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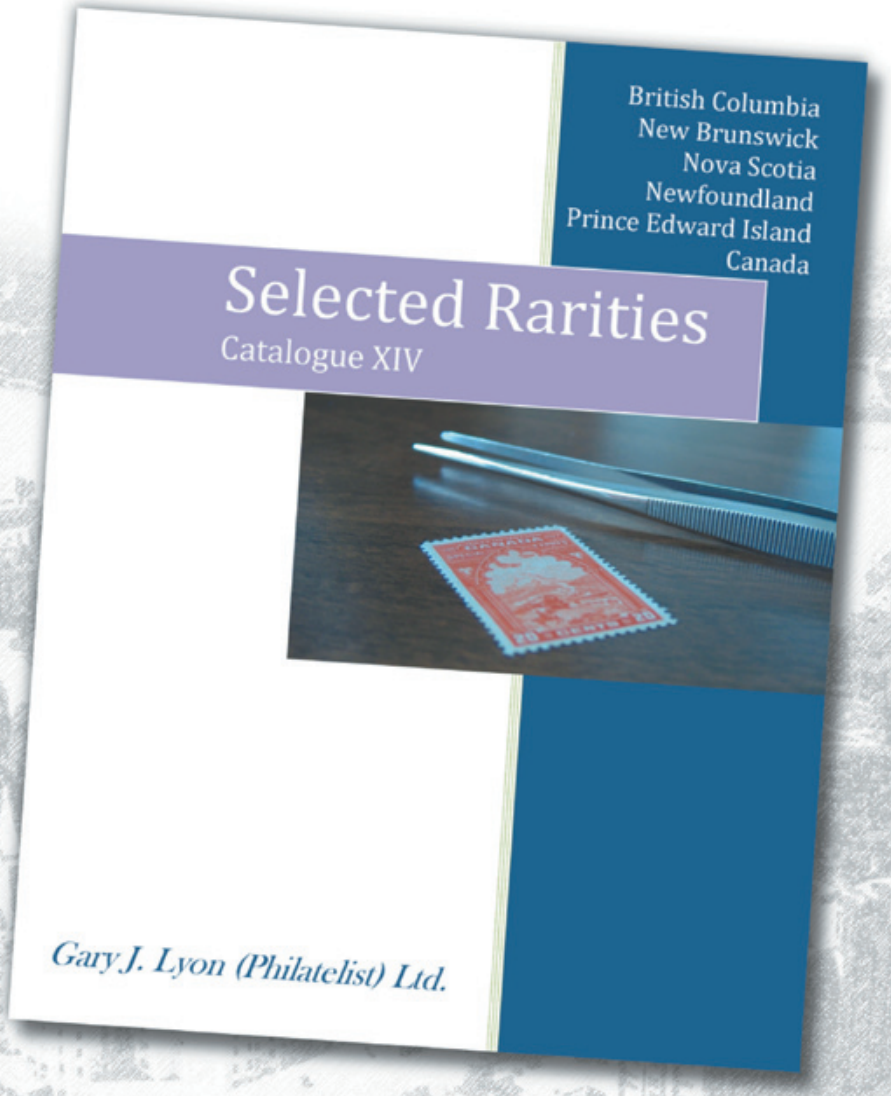
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THE CANADIAN PHILATELIST **-** The international award winning bi-monthly magazine of The RPSC, it provides stamp collectors information and news – for members and from the members. Each year, the author of the best article published in *The Canadian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

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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.

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ASSURANCE COLLECTION PERSONNELLE - 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 le 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 constituent un réseau où les membres de La SRPC reçoivent un accueil chaleureux. Les renseignements sont publiés dans Le philatéliste canadien.

SITE WEB DE LA SRPC - 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. Vous pouvez, en tant que membre, y ajouter vos adresses courriel et site web

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).

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

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Revue de La
SOCIÉTÉ ROYALE DE PHILATÉLIE DU CANADA

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THE COVER / PAGE COUVERTURE:

Canada Post has issued several stamps featuring stamps-on-stamps but it has never printed one that mimics an earlier issue. The $2 stamp picturing Queen Elizabeth II on the magazine's cover this month is a first. Except for the two likenesses of Her Majesty, the design is a line-by-line replication of the $2 Queen Victoria Diamond Jubilee stamp issued in 1897.

Every effort appears to have been made to replicate the features of the 1897 issue such as its dimensions, colour and perforations. The current stamp was engraved by father-and-son team Jorge and Rodrigo Peral, and printed on Tullis Russell paper by the Canadian Bank Note Company, Ottawa.

Postes Canada a émis plusieurs timbres sur timbres, mais elle n'a jamais imprimé un timbre comparable à un autre émis antérieurement. Le timbre de 2 $ de la page couverture, qui représente la reine Elizabeth II, est une primeur. À l'exception de deux effigies de Sa Majesté, la conception reproduit en tous points le timbre de 2 $ émis pour le jubilé de diamant de la reine Victoria en 1897.

Rien n'a été négligé pour reproduire les caractéristiques de l'émission de 1897, comme ses dimensions, sa couleur, ses perforations. Ce timbre a été gravé par l'équipe père-fils Jorge et Rodrigo Peral, et imprimé sur du papier Tullis Russel par la Compagnie canadienne des billets de banque limitée, à Ottawa.

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RPSC news *by / par Tony Shaman, FRPSC* **nouvelles SRPC**

The way that we collect stamps has changed significantly over the years. For example, early collectors paid little or no attention to the condition of the stamps that they acquired for their collections. Pinholes in stamps appear to have been of no concern to the collectors who obtained their stamps from dealers setting up shop in the 1850s in the Palais-Royal and Luxembourg Gardens in Paris where they displayed their stamps pinned to the walls of their market stalls.

The desire for stamps in better-than-average condition probably evolved over many years. What is clear is that today's collectors eschew stamps with pinholes, thins, bad centering, faded colour, scuff marks, disturbed gum and similar faults that did not seem to be of concern in years gone by.

An equally great departure from collecting patterns of years gone by is the trend toward specialization. Pioneer collectors were chasing every stamp ever issued. Of course, that was long before the American Philatelic Society (APS) deemed it necessary to launch its "black blot" program in the early 1970s for stamp issues that it judged to be unnecessary or overpriced. Stamp-issuing countries at that time realized that profits were to be made from issuing stamps that would not likely be used to prepay postage, especially as these stamps were aimed at collectors outside their country where there would be little likelihood that these stamps would ever be used for postage.

Most of these stamps pictured a thematic topic such as fairy tale characters, Disney, space, scouting, trains and planes, and the like, as opposed to the traditional stamps depicting a country's monarch, president or commemorating an historical event. Until these superfluous issues became widespread, collectors would generally buy one of every stamp issued by the country that they collected and postal administrations could count on a loyal customer base that soaked up the stamp float that frequently ran into the millions for a commemorative issue.

Those days are past for the most part as indicated by the manner in which postal administrations today market their new stamp releases. Their ads will emphasize special commemorative issues and specific runs of definitive stamps. And

Notre façon de collectionner les timbres a beaucoup changé au fil des ans. Par exemple, les premiers collectionneurs portaient peu ou pas d'attention à l'état des timbres qu'ils acquerraient pour leurs collections. Les trous d'épingles avaient peu d'importance pour ces collectionneurs qui obtenaient leurs timbres de négociants qui s'installaient au Palais Royal et aux jardins du Luxembourg, à Paris, dans les années 1850, et qui épinglaient leurs timbres aux murs de leurs échoppes.

Le désir de se procurer des timbres en excellent état a probablement évolué pendant de nombreuses années. Une chose est sûre, de nos jours, les collectionneurs évitent les timbres qui ont des trous d'aiguille, qui sont amincis, mal centrés, décolorés, écorchés, dont la gomme est altérée ou qui ont d'autres défauts semblables, ce qui, autrefois, ne semblait pas être une préoccupation.

Une autre grande différence avec les années passées est le style de collection, soit la tendance à la spécialisation. Les pionniers de la philatélie essayaient de se procurer chaque timbre qui était émis. Bien sûr, c'était longtemps avant que *l'American Philatelic Society (APS)* ne juge nécessaire de lancer son programme « *black blot* » au début des années 1970, pour dénoncer les émissions de timbres qu'elle jugeait non nécessaires ou vendues excessivement cher. Les pays émetteurs de timbres avaient compris qu'ils pouvaient faire des profits en produisant des timbres qui ne seraient vraisemblablement pas utilisés pour payer à l'avance les frais postaux, surtout quand ces timbres étaient destinés à des collectionneurs vivant à l'étranger et qu'il y avait peu de chances qu'ils soient utilisés pour la poste.

La plupart de ces timbres illustraient un sujet thématique, personnages de contes de fées ou de Disney, l'espace, le scoutisme, les trains et les avions et d'autres sujets semblables, contrairement aux timbres traditionnels représentant le roi ou le président d'un pays, ou commémorant un évènement historique. Avant que ces émissions superflues ne soient largement répandues, en général, les collectionneurs achetaient chaque nouveau timbre émis par le pays qui les intéressait, et les administrations postales pouvaient compter sur une base de collectionneurs fidèles pour maintenir leur production à flot et émettre jusqu'à des millions de timbres dans le cas de timbres commémoratifs.

Ces jours sont en grande partie révolus, comme l'indique la façon dont les administrations postales mettent en marché leurs nouveaux timbres. Leur publicité met l'accent sur certaines émissions commémoratives et sur des séries particulières de timbres courants. Et ce,

for good reason: relatively few collectors still buy one of every stamp issued by a country, to say nothing of picture postage.

The APS "*black blot*" program could not stem the tide of needless new issues because collectors continued buying these stamps. Many collectors were moving from traditional country collecting, the one-of-each-stamp collection, to thematic and postmark studies. Realizing that it was fighting an uphill battle, the APS terminated the program in 1981.

Postal administrations today continue to print stamps with reckless abandon because they have given up their old ways of selling stamps to collectors: sell one of every new stamp it issues to every collector. Their thinking now appears to be that if they print a sufficiently wide variety of stamps, they will likely be able to sell at least some of these stamps to enough collectors to show a profit.

Changes in our hobby may be uncomfortable, perhaps even upsetting, but the only constant is change. We might as well get used to it.

In this issue Canada Post celebrates the Queen's Diamond Jubilee with a series of stamps released throughout 2012. Michael Peach reviews some of the stamps picturing members of the Royal family, events, historic dates and places beginning with the 1897 issue commemorating Queen Victoria's Diamond Jubilee.

Although no philatelic essay can claim to be the last word on a specific topic, Richard Gratton's article dealing with the Large Queen issue comes close. The article is the result of 20 years of research on the various papers used to print these stamps. An abstract in English is included for readers not conversant in French.

A collaborative effort by George Arfken and Bill Pawluk returns to a topic that we first visited five years ago: the Maple Leaf Letter Cards. Our longtime authors now look at how the public used (and misused) letter cards. The authors make use of the Small Queen letter cards to illustrate their article. For readers wanting to learn a little more about this somewhat ignored aspect of our hobby, the "Endnotes" provide a list of relevant references.

One of the more popular countries whose stamps are sought after by collectors is Great Britain and Joseph Monteiro looks at Britain's stamp releases for 2011. It is a comprehensive review of the issues, including technical details, printing methods, and a description of the depictions pictured on the various stamps.

As usual, we have included a number of shorter articles and miscellaneous tidbits for your reading pleasure. ✉

pour une bonne raison : relativement peu de philatélistes continuent d'acheter chaque timbre émis par un pays, sans parler des timbres-photos.

Le programme « *black blot* » n'a pas pu arrêter la vague d'émissions de timbres non nécessaires parce que les collectionneurs ont continué d'acheter ces timbres. Beaucoup sont passés de la collection traditionnelle sur un pays à la collection de chaque timbre relatif à un thème et aux études d'oblitérations. *L'APS* s'est rendu compte que la bataille était perdue d'avance et a mis fin au programme en 1981.

Les administrations postales d'aujourd'hui continuent à émettre des timbres sans aucune retenue parce qu'elles ont abandonné leurs anciennes façons de vendre aux collectionneurs : vendre un exemplaire de chaque nouveau timbre émis à chaque collectionneur. Elles semblent maintenant penser que si elles impriment une variété suffisamment grande de timbres, elles pourront vraisemblablement vendre aux collectionneurs un nombre assez important de ces timbres pour faire un profit.

Les changements qui surviennent dans notre passe-temps sont peut-être inconfortables et même, agaçants, mais la seule constante qui existe est le changement. Autant s'y habituer.

Dans un autre ordre d'idées, Postes Canada célèbre le jubilé de diamant de la reine avec une série de timbres qui seront émis tout au long de l'année 2012. Michael Peach passe en revue certains timbres représentant des membres de la famille royale, des évènements, des dates historiques et des lieux en commençant par le jubilé de diamant de la reine Victoria.

Bien qu'aucun essai philatélique ne puisse prétendre avoir tout dit sur un sujet, l'article de Richard Gratton sur l'émission Grande Reine s'approche de ce but. Son article est le résultat de 20 années de recherche sur les divers papiers utilisés pour imprimer ces timbres. Un résumé en anglais est publié pour les lecteurs qui ne parlent pas français.

Un effort collaboratif de George Arfken et Bill Pawluk nous ramène à un sujet que nous avons examiné pour la première fois il y a cinq ans, la carte-lettre Feuille d'érable du Canada. Nos auteurs de longue date examinent maintenant la façon dont le public a utilisé (et fait un mauvais emploi) des cartes-lettres. Les auteurs utilisent les cartes-lettres Petite Reine pour illustrer leur article. Nos lecteurs qui aimeraient en apprendre un peu plus sur cet aspect quelque peu ignoré de notre passe-temps trouveront dans les « notes en fin d'ouvrage » une liste de références pertinentes.

L'un des pays dont les timbres sont les plus recherchés est la Grande-Bretagne, et Joseph Monteiro se penche sur les timbres émis dans ce pays en 2011. Il s'agit d'un examen complet des émissions, y compris les détails techniques, les méthodes d'impression et une description de ce que les divers timbres représentent.

Comme d'habitude, nous vous offrons d'autres articles, longs ou courts, et une foule de choses intéressantes, que vous prendrez plaisir à lire. ✉

IN THE **MAILBOX**
DANS LA BOÎTE AUX **LETTRES**

DEAR EDITOR,

I read with interest the President's Page in the January/ February 2012 issue of *The Canadian Philatelist*. It reminded me of Tony Shaman's editorial of 3 or 4 years ago in which he pooh-poohed the idea of investing in stamps. I responded to that editorial at the time, but now George Pepall goes further and – in quoting a local Toronto dealer in rare books – proposes that collectors do not collect with profit in mind, as though money were a dirty word.

Philately today is big business worldwide, and all the major players – dealers, auctioneers, catalogue publishers, supplies manufacturers, exhibition venues, and so on – operate with profit in mind. They must do so in order to stay in business.

So why in heaven's name should the humble collector be fobbed off with the idea – preached at intervals in *The Canadian Philatelist* with something approaching religious fervour – that profiting from, or investing in, stamps is somehow unclean?

I believe the RPSC, through its magazine spokespersons, is doing our hobby a disservice by implying that philately ought to be something that we engage in purely for the benefit of our immortal souls, and that – unlike other collectible hobbies – it should somehow be shielded or isolated from the financial world in which we live.

There's a great deal of evidence to suggest to even a casual observer that collectors do indeed have an eye to profit. It may not be their principal motive in all cases (I hope it is not) but I can't help thinking that anyone spending a significant part of his or her income on a hobby with such a well-defined marketplace as philately would be a fool not to have an eye to value, and to the possibility of building up an asset.

I said that this attitude, expressed in the magazine from time to time, is doing a disservice to the hobby itself, and I truly believe this is so. Collecting stamps is fascinating and rewarding in many ways, but it is not necessarily obvious to a prospective or beginning stamp collector why this should be so. If we were more honest – and less puritanical – in the ways in which we promote our hobby, we might at least make it known that when practised with prudence, and with an eye to quality and value, it is very possible to build up an asset the sale or exchange of which can enable the owner to recover his or her costs … and in some cases do even better and – yikes! – make a profit.

If this is not so, then why is catalogue publishing so lucrative, in philately even more than elsewhere? Most people who buy stamp catalogues already know their philately; what they don't know are the current "prices." They flock to buy the latest catalogue not because they need to know about new issues, or about minor revisions in cataloguing, but because the publisher has announced "hundreds of price increases."

And how about inflation? How about an asset that is well protected against the depredations of our irresponsible politicians, who are so inordinately fond of printing money that the currencies of which they are supposed to be the custodians will be close to worthless in a decade or two?

Perhaps we would experience less difficulty encouraging newcomers to become stamp collectors – and eventually philatelists – if they were aware at the outset of some of these favourable aspects of the hobby.

Peter Greenhill.

Your editor is not, or ever was, against buying stamps for one's collection, for investment purposes, or realizing a profit from their eventual resale. Far from it. What I described in my "Editor's notes" in the January/February, 2008 issue (Vol. 60, No. 1) was stamp portfolios consisting of common philatelic items assembled by unscrupulous sales people/promoters and sold to non-collectors as investment-grade material. The portfolios that I referred to in my column were the type that contained little, if any, philatelic material that had any potential for appreciation. Even today, those portfolios, sold as "investments" 30 years ago, sell for a fraction of what their original owners paid for them.

DEAR EDITOR:

The article "They Died for their Faith" (CP Vol. 63 (2), Mar – Apr 2012) reminded me of a unique approach to dealing with indigenous peoples. The Brazilian philosophy is to avoid contact with isolated (i.e., uncontacted) tribes. When an isolated tribe is detected, an exclusion zone is created into which entry by anyone is prohibited, including missionaries. The elite Department of Isolated Indians is charged with guarding the exclusion zone, an increasingly dangerous task due to drug smuggling, poaching, illegal forestry activities, and so on. Agents are armed but swear never to harm an indigenous person (their philosophy is "die if you must, but never kill" a native person). Some have paid the supreme sacrifice, either at the hands of those they are sworn to protect or those attempting to enter the exclusion zone. I have always thought an exhibit on various approaches to dealing with indigenous peoples would be fascinating.

Bob Timberg
Toronto

DEAR EDITOR,

I have just started to collect Canadian stamps and joined the Kent County Stamp Club in Chatham, Ontario. I sent a parcel to my grandson in Quispamsis, N.B. and purchased stamps to mail it that I hoped would be cancelled in a way that I could use them for my collection. I was very disappointed to see the stamps cancelled with a pen. In my mail today came stamps that were also pen-cancelled.



Does Canada Post not cancel stamps anymore with a cancellation device showing the date and place where the letter was mailed?

To me, I feel that these pen-cancelled stamps have no value for collectors and do not deserve a place in my stamp album. My impression is that it is only stamp collectors who buy stamps for their letters as I receive very little mail franked with postage stamps.

Yours truly,

Dick Crago
Chatham, ON

DEAR EDITOR;

On a recent trip to Ottawa, my family and I visited the Canadian Museum of Civilization. Being an avid collector of Canadian stamps and a member of the RPSC, I took my two sons through the Canadian Postal Museum embedded within the Canadian Museum of Civilization. While the overall impression of the Canadian Postal Museum is rather underwhelming, our main objective of that portion of our visit was to see the National Stamp Collection. I was eagerly anticipating our viewing of the National Stamp Collection (despite the sideways glances of my XBox-er sons). I thought seeing a complete, excellent collection might motivate them to put down their XBox controllers and take up the hobby themselves.

While the general layout of the collection was reasonably well thought out (especially organizing by both age and theme), the stamps themselves are not at all of the calibre that should be referred to as a "National Stamp Collection". Many of the stamps are poorly centred or faulty in other ways. Opportunities to showcase phosphorescent and fluorescent tagging have not been taken. No showcasing of watermarks. No oddities, inverts or errors. In fact, it is a rather poor collection. I can only imagine the reaction philatelic visitors from other countries might have visiting that collection. We would actually be better off to not have it on display than to showcase such a poor collection under the moniker "National".

The National Stamp Collection is a golden opportunity to showcase the best of Canadian philately. To be called the National Stamp Collection, shouldn't it contain the finest of every stamp? Shouldn't it contain some of the more notable inverts and errors of Canadian philately? I suppose that a National Stamp Collection could be excused for not having a number 3 (barely) and a number 32 (which would require the benevolence of one of the two current owners)...but really, it should have both...and it should start with great examples of every other stamp.

Perhaps the RPSC could coordinate the procurement of the highest quality stamps in pristine VF (or better), Never Hinged condition so that as Canadians we could be proud of the National Stamp Collection. Perhaps a call could go out to RPSC members for the stamps required to augment and improve the content of the national collection and perhaps some RPSC members might be happy to contribute stamps to the National Collection.

I would be happy to participate in this initiative, and I would even donate some great examples to the collection to kick things off so that we can make it something Canadian philatelists can be proud of.

Best Regards

Allan Châtenay
RPSC Member
Calgary, Alberta
Canada

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.

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'Bill' Robinson actively encouraged the study, display and publication of articles relating to Canada's Railway Post Offices and the William G. Robinson Award is a memorial to his endeavours. The Award is sponsored and financed by the Canadian Railway Post Office Study Group of the British North America Philatelic Society (BNAPS).

The Award will be made available at the following events;

- BNAPEX annual convention and exhibition;
- Edmonton Spring National Stamp Show;
- ORAPEX;
- The Royal Philatelic Society of Canada's annual convention and exhibition.

The William G. Robinson Award will be awarded to the highest-scoring Canadian Railway Post Office exhibit at each event, subject to the following conditions:

Only Canadian Railway Post Office and related Waterways exhibits will be considered. In this context 'Waterways' means water routes where an officially approved postal service operated and mail was date-stamped on board.

In a postal history category the exhibit must be of one or more frames (16 pages minimum) and attain a level of vermeil or better.

In a literature category the exhibit must be of a book, a catalogue or a published full length article about Canadian Railway Post Offices and/or related Waterways and also attain a level of vermeil or better.

In the case where both categories are represented the award will be given to the most deserving exhibit at the discretion of the judges of that particular exhibition.

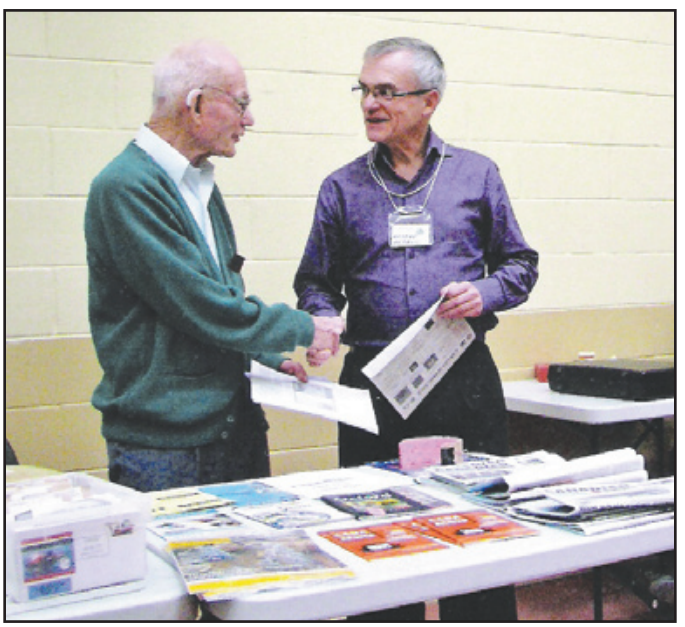
No exhibit, be it postal history or literature, may win this award more than once except where the scope or depth of the exhibit has been significantly developed since its previous award.

No exhibitor may be eligible for this award more than once in a calendar year.

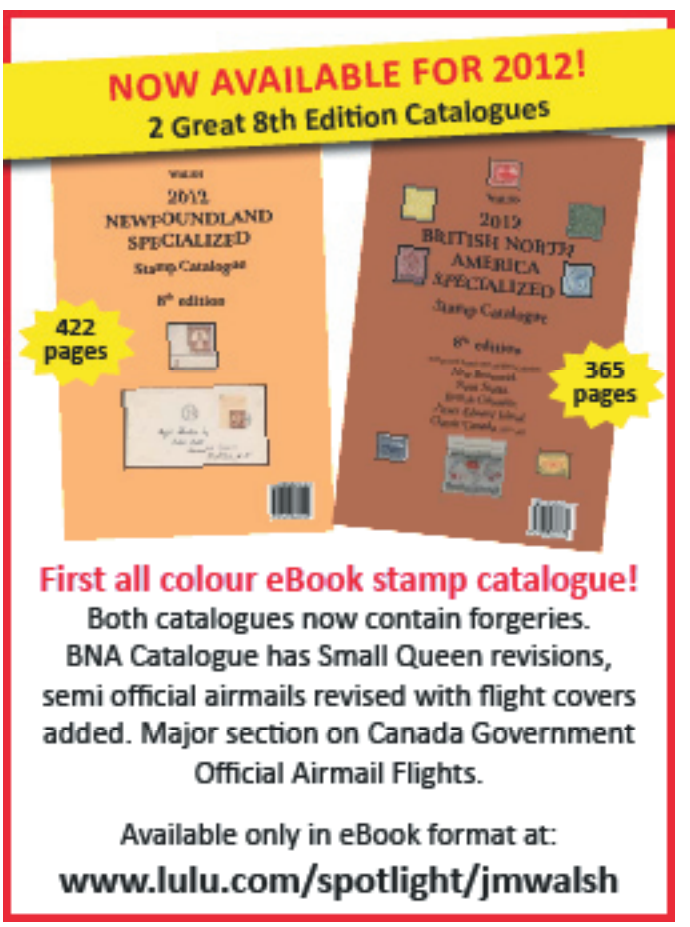
The award will be presented in the same manner as others at the particular shows.

The Canadian Railway Post Office Study Group will appoint an Administrator who will liaise with appropriate persons involved with each of the four events at which the Award is offered. The Administrator will also keep and make available records of exhibits and recipients of the Award.

90TH BIRTHDAY



President George Pepall congratulates Gib Stephens, a longtime member of the Oxford Philatelic Society, on his 90th birthday. The celebratory event, including a birthday cake with an appropriate number of lighted candles that the nonagenarian blew out like an Olympic athlete, took place at the club's January 2012 meeting in Woodstock, Ontario.



TRULY INCREDIBLE

The display given to the members of The Royal Philatelic Society London by Geoffrey Lewis on 1 March was described by the Society's President, Brian Trotter, as 'truly incredible'. Geoffrey's display was in fact formed from five different collections, and many marvelled at the wealth of material, wondering how he had managed to acquire such superb items.

The five collections focused on mail from each of the Philippines, Cuba and New Orleans, mail inwards to Spain, and the effects of the 1836 Anglo-French postal treaty on the transmission of mail. In all five cases the items shown were from the days prior to the creation of the Universal Postal Union, and thus most was unstamped. Many of the covers on display were the only recorded example, and nearly 600 were one of fewer than ten known.

With the exception of the 1836 postal treaty material, this being the most recent of the collections that Geoffrey is still developing and has yet to exhibit, that of New Orleans was awarded a Gold medal at London 2010, while the remaining three have each achieved a Large Gold medal at international stamp exhibitions.

Those wishing to visit The Royal Philatelic Society London at 41 Devonshire Place, London W1G 6JY, or be a guest at one of its meetings, are kindly asked to contact in advance the Administrative Office on 020 7486 1044.



Geoffrey Lewis (left) with Brian Trotter.

RECORDS POSTED

The Records of Decision from The RPSC Executive Meetings held since May 2011 and the Minutes of the 2011 Annual General Meeting in Dorval, Quebec, are posted on the RPSC website at www.rpsc.org.

Members can review these in preparation for the coming Annual General Meeting to be held in Edmonton, Alberta, on June 2, 2012.

Les Rapports des décisions des réunions que la direction de La SRPC a tenues depuis mai 2011 et les procès verbaux de l'assemblée générale annuelle de Dorval, Québec, sont affichés sur le site Web à www.rspc.org. Les membres peuvent les consulter pour se préparer à l'assemblée générale annuelle, qui aura lieu à Edmonton en Alberta, le 2 juin 2012.



FREEMASONRY

The March 2012 edition of *the Watermark,* Canada's Online Masonic Stamp Newsletter, features several articles dealing with personalities familiar to many readers including Canada's "Tommy" Douglas and Marshall Philippe Pétain, Prime Minister of France's Vichy government from 1940 to 1944. A colourfully produced publication, it will be of special interest to philatelists with a bent to freemasonry.

Further information about the newsletter is available at: larryburden8@gmail.com

ROYAL SALES CIRCUIT BOOKS

President George Pepall arranged to have a selection of the ever-popular Royal Sales Circuit books on hand for the February 2012 meeting of the Kitchener-Waterloo Philatelic Society.

Club members pictured (left to right) are Dave Bogdon, Jim Oliver, Bob Hadley, Olaf Poulsen and, behind the table, President George Pepall serving his eager customers. With back to camera is Leigh Hogg.



Photo: Courtesy Joe Bell

CELEBRATING 50 YEARS

Society President, George Pepall, FRPSC, visited the Barrie District Stamp Club (BDSC) on the 12th of January. The occasion was the 50th anniversary of the BDSC. joining the "Royal" as a Chapter. The Club became Chapter 73 on the 1st of January 1962. The photo shows the current Club President, John Smith, presenting Mr. Pepall with one of the souvenir post-cards prepared for the 50th anniversary of the Club's founding on the 1st of December 1960."



Photo Courtesy: Bruce Walter, CD.

FOOD COURT OF HONOUR



Images de timbres familiers sur des tables dans l'aire de restauration de l'aéroport de Calgary, parmi 30 images de l'évolution de l'aviation en Alberta.

Familiar Stamp Images on Table Tops in the Food Court of the Calgary Airport, among 30 Views of the Development of Flight in Alberta





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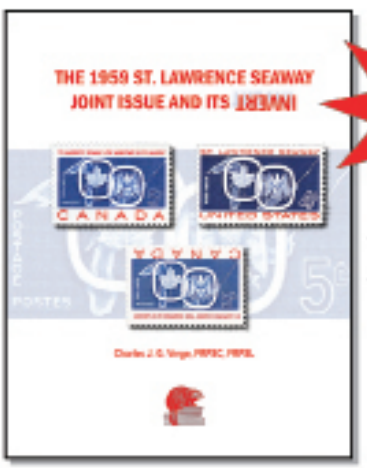


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By Charles J. G. Verge, FRPSC, FRPSL

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The Small Queen Letter Cards: *POSTAL USAGE*

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

Canada started issuing letter cards in 1893 with a 3¢ letter card. Howes [1] rated this first letter card as a "pretty poor production." Two and a half years later 1¢ letter cards were issued to pay the 1¢ drop rate at towns with no free delivery service and 2¢ letter cards issued to pay the 2¢ drop rate at towns with free delivery service. Howes described these cards with the sentence, "If the 3 cent was wretched, the two new ones were hideous." The authors might not use those words but we're not inclined to defend the artistic merit of the cards. Instead, we turn first to a matter of names and dates and then to the way Canadians used these letter cards.

The title includes the words "Small Queen." This is to distinguish this issue of letter cards from the next issue that carried the vignette of Queen Victoria used on the Maple Leaf stamps. The dates of issue of the Small Queen letter cards as well as the dates of the earliest usage are given in Table 1 [2]. The corresponding dates for the Maple Leaf letter cards are given in the book listed in Endnote 2.

1¢ SMALL QUEEN LETTER CARDS.

The 1¢ drop letter rate. The black 1¢ letter cards were issued to pay the 1¢ drop letter rate. This was the drop letter rate in the smaller towns that did not have free delivery. We might expect fewer drop letters from the smaller towns than from the larger cities. In any event these 1¢ letter cards paying the 1¢ drop letter rate are scarce. We do not have one.

The 3¢ domestic rate. The 1¢ Small Queen letter card could be uprated with 2¢ in Small Queens and become a domestic letter. Figure 1 shows an example of this uprating.

Insufficiently Prepaid. Figure 2 shows a 1¢ letter card posted in Ottawa June 18, 1898 as a drop letter. In Ottawa the drop letter rate was 2¢ so this 1¢ letter card was 1¢ short. This deficiency was doubled and the card stamped with a big black 2 meaning collect 2¢.

Insufficiently Prepaid. The writer may have thought that the card shown in Figure 3, from Rivière Mailloux to St. Roch, could go as a 1¢ drop letter but the Post Office treated it as a regular letter, 2¢ short.

Webb Number	Denomination	Date Issued	Earliest Reported Postmark
L2	1¢ black	Oct. 1895	Jan. 3, 1896
L3	2¢ green	Oct. 1895	Nov. 4, 1895
L1	3¢ carmine	Feb. 17, 1893	Feb. 22, 1893
L9	2¢ surcharge on 3¢ L1	Feb. 1899	Mar 13, 1899

Table 1. The Small Queen Letter Cards, 1893 - 1895 and 1899



Figure 1. Posted on the Halifax & Annapolis M.C., October 22, 1896, and addressed to St. Roch de Quebec, Que, this 1¢ letter card was franked with a 2¢ Small Queen paying the regular 3¢ domestic rate. OC 24 96 receiving b/s.



Figure 2. An Ottawa drop letter, June 18, 1898, 1¢ short paid. Rather than send the card to the Dead Letter Office, the 1¢ letter card was simply stamped 2 for due 2¢ and forwarded.



Figure 3. From Riviere Mailloux, August 13, 1897, to St. Roch. This called for the 3¢ domestic rate so the letter card was 2¢ short, doubled to 4¢ due and then forwarded. Courtesy of Longley Auctions.



Figure 4. Mailed in Moores Mills, N.B., March 4, 1896, and addressed to Constantinople, Turkey, this 1¢ letter card was franked with a 1¢ and a 3¢ Small Queen to become a UPU letter. Courtesy of Longley Auctions, Rixon Collection.

The 5¢ UPU rate. The 1¢ Small Queen letter card could be uprated with 4¢ in Small Queens and become an international (UPU) letter. Figure 4 shows a 1¢ letter card that got to Turkey.

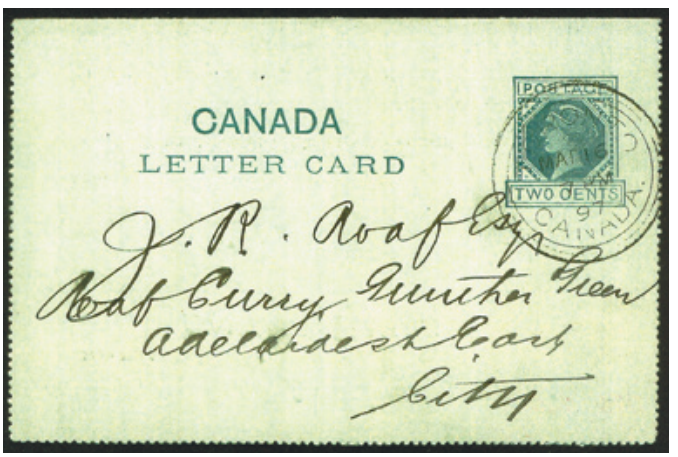


Figure 5. A 2¢ drop letter posted in Toronto, March 16, 1897.



Figure 6. Mailed in Halifax, September 23, 1897, the extra 1¢ Small Queen upgraded the letter card to pay the 3¢ domestic rate for the transit to Isaacs Harbour, N.S. SP 25 97 b/s.

2¢ SMALL QUEEN LETTER CARDS

The 2¢ drop letter rate. In a NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC dated 8th May, 1889, Postmaster General Haggart announced "Upon Drop Letters posted at an Office from which Letters are delivered by Letter Carrier, the postage rate will be 2 cents per ounce instead of 1 cent per half ounce." The 2¢ letter card was issued to pay his 2¢ drop rate. Figure 5 shows the intended and proper use of the 2¢ letter card.

The domestic 3¢ rate. The 2¢ letter card needed only an extra 1¢ Small Queen to become a 3¢ letter as in Figure 6.

A domestic letter registered. The letter card of Figure 7 was uprated to pay the domestic rate (and overpaid 1¢). It was also registered. The reason for registration of this card was to have proof that the card was delivered.

The 3¢ rate to the U.S. Canada's letter rate to the U.S. was 3¢, the same as Canada's domestic letter rate. Canada maintained this equality of rates, domestic and to the U.S., until 1982 [3]. Figure 8 shows a 2¢ letter card to the U.S. uprated with a 1¢ Small Queen just as with the domestic card of Figure 6.

A Letter Card to the U.S. Insufficiently Prepaid. To encourage writers to pay the correct postage and to ensure that the cor-



Figure 7. Mailed in Montreal, November 7, 1895 and registered with a 5¢ RLS. Addressed to Lachine, P.Q., the card carried a message that some insurance had expired. Courtesy of Lee Auctions, Lussey collection.



Figure 8. Posted in Hamilton, September 25, 1896, and addressed to Buffalo, N.Y., U.S., this card was uprated to 3¢ to pay the rate to the U.S.



Figure 9. Posted in Montreal, June 3, 1898, and addressed to Lowers near Yonkers, N.Y., this card received a nice Montreal flag cancel but was 1¢ short. Sent to the Dead Letter Office, a 1¢ Small Queen was affixed and the card forwarded. Courtesy of Longley Auctions.

rect amount was collected by Canada, the card, shown in Figure 9, was sent to the Dead Letter Office. The DLO wrote to the writer asking for 1¢ in stamps to uprate the card. A 1¢ Small Queen arrived and was cancelled with a DLO cancel, JU 12 1898. (The DLO may have written to the U.S. addressee. The DLO would have accepted a U.S. postage stamp or a coin for the 1¢ Small Queen.) The card was then forwarded to its U.S. destination. The horizontal perforation on the letter card extends only between the vertical perforations. This is Webb's scarce type B perforation.

3¢ SMALL QUEEN LETTER CARDS

The 3¢ domestic letter rate. Figure 10 shows the intended and proper use of the 3¢ letter card as a domestic letter.

Special delivery for a domestic letter. The 3¢ letter card could be sent special delivery, paying for special delivery at the destination city with the green 10¢ special delivery stamp, E1. As of July 1, 1898, if the destination city had free delivery (letter carrier service), it automatically had special delivery service. The card of Figure 11 was addressed to Montreal and Montreal started special delivery service in July 1898.



Figure 10. Mailed in Ottawa, October 27, 1896, the card received a type I squared circle cancel. There is a¢ Pembroke OC 28 96 b/s.



Figure 11. A 3¢ letter card from Sutton, Que., December 17, 1898, addressed to Montreal. The green 10¢ special delivery stamp, E1, paid for special delivery in Montreal. Courtesy of Firby Auctions.



Figure 12. From Ottawa, March 2, 1893, to Paris, France. The 3¢ card was uprated to the 5¢ UPU rate with two 1¢ Small Queens. The posting date is not the earliest recorded usage (see Table 1) but is still very early. Paris Mars 1893 b/s.

The 5¢ UPU rate. Two 1¢ Small Queens uprated the 3¢ letter card of Figure 12 to 5¢, the UPU rate.



Figure 13. Posted in Barrie, Ont., August 21, 1899, and addressed to Toronto. The surcharged card, now worth 2¢, paid the new 2¢ domestic rate.

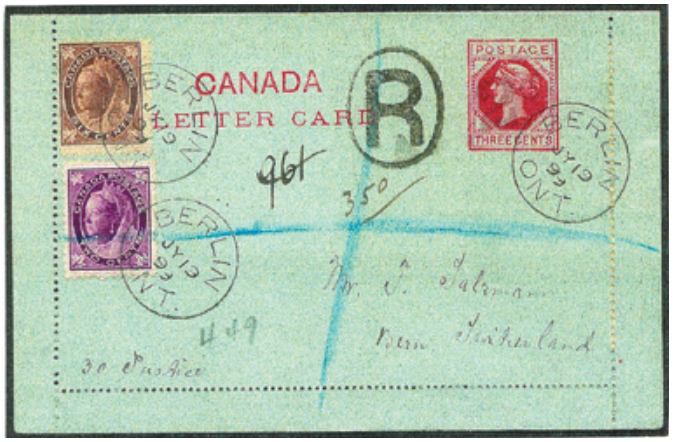


Figure 14. Mailed in Berlin, Ont., July 19, 1899, and addressed to Berne, Switzerland. Courtesy of Lee Auctions, Harrison collection.

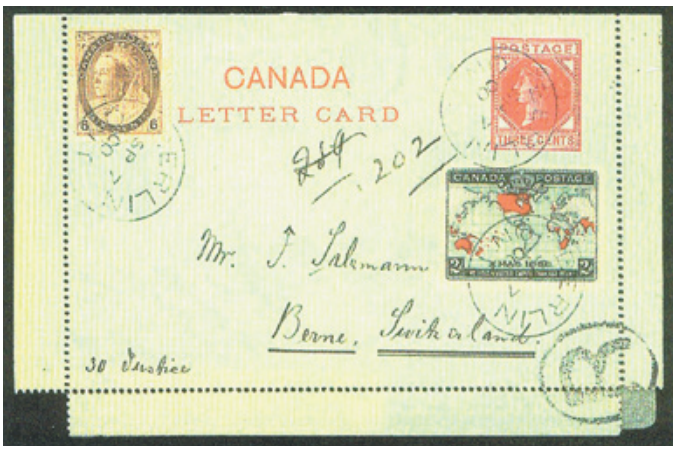


Figure 15. Posted in Berlin, Ont., September 7, 1900, and addressed to Berne, Switzerland. Registration indicated by the R in oval. Webb's type B horizontal perforation. Courtesy of Firby Auctions.

3¢ LETTER CARDS SURCHARGED 2c.

On January 1, 1899 Canada's domestic letter rate was reduced from 3¢ per oz. to 2¢ per oz. This reduction meant that there was an acute shortage of 2¢ stamps and postal stationery items and also no need for 3¢ postal material. To met the demand for 2¢ letter cards and to use up the stock of the 3¢ letter cards, the post office surcharged the stock of 3¢ cards with a black 2c. These were issued in February 1899 (Table1). Figure 13 shows an example of these surcharged cards.

The 5¢ UPU Rate Registered. On the letter card of Figure 14, the 2¢ and 6¢ Maple Leaves paid 3¢ to uprate the card to the 5¢ UPU rate and 5¢ for registration. See note below about unusual covers from Berlin, Ont.

The 5¢ UPU Rate Registered. The letter card of Figure 15 was uprated to the 5¢ UPU rate and the 5¢ registry fee was paid with a 2¢ Map stamp and a 6¢ Numeral. The 2c surcharge on this card is almost totally missing but there is a trace of the "c" to the right of the Queen's head.

Letter cards continued with a set of Maple Leaf Letter Cards [5]. Usage of the letter cards was not as great as had been hoped and after 9½ years, the issue of letter cards was discontinued in 1902. A September 17, 1902 note from E.P. Stanton, Postage Stamp Branch, stated that the issue of Letter Cards from the department had ceased. ✉

Note. The last two covers came from a writer in Berlin, Ont. Many items from this town have been declared "philatelic," meaning not normal commercial use but, rather, deliberately constructed to create a collectible philatelic item. The two registered covers, Figures 14 and 15, may be normal commercial use but we're a bit suspicious. The question is whether these covers are important items of postal history or simply interesting philatelic souvenirs.

Endnotes

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[5] Maple Leaf Letter Cards, George B. Arfken and William S. Pawluk, The Canadian Philatelist vol. 58, pp.214-215, July-Aug. 2007

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Language Importance In Israel

By Richard Logan

The State of Israel is an intricate multilingual society consisting of approximately 7,800,000 people speaking some 33 or more languages and dialects. It has neither a constitutional provision nor a law that specifically expresses with clarity and effectiveness the state's language policy.

Up to 20% of the population is fluent in Russian following a mass immigration from the Russian Federation. These individuals are different from previous Jewish immigrants in that they have maintained their Russian language and have passed it on to the next generation. They have supported cultural activities in Russian to the point where Russian has emerged as a second language of Israeli Jews on a par with Arabic.

Yiddish ranks number two as the most widely spoken Jewish language – the language of the Ashkenazi Jews in the Diaspora. However, the number of Yiddish-speaking Israelis is in decline due to attrition.

Transporting more than 130,000 Ethiopian Jews from Ethiopia to Israel in two massive operations, in 1984 and 1991, has made Amharic a useful communications tool to Israeli authorities.

Ladino, the third most widely spoken Jewish language, is spoken by many Sephardic Jews. In addition, German, Polish, Ukrainian, Spanish, French, Italian and Persian are used by large sectors of the population.

Article 82 of the British Palestine Mandate of August 14, 1922 stated that Palestine/Israel had three official languages: English, Arabic and Hebrew. A change to Article 82 was enacted by the Knesset in Section 15b of the Law and Government Ordinance of May 19, 1948 which eliminated English as an official language, leaving two official languages – Hebrew and Arabic.

So, with the stroke of a pen, English lost its official protection. While not prohibited by the change in paragraph 15b mentioned above, the amount of English spoken and taught after 1948 was modest, reflecting, in part, bitterness towards the British. English was, however, given a stimulus in the mid-1960s with increased tourism both to and from Israel and increased economic and political ties with the United States. With the introduction of BBC Television, American radio programs and easy access to English language newspapers and magazines in the early 1970s, the use of English was on the rise.

At the time, English was not perceived as a threat to Hebrew or Arabic. Another factor that led to the increased use of English was immigration. Some 40,000 immigrants came from the United States between 1965 and 1980, followed by 20,000 more during the next ten years. In addition, during this 25-year period, about 13,000 immigrants came from South Africa. Since 1990, there have been an additional 40,000 immigrants from English-speaking countries. English is, therefore, used at all levels of Israel society.

While English is the predominant language for international relations and foreign exchange because of its wide acceptance worldwide, it is not sanctioned for use in the Knesset debates or in drafting legislation. Academically, English is required as a second language in schools and universities for Hebrew- and Arabic-speaking students. It is also interesting to note that despite the country's history with the British, written English in Israel today follows primarily American spelling and grammar.

Practical consequences on the international and diplomatic front were the reasons given why Arabic was not eliminated as an official language in 1948.

While written Arabic – a Semitic language like Hebrew – dates from the early 4th century BCE, its use as the language of the Qur'an in the early 7th century BCE made Arabic the major world language that it is today, embraced by about 221 million speakers. There are over 30 different varieties of colloquial Arabic.

Arabic in Israel, specifically the Palestinian dialect of Arabic, is spoken primarily by 1,560,000 Arab citizens and Israeli Druze, as well as by some Mizrahi and Yemenite Jews, particularly those who emigrated from Arabic-speaking countries. Following the signing of the 1949 Armistice Agreements, more than 156,000 Palestinian Arabs were left inside Israel's armistice line, most of whom did not speak Hebrew. Sixty-three years later, the vast



The first wave of modern Jewish immigration to Palestine, known as the First Aliyah began in 1881 and when early settlements faced financial ruin Baron Edmond de Rothschild lent his assistance. Scott 90.

majority of Arab Israelis speak fluent Hebrew.

For many years the State of Israel was reluctant to use Arabic except when specifically ordered by parliament or when addressing the Arabic-speaking population. This changed following a Supreme Court ruling in 2000 which ruled that although second to Hebrew, the use of Arabic should be much more extensive. Since that time, all road signs, food labels and communications posted by the government must be translated into Arabic, unless they are issued by the local councils of an exclusively Hebrew-speaking community.

Arabic has always been a legitimate language for use in the Knesset, However, only on rare occasions have Arabic-speaking Knesset members made use of this privilege. There is a good reason for this: while all Arabic-speaking Members of the Knesset are fluent in Hebrew, very few Hebrew-speaking members of the Knesset can understand Arabic.

The teaching of Arabic in Hebrew-speaking schools is widespread from the 7th through 10th grades. Beginning in 2010, a pilot initiative in 170 public and religious public schools in Northern Israel saw Arabic-language classes made compulsory in the 5th grade. Anyone wishing to do so may continue their Arabic studies through to the 12th grade and take an Arabic matriculation exam.

In the past few years, Israel's Arab community has expressed concern regarding Arab Israelis' increasing tendency, especially children and young adults, to include Hebrew words and phrases in spoken Arabic and sometimes to use Hebrew over Arabic. They strongly believe that this practice will undermine the status of Arabic among the Arab Israeli population. In addition, in the past 20 years, right-wing Knesset lawmakers have submitted several private member bills that would establish Hebrew as the country's only official language. Because of this, the Arabic language and its status in Israel has become a heated issue of debate.

On the other hand, several bills have been promulgated to reinforce the status of the Arabic language in Israel. One was the establishment of a new, certified academic institution in Galilee, where the language of instruction will be Arabic. Another was the establishment of The Arab Language Academy similar to Academy of the Hebrew Language which will, among other things, study the Arab language structure, terminology, grammar, lexicon, pronunciation, spelling, reading, writing and orthography.

Hebrew, spoken by 7,410,000 Jewish citizens, is the most widely spoken language in Israel and is the language of government.



Theodor Herzl, visionary of the Jewish State who is credited with founding political Zionism. Scott 86.

We know that in its earliest form Hebrew was associated with the Canaanite or Phoenician peoples and the language of Moab, as indicated on the Mesha Stele written by the 9th Century BCE ruler Mesha of Moab in Jordan and to the Edomite language. Further evidence contained on the 350 clay Tell el-Amarna Tablets found in 1887 CE, amid the ruins of the ancient Egyptian city of Akhetaton, confirms what we already know from the Old Testament.

Hebrew gradually ceased to be a spoken language around 200 BCE; however, it remained as a major written language. For more than 1700 years thereafter, Hebrew sat in limbo; it was a language of prayer and scholarship and in some ways a lingua franca. Jews called it Lashon ha – Qodesh – the sacred language.

Hebrew was revived most significantly by the "Haskalah." It was a movement among European Jews in the 18th - 19th centuries CE that advocated adopting enlightenment values, pressing for better integration into European society and increasing Hebrew language and Jewish history education in secular studies. It was to be the first step in the wider engagement of European Jews with the secular world, ultimately resulting in the first Jewish political movements and the struggle for Jewish emancipation.

The symbol of the revival of the Hebrew language – one of the most noteworthy socio-linguistic events of the modern era – was Eliezer Ben-Yehuda, a lexicographer and newspaper editor. He was born Eliezer Yitzhak Perlman and immigrated to Palestine in 1881 from what is now Belarus, taking a three-year-long circuitous route through France. During this time, he ruminated upon settlement policy, the revival of the Hebrew language and literature and culture in the national homeland.

Upon arrival in Jerusalem he adopted a plan of action which can be summed up in his own words: "Hebrew in the Home." "Hebrew in the School." And "Words, Words, Words."

Ben-Yehuda wanted the Jews in Palestine to speak Hebrew exclusively and practiced what he preached. When his first son, Ben-Zion Ben Yehuda, was born, he made his wife Devora promise to raise the boy as the first native speaker of Modern Hebrew.



Eliezer Ben-Yehuda the Father of Modern Hebrew. Scott 156.

Of the three parts of the plan Ben-Yehuda took to revive Hebrew, the use of "Hebrew in the School" was the most important. He realized that his plan of revival could only succeed if the younger generation would begin to speak Hebrew freely. In his own words: "The Hebrew language will go from the synagogue to the house of study, and from the house of study to the school, and from the school it will come into the home and … become a living language." However, it was not easy.



The Hebrew Language Committee was founded by Ben-Yehuda in 1890 and is now called the Academy of the Hebrew Language. Scott 1028.

An early teacher, David Yudelvig summed it up this way:

"without books, expressions, words, verbs and hundreds of nouns, we had to begin … teaching. It is impossible to describe or imagine under what pressure the first seeds were planted … Hebrew teaching materials for elementary education were limited … We were half mute, stuttering, we spoke with our hands and eyes." Another prominent teacher, David Yellin, wrote in the same vein: "Every teacher had a French or Russian teaching book of his own, and he organized his Hebrew work according to it … Terms for teaching did not exist. Every village teacher was an academy member (of the Hebrew Language) with respect to creating words according to his taste and everyone, of course, used his own creations."

While all this was going on, Ben-Yehuda was aided by the fact that in 1881 there was an influx of young, educated and idealistic Jewish settlers to Palestine who were receptive to his ideas and were ready to speak Hebrew.

He then set his sights on the third part of his plan: to help would-be speakers of Hebrew and "*Words, Words, Words*" eventually became the first Modern Hebrew dictionary. The results of working eighteen-hour days culminated in the first six volumes of *A Complete Dictionary of Ancient and Modern Hebrew* in 1910. Following his death in December 1922 at age 64 of tuberculosis, from which he suffered most of his life, his widow and son continued publishing his manuscript, a task that was completed in 1959, for a total of seventeen volumes.

As an aid to solving his and future problems of terminology, pronunciation, spelling and punctuation, Ben-Yehuda founded The Hebrew Language Committee, which was brought into being by legislation in 1953 as the supreme institute for the Hebrew Language. The academy prescribes standards for Modern Hebrew grammar, orthography, transliteration and punctuation based on the study of Hebrew's historical development. The Academy's decisions are binding on all government agencies, including the Israel Broadcasting Authority

In his book *Was Hebrew Ever a Dead Language?* British Jewish historian Cecil Roth summed up Eliezer Ben-Yehuda's contribution to the revival of the Hebrew Language as: "Before Ben –Yehuda Jews could speak Hebrew; after him, they did."

It has been noted that the Hebrew-language revival "is one of the truly outstanding socio-linguistic events of modern times." In Israel, "Old Hebrew" has given way to "Israeli Hebrew," a mix, said the late linguist Haim Blanc, of: "the basic grammar and vocabulary of the Hebrew Classics – Old Testament and post-Biblical literature; the non-Hebrew influence of the divergent backgrounds of the direct predecessors of native Israelis; and the new forms created by the native speakers without reference to the Classics."

Polyglossia is the order of the day in Israel. This tolerance of diversity in languages makes Israel a vital democratic state and the pearl of the Middle East. ✉

Sources

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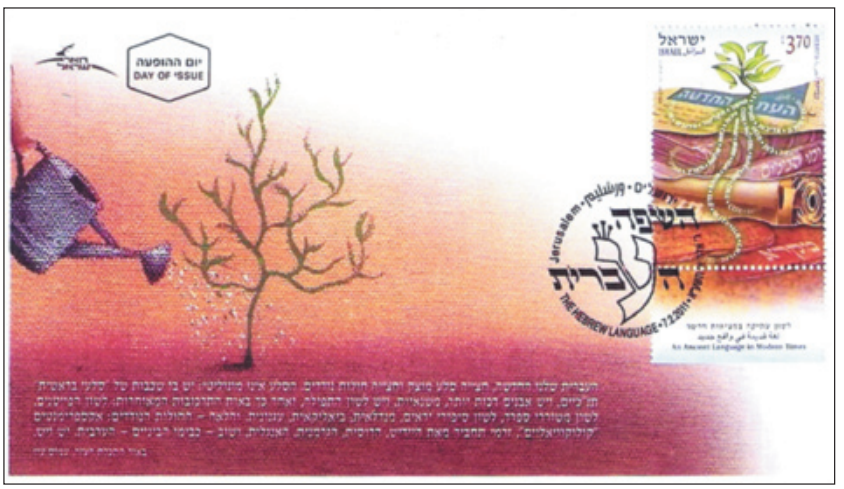
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Stamp and First Day Cover issued on February 7, 2011 to honour Hebrew as an Ancient Language in Modern Times.

ROYAL CELEBRATIONS
on Canadian Stamps

By Michael Peach, FRPSC

Canada Post is issuing a series of stamps this year to celebrate the Diamond Jubilee of the Queen's accession to the throne in February 1952. I can well remember the bright morning sixty years ago, actually Wednesday the 6th, when one of my friends told me that the King had died. I was at school at the time. The Diamond Jubilee was Monday 6 February 2012 although celebrations in the United Kingdom will occur on the first weekend on June, coinciding with the Queen's official birthday, with a four-day weekend. Her birthday is 21 April. Why does she have an official birthday? Apparently the weather is likely to be better in June, and there is an official celebration with the Trooping of the Colour.

It is now 115 years since Canada issued its first set of commemorative stamps, marking the Diamond Jubilee of Queen Victoria. There were 16 stamps ranging in value from ½¢ to $5. Over the course of the years the higher value stamps have increased in value considerably and the complete set, very fine used, is listed at almost $8,000. The 1898 cover from Henry Hechler to his brother Anton in Silver City has the orange 1¢ Diamond Jubilee stamp as part of the 3¢ rate to the USA (Fig. 1). The 1897 cover from Shubenecadie, NS, to Yarmouth, NS (Fig. 2), has the bright rose 3¢ jubilee stamp for domestic rate.



Fig. 1 Henry Hechler cover with 1¢ Diamond Jubilee stamp.



Fig. 2 1897 Domestic rate cover with 3¢ Jubilee stamp.



Fig. 3 1935 The Silver Jubilee of King George V.

To mark the Silver Jubilee of King George V, six stamps were issued on 5 May 1935 (Fig. 3). Who would have predicted that in just over two years the Duke of York, depicted on the brown 2¢ stamp, would be crowned King? The green 1-cent stamp showed Princess Elizabeth, then third in line to the throne. It was the first Canadian stamp showing the future Queen. She had, however, been on the 6¢ value of the 1932 definitive issue of Newfoundland. Royalty are on the lower value stamps of the Jubilee issue. The 10¢ and 13¢ stamps have pictures of Windsor Castle and His Majesty's Yacht *Britannia* respectively. Windsor Castle, a royal residence, is near London, and is clearly visible when landing at London's Heathrow Airport from the west. Apparently the Queen often stays there. The Yacht *Britannia* was a gaff-rigged cutter built in 1893 for Commodore Albert Edward, Prince of Wales, and later King Edward VII. She served him and his son, King George V, in a long racing career. By the end of her first year's racing, the *Britannia* had scored 33 wins out of 43 starts. The sailor king, George V's dying wish was for his beloved yacht to follow him to the grave. On 10 July 1936, after the *Britannia* had been stripped of her spars and fittings, her hull was towed out to St Catherines Deep near the Isle of Wight, and was sunk. This marked the end of big yacht racing in Europe. The steamship on the left in the background is probably the *HMY Victoria and Albert III*, launched in 1899 she served four sovereigns, before being decommissioned in 1939.

The next clelebration was the coronation of King George VI on Wednesday 12 May 1937 at Westminster Abbey. A 3¢ carmine stamp was issued on 10 May, and has portraits of the King and Queen (Fig. 4).

Fig. 4. The coronation of King George VI.



Fig 5. The wedding of Princess Elizabeth and Lieutenant Philip Mountbatten.

Princess Elizabeth and Lieutenant Philip Mountbatten, RN, were married in Westminster Abbey on an overcast November day in 1947. Slightly belatedly, Canada marked the marriage with a deep blue 4¢ stamp issued on 16 February 1948, having a pictue of the Princess based on a photograph by Dorothy Wilding (Fig. 5).

King George VI died in February 1952. All subsequent Royal Celebrations occurred during the reign of Queen Elizabeth and have been marked with a single stamp, except the recent Royal Wedding. The various portraits of the Queen show her graciously getting older. The 4¢ violet 1953 coronation stamp displays a sculptured profile of the Queen by Emanuel Hahn, based on a photograph by Ottawa photographer Yousuf Karsh (Fig. 6).



Fig 6. The coronation of Queen Elizabeth II.



Fig. 7 The Silver Jubilee.

The stamp commemorating the 25th anniversary of the Queen's accession features a formal photographic portrait of the Queen (Fig. 7). A special feature of this stamp, used for the first time on a Canadian stamp, is foil stamping. The denomination 25 is silver stamped, appropriate for a Silver Anniversary. In 1977 the international postage rate was 25¢. Unfortunately, this was not repeated for the Diamond Jubilee as the domestic rate had increased from 59¢ to 61¢ in January 2012.

In the twenty-first century, there were several Royal Celebrations worthy of being commemorated with a stamp. In 2000, it was the Queen Mother's 100th birthday. Although her actual birthday was 4 August, the Queen Mother stamp was unveiled at The Stamp Show 2000 in London on 23 May (Fig. 8). The stamp was designed by Ian Droplet and is based on a photograph by William Conran taken on her 99th birthday. The First Day Cover is signed by Conran. She is seen wearing a hat, a royal penchant. The cachet on the cover shows King George and Queen Elizabeth during the 1939 Royal Tour of Canada.

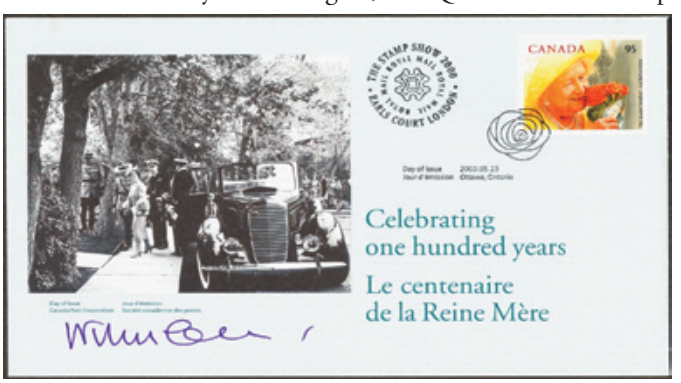


Fig. 8 The Hundredth Birthday of the Queen Mother.



Fig. 9 2002 The Golden Jubilee.



Fig. 10 2003 50th Anniversary of the Coronation.

In 2002, the Golden Anniversary, the stamp shows a smiling Queen against a background of the maple leaf (Fig. 9). The same design was used on the 50th Anniversary of the Coronation stamp in 2003 (Fig. 10). In an informal picture when the Queen turned 80 in 2006, she is seen characteristically wearing a hat and holding a bouquet (Fig. 11).



Fig. 11 2006 Queen's 80th Birthday.

In 2011 the Queen's grandson, Prince William, married Katherine Middleton. Two Royal Wedding stamps, 59¢ for the domestic rate and $1.75 for the international rate, were issued separately and as a mini-sheet on the Wedding Day, 29 April (Fig. 12). The 59¢ stamp shows a picture of the couple when their engagement was announced last November, and the $1.75 stamp has the official engagement portrait. A third stamp was issued on 22 June, a few days before the Royal couple started their first royal tour in Canada on 30 June. This stamp, a domestic rate **P** stamp, shows the happy couple after the wedding in the State Landau *en route* from Westminster Abbey to Buckingham Palace (Fig. 13).



Fig. 12 2011 The wedding of Prince William and Katherine Middleton.



Fig. 13 2011 After the Wedding.

Prince William's father, Prince Charles, has not been depicted on any Canadian stamp.

It was mused on CBC on the actual Jubilee Day that preparations are starting for the Platinum Jubilee celebrations in 2023. ✉

Les différents papiers utilisés pour la production de la série des Grandes Reines Victoria de 1868-1876

By Richard Gratton FRPSC, AIEP, AQEP

This article deals with the different papers used to print the Large Queen Victoria issues of Canada. It is a highly specialized study by a professional paper chemist with 30 years experience in the development and manufacturing of various fine papers. Mr. Gratton explains the differences between the twelve different papers used to produce this complex series and mentions the various errors that some authors have done in describing these various papers.

Les imprimeurs de la British American Bank Note Company, basés à Ottawa et à Montréal, ont utilisé de nombreux types de papiers fins différents lors de la production de cette série de timbres-poste à l'effigie de la Reine Victoria. Il faut comprendre qu'au 19e siècle, le Canada ne possédait pas d'usines pour fabriquer des papiers fins. Il fallait donc que le pays s'approvisionne soit aux États-Unis ou en Grande-Bretagne.

Les auteurs des différents ouvrages de référence disponibles sur le marché (1 à 8) ont tenté tant bien que mal de décrire, de classer et de répertorier les papiers de la série dite des « Grandes Reines » mais, jusqu'à aujourd'hui, sans véritable fondement scientifique: on a choisi d'utiliser des termes et des descriptions quelques fois plutôt vagues et, malheureusement, bien trop souvent inexacts ou totalement inappropriés!

Tout comme je l'ai fait pour les papiers utilisés dans la production du Castor de trois deniers de la Province du Canada (10), je tenterai de simplifier le vocabulaire, de corriger les erreurs contenues dans la grande majorité des catalogues et des ouvrages spécialisés et de classer sous forme de tableau tous les différents types de papiers utilisés pour produire cette série.

Je vais aussi classer les papiers des Grandes Reines selon leurs principales caractéristiques en me basant principalement sur la classification des frères Duckworth (5) mais tout en éliminant les erreurs et les termes incorrects afin de les remplacer soit par des valeurs numériques soit par les véritables termes utilisés dans le domaine papetier. Afin d'aider le lecteur à s'y reconnaître plus facilement, je mettrai, entre parenthèses et en lettres grasses, les termes anglais les plus couramment utilisés par la majorité des auteurs et éditeurs de catalogues.

Le premier auteur à tenter de décrire convenablement les différents types de papiers de cette série fut Winthrop S. Boggs (3). Il les avait classés en sept groupes distincts. Hans Reiche avait aussi tenté tant bien que mal de décrire toutes les caractéristiques des différents papiers mais en mêlant plusieurs termes et en commettant l'erreur de ne pas mesurer adéquatement l'épaisseur de tous les différents types de papiers (2).

RÉSUMÉ DES TECHNIQUES UTILES POUR DIFFÉRENCIER LES PAPIERS

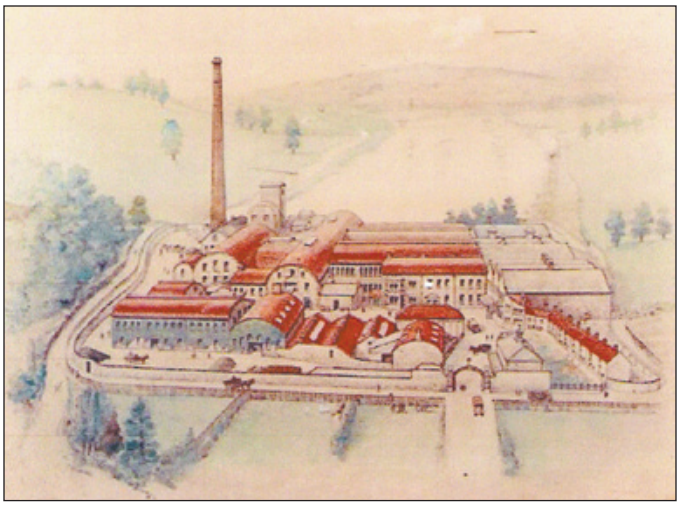
1. Vérifier la présence de filigrane : filigrane Bothwell ou Pirie. On utilisera un liquide détecteur de filigrane de bonne qualité.
2. Regarder au dos du timbre pour évaluer l'opacité : translucide, peu opaque ou opaque. Pour établir des comparaisons, il serait préférable de consulter une collection de référence.
3. Examiner à l'aide d'une lampe pour la présence de nervures verticales et l'effet diagonal.
4. Évaluer la couleur : blanc, très blanc, ivoire – idéalement avec des pièces de référence. Une observation avec des lampes aux rayons ultra-violets et à la D65 s'avère indispensable.
5. Mesurer l'épaisseur du papier à l'aide d'un micromètre adéquat. On pourra ainsi distinguer les timbres minces, réguliers, épais et très épais.
6. Évaluer le fini de surface avec l'aide de vos doigts : fini vélin, doux, rugueux ou lisse. Pour établir des comparaisons, il serait préférable de consulter une collection de référence.

ÉPAISSEUR DES PAPIERS

À mon avis, la plus grande erreur des auteurs de catalogues et d'ouvrages de références actuels est de décrire certains papiers comme étant minces (thin), alors qu'ils ne le sont pas du tout! En effet, les auteurs semblent ignorer que si l'on peut voir, en tout ou en partie, le design du recto du timbre en le regardant au verso, ce n'est pas nécessairement parce que le papier est mince mais plutôt parce qu'il est translucide (non opaque). Avant de qualifier un papier de mince, il faut en mesurer l'épaisseur! Le catalogue Unitrade (1) fait cette grave erreur. Aussi, il m'est souvent difficile de tenter d'expliquer aux personnes qui me demandent des certificats pour certains timbres-poste de cette série que leurs timbres ne sont pas minces, comme les catalogues les décrivent, mais plutôt translucides!

Plusieurs facteurs peuvent intervenir pour qu'un papier soit dit 'translucide' : soit un raffinage de la fibre trop élevé, une utilisation de fibres d'essence de bois moins opacifiant, une concentration trop faible en pigments de charge, un calandrage trop élevé, un encollage inadéquat, etc.…

Pour les papiers des Grandes Reines, les catalogues et la littérature en général ne mentionnent malheureusement pas sou-



1. Peinture de l'usine de papier de Sommerville.

vent les épaisseurs ce qui, pourtant, pourrait souvent faciliter le classement de ces papiers. Ainsi, après avoir mesuré plus de mille cinq cent exemplaires de timbres-poste usagés de cette série, j'en suis finalement arrivé à catégoriser ce que l'on entend par papier 'mince', 'régulier' et 'épais' pour cette série en particulier!

On dira donc qu'un papier est mince lorsque son épaisseur est de .0024 pouce et moins; qu'un papier est régulier s'il a une épaisseur entre .0025 et .0034 pouce et qu'un papier est épais lorsque son épaisseur est de .0035 pouce à .0037 pouce. Finalement, un papier d'une épaisseur de .0038 pouce et plus sera considéré comme étant très épais. Ces chiffres sont inscrits dans le tableau récapitulatif à la fin de cet article.

FINI DU PAPIER

Une deuxième erreur consiste à classer tous les timbres de cette série comme étant vélins (vellum finish), alors que plusieurs possèdent une surface très lisse (smooth)! Souvent aussi, on n'arrive pas à bien identifier un papier de type uni avec mailles (mesh) apparentes, ces dernières pouvant être clairement horizontales, verticales ou même indéfinies. Quant au sens des mailles (petits losanges visibles par transparence), il n'est pas véritablement nécessaire pour caractériser le papier car il n'indique que le



2. Filigrane de E. &. G. Bothwell.

sens dans lequel le papier a été coupé après sa production. Le sens des mailles n'est absolument pas un critère visant à définir les différents types de papiers utilisés.

Les différents papiers utilisés pour fabriquer les épreuves ne seront pas décrits dans cet article. Ils sont mentionnés et sommairement décrits dans la collection de Fred Fawn (6), dans l'ouvrage de Kenneth Minuse et Robert Pratt publié en 1970 (11) et le Duckworth (5).

FILIGRANES

Le premier rouleau filigraneur utilisé pour cette série a été produit par l'inventeur du rouleau filigraneur «dandy roll», monsieur T. J. Marshall (T. J. Marshall and Co Ltd, Campbell Works, Belfast Road, Stoke Newington) pour le compte de la compagnie Andrew Whyte & Son d'Édimbourg et de Glasgow qui l'a ensuite fait livrer à l'usine à papier de messieurs William et James Sommerville de Bitton Mills, South Gloucestershire en Grande-Bretagne (15). L'usine portera plus tard le nom de «Golden Valley Paper Mills Ltd » jusqu'à sa fermeture en 1961.

Les lettres E & G du filigrane représentent le nom des villes d'Édimbourg et de Glasgow, tandis que le mot Bothwell indique le nom de la rue où se situait l'entrepôt de papier d'Andrew Whyte and Son Ltd. Clutha ferait allusion au nom de la rivière Clyde (9). En plus d'être marchand de papier, la compagnie Andrew Whyte and Son Ltd possédait aussi une librairie.

D'un auteur inconnu, une magnifique peinture en couleur de l'usine écossaise de la Golden Valley Paper Mills de Bitton est illustrée dans cet article. En 1881, l'usine employait environ 400 personnes et produisait entre 30 et 35 tonnes de papiers fins par semaine. Vendus à différents commerces et au Gouvernement, ces papiers fins servaient principalement à la fabrication d'enveloppes et de papiers pour l'écriture. L'usine fonctionnait 24 heures sur 24 sauf le dimanche. Elle a cessé ses activités de production de papier en 1961. Aujourd'hui fermée, l'usine est malheureusement presqu'en état de ruines.

Le papier de type Bothwell (papier côtelé verticalement et filigrané) est relativement facile à reconnaître. Il s'agit d'un papier qui possède des nervures (ribbing) bien distinctes dans le sens vertical et des mailles verticales très

Papiers Grandes Reines	Régulier vélin	Papier vergé	Papier couleur ivoire	Papier filigrané Bothwell	Papier filigrané Pirie	Papier translucide	Papier peu opaque	Papier opaque
Numéros	3 & 4	5	7	6	11	1	2 & 9	8, 10, 12
Mince .0022 - .0024							2 (rigide) 9 (blanc)	
Régulier .0025 - .0034	3 & 4	5	7	6	11	1		10
Épais .0035 - .0037		5		6	11			8
Très épais .0038 - .0045		5		6				8 & 12

Les différents types de papiers selon leur épaisseur

apparentes. Ces nervures sont produites par les feutres sécheurs (souvent en laine à cette époque) de la machine à papier. Ce papier mesure entre .0025 et .0039 pouce. De plus, le design du timbre est de 3 millimètres plus haut que celui des autres timbres émis sur les autres types de papiers.

Il est à noter que les catalogues font la distinction entre la présence ou non des lettres du filigrane dans le timbre pour ce qui est du papier Bothwell. En effet, un timbre sur papier Bothwell où n'apparaissent pas les lettres du filigrane vaudra plus cher que celui imprimé sur papier uni régulier mais beaucoup moins qu'un timbre sur papier Bothwell avec les lettres du filigrane présentes! Je ne ferai pas la distinction entre ces deux valeurs du catalogue car en réalité on parle du même papier!

Duckworth décrit aussi deux papiers avec des marques de nervures diagonales…ce qui est impossible! Les marques auxquelles Duckworth fait allusion sont, en fait, une illusion d'optique qui semble conférer au papier des nervures diagonales.

Lorsqu'on examine correctement les timbres, on voit que ces marques diagonales sont en fait dues aux mailles verticales très prononcées du papier qui, lorsqu'on l'observe sous un certain angle à l'aide d'une lumière de moyenne intensité (environ 60 Watts), lui donnent cet aspect très spécifique.

Le filigrane Alex Pirie and Sons est beaucoup plus rare que le filigrane Bothwell et ne se retrouve que sur le papier de type # 11. Il faut être très prudent lorsqu'on achète les timbres avec le filigrane Pirie car il existe de multiples falsifications ! L'usine de Stoneywood où fut fabriqué le papier filigrané Alex Pirie a été fondée en 1770 et produit du papier encore de nos jours. Elle fait partie du groupe européen papetier Arjowiggins (12). Illustrée dans cet article, l'usine de Stoneywood se situe à Aberdeen en Écosse.

Le catalogue Unitrade mentionne aussi une variété possédant un filigrane de couture. Ce type de filigrane est le résultat d'une réparation sur la toile métallique. Le réparateur coud le trou ou le défaut dans la toile à l'aide d'un fil métallique créant ainsi une marque distincte bien visible dans le papier, semblable à celle faite par le rouleau filigraneur (égoutteur) (dandy roll). Cette marque peut souvent se voir à l'œil nu et on peut aussi l'observer à l'aide d'un liquide détecteur de filigranes.



3. Usine de papier Stoneywood (Groupe Arjowiggins).

Certains ouvrages (5) mentionnent à tort que c'est l'union des deux extrémités du treillis métallique de la machine à papier qui crée ce filigrane. Ce qui est tout à fait faux, puisque tous ces filigranes seraient alors horizontaux (perpendiculaires aux mailles verticales), de la même longueur et de la même dimension…ce qui n'est absolument pas le cas!



4. Enseigne à l'entrée de l'usine (Groupe Arjowiggins).

TERMES PAPETIERS

Dans les catalogues ou les ouvrages spécialisés, les auteurs ont utilisé à tort le terme « hard paper » en anglais pour décrire un papier rigide. Il aurait été plus convenable et correct d'utiliser le terme « stiff paper ». En effet, on ne mesure jamais la dureté d'un papier mais bien sa rigidité! Duckworth utilise aussi le terme « stout » pour décrire un papier qui a du bouffant. Il aurait été préférable qu'on utilise le terme « paper with a high bulk », un papier n'étant point corpulent ! Un papier avec bouffant élevé possède un grammage léger en relation avec son épaisseur. Le grammage étant défini comme : le poids en grammes divisé par sa surface en mètre. Un peu plus rigide et très utilisé pour la fabrication des livres, ce type de papier contient généralement peu de pigments de charge.

On a aussi utilisé certains termes, que je qualifierais de folkloriques, comme « coarse » et « crisp » afin de décrire certains papiers. Ces termes sont tout à fait inexacts et réussissent certainement à confondre les novices de même que la grande majorité des philatélistes.

Le terme « coarse » tente de décrire un timbre avec une surface rugueuse (non douce) (vellum finish), tandis que le terme « crisp » tente assez maladroitement de décrire un papier lisse (smooth) et rigide (stiff), un papier ne pouvant être croustillant!

Les auteurs qualifient aussi un type de papier de couleur ivoire, ce qui n'est pas, à mon avis, une bonne façon de décrire un papier. Un papier de couleur ivoire est un papier blanc avec une légère teinte de couleur jaune. Or, on sait que ces papiers ont été fabriqués avec du coton et d'autres fibres textiles qui sont à base de fibres de cellulose. Ces fibres ont tendance, en fonction de leur état de conservation, à jaunir en vieillissant. Or, il est aussi courant de voir des timbres jaunir plus vite à cause d'un mauvais traitement (entreposage inadéquat, contact avec le soleil, contact avec d'autres timbres, une enveloppe de couleur jaune, etc).

Passons donc en revue chaque valeur nominale des timbres-poste de cette série qui a fait tellement couler d'encre sur papier et



5. Filigrane d'Alex Pirie & Son.

qui constitue malheureusement un véritable casse-tête pour la très grande majorité des philatélistes canadiens!

J'indiquerai le type de papier entre parenthèses pour chacun des papiers décrits afin d'indiquer la référence aux tableaux situés à la fin de l'article. ✉

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Part 1

United Kingdom's PHILATELIC PROGRAMME FOR 2011

By Joseph Monteiro

I. INTRODUCTION

The United Kingdom is well known for its imaginative philatelic programme. The stamp designs are eye-catching, noteworthy and attractive. In 2010, the Royal Mail released many winning issues such as Classic Album Covers, Medical Breakthroughs, Winnie-the-Pooh, London 2010 Festival of Stamps, Britain Alone, Battersea Dogs & Cats Home, The Royal Society, Girl Guiding UK, The Power of Steam, Kings and Queens and more. Has the philatelic programme for 2011 continued another great year of stamp issues? Let's review it and find out.

My review includes the following: FAB The Genius of Gerry Anderson; Birds of Britain 2; Classic Locomotives of England; Stage Musicals; Magical Realms; WWF; Royal Shakespeare Company; Morris & Co.; Thomas the Tank Engine; Olympic and Paralympic Games; The Crown Jewels; Aerial Post; The House of Hanover; A-Z UK Part 1; and Christmas 2011.

II. STAMP ISSUES FOR 2011

A. Commemoratives



1. *FAB The Genius of Gerry Anderson* (January 11, 2011): The Royal Mail began 2011 by celebrating the 50th anniversary of a TV revolution - puppetry. Puppets were given life by Gerry Anderson, transforming the industry on TV. "His Supermarionation process turned puppets into action heroes with high production values, state-of-the-art special effects, ultra cool futuristic vehicles and sci-fi story lines."[1] Gerry's iconic images of his hit series are depicted on a set of six stamps (3x1st and 97p) and one miniature sheet (41p, 60p, 88p and 97p). The iconic images on the stamps depict the following: Joe 90, Captain Scarlet, Thunderbirds, Stingray, Fireball XL5 and Supercar. The miniature sheet shows animated sequences from Thunderbird, Royal Mail's first 'motion stamps' featuring microlenticular technology. It is a fabulous issue.



The technical details for the stamps are as follows: The stamps issued feature FAB The Genius of Gerry Anderson. The design was by GBH and the stamp format and size are landscape and 41mm x 30mm respectively. The printer was Cartor Security Printing; the printing process was lithography; the perforation of the stamps are 14.5x14; the ink used was phosphor; the gum used was PVA and the number of stamps per sheet is 30/60. The technical details for the miniature sheet stamps are as follows: the design is by GBH; the stamp format and size are landscape and 41mm x 30mm; the size of the miniature sheet is 115mm x 89mm; the printer is Cartor Security Printing, France and Outer Aspect Ltd., New Zealand. The printing process is microlenticular; the perforation of the stamps are 14.5x14; the ink used is phosphor on border; the gum is PVA and the number of stamps per miniature sheet is 4 (2x2).

2. *Birds of Britain 2* (January 24, 2011): Stunning illustrations of birds by Robert Gillmor have been released by Royal Mail Crown Post Offices. This is the second in the series of pictorial Post & Go stamps. Their release coincides with the RSPB Big Garden Birdwatch on January 29-30, 2011. The six stamps (6x1st) show pictures of different birds on tree branches or on the ground to the right and the inscription 1st Class up to 100g on the left at the top with a number in small print at the bottom on the left. The technical details are as follows: The stamps issued feature Post & Go Birds of Britain II; the design was by Kate Stephens; the illustration was by Robert Gillmor; the stamp format and size are landscape and 56mm x 25mm; the printer was Walsall Security Printers; the printing process was gravure; the perforation of the stamps are kiss die-cut simulated perforation; the ink used was phosphor bars; the gum used was Self-adhesive and the number of stamps per sheet is 30/60.

3. *Classic Locomotives of England* (February 1, 2011): To celebrate the unsung heroes of the railway network, the Royal Mail has issued the first miniature sheet in this series depicting lesser-known English locomotives. The miniature sheet features four special stamps (1st, 60p, 88p and 97p), set in a border that shows a passenger service train being pulled over the Langston Bridge in 1963. The stamps depict the BR Dean Good No. 2532, the Peckett R2 Thor, L&YR 1093 No. 1100,



and BR WD No. 90662. The technical details are as follows: The stamps issued feature Classic Locomotives of England. The design was by Delaney Design Consultants. The stamp format and size are landscape and 42mm x 30mm. The printer was Cartor Security Printing. The printing process was lithography. The perforation of the stamps are 14.5 x 14. The ink used was phosphor all over. The gum used was PVA and the number of stamps per sheet is 4 (2x2).

4. *Stage Musicals* (February 24, 2011): Successful musicals have made box office history in UK since the 1930s. To capture the magnificent history of these seven decades of popular stage musicals, the Royal Mail has issued a set of eight stamps. "This special issue also celebrates the diversity of British musicals from the charm of 1937s *Me and My Girl* to the inspired silliness of *Spamatlot* and the *Rocky Horror Show*. It also takes you from the emotion of *Blood Brothers* and *Billy Elliot* to the exuberance of juke box musicals *We Will Rock You* and Return to the *Forbidden Planet*."[2] The designs of the stamps (4x1st and 4x97p) depict posters and performances that have made the shows the hottest tickets in London's West End. The unique and eye-catching designs are *Oliver*, *Blood Brothers*, *We Will Rock You, Monty Pythons Spamalot, Rocky Horror Show, Me and My Girl, Forbidden Planet* and *Billy Elliot.* The technical details are as follows: design by Webb and Webb; stamp format and size are portrait and measure 27mm x 37mm. The printer was Cartor Security Printing. The printing process was lithography. The perforation of the stamps are 14.5 x 14. The ink used was phosphor all over. The gum used was PVA and the number of stamps per sheet is 25/40.



5. *Magical Realms* (March 8, 2011): Myths and magic have cast their spell over Britain's literature for centuries, placing it in the forefront in the world, the most recent being immortalized in Harry Porter's work. To capture the most popular characters in their magical and mythical literature, the Royal Mail commissioned experts in folklore and cultural history to identify them. The experts came up with two leading figures, one depicting good and one evil, from four stories as follows: Rincewind and Nanny Ogg from Terry Pratchett's Discworld; Dumbledore and Lord Voldemort from J.K. Rowling's Harry Potter; Merlin and Morgan le Fay from the legends of King Arthur; and Aslan and the White Witch from C.S. Lewis's Narnia. Four stamps from the first two stories have the 1st value; two stamps from the third story have the 60p value; and two stamps from the fourth story have the 97p value. The technical details are as follows: the design was by: So Design Consultants. The stamp format and size are square and 35mm x 35mm. The printer was De La Rue Security Print. The printing process was gravure. The perforation of the stamps are 14.5 x 14.5. The ink used was: phosphor all over. The gum used was PVA and the number of stamps per sheet is 30/60.





6. WWF (March 22, 2011): The World Wildlife Federation (WWF), the world's leading environmental charity, was congratulated with a set of stamps and a miniature sheet for protecting our planet for fifty years by the Royal Mail. The WWF born out of concern by forward-looking individuals is now well known for its outstanding work on conservation of natural habitats for both animal and people. To celebrate this event, a set of 10 stamps and a miniature sheet of four stamps were issued. The stamps feature 10 striking portraits of threatened species as follows: the African elephant, the mountain gorilla, the Siberian tiger, the polar bear, the Amur leopard, the Iberian lynx, the red panda, the black rhinoceros, the African wild dog and the golden lion tamarin. The designs of these stamps are by Rose Design Consultants. In addition to the stamps (10x1st), the stunning miniature sheet features a

spider monkey (1st), a Hyacinth macaw (60p), a poison dart frog (88p), and a jaguar (97p). The background to the stamps in this miniature sheet is the creative design by Janice Nicholson. The technical details of the stamps are as follows: design by Rose Design Consultants; the stamp format and size are square and 35mm x 35mm. The printer was Cartor Security Printing. The printing process was lithography. The perforations of the stamps are 14.5 x 14. The ink used was phosphor all over. The gum used was PVA. The number of stamps per sheet is 25/50. The technical details of the stamps in the miniature sheet are as follows: The stamps in the miniature sheet feature WWF. The design was by Rose Design Consultants. The stamp format and size are landscape and 41mm x 30mm. The printer was Cartor Security Printing. The printing process was: lithography. The perforation of the stamps are 14.5 x 14. The ink used was phosphor all over. The gum used was PVA. The number of stamps per sheet is 2x2 (i.e. 4) and the sheet size is 115mm x 89mm.



7. Royal Shakespeare Company (April 12, 2011): Theatrics has been a popular form of entertainment and the Royal Shakespeare Company has been instrumental in promoting it. The year 2011 marked the 50th anniversary of the Royal Shakespeare Company. To celebrate this event, the Royal Mail created a dramatic special issue featuring scenes in collaboration with the Royal Shakespeare Company on 10 of William Shakespeare's timeless and immortal work. The issue consists of special stamps and a miniature sheet. The stamps include Shakespearean quotations in fluid typography and the miniature sheet depicts all of Stratford-upon-Avon theatres. The stamps (1st, 76p, 66p, £1.00, 68p and £1.10) depict: Hamlet; King Lear; The Tempest; A Midsummer's Night Dream; Henry VI; and Romeo and Juliet. The stamps in the miniature sheet depict Royal Shakespeare Theatre, Swan Theatre, The Courtyard Theatre and The Other Place. The four stamps in the miniature sheet have the values 1st, 78p, 76p and £1.00. The technical details are as follows: design by Hat-trick Design. The stamp format and size are square and 35mm x 35mm. The printer was Walsall Security Printers. The printing process was gravure. The perforations of the stamps are 14.5 x 14.5. The ink used was phosphor all over. The gum used was PVA. The number of stamps per sheet is 25/50. The number of stamps in the miniature sheet is four. The stamp format is landscape. The gum used was PVA.

8. The Royal Wedding (April 22, 2011): To mark the historical and momentous occasion of the wedding of HRH Prince William to Miss Catherine Middleton, the Royal Mail created a miniature sheet with four stamps (2x1st, and 2x£1.10). The two designs blend both formal and informal portraits of the happy couple, taken by renowned photographer Mario Testino. The first class value shows the informal image of the couple embracing in the Palace's Cornwall room. The other value shows the formal image taken in the Council Chamber of St James's Palace. The miniature sheet also contains Prince William's coat-of-arms in its border. The stamps issued feature the Royal Wedding. The stamp format is: portrait. The gum used was PVA. The number of stamps per miniature sheet is four.





9. Morris & Co. (May 5, 2011): For those philatelists who believe in beauty, the stamps depicting the work of Morris & Co. are a "must have" for their collections. The stamps showcase the work of the company's most significant designers across wallpapers, ceramics, stained glass windows and decorative panels. The stamps pay tribute to Morris & Co. founded in 1861. The stamps (2x1st, 2x76p and 2x£1.10) depict the colourful works by William Morris 1884 (fabric); Philip Webb 1867 (Cherries panel); John Henry Dearle 1904 (Seaweed wallpaper); Kate Faulkner 1877 (Peony); Morris & De Morgan 1876 (Acanthus tile panel); and Edward Burne-Jones *circa* 1864 (the Merchant's daughter stained glass window). There is also the fabulous prestige booklet. The stamps issued feature Morris & Co. The design was by: Kate Stephens. The stamp format and size are: landscape and 37mm x 35mm. The printer was Cartor Security Printing. The printing process was lithography. The perforation of the stamps are 14 x 14.5. The ink used was phosphor all over. The gum used was PVA and the number of stamps per sheet is 25/50. ✉

Part II can be found in the July/August 2012 issue of The Canadian Philatelist

A SMOOTH TRANSITION
from Philately to Deltiology

By Mike Smith

I can probably speak for most stamp collectors who've moved on to other hobbies and say that one never loses one's love of stamps. I started my stamp collection at age 10 and added to it for over forty years. I have to admit that I miss it from time to time and still read *The Canadian Philatelist* and Canada Post's *Details* from cover to cover. However, once I became a full-time deltiologist my stamps ended up on the back burner and were eventually sold to pay for most of a new car. For the record, my "owner's catalogue" evaluation had me dreaming of a Lexus but the auction realization had me driving off in a Pontiac Wave.

What triggered my passion for Canadian antique postcards? There were two things actually – economics and a pep talk. Most stamp collectors of my generation remember the huge price increases for Canadian material from the mid-70s to the early 1980s. I was in the navy for most of this period and remember spending lavishly on Canadian material at stamp outlets in Halifax. After long sea voyages, especially trips with very few port visits, I would return to Halifax with pockets full of dough and lay down most of it to pick up those elusive early issues. Stamp retailers loved me – I had deep pockets and no distractions (i.e., I wasn't married). I was, however, becoming increasingly frustrated with the annual price increases. This was the era, as some of you may remember, of high inflation and those infamous stamp "investment portfolios."

Anyway, by the early 1980s my stamp collection had reached a critical state where the last 30 or so items I wanted simply became too darn expensive. With shallower pockets after leaving the navy, I started feeding my collecting bug with military covers, used CDS (circular date stamp) blocks and other less costly items. One day while browsing for bargains at Queen's Bush Stamps in Holyrood, Ontario, I introduced myself to the friendly-looking proprietor who was seated behind one of two antique, bevelled-glass display counters. Reg Powell was his name and he was smiling while sifting through a cardboard box full of some old sheet music. You see, Queen's Bush Stamps was much more than a stamp store – it was a collector's dream! In addition to stamps, postal stationery and postcards, there were antique radios, books, sheet music, chintzy figurines and other flea market knickknacks everywhere. In fact, I remember having to navigate around several unopened boxes of "treasures" just to get up to the counter. Reg's motto was definitely, "If you can find it I have it."

During my conversation with Reg, I learned that he was a semi-retired real estate agent from Toronto, had collected stamps and postcards for most of his life, and was a co-founder of the Toronto Postcard Club. Just as I was about to query him about collecting postcards, I noticed a great-looking card of the Ontario flag right under my elbow beneath the glass in the display counter. It was embossed, brilliantly coloured and jazzed up with maple leaves and a beaver. What a beauty! When Reg pulled it out and put it in my hand (something you would never do with a stamp, of course) I was struck by the quality of the printing. The colours were so vibrant that the card actually appeared wet. To put the experience in philatelic terms, what I was holding was the equivalent of an extremely fine, mint block of 50-cent Bluenoses. Needless to say, Reg's brief but keen dissertation on this beautiful postcard, combined with its $5 price tag, made me an instant deltiologist. By the way, that particular card was from an awesome series published by Britain's esteemed Raphael Tuck & Sons circa 1910. As a bonus, it even had an Ontario RPO (railway post office) cancellation (see Figure 1).

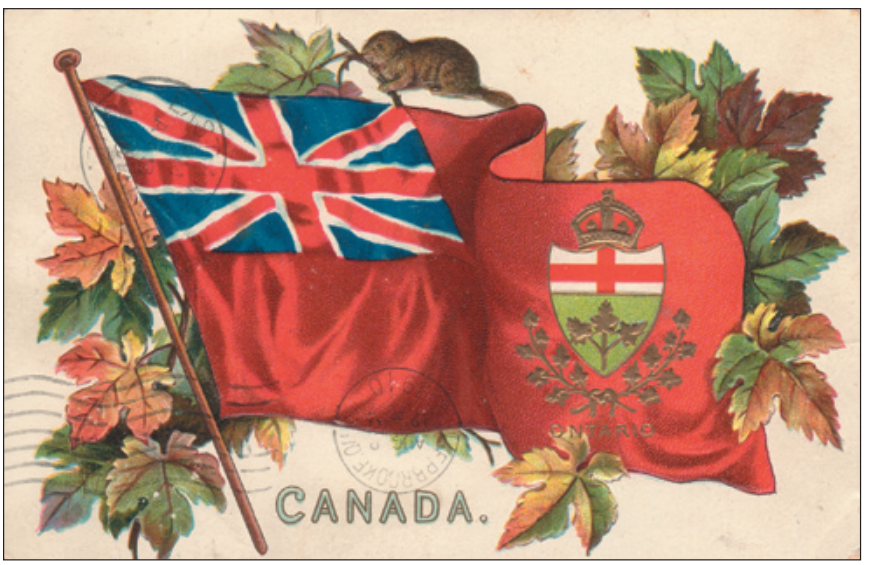


Figure 1. The author's first antique postcard was this Ontario beauty from Raphael Tuck & Sons, Britain.

The Raphael Tuck & Sons postcard was my springboard to decades of enthusiastic postcard collecting. Although I kept my stamp collection current by purchasing Canada Post's annual collections until 2007, I had gone over as they say. My new-found passion for deltiology eventually led to the authorship

of seven postcard handbooks. I wrote one on patriotic postcards of course, and six others cataloguing the postcards made by prominent Canadian publishers during deltiology's Golden Age (1900-1914). I'm currently working on an eighth tome to update the patriotic handbook. This version has so much new material it will have to be published in two volumes!

Where do all the antique postcards come from? In the Edwardian era, that is before telephones were commonplace, the sending and receiving of messages via postcards was extremely popular in Europe and North America. For a penny a card could be mailed throughout Canada and the US, and for two cents you could send a blurb to Britain. Card publishers, many of whom started in the stationery and greeting card business, competed for customers by hiring talented photographers and using named artists to create better designs. Raphael Tuck & Sons Ltd., for example, at one time employed some of the best artists and illustrators in Britain (see Figure 2). Not only did this firm produce some of the world's most sought-after cards, they initiated the first known postcard competition in July 1900. Tuck promised to award cash prizes of up to £1,000 to the collector who amassed the most Tuck postcards sent through the mail within the following 18 months. Although £1,000 was a colossal sum in 1900, the competition was a stroke of genius in that sales of Tuck postcards skyrocketed. For the record, the £1,000 first prize went to a collector who managed to accumulate over 20,000 cards!

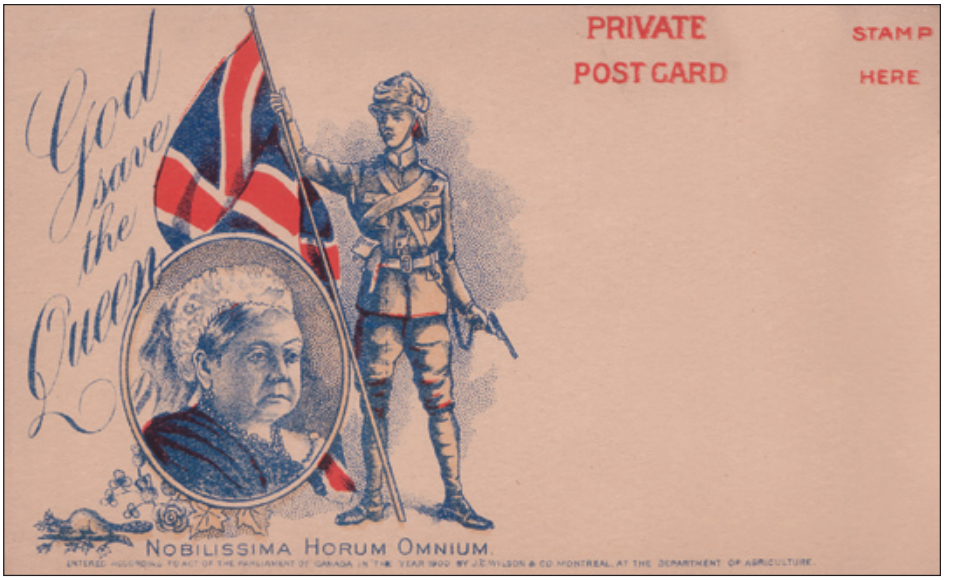


Figure 3. Examples of this J.C. Wilson postcard used in period are very rare and thus very pricey.



Figure 2. The work of Irish artist Norah Drummond, who eventually moved to Canada and taught art in Banff, was used to create this Canadian First World War postcard by Raphael Tuck & Sons.

Thus postcard manufacturers, with the help of a good ol' free-market competition, converted millions of message writers into collectors. The hobby was so popular at the time that one British postcard journal confidently stated: "No self-respecting Edwardian home was without a postcard album." The vast amount of material from these Golden Age collections is what supplies most of the market today. There is an astounding variety of high quality postcards available at relatively low prices, when compared to many other hobbies.

That's not to say there aren't some very pricey cards out there. For example, in 1923 there was a now legendary series of 20 postcards made to advertise the "Bauhaus Ausstellung" (Bauhaus Design Exhibition) in Weimar, Germany. Among other things, the exhibition was an attempt to help redefine German art and architecture in the desperate years after the First World War. Anyway, 14 different artists contributed to the series and it is thought that only 25 copies of each postcard were made. This no doubt helps to explain why individual

cards sold for $1500 to $5000 at a European auction less than a decade ago.

On this side of the Atlantic there are pricey items as well but this is more often than not the result of a philatelic factor. For example, one of Canada's most famous patriotic postcard publishers was J.C. Wilson & Co. of Montreal. Wilson produced some early flag postcards commemorating Queen Victoria's Diamond Jubilee (1897), continued with some Spanish-American War commemoratives (1898), and ended with some great designs commemorating Canada's participation in the Anglo-Boer War (1899-1902). All but a couple of these postcards are relatively easy to find in unused condition, and most can be bought for $20 to $50. However, these cards are scarce if not downright rare when used in period, and one could expect to fork over $100 to $500 per card, depending on the design and condition. The Anglo-Boer War card with Queen Victoria's portrait (see Figure 3) would be at the high end since there are only two or three known copies used in period. By the way, Canadian postcards published before the Edwardian era by private publishers are generally known as "pioneers." This period runs from December 1895, the year the Post Office gave up its monopoly and allowed private publishers into the postcard game, through January 1901, the month and year of Queen Victoria's death.



Figure 5. This Toronto Industrial Exhibition postcard is one of the most desirable items in a renowned series of city and town postcards by Toronto Litho.

Another well-known series of Canadian pioneer postcards was published by the Toronto Lithographing Company beginning in 1898. Known as "Toronto Litho" by collectors, this popular Toronto firm's bread and butter business was the printing of calendars and fancy advertising . . . but they sure made some great postcards. The employee list included some of Canada's best young artists and illustrators, including J.D. Kelly, C.W. Jefferys and A.H. Hider. The most popular Toronto Litho postcards are the Anglo-Boer War cards that used A.H. Hider's artwork (see Figure 4), and a renowned series of illustrated city and town views. In the city and town series, the cards from the Toronto Industrial Exhibition (now CNE) are the most sought-after (see Figure 5). Like the J.C. Wilson cards mentioned earlier, the scarcest Toronto Litho cards from the pioneer era are those used in period. Prices for these gems are invariably $50 to $100+.

I chose to illustrate J.C. Wilson and Toronto Litho postcards because the used versions can be loaded with postal history and thus are well known to philatelists. J.C. Wilson also produced a series of equally-popular matching covers which, if displayed alongside the cards, would make a humdinger of a collection. Oops, my philately is showing! ✉



Figure 4. A.H. Hider's advertising artwork for "Oliver Equipment" was used by Toronto Litho to make this popular Anglo-Boer War postcard.

SS Royal William

By Lane Robson

The SS *Royal William* is credited as the first ship to cross the Atlantic entirely under steam power.



Royal William Imperforate Pair.

Experiments with using steam for power were well underway in Britain at the onset of the 18th century but early models were not efficient. James Watt invented the first practical model and since his design eventually led to the production of the steam ship and the steam locomotive, Watt is revered as one of the fathers of the Industrial Revolution. Watt was a Glasgow engineer who after considerable study realized that the inefficiency of the early designs was because the cylinders did not maintain their heat during the cooling process. Watt developed a model that allowed the steam to condense in a chamber separated from the piston by a steam jacket than insulated the piston and this maintained the temperature of the cylinder at the same temperature as the injected steam. This innovation allowed far more steam pressure and, therefore, enhanced mechanical force. Watt had a working model by 1765 and by 1776 the first engines were installed and working in commercial enterprises.



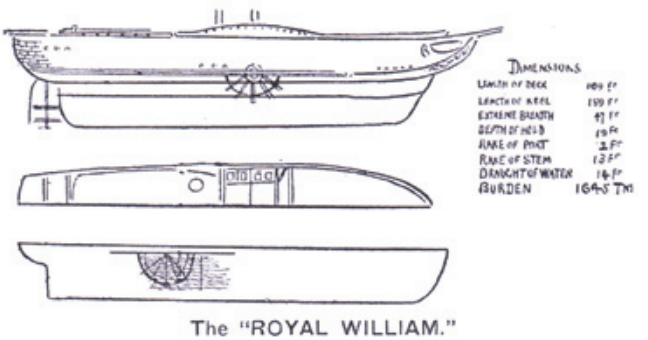
Pioneers of the Industrial Revolution Issue. Great Britain – Issued March 17, 2009.

The ability to chart a straight course over open water without tacking back and forth across the wind had great appeal in the early 19th century. The British and Canadian governments of the day were very keen to provide efficient transportation by locomotive across Canada to the Pacific and by steamship from Quebec to the Maritime colonies, thereby helping unite the British North American Colonies. The government offered an incentive subsidy of $6000 to: *the first person or Company that shall cause a steam vessel of not less than 500 tons burden to be built and regularly navigate between the Ports of Quebec and Halifax.*[1]

The first subsidy did not prove to be a sufficient enticement but when this was doubled, a group of Canadian businessmen accepted the challenge.[3]

Samuel Cunard, together with a consortium of Canadian merchants, established the Quebec and Halifax Steam Navigation Company for the purpose of building the steamship. When registered on June 14, 1832, there were 64 subscribing owners, each with a voting share. The trustees were William Finlay, William Walker and Jeremiah Leaycraft of Quebec.

The design of the *Royal William* was according to the current designs used in the Greenock shipyards in Scotland, and James Goudie was the architect.



Drawings of the *Royal William*

Joseph Wilson Henry of Quebec, who worked in the Quebec shipyard, remembered James Goudie, *I knew perfectly well Mr. James Goudie; he was the son of that Mr. Goudie, ship architect, who constructed the navy, on the Upper Canada Lakes in the war of 1812, and was born in Quebec, but about the age of 15 years left to study his profession of shipbuilder at Greenock, Scotland. On his return to Quebec, I think it was previous to the laying of the keel of the 'Royal William,' in the fall of 1830, he was employed in the shipbuilding yard of Messrs. Campbell and Black, and from all I heard and saw, he draughted the lines of the said steamship.*[1]

Goudie, then in his twenty-second year, wrote: *As I had the drawings and the form of the ship, at the time a novelty in construction, it devolved upon me to lay off and expand the draft to it's full dimensions on the floor of the loft, where I made several alterations in the lines as improvements.*[1]

In a letter many years later, James Goudie recalled how he was chosen to be the architect of the new ship:

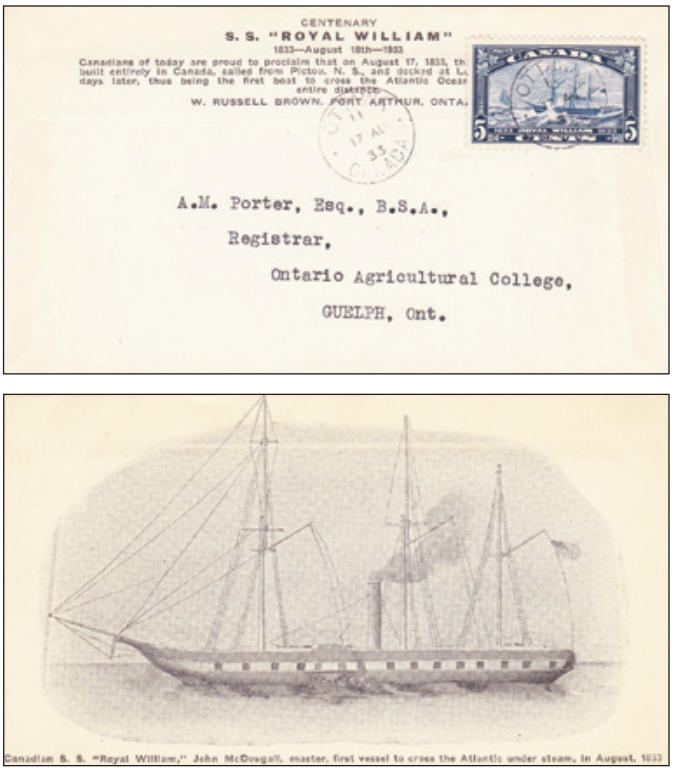
Right here let me tell you, though I was only 21 years old; I was full master of my business, as Mr. Simmons said when he spoke to me about going out. I asked him the question: "Do you think me capable? I am so young." "James, if I did not think you capable I would not recommend you." That was enough for an ambitious youth as I was; I had been at the actual building, as assistant foreman to Mr. Wm. Simmons, of Greenock, Scotland, with whom I served my apprenticeship, of four such vessels as the "Royal William" to cross the Irish channel, where no rougher sea can be, having made the trip to Belfast in one of them myself. I was also foreman apprentice, in my last year, in building a steam yacht of the same style as the "Royal William," of 400 tons, but much sharper, for Don Pedro. I merely mention these facts to show I was duly qualified. It was during that time I was spoken to by Mr. Simmons to engage to go to Quebec to superintend the building of the Royal William.[1]

The ship was built in Cape Blanc, Quebec in the shipyard of John Saxton Campbell and George Black. The keel was laid on September 2, 1830. Once constructed, she was towed to Montreal, where her engines were installed. The engines were built by Boulton and Watt of London and installed by Bennett & Henderson of Montreal. The engines were capable of developing about 300 horsepower for the two paddlewheels recessed into the hull. Each paddlewheel was 18.5 feet in diameter and rotated about 20 revolutions per minute.[3]

When registered on 1831, the official description of the *Royal William* was: *One deck, three masts; length, 160 feet; breadth taken above the main wales, 44 feet; depth in hold, 17 feet 9 inches. Schooner rigged, with a standing bowsprit, square sterned; carvel built; quarter badges; scroll head; admeasured aground; propelled by steam, with wheels or flyers at each side; breadth between the paddle boxes, 28 feet.*[1]

The Montreal Gazette reported that she was launched at Cape Cove, Quebec, on Friday, April 29th, 1831, in the presence of His Excellency Lord Aylmer, the Governor General. Lady Aylmer named the ship the *Royal William*, after William IV, the reigning king.

Her ladyship performed the usual ceremonies of naming the vessel when she went off the stocks, from an awning decorated with flags, several thousand persons crowding the adjacent wharves and heights. The Tow Boat Company placed the steamer 'Richelieu ' at the service of the public, and Colonel Maitland, with his usual kindness, permitted the excellent band of the 32nd regiment to attend on board.[1]

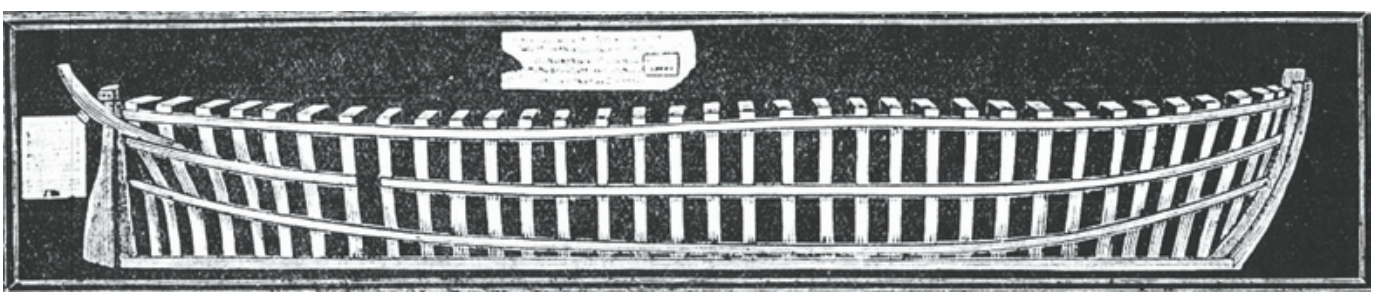


Front and back of FDC with cachet of the ship on the reverse.

James Goudie wrote,

She was then taken to Montreal to have her engines, where I continued to superintend the finishing of the cabins and deckwork. When completed she had her trial trip, which proved quite satisfactory. Being late in the season before being completed, she only made a few trips to Halifax. The launching of this steamer was a great event in Quebec. The Governor-General, Lord Aylmer, and his wife were present, the latter giving the vessel her name. Military bands supplied the music, and the shipping in the harbour was gay with bunting. The city itself wore a holiday look.[1]

The first trip of the *Royal William* to Halifax was under the command of J. Jones, RN, Commander, and John Cunard, one of the three Cunard brothers, was one of the passengers on the return trip. The Royal Gazette in Miramichi reported on September 13, 1831,


Model of the *Royal William*, Engraved from a photograph.

THE ROYAL WILLIAM STEAMSHIP, - on Wednesday, this elegant and substantial vessel touched here on her way from Halifax to Quebec via Miramichi. Her arrival was greeted with firing of cannons, and the cheers of the numerous spectators, whom the novelty of the sight had attracted to the wharves and other convenient sites for viewing her approach, as she dashed into our beautiful harbour against wind and tide. She had hardly dropped her anchor before she was surrounded with boats, filled with young and old, all eager to gratify their curiosity by inspecting her interior arrangements; and it is but justice, both to officers and men to say that all who went on board, and they were not a few, were received with every mark of civility. After remaining about four hours, she again got under weigh for Miramichi - where she arrived safely next morning. The ship was built at Montreal for the conveyance of passengers and goods between Quebec Halifax, and the intermediate ports. Her accommodations for passengers are of the first description. Her cabins are elegant and the sleeping berths, of which there are about 50, admirable. The round house contains a spacious dining-room, handsomely fitted up capable of accommodating 100 persons. The steerage also is roomy and comfortable, and there is ample space on deck. She can stow away about 200 tons of goods in her hold. The engines, which are of 180 horse power, are certainly highly finished and finely polished; her rate of sailing we have not learnt; but as her engines are of an excellent construction, we should think them capable of propelling her with ease and comfort at a rate of at least ten miles an hour. This noble vessel measures on deck 170 feet long, with proportionate breadth.[2]

Notwithstanding such a glorious start, the Quebec and Halifax Steam Navigation Company did not prosper. On one of the autumn trips in 1831, the ship encountered severe weather and sustained considerable damage. Her bulwarks were stoven in, her wheels broken, and some boats were carried away.[1]



Front and back of FDC on Walker House Hotel Envelope.

In 1832, the cholera epidemic arrived in Canada. Cholera spread rapidly throughout the world after the 1817 epidemic in India, largely due to the inadvertent transport of contaminated bilge water acquired in the Bay of Bengal. When the bilge was dumped into the waters of the home port, cholera seeded the local water supply and outbreaks were inevitable. The deadly germ reached Canada on June 7, 1832, when two Irish immigrants on the Steamship Voyageur, en route to Montreal, died within a few days of each other. By the end of the month 1059 people had died in Montreal and before the summer was over, the death toll was more than 2000.[6,8] Travel that summer was severely curtailed and without passenger or cargo, the company went bankrupt. The Sheriff's hammer transferred her ownership to John McDougall, James Bell Forsyth, Jeremiah Leaycraft, Henry LeMesurier, Matthew Bell, Noah Freer and Henry John Caldwell, most from the original company. The new owners resolved to send her to England to be sold.

Before the trip to England, the *Royal William* visited Boston and she has the distinction as the first steamer to fly the British flag in a United States port.[6]

The historic Atlantic trip to London embarked from Quebec on August 4th, 1833, under the command of Captain McDougall. The ship stopped at Pictou, Nova Scotia for coal. Pictou coal was considered unequalled for steamboats and the ship carried 254 chaldrons of coal, which is over 330 tons.

The customs clearance in Pictou on August 17, 1883 reported: *Royal William, 363 tons; 36 men; John McDougall, master; bound to London, B (British); cargo, 254 chaldrons of coals: a box of stuffed birds and six spars, produce of this province (N. S.); one box and one trunk, household furniture and a harp, all British, and seven passengers.* Captain John McDougall wrote about the voyage in a letter.1

London, November 16, 1833.

"My dear Willie,—You will, I am certain, think me very neglectful in not giving you an earlier account of our proceedings with the 'Royal William'. We left Pictou on the 18th of August, after having waited several days for some passengers who were expected from Prince Edward Island, and for whom we laid in a stock. We were very deeply laden with coal, deeper in fact, than I would ever attempt crossing the Atlantic with her again; however we got on the Grand Bank of Newfoundland, where we experienced a gale of wind, which rather alarmed my engineer; he wished very much to go into Newfoundland. We had previously lost the head of the foremast, and one of the engines had become useless from the beginning of the gale; with the other we could do nothing, and the engineer reported the vessel to be sinking. Things looked rather awkward, however we managed to get the vessel cleared of water, and ran by one engine after the gale ten days. After that, we got on very well, and put into Cowes to clean the boilers, a job which generally occupied them from twenty-four hours to twenty-six every fourth day; however we managed to paint her outside while there; the inside we had previously done, which enabled us to go up to London in fine style. Ten days after her "arrival



Painting of the *Royal William* from Wikipedia site, artist not specified.

she was sold, and has been since thoroughly repaired and coppered. Her model is considered to be superior to any of their steamers here. I should not be surprised to hear that George Black had got orders to build some more like her. She was sold for £10,000, which I believe has all been paid. I am now employed by her owners at £30 per month, and I shall sail in a few days for Lisbon."[4]

In another letter, McDougall described problems with the boilers:

I then started for London and was about twenty days on the passage, having run six or seven days with the larboard engine, in consequence of the starboard engine being disabled, and was detained at different times, about a week, laying to repairing the boilers which had become very leaky.[5]

The *Royal William* arrived at Gravesend, England on September 11th, after 25 days at sea.

After the sale to a British firm, the *Royal William* went on to serve in the Portuguese and Spanish military fleets.

In September 1833, the *Royal William* was chartered to the Portuguese government to take out troops for Dom Pedro's service. Captain McDougall continued as master of the steamship.

In a letter, Captain McDougall relates some aspects of the history of the ship while flying the colors of Spain:

I received orders to dispose of her to the Spanish Government, through the Spanish ambassador, at Lisbon, Don Evanston Castor da Perez, which was completed on the 10th of September, 1834, and her name was changed to "Ysabel Segunda,' being the first war steamer the Spaniards ever possessed . . . I joined the Spanish service under him with the rank and pay of a commander, but with a special agreement by which I was guaranteed £600 sterling per annum, and under a contract to supply the squadron with provisions from Lisbon. . . about the latter end of 1837, and the 'Ysabel Segunda' delivered up to the Spanish ambassador, and after having her engines repaired returned to Spain, and was soon afterwards sent to Bordeaux, in France, to have the hull repaired.. But on being surveyed it was found that the timbers were so much decayed, that it was decided to build a new vessel to receive the engines, which was built there and called by the same name, and now forms one of the Royal steam navy of Spain, while her predecessor was converted into a hulk at Bordeaux.[5]

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FDC Registered Letter mailed from Mr. W. Clark, a London, Ontario merchant, and presumably a stamp collector, to himself.

The Ysabel Segunda has the distinction as the earliest war steamer to deliver a hostile shot. On May 5th, 1836, in the Bay of San Sebastian, during the action on land then in progress between the British Legion under General Sir de Lacy Evans and the Carlists entrenched behind a series of field works, the first shot from the ship dislodged some Carlist sharp shooters who were picking off rank and file and officers of the Eighth Scottish Highlanders in the Grenadier Company.1

Canada Post celebrated the 100th Anniversary of the sailing of the *Royal William* with a stamp issued August 17, 1933. The stamp was designed and engraved by Bruce Hay, based on a painting by Stephan D. Skillet. Almost five million stamps were printed in sheets of 100. ✉

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BNAPS – *The Society for Canadian Philately*

Pardon moi, Mademoiselle, but don't you have . . . uh . . . er . . . something missing?

By David Williams

Even before it was issued, a United States airmail stamp raised quite a few eyebrows back in the summer of 1989.

The notoriety involved a 45-cent stamp (Scott No C120) that the United States Postal Service launched on Bastille Day of that year in a joint commemoration with France of the bicentennial of the French Revolution.

France issued three stamps of its own to mark the occasion. Both the U.S. and French stamps had similar engravings of the allegorical figures of Liberty, Equality and Fraternity, those symbols of the revolt against King Louis XVI and the creation of a democratic state.

The vertical French stamps were printed in triptych fashion showing full colour images of *Liberté, Egalité* and *Fraternité*. The trio were depicted side-by-side, one on each of the three stamps separated by perforations. Each was denominated at 2,20 francs.

The single horizontal U.S. stamp was divided into thirds, with each third featuring one figure. Liberty was on the left on a red background, Equality at centre with a silver background, and Fraternity on the right against a blue background.

It was the depiction of Fraternity that caused the controversy and criticism.

The original engraving of her, by an anonymous artist, shows a woman standing, with one side of the bodice of her gown well beyond *décolleté*.

While all of the details could be seen on the French stamp, the U.S. stamp depicted a woman whose exposed breast lacked a nipple.

Even before the stamp came out on July 14, the United States Postal Service maintained that the nipple was not airbrushed out.

But the snag with Fraternity's *décolletage* was only part of the problem.

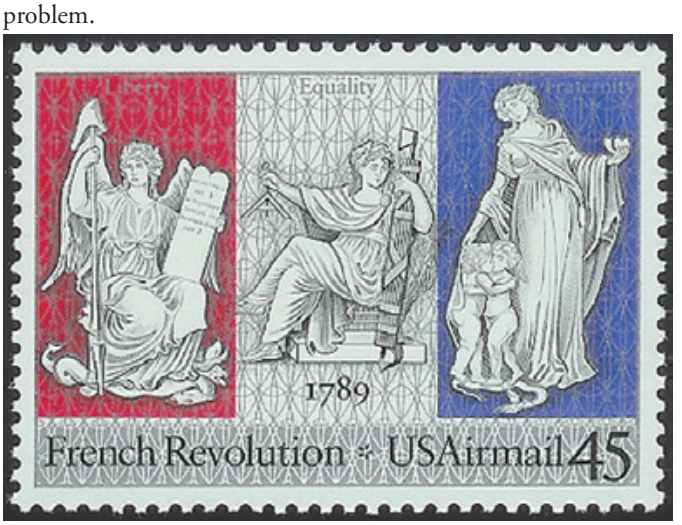


Figure 1. Horizontal stamp issued in 1989 by the United States Postal Service was divided into thirds, with the controversial rendering of Fraternity on the right against a blue background.



Figure 2. This vertical stamp, depicting *Fraternité* in full colour, was one of three stamps issued by France in 1989 to mark the bicentennial of the French Revolution.

The original engraving, which is in the Musée Carnavalet in Paris, also had two cherubs standing in an embrace at Fraternity's side. One is white, the other black.

The French stamp had all these details. But on the U.S. postage both cherubs were white.

The USPS offered the explanation that the adaption on its stamp imitated a white marble statue and this was necessary because otherwise it would not show up against a blue background.

Writing in his regular stamp column in the New York Times at the time, Barth Healey noted that "aesthetically that is correct, but the loss of symbolism has left the service open to charges that it is defacing art to avoid scarring the sensibilities, if that is the word, of racists."

As for the missing nipple, one of Healey's readers wrote, "With nudity, sex and violence an integral part of our culture these days, the recent action by the U.S. Postal Service seems in the realm of the ridiculous." ✉

Transcribing Sounds

by Michael Madesker, RDP, FRPSC

SIGN LANGUAGE

Hearing Impaired Contributors to the Human Endeavour



Juliette Gordon Low, 1860-1912, of Savannah, GA, formed the first Girl Scout Troop in the U.S.A. in 1912. Mrs. Low, married to an englishman, while living in England, assisted in organizing the Girl Guide movement there and used the experience to form its counterpart in the U.S.A. Girl Guides, and later Girl Scouts, came into being in 1910, patterned on the Boy Scout movement under the direction of Lord Baden-Powell. A successful painter and sculptor, Juliette Low spent her life in "inspiring girls with the highest ideals of character... that they may become happy and resourceful citizens." (from the Constitution of Girl Scouts of America)



Queen Alexandra of England, 1844-1925, wife of King Edward VII, was the daughter of King Christian IX of Denmark and Princess Louise Wilhelmina of Hesse-Cassel. Very shortly after giving birth to Princess Louise she became deaf from otosclerosis, an illness she inherited from her mother. Involved in charitable pursuits, the Queen founded a carving school for sons of estate workers at Sandringham. Queen Alexandra was a co-founder of the English Red Cross and Army Nursing Services. An avid animal lover, she was known for her paintings in oil and water colours as well as for her excellence in photography.

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Queen Elizabeth, the Queen Mum, 1900-2002, the wife of King George VI of England, was the daughter of the 14th Earl of Strathome and Kinghome, Scotland. She married the then Prince George of York in 1923 and was the mother of two daughters, the future Queen Elizabeth II and Princess Margaret Rose. She was loved by the people of the British Isles for her charitable works. Queen Elizabeth was highly admired for her sense and devotion to duty in her refusal to leave London during some of the most severe bombardments of the Second World War.



Joseph Pulitzer, 1847-1911, an American journalist of Hungarian origin, was the owner of many newspapers including the *New York World*. His main goal in life was to combat social injustice and the betterment of economic conditions of the working class. In his will, Pulitzer established prizes for excellence in American history, biography, drama, fiction, journalism, music, and poetry. These prizes, administered by Columnbia University, are considered to be second only to the Nobel Prizes.

Sir Winston Spencer Churchill, 1874-1965, distinguished himself in the leadership of the Alliance which defeated the Axis in World War II and as Prime Minister of Great Britain during this conflict. An outstanding orator and statesman, Churchill has often been compared to Demosthenes, 384-322 BCE, one of the greatest politicians of the past. An Author of the six-volume *The Second World War* and the four-volume *History of the English Speaking People*, he won the Nobel Prize for Literature in 1953. Churchill is also a known painter. ✉



by "Napoleon"

GUADELOUPE SURCHARGES

The 1997 edition of the *Yvert et Tellier*™ French colonies catalogue has a special section on Guadeloupe, with much more detail than the basic catalogue. In January 1889, the 20 centimes brick-on-green stamp of the French Colonies general issue was surcharged "GUADELOUPE" and 3, 15, or 25 centimes. There is a horizontal line between the colony name and the denomination, and a variety exists with the line broken. For all three denominations, the variety catalogues four times the price of the normal stamp. While much of Europe has converted to the Euro, the special section in the Y&T catalogue was not priced in Euros and the prices have been kept in the older currency. This should not be a great problem for readers as the important factor is the multiple carried by the variety, not the absolute value.





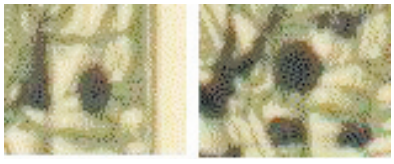
In early 1891, the 10 centimes black-on-lilac and 1 franc olive-green French Colonies general issue stamps were surcharged "5 C." and "G.P.E." with a horizontal line under the "5 C." Both stamps catalogue 85 francs mint hinged (MH) and 70 francs used. The horizontal line usually is thick enough to be obvious at a casual glance, but it exists in a very fine variety, cataloguing 200 francs MH and 175 francs used. See the full stamp illustration for the location of the line.



The same two stamps usually have a vertical oval for the period after the "5 C" but there is a variety in which the period really is round. This variety is much less valuable than the "fine line," as it catalogues only 125 francs MH and 100 francs used. See the separate full stamp illustration for the location of the variety.

My deeply valued volunteer proof-reader asked why the stamps had "GPE" on them. While not having a definitive answer, it's very likely that "GPE" on this issue merely follows the use of the same letters in the early diamond-of-dots cancel established for Guadeloupe. The early diamond-of-dots cancels for colonies used three or four letters to abbreviate the colony name. Thus Guadeloupe became GPE, Martinique became MQE, St. Pierre et Miquelon became SPM, French India became INDE, etc.

"Values:" dividing the variety value by the value of the ordinary stamp will create a multiple the reader can apply to prices from any other catalogue. For example, if the ordinary stamp has a used price of 100 marks (or francs), and the variety has a used price of 350 marks (or francs), multiplying a Scott™ or Unitrade™ price for the used stamp by 3.5 will give an approximate value for the variety. ✉



Dots.
Oval (left, normal);
Round (right, variety).



Lines.
Thick (top, normal);
Thin (bottom, variety).

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

PRESIDENT'S page



la page du PRÉSIDENT

RPSC news *by / par George Pepall, FRPSC* **nouvelles SRPC**

You will see in this column a number of matters on which the National Office needs regular communication from your chapter each year. We ask that you indicate to us who your RPSC Contact Person is, if you have not done so already. This person, an RPSC member, we would expect, will receive your chapter copy of *The Canadian Philatelist* and circulate it, will encourage individual membership in the Society, and be responsible for chapter insurance premiums and annual dues payment. All Royal correspondence will go through this person, in both directions. He or she is asked to send in an e-mail address, mailing address and a 'phone number, or to confirm that he or she is the Contact Person if we already have that information. The Contact Person can be the president, treasurer, or any other chapter director, but should be a member of the executive. He or she will also ensure that the chapter's annual show is listed correctly and well in advance in our Coming Events calendar. Having such a person will strengthen your chapter's ability to serve your members, as well as our ability to serve your chapter.

The National Office is pleased to tell all chapters and their RPSC Contact Persons that we now have bilingual promotional cards for distribution that explain a bit about our Society, outline the benefits of membership and give contact information for those who are unfamiliar with us. That likely includes many members of your own chapter. We ask that you request some of these cards by email or by 'phone call to the National Office. We suggest that you start with twenty, but you are welcome to any number you wish. Please offer them to your chapter members, both to get them connected to The RPSC and to have those members give them out to prospective RPSC new members that they might be aware of. Our own individual members and member chapters are our best potential recruiters of new members across the country, so we expect that this will be a very effective tool in the development of our Society. Thank you in advance for requesting the cards and making that effort.

Another matter for the RPSC Contact person to consider is our annual meeting of chapter reps at the Edmonton convention on the Sunday morning. This year the date will be Sunday morning, June 3rd in the West Edmonton Mall: time and room to be announced. Last year about 15 chapters were represented at Dorval. Some excellent discussion

Dans la présente chronique, vous verrez un certain nombre de sujets à propos desquels votre section de clubs doit communiquer avec le Bureau national chaque année. Nous vous demandons de nous indiquer le nom de la personne qui sert de liaison avec la SRPC, si vous ne l'avez déjà fait. Cette personne, dont nous nous attendons qu'elle soit membre de La SRPC, recevra un exemplaire du Philatéliste canadien et le fera circuler. Elle encouragera les autres à devenir membre de La Société et sera responsable des primes d'assurance et des paiements à effectuer chaque année. Toute la correspondance de la société ou destinée à cette dernière passera par elle. Elle devra fournir une adresse courriel, une adresse postale et un numéro de téléphone ou confirmer qu'elle est bien la personne ressource si nous avons déjà ces renseignements. Il peut s'agir du président, du trésorier ou d'un autre directeur de la section, mais cette personne doit être membre de la direction. Elle veillera à ce que l'exposition annuelle soit décrite correctement et assez longtemps d'avance dans notre calendrier des activités à venir. Les services d'une telle personne renforceront la capacité de votre section de clubs à servir ses membres ainsi que votre capacité de servir votre section.

Le Bureau national est heureux d'annoncer aux sections de clubs et à leurs personnes ressources que nous avons auprès de La SRPC que nous avons maintenant des cartes promotionnelles qui fournissent quelques explications sur notre société, soulignent les avantages d'être membre et donnent nos coordonnées pour ceux qui ne nous connaissent pas. Cela pourrait bien inclure quelques membres de votre propre section. Nous vous invitons à demander des exemplaires de ces cartes Bureau national, par courriel ou par téléphone au Bureau national. Nous vous suggérons de commencer par en commander vingt, mais sentez-vous à l'aise d'en commander autant que vous voulez. Offrez-les aux membres de votre section de clubs, pour les mettre en liaison avec La SRPC, et pour qu'ils les remettent à des membres potentiels de La SRPC qu'ils pourraient connaître. Nos membres individuels et les membres de nos sections de clubs sont nos meilleurs recruteurs potentiels au pays. Nous nous attendons donc à ce que ces cartes soient un outil très efficace pour développer notre société. Merci de les demander et de les offrir.

Un autre point à considérer pour la personne ressource est notre réunion annuelle des représentants des sections de clubs au congrès d'Edmonton, le dimanche matin. Cette année, ce sera le dimanche matin 3 juin, au West Edmonton Mall : l'heure et la salle seront annoncées. L'année passée, environ 15 sections étaient présentes à Dorval. D'excellentes discussions ont donné lieu à plusieurs sug-

produced several helpful suggestions, including one that led to the introduction of telephone and office services for all French-speaking RPSC members and chapters. I realize that getting to Edmonton will be difficult for many chapter reps, but if you can't make it, stay tuned for the results of the meeting in *The Canadian Philatelist*.

A resource now available from the National Office is imperforate sheets of our blue and gold RPSC labels. They come in sheets of 36, and can be scissored apart, just like Penny Blacks back in 1840, and affixed to any chapter-related mail. They have adhesive gum backings that taste much like our current stamps: tasteless and inoffensive! They will help raise the profile both of The RPSC and our hobby. They can be ordered from the National Office by phone or email at one dollar per sheet. (See illustration.) ✉



gestions utiles, notamment un numéro de téléphone et des services administratifs pour les membres et sections de clubs francophones de La SRPC. Je suis conscient que pour plusieurs représentants des sections de clubs, il sera difficile de se rendre à Edmonton; si cela vous est impossible, vous pourrez lire le compte-rendu de la réunion dans Le Philatéliste canadien.

Le Bureau national nous offre une nouvelle ressource, des feuilles non-perforées de nos étiquettes SRPC bleues et dorées. Elles se présentent en feuilles de 36, peuvent être découpées, tout comme les Penny Black de 1840 et apposées à n'importe quel courrier relatif aux sections de clubs. Elles sont pourvues d'un endos adhésif qui a le même goût que nos timbres actuels : aucun goût et sont inoffensifs! Elles aideront à rehausser le profil de La SRPC et de notre passe-temps. Vous pouvez les commander au Bureau national par téléphone ou par courriel au coût d'un dollar la feuille. Voir l'illustration. ✉

MEMBERSHIP report / Des nouvelles de nos **MEMBRES**

NEW MEMBERS / NOUVEAUX MEMBRES

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

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

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

INDIVIDUAL MEMBERS / MEMBRES À TITRE PERSONNEL

I-29236 Bev Hills
Canada: Cents, Large and Small Queens

I-29237 Dick Crago

I-29238 Mary Pugh
Great Britain

I-29239 Donna Trathen
Horses on stamps, Lipizzan horses on postcards

I-29240 Bryan Adamczyk
First day covers

I-29241 John Emery
PRC, Asia and First Fives

I-29242 Roger Rideout
Canada & Provinces, USA

I-29243 David Kirkpatrick
Canadian stamps

I-29244 Stephen Ware
Canadian, U.S. and German coinage, Canadian and German stamps, all Canada and provinces and all German States and Germany to 1964.

I-29245 Richard Rosenthal

I-29246 Charles Jacobson
Worldwide

I-29247 Helen Siedlak
Canada mint and cancelled, Iceland mint, Norway cancelled, Penguins and Olympics mint

I-29248 Douglas Butler

I-29249 Michael Green
Canadian Stamps

I-29251 Daryl Ford
Canada-Mint and used

I-29253 Patrick Powers
Canada, Argentina, Australia, Barbados, Belgian Congo, Great Britain

I-29254 Gordon McEwen
Canadian Mint Stamps--Plate blocks and Inscription blocks mostly

I-29255 Maulik Baxi

I-29257 Graham Forbes
British Africa, Boer War

I-29258 Bill Milner
Canada and provinces, including back of book, ond other countries with Cda joint issues, Topical - Scouting

I-29259 Stafford Brandrick

I-29260 Olaf Seidelbach

I-29261 Stephen Osborne

I-29264 Douglas Still
Canadian mint issues all formats post-1949

RESIGNED MEMBERS / MEMBRES DÉMISSIONNAIRES

I-8523 • James Stegen
I-12883 • Eric A. Ranger
I-15776 • David F. Sessions
I-20501 • Manuel P. Dacosta
I-25376 • Joe Murray
I-27826 • David G. Jones
I-28573 • Melanie Roth
I-28816 • Bob Vogel
I-28909 • John Seidl

DECEASED MEMBERS / MEMBRES DÉCÉDÉS

L-12894 • Andrew Cronin
I-20247 • Bernie M. Spidell
I-22748 • Ted L. Papucciyan
I-29140 • Frank Pulis

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

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

CHAPTER chatter



parlons des CHAPITRES

RPSC news *by / par George Pepall, FRPSC* **nouvelles SRPC**

To run a chapter newsletter competition or not: that was the question I was faced with when I first took on the role of Chapter Liaison director a few years back. When I considered the various newsletters that I was seeing and thought about their purposes, it became a straightforward decision to make: no, no competition.

The intent of an award for a top newsletter would have been to motivate chapters to institute a regular newsletter, make it more frequent, and improve its content and appearance. But all chapters are different, in their resources, their number of members, their programmes and their priorities. To compare one newsletter against another and then proclaim that this or that newsletter is 'The Best' through an award would have been meaningless; the intent of a newsletter is to meet the needs and interests of the members, not to outdo those of other chapters. As well, it would not have been a comparison of apples to apples - not at all. As for motivation for improvement and expansion, they come from the positive response and feedback of those who read them and enjoy the benefits.

The production and distribution of a chapter newsletter is an invaluable service for the members of a stamp club. By my rough count, about fifty chapters offer this service to members on a regular basis, somewhere between twice and twelve times a year. What I notice most clearly about each particular newsletter is that it is a direct reflection of the members and interests of that club. That is how it should be, and that's why I enjoy seeing them.

Some newsletters live up to the name by, yes, simply giving the news about the club, and not much more. They'll tell of upcoming meetings, maybe some planning for the annual show, and a bit about the leaders or other people in the club. Stamp information may include new issues information or something about a recent find by a member. These are published in hard copy.

A second group would be those that include some philatelic articles along with the coming events. Often the information is copied or retyped from a primary source, and so the illustrations of stamps are in black and white, sometimes a bit underexposed.

Organiser ou non un concours de bulletin d'information, voilà la question à laquelle j'ai été confronté quand j'ai pris ma fonction de directeur de liaison, il y a quelques années. Après avoir examiné les divers bulletins que j'ai eu sous les yeux et après avoir songé à leur but, la décision me semblait évidente : non et non, pas de concours.

L'intention derrière un prix accordé à un bulletin qui se démarque aurait été de motiver les sections de clubs à instituer un bulletin d'information paraissant régulièrement, plus fréquemment, et dont le contenu et l'apparence se seraient améliorés constamment. Mais les sections sont toutes différentes, quant à leurs ressources, au nombre de leurs membres, à leurs programmes et à leurs priorités. Ainsi, avoir comparé un bulletin à un autre et proclamé avec un prix que ce bulletinci ou celui-là était « le meilleur » n'aurait pas eu de sens. Le but d'un bulletin est de servir les besoins et les intérêts de ses membres et non de surpasser les autres sections. De plus, ce n'aurait pas été une comparaison de pommes avec des pommes — pas du tout. Pour ce qui est de la motivation à l'égard de l'amélioration et de l'expansion, elle vient de la réaction et des commentaires de ceux qui lisent les bulletins d'information et en profitent.

La production et la distribution du bulletin d'information d'une section sont un service précieux pour les membres d'un club philatélique. Selon mon calcul grossier, environ cinquante sections offrent ce service aux membres de façon régulière, de deux à douze fois par année. Ce que j'ai le plus nettement remarqué au sujet de chaque bulletin, c'est qu'un bulletin d'information constitue une réflexion directe des membres et des intérêts d'un club. C'est ainsi que cela devrait être et c'est pour cela que j'aime consulter moimême les bulletins.

Certains bulletins d'information portent bien leur nom, oui, en donnant tout simplement de l'information sur les clubs et à peu près rien de plus. Ils annoncent les réunions à venir, font un peu de planification pour l'exposition annuelle et parlent un peu des dirigeants et d'autres personnes du club. L'information philatélique peut comprendre des renseignements sur les nouvelles émissions ou quelque chose sur la dernière trouvaille d'un membre. Ils sont publiés en format papier.

Dans un deuxième groupe, à tout cela s'ajoute des articles philatéliques et l'annonce d'activités à venir. Souvent, les renseignements sont copiés ou dactylographiés d'une première source. Par conséquent, les illustrations de timbres sont en noir et blanc et parfois, un peu sous-exposées.

Another group that is growing in recent years is the newsletters that feature originally researched philatelic articles, colour illustrations and e-mail distribution. When a publication has been developed to this extent, it likely has some snazzy graphic features, like cutlines, boxing and a variety of fonts. One of the beauties of electronic distribution is the savings in both labour and costs because colour reproduction is steeply expensive in hard copy. The recipients can also save back issues without a storage challenge that many of us already face.

In a future column I'll suggest some of the columns and types of news that writers have covered.

Chapters are encouraged to send a copy of their newsletters to me and to the National Office for our files. That way we can not only know what's going on in chapters across Canada, but we can also show clubs with new or limited newsletters how others go about it. If your chapter is planning to start a newsletter, feel free to ask for examples and direction. And, oh yes, the key to the success of ANY newsletter? Having regular and willing writers. So please consider volunteering to write for your editor - it tells him or her that you do appreciate their efforts. ✉

Un autre groupe, qui a pris de l'ampleur ces dernières années, est celui des bulletins qui présentent des recherches philatéliques originales, qui ont des illustrations en couleurs et sont distribués par courriel. Lorsqu'une publication a été développée à ce point, en général, elle comporte certains éléments graphiques agréables, comme des légendes de cliché, du découpage et une variété de polices de caractères. Une des beautés de la distribution électronique est l'économie de main d'œuvre et de coûts, car le prix de la reproduction couleur en format papier est extrêmement élevé. Ceux qui reçoivent le bulletin peuvent aussi conserver les anciens numéros sans se soucier du problème d'entreposage, que beaucoup d'entre nous connaissent.

Dans une chronique à venir, je parlerai de certains genres de chroniques et de nouvelles qui ont déjà été traitées par certains auteurs.

J'encourage les sections à me faire parvenir une copie de leur bulletin et à en envoyer une aussi au Bureau national pour nos dossiers. Ainsi, non seulement nous pouvons savoir ce qui se passe dans les sections d'un océan à l'autre, mais nous pouvons aussi montrer aux clubs dont les bulletins sont nouveaux ou limités, la façon dont les autres s'y prennent. Si votre section envisage de mettre sur pied un nouveau bulletin, sentez-vous à l'aise de demander des exemples et des conseils. Et, ah oui, quelle est la clé du succès DE QUELQUE bulletin d'information que ce soit? Des rédacteurs réguliers et enthousiastes. Alors, songez à vous offrir bénévolement pour écrire pour votre rédacteur en chef – il ou elle verra que vous appréciez ses efforts. ✉

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

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 6.30pm to 9pm. 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 18h30 à 20h30. Les réunions ont lieu au Centre communautaire Fontaine, 120, rue Charlevoix, Gatineau (secteur Hull), Québec. Carte de membre : Adultes 20$ (10$ pour les moins de 16 ans). Vendeurs, encans, expositions./ Members of the APO (Chapter 190) meet every Monday from the beginning of September to the end of Mai from 6:30 to 8:30. The meetings take place at the Fontaine Community Centre, 120, Charlevoix Street, Gatineau (Hull sector), Quebec. Membership: Adult $20, 16 and under $10. Dealers, auctions, shows and bourse Contacts: Ronald Lefebvre, Président, 439, rue Duquette ouest, Gatineau, QC J8P 3A7 email : lefebvrero@videotron.ca, Alain Bossard, Directeur, 1157, Emperor Avenue, Ottawa, On K1Z 8C3 email: isabelle.alain@sympatico.ca

CLUB PHILATÉLIQUE "LES TIMBRÉS" DE BOISBRIAND
Section adulte: Tous les lundis soir de 18h45 à 21h. Section junior: Tous les samedis de 9h. à 11h30; au Centre socio-culturel de Boisbriand, 480 rue Chavigny, Broisbriand, QC, J7G 2J7; information: 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 John Rossiter, 14 Fawn Crescent, Barrie, ON L4N 7Z5. Telephone 705-726-1050, E-mail jrrossiter@bell.net.

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

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

BRITISH COLUMBIA PHILATELIC SOCIETY
Meetings occur Wednesday nights at 7:30 PM from Sept. to June, at West Burnaby United Church, 6050 Sussex Ave., Burnaby BC, near the Metrotown Skytrain station. See our website at www.bcphilatelic.org for details of meeting times and locations. For more information email b.ingraham@shaw.ca

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

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

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

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 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.

CLUB PHILAS
Les membres de Philas se réunissent à tous les deux samedis, de septembre à mai de 9h30 à 11h00. Les réunions ont lieu au Centre Henri-Lemeiux, la carte de membre est de $15 par année et une nouvelle inscription est $40 pour les jeunes et $25 pour les adultes. Pour informations: Johane Perreault, présidente de Philas, 1142, Lloyd George, Verdun (Québec) H4H 2P3, par téléphone au (514) 767-4864, par courriel à philasalle2@videotron.ca.

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.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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 Lee Dowsley, 1673 Longacre Drive, Victoria, BC V8N 2M9, email: gvps@vicstamps.com.

GUELPH STAMP CLUB
Chapter 233 meets on the 1st 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, 4th and 5th Mon., Sept. to June, including 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 at the Davidson Community Centre on 601 Durham St. in Kincardine. 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: kincstampclub@hurontel.on.ca.

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-CAMBRIDGE REGIONAL POST CARD CLUB
Meets on the 2nd Wednesday in May, September and November at 7:00 p.m. and on the 2nd Saturday in January and March at 1:00 p.m. at Doon Heritage Crossroads, at Homer Watson Blvd and Old Huron Road, Kitchener, Ontario.

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: 519-742-5892. Email: oscar_cormier@rogers.com.

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: Chuck Colomb, President, PO Box 1, Pointe Claire/Dorval, QC, H9R 4N5. / Le chapitre 84, se réunit les 2e et 4e jeudis de chaque mois du début septembre à fin juin, à 19h30. Les réunions ont lieu à l'Église St. John the Baptist, 233 rue Ste-Claire à Pointe-Claire. Information: Chuck Colomb, Président, Case Postale 1, Pointe Claire/Dorval, QC, H9R 4N5.

LETHBRIDGE PHILATELIC SOCIETY

Chapter 57, The Lethbridge Philatelic Society, meets on the second Thursday of the month (except July and August) at 7 p.m. in the community room of Save on Foods, 1112 2nd A Ave N, Lethbridge, AB. Contact Ted Nicholson at 403-381-7510, email: bandaid@telusplanet.net.

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.

LONDON PHILATELIC SOCIETY

Chapter 9 meets on the 2nd and 4th Tuesday of the month excluding July & August at the Dutch Canadian Club, which is located on the Northwest corner of Gore Road and Clarke Road. The doors open at 7:00pm and the meeting starts at 7:45pm. There is usually a presentation followed by an auction. New members and guests are always welcome. For more information check out our website at www.londonphilatelicsociety.com.

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 Monday of each month (except December) from 7:30 p.m. at Waldies Blacksmith Shop in the Carriage Room at 16 James Street, Milton, Ontario. For information: Milton Stamp Club, 256 Laurier Ave., Milton, ON L9T 3V6. (905) 864-6140.

MONTREAL PHILATELIC CLUB

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

MUSKOKA STAMP CLUB

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

NELSON STAMP CLUB

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

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 6:00 p.m. and meetings are from 7:30 p.m. to 9:30 p.m. Contact: NTSC.President@gmail.com. Website:www.NorthTorontoStampClub.tk. Facebook: http://www.facebook.com/groups/9803891585.

NORTH YORK PHILATELIC SOCIETY

Chapter 21 meets on the 1st and 3rd Wednesdays of each month from September to June, and on the 3rd Wednesday of July and August. Meetings are held from 6:00 p.m. to 9:00 p.m. in the Skaters' Lounge at the Carnegie Centennial Arena, 580 Finch Avenue West (1 1/2 blocks west of Bathurst), Toronto, Ontario. Meetings feature a convivial atmosphere, speakers, auctions, and a number of dealer members. Membership is only $5 per year. Ample parking is free. For more information contact Michael D'Amato, 18 Bunker Road, Thornhill, ON L4J 2N6. Tel: 905-856-8835 or check our website at: http://sites.google.com/site/northyorkphilatelicsociety.

NOVA SCOTIA STAMP CLUB

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

OAKVILLE STAMP CLUB

Chapter 135 meets the 4th Tuesday at 7 p.m. in the forum of St. James Catholic Elementary School at 255 Morden Road in Oakville. Contact Oakville Stamp Club, c/o Roy Honess, Phone: 905-822-8450 or 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 p.m., September through June, at the Hintonburg Community Centre, 1064 Wellington St., Ottawa, Ontario. Visitors are always welcome. Contact: Jack Gray, Secretary, 3 Leonard Ave., Ottawa, ON K1S 4T6. E-mail: exoc@sympatico.ca. Website: www.ottawaphilatelicsociety.org.

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. Contact Phil Visser, 519-376-6760, email: psvisser@hurontel.on.ca.

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.

SAINT JOHN STAMP CLUB

Chapter 156 – Saint John Stamp Club meets at 7:00 pm on the fourth Wednesday of each month, except July, August and December, at the Howard Johnson Hotel, Main St., North End, Saint John, NB. Visitors and new members welcome. Please call 506-849-2250 for more information.

ST. CATHARINES STAMP CLUB

Chapter 53 meets on the 1st and 3rd Tuesdays of each month (except for July and August) at the Grantham Lions Club, 732 Niagara Street, St. Catharines, Ontario. Contact: Stuart Keeley, President, 15 Baxter Cres., Thorold, ON L2V 4S1, or e-mail 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

ST. THOMAS STAMP CLUB

Meets on the 2nd and 4th Thursday of each month except June-August at the Community of Christ Church, 105 Fairview Ave., St. Thomas, ON. Contact President Rick Badgley at 519-637-8432.

SARNIA STAMP CLUB

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

SASKATOON STAMP CLUB

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

SAUGEEN STAMP CLUB

Meets on the 1st Tuesday of every month at St. Matthews Lutheran Church, 356 – 9th Street, Hanover, Ontario. Contact Bill Findlay, 393454 Con2 EGR, RR #4, Durham, ON N0G 1R0. Phone: 519-369-5689. Email: billfindlay@bell.net.

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, 14 Overbank Crescent, Don Mills, ON M3A 1W2. 416-447-5677, rdellagnese@rogers.com.

LA SOCIÉTÉ PHILATÉLIQUE DE QUÉBEC

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

LA SOCIÉTÉ PHILATÉLIQUE DE LA RIVE SUD

Société membre No. 19. Réunions régulières tenus les 2e et 4e lundis débutant en septembre pour se terminer le 2e lundi de juin. 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 STAMP COLLECTORS' CLUB, FOUNDED 1892

Meets the 2nd Tuesday of every month except July and August. Meetings are held at 7:30 p.m. in Room 504 at Yorkminster Park Baptist Church, 1585 Yonge St., one block north of St. Clair Avenue. In December we hold an annual dinner meeting with guests and it is held at various locations. Contact Owen White, tel. (416) 481-4731 or e-mail: owen.white@sympatico.ca or by Canada Post to: P.O. Box 860, Station K, Toronto, ON M4P 2H2

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: B. Ferguson 613-398-1152, G.A. Barsi at 613-394-2024. Email: wilabet@sympatico.ca.

UKRAINIAN COLLECTIBLES SOCIETY (TORONTO)

Meets on the 1st Monday of the month, September through June, 7-9 p.m. at the Ukrainian Canadian Social Services, 2445 Bloor St W, Toronto, Ontario. Contact Jerry Kalyn: 416-251-6898 or e-mail ucst@upns.org.

L'UNION DES PHILATÉLISTES DE MONTRÉAL

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

VANCOUVER ISLAND PHILATELIC SOCIETY

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

WEST TORONTO STAMP CLUB

Chapter 14 meets on the 2nd 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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Most Requested Sales Circuit Books:

Canada: early, mint & used Canada, fancy cancels, BOB, CDS cancels, precancels, Provinces, used, (especially scarcer items), perfins,
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Br.Africa, BWI, Pacific, Europe, Japan,
New Zealand, Scandanavia, Switzerland mnh, h, & u, USA

See Us at the Shows

April 13-15, **Toronto**, CSDA, Queen Elizabeth Bldg.
April 21-22, **Regina** Coin Club,
April 21-22, **Calgary** Kerby Centre
May 4-6, **Winnipeg**, (Philatelic Society) ,...Cenovus Centre
June 1-3 **Edmonton**, Royal 2012 Royale, W. Edmonton Mall

Circuit stock is constantly changing



The Circuits have a lot of nice earlier Canada used, with coil pairs, and strips, many with CDS cancels. As well, there is quite an assortment of NH (modern) Canada plate blocks and varieties.

We have recently received some China (nh), and have the usual assortment of Commonwealth material, European, German and Scandinavian material.

Buy or sell through the Circuits. Contact us today!

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Fax: (403) 932-2947
E-mail: rpscsale@telus.net

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 416-921-1282 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 416-921-1282 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

MAY 4-6 MAI, 2012:
Stampshow 12 sponsored by the Winnipeg Philatelic society will be held on Friday from 1 pm to 7 pm, Saturday from 10 am to 6 pm and Sunday from 10 am to 4 pm at the Sunova Centre in West St. Paul on the north Perimeter highway between Main and McPhillips Streets. Show theme is 100th Anniversary of the Grey Cup and inaugural season of the Winnipeg Blue Bombers at Investors Group Field. Exhibits, 8-10 dealers, Canada Post, youth table, concession and wheel chair accessible. Daily admission $2.00 and free parking. For more info. contact John Salmi at jsalmi5@shaw.ca.

MAY 5 MAI, 2012:
Saugeen Stamp Club Annual Show will be held from 10 am to 4 pm in the Knights of Columbus Hall, 963 Bruce Road 4 (2 km west of Hanover on Highway 4). Exhibits, 10 dealers, door prizes, club circuit books and lunch counter. Free admission and parking. For more information contact Ralph Wyndham or Bill Findlay at billfindlay@bell.net.

MAY 6 MAI, 2012:
Mayday Stamp Show, the Stratford Stamp Club's annual show and bourse is being held from 9:30 am to 3:30 pm at the Kiwanis Community Center, 111 Lakeside Dr., Stratford. ON. Exhibits, dealers, show cover, the club's circuit books, lunch counter and wheelchair accessible. Free admission and parking. Contact is Richard Blackburn at richard.blackburn@utoronto.ca.

AUGUST 11 AOÛT, 2012:
KINEX 2012 Stamp Show and Bourse sponsored by the Kincardine Stamp Club, will be held from 10 am to 4 pm at the Davidson Centre, 601 Durham St., Kincardine, ON. Exhibits, 8-9 dealers, silent auction, kids table, door prizes and lunch booth. Free admission. Information from John Cortan (519) 395-5817 or Andrew Lunshof (519) 396-5910.

SEPTEMBER 8 SEPTEMBRE, 2012:
Brunpex 2012 sponsored by The Fundy Stamp Collectors Club will be held from 10 am to 4 pm at the Rotary Lodge Centennial Park, St. George Blvd., Moncton, NB. Dealers and silent/live auctions. Free admission. For more information contact: info@fundystampclub.ca. or visit the website at http://www.fundystampclub.ca.

SEPTEMBER 22 SEPTEMBRE, 2012:
COPEX 2012 sponsored by the Cobourg Stamp Club will be held from 9 am to 3 pm at the Salvation Army Citadel, 59 Ballantine St., Cobourg, ON. Member stamp displays, 8 dealers, consignment sales, food court and door prizes. Free admission and parking. For more information Contact Harold Houston at hhouston@cogeco.ca.

SEPTEMBER 28-29 SEPTEMBRE, 2012:
VANPEX 2012, the annual exhibition and bourse of the British Columbia Philatelic Society will be held on Friday from 10 am to 5 pm and Saturday from 10 am to 4 pm in the Community Room of the West Burnaby United Church, 6050 Sussex Avenue, Burnaby, BC. Free admission and parking. More information from Derren at verdraco@uniserve.com or www.bcphilatelic.org.

SEPTEMBER 29-30 SEPTEMBRE, 2012:
UKRAINPEX 2012 sponsored by the Ukrainian Collectibles Society Toronto, will be held on Saturday from 10 am to 6 pm and on Sunday from 9 am to 4 pm at the St. Demetrius the Great Martyr Church, 135 la Rose Ave., Toronto, ON. Ukrainian stamps, coins and collectibles exhibition and bourse. For more information e-mail ucst@upns.org.

OCTOBER 6 OCTOBRE, 2012:
The Sarnia Stamp Club's LAMPEX 2012 show and bourse will be held from 9:30 am to 4:30 pm in the OPTIMIST HALL at the Point Edward Arena(under the Blue Water international Bridge betweenSarnia and Port Huron Michigan). Displays, 10 dealers, snacks. Free admission and parking. More information from John Armstrong at sarniastampclub@cogeco.ca or the website at http://www.sarniastampclub.ca.

OCTOBER 6-7 OCTOBRE, 2012:
VICPEX Stamp Exhibition and Bourse sponsored by the Vancouver Island and Greater Victoria philatelic societies will be held on Saturday from 10 am to 5 pm, and Sunday from 9:30 am to 4 pm at the Comfort Inn, 3020 Blanshard St., Victoria, BC. Admission by donation and free parking. More information from Don Shorting at docdon@shaw.ca.

OCTOBER 20 OCTOBRE, 2012:
The Barrie District Stamp Club's 2012 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 St., Barrie, ON. Free admission and parking. Information from Michael Millar, FRPSC, (705) 726-5019 or mmillar@apexia.ca.

OCTOBER 20 OCTOBRE, 2012:
GRVPA 18th Annual Club Fair will be held from 10 am to 4 pm at the United Kingdom Hall, International Village Dr. Cambridge, ON. Will have 12-14 clubs, 450+ club circuit books, 2 silent auctions (300+ lots), youth area, snack bar. Free parking and admission with draw tickets being sold to cover costs. For more information contact Stuart Keeley at stuart.keeley@sympatico.ca or visit the website at http://www.grvpa.com

NOVEMBER 3 NOVEMBRE, 2012:
KENTPEX 2012 stamp bourse and exhibition hosted by the Kent County Stamp Club will be held from 9:30 am to 3:30 pm at the Active Lifestyle Centre, 20 Merritt Ave., Chatham, ON. Free admission, free parking, and draw prizes. Lunch and snacks on site. For more information contact Paul V. McDonell at (519) 354-1845 or pvmcdonell@sympatico.ca

NOVEMBER 9-11 NOVEMBRE, 2012:
The CSDA's National Postage Stamp Show will be held in the Queen Elizabeth Building, Exhibition Place, Toronto, ON. Dealers from across Canada, the UK, and the USA, plus Canada Post. Free stamps for kids, club and society information, and much more. Show hours Friday 11 am to 6 pm, Saturday 10 am to 5 pm and Sunday 10 am to 4 pm. Further information from director@csdaonline.com.

NOVEMBER 17 NOVEMBRE, 2012:
Middpex 2012 sponsored by the London Middlesex Stamp Club, will be held from 10 am to 4 pm at the Westview Baptist Church, 1000 Wonderland Road, just north of Southdale Road on the east side of London, ON. Exhibits, 20 dealers, draws, lunches, wheelchair accessible, free stamps for beginners. Free parking and admission. Information from Patrick Delmore at patrickdelmore@hotmail.com.

JANUARY 19 JANVIER, 2013:
64th Cathex, sponsored by the St. Catharines Stamp Club will be held from 10 am to 5 pm at the Grantham Lions Club, 732 Niagara St., St. Catharines, ON. Exhibits, 12 dealers, club circuits, beginners table, lunch counter. Free admission and parking. For more information contact Stuart Keeley at stuart.keeley@sympatico.ca or visit the website at http://www.stcatharinesstampclub.ca.

NATIONAL EXHIBITIONS / EXPOSITIONS NATIONALES

MAY 5-6 MAI, 2012:
ORAPEX 2012, Ottawa's National Level Stamp Show, the 51st 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 10 am to 4 pm on Sunday, at the RA Centre Curling Rink, 2451 Riverside Dr., Ottawa, ON. Free admission and parking. Dealers please contact Peter MacDonald at petermac@magma.ca. Exhibitors please 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 11-13 MAI, 2012:
PIPEX 2012 will be held from 10 am to 6 pm on Friday and Saturday and from 10 am to 4 pm on Sunday at The Doubletree by Hilton Hotel in Portland, OR USA. Show will have 35 dealers, 4,000 pages of exhibits, society meetings, Harmer-Schau Auction, USPS sales booth and special youth activities. Free admission. More details at www.pipexshow.org.

JUNE 1-3 JUIN, 2012:
Royal*2012*Royale convention and exhibition hosted by the Edmonton Stamp Club and celebrating the 125th Anniversary of the RPSC and the 100th Anniversary of the Edmonton Stamp Club, will be held at the Europa Conference Centre, West Edmonton Mall (Entrance 1) 3rd Floor Conference Centre (above Europa Boulevard), Edmonton, AB. The theme will be celebrating the life of Sir Sam Steele of the NW Mounted Police and 100 years of philately in Edmonton. For more information visit our website at www.royal2012royale.com or contact Ed Dykstra at (780) 421-0930 or eddykstra@shaw.ca for dealers, Jim Lockau at (780) 467-4825 or jlockau@shaw.ca for registration, Kelly Liusz Moser at liuszmoser@gmail.com for exhibits, or David Piercey, Chair, at (780) 437-2771 or dpiercey@telus.net.

AUGUST 31-2 SEPTEMBER, 2012/
AOUT 31-2 SEPTEMBRE, 2012:
BNAPEX 2012 CALTAPEX sponsored by the British North America Philatelic Society and the Calgary Philatelic Society will be held from 10 am to 6 pm on Friday, 10 am to 6 pm on Saturday and 10 am to 3 pm on Sunday at the Hyatt Regency hotel in downtown Calgary. Exhibits, dealer bourse, national and regional level meetings, study group meetings. Open to the public. More Information from bnapex2012@shaw.ca. or at www.bnaps.org/bnapex2012.

SEPTEMBER 28-30 SEPTEMBRE, 2012:
Novapex 2012 sponsored by the Nova Scotia Stamp Club will be held from 2 pm to 9 pm on Friday, 9 am to 5 pm on Saturday and 9 am to 3 pm on Sunday at the Dartmouth Sportsplex, Dartmouth, NS. Dealers bourse, 150 frames of exhibits, youth table, club table and awards banquet. Free admission and parking. More information at www.NSStampClub.ca or from John Hall at (902) 434-6529.

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

MAY 3-4 MAI, 2014:
ORAPEX 2014, Ottawa. Details to follow at a later date.

INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITIONS / EXPOSITIONS INTERNATIONALES

JUNE 18-24, 2012
INDONESIA 2012, World Stamp Championship and Exhibition under the Patronage of FIP and auspices of FIAF to be held at the Jakarta Convention Centre. Canadian Commissioner: George Constantourakis, 2115 Girouard Ave, Montreal, QC, H2A-3C4, Tel. (541) 482-2764, and email: geo.constant@sympatico.ca.

NOVEMBER 2-4 NOVEMBRE, 2012:
IPHLA 2012 an International Exhibition for Philatelic Literature, including digital media and websites, will be held in Mainz Germany. Infomation and entry forms at www.iphla.de or from Wolfgang Maassen at w.maassen@aijp.org or +49 2163 49760.

AUGUST 2-14 AOÛT, 2013
THAILAND 2013, a World Stamp Exhibition under the Patronage of HRM Princess Maha Chakri Sirindhorn organized by Thailand Post Company Ltd with collaboration of the Philatelic Association of Thailand at the Royal Paragon Hall Exhibition and Convention Centre, Bangkok, Thailand. The exhibition obtained patronage of FIP and auspices of FIAP. Canadian Commissioner: Sammy G. Chiu, FRPSC, P.O. Box 1108, Station "B", Willowdale, ON, M2K-3A2, Tel. (416) 845-3382, and email: chiusam@hotmail.com.

The RPSC **YOUTHPHIL** club

La club **TIMBREJEUNES** SRPC

RPSC news *by / par Yvan Latulippe* **nouvelles SRPC**



In a few weeks, another NHL season will end and the most important season will begin: the playoffs. For all Canadians, this time is the peak of the year in sports: the Stanley Cup series, the Memorial Cup series, as well as important curling tournaments. How could we be happier? For philately, too, it's a kind of a peak: year-end exhibitions, stamp club general meetings, etc.

This year, why don't you combine both of them? Set up your personal Stanley Cup playoffs. Let each of your youngsters choose a different team, draw the places for quarter-finals, semi-finals and the final and prepare some competitions for each step. Those competitions should be philatelic, but you can mix philatelic competitions with some real hockey (outside or inside). Try to use the computer for your contests. Provide a trophy or a gift for the winner.

TIP FOR OFFICIALS

Like many of us, you probably have a lot of definitive stamps that you don't know what to do with. Use them for your members' projects. They can illustrate their school work, prepare different stamps to give to a new philatelist friend here or outside the country, cover boxes to keep philatelic tools in, build a passport with a stamp from all the countries they would like to visit, prepare philatelic games (see below). Stamps are works of art: be creative.

NEWS FROM THE YPC

In the July/August 2012 issue of *The Canadian Philatelist*, you will find a special column regarding our projects for the 2012/2013 philatelic season.

HERE AND AROUND THE WORLD

For many reasons, the Australian postal administration is ahead of its time. Australia Post cele-

Dans quelques semaines la saison régulière de la LNH se terminera et la véritable saison débutera : les éliminatoires. Du point de vue sportif, c'est le sommet de l'année pour tous les Canadiens : les séries de la Coupe Stanley, de la Coupe Memorial, et les grands tournois de curling. Que demander de plus? Du point de vue philatélique, c'est aussi une période de grande effervescence : expositions de fin d'année, assemblées annuelles des clubs, etc.

Pourquoi, cette année, ne pas combiner les deux? Pourquoi ne pas organiser votre petite Coupe Stanley personnelle? Attribuez à chacun de vos jeunes une équipe différente, et préparez des compétitions pour les quarts-de-finale, les demis-finale et la finale. Idéalement ces compétitions devraient être philatéliques mais vous pouvez mélanger compétitions philatéliques et véritable hockey (extérieur ou intérieur). Si possible, prévoyez l'utilisation d'un ordinateur pour certaines compétitions ainsi qu'un trophée ou un cadeau pour le gagnant.

TRUC D'ANIMATEUR

Comme tout un chacun, vous avez de nombreux exemplaires exemplaires des timbres courants. Vous vous demandez quoi en faire? Utilisez-les pour les projets de vos jeunes. Ils pourraient illustrer leurs travaux scolaires avec ces timbres; assembler quelques timbres différents pour les donner à un nouveau philateliste, ici ou ailleurs dans le monde; en recouvrir les boites dans lesquelles ils rangent leurs outils philatéliques; se monter un passeport avec des timbres des pays qu'ils aimeraient visiter, ou préparer des jeux philatéliques (voir ci-dessous). Les timbres sont des œuvres d'art. Ayez de l'imagination.

NOUVELLES DU CLUB

Les projets pour 2012/2013 vous seront dévoilés dans un article spécial qui paraîtra dans le numéro de Juillet/Août 2012.

brated its 200th anniversary in 2009. Two-hundred years ago, they had only one postman who sorted letters in his home in Sydney. Today, it delivers more than 22 million letters each day. It issued the first personalized stamps. It is the first postal administration to notify their mail-box customers by e-mail or text that they have letters 30 minutes after the end of sorting.

As well, it has the longest delivery route in the world. The run, between Port Augusta (Southern Australia) and the south-central Queensland, covers about 3,000 km and serves only 88 addresses.

SPECIAL ACTIVITY

Here is a new philatelic game that is easy to create: glue stamps on pieces of cardboard. Cut each in two and mix up the pieces. Ask the youngsters to find the matching pieces to recreate the stamp. To make it more difficult, use stamps from a series such as those stamps issued to commemorate Canada Day some years ago.

So, have some fun. Best of luck for those who plan to present their collection in a competitive exhibition and don't forget : F-U-N is the keyword. ✉

NOUVELLES D'ICI ET D'AILLEURS

Pour plusieurs raisons, la poste australienne est l'une des plus avant-gardiste de la planète. Australia Post célébrait son 200e anniversaire en 2009. Au début de son histoire, un seul postier triait les lettres chez lui à Sydney. Aujourd'hui, l'entreprise livre plus de 22 millions de lettres chaque jour. Elle est la première administration postale à avoir émis des timbres personnalisés. Elle est la première à aviser, par courriel ou texte, ses clients de boite postale qu'ils ont du courrier, ceci 30 minutes après la fin du tri.

La poste australienne dessert la plus longue route postale au monde : 3000 km entre Port Augusta (Australie méridionnale) et le centre-sud de Queensland. Le tout comprenant 88 adresses seulement.

ACTIVITÉ SPÉCIALE

Voici un jeu philatélique facile à monter : coller des timbres sur un carton épais et couper chaque carton en deux. Demander à vos jeunes de reconstituer les timbres. Pour rendre le jeu un peu plus difficile, utilisez les timbres provenant d'une série, comme ceux émis pour célébrer la Fête du Canada il y a quelques années.

Amusez-vous bien. Meilleure chance à ceux qui participeront à des expositions compétitives et n'oubliez pas : le plus important avec les jeunes c'est le F-U-N. ✉

Yvan Latulippe: 181 Denison West, Apt. 222, Granby, QC J2G 9N1 – yvanlatulippe@sympatico.ca

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GIBSON STEPHENS



Gib Stephens of Woodstock, Ontario, died suddenly on March 26, 2012 in his 91st year. A longtime member of our Society, Gib spearheaded the Oxford Philatelic Society as its president and served in several other club capacities for many years.

Born in Chicago, Illinois, Gib served in the U.S. Marines during World War II and saw action in some of the bloodiest conflicts of the war, including the Guadalcanal Campaign and the Battle of Iwo Jima.

Before retirement, he owned and operated the Stephens Barbershop in Woodstock. Following retirement, Gib continued to serve his clients at Woodingford Lodge, a nursing home, and made home visits to longtime clients until his death.

Over the years, Gib acquired fine philatelic material that allowed him to become a consistent Gold Medal winner in local shows in Southwestern Ontario. He was a mentor to younger and novice collectors and was never too busy to offer sound advice about how they could improve their exhibits.

A respected collector and exhibitor, Gib will be missed by his many friends throughout the philatelic community.

Tony Shaman

RPSC PHILATELIC RESEARCH FOUNDATION

SRPC FONDATION DE RECHERCHE PHILATÉLIQUE

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.

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TIRED of having to buy complete booklet! I sell those as individual stamps. Email me at jolm@nb.sympatico.ca or at: Jacques Lacombe 112-34e Ave. Edmundston, N.-B. E3V-2T6 for complete details. *v63n03*

FOR SALE / À VENDRE

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BOOK REVIEWS
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THE RATES OF POSTAGE OF CANADA 1711-1900, INCLUDING SOME RULES AND REGULATIONS REGARDING RATING AND TREATING OF THE MAILS

By Allan L. Steinhart. Published by the Postal History Society of Canada, 2011. ISBN 978-0-919615-40-3. Perfect bound soft cover; 443 pages, 8¼ X 10 3/4 inches. Retail price $39.00 plus shipping. Available from Gus Knierim, P.O. Box 3044, Station C, Kitchener, ON N2G 4R5 or e-mail: knierim@bmts.com

Without the half dozen or so volunteers giving unstintingly of their time, the late Allan Steinhart's research into the historic postage rates and routes of Canada would not have become the book that we now have. The publication's editor, Gray Scrimgeour, recognizes the contributions of these individuals in the book's Preface and weaves Steinhart's disparate notes into a seamless whole.

An early typescript draft containing Steinhart's accumulated information covering the period 1711 to 1867, believed to have been prepared in the early 1970s, was never published. It is this manuscript that forms the genesis for the current publication. Despite several members of the Postal History Society of Canada making an attempt at readying the Steinhart typescript for publication in the late 1990s, their project never got off the ground.

The editor opted to extend the period covered in Steinhart's original typescript to include the postage rules and regulations from 1867 to 1900. His decision was not entirely arbitrary: extending the period to 1900 will include the data for the entire 19th century; it is also the date that ends the available online Canada Post documents. All of the post-1867 material obtained by the editor comes from Canadian Post Office Department sources.

The book is divided into 12 chapters with the contents of each chapter presented in chronological order. Chapter 1 begins with the earliest known courier service that carried the Governor's dispatches within the Colony of New France. These dispatches, we learn, were carried on a regular basis as early as 1705. Why Steinhart opted to select 1711 as the starting point for mail service in Canada is explained by the editor in the book's Preface. He states that 1711 was the effective date of the British Post Office Act on which Canada's first postage rates after the start of British rule were based.

Chapters 1 through 11 cover the years 1711 to 1900; information in Chapter 12 is restricted to a selection of regulations contained in the January 1900 Canada Official Postal Guide. It deals with items such as Inland Post regulations governing postage rates for the various classes of mail and outlines similar information for Foreign and Colonial Mail postage rates and routes to places described as "Beyond the Sea." The chapter concludes with a very brief recap of what the editor hopes that this publication will convey to readers.

Complementing the content of the extensive postage rates and routes information in the book's 12 chapters are a three-page bibliography and a 20-page index.

For postal historians, seeing Steinhart's research finally published was well worth the wait. The book makes available, in one place, information that previously was not easily accessible to most collectors. Thanks to Steinhart's foresight in assembling this vast amount of postage rates and routes data, this publication will serve as a legacy worthy of one of Canada's giants of philately.

Tony Shaman.



COLLECT BRITISH STAMPS

Published by Stanley Gibbons (7 Parkside, Christchurch Road, Ringwood, Hampshire, Great Britain, BH24 3SH). ISBN 10:0-85259-822-X and ISBN 13:978-0-85259-822-1. Glossy soft cover, 222 plus xlix pages; 240X170 mm. Retail price 12.95 British pounds. Orders can be placed by telephone: +44(0)1425-472363 or by e-mail:orders@stanleygibbons.co.uk or Internet:www.stanleygibbons.com

The 2012 Stanley Gibbons *Collect British Stamps* is the publisher's 63rd edition. Issued in full colour throughout, this catalogue is a perennial favourite with collectors for good reason: it is well laid out, visually pleasing, and sufficiently comprehensive for even more advanced collectors. The Commemorative Design Index, introduced in the 2007 edition, has been updated from the 2011 edition to allow collectors to look up any issue quickly and easily.

Although this catalogue is an extensive checklist it is, understandably, not as comprehensive as its more detailed sister publication, *The Great Britain Concise Catalogue* released each spring. Nevertheless, it comes complete with a listing of every British stamp issued from the Penny Black to the Christmas issues of 2011. For ease of use and quick reference, all commemorative issues are fully illustrated. Also included

in this latest edition are Royal Mail Philatelic, Numismatic and Medallic covers, Post Office year books, PHQ cards, postage dues, officials, commemorative and traffic light gutter pairs, Post and Go stamps, regional stamps of England, Northern Ireland, Scotland and Wales and first day of issue covers from 1936 on.

For the watermarks specialists and perforation enthusiasts, the catalogue lists all stamps with different watermarks and perforations. Nor are details overlooked such as the visible plate numbers on the Victorian issues, graphite-lined and phosphor issues, including missing colour errors and stamp booklets.

Noted are a significant number of price changes from last year's edition. Most notable price increases are for the Queen Victoria issues.

Also listed in this latest price list are the pre-postal independence issues of Isle of Man, 1958-1971, Guernsey, 1941-1969, Jersey, 1941-1969, and the War Occupation issues of Guernsey and Jersey.

Included also is a design index for 1953 and subsequent commemorative issues.

Competitively priced at 12.95 pounds, this attractively produced catalogue is an affordable publication for most collectors. Equally important, it meets the high standards set by Stanley Gibbons for all its philatelic publications.

Devotees of the stamps of Great Britain will find that this catalogue is a valuable tool that will assist them in adding philatelic items to their collections in a judicious manner.

Tony Shaman



COMMONWEALTH STAMP CATALOGUE ST. HELENA, ASCENSION & TRISTAN DA CUNHA

Published by Stanley Gibbons (7 Parkside, Christchurch Road, Ringwood, Hampshire, Great Britain, BH24 3SH), 2011. ISBN 10:0-85259-802-5 and ISBN 13:978-0-85259-802-3. Glossy soft cover, 119 pages; 240X170 mm. Retail price 14.95 British pounds. Orders can be placed by telephone: +44(0)1425-472363 or by e-mail:orders@stanleygibbons.co.uk or Internet: www.stanleygibbons.com

Commonwealth Stamp Catalogue St. Helena, Ascension & Tristan da Cunha is the new title of the former *St. Helena and Dependencies* catalogue issued in 2007. Included in this new, fourth edition catalogue are the stamp issues of St. Helena from 1856 to August 2010 and for the issues of Ascension and Tristan da Cunha to November 2010.

Also changed from its 2007 predecessor is the new catalogue's size, which has been reduced from its former measurement of 297x220 mm to a smaller and much handier 240X170 footprint.

Listed in the 2011 edition are new stamp varieties as well as new discoveries, such as the inverted watermark on the St. Helena 1903 ½d denomination. It is priced at 180 pounds used and 225 pounds unused. Other newly listed varieties include the 1½-pence *Line through* C, the 8-pence value *Shamrock* on the 1924 Ascension and the ½-pence *Damaged value tablet* on the 1922 St. Helena issue.

Stamp prices for listings to 1970 are taken from the 2011 *Commonwealth and British Empire Stamps Catalogue*; subsequent issues are specially priced for this volume.

Booklets and postage due stamps are listed for each of the three countries comprising the catalogue, as are watermark varieties, plate flaws, major errors, perforation changes and stamp shades. On-cover 'multipliers' are given for all issues to 1945 to permit collectors to calculate the cost of stamps of cover.

Printed on high-gloss paper, this new catalogue offers readers excellently reproduced illustrations in full colour and in easy-to-read type. Additional features include the usual General Philatelic Information and Guidelines to the Scope of Stanley Gibbons Commonwealth Catalogues, a two-page Features Listing and the International Philatelic Glossary.

Commonwealth Stamp Catalogue St. Helena, Ascension & Tristan da Cunha is a value-packed publication that collectors of these countries, or collectors thinking about adding them to their collecting pursuits, will not want to be without.

Tony Shaman



CYPRUS, GIBRALTAR & MALTA

Published by Stanley Gibbons Ltd. 3rd edition, 2011. ISBN 10:0-85259-811-4 and ISBN 13:978-0-85259-811-5. Glossy soft cover, 198 pages, 166 X 240 mm; Retail price 18.95 British pounds. Orders can be placed by telephone: +44(0)1425-472363 or by e-mail:orders@stanleygibbons.co.uk Also available from the publisher at 7 Parkside, Christchurch Road, Ringwood, Hants, BH24 3SH or from www.stanleygibbons.com

Stanley Gibbons' Cyprus, Gibraltar & Malta is a much-expanded publication despite its smaller footprint. Like its newer sister one-country Commonwealth catalogues, its overall measurements have been reduced to an easier-to-carry 166 X 240 mm size. Formerly, it measured 210 X 297 mm. Its

number of pages has more than doubled from 90 in the 2nd edition, released in 2008, to 198 in the current edition.

Several new features have been incorporated into the new edition. The new Contents page, for example, makes it quicker and easier for users to navigate the listings. A quick glance will take them to the specific page that they want to view. Also new is a detailed Index highlighting the various collecting sub-specialties such as booklets, overprints, fiscal stamps and machine labels.

Up-to-date listings that users can expect in this new edition include stamps of the former British colonies of Heligoland, 1867 to 1890 and the Ionian Islands for 1859. British Post Offices in Crete are also listed, as are watermark varieties, plate flaws, major errors, perforation changes, shades and postage dues. Newly listed is the Large "S" inverted watermark on the ½ pi Cyprus stamps of Queen Victoria and Edward VII. A number of the missing colour varieties for Malta have also been added. All are fully priced.

Other additions include the comprehensively priced listing of stamps from the early issues of Cyprus (1881), Gibraltar (1886), and Malta from 1860 to date. All new stamp additions since the release of the 2nd edition are illustrated in full colour. Prices have been revised throughout the publication. Noted are significant price increases for many of the watermark varieties: the 1912 Cyprus ½ pi inverted watermark stamp, for instance, increased from 1,400 to 2,000 pounds.

Listings for Cyprus, Turkish Cypriot Posts and Malta are updated to May 2011; Gibraltar listings include stamp releases to February 2011.

The International Philatelic Glossary, comprised of four pages, and listing the commonly used equivalent philatelic terms in English, French, German, Spanish, and Italian has been retained from the 2nd edition as has the popular section entitled, General Philatelic Information and Guidelines to the Scope of Stanley Gibbons Commonwealth Catalogues.

These slim, one-country, or series of commonwealth catalogues, now numbering about 20 in total, offer an excellent alternative to the more comprehensive, and consequently higher-priced, catalogues on the market. Cyprus, Gibraltar & Malta is an excellent choice for collectors whose philatelic interests include, or are limited to, these countries. At 18.95 pounds, it is a bargain for these individuals.

Tony Shaman



COMMONWEALTH STAMP CATALOGUE IRELAND

Published by Stanley Gibbons (7 Parkside, Christchurch Road, Ringwood, Hampshire, Great Britain, BH24 3SH), 2011. ISBN 10:0-85259-831-9 and ISBN 13:978-0-85259-831-3. Glossy soft cover, 100 plus xxviii pages; 240X167 mm. Retail price 15.95 British pounds. Orders can be placed by telephone: +44(0)1425-472363 or by e-mail:orders@stanleygibbons.com or Internet:www.stanleygibbons.com

In our review of the 4th edition of the Ireland catalogue in 2008 we opined that it was a publication that established and novice collectors alike would appreciate. That opinion holds for the all-new, all-colour 5th edition. Released in late 2011, it includes stamps released up to and including the September 1, Horse issues; stamp booklets include the August 5, 2011 Wave Energy issue.

New stamp varieties added to the catalogue since the previous edition are new shades of the Great Britain overprints and overprint errors.

Included in the 5th edition are watermark varieties, shades, plate flaws, major print errors and postage due stamp listings. Multiplier factors are provided for stamp listings to 1945 to give collectors a guide for cover prices.

In keeping with its recent practice, Stanley Gibbons has reduced the dimensions of this new publication from its predecessor that measured 297x210 mm. The smaller size makes it easier and more convenient to carry around and serve as a handy checklist.

Prices for stamp issues released prior to 1970 were taken from Stanley Gibbons Commonwealth and Empire Stamps 1840-1970 Catalogue. Price increases are noted for the earlier issues and reflect current market conditions.

The publisher's "General Philatelic Information and Guidelines to the Scope of Stanley Gibbons Commonwealth Catalogues" benefit both beginner and longtime collectors. This 15-page section offers valuable hints and advice about how to make best use of the information provided in the catalogue. A four-page International Philatelic Glossary of commonly used philatelic terms used by stamp collectors will broaden the catalogue's appeal to non-English speaking philatelists.

Complementing the catalogue are the table of contents and the two-page listing of features that collectors can expect to find in the various Stanley Gibbons catalogues.

These one-country, or groups of related country, catalogues are an excellent alternative to the higher priced and more extensive price lists for collectors whose philatelic interests are limited to the countries listed in these publications. This new catalogue fully meets the needs of collectors of the stamps of Ireland.

Tony Shaman



DIE INTERNIERUNG VON AUSLÄNDISCHEN MILITÄREINHEITEN IN DER SCHWEIZ 1859 * 1871 * 1916-1919.

Eine geschichtlich-postalische Studie by Georges Schild, CPhH – AIJP – SGSSV, © Clipeus-Verlag 3011 Bern, Juli 2009, 336 pages, 6¾ x 9½", soft cover, perfect binding, ISBN 978-3-033-02123-5. Available from the fluent in English author: Georges Schild, Rainmattstrasse 3, CH-3011 Bern, Switzerland, or email: g.schild@datacomm.ch . Selling price is Swiss Fr. 75 and shipping costs to USA and Canada - Swiss Fr. 15.

The book covers philatelic aspects of three events: The first two laid down some basic principles regarding treatment of foreign military units entering neutral country; the WWI internment, on the other hand, contributed to the improvement of regulations regarding internment/captivity in the 1929 Geneva Convention concerning Treatment of Prisoners of War.

G. Schild is well prepared to address this subject. In the late 1970s he authored a 40-page brochure entitled Die Post der Internierten in der Schweiz 1940-1946. Issued by the Swiss Postal Stationery Collectors Society, in co-operation with the Study Group Censorship (ArGeZensur) in Wetzlar, Germany, it was subsequently complemented by two extensive articles published as attachments to the Rundbrief 32 der ArGeZensur.

This newest book is composed of three parts covering three cases, which differ from each other in almost every respect.

The first part tells the story of the Austrian contingent which on June 9, 1859, under the pressure of Garibaldi's forces, withdrew from the siege of Laveno (Northern Italy) on the south side of Lake Maggiore and on ships sailing north to Switzerland landing in Magadino. The internment of 650 Austrian militaries (which lasted only four weeks) is presented in seven pages. No mail originating from this group has ever been identified but the author provides the following information which allows us to continue the search. Those in possession of any mail addressed to destinations in Austria that originated from the following places may check its contents for possible connections: June 9-10, 1859 from Magadino and Bellinzona; June 13-15 from Chur; and June 15 – July 6 from Zürich, Neu St. Johann and Lenzburg. Such mail is expected to be franked with stamps of the Strubel issues.

The next part of the book (consisting of 43 pages) covers the internment of the 90,000 French Army Corps which on February 1,1871 crossed the Swiss border. Most of the Corps was evacuated before the end of March and only approximately 500 servicemen remained in Switzerland until mid-August 1871. Postal services introduced for the militaries of both adversaries and the neutral Switzerland during the Franco-Prussian War added some new elements to the military branch within postal history.

The presentation focuses on internment - mostly the geography and statistics of the camps. The philatelic aspects include free franking labels and internment mail. An image of the forged GRATIS label side-by-side with the original version may have only restricted usability as there were several other types of forgeries. On the other side, an image of the GRATIS label tied with a genuine but backdated cancellation is to alert collectors to check the colour of the ink. There is quite good representation in this section of internment related mail. However, there are some deficiencies in the details and illustrations of mail originating from and addressed to information agencies created in Switzerland in 1870. These agencies were granted free franking privileges and played an important role as liaisons in the exchange of communications regarding internees.

The third part of the book, which covers internment during World War I, is presented in over 220 pages. Between January 1916 and May 1919, there were 67,726 servicemen from France, Germany, Belgium, UK and Austro-Hungary interned in Switzerland. They were not called internees but interned prisoners of war; just a semantic difference without any practical significance.

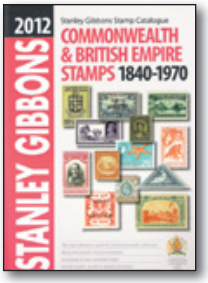
This is the most in-depth and comprehensive part of the book. The illustrations show extensive representation of not only mail but also pictured postcards related to internment. The abundance of detail here is overwhelming and information presented sometimes goes well beyond what is necessary for the preparation of a good military postal history exhibit.

A list of non-philatelic-only literature complements this work.

Although the structure of the presentation results in an imbalance between the three parts of the book, this does not affect its usability. The logic of the presentation is easy to follow and information is easy to locate. The most valuable are excerpts from Swiss regulations regarding internment, the statistics of internees, lists of camps along with periods of operation as well as regulations of the Swiss field post Directorate. The quality of colour illustrations is very good.

In summary, this book is a very good handbook for those looking for details regarding internment camps, their population and time of operation, and the information necessary to illustrate and explain how internees' mail was processed.

JJ Danielski, Toronto, ON, Canada



COMMONWEALTH & BRITISH EMPIRE STAMPS 1840-1970

Published by Stanley Gibbons Ltd. 114th edition, 2012. ISBN 10:0-85259-813-0 and ISBN 13:978-0-85259-813-9. Hard cover, 636 pages, 350 X 215 mm; Retail price 77.50 British pounds. Orders can be placed by telephone: +44(0)1425 472 363 or by e-mail:orders@stanleygibbons.com Also available from the publisher at 7 Parkside, Christchurch Road, Ringwood, Hants, BH24 3SH or from www.stanleygibbons.com

The popularity of classic-era stamp issues of the British Empire and Commonwealth countries continues unabated as evidenced by the continuing increase in retail prices for many of these stamps. In fact, a newsworthy record of sorts was set by two issues that attained or surpassed the one million pound mark: the well known Mauritius 'Post Office' print errors reached the heady heights of 1 million pounds for a used copy of the 1d denomination and 1.2 million pounds for the 2d value.

Admittedly, these price levels are the exceptions, although significant price increases from the previous edition of this ever-popular catalogue are noted for many other issues, especially for some pre-Independence stamps of India. For example, a used copy of the 2d yellow-green shade of 1856 is up 1,000 pounds from 1,500 to 2,500 pounds; a mint copy rose from 1,400 to 2,200 pounds for an increase of 850 pounds or just over 60%. An even higher appreciation can be cited for the 10r Gandhi official issue, whose list price rose from 32,000 to 120,000 pounds for an almost fourfold increase.

Continuing the tradition of earlier editions, the 2012 catalogue incorporates several new features and additional listings. Foremost in the India section, for instance, is a priced listing of Indian stamps cancelled 'FF' during the Abyssinia Expedition of 1867–8. Collectors of Canadian stamps will find the price listings useful for both the ordinary and fluorescent papers of the 1967 Centennial definitive issues and subsequent commemorative releases.

Newly listed are the issues from the two plates that were used to print the Papua New Guinea high value Butterfly stamps of 1966-67.

Stamp varieties in previous editions described and referred to in notes only are now fully listed and illustrated in this latest publication. New and more extensive notes covering various topics such as, for example, the first Bahamas Special Delivery overprints, the Waterlow and De La Rue Birds definitive issues of 1960, Fiji sheet watermarks, and the high value King George VI official overprints of Pakistan are other features that collectors will find to their liking and helpful in identifying these stamps.

Detailed information provided by specialist societies accounts for much of the success that this catalogue has enjoyed over the years. Watermarked stamps are a typical example, with more than 50 inverted, reversed and inverted watermarks listed for the first time.

The additions and new features incorporated in the 114th edition of this catalogue provide collectors with the latest and most up-to-date available information covering their areas of collecting interest. With this professionally produced publication on their bookshelves, they can feel comfortable knowing that they are not being left behind.

Tony Shaman



LUNN APPOINTED AS NEW DIRECTOR

RPSC President George Pepall is pleased to announce that Robert Lunn of Nasonworth, NB, has accepted his appointment to be a director of the Society for the period of February 2012 to May 2013. Rob will take up the baton of representing New Brunswick on the Board as Dr. Michael Nowlan of Oromocto, NB, retires as a director in June at Edmonton.

Le président de La SRPC, George Pepall, est heureux d'annoncer que Robert Lunn, de Nasonworth, N. B. a accepté le mandat de directeur de la société pour la période s'étendant de février 2012 à mai 2013. Il prendra le relais à titre de représentant du Nouveau Brunswick au conseil d'administration lorsque Michael Nowlan d'Oromocto, N. B., se retirera à Edmonton, en juin.

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