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[^1]

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# EDITOR'S notes notes du RÉDACTEUR 

by / par Tony Shaman, FRPSC

As I write this in late October it is again sweater weather and the time of year when philately has sprung into high gear for another exciting season of stamp meetings and club activities.

One of the highlights of the fall stamping season is October Stamp Month. It is the month dedicated to celebrating the many activities that have made stamp collecting the great hobby that it has become worldwide.

Playing a key role in organized philately are the monthly or bi-monthly stamp club meetings. It is at these meetings where collectors recharge their philatelic batteries by meeting with fellow collectors, going through the sales circuit books (either the nickel-and-dime variety or the more prestigious one operated by The Royal) participating in called or silent auctions, listening to a guest speaker, watching a slide show or Power Point presentation, or enjoying any of the many other activities that stamp clubs offer their members. Well-planned meetings keep members coming back month after month and year after year.

We tend to take these activities for granted without fully appreciating that it takes a great deal of effort to stage an entertaining, enjoyable and educational meeting. October Stamp Month may be a good time to reflect on how, or what, we can give back to the hobby that has given us so much over the years. Better yet, what can we do to make October Stamp Month truly outstanding in a way that will keep collectors in the hobby and also bring back lapsed collectors and attract non-collectors into the philatelic fold?

Admittedly, it is too late to plan celebratory activities for October Stamp Month in 2010 but it may be a good time to brainstorm ideas for Stamp Month 2011.

For example, how about taking advantage of the space that local malls make available to community groups to showcase what stamp collecting is all about? You might be surprised at the number of people expressing an interest in stamps.

Another obvious venue where your stamp club can be promoted is your local library. All libraries have bulletin boards where you can put up a poster outlining when and where your club meets and some of the activities and services you provide. And when newcomers do pay your club a visit be sure to extend

J'écris ces lignes alors qu'octobre tire à sa fin, que le temps est venu de sortir nos petites laines et que la philatélie a mis toutes voiles dehors pour une autre saison fantastique de réunions et d'activités des clubs.

L'un des moments forts de la saison philatélique automnale est bien sûr le Mois de la philatélie, octobre. C'est le mois dédié à la célébration des nombreuses activités qui ont fait de la philatélie le passe-temps qu'elle est devenue partout dans le monde.

Les réunions mensuelles ou bimensuelles des clubs jouent un rôle de premier plan en philatélie organisée. Ces réunions sont le lieu où les collectionneurs rechargent leurs batteries philatéliques par des rencontres avec d'autres collectionneurs, en parcourant les livres de circuit (les variétés à cinq et à dix cents ou ceux, plus prestigieux, de La Royale), en participant à des ventes aux enchères par écrit ou à voix haute, en écoutant un conférencier, en regardant des diapositives ou une présentation PowerPoint, ou simplement en profitant des nombreuses autres activités que les clubs offrent à leurs membres. Quand les réunions sont bien planifiées, les membres y reviennent mois après mois et année après année.

Nous avons toutefois tendance à les tenir pour acquises sans trop nous rendre compte qu'il faut beaucoup d'efforts pour organiser une réunion divertissante, agréable et éducative. Octobre, le Mois de la philatélie, est un moment de choix pour réfléchir à ce que nous donnons en retour à un loisir qui nous a tellement donné ou sur la façon de donner en retour. Encore mieux, que pouvons-nous faire pour rendre le Mois de la philatélie si remarquable qu'il incite les collectionneurs actifs à continuer, ramène ceux qui se sont éloignés et attire des non-collectionneurs aux activités philatéliques?

Force est d'admettre qu'il est trop tard pour se lancer dans la planification d'activités de célébration du Mois de la philatélie en 2010, mais ce serait peut-être le bon moment de remuer quelques idées en vue du Mois de la philatélie 2011.

Par exemple, pourquoi ne pas profiter de l'espace que les centres commerciaux offrent aux groupes communautaires pour montrer en quoi consiste la collection de timbres? Vous seriez peut-être surpris du nombre de gens qui s'intéressent aux timbres.

Un autre endroit tout désigné pour faire la promotion de votre club est votre bibliothèque municipale. Toutes les bibliothèques disposent de tableaux où vous pourriez mettre une affiche indiquant le lieu et l'horaire de vos réunions, ainsi que certaines activités ou des services que votre club offre. Et lorsque des nouveaux viennent, n'oubliez pas de les
a warm welcome and introduce them to fellow members. If you ignore them, they will not likely return.

One of the more successful ways of attracting newcomers to your club meeting is to publicize it as an open house. An open house sounds less intimidating to non-collectors who may be reluctant to come out to a meeting dealing with a topic that they know little or nothing about. The open house concept is something everyone is familiar with and visitors will feel more comfortable at such an event than at a normal meeting where non-collectors may feel ill at ease with all the technical goings-on they are not familiar with.

Admittedly, hosting a meeting geared to lapsed and non-collectors will take some planning but the results may pleasantly surprise you. Do not be surprised if some visitors become future club boosters.

Why not make your recruitment campaign for new members your project for October Stamp Month? It is all too easy to depend on others to carry the publicity ball for our hobby but we need to remember that we all play an integral part in our great hobby. As such, it behooves us to do our part to share it with others. Piggybacking onto October Stamp Month is an ideal way to take our hobby to our neighbours and show them how they can learn about a pastime that is second to none.

We are starting our new year with a great lineup of articles. George Arfken has again managed to accumulate a scarce selection of pence covers to illustrate the complex postage rate structure for letters mailed from Canada to the United Kingdom and the difficulty in obtaining the appropriately denominated stamps to prepay the applicable postage. Quite aside from the technical aspects of the effective rate structure, the covers themselves are a visual treat.

When it comes to "firsts" for postage stamps we usually think of Canada's Map stamp with the issue's first use of three colours and its two printing methods. But there is another Canadian issue that can also claim several "firsts." Richard Weigand looks at these in his article dealing with the Quebec Tercentenary Issue.

It is always a pleasure to welcome new writers to the pages of The Canadian Philatelist and we extend a warm welcome to Gordon Demke of Calgary, Alberta. Gordon makes his living as an economic consultant and is well qualified to write about his topic about the value of stamps and how they relate to the prices listed in our current catalogues. It is a topic that concerns all collectors, particularly those who have a substantial amount invested in their hobby.

As usual, we feature a number of additional articles, both short and long, for your reading pleasure. We hope you will find them educational and enjoyable. $\square$
accueillir chaleureusement et de les présenter aux autres. Si vous ne vous occupez pas d'eux, ils ne reviendront pas.

L'une des meilleures façons d'attirer des nouveaux aux réunions de vos clubs est d'annoncer une journée portes ouvertes. Une réunion ouverte à tous intimidera moins les non-collectionneurs qu'une réunion où ils n'oseront pas se présenter parce qu'on y traite de sujets dont ils ne connaissent à peu près rien. Tout le monde connaît le concept portes ouvertes et les visiteurs seront plus à l'aise dans ce genre d'activité qu'à une réunion ordinaire où les détails techniques qu'ils ignorent risquent de les mettre mal à l'aise.

Évidemment, organiser une réunion pour des philatélistes qui ne pratiquent plus notre passe-temps ou pour des non-philatélistes peut exiger de la planification, mais les résultats pourraient de vous surprendre agréablement. Ne vous étonnez donc pas si certains visiteurs deviennent une source d'énergie pour vos clubs.

Pourquoi ne pas faire de votre campagne de recrutement votre projet pour octobre le Mois de la philatélie? Il est si facile de compter sur les autres pour porter le ballon de la publicité, mais nous ne devons pas oublier que nous avons tous un rôle à jouer dans ce passe-temps fantastique. Il nous incombe donc de collaborer pour le transmettre à d'autres. Se servir du Mois de la philatélie est le moyen idéal pour faire connaître notre passe-temps à nos voisins et leur montrer comment ils peuvent apprendre des choses sur un loisir qui n'a pas son pareil.

Nous commençons l'année avec une réserve formidable d'articles à publier. Et encore une fois, George Arfken a réussi à rassembler une sélection rare de plis, dont le tarif était en pence, pour illustrer la structure complexe des frais postaux appliqués aux lettres postées du Canade en direction du Royaume-Uni et aussi la difficulté d'obtenir les timbres de valeur appropriée au paiement des tarifs en vigueur. Outre l'aspect technique de la structure tarifaire ces plis sont en soi un régal pour les yeux.

Lorsque l'on songe aux «premières » en matière de tim-bres-poste, le timbre canadien « mappemonde» nous vient immédiatement à l'esprit parce que trois couleurs ainsi que deux modes d'impression ont été utilisées pour la première fois. D'autres timbres canadiens peuvent aussi revendiquer plusieurs « premières ». Richard Weigand nous en parle dans son article sur l'émission du tricentenaire de Québec.

C'est toujours un plaisir d'accueillir une nouvelle plume dans les pages du Philatéliste canadien et nous souhaitons une chaleureuse bienvenue à Gordom Demke, de Calgary, en Alberta. Gordon est conseiller économique et possède toutes les compétences nécessaires pour écrire un article portant sur la valeur des timbres par rapport aux prix inscrits dans nos catalogues actuels. Voilà un sujet qui intéresse tous les collectionneurs et, plus particulièrement, ceux qui ont investi une somme importante dans leur passe-temps.

Comme d'habitude, nous vous offrons d'autres articles, longs ou courts, qui sauront vous plaire. Nous espérons que vous les trouverez instructifs et agréables à lire.

## GIVE IT TO ME STRAIGHT

## Dear Editor,

re Chasing Those Elusive Straight Edges by Ernie Wlock

Ernie Wlock's article, Chasing Those Elusive Straight Edges, in the September/October issue of The Canadian Philatelist was, to my mind, disappointing. I also find the straight edge stamps interesting but I have not been collecting them as long as he has and so have not seen those "many articles" written about straight edges.

He should have explained that straight edges in addition to being from booklet panes, as he noted, were also created when the printing sheets (of 200 or 400 stamps depending on stamp size) of the King George V era were cut to produce four post office sales sheets of 50 or 100 stamps.

Comments on the relative rarity of straight edge stamps might have been of interest given 19 stamps on the standard sheet of 100 stamps have a straight edge and 14 on a sheet of 50 large stamps. Additionally the corner stamps with two straight edges are from only 1 position per post office sales sheet thus represents only $1 \%$ or $2 \%$ of the stamps from a sheet.

Straight edge stamps from booklet panes are even scarcer given the rela-
tive production quantities of booklet panes compared to regular sheets; however it is difficult to prove which source (booklet pane or sheet) a stamp comes from when it was produced in both formats except when the two formats had differing perforations; otherwise a vertical pair is needed. The booklet panes of the era were of six stamps (three pairs of one stamp above the other) hence a vertical pair with two straight edge corners or straight edges on the top and bottom can only come from a booklet pane. The only easily identifiable position of straight edge sheet stamps, for values available as both booklets and sheets, are the bottom left and top left straight edge corners as these straight edge positions did not exist in the booklet panes of the era.

Identification of other sheet straight edge stamps has the additional problem of identifying which sheets the stamp came from as the same (non corner) straight edge position exists on two sheets e.g. a bottom straight edge could be from the upper left or upper right sheet. Thus these straight edges can only be definitively placed, aside from fly specking, if you have selvage attached or have a multiple of at least 2 vertically or 4 horizontally with a straight edge corner stamp as part of the multiple.

## DO YOU HAVE SOMETHING TO SAY?

Here's your opportunity to express your views towards previously-run articles, shows, or anything related to philately. Send your letters to:
Letters to the Editor, P.O. Box 46024 RPO Laurentian, Kitchener, ON N2E 4J3 email: tshaman@rogers.com.
AVEZ-VOUS QUELQUE CHOSE À DIRE?
Nous vous offrons l'occasion de faire connaître vos impressions sur des articles passés, des expositions ou n'importe quel autre sujet d'intérêt philatélique. Écrivez à l'éditeur, B.P. 46024, RPO Laurentian, Kitchener, ON, N2E 4J3 courriel: tshaman@rogers.com.

My next comment may be simply a matter of personal preference, but I do not feel the straight edges should be displayed as outside edges as Ernie Wlock did with the three cent 150th anniversary of Confederation stamps as it could be misconstrued to suggest this is how the stamps came on a sheet; rather I display them in a ' + ' layout to orient the straight edges with the cuts made to the printing sheet e.g. with those from the upper left post office sheet (i.e. those with straight edges on the bottom and right sides) to the left of those from the upper right post office sheet (i.e. those with straight edges on the left and bottom sides) and with corresponding placing for stamps from the two lower sheets.

A final caution about straight edge stamps is that given many collectors feel they are less desirable than those with full perforations it is likely that fewer have been saved and on one occasion, in a dealer's stock, I encountered 'coil' stamps which I was convinced were straight edge singles cut to appear to be the more acceptable coil singles. I hope Ernie Wlock's article and this additional information will encourage others to see straight edge stamps as an interesting challenge in their own right.

Bill Aaroe
Port Coquitlam, BC.

## A ROYAL PAIN

## Dear Editor,

re: The Royal
I feel that I must raise my concerns about the proposals implemented at the Windsor meeting of the Directors of the RPSC, as outlined by Peter Butler in the September / October CP.

When I organized the 2004 Royal in Halifax, there were basically no restrictions, except for the judges. I consulted with John Powell about possible judges. The RPSC now requires that all, presumably Canadian, judges, dealers and exhibitors at the Royal be members of the RPSC. For the Canadian judges, that is fair enough, as they are accredited by the RPSC. But let's be realistic. It is difficult enough to get dealers to come to shows outside the golden triangle, Southern Ontario - Toronto, Ottawa, and Montréal without also requiring them to be members of the RPSC. Do you wish to make it more difficult to organize a Royal? I know for sure that at least two of the dealers at the Halifax Royal were not members of the RPSC.

Royals are hosted by a local club. National level shows, such as Novapex 2010, have a regional as well as a national level component. The requirement to exhibit at the national level is that the exhibit has previously received at least a silver at the regional level, or be exhibited by a well known experienced exhibitor. This
is in line with the previous requirement for the Royal. There is nothing about membership in a club/society, although the entry form does request information about club/society membership. What about a member of the local club who wishes to try his luck at the national level? Why not allow the local organizing club some discretion in this area? The insertion of the word normally would easily satisfy this requirement.

The local club is now required to pay $\$ 1000$ for volunteering to organize the Royal. Come off it. This was introduced a couple of years ago, when the RPSC was in financial straits. Peter Butler also states that at the end of 2009 the RPSC had a bank balance of over $\$ 11,000$. Why not ask the organizers for half of any profit, up to a maximum of $\$ 1000$ ? I understand that recent Royals have not run at a loss

Does the RPSC really want to encourage clubs across the country to host a Royal?

## Michael Peach Halifax, NS

## FROM RUSSIA WITH LOVE

Dear Editor,
Thirty years ago philately was the mass phenomenon in our country. Ninety percent of children of the Soviet Union collected stamps. About 20 years ago there was a sharp recession of the hobby. It went almost to zero. Now there is a revival of the hobby in Russia.

We live in a small town in the south of Russia (population 3682). Three months ago I organized a children's philatelic club. Nineteen children with a great interest in collecting stamps have joined. We would be very happy for any philatelic materials you could send us such as stamps of your and other countries, FDC, philatelic literature etc. If it is possible, please send these items to the following address:

Wasily Necheithajlow
6 - ulica Shewchenko
Staroscherbinowskaja
Krasnodarskij kraj
353620 RUSSIA
Many thanks and best regards,
Wasily Necheithajlow

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## NOTICE TO MEMBERS

## RE: ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING 2011

Please take note that the next Annual General Meeting of the members of The Royal Philatelic Society of Canada will be held at the Centre Sarto Desnoyers, 1335 Bord-du-Lac/Lakeshore in Dorval, Québec, on Saturday, May 14, 2011 at 10:00 a.m., (Details are posted on the website.) for the purpose of:
receiving and considering the financial statements of the Society as of December 31, 2010 and the reports of the Executive members, the Directors and Duty Officers;
electing four executive positions (president, vice-president, treasurer and secretary) and five directors
considering, and if approved, ratifying, sanctioning and confirming, all by-laws, contracts, acts and proceedings of the Board of Directors of the Society enacted, made, done, or taken place since the last Annual General Meeting of the members of the Society; and
transacting of such further and other business as may properly come before the meeting.

The 2011 election for the above listed positions will be decided by secret ballots submitted by members of the Society. Details of this process will be given in the next issue of The Canadian Philatelist. These procedures were established as a result of the new by-laws approved at the Annual General Meeting at The RPSC Convention in June 2009.

## NOTICE TO MEMBERS <br> RE: NOMINATIONS FOR BOARD POSITIONS

The Royal Philatelic Society of Canada invites nominations for the positions of Executive members and Directors of the Society, commencing in May 2011.

Five (5) Directors, President, Vice-president, Secretary and Treasurer will be elected at the Annual General Meeting to be held as announced above;

The nominations process will be as follows:
Nominations must be in writing, made and seconded by members in good standing of the Society and received by the Chairman, Nominating Committee c/o the National Office by February 1st 2011. Nomination Forms are available from the National Office.

Persons nominated must indicate consent to their nominations.
Persons nominated must submit a short biography of approximately 500 words and provide a head and shoulders, B\&W photograph suitable for publishing, with their nomination papers. These will be published in the March/ April issue of The Canadian Philatelist.

All nominations will be placed before the Nominations Committee who will prepare a slate of Directors and Executive members of those nominated, to ensure national representation based on the level of membership. The committee's list will then be placed on the ballot for distribution to the members for voting purposes.

AVIS AUX MEMBRES - OBJET :

## ASSEMBLÉE GÉNÉRALE ANNUELLE DE 2011

Veuillez noter que la prochaine assemblée générale annuelle des membres de La Société royale de philatélie du Canada aura lieu au Centre Sarto Desnoyers, 1335 Bord-du-Lac/Lakeshore in Dorval, Québec, le samedi 14 mai 2011 à 10 heures (les détails sont affichés dans le site Web). La réunion aura pour but :
l'examen des états financiers de la société au 31 décembre 2010 et celui des rapports de l'exécutif, des directeurs et autres responsables;
l'élection de quatre membres de l'exécutif (président, viceprésident, trésorier et secrétaire) et de cinq directeurs;
l'examen et, le cas échéant, la ratification, la sanction et la confirmation de toutes les procédures et de tous les règlements, contrats et actes du conseil d'administration, édictés, conclus ou entrés en vigueur depuis la dernière assemblée;
le traitement de tout autre sujet pertinent présenté à l'assemblée.

L'élection de 2011 aux postes indiqués ci-dessus sera décidée par vote secret des membres. Les renseignements à ce sujet paraîtront dans le prochain numéro du Philatéliste canadien. Ces nouvelles procédures sont consécutives aux nouveaux règlements approuvés à l'assemblée générale annuelle du congrès de juin 2009 de La SRPC, tenu à St. Catharines.

## AVIS AUX MEMBRES - OBJET : NOMINATIONS AU CONSEIL D'ADMINISTRATION

La Société royale de philatélie du Canada vous invite à soumettre des candidatures pour pourvoir les postes de membres de l'exécutif et de directeurs entrant en vigueur en mai 2011.

Cinq (5) directeurs, un président, un vice-président, un secrétaire et un trésorier seront élus à l'assemblée générale annuelle, comme il est indiqué plus haut.

Le processus de nomination se déroulera comme suit :
Les candidatures devront être présentées par écrit, soumises et appuyées par des membres en règle de la société. Elles devront parvenir au Président, Comité des candidatures a/s du Bureau national avant le 1er février 2011. Vous pouvez vous procurer un formulaire du Bureau national.

Les candidats proposés doivent exprimer leur consentement.
Ils doivent fournir avec leur mise en candidature une courte biographie d'environ 500 mots, ainsi qu'une photographie en noir et blanc de type passeport pouvant être imprimée. Ces renseignements seront publiés dans le numéro de mars-avril du Philatéliste canadien.

Toutes les candidatures seront présentées au comité des candidatures qui dressera une liste de directeurs et des membres de l'exécutif potentiels afin d'assurer une représentation nationale selon le nombre des membres. Des bulletins de vote seront créés à partir de la liste établie par le comité et ensuite, distribués aux membres pour qu'ils puissent voter. $\boxtimes$

# news, views \& HAPPENINGS nouvelles, opinions et ÉVÈNEMENTS 

## Smithsonian's National Postal Museum Honors Philatelic Achievement

The National Postal Museum announced two recipients of the 2010 Smithsonian Philatelic Achievement Award—Michael Madesker and Robert P. Odenweller.

The Smithsonian Philatelic Achievement Award celebrates outstanding lifetime accomplishments in the field of philately, including original research that significantly advances the understanding of philately and postal history, exceptional service to the philatelic community and the overall promotion of philately for the benefit of current and future collectors. The honorees were selected by the National Postal Museum Council of Philatelists, a 29-member body of American and international philatelists, from open nominations submitted this past year.

The awards were presented at the 2010 National Postal Museum Gala Awards reception Saturday evening, Oct. 16. This year's biennial event will celebrate philately and the William H. Gross Stamp Gallery.
"The Postal Museum was honored to celebrate these distinguished individuals' lifetime achievement in philately," said Allen Kane, director of the museum. "The museum continues to focus on exhibits and programs that promote stamp collecting and looks forward to the opening of the William H. Gross Stamp Gallery."

Madesker of Canada is a Fellow of the Royal Philatelic Society London and The Royal Philatelic Society of Canada. He is also a signatory of the Roll of Distinguished Philatelists and is motivated by his passion for youth philately.

Between 1960 and1975, Madesker was a frequent guest of Doug Patrick's CBC Stamp Club, which gave him the opportunity to share his knowledge and establish his interest in working with young people. His devotion to youth and humanity was exemplified in the work he did with the disabled and underprivileged as he taught philately seminars and workshops in the local hospital and libraries. Due to the success of these programs and in conjunction with the Fédération Internationale de Philatélie, Madesker directed the International Youth Exhibitions in Toronto and Montreal.

In 1992, he was elected to the Presidency of the Fédération of Internationale de Philatélie Commission for Youth Philately, serving an unprecedented three terms ending in 2004. During
his tenure, he helped to establish a philatelic program in Asia, similar to the one he created in Canada. Madesker is the recipient of the Queen's Silver Jubilee Medal and the Royal Philatelic Society of Canada's President Medal for Outstanding Philatelic Achievement, among countless others.

Odenweller of the United States is a researcher, writer and judge. His national and international leadership in each role has demonstrated his exceptional knowledge and expertise while he has mentored scores of now-accomplished philatelic leaders.

His research has produced the seminal works The Postage Stamps of New Zealand: 1855-1873: The Chalon Head Issues and The Stamps and Postal History of Nineteenth Century Samoa. In addition, he has written many exceptional articles, and his exhibits have won the American Philatelic Champion of Champions and the Fédération of Internationale de Philatélie Grand Prix d'Honneur.

Odenweller edits the Collectors Club Philatelist and was governor for the Board of the Collector Club of New York, president of the Fédération of Internationale de Philatélie Commission for Traditional Philately, director of the American Philatelic Society board, director of the International Association of Philatelic Experts and on the board of trustees of the Philatelic Foundation.

Odenweller signed the Roll of Distinguished Philatelists and received the Alfred. F. Lichtenstein Memorial Award. He holds honorary fellowship in the Royal Philatelic Society London, the Royal Philatelic Society New Zealand and is a Distinguished Philatelist of the U.S. Philatelic Classics Society.

The National Postal Museum is devoted to presenting the colorful and engaging history of the nation's mail service and showcasing the largest and most comprehensive collection of stamps and philatelic material in the world. Its five exhibition galleries present America's postal history from Colonial times to the present, while its collections contain prestigious U.S. and international postal issues and specialized collections, archival postal documents and 3-D objects. The museum is located at the corner of First Street and Massachusetts Avenue N.E., next to Union Station and is open from 10 a.m. to 5:30 p.m. every day, except Dec. 25. Admission is free. For more information, visit www.postalmuseum.si.edu.

## PhilaJournal

PhilaJournal, the official quarterly newsletter of the Greater Toronto Area Philatelic Alliance, is in its ninth year of serving the stamp clubs of greater Toronto and surrounding area. In its fall issue, the 33rd since its first edition, the journal includes an article by Jorge Montalvo in which he gives readers a glimpse of the work and networking that, in the case of Rotarians, resulted
in the issue of a stamp by Canada Post to honour Rotary International.

The journal's editor, Garfield Portch (now replaced by Susan Butler), makes the case that PhilaJournal serves a useful purpose in providing a much needed service to its member clubs.

Judging by the thoughtful articles complementing the reports of alliance clubs, the editor's remarks are right on target.

## Royal Spectator

Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II was on hand to watch the Canadian Snowbird Military Aerobatic team fly over Parliament Hill, Ottawa, on July 1, 2010. Carried on board the Tudor aircraft were 50 autographed envelopes signed by each of the nine pilots flying the planes, as well as 30 sets of nine envelopes with each autographed by the individual pilot.

Each cover is imprinted with relevant Snowbird logos and a brief description of the occasion. The postage stamps are cancelled July 1, 2010 with the Canada Post Snowbirds handstamp showing seven planes flying in formation. The 2010 Parliament Hill Flypast marks the 40th anniversary of Snowbirds operation. A special, coloured brochure about the Snowbirds accompanies every cover purchase.

For further information on the availability of these anniversary covers contact Major (Ret'd) Richard Malott, 16 Harwick Crescent, Nepean, ON K2H 6R1, or e-mail: toysoldier@sympatico.ca


## ORAPEX: CELEBRATING FIFTY YEARS

ORAPEX, Ottawa's National Level Stamp Show, was founded in 1961. This year's exhibition will feature an archival exhibit of ORAPEX's first fifty years, through souvenir covers, overprinted Canadian stamps, and program guides, as well as articles and photos.

ORAPEX 2011 will also honour Dr. Robert C. (Bob) Smith for his contribution to the postal history of Canada. Dr. Smith has written over two hundred articles, editorials, booklets and books, including the two publications listing the opening and closing dates of all Ontario Post Offices.

ORAPEX 2011 will be held Saturday, April 30, 2011 from 10:00 am to 6:00 pm and Sunday, May 1, 2011, from 10:00 am to 4:00 pm at the RA Sports Centre, 2451 Riverside Drive, Ottawa. As usual, it will feature over 150 frames of exhibits. The Grand Award winner of this Canadian national level stamp show will be eligible to compete in the American Philatelic Society's "World Series of Philately" championship exhibition in 2011.

ORAPEX 2011 will also offer Canada's largest bourse with over 40 stamp dealers, free admission and free parking. For more information about ORAPEX 2011, please contact Dr. Robert Pinet at 400 Slater, \#1011, Ottawa, Ontario K1R 7S7, (613) 745-2788, pinet.robert@gmail.com.

## Pitcairn Island's Endemic Snails

Pitcairn Islands released a set of four stamps featuring snails endemic to the Islands. Twenty-six species of these terrestrial molluscs were identified by an expedition conducted in 1991-92. A further three species were identified from museum specimens.

The set of stamps was designed by Donna McKenna of Wellington, NZ and was printed by offset lithography. Each of the stamps is printed on stamp grade, self adhesive paper.

They will be on sale from October 20, 2010 for a period of two years.

For further information about this latest issue, contact the Pitcairn Islands Philatelic Bureau, P.O. Box 27404, Marion Square, Wellington, NZ. E-mail address is: stamps@pitcairn.gov.pn or check the bureau's website at www. government.pn


## GÉNIE EN HERBE

Livie-Laure Tillard est née en 1995 à St-Pierre et Miquelon et se passionne pour les Mariannes depuis l'âge de 6 ans.

En 2006 son père, Jean-Jacques Tillard, se lance dans les expos-concours et propose à sa fille de l'imiter. Elle le fera l'année suivante en présentant une étude de 48 pages sur "La Marianne surchargée St-Pierre et Miquelon" et dès sa première expérience à l'APS StampShow, Portland 2007, elle remporte une médaille d'or puis quelques mois plus tard à Chicagopex, une seconde médaille d'or et le grand prix jeunesse.

Plusieurs grands prix au niveau national se succèdent au Canada et aux Etats-Unis.

En 2009, son étude est retenue pour l'exposition
 mondiale "China 2009"; elle reçoit une médaille de grand argent.

En 2010, seconde expérience au niveau mondial à "London 2010" mais dans une classe "1 cadre" (16 pages) programmée pour la jeunesse. Son étude "La Marianne de Briat surchargée St-Pierre et Miquelon" obtient 84 points, le vermeil, et surtout le grand prix jeunesse international. Plus haute distinction pour un jeune philatéliste. La SRPC est heureuse de présenter cette jeune lauréate qui a su défendre les couleurs du Canada.

# Catalogue Values 

by Gordon Demke

"One of the major problems stamp collectors face is finding an accurate and truthful means of estimating the values of old to current stamp values. Personally, I use the Scott Standard Catalogue and Unitrade Catalogue of Canadian Stamps." The writer goes on to observe that stamps frequently sell for less than catalogue value, and concludes: ". . . I still feel that to keep an interest in this hobby, collectors want to know what the true value of their stamps are, if they are only going to be continuously fooled with false figures in catalogues then they might just as well start collecting samples of wall paper." ${ }^{[1]}$
Clearly, there is confusion about what catalogue values depict. Many of the major stamp catalogues suggest that their catalogue values are derived from market information and depict current market values for postage stamps in the grade and condition noted. I have surveyed three catalogues in this regard: Michel, Scott and Unitrade. Here are some excerpts.
Michel states that prices are approximate values for stamps with the quality as described. Stamp dealers' records, collector models and domestic/foreign working groups contributed to the pricing criteria. Pricing is determined by stamp trade documents, working papers from collectors as well as domestic and foreign study
groups. And price movements are based on supply and demand. ${ }^{[2]}$

Scott states that its catalogue values are in line with the current market. Scott makes reference to "hundreds of dealer price lists and advertisements and scores of auction catalogues and realizations that were used in producing the catalogue values" and acknowledges a lengthy list of contributors who provided "information on items not normally seen in published lists and advertisements." "The Scott Catalogue value is a retail value; that is, an amount you could expect to pay for a stamp in the grade of Very Fine with no faults."
"The value listed for any given stamp is a reference that reflects recent actual dealer selling prices for that item. Dealer retail price lists, public auction results, published prices in advertising and individual solicitation of retail prices from dealers, collectors and specialty organizations have been used in establishing the values found in this catalogue. Scott Publishing Co. values stamps, but Scott is not a company engaged in the business of buying and selling stamps. Use this catalogue as a guide for buying and selling. The actual price that you pay for a stamp may be higher or lower than the catalogue value because of many different factors, including the amount of personal ser-
 vice a dealer offers, or increased or decreased interest in the country or topic represented by a stamp or set. An item may occasionally be offered at a lower price as a 'loss leader', or as part of a special sale. You also may obtain an item inexpensively at public auction, because of little interest at that time or as part of a large lot. Stamps that are of a lesser grade than Very Fine, or those
with condition problems, generally trade at lower prices than those given in this catalogue. Stamps of exceptional quality in both grade and condition often command higher prices than those listed." ... "The minimum catalogue value of an individual stamp or set is 20 cents. This represents a portion of the cost incurred by a dealer when he prepares an individual stamp for resale." And Scott states, "A stamp's grade and condition are crucial to its value." ${ }^{[3]}$

Unitrade states: "The Unitrade catalogue provides retail values; that
 is, an amount you might expect to pay for a stamp in a particular grade with no faults. Where possible, the value listed for any given stamp is a reference that reflects recent actual dealer selling prices for that item."
"The prices in this catalogue are based on a number of factors including input from collectors, dealers and auction results. Although no catalogue can be $100 \%$ accurate as so many conditions affect the buying and selling of stamps, our pricing committee has endeavoured to put together the most accurate retail prices possible. Use this catalogue as a guide for buying and selling. The actual price you pay for a stamp may be higher or lower than the catalogue value because of many factors. These include the source of your purchase, the amount of supply on hand by that particular source, your specific demand for an item, and most importantly, condition. The best available material will always sell for more than the catalogue value; stamps that are damaged or with faults (even minor in nature) will sell for considerably less than catalogue value. You may also buy an item less expensively at public auction because of little interest in that item at that time or because its is part of a larger lot."
"Although some items are listed for less, it should be noted that a collector will probably have to pay a minimum of $20 \Phi$ for any single stamp. This is necessary because of the labour costs involved in single-purchase transactions. The relative value of the item as listed in this
catalogue should prevail when a number of items are purchased at one time." Unitrade further states: "Condition is by far the most important item when pricing your collection." The Catalogue also includes a section on "Gems" in which it illustrates the extraordinary prices that have been realized on recent sales of extra-fine stamps, far in excess of the values listed in the Unitrade Catalogue. ${ }^{[4]}$

All of the catalogues speak to the grade and condition of stamps at length; far more than they address the subjects of catalogue values and pricing. ${ }^{[5]}$ The importance of condition appears to be generally agreed upon by collectors and those in the philatelic business. From the foregoing it is easy to see how catalogue values might be interpreted as equating to market values. The confusion will likely be even greater for noncollectors.

The Philatelic Specialists Society of Canada cautions not to over-value or under-value your collection for estate planning purposes, because in the case of the former your heirs will be disappointed at the time of sale and in the case of the latter heirs might receive less than they are entitled to. "The [catalogue] value of your collection is not market value. Remember that items you acquired at a fraction of catalogue will sell at the same kind of discount. Condition is the essential factor in stamp value. If you have acquired damaged or defective items, you are
kidding yourself and your heirs if your collection is valued or insured at full catalogue. In making an inventory, list nominal catalogue, the discount value to replace with comparable material, and then a deeper discounted value, which might be realized at a forced sale." ${ }^{[6]}$
With this background, let us now consider the subject of valuation. Valuation of property involves four questions: the appropriate value standard or measure for the purpose at hand, what exactly is being valued, the date of valuation, and the method by which value is estimated ${ }^{[7]}$ The stamp catalogues are fairly clear on the questions of what and when, but less clear on the value measure itself and the related question of the methodology by which the value is estimated. I will therefore consider "catalogue value" (CV) in relation to the measure of "fair market value" (FMV). "Fair market value is the highest price, obtainable in an open and unrestricted market between informed and prudent parties acting at arm's length and under no compulsion to act, expressed in terms of cash." ${ }^{[8]}$

On the surface it may appear that catalogue value equates to market value. However, we have our suspicions that this may not be the case based on advertisements where stamps are offered for sale at a fraction of CV, our experience with dealers who discount their selling prices from CV, observations of realized prices for philatelic items sold by auction, ${ }^{[9]}$ and CVs that appear not to make sense. For example, Unitrade ( 2009 Edition) reports a catalogue value for the se-tenant plate block of Scott No. 1691-2 of $\$ 20.00$ (the $\$ 2$ Peregrine Falcon and Sable Island Horse definitives) whereas the block can be purchased from Canada Post at its face value of $\$ 8.00$. Thus, the FMV is $\$ 8.00$ as compared to the CV of $\$ 20.00$.

Consider a 2004 court case which involved the valuation of stamps which had been donated to
a charity. The charity issued charitable donation receipts relying solely on the Scott catalogues to determine the fair market value of the donated stamps. The donor's estimated cost of the stamps was $\$ 3,569$ (plus taxes), charitable donation credits of $\$ 14,149$ had been claimed by Mr. Robichaud, and the Court concluded that FMV was $\$ 1,384$ based on the testimony of a philatelic expert. In the Tax Court of Canada judgement, ${ }^{[10]}$ to the question, "Is the Scott catalogue or guide an appropriate and reliable reference for determining the FMV of stamps?", the Court responded: "The answer is clearly no."
With respect to the proper determination of the FMV of the stamps, the Court stated:


- ". . . FMV is generally the price that a buyer free from any constraint, specific emotion or need is prepared to pay to acquire the property from its owner equally free from any pressure or influence of any kind."
- "There is no sufficient or satisfactory guide, catalogue or register for determining the FMV of property. That type of reference exists for a number of consumer goods . . . and for property that is collected . . . . Those guides, catalogues or reference tools are essentially tools that give some
idea of the possible value. They are not definitively sufficient for attributing a FMV at a given time. They are, at most, a reference that prevents one from making totally arbitrary decisions."
- "the condition of the property, its purity, its authenticity, etc." have a significant impact on the FMV of stamps.
- The Appellant (the donor of the stamps) "was more concerned with the size of his inventory than with the quality, rarity or distinctiveness of certain stamps." (Evidence before the Court distinguished between an accumulation of stamps and a collection.)

In summary, stamp catalogues may be indicative of market value for philatelic items, but not determinative of market value. Adams puts it this way: "As for the prices or valuations listed in the Scott catalogues, they are of major importance as a point of reference, but they are by no means absolute. Use these catalogue prices as guidelines in determining what you should pay for any given stamp, and use them in calculating the relative value of your own collection. But be aware that there is very little likelihood of ever realizing the catalogue value when selling stamps, and likewise when making a purchase you should always aim at paying less- sometimes considerably so- than the value listed." [11]

The conclusion then is that while stamp catalogues are a good tool for identifying particular stamps and for organizing collections, they should not be used as determinative of market value. Rather CVs are only a benchmark or point of reference found in catalogues that are readily available and widely accepted. As a collector gains experience in the marketplace, he/she will identify rules of thumb applicable to transactions for their particular areas of interest, e.g., XX\% of CV for individual stamps or stamps in a set, $\mathrm{YY} \%$ of estimated CV for large lots, and ZZ\% of estimated CV for entire collections. For what Unitrade terms the "gems" one may observe the actual prices that have been obtained in auctions for selected stamps (of particular quality), but these are of course past prices and may or may not reflect current or future market conditions. There may be other benchmarks, for example, mint stamps have a minimum value equal to their face value if they can be used as payment for postal delivery service. ${ }^{[12]}$ Margins between wholesale and retail prices must also be recognized. The collector purchases stamps from
dealers at retail price, but a collector selling to a dealer should anticipate receiving a wholesale price. $\triangle$

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# CANADIAN LETTER MAIL to the United Kingdom, I851-I859 

George B. Arfken, FRPSC, and Charles G. Firby

When Canada took over the operation of its Post Office on April 6, 1851, Canadian Mail to the United Kingdom was carried by the British subsidized Cunard Line. Later, the mail would be shared briefly with the Canadian Steam Navigation Co. (CSN) and then with the Allan Line. For convenient reference Table 1 lists the rates paid for a half ounce letter to the U.K. by each of these three packet lines.
British packets - Cunard Line. The 16d rate. The British Post Office set the rate at $1 / 2$ or 14 d stg. Canadians paid 16d in their currency. Letters could be sent collect or the 16d could be paid in cash. There was no way for the 16d to be paid exactly with the $3 \mathrm{~d}, 6 \mathrm{~d}$ and 12 d stamps that were issued. However, Canada's Pence Era [2, 210] lists four surviving covers, each paid 15d, the closest writers could come to the required 16d. One of these four rare covers is shown in Figure 1.


Figure 1. This September 17, 1853 Steam Boat cover was franked with five 3d Beavers but was still 1d short. The cover was stamped MORE TO PAY and marked with a large bold 1 for 1d stg to be collected . Addressed to London, England, the cover went from Quebec to Montreal by steamship and by rail to New York. It was carried by the Cunard Asia that sailed September 21. Courtesy of Charles G. Firby Auctions.


Figure 2. This July 13, 1854 (backstamp) cover was caught between the date of the 10 d Cunard rate and the date of issuing of the 10 d stamps. Only one other Cunard cover caught this way has been reported. The cover was franked with a 3d Beaver and a 6d Consort for a payment of 9 d . One penny short, the cover was stamped MORE TO PAY and a curved 1d for 1d due. Addressed to Ireland, the cover was sent to Boston and carried by the Cunard America that sailed on July 19. Courtesy of Firby Auctions, Wilkinson Collection.

The 10d Cunard rate, effective March 23, 1854. This was a substantial reduction but again there was no way of paying the new rate exactly with the existing 3 d and 6 d stamps. A new plate was ordered but the 10d Cartier stamps did not arrive until nine months later, December 22, 1854. The closest Canadian writers could come to 10 d was 9 d with a 3d and a 6d. Figure 2 shows this solution.
The $10 \mathrm{~d} \mathrm{per} 1 / 2 \mathrm{oz}$. rate to Britain could be Illustrated with a cover franked with a single 10d stamp. Ninety two example of this franking have been reported [3]. Instead, for Figure 3, we chose a 4 -fold rate cover franked with four 10d stamps. This is the largest franking of the 10 d on cover and the highest rated cover to any country beyond Canada. One (and only one) similar 4 -fold 10d cover is known.

| Date | Cunard | CSN | Allan | Comments |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| April 1851 | $1 / 2 \mathrm{stg}, 1 / 4 \mathrm{cy}$ |  |  |  |
| May 15,1853 | $"$ | $1 / 0 \mathrm{stg}, 1 / 1 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~d}$ cy |  | Start of CSN service ${ }^{[1,123]}$ |
| March 1854 | $8 \mathrm{~d} \mathrm{stg}, \quad 10 \mathrm{~d}$ cy | $6 \mathrm{~d} \mathrm{stg}, 71 / 2 \mathrm{~d}$ cy |  |  |
| May 4, 1856 | $"$ |  | $6 \mathrm{~d} \mathrm{stg}, 7112 \mathrm{~d}$ cy | Start of Allan service ${ }^{[1,131]}$ |

Table 1. Postal rates for a Half Ounce Letter to the U.K.
CSN service ended Feb. 5, 1855. The 10d Cunard and $71 / 2 \mathrm{~d}$ Allan rates continued throughout the remainder of the Pence era, until July 1, 1859. stg = British sterling, cy = Canadian currency.


Figure 3. This cover was posted in Toronto on February 21, 1859 and was addressed to Reading, England. It was carried by he Cunard America out of Boston, Feb. 23. Courtesy of Firby Auctions, Wilkinson Collection.

Sometimes writers would frank their covers to the U.K. with a green $71 / 2 \mathrm{~d}$ and a 3d Beaver for $101 / 2 \mathrm{~d}$ for convenience. The green $71 / 2 \mathrm{~d}$ was intended to pay the Allan packet rate but was valid to pay or help pay for other mail items. Five examples of the 3d, $71 / 2 \mathrm{~d}$ franking have been reported [3]. This example is special because this 3d was perforated. This cover with this specific franking is unique.


Figure 4. Posted in Toronto, May 2, 1859, and addressed to England. The cover was franked with a $71 / 2 \mathrm{~d}$ and a perforated 3 d for a $1 / 2 \mathrm{~d}$ overpayment. The cover was sent to Boston for the Cunard Arabia that sailed on May 4. Red Liverpool PAID 14 MY 59. Courtesy of Firby Auctions, Wilkinson Collection.

The Crimean War Interruption. The Crimean War (1853-1856) resulted from threats by Russia against Turkey as well as the resulting British and French concerns regarding their access to India and beyond. The major military move was the British and French invasion of the Crimean peninsula. To meet its need for troop carriers, Britain requisitioned many of the Cunard steamers. Cunard had been serving New York and Boston on alternate weeks. With many of its ships gone, Cunard dropped its service to New York for a period of 13 months; from January 1855 - to January 1856. Cunard continued its regular service to Boston and Halifax on a fortnightly schedule. The postal rate for letters carried by these Cunard steamers from Boston remained

10d cy per $1 / 2$ oz. The Collins Line, a U.S. line, took over Cunard's New York sailing times. Canadian letters carried by the Collins Line from New York were charged the existing U.S. standard rate of $1 / 4$ or 16 d cy per $1 / 2 \mathrm{oz}$. This U.S. rate of 16 d per $1 / 2 \mathrm{oz}$. was the rate for Canadian writers who wished to use U.S. ships out of New York. The rate, though seldom used, had been in effect before January 19, 1849 and continued through December 5, 1857 for the Collins Line last sailing from New York. Figure 5 illustrates the unique double rate cover paying this 16 d per $1 / 2 \mathrm{oz}$. U.S. rate.


Figure 5. Posted in Toronto, C.W., December 24, 1855 and addressed to London, England. Presumably the cover was sent to New York for the Collins Baltic that sailed Dec. 27. The double 16d U.S. packet rate was paid with two 10d Cartiers and two 6d Consorts. However the Baltic arrived in Liverpool on January 8. This Jan. 8 date is inconsistent with the red tombstone PAID JA 15 on the cover. Either directly from Canada or from New York, the cover had been sent to Boston for the Cunard Asia that sailed on Jan. 2 and reached Liverpool on Jan. 14, consistent with the red PAID JA 15. Courtesy of Firby Auctions, Wilkinson Collection.

Canadian contract - Canadian Steam Navigation Co. The Cunard Line gave fast and reliable service but the rates were high. Perhaps most important, Canadians wanted a packet line of their own. For about six months of the year when the St. Lawrence was free of ice, ocean going ships could use Quebec as a port. A railway was being built from Montreal to Portland, Maine offering Canada an ice free post for the other six months. In late 1852 and early 1853 Canada negotiated a contract with what became the Canadian Steam Navigation Co. (CSN) to carry mail [5]. This was a British Line under contract to Canada.

The first CSN packet carrying Canadian mail sailed out of Quebec on May 15, 1853 [ 1,123 ]. CSN packets made 24 trips from Quebec / Portland. The last sailing was out of Portland February 5, 1855. The CSN ships were not quite adequate for crossing the North Atlantic and there was endless trouble. CSN stopped operating when Britain took their ships for


Figure 6. Posted in Quebec, OC 4, 1854, and addressed to England. The cover was stamped 6d stg in black for 6d to be collected in England. The 6 d stg was equivalent to $7 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~d}$ on Canadian currency, significantly less than the 10d rate for a Cunard packet. The cover was endorsed $p$ "Ottawa" and was carried on that ship sailing October 5. There is a backstamp: BY CANADIAN PACKET Courtesy of Allan L Steinhart.
the Crimean war. Very few CSN covers have been reported. One CSN cover is shown here in Figure 6.
Canadian packets - Allan Line. The $71 / 2 \mathrm{~d}$ cy, 6d stg rate. Following the collapse of the Canadian Steam Navigation Co., the Canadian government invited proposals for a new mail service between Canada and the U.K. The Montreal Ocean Steam Ship Company responded and in July 1855, the company's offer was accepted. The company, widely known as the Allan Line after its founder Hugh Allan, received a ten-year contract in September 1855. The Allan Line was to carry mail every two weeks between Quebec and Liverpool when the St. Lawrence was open for navigation. Service would be monthly between Portland, Maine and Liverpool during the winter months, roughly November through April. Mail service began with the sailing of the North American from Liverpool, April 23, 1856 and from Quebec, May 24,1856.


Figure 7. The Allan rate of $71 / 2 \mathrm{~d}$ was paid with two 3 d Beavers and an unauthorized 3d bisect. The cover was posted in Montreal, July 17, 1856, and addressed to England. Sent to Quebec, the cover went on the Allan North American (as it was endorsed) on July 19. Red tombstone PAID JY 31. Courtesy of Firby Auctions, Wilkinson Collection.

Again, Canadian writers had a rate, $7^{1 / 2}$ d, that could not be paid exactly with the existing 3d Beavers and 6d Consorts. Nova Scotia's Postmaster had authorized the bisection of the Nova Scotian 3d stamp to help pay this rate $[6,82]$. However, the Canadian Post Office was strongly opposed to any bisection of stamps because of the obvious possibility of fraud. Still bisection of the 3d Beavers was attempted. Canada's Pence Era $[2,259]$ illustrates the 3 reported examples of this clever, unauthorized solution. One such bisect cover is shown here in Figure 7.
A $71 / 2 \mathrm{~d}$ stamp finally appeared on June 2,1857 just over a year after Allan packets started carrying Canadian mail. It's interesting to note that the stamp carries two denominations, $7^{1 / 2}$ d cy for Canadian postmasters and 6 d stg for British postmasters. Firby has recorded 64 examples of this stamp paying the Allan rate for single rate letters going to the U.K. [3]. One of the nicest $7 \frac{1}{2}$ d covers is shown in Figure 8.


Figure 8. This cover was mailed from the Legislative Assembly in Toronto on July 29, 1858. The green $71 / 2 \mathrm{~d}$ stamp paid the Allan packet rate. This $71 / 2 d$ cover would have been free if addressed to a Canadian address but it was not free when going abroad. Addressed to Scotland, the cover was sent to Quebec for the sailing of the Allan North American on July 31. Red Liverpool tombstone PAID AU 11. Courtesy of Firby Auctions, Wilkinson Collection.

A 4-fold Allan rate cover to the U.K. is illustrated in reference [2], p. 264 .
Change of packet lines. On rare occasions a cover paid Allan packet postage was sent on a Cunard packet or a cover paid Cunard postage was sent on an Allan packet. Usually this was done in accordance with the Next Packet Principle which was established by Rowland Hill for choosing between British and Canadian Packets for carrying British letters to Canada. Canada adopted Rowland Hill's principle for outgoing Canadian mail.

Cunard packet to Allan packet. The cover of Figure 9 was paid 10d cy for the Cunard Europa that would sail from Boston. Apparently the postmaster decided that the cover would not get to Boston in time and sent the cover to Quebec for the Allan Anglo-Saxon instead. The Allan rate was $21 / 2 \mathrm{~d}$ less than the Cunard rate. Sorry, no refund. This was an application of the Next Packet Principle. The Liverpool red tombstone transit mark is particularly clear in Figure 9. The PKTLETTER was an abbreviation for PACKET LETTER.


Figure 9. Posted in Niagara, U.C., May 17, 1858, and addressed to England. The cover was paid 8d stg $=10 \mathrm{~d}$ cy for the Cunard Europa sailing from Boston on May 19. Instead the cover was sent to Quebec for the Allan Anglo-Saxon that would sail on May 22. Too late for the Cunard Europa, the Allan Anglo-Saxon was the next packet. Red Liverpool tombstone PAID JU 3. Courtesy of Firby Auctions, Wilkinson Collection.

Allan packet to Cunard packet. The cover of Figure 10 was endorsed "via St. Lawrence" meaning via Allan packet and franked the required $71 / 2 \mathrm{~d}$ cy with a 6 d consort and three of the new $1 / 2 \mathrm{~d}$ stamps. The cover was taken to the Windsor post office, June 5, 1858 and was found to be too late for the Allan North American that would sail that same day. An additional $1 / 2 \mathrm{~d}$ was added on the left of the existing stamps making a total of 8 d cy and the cover was sent off to New York for the next packet, the Cunard Africa that would sail on June 9. Clearly there was confusion about "sterling" and "currency." The cover was paid 8d cy but the 8d Cunard rate was $8 \mathrm{~d} \operatorname{stg}$ or 10 d cy. The cover went off 2 d cy short paid.

Registration in the U.K. 6d stg collect in the U.K. The fee for registration in the U.K. was reduced to 6 d stg in early 1848 [7, 105]. Writers mailing a letter to the U.K. could not prepay this 6d registry fee until April 1, 1859 [7, 112]. However, Canadians had been sending money letters, stampless covers and pence-franked covers to be registered in the U.K. with the 6 d fee to be collected on delivery in the U.K. The earliest


Figure 10. Posted in Windsor, C.W., June 5, 1858, the cover was originally paid $71 / 2 \mathrm{~d}$ cy for an Allan packet. Too late for the Allan packet, an extra $1 / 2 d$ stamp was added and the cover sent to New York for the Cunard Africa sailing June 9. The cover was 2d cy short of the 10d Cunard rate and was stamped MORE TO PAY. The British Post Office was experimenting using Ocean Mail Clerks in 1858. The large 2, possibly stamped by an Ocean Mail Clerk, meant due 2d stg. Courtesy of Firby Auctions, Wilkinson Collection.
money letter to the U.K. registered collect is dated February 27, 1849 [7, 110]. Two 3d, 7122 d covers similar to Figure 4, each with a bold black 6 for registration collect in Britain, are known. There is only one double rate cover, $2 \times\left(3 \mathrm{~d}, 7^{1 / 2} \mathrm{~d}\right)$, marked 6 for registration in Britain. This unique double rate cover is shown in Figure 11. Note the red crown over REGISTERED. In the 1850s this was Britain's way of marking registered letters.


Figure 11. Addressed to England, this mourning cover was registered in Barrie C.W., November 21, 1857, and was stamped with a red REGISTERED. It was also marked with large black 6 for $6 d$ stg to be collected for registration in England [8]. The cover was paid 21d cy for the doubled 10d cy Cunard rate and 1d for registration in Canada. The cover was sent to New York for the Cunard Arabia that would sail November 25. Courtesy of Firby Auctions, Wilkinson Collection.

6d stg prepaid in Canada. Prepayment of registration in the U.K. was authorized on April 1, 1859. Allan packet covers to the U.K. with prepaid registration in the pence period are rare. Only 3 such covers have been reported. No pence-franked Cunard prepaid registered covers


Figure 12. Addressed to Pentonville, London, England, this cover was registered in Hamilton, U.C., June 16, 1859, and stamped with a black REGISTERED, (should have been red). The 6d stg registry fee was paid with a $71 / 2 \mathrm{~d}$ cy stamp. A second $71 / 2 \mathrm{~d}$ stamp paid the Allan packet postage. The cover was carried out of Quebec on the Allan Indian, June 18. Red London PAID JU 30 59. The address of the cover, Pentonville, England, is the site of one of England's largest criminal penitentiaries. This may be the reason why the addressee's name has been excised. Courtesy of Firby Auctions, Wilkinson Collection.
to the U.K. have been reported. Figure 12 illustrates the new prepaid registration procedure. Again registration was marked by a red crown over REGISTERED, different from the marking in Figure 11. $\square$

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[^2]
# Ouebec Tercentenary Issue 

By Richard Weigand

## Introduction

The Quebec Tercentenary Issue is worth studying and collecting as this issue has three firsts associated with these stamps. This is the first issue by Canada Post that is bilingual (English/French). In addition this is the first pictorial issue for Canada as well. All prior issues consisted of images of British Royalty (Queen Victoria \{Diamond Jubilee Issue\}, and King Edward VII \{1903 Issue in stamps and coils\}. This is the first issue to show non-royals as well with permission.

## Quebec's Three Hundredth Anniversary 1608 to 1908

The month of July 1908 was the occasion of numerous events across Canada to celebrate Quebec's Three Hundredth Anniversary. There were many local celebrations in Quebec as well to recognize the founding of Quebec, the first permanent settlement in Canada, by the French.
In March 1908 the Canadian Government asked permission of King Edward VII to allow them to produce stamps that contained non-royal subjects. King Edward VII granted his permission and this started the first pictorial issue for Canada.
The Prince and Princess of Wales (later King George V and Queen Mary) made a visit to Canada, brought over by the British Navy for various civic events.
The Canadian Government through Canada Post issued seven stamps to honour this historic event. The stamps were designed by Machado, one of the great artist/engravers at the American Bank Note Company, Ottawa. There was one issue date for the entire set, July 16, 1908 during the middle of the celebration events. All stamps were issued on white wove paper with no watermarks.
Domestic Postage Rates in 1908 were: Domestic Mail (within Canada) 2c per ounce, Local Mail 2c per ounce, Postcard 1c, Printed Matter 1c per 4 oz., USA mail 2c per ounce, Registration Fee 5c and Special Delivery 10c.

## General Collector Tips

This is a difficult issue to collect in well-centered condition, due to the manual positioning of the sheets in the perforators at the American Bank Note

Co. Most stamps are in fine condition and stamps in very fine condition are much rarer and command a $200 \%$ premium.
There are plate block numbers available in this set of stamps. Locating blocks of four with salvage, all in good condition is a difficult task. There are also re-entries, listing below with each issue, and these command a corresponding rarity factor as outlined above. These issues on envelopes during their time period are very expensive and range from $\$ 350$ to $\$ 650$, based on the issue. Interesting postal markings or attractive advertising covers will sell for much more than these prices as they remain in high demand.

All of these issues are also available as imperforate pairs, both with and without gum. These stamps are valued in very fine condition (never hinged) at $\$ 1,000$ each pair and in very fine used condition at $\$ 600$ per pair.

## One Half Cent Dark Brown <br> - Prince and Princess of Wales



The Prince of Wales was born at Marlborough House on June 3, 1865, the only surviving son of King Edward VII and Queen Alexandria. The Prince was married on July 6, 1893 to Princess Victoria Mary of Teck. The Prince of Wales acceded to the throne as George V on May 6, 1910. King George V died on Jan 29, 1936.
The Princess of Wales was born at Kensington Palace on May 26, 1867. The Prince and Princess married on July 6, 1893. The images for both portraits on this stamp are from current photographs at the time.

## Quantity Issued - 2 million

Collector Tips - This issue is available in imperforate pairs and plate blocks (plate 1 ) as well as a major re-entry. The re-entry is at position 44 and has a horizontal line through 'Canada.' A very fine mint never hinged sells for $\$ 15.00$ and a similar used sells for $\$ 7.00$. Cover prices are outlined above under General

Collector Tips. This issue is hard to find in very fine condition as very few were issued in comparison to the rest of this issue.

## One Cent green - Cartier and Champlain

Samuel de Champlain (1567-1635) was a sailor and soldier and explorer for the French crown. In 1603 he made his first journey to Canada. Following the St Lawrence River, he explored vast tracts of this water course. Finally onJuly 3,1608 he laid the foundation of "L Abitation de Quebecq". In the following years he explored the area
 around the future Lake Champlain and went as far as Lake Huron. He was appointed Governor in 1633 and died on Christmas Day 1635.
Jacques Cartier was born in 1494 at St. Malo in Brittany. On his first voyage to the New World he erected a cross at Gaspé. In May 1535, he set out on his second voyage; on September 15, he reached Stadacona, an Indian village where Quebec now stands. His subsequent explorations penetrated the St. Lawrence River as far as the island of Montreal. He died at St. Malo in 1557.
Portraits of Jacques Cartier and Samuel de Champlain are from paintings dated about 1839, in the Hotel de Ville at St. Malo, France.

Quantity Issued - 23,530,000
Collector Tips - This issue is available in imperforate pairs and plate blocks (plate 1,2,3,4) as well as a major re-entry. The re-entry in the year 1908 has a horizontal line through the year. A very fine mint never hinged copy sells for $\$ 50.00$ and a similar used one sells for $\$ 6.00$. Envelope prices are outlined above under General Collector Tips. This stamp is the easiest to find in very fine condition as it is one of the two largest printings in this issue.

## Two Cent Carmine

## - King Edward VII and Queen Alexandria

The eldest son of Queen Victoria was born on November 9, 1841. He married Princess Alexandria of Denmark on March 16, 1863. King Edward VII and

Queen Alexandria acceded to the throne on January 22, 1901 and were crowned at Westminster Abbey on August 9,1902. King Edward VII died on Mar 6, 1910.

Images for this issue are from photographs taken by Downey of London.
Quantity Issued - 35,100,000
Collector Tips - This issue is available in imperforate pairs and plate blocks (plate 1,2,3,4). There are no major re-entries in this issue. A very fine mint never hinged copy sells for $\$ 60.00$ and a similar used one sells for $\$ 3.00$. Envelope prices are outlined above under General Collector Tips. This issue is one of the easiest to find in very fine condition as it is one of the two largest printings in this issue.

## Five Cent Blue - Champlain`s Habitation

 This design shows a view of the first settlement of Quebec, which was a fortified residence for the first settlers and a warehouse. The design is from an engraving in Champlain`s narrative of his voyage to New France. The inscription reads "L Abitation de Quebecq". The modern French word `habitation`means either a dwelling or a settlement, hence the misdescription of the design as`Champlain`s House`.
Quantity Issued - 1,200,000
Collector Tips - This stamp is available in imperforate pairs and plate blocks (plate 1,2 ) as well as two major re-entries. The re-entry is in the year 1908 and ' $\mathrm{BEC}^{\prime}$ (Quebec) wording has a horizontal line through the middle. A very fine mint never hinged copy sells for $\$ 125.00$ and a similar used one sells for $\$ 90.00$. Envelope prices are outlined above under General Collector Tips. This issue is one of the harder ones to find in very fine condition as the printing quantity is very small.

## 7c olive green - Montcalm and Wolfe

Quantity Issued - 700,000
Portraits of Montcalm (1712-1759) and Wolfe (17271759), the two military antagonists, are the subject of this stamp and reflect the final struggle for the mastery of Canada.

Louis Joseph, Marquis de Montcalm, the French general, was born near Nîmes in 1712. A soldier from his early youth, Montcalm received the appoint-
ment of commander of the French forces in North America in 1756. Despite his brilliant military efforts the British forces closed in on Quebec on 13th September,
 1759. Montcalm, fatally wounded, died in the evening of the following day, and was buried in Quebec City.
James Wolfe, commander of the British forces arrayed against Quebec, was born in 1727 in Westerham, England. He had a strong military background, and at thirty-one was a Brigadier-General. In June, 1759, his expedition advanced on Quebec and besieged the fortress for twelve weeks. On the night of 12th September his forces climbed the heights to the Plains of Abraham. Wolfe, wounded three times, died in battle and was buried in England.
Collector Tips - This issue is available in imperforate pairs and plate blocks (plate 1). There is no reentry is in this issue. A very fine mint never hinged copy sells for $\$ 250.00$ and a similar used one sells for $\$ 150.00$. Envelope prices are outlined above under General Collector Tips. From here to the end these issues are very hard to find in very fine condition as the printing quantity was reduced significantly. This is due to the limited use for this value.

## 10c violet - Quebec in 1700

Quantity Issued - 500,000
This issue shows a View of Quebec city in 1700. The view shows a portion of the area known today as "Lower Town," at the foot of the cliff below where the present Citadel stands.


Collector Tips This issue is available in imperforate pairs and plate blocks (plate 1) no major reentries. A very fine mint never hinged sells for \$300.00 and a similar used sells for $\$ 200.00$. Cover prices are outlined above under General Collector Tips. Commercial covers are very rare for this value. This issue is a hard one to find in very fine condition as the printing quantity is very small.

## 15c orange - Champlain`s departure for the west

The scene depicted is that described by Champlain in the following words, taken from the narrative of
his third voyage to America: "With our canoes laden with provisions, our arms and some merchandise to be given as presents to the Indians, I started on Monday, May 27th, from the Isle of Sainte Helaine, accompanied by four Frenchmen and one Indian. A salute was given in my honour from small pieces of artillery."

Quantity Issued - 300,000


Collector Tips -
This issue is available in imperforate pairs and plate blocks (plate 1) but no major re-entries. A very fine mint never hinged copy sells for $\$ 350.00$ and a similar used one sells for $\$ 225.00$. Cover prices are outlined above under General Collector Tips. Commercial covers are very rare for this value. This issue is one of the harder ones to find in very fine condition as the printing quantity is very small in this issue.

20c brown - Cartier`s Arrival at Quebec in 1535
Thisstampdepicts the three small vessels of Cartier's second expedition which have come to rest near Cape Diamond. Boats are putting off to make a landing on the
 unknown shore. The vessels shown are the two ships "Grande Hermine" and "Petite Hermine", and a galley, the "Emerillon". Cartier anchored near the mouth of the St. Charles River, not far from the Indian village of Stadacona. From Quebec, or "Kebec", an Algonquin word meaning, "narrowing of the waters", Cartier pushed on in the "Emerillon" as far as the Indian village of Hochelaga, on the Island of Montreal.

## Quantity Issued - 304,200

Collector Tips - This issue is available in imperforate pairs and plate blocks (plate 1,) no major re-entries. A very fine mint never hinged copy sells for $\$ 400.00$ and a similar used one sells for $\$ 250.00$. Cover prices are outlined above under General Collector Tips. Commercial covers are very rare at this value. This issue is the hardest one to find in very fine condition as the printing quantity is extremely small in this issue. $\triangle$

# GERMAN UNIFICATION A Philatelic Phenomenon 

By Michael Peach

After the end of the Second World War, Germany was divided by the Allies into four zones, American, British, French and Russian. The American, British and French zones became the free West Germany, while the Russian zone became the communist German Democratic Republic, DDR. The capital of pre-war Germany, Berlin, was also divided into four sectors, the American, British and French sectors became West Berlin, an enclave within the DDR, and East Berlin became the capital of the DDR. As a consequence three different postal administrations were established, West Germany - Deutsche Bundespost, (West) Berlin-Deutsche Bundespost Berlin, and East Germany - DDR. This current year, 2010, marks the 60th Anniversary of the Deutsche Bundespost.
The much publicized fall of the Berlin Wall on 9 November 1989 (fig. 1) led to the unification of Germany on 3 October 1990, and to the eventual demise of the communist system in Europe. The


Fig. 1. Fall of Berlin Wall


Fig. 2. German Unity Stamps, first day of issue.
wall had been built in the early 1960s. Stamps were issued, of course, to mark the formal unification, a 50 Pf and 1 DM ( $100 \mathrm{Pf}=1$ Deutsch Mark) stamp, Deutsche Einheit (German Unity) (fig. 2). Berlin again became the capital of a reunited Germany. Two postal administrations, (West) Berlin and the DDR (German Democratic Republic, East Germany), were terminated and were subsumed into the Deutsche Bundespost. This created two closed areas for philatelic col- lections. During this period there were many opportunities to prepare items of philatelic interest.
Somewhat ironically the stamps issued by East Germany on 3 October 1989 celebrated 40 years of the German Democratic Republic. Just prior to the fall of the wall, on 7 November, a single stamp was issued marking the 100th birthday of Nehru. The last stamps with values in east marks, DDRM, were issued by East Germany on 16 June 1990. These showed Rarities in Libraries. The themes of the earlier stamps issued in 1990 included one to honour the 70th birthday of the Pope. Several of the proposed "political" stamp issues were cancelled. Currency union occurred


Fig. 3. September 1990 Cover from Leipzig to Vancouver.
on 1 July, on the basis of 2DDRM:1 DM, except for wages 1DDRM:1 DM. From 2 July stamps were no longer issued with the country designation DDR, but rather Deutsche Post, with values in Deutsch Marks. The Deutsche Post designation had been used by the allies from 1945 to 1948, except France. The first special stamp was issued on 24 July 1990 marking the International Literacy Year, and is a DDR stamp overprinted


Fig. 4. Last Day of the DDR postcard.


Fig. 5. Last day cover of the DDR and stamps with values in DDRM.


Fig. 6. January 1991 registered airmail cover from Leipzig to Vancouver.
as a charity stamp with values in DM, $30+5$. There are two of these stamps on the registered cover, although without a registration label, to Vancouver (fig. 3). It was mailed from the Leipzig Herbst Messe (Fall Fair) on 4 September 1990, and has mixed DDR, Deutsche Post and Deutsche stamps. The cover has 2.55 Marks postage, 10 Pf Deutsche Bundespost, 120 Pf Deutsche Post and 25 Pf DDR. The last day for use of the old DDR stamps at full face value in the west was 31 July 1990. The last day of the DDR and last day of validity of the DDR stamps with values in DDRM was 2 October 1990. The unaddressed postcard (fig. 4), Last Day of the $D D R$, has a picture of East Berlin and the 197510 Pf surcharged stamp International Solidarity, featuring a raised fist and a red star. The last day cover (fig. 5) was mailed from Dresden to Bochum as a registered and express cover. It has four DDR stamps of total value 200 Pf and two 100 Pf Deutsche Bundespost stamps.
During the remainder of 1990 and 1991, it was possible to use stamps with values in DM from the Deutsche Bundespost as well as Deutsche Bundespost Berlin and Deutsche Post. The registered airmail cover (fig. 6) to Vancouver from Leipzig, 10 January 1991, has Deutsche Post and Deutsche Bundespost stamps, including the 1 DM German Unity stamp, the totaling 3.10 DM.

The final issue of the Deutsche Bundespost Berlin stamps on 27 September, 1990, marked the 200th anniversary of the birth of educator Adolph Diesterweg, a progressive liberal politician, who campaigned for the secularization of schools, said to be precursory to the reform of pedagogy. The final day of sale was 31 December. The final issue of the Deutsche Post stamps on 2 October honoured the archaeologist Heinrich Schliemann on the 100th anniversary of his death (26 December 1890). Schliemann was an important archaeological excavator of Troy, along


Fig. 7. Last day cover of Deutsche Post stamps.


Fig. 8. Last day cover of the Deutsche Bundespost Berlin stamps.
with the Mycenaean sites Mycenae and Tiryns. His successes lent material weight to the idea that Homer's Iliad and Virgil's Aeneid reflect actual historical events. The final day of sale of Deutsche Post stamps was 12 December. The last day of validity of Deutsche Post and Berlin stamps was 31 December 1991. The last day cover from Leipzig, airmail to Canada, has Deutsche Post stamps with values 30 and 50 Pf (fig. 7), and the last day cover from Berlin to Canada has Deutsche Bundespost Berlin stamps (fig. 8).

Even in Germany invalid stamps continued to be used. The window envelope to Canada was mailed from Göttingen and has a 50 Pf stamp issued to mark the first anniversary of the fall of the wall, a 5 Pf definitive and an invalid 1974 charity $50+25$ Pf stamp Deutsche Bundespost


Fig. 9. Late use of a Berlin stamp.


Fig. 10. Inland rate in the DDR.
Berlin (fig. 9).
Another aspect of unification was the standardization of the postal rates, which had been higher in the West. Uniform rates were introduced on 1 April 1991. These are summarized in the Table. Before the new standard rates, it was considerably cheaper to send mail from the old DDR. The cover was used locally in Leipzig at the 50 Pf inland rate prior to the standardization of rates (fig. 10) has 10 Pf Deutsche Post and 40 Pf DDR stamps. The post codes also had to be changed, as both the West and the East had four digit codes. New five digit codes were introduced on 1 July 1993, indicating the wider area (first two digits), and the postal district (last three digits).
Starting with the 1995 Europa stamps issued on 5 May, all the German stamps had just the country name Deutschland, rather than Deutsche Bundespost.

## POSTAL RATES

Uniform rates were introduced on 1 April 1991.

| Inland | New | Old DDR |
| :--- | ---: | ---: |
| Standard letter* | 1.00 DM | 0.50 DM |
| Postcard* $^{\star}$ | 0.60 DM | 0.30 DM |

* Including most European countries

Overseas

| Standard letter | 1.40 DM | 0.70 DM |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Postcard | 0.80 DM | 0.50 DM |

In West Berlin the old local rates were abolished
Standard letter $\quad 0.60$ DM
Postcard 0.40 DM

By Richard Logan, FRPSC

Part I may be found in the Nov/Dec 2010 issue of The Canadian Philatelist.


Hugo L. Black (1886-1971) was a politician and jurist. The fifth longest - 34 years - serving Justice in Supreme Court history, He was regarded as one of the most influential Supreme Court Justices in the 20th century.
Scott 2172 - Issued February 27, 1986 - SP 715 A - BE 11.2x11.1-LB - plates 1 and 2 - dark olive green ink - 100. 2172a - tagging omitted.

William Jennings Bryan (18601925) was famous for his splendid voice, impressive personality and impassioned oratory. Although the nation consistently rejected him for the presidency, it eventually adopted many of the reforms he urged: federal
 income tax, woman suffrage, regulation of the stock market and several others. He also appeared for the prosecution in the famous Scopes trial in Tennessee.
Scott 2195 - Issued March 19, 1986 - A - BE 11.2x11.1 - LB - SP 737 - plate number - bright violet ink - 100. 2195a - tagging omitted.


Belva Ann Lockwood (18301917) was an attorney, politician, educator, author and the first woman to run for President of the United States. She refused to accept discriminatory laws and asserted her right as a woman to plead cases before the US Supreme Court. Lockwood raged a lifetime battle to attain equal rights for women, Native Americans, African Americans and immigrants.
Scott 2178 - Issued June 18, 1986 - SP 720 - A BE 11.2x11.1-LB - plates 1 and 2 - dull blue green ink - 100. 2178a - tagging omitted.


Margaret Mitchell (1900-1949) was an author, who won the Pulitzer Prize for her novel "Gone With the Wind," the best selling Civil War romance that was published in 1936. The novel achieved an unprecedented place in American culture consciousness. The film won the 1939 Academy Award for best picture, plus seven other Oscars.
Scott 2168 - Issued June 30, 1986 - SP 711 - A - BE 11.2×11.1 - LB - plate number 1 - brownish vermillion ink - 100. 2168a - tagging omitted. This stamp replaced the 1 cent Dorothea Dix stamp.

Father Flanagan (18861948) was priest of the Roman Catholic Church and the founder of what is arguably the most famous orphanage - Boys Town - founded in 1921. The "City of Little Men" now dedicated to the care of at risk boys and girls,
 provided development of new juvenile care methods in 20th century America.
Scott 2171 - Issued July 14, 1986 - SP 714 - A - BE 11.2x11.1 - LB - plate number 1 - blue violet ink 100. 2171 c - tagging omitted. 2171 b - intentionally untagged, greyish violet ink - A and C -A press; plate number 1, C press; plate number 2. 2171a - intentionally untagged, deep greyish blue ink -C- plate number 2.


John Harvard (1607-1638) was a clergyman and first benefactor of the college that was named Harvard College in his honour. He directed that half his money, along with his library, be given to what is now called Harvard University.
Scott 2190 - Issued September 3, 1986 - SP 732 - A - BE 11.2x11.1 - LB - plate number 1 - scarlet ink - 100. 2190a - tagging omitted.

Paul Dudley White MD (18861973) was a physician and cardiologist and is viewed by most medical authorities as founder of preventive cardiology. He was a pioneer in the use of the electrocardiogram and a staunch advocate of exercise, diet and weight control in the prevention of heart disease.

Scott 2170 - Issued September 15, 1986 - SP 713 - A - dull gum -- BE 11.2x11.1 - LB - plates 1-2 and 3 - bright blue ink - 100. 2170a - intentionally untagged - C --dull and shiny gum.plate number 4. 2170b - tagging omitted - plates 2 and 3.


Bernard Revel (1885-1940) was a Talmudic scholar and educator who directed the Rabbi Isaac Elchanon Theological Seminary from its shaky beginnings to become the renown Yeshiva University with a comprehensive program of Judaic studies integrated with modern scholarship.

Scott 2193 - Issued September 23, 1986 - SP 735 - A - BE 11.2x11.1 - LB - plate number 1 - dark Prussian green ink - 100. 2193a - all colour omitted.

Julia Ward Howe (1819-1910) was a prominent American abolitionist, social activist and poet most famous as the author of "The Battle Hymn of the Republic" which was set to William Steffe's already existing
 music. In 1870, Howe was also the first to proclaim Mother's Day.
Scott 2176 - Issued February 12, 1987 - SP 718 - A - LB -- BE 11.2x11.1 - plates 1 and 2 - crimson ink 100. 2176a - tagging omitted. This stamp replaced the 14 cent Sinclair Lewis stamp.


Mary Lyon (1797-1849) was a pioneer in women's education. She was responsible for setting up and running Mount Holyoke College in 1837, a private liberal arts college in South Hadley, Massachusetts. It was one of the first institutions of higher education for women in the US.

Scott 2169 - Issued February 28, 1987 - SP 712 - A - BE 11.2x11.1 - LB - plates 1 and 2 - bright blue ink - 100. 2169a - intentionally untagged - C press; plate number 3. 2169b - tagging omitted.


Red Cloud (1822-1909) was a war leader of the Oglala Lakota. One of the most capable Native American opponents the US Army ever faced, he led a successful conflict in 1866-68 known as Red Cloud's War over control of the Powder River Country in NW Wyoming and southern Montana. Later, he led his people in reservation life.
Scott 2175 - Issued August 15, 1987 - SP 717 - A - LB - BE 11.2x11.1 - plate number 1 - lake ink - 100 - dull gum. 2175a - A press; plate 1 C press; plate 2 - OT. 2175b - tagging omitted. 2175c - C press; plate 2 - dull gum - PT. 2175d - C press; plate 2 - shiny gum - PT mottled. 2175e - carmine ink - C press; plate 2 - shiny gum - PT mottled. 2175 f - all colour omitted. This stamp replaced the 10 cent Richard Russell stamp.

Bret Harte (1836-1902) was an author and poet best remembered for his accounts of pioneering life in California's mining country. He set the fashion in fiction for a number of writers in the era following the American Civil War.


Scott 2196 - Issued August 25, 1987 - SP 739 - A - LB - BE 11.2x11.1 - plate number 1 - copper red ink - 20. 2196a - tagging omitted. 2196b - A press; plate number 2 - PT.


Buffalo Bill Cody (1846-1917) was a soldier, buffalo hunter and showman. He was one of the most colourful figures of the American Old West and mostly famous for the shows he organized with Wild West and Native American themes.

Scott 2177 - Issued June 6, 1988 - SP 719 - A - LB - BE 11.2x11.1 - plates 1 and 3 - claret ink - 100. 2177a - A press; plate 3 - D press; plate 2 - OT. 2177b - A - PT. 2177c - tagging omitted. 2177d - all colour omitted.


Harvey Cushing MD (18691939) the man who was to become known as the Father of Neurosurgery is credited with creating the field of brain surgery as a surgical discipline. He developed Many of the tools, basic techniques and procedures used in Neurology to this day.

Scott 2188 - Issued June 17, 1988 - SP 730 - A BE 11.2x11.1 - LB - plate number 1 - bright blue ink - 100. 2188a - OT. 2188b - tagging omitted.

Chester Carlson (1906-1968) was a physicist, inventor and patent attorney who is best known for having invented the process of electro photography, which produced a dry copy rather than a wet one, as was produced by the mimeograph process. The
 process was subsequently renamed xerography.
Scott 2180 - Issued October 21, 1988 - SP 722 - A BE 11.2x11.1 - plate number 1 - LB - blue violet ink - 100. 2180a tagging omitted. This stamp paid the rate for post cards Mailed from the Us to Canada.


Mary Cassatt (1844-1926) was a painter and printmaker. She often created images of the social and private lives of women, with particular emphasis on the intimate bonds between mothers and children.

Scott 2181 - Issued November 4, 1988 - SP 723 - A - BE 11.2x11.1 - LB - plate number 1 - purple ink - 100. 2181a - A press; plate number 1 - C press; plate number 2 - OT. 2181b - C press; plate number 2 - PT. 2181c - C press; Plate number 3 -- PT mottled. 2181d - tagging omitted. This stamp paid the second ounce rate for international surface mail.
H.H. 'Hap' Arnold (1886-1950) was instructed in flying by the Wright Brothers and was one of the first military pilots worldwide - FAI Pilot Certificate \#29 - and the second rated pilot in the history of the US Air Force. Arnold was honoured by being
 made the first - and to date, the only - General of the Air Force - five stars.

Scott 2191 - Issued November 5, 1988 - SP 733 A - BE 11.2x11.1 - LB - plate number 1 - dark blue ink - 100. 2191a - tagging omitted.

Johns Hopkins (1795-1873) was a wealthy entrepreneur, philanthropist and abolitionist of 19th century Baltimore, now most noted for his philanthropic creation of the institutions that bear his name, namely the Johns Hopkins Hospital, the Johns
 Hopkins University and its assorted divisions, in particular the school of nursing, medicine and public health.

Scott 2194 - Issued June 7, 1989 - SP 736 - A - BE $11.2 \times 11.1$ - dull gum --LB - intense deep blue ink 20. 2194b - deep blue ink -- OT - dull gum. 2194c tagging omitted. 2194d - dark blue ink - PT - dull gum. 2194e - blue ink - PT mottled - shiny $2194 f$ - blue - PT grainy - low gloss gum. This stamp replaces the Bernard Revel stamp. Double gouge plate flaw - Lipstick on Shirt Front.


Sitting Bull (1831-1890) was a Hunkpapa Lakota Native American holy man who led his people as a war chief, in the mid western plains, during the westward expansion of American settlers in the 1800s. He led the victory against George Armstrong Custer at Little Bighorn on June 25, 1876.
Scott 2183 - Issued September 14, 1989 - PS 725 - A -LB- BE 11.2x11.1 - plate number 1 - myrtle green ink $\mathbf{- 1 0 0}$. This stamp paid the post card rate sent via surface mail to all foreign destinations except Canada and Mexico.

Luis Munoz Marin (1898-1980) was a Puerto Rican poet, journalist and politician. Regarded as the "Father of modern Puerto Rico," he was the first democratically elected Governor of Puerto Rico. He achieved the goal of making Puerto Rico a
 Commonwealth.

Scott 2173 - Issued February 18, 1990 - C press; plate number 1 - PS 716 - BE 11.2x11.1-OT - dull gum - carmine ink - 100. 2173a - C press; plate number 2 - intentionally untagged. 2173b - tagging omitted.

Claire Chennault (1893-1958) was a military aviator who commanded the "Flying Tigers," the popular name of the 1st American Volunteer Group of the Chinese Air Force, flying Curtiss P 40 fighter aircraft during World War II. They eventually became the US 14th Air Force Group with Chennault as commander.
Scott 2187 - Issued September 6, 1990 - PS 729 - A - OT - BE 11.2x11.1 - plate number 1 - dark blue ink - dull gum -- 100. 2187a - C press; plate number 2 - PT - dull gum. 2187 b - C press; plate number 2 - low gloss gum - PT grainy. 2187c - C shiny gum - PT mottled. 2187d - tagging omitted.


Dennis Chavez (1888-1962) was the first Hispanic American to be slected to the United States Senate. Noted primarily for his long and unrelenting fight to create a federal Fair Employment Practices Commission. He was a staunch supporter of education and civil rights.

Scott 2186 - Issued April 3, 1991 - PS 728 - T/A press; plates S1-S2 -- L 10.9x10.9 - PT mottled black ink - 100. This stamp paid the rate for one ounce letters to Mexico.

Hubert Humphrey (19111978) served under President Lyndon B. Johnson as the 38th Vice President of the United States. Humphrey was in many respects an old fashioned Liberal Democrat, remaining true to New Deal values, a believer in
 the beneficence of government action.
Scott 2189 - Issued June 3, 1991 - PS 731 - C press;plate number 1 -- BE 11.2x11.1 - PT - purple ink - 100. 2189a - C press; plates 1 and 2 - PT mottled.


Wendell Willkie (1892-1944) was a corporate lawyer and was the dark horse Republican Party nominee for the 1940 presidential election where he crusaded against the inefficiency and anti business policies of the new Deal. Although defeated in the election, he polled more than 22 million votes - the largest popular vote received by a defeated candidate up to that time.

Scott 2192 - Issued February 16, 1992 - PS 733 - C press; plate 1 - PT - dull gum - BE 11.2x11.1 - deep magenta ink - 100. 2192a - PT mottled - shiny gum.

Earl Warren (1891-1974) was the 14th Chief Justice if the United States and the only person elected Governor of California three times. He reluctantly chaired the Warren Commission formed to investigate the 1963 assassination of
 President John F. Kennedy. Warren's notable opinion was Miranda v Arizona in 1966.

Scott 2184 - Issued March 9, 1992 - PS 726 - BE 10.px10.9 - T/A press; plates S1 and S2 - PT mottled - blue ink - 100.


Thomas Jefferson (1743×1826) was the third President of the United States, the principal author of the Declaration of Independence and one of the most influential Founding Fathers for his promotion of the ideals of republicanism in the US. Jefferson's greatest presidential achievement, was the Louisiana Purchase in 1803, which doubled the size of the country.
Scott 2185 - Issued April 13, 1993 - PS 727 - BE 10.9x10.9 - T/A press; plates S1 and S2 - PT - indigo ink -100 .

Virginia Apgar (1909-1974) was a physician who specialized in anaesthesia. While the leader in many field, to the public, she is best known as the developer of the Apgar Test, a method of assessing the health of newborn babies, in five major categories,
 that has drastically reduced infant mortality all over the world.

Scott 2179 - Issued October 24, 1994 - PS 721 - BE $11.2 \times 11.1$ - T/A press; plates B1,B2,B3 - PT grainy - red brown ink - 100. 2179a - plate B2 - orange brown ink. 2179b - bright red brown ink. $\Delta$

# COLLECT COVERS OF THE WORLD 

By Kimber Wald

Many philatelists start off by collecting stamps of the entire world. As time passes they tend to realize that this is a task which has little chance of completion. First, currently there are 536 current and former issuing entities. Second, many stamps are very expensive and out of the reach of most collectors. Third, most countries issue excessive numbers of stamps for propaganda purposes and/or to exploit philatelists. As a result, collectors eventually take up some limited specialty.

For some of us, the world view still lurks in the backs of our minds. Yet, we are not about to be drawn into the bottomless pit of endless stamps again.


Here is a solution. Pick a target year beyond which you will not obtain any material. Perhaps it might be the year you were born. Combine your year-end date with the selection of covers from each country issuing stamps before that time. Young people are still in trouble!

## A Solution

The first postage stamp was issued by Great Britain in 1840. A total of 330 countries issued stamps between 1840 and 1940. My collection displays covers from each of those countries that I have been able to obtain so far. The hunt continues for about 233 more!

A nice thing about forming such a collection is that you can examine many covers from each


country and pick out ones which are attractive and not too expensive.

When writing up the page, cite at the top when the country issued its first stamps and any relevant history, such as Newfoundland entered Canada in 1949. Below the cover describe it and any relevant rate information.

I hope many readers will decide to form such collections. Possibly in five years The Royal can have a "Covers of the World" category at its show in 2016!

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# NEW ZEALAND PICTORIAL ISSUE - The Second Pictorial Issue (1935) 

By Joseph Monteiro

## Introduction

The First Pictorial Issue of New Zealand of 1898 was such a success that New Zealand issued its Second Pictorial Issue thirty-seven years later, in 1935, despite the fact that most Commonwealth countries continued to depict the portrait of the British Monarch on their stamps.

This article deals with the country's Second Pictorial Issue. First, we will provide a brief technical background about the issue. Second, we will describe each stamp. Third, we will present our method of analysis. And fourth, we will present the stamps according to the analysis in a table which will be easy to understand.

## A Brief Technical Background

The Second pictorial issue covered a wide range of pictorials from its unique birds, its native peoples and famous mountain peaks. Like the first set, the second pictorial issue also consisted of fourteen stamps.
Technical details provided by New Zealand Post are: Printers: Thomas De La Rue, England; Government Printing Office, New Zealand and Waterlow and Sons, England. Stamp Size: 1/2d, 1d, $11 / 2 d, 2 d, 3 d, 9 d$ (earlier printings) and 1s: 21 mm x $24 \mathrm{~mm} ; 21 / 2 \mathrm{~d}, 5 \mathrm{~d}, 2 \mathrm{~s}$ and $3 \mathrm{~s}: 40.5 \mathrm{~mm} \times 24 \mathrm{~mm} ; 4 \mathrm{~d}$ and $8 \mathrm{~d}: 25 \mathrm{~mm} \times 29 \mathrm{~mm} ; 6 \mathrm{~d}: 29 \mathrm{~mm} \times 25 \mathrm{~mm}$; 9 d (later printings): $17.5 \mathrm{~mm} \times 20.5 \mathrm{~mm}$.
Typography. Perforation Gauge: Several variations. Paper Type: Various, with single or multiple NZ and star watermark. More specifically, the 1/2d and 4 d stamps were designed by J. Fitzgerald, the 1d by C. H. \& R. J. G. Collins, the $11 / 2 d$ by M. Matthews, the 2d by H. W. Young, the $21 / 2 \mathrm{~d}$, 3d and 8 d by L. C. Mitchell, 6 d by T. I. Archer, the 9 d by I. D. Calder, the 1 s by M. King and the 2 s by T. H. Jenkins. The stamps in the issue (except the 9d) were recess-printed by Thomas De La Rue until 1941 when for a period of time (due to war conditions) the printing and perforation of the stamps was a matter of co-operation between Thomas De La Rue and Waterlow \& Sons. The 9d value was printed by the New Zealand Government Printer.

## A Description of Each Stamp

Fantail: The fantail shown on the $1 / 2 d$ stamp is a small native forest bird with a small head and bill and a long tail which opens like a fan, thus giving the bird its name. It has a grey head, white eyebrow and a white-and-black band under the chin.
 The back is brown and the underparts are a peachy gold.

New Zealand's fantails belong to three separate subspecies not found in Australia. One subspecies is found on each of the North, South and Chatham islands. Fantails mainly eat insects. They build distinctive nests with hanging tails under protective foliage in tree forks, lay three or more speckled white eggs and raise two to five broods in a season. In the background of the stamp design is one of the best known flowers of the New Zealand bush, the beautiful clematis. The colour of the stamp is green.


Kiwi: The 1d stamp shows the Kiwi in red. The Kiwi is the icon of New Zealand and found nowhere else on earth. The Kiwi has a cone-shaped body with a small head and a long beak. It is a flightless, tailless, unusual looking bird.

Its origins can be dated back some 60 million years and they are the smallest member of the rattle group which includes the cassowary, the emu and the now extinct moa. There are four species of kiwis: the little spotted kiwi; the great spotted kiwi; the North Island brown kiwi; and the Southern brown kiwi. The design shows the Kiwi bending down with the cabbage palm on the left. The colour of the stamp is red in contrast with the green colour of the first series.

Maori Cooking: The 1 1/2 denomination depicts a young maori woman lowering a 'kete' of food for cooking into a boiling spring. A 'kete' is a basket plaited from flax. The boiling spring was a free and easy way of cooking food and, being practical human beings, one could expect the natives to use this method of cooking if living near a hot spring. The colour of the stamp is brown.


Whare: A Maori whare or house is depicted on the 2d stamp. Upon arrival in New Zealand the Maori found they needed warmth and protection from the wind and rain, unlike the tropical islands from which they had come. They developed the style of large, rectangular meeting houses made from wooden planks with thatched, gabled roofs and doors recessed behind deep verandas. Their living quarters were built in a similar but smaller style. The houses reflected their communal living style. The functions of cooking and food storage were kept separate from the whare. The stamp design also shows the tree-fern on the left and the cabbage palm to the right. The colour of the stamp is red.


Mount Cook and Lillies: The $21 / 2$ stamp shows the famous Mount Cook. The name of the mountain was given to honour Captain James Cook by Captain J. L. Stokes in March 1851 (the
early Maori immigrants in the Arai-te-uru canoe named the mountain 'Aorangi' after their Chief's grandson). Mount Cook lies in the centre of the Mount Cook National Park, between two of the largest glaciers in New Zealand. Mount Cook is the highest mountain in New Zealand at 3,745 meters. It is the highest point of the Southern Alps surrounded by 16 peaks and stands 300 meters above the others. In the frame of the stamp design around this famous mountain are lilies, one of the most distinctive of New Zealand's alpine flora. Two colours were used to print this stamp: brown and blue indicating that two plates were used in the printing process.


Wahine: Wahine or young Maori girl is depicted on the 3d stamp. The young Maori girl is illustrated wearing a 'pare', or head-band of plaited flax, dyed red and black, or left the natural colour of the dried silky fibre. In her hair is a feather of a huia, a native bird now extinct. Suspended by a flax cord fastened around her neck is the characteristic Maori amulet 'tiki'. The colour of the stamp is dark brown.

Mitre Peak: The 4d stamp depicts a view of Mitre peak. It is named for its resemblance to a bishop's mitre. It was named by a survey crew from the HMS Acheron. At 1,629 meters, Mitre Peak is the best known mountain in the Fiordland
 National Park. It is more prominent when viewed from Milford Sound and is an iconic mountain in the South Island because it is close to the shore of Milford Sound in the Fiordland National Park. The initial colour of the stamp is black and white.

Swordfish: The 5d stamp depicts the swordfish. The broadbill swordfish (Xiphias gladius) moves from tropical to temperate waters. Although it swims near the surface, it is thought to descend to

deeper waters. The bill, which is longer and flatter than the marlin's, is used for defence and to herd stun and slice prey such as squid and small fish. The average length is 2-3 meters and specimens weighing 100-300 kilograms are not uncommon. In 1875, a swordfish over 3 metres long was stranded on Shelly Beach in Auckland. The colour of the stamp is light blue.


Harvesting: The design on the 6d stamp illustrates the harvesting of a crop of wheat or oats. The design of the stamp shows three horses pulling a plough with a man seated on it. It also shows a portion of the field in the foreground that is being harvested. The colour of the stamp is predominantly red.

Tuatara: An image of the Tuatara is shown on the 8 d stamp. Tuatara are rare, medium-sized reptiles (adults ranging from about 300 g to 1000 g ) found only in New Zealand. They are the only extant members of the Order Sphenodontia which was well represented
 by many species during the Age of the Dinosaurs, some 220 million years ago. All species apart from the tuatara declined and eventually became extinct about 65 million years ago. Today, tuatara are found on 32 offshore islands of New Zealand that are free of rodents and other predators, though at one time they lived throughout the mainland of New Zealand. The colour of the stamp is brown.

Panel: The design on the 9 d stamp is a modification of a design adopted by the Maori for the ornamentation of sliding panels used as doors, 'tatau', employing the preferred colours of red, black and white. The initial printing of this
 stamp by Waterlow \& Sons was in black and red. Subsequent printings by the New Zealand Government printer resulted in many colour variations from slate-grey to black and red to scarlet. Given the two colours on this stamp it is likely that the printing required two plates.


Tui: The 1/ stamp shows an image of the bird Tui. It is a bird of New Zealand and one of the largest members of the honeyeater family. It derives its name from the Maori language. It is completely black except for a small tuft of white and faded browner patches on the back and flanks. Tui are found throughout much of New Zealand, particularly on the North Island, the west and south coasts of the South Island, Stewart Island/Rakiura and the Chatham Islands. The original colour of the stamp is green.
Captain Cook: The $2 /$ stamp shows Captain Cook at Poverty Bay on October 7, 1769. Mount Cook is shown in light green colour. On the right are some crew members in a small boat and on the right a couple of officers and the ship which

was used to get to New Zealand. New Zealand named Mount Cook in his honour. The colour of the stamp is light green.


Mount Egmont: The design on the 3/ shows an awesome view of the majestic peak of Mount Egmont. The mountain was called Taranaki (Barren Mountain) by the Maori. Captain Cook named it Mount Egmont after John Perceval the Second Earl of Egmont and the First Lord of the Admiralty who promoted Cook's first voyage. It is an active but quiescent volcano, 2518-metrehigh with one of the most symmetrical volcanic cones in the world. It is considered to be geologically a young volcano having commenced activ-
ity approximately 135,000 years ago. Two colours were used to print this stamp: chocolate and brown indicating that two plates were used in the printing process.

## Method of Analysis

Stamps have certain basic features by which we can distinguish those that have the same design and value. These basic features are: paper, watermark, perforation, printing process, tagging, fluorescence, and so on. These cannot be altered. If they can be altered it is not a true feature of the stamp. For example, colour can be altered if the stamp is exposed to sunlight. This does not mean that these alterable features are not useful for classification of stamps and, in fact, are often used as such. But care should be taken as what may appear to be a different colour or variety may not be. The basic dimensions in any stamp series differs from issue to issue and from country to country.
In the 1935 Second Pictorial Issue, there are two basic features for classifying stamps: 1) Watermark and 2) Perforation.
Occasionally, two other features will be needed: 1) Paper; and 2) Perforator.


## Analysis

Based on the two basic features, the 1935 Pictorial issue can be classified. The issue has two printings.
This article would not be complete if mention were not made of this Pictorial Issue used for governmental purposes. These stamps were overprinted on March 1, 1936 with an Official overprint in black. This was printed horizontally except for the 2 / which was printed vertically from bottom to top but the placement of the overprint on the stamps is not constant. The overprint was made on all values except on the 5d and $3 /$. The foregoing is a simplified description of the Official overprint for the series. For an in-depth study, the reader should refer to journals on New Zealand stamps and more specialized catalogues such as Campbell Paterson.

## Conclusion

The second (1935) Pictorial Issue of New Zealand lacked the glamour of the first Pictorial Issue of 1898. It did not have the same impact as the first issue as it attempted to cover too many subjects: fauna, scenery, Maori subjects, agricultural and pastoral scenes, historical subjects, sport and Maori art. Nevertheless, it is an interesting issue for analysis as it presented philatelists with many varieties based on watermark and perforation. It also laid the groundwork for future issues of Pictorial issues which continues to this day.

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The Second Pictorial Issue of New Zealand (1935-1942)

| Stamp | Description | SG | Single <br> Watermark |  | Multiple Watermark |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | 14x13.5 | 13.5x14 | $14 \times 13.5$ | 12.5 | 14 | $13.75 \times 13.5$ |
| 1/2d Green | Fantail | 556, 577 | Y | - | Y | - | - | - |
| 1d Red | Kiwi | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 557, 557c, 557b, } \\ & 578 \end{aligned}$ | Y, Y* | Y | Y | - | - | - |
| $11 / 2$ Brown | Maori Cooking | 558, 558a, 579 | Y | $\mathrm{Y}^{\wedge}$ | Y | - | - | - |
| 2d Orange | Whare | 559, 580, 580b-e | Y | - | Y | Y | Y, U |  |
| $21 / 2 \text { Brown }$ Blue | Mount Cook \& Lilies | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 560, 560b, 581, } \\ & 581 \mathrm{~b}, 581 \mathrm{ba}, 581 \mathrm{~d}, \\ & 581 \mathrm{c} \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | Y | Y | Y | - | X, Z | Y |
| 3d Brown | Wahine | 561, 582 | Y | - | Y | - | - | - |
| 4d Black/ Brown | Mitre Peak | $\begin{aligned} & 562,583,583 \mathrm{~b}, \\ & 583 \mathrm{c}, 583 \mathrm{~d} \end{aligned}$ | Y | - | Y | Y | Y, T | - |
| 5d Blue | Sword fish | 563, 563b, 584, 584b, 584ba, 584c | Y | Y | Y | Y | - | $\mathrm{Y}^{\circ}$ |
| 6d Red | Harvesting | $\begin{aligned} & 564,585 \mathrm{~b}, 585 \mathrm{c}, \\ & 585 \mathrm{ca}, 55 \end{aligned}$ | Y | - | - | Y | S | V |
| 8d Brown | Tuatara | 565, 586, 586b, 586c, 586d | Y | - | W | Y | T | - |
| 9d Red/Grey | Panel | 566, 587, 587b | Y | - | - | - | U | V |
| 1/- Green | Tui | $\begin{aligned} & 567,588,588 \mathrm{c}, \\ & 588 \mathrm{~b} \end{aligned}$ | Y | - | Y | Y | - | - |
| 2/- Green | Capt. Cook | 568, 568c, 589, $589 \mathrm{~d}, 589 \mathrm{da}, 589 \mathrm{e}$, 589c | Y | Y | Y | Y | - | Y, V |
| 3/Chocolate <br> /Brown | Mount Egmont | 569, 569a, 569ay, 590, 590b, 590c, 590ba | Y | $\mathrm{Y}^{\wedge}$ | Y | Y | Z | Y |

[^3]
# Chasing Those Elusive STRAIGHT EDGES 

For the stamps of the Historical issues we depict the \#147 Laurier \& MacDonald and \#148 Baldwin \& Lafontaine stamps. Each of these stamps have all eight positions, which are shown.

In the Scroll issue, we illustrate \#156 - Quebec Bridge, \#157 - Harvesting Wheat, and \#159 the only dollar Parliament Building stamp. These three stamps have straight edges top and bottom only.

\#156 - Quebec Bridge

\#157- Harvesting Wheat

\#159- Parliament Building

# PRESIDENT'S page la page du PRÉSIDENT 

by / par George Pepall, FRPSC

The next-to-last goal in our new Strategic Plan is the building of Relationships with other philatelic groups and individuals. Why do we care about Relationships with others? Aren't we just concerned for our members? Our hobby?

Well, the reality is that there are many people and groups who have both direct and indirect stakes in The RPSC and in stamp-collecting. Commercial organizations, a political agency (Canada Post Corporation), neighbouring and international societies, specialists' affiliates, local chapters - all these and more - can and do have an influence on our hobby and can help us to enjoy and promote what we do.

Consider the challenge of putting on our annual convention, Royale/Royal. Where would we be without the initiative and imaginative efforts of our host committees, which are by and large the leaders of our local chapters? How could we fund a convention if the members of the CSDA were not willing to travel to the venue, east, west or central, and pay table fees to fund the event?

A crucial goal that I wrote about earlier was the building of the Membership, both of individuals and chapters. Our Membership numbers benefit from the exposure to collectors we gain through the spring and fall CSDA-sponsored shows, with free admission and youth tables. Various specialist affiliates like BNAPS, the Fédération québequoise de philatélie, the Postal History Society of Canada, the Société d'histoire postale du Québec (SHPQ) and the Philatelic Specialists Society all make an effort to tell their members about our events and the benefits of being members of The RPSC.

Then there are the problems that must be solved through management and accounting skills, communications abilities and experience in fundraising. How could we conduct the business meetings of our incorporated Society if we didn't have the guidance and collective wisdom of the Fellows, the life members and the former directors?

Above all, we need our affiliates and neighbours to lend their resources to us, just as we would do the same for them: philatelic speakers, exhibit judges, reference catalogues and texts, even exhibit frames. All these resources and more we can and must develop and share with groups like the American Philatelic Society, BNAPS, PHSC or the PSSC, for the mutual benefit of all.

L'avant-dernier objectif de notre nouveau plan stratégique est d'établir des relations avec d'autres philatélistes, tant des groupes que des personnes. Pourquoi les relations avec les autres nous intéressent-elles? N'est-ce pas tout simplement parce que nos membres nous intéressent? Ou notre passe-temps?

En réalité, beaucoup de gens et de groupes ont un intérêt direct ou indirect envers la SRPC et la collection de timbres. Des organisations commerciales, une société gouvernementale (la Société canadienne des postes) des sociétés voisines et internationales, des spécialistes affiliés, des sections locales de clubs, tous ceux-là et bien d'autres, peuvent avoir une influence, et en ont une, sur notre passe-temps; ils peuvent nous aider à y trouver notre plaisir et à faire la promotion de ce que nous faisons.

Il suffit de penser au défi qui consiste à organiser notre congrès annuel Royale/Royal. Où en serions nous sans l'initiative et les efforts créatifs de nos comités locaux, qui en grande partie sont les directeurs de nos sections locales? Comment pour-rions-nous financer nos congrès si les membres de l'Association canadienne des négociants en timbres-poste (ACNTP) n'acceptaient pas de se déplacer au lieu du congrès, que ce soit à l'est, à l'ouest ou au centre, et s'ils n'acceptaient pas de payer un tarif pour financer cette activité?

L'un des objectifs essentiels, au sujet duquel j'ai déjà écrit, consiste à attirer des membres, tant à titre individuel qu'à titre de section. Ainsi, la visibilité auprès des collectionneurs que nous offrent les expositions organisées par l'ACNTP au printemps et à l'automne, qui sont gratuites et où des tables sont installées pour la philatélie jeunesse, favorise l'augmentation du nombre de nos membres. Divers groupes spécialisé, comme la Postal History Society of Canada, la Fédération québécoise de philatélie, la BNAPS, et la Société d'histoire postale du Québec (SHPQ) prennent tous l'initiative de parler à leurs membres de nos activités et des avantages d'être membre de La SRPC.

Puis, certains problèmes doivent être réglés grâce à des compétences en gestion et en comptabilité ou en communication et en collecte de fonds. Comment pourrions-nous diriger les réunions d'affaires de notre société incorporée sans les conseils et la sagesse collective des fellows, des membres à vie et des anciens directeurs?

Mais par-dessus tout, nous avons besoin de nos associés et de nos voisins pour qu'ils nous permettent d'utiliser leurs ressources tout comme nous le ferions pour eux : conférenciers qui traitent de philatélie, juges d'expositions, textes et catalogues de références et même, cadres d'expositions. Toutes ces ressources et bien d'autres, nous pouvons et nous devons, les développer et les partager avec des groupes, comme l'American Philatelic Society, la BNAPS, la PHSC ou la PSSC, pour le bien commun de tous.

All the above sounds fine, but it was Henry Winkler, the Fonz of Happy Days, who reminded us that, "Assumptions are the termites of relationships." In other words, relationships have to be worked on and maintained, and not taken for granted. Future RPSC Boards and Executives must give attention to meeting with these groups as respectful partners in the hobby, not rivals for members or attention. We must be willing to share at all times. In no way is there anything lost when one affiliate lends to or helps another - quite the opposite! That means taking a moment to learn about our partners and affiliates to see the hobby through their eyes, so that we can realize the truth that working together makes us work better.

Tout cela semble très bien, mais comme Henry Winkler, le Fonz de Happy Days, nous le rappelait « les suppositions sont les termites des relations ». En d'autres mots, il faut tisser nos relations et les entretenir plutôt que de les tenir pour acquises. Les futurs directeurs et membres du conseil d'administration doivent aborder les réunions avec ces groupes en tant que partenaires respectueux d'un même loisir et non comme des rivaux cherchant à monopoliser les membres ou l'attention. Nous devons toujours être prêts à partager. Rien ne se perd en aucune façon lorsqu'un associé aide un autre ou lui prête - au contraire! Cela signifie qu'il faut prendre le temps d'apprendre à mieux connaître nos partenaires et ceux qui nous sont affiliés pour jeter sur notre pas-se-temps le même regard qu'eux, afin de nous rendre compte de cette vérité: nous travaillons mieux en travaillant ensemble.

# MEMBERSHIP report / Des nouvelles de nos MEMBRES 

## NEW MEMBERS / <br> 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.
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C-235•Brandon Stamp Club

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## Etre exposant.....

Du 1er au 10 octobre se déroulait l'exposition mondiale de philatélie « Portugal 2010 » à Lisbonne.

Qualifié avec une étude de 8 cadres, je décidais d'être présent pour cette manifestation toujours grandiose, et dans la majorité des cas, relativement bien organisée.

Dans les premières pages du livre de l'exposition, seul «cadeau » offert à l'exposant, se présentait le sommaire contenant le détail pour chaque journée. Le samedi 9 octobre annonçait à 14h la remise des médailles pour les exposants présents au Salon. Arrivant à 13 h 30 comme convenu quelques jours plus tôt auprès de la fédération portugaise, je fus surpris de constater un stand vide, et d'apprendre 20 minutes plus tard que la manifestation était annulée (?). Quelle considération pour l'exposant!

Cet état de fait m'a quelque peu révolté. N'oublions pas que sans exposant, il n'y a pas d'exposition. De plus, l'exposant qui paie $240 €$ (pour 8 cadres) pour valider l'acceptation de ses cadres, et $75 €$ s'il souhaite se rendre au
repas palmarès (de qualité moyenne et c'est normal puisque la majorité ne paie pas), ne bénéficie même pas d'une invitation aux cérémonies alors que juges et commissaires (et parfois les conjoints) sont conviés à divers pots de l'amitié, repas, excursions etc... Je ne souhaite pas remettre en cause ces avantages, tant mieux pour eux, mais qu'on arrête de prendre les exposants pour des « vaches à lait», et qu'on leur offre au moins l'occasion de se rencontrer autour d'un verre, et qu'on prenne le temps de les convier à une remise officielle digne de ce nom.

En agissant de la sorte, le nombre d'exposants diminuera et cela entraînera une fréquentation moins importante au détriment des organisateurs et des marchands qui font encore le déplacement.

A mon avis, il serait peut être envisageable de créer une association des exposants qui pourrait intervenir et tenter de régler les soucis engendrés lors de compétitions philatéliques ?!

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# MESSAGES from the National Office MESSAGES du Bureau national 

by / par Peter Butler, FRPSC<br>Executive Director, National Office / Le directeur général du Bureau national

## Philatelic Insurance for our Quebec Members:

Although this message will have more impact on our Quebec members than the rest of the membership across the country, they will be interested and pleased to know that we have been able to negotiate a new philatelic insurance package for our members residing in Quebec.

We are able to announce that the new program will provide the same coverage as is currently available in the rest of Canada; however, the minimum premium threshold will be higher owing to the current low participation. The minimum premium at $\$ 150$ is much lower than offered previously.

We anticipate that many of our Quebec members will be anxious to re-join the philatelic insurance plan at the new rate and as members of The RPSC enjoy a much lower premium than non-members - a real benefit of membership in our Society.

## Our new procedures for renewing memberships:

By now, we hope a high percentage of members have followed our instructions for renewing their memberships (covering January to December 2011) using the form provided in the polybag along with the copy of the November/December magazine. If for any reason, you have still not completed and returned the form to the National Office, please do so promptly. This could be your last copy of The Canadian Philatelist.

Attention, Quebec members: if you were wondering why there wasn't a separate column with taxes applicable to Quebec, please consider yourselves as "Other Prov." for this exercise. The governments are continuing negotiations on the new procedures.

## "Planned Giving:"

President George Pepall has addressed the topic of Planned Giving in his message with encouragement to members to seriously consider a donation on a regular basis to The RPSC to support specific initiatives on the Society's agenda. One such option that might be of interest to our enthusiastic supporters of The Canadian Philatelist, is to contribute $\$ 100$ from time to time to assist in paying for the production of one page (the page of your choice) of the magazine. The president and the secretary have made donations for pages in this issue. Have you seen those two pages so designated?

## Assurance philatélique pour nos membres québécois

Bien que le présent message touche davantage nos membres du Québec que ceux des autres provinces, tous seront intéressés et heureux d'apprendre que nous sommes parvenus à négocier un nouveau régime d'assurance philatélique pour nos membres résidant au Québec.

Nous annonçons que le nouveau programme fournira au Québec la même couverture que celle qui est offerte ailleurs au Canada en ce moment; mais la prime minimale sera un peu plus élevée en raison du faible taux actuel de participation au programme. Elle est cependant offerte à un coût beaucoup plus bas qu'avant, soit $150 \$$.

Nous nous attendons à ce que beaucoup de nos membres québécois soient impatients d'adhérer au régime d'assurance philatélique offert à un nouveau tarif et de profiter, en tant que membres de La SRPC, de primes beaucoup moins élevées que ce qu'il en coûte aux non-membres - un véritable avantage pour les membres de La SRPC.

## Nos nouvelles procédures de renouvellement de l'adhésion :

À ce jour, nous espérons qu'un pourcentage élevé de membres ont suivi les directives de renouvellement d'adhésion (pour janvier à décembre 2011) et utilisé le formulaire qui se trouvait dans l'enveloppe de plastique contenant le numéro de novembre - décembre. Si, pour une raison ou une autre, vous n'avez pas encore rempli et retourné le formulaire au Bureau national, faites-le sans tarder. Vous pourriez avoir entre les mains votre dernier numéro du Philatéliste canadien.

Avis aux membres du Québec: si vous vous demandez pourquoi le formulaire ne comporte pas de colonne séparée où inscrire le montant des taxes en vigueur au Québec, c'est que le Québec est compris dans «Autres prov. », dans le cas présent. Les gouvernements poursuivent les négociations sur les nouvelles procédures.

## « Dons par anticipation »

Le président, George Pepall a traité le sujet des dons par anticipation dans son message visant à encourager les membres à songer sérieusement à faire un don à La SRPC sur une base régulière afin de soutenir les initiatives particulières prévues par la société. L'une des options qui pourraient s'avérer intéressantes pour les inconditionnels du Philatéliste canadien consiste à verser une contribution de $100 \$$ de temps en temps pour aider à payer la production d'une page (de leur choix) de la revue. Le président et le secrétaire ont commandité une page du présent numéro. Avez-vous remarqué la mention sur les deux pages en question?

If you are interested in making a similar donation towards the cost of the magazine's publication, please contact the National Office to arrange the details.

## January is a good time to update your records with us:

When is the last time you checked the website to ensure your "vital statistics" are up-to-date? Why not $\log$ on today and make sure we've got all the correct information. Here are a few other reminders that we can assist you with. Are you missing receipts, or returned cheques? Are you missing back copies of The Canadian Philatelist in your collection? Has there recently been a non-delivery of TCP? We are here to help, but only on Monday to Thursday!

## Attention New Members in 2010:

Depending on the month in 2010 that we received payment of your membership fee, you will be billed for your 2011 dues during the year. It will be either $\$ 34.50$ (January to April memberships), \$23.00 (May to August) or $\$ 11.50$ (September to December) - plus taxes. In December 2011, you will be billed along with all regular members for the full year of 2012. Please call us if this is not computing!

Happy New Year from the National Office Team:
Peter Butler, Garfield Portch and Margaret Schulzke. $\boxtimes$

Si vous souhaitez faire un don semblable pour défrayer le coût de publication de notre revue, veuillez vous adresser au Bureau national pour régler les modalités.

## Janvier est un bon moment pour faire la mise à

 jour de vos dossiers:Quand avez-vous pour la dernière fois visité le site Web pour vous assurer que vos «statistiques de l'état civil» sont à jour? Pourquoi ne pas le consulter aujourd'hui et vérifier si tous les renseignements que nous avons sont exacts. Nous pouvons aussi vous aider à régler les quelques problèmes suivants : vous manque-t-il des reçus ou des chèques vous ont-ils été retournés? Certains anciens numéros du Philatéliste canadien sont-ils absents de votre collection? Le Philatéliste canadien ne vous a peut-être pas été livré récemment? Nous sommes là pour vous aider, mais seulement du lundi au jeudi!

## Avis aux nouveaux membres de l'année 2010 :

Vous recevrez votre facture pour 2011 durant l'année, selon le mois de 2010 au cours duquel nous avons reçu le paiement de vos droits d'adhésion. Les droits d'adhésion seront de 34,50 \$ (pour janvier à avril); $23,00 \$$ (pour mai à août) et $11,50 \$$ (pour septembre à décembre) plus les taxes. En 2011, vous recevrez une facture en même temps que tous les autres membres pour toute l'année 2012. Appelez-nous si le calcul ne fonctionne pas!

Bonne et heureuse année de l'équipe du Bureau national :
Peter Butler, Garfield Portch et Margaret Schulzke.

## Share With a Friend and heop The prscg gow

## Partagez awec un ame etatider la siproa contre

Do you have stamp-collecting friends who are not members of The Royal Philatelic Society of Canada? Provide their name and address or pass along this copy of The Canadian Philatelist to them. Have them complete and return the information below. Place your name and RPSC member number (found above your name on the address label of this magazine) in the "referred by" area. For every new member you recruit we'll credit your next year's membership with \$5.00.
Avez-vous des amis philatélistes qui ne sont pas membres de La Société royale de philatélie du Canada? Donnez-nous leur nom ou remettez-leur cet exemplaire du Philatéliste canadien. Demandez-leur de remplir et de retourner le formulaire de renseignements qui suit. Inscrivez votre nom et votre numéro de membre de La SRPC (que vous trouverez au-dessus de votre nom sur l'étiquette d'adresse apposée à la revue) dans la case «Recommandé par ». Pour chaque nouveau membre que vous recruterez, nous vous accorderons un rabais de $5,00 \$$ sur votre prochaine cotisation.

Name / Nom :


Address / Adresse :
City / Ville :
Province / Province : $\qquad$ Postal Code / Code postal : $\qquad$
Referred by / Recommandé par : $\qquad$ RPSC \# / \# SRPC:

Return to: RPSC Member Services, P.O. Box 929, Stn. Q, Toronto, ON Canada M4T 2P1
Retournez à : SRPC, c. p. 929, succ. Q, Toronto (Ontario) M4T 2P1

by / par George Pepall, FRPSC

"I know of this issue, I have a few copies of it, but I have never studied it in detail. I decided to lessen my own ignorance about this stamp issue, and perhaps inform some others who may share my lack of knowledge. If this prompts you to look for more information, so much the better."

A recent philatelic article in The Canadian Philatelist opened with those words as a rationale for writing as an enthusiast about a particular stamp issue: what more reason does a first-time writer or exhibitor need? Total expertise is not a requirement - only a genuine interest in the subject and a willingness to share that interest.

Recently our club decided to go out into the community with our hobby by running a stamp booth at a local shopping mall. We booked tables and chairs through the management of the mall for a Saturday in October Stamp Collecting Month in Canada - and set up a roster of club members to staff the booth. We had a huge pile of stamps for visitors to pick through, along with beginner and traditional albums. We showed stamp soaking and drying, watermarks, a Canadian and world catalogue. We displayed a couple of small, framed exhibits and a poster of Canadian stamps. We offered a brochure on our club and its meetings, and gave out coupons for discounts at the local stamp store, and for free stamps for all who came to our October or November meeting.

We feel that over the course of the seven hours we were there, we had about fifty meaningful contacts. That doesn't mean that we will be stampeded by new members, but it does mean that our club is better known, and so is the hobby, in our community.

Oh, by the way, having Hugh Wood's statement of chapter liability insurance coverage through The RPSC was obligatory for our appearance in the mall.

A new incentive to become both a member of a local chapter and an individual RPSC member has just been confirmed by the Executive. Any paid-up individual member of a chapter can purchase his or her first year of Society membership for $\$ 25.00$. The applicant just needs to state which RPSC chapter he or she is a member of on the on-line or TCP membership application, and submit the $\$ 25.00$ fee to the national office by Paypal or cheque.

Chapter executives are reminded of the open invitation they have to profile their chapters in The Canadian Philatelist. Why not take advantage of this opportunity to show off your club, its leaders and activities with a photo and a write-up right here in your own magazine?

All chapters are asked to maintain their chapter contact information with our National Office and to be sure that we have an e-mail address as part of that info. Please also be sure that your meeting information as shown in every other issue of $T C P$ is accurate and complete.
«Je connais cette émission, j'en ai quelques timbres, mais je ne l'ai jamais étudiée en détail. J'ai donc décidé d'éclairer mon ignorance à son sujet et peut-être en même temps, informer d'autres personnes qui sont comme moi. Si cela vous incite à vouloir en apprendre davantage, tant mieux. »

Un article récent du Philatéliste canadien commençait par ces mots, justifiant ainsi sa rédaction par la passion pour un timbre particulier : quelle autre raison faudrait-il à un rédacteur ou à un exposant novice? L'expertise confirmée n'est pas un préalable - l'intérêt sincère pour un sujet et la volonté de le faire connaître suffisent.

Récemment, notre club a décidé de se faire connaître sur la place publique en tenant un kiosque au centre d'achats local. Nous avons demandé à la direction de nous fournir des tables et des chaises un samedi d'octobre, le Mois de la philatélie au Canada, et avons mis sur pied une équipe composée de membres du club pour tenir le kiosque. Nous avions une énorme pile de timbres à offrir aux visiteurs, ainsi que des albums traditionnels et pour débutants. Nous avons montré le trempage et le séchage des timbres, les filigranes, un catalogue canadien et international. Nous avons exposé quelques petites collections encadrées et une affiche de timbres canadiens. Nous avons aussi offert une brochure sur notre club et ses réunions, et distribué des bons de réduction échangeables dans une boutique philatélique locale, ainsi que des bons donnant droit à des timbres gratuits pour tous les gens qui viendraient à nos réunions d'octobre et de novembre.

Nous croyons avoir établi environ cinquante contacts positifs au cours des sept heures que nous avons passées là-bas. Cela ne veut pas dire que l'on se bousculera au portillon, mais les gens de notre collectivité connaissent mieux notre club et notre passe-temps. Sois-dit-en passant, l'attestation d'assurance responsabilité de notre section de club par Hugh Wood par l'entremise de La SRPC était obligatoire pour occuper un espace dans le mail.

L'administration vient de confirmer la mise en vigueur d'un nouvel incitatif à devenir membre d'une section locale et membre individuel de La SRPC. Les membres qui ont payé leur adhésion à une section de clubs peuvent devenir membre de la société au tarif de $25,00 \$$ la première année. Le candidat n'a qu'à inscrire le nom de la section de La SRPC dont il est membre dans le formulaire de demande d'adhésion en ligne ou dans le Philatéliste canadien et payer les frais de $25,00 \$$ au Bureau national par chèque ou par Paypal.

Nous rappelons aux présidents qu'ils sont invités à publier le profil de leur section de clubs dans Le philatéliste canadien. Pourquoi ne pas en profiter pour présenter votre club, ses directeurs et ses activités au moyen d'une photographie et d'un court texte, ici même dans cette revue qui est la vôtre?

Nous demandons à toutes les sections de tenir à jour les coordonnées qu'elles fournissent au Bureau national et de s'assurer qu'elles comportent une adresse de courriel. Veuillez également vous assurer que les renseignements sur vos réunions, tels qu'ils paraissent dans tous les deux numéros du Philatéliste canadien sont exacts et complets. $⿴$

## Advantages of clubs being chapter members of The Royal Philatelic Society of Canada

- Access to RPSC insurance plan
- Opportunity to order sales circuit books
- Chapter copy of The Canadian Philatelist (TCP)
- Access to network of certified exhibit judges
- Access to inventory of slide programmes
- Publication of club's meeting and contact details in TCP
- Networking opportunities with neighbouring chapters
- Link to RPSC website, with website development support
- Eligibility to hold a national exhibition and convention
- Access to all member services of our national office


## Avantages d'un club d'être membre chapître de La Société royale de philatélie du Canada

- Accès au régime d'assurance de La SRPC
- Possibilité de commander les carnets du circuit des ventes
- Un exemplaire du Philatéliste canadien (LPC)
- Accès à un réseau de juges d'exposition agréés
- Accès à un répertoire de programmes de diapositives
- Publication dans LPC des réunions des clubs et des coordonnées des personnes à contacter
- Possibilité de réseautage avec les sections régionales voisines
- Lien vers le site Web de La SRPC et aide au développement de site Web
- Admissibilité à la tenue de l'exposition-congrès national
- Accès à tous les services aux membres offerts par le Bureau national

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## Donations to the RPSC Philatelic Research Foundation

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..

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

Les personnes intéressées à faire un don peuvent s'adresser au président de la fondation, 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.

# chapter MEETINGS RÉUNIONS des clubs membres 

## AJAX PHILATELIC SOCIETY

Chapter 163 The Ajax Philatelic Society meets every 2nd \& 4th Thursday at the Ajax Public Library (Main Branch), 65 Harewood Avenue South, Ajax at 6.30 pm to 9 pm . September to June (no meetings in July \& August). Discussions and a 40 lot auction at all meetings. Refreshments provided. New members and guests are welcome. For more information contact David Goreski at 905-579
3349 or donaldbeaumont@yahoo.com

## AMICALE DES PHILATÉLISTES DE

## L'OUTAOUAIS (APO)

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

## CLUB PHILATÉLIQUE

"LES TIMBRÉS" DE BOISBRIAND
Section adulte: Tous les lundis soir de 18 h 45 à 21 h . Section junior: Tous les samedis de 9h. à 11h30; au Centre socio-culturel de Boisbriand, 480 rue Chavigny, Broisbriand, QC, J7G 2J7; information: Louis-Georges Dumais Président 450-979-7371 et M. Maurice Touchette Vice-président-Trésorier 450-435-5973.

## BARRIE DISTRICT STAMP CLUB

Chapter 73, meets the second Thursday of the month, except July and August, at St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church, Owen and Worsley Streets, Barrie, at 7:00 p.m. Contact Dr. Joaquin Kuhn, 15 Albert Street West, Hillsdale, ON L0L 1V0. Telephone 705-8357777, E-mail j.kuhn@utoronto.ca.

## BRAMALEA STAMP CLUB

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

## BRANTFORD STAMP CLUB

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

## BRITISH COLUMBIA PHILATELIC SOCIETY

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

## BURLINGTON STAMP CLUB

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

## CALGARY PHILATELIC SOCIETY

(Chapter 66) Regular meeting: 1st Wed. except July and Aug., 7 p.m. Auctions on 3rd Wed. of month except Dec., 7:30 p.m. Kerby Centre, 11337 Ave. SW. Contact: Calgary Philatelic Society, PO Box 1478, Station M, Calgary, AB T2P 2L6, or visit www.calgaryphilatelicsociety.com

## CAMBRIDGE STAMP CLUB

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

CAMPBELL RIVER STAMP CLUB
The Campbell River Stamp Club meets every third Thursday of the month in the lounge of The Campbell River Community Center, 401-11th Avenue at 1:00 p.m. Guest speakers and discussions. Everyone is welcome. No meetings in July, August and December. For more information contact: David Wood, Secretary/ Treasurer at dcwood@telus.net - 250-287-4842 or 918 Hemlock Street, Campbell River, BC V9W 5H5).

## CANADIAN AEROPHILATELIC SOCIETY

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

## COBOURG STAMP CLUB

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

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

## CREDIT VALLEY

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

## DELTA STAMP CLUB

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

## EDMONTON STAMP CLUB

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

ESSEX COUNTY STAMP CLUB
Chapter 154 meets on the 1st and 3rd Wednesday of the month (except no second meeting in July, August and December), at 7:00 p.m. at 5050 Howard Ave, Windsor, ON. Contact: Brian Cutler, President 2370 Rankin Ave, Windsor, ON N9E 3X6. Tel: 519-9662276 or e-mail cutler@mnsi.net.

## FENELON STAMP CLUB

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

## FRASER VALLEY PHILATELIC CLUB

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

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

## FUNDY STAMP COLLECTORS CLUB

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

GEORGIAN BAY COIN \& STAMP CLUB
The club has two chapters, Wasaga Beach which meets the second Thursday of each month at The Prime Time Club, 1724 Mosley Street, Wasaga Beach, Ontario 6.30PM, and in Midland which meets the first Tuesday of each month at the North Simcoe Sports and Recreation Centre, 527 Len Self Boul., Midland Ontario, 6.30 PM. Contact is Peter Barnes (705) 534-3771.

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

## GUELPH STAMP CLUB

Chapter 233 meets on the 1 st and 3rd Wednesday of every month from September to May, and the 3rd Wednesday of June, July and August. Meetings are held at St. Georges Anglican Church, 99 Woolwich St, Guelph. Meetings start at $6: 30$ pm. New members welcome. For more information contact George Shepherd, 103 Renfield St, Guelph, ON N1E 4A5. Phone: 519-822-8322, E-mail: ngshepherd@rlproyalcity.com.

## HAMILTON STAMP CLUB

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

INSURANCE AND BANKING PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF GREAT BRITAIN

- CANADIAN BRANCH

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

## KAWARTHA STAMP CLUB

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

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

## KENT COUNTY STAMP CLUB

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

## KINCARDINE STAMP CLUB

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

## KINGSTON STAMP CLUB

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

## KITCHENER-WATERLOO PHILATELIC SOCIETY

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

## LAKEHEAD STAMP CLUB

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

## LAKESHORE STAMP CLUB -

## CLUB PHILATÉLIQUE DE LAKESHORE

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

# RÉUNIONS des clubs membres 

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

## LONDON \& MIDDLESEX STAMP CLUB

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

## MEDICINE HAT COIN \& STAMP CLUB

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

## MILTON STAMP CLUB

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

## MONTREAL PHILATELIC CLUB

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

## MUSKOKA STAMP CLUB

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

## NELSON STAMP CLUB

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

## NIAGARA PHILATELIC SOCIETY

The Niagara Philatelic Society meets on the second Wednesday of the month, at Stamford Lions Club Hall, 3846 Portage Road in Niagara Falls at 7 PM. Everyone is welcome. No meetings in July or August. For more information contact: Ed Yonelinas e-mail: mastamps@computan.com or phone: 905-262-5127

## NORTH BAY \& DISTRICT STAMP CLUB

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

## NORTH TORONTO STAMP CLUB

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

## NORTH YORK PHILATELIC SOCIETY

Chapter 21 meets on the 1st and 3rd Wednesdays of each month from September to the 1st Wednesday in June, and on the 3rd Wednesday of July and August. Meetings are held from 6:30 p.m. to $9: 00 \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{m}$. in the Skaters' Lounge at the Carnegie Centennial Arena, 580 Finch Avenue West ( $11 / 2$ blocks west of Bathurst), Toronto, Ontario. Meetings feature a convivial atmosphere, speak ers, auctions, a sales circuit, and a number of dealer members. Membership is only $\$ 10$ per year. Ample parking is free. For more information, contact R. E. F. Hattam, 154-2 Buchan Court, Toronto, ON M2J 5A3, tel. 416-447-2815

## NOVA SCOTIA STAMP CLUB

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

## OAKVILLE STAMP CLUB

Chapter 135 meets on the 4th Tuesday of the month at 7 p.m. in Classroom S208, T.A. Blakelock High School, 1160 Rebecca St. Contact: Oakville Stamp Club, c/o Roy Honess, Tel 905-822-8450, E-mail royhoness@hotmail.com.

## OSHAWA/WHITBY STAMP GROUP

The Oshawa/Whitby Stamp Group meets 3 times weekly -Every Monday at 801 Brock Rd. Whitby 10 am to noon - Every Wednesday evening at 115 Grassmere Ave. Oshawa - 6 pm to 8.30 pm - Every Friday - Legends Community Centre - Seniors section 1661 Harmony Rd. North 11.45 to 12.45 . For more information contact - Larry Friend at 905-723-8798 or email lfriend@sympatico ca - or contact Jim Stevenson at 905-576-4449. Also check out our web site at oshawawhitby-stamp-club.com.

## OTTAWA PHILATELIC SOCIETY

Chapter 16 meets every Thursday at $7: 30 \mathrm{pm}$, September to June at the Hintonburg Community Centre, 1064 Wellington Street, Ottawa, Ontario. Contact: David Giles, President, 1404-360 Croydon Ave, Ottawa, ON K2B 8A4. Phone: 613-829-4336. E-mail: dbsgiles@sympatico.ca.

## OWEN SOUND STAMP CLUB

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

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

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

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

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

## REGINA PHILATELIC CLUB

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

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

## SAINT JOHN STAMP CLUB

Saint John Stamp Club meets at 7:00 pm the fourth Wednesday of each month, except July and August, at the Fort Howe Hotel, Main Street, Saint John, NB. Visitors and new members welcome. Please call 849-2250 for more information
ST. CATHARINES STAMP CLUB
Meets on the 1st and 3rd Tues. Sept. to June at Holy Cross second ary, St. Catharines, ON. Contact: Stuart Keeley, 15 Baxter Cres., Thorold, ON L2V 4S1, (905) 227-9251,.stuart.keeley@sympatico.ca or visit http:/ / www.stcatharinesstamp.ca.

## ST. JOHN'S PHILATELIC SOCIETY

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

SARNIA STAMP CLUB
Chapter 45 meets on the 4 th Sunday of the month, September through June, with the exception of December which is held on the 2nd. Sunday. Meetings are held at the Kinsmen Club of Sarnia at 656 Lakeshore Road in Sarnia, Ontario, from 2:00 p.m. to 4:00 p.m. Activities include circuit books, silent auction, and dealers. Contact: Doug Fox at 1849 LaSalle Line, RR4, Sarnia, ON N7T 7H5. Telephone: (519) 332-0378.
SASKATOON STAMP CLUB
Chapter 80 meets the 2nd and 4 th Mon. Sept. to May, 7-9 p.m. at the Saskatoon Public Library - Rusty McDonald Branch, 225 Primrose Dr., Saskatoon, SK S7K 5E4. Contact: secretary: Doug Smith, (306) 249-3092; e-mail: douglasmichaelsmith@shaw.ca.

## SAUGEEN STAMP CLUB

Meets on the 1st Tues.at the Hanover Library Complex, 451 10th Ave., Hanover, ON. Contact: Bill Findlay, President, PO Box 1518, Durham, ON N0G 1R0, E-mail billfindlay@bmts.com, or Joanne Vogel, Vice-president, Box 663, Chesley, ON N0G 1L0, E-mail jimmyjo@bmts.com
SCARBOROUGH STAMP CLUB
Chapter 223 meets the 1st and 3rd Tues. Sept. to June at 7 p.m. at Cedarbrook Community Centre, Contact Ron Dell-agnese (416) 447-5977, rdellagnese@rogers.com

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

## LA SOCIÉTÉ PHILATÉLIQUE DE QUÉBEC

La S. P. Q. tient ses réunions régulières les premiers et troisièmes mercredis du mois au sous-sol de l'église St-Rodrigue, 4760 1ère Avenue, porte 10 à Québec.Les réunions ont lieu de 19 h à 22 $h$ du troisième mercredi de septembre au premier mercredi de juin. Information: écrire a SPQ, CP 70076, succ Québec-Centre, Québec, Qc G2J 0A1. Courriel: jp.forest@videotron.ca , site Web www.s-p-q.org.
LA SOCIÉTÉ PHILATÉLIQUE DE LA RIVE SUD
Société membre No. 19. Réunions régulières tenus les 2 e et 4 e lundis débutant en septembre pour se terminer le 2e lundi de juir. De 19h30 à 21h00. Centre culturel, 100 ouest, rue St-Laurent, Longueuil, QC. Secrétaire Bernard Dansereau.

## STRATFORD STAMP CLUB

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

## SUDBURY STAMP CLUB

Chapter 85 meets on the 2nd Tuesday of the month, September through June at 7:00 p.m. Meetings are held at the Delki Dozzi Playground Fieldhouse. Slides, presentations, auction. Contact: Wm "Biff" Pilon at 1779 Graywood Drive, Sudbury, ON P3A 5S5. E-mail: biffandbetty@sympatico.ca.
TORONTO HARMONIE STAMP CLUB
Chapter 94 meets on the first Monday of the month, except July and August, at 7:30 p.m. in a member's house. New members or visitors are always welcome. For further information, contact Jake Doehler, 6 Monmouth Court, Scarborough, ON M1H 2T5. Tel: 416-438-4862, e-mail: bimlidoehler@hotmail.com

## TRENTON STAMP CLUB

Chapter 89 meeting on the 1st and 3rd Wed. Sept. to June at the Trenton Seniors' Club (Club 105) at the corner of Bay and Campbell Streets at $6: 45$ p.m. Contact: G.A. Barsi at (613) 3942024, M. Leedham at (613) 392-7462 or S. Taylor at (613) 393-4316.

## TRURO PHILATELIC SOCIETY

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

## L'UNION DES PHILATÉLISTES DE MONTRÉAL

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

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

WEST TORONTO STAMP CLUB
Chapter 14 meets on the 2nd and 4th Tuesdays (Regular
Meetings) at 6:30 pm; and 3rd Tuesday (Discussion Group) at 7:30 pm in Fairfield Seniors' Centre, 80 Lothian Avenue, Etobicoke Advice, Auctions, Dealers, Exhibits, Group Sessions, Speakers Contact Frank Alusio (416-621-8232) or falusio@sympatico.ca

## WINNIPEG PHILATELIC SOCIETY

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

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See Us at the Shows
Feb 19 \& 20th 2011

## Regina

31 st Annual Stamp
Exhibition \& Sale

# 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

JANUARY 8 JANVIER, 2011:
The Brantford Stamp Club Annual Show will be held from 10 am to 4 pm in the Woodman Community Centre, 491 Grey Street, Brantford, ON. Exhibit categories for experienced, novice and junior exhibitors, $15+$ dealers and Canada Post, club circuit books, and lunch counter. Fee admission and parking. Contact person is Dorothy Lanyi at shasland@kwic.com and web site is www.brantfordstamp.org

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.

MARCH 19 MARS, 2011:
OXPEX/OTEX 2011 will be held from 9:30 am to 4:30 pm at the John Knox Christian School, 800 Juliana Drive, Woodstock, ON. Exhibits, dealers Canada Post counter, youth area, draws and refreshments. Free admission and parking. More information from Ron Wilton, Chair at (519) 5394755 or rwilton@oxford.net.

MARCH 26 MARS, 2011:
KAPEX 2011 will be held from 9:30 am to 4:00 pm at the Evinrude Centre, 911 Monaghan Road, Peterborough, ON (North of Lansdowne Place Mall). Free admission and lots of prizes. For information contact Ted Lichacz at (705) 277-3095 or at butterfly4730@aol.com

APRIL 2 AVRIL, 2011:
Lonpex 119, the London Philatelic Society's annual show and bourse, will be held from 9:30 am to 4:30 pm in the Churchill Ballroom at the Ramada Inn, 817 Exeter Road, London, ON (just north of the 401 and Wellington Road interchange). Club sales circuit, 12 dealers and prize draws. Free admission and parking. Information from donslau@execulink. com.

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.

## OCTOBER 22 OCTOBRE, 2011:

The Barrie District Stamp Club's 50th Annual Show and Dealer Bourse will be held from 10 am to 4 pm at the Army, Navy \& Air Force Veterans in Canada Club, 7 George Street, Barrie, ON.
Free admission. Information from Dave Hanes at dhanes@sympatico.ca.

## NATIONAL EXHIBITIONS / EXPOSITIONS NATIONALES

MARCH 25-27 MARS, 2011:
The Edmonton Stamp Club 2011 National Spring Show will be held at the West Edmonton Mall Entrance 1 (178th Street \& 90th Ave.), in the 3rd Floor Conference Centre, above Europa Boulevard. Dealers from across Canada, exhibits, seminars, youth area. Hours: Friday noon -8 pm , Saturday $10 \mathrm{am}-5 \mathrm{pm}$, Sunday $10 \mathrm{am}-4 \mathrm{pm}$. Information at www.edmontonstampclub.com.

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. Exhibitors should contact Brian Watson at brian150@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

## SEPTEMBER 2-4 SEPTEMBRE, 2011:

BNAPEX 2011 sponsored by the British North America Philatelic Society will be held from 10 am to 5 pm on Friday, 10 am to 5 pm on Saturday and 10 am to 3 pm on Sunday at the Clarion Resort Pinewood Park Hotel in North Bay, ON. Featuring $14+$ dealers, 160 frames of exhibits, study groups, awards banquet, etc. Show is open to all. More information from John Beddows at (705) 495-3134 or at jwl@onlink.net or from the BNAPS web site at www.bnaps.org.

## MAY 31 - JUNE 3, 2012 I

MAI 31-3 JUIN, 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.

## INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITIONS / EXPOSITIONS INTERNATIONALES

## FEBRUARY 12-18, 2011

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

## JULY 28-AUGUST 2, 2011

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

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

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## BRITISH NORTH AMERICA

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## Postal History / Histoire Postale

## LONGLEY AUCTIONS www.longleyauctions.com bill@longleyauctions.com

## Topical Gollecting / Thématique

IAN KIMMERLY STAMPS www.iankimmerly.com chris@iankimmerly.com

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## US-Worldwide / İJ-Monde

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# Ofvthurian © Cegends 

Of all Britain's legends, none has had a more magical hold on the imagination of successive generations than that dreamt landscape where knights in shining armour pursue the Holy Grail through enchanted forests.

The stories of King Arthur, of Merlin, of Lancelot and Guinevere, of the Round Table and of The Quest are told in their most memorable form by Sir Thomas Malory. The printing of his epic work, Le Morte D'Arthur, in 1485 was the occasion for the release of a set of British stamps in September 1985.

Malory compiled Le Morte D'Arthur during the War of the Roses in the fifteenth century. He did not invent the legends his stories are based on, but drew from two main sources in Britain and France.

Perhaps his chief British source came via the work of Geoffrey of Monmouth, a Welsh monk who wrote a history of British kings in 1136 in which Arthur was given an honoured place. Malory described how Arthur unified Britain with the aid of Merlin, who sometimes used supernatural powers, sometimes worldly wisdom. He tells of Arthur's imagined conquest of Norway, Gaul and even Rome. Then, while attempting to put down a rebellion led by his nephew Mordred in England, he receives a deadly wound in one climactic battle. Finally, Arthur is mysteriously transported to Avalon, the Isle of the Blest.

'He was led away in a ship wherein were three queens, that one was King Arthur's sister, Queen Morgan Le Fay; the other was Queen of Northgales; the third was Queen of the Waste Lands.
He was never seen again but is waiting in the wings to appear in England's hour of need. 'The once and future king'.
Malory also made great use of French tales about the chivalrous knights of the Round Table. In particular the story of Lancelot the perfect knight who seeks the Grail, the true quest symbolising all that is finest in man, but who falls in love with Queen Guinevere, thus betraying his king and eventually bringing about the ruin of the Round Table.
The Quest for the Grail, the chalice used in the Last Supper and supposedly brought to Glastonbury by Joseph of Arimathea, is another tale full of poetic imagery. Malory described how the purest knight of them all, Sir Galahad, discovers 'the truth of the Sangrail, and the power which God had set there'. Yet it is generally held that Malory, a Yorkist knight, wrote his Arthurian cycle in, of all places, Newgate Gaol while serving a sentence for some base crime.

Though Malory's version of the legends was preceded and followed by
 others, his is the finest, one of the great works of English literature.
The four British stamps illustrate episodes from the tales:


Arthur consults Merlin.
'After this Merlin told unto King Arthur of the prophesy that there should be a great battle besides Salisbury, and Mordred his own son would
 be against him'.


The Lady of the Lake with the sword Excalibur.
'So they rode till they came to a lake, the which was a fair water and broad, and in the midst of the lake Arthur was ware of an arm clothed in white samite, that held a fair sword in that hand'.

## Lancelot and Guinevere

 flee from Camelot.'.... then he rode straight unto Dame Guinevere, and made a kirtle and a gown to be cast upon her; and then he made her to be set behind him'.

## Sir Galahad and the Quest.

'Galahad, Sir, .... start upon this horse, and go where the adventures shall lead thee in the quest of the sangrail'.

Every age has reacted totheArthurianlegends according to its own attitudes. Geoffrey of Monmouth's account of an all-conquering king suited the Plantagenets who could now point to a mighty warrior as their ancestor.


When edited and published by William Caxton in 1485, Morte D'Arthur was issued at the perfect moment for the new Tudor monarchy. Henry VII
 could claim through Welsh descent to be the reincarnation of Arthur.

But perhaps the most widespread interest of all was in Victoriantimes. Pre-Raphaelite painters were fascinated by Malory's work and Tennyson was inspired to write the Idylls
of the King. He saw the Round Table as standing for a society in which such values as loyalty and honour were undermined by man's sensual nature.

In our own time, apart from the musical Camelot based on T. H. White's books, it is the
 real Arthur that has stirred the imagination. The documentary evidence is slight. Nennius, a recognized historian, stated that Arthur was the victorious commander of the armies of regional British 'kings' against the invading Saxons in the period after the Roman legions left Britain.
Several modern writers have been inspired by
 'General Arthur'. However, it is archeologists who have given most substance to the legend. Cadbury Castle, the supposed site of Camelot, Tintagel, thought to be Arthur's birthplace, and Glastonbury where by tradition he is buried, have all produced evidence.
There is another more mystical view of the legend. The Quests of knights can apparently be traced in the countryside around Glastonbury Tor.

As more roots of the Arthurian legend are unearthed and shown to be grounded in reality, fact is indeed stranger than fiction. A dreamt landscape or .... But let Malory have the final word ....

'Men say he shall come again'. Pack No. $164 \otimes$


# Canada Post Launches SANTA Letter-Writing Campaign 

Canada Post volunteers, known as "elves" this time of year, were on hand to assist a group of youngsters from a daycare centre in Toronto's Historic Distillery District write their first ever letters to Santa. The Santa Letter-Writing program is a Canada Post employee-run endeavour that encourages literacy and teaches young children the proper way to address mail and to use postal codes correctly.

An open air plaza, amid the Victorian-era buildings of limestone and red brick that once housed distillery equipment, was transformed into the letter-writing workshop for

the youngsters to prepare their missives to Santa. The workplace was surrounded by a specially decorated Canada Post step van ready to haul away the mail generated by the youngsters, a street letter box decked out in Christmas-theme décor, wooden vendor stalls filled with delectable goodies and exotic toys, all watched over by a massive Christmas tree decorated with thousands of lights and ornaments.

Since 1982, when Canada Post rolled out the LetterWriting Program from coast to coast, Santa's elves have responded to more than 18.5 million letters from children around the world. The 11,000-plus elves who volunteer their time (about 200,000 hours in total each Christmas season) each answer an average of 91 letters per year.

Canada Post encourages youngsters to send their letters early to give the elves time to reply to each letter before Christmas. And Santa wants to be sure that every child writes his or her address on their letters as even Santa cannot reply if he does not have a return address. Letters to Santa should be addressed to: Santa Claus, North Pole, H0H 0H0 Canada. $\square$

Jennifer Arnott, Canada Post Communications Officer for the Greater Toronto Area, extends a welcome to everyone attending Canada Post's 29th annual Santa Letter-Writing launch at the Historic Distillery District in Toronto. Shown in the background is one of the wooden vendor stalls that helped transform the open air plaza into a European Christmas Market .

# ROYALE*2011*ROYAL 

## THE SPHINX AND THE GREAT PYRAMID OF KHEOPS

The first true
"Concordant Cards" were realized by sheer chance at the beginning of the 20th century by European tourists to Egypt, who wanted to mail a souvenir of their travels to friends back home. They affixed a stamp of the Pyramids or Sphinx on the view side of a postcard illustrating the same monument. Then the place cancellation CAIRE (for Cairo) tied the stamp to the card. Thus the first true Maximum Cards originated, but the term 'Maximum Card' won't be employed till after 1932.
You are invited to visit ROYALE*2011*ROYAL May 13-15, 2011, Dorval, Quebec, to find out more about Maximum Cards.
 illustré d'une Pyramide ou du Sphinx était collé du coté vue de la carte et le cachet d'oblitération du CAIRE (Le Caire) associait le timbre et la carte. C'est ainsi que débutèrent les Cartes Maximum, l'expression "Carte Maximum" ne fut utilisée qu'après 1932.
Venez visiter ROYALE*2011*ROYAL, du 13 au 15 mai 2011, Dorval, Québec, pour tout apprendre sur les Cartes Maximum.


# NEW BRUNSWICK POSTAL RATES IN THE PENCE DENOMINATED PERIOD 1851-1860 


#### Abstract

By Warren S. Wilkinson. Published by the British North America Philatelic Society, 2010. Spiral bound, 84 pages, $8.5 \times 11$ inches. ISBN: 978-1-897391-64-8 (colour); \$62.00; ISBN: 978-1-897391-65-5 (b\&w) \$35.95. 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 lan Kimmerly Stamps. Applicable tax will be charged on orders for delivery in Canada. BNAPS members receive a $40 \%$ discount. Available from: lan Kimmerly Stamps, 62 Sparks Street, Ottawa, ON K1P 5A8, Canada. Phone: (613) 235-9119. Internet orders can be placed at www.iankimmerly.com/books/


Warren S. Wilkinson's New Brunswick Postal Rates in the Pence Denominated Period 1851-1860 is the 58th volume in the British North America Philatelic Society exhibits series. An outstanding exhibit by any definition, it is much more than a one-of-a-kind stamp display. It shows an extensive array of stamps and covers that can only be fully appreciated by perusing them at one's leisure in a publication such as this. Visitors to shows seldom have the necessary time to view each frame or page, let alone the individual stamps and covers and their accompanying text, which is crucial if one is to fully appreciate the exhibit.

This N.B. exhibit shows extensive selections of covers and stamp colour variations on the different printings for each of the three pence denominations: $3 \mathrm{~d}, 6 \mathrm{~d}$ and $1 /$. It pays particular attention to the various methods of payment for mail, directives from the Colonial Post Office, and to governing postal rates.

The purpose of the exhibit, according to the author, is to show the various postage rates in effect during the Pence era. And he succeeds in spades. The exhibit is equally strong in routes and destinations.

Like its companion edition, Nova Scotia Postal Rates in the Pence Denominated Period 1851-1860, reviewed elsewhere in this issue, it is also divided into five sections: 1) postage stamps; 2) rates within New Brunswick; 3) rates to the other B.N.A. provinces; 4) rates to the Unites States of America; and 5) rates to the United Kingdom \& to all other countries.

Section 1 shows examples of the 3d, 6d and 1 / denominations. Each of the denominations comes in two shades and all are illustrated, as is a 3d denomination showing the plate scratches on the red shade printed on bluish paper. Informative notes about each issue accompany the illustrations.

Section 2, featuring postage rates within New Brunswick, is replete with seldom-seen covers. Shown is a 1d drop letter rate cover. It is rare as the drop letter service was seldom used by the public. The 1d manuscript cover was mailed at the St. John Post Office and date-stamped with a double split ring hand stamp. A quite impressive, large-sized split ring, encircling a Paid 3d red numeral handstamp, cancels a Gagetown, NB, cover; also illustrated is a cover with the numeral ' 3 ' denoting unpaid postage.

Section 3 begins with an example of a cover sent under the free franking privilege. Although free franking in New Brunswick, as in other jurisdictions, applied to mail within the colony, this particular cover was mailed to Nova Scotia. A rich showing of covers to sister colonies follows. Included are covers franked with a bisected 6 d olive yellow and 1 / reddish purple shade cancelled with the Edmunston 12-bar grid hammer. Another outstanding cover, and the only recorded example of a prepaid double letter rate, is prepaid with the 6 d olive yellow shade tied with the 23 grid hammer from Richibucto. Covers franked with 9d, 12d, and 18d registered letter rates abound.

Section 4, rates to the United States, is also amply illustrated with a comprehensive collection of eye-popping covers. For example, Wilkinson shows no fewer than four unpaid covers carried by steamboat to New York City. Paid covers include examples franked with pairs, bisects, mixed franking, missent, registered and express post letters. There is not much missing that collectors would expect to see in a top-notch exhibit of covers from N.B. to the U.S.A.

Section 5, covers addressed to overseas destinations, is equally well represented. Destinations include various addresses in London, England, Waterford, Ireland, Glasgow, Scotland, Liverpool, South Devon, Norway, South America and Hungary. The cover to Hungary is the only recorded example to mainland Europe. Ex: Dale-Lichtenstein, Koh, it is franked with a single 3d denomination stamp and a strip of three $1 /$ values. The strip of three 1 shilling stamps is the largest recorded multiple in existence.

Particularly well represented is the $71 / 2 d$ letter rate to the U.K. for letters weighing up to $1 / 2 \mathrm{oz}$. Other rates are not overlooked. The $13^{1 ⁄ 2}$ d, 15d, $16^{1 / 2}$ d, 29d, $30 \mathrm{~d}, 361 / 2 \mathrm{~d}$ and 39 d are all present.

For postal historians and enthusiasts of the rates, routes, destinations and stamps of New Brunswick we cannot rate this work too highly. It is unlikely that an exhibit as extensive and all-encompassing as the one illustrated in this publication will be assembled within the lifetimes of most readers of this review.

Tony Shaman


# NOVA SCOTIA POSTAL RATES IN THE PENCE DENOMINATED PERIOD 1851-1860 


#### Abstract

By Warren S. Wilkinson. Published by the British North America Philatelic Society, 2010. Spiral bound, 104 pages, $8.5 \times 11$ inches. ISBN: 978-1-897391-66-2 (colour); \$68.00; ISBN: 978-1-897391-67-9 (b\&w) \$36.95. 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 lan Kimmerly Stamps. Applicable tax will be charged on orders for delivery in Canada. BNAPS members receive a $40 \%$ discount. Available from: lan Kimmerly Stamps, 62 Sparks Street, Ottawa, ON K1P 5A8, Canada. Phone: (613) 235-9119. Internet orders can be placed at www.iankimmerly.com/books/


Warren S. Wilkinson's Nova Scotia Postal Rates in the Pence Denominated Period 1851-1860 is the 59th volume in the British North America Philatelic Society exhibits series. It is a companion publication to the New Brunswick Postal Rates in the Pence Denominated Period 1851-1860 reviewed elsewhere in this issue.

Like the New Brunswick publication, this exhibit is also divided into five sections: postage stamps; rates within Nova Scotia; rates to the other B.N.A. provinces; rates to the United States of America; and rates to the United Kingdom \& to all other countries.

Section 1 showcases Nova Scotia's four pence stamp denominations, 3d, 6d, 1/ and the 1d issued during the 1851 to 1860 pence period. Readers might note that the issue date for the 1 pence value is incorrectly shown as May 12, 1851 in the introductory page, whereas the correct date is 1853 . This typographical error is rectified on the exhibits page where the correct May 12, 1853 date is shown. Also featured in section 1 are examples of plate proofs and the 1890 government reprints.

Section 2, highlighting rates applicable within Nova Scotia, is replete with rare examples of free frankings, unsealed envelopes, printed matter circulars, prepaid and collect covers, double bisects and several covers from the Dale-Lichtenstein collection that are nothing less than breathtaking. All denominations are amply represented and each one is in exceptionally fine condition.

Section 3 gets even better. It includes a great showing of covers to each of the then existing BNA provinces. All are scarce to
rare; each is unique in some way. They include double registered rates to New Brunswick, the highest rated covers to the U.S.A., double letter rate to P.E.I., $1 / 2 \mathrm{oz}$. letter rate to Canada by steamer, among many other similarly eye-catching examples.

Section 4 , covers to the U.S.A., illustrates mail sent by steamer, printed matter circular rate examples, a purple bisect tied by the Canning grid strike, a cover carried by private ship, the sole cover franked with a bisect together with a pair of 1d stamps. Also included in this section of the exhibit are examples of prepaid covers rated 9d, 11d, 12d and 16 pence values. As might be expected from an exhibit of this caliber, quadruple letter rated covers are illustrated with several mixed frankings that are unsurpassed.

Section 5 consists of covers going overseas. It is arguably the best part of the exhibit but we would not want to detract from the other sections containing some truly noteworthy postal history material. The many bisects prepaying postage to destinations such as Jersey, New Zealand and the Virgin Islands alone are worth the price of this book.

A brief review such as this cannot do justice to an exhibit that is a consistent Gold medal winner at BNAPEX and national level shows. In 2002, the combined exhibit of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick items took the Grand Awards at the BNAPS show in Spokane, Washington, and at The Royal Philatelic Society of Canada exhibition. Owning a copy of this publication is the only way of truly enjoying the visual delights that this exhibit offers.

Tony Shaman


# STANLEY GIBBONS COMMONWEALTH \& BRITISH EMPIRE STAMPS 1840-1970 

Published by Stanley Gibbons Ltd. 2011, ISBN 10:0-85259-791-6; ISBN 13:978-085259-791-0; (7 Parkside, Christchurch Road, Ringwood, Hampshire, Great Britain, BH24 3SH). Hard cover; 634 pages, 350 X 215 mm . Retail price 74.95 British pounds. Orders can be placed by telephone:01425-472363 or by e-mail:sales@stanleygibbons.co.uk or Internet:www.stanleygibbons.com

The 113th edition of the Stanley Gibbons Stamp Catalogue Commonwealth \& British Empire Stamps 1840-1970, the magnum opus of British Empire and Commonwealth stamps, has once again surpassed its previous achievement in providing collectors with updated information about an ever-popular collecting area. For instance, additional notes providing guid-
ance about forgeries, condition and usage throughout the listings have added further value to this latest edition.

Many stamp varieties that were previously only described and referred to in notes are now fully illustrated in this largely redesigned catalogue which is recognized as a leading publication in its field. Illustrated for the first time in this new work are the New Zealand King George V definitive stamps. Also listed for the first time are several new varieties including the New Zealand 1960 2d 'ZFLAND' printing flaw and
the South Africa 1933 6d 'Molehill' along with several other newly discovered inverted watermarks.

Included from the previous edition are a comprehensive contents page; an eight-page spread of general philatelic information and guidelines to the scope of this work, including a list of abbreviations found in the catalogue; an international philatelic glossary comprised of three pages; a listing of specialist philatelic societies; and a selected bibliography.

A completely new and welcome addition to the 2011 catalogue is an exposition of factors that determine the condition of a stamp and hence its classification that ultimately determines the price collectors are willing to pay for it. For example, what factors determine if a particular stamp is given a 'fine' classification, 'very fine' or 'superb'? The six-page essay, amply illustrated, looks at gum, margins, perforations, damage, fading, cancellations and others factors.

Much of the success of this popular catalogue is attributable to the detailed information provided by specialist societies. Their continuing research brings to collectors the very
latest available information on a number of countries by way of this new publication. A substantial number of new stamp listings have been added while some catalogue numbers have been altered or deleted.

Included in this classic catalogue are the stamps of the Commonwealth and British Empire from each postal administration's initial issue up to and including the 1970 issue of King George VI. Colonies that amalgamated into larger territories are grouped together before the county united, while dependent territories, as of 1970, appear after the main listings. For example, Australian states appear before Australia itself, whereas Norfolk Island, Papua New Guinea and the Australian dependencies appear after it.

Providing ever-greater value to collectors in its various publications is a long-standing Stanley Gibbons tradition and this latest Commonwealth E British Empire Stamps 1840-1970 catalogue is no exception.

Tony Shaman


## STANLEY GIBBONS COMMONWEALTH STAMP CATALOGUE NEW ZEALAND

## Published by Stanley Gibbons Ltd. 2010, ISBN 10:0-85259-791-6; ISBN 13:978-085259-791-0; (7 Parkside, Christchurch Road, Ringwood, Hampshire, Great Britain, BH24 3SH). Laminated soft cover; 174 pages, 240X170 mm. Retail price 22.50 British pounds. Orders can be placed by telephone:01425-472363 or by e-mail:sales@stanleygibbons.co.uk or Internet:www.stanleygibbons.com

$\quad$ The fourth edition of the
Stanley Gibbons Commonwealth
Stamp Catalogue New Zealand,
printed in full colour, is a com-
prehensive price list of the stamps of New Zealand from 1855 to August 4, 2010. Also included are stamp listings of the Antarctic Expeditions, Ross Dependency, Tokelau Islands, Aitutaki, Cook Islands Protectorate, New Zealand Territory, Niue, Penrhyn Island and Western Samoa. New Zealand Occupation, League of Nations Mandate and the United Nations Trust Territory listings complement the Western Samoa section of the catalogue.

Forty-five additional booklet illustrations and 139 new stamps have been added since the previously issued edition of this catalogue was released in 2009.

A three-and-a-half page alphabetical Index to New Zealand Stamp Design for stamps released from 1946 onwards will be of particular interest to collectors of New Zealand stamps as well as to collectors of topical and thematic issues.

Also of interest to collectors will be the re-entries on the King George V recess-printed 4-pence denominations listed and illustrated for the first time in the 4th edition.

Stamp listings up to the year 1970 have been taken from the Stanley Gibbons 2011 Commonwealth and British Empire Stamps 1840-1970 catalogue, whereas prices for subsequent issues have been revised and updated specifically for this new volume. Prices are given for stamps in mint and used condition. Because the publisher is also a stamp retailer, the listed prices are competitive when compared to prices shown in competing catalogues.

As with the publisher's other single country catalogues in this series, it is much more than a price list for collectors who collect one-of-a-kind stamps. For example, priced and illustrated are booklets, express delivery issues, Life Insurance Department stamps, major printing errors, plate flaws, postal fiscals, stamp shades and watermark varieties.

The catalogue also includes the usual General Philatelic Information and Guidelines to the Scope of Stanley Gibbons Commonwealth Catalogues, which explains the company's pricing and guarantee policies, a guide outlining the factors that go into the determination of the various grades of stamps listed in its catalogues, a detailed outline of the catalogues in general and a four-page International Philatelic Glossary. The Glossary, providing English translations of commonly used philatelic terms for four languages (French, German, Spanish, and Italian) substantially broadens the catalogue's sales appeal to a much wider philatelic audience.

Other new features in the 2010 edition are the inclusion of new stamp varieties including the "chisel flaws" on the Queen Victoria second sidefaces, the "Feather" flaw on the 1d Dominion and the "ZFALAND" 2d from the 1960 definitive issues.

This latest edition featuring the stamps of New Zealand and its former dependencies meets the needs of beginner and advanced philatelists alike. It will also appeal to thematic collectors who will find the Stamp Index and the updated listings an authoritative and reliable price guide. Designed to meet the demands of the most discriminating philatelists, this latest price list maintains the quality workmanship that collectors have come to expect from Stanley Gibbons publications.

Tony Shaman

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[^0]:    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 I'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.

[^1]:    Aux premiers jours de la poste canadienne, la faciale de ses timbres-poste ne coïncidait pas toujours avec la structure tarifaire établie par la poste britannique pour le courrier canadien que transportaient les diverses compagnies maritimes subventionnées par la Grande-Bretagne.

    À titre d'exemple, il était impossible de payer le tarif de 16 pence avec les timbres de 3d, 6d ou 12d qui existaient alors. George Arfken s'intéresse à ces plis historiques et aux tarifs outremer en vigueur durant la période postale de 1851-1859, où on utilisait les pence.

[^2]:    10 Summerhill Ave., Toronto, Ontario, M4T 1A8, Canada
    Ph. 416-921-2073 Email: vggfoundation@on.aibn.com

[^3]:    *=Die II. ${ }^{\wedge}=$ Inverted and Reverse watermark. $\mathbf{Y}=$ Coarse and Fine. X=Line and Comb. $\mathrm{Z}=141 / 4 \times 131 / 2$. W=Sideway watermark and Upright watermark. $\mathrm{U}=14 \times 15 . \mathrm{V}=131 / 2 \times 14 . \mathrm{T}=14 \times 14 \frac{1}{2} . \mathrm{S}=14.5 \times 14$ (Coarse and fine). ${ }^{\circ}=$ Coarse

