CANADA'S NATIONAL STAMP CLUB - LE CLUB NATIONAL DE PHILATÉLIE DU CANADA

The CANADIAN PHILATELIST
Le PHILATÉLISTE CANADIEN

November/December 2012 novembre/decembre - VOL. 63 • NO.6

125th Anniversary of organized philately in Canada

125e Anniversaire de la philatélie organisée au Canada



2013 RENEWALS DUE FOR MEMBERS, CHAPTERS & AFFILIATES
RENEWAL FORM ON THE REVERSE OF THIS PAGE

RENOUVELLEMENT 2013 POUR LES MEMBRES, SECTIONS DE CLUBS ET AFFILIÉS
LE FORMULAIRE DE RENOUVELLEMENT SE TROUVE AU VERSO DE CETTE PAGE

Journal of **THE ROYAL PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF CANADA**
Revue de **LA SOCIÉTÉ ROYALE DE PHILATÉLIE DU CANADA**

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I have to go now. I promised Mrs. Claus that I would tidy up the n
Yesterday we celebrated Louloubelle's birthday. There is confe
streamers all over the place.

Thanks for your letter. Please remember to write again next ye

Your friend.

Santa



Journal of THE ROYAL PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF CANADA
Revue de LA SOCIÉTÉ ROYALE DE PHILATÉLIE DU CANADA

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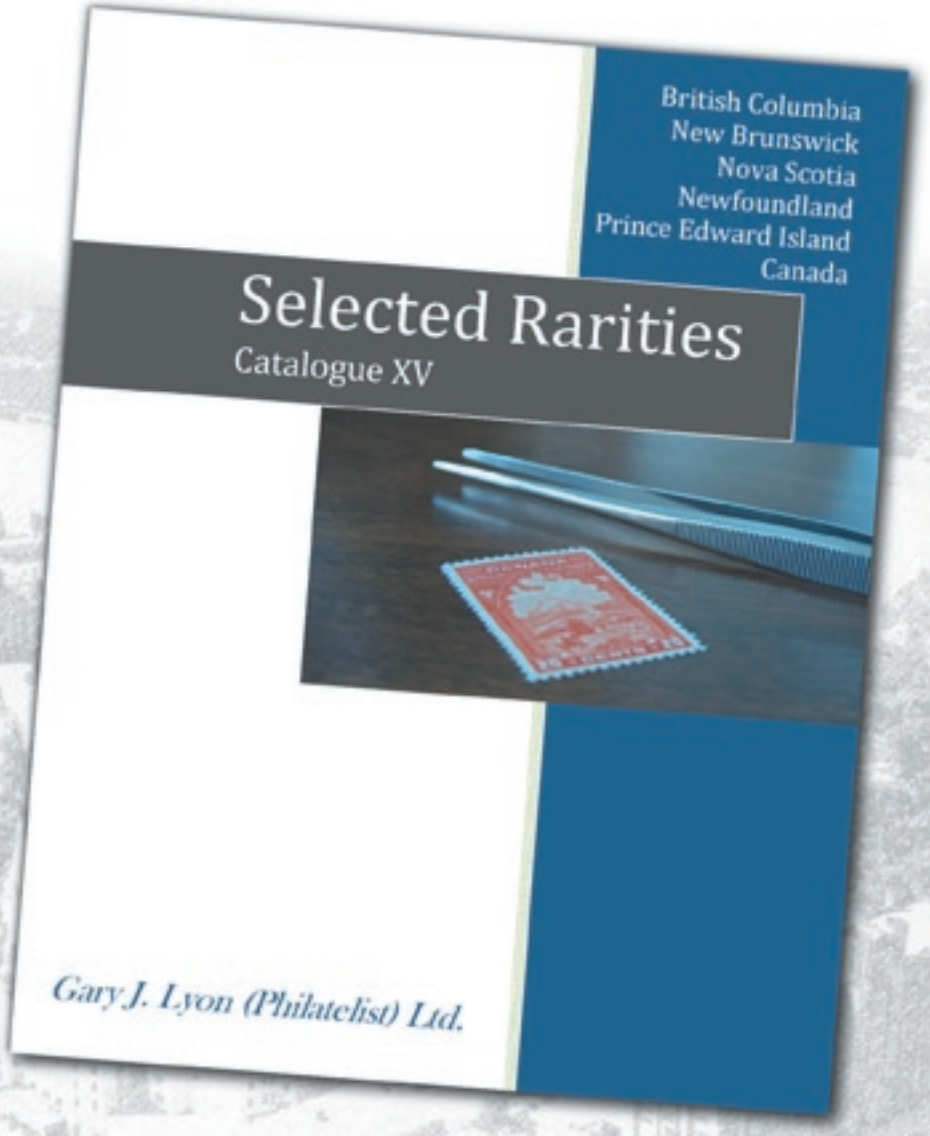
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THE ROYAL PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF CANADA
LA SOCIÉTÉ ROYALE DE PHILATÉLIE DU CANADA

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

CANADA POST CORPORATION - The Society maintains a Canada Post Liaison Officer to represent the Society, its members and chapters. Members may raise issue of mutual interest with Canada Post Corporation through the National Office.

- ADVICE ON DISPOSAL OF COLLECTIONS;

- THEFT PROTECTION NETWORK;

- LIVE TELEPHONE CONTACT WITH NATIONAL OFFICE;

- OPPORTUNITIES TO EXHIBIT AT OUR ANNUAL CONVENTION AND INTERNATIONALLY;

- ACCESS TO THE V. G. GREENE PHILATELIC RESEARCH FOUNDATION LIBRARY IN TORONTO;

- THE RIGHT TO PARTICIPATE AND VOTE AT OUR AGM, AND TO HOLD ELECTED OFFICE.

Join The RPSC!

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

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

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

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

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).

SOCIÉTÉ CANADIENNE DES POSTES - La SRPC a un agent de liaison pour représenter La Société, ses Chapitres et ses members. Les members peuvent soumettre des questions d'intérêt commun aux deux Sociétés. Vous pouvez également obtenir des renseignements auprès du Bureau national.

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

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Revue de La
SOCIÉTÉ ROYALE DE PHILATÉLIE DU CANADA

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THE COVER / PAGE COUVERTURE:

Young students as part of a classroom project compose and send their Christmas wish list to Santa at his North Pole workshop. Santa always responds to these missives and his 2011 reply letter, shown partially, and envelope from 1987 are pictured on the magazine cover.

In 2011, Canada Post added an alphanumeric code on the reverse of every cover enclosing one of Santa's response letters as a tracking device to keep his mail secure and out of the hands of unauthorized individuals.

Les jeunes élèves, dans le cadre d'un projet scolaire, rédigent leur liste de souhaits adressés au père Noël et l'expédient à son atelier du pôle Nord. Le père Noël répond toujours à ces missives et sa réponse de 2011, écrite sur le papier à lettres de 1987 avec enveloppes assorties figurent sur la page couverture de notre revue.

En 2011, Postes Canada a ajouté un code alphanumérique au verso de chaque enveloppe-réponse du père Noël à titre d'outil de traçabilité afin de sécuriser son courrier et de le mettre à l'abri de personnes non autorisées.

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

In his letter to the editor in the May/June 2012 issue of *The Canadian Philatelist*, page 139, Dick Crago makes the point that pen-cancelled stamps are a disappointment to collectors. It is an opinion that is shared by other philatelists. If a ballpoint line across the face of a stamp does not render it entirely useless for inclusion in a collection, it certainly does nothing to enhance its overall appearance.

Fortunately, only a very small quantity of mail is subjected to the indignities inflicted by the pens of Canadian postal employees, although the practice seems to be increasing lately.

However, we can take some comfort in knowing that this practice dates back almost to the beginning of the adhesive stamp era in the 1850s. Most longtime collectors have seen, perhaps even owned, a pen-cancelled stamp from the pence era. Cancelling stamps with a pen is not something new; it is a practice that has been with us since we began collecting stamps.

Just why postal employees feel compelled to run their ballpoint pen across a stamp is unclear as Canada Post supplies workstations with appropriate cancelling devices. I have had the opportunity to tour several mail processing plants and, without exception, I saw a variety of roller cancellers and rubber handstamps of various descriptions available to workers staffing work areas where parcels and other oversized envelopes were being processed.

Regular-size letter mail may be another matter. Letter mail is processed on high-speed facing and cancelling equipment where machine operators would be aware that stamps on some envelopes were not being cancelled. No one at these centralized mail-processing plants visually inspects these envelopes for uncancelled stamps. The processed letters are not examined by anyone until they reach the local letter carrier depots where, presumably, letter carriers might not have immediate access to a handstamp. Their only solution, therefore,

Dans sa lettre au rédacteur en chef du *Philatéliste canadien* de mai-juin 2012, à la page 139, Dick Cargo souligne que les timbres oblitérés à la plume déçoivent les collectionneurs. D'autres philatélistes sont du même avis. Si une marque de stylo à bille sur un timbre-poste ne le rend pas tout à fait inutilisable dans une collection, cela ne contribue certainement pas à en améliorer l'apparence générale.

Heureusement, seule une infime quantité de courrier est sujette aux outrages que lui infligent les stylos des employés canadiens de la poste, mais, ces derniers temps, la pratique semble s'amplifier.

Nous pouvons toutefois trouver un peu de réconfort en considérant que cette pratique remonte presque au début de l'ère du timbre adhésif, soit les années 1850. La plupart des collectionneurs de longue date ont vu, et peut-être même possèdent, un timbre oblitéré à la plume datant de l'époque du penny. L'oblitération des timbres à la plume n'est pas une chose nouvelle; elle existe depuis que nous avons commencé à collectionner des timbres.

La raison pour laquelle les employés de la poste se croient obligés d'utiliser leur stylo à bille n'est pas claire, car Postes Canada fournit à ses comptoirs tout le matériel nécessaire à l'oblitération. J'ai eu l'occasion de visiter plusieurs centres de traitement du courrier et, sans exception, j'y ai vu toute une variété de roulettes et divers tampons manuels en caoutchouc à la disposition des employés dans les aires de travail où les enveloppes surdimensionnées et les colis sont traités.

Il en va cependant autrement des lettres de format courant. En effet, ces lettres sont traitées par des redresseuses et de l'équipement d'oblitération à haute vitesse, et les opérateurs de ces machines savent que les timbres de certaines enveloppes ne seront pas oblitérés. Cependant, personne dans ces centres de traitement du courrier n'inspecte visuellement les enveloppes pour détecter celles qui ne le sont pas. Ainsi, personne n'examine les lettres traitées tant qu'elles n'arrivent pas aux postes de facteurs locaux, où, vraisemblablement, ces derniers n'ont pas nécessairement un tampon à leur disposition. Dès lors, la seule solution à leur portée, en supposant qu'ils ne veulent pas laisser de timbres non oblitérés et non plus fouiller tout le poste à la recherche d'un outil d'oblitération, est d'utiliser leur bon vieux stylo à bille.

Le problème des timbres oblitérés au stylo était moindre il y a plusieurs années lorsque les collection-

assuming that they do not want to leave the stamps uncancelled or chase around the depot looking for a cancelling device, is to reach for their trusty ball-point pen.

Pen-cancelled stamps were less of a problem several years ago when collectors had an easier time to obtain attractively cancelled commemorative stamps for their collections. That all changed with the government's passage of privacy legislation that more or less forced companies with significant mail volumes to shred their incoming covers, thus depriving collectors of their traditional sources for used stamps.

In keeping with your magazine's Holiday theme at this time of year, we will include several Christmas-related articles for your reading pleasure. Much ink has been devoted to the various aspects of Imperial Penny Postage, Canada's so-called "Map Stamp" and to William Mulock who was Postmaster General when the world's first Christmas stamp was released in 1898. Bill Pekonen in his well-researched article dispels some of the myths that have sprung up around Mulock's involvement with Penny Postage and the Map stamp.

Post Offices around the world no longer enjoy the ironclad mail monopoly they once did. Michael Peach looks at the Boy Scout and Girl Guide organizations in Great Britain and their entrepreneurship in delivering Christmas mail in a timely fashion and at a cost lower than that charged by the British Post Office.

We have also included a short piece by Nick R Bocker (knickerbocker) on the latest security measures taken by Canada Post to keep its H0H 0H0 Santa Letter-Writing program safe and out of the hands of ne'er-do-wells intending to embarrass one of the Crown corporation's most successful public relations programs and its premier community involvement initiative.

Philately, being the multifaceted hobby that it is, needs a balanced approach and we have included several non-Christmas theme articles. After surfeiting on turkey, Christmas pudding and listening to too many carols choking the airwaves, you may just want to turn to these articles for a change of pace.

Season's Greetings to all our readers. May 2013 bring you health, happiness and your best philatelic year ever. ✉

neurs pouvaient facilement se procurer des timbres commémoratifs proprement oblitérès. Tout a changé quand le gouvernement a institué une loi relative à la privatisation, obligeant plus ou moins les entreprises ayant des volumes de courrier importants à déchiqueter les enveloppes qu'elles recevaient, ce qui privait les collectionneurs de leurs sources traditionnelles de timbres usagés.

Fidèles au thème habituel de notre revue à ce moment de l'année, celui des fêtes, nous y avons inclus plusieurs articles sur Noël dont vous vous délecterez. Les divers aspects de la poste impériale à un penny, le timbre canadien « Mappemonde », et William Mulock, ministre des Postes lors du lancement du premier timbre de Noël, en 1898, ont fait couler beaucoup d'encre. Bill Pekonen, dans un article bien documenté, brise quelques mythes qui ont gravité autour du rôle de W. Mullock relativement à la poste à un penny et au timbre « Mappemonde ».

Les bureaux de poste un peu partout dans le monde n'ont plus le monopole absolu qu'ils ont déjà eu. Ainsi, Michael Peach se penche sur les organisations des scouts et des guides en Grande-Bretagne et sur leur esprit d'entrepreneuriat à l'égard de la livraison du courrier de Noël en temps et à des coûts inférieurs à ceux de la poste britannique.

Vous trouverez également dans le présent numéro un court article de Nick R. Boker (knickerbocker) sur les mesures de sécurité les plus récentes prises par Postes Canada pour maintenir son programme de lettres au père Noël, H0H 0H0, sécuritaire et à l'abri de mains mal avisées qui tenteraient de nuire à l'un des programmes de relations publiques les plus populaires, également première initiative communautaire de la société de la Couronne.

La philatélie, étant le passe-temps multi facettes qu'il est, se doit d'être équilibrée et nous avons par conséquent inclus des articles portant sur d'autres sujets que Noël. Après avoir baigné dans la dinde et le pouding de Noël et avoir été inondés de chants de Noël sur les ondes radiophoniques, vous souhaiterez peut-être lire ces articles pour faire changement.

Bonnes fêtes à tous nos lecteurs. Puisse 2013 vous apporter la santé, le bonheur et la meilleure année philatélique que vous ayez jamais eue. ✉

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DEAR EDITOR,

In the July-August issue of *The Canadian Philatelist*, there was an excellent article by George Arfken about the 5 cent RLS. In Figure 2 of the article, a cover dated January 12, 1876 is shown as being the earliest known use of the stamp. Recently I acquired an earlier example, dated December 22, 1875, which is now the earliest reported use of the stamp. Like the later cover shown in the article, this one also shows illegal use of the 5 cent RLS to pay the 2 cent registry fee and 3 cents postage. A detailed description of the postmarks and routing is available in an article published in the 2012 First Quarter issue of *BNAPS Topics*.

Ross Gray



DEAR EDITOR,

Further to the letter to the editor concerning the National Stamp Collection on display at the Museum of Civilization in the May/June 2012 issue of *The Canadian Philatelist,* page 139, (Vol. 63, No. 3), I would concur with many of the comments made by Mr. Allan Châtenay of Calgary.

I also made a great effort to examine the National Stamp Collection with my wife in August 2008 and was greatly disappointed. I hope it has been improved since. The effort to examine each stamp on the wall was difficult as the lighting was too dull and the stamps were confined to a small, dimly lit room.

I suggest better lighting, a larger room and magnified copies of each stamp be set above or near each stamp. Also, a self-help box, built into a wall, filled with single sheets of paper describing each stamp, its Scott number, specifications, common varieties, history, designer, and so on.

The write-up of the stamp should be factual in nature, without embellishment or advertising.

The fun of collecting, mounting and arranging details of each Canadian stamp is my major occupation in life at the age of 80. The excitement at our two-hour monthly club meetings is almost overwhelming.

All the best,

John R. Robertson
Chapter 233
Guelph Stamp Club

DEAR EDITOR,

My compliments to Al Robb and Ernie Wlock for their article entitled Calla Lilly Perforations in the September/October 2007 issue, p.272 (Vol. 58, No. 5). When I first got the journal and read the first several words, which was all the time that I had then, I had to chuckle.

Having now read the article fully, everything the authors explained, based on my own research, is just so exactly right. What a wonderful winter evening's reading can do. Thank you both.

Sincerely,
(O.D.) Tante Bon
Brampton, ON

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, Kitchener, ON N2E 4J3, email: tshaman@rogers.com.

AVEZ-VOUS QUELQUE CHOSE À DIRE?

Nous vous offrons l'occasion de faire connaître vos impressions sur des articles passés, des expositions ou n'importe quel autre sujet d'intérêt philatélique.
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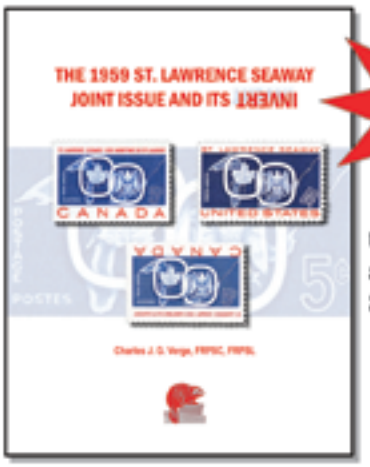


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By Charles J. G. Verge, FRPSC, FRPSL

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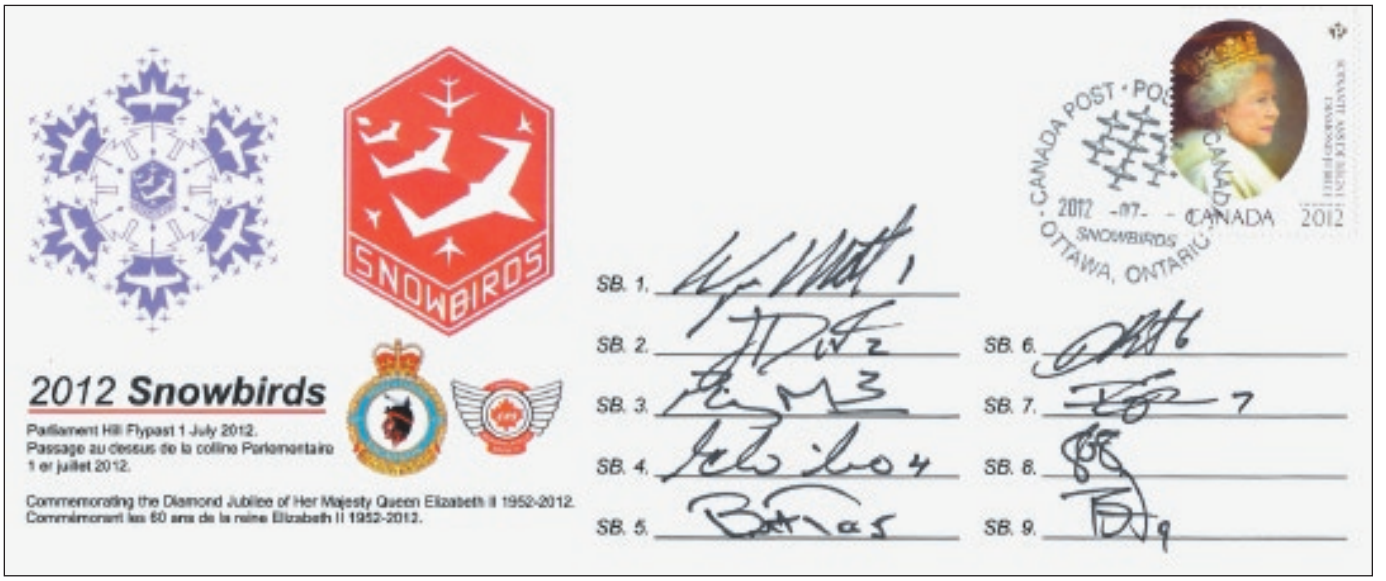
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SNOWBIRD COVERS

The 2012 autographed Snowbird envelopes prepared by The Canadian Aerophilatelic Society are now available for sale. Major Richard Malott writes that the Canadian Snowbird Military Aerobatic autographed covers were signed by the nine pilots flying the Tudor aircraft that carried the covers.

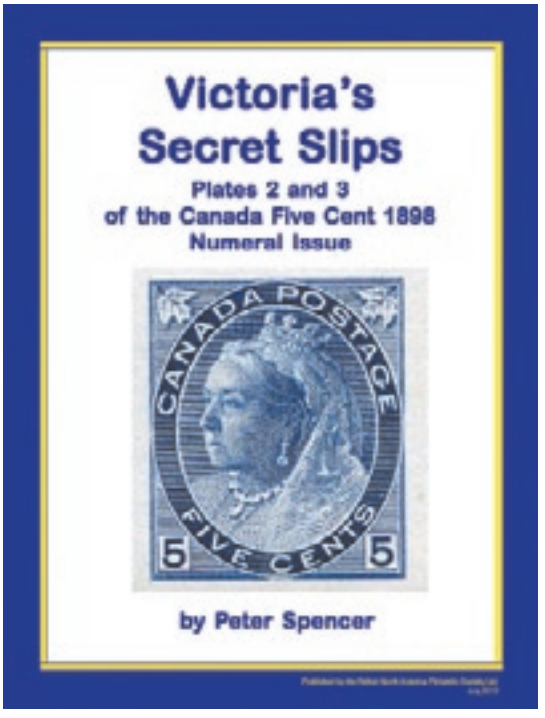
To commemorate the Diamond Jubilee of Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II, 1952-2012, the Snowbirds team flew the covers in Flypast formation over Parliament Hill, Ottawa, on July 1. The Snowbirds also celebrate 42 years of operations in 2012.

Featuring four different, colourful logos, the cover is franked with the 2012 Diamond Jubilee permanent stamp and cancelled with the Snowbirds hand stamp featuring seven aircraft in tight formation.

There is a set of nine similar envelopes, each signed by the nine pilots.

For further information, or to order these historic covers, contact Major (Ret'd) Dick Malott, Apt. 610, 1275 Richmond Road, Ottawa, ON K2B 8E3 or send an e-mail to: toysoldier@sympatico.ca

Funds from the sale of these covers go toward the printing costs of *The Canadian Aerophilatelic Society Journal.* A 2012 Snowbird full colour brochure, free of charge, will accompany each order.



NEW PLATING BOOK RELEASE

In *Victoria's Secret Slips*, the 6th volume in Peter Spencer's series on plating Canada's Queen Victoria era Numeral Issue of 1898, the author returns to the Five-Cent value. Using today's technology to produce scans of vivid clarity, Spencer has closely examined the varieties to be found in the stamps printed from Plates 2 and 3 of the Five-Cent value to advise readers how to determine the plate position of individual copies of this popular stamp. The author's previous Numeral volumes plated the Two-Cent (2005), the One-Cent (2006), the Five-Cent Plate 1 (2007), the Ten-Cent (2008) and the Twenty-Cent (2010).

This latest work, released in 2012, runs to 134 spiral bound pages and is printed in full colour.

The book is available from Ian Kimmerly Stamps, 62 Sparks Street, Ottawa, Ontario K1P 5A8, Canada. Phone: (613) 235-9119. Internet orders can be placed at www.iankimmerly.com/books/

CORRECTION:

In the previous issue of our journal, the first full paragraph, page 271, eleventh sentence in column one should have read: One of them was I avoided the temptation of digging into that barrel, of which there was a strictly enforced rule against doing!

SPEAKER NAMED FOR SUTHERLAND LECTURE

David Beech, MBE, FRPSL, will be the speaker at the 5th Harry Sutherland Philatelic Lecture on November 16, 2012. Mr. Beech, Curator of the British Library's Philatelic Collections was recently honoured for service to philately with an MBE from Her Majesty the Queen in the Diamond Jubilee Honours List. He will be speaking on two of the British Library's most important collections: the Tapling Collection and the Fitzgerald Collection.



Harry Sutherland, QC, RDP / c.r., RDP.

The Tapling Collection was the foundation collection of the British Library's philatelic holding. It was put together by Thomas Keay Tapling, MP prior to his death in 1891 at the early age of 35. It is the only collection formed in the 19th Century to be still intact and contains one of the five known pairs of Canada's 12 penny black. The Fitzgerald Collection was formed by Mrs. Augustine Fitzgerald and concentrates on Aerophilately including some of the most spectacular, rare and unique material of Newfoundland pioneer airmails. The collection has two copies of the ill-fated 1927 London to London flight as well as the original air pilot's licence of Sir John Alcock, the first man to cross the Atlantic Ocean from West to East by airplane.

The lecture will be held at the Badminton and Racquet Club of Toronto (25 St. Clair Avenue West) on Friday November 16 at 7:30 PM.

At 3 PM on Saturday November 17, Mr. Beech, as Past President of The Royal Philatelic Society, London (RPSL) will chair a meeting of the North American Fellows and members of the RPSL at the meeting rooms of the Vincent Graves Greene Philatelic Research Foundation, 10 Summerhill Avenue, Toronto. The meeting will include displays, a social hour and dinner (Dutch Treat). Non-members, interested in attending, are most welcome.



David Beech, MBE, FRPSL

Tickets are required for the Sutherland Lecture at $10 each. Additional information is available by contacting the Greene Foundation at vggfoundation@on.aibn.com or through the convenor, Charles J. G. Verge, FRPSC, FRSPL, at cjgverge@rogers.com.

CONFÉRENCIER NOMMÉ POUR LE SÉMINAIRE SUTHERLAND

David Beech, MBE, FRPSL, présentera une conférence dans le cadre des Conférences philatéliques Harry Sutherland le 16 novembre prochain. M. Beech, le directeur des collections philatéliques de la British Library, a récemment été honoré d'un MBE par Sa Majesté la Reine dans la Liste des honneurs pour le Jubilée de Diamant. La conférence portera sur deux collections importantes de la British Library : les collections Tapling et Fitzgerald.

La collection Tapling est à la base des collections philatéliques de la British Library. Elle fut assemblée par Thomas Keay Tapling, député, avant sa mort en 1891, à l'âge de 35 ans. C'est la seule collection formée au 19e siècle à être encore intacte. Elle contient une des cinq paires connues du 12 deniers noir canadien. La collection d'aérophilatélie Fitzgerald appartenait à Madame Augustine Fitzgerald. Elle contient des items rares, spectaculaires et uniques de l'aérophilatélie de Terre-Neuve. La collection a deux exemplaires du timbre semi-officiel préparé pour le vol funeste de Londres à Londres de 1927 ainsi que l'original de la licence de pilote de Sir John Alcock, le premier homme à traverser l'océan Atlantique de l'Ouest à l'Est.

La conférence aura lieu le vendredi 16 novembre à 19:30 au Badminton et Racquet Club de Toronto (25 ouest, avenue St-Clair).

À 15 :00, samedi 17 novembre, monsieur Beech, en tant qu'ancien Président de la Royal Philatelic Society, London (RPSL), présidera une réunion des Fellows et des membres nord-américains de la RPSL dans la salle de conférence de la Vincent Graves Greene Philatelic Research Foundation, 10 avenue Summerhill, Toronto. La rencontre consistera d'expositions philatéliques, d'une rencontre sociale et d'un souper (à vos frais). Les personnes qui ne sont pas membres de la RPSL sont invitées à participer.



Thomas Keay Tapling, MP

Des billets sont requis pour la conférence Sutherland à 10$ chacun. Des renseignements supplémentaires sont disponibles en communiquant avec la Fondation Greene à vggfoundation@on.aibn.com ou avec l'organisateur, Charles J. G. Verge, FRPSC, FRPSL, à cjgverge@rogers.com.

PART III

Collecting Was More Fun When I Was a Youngster:

Recollections of a Collector

By C. R. McGuire, FRPSC, OTB

Today the Ritz [renamed and operated as the Somerset House in the 1980s and 90s] is a pathetic shell with only part of the once beautiful facade remaining as a problem between the City of Ottawa and a developer drags on for the fifth year. My memories of growing up in the hotel until 1954 are some of my happiest. I was so pleased when I found the scarce ca. 1930s postcard, Figure 6, by the Photogeletine Postcard Co. of Ottawa. The firm relocated to Toronto in the 1950s. On rainy Sunday afternoons, when the hotel was closed to the public, I could be found playing and running around the rooms depicted on this postcard. Postcard collecting is another hobby which I initially began for the postmarks, but soon discovered they were often more significant for their view sides.[6]

I opened my first bank account at "MY BANK", Figure 7, when my Dad took me in with a five-dollar bill that my uncle Jack gave me for my fifth birthday. Unlike the common practice of the day, he insisted the account be in my name, not "In Trust" in his. I can recall the tellers and manager watching me sign my name, the only thing I could write at the time, on the account card, as my Dad held me up to the counter. As I would at every opportunity, I asked the manager if they would save the stamps off their mail for me. Thereafter, every Monday evening my Dad would hand me an envelope he was given when he made the hotel's daily deposit. There were many high denomination stamps on tags. Later I realized they paid the special money letter rate that banks and other financial institutions were entitled to use. When I formed a collection of that specialty, I wished I had kept those tags intact. When I learned that bank managers and their families often lived in an apartment on the top floor of their branch, particularly in small towns, I decided I wanted to become a bank manager as I liked the idea of just walking downstairs to go to work!



Figure 6.



Figure 7.

Coincidently, my first permanent job after high school was with the Bank of Montreal, Westboro (now a part of Ottawa) branch, which led me to form a Canadian bank collection. Joining the bank also made me realize how important education was, because having only a 'junior matriculation' I started at $2150.00 per year. If I had my senior 'matric' it would have been $2300.00. It was soon after that I began what would be over 20 years of part-time study to get my 'higher' education and four 'pieces of paper': a university degree, a diploma and two certificates.

About age fifteen I decided I wanted to be a stamp dealer and that I would have a store in a building with an apartment above for the reasons already mentioned. I knew "MY BANK" had an upstairs apartment used by managers in earlier days, and thought this would be the ideal place to have my store. Particularly appealing was the vault where I could keep my 'valuable' stock. In 1967, "MY BANK" moved down the street and the building was put up for sale. I was in Washington on temporary duty where my Dad finally reached me on the telephone and said, "If you still want to buy the bank building you better get $25,000 dollars together as it just went up for sale today". Needless to say I did not buy it, although if I had, and still owned it, that price would have been a bargain in today's real estate market.

For several years "MY BANK" was the Bank Restaurant, offering special movie nights with all-inclusive dinners and tickets to the Somerset Theatre, located a few doors west. The bank building was eventually bought by a grocery store that is today, Hartman's Your Independent Grocer at 296 Bank Street. Now,

only the facade of "MY BANK" remains as the grocery store expanded to surround and incorporate it, as the new addition continued up Somerset Street West.

The Somerset Theatre, one of the last Ottawa family theatres, was torn down in the late 1990s just after extensive renovations had been done, to be replaced by a condominium. It made me rather sad, as I saw my first movie there with my parents about 1946 and later worked as an usher for a few years before I left and went to the city's finest, the Famous Players Capitol Theatre. My four years employment during high school in the theatre business led me to another sideline collection, movie and theater-related envelopes and picture postcards. Figure 8 is the most treasured item in this collection, my recommendation on stationery with embossed letterhead, written by Bill Cullum, one of the best bosses for whom I ever worked. When he retired, Mr. Cullum had been Manager of the Capitol for nearly forty years and was known as 'Mr. Capitol'.

In 2006, Ian Kimmerly moved his stamp store into the Bank of Toronto's former Ottawa main branch Art Deco-style building located at 62 Sparks Street. His move reminded me of my one-time ambition and I readily accepted his request to research and prepare a six-part brochure giving an overview of the history of the building, its location and previous occupants. The pamphlet was available at the official opening reception and may be seen on Ian's web site: www.iankimmerly.com. I also prepared an exhibit of Bank of Toronto material from my collection which was on display in the store. ✉

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6 Elder, Ken L., and McGuire C.R., Ottawa Postcards and Their Publishers, in over a dozen volumes privately published by Ken L. Elder in the 1990s.



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Canadian Corporation Limited

CAPITOL THEATRE
Ottawa
CANADA

July 23,1962.

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This is to certify that the bearer,Mr.Charles Ronald McGuire,was employed by the CAPITOL THEATRE,Ottawa from April 1960 to November,1961.

During this period of time Mr.McGuire held various positions,namely Usher,Assistant Head Usher,Head Usher and relief Watchman during holiday periods.

He was found to be a willing worker,honest,trustworthy and well-liked by his fellow employees.

I do not hesitate to recommend him highly to anyone interested in securing his services.

W.A.Cullum,MANAGER,
CAPITOL THEATRE,
OTTAWA,Ontario.

Figure 8.

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Soliloquy of a Stamp Collector

I began my stamp collecting before I was a teen,
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When I became a teen, and had a spare dime,
I collected all stamps that I could find.

Then along came the girls, and for something new,
I shelved my collection for I had other things to do.

Then I get married and the family grows,
And the stamps stay in storage as everyone knows.

Then one day I awoke and found the family all left home,
And my wife was at Bingo, I was left home alone.

So I searched for my albums, which were easy to find,
I got out my tongs, and got back in the grind.

I joined a stamp club, for something to do,
Little did I know, how much they all knew.

Before very long, club elections came along,
I was elected on the executive, as no one wanted to run.

I am now retired and looking for things to do,
Thank God for my "collection" it gives me lots to do.

BY: Ernie Wlock

EARLY CANADIAN COVERS TO THE BAHAMAS

By George B. Arfken, FRPSC

The Bahamas consists of about 700 islands running from northwest to southeast. The northwest tip of this collection is about 60 miles from Florida. The southeast tip is about 50 miles from the eastern tip of Cuba. The capital is Nassau and all 10 of the earliest Canadian covers to the Bahamas that have been recorded are addressed to Nassau. The 10 covers are not rare but they are very scarce and very hard to find. As a special note, the Encyclopedia Britannica refers to Nassau as "one of the world's chief pleasure resorts."

The postal rates are shown in Table 1. Department Order No. 10 announced the 10¢ rate on July 15, 1873. There is one cover in the 10¢ per ½ oz. period. The remaining nine covers fall in the 1875 - 1878 6¢ per ½ oz. period. Six of them bear two 3¢ Small Queens for the single 6¢ rate. Two covers were each franked with four 3¢ Small Queens for double rate and one cover with a 15¢ Large Queen and three 3¢ Small Queens for 4-fold rate.

The earliest cover, shown in Figure 1[1], evades a nice, neat postal history analysis. There is a massive overpayment. Posted in Barrie, Ont., the cover is dated February 18, 1875. The rate given in Table 1, 10¢ per ½ oz., and the payment, 38¢, suggests a 4-fold rate, 2¢ short. However, the large "8" on the left appears to be the Bahamas collecting mark, 8d to be collected on delivery, appropriate for a double rate cover[2]. Why was the cover franked with 38¢? The best answer this writer can supply is to quote poet Robert Browning's explanation of a bit of his own writing: "Now only God knows."



Figure 1. The earliest Canadian stamp franked cover to the Bahamas. Courtesy of J.N. Sissons Auctions.

Date	via Halifax	via New York
July 1873		10¢
Oct. 1875		6¢
Apr. 1878		5¢
Aug. 1878	12¢	"
Apr. 1879	10¢	7¢
July 1880		5¢

Table 1. Letter Rates to the Bahamas per half ounce.



Figure 2. Mailed in St. Catharines, Ont., January 6, 1876 and addressed to Nassau, N.P., Bahama Islands. Courtesy of Firby Auctions, Menich Collection.

Addressed to Nassau, New Providence, Bermudas, W.I., the New Providence was the name of the island that Nassau was on. The W.I. meant West Indies which is technically correct, but misleading. The Canadian route to the West Indies, via Halifax and Bermuda, was not listed for the Bahamas until August 1878.

The cover of Figure 2 is a single rate cover with two 3¢ Small Queens paying the required 6¢. Each stamp is cancelled with the rare 4-ring 38. The red 3 was the Canadian accountancy mark meaning a credit of 3¢ to the U.S. and a debit of 3¢ to Canada. The blue 4 is the Bahamas mark meaning collect 4d on delivery.

There is an endorsement "Via Savannah." Presumably this cover went by rail from New York to Savannah and then by ship to Nassau.

Have you noticed that the city of origin has been spelled St. Catherines with an ER? Look at the St. Catherines date stamp of Figure 2. The er is very clear. Labiuk[3] has shown that the er to ar transition for St. Catherines came in the mid 1870s. He showed a DE 15 75 date stamp with an AR. The ER here for JA 6 76 confirms Labiuk's mid-1870s and shows that the AR and ER spellings overlapped a bit in late 1875 and early 1876.

Figure 3 shows a double rate cover, 12¢, paid with four 3¢ Small Queens. For the double rate, Canada's accountancy mark was a red 6 for a credit of 6¢ to the U.S. and a debit of 6¢ to Canada. The Bahama's collection mark was a blue 8 for collect 8d. There's an endorsement "By Steamer Dallas from New York."



Figure 3. From St. Catherines, Ont., December 15 (New York date) probably 1875 and addressed to Nassau, Bahama Island. Courtesy of Firby Auctions, Arfken Collection.

That's a change from the ship out of Savannah for the Jan. 1876 cover.

The only Large Queen stamp among these 10 early covers to the Bahamas comes on the cover of Figure 4. This 15¢ Large Queen and three 3¢ Small Queens paid a 4-fold rate, 24¢. There is a red 12 Canadian accountancy mark showing a 12¢ credit to the U.S. and a corresponding debit to Canada. The blue 1/4 Bahamas collect mark meant collect 16d upon delivery, more than the original postage. The date stamp reads DE 2 75 and there is a confirming HAMILTON, C.W. DE 2 75 backstamp.

The covers of Figures 3 and 4 come in different handwriting but show striking similarities in the address and in the endorsement. The red New York transit marks are identical.

Comments on the rates April 1878 - July 1880, Starnes[4] lists the U.S. rate New York to Nassau, Bahamas as 3¢ from March 1868 to July 1880. Canada could have set its rate at 5¢ at any time from 1868 on. The 12¢ via Halifax rate of Aug. 1878 was the same as the via Halifax and Bermuda rate to the West Indies and the Bahamas islands were part of the West Indies. This 12¢ rate was set by Britain. The reduction to 10¢, Apr. 1879, was Britain's way of complying with the UPU restrictions, 5¢ postage plus 5¢ UPU surtax. Judging by Canadian covers to Bermuda, Canadian covers to the Bahamas from Halifax paying these 12¢ and 10¢ rates would not show red accountancy marks or blue Bahamas collection marks. The via New York rate became 5¢ on July 1, 1880 because the Bahamas joined the UPU on that date.



Figure 4. A four-fold rate cover with a 15¢ Large Queen. Posted in St. Catherines, Ont., December 2, 1875. Held in New York until December 15 for *The City of Dallas* steamer for the Bahamas. Courtesy of Firby Auctions, Arfken collection.

This means that any Canadian covers to the Bahamas before July 1, 1880 are pre-UPU covers. ✉

ENDNOTES

1 The photo of this cover has been taken from the J.N. Sissons catalogue of Sale 273, July 24, 1968. This was long before Canadian auction catalogues started printing covers in colour. The "8" would have been in blue. There probably was a red numeral for the Canadian accountancy mark but the scanning techniques of 1968 may well have failed to pick up red marks. Sissons did not mention either the marks or the colours. Fifteen years later the cover was offered in Maresch's Sale 161, October 26, 1983. Maresch also did not mention either the marks or the colours. Apparently international postal history was not very important in those days.

2 There is an assumption here that the meaning in 1875 was the same as that in 1876.

3 *The Post Offices of St. Catharines.* Eugene M. Labiuk, Postal History Society of Canada Journal No. 50, pp. 50-53, 30 June 1987.

4 *United States Letter Rates to Foreign Destinations 1847 to GPU - UPU.* Charles J Starnes, Revised 1989 edition, Leonard H. Hartmann publisher.



Santa Claus Letters

By Nick R. Bocker

Just when one thinks that Canada Post has taken all the steps it can to secure Santa's mail, the Crown corporation comes up with yet another layer of security to keep his letters from falling into the wrong hands. Some readers may recall the incident in 2007 when an unauthorized youngster got hold of some Santa stationery and added very offensive remarks in the letters that reached the homes of children. Fortunately, the parents intercepted all these letters before their children saw them. It was a scary experience for Canada Post and one that the corporation did not want to see repeated.

The first step it took was to add a tracking number on the reverse side of every envelope containing a Santa letter that helped ensure the integrity of the program. With the sequentially numbered envelopes, Santa letter-writing coordinators had a relatively simple way of keeping track of every batch of letters assigned to letter-writing volunteers, known as "postal elves." With this numbering system, Canada Post can easily trace who was given a batch of letters, how many, and the number run. Elves have to sign for every batch of letters that they receive and only current Canada Post employees or its retirees are allowed to participate in the Letter-Writing Program. Should an inappropriate letter make it to the home of a child, Canada Post will know immediately from which letter batch it originated.



In addition to the individual Santa letters that Canada Post sends to the homes of children, it also responds to letters sent to the Jolly Old Elf by children from schools where young students write a letter to Santa as a class project. Prior to 2011, envelopes containing Santa's response letters sent to schools were not imprinted with these alphanumeric tracking codes, unlike the individual letters. That all changed in 2011.

Envelopes for 2011 are now identified with individual tracking numbers similar to individual letters. Each number is preceded by one of the following alpha codes: EBC, EAC, FBC and FAC (see illustration above). These letter abbreviations stand for English Before Christmas, English After Christmas, French Before Christmas, and French After Christmas. Just why Canada Post has deemed it necessary to produce an "After" class letter in both English and French, in addition to the "Before" versions is not clear. Exactly why these young students do not have time to pen their class letters to Santa well before Christmas is unclear. A too-heavy workload in the primary grades?

Unlike the individual Santa letters, described in our November/December 2011 issue (Vol. 62, No. 6), no asterisks have been noted on the classroom envelopes. One reason may be that the quantity of classroom letters produced does not warrant their use. Perhaps with additional information uncovered by collectors, the use of asterisks on envelopes containing individual letters will become clearer. In the meantime, these attractively designed Santa classroom letters and the covers in which they are sent to schools across the country and beyond our borders are inherently collectible and make attractive additions to any Christmas-theme postal history study. ✉

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SCOUTS AND GUIDE CHRISTMAS STAMPS

By Michael Peach, FRPSC

One usually associates the exchange of Christmas cards with a wintry, snowy scene, probably from Victorian times, such as is seen with the young lady on a snowy day placing her card into a mailbox for delivery by the Post Office (Fig. 1).



Figure 1.

Over the years, things have changed. In 1981 the British Post Office monopoly for the delivery of letters was rescinded. It was now possible for charity groups to carry Christmas cards between 25 November and 1 January, and also for courier companies to deliver urgent mail for a minimum charge of £1. The Scouts immediately set about organizing local deliveries and the Scouts and Guides Christmas Mail delivery is now well established. Local area stamps were produced. The price usually is considerably cheaper than the Post Office rate, and cards must be mailed at designated locations. The service is voluntary and the Scouts can use the funds generated to support their activities or distribute them among local charities. The Scout Information Centre has prepared a detailed guideline.[1]

In 1981 there were 15 Scout groups providing this service. The numbers increased and as many as 426 groups have, at various times, been involved. The last year for which statistics have been reported show that 43 groups were active. All these groups are either issuing stamps or using cachets. John Crabbe has prepared a detailed summary of the Scout and Guide Charity Christmas Posts in Great Britain.[2]



Figure 3.

The deliveries were usually only in the local area. Groups produced guidelines, listing where the special stamps and post boxes could be found, and also detailed the delivery area. One such is the 1999 Rugby Christmas Post pamphlet. All of the locations are within about five miles of the town centre (Fig. 2). The 1999 cover has the 14p stamp from the Rugby District Scouts and Oxfam (Fig. 3). The second-class rate in 1999 was 19p.

In Sheffield, delivery started in 1981.[3] By 2000 it was covering an area 55 km long and 16 km wide, serving an estimated population of 1,000,000, with delivery of about 750,000 cards per annum. Usually a series of five stamps was produced and the design changed every year. In 1987 the rouletted stamps were based on British Butterflies (Fig. 4), and the rate was 10p, when the Royal mail second-class rate was 13p.


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WORLD OF DIFFERENCE - HIGH ST./TOWN
LITTLE L'S FABRICS - DUNCHURCH
CLAREMONT - CLIFTON ROAD
SERCOMBES BUTCHERS - NEWBOLD
M.A.TURNERS - BRIDGET STREET
DUDLEY TAYLOR CHEMIST - BILTON
RIDGEWAYS CHEMIST - OXFORD STREET
SAINSBURY'S AND RUGBY ADVERTISER

FIRST DAY OF ISSUE:6TH DECEMBER
LAST POST:4.30pm 20th DECEMBER
RUGBY DISTRICT SCOUTS WITH OXFAM

Figure 2.

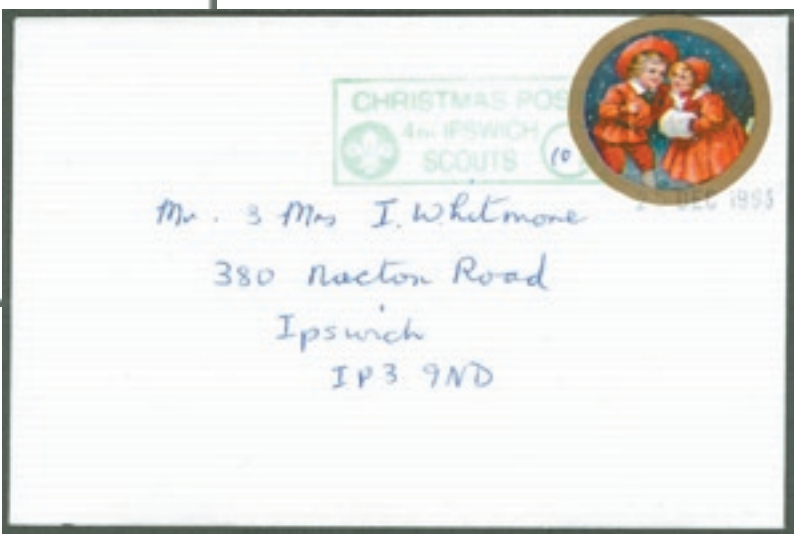


Figure 4.



Figure 5.

Figure 6.



The smaller groups had stamps with no value or year indicated. These could be used for several years. The 1993 stamp of the Broadstone Scout Group has no value or date (Fig. 5). In 1993 the 4th Ipswich Scouts were using a Christmas label and a green cancellation with the postage 10p written in (Fig. 6). The date is deduced from the date stamp. Later in 1999 all the Ipswich Scout groups combined to form one service for the town. It now handles over 99,000 cards a year.

The Scout and Guide group on the Wirral Peninsular, Cheshire, is one of the more active and has a website.[4] Each year, the group has raised about £20,000, more than $US 30,000, for the benefit of various local charities. The West Wirral Scout District started the service in 1982. The Wirral group now includes suburban Birkenhead, and serves an area with a population of more than 100,000. In 2009 there were 48 Scout Groups and nine Guide Units involved. The stamps were initially printed on gummed paper by a local printer, but are now printed on self-adhesive paper. The basic stamp design has remained unchanged over the years, but with changes in the rate and colours. The stamps, 20p in 2009, are sold in various ways. The Scouts and Guides sell them to family and friends, and at locations in the Wirral such as card shops, libraries and set up tables in local supermarkets where mailing boxes are set up. The delivery is scheduled for the two weekends prior



Figure 8.

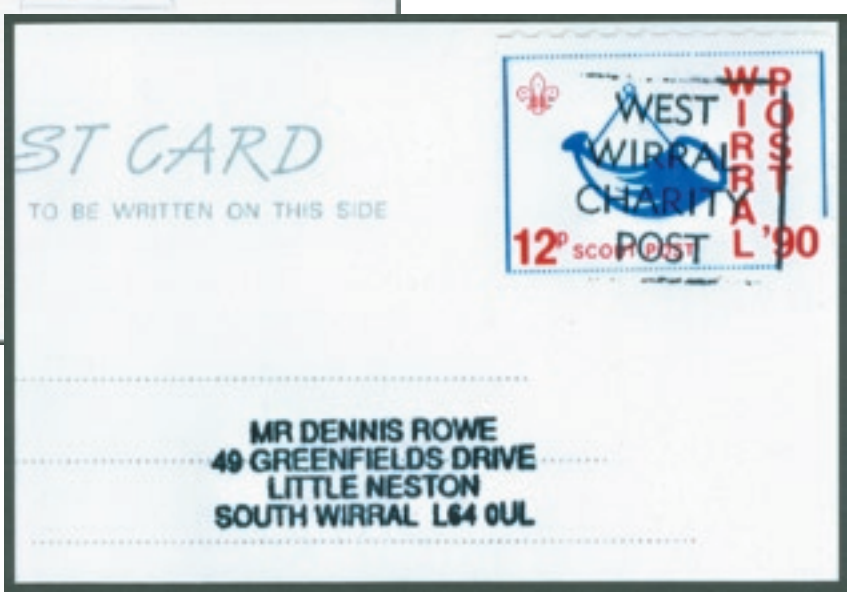


Figure 7.



Figure 9.

to Christmas. Cards cannot be mailed in the red Royal Mail boxes. In 2010, the Wirral group delivered 560,000 cards and donated £22,500 to local charities.

The 1990, postcard has the 12p stamp (Fig. 7), which clearly shows the Scout logo, and reads: *Wirral Scout Post.* The rate was about one third lower than second-class Royal Mail, 17p. The rubber stamp *West Wirral Charity Post* cancellation is undated. The 1994 rate was still 12p as shown on the First Day Cover (Fig. 8). The stamp now includes the Guides logo to the right at the top. The cancellation shows that the group has been extended and it is now the *Wirral Charity Post.*

The 1996 Scout rate was 14p and the second-class rate 20p. The cover (Fig. 9) addressed to 13 Birch Road, Upton, was delivered to 13 Birch Avenue, Upton, as there is no Birch Road in Upton. There is, however, a Birch Road in Birkenhead. It was subsequently put in a Royal Mail box with the note *Not 13 Birch Ave* added. After being hand-stamped Liverpool, DEC 1996, it went to the Liverpool APC (Automatic Processing Centre) 2 January 1997, SPL (special) examiner, and was rubber-stamped *Stamps Invalid, 40p To Pay*, double the second-class rate. The cover was presumably finally delivered by the Post Office.

By 2011 there was a smaller number of groups involved. The larger operations had largely ceased due to the logistics difficulties involved in organizing the volunteers and the vast amount of mail. The rates varied from a low of 15p to a high of 20p. What will the Scout and Guide rate be in 2012? Royal Mail made a substantial increase in postal rates, effective on 30 April 2012, and the second-class regular is 50p and large size 69p. ✉

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2. John Crabbe's Guide http://johcra7.100webspace.net/index.html
3. Sheffield Scouts http://www.norphil.co.uk/articles/scout/scout.htm
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More About
IMPERIAL PENNY POSTAGE

By Bill Pekonen

I read the article about the Imperial Penny Post Stamp in the November/December 2011 issue with interest. Robert Weigand mentioned the standard reference sources often quoted by previous authors. However, a number of other reference sources exist which I researched. The principle sources of new information were the files located in RG3 at the National Archives in Ottawa. The results were published in *BNAPS Topics,* Volumes 53 and 54, along with the history behind the Imperial Penny Postage. A list of the other reference sources is explained in fuller detail in those articles.

Briefly, a number of myths concerning this particular stamp were dispelled by the new information. Historical records indicate that the Imperial Penny Postage Stamp was commonly called "The Christmas Stamp" more than 100 years ago. (See *Canadian Postage Stamps and Stationery*, by Clifton A Howes, 1911, page 179). In Canada, the inclusion of "XMAS 1898" in the stamp design was inserted on instructions from William Mulock. XMAS was a commonly used acronym during that time period. (See illustration #1) This stamp is truly the first Christmas stamp issue anywhere in the world.



Illustration 1.

Just who was Mulock? Misinformation, based on a coincidence, was previously published. In private life, Mulock was a Toronto lawyer. He was born in Bondhead, Ontario, a few years after a local post office was located in that town during 1837. He was first elected as a member of parliament in 1882, representing York North. Mulock was appointed as Post Master General July 13, 1896.

The Penny Post concept was very popular in Britain. The postage stamp resolved objectionable rate charges that had been based on the distance traveled within Britain. The use of the postage stamp also eliminated many questionable free franking privileges. To celebrate the 50th anniversary of the Penny Post, a commemorative souvenir card and postal stationery were introduced during 1890. (See illustration #2.)

Contrary to modern opinions, Mulock WAS NOT RESPONSIBLE for the introduction of the Imperial Penny Post. Nor did he pressure the British Postmaster to change the rate: The British Postal Committee of 1838 recommended Imperial Penny Postage. It was discussed by the British Parliament in the 1839



Illustration 2.



Illustration 3.

budget speech and resisted by a succession of British Postmaster Generals. The British Post Master Generals defied Parliament's decisions until 1897. (The British Postmaster General proposed a four-cent rate rather than a five-cent rate when public pressure reached new heights.)

Although some historians credit John Hennicker Heaton as the Father of the Imperial Penny Post, others can also claim that title. Sir Rowland Hill proposed that a one-penny rate be adopted throughout the British Empire in 1838. Elihu Burritt, the U.S. consular agent in Birmingham, U.K. began a campaign in 1840 to support Rowland Hill. Burritt chose the term Ocean Penny Postage. Burritt designed an envelope for ocean mail use. Those envelopes sold at the Post Office for 1s6d per 100. (See illustration # 3.) T. L. James of the USA, the Postal Committee of the Imperial Federation League, the Duke of Norfolk, Lord Chamberlain, Sir William Harcourt and J. B. Patterson of Australia also took part in the introduction of the Imperial Penny Postage rate.

Questions were raised in the Weigand article about the three-cent essay. In November 1897 Mulock took the proverbial bull by the horns and introduced a three-cent rate on mail from Canada and from other British Empire members. He instructed D.M.P. Coulter, the Deputy Postmaster General, to inform the colonial postmaster in England. Instead, the Duke of Norfolk expressed his extreme displeasure at Mulock's actions. The Duke of Norfolk ordered the cancellation of the three-cent rate, accusing Mulock of overstepping his authority in these matters. Mulock was also criticized by the Canadian Parliament in bitter attacks by Sir Charles Tupper and others and the three-cent rate was quickly cancelled. Although Canada was a dominion at the time, all major decisions had to meet the approval of the British authorities. Mulock's authority in rate setting applied only within Canadian boundaries.

The essay is often seen in publications. This essay had been prepared under Mulock's direction in 1897 to implement the three-cent rate however it was never issued as a postage stamp.

Many discussions were taking place during the early 1890s. The Duke of Norfolk also realized the political implications involved by introducing the Imperial Penny Postage Rate among all members of the Empire. The Duke organized a postal conference where he "invited" the British Empire Post Masters to London for a July 1898 meeting. Just before the conference began, British

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Illustration 4.

Lord Chamberlain privately suggested that Mulock introduce a motion at that conference to fix the ocean rate at one penny (two cents Canadian) for use within the consenting members of the British Empire. Prior to receiving that suggestion, Mulock had been prepared to suggest the three-cent rate instead of a four-cent rate. Mulock was used as a willing pawn in order to stay in the good books of the British authorities. Subsequently, the date of December 25, 1898 was also fixed by the Duke of Norfolk.

The topic of a map design was an innovation promoted by William Mulock as an omnibus issue by all British Empire members. During the latter part of the 19th century, few world maps existed for use by the public. Most of the remote areas of Canada, for example, were mapped only during the last 60 years. The 1898 Xmas stamp was popular especially because, for the first time in history, a very inexpensive map of the world existed. Furthermore, it illustrated the extent of the British Empire and revealed that information to the general public. Even people who did not speak English could now visualize the location of the various continents. The omnibus issue suggested by Mulock was never adopted.

Mulock deserves greater credit for reorganizing the Canadian Postal Service. Prior to his role, the Post Office was continually losing money. During his term as postmaster general, Mulock converted the operating deficit into an operating surplus. He also introduced the first Canadian commemorative issues; the postal note system; the special delivery system; the one-cent drop rate and other innovations. He should be remembered for those accomplishments, rather than for his misconstrued role as the "initiator" of the Imperial Penny Postage Rate.

It is not known why, where or when the term Map Stamp became popular. That description is a relatively modern label. This particular stamp was not the first postage stamp issued in the world illustrating a map; nor is it the only stamp produced by Canada with a map image.

December 6, 1898 is the earliest known date of the stamp's use. That date has been confirmed on both a single used stamp and on a cover. The cover was illustrated in the *Postal History Society of Canada Journal* No.88, page 2. Although many collectors disagree, an even earlier date is possible although, thus far, no earlier date than December 6th has been found. So, keep on looking.

Shipping records indicate that the Ottawa Post Office received the first stamps on Friday, December 2, 1898. During that time period, all main post offices were open 24 hours, seven days a week, even on statutory holidays. A December 5, 1898 date was illustrated in an auction several years ago. The cover generated great interest with specialist collectors although the number 5 was quickly shown to be in the wrong position in the circular date handstamp. It is obvious, from close scrutiny, that either the "1" or a "2" date slug was not inserted with the "5" and the cover was not accepted as proof of a December 5th date.

Regarding the colour printing, Clifton Howes records the first sea colour as lavender, the second light blue and the third printing as dark blue. Both light and dark green sea colours have been observed on Plate 2. Green coloured copies are elusive. Roger Boisclair discovered the earliest use of light blue on a cover dated Dec. 15, 1898. A gray shade can also be found. Nothing has been written before that would explain this anomaly. (See shade illustration #4.) The so-called "Muddy Water" variety is actually an oxidized or sulphureted stamp.

Nevertheless, the "Christmas" or "Map" stamp is an interesting challenge for the collector. A person can gain great satisfaction from reconstructing the various plate positions. A greater knowledge of the locations of the world countries is a side benefit. The knowledge helps people to appreciate how the world postal system operates.

Until a few years ago, it had been assumed that only stamps from Plates 1, 2, 3 and 5 had been issued. Plate 5 stamps exist in two difference states. Roger Boisclair also discovered the existence of stamps from Plate 4. A total of six different plate printings have now been confirmed. The identification of each of the 100 positions on all of the six plates is much easier today than before about 2005. Since then, Boisclair and Ken Kershaw collaborated to develop a better identification system. A modern computer was used to magnify each design variation and identified each distinct stamp position. Numerous books on various stamps produced by Kershaw detailing these printing plate differences are available.

Different postmarks can be found on this stamp, creating premium prices. A colour cancel is very scarce. Many specialized collections have been formed around this particular issue. The major appeal provided by this particular issue is because it represents a snapshot in time of the ever-changing history of a public service that touches the lives of everyone on the planet at one time or another. The stamp has numerous historical connections to other countries that few, if any, other Canadian stamps can claim. Have fun collecting a fascinating stamp! ✉

Découverte de nouvelles contrefaçons
New Counterfeit Found

par/by Richard Gratton FRPSC, AIEP





En juillet dernier, un collectionneur québécois m'a signalé qu'il possédait un timbre-poste canadien aux étranges propriétés. Il me l'a posté pour expertise à mon retour de vacances en début septembre. Il fait partie des timbres permanents de série courante sur la fierté canadienne émis en carnets en janvier 2011.

Le timbre soumis pour expertise ne possède pas de marquage et sa dentelure est légèrement différente de celle des timbres authentiques de référence. Après une étude sommaire, j'en ai conclu qu'il s'agissait d'une nouvelle contrefaçon visant à frauder Postes Canada. Les timbres authentiques sont imprimés par la Canadian Bank Note Company selon le procédé de photo lithogravure et possèdent un marquage et une micro impression en noir. Les contrefaçons sont imprimés en offset ne possèdent pas de marquage et devraient donc être normalement rejetés par les machines ultramodernes de tri postal de Postes Canada. De plus, la dentelure est légèrement différente de celle des timbres-poste authentiques, de même que le papier utilisé pour les produire. Ces contrefaçons sont normalement offertes dans les dépanneurs ou autres commerces vendant les carnets de Postes Canada. Les propriétaires se voient normalement offrir un bien meilleur rabais sur les timbres que celui offert par la poste. De plus, ils ignorent habituellement qu'il s'agit de contrefaçons. ✉

In July, a Quebec philatelist told me he had a Canadian postage stamp with strange properties. He mailed it to me in early September upon my return from vacations to be expertized. This is the permanent Canadian Pride stamp issued in booklets in January 2011.

The stamp I expertized had no tagging and the perforation was slightly different from that of the genuine reference stamps. After a brief study, I came to the conclusion that this is a new forgery to defraud Canada Post. The authentic stamps are printed by the Canadian Bank Note Company using the photo lithography process and micro printing in black. Counterfeits are offset printed and don't have any tagging and should normally be rejected by Canada Post ultramodern mail sorting machines. In addition, the perforation is slightly different from that of the genuine stamps, as well as the paper used to produce them. These counterfeits are normally available in stores or other shops selling Canada Post booklets. The owners are normally offered a much better discount than the one by Canada Post and are usually not aware that they are counterfeits. ✉

Mirror Lake, BC Post Office
circa 1950s

By Charles J. G. Verge, FRPSC, FRPSL



Figure 1 Mirror Lake PO in the early 1950s.



Figure 2 A cropped version of the photo in Figure 1 clearly showing the Mirror Lake name on the building with John Edmiston on the left.

I recently saw the attached photograph (Fig. 1) and thought I would share it with you. It belonged to a young Toronto man named John Edmiston (1931-2005) who went out to the Rockies for summer employment in the early 1950s. On one of his treks he found the post office at Mirror Lake, British Columbia (BC), in the electoral district of Kootenay West. Mirror Lake is on Highway 31, on the Western shore of Kootenay Lake, four kilometres South of Kaslo and 16 kilometres North of Ainsworth Hot Springs. Nelson, BC is 51 kilometres Southwest of Mirror Lake.

The post office was opened November 1, 1909 and closed January 14, 1970. On his visit he met the postmistress, Miss Olive Elizabeth Link. She

was born in Medicine Hat, AB on January 9, 1888 and died in Mirror Lake on April 5, 1970. In the 1911 census of Medicine Hat, the 23-year-old Miss Link is listed as the daughter of Adam J. (50 years of age) and Mary Ann (53) Link with four siblings: William (26), Norman (18), Ruth (15) and Marion (9). Miss Link was postmistress of Mirror Lake from January 26, 1934 to December 30, 1957, when she retired from the Canadian Postal Service.

She, or one of John's friends, may have taken the picture of the post office found in Figures 1 and 2. She told John that the Mirror Lake PO was the smallest post office in the British Empire. John dutifully wrote that notation on the back of the photograph. Figure 3 shows the Mirror Lake post office as it was in 2008.

In fact, Mirror Lake was not the smallest post office in the British Empire. That honour apparently belongs to the post office at Alvaston, BC (Opened October 1, 1909 – Closed April1, 1919). Arthur Chatterton named that post office for the birthplace of his father George: Alvaston in Derbyshire, England). It was opened for a little less than ten years and had two other postmasters in addition to Mr. Chatterton: H. Horsnell and Charles Lodge. It was severely underutilised as most patrons preferred depositing and picking up their mail in a packing case, called The Alvaston Courier Box, a half-mile away on the Vernon-Kelowna stagecoach road. In the packing case was a jam tin containing stamps that patrons could purchase by leaving coins in the tin.



Figure 3 The Mirror Lake PO as it looked in 2008.

I am grateful to Nevil Pike and Tony Shaman for the 1950s Mirror Lake photographs and to Gray Scrimgeour, Peter Jacobi and Tracy Cooper for their research help. ✉



The Mirror Lake PO as it appeared in 1994. Note letter slot at extreme right of building.

Part 3

WHAT DOE
NATIONAL COM
DO ANY



S YOUR IMISSIONER NAY?



By Alexandra Glashan

FREE TIME TO MEET PEOPLE

Of course, it is not all work. There is time for networking at the breakfast buffet before gathering for the morning meeting, or on the shuttle bus, or while walking to the hall. There are opportunities in the hotel lobby to meet people and to plan dinners off site, or perhaps a bit of local touring if there is enough time. There is an official opening ceremony, which may be modest or lavish often featuring local culture or famous persons. There are great receptions in interesting locales, dinners in fancy hotels, even in palaces, and a wonderful banquet with entertainment at the Palmares. Sometimes there is a guided tour that allows the commissioners, judges and their accompanying persons to see some spectacular tourist site away from the show venue, like the Taj Mahal at INDIPEX, and perhaps a tour for the accompanying persons. Each commissioner and each judge is given a medal by the organizing committee in recognition of their efforts. Show organizers always pick the best time of year for beautiful weather and there are always friendly people to answer questions, give directions or help with purchases. A camera with a large memory card is recommended to recall opening



ceremonies, the exhibition hall full of frames, the visiting children who fill the site with curiosity and enthusiasm, the ingenious activities for the public to promote philately both locally and internationally, the receptions, any entertainment, the tours and, of course, philatelic friends.

AFTER THE SHOW

Once the show closes, a schedule is posted indicating which time each commissioner is to appear at the bin room to collect the exhibits. The VIP standing that the commissioners enjoyed during the show disappears in the scramble near the bin room. The process starts about two hours after the show closes and takes many hours, even into the wee-hours of the morning. Upon arrival at the bin room, the commissioner just joins the queue. Imagine forty or more commissioners all waiting their turn. They chat about the show and about when they expect to see one another again. They are picking up all items not received already. They must be patient even if they are exhausted. After the bin room process in which the inventory sheets were checked and the exhibit pages placed in the envelopes, the commissioner must now deal with local customs officials who want to seal the cases. The case might be enclosed in a huge plastic bag with an ID number on the plastic tie-wrap with a receipt handed to the commissioner, or it might even be sealed with tar over cloth. The seal is not supposed to be removed before checking in at the departure gate. Once the commissioner cases are sealed, two possibilities can occur: they may be returned to the commissioner, or the cases may be whisked away and returned to the commissioner in the airport minutes before flight check in.

If the exhibits are taken by show officials to the airport directly then there is always the worry that they will or will not be there just as you leave the country. In the airport, after getting the exhibits from customs, it is probably going to be necessary to break the security seal, remove some of the exhibits, open personal luggage and repack all the luggage to meet the weight restrictions. That portable luggage scale is again a godsend. Because



Award given to Wade Saadi President of the APS

this repacking occurs in public it is extremely stressful. Taking the exhibits back to the hotel makes repacking easier. Of course, it is not just the exhibits that need to be brought back to Canada. The exhibits plus the Palmares catalogues, if available, need to be packed with all ribbons, certificates, show catalogues, awards, and prizes. Some prizes are large, heavy, fragile, irregular in shape, or all of the above. Commissioners really appreciate small lightweight unbreakable awards that fit easily inside luggage. Exhibits, ribbons, certificates, medals, awards, catalogues and Palmares must be returned to the exhibitor. Baggage restrictions are so ruthlessly enforced it might be preferable to have show officials mail as much as they are willing to the commissioner at home. If the exhibits are allowed to go with the commissioner to the hotel, secure transport of all the people and cases to the hotel can make for an interesting late night experience.

The final packing for the return trip usually occurs in the privacy of a hotel room with the handy portable scale at hand. The security seal makes it impossible to pack exhibits separately from personal effects. This security seal is for the host customs officials, and the exhibits and personal items must be mixed for the trip home. Copies of all paperwork should be on hand in case inspections are done at any point of the return trip. The trip home can be as tense as the initial trip since a medal accompanies each exhibit, certificate, show catalogue, Palmares catalogue and so on. The commissioner wants everything to go well after such an exhilarating week. Finding all the luggage in the home airport is a tremendous relief, even a joy.

HOME AGAIN

Once the commissioner is home, the exhibits, catalogues, certificates, ribbons, medals, awards and Palmares must be given to each exhibitor. This is rarely done by post, but rather after a congratulatory e-mail and 'phone call and handed over in person, if possible. The Royal Philatelic Society of Canada is also informed of the medals and awards, and any expert team recommendations. Once each exhibitor has received everything, and the other duties completed, the role of commissioner is over. It may take a few weeks, or it may take months. Then it is the photos that rekindle memories of that extraordinary week.

ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER OR ACCOMPANYING PERSON

An assistant commissioner, or an accompanying person, can be an important asset to the commissioner. As the accompanying person, I have helped with paperwork, weighed individual exhibits and efficiently packed them into the cases, watched luggage during check-in at the airport, guarded cases and personal luggage during security examinations, and I have wheedled and cajoled philatelic gifts, and handed them out in the bin room. The accompanying person soothes frayed nerves when flights go awry, and when luggage doesn't appear until the last

moment and is damaged in the process. I have assisted with wardrobe selection. Clothes for meetings and functions must be appropriate and varied. For men, a dark suit or blazer without tie for daily meetings, and with tie for receptions and a tuxedo or dark business suit for formal functions need to be packed with appropriate accessories. As one of only a few lady commissioners, I found it important to be well dressed to properly represent Canada abroad. This requires smart casual choices for meetings, more dressy attire for receptions and a dinner suit for the banquet, plus loads of accessories. Furthermore, if there is any time for touring then a separate set of clothes must be brought which raises a whole new set of problems.

What can a commissioner do with exhibits if he or she wishes to see the host country? Some countries make it virtually impossible to see the host country and others facilitate it by providing secure storage for exhibits sometimes before as well as after the show. If the possibility of secure storage is available, then a whole new experience can await the commissioner. This is on a show-by-show basis respecting the appetite for adventure by the commissioner, and insurance requirements by the exhibitors.

CONCLUSION

In conclusion, the role of a national commissioner is definitely time consuming and can surely be anxiety provoking. It tests organizational skills and requires patience and endurance during long flights. It costs money. It requires someone who likes to travel and who loves meeting new people from many countries and from different cultures. It helps if one speaks more than one language. Being commissioner allows someone to travel to countries and places long dreamed of and not yet visited. Being a commissioner brings you into contact with friendly people who are passionate about philately and with whom you have a shared culture of work. Philatelists are smart and able to talk about history, geography and politics in a flash.

Philatelists are fun to be around. They help each other as I found out when I asked for assistance on a number of occasions. Being a commissioner has allowed me to see all five continents, meet wonderful people from diverse countries and to see how the hobby of stamp collecting brings the world together in the peaceful pursuit of a shared passion. I have enjoyed giving follow-up illustrated talks about the shows to local philatelic clubs and in the process relived those wonderful days.



Commissioners and judges and accompanying persons from Canada, Colombia, Spain, Peru, the UK and the USA head to Tokyo for the day.

Would I do it again? Indeed, with deep humility and great enthusiasm, I have accepted the trust of The Royal Philatelic Society of Canada to be Canadian commissioner to BRAZILIANA 2013 in November 2013 in Rio de Janeiro. It will be an honour to take care of your exhibits. Don't forget to send me your application forms! ✉

INDONESIA 2012

par Jan J. Danielski, FRPSC et Richard Gratton, FRPSC

Parrainée par la Fédération Internationale de Philatélie (FIP), l'exposition internationale INDONESIA 2012 s'est tenue à Djakarta du 18 au 24 juin dernier. L'Assemblée générale de la FIP a eu lieu à l'hôtel Sultan, le dimanche suivant la clôture de l'exposition.

Jan J. Danielski y a participé en tant que représentant canadien pour la FIP tandis que j'étais invité à titre de membre du jury de l'équipe d'experts (Expert Team). Tout comme nous l'avons fait pour l'exposition tenue au Paraguay, l'année passée, nous ferons un compte rendu de certaines activités de cet évènement dans les deux langues officielles.



Richard Gratton, Jan J. Danielski, George Constantourakis lors de la soirée du gala (Palmarès).
Three Canadians during the Palmares evening gala.

L'organisation de cette manifestation internationale a été remarquable. Le comité organisateur a fait un travail incroyable pour accueillir les philatélistes venus du monde entier.

La température et l'humidité étant assez élevées en cette période de l'année en Indonésie, le site choisi, bien climatisé, convenait parfaitement à l'exposition.

Quelques marchands et plusieurs administrations postales internationales étaient présents de même que la postes indonésiennes qui a mis en vente de très nombreux feuillets-souvenir.

Monsieur George Constantourakis était le commissaire canadien désigné et notre pays a exposé une dizaine de collections. Nous avons récolté de nombreux prix dont : une médaille d'or, trois Large Vermeil, deux Vermeil, une Large argent et finalement une d'argent.

Les locaux choisis pour les diverses rencontres, les réunions officielles des comités et les commissions et les conférences se trouvaient sur le site même de l'exposition. Ils étaient adéquats et bien aménagés avec de nombreux bénévoles toujours très accueillants et souriants.

Les membres du jury et les commissaires ont été invités à faire un tour de ville au cours duquel nous avons eu l'occasion de visiter plusieurs musées. De plus, les réceptions d'ouverture et le gala furent très bien réussis. Nous avons assisté à de nombreux spectacles qui nous ont permis d'apprécier la culture et la gastronomie locales.

Les diverses commissions de la FIP ont profité de l'exposition pour tenir leurs assemblées. En cette occasion, j'ai été élu à titre de secrétaire de la Commission de la lutte contre les faux de la FIP (Fight Against Forgeries Com-



Des stands de différentes administrations postales avoisinant ceux de vendeurs de batik.
Postal administrations kiosks just beside many batik sellers.



Photographie de groupe des participants de la Commission de la lutte contre les faux de la FIP. Group photo of participants of the Fight Against Forgeries Commission.

mission). Cette commission étant plutôt inactive depuis quelques années, il a été décidé de lui donner un second souffle lors de la rencontre de Djakarta. Monsieur Klaus Schöpfer (Autriche) a été élu président de la commission. Pour leur part, Lim Sa Bee (Singapore) représentera l'Asie, Luis Fernando Diaz (Costa Rica) l'Amérique et Eduardo Escalada Goicoechea (Espagne) l'Europe.

Les membres de la Commission et de l'Assemblée générale ont recommandé de multiples activités à venir comme le développement de présentations sur le fonctionnement des Groupes d'Experts lors des expositions de la FIP, l'organisation de séminaires sur la recherche philatélique et les faux, la création d'un site internet pour la commission et l'élaboration d'une liste identifiant clairement les diverses administrations postales non légales, etc…

72ND CONGRESS OF FIP AND FUTURE PERSPECTIVES OF INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITING

The FIP Congress convened on June 24th, 2012 in the Ballroom of the Sultana Hotel in Jakarta, Indonesia. It was preceded by the following Commission meetings:

- Thematic, Revenue, Maximaphily and Youth Commission on June 21, and - the remaining six commissions, namely, Traditional, Postal History, Postal Stationery, Aerophilately, Fight Against Forgeries and Literature on June 22.

The Canadian delegation to the Congress consisted of: JJ Danielski, who as the Chair of the ILO served as the RPSC Delegate to the Congress; Richard Gratton, who served as the alternate delegate; Georges Constantourakis, who attended the Congress in his capacity as the Chairman of the FIP Maximaphily Commission; and two observers: Alexandra Glashan and John McEntyre. With the exception of Ms Glashan all the other individuals are delegates to the FIP Commissions: JJ Danielski – Postal History and Postal Stationery, Richard Gratton – Fight Against Forgeries, Georges Constantourakis – Maximaphily and John McEntyre – Youth.

There are 90 national federations which are members of FIP. Delegates from 84 of them were present at Jakarta. The Congress Agenda contained the election of two vice-presidents and two directors, one director for Europe and one for the Ameri-



Richard Gratton, secrétaire de la Commission de la lutte contre les faux, Peter McCann, administrateur de la FIP responsable de la Commission, Klaus Schöpfer, nouveau président de la Commission. Richard Gratton, Secretary of the Fight Against Forgeries Commission), Peter McCann, FIP board member responsible for the Commission), and Klaus Schöpfer, newly elected president of the Commission.

cas. The elections for vice-president were won by: Dr. Fernando Aranaz of Spain (51/84 votes) and Ms. Dila Eaton of Paraguay (36/83 votes). The new directors became: Bernard Jimenez of France (78/84 votes) and Dr. Peter McCann of the USA (68/84 votes).

The agenda also contained amendments to the FIP regulations. The modifications to the FIP Statutes were in respect of housekeeping issues (conforming the Statutes with the requirement of Swiss law). The Congress was also asked for confirmation of changes to the GREX which were introduced by the FIP Board in July and December 2011. The new GREX allows exhibitors to change their exhibiting residence if the relevant national federation restricts their ability to submit a FIP exhibition application (Art. 11) or when their federation does not appoint a commissioner (Art. 21).

More noteworthy is the change to Art. 51 which states that all "exhibit transportation charges are now the responsibility of the exhibitor as determined by the exhibitor and the commissioner". Presently, in Canada, it is the commissioner who de facto pays from his/her own pocket for transportation charges relating to exhibits. The commissioner's privileges include only accommodations and a daily allowance. Airfare (which to Jakarta amounted to almost $2,100) is not reimbursed by the organizing committee. We need to find a solution to refund our commissioners for this expense.

Furthermore, the FIP Board determined for each member federation the minimum number of exhibits/frames which need to be entered in a FIP exhibition as a prerequisite to qualify for commissioner's privileges. The quota for Canada is at least 7 five-frame exhibits. Thirty-five frames of exhibits added to the personal luggage of the commissioner may easily result in an excess luggage fee which the commissioner will also have to pay. I hear that from time to time these expenses cause negative comments from some of our exhibitors. Regulations governing these issues for Canadians exhibiting internationally need to be considered.



De droite à gauche : monsieur Tay Peng Hian, président de la FIP, et R. Soeyono, président de l'Association de philatélistes indonésiens. From right to left, Tay Peng Hian, FIP President, and R. Soeyono, president of Indonesian Philatelic Association.

There is also an issue of frame fees at international exhibitions. Jørgen Jørgensen, the President of FEPA (European continental federation), recently observed that the average frame fee almost doubled between 2010 and 2013. Here are his figures calculated for comparison in Euros:

LONDON 2010 - € 43,
PORTUGAL 2010 - € 30,
THAILAND 2013 - € 75, and
AUSTRALIA 2013 - € 71.

Frame fees are set up by the organizing committee and exhibitors are the only ones who by abstaining from exhibiting can influence their reduction. The rising costs of international exhibiting are not a good prognostic for the future. ✉



Membres du conseil d'administration de la FIP lors de la rencontre annuelle tenue à Djakarta. FIP Board members during the annual meeting held in Jakarta. From left to right : Bernard Benston (Australie), Surajit Gongvatana (Thailande), Tay Peng Hian (Singapore), Peter McCann (États-unis d'Amérique), Bernard Jimenez (France), Madame Andrée Trommer-Schiltz (secrétaire générale de la FIP).

FEAST for the Eyes

By Ron Tabbert

It is a line worthy of Yogi Berra: *I don't know what art is, but I know what I like.* I would be foolish to think that one collector, especially one without any art training or degrees, could presume to speak definitively about the world's most beautiful and well-designed stamps. But one cannot collect for 55 years and not end up with a few favourites.

The common presumption seems to be that most philatelists are into details, minutia, and flyspecks. But there are some into what could be called a "panoramic" perspective, more focused on the overall effect or style of a stamp. This does not need to rely on conditions such as mint, used, never hinged, CTO (cancelled to order), varieties, and so on. Nor does it require one to collect an entire country or even an entire set of stamps. The art of the one may be all that's needed. (Often I will buy a set for the design of one stamp and place the remainders in a glassine in a stock pocket at the back of the album.)

Obviously, no feature article or series can show and comment on every stamp design. Many countries produce well-designed, and superbly printed stamps. When I realized my interest in the graphics was most important to me, I started a separate album, thinking I would have plenty of room. Well, soon it went from logo graphics to symbolic designs, then to colour contrasts and photographs as designs. And, a favorite of many, engraved stamps soon took over half the stock book. So, for this article series, a subjective sampling had to be chosen. And these are far from comprehensive, to be sure. But they give a good introduction to another side of philately, which I feel is often overlooked.

Twenty years ago when I realized my interest was in over-all graphics as much as in stamps *per se*, I actually began collecting logos and graphic symbols as well. In 1983, I checked my picks for *Linn's Stamp News'* annual U.S. stamp poll and found my choices were usually different than the final tallies. My pick for best design was far down the list. And the winner of worst design was often one of my preferences.

The 1982 United States George Washington commemorative (Scott No. 1952) was disliked by many yet is a grand ex-



Two designs from the United States (Scott #1952 and 2081) convey ideas with stereotypical graphics of two well-known presidents.



The elements of this Swiss Sport School stamp (Scott # 938) make it a prime candidate for one of the best graphic designs in philately.



A novel, colourful design on Canada Scott #916 was issued to commemorate the repatriation of Canada's Constitution in 1982.

ample of graphic art. Clear crisp design, with all the necessaries: a recognizable portrait of the President, the American Flag in the background, clearly offset with a black background, minimal but essential drop-out lettering on the black, and his name in complimentary blue on white above.

A similar style was used for the U.S. National Archives in 1984, (Sc. 2081): Washington's familiar visage in a white silhouette; Lincoln's in black behind with a classic tall top hat. Both are on a gentle tan background, and "National Archives" vertically in black on the left. At the bottom on the black of Lincoln's coat, "USA" in dropout white, and for a welcome touch of colour, "20c" in red.

Communicating an idea through graphics is not just done on stamps, of course. Ask McDonald's. The Golden Arches, even without words, is known the world-over. Olympic sports have been portrayed with a series of graphic figures engaged in various events. Recent Olympiads have done variations, but a "stick man" in many forms can be made to "tell a story." Inverted cones are easily seen as mountains, swirls as motion, and colours convey moods, geography, and setting.

Switzerland's stamps have been attractive in this very way. One prime example is the 1994 issue for the fiftieth anniversary of the Swiss Sport School, (Sc. 938). The overall colours of blue sky and a heavier sky blue for barely snow-capped mountains fill the top half of the stamp. The greens below anchor the design. Inverted dark green cones stand in for trees, with a white-blue building nestled in the hills on the right.

One is transported into a natural setting, almost ready to join the three runners in the left foreground jogging right. Represented by stylized stick figures, their magenta, chartreuse green, orange, yellow and blue colours almost give the scene a 3D effect. The country name, *Helvetia*, in bright yellow vertically at right balances the figures and the white dropout words and value at left.

Canada did not just use supreme graphic design to mark the repatriation of its constitution in 1982, it also printed a slim stamp about 50% wider than typical commemoratives, (Sc. 916). Purple, gray and blue colour swatches represent the pages of a book. Those on the left are only partially shown, and Canada's coat of arms is in gold on the top purple page. Grandstanding on the right is a red page with classic calligraphy announcing, "Constitution 1989." The rewriting began in 1989, giving Canada its own constitution, replacing the British North America Act of 1866.

Finishing the design is a narrow, vertical, red Canadian flag as a bookmark in the middle. "Canada" is printed in gold below at the bottom right and the small gray words "Postage" and "Postes" and a larger blue "30" balance the design at the upper left.

Though I am unaware of it, I suspect there has been a poll to find the world's most beautiful stamp. Such is by its nature a subjective enterprise, and I would without apology be able to offer several contenders. Even though most folks seem to prefer landscapes, portraits and other realistic portrayals, I propose a graphic design can be a valid contender.

On the 50th anniversary of its independence, Finland issued a set of three stamps (Sc. 450-52), whose simplicity reflects the spirit of the Finnish people. The theme is conveyed on each stamp with a white graphic symbol and white lettering on a single, solid background colour. A portion of a globe is at lower right. The 20p is green with a "wood and water" graphic. The 25p ultramarine presents a sleek white swan flying left. The magenta 40p highlights a stalk of wheat. The country name below and the words at top left are half the size of the values placed vertically along the left margin.

But, in typical Finnish modesty, yet grand by its presentation, a small flag of Finland with its mild blue cross sits patiently in the lower right corner. They are Finland: wood and water, fields, and nature. So simple in such a small piece, yet profound.

In my wildest fantasies, I imagine an art museum with a few dozen single stamps the only treasures on display. Taking nothing from the great work of artists of all kinds, there is an art to the portrayals on such tiny pieces of paper. An idea conveyed in shape and colour. Profound technologies employed to print exquisite enjoyment for the eye, and even whole worlds open to anyone with a magnifying glass. ✉



One candidate for the world's best graphic design set hails from Finland, commemorating its independence, (Scott #450-52).

Hong Kong Philatelic Programme For 2012

By Joseph Monteiro

I. INTRODUCTION

In 2012, Hong Kong Post spiced up the life of philatelists with philatelic wonders. It appears to be a blockbuster programme with fabulous designs and colours. Most of the designs reveal the unique drawings that are characteristic of Chinese culture. There are new issues such as the Lunar New Year stamps, World Heritage Series and Western Zodiac Signs together with issues of several centenaries to satisfy the pallet of the most demanding collectors. Hong Kong Post states: "Hong Kong Post's 2012 stamp collection is dedicated to the art of living. With novel designs and a clever use of colours, these stamps celebrate our dynamic lifestyles in a multicultural cosmopolitan city."[1]

In this article I will describe the programme for 2012.

II. STAMP ISSUES FOR 2012

1. Lunar Series - Year of the Dragon (14/01/2012)

Hong Kong Post has issued a triple stamp set to begin the first year of the fourth Lunar New Year series, the Year of the Dragon. The almighty and commanding dragon is not only a totem for superior status but also a symbol of



respect for the Chinese people. This first issue has some interesting features even from a philatelic perspective.

A. (i) Four mint stamps ($1.40, $2.40, $3 and $5).

Each of the four stamps picture the dragon which will be issued in panes of 25 stamps. The stamps are perforated and have one elliptical perforation on each vertical side. (ii) A souvenir sheet containing a $10 stamp has also been issued.

(iii) A silk stamp sheetlet containing a $50 stamp has also been issued. Both (ii) and (iii) are perforated and have one elliptical perforation on each vertical side.[2]





B. A gold and silver stamp sheetlet ($50 and $50).

The sheetlet contains two stamps depicting the gentle rabbit and powerful dragon. The stamps in the sheetlet are perforated and printed using lithography and embossing with hot-foil with genuine 22K/24K gold foil and 99.9% silver foil.

C. Twelve stamps ($1.40x12) of the past lunar year animals.

The twelve stamps are issued in two sheetlets (one gold and one silver) and depict the Lunar New Year animals in 24 designs that have been released in the past 12 years in gold and silver hues to welcome a prosperous new year.



2. The 150th Anniversary of the Queen's College (27/03/2012)

To celebrate the 150th anniversary of Queen's College, a sheetlet contains one stamp ($10) in the form of a shield. In

addition, a mini-pane is also issued containing four stamps. It is the first-ever shield-shaped stamp and pays tribute to Hong Kong's most eminent secondary school founded in 1862. The stamp is perforated around the shield.

3. Hong Kong, China/France Joint Issue on Art (03/05/2012)

To celebrate the Annual La French May event in Hong Kong, an issue four stamps ($1.40, $2.40, $3 and $5) and a sheetlet containing the four stamps were released. The stamp features vintage landscape paintings and contemporary sculpture to demonstrate the ardent passion for fine arts in France and Hong Kong. The four stamps are perforated and printed in panes of 25. The sheetlet contains only the four stamps.



4. Hong Kong Festivals (22/05/2012)

To remind everyone that Hong Kong is a vibrant international city, a place where West meets East, Hong Kong Post has released a set of four stamps ($1.40, $2.40, $3 and $5) and a sheetlet containing one stamp ($5). The four stamps are perforated and printed in panes of 25 in gentle and refreshing colours to the eyes to demonstrate the city's rich cultural inheritance.



5. Working Dogs in Government Services (19/06/2012)

In recognition of the working dogs in government services, Hong Kong Post issued a set of six stamps ($1.40, $1.80, $2.40, $2.50, $3 and $5) depicting different breeds of dogs and a souvenir sheet containing one stamp ($5). Working dogs diligently fulfill their duties with their innate talents for our greater good earning them the claim that "A dog is a man's best friend". The stamps are printed in panes of 25. The souvenir sheet contains one long stamp showing the images of all six dogs. A prestige stamp booklet contains three stamp sheetlets and a stamp sheetlet with a set of six stamps.

6. The 15th Anniversary of the Establishment of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region (01/07/2012)



To celebrate Hong Kong's achievements in the past decade and a half, Hong Kong Post issued a sheetlet with three stamps ($5, $5 and $5). The stamps depict a visual representation of the city's prominent developments all unified by the theme of a Bauhinia flower in full bloom

7. Games of the XXX Olympiad London 2012 (27/07/2012)



To showcase the XXX Olympic Games in London, England, Hong Kong Post issued a set of four stamps ($1.40, $2.40, $3 and $5) and a stamp sheetlet containing the four stamps. The stamps are printed in panes of 25 stamps and are perforated. The souvenir sheet forms an exuberant circle that is bursting with sporting action.



8. Hong Kong Delicacies (30/08/2012)

To remind us that Hong Kong is world-renowned as the 'Culinary Capital of Asia', Hong Kong Post has served up a set of four stamps and a souvenir sheet depicting a number of local delicacies in enticing colours. The delicacies depict egg tarts and milk tea, wonton noodles, roast goose and seafood. The set of four stamps ($1.40, $2.40, $3 and $5) are printed in panes of 25 stamps. The souvenir sheet contains the four stamps.

9. World Heritage in China Series No. 1: The Great Wall (27/09/2012)

To begin its World Heritage Series, Hong Kong Post issued a stamp sheetlet containing one $10 stamp. The Great Wall hailed as an architectural symbol of China far exceeds its original military purpose. "It represents



the apex of ancient ingenuity and will forever stand as the splendid dragon that inspires awe and admiration from around the world. The stamp sheetlet captures the grandeur of this ancient wonder against two different backgrounds of mist and sunset."[1] The stamp is perforated and has one elliptical perforation on each of its vertical sides.



10. Twelve Western Zodiac Signs (01/11/2012)

"The zodiac opens up a gateway for us to make sense of the fascinating stars in the sky. It is a study that combines mythology, astrology and our understanding of the universe into one."[1] To remind us of this, Hong Kong Post issued a set of twelve stamps depicting the 12 Western Zodiac signs in a style, delicate and lively. The stamps, printed in panes of 10, are perforated. There is also be a souvenir sheet containing the twelve stamps and a self-adhesive coil containing 60 stamps (five stamps each in 12 designs). In addition, a stamp booklet was also issued containing the twelve stamps.

11. Hong Kong Insects II (22/11/2012)

As a sequel to its first Insect issue, Hong Kong Post will issue its second sequel of six stamps ($1.40, $1.80, $2.40, $2.50, $3 and $5) on insects. The stamps will depict: local bugs – dragonfly, butterfly, beetle, cicada, moth and mantis – reminding us of the many wonders of nature. Each of the stamps will be issued in panes of 25 and a souvenir sheet containing the six stamps.

12. The 150th Anniversary of Stamp Issuance of Hong Kong (08/12/2012)

One hundred and fifty years ago on December 8, 1862, Hong Kong issued its first stamp. To commemorate this event, it will issue a set of stamps that juxtaposes these stamps with the communication tools from different eras to show how postage stamps have stood the test of time. Six stamps ($1.40, $1.80, $2.40, $2.50 $3 and $5) and a stamp sheetlet containing one stamp ($10) will be issued. The stamps are printed in panes of 25 and are perforated. Additionally, a prestige stamp booklet will be issued containing a set of three stamp sheetlets with a set of six stamps and a stamp sheetlet. Besides these planned stamp issues, it will also release a number of other products for collectors.

III. CONCLUDING REMARKS

The programme for 2012 is a blockbuster year for collectors of Hong Kong stamps. As Hong Kong Post office states: "Spice up Your Life with Philatelic Wonders". It draws our attention to the art of living as we go about in our hectic lives. Important themes such as local festivals, art, delicacies, cultural activities and sports help bring memories of life. Hong Kong has a few issues to mark its 150th anniversary. Stamps are an important way of making us more aware and reminding us of the many good things that exist around us where many of us get carried away with the hustle and bustle of daily life and are too busy to pay attention to them. There are also specific items that should attract the attention of philatelists. I particularly like the following issues: The Year of the Dragon (the Gold and Silver stamp sheetlet; the pair of gold and silver stamp sheetlets with twelve stamps); the Working Dogs in Government services (prestige stamp booklet); the twelve Western Zodiac signs (souvenir sheet and stamp booklet) and the 150th Anniversary of Stamp Issuance in Hong Kong (prestige stamp booklet).

Areas where the Hong Kong Post Office can improve its philatelic programme are to continue using more interesting techniques of printing or combinations and provide gifts that are of more interest to philatelists. For example, imperforate sheetlets cancelled specimens, other commemoratives cancelled specimens or specially produced souvenir sheets with stamps that are not sold over the counter. These products are unlikely to dilute the revenue of the Hong Kong Post as they cannot be used for mailing purposes.

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THE RISORGIMENTO UPRISINGS OF 1848 - 1849: EIGHTEEN DRAMATIC MONTHS ON STAMPS

By Richard Logan

On May 3, 1948 Italy issued a series of twelve colourful postage stamps (Scott No. 495-506) in commemoration of the first centenary of the Risorgimento Uprisings of 1848-1849 which led to Italian unification.

To better appreciate the various scenes shown on the 3 lire to 100 lire specially coloured values, let us recall briefly the historic events of the early 19th century that finally led to the rebirth or the resurgence of the Italian nation.

The beginning of the 19th century saw Napoleon assuming the rule of France as First Consul. He also re-established the Cisalpine and Liguria Republics; annexed Piedmont of France and convened the Meeting of Lyons, where the Italian Republic was formed. However, these "democratic" beginnings ended abruptly with the crowning of Napoleon as King of Italy in Milan on May 26, 1805. He chased the Spanish Bourbons out of Naples and placed his brother Joseph on that throne. Additionally, he also incorporated Tuscany and Latium. The massive Italian peninsula then became directly dependent on Napoleon, who moved the kings about as though they were checkers on a board.

The House of Savoy, the only Italian dynasty, was able to retain only the Island of Sardinia.

When in 1813 Napoleon was forced to abdicate, Austria had already occupied a great part of the Kingdom of Italy and in 1814 took Milan.

The Treaty of Paris and the Congress of Vienna, 1814-1815, reorganized Italy by re-establishing seven principal states that formed the Holy Alliance. Despotism under absolute government by foreign princes was imposed on the Italian people, who found themselves in an unjust and unbearable situation. Thus began the titanic struggle by means of secret societies, conspiracies, revolutions, and even open warfare against the foreign oppressors.

The years between 1815 and 1831 were characterized by the vain efforts of the Carbonari – a set of secret societies. Then from 1831 to 1846, the national association "La Giovine Italia" – Young Italy – led by Giuseppe Mazzini kept the flame of freedom burning. Vincenzo Gioberti wrote enthusiastically from his Brussels exile and Massimo d' Azeglio demanded liberal reforms.

Pope Gregory XVI died on June 1, 1846 at the age of 81. Seventeen days later, the Conclave elected Cardinal Giovani Maria Mastai-Ferretti, who chose the name Pope Pius IX. Aside from the usual political amnesty, his first act was the election of a Council of State and of a Chamber of Deputies. In addition, he granted freedom of the Press and set up a liberal education program.

In Italy and all over the world, especially in the United States. the news was received with great enthusiasm and the new Pope was hailed as an enlightened statesman and political reformer. Not many realized at this time how far-reaching the consequences would be.

The hope for national unity against French, Austrian and Bourbon oppression had been fuelled by the young and far-sighted Pope and as a result, the year 1848 found the entire peninsula in a state of excitement. However, preparations for war were evident on every side.

Austrian and Spanish police reacted ruthlessly against the leaders of nationalistic movements, imprisoning the partisans and exiling the sympathizers. Tension between Turin and Vienna increased to the point where open conflict seemed unavoidable and the fuse that eventually started the great conflagration was lighted in Sicily at the opposite end of the peninsula.

The masses had been given to believe that on the occasion of the birthday of King Ferdinand II on January 12, 1848 the expected reforms would be announced. As the day passed without the granting of the promised concessions, the city of Palermo rioted, expelled the King's guards and raised the Italian tricolour over the citadel. This pattern was immediately repeated on the whole island of Sicily along with the population of Naples. Ferdinand II, seized with fear, granted much more than had been promised, even a popular constitution.



The successful revolt of Palermo is the subject of the revered scene depicted on the dark brown 3-Lire value, the first in the series under review. It bears the inscription: "Palermo January 12, 1848" and shows a dramatic moment in the fighting. It was, in effect, a curtain-raiser to the end of the Bourbon Kingdom of the two Sicilys that occurred over 1860-1861.



The 4-lire red violet value takes us to Padova - Padua in Northern Italy for an almost identical scene that commemorates the glorious day of February 8, 1848 when the students and ordinary Paduans rose in open revolt and fought side-by-side against the Austrian occupation forces, turning the university into a battleground.

Enormous excitement had swept the length and breadth of the peninsula and many absolute and despotic sovereigns were forced to grant legislative reforms previously refused.

The deep blue 5-lire value shows a scene of great ecstasy and passion at Turino. Turin on that same February 8th when the people rejoiced over the proclamation of a constitutional regime by King Charles Albert of Sardinia. We see a procession of people led by a man who holds a burning torch in each hand, illuminating the scene

in which flag-waving, elegantly dressed ladies who preen for applauding citizens. The Albertine Statute was published on March 4, 1848 and was kept by the king and his successors, remaining the foundation of all law in Italy up to the abdication of Umberto II when the Italian people voted in favour of the Republic in 1846.



In those ominous days of February and March, 1848 the wave of revolutions significantly altered the political and philosophical landscape all over Europe. On February 24, 1848, the Parisians overthrew the throne of Louis Philippe, which was immediately followed by an insurrection in Vienna. Louis Kossuth demanded parliamentary government reforms for Hungary. The cabinet of Prince Metternich was forced to resign and this once powerful and resourceful statesman was required to flee to England.



On March 18, 1848 the population of Milan rose up against Austrian domination; however, this would be no easy victory for the Italian insurgents. The deep yellow green 6-lira value depicts a dramatic scene of this epic battle which went down in history as "The Five Days of Milan." Here the Italian tri-colour, which the volunteers carried as their symbol, is held by the wounded flag bearer as he falls to the street. The inscription reads "Milano March 18-22, 1848."

In the meantime, Venice also rose up against the Austrians, expelled the garrison and on March 22, 1848 proclaimed the Republic. The brown 8-lira value shows the celebration of the Venetians in front of the enormously impressive Palace of the Doges, where they embrace each other in joy while an enthusiastic speaker stands on a table surrounded by the leaders of the revolt. The patriot and statesman Daniele Manin assumed the presidency of the republic that for almost a thousand years had proudly been known as the "Queen of the Adriatic."



The struggle for freedom swept through other important cities of northern Italy.

Vicenza joined the Republic of St. Marc, as Venice was then called and in a brilliant and decisive battle, the city would receive the highest award for military valour for the courage displayed by revolutionaries in this period, repulsed Austrian Forces that attempted to defeat her. The orange red 10-lire value commemorates this victory showing a scene from the defensive action on the ramparts of the city. As evidence of the high cost in young blood spilled by the citizens, we see a gravely wounded man being carried away. The inscription reads: Vicenza, May 24, 1848.



On another front, Josef Radetzky, the 80-year-old commanding general, did not give up hope of crushing the revolt. King Charles Albert of Piedmont had declared war on Austria and was rushing his army to the battle line. On May 27, 1848 Radetzky began a new offensive, leading his forces from his stronghold at Mantova. Tuscan volunteers opposed his onslaught at Curtatone but knocked out only three cannons. The strong resistance, however, held Austrians and allowed precious time for the concentration of the Italian Regular Forces at Goito. This courageous fight is vividly depicted on the dark green 12-lire value where the central design shows the lonely figure of the last gunner as he fires the last shell as his comrades lie dead on the ground. "Curtatone, May 29, 1848" is the inscription on the stamp.



Revenge came the next day at Goito, where Charles Albert of Sardinia defeated the Austrians and the victorious action seemed to carry nationalistic forces to the ultimate goal – freedom for Italy. The grey black 15-lire value glorifies this action, showing a scene portraying the bloody hand-to-hand combat. The inscription is "Goito, May 30, 1848.



The fight went on.



The 20-lire carmine rose value depicts the battle at Montagnola near Bologna, where the Austrians were beaten on August 8, 1848 and that is the dateline on this stamp. This local victory could not compensate for the crushing defeat of the Piedmontese army at Custoza on July 24-25, 1848 and so the campaign ended - unfortunately for Italian independence.

The Austrians tightened their grip on Italy and throughout the Fall of 1848, Italy was given over to discord, with spasmodic, undirected efforts here and there with uncertainty and irresolution prevailing in a state of uneasy armistice.

On March 12, 1849 Charles Albert of Piedmont, apparently goaded into action by all the criticism against him, declared the armistice between Austria and Italy at an end and resumed hostilities. Following some preliminary fighting, the Italians were defeated at the Battle of Novara by General Radetzky on March 23, 1849. The King abdicated in favour of his son, Victor Emanuel II and left immediately for Portugal, where he died a few months later. The struggle still went on in many parts of the subdued country.



The 30-lira burnt ultra value commemorates the courageous fight of the volunteers of Brescia during the crucial 10 days of March 23, 1849 to April 1, 1849. Under this dateline,

this stamp depicts an episode of the bloody and obstinate fighting in a narrow street of the old part of the city that is literally covered with dead bodies while the defenders continue fighting.

In the meantime, the repercussions from the reestablishment of Austrian supremacy had also been felt in Rome. However, the Roman people would not submit to reactionary measures and revolted.

Early in February, 1849 a constitutional assembly proclaimed the Roman Republic with executive power vested in a triumvirate composed of Giuseppe Mazzini, Aurelio Saffi and Carlo Armellini. This was a welcome opportunity for intervention by France, Austria and the Kingdom of Naples. The Romans on the other hand summoned Giuseppe Garibaldi to the defence of Rome and he entered the city on April 27, 1849 at the head of his legionnaires. However, the French had landed a contingent at Civitavecchia and were driving on to Rome. A decisive battle ensued, lasting the whole day of April 30, 1849 with the Romans putting up a herculean resistance. The French attacked the city from Porta San Panerazio and Porta Cavalleggiere near the Vatican. In the end, this numerically stronger and far superior French army was repulsed and had to retreat. The victory over the French is depicted on the violet 50-lire value that celebrates the event by showing an episode of the crucial battle at the gates of Rome. Here the inscription reads: Roma April 30, 1849. Rome could not withstand the onslaught of the enemy forces and on July 4, 1849 the French entered Rome in force and put an end to the short-lived Roman Republic.



The last value in the series is the blue-black 100-lire stamp that depicts the death by infection of the great poet, writer and patriot Goffredo Mameli, in the Ospedale dei Pellegrini, the Pilgrim's Hospital, where he had been taken wounded in the leg by a bayonet. The achievements of Mameli's very short life, he died at the age of 22, are concentrated in only two years, during which time he played major parts in insurrectional movements and the Risorgimento. He is mostly known as the author of the lyrics of the Italian national anthem, *Il Canto degli Italiani.* The inscription on the stamp says: "Mameli Morente, July, 1849.



So ended the gallant but unsuccessful attempt by the people, to free Italy from foreign domination. The Risorgimento had failed because it was the work of a minority. It would take years to rekindle the flame under different leaders.

In 1861, nine separate kingdoms were unified to form what we know today as Italy. Torino was the first national capital and Vittorio Emmanuele II of the House of Savoy became the first Italian king.

In 2011, Italy celebrated the 150th Anniversary of the founding of the Italian States. ✉

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Transcribing Sounds

by Michael Madesker, RDP, FRPSC

SIGN LANGUAGE
Industrial Inventors



Eli Whitney, 1765-1825, was the inventor of the cotton gin and a manufacturer or arms. He suffered a partial loss of hearing due to the lack of noise control and safety devices in his factories. Whitney's greatest contribution, according to Karl Schwerin in his 2002 *The Scientific Whitneys*, was the rational approach employed in social and scientific thinking to the practical problems of industrial production. Eli Whitney graduated from Yale in 1792, having studied scientific disciplines with practical applicability.

At the age of 12, Eli Whitney built a functional violin, at 15, he fashioned tools to produce nails which were in short supply during the Revolutionary War. After the end of hostilities, he converted to production of hat pins.

The cotton gin separated fibre from cotton seeds thus relieving slaves from back-breaking work. Gun manufacture was based on the concept of mass production of individual parts thus enabling an interchange replacing costly repairs. Both systems created a need for semi-skilled labour to replace the more expensive skilled craftsmen.



Konstantin Tsiolkovsky, 1847-1935, was one of the earliest rocket scientists and Father of Cosmonautics. A sickly child with hearing problems, Tsiolkovsky was home-schooled until the age of 16. At 22 he obtained a teacher's certificate. He was born in Ryazan Province the son of a Pole sentenced to internal banishment by the tsar.

In 1903 Tsiolkovsky published *The Exploration of Cosmic Space by Means of Reaction Motors*, the world's first treatise on rocketry. He is considered the father of human space flight through his theory of space elevators. The basic equation for rocket propulsion bears his name.



Thomas Alva Edison, 1847-1931, is best known for over 1,300 patents to his name, including the incandescent bulb and the telegraph transmitter. His biggest contribution to the advancement of science was the building of the first industrial research laboratory at Menlo Park, N.J. which gave him the nickname The Wizard of Menlo Park.

Edison was hard of hearing since infancy due to a genetic tendency to mastoiditis. Considered uneducable, he was forced to leave grammar school after two years. A bout of scarlet fever, combined with a physical injury at 14, increased his difficulties. Edison refused invasive medical treatment, when it became available, for fear that his reasoning, which he credited to deafness, may be altered as a result of it.

Among Edison's firsts, in addition to the laboratory, was the permanent central electric power plant on Pearl St. in New York in 1881, an experimental electric railroad, a storage battery, ticket-tape system, phonograph, a machine synchronizing motion picture and sound and adhesive gum used on envelopes and stamps. ✉

by "Napoleon"

SAAR 75-CENT DENOMINATION

OK, this is not really about "varieties" in the sense of printing flaws, but it qualifies as both a public service announcement and as a display of faith in the colour printing capabilities of *The Canadian Philatelist*. A pair of stamps that sellers seem to have inordinate difficulty in identifying is the Mettlach Pottery 75 centimes of 1922 and 1923. Part of the confusion comes from the colours given by the major North American stamp catalog. The catalog lists the 1922 stamp as "deep green and straw." In making it easy to leap to an incorrect conclusion, the 1923 listing calls the stamp "black and straw." Deep green would seem to be readily distinguishable from black. But look at the images!

There is a hint of green in the "black," and if no copy of the "deep green" stamp is around for colour comparison, it's not a great surprise to see the stamp misidentified. In this case, the Michel catalog makes life simpler. Michel lists the 1922 stamp as "dark-bluish-green" and the 1923 stamp as "blackish-gray-green." As far as values go, the 1922 definitive is worth more postally used than mint-hinged, and the 1923 is worth more mint-hinged than used. This is



true of the basic stamps and those overprinted **DIENSTMARKE** for official use.

The highest Michel 2002 catalog value is 35 euros for the postally used dark-bluish-green official stamp. The lowest value is three euros for the postally used blackish-gray-green official stamp. Thus, there is no great value premium for having the colours right, just a display of competence! ✉

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

RPSC PHILATELIC RESEARCH FOUNDATION

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

PRESIDENT'S page



la page du PRÉSIDENT

RPSC news

by / par George Pepall, FRPSC

nouvelles SRPC

The review of the development of philately across Canada over 125 years in the last issue of *The Canadian Philatelist* would not have been remotely possible without the use of archival resources. How did those resources come to be available in various parts of the country? Through the foresightedness and care of generations of our predecessors.

What are archives? I'm far from being an expert, but I have enough experience of them to know that they are often made up of meeting minutes and agendas, financial statements, invoices, receipts, constitutions, by-laws, contracts, show programs, newsletters, various tickets, correspondence and photos - anything that reminds us directly of who in our past did what when where, and how and why.

What do archives do for those who come after, like you and me? They give recognition to those who achieved things. They give us a sense of the purpose behind past events, a purpose that we can follow today. They give us hints as to how we might accomplish these things ourselves, today. AND, they help to know and promote the unique identity of our chapter.

How can keeping and considering archives help us in a practical way? Our archives help us to understand why we do things the way we do them today. By following respected role models from our past, we can make old ideas new. We can solve problems and meet challenges that others have already solved and met in similar circumstances to ours.

How can a chapter make use of its archives, even if they are limited in scope and details? One usage I observed recently was to make up a display of memorabilia for a special anniversary banquet. Another was to provide the research material for a simple written history of a chapter.

L'examen de l'évolution de la philatélie au Canada en 125 ans paru dans le dernier numéro du *Philatéliste canadien* n'aurait pas été possible sans le recours à des ressources d'archives. Comment ces ressources en viennent-elles à être accessibles dans diverses parties du pays? Grâce à la prévoyance et au soin de générations de nos prédécesseurs.

Qu'est-ce que des archives? Je suis loin d'être un expert, mais j'ai assez d'expérience en la matière pour savoir qu'elles sont souvent composées de procès-verbaux de réunions et d'ordres du jour, d'états financiers, de factures, de reçus, de constitutions, de règlements, de contrats, de programmes d'expositions, de bulletins, de billets variés, de correspondance et de photographies — tout ce qui nous rappelle directement *qui* au cours de notre passé est à l'origine des *quoi, quand, où*, *comment* et *pourquoi*.

Que font les archives pour ceux qui arrivent après, comme vous et moi? Elles accordent la reconnaissance à ceux qui ont accompli des choses. Elles nous donnent une idée du but qui a sous-tendu les évènements passés, un but que nous pouvons poursuivre aujourd'hui. Elles nous fournissent des indices sur la façon dont nous pourrions accomplir ces choses nous-mêmes aujourd'hui ET elles favorisent la connaissance et la promotion de l'identité unique de notre section de clubs.

Comment la tenue et la consultation d'archives nous aident-elles d'une façon pratique? Nos archives nous aident à comprendre pourquoi nous faisons les choses de la façon dont nous les faisons aujourd'hui. En suivant des modèles respectés de notre passé, nous pouvons transformer de vieilles idées en idées nouvelles. Nous pouvons résoudre des problèmes et relever des défis que d'autres ont déjà surmontés en des circonstances semblables aux nôtres.

Comment une section de clubs peut-elle utiliser ses archives même lorsqu'elles sont limitées du point de vue de l'étendue et des détails? Récemment, j'ai remarqué que l'un des usages consistait à monter une présentation commémorative pour un banquet d'anniversaire spécial; un autre, à fournir du matériel de recherche pour rédiger simplement l'histoire d'une section de clubs.

All of the above sounds wonderful IF past members had the foresight and took the care to organize an archive of our chapter's past. But for many, such is not the case. What needs to be done is to invite or appoint an individual to be chapter archivist who has an interest in the past of the chapter. Without any time pressure, and with the support of the members, (s)he should collect from members any and all items related in any way to the chapter's past. Then a simple catalogue of the contents should be developed in an orderly format, and published for all members.

Many members (and their spouses!) will be happy to hand over old club-related material buried in the basements or attics of longstanding members. Initially it is best not to make any judgments about what is relevant: leave that to the archivist.

It should not be necessary to pay rent for storage space. A member is likely to be able to volunteer a space that is dry, secure, away from direct sunlight, and accessible to chapter directors.

It has been said that archives are the evidence of our collective memory. They preserve and value our past, and offer a sound basis for our future. ✉

Tout ce qui est énuméré ci-dessus semble fantastique… SI les anciens membres ont eu la prévoyance et se sont donné la peine d'organiser des archives attestant le passé de leur section. Cependant, pour beaucoup, ce n'est pas le cas. Il faut donc inviter ou nommer à titre d'archiviste une personne qui s'intéresse au passé de la section de clubs. Sans être pressé par le temps et avec l'appui des membres, il ou elle devrait acquérir de ces derniers tout ce qui a un lien quelconque avec le passé de la section. Ensuite, un catalogue simple du contenu devrait être élaboré de façon ordonnée et publié pour tous les membres.

De nombreux membres (et leur compagnon ou compagne!) seront heureux de donner du matériel ancien lié à leur club enfoui dans les sous-sols ou les greniers de membres de longue date. Au départ, il vaut mieux ne pas porter de jugement sur ce qui est pertinent : laissez ce travail à l'archiviste.

Il ne devrait pas être nécessaire de payer pour la location d'un lieu d'entreposage. Un membre pourrait sans doute offrir un endroit sec et sécuritaire, à l'abri de la lumière directe du soleil et accessible aux directeurs de la section de clubs.

Quelqu'un a dit que les archives constituent les données probantes de notre mémoire collective. Elles préservent notre passé et lui confèrent de la valeur tout en fournissant un fondement solide pour notre avenir. ✉

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.

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I-29301 • Sebastien Delcampe

I-29302 • Evan Jenkins
Modern Canada post 1910 to date, stamps on stamps

I-29303 • Sean Keane
Worldwide 1840-1940

I-29304 • Robert Hornal
Canada, Australia, US and Great Britain

I-29305 • Reginald Graham

I-29306 • Bradley Fallon
Canada

MN-29307 • Tom Balabanov
Worldwide classical

I-29308 • Robert Leigh
Postal history of Kent County and the Western District, early Canadian machine cancels, stamps of Canada and Monaco.

I-29309 • Richard Belec
FDC:Uncut Press Sheets

I-29310 • William Beck
BNA early 20th Century, USA, East Asia, Pacific Islands

I-29311 • Wayne Beck
Bahamas, Bermuda, Canada, Great Britain, Ships, Trains, Aircraft

I-29312 • Natalie Robinson

I-29313 • Harvey Johnson
Mostly Canadian stamps. Presently specializing in Krieghoff stamp.

I-29314 • Tina Tuzi

I-29315 • Stephen Dunn
Canada

I-29316 • James McLeod
Canada, Great Britain, Royal tours, New Zealand

FM-29317 • Abby McLeod

I-29318 • Peter Wood
Canada & worldwide

I-29319 • Gordon Brooks

I-29320 • Lee Taylor

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- Networking opportunities with neighbouring chapters
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- Access to all member services of our national office

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- 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

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

OCTOBER 27-28 OCTOBRE:

50th Annual Saskatoon Coin and Stamp Show sponsored by the Saskatoon Stamp Club will be held from 9 am to 5 pm on Saturday and 10 am to 4 pm on Sunday, at the Ramada Hotel, 806 Idylwyld Drive North, Saskatoon, SK. Show has 21 dealers from across Western Canada. Contact is Martin Schofield at douglasmichaelsmith@shaw.ca or see http://www.saskatoonstampclub.ca.

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 12 JANVIER, 2013:

The Brantford Stamp Club Annual Show and Bourse will be held from 10 am to 4 pm at the Woodman Community Centre, 491 Grey Street (at James Ave.), Brantford, ON. Stamp exhibits (special categories for Junior and Novice exhibitors), 15+ dealers, Canada Post, silent auction, club circuit books, door prizes, lunch counter. Free admission and parking. More information at www.brantfordstamp.org or from shasland14@gmail.com or (519) 442-3242.

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.

MARCH 16 MARS, 2013:

Oxford Philatelic Society presents OXPEX/OTEX 2013, from 9:30 am to 4:30 p.m. at John Knox Christian School, 800 Juliana Drive, Woodstock, Ontario. Map directions and show rules/regulations and entry forms for those interested in exhibiting, are available at www.oxfordphilsoc.com or from ward2221@rogers.com . Everyone welcome.

MARCH 23 MARS, 2013:

KAPEX 2013 sponsored by the Kawartha Stamp Club will be held from 9:30 am to 4:30 pm at the Evinrude Centre, 911 Monaghan Road, Peterborough, ON. Exhibits, 15 dealers, Canada Post, club sales circuit, show cover, silent auction, members and 5 & 10 cents table, raffle, door prizes, snack bar. Gifts for every child. Free parking and admission and wheelchair access. For more information contact Rick Stankiewicz at stankiewiczr@nexicom.net.

NATIONAL EXHIBITIONS / EXPOSITIONS NATIONALES

MAY 4-5 MAI, 2013:

ORAPEX 2013, Ottawa's National Level Stamp Show, the 52nd 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, in the RA Centre Curling Rink, 2451 Riverside Drive, Ottawa, ON. Free admission and parking. Dealers please contact Stéphane Cloutier at cloutier1967@sympatico.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 or from the website at www.orapex.ca.

JUNE 21-23 JUIN, 2013

Royal*2013*Royale, the Royal Philatelic Society of Canada's 85th Annual Exhibition and Convention, will be held at the University of Manitoba's University Centre in Winnipeg, Manitoba, on Friday and Saturday from 10 am to 5 pm and Sunday from 10 am to 4 pm. Daily admission will be $2. Over 250 competitive and non-competitive frames, 25+ dealers, seminars, youth table and Canada Post. For show information contact Al Wingate al.wingate@shaw.ca, for exhibit information contact Robert Zacharias robertzacharias@shaw.ca and for dealer information contact Don Bahuaud donest2@mts.net. This show is hosted by the Winnipeg Philatelic Society which was founded in 1900. Other societies attending are the Canadian Aerophilatelic Society and the Scandinavian Collectors Club.

MAY 3-4 MAI, 2014:

ORAPEX 2014, Ottawa. Details to follow at a later date.

MAY 2-3 MAI, 2015:

ORAPEX 2015 Ottawa. Details to follow at a later date.

INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITIONS / EXPOSITIONS INTERNATIONALES

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.

MAY 10-15 MAI, 2013:

AUSTRALIA 2013 World Stamp Exhibition, Melbourne. Canadian Commissioner:
George Constantourakis, 2115 Girouard, Montreal QC H4A 3C4. Phone: 514 482 2764, Email: geo.constant@sympatico.ca

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.

MAY 13-16 MAI, 2015:

London 2015 Europhilex international stamp exhibition with 1400 frames of exhibits from European exhibitors will be held at the Business Design Centre, Islington, London N1. More information at www.london2015.net.

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THE ROYAL VISIT OF 1939 – PHILATELIC HIGHLIGHTS FROM THE ROYAL TRAIN POST OFFICE

by Larry Paige. Published by the British North America Philatelic Society, 2012. Spiral bound, 60 pages, 8½ x 11 inches. ISBN 978-1-927119-11-2 (colour)$42.00 Canadian funds; Credit card orders (Visa, MasterCard) will be billed for exact amount of shipping plus $2 per order. For payment by cheque or money order, please contact Ian Kimmerly Stamps. Applicable tax will be charged on orders for delivery in Canada. BNAPS members receive a 40% discount. Available from: Ian Kimmerly Stamps, 62 Sparks Street, Ottawa, ON K1P 5A8, Canada. Phone: (613) 235-9119. Internet orders can be placed at www.iankimmerly.com/books/

For many Canadians, and Americans in the north-eastern United States, 1939 was a banner year: it was the year that Their Majesties, King George VI and his royal consort, Queen Elizabeth, paid an official royal visit to Canada. For philatelists, the Royal Tour is now mostly remembered for the well-publicized trip of Their Majesties aboard the "Royal Train" from coast to coast with a side trip to New York and Washington, DC.

Huge, enthusiastic crowds of admirers and royalty watchers thronged every railway station where the train made a stop.

Edmonton, with a population of 90,000 at the time, swelled to more than 200,000 as area residents crowded the city in hopes of catching a glimpse of the King and Queen. The post office aboard the Royal Train produced a steady stream of philatelic covers throughout the month-long tour and this book pictures some of the scarcest philatelic items commemorating the historic event.

The late Larry Paige passed away while he was preparing his collection for exhibit and BNAPS took over the project and saw it through to completion. The text throughout the book is in upper case, which some readers may find somewhat distracting. And why the editors of a Canadian publication would choose the American spelling of "colour" is a mystery. However, these minor idiosyncrasies do not detract from the exceptionally outstanding quality and scarcity of the pictured material.

Because of the collection's limited scope, BNAPS opted to feature the collection as "highlights" of Royal Train items rather than as a publication in the BNAPS Exhibit Series.

Referring to the material pictured in the book as "highlights" is not an exaggeration. The material that Paige assembled is truly amazing. For instance, he shows examples of the purple - the colour of royalty - handstamps and machine cancels.

Their Majesties arrived in Quebec City on May 17, two days after their expected arrival date because of storms at sea. Due to this happenstance, many of the items in the collection are dated May 15, two days prior to their actual arrival. Other eye-catching material includes a trial essay on cover that was machine cancelled on May 12. Also included is a 1939 photocopy depicting three trial essays: two of the three depictions picture flag designs that were never used and the third essay shows the royal standard with the white harp on a black background.

That the term "Highlights" in the sub-title of the book is no mere hyperbole is manifested by material not normally seen in a Royal Train exhibit. These outstanding items include trial impressions, test cards, the sole known cover with both the Royal Train and Train Royal, the latter on the reverse side of the cover, and the only reported non-registered Royal Train cover with a purple ink flag cancel.

This publication will appeal not only to Royal Train devotees but also to postal historians, machine cancel collectors, registration enthusiasts and general collectors with an interest in Canadian history.

Tony Shaman

CANADIAN FIRST DAY AND OTHER PHILATELIC COVERS



By Joseph C. Rosenbaum by Gary Dickinson with George Basher, Ivan Hebert-Croteau, Maurice Malenfant, Bruce Perkins and Bob Vogel. Published by the British North America Philatelic Society, 2012. Spiral bound, 86 pages, 8½ x 11 inches. ISBN 978-1-927119-06-8 (colour) $43.95 Canadian funds; Credit card orders (Visa, MasterCard) will be billed for exact amount of shipping plus $2 per order. For payment by cheque or money order, please contact Ian Kimmerly Stamps. Applicable tax will be charged on orders for delivery in Canada. BNAPS members receive a 40% discount. Available from: Ian Kimmerly Stamps, 62 Sparks Street, Ottawa, ON K1P 5A8, Canada. Phone: (613) 235-9119. Internet orders can be placed at www.iankimmerly.com/books/

Most collectors reading this review will have seen or read about Rosecraft First Day Covers, perhaps even owned some. What this new publication by Gary Dickinson does is provide a detailed history of the who, what,

when, where and why of these attractively designed collectible items. The book also serves as a checklist for Rosenbaum first and non-first day covers.

Rosenbaum was born in the United States in 1902 and moved to Canada in the mid-1930s. He began his business career as a stamp dealer in downtown Montreal, but is best remembered today as a publisher of first day covers. His earliest first day covers were without cachets or cachets that he copied from other cover makers, namely Ludwig Staehle and Harold Ioor, both from the United States.

Although his entry into the first day cover business was slow, his efforts eventually resulted in his becoming recognized as the preeminent first day cover dealer in Canada. So impressed was the Canada Post Office with his cacheted covers that it opted to use his cachets for its own official first day cover designs. Ironically, it was the high quality of Rosenbaum first day covers that brought about the firm's eventual demise.

Due to ill health, Rosenbaum sold his business to William Assad in 1967, who continued the production of cacheted covers until 1974. As with other cachet makers in Canada, he could not compete with the Post Office Department once it began to produce and market its own first day covers in 1971.

The book is divided into six chapters and four appendices. Chapters two and three are devoted to first day covers under the JCR (Joseph C. Rosenbaum) logo, produced from 1947 to 1957, and the newly branded engraved Rosecraft covers, produced from 1957 to 1967, respectively.

Chapter one is devoted to the Rosenbaum story from its infancy in the mid-1930s when the then-stamp dealer decided to expand his business by producing an assortment of first day and other covers. We learn that it was the right decision despite the competitive nature of the business. The chapter is replete with illustrations of his first creations, including a Staehle cachet, self-addressed cover showing Rosenbaum's 4119 Decarie Boulevard, business address in Montreal.

It was not just the Canada Post Office that was impressed with the Rosecraft cachets. Commercial, educational, government departments, pharmaceutical and similar organizations, including The Royal Philatelic Society of Canada, all made use of Rosecraft covers at one time or another to publicize their events. The plethora of cover illustrations in Chapter Five include the King Edward VIII abdication cover, Expo '67, aerogramme, first flight, House of Commons, Nascopie, Royal Train, St. Laurence Seaway, United Nations and Unites States first day covers.

A feature that readers will find especially useful is the narrative that accompanies the colourful illustrations, particularly throughout the first five chapters. Appendices A through D are a compendium of the early Rosenbaum logo first day cover years; JCR covers produced from 1947 to 1957; Rosecraft label covers released from 1957 to 1967 and the *Peace Tower* cachets.

Like other books written by Gary Dickinson, Canadian First Day and Other Philatelic Covers by Joseph C. Rosenbaum is a work that will not disappoint readers. For collectors of Canadian first day covers and cachets it is a publication that they will not want to be without.

Tony Shaman

FINES ON TRANS-ATLANTIC MAIL BETWEEN BRITISH NORTH AMERICA AND THE UNITED KINGDOM 1859-1899



By Malcolm B. Montgomery. Published by the British North America Philatelic Society, 2012. Spiral bound, 220-plus viii pages, 8½ x 11 inches. ISBN 978-1-927119-09-9, colour, $75.00; ISBN 978-1-927119-10-5, b&w $44.00 Canadian funds; Credit card orders (Visa, MasterCard) will be billed for exact amount of shipping plus $2 per order. For payment by cheque or money order, please contact Ian Kimmerly Stamps. Applicable tax will be charged on orders for delivery in Canada. BNAPS members receive a 40% discount. Available from: Ian Kimmerly Stamps, 62 Sparks Street, Ottawa, ON K1P 5A8, Canada. Phone: (613) 235-9119. Internet orders can be placed at www.iankimmerly.com/books/

This volume is the first of three slated publications dealing with trans-Atlantic mail. As indicated by its title, the current volume looks at underpaid mail between British North America and the United Kingdom and, therefore, subject to Post Office fines. By the mid-1990s, the author had accumulated a sufficient quantity of covers to illustrate the more complex aspects of the underpaid mail to pen an article on the topic.

The current volume, an impressive work by any standard, was made possible through the generosity of several individuals who made their collections available to the author.

Until the middle of the 19th century, the British Post Office controlled mail traveling across the Atlantic at both ends of a letter's journey. Consequently, it took little risk in permitting letters to be mailed unpaid or underpaid as the unpaid balance could always be collected prior to the letter being handed over to the addressee.

Included in this publication is an array of covers illustrating the reduction and complexity of postage rates for the forty-year period, 1859-1899, investigated by the author. With trans-Atlantic shipping becoming safer and more reliable over time, people became more comfortable with prepaying postage, which had already

become the norm by 1840 for domestic mail. However, it was not until 1859 that postage due charges could generally be applied as a penalty for short-paid trans-Atlantic letter mail. This book, therefore, serves as an excellent primer by showing the relevant markings indicating the fines levied on mail going both ways across the Atlantic.

Chapter one is arranged logically with an introductory glossary of terms and timelines proceeding to an overview of fines, where applicable, for trans-Atlantic mail for the 1859-1899 period.

Chapter two deals with British North American trans-Atlantic rates of postage, 1859-1899. Instructional marks, rate and accountancy marks, and postal markings specific to fines on trans-Atlantic mails comprise chapter three. All of these markings are amply illustrated on covers, 163 plates in all, along with explanatory captions for each image.

A 20-plus-page annex and extensive bibliography complement this scholarly work.

The illustrated covers, approximately 200 in all, are a treat for the eyes in addition to serving as an educational tool. Despite any covers that may still be missing from this comprehensive volume, it is a quantum leap forward into the heady heights of the trans-Atlantic short-paid mail study. It also provides a solid footing for devotees looking for an educational experience dealing with BNA and United Kingdom postal history or those who want to simply enjoy another aspect of philately.

Tony Shaman



A POSTAL HISTORY OF MARKS STAMP COMPANY

By Gary Dickinson. Published by the British North America Philatelic Society, 2012. Spiral bound, 52 pages, 8½ x 11 inches. ISBN 978-1-927119-08-2 (colour)$35.95 Canadian funds; Credit card orders (Visa, MasterCard) will be billed for exact amount of shipping plus $2 per order. For payment by cheque or money order, please contact Ian Kimmerly Stamps. Applicable tax will be charged on orders for delivery in Canada. BNAPS members receive a 40% discount. Available from: Ian Kimmerly Stamps, 62 Sparks Street, Ottawa, ON K1P 5A8, Canada. Phone: (613) 235-9119. Internet orders can be placed at www.iankimmerly.com/books/

The entrepreneurial talents of Elly Marks, 1879-1938, manifested themselves at an early age. He began selling stamps to his school chums at the tender age of 11 and eventually grew his company to become the largest stamp business in Canada and one of the largest in North America. Throughout its near 60-year lifetime, operating out of a half-dozen different locations in Toronto, the home of the business was always situated within about one square mile of the city centre.

Marks died prematurely at age 59 from complications following surgery but during his relatively short life he seems to have accomplished what he set out to do. At its apex, the company carried an inventory of 25 to 30 million stamps and prided itself as a company that put its customers first. Marks had the knack of choosing the right people to assist him in expanding his company and rewarded them handsomely for their efforts.

When Marks converted the company from a sole-proprietorship to a public company in 1927, he arranged for four-fifths of the stock to be owned by four of his key employees: Leslie Davenport, Frank Aretz, Gordon Crouch and Mabel Taylor. That the company carried on in business for another 15 years following the founder's death can be attributed to the dedication and specialized knowledge possessed by Marks employees. The company's motto was "The House Built by Satisfaction."

Harry Martin, Jr., another longtime Toronto stamp dealer, purchased the Marks Stamp Company in 1953 and eventually enveloped it into Martin's Empire Stamp Company.

Much of the information related by the author was derived from Marks Stamp Company stationery and its publications; other sources were articles penned by individuals, many of them household names in the philatelic community, such as Max Rosenthal, Cecil Coutts, Fred Jarrett, Gray Scrimgeour and Harry Martin, Jr.

The book is divided into eight chapters covering the following topics: The People of Marks; Marks' Moves; Business Corner Cards; Marks as Publisher; Basic Postal Rates; Registered Covers; Some Special Covers; and Summing Up. A brief Preface and a Table of Contents complement the material included in the eight chapters. Fifty of the most relevant corner cards, of the approximately 225 examined by the author, are illustrated.

Also pictured is an assortment of journal covers and pages from the many publications produced by the company over its 50-plus year lifespan. Marks Stamps Company covers addressed to its many clients across North America and overseas are amply illustrated to give readers a snapshot of the business conducted by one of North America's preeminent stamp retailers in operation during the first half of the twentieth century.

Although a slim volume, it is obvious that the author did a commendable job pulling together available information from the various extant sources.

A Postal History of Marks Stamp Company is a seminal work that fills a needed niche in Canadian philatelic history. It is a publication that bibliophiles will be happy to add to their collections.

Tony Shaman



COMMONWEALTH STAMP CATALOGUE AUSTRALIA

Published by Stanley Gibbons Ltd. 2012, ISBN 10:0-85259-844-0; ISBN 13:978-0-85259-844-3; (7 Parkside, Christchurch Road, Ringwood, Hampshire, Great Britain, BH24 3SH). Laminated soft cover; 319 plus xxxiii pages, 240X168 mm. Retail price 27.95 British pounds. Orders can be placed by telephone: +44(0)1425-472 363 or by e-mail:orders@stanleygibbons.co.uk or internet:www.stanleygibbons.com

The 7th edition of the Stanley Gibbons Australia catalogue for 2012 lists new Australian stamps up to January 2012. It is the first reprint of this price list in two years. In addition to the stamps of the Commonwealth of Australia and the colonial issues of New South Wales, Queensland, South Australia, Tasmania, Victoria, and Western Australia, this new edition also lists the stamps of the Australian Antarctic Territory to August 2011, Christmas Island to January 2012, Cocos (Keeling) Islands to September 2011, and Norfolk Island to October 2011.

Listings for the pre-Independence issues of Nauru are complete to 1968 when the country became independent; the stamps of New Guinea, Papua and Papua New Guinea are listed to 1975. These listings make this publication a valuable reference for collectors pursuing the postage stamps of these geographic regions.

Complementing the 352-page catalogue are the stamp issues of the British Commonwealth Occupation Force in Japan following the Second World War.

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

Newly listed and priced for the first time are the two types of Papua and New Guinea's 1966 $1 and $2 high values, as is the so-called weak entry variety of the 1961 Antarctic Territory 5d value.

The nearly five pages devoted to the design index covering the Australian issues from 1942 onwards will be appreciated by researchers and collectors of thematic issues. A two-page Features Listing, or checklist, gives readers a bird's-eye view of information contained in the various Stanley Gibbons publications.

Prices quoted in the catalogue are for stamps in fine condition for mint and used copies.

Stamp listings up to 1970 are taken from the 2012 Commonwealth and British Empire Stamps Catalogue. Subsequent issues have been updated and specially priced for this new publication.

Also illustrated and priced are Australia's attractive stamp booklets issued from 1923 up to the Legends of Football booklet released in January 2012. Premium booklets span the period 2002 (beginning with the Lighthouses of Australia release) to the Australian Legends released on January 20, 2012.

Commonwealth Stamp Catalogue Australia remains a favourite price list with collectors of the country's ever-popular stamp releases. It is difficult to see how anyone pursuing the stamps of Australia, its States and the other listed South Pacific regions, can assemble a meaningful stamp collection without having this handy reference on their bookshelf.

Tony Shaman



STAMP CATALOGUE PART 5, CZECH REPUBLIC, SLOVAKIA & POLAND

*P*ublished by Stanley Gibbons Ltd. 2012, ISBN 10:0-85259-787-8; ISBN 13:978-085259-787-3; (7 Parkside, Christchurch Road, Ringwood, Hampshire, Great Britain, BH24 3SH). Laminated soft cover; 318 plus xxiii pages, 240X168 mm. Retail price 28.95 British pounds. Orders can be placed by telephone: +44(0)1425-472 363 or by e-mail:orders@stanleygibbons.co.uk or Internet:www.stanleygibbons.com

The 7th edition of the *Stanley Gibbons Part 5 Czech Republic, Slovakia & Poland* catalogue is the first reprint of this publication since 2002. The revamped price list has been extensively updated. Stamp prices have been revised and updated to reflect current market conditions.

Price increases are most notable for early issues of Poland and across all Polish Military issues. Increases for the early stamps of Bohemia and Moravia are also noticeably higher. Bohemia and Moravia (SG13a), for example, jumped from 26 pounds for a mint copy in the 2002 catalogue to 70 pounds. A used copy is now priced at 250 pounds, up from 60 pounds in the 2002 edition.

Countries listed in this new publication, besides the ones shown in its title, are the stamps of Czechoslovakia, East Silesia, Bohemia and Moravia, the Polish Military Post and the German Occupation of Poland. Collateral listings include the Czechoslovak Army in Siberia, German Occupation of Poland from 1915 to 1918, Polish Corps in Russia in 1919 and again in 1942, Polish Post Office in Constantinople, Polish Post Office in Danzig and Polish Post Office in Odessa.

New design indexes have been added for Czechoslovakia, the Czech Republic and for Slovakia. Also included is the popular International Philatelic Glossary showing commonly used philatelic terms in five languages: English, French, German, Spanish and Italian. The seven-page section of general philatelic information and guidelines pertaining to StanGib's foreign catalogues is a feature that will be appreciated by collectors for its succinct explanation of technical and esoteric philatelic terminology.

As is expected from a thoroughly comprehensive work such as this, it includes varieties, notably perforations, watermarks, shade variations, overprints and major errors. Numerous new listings have been added while some have been renumbered. A list of these changes, including two deletions, is outlined in the catalogue.

New stamp issues are listed up to November 2011 for the Czech Republic, the end of 2010 for Slovakia and September 2011 for Poland.

This resized publication is now sufficiently small to be easily carried about and used as a want- and checklist. Yet, it is sufficiently comprehensive to serve as a reliable reference for beginner and advanced collectors alike. It is a work that collectors of the listed stamps will want to own.

Tony Shaman



STANLEY GIBBONS STAMP CATALOGUE PART 17 CHINA

Published by Stanley Gibbons (7 Parkside, Christchurch Road, Ringwood, Hampshire, Great Britain, BH24 3SH). 2012. ISBN 10:0-85259-847-5 and ISBN 13:978-0-85259-847-4. Glossy soft cover, 468-plus xxiii pages; 240X170 mm. Retail price 47.95 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

New for the 9th edition of this expanded and popular catalogue are up-to-date listings including, for China proper, the China Astronomical Instrument set of stamps released in December 2011. In addition to the Chinese Empire, People's Republic of China and Taiwan, the catalogue also lists the issues of the Chinese Provinces, Japanese Occupation of China, Foreign Post Offices in China, Hong Kong, Macao and Taiwan.

Listings include shade varieties, perforations, watermarks, postage due stamps, officials and stamp booklets. Hong Kong stamps with 'Treaty Port' cancels for British post offices in China issues are also listed and priced.

Divided into 23 main sections, each section is subdivided into further geographic regions or political entities. For example, the stamps of Taiwan are listed separately under headings as follows: Chinese Province, Republic of China, Japanese Island, Chinese Province (the stamps following the surrender of Japan in August 1945), Chinese Nationalist Republic, and Nationalist Regime. Listed also are machine labels and stamp booklets issued by Taiwan. A design index complements the section.

The Hong Kong design index has been updated from the 2011 catalogue. Topical and thematic collecting devotees will appreciate these indices, as will general collectors who will find them helpful in identifying their stamps.

Although this 9th edition follows on the heels of the 8th edition released only a year ago, noted price increases are substantial. For example, the Imperial Post period errors of the 'small figures' inverted surcharge on the 2c. on 2ca. green (SG 39d) is up from 18,000 to 42,000 pounds for a mint copy and from 16,000 to 38,000 pounds for a used copy. An even more astounding increase is registered by the 30c. on 24ca. deep rose–red mint (SG 65). It rose from 800 to 2,500 pounds. The 2c. on 2ca. green (SG 71) rocketed to 275,000 pounds from 200,000.

Although less dramatic than the classical era emissions, some recent issues also enjoyed significant price increases, particularly used copies. The stamps of foreign post offices such as Taiwan also show noteworthy gains.

Professionally produced and printed, the 8th and 9th editions is proof of the popularity of the Part 17 China Catalogue with collectors. The current publication goes well beyond a basic or simplified price list. As such, it will serve as a valuable checklist for collectors of the stamps of China and related philatelic areas and geographic regions.

Tony Shaman

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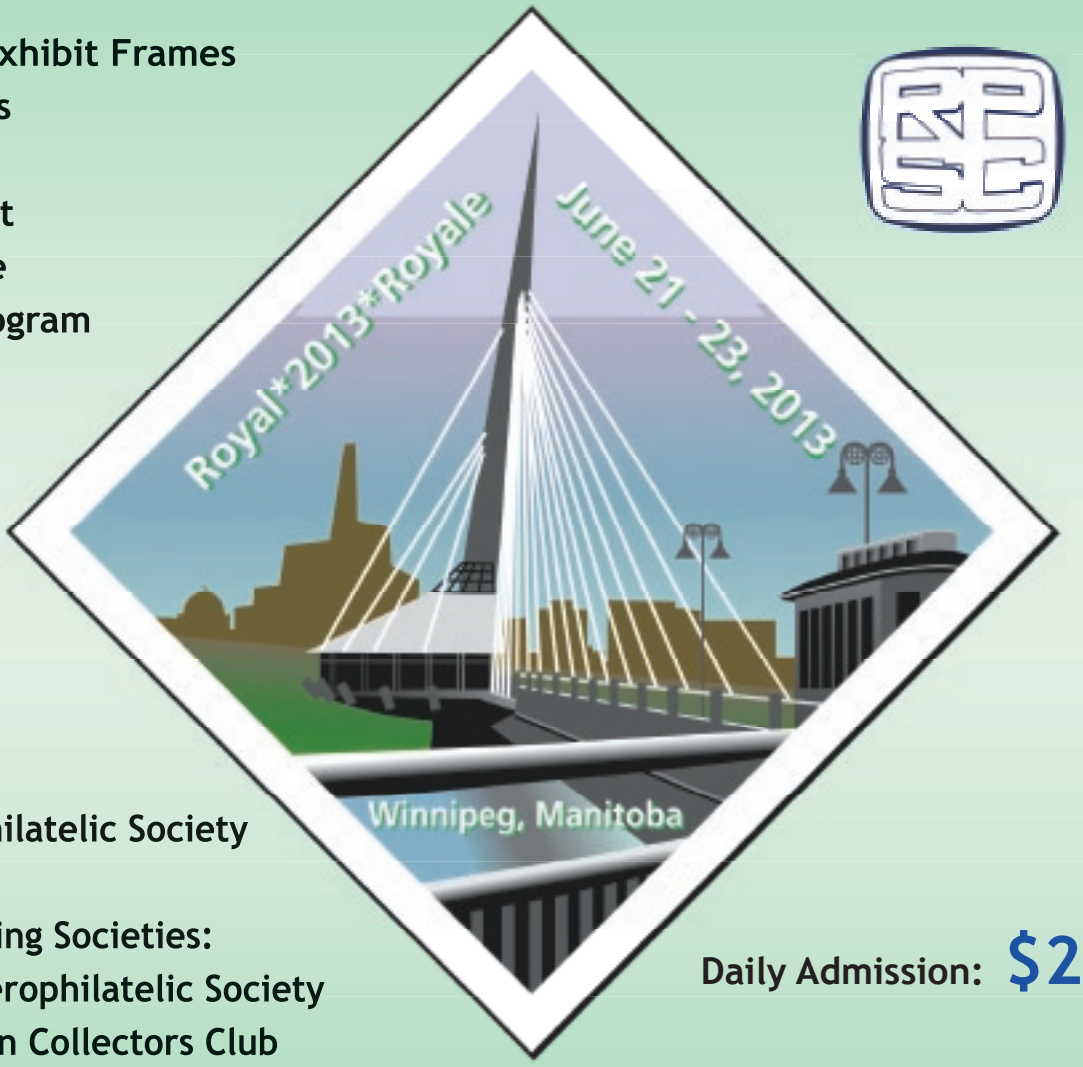
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