde exposition internationale jeunesse à se tenir en sol canadien. L'exposition jeunesse Canada 82 s'était tenue à Toronto dix années auparavant.

Dans cet article, je tenterai de faire toute la lumière sur le feuillet surchargé avec la signature de Maisonneuve. Je suis bien placé pour vous parler de tous les détails concernant la vente du feuillet signé de Canada 92, orné d'une gravure de la signature de Maisonneuve. En effet, j'étais membre du comité organisateur de Canada 92, président de la FQP, trésorier de la SOPEP, responsable du comptoir de vente durant l'exposition, en plus d'être l'une des trois personnes responsables de la vente des feuillets restants après l'exposition…. les deux autres étant Charles Verge et Denis Hamel de la SOPEP.

J'ai suivi à la trace chaque feuillet gravé avec la signature Paul de Chomedey, Sieur de Maisonneuve, qui s'est vendu durant et après l'exposition et je dévoilerai dans cette étude, les statistiques se rapportant à cette émission canadienne très particulière.

Les émissions de Canada 92

Le 25 mars 1992, la SCP a émis 15 millions de chacun des timbres-poste suivants (clichés 1 à 4) visant à souligner la tenue de l'exposition philatélique mondiale de la jeunesse à Montréal :

42 cents : Ville-Marie (tarif de première classe)

42 cents : Montréal, 350e anniversaire de la fondation de la ville (timbre se-tenant avec celui de Ville-Marie)

48 cents : Exploration de Jacques Cartier au Canada (tarif des envois pour les États-Unis d'Amérique)

84 cents : Rencontre avec les Amérindiens (tarif des envois du régime international). Ce timbre souligne le 500e anniversaire du voyage de Christophe Colomb en Amérique.

De plus, un feuillet souvenir illustrant chacun des timbres-poste et d'une valeur nominale de 2.16 $ fut émis à 400,000 exemplaires (cliché 5).

Des oblitérations Premier jour d'émission de même que diverses oblitérations thématiques











étaient disponibles tout au long des cinq jours de l'exposition au stand de la Société Canadienne des Postes (SCP).

Le feuillet signé

La SCP a offert à SOPEP 10,000 feuillets ornés de la signature de Paul de Chomedey, Sieur de Maisonneuve, qui a été reproduite en taille-douce. Ces feuillets signés devaient être vendus avec le programme de Canada 92 (cliché 6).

Les philatélistes du comité organisateur auraient certes préféré une épreuve en noir comme souvenir de cette exposition, mais il en fut décidé autrement.

C'est le célèbre graveur de la Canadian Bank Note, monsieur Yves Baril, qui avait gravé la signature du fondateur de Montréal. Le graveur était présent à Canada 92 afin de faire des démonstrations du procédé de la taille-douce aux nombreux visiteurs.

Le programme officiel de l'exposition (cliché 7) qui comprenait un exemplaire du feuillet gravé se détaillait 12 $ (toutes taxes comprises. Cette initiative devait rapporter 120,000 $ au comité organisateur de Canada 92. On croyait qu'avec son faible tirage le feuillet signé s'envolerait très rapidement lors de l'exposition. Nous verrons que cela ne s'est pas tout à fait déroulé comme espéré !

L'imprimeur des timbres et du feuillet, la Canadian Bank Note Company, avait utilisé le papier couché de la compagnie Harrison and Sons pour imprimer toute l'émission et tous les feuillets produits devaient normalement avoir la signature gravée.

Cependant, il y a eut un problème majeur lors de l'impression de la taille douce (la signature de Maisonneuve) sur le feuillet et les résultats s'avérèrent désastreux. On a donc décidé de réimprimer tous les feuillets sur du papier Coated Papers mais sans mettre la signature. Il est bien connu que la taille-douce n'adhère pas bien sur du papier couché. On a réussi à récupérer dix mille feuillets avec la taille-douce sur papier Harrison and Sons que l'on a décidé de vendre seulement à l'exposition.

Pourquoi avoir réimprimé sur du papier de la compagnie Coated Papers au lieu du papier Harrison and Sons? Nous l'ignorons pour le moment, mais nous croyons que c'était parce qu'il était en inventaire et facilement disponible chez l'imprimeur.

Le feuillet surchargé n'était pas disponible au Centre National de Philatélie à Antigonish en Nouvelle-Écosse.

Chaque feuillet gravé fut inséré dans une enveloppe transparente gracieusement offerte par la Maison Lighthouse de Montréal.

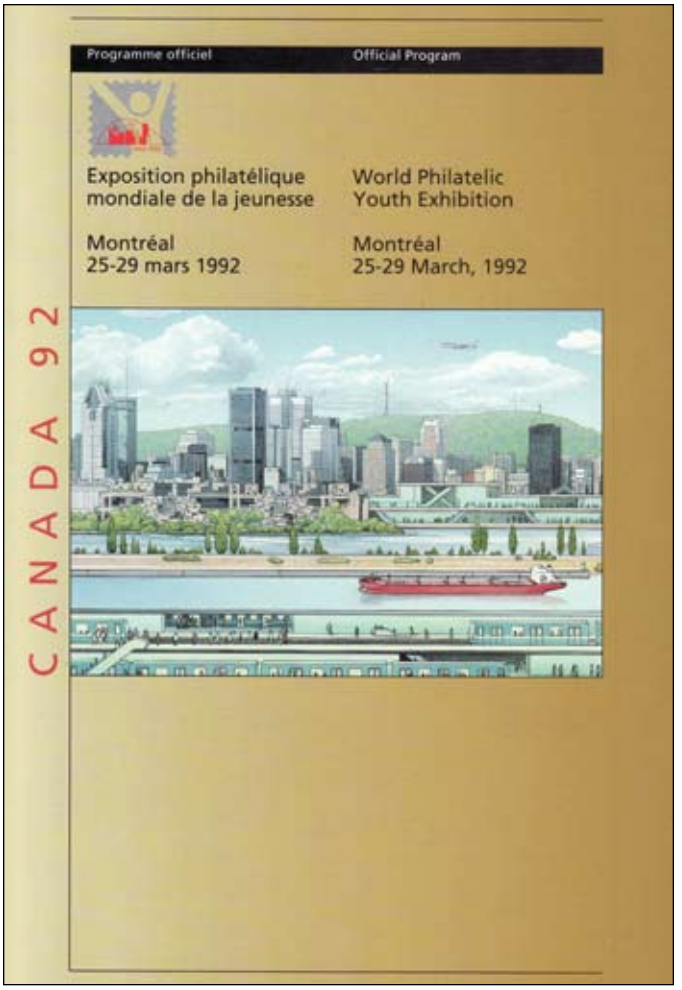
Il est malheureux de constater que la Maison Lighthouse refuse toujours encore aujourd'hui d'illustrer ce bloc-feuillet gravé dans son album spécialisé du Canada ! Comme le feuillet signé n'était pas vendu dans les comptoirs de Postes Canada, madame Botman, alors directrice des Éditions Lighthouse du Canada, a donc décidé de ne pas l'inclure dans l'album spécialisé de Lighthouse.

Plis Premier jour d'émission

La SCP avait mis à la disposition des philatélistes au comptoir de vente de Canada 92 quelques enveloppes pour ceux qui désiraient se fabriquer eux-mêmes des enveloppes Premier jour d'émission du feuillet gravé.

À ma connaissance, il existerait entre 40 et 50 plis avec l'oblitération Premier jour – ces derniers furent fabriqués tout au cours de l'exposition au stand de vente de SOPEP.





C'est certainement la raison pour laquelle le catalogue Unitrade cote aujourd'hui cette enveloppe Premier jour d'émission à près de 300$ (cliché 8). Il s'agit sans aucun doute de l'enveloppe Premier jour la plus rare du 20e siècle au Canada!

La vente du feuillet signé

Le premier jour de l'exposition et seulement quelques minutes après l'ouverture du comptoir de vente, un marchand montréalais est venu acheter un lot de 100 catalogues afin d'obtenir 100 feuillets avec la signature de Maisonneuve.

En tant que responsable de la vente des feuillets au comptoir de vente de Canada 92, j'ai décidé de ne plus vendre plus de 10 feuillets par personne afin qu'il y en ait assez pour tous les philatélistes désireux de s'en procurer tout au cours des cinq jours de l'exposition. Monsieur Jacques Nolet, le responsable de publications de Canada 92, présent avec moi au comptoir de vente de Canada 92, était aussi en accord avec cette politique.

Nous étions en effet persuadés que le feuillet s'envolerait en seulement quelques heures si nous ne suivions pas cette politique avec rigueur!

Nous nous sommes bien trompés… car il restait plus de 33% des feuillets à la fin de l'exposition, les marchands et les philatélistes ne tenant qu'à s'en procurer que quelques exemplaires.

Tout au long de l'exposition, un marchand montréalais est venu en plus de 20 occasions au comptoir de vente afin de se procurer un lot de 10 feuillets – on peut dire que c'est un des seuls marchands qui a eu une vision de la demande future du feuillet ! Ce même marchand en a aussi profité pour acquérir un lot de 400 feuillets lorsque les restrictions quant au nombre de feuillets pouvant être vendus d'un seul coup furent levées le dernier jour de l'exposition. C'est donc dire qu'à lui seul, ce marchand a acquis près 600 feuillets avec la signature durant l'exposition.

Un second marchand montréalais en a acquis 540 en un seul lot le dernier jour de l'exposition. Il est vrai que dans les dernières heures de Canada 92, nous rendions même visite aux marchands présents pour tenter de les persuader d'acheter en grand nombre les feuillets gravés invendus !

Un troisième marchand québécois a acheté un lot de 200 feuillets et a offert gracieusement tous les catalogues à la Fédération Québécoise de Philatélie afin qu'elle les distribue aux jeunes dans les clubs philatéliques de la province.

En tout et pour tout, les marchands présents à l'exposition ont acquis environ 1,500 feuillets, soit un peu plus de 25 % des ventes au cours de l'exposition.

Voici les quantités de feuillets ornés de la signature gravée qui ont été gracieusement offerts :

Société canadienne des postes : 100 feuillets dont 60 offerts à la Canadian Bank Note (selon Alain Doucet, ex-directeur du Marketing des produits philatéliques)

Offerts aux marchands et aux administrations postales par Pierre Dansereau, directeur général de Canada 92 : 62 feuillets.

Offerts par Louise Maffet (SCP), Denis Hamel et Alain Doucet à des personnalités lors de l'exposition : 50 feuillets.

Sacs Bulle (offerts aux commissaires, juges et membres du comité organisateur) et certains bénévoles : 183 feuillets.

Offerts aux exposants (un par collection exposée) : 491 feuillets (un grand nombre de feuillets signés se retrouvèrent ainsi en Europe et en Asie).

Offerts à chaque auteur, par le responsable des publications (Jacques Nolet), soit un feuillet gravé par contribution écrite : 52 feuillets.



Mis en exposition au comptoir de vente de Postes Canada et offert au préposé à la fin de l'événement : 1 feuillet.

Récapitulatif

Quantité de feuillets offerts gracieusement (ci-haut) : 939, soit 9.39 % de l'émission totale.

Quantité de feuillets vendus au comptoir de vente de Canada 92 lors de l'exposition : 5,675, soit 56.75 % de l'émission.

Quantité de feuillets retournés à la Société canadienne des Postes à la fin de l'exposition : 3,386, soit 33.86 %.

Vente par soumission après l'exposition

Selon Charles Verge, président de la SOPEP, la SCP lui retourna 3,300 des 3,386 feuillets signés pour vente par soumission après l'exposition.

Les 86 autres feuillets ont été offerts à certains employés de Postes Canada qui ont travaillé pour le compte de Canada 92 (sans être présents sur le site de l'exposition) de même qu'à certains fournisseurs (8).

Les membres du Conseil d'administration de SOPEP, soit Charles Verge, Denis Hamel et moi-même devions faire en sorte que ces blocs feuillets rapportent le plus possible à la caisse de Canada 92 afin d'éponger le léger déficit de cette 11e exposition mondiale de la jeunesse.

Nous décidâmes donc de diviser les feuillets restants en 33 lots identiques de 100 feuillets chacun et de les offrir à la meilleure offre par encan postal.

La publicité fut faite dans plusieurs journaux philatéliques et on récolta pour les 33 lots la somme de 108,071.01 $ (avant taxes) soit en moyenne 3,275 $ par lot de 100 feuillets.

ANNÉE DU CATALOGUE	Feuillet non gravé Neuf	Feuillet gravé Neuf	Enveloppe 1er jour d'émission
1994	4.35$	200$	250$
1995	4.35$	200$	-
1999	4.50$	200$	300$
2000	4.50$	200$	325$
2002	4.50$	150$	300$
2010	5.00$	125$	330$

Tableau des cotes au catalogue spécialisé canadien Unitrade

La plus haute offre reçue pour un lot de 100 feuillets fut de 5,001 $, alors que la plus basse offre reçue et acceptée par SOPEP fut de seulement 3,101 $.

En tout, seulement 6 personnes se partagèrent tous les 33 lots.

Nous avions pourtant reçu près de soixante-dix offres provenant de sept provinces canadiennes et de six États américains ! Bien entendu, aucun membre de la SOPEP ou de Postes Canada n'avait le droit de miser sur les lots.

Trois philatélistes ontariens achetèrent chacun un lot, un quatrième philatéliste ontarien en récolta deux, tandis que deux marchands canadiens (un québécois et un du Nouveau-Brunswick) se partagèrent chacun 14 lots. L'un des quatre philatélistes ontariens avait fait la mise au nom de son club philatélique pour le compte d'un américain résidant au Michigan.

La vente de tous les feuillets de Canada 92 rapporta donc en tout 183,418.58 $: soit 5,675 feuillets à 12$ = 68,064 $ vendus lors de l'exposition, plus la vente sur offre par la poste après l'exposition = 115,354.58 $ (incluant la taxe) c'est-à-dire près de 53 % de plus que prévu initialement ! Ce montant paya amplement le léger déficit de Canada 92 et finalement la SOPEP déclara même un léger surplus!

Valeur au catalogue spécialisé canadien

La valeur au catalogue Unitrade du feuillet gravé (1407ai) n'a pas beaucoup bougé depuis dix ans, si ce n'est qu'elle a même pris une pente négative ces dernières années. C'est très dommage, car il s'agit d'une pièce tout à fait extraordinaire et exceptionnelle de la philatélie canadienne.

Conclusion

Voilà, on sait tous maintenant où chaque feuillet (ou presque) s'est retrouvé et nous croyons que depuis bientôt vingt ans déjà, que la très grande majorité des feuillets gravés s'est taillée une place dans des collections privées.

Il est dommage de constater que de nombreuses personnes ne sont toujours pas prêtes à considérer ce feuillet comme une émission de Postes Canada. Pourtant, à part le fait de ne pas avoir été vendu dans les bureaux de poste à travers le pays et à Antigonish, ce feuillet possède tous les attributs d'une émission postale canadienne.

En effet, bien que le précieux feuillet n'ait pas été vendu par la SCP, il a bel et bien été produit par une commande de l'administration postale canadienne qui en a assumé les coûts, sans compter que les quatre timbres-poste qu'il renferme sont valides pour l'affranchissement du courrier. De plus, Postes Canada a illustré le feuillet dans sa publicité pour l'exposition Canada 92, parrainée par la FIP.

Nous croyons fermement que le futur réserve encore un très bel avenir à ce feuillet et que sa popularité ira en croissant avec le temps et au fur et à mesure que les philatélistes connaîtront mieux son histoire.

Références

1. **Une première version de cet article est parue dans les Cahiers de l'Académie québécoise d'études philatéliques. Opus XIII, pages 77 à 89 (2004).**
2. **Divers communiqués de presse émis par Postes Canada en février et en mars 1992.**
3. **Programme souvenir officiel de Canada 92.**
4. **Appel d'offres de SOPEP. Philatélie Québec, mai 1992, numéro 167, page 43.**
5. **Photo reportage Canada 92, Richard Gratton, Philatélie Québec, juin 1992, numéro 168, pages 7 à 10.**
6. **Article de Denis Masse paru dans le journal La Presse (1er août 1992, page G10).**
7. **Communiqué de presse de SOPEP du 24 juin 1992.**
8. **Catalogues Unitrade 1992 - 2010.**
9. **Courriel de M. Charles Verge à M. Richard Gratton en date du 2 juillet 2002**

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e-mail: shibumi.management@gmail.com
website: http://www.bnaps.org

BNAPS – *The Society for Canadian Philately*

by "Napoleon"

Saar 50 Centime Airmail

The first airmail stamps issued by the Saar were a 50 centime red and a 1 franc dark violet, released in 1928. The stamps showed a biplane over the city of Saarbrucken. Both denominations had four printing flaws, of which this piece will cover those on the 50 centime. The full-stamp image gives the location of the four flaws, all of which have the same price in the Michel specialized Saar catalogue, 60 Euros mint-hinged and 150 Euros used. Both MH and used prices for the flaws are high multiples over the basic stamp prices of 4 Euros MH and 5 Euros used. Flaw locations are outlined in white.











Individual flaws are shown in four detailed images. The first is a break in the outer frame line at the upper left. The second is a large red dot along the inner frame line at the upper left, just a little to the right of the location of the outer frame line break. The third flaw is slightly more to the right and down. It is a dark "cloud" in front of the upper arc of the propeller. The final flaw, and perhaps the most readily recognized, is a white patch over the lowest diamond-shaped ornament on the right side. ✉

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



BIENVENUE À ROYALE*2011*ROYAL

C'est avec un grand plaisir que le Club philatélique du Lakeshore (Pointe-Claire - Dorval, Québec) est de nouveau l'hôte de la Convention et de l'Exposition philatélique nationale de la Société royale de philatélie du Canada. Cet événement, le 83e, se tiendra à Dorval, Québec, du 13 au 15 mai 2011.

Toutes les activités auront lieu soit à l'Aréna de Dorval soit au Centre communautaire Sarto Desnoyers. Ces deux bâtiments sont à seulement 5 minutes de marche l'un de l'autre.

L'entrée à l'exposition est gratuite. Le stationnement à l'Aréna ou au Centre communautaire est aussi gratuit.

L' ARÉNA DE DORVAL

La cérémonie d'ouverture, l'inscription des participants, l'exposition de timbres, les négociants, les administrations postales, les bourses du club et les activités pour les jeunes seront à l'Aréna de Dorval.

L'Aréna de Dorval est située au 1450, Avenue Dawson, Dorval.

LE CENTRE COMMUNAUTAIRE SARTO DESNOYERS

Toutes les réunions de la Société royale de philatélie du Canada, la réception du président, le banquet, les conférences et les séminaires ainsi que la critique des juges se feront au Centre communautaire Sarto Desnoyers.

Le Centre communautaire Sarto Desnoyers se trouve au 1335 Bord-du-Lac / Promenade Lakeshore, Dorval

WELCOME to ROYALE*2011*ROYAL

It is a pleasure and an honour for the Lakeshore Stamp Club (Pointe-Claire - Dorval, Quebec) to once again host the Convention and the National Stamp Exhibition of the Royal Philatelic Society of Canada. This event, the 83rd, will take place May 13-15, 2011 in Dorval, Quebec.

All the activities will take place at the Dorval Arena or the Sarto Desnoyers Community Centre. These two buildings are within 5 minutes walking distance of one another.

Admission to the exhibition is free. There is ample free parking at the Arena and at the Community Centre.

DORVAL ARENA

The opening ceremony, registration of attendees, philatelic exhibitions and youth activities will take place in the Dorval Arena. Dealers, postal administrations and club bourses will also be found at this location.

The Dorval Arena is located at 1450, Dawson Avenue, Dorval.

SARTO DESNOYERS COMMUNITY CENTRE

All the meetings of the Royal Philatelic Society of Canada, the president's reception, banquet, conferences and seminars as well as the judges' critique will be held at the Sarto Desnoyers Community Centre.

The street address of the Sarto Desnoyers Community Centre is 1335 Lakeshore Drive, Dorval.



Dorval Arena


Sato Desnoyers Community Centre

A warm welcome to
The Canadian Philatelic Society of Great Britain

Founded 70 years ago to promote and study all aspects of philately in British North America (Canada and its Provinces), the Society offers its members:-

- *A quarterly award-winning magazine, 'Maple Leaves'*
- *Two auctions a year with many hundreds of lots*
- *An extensive library of published books and articles*
- *Two exchange packet circuits*

For more information about the Jersey convention or membership details visit our website at www.canadianpsgb.org.uk or write to the Secretary: John Wright, 12 Milchester House, Staveley Road, Meads, Eastbourne, East Sussex BN20 7JX

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Official Prospectus

Royale*2011*Royal

At the Dorval Arena, 1450 Dawson, Dorval, Quebec, Canada, and the Centre Sarto Desnoyers, 1335 Lakeshore, Dorval, Quebec, Canada May 13–15, 2011
Hosted by the Lakeshore Stamp Club www.royale2011.com

Rules & Regulations for Entry of Exhibits for the Competition

Address all correspondence and send all exhibits to: Exhibits Chairman, Larry Graham, 140 Creswell, Beaconsfield, QC H9W 1E7. Tel: (514) 426-0582 E-Mail: lgraham@videotron.ca

1. Eligibility

- In accordance with a recent decision of the RPSC Board, this National level exhibition is open only to individual collectors who are members of the Royal Philatelic Society of Canada, or if they are non-residents of Canada, are either a member of the RPSC or of the national philatelic body of their country of residence.
- They must also meet the entry requirements contained in this prospectus. The whole of the exhibit must be the bona fide property of the exhibitor. If purchased as a unit, it must have been owned for at least two years, extensively revised, and have been prepared by the exhibitor. The submitting of an entry is deemed to be an implied declaration by the exhibitor to that effect.

2. Exhibit Classification Information

- National Adult exhibits (Judged by RPSC National Standards)
- The National ADULT Classes / Divisions are intended for exhibits that fulfill one of the following criteria:
  (a) The exhibit has been awarded at least a silver medal at a previous regional or local show, or
  (b) The exhibit is deemed by the Exhibition Committee to be sufficiently advanced to be entered in this class/division, or
  (c) The exhibit, though new, is submitted by a collector with a proven track record in previous National shows.
- Youth Class (Judged by RPSC National standards).

  The Youth Class is intended for exhibitors who have not yet reached their twenty-second (22nd) birthday on Jan.1, 2011.

General Class	Picture Postcard Class
(a) Postal Division *	One Frame Class
(b) Revenue Division**	Youth Class (ages as of Jan. 1, 2011)
(c) Illustrated Mail Division***	(a) Collectors aged up to 12 years
(d) Display Division	(b) Collectors aged 13 - 15 years
(e) Cinderella Division	(c) Collectors aged 16-18 years
(f) Thematic Division	(d) Collectors aged 19-21 years

*** This includes Traditional Philately, Postal History, Aerophilately / Astrophilately, Postal Stationary, and FDC's without cachet or illustration**
**** Includes Traditional Revenue, Fiscal History.**
***** Includes Cacheted FDC's, Advertising, Patriotic & Event covers, Maximaphily.**

The age and birth date of each exhibitor must be indicated on the official entry form, as age grouping will be established for the Class to aid in judging. For an exhibit to be judged under National standards it should have been awarded at least a silver-bronze at a previous regional or local show.

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

3. Entry

- Each entry shall be entered in its correct Class / Division and section on an official entry form. The jury reserves the right to reclassify any exhibit.
- Five copies of the Title Page and 5 copies of the Synopsis page and of an Introduction or Plan Page (if applicable) must be sent with each completed Official Entry Form. (These pages may be modified later if desired.)
- No exhibit will be accepted unless the prescribed fee has been paid in full at the time of the submission of the Entry Form. (See Section 5.)
- Please make checks payable to Lakeshore Stamp Club Inc.
- Entry forms must be received no later than April 1, 2011.
- Acknowledgement of receipt of the Official Entry Form does not constitute acceptance for exhibition, until so notified.
- The Exhibition Committee reserves the right to reject any exhibit, in part or whole, without assigning any reason for such rejection.
- When an exhibit is rejected or reduced in the number of frames by the Exhibition Committee, the corresponding entry fee shall be refunded.
- Failure to deliver an accepted exhibit before 9:00 am May 13, 2011 forfeits the entry fee.

4. Exhibit Displays

- Exhibits will be displayed in frames holding sixteen (16) pages; in four rows of four pages (4x4). Each page is not to exceed 23 x 29 cm (9 x 11.5 inches).
- Entries with larger and / or odd sized pages may be accommodated, but must be granted prior special approval from the Exhibition Committee.
- All exhibits must be mounted on white or light coloured pages.

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

5. Entry Fees

- National Adult Exhibits: (two or more frames) $15 (Canadian) per frame
- National Adult One-Frame Class $20 (Canadian) per entry
- Youth Class $0 (Canadian) per frame

6. Delivery

- Exhibits must be forwarded prepaid to Exhibits c/o Larry Graham, 140 Creswell. Beaconsfield, QC H9W 1E7
- Exhibits must be received by the Exhibition Committee no earlier than May 5th, 2011 and no later than May 11th, 2011, (excluding Saturday and Sunday) unless the exhibitor plans on bringing the exhibit(s) to the show. If hand delivering, please note this on the entry form.
- Hand delivered exhibits must be received at the Bin Room, Dorval Arena, 1450 Dawson, Dorval, Quebec between the hours of 12:00 noon and 8:00 p.m. on Thursday, May 12th, 2011 or between 7:00 a.m. and 9:00 a.m. on Friday, May, 13th, 2011. Exhibitors may be able to make other arrangements for delivery with the Exhibition Committee, if the arrangements are approved before May 11. Any exhibit received after the 9:00 a.m. Friday, May, 13th, 2011 deadline may find that the frames have been re-allocated.

7. Return

- The exhibition will close at 4:00 p.m. on Sunday, May 15th, 2011. For security reasons, no exhibit or part thereof may be dismounted before the close of the Exhibition and until all visitors have cleared the exhibit area. All dismounting of exhibits must be done by or under the direct supervision of exhibition staff. (Travel plans should be made accordingly.)
- Exhibitors or their agents may be asked to present proper proof of identity to obtain their exhibits from the Exhibition Committee at the Bin Room, Dorval Arena following the close of the Exhibition. Exhibits not claimed in person will be returned at the expense of the owner as soon as possible after the close of the Exhibition in the manner directed by the owner. Pre-payment must be enclosed. An additional charge of $5.00 Canadian must be enclosed for wrapping and handling.
- Please allow sufficient time for processing before making inquiries.

8. Insurance & Security

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

9. Liability

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

10. Judging

- The Jury, consisting of at least five (5) accredited RPSC judges, will be selected by the RPSC Judging Coordinator, in consultation with the Exhibits Chair. The Jury will make decisions, deliberations and consultations among themselves in keeping with the RPSC Regulations. Exhibits will be judged according to National level standards. Decisions made by the Jury are final and cannot be appealed.

11. Awards

- RPSC national medals will be awarded in five (5) levels in the General & One Frame Classes: Gold, Vermeil, Silver, Silver-Bronze and Bronze. All awards will be granted in accordance with the judged merits of the exhibits, without regard to Class, Division or Section.
- No medal / ribbon award will be made if, in the opinion of the judges, the exhibit is of insufficient merit, but a Certificate of Participation will be given.
- A Grand Award and Reserve Grand Award will be awarded in the Postal Class. A One Frame Grand and a Youth Grand will also be awarded. Depending on the number of entries, a Post Card Grand may also be awarded.
- Available Society and other established awards, including APS, ATA, BNAPS & PHSC, will be awarded at the discretion of the Jury.

12. Ruling Authority

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

Prospectus officiel

Royale*2011*Royal

A l'aréna de Dorval, 1450 Dawson, Dorval, Québec, Canada et au Centre communautaire Sarto Desnoyers, 1335 Promenade Bord-du-Lac, Dorval, Québec, Canada 13-15 mai 2011
Organisé par le Club philatélique Lakeshore Inc. www.royale2011.com

Règlements pour soumettre une collection en compétition

Toutes correspondances et/ou collections doivent être envoyées au : Coordonnateur des collections Larry Graham, 140 Creswell, Beaconsfield, QC, H9W 1E7.
Tél : 514-426-0582 Courriel : lgraham@videotron.ca

1. Admissibilité

- Cette exposition nationale est ouverte à tous les collectionneurs individuels qui satisfont aux critères énoncés dans le présent prospectus. La totalité de la collection exposée doit être la propriété de bonne foi du ou des exposants. Si une collection a été achetée en tant qu'unité, l'exposant doit l'avoir acquise depuis au moins deux ans, l'avoir révisée en profondeur et l'avoir préparée. La demande d'inscription est considérée comme une déclaration implicite de l'exposant à cet égard.

2. Renseignements sur la classification des collections

- Collections adultes de niveau national (Jugées selon les critères nationaux de la SRPC)
- Une collection soumise en Classe/Division ADULTE de niveau National doit respecter les critères suivants:
  (a) La collection doit avoir reçu au minimum une médaille d'argent à une exposition régionale ou locale, ou
  (b) Le Comité de l'exposition juge que la collection est d'un niveau suffisamment avancé pour être acceptée dans cette classe/division, ou
  (c) La collection, bien que nouvelle, est soumise par un collectionneur ayant démontré son expertise à d'autres expositions nationales.
- Classe Jeunesse (Jugée selon les critères nationaux de la SRPC)

  La classe JEUNESSE s'applique aux collectionneurs qui n'auront pas encore vingt-deux (22) ans au 1er janvier 2011. L'âge et la date de naissance du collectionneur doivent être inscrits sur le formulaire d'inscription officiel,

Classe générale	Classe Carte Postale
a) Division postale*	Classe Un Cadre
b) Division Fiscaux**	Classe Jeunesse (âge au 1er janv. 2011)
c) Division Courrier illustré	a) Collectionneur âgé de 12 ans et moins
d) Division Expression libre	b) Collectionneur âgé de 13 à 15 ans
e) Division Paraphilatélie	c) Collectionneur âgé de 16 à 18 ans
f) Division Thématique	d) Collectionneur âgé de 19 à 21 ans

***Comprend: Philatélie traditionnelle/Histoire postale/Aérophilatélie/ Astrophilatélie/Entiers postaux/Plis Premier Jour sans cachet ni illustration**
**** Comprend: Fiscaux traditionnel/Histoire fiscale**
***** Comprend: Plis Premier Jour illustrés/Plis publicitaires/Plis patriotiques et occasions spéciales/Maximaphilie**

puisque un regroupement par âge sera établi afin de faciliter le jugement. Une collection sera jugée selon les critères nationaux si elle a reçu au minimum une médaille de bronze-argenté à une exposition régionale ou locale.

- Un exposant peut soumettre plus qu'une collection, y compris dans une même classe. Toutefois, s'il y a trop de soumissions, le Comité de l'exposition fera la sélection finale parmi les collections acceptées selon les formulaires reçus, and cherchera à faire une sélection aussi équilibrée et juste que possible.

3- Soumission

- Chaque collection devra être inscrite dans les Classe/Division et Section correctes. Le jury se réserve le droit de reclasser une collection.
- Cinq copies de la Page Titre et 5 copies du Résumé et de la Page Introduction ou Plan (si approprié) doivent être jointes à chaque formulaire d'inscription officiel. (Ces pages pourraient être révisées plus tard).
- Une collection ne sera admise que si les frais requis ont été payés au moment de la soumission du formulaire d'inscription. (Voir Section 5).
- Veuillez libeller votre chèque au nom de Lakeshore Stamp Club Inc.
- Les formulaires d'inscriptions doivent être reçus au plus tard le 1er avril 2011.
- L'accusé de réception du formulaire d'inscription officiel ne constitue pas l'acceptation de la collection.
- Le Comité de l'exposition se réserve le droit de rejeter toute collection, partiellement ou totalement, sans avoir à justifier sa décision.
- Si une collection est rejetée, ou que le nombre de cadres en est réduit, par le Comité de l'exposition, les frais d'inscriptions correspondants seront remboursés.
- Les frais d'inscription ne seront pas remboursés si une collection acceptée n'est pas livrée avant 9h00, le 13 mai 2011.

4- Présentation des collections

- Les collections sont montées dans des cadres contenant seize (16) pages; en quatre rangées de quatre pages (4 x 4). Les dimensions maximum de chaque page sont 23 x 29cm (9 x 11.5 pouces).
- Les soumissions de pages plus grandes ou de tailles inhabituelles pourraient être exposées, mais il faut s'en être assuré auparavant en s'adressant au Comité de l'exposition.
- Toutes les collections doivent être montées sur des pages blanches ou légèrement teintées.

- Les pages doivent être insérées dans des enveloppes protectrices transparentes scellées sur trois cotés et être numérotées séquentiellement à l'endos, pour garantir leur montage correct par le Comité de l'exposition.
- Les collections qui ne respectent pas ces instructions pourraient ne pas être montées ou jugées.
- Le nom de l'exposant ne doit pas être indiqué sur les pages de la collection à moins qu'il s'agisse d'un pli qui lui est adressé.
- Les faux doivent être identifiés dans le texte. Si ce n'est pas fait, la collection pourraient être réduite à un niveau inférieur.
- Toute collection de niveau national acceptée (autre que celles dans la classe Un cadre) se verra attribuer entre deux (2) et dix (10) cadres.
- Le Comité de l'exposition se réserve le droit de réduire le nombre de cadres d'une collection afin d'accommoder le plus possible de collections qui respectent les conditions; il pourra aussi placer les collections selon son propre plan.
- Les collections de la classe Jeunesse seront exposées dans des cadres identiques à ceux de l'exposition de niveau national. Entre un (1) cadre et habituellement cinq (5) cadres au maximum sera assigné aux collections de la classe Jeunesse. Toutes les autres règles sont identiques à celle de l'exposition de niveau national.

5- Frais d'inscription

- Collections Adulte de niveau national (deux cadres ou plus): 16$ (canadien) par cadre
- Collections Adulte de la classe Un cadre: 20$ (canadien) par collection.
- Classe Jeunesse: 0$ (canadien) par cadre.

6. Livraison

- Les collections doivent parvenir port payé à : Larry Graham, Coordonateur des collections, 140 Creswell. Beaconsfield, QC, H9W 1E7
- Les collections doivent être reçues par le Comité de l'exposition au plus tôt le 5 mai 2011 et au plus tard le 11 mai 2011 (à l'exclusion de samedi et dimanche) à moins que l'exposant ait choisi d'apporter sa (ses) collection(s) au site de l'exposition. Veuillez indiquer ce mode de livraison sur le formulaire d'inscription.
- Les collections apportées par l'exposant doivent être livrées au Dépôt des collections à l'aréna de Dorval, 1450 Dawson, Dorval, Québec entre 12h00 et 20h00 le jeudi 12 mai 2011 ou entre 7h00 et 9h00 le vendredi 13 mai 2011. Les exposants qui voudraient faire d'autres arrangements doivent consulter le Comité de l'exposition. Le collectionneur qui apporte sa collection après la date limite (vendredi 13 mai 2011 après 9h00) pourrait découvrir que les cadres ont été réattribués.

7. Reprise de la collection

- L'exposition fermera dimanche le 15 mai 2011 à 16h00. Pour des raisons de sécurité, les collections ne pourront pas être démontées avant 16h00 et tant que tous les visiteurs n'auront pas quitté le site. Le démontage des collections doit être exécuté par ou sous la supervision d'un personnel de l'exposition. (Les plans de voyage doivent être faits en conséquence).
- Le Comité de l'exposition, au Dépôt des collections, pourrait exiger une preuve d'identité d'un exposant ou de son représentant avant que ce dernier puisse récupérer sa collection à la fin de l'exposition. Les collections qui n'auraient pas été reprises après la clôture de l'exposition seront retournées aux frais du propriétaire selon les directives qu'il aurait fournies. Les frais de transport doivent être acquittés d'avance. Un montant supplémentaire de 5$ (canadien) doit être prévu pour l'emballage et la manutention.
- Prévoir un délai raisonnable avant de réclamer.

8- Assurance et sécurité

- Dans leur propre intérêt, il est conseillé aux exposants d'assurer leurs collections. Les collections soumises à l'exposition seront reçues, gardées, exposées et retournées aux risques de leur propriétaire. Le Comité de l'exposition assurera une sécurité raisonnable pour la protection des collections, mais ne pourra pas tenu pour responsable des pertes ou des dommages.

9- Responsabilité

- Bien que les plus grands soins et précautions seront pris par le Comité de l'exposition pour protéger les collections, aucune responsabilité ne pourra être imputée à la Société royale de philatélie du Canada, la ville de Dorval, le Club philatélique du Lakeshore, ni aux membres du Comité de l'exposition, ni aux bénévoles, assistants et employés, pour toutes pertes ou tout dommage aux collections pour quelque raison que ce soit.

10- Jugement

- Le Jury, qui consiste d'au moins cinq (5) juges accrédités de la SPSC, sera choisi par le Coordonateur des juges de la SRPC en consultation avec le Président du Comité des collections. Le jury prendra ses décisions et fera ses délibérations et consultations selon les règlements de la SRPC. Les collections seront jugées selon les critères du niveau National. Les décisions prises par le jury sont finales et sans appel.

11- Prix

- Des médailles de la SRPC correspondants à cinq (5) niveaux seront attribuées aux collections des classes Général et Un-cadre: Or, vermeil, argent, bronze-argenté et bronze. Les médailles seront attribuées au mérite de la collection sans égard à la Classe, la Division ou la Section.
- Si selon les juges une collection n'atteint pas un certain niveau de mérite pour justifier une médaille, un certificat de participation sera émis.
- Un Grand prix et un Grand prix de réserve seront attribués en Classe Postale. Un Grand Prix Un-Cadre et un Grand prix Jeunesse sont aussi offerts. Selon le nombre de collections présentées, un Grand prix Carte Postale pourrait aussi être attribué.
- Certaines sociétés ou organismes (APS, ATA, BNAPS & PHSC, etc.) peuvent aussi décerner des prix qui seront attribués à la discrétion du jury.

12. Décisions finales

- Toutes autres questions concernant l'exposition, non visées par les règles décrites dans ce prospectus (autres que les décisions du jury) seront réglées à la discrétion unique et absolue du Comité de l'exposition.

ROYALE * 2011 * ROYAL

Aréna de Dorval, 1450 Dawson, Dorval, Québec, Canada, et au / and at
Centre communautaire Sarto Desnoyers, 1335 Lakeshore, Dorval, Québec, Canada 13–15 mai / May 2011

PHILATELIC EXHIBITION OFFICIAL ENTRY FORM /

FORMULAIRE D'INSCRIPTION OFFICIEL À L'EXPOSITION PHILATÉLIQUE

A separate form is to be used for each exhibit. Please type or print in block letters. This form must reach the Exhibition Committee no later than April 1, 2011 by mailing to:

Exhibits Chairperson:
Larry Graham
140 Creswell. Beaconsfield, QC H9W 1E7

Subject to acceptance by the Exhibition Committee and to other conditions set forth in the RSPC Official Prospectus (to which I agree), I wish to enter the following exhibit:

Utiliser un formulaire différent pour chaque collection. Imprimer ou écrire en lettres moulées. Ce formulaire doit être reçu par le Comité de l' Exposition le 1er April, 2011 au plus tard. L'envoyer au :

Coordonnateur des collections
Larry Graham, 140 Creswell. Beaconsfield, QC H9W 1E7

Sujet à son acceptation par le Comité de l'Exposition et aux autres conditions décrites dans le Prospectus officiel de la SRPC (auxquelles je souscris), je désire présenter la collection suivante:

Exhibit Title / Titre de la collection :_____

Description (Maximum 25 words – for inclusion in the Exhibition Program)
Description (maximum 25 mots – ce texte sera inclus dans le Programme de l'Exposition)

_____

_____

_____

Please note: (5) clear copies of the Title / Introduction/ Plan page(s) and (5) copies of the Synopsis page must accompany this form. If the entry is accepted, these pages will be submitted to the jury for their advanced preparation.

Veuillez noter. : Il faut joindre à ce formulaire cinq (5) copies des pages Titre / Introduction/ Plan et cinq (5) copies des pages Résumé. Si cette collection est acceptée ces pages seront transmises au jury en préparation de leur évaluation.

Number of frames required / Nombre de cadres requis : _____ for number of pages / pour le nombre de pages : _____
To be entered in the following Class/Division / La collection devrait être placée dans une des Classes/Divisions suivantes:

General Class / Classe générale
( ) a. Postal Division (circle one) / Division postale (Choisir un domaine:)
Traditional philately • Postal History • Aerophilately • Astrophilately • Postal Stationery • FDC's without cachet or illustration / Philatélie traditionnelle • Histoire postale • Aérophilatélie • Astrophilatélie • Entiers postaux • Plis Premier Jour sans cachet ni illustration
( ) b. Revenue Division (circle one) / Fiscaux (Choisir un domaine:)
Traditional Revenue • Fiscal History / Fiscaux traditionnel • Histoire fiscale
( ) c. Illustrated Mail Division (circle one) / Plis illustrés (Choisir un domaine:)
Cacheted FDC's • Advertising • Patriotic & Event covers • Maximaphily /
Plis Premier Jour illustrés • Plis publicitaires • Plis patriotiques et occasions spéciales • Maximaphilie
( ) d. Display Division / Expression libre (Display)
( ) e. Cinderella Division / Paraphilatélie
( ) f. Thematic Division / Thématique
( ) Picture Postcard Class / Classe carte postales illustrées
( ) One Frame Class / Classe Collections d'un cadre

Youth Class / Classe jeunesse *(*Age to be considered as of January 1, 2010. / *Âge au 1 er janvier 2010.)*
( ) a. Collector up to age 12 years* Birth date (/ /) Collectionneur de 12 ans* et moins date de naissance (/ /)
( ) b. Collector aged 13-15 years* Birth date (/ /) Collectionneur de 13 à 15 ans* date de naissance (/ /)
( ) c. Collector aged 16-18 years* Birth date (/ /) Collectionneur de 16 à 18 ans* date de naissance (/ /)
( ) d. Collector aged 19-21 years* Birth date (/ /) Collectionneur de 19 à 21 ans* date de naissance (/ /)

AWARDS / PRIX

Awards previously won by this exhibit (Name of Exhibition, year and award level) /
Médaille(s) obtenue(s) par cette collection: (Nom de l'Exposition, année et niveau de la médaille)

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____

New Exhibit? / Nouvelle Collection? (Yes / Oui) _____ (No / Non) _____

DELIVERY OF EXHIBIT / LIVRAISON DE LA COLLECTION

❑ Personally / En personne
❑ By Commissioner or my agent (name below) / Par Commissionnaire ou par mon représentant (nom ci-dessous)
_____
❑ Mail or other courier (please specify) / Par la Poste ou un autre courrier (précisez) _____

PICK-UP OF EXHIBIT / COLLECTE DE LA COLLECTION

❑ Personally / En personne
❑ By Commissioner or my agent (name below) / Par Commissionnaire ou par mon représentant (nom ci-dessous)
_____

SHIPPING INSTRUCTIONS / INSTRUCTIONS POUR LE RETOUR DE LA COLLECTION

If the exhibit is to be returned by mail/courier, please indicate service desired. (self-addressed adhesive labels are required)
Veuillez indiquer le service désiré si la collection doit être retournée par la poste ou par courrier. (une étiquette adhésive pré-adressée est requise).

❑ Priority Mail / Poste prioritaire ❑ Insured Mail / Courrier assuré ❑ Registered Mail / Courrier recommandé
❑ Other courier (please specify) / Autre courrier (précisez) _____

I understand that I will be responsible for insuring my Exhibit and will not hold the Royal Philatelic Society of Canada, the Lakeshore Stamp Club, the City of Dorval, nor any of their volunteers, members, committees, officers or employees liable for any loss or damage to the exhibit(s).

I agree to the terms of the ROYALE *2011* ROYAL Prospectus and confirm that this exhibit is my sole property.

Je reconnais que je suis responsable de l'assurance de ma collection et je ne tiendrais pas la Société royale de philatélie du Canada, ni le Club philatélique du Lakeshore, ni la ville de Dorval, ni leurs bénévoles, membres, comités, officiers ou employés responsables de la perte ou d'un dommage de ma collection.

J'accepte les termes du prospectus de ROYALE*2011*ROYAL et je confirme que cette collection est ma propriété personnelle.

Date: _____ Signature: _____
Name / Nom : _____
Nom de plume (if desired) / Pseudonyme (si désiré) : _____
Address / Adresse : _____
City / Ville : _____ Province / Province : _____ Postal Code / Code postal : _____
Telephone / Téléphone : (home / domicile) _____ (business / bureau) _____
Fax : _____ E-mail / Courriel : _____

MEMBERSHIPS / APPARTENANCES:

Note: This information is required to determine eligibility for certain awards. Additionally, in accordance with a recent decision of the RPSC Board, this National level exhibition is open only to individual collectors who are members of the Royal Philatelic Society of Canada, or if they are non-residents of Canada, are either a member of the RPSC or of the national philatelic body of their country of residence.

Remarque: Ces informations sont requises pour déterminer l'éligibilité à certains prix.
De plus, en accord avec une décision récente du Conseil d'administration de la SRPC, cette exposition de niveau national n'est accessible qu'aux collectionneurs qui sont membres de la Société royale de philatélie du Canada, ou s'il ne sont pas des résidents du Canada, qui sont membres soit de la SRPC soit de l'organisation philatélique nationale de leur pays de résidence.

❑ RPSC / SRPC ❑ PHSC ❑ ATA ❑ BNAPS ❑ AAPE ❑ CAS ❑ APS ❑ PSS
❑ Other Philatelic Organizations (specify) / Autres organisations philatéliques (précisez) :

AMOUNT ENCLOSED / PAIEMENT INCLU

For ____ National multi frames @ $15.00 each / Pour ____ National plusieurs cadres @ 15,00 $ chaque $ _____
one National single frame @ $20.00 per entry / une National d'un seul cadre @ 20,00 $ par cadre $ _____
For ____ Youth frames @ $0.00 each / Pour ____ cadres jeunesse @ 0,00 $ chaque $ _____
Return shipping charges / Frais de retour de la collection $ _____
Return handling charge $5.00 / Frais de manutention pour 5,00 $ $ _____
Total $ _____

Please make cheques payable to / Libeller votre chèque payable à : **LAKESHORE STAMP CLUB INC.**

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See Us at the Shows

Oct. 23-24, **Winnipeg**, WPS Show, Marlborough Inn

Oct. 30-31 **Saskatoon**, SSC Show, loc tba

Nov. 12-14 **Toronto**, CSDA Show, QE Bldg CNE grounds

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To place a classified advertisement, check out page 334 in this issue.

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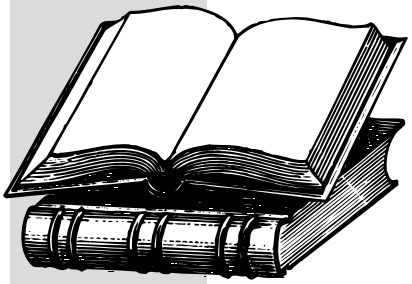
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BOOK REVIEWS
OUVRAGES PARUS



NO ENGLISHMEN NEED APPLY BY GORDON MALLETT.

Published by the British North America Philatelic Society, 2010. Spiral bound, 160 pages, 8.5 x 11. ISBN: 978-1-897391-59-4 colour edition $C99.00; ISBN: 978-1-897391-60-0, B&W edition, $C49.95. Credit card orders (Visa, Mastercard) will be billed for exact amount of shipping plus $2 per order. For payment by cheque or money order, please contact Ian Kimmerly Stamps. Applicable tax will be charged on orders for delivery in Canada. BNAPS members receive a 40% discount. Available from: Ian Kimmerly Stamps, 62 Sparks Street, Ottawa, ON K1P 5A8, Canada. Phone: (613) 235-9119. Internet orders can be placed at www.iankimmerly.com/books/

A page-turner is not usually associated with a philatelic publication but there are exceptions. *No Englishmen Need Apply* is one such exception.

This latest release by the British North America Philatelic Society tells the life story of R. W. (Walter) Hale, District Postal Superintendent of Northern Alberta and the Northwest Territories, and the airmail service that he was instrumental in establishing in the Great Bear Lake district and along the Mackenzie River stretching from Great Slave Lake to the Beaufort Sea on the Arctic Ocean.

Hale, born in 1889 in Kent County, England, arrived in Canada via San Francisco around 1910 and got a job laying railroad ties for the Grand Trunk Pacific Railroad. He contracted what is believed to have been mountain fever that nearly cost him his life. Eventually he made his way to North Edmonton where he landed a job working for Swift meat packers. After a short stint delivering meat, the young man was hired by the Post Office Department in Edmonton.

In 1924 Hale was married to Elizabeth (Betty) Switzer. Their son Tom provided the author with much of the information contained in this fascinating biography of a true pioneer of air mail service in Canada's far north-western regions.

Author Gordon Mallett, a noted flight cover collector, is also a story-teller and, indeed, the unusual title of this book, *No Englishmen Need Apply,* has a story behind it. Hale became Canada's youngest postal inspector and in 1931 he was named superintendent of the Edmonton Postal District.

Hale was a "hands-on" superintendent. It was not unusual for him to help sort mail at local post offices in emergencies, assist with removing motor oil from a plane after a flight to keep it from freezing in the crankcase or prepare tasteful tissue place cards for a Christmas dinner at an isolated outpost in the far north. Nighttime temperatures of 60 to 70 degrees below zero were not unusual and one Christmas dinner turkey was frozen so solidly that it required an axe to prepare it for the oven.

The many illustrated flight covers which Hale had prepared and flown, although philatelic, document the exciting story of the early air mail service in north-western Canada. In addition to these commemorative flight covers, the book also includes a plethora of circulars, certificates, acknowledgements and other post office directives of interest to flight cover enthusiasts.

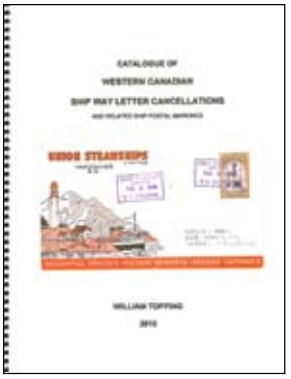
Known as "the flying postal inspector," Hale logged in excess of 700 flying hours before he retired from the post office after serving for more than 30 years as a civil servant and as a military man in both World Wars. Although too old to serve on active duty overseas in the Second World War, he rejoined active service and was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel. He served as the area commandant of the Edmonton Garrison and later, sub-area commander of Western Army Command.

Hale's expressed wish in an after dinner speech in 1939 to participate in the inaugural air mail flight to Japan was not fulfilled. Due to the intervening war years, 1939 to 1945, the anticipated flight did not take place until 1949, the year he died. His death was partially due to complications from the inhalation of mustard gas in the First Great War.

Accompanying this volume is a DVD containing numerous vintage photos and some collateral material not included in the printed copy. Reference numbers throughout the book refer to supporting textual and pictorial material in the Appendices, in the Additional Notes sections and on the DVD.

Despite the many *No Englishmen Need* Apply notices appended to Help Wanted signs, young Hale did not let these minor setbacks stand in his way. As a youth who joined a branch of the Royal Navy to see the Orient, jumping ship in San Francisco when his dream was not about to be realized, he had the right stuff to make something of his life. Although his dream to see the Orient was never fulfilled he realized his true dream in a lifetime of adventure and service to his adopted country bringing airmail delivery to the people of Canada's far Northwest.

Tony Shaman



CATALOGUE OF WESTERN CANADIAN SHIP WAY LETTER CANCELLATIONS AND RELATED SHIP POSTAL MARKINGS

By William Topping, 2010. Published and edited by the author; coil bound, 55 pages. $20 plus postage available from: Bill Topping, 7430 Angus Drive, Vancouver, BC V6P 5K2

Although this new publication was inspired by the work of giants in the field, including T.P.G Shaw, L.F. Gillam, Lew Ludlow, Bill Robinson and others, Topping takes a new approach in the organization of his listings. His work extends that of the earlier pioneers who studied ship markings. For example, the drawback in the way that Lew Ludlow dealt with his ship listings in the *Catalogue of Canadian Railway Cancellations and Related Transportation Postmarks* is now addressed by Topping.

Topping lists his mail markings alphabetically by ships' names rather than grouping these ship markings by the name of the shipping company as Ludlow had done, notwithstanding that frequently the shipping company name did not even appear on the handstamp. The difficulty that the rather confusing earlier system presented to collectors is largely eliminated with Topping's new listing method. This innovation alone is worth the catalogue's modest price.

The slim, 55-page volume is chock-full of information. It provides a detailed explanation of how mail was carried by ships plying Canada's west coast and inland waterways from the 1920s until the 1950s when planes and land vehicles largely took over the conveyance of mail. We also learn that ship captains were obligated to accept letters offered to them by individuals domiciled more that one mile from a post office. Letters "mailed" in this manner are known as "way letters" and some of this mail, known mainly from the 1920s and 1930s, was marked "Way Mail" at the Vancouver Main Post Office.

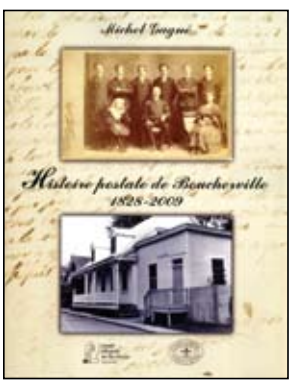
Want to learn more about how mail carried by ships up and down the coast of British Columbia differs from mail carried by railway post offices (RPO's)? Or, how about the use of "Paquebot" handstamps on cancelled-to-order mail? This all-new publication has the answers.

In addition to the 36-page listing of ship way letter markings of Western Canada and three pages of ship RPO way letter markings not showing the ship name, the catalogue includes a one-page preface, a hand-drawn map of BC's west coast, including a section of southern Alaska, a six-page introduction plus a page of selected references. Four appendices complete the volume.

The *Catalogue of Western Canadian Ship Way Letter Cancellations and Related Ship Postal Markings* is a work that can stand on its own or can be used to augment the more expansive C*atalogue of Canadian Railway Cancellations and Related Railway Postmarks including Selected Waterway Postmarks* prepared and edited by Ross Gray.

For collectors of ship markings, Topping's new work with its fully described ship way letter markings of western Canada, along with the major types of cancels and secondary sub-letters, is a publication that will enhance the collecting experience of devotees of this popular postal history specialty.

Tony Shaman



HISTOIRE POSTALE DE BOUCHERVILLE 1828-2009

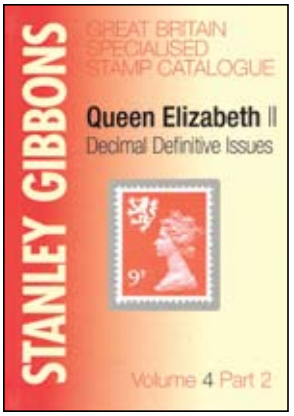
Par Michel Gagné. La Société d'histoire postale du Québec et la Société d'histoire des Îles-Percées, 2010, 139 pages, ISBN 978-2-920267-42-8. 25$. Distributeur : Fédération québécoise de philatélie, 4545, avenue Pierre-de-Coubertin, Case postale 1000, Succursale M, Montréal H1V 3R2 ou à fqp@philatelie.qc.ca

Cette étude exhaustive comprend un historique des différents maîtres de poste de Boucherville, la localisation des bureaux de poste à travers le temps ainsi que les marques postales utilisées depuis son ouverture en 1828. Avec près de 340 illustrations et de nombreuses références bibliographiques, cette recherche constitue un ouvrage de référence pour les historiens et les amateurs d'histoire postale et de marcophilie. Cette recherche permettra à l'historien ou à l'amateur d'histoire postale non seulement de se familiariser avec le sujet, mais aussi de profiter de la rigueur de l'auteur dans ses recherches et de préciser, avec références à l'appui, le riche historique de la poste à Boucherville.

L'auteur est retraité de la Commission scolaire de Montréal et résidant de Boucherville. Ancien président de la Société d'histoire postale du Québec et de l'Académie québécoise d'études philatéliques, et secrétaire de la Société d'histoire des Îles-Percées, il s'attaque aujourd'hui à retracer et à rédiger un pan de l'histoire bouchervilloise. Natif de Montréal, il a publié au cours des dernières années plus de 80 articles tant en histoire postale québécoise qu'en philatélie.

Pour des renseignements additionnels sur la Société d'histoire postale du Québec et ses publications, visitez le site web de la Société à www.shpq.org

Cimon Morin, FSRPC



GREAT BRITAIN SPECIALIZED STAMP CATALOGUE QUEEN ELIZABETH II DECIMAL DEFINITIVE ISSUES VOLUME 4 PART 2

Published by Stanley Gibbons, (7 Parkside, Christchurch Road, Ringwood, Hampshire, Great Britain, BH24 3SH), 2010. ISBN 10:0-85259-738-X and ISBN 13:978-0-85259-738-5. Hardcover, 240 pages; 245 X 175 cm. Retail price 34.95 British pounds. Orders can be placed by telephone +44(0)1425-472363 or by e-mail:orders@stanleygibbons.co.uk or Internet:www.stanleygibbons.com

Printed on high quality paper, the 10th edition of this ever-popular publication has been completely redesigned in a larger size and in a two-column format to allow for more information per page. This latest work is much more than a stamp catalogue: it is an advanced study of the Queen Elizabeth decimal definitive issues.

Listings include the No Value Indicated (NVI) Machin issues, Self-adhesive stamps, including definitive and commemorative booklets and business sheets, 'Castle' and 'Britannia' High Values, Occasions 'Greeting' stamps, Royal Mail Postage Labels and Fast Stamps, Regional issues, Postage Due issues and Booklets.

The catalogue is divided into fourteen sections plus a preface, introductory notes and an appendix. Outlined in the preface by Hugh Jefferies and Robert Oliver are some of the issues facing the philatelic markets and the complexities of producing an advanced catalogue such as this. A useful addition to the catalogue is its introductory notes section explaining the arrangements of the listings, its numbering system, list prices, the firm's guarantee and expertising policies. Also listed are excluded items such as, for example, questionable varieties and minor plate flaws and blind perforations.

The stamp listings are broken out in the catalogue's fourteen sections. Section UI, for instance, lists the Machin NVI Issues with PVA gum released from 1989 to 2009. It is further subdivided into a checklist, single stamps, booklet panes and prestige booklet panes.

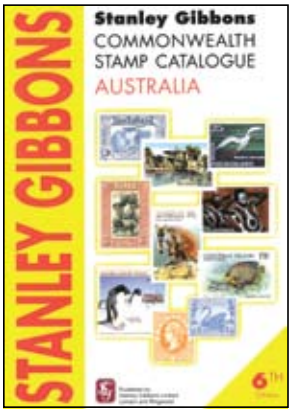
Section UJ consists of the Decimal Self-adhesive issues which are then listed separately by PSA gum single stamps, SA gum single stamps, booklet panes and business sheets. Completing this listings section are the Decimal Castles Issues, Britannia High Values, Greetings stamps and the Dorothy Wilding Portrait stamps.

Regional Machin issues are subdivided by their two printings (gravure and lithography) and prestige booklet panes. Similarly, the Regional Pictorial issues are also subdivided into the two printings, gravure and lithography, and booklet panes.

Section Y lists the Royal Mail Postage Labels and the Royal Mail Fast Stamps of 2008. Finally, section ZB consists of the Postage Due Stamp.

This publication complements the *GB Queen Elizabeth Decimal Definitive Issues, Volume 4, Part I* and in combination these two volumes provide users with a wealth of information that is second to none. It is a work that serious collectors of the Queen Elizabeth definitive stamps will not want to be without.

Tony Shaman



COMMONWEALTH STAMP CATALOGUE AUSTRALIA

Published by Stanley Gibbons (7 Parkside, Christchurch Road, Ringwood, Hampshire, Great Britain, BH24 3SH) ISBN 10:0-85259-786-X and ISBN 13:978-0-85259-786-6, Glossy soft cover; 324 pages. Retail price 27.50 British pounds. Orders can be placed by telephone:+44(0)1425-472363 or by e-mail:orders@stanleygibbons.co.uk or Internet:www.stanleygibbons.com

The 6th edition of the Stanley Gibbons Australia catalogue for 2010 has been released with new Commonwealth of Australia stamp issues listed to April 20, 2010. Stamp listings up to 1970 are taken from Stanley Gibbons upcoming 2011 *Commonwealth and British Empire Catalogue Part I; s*ubsequent issues have been revised and updated for this new price list.

Regular users of this ever-popular catalogue will notice significant price increases, particularly for the scarcer issues.

In addition to the stamps of the Commonwealth of Australia, this latest edition lists the colonial issues of New South Wales, Queensland, South Australia, Tasmania, Victoria, and Western Australia.

Australia's postage due stamps, issued between 1902 and 1932, complete the Commonwealth of Australia section of the catalogue.

Complementing the 324-page catalogue are the issues of the British Commonwealth Occupation Force (Japan), Australian Antarctic Territory, Christmas Island, Cocos (Keeling) Islands, Norfolk Island and the pre-independence issues for Nauru (to 1968 when it became independent), New Guinea, Papua and Papua New Guinea (to 1975) to make this listing a comprehensive and valuable reference work for collectors pursuing the postage stamps of these geographic regions.

Prices quoted in the catalogue are for stamps in fine condition for mint and used copies. Also illustrated and priced are Australia's attractive stamp booklets issued from 1913 up to the Kokoda Trail booklet released on April 20, 2010, as well as

the premier booklets and the country's two military booklets issued in 1967 and 1968.

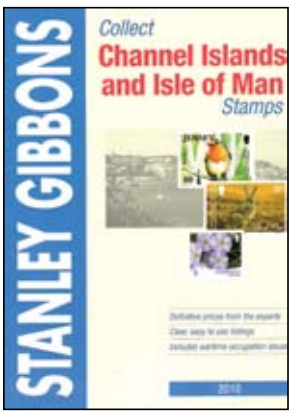
The more than four pages devoted to the design index covering the Australian issues will be appreciated by researchers and collectors of thematic stamps.

The International Philatelic Glossary consisting of four pages of the hobby's equivalent terms in English, French, German, Italian, and Spanish gives this publication a worldwide appeal and makes it user-friendly for non-English-speaking collectors.

A two-page Features Listing, or checklist, gives readers a bird's-eye view of information. Date and technical terms are included in the various publications issued by Stanley Gibbons.

Commonwealth Stamp Catalogue Australia remains a favourite with collectors of these ever-popular stamps. It is difficult to see how anyone with an interest in the stamps of Australia, its States and the listed South Pacific region stamps would want to pursue their collections without this comprehensive reference.

Tony Shaman



STANLEY GIBBONS COLLECT CHANNEL ISLANDS AND ISLE OF MAN STAMPS

Published by Stanley Gibbons (7 Parkside, Christchurch Road, Ringwood, Hampshire, Great Britain, BH24 3SH) ISBN 10:0-85259-767-3 and ISBN 13:978-0-85259-767-5, Glossy soft cover; 344 pages. Retail price 27.95 British pounds. Orders can be placed by telephone:+44(0)1425-472363 or by e-mail:orders@stanleygibbons.co.uk or Internet:www.stanleygibbons.com

Stanley Gibbons Collect Channel Islands and Isle of Man Stamps has received a completely fresh look for 2010. Concomitant with the new layout for the 26th edition of this popular catalogue is the publication's larger format that has been increased to 240x170 millimeters from the previous 195X165 mm size. More than 270 new listings of stamps, booklets and miniature sheets have been added since the previous edition was released in January 2009. Miniature sheets are fully illustrated where their stamps differ from the full sheet issues.

This all-new catalogue lists the stamps of the Channel Islands and the Isle of Man. It includes the wartime occupation issues of Guernsey and Jersey, the British Post Office Regional issues and the stamps of the independent postal administrations of Guernsey and Alderney, Jersey and the Isle of Man. In short, it provides collectors with a comprehensive listing that meets the needs of most collectors of these stamps.

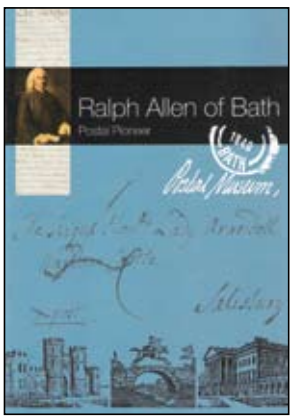
For example, the publication provides information such as names of stamp designers, where available, printers, plate and cylinder numbers, sheet sizes, layouts, and stamp withdrawal and invalidation dates, where applicable. Also included are plate numbers where known, imprints, stamp sheet sizes and imperforate issues.

Collectors should note that Guernsey's previously listed Swastika overprints, SW1 and SW2, have been reevaluated and are considered bogus creations.

Stamps prices have been updated to reflect current market conditions. Listings are as current as printing deadlines allow and include emissions up to May 2010.

Printed in full colour and attractively packaged, this fully illustrated checklist will provide collectors of the Channel Islands and Isle of Man stamps with relevant information needed to form meaningful collections of these issues.

Tony Shaman



RALPH ALLEN OF BATH

Published by Stanley Gibbons (7 Parkside, Christchurch Road, Ringwood, Hampshire, Great Britain, BH24 3SH) ISBN 10:0-85259-762-2 and ISBN 13:978-0-85259-762-0, Glossy soft cover; 48 pages. Retail price 3.95 British pounds. Orders can be placed by telephone:+44(0)1425-472363 or by e-mail:orders@stanleygibbons.co.uk or Internet:www.stanleygibbons.com

Did the postal system in England evolve, like Darwin's finches, or was it designed to make it the efficient system that benefits us today? Ivan Holiday's updated version of *Ralph Allen of Bath* tells the story of how one man changed the antiquated mail delivery system as it existed in the 18th century into an integrated network encompassing all of England and Wales.

Ralph Allen, the man responsible for this historic transformation was born in Cornwall and was baptized in the church at St. Columb Major in 1693. Little is know of his early year but we know that as a young boy he helped his grandmother at the local post office. It is believed that when she became ill, he took over and began to run the post office himself.

We gain an inkling of what aspect of young Allen's training might have led him to eventually reform the then existing postal system. One theory is that Allen worked for Joseph Quash, who operated the only cross-post system in the coun-

try. This cross-post operation was an exception to the way that mail was delivered in England at the time.

For example, in 1712 there were six post-roads in England, all running out of London where the country's only mail sorting station was located. All mail travelled along these six roads.

Because Allen was familiar with Quash's cross-post operation it was not a huge leap for him to appreciate the possibilities that the expansion of this type of service could lead to. The rest, as they say, is history.

Britain's Postmaster General in London obviously agreed with the cross-mail and by-post expansion that Allen proposed and in 1820 he was given a seven-year contract to run this service for the General Post Office. After seven years Allen had shown little profit for his efforts. But he had enough faith in the cross-post system, which he believed to be a reliable and efficient method of delivering the mail, to renew his contract with London for a second seven-year term.

In fact, these seven-year contracts were renewed for the remainder of Allen's life. In time, he became a very wealthy man.

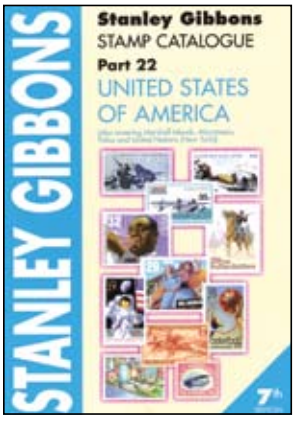
From this slim volume we learn such tidbits as where in England the first known use of the Penny Black took place; the connection of the city of Bath to England's modern postal system; and how a young lad of 18, with a minimal education, became the postmaster of Britain's busiest post office.

From about 1740 to 1764, the year that Allen died, most of England's postal services were overseen from Prior Park, Allen's country home.

Ralph Allen of Bath, a tastefully illustrated booklet, fills in the gaps of the development of the pre-Penny Black postal system period. This new publication is a revision, and updates an earlier edition first published in 1985.

Any collector with an interest in the evolution of Britain's postal system will be pleased with the information revealed in this work. It will be of interest to philatelists, postal history collectors, general historians and anyone else with the curiosity to want to learn more about a little known topic.

Tony Shaman



STAMP CATALOGUE PART 22 UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

Published by Stanley Gibbons (7 Parkside, Christchurch Road, Ringwood, Hampshire, Great Britain, BH24 3SH), 2010. ISBN 10:0-85259-613-8 and ISBN 13:978-85259-613-5. Glossy soft cover, 510 pages; 170 X 440 mm. Retail price 42.50 British pounds. Orders can be placed by telephone:01425-472363 or by e-mail:orders@stanleygibbons.co.uk or on the Internet:www.stanleygibbons.com

The 7th edition of the Stanley Gibbons Unites States catalogue is Part 22 in the publisher's series of foreign country and groups of countries catalogues.

Listed in Part 22 are the stamps of the United States beginning with Postmaster's Provisional issues of 1846 and concluding with the stamps released in October 2009. Also listed are the stamps of the Confederate States, the United Nations with Headquarters in New York, Marshall Islands, Micronesia, Palau, United States Postal Agency in Shanghai, and the U.S. stamps in use in Canal Zone, Cuba, Guam, Hawaii, Philippines, and Puerto Rico. For collectors requiring more detailed information about any of the listed stamps, the publisher has provided the names and contact information for a number of specialized U.S. Societies located in Great Britain and the United States.

Stamp prices in this latest edition have been updated to reflect the market conditions based on the advice from dealers specializing in these stamps. Stamp booklets are listed and fully priced.

Also provided for the benefit of collectors are seven pages of general philatelic information and guidelines pertaining to the catalogue listings along with a page of abbreviations relating to the hobby. The four-page International Philatelic Glossary of commonly used philatelic terms in five languages undoubtedly broadens this work's appeal to non-English-speaking collectors.

All major stamp varieties are listed, including perforation, watermark and shade variations, overprint types and major errors. Explanatory notes are provided on United States Machine labels.

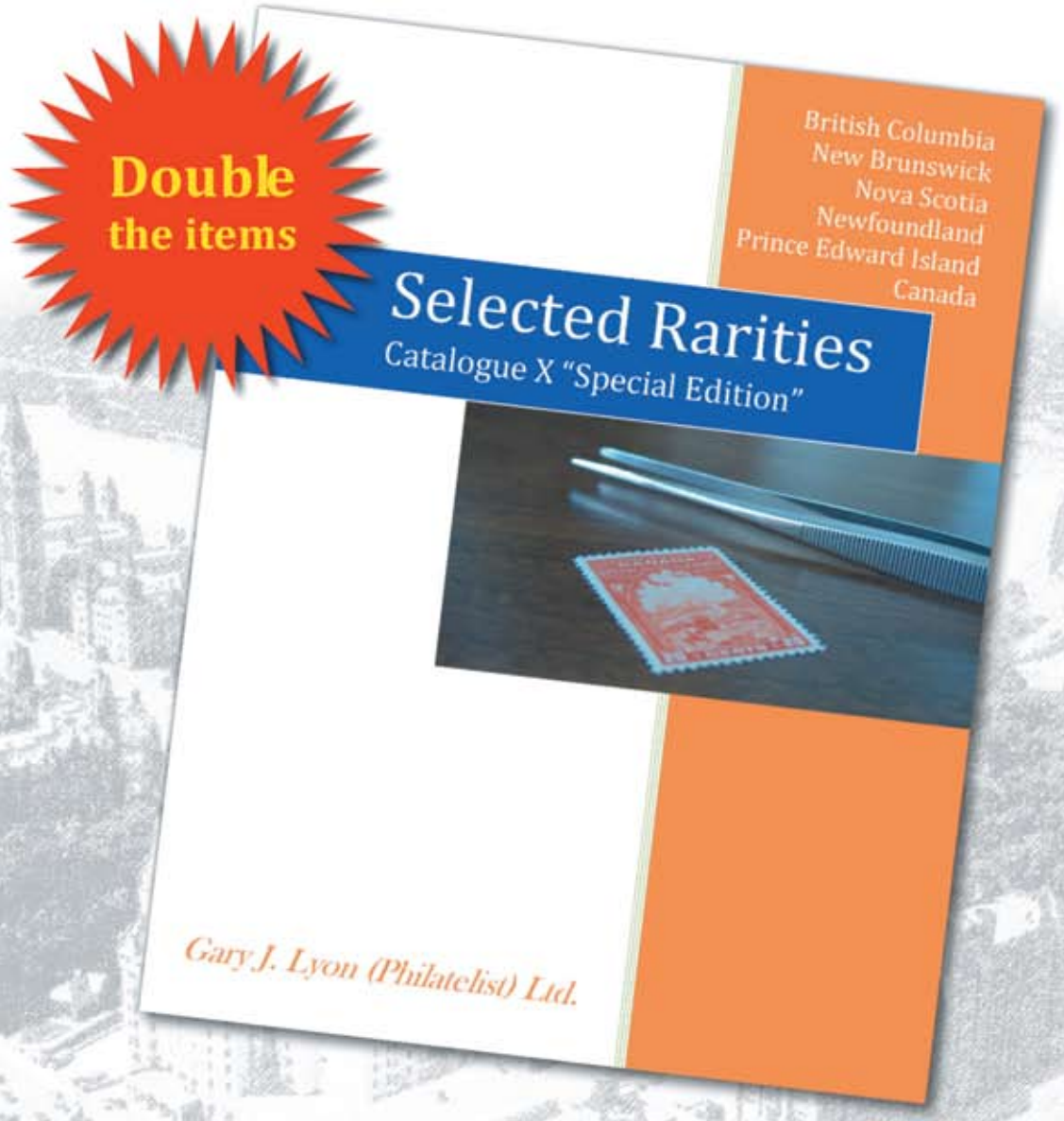
Catalogue users will appreciate the thorough, page-numbered Table of Contents.

Complementing this updated publication (the previous edition is now five years old) is a two-page, illustrated Guide to Entries. It will greatly assist users in making the best use of the features incorporated in this catalogue. A quick reference to the illustrated guide will clarify any questions readers may have about the extensive listing information and technical data contained in this work. It is another thoughtful gesture by the publishers to make this catalogue as user-friendly as possible.

Reasonably priced at 42.50 pounds, this fully illustrated, all-colour publication is good value for the money. The extensive information included in this up-to-date work is essential for collectors with a serious interest in either, or both, the stamps of the United Nations (New York Headquarters) or the stamps of the United States.

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