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The CANADIAN PHILATELIST
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March/April 2013 mars/avril - VOL. 64 • NO.2



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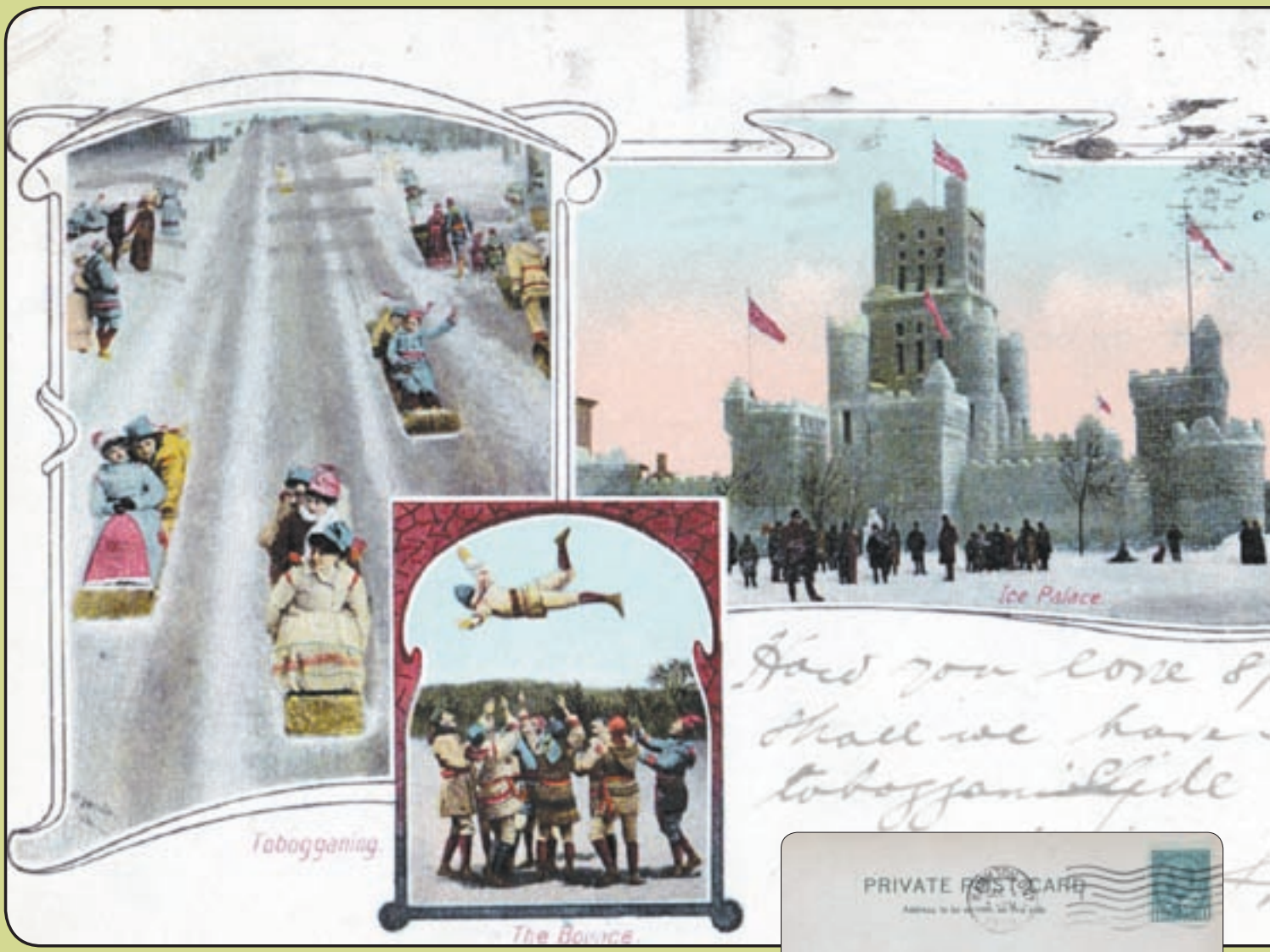
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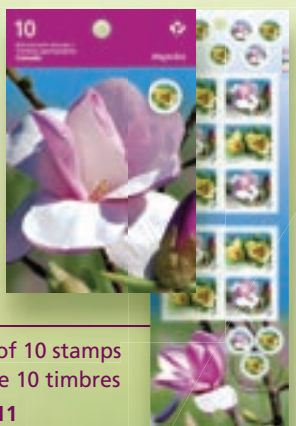
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THE ROYAL PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF CANADA
LA SOCIÉTÉ ROYALE DE PHILATÉLIE DU CANADA

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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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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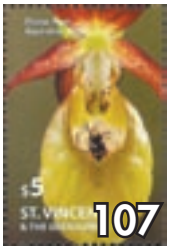
Journal of The
ROYAL PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF CANADA

Revue de La
SOCIÉTÉ ROYALE DE PHILATÉLIE DU CANADA

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THE COVER / PAGE COUVERTURE:

As part of Montreal's Winter Carnivals, staged during the 1883-1910 period, the city built seven ice palaces that served as an integral part of the festivities. Constructed to attract tourists to the city, the ice palaces were immense structures that, by and large, justified their building costs running to several thousand dollars each season. By 1910 they had outlived their earlier magic, which had turned Montreal into a winter tourist destination.

Lane Robson's article, beginning on page 98 features colourful postcards depicting these ice palaces that anchored the city's Winter Carnival and in turn inspired no less a hockey award than Canada's Stanley Cup.

Dans le cadre des carnavals d'hiver de Montréal organisés durant la période 1883-1910, la ville avait édifié sept palais de glace qui faisaient intégralement partie des festivités. Construits dans le but d'attirer les touristes, les palais de glace étaient d'immenses structures qui justifiaient en grande partie les coûts de leur construction — plusieurs milliers de dollars chaque saison. Vers 1910, la magie originale de ces châteaux de glace, qui avait fait de Montréal une destination pour les touristes hivernaux, avait fondu.

L'article de Lane Robson qui commence à la page 98 met en vedette de pittoresques cartes postales illustrant ces palais de glace qui servirent de point d'appui au carnaval d'hiver de la ville qui, à son tour, donna naissance au trophée sportif devenu par la suite la fameuse Coupe Stanley du Canada.

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EDITOR'S notes



notes du RÉDACTEUR

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

A once- or twice-weekly trip to your local stamp store in years gone by was a routine that many readers will recall with some nostalgia. I have been told of one stamp club that organized a formal group outing of its club members every Saturday morning to make the rounds of the city's stamp shops. The Digital Age has certainly changed the times in which we live and the way in which we buy stamps.

For the most part, local stamp shops in Canada have disappeared from most communities except for those in larger cities where a small number survive and prosper. But, is the Digital Age all bad news for philatelists? I would posit the argument that it is not. Sure, it was a pleasurable experience to examine and pore over stamps, some of which would find their way into our treasured collections. But the offerings of local dealers, although quite extensive in many cases, had its limits. Those limits have disappeared with the genesis of the Internet.

Stamp dealers have adapted to the new technology capable of reaching many more customers than they could reach in the Analogue Age, no matter how well they publicized their wares or how much money they spent on ads. (It would be interesting to learn how many current stamp dealers would want to go back to the pre-digital age.)

The advantages of collectors being able to access the almost limitless number of stamps and covers offered on the Internet are considerable. Auction sites such as eBay, WebStore, eBid, WeBidz and many others add measurable value to the world's economy. Stamps that sat for years in stagnant collections and had little hope of realizing any returns for their owners can now be offered to thousands of potential buyers who are eager to add them to their collections. Everyone gains.

A look at a popular auction site such as eBay reveals that there are over 100,000 lots of Canadian stamps and covers for sale at any one time. And the offerings change on a daily basis. The aggregate philatelic items for sale on the Internet far surpass those that a local stamp dealer could ever hope to stock for his customers. Better still, collectors can access these offerings from the comfort of their home without having to drive across town and find a parking spot only to discover that the dealer did not have what they were looking for.

Les petites virées que vous faisiez une ou deux fois par semaine à votre magasin de timbres, dans un passé révolu, étaient un rituel que de nombreux lecteurs se remémoreront avec nostalgie. J'ai entendu parler d'un club philatélique qui organisait pour ses membres, tous les samedis matin, une tournée des boutiques philatéliques de la ville. L'âge du numérique a certainement transformé l'époque où nous vivons et notre façon d'acheter des timbres.

La plupart des boutiques philatéliques au Canada ont disparu, sauf dans les grandes villes, où un petit nombre d'entre elles survivent et prospèrent. Mais, l'ère digitale n'a-t-elle que des aspects négatifs à apporter aux philatélistes? Je dirais que non. Bien sûr, examiner et étudier attentivement des timbres, dont certains aboutissaient parmi les trésors de nos collections, était une expérience délicieuse. Toutefois, ce que nos détaillants locaux avaient à nous offrir, bien que considérable dans certains cas, était limité. L'avènement d'Internet a effacé ces limites.

En effet, les détaillants se sont adaptés à une nouvelle technologie qui leur permet de joindre beaucoup plus de clients qu'ils l'auraient pu il y a encore peu de temps, peu importe l'ampleur de la publicité consacrée à leurs marchandises ou l'argent dépensé en annonces. (Il serait intéressant de savoir combien de détaillants préféreraient retourner à l'ère prénumérique.)

Les avantages de l'accès au nombre quasi illimité de timbres et de plis qu'offre Internet sont immenses pour les collectionneurs. Les sites d'encan, comme eBay, Webstore, eBid, WeBidz et bien d'autres ajoutent une valeur concrète à l'économie mondiale. Des timbres qui stagnaient depuis des années dans des collections, sans grand espoir de rendement pour leurs propriétaires, peuvent maintenant être offerts à des milliers d'acheteurs potentiels qui brûlent d'envie de les ajouter à la leur. Tous sont gagnants.

Un coup d'œil à un site d'encan populaire, comme eBay, nous révèle que plus de 100 000 lots de timbres et de plis canadiens sont à vendre, et ce, en tout temps. De plus, les offres changent tous les jours. L'ensemble des articles philatéliques à vendre par Internet dépasse de loin ce qu'un détaillant local pourrait espérer stocker pour ses clients. Encore mieux, les collectionneurs peuvent accéder à ces offres dans le confort de leur foyer sans avoir à se déplacer en ville ni à chercher un stationnement uniquement pour découvrir que le détaillant n'a pas ce qu'ils cherchent.

Les détaillants exploitent maintenant l'avantage qu'offre Internet. Leurs clients ne se limitent pas

Dealers now exploit the advantages offered by the Internet. Their customer base is no longer restricted to collectors in a given geographic area, or those they were able to reach by advertising in philatelic publications. A brick-and-mortar business is expensive to maintain and is a cost that on-line businesses do not have to bear. Not having that rent coming due month after month must surely be a relief for all but the big city philatelic firms.

Collectors, on the other hand, have access to stamp offerings that they could only dream about in the pre-computer age. Equally important, it offers them a realistic alternative to disposing of items no longer wanted. Stamps and covers no longer need to remain stored away for years, thus depriving other collectors of items that they might want. The Interest offers another level of commerce and trade that did not exist before the Digital Age, thus adding value to the economy. It is a "win-win" situation.

In this edition of your magazine, we continue with the comprehensive philatelic history of the Prairie provinces by Gray Scrimgeour. His complete essay covering Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba is quite lengthy and will be serialized over the next several issues.

We have also included as many additional feature articles as space permits. We hope that you will enjoy reading them. ✉

aux collectionneurs vivant dans une certaine région géographique ou à ceux qu'ils pouvaient atteindre en plaçant des annonces dans des publications spécialisées. Par ailleurs, l'entretien d'un commerce en brique et en mortier coûte cher — des coûts que les marchands en ligne épargnent. L'absence de loyer à payer, mois après mois, s'avère évidemment un soulagement pour tous à l'exception des grandes firmes qui ont pignon sur rue dans une grande ville.

Quant aux collectionneurs, ils ont accès à des offres de timbres dont ils pouvaient seulement rêver à l'âge préinformatique. Tout aussi important, Internet leur propose une façon différente de disposer d'articles dont ils ne veulent plus. Il n'y a donc plus lieu de remiser ces timbres et ces plis pendant des années privant ainsi d'autres collectionneurs d'articles qu'ils voudraient peut-être. Internet permet un volume de commerce et d'échange qui n'existait pas avant l'âge numérique et qui, en soi, ajoute une valeur à l'économie. Une telle situation ne fait que des gagnants.

Dans le présent numéro de notre revue, nous poursuivons l'histoire approfondie de la philatélie dans les provinces des Prairies sous la plume de Gray Scrimgeour. Son essai exhaustif sur l'Alberta, la Saskatchewan et le Manitoba est assez long et s'étendra donc aux prochains numéros.

Nous avons aussi inclus de nombreux articles de fond, selon l'espace dont nous disposons. Nous espérons que vous prendrez plaisir à les lire. ✉

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

DEAR EDITOR

I would like to thank you for printing the microscope article in the January/February issue (Vol. 64, No 1) in which I erred in making the following statement and wish to make a retraction:

"Even the Vincent Graves Greene Foundation, here in Toronto, was impressed when they saw what it did."

I did not have the permission of the Foundation to make that statement and I ask the Foundation to forgive me for this grave oversight.

Kindly accept my apologies for this misunderstanding on my part.

Please also note that Costco does not currently carry the microscope in its stores in Canada.

Yours respectfully,
Peter Wood
Toronto, ON

DEAR EDITOR



This letter refers to the block of 10 cinderella stamps shown on page 176 of the July-August 2002 *The Canadian Philatelist*. I have a single of one depicting Queen Victoria and have seen a block of four in pale blue. I have also learned that they were given to school pupils in the 1860s-70s for fulfilling certain criteria for one or all of the four attributes shown on the bottom of each 'stamp'.



There is also an earlier version with 'Upper Canada' rather than 'Ontario'. They would have been used for the same purpose prior to Confederation on 1 July 1867.

In 2012 an excellent catalogue listing these and other Canadian/Newfoundland cinderellas was published by Ron Lafreniere. He has had a great response to his efforts with many new items being reported. Ron is currently working on a second edition to be published in the next 3-4 years. I highly recommend his catalogue for anyone collecting these interesting and often patriotic 'stamps'.

For more information, I suggest readers consult Ron's web site: www.birdbearpress.com/.

I have long been interested in these 'stamps'. I particularly like them tied to covers, and I am pleased to see they have finally been catalogued.

C.R. McGuire
Ottawa, ON

DEAR EDITOR:

I just wanted to point out that your information and catalogue values on the little Falkland Islands GLASGOW error filler on page 39 of the January/February issue of *The Canadian Philatelist* is a few decades out of date. Stanley Gibbons, who is the expert on Commonwealth stamps, lists this at £40,000 (C$64,800) and Scott 2013 lists it at US$32,500.

DO YOU HAVE SOMETHING TO SAY?
Here's your opportunity to express your views towards previously run articles, shows, or anything related to philately. Send your letters to:
Letters to the Editor, P.O. Box 46024 RPO Laurentian, Kitchener, ON N2E 4J3, email: tshaman@rogers.com.

AVEZ-VOUS QUELQUE CHOSE À DIRE?
Nous vous offrons l'occasion de faire connaître vos impressions sur des articles passés, des expositions ou n'importe quel autre sujet d'intérêt philatélique.
Écrivez à l'éditeur, B.P. 46024, RPO Laurentian, Kitchener, ON, N2E 4J3, courriel: tshaman@rogers.com.

We bought this stamp at a Harmer sale for C$36,462 in June 2012 and felt we got a good deal. Please see other recent sales figures below.

FALKLAND 151a 6d "GLASGOW" 1964 Vignette Error. Beautiful unhinged example of this WORLD CLASS ELIZABETHAN RARITY. ONE sheet of 60 was sold as «New Issues» as normal. SG states "there have been 17 reported." RPSL cert #211516; 111467.0 XF NH, SG £40,000.00. Our price: $49,500.00

Others we had (in 1988) stated "sold by Stolow(?)" as new issues and stated: Approximately 20 copies found to 1/88, 32 reported by 11/97. I am not sure where the "32" came from as SG still quotes "17 reported" in 2009. They show up at auctions about once per year on average, and there has to be a total of 60 out there somewhere from the one error sheet.

I have records of six that have sold (including buyers premium) since 2004, or are on offer by dealers at equivalent of:

1) C$56,588 in Sir Gawaine Baillie, February 2005.

2) C$33,350+ at Harmer of Switzerland May 2005

3) C$67,000 - Grosvenor with plate number "1" in bottom margin.

4) C$51,920 - Grosvenor with bottom margin roughly torn also in 2006.

5) Stanley Gibbons had one on offer (like ours) June 2012 for £40,000 = C$64,000.00

6) David Brandon has one offered on its Website with P.O.R. June 2012.

#5 and #6 above may be either of #1 and #2 in this list.

This should give you some cause for an update so as to bring the information up to date.

Best wishes
John I. Jamieson
Saskatoon Stamp Centre





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Geldert Medal for 2012 awarded to Richard Gratton

George Pepall, President of the Royal Philatelic Society of Canada (RPSC), has announced that Richard Gratton, FRPSC, of Windsor, Quebec has been awarded the Geldert Medal for 2012. The Geldert Medal is given annually for the best article or series of articles in *The Canadian Philatelist (TCP)*, journal of the society.

Gratton was chosen the Geldert winner for his two-part article, "Les Différents Papiers Utilisés pour la Production de la Série des Grandes Reines Victoria de 1868-1876", which was published in the May-June and July-August issues.

When he was informed of his success he thanked Pepall and said, "It is a real pleasure and an honour."



The Geldert jury, whose decision was unanimous, praised Gratton for his research and review of over 1,500 actual stamps from the Large Queen issue. Other comments included: "This is a definitive analysis on this topic and Gratton's expertise on papers advances the knowledge and understanding of this first issue of postage stamps for the Dominion of Canada."

One jury member suggested the article will change the rules for some collectors of Large Queen stamps because previous authors made mistakes relating to paper classification.

George Pepall said, "It is important to congratulate Geldert Medal winners because they are an inspiration to others and a wonderful example for the hobby." He said, "I am keenly impressed that Richard Gratton shared his expertise with readers of TCP. What he has done is add a new and significant chapter to understanding paper that was used in the 1868-1876 era."

The Geldert Medal was established in 1967 by Phyllis Geldert in memory of her husband Dr. George M. "Mac" Geldert, FRPSC and RPSC president (1958-1967). Successful authors may only win once.

The Geldert Medal selection committee consists of RPSC members Michael O. Nowlan, Chair; Cimon Morin and Kevin O'Reilly. ✉

La médaille Geldert 2012 est décernée à Richard Gratton

George Peppall, président de La Société royale de philatélie du Canada (SRPC) a annoncé que la médaille Geldert 2012 a été remise à Richard Gratton, FSRPC, de Windsor, Québec. La médaille Geldert est attribuée chaque année à l'auteur du meilleur article ou de la meilleure série d'articles parus dans *Le philatéliste canadien*, la revue de La Société royale de philatélie du Canada.

Richard Gratton a été désigné gagnant de la médaille Geldert pour son article en deux parties intitulé « Les différents papiers utilisés pour la production de la série des Grandes Reines Victoria de 1868-1876 », publié dans les numéros de mai-juin et de juillet-août.

Lorsqu'il a été informé de ce succès, M. Gratton a remercié George Pepall et a déclaré : « C'est un grand plaisir et un honneur ».

Le jury de la médaille Geldert, qui a rendu une décision unanime, a rendu hommage à Richard Gratton pour sa recherche et l'examen qu'il a fait de plus de 1 500 timbres de l'émission Grande Reine. D'autres commentaires ont été formulés, par exemple : « Il s'agit d'une analyse en profondeur du sujet, et l'expertise de M. Gratton en matière de papiers fait progresser la connaissance et la compréhension de cette première émission de timbres-poste du Dominion du Canada. »

L'un des membres du jury a avancé que cet article changerait les règles que suivent certains collectionneurs de timbres Grandes Reines parce que des erreurs relatives à la classification des papiers ont été commises antérieurement par les auteurs.

George Pepall a affirmé, « il est important de féliciter les gagnants de la médaille Geldert, car ils sont une source d'inspiration pour les autres et magnifient notre passe-temps; je suis vraiment impressionné par le fait que Richard Gratton ait communiqué son expérience aux lecteurs du Philatéliste. Il a ainsi ajouté un volet nouveau et important à nos connaissances sur le papier utilisé à l'époque 1868-1876 ».

La médaille Geldert a été instituée par Phyllis Geldert à la mémoire de son mari, George M. « Mac » Geldert, FRPSC, ancien président de La Société royale de philatélie du Canada (1958-1967). Ce prix est offert une seule fois à un même lauréat.

Le comité de sélection de la médaille Geldert est composé des membres suivants de La SRPC, Michael O. Nowlan, président, Cimon Morin et Kevin O'Reilly. ✉

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BUCKMINSTER FULLER:
Visionary Inventor And Theorist

By Richard Logan

A lot of times Buckminster Fuller was right and a lot of times he was wrong. He once said: "Nature is trying very hard to make us succeed but nature does not depend on us. We are not the only experiment." However, he also said: "By 2000, politics will simply fade away. We will not see any political parties."

A man of remarkable prescience, Richard Buckminster Fuller's creed was "more for less" and by the late 1920s he recognized the need for environmentally sound design that would benefit society while using the fewest resources. Believing in the interconnectedness of all things, Fuller's ambition in life was to close the gap between the sciences and humanities for the genuine good of humankind.

"Bucky," to his friends, was born on July 12, 1895 in Milton, Massachusetts. He was born cross-eyed and far-sighted. Therefore, everything close up was a blur. The keenness of his other senses, like those of a blind person, was greatly enhanced.

Fuller's family included a distinguished line of ministers, lawyers and writers, including his great aunt Margaret Fuller, transcendentalist, feminist, friend of Emerson and Thoreau and co-founder of The Dial. Fuller spent his boyhood summers living in a cottage on Bear Island in Penobscot Bay in Maine where he learned his first love: boating. It was to influence him throughout his life. During the school year, he attended Milton Academy.

Like all Fuller men, he was sent off to Harvard in 1912. Halfway through freshman year, he withdrew his tuition money from the bank to entertain some chorus girls in New York. As a result, he was expelled from Harvard. He was sent north by his family to Sherbrooke, Quebec, where he worked as an apprentice millwright.

Fuller was readmitted to Harvard and received honours in biology, mathematics and physics. He was expelled a second time due to his lack of interest in the curriculum which he considered a waste of his capabilities.

Following the outbreak of World War I, he joined the Navy, where his love of boating stood him in good stead, and he was eventually sent to the United States Naval Academy where he distinguished himself.

He married Anne Hewlett on his birthday in 1917. Her father, James Monroe Hewlett, was an architect who introduced him to the world of architecture.

Fuller's first child, Alexandra, was born at the end of World War I and three years later



Buckminster Fuller



Dynamaxion car.

contracted influenza, spinal meningitis and polio in rapid succession. Her death in 1923 at the age of four put Fuller into a period of depression to which he responded with heavy drinking. He became a drifter and spent most of his time in the library reading Ghandi and Leonardo da Vinci.

Fuller's second child, Allegra, was born in 1927 and he resolved to abandon the world of business and to dedicate the remainder of his life to the service of humanity, especially the children of the future. For the next two years, he barely spoke at all; rethinking during this time everything he had learned and believed. He resolved to learn and understand as much knowledge as possible and to apply the universal design principles inherent in nature itself to the problem of designing artefacts that were efficient, economical and inexpensive.

During the "Dirty Thirties," his inventions started to attract serious attention, and he began to receive offers to lecture and explain his ideas. Publishers, however, were reluctant to publish them.

Fuller's favourite neologism, "dymaxion" – for "dynamic maximum tension" – was concocted to designate his unique design philosophy. It became his brand name. Several original patents were officially approved by the US Patent Office as a result of the work that followed including: The Dymaxion Car (1933). It was a teardrop-shaped, three-wheeled, rear wheel steering, twenty foot long, aluminum bodied automobile designed to achieve maximum output and service with minimum material input. It was about six feet tall, seated the driver and ten passengers, weighed around 1600 pounds, went 120 miles/hr on a ninety horsepower engine and got as much as thirty miles to the gallon of gas. The Dymaxion Deployment Unit (1944) was the first of his shelters to be actually put to some use. This was more or less a converted grain bin: a twenty-foot circular, corrugated steel construction, lined with wallboard and insulated with fibreglass. The roof was a shallow conical lid whose sections had a compound curvature which stiffened the entire structure. Light entered through portholes and an adjustable skylight/ventilator. In due course, 200 Units were shipped all over the globe to places such as the Pacific islands and the Persian Gulf.

The Dymaxion Bathroom (1932) was designed to work both as part of the Dymaxion House and in renovating older buildings. Its elements – bathtub, toilet, sink, integrated lighting, ventilation and plumbing – were designed with an eye to minimizing the number of parts used in construction. It consisted of four main parts: two die stamped tubs for the lower part and two laminated hoods as the cover. The resulting look anticipated some of the features of the toilets used decades later in airplanes and trains.

The Dymaxion House (1945) was developed to address several perceived shortcomings with existing homebuilding techniques. One design consideration was ease of shipment and assembly. It weighed one fiftieth of an equivalent conventional house of the period. No Dymaxion House built ac-

cording to Fuller's intentions was ever constructed and lived in. The Dymaxion Map (1946) solved the age-old problem of displaying spherical data on a flat surface using a low distortion transformation. The map also shows the world's landmasses without interruption. The Fuller Projection, as it is now called, is rendered by juxtaposing a grid of triangles on the globe and transferring the data to corresponding triangles on an unfolded icosahedron. Fuller's Projection has never been favoured by the United Nations, which, instead, promotes the Peters Projection as an alternative to the Mercator.

Around 1948, he began to develop his geometric mathematics, later known as synergetics. The essential principle of synergetics is synergy, meaning that the behaviour of whole systems cannot be predicted from the behaviour of their parts. He further identified the principle of tensegrity, meaning discontinuous compression/continuous tension, which led to his most commercially successful invention, The Geodesic Dome (1954.) Since its invention over 300,000 geodesic domes have been constructed worldwide.

Fuller died suddenly of a massive coronary on July 1, 1983 at the age of eighty-eight while keeping vigil by the bedside of his comatose wife, Anne. She died thirty-seven hours later.

One would think that just mentioning Bucky's name would produce a stamp in 1995 to mark Fuller's Centenary. This would have been within the USPS stamp selection process that provides three years lead time for planning, design, production and distribution. It did not happen.

The next opportunity for a Fuller stamp would have been in 2003, commemorating the 20th Anniversary of Fuller's death – again, no joy.

Buddha once said that, "In the confrontation between the stream and the rock, the stream always wins; not through strength but through persistence."

Finally and following a great deal of effort in the form of letter writing campaigns by The Buckminster Fuller Institute, the United States Postal Service issued a commemorative postage stamp to honour R. Buckminster Fuller. It marked the 50th Anniversary of Fuller obtaining the patent for his most famous invention – The Geodesic Dome – and his 109th birthday.



Buckminster Fuller postage stamp

The stamp artwork is a painting of Fuller by Boris Artzybasheff, noted for his surreal designs. This painting originally appeared on the cover of Time Magazine on January 10, 1964. It depicts Fuller's head in the pattern of a geodesic dome. A number of his other inventions surround him. Scott No. 3870 measures 31.115mm X 39.634mm to form a rectangle. When one considers that one of his most famous inventions, The Geodesic Dome, is made up of a complex network of triangles, this stamp does not match the imagination possessed by the man. ✉


Dynimaxion unfolded map

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The Canada 1992 Souvenir Sheet Forgeries

By Richard Gratton FRPSC, AIEP, AQEP

In 2010, I wrote an article in French in *The Canadian Philatelist* on the backgrounds of the Canada 1992 Souvenir Sheet issue. Since then, dangerous forgeries of the signature sheet of Chomedey de Maisonneuve appeared on the market.

Some of these forgeries are extremely well done with the use of digital equipment (laser printers, scanners) and can easily fool most philatelists.

Lets us recap the backgrounds since it was written in French.

Originally, all the souvenir sheets were printed on Harrison coated paper with the engraved Chomedey de Maisonneuve signature in blue and they were all printed on the same paper used to print the other four stamps of this issue.

Since the engraving does not print well on coated paper, the printers at the Canadian Bank Note Company wanted to destroy the entire production because of poor printing results.

But instead it was decided to save the 10,000 nicest engraved sheets and give them to the Organizing Committee of CANADA 92 in order to help finance this International Youth Exhibition held in Montreal. All these engraved sheets were inserted in a special Lighthouse envelope (Illustration 1).



Illustration 1. Lighthouse envelope.

Beware! It is absolutely not guaranteed that if you bought a sheet AFTER the exhibition, inserted inside a special Lighthouse envelope, that it is a genuine engraved sheet.



Illustration 2. Regular unsigned Canada 92 Sheet on Coated Papers.

The printers wanted to reprint the souvenir sheet without the signature but probably did not have enough original Harrison coated paper for the job. It was thus decided to use another paper made by the Coated Papers Company to print the regular souvenir sheet (Illustration 2).

This is the reason why we have two different papers for this issue. This is great for all collectors because it is a simple way to find out if your sheet is genuine or fake.

To my knowledge, there are two very distinct fakes for this issue. The first fake is printed using laser printing while the second fake uses thermo gravure printing.

Let us look at all three different printings. First, using an ultraviolet lamp and secondly a digital microscope camera.

The first picture (A) shows the genuine signature sheet. It is printed on Harrison paper and the brownish printing is darker. Notice that under ultraviolet light (long waves) the engraving is light blue in colour, the brightness of the sheet is higher and its tint is much less reddish than the Coated Papers.

Pictures Aa and Ab show a high magnification of the letters M and E. As with all engraving printing, the letters have a surface relief that can be felt by passing your finger on the surface.

The second picture (B) shows the dangerous laser printing forgery. It is printed on Coated Papers and the brownish printing is lighter. Notice that under ultraviolet light the engraving is dark blue and the brightness of the sheet is lower with a distinct reddish tint. The high magnification shows that there are little white dots in all the letters (pictures Ba and Bb). If you run your fingers over the engraved letters, you can feel that they have a surface relief.



Illustration A. Genuine signature sheet.



Illustration B. Fake using laser printing.



Illustration C. Fake using thermo gravure.

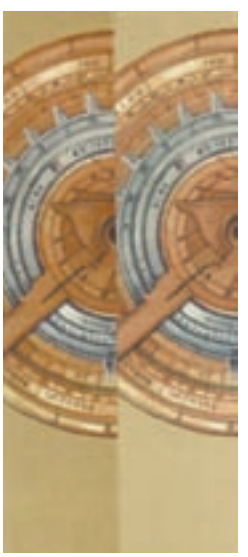


Illustration 3. Harrison and Coated Papers side by side (shade difference).

The third picture (C) shows the thermo gravure forgery. It is also printed on Coated Papers. Notice that under an ultraviolet light the printing is red. The high magnification shows the presence of a mixture of colours to obtain the blue colour (pictures Ca and Cb). The letters also have a feeling of relief.

I have been wondering for a while why these rare genuine souvenir sheets would not sell or catalogue for more than $125.00 as only 10,000 were printed. Now I believe I know the rea-

son: it is simply because there are so many forgeries on the market that this drives the catalogue price down.

Please examine the back of your sheet carefully using an ultraviolet lamp (long wave). Also look at the colour of the printing on the surface of the sheet. You will see that the genuine engraved signature sheet is always darker (Illustration 3). Also use high magnification to examine the engraved letters.

I hope that this information will help philatelists separate the genuine sheet from the counterfeit. ✉

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1. *The Canadian Philatelist*, Volume 61, number 6, pages 361 - 5.
2. Canada Post – Various press releases on Canada 92
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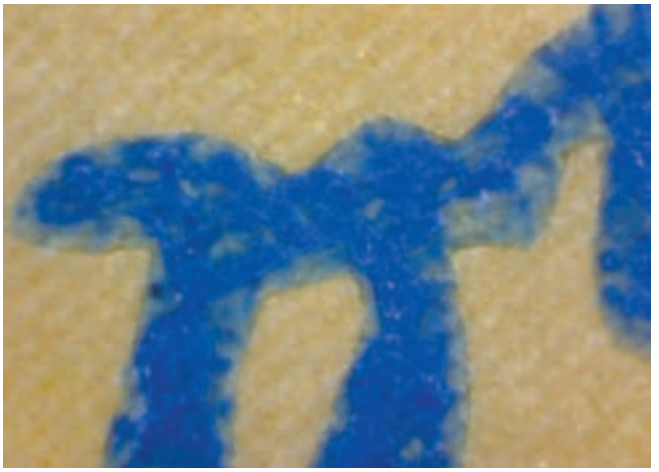


Illustration Aa. Genuine signature sheet.



Illustration Ab. Genuine signature sheet.



Illustration Ba. Fake laser printing.

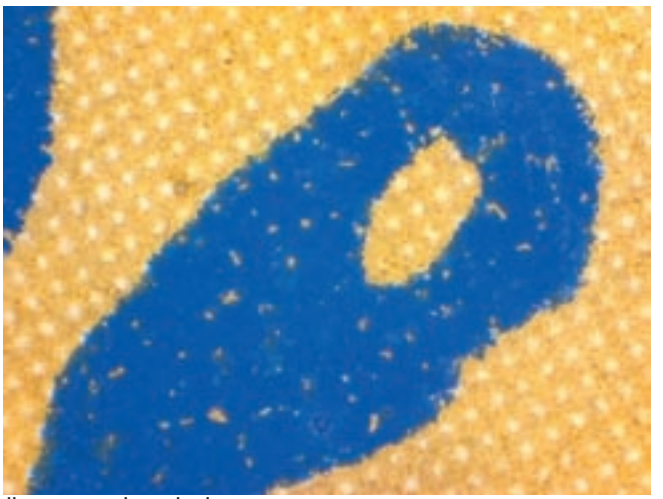


Illustration Bb. Fake laser printing.

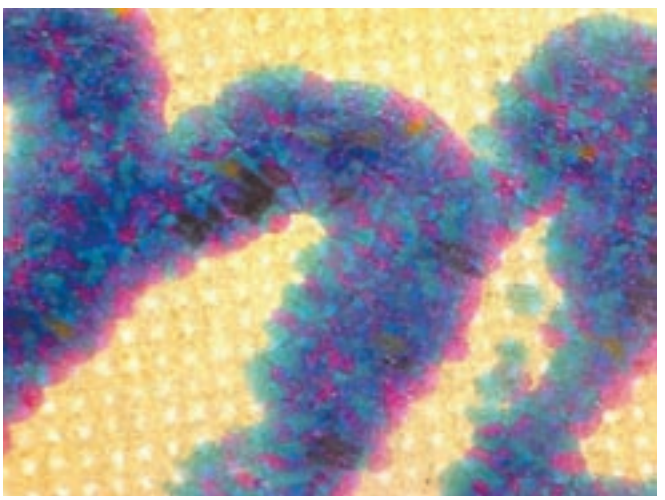


Illustration Ca. Fake Ithermo gravure.

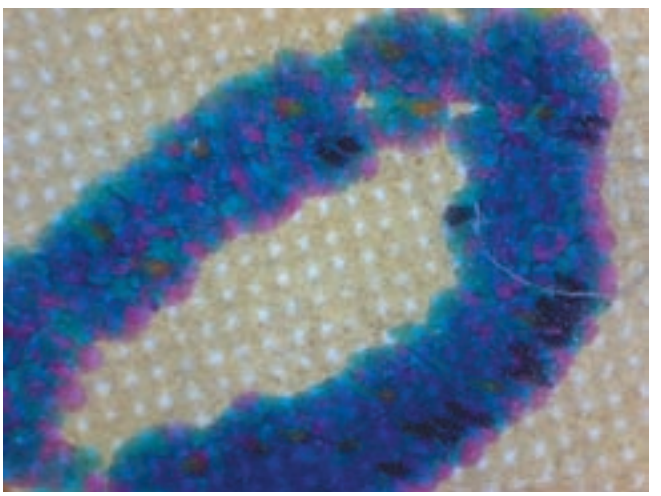


Illustration Cb. Fake Ithermo gravure.

Youth Philately Lives

By Ron Tabbert

Much concern has been expressed about encouraging interest in our beloved hobby among the young. There are more things happening "out there" than may be readily clear. Several have been featured in recent philatelic publications, and I've decided it's time I passed along what's happening here in the Columbia Valley in Canada's Rocky Mountains.

Over the last three decades, wherever I've lived – Tennessee, Grande Cache in northern Alberta, and especially the last twenty years in Golden, BC – I've been privileged to directly introduce over 400 young people to stamp collecting. Not to mention the awareness among all ages because of my columns in local papers and advertisement of stamp events. (Personally, I've begun to wonder if maybe the focus should be expanded to "beginners" of all ages, even seniors.)

Although it began as a casual gathering of local collectors responding to an ad in the weekly paper, kids became a focus when Lady Grey Elementary School invited local people to sponsor "lunch clubs" for students. Every Friday for six weeks, a maximum of twelve fifth and sixth grade students gathered in the library, (AFTER lunch and washing hands). Over the course of eight years, this amounts to over a hundred young people invited into the world of philately. And, as noted later, it led to even more.

My approach has always been more inductive than deductive. Teachers might recognize that as what I call more "feely-doey" than "thinky-talky." We tend to develop interests more on our own than when told "we will do this, then that." There are certainly times for short lectures along the way, but the key is to create the kinds of experiences that got established collectors interested in the first place.

Lunch club begins with four big cardboard trays of off-paper stamps: one from Canada, one United States, one general foreign, and one topical. The children are invited to choose two from each box and be prepared to explain why they chose them. The results are always unique and interesting. One student chose stamps based on family background. Another wanted only Swiss stamps because that's her heritage. One young fellow took every red stamp he could find.



Each one is given a Vario stock sheet and encouraged to protect them in a binder, since future weeks bring more. Subsequent meetings begin with an opportunity to add a couple more stamps as a new aspect is introduced. An early search is for stamps of our nation that commemorate a historical event, or geography or some aspect of culture.

In another, first day covers and event covers are chosen and then discussed. A popular session uses a long wave light or a special lens to reveal tagging and other hidden images. And also eclectic stamps: embroidered, printed on wood, heat-sensitive ink and the odd shapes of Tonga banana stamps and more recent die cuts, round stamps and other shapes. A last session even has the group picking through Cinderellas. "Just because it has perforations doesn't mean it's a postage stamp, eh?"

An all-important unit goes through a philatelist's tool box and students try their hand at tongs, hinges, album pages, long-wave light, perforation gauges, catalogues and other tools of the trade. When donations allow, each receives tongs and a magnifier. Stamps are chosen from their accumulation and an album page is arranged and mounted. And they are referred to their computers as a means of printing their own pages.

At the end of the six sessions, everyone who has attended every week gets another Vario stock sheet and a philatelic extra. Sometimes we even have a draw for a special prize.

A stamp bingo game was developed, taking advantage of those damaged stamps that we don't really want to throw away but have no real philatelic value. A poster card is marked with 16 squares, a stamp attached in each one. An inexpensive supply of poker chips was found at the Dollar Store. Caller cards were prepared asking for "a red stamp," "a stamp from Great Britain," "a definitive," or "a coil stamp." Obviously this calls for a bit of education the first time or two, but soon the kids can play the game themselves. A packet of stamps or other philatelic item is given to winners, and one to the caller; and excuses are found so no one goes home without at least one packet.

Other learning activities and contests include "how far can you throw a stamp," scavenger hunts for specific stamps and catalogue searches. One scavenger hunt is based on sets of



at least four or five stamps. Each participant has a sheet with a set of stamps photocopied in black and white. He or she must search four trays of deliberately "seeded" stamps to complete their set. It's often entertaining and informative to have similar sets that can be mistaken for each other, which teaches students to look at their stamps in detail. That's something I feel the computer age has left them less able to do generally. Video games, too, teach one to make a quick decision and move on, when in fact, something may have been missed.

The club that met in Grande Cache even had an exhibition. Four stamp pages were prepared, mounted on a sheet of poster board and hung on peg board walls in an unused mall store. The public was invited and polled on the best exhibit and appropriate prizes were given.

A fifth grade teacher in Golden asked if a regular class could be taught using stamps. So, a series was developed and six monthly classes have been taught for most of the last 16 years. The first, usually in October, Stamp Collecting Month, is on philately in general. Each student is provided with a blank quadrille page, a packet of stamps and hinges. When possible all stamps in each packet are the same. Obviously the stamps used must be inexpensively available wholesale items, so most are older definitive and commemorative issues from the 1950s and '60s.

This is followed by units that match provincial curriculum requirements: Regions of Canada (Nov.), Responsible Government (Jan.), Immigration and Settlement (Feb.), Explorers (Mar.), Resources of British Columbia (May). A unit on mathematics is occasionally taught, but gets difficult when postal rates aren't easily calculated with the available stamps.

Following my inductive method, leading questions encourage students to examine and find answers in the stamp illustrations. One by one, as information is reviewed or revealed, stamps are mounted on the page. The teacher provides a duo-tang folder into which the pages are placed and the "collection" is taken home at the end of the year.

A few of the students have found their way to our local monthly club where they have free boxes, thanks to the generosity of our older and advanced collectors. Three-penny boxes and topical stock books are also provided. The philosophy is that many children are used to being given so many things that it just becomes part of the blur of stuff. Generally what we pay for is valued more. The youth are, of course, also welcome to purchase whatever items other collectors have brought to the club. Over the years, several kids became quite knowledgeable and even came with funds and sought specific items for their collections.

This all works so well because of the generosity of so many. Lady Grey Elementary School has been most welcoming and they even cover the cost of stamps and materials throughout the year. It's easier to access schools in a smaller community, though a police check is required even here. Linn's Stamp News printed my request for donations years ago, and to this day, Mr. Stephen Fuller from the States regularly provides a couple large packets of stamps on paper that are always welcomed as a new adventure to search through. The adults in our local Golden club make it possible to provide mixtures, tongs, stock sheets, magnifiers, and blank quadrille pages either free or at a discount.

The Golden Star has welcomed my monthly stamp column for twenty years, which has given us a public profile and brought together many collectors in our small community. Though occasionally the article focuses on a specific aspect of philately, I try to make it relevant to the general public as much as I can. The latest articles focused on the Centennial of the Calgary Stampede this past July and the sinking of the Titanic. Both highlighted the stamps issued by Canada Post Corporation.

At a recent high school graduation, I began to recognize names and realized I had first met those students in our fifth grade stamp lesson. Over the years, that's more than 500 kids and youth. They started to recognize me on the street and called me "the Stamp Guy," which became part of my column and a bit of a local ID. Possibly someday, if not now, they'll take out their stamps and enjoy the hobby into their adult years. ✉

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Isambard Kingdom Brunel

By Michael Peach, FRPSC

Isambard Kingdom Brunel was a leading English civil engineer in the railway age with an original and unprejudiced approach to problems in railway and marine engineering.

He was born on April 9, 1806, near Portsmouth, the only son of Marc Isambard Brunel, known for his machine for making ships' blocks and as the engineer of the Thames Tunnel. After attending the Collège Henri Quatre in Paris, Brunel served a short apprenticeship under the Paris instrument maker Louis Breguet. Brunel returned to London in 1822 and entered his father's office in 1823, where he received practical training by assisting with the Thames Tunnel until 1828.

Brunel's first important commission was the 630-foot-span Clifton suspension bridge near Bristol (1831). Unfinished in his lifetime, it was completed in 1864 as his memorial. He also built the Hungerford (London) suspension bridge (1841-1845); its wrought-iron chains were used to complete the bridge at Clifton.

RAILWAY ENGINEER

In 1833 Brunel was appointed engineer for the Great Western Railway and began surveys for a line between Bristol and London. Construction of the line (1835-1841) included the famous flat-arch bridge over the Thames at Maidenhead and the 3,200-yard Box Tunnel outside Bath (through which the sun is said to shine on Brunel's birthday). With the aim of smooth, high-speed running and locomotive-fuel economy for the line, he introduced the 7-foot gage which, while technically sound, was commercial folly. However, it was not entirely superseded by the British standard 4-foot 8 1/2-inch gage until 1892. He also designed railroad terminals and a series of bridges, culminating in the Royal Albert Bridge near Plymouth (1853-1859), which combines a tubular arch with suspension chains in the two main spans.

DESIGNER OF STEAMSHIPS

In 1835 Brunel suggested, half in jest, a transatlantic steamship service. The idea found support, and the outcome was the Great Western, a timber-built paddle steamer of 2,300 tons' displacement. In April 1838 it steamed from Bristol to New York in 15 days and then maintained a regular service. His Great Britain (1839-1845) was a 3,600-ton iron-hulled, screw-driven steamship. Brunel's last great ship was the Great Eastern (1854-1859), for which he was the sole architect. Displacing 32,000 tons, the largest ship afloat, it was intended to make the round trip to Australia without recoaling. The Great Eastern had a double hull and with engines to drive both paddles and screw it had outstanding maneuverability. That its cost was excessive, its completion delayed, and the launch difficult was largely due to the machinations of the building contractor. Brunel never saw the trials, for he suffered a stroke and died on Sept. 15, 1859, in London. A liability to its owners, the ship showed twice the calculated fuel consumption. The Great Eastern was sold and eventually used to lay the first Atlantic telegraph cable (1865-1866).

FURTHER READING

Of three worthwhile biographical studies, the latest, L. T. C. Rolt, Isambard Kingdom Brunel: A Biography (1959), is the most carefully written. The others are by Brunel's son, Isambard Brunel, The Life of Isambard Kingdom Brunel: Civil Engineer (1870), and by his granddaughter, Celia Brunel Noble, The Brunels, Father and Son (1938). An account of the building of the Great Eastern is by James Dugan, The Great Iron Ship (1954).



Fig. 1 Brunel Millenium stamp

SS GREAT BRITAIN

The *SS Great Britain* was one of the ships designed and built by Isambard Kingdom Brunel. Some of his achievements are shown on the Brunel 2001 Millennium stamp (Fig. 1), Paddington station, the London terminus of his Great Western Railway, with a broad gauge train, the Royal Albert Bridge at Saltash, and in the top right the *SS Great Britain*. He is featured on the 1985 Nevis stamp commemorating the 150th anniversary of the Great Western Railway, typically with a cigar and stove pipe hat (Fig. 2).

Brunel dreamed of connecting London to New York, via Great Western Railway to Bristol and then by steamer to New York. To this end he designed and built three large ocean liners, the *SS Great Western*, launched in 1838, the *SS Great Britain* launched in 1843, and the *SS Great Eastern*, launched in 1858. At the time of their launching, each was the largest vessel afloat. His marine ships are now part of history, except the *SS Great Britain*, which has been restored and is a tourist attraction in Bristol (Fig. 3).

The *SS Great Britain* was the first ocean going liner to have both an iron hull and a screw propeller, with secondary sail power. It was



Fig. 2 Brunel

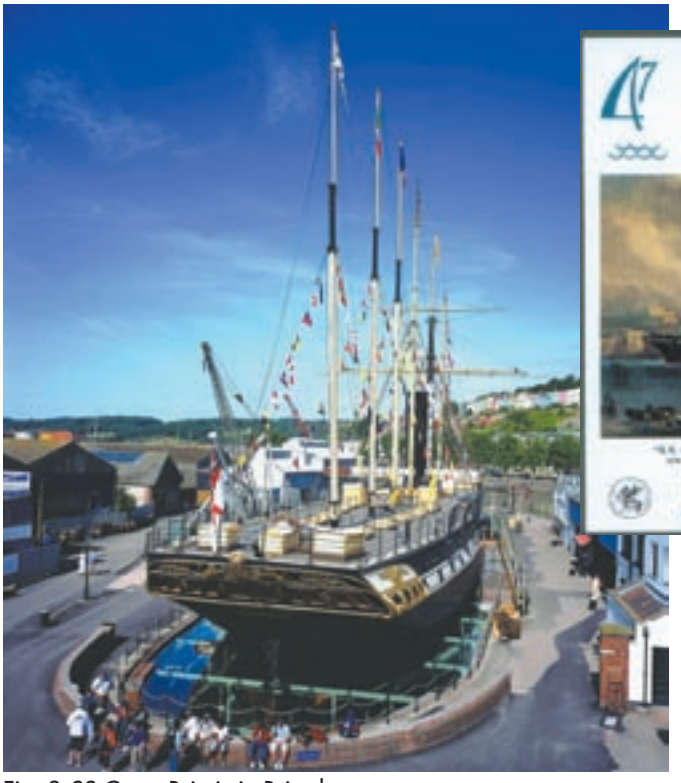


Fig. 3 *SS Great Britain* in Bristol



Fig. 4 Return to Bristol, 1970.



Fig. 5 Cover marking the 150th Anniversary of the launching.



Fig. 6 First Day cover of the 1970 issue, the *SS Great Britain* through the years.

built for the Great Western Steamship Company in Bristol by William Paterson and made its maiden voyage on 26 July 1845 from Liverpool to New York, easily breaking the previous speed record. She could carry 252 first- and second-class passengers, and 130 crew. Modifications were made to the propellers, the keel and the masts before the second season in 1846. On her third voyage of the season the captain made a series of navigational errors that resulted in the ship being run hard aground in Dundrum Bay on the northeast coast of Ireland. This may have been the result of the captain not having updated charts. The ship remained aground for almost a year, protected by temporary measures instigated by Brunel. In August 1847 she was finally floated free and taken back to Liverpool. This final expense exhausted the company's coffers. Eventually the Great Britain was sold by the Great Western Steamship Company to Gibbs, Bright & Co, their former agents for £25,000. The ship had cost £117,000 to build.

The vessel was completely refitted by the new owners, and went back into service on the New York run. After two trips the ship was sold to Antony Gibbs & Sons for service on the England-Australia run. She was again refitted and could now accommodate 730 passengers. She made her maiden voyage to Melbourne in 1852, and continued on this service for almost another 30 years, except for a period in 1855-6 when she was used as a troop ship during the Crimean War.

In 1882 the Great Britain was converted into a sailing ship for the bulk transportation of coal. In 1886 there was a fire on board, and on arrival in the Falkland Islands at Port Stanley she was found to be damaged beyond repair. The ship was purchased by the Falkland Islands Company and used as a floating warehouse for the bulk storage of coal. In 1937 she was towed to Sparrow Cove, about six kilometers from Port Stanley and abandoned.

Fast forward to the late 1960s, when the salvage operation of the ship was initiated. In April 1970 she was successfully mounted on a pontoon and left Port Stanley on 24 April. She arrived back in Great Britain on 22 June, at Barry Docks, South Wales. After removal of the pontoon at Avonmouth Docks, she was towed up the River Avon afloat to the Cumberland Basin, Bristol Docks, and finally reentered her birthplace, the Great Western Dry Dock.



Fig. 7 The Centenary of the arrival of the *SS Great Britain* in the Falkland Islands



Fig. 8 The 150th Anniversary of the launching.



Fig. 9 Australia '99 world Stamp Expo.



Fig. 10 Age of Queen Victoria 10p stamp.

On 23 June 1970 a special cover marked this event (Fig. 4). The cover has the *S.S. Great Britain* 1/- stamp of the 1969 British Ship series, and a picture of the ship leaving Bristol on her maiden voyage to New York. In 1993 a cover in the Life and Times of Queen Victoria, marked the 150th Anniversary of the launching, cancelled exactly 150 years later (Fig. 5). Restoration to her former glory ensued over the years.

As the *SS Great Britain* had been associated with the Falkland Islands and Port Stanley for many years, she is featured on no fewer than six issues of Falkland Inland stamps. These stamps trace the history of the ship.

The first set was issued in October 1970 (Fig. 6) when the *SS Great Britain* was back in Bristol, and shows the Great Britain in 1843 (2d) after its launch, 1845 (4d) on its maiden voyage, 1876 (9d) on the Australia run, 1886 (1/-) as a sailing ship and coal transporter before the fire in Port Stanley, and 1970 (2/-) on its way back to Bristol.

In 1986 a mini-sheet was issued for AMERISTAMP '86, and marks the centenary of the arrival of the *SS Great Britain* in the Falkland Islands (Fig. 7). The set also traces some of the history of the *SS Great Britain*: the 1845 Maiden voyage across the Atlantic (10p), the wreck in Sparrow Cove, 1937 (24p), refloated on the pontoon, 1970 (29p) and in 1986 the restored vessel in Bristol (58p).

The 150th Anniversary of the launching occurred in 1993 and two stamps were issued: the 8p showing the building of the ship and the £1 stamp the *SS Great Britain* at sea (Fig. 8).

The ship is shown at sea as one stamp in the sets of the 1999 series issued for Australia '99, WORLD STAMPS EXPO (Fig. 9) and in the 1901 "The Age of Victoria" stamps (Fig. 10).

The *SS Great Britain* restored to its full glory in dry dock at Bristol is seen on the 2006 series of three stamps (Fig. 11).

The most recent issue, 2010, marks the 40th anniversary of the restoration and depicts stages of this task as follows: on the pontoon near the jetty in Port Stanley (27p), beached at Sparrow Cove (50p), the Bow (65p), and the mast and Rigging (£1.10) (fig. 12) ✉



Fig. 11 The restored *SS Great Britain*.



Fig. 12 The 40th Anniversary of the Restoration



"Parcel Post" Bank, Vernal, Utah

By Ernie Wlock

In 1916 construction began on a new building for a general merchandise store which included ample room to accommodate the Bank of Vernal. Textured brick was to be used for the structure and it would be the most modern building between Salt Lake City, Utah and Denver, Colorado.

The distance to haul the 80,000 bricks required to construct the building was over 400 miles. Total weight of the bricks was 30 tons with a price tag of $2,200.

At that time, the post office parcel post rate was 54 cents for a 50-pound package or $21.60 per ton. Total cost for the 30 tons would amount to $648.00. It was necessary to wrap each brick individually and package them in 50-pound parcels.

The parcels began arriving and all was going well with only 10 tons left to ship when the Postmaster General found out about these shipments. Needless to say, he hit the roof and all shipping was stopped. But nearby ranchers who were entitled to receive 200-pound shipments at a cost of $2.04 for postage came to the rescue. They began ordering bricks and enabled the bank to be completed for $842.00, thereby saving over $1,000.00 in shipping costs.

You might say that the bank was built by mail. Three years later, in 1919, the Post Office revised the regulations that limited the number of pounds that could be sent to one consigner per day.

The Bank in Vernal is still standing today and is now a National Monument. ✉

PART 5

Collecting Was More Fun When I Was a Youngster:

Recollections of a Collector

By C. R. McGuire, FRPSC, OTB

Since my parents drank Lipton tea I joined their stamp club about 1952. Figure 17 shows portions of three of their series of ten panel folders written by Doug and Mary Patrick, which were enclosed in their packages. On the reverse of each is an offer for two different albums and a package of stamps from a specific country available at a cost, ranging from 30 to 60 cents, if accompanied by a coupon clipped from the tea bag box.

Doug Patrick [FRPSC – 1973] was one of the philatelic authorities of the day, and wrote The Stamp Corner, a weekly syndicated column which appeared in several newspapers across Canada. He and Mary, his wife, also had several publications to their credit and a stamp club, which could be heard every Saturday on CBC radio. Figure 17a is the letter I received in 1952 with my membership card/manual, a first edition, number 7089. Figure 18 is the ninth impression, dated 1967, featuring the 15 cent UPU stamp with membership number 56633. It was mailed to Mrs. Frances Robinson 'for son'



Figure 17.



Figure 17a. CBC Stamp Club membership item.

in April 1968. Note that the letters are different and in the interim the club's name was changed from the 'CBC Stamp Club' to the 'CBC Stamp Corner'. Both booklets contained the same 20 pages of information which was credited as being proofread by George Wegg, [FRPSC – 1991] a well known Toronto stamp dealer. Readers may not be aware that George and J.N. [Jim] Sissons [FRPSC – 1973], at one time Canada's foremost stamp auctioneer, began business as partners just after they returned from serving in WWII. I was fortunate to have known and dealt with both until they passed away. I recall reading somewhere that when the CBC radio stamp club was disbanded in the early 1970s, it had had nearly 100,000 members. That number would have included several generations of both young and older Canadian stamp collectors, many of whom lived in rural and remote places with few other opportunities to any exposure to the hobby.



Figure 18. CBC Stamp Corner membership item.

With my paper route, I now had money with which to buy stamps. Initially, and for a very short time, I dealt with companies with advertisements in comic books. Unlike the majority of my friends, I also liked the *Classics Illustrated* series and had a complete set of the over 150 titles. Possibly because they were a serious 'comic' book they did not have any advertisements. Those illustrated, condensed versions of the 'classics' allowed me to know them well, without having to actually read the book. In high school, they gave me another part-time job, but that is another story.

I recall dealing with the Garcelon Stamp Company of Calais, Maine, the Kenmore Stamp Co. Inc. of Kenmore, New York and later Milford, New Hampshire, and H.E. Harris of Boston, Massachusetts. See figure 19. It is interesting to note that Kenmore had an advertising match book (see Figure 10 in Part IV of my article in the January/February edition

of *The Canadian Philatelist*) that was made by 'D.D. Bean & Son Limited, Canada", one of the smaller Canadian match book manufacturers. It is also worth noting that Harris provided all the items from its 'Honor-Bilt' line that were offered by Red Rose and Planters. When I learned that the Marks Stamp Company in Toronto sold the same type of material, I thought even then that it was important to 'buy Canadian', and began doing so. See Figure 20.

My parents liked peanuts, so it was natural that I collected, and asked others to do the same for me, all their Planter's Peanut wax wrappers and bags. Figure 21 are the covers and pages two and three from Planter's 32-page, STAMP PREMIUM CATALOG of different stamp related premiums. One was a distinctive POSTAGE STAMPS OF THE WORLD album, with Mr. Peanut front and center on the cover. See center of page three. I spent many a misspent moment looking through that little booklet during boring school class time deciding on the next premium for which I would send my current accumulation of wrappers.

In 1952 I was fortunate to learn that there was a stamp store, at 151 ½ Bank Street, above Stein Brothers Ladies Wear, only three blocks from home. It was operated by Gordon Ferguson, a true gentleman of the old school who, unlike the



Figure 19. Garcelon envelope; Kenmore postcard and match book.

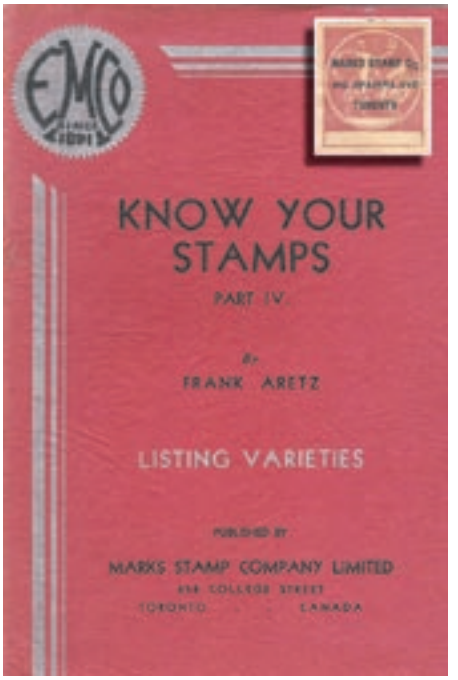


Figure 20. Informative booklet published 1941 and a circa 1900 promotional label.

other Ottawa dealers, always had time for youngsters. Everyone called him Gordon or 'Fergie', but out of respect, I always referred to him as, 'Mr. Ferguson'. I could be found in his shop every Saturday after I finished delivering my papers and several times a week during holidays. He gave me some of the best collecting advice I ever received: collect only well centered used stamps with circular period dated postmarks (mint stamps never appealed to me). I met many of Ottawa's senior philatelists in Mr. Ferguson's shop, including Colin H. Bayley, (FRPSC – 1968) and learned much from listening to him and others chatting about stamps. One day, in the autumn of 1957, I met Hans Reiche, (FRPSC –1982) who suggested I join the Ottawa Civil Service Recreation Association (the RA) junior stamp club which he had just organized. We met every second Saturday afternoon at RA House, located at 343 Lisgar Street. In April 1958, the first annual junior stamp 'competition' was held. After several attempts to choose them, I submitted my 'best' stamps. The pages were written up on my portable Underwood typewriter, a 1953 Christmas gift. It was done according to a book I borrowed from the library and later bought in a used bookstore. See Figure 22. To my delight, they were 'certified as the collection to be adjudged [sic] as worthy of the first award'. The award was a Stanley Gibbons (the firm that published the book that had helped me) green Simplex album and a certificate signed by Hans, both of which I still have.



Figure 21. Planters used H. E. Harris products for their premiums.

Every time I see the Gibbons name I think of a story Brian Murphy, my longtime friend told me. While on his 'world tour' in the 1960s, in the middle of nowhere, he met a lad from England making a similar journey. After talking a while they



Figure 22.



Figure 23. CPS Diamond Jubilee.



Figure 25. Beaver woodcarving mailing tag.

discovered that they both collected stamps. Obviously to impress Brian, who even then was a very advanced philatelist, the English lad proudly boasted he only "dealt with Stanley 'Giboons' on the Strand in London'. Brian said he could hardly contain himself, and even now we still have a good laugh when the Gibbons name comes up.

Unitrade #322-24 were the first stamps I bought at a post office. When I came home for lunch on 1 April 1953, my Dad gave me a dime and told me to go to the post office [sub #8, where Doug Wilson was postmaster] in Coulter's Drug Store, located at 289 Bank Street and buy the new stamps just issued. For obvious reasons, drug stores are now called pharmacies. From when I first saw them that day, I really liked the colours and designs of the trio of stamps depicting Canadian animals. I have a small collection of the stamps, including those illustrated in Figure 23. I thought it was appropriate to include them in my article as the stamps are postmarked with a special Canadian Philatelic Society double ring CDS during its Silver Jubilee Convention held at the King Edward Hotel, in Toronto on 16-18 April 1953. Some readers will recall that for decades Jim Sissons had his offices in the King Edward where he also held his auctions. In 1961, Brian Murphy and I took the bus to attend a Sissons auction which contained several Nova Scotia items Brian wanted to buy. That Sissons auction was the first I attended. It was quite exciting to watch the action and listen to Jim's unique style of conducting the sessions. I cannot recall if I bought anything or even placed a bid.



Figure 24. 'Wings' – Canadian made packet of stamps.

About 1958, I was permitted to attend the adult meetings of the RA stamp club held every Monday in one of the Board Rooms in the Confederation Building on Wellington Street. A little later, Colin Bayley invited me to attend the Ottawa Philatelic Society meetings held Thursday evenings at the Chateau Laurier Hotel, and I became its only honourary junior member. While attending these meetings, I was learning more and more about the more serious side of collecting stamps. About that time Mr. Ferguson suggested I specialize so I stopped collecting the world and confined my collection to British Empire stamps. Eventually, I again reduced my collecting to only Canada, Newfoundland, the rest of British North America and Southern Rhodesia and its later name changes.

Figure 24 is a 'Wings Brand' packet of 60 different British Empire stamps that my great aunt Celestine sent me for Christmas. Since I had them all, I kept the packet intact because I thought its design was interesting with the aircraft, oval 'Made in Canada' and two maple leaves. It is part of my collection of things 'Made in Canada' and with our maple leaves and/or beaver national symbols. Figure 25 is an example which actually fits into several of my collections: postal (for the mailing tag, the reverse of which is blank); pre-1967 Government of Canada departments; artifacts 'Made in Canada'; and objects made by members of the First Nations: beaver-related and wood carvings. ✉

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS:

I wish to thank the editor for his patience waiting for this long-promised article, and to acknowledge that the late Horace Harrison OTB was the first to encourage me to do what he was so apt at: recording my own philatelic memories.

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Rocket Mail Program

By Wilfred Ashley McIsaac



The final flight of Wilfred Ashley McIsaac's Canadian high-powered rocket mail program blasted off from the Gananoque airport in eastern Ontario in November 2012 carrying mail with 1936 Gerhard Zucker 'First Canadian Rocket-Flight' postal stamps attached.

A nearly six-foot-high powered test rocket lifted off from the Gananoque Airport in eastern Ontario last November carrying a variety of electronics (EB1 and EB2 [electronics bay 1 and electronics bay 2] in nose cone and booster) as well as twelve pieces of mail franked with rare 1936 'First Canadian Rocket-Flight' postal stamps. It was the 4th and final flight of the mail program.

The 3.42 pound Astrobee D IV was a revised Astrobee D high powered scale rocket originally produced by Aerotech in the United States. A long list of changes were made to the launch vehicle, including the addition of two integral black powder side boosters which were to give the rocket over forty pounds of thrust.

Unfortunately, during the launch attempt, the twin boosters failed to ignite, followed by an on-board back-up system malfunction. A similar incident took place on June 29, 2012 to an Astrobee D III rocket during the third test flight of the program when three strap-on boosters didn't ignite and the rocket crashed into a cornfield. On the most recent launch, however, the Astrobee D IV remained stable throughout the entire twenty-five second test flight, confirming the rocket's center of gravity and that the center of pressure were redesigned correctly. Although the altitude was much lower than expected at 2000 feet, it did reach just under 800 feet, and the 1½ stage rocket did release its payload section of Canadian mail on time while the recovery system returned the upper stage across the airfield a short distance downrange. The booster landed not far from the payload section after making a hard landing due to a parachute malfunction.

The launch was the final flight of a Canadian rocket mail program dating back to October 31, 2011 with the ultra successful single motor ARCAS high-powered rocket made by Aerotech.

According to the Air Mails Of Canada And Newfoundland, these mail flights are the first and only ones in Canada's history carrying official Canadian rocket

A short circuit in the booster ignition system may have caused the integrated side booster malfunction. The test flight did prove however that the Astrobee D IV was stable and that future launches could continue.

Ends With Final Flight



mail postal stamps on board and subsequently recovered safely. Back in 1936, a German businessman named Gerhard Zucker produced the first and only series of stamps intended to be launched inside a rocket in Canada. However, Zucker was arrested by the Gestapo before he could make the trip across the Atlantic Ocean. According to official records, the stamps were never launched in this country until 2011 when I commenced this private rocket mail program 75 years after the fact near the Thousand Islands region in eastern Ontario. Following the November launch, most of the previously unflown Canadian rocket mail stamps from the 1936 Zucker collection have now made a trip inside one of my rockets.

Since the program's inception, most of the attractively decorated mail covers designed by myself have been auctioned off on e-Bay by a company on the west coast of the United States named Gemada Stamps. Eleven of the 12 covers from the November 6, 2012 launch have followed the earlier flown covers and are also being sold on e-Bay through Gemada Stamps. As I suffer from long-term health issues, including rheumatoid arthritis, I have donated $200 to the Arthritis Foundation on behalf of the Canadian rocket mail program.

In future, more test flights are expected to take place with the three-motor Astrobee D IV, but the rocket's payload bay will only carry ballast weight. ✉



Wilfred Ashley McIsaac shows off his precious cargo of mail following a recent rocket mail flight in eastern Ontario. The letters were later officially canceled at the nearby post office in Gananoque,Ontario. Photo: Courtesy, Rennie McIsaac.

Edwardian-Era Postcards from the Palais de Glace

By Lane Robson

In the quarter century between 1883 and 1910, the city of Montreal commissioned the construction of seven Ice Palaces for the Winter Carnival.

Postcards became popular in the Edwardian era (1901 to 1910) and postcards of the Ice Palace from the 19th century are, therefore, not common.

The earliest I have in my collection is dated 1905 and shows a photo of the Ice Palace constructed for the 1889 Winter Carnival.

The Ice Palace and Winter Carnival in 1883 were historic for at least four reasons. The event was the first winter carnival in North America and the Ice Palace was the first constructed on the continent. The Winter Carnival was the first Canadian event designed specifically to promote tourism and the event included the first annual hockey tournament in the world.

An Ice Palace was not a new idea but over a century had passed since the Empress Anne of Russia constructed the first and the only prior Ice Palace in St. Petersburg in 1740.





Two 1c green King Edward stamps used for the Empire postcard rate for a postcard to New Zealand. Stamps placed in a fashionably unique manner. CDS for Nov 25, 1905. KEVII series issued Dominion Day 1903 and in ordinary use through 1908.

The idea for the Winter Carnival and the Ice Palace originated at the 1882 annual meeting of the Montreal Snowshoe Club. Mr. R. D. McGibbon proposed the idea and civic officials and the local business community heartily supported the concept. The Governor General of Canada, the Marquis of Lorne, and his wife, the Princess Louise, endorsed the project.

The architect selected for the Ice Palace was Mr. A. C. Hutchison, of the firm Hutchison & Steele. Hutchinson, an expert in cut-stone work, had supervised work on Christ Church Cathedral when only 19 years of age and he later worked on the Canadian Parliament buildings. He brought 21 years of professional experience to the project. The Ice Palace was built in Dominion Square.

The palace was built with ice cut from the Saint Lawrence River. The standard blocks were 106 cm (42 inches) long, 60 cm (24 inches) wide and 38 cm (15 inches) thick, and each block weighed 225 kg (495 pounds).

The roof of the tower was constructed with wooden beams that were covered with freshly cut conifers. Workers irrigated the roof to create a cover layer of icicles. Sixteen electric lamps illuminated the palace at night. The effect was remarkable.





One-cent Quebec Tercentenary Issue. Postcard rate. CDS August 4, 1908. Montreal to North Dakota. Postcard shows 1889 Ice Palace.



Photograph of first Ice Palace in 1883. Photograph by William Notman and courtesy of Musée McCord.

The lighting effects were spectacular by both night and day. By day, the winter sunshine created an ever-changing light show as the rays were refracted to form rainbows of colour. One journalist wrote, "It clears a rich shade of aquamarine. Throughout the hour the colour changes according to the intensity of the light and the sun sets in a beautiful velvety luster."

The advertising campaign was a success and attracted approximately 15,000 visitors, which included many American tourists including the Vanderbilts from New York. A special pressroom was set up for the journalists.

The activities included snowshoe races, curling, skating, tobogganing, sleigh rides, horse races, and hockey.

Hockey was very popular in Montreal, and the organizers of the Winter Carnival asked the Montreal Amateur Athletic Association to organize a hockey tournament. In collaboration with McGill University, the games were held on the St. Lawrence River. Four teams played and McGill University won the first annual Canadian hockey tournament.

The 1884 Winter Carnival included two evening events that featured the Caughnawaga Indians, who presented a show in Iroquois. The show included displays of a war dance, scalping, and other scenes from the history of Montreal.

The festivities ended with the Storming of the Ice Palace, which became a favourite event. In the evening, after an arranged signal, men attacked the palace, which was defended by other men, and the night sky was illuminated with fireworks.

The March 8, 1884 issue of Harpers Bazaar described the event.

Sixteen hundred men, dressed in blanket coats, with their respective club colors in stockings, sash, and toque, surrounded it, and for half an hour rockets, Roman shells, and balls of fire flew in every direction, while red, blue, and green lights were burned at intervals, each changeful rainbow hue giving some new and brilliant effect. After the capitulation victors and vanquished alike joined in one long line, and, with torches high in air, marched toward the Mountain. Taking a zigzag course they reached the summit, where they again sent off fire-works, and turning, wended their serpentine way back, looking in the distance like a thread of gold.

The 1885 Winter Carnival featured ice sculptures of an enormous British Lion, a Condora, and a volcano. The giant lion measured 4.8 m (16 feet) and was unveiled in a blaze of electric bulbs and fireworks at Place d'Armes on an ice platform that was 6 meters (20 feet) high and 6.4 meters (21 feet) wide. The Condora, also referred to as the Tower of Babel or Pyramid, was 22.8 meters (75 feet) high, required about 12,000 blocks of ice, and was designed by Theodore Daoust, who would later build the Ice



One-cent KEVII. Postcard rate. Hamilton to Toronto. CDS Dec 2, 1908. Postcard shows the 1889 Ice Palace and two activities - The Bounce and Tobogganing.



One-cent Franklin. Postcard rate. Pennsylvania to New York. CDS August 19, 1909. The 1c Benjamin Franklin was issued in 1908. Postcard shows the 1909 Ice Palace.

Palaces in 1909 and 1910. The Condora was built on the Champ de Mars, had seven floors surrounded by eight small towers, and on the summit, there was a huge statue of Trapper who held a torch in his hand. The torch was lighted every evening.

A smallpox epidemic in 1885 resulted in about 2,000 Montreal deaths and there was no winter carnival in the winter of 1886. The citizens of St. Paul, Minnesota seized this opportunity to organize their own winter carnival and hired A. C. Hutchison as the architect.

The year 1887 was the Golden Jubilee year, and in recognition of her half century as queen, the Winter Carnival included a monumental arch dedicated to Queen Victoria. The arch was erected on the corner of McGill and Saint-Jacques and rose 18 meters (59 feet).

American tourism boomed. Cabins in rail cars could be rented for $35 dollars a day and for this extravagant price the person travelled to Montreal with luxury accommodation and meals, a porter, and a driver. The car also served as hotel accommodation in Montreal.

New construction in 1889 included an ice maze, which was constructed on Place D'Armes. The Maze was designed after the labyrinth at the Royal Gardens in Hampton Court, London, and had four walls that formed a spiral around a central bastion that rose 12 meters (39 feet). Visitors who reached the center were rewarded with a hot beverage.

The 1889 Storming of the Palace was intended to be more spectacular than ever, courtesy of a Gatling gun that was installed in the main tower. The event was indeed spectacular, but not in the fashion the organizers hoped. The fireworks, rockets, and flares meant to please the crowd were not stored in a safe fashion in the main tower and were ignited by sparks. The explosion and ensuing fire engulfed the defenders of the palace, most of whom suffered burn injuries. A lady in the crowd, who was "jostled" during the ensuing pandemonium, died.

Year	Length	Main Tower	Cost
	meters	*meters*	*dollars*
1883	28	28	
1884	49	24	3,200
1885	48	30	5,000
1887	44	31	
1889	50	36	
1909	61	58	7,000
1910	19		

Each year the organizers tried to make the next Winter Carnival grander with higher towers, additional sculpture, and new ideas for the lighting and athletic events. The table shows the changes in the length of the major wall, the height of the main tower, and the costs for the events.

In 1888, the new Governor General of Canada, Lord Stanley, impressed by the first hockey game that he attended during the Montreal Winter Carnival, decided to create an award to honour





One-cent KGV Admiral issue. Postcard rate. CDS April 7, 1913. Nova Scotia to New Brunswick. Postcard shows the Storming of the 1910 Ice Palace.





One-cent King Edward. Postcard rate. CDS Feb 12, 1909. Mailed during event on Grand Trunk Railway train traveling West from Montreal. Postcard shows the 1909 Ice Palace.



One-cent King George V Admiral Issue. Postcard rate. Split-circle CDS 1913. Date written on card March 17, 1913. Postcard shows 1910 Ice Palace.

the best team in the 1889 tournament, and this trophy, the Stanley Cup, is now the most prestigious award in hockey.

There was a hiatus of two decades before the next event in 1909. The organizers planned the largest Ice Palace yet with the central King Edward Tower that rose to 58 meters (190 feet) and two small towers, the Prince of Wales Tower at 29 meters (95 feet) and the Queen Alexandra Tower at 26 meters 85 feet). Weather was always a concern for the organizers. Warm weather favoured thawing of the ice and cold weather was unpleasant for the tourists. Mother nature conjured up a more remarkable problem in 1909. Lightening hit the Queen Alexandra Tower and half the tower collapsed.

Local enthusiasm for the Winter Carnival was not sufficient to carry on the tradition beyond 1910. By comparison, St. Paul, Minnesota held a winter carnival right through the 20th century and into the 21st.

The fickleness of the weather, potential liability due to accidents from explosions and collapsing walls, and costs were likely factors in the decision not to continue the carnival, but perhaps the biggest factor was the British nature of the event. Montreal was a divided community and support for an event that honoured predominantly British Empire images (Lion of Great Britain, Queen Victoria, Prince of Wales, King Edward) made the carnival less attractive for a large segment of the population. Notwithstanding, the Winter Carnival helped secure the reputation of Montreal as a grand international destination. ✉

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PART 2

Philately in Western Canada: THE PRAIRIES

By Gray Scrimgeour, FRPSC

THE CANADIAN PHILATELIST

In 1910 and 1911, Andrew King (1885-1991) and Stephen Golder (born 1869) published a journal called *The Canadian Philatelist* (Figure 15). Volume 1 (comprising Issues 1 to 11) was published in Rouleau, Saskatchewan by King. Volume 2 was published in Winnipeg by Golder. McCready says that 15 issues were published but few copies exist.



Figure 15. Cover of the May 1910 issue of *The Canadian Philatelist* published in Rouleau, Saskatchewan.

Andrew King (Figure 16), born in Winnipeg and a collector of British Colonial stamps, owned a printing and publishing business at Rouleau, publishing the Rouleau Enterprise. He lived in Estevan after 1944. In 1912, King started a sideline business printing large show posters and billboard advertising[14]. At that time, his was the only company in Canada producing this type of advertising (used by circuses and theatres). A gallery of King's posters is available online at the Virtual Museum[15] and he has published an autobiography[16].

Stephen Golder (Figure 17) was born and educated in Folkestone, England[17]. He was athletic and had won prizes for cycling, running, and jumping. In December 1909, Golder (a journalist who worked in the editorial office of the Regina Leader) was listed in *The Hobbyist* as Representative for Saskatchewan. By 1918, he had moved to the coast and was the first Secretary-Treasurer of the British Columbia Philatelic Society. In 1923, he was secretary of the Vancouver Automobile Club. According to a 1931 BCPS membership list, Golder collected all countries, and specialized in Early Europe. *Butler's 1927 Yearbook* (quoted by Mitchener) says that he "Has [a] large general collection, but specializes in Old Europeans, Siam, Turkey, Japan, and Indian Native States."



Figure 16. Andrew King (left, 1910 photograph from *The Canadian Philatelist*; right, October 1932 photograph courtesy of the Estevan Art Gallery and Museum; photo AAXZ00010000).



Figure 17. Stephen Golder about 1910.

Golder's wife was a collector and author[18]. Bertha Clementia Foster (born in Ripple, Kent in 1878; Figure 18) wrote philatelic stories in *The Canadian Philatelist.* She collected Transvaal stamps as early as her school days. She published the novels A House on the Mine in 1902 and St. Basil in 1905. With her family, she moved to Northern Ireland in 1904. She emigrated to Regina in 1907, where she wrote short stories and other works. She was a championship tennis player.



Figure 18. Miss Bertha Foster (Mrs. Stephen Golder).

THE WESTERN COLLECTOR

The Western Collector[19], a monthly journal published in Winnipeg by R.S. Papineau and edited by James Mewhort (who had published *The North American Collector*), appeared in December 1922 (Figure 19). This journal survived until 1931. Mewhort severed his connection with the journal with the January 1925 issue. Papineau then took over as editor, but publication ceased with the March 1925 issue13. Mewhort resumed publication in March 1929, and was both editor and publisher. The last six issues (the last three under the name *The Canadian Collector*) were published in McBride, B.C. These and a few issues in 1929 to 1931 were in a different format and on much



Figure 19. Cover of the first issue of *The Western Collector* (left) and of the first issue published in McBride, B.C. (right).

better paper. In the final issue (June 1932), Mewhort wrote that his health had broken down, and he was going to Shaughnessy Hospital in Vancouver for treatment. Mewhort published the weekly McBride Journal from May 1914 to April 1917, and in a new series from October 1931 to December 1933. The newspaper name was then changed to the *McBride Bulletin*, which Mewhort continued to December 1942[20]. According to the June 1949 issue of BNA Topics, James Mewhort had retired and was living in White Rock, B.C.

The Western Collector has been one of the best sources of information for this article because it contains considerable news of stamp clubs of the Prairies.

POST WEST

Between 1974 and 1976, the Western Canada Postal History Society – based in Edmonton – published 14 issues of *Post West* (Figure 20). Del Allen was editor and Don Bowen was the printer. I joined the group in the summer of 1974 and met several other WCPHS members (including Don Fraser and Harold Wilding) at the 1975 BNAPEX in Scarborough, Ontario. These journals are very helpful to anyone who collects the postal history of western Canada.

We'll now look at some of the post-1905 collectors, local stamp clubs, their members, and dealers. Alberta, Saskatchewan, and Manitoba will be discussed, in that order.

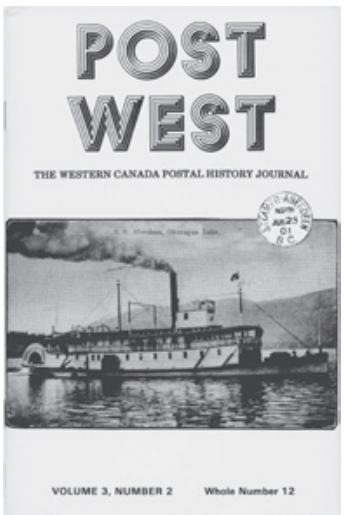


Figure 20. The cover of Issue No. 12 of Post West (undated).

ALBERTA

The 1903 Manual lists only nine collectors in Alberta, with seven of them in Calgary and one each in Lyndon and Red Deer. The collector in Lyndon was William A. Lyndon,

THE BRITISH NORTH AMERICA PHILATELIC SOCIETY

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who was Postmaster there from 1903 to 1938. No Alberta dealers are listed in the Manual. There were no Alberta members in either the Dominion Philatelic Association or the Canadian Philatelic Society.

EDMONTON

Edmonton seems to have had the first major stamp club in Alberta. The Edmonton Stamp Club (ESC) started in 1912. The club has just celebrated its centenary by hosting the RPSC 2012 National Stamp Show. The club lapsed several times. It started over again as the Edmonton Stamp Society (ESS) in the spring of 1922, and became an affiliate of the Canadian Philatelic Society in June 1922. The club was meeting on the first and third Mondays at the Edmonton Public Library. That was its home until 1964, when the club met at the Financial Building, 10621 – 100 Avenue. Secretary-Treasurer S.J. Haskell, in his report of the annual general meeting of the ESS, said that the club – barely eight months old – had 27 members (24 from Edmonton)[21].

The December 1923 issue of the *Western Collector* announced that an Edmonton Junior Stamp Club had been formed with C.B. Cox as honourary secretary. There were 35 members by February 1924 and over 50 on March 16th, when the first auction was held. The *Western Collector* was chosen as its official organ. Hugh Delaney tells of the formation of a new Junior Edmonton Stamp Collectors' Club in 1947[22].

A Revenue Stamp Society of Canada was organized in the spring of 1931[23]. Rev. F.S. McCall, Principal of Alberta College, Edmonton, was the first secretary of this society. The Western Collector was the club's official organ, and carried articles from this club (written by McCall). By July, there were 12 members. The membership fee was 50¢ per year. I know nothing of the fate of this group.

The Northern Alberta Stamp Club held its first meeting on March 7, 1930. Dues were 50¢ per year for residents of Edmonton and 25¢ for non-resident members. Like the ESS, meetings were held twice a month at the Edmonton Public Library. The April 1931 issue of The *Western Collector* lists the officers of the club for 1931. H.C. Shields was President and G.W. Linke was Secretary-Treasurer. Mr. Haskell was the President the following year.

The Alberta Provincial Philatelic Society (APPS) was based in Edmonton[24]. Bob Arlidge was Member No. 1 and Dr. E. Boissoneault was President. The APPS probably started early in 1931. Arlidge was the driving force behind the APPS. He claimed it was his "brain-child". The Northern Alberta Stamp Club and the Alberta Provincial Philatelic Society were disbanded in the spring of 1934 and replaced by the Edmonton Stamp Club.

The ESC had a weekly show each Thursday evening on radio station CKUA in 1946. The show brought in numerous enquiries.

W.E. Teare of the ESC was a Director of the CPS for 1951-52 and Third Vice President the following year. January 1952 elections: E.C. Powell was reelected President and Edmund A. Harris was Vice President. W.A. Teare was Secretary-Treasurer. Dues had to be raised in February 1952 from $1.50 to $2.00. The dues for Juniors and Out-of-Town Associates were not raised, though.

A regional group of BNAPS was formed in Edmonton in 1952[25]. This group, with support from the Calgary group, hosted the 1960 BNAPS convention held in Banff – the first BNAPEX in the west. Exhibits, the bourse, and talks were held in rooms of the Banff School of Fine Arts. Housing was at the Rainbow Chalets resort. Both Calgary and Edmonton have since hosted this annual convention several times. A cancelling machine using a commemorative cancel was installed in the exhibit room and used on mail for the three days of the convention.

Over the last 25 years, the ESC has held an annual Spring National Stamp Show at the Fantasyland Hotel in the West Edmonton Mall. This is a national-level show – the only regular national-level show now in western Canada.

BOB OF THE NORTHLAND

Sergeant Melvern Robertson (Bob) Arlidge (1894-1959, "Bob of the Northland") is the most famous Edmonton stamp dealer of the 1930s. Arlidge (Figure 21) was born, educated, and eventually buried in Meaford, Ontario. He was an accountant with the Canadian Bank of Commerce in Rivers, Manitoba when he enlisted with the Winnipeg Rifles in 1916[26]. He transferred to the City of Winnipeg Battalion in 1917. A family member says that while he was in London walking down a street, a piece of shrapnel from a bomb dropped from a dirigible and embedded in his forehead; it couldn't be removed. Medically unfit for combat, he was posted to clerical duties in General Haig's offices. He returned to the bank in July 1920. He next worked in a book store and lived in Parry Sound for a time. Arlidge was a member of the Toronto Stamp Collectors' Club in 1927. In 1928, he was selling stamps on approval (Figure 22)[27]. In 1928 and until June 1929, he was Vice President and Sales Manager of the Canadian Philatelic Society. About 1929, he went to Edmonton, where he was a journalist with the *Edmonton Bulletin* (he was Western Correspondent for the *New York Times*). His wife was also a journalist. Bob wrote a stamp column in the *Bulletin* under the nom de plume "Phil A. Tely" (his wife wrote some of the later columns).



Figure 21. Bob Arlidge.

Arlidge issued the philatelic newsletters "Bob of the Northland's" *Stamp News* (in 1932), *The Northland Stamp Monthly and Airmail News* (in 1933-1934), and *North Land Stamp and Air Mail News* (in 1935)[28]. He also published bulletins under a variety of names including Philatelic Bullets & Bulls



Figure 22. Arlidge's 1928 advertisement.

Eyes. In a January 1931 letter, he describes himself as "a disabled ex-serviceman" who "devotes all his time, since coming to sunny Alberta from Ontario, to stamps" and as "cachet manager for the airways companies and Chamber of Commerce here and deals in stamps of all kinds."[24] His sales company was the Northland Stamp Co., Box 474, Edmonton. As well as selling stamps, he prepared and sold first flight, first day, and experimental flight covers, offering a continuing service after a collector submitted a deposit. He produced a set of 12 Junior Chamber of Commerce labels that are sometimes found on the backs of airmail covers.

Bob Arlidge described *The Northland Stamp Monthly* and Airmail News (Figure 23) as a "house organ". Ads for it described it as "The Collector's Magazine With a Heart". From the two issues I have seen, I would agree with Arlidge. It was not a journal with philatelic news but more a promotion for Bob's own sales.

Arlidge was President of the Canada-West Philatelic Society (C.-W.P.S.), formed in 1931. This club was described in the April 1933 issue of *The Northland Stamp Monthly and Airmail News*. The objects of the Society were said (as always) to promote the hobby of philately, assist new collectors, encourage friendship, and sponsor exhibitions, and "To assist members, through the departments provided, in the acquiring and disposal of stamps." The C.-W.P.S. appears to have been a copy of the larger Hobby Club associated with The Hobbyist.

While he lived in Edmonton, Bob Arlidge was a member of the Legion of Frontiersmen[29], a British Empire paramilitary group ("a volunteer irregular force") meant to foster vigilance in peacetime. He was Adjutant of an LOF Squadron that was noted for drunkenness after meetings and parades. Through the LOF, Bob (and family) went on recruiting excursions all over Alberta during World War II.



Figure 23. Cover of Issue No. 1 (March 1933) of *The Northland Stamp Monthly* and *Airmail News*.

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SOME EDMONTON COLLECTORS AND DEALERS



Figure 24. Stewart Kenyon. (Photo courtesy of Keith Spencer).

F.R. Surry – an early ESC member – was a photographer. He collected and sold airmail covers. He also collected revenue stamps. Charles Bernard Cox (born London, England 1889) started collecting in 1902 "when a friend donated a selection of Hong Kong stamps". Cox collected British Colonial stamps[30]. The April 1951 issue of *The Canadian Philatelist* notes that E.C. Powell was elected President of the ESC, succeeding C.B. Cox, who had served for 12 years. At that time, there were 80 members with approximately 35 at each meeting.

In the summer of 1951, G.W. Linke (an early member of the ESC) gave an illustrated talk on a recent trip to California and Yellowstone National Park. The club was having monthly auctions and circulating circuit books to members.

Edgar E.C. Powell of Spirit River and Edmonton (1894-1987) was born in Wadford, England. His family migrated to Manitoba in 1903. Powell was a police officer with the North West Mounted Police, then with the Alberta Provincial Police17,[31]. He served in the cavalry in World War I. In 1928, he became a health inspector. He was a general collector and liked the stamps of British North America. He specialized in Canadian straight-edged stamps.

John Lundberg was an Edmonton dealer. Hugh Delaney wrote that, in 1945, John advertised in the *Edmonton Journal*, requesting boys and girls to collect Canadian stamps and sell them to him[32]. In the fall of 1946, John gave a talk to the ESC on "Australia's George VI Issues"[33]. I didn't meet John until the 1980s, when he attended stamp shows in Toronto. At that time, John and his wife were traveling around North America with a van. They planned an itinerary that took them from stamp show to stamp show. John was buying postal history at one show and selling that material at the next shows. When he retired, he sold his stock to Kim Frandsen, who later sold the remnants to Patrick Salitra.

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Stewart S. Kenyon (1918-1991, Figure 24) came to Edmonton in the late 1950s[34]. While he collected the 1859 Issue, Small Queens, advertising covers, philatelic literature, and postal history of the RCMP, his prime collection was postal history of western Canada. This collection was published in 1987 by Jim Hennok under the title Pioneer Mails in Western Canada. Stew was a part-time dealer. He ran Wright Philatelics, and held a number of philatelic auctions in Edmonton. I first met Stew a year or so before this book came out. We quickly found that we had not just similar but identical interests in western postal history, and that we were following identical paths in our collecting. It was a joy to discuss our covers. ✉

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PART 2

Pitcher Plants: Nepenthes

By Dale Speirs

This genus is in its own family, the *Nepenthaceae*, and is native to the tropical forests of Southeast Asia, Sri Lanka, Madagascar, Seychelles, and Australia (Figures 19 and 20). These plants require high humidity. Unlike the Sarraceniaceae, which grow their pitchers in clumps arising from the roots, Nepenthes is a genus of vines, lianas, and climbing plants. In some species, the pitchers are up to 30 cm high and 10 cm in diameter, enough to trap small mammals, snakes, and birds. It was these which gave rise to the legends of man-eating plants, usually depicted as a tree sending out tendrils to trap the unwary. Garbled stories were brought back by European explorers who saw the vines of Nepenthes snaking up trees for support, and the large pitchers hanging from the vines. The explorers misunderstood the trees as the ones who were sending out the predatory vines.



Figure 19.



Figure 20.

Figure 21 shows a Nepenthes stamp that also fits into a design error collection. The correct species name is Nepenthes phyllamphora, but as seen in the close-up in Figure 22, the species name was spelled wrong. A far worse error stamp is shown in Figure 23, a St. Vincent stamp allegedly showing Nepenthes mixta but which in fact is a Cypripedium orchid, which is not only in a completely unrelated plant family but is not carnivorous. Presumably it was an non-botanist stamp designer who assumed that because there was an insect inside the lady-slipper flower that it was prey. In actual fact, the insect is pollinating the orchid. A minor error is that the species epithet mixta is spelled with a capital letter. In Latin nomenclature, the genus name always has an initial capital letter and the species name is always lowercase.



Figure 21.



Figure 22.



Figure 23.

PITCHER PLANTS: CEPHALOTUS FOLLICULARIS.

Australia, by virtue of its position as an evolutionary cul-de-sac, has its own pitcher plant, Cephalotus follicularis, which is the only species of the family Cephalotaceae (Figure 24). This species is found only in one small area of southwestern Australia. Its growth habit is much the same as the North American pitcher plants, that of a cluster of pitchers arising from a root system. One difference is that the downward pointing teeth are around the rim of the pitcher, while



Figure 24.

the interior walls are smooth and waxy. The former restrict flying insects and the latter prevent them from climbing out. There is also a lid which prevents insects from flying straight up. The outside of the pitcher has hairy ribs which make it easy for crawling insects to get up to the rim, in the hope that once at the top they will slip and fall inside the pitcher.

STICKY TRAPS: GENERAL

Many plants have hairy leaves to make it difficult for insect pests to feed on them, and some can tangle them up in the hairs. From there it is an easy step to secreting some sort of nectar or glue to keep the unfortunate bugs close until they die, decay, and release nutrients onto the leaves. More advanced carnivorophytes developed leaves that roll up longitudinally around the insect once it is caught, the better to confine the nutrients to the vicinity and prevent them from being washed away. The boundary line between what is and what isn't a carnivorophyte is especially fuzzy here, but there are four major genera of plants accepted as genuinely carnivorous: Byblis, Drosophyllum, Pinguicula, and Drosera.



Figure 25.



Figure 26.

STICKY TRAPS: DROSERA

The genus Drosera is worldwide, and is the type genus of the Droseraceae family. Figure 25 shows a helpless dragonfly caught on two leaves of a Drosera rotundifolia. It would have eventually died of exhaustion and dehydration before being recycled. Glands on the leaf secrete digestive enzymes to help speed up the decay, with an assist from bacteria. The long hairs on this genus of plant are tipped with sticky globules of mucus. When an insect is snared, adjacent hairs bend towards the victim and further entangle it. The leaf itself bends from the tip around the prey. Figure 26 illustrates this process quite well. The species depicted is Drosera anglica, which despite its name has a wide range and is found in North America as well as Europe.

STICKY TRAPS: PINGUICULA

The butterworts belong to the genus Pinguicula, of the family Lentibulariaceae. There are about thirty species spread across the temperate areas of the northern hemisphere. Figures 27 and 28 show representative examples from Japan and the Faroes Islands. The leaves are a flat rosette close to the ground, and the flower stalks rise up from a bud in the centre. Figure 29 is an Irish stamp that shows a young rosette with a central bud at right and one in full flower at left.



Figure 27.



Figure 28.



Figure 29.

The leaves are covered on the upper side with minute glands that secrete mucilage. The genus name of this plant comes from the Latin root word "pinguis" meaning greasy. Insects land on the leaves thinking the sheen of them is due to nectar or fat globules, and are instantly stuck. The margins of the leaf then roll inward longitudinally, wrapping the insect. The plant next secretes digestive juices and assimilates the nutrients.

ACTIVE TRAPS: DIONAEA

Charles Darwin declared that the Venus flytrap was the "most wonderful plant in the world" with little disagreement from anyone else, then or now. Dionaea muscipula, is a member of the Droseraceae, which might surprise some because it has such a completely different catching mechanism than the sundews. Botanists classify plants by their reproductive structures such as flowers, seed cones, or spore bodies, not their vegetative structures. While the Venus flytrap has no vegetative resemblance to sundews, the flowers are very similar, and thus are used to place them into the same family. Dionaea muscipula is a relict species, found only in a small area within 150 km or so of Wilmington, North Carolina, with a few small populations in the adjacent area of South Carolina.

The inside of the trap is red, as if to resemble fresh meat. Around the edge of the trap are large bristles which overlap when closed. They leave gaps that allow small insects to escape, as such prey costs more energy to absorb than the nu-



Figure 30.

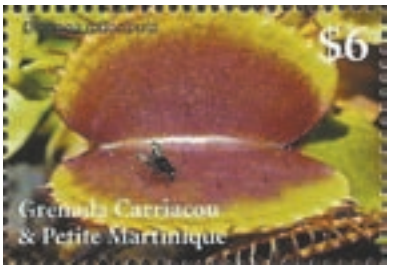


Figure 31.

trients gained, but keep fly-sized or bigger insects from escaping. Figure 30 is an American stamp showing one trap ready for action and another that has snapped closed on a butterfly. Once the trap has sprung, it tightens up and digestive enzymes are released from the interior surfaces of the leaf. The trap is triggered by small hairs on the interior surface of the leaf. When the prey touches a hair, it triggers a hydraulic reflex that swings the two halves shut. The hairs are not shown on the American stamp, but are clearly visible on the Grenada stamp in Figure 31, sticking up from the red areas on the leaf.

ACTIVE TRAPS: ALDROVANDA VESICULOSA

Another member of the Droseraceae is Aldrovanda vesiculosa, a freshwater aquatic plant that no more resembles its fellow genera than they do it, yet shares a common type of flower. It is a long rootless stem with leaves in whorls. Aldrovanda vesiculosa is native to Europe, Asia, Africa, and Australia. There is only one living species, although several fossil species are known. The two halves of the leaf form a clam-style bladder. When a brine shrimp or other aquatic prey brush trigger hairs, the halves close tight over it in a two-stage movement. The first stage confines the prey. Because water is not as compressible as air, Aldrovanda vesiculosa is face with a problem that Venus flytraps do not have. In the second stage, the water trapped in the interior is expelled and the trap closes further onto its prey. It then releases digestive enzymes into its interior and enjoys a meal. Figure 32 shows a Romanian example.



Figure 32.

ACTIVE TRAPS: UTRICULARIA

Bladderworts belong to the genus Utricularia, the name derived from the Latin word for bagpipes. (Contrary to popular belief, the Scots did not invent bagpipes, but I leave that to a music topical collector to explain.) These plants belong to the Lentibulariaceae, the same as butterworts, and again are grouped together by similar flowers despite their vegetative dissimilarities. Figure 33 shows a booklet pane of Canadian stamps depicting the bright yellow flowers of Utricularia intermedia. Bladderworts are rootless aquatic plants with trailing stems. They may be free-floating or grow in the substrate, sometimes even semi-terrestrial. They are worldwide in fresh water.



Figure 33.

The traps are not bear-trap style but are bladders with a trapdoor entrance surrounded by trigger hairs. The plant keeps the interior of the bladder at lower pressure than the surrounding water. When an aquatic insect or a fish fry touches a hair, the trapdoor snaps back into the bladder, causing the prey to be swept inside in a gush of water. The trapdoor then closes and you can guess the rest of the story. Figure 34 shows a good close-up of a Utricularia intermedia bladder, with the trigger hairs clearly visible at the mouth of the bladder. ✉



Figure 34.

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SIGN LANGUAGE

Educational Institutions

The Colorado Institute for the Education of Mutes was founded on April 8, 1874 by Jonathan R. Kennedy, a former steward of the Kansas School for the Deaf. The Territorial Legislature contributed $5,000 towards the costs. The school's first location was on Cucharras Street in downtown Colorado Springs. The session opened with seven students, three of these were Kennedy's own, and a further six joined them during the year.

Rapid growth of the school warranted an expansion in 1876 on lands donated by General William Palmer, founder of Colorado Springs. The school's philosophy was "learn by doing" and the curriculum was centered around vocational training for boys and girls. A further purchase of a dairy farm added husbandry to the school's curriculum.

Emma Kennedy, one of Jonathan Kennedy's deaf children, married Frank Chaney, a deaf barber. They had four children, all with perfect hearing. One of the children, Leonidas (Lon) Chaney, born on April 1, 1883, became the world's greatest character actor. The American Sign Language was Lon's mother tongue while he was equally at ease with the spoken word. He learned, from childhood to communicate by sign language, facial expressions and through pantomime. One of his "hobbies?" Observe people in his father's barber shop and on the street. Upon returning home he would relate his observations to his mother through self-devised skits. His father's earnings were rather meager and Lon started helping financially at 10 years of age by taking odd jobs. At 19, he joined his older brother in an itinerary theatrical group. He soon parted company with his brother and started out on his own helping out with the scenery and playing bit parts. Thus was launched his acting career. Lon Chaney began his movie career in the silent era. His legacy is the classic portrayal of The Hunchback of Notre Dame, The Phantom of the Opera, etc. A study of Lon Chaney's films is a "must" for all aspiring character actors today. He was truly a legend in his own time. Lon Chaney died on August 26, 1930.



1876 Campus and Staff

Creighton Tull Chaney, better known as Lon Chaney Jr., was born on February 10, 1906 to Lon Chaney and his first wife, Cleva Creighton, a singer. A talented character actor in his own right, Lon Chaney Jr. was an understudy in his father's craft. Unfortunately, always overshadowed by his famous father, Lon Jr. never achieved the stature to which he was entitled. His portrayals of Dracula and the performance in The Wolf Man were acclaimed as classics of cinematography. He died on July 12, 1973. ✉



Lon Chaney



Lon Chaney, Jr.

ITALY 25 CENT DEFORMED "E"

This piece is an excursion from Belgian, French and Germanic varieties and takes us south. In 1922 Italy issued a three-stamp set honouring patriot Giuseppe Mazzini. Scott (2006) prices the 25 centesimi at $3.75 mint hinged and $14.00 postally used. A recently acquired older Sassone lists a printing variety with a deformed "e" in "Cent." The deformation has an impressive multiple of just over 30 for mint hinged and a more modest 6.6 multiple for postally used. Either one is worth looking for, so the adjacent images show both the full stamp with the variety and an enlargement of the lower part of both the variety (top) and a normal 25 centesimi (bottom). ✉





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

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Nombre de cadres requis: _____

Nombre de pages de la collection: _____

Please note Electronic applications are encouraged. Otherwise, (6) clear copies of the Title / Introduction/ Plan page(s) and (6) copies of the Synopsis page must accompany this form. If the entry is accepted, these pages will be submitted to the jury for their advanced preparation.
Please note Title / Introduction / Plan pages are not required for non-competitive aerophilatelic exhibits.

Number of frames required: _____

Number of pages in exhibit. _____

La collection devrait être placée dans une des Classes/Divisions suivantes:

To be entered in the following Class/Division:

Classe générale

( ) a. Division Postale Choisir un domaine:
Philatélie traditionnelle / Histoire postale / Aérophilatélie / Astrophilatélie / Entiers postaux / Plis Premier Jour sans cachet ni illustration /

( ) b. Fiscaux Choisir un domaine:
Fiscaux traditionnel / Histoire fiscale /

( ) c. Plis illustrés Choisir un domaine:
Plis Premier Jour illustrés / Plis publicitaires / Plis patriotiques et occasions spéciales / Maximaphilie /

( ) d. Expression libre (Display)
( ) e. Paraphilatélie
( ) f. Thématique
( ) Classe Cartes postales illustrées
( ) Classe Collections d'Un cadre
( ) Classe Jeunesse Date de naissance J/M/A___ /___ /___
(Age au 1er janvier 2013)
( ) a. Collectionneur de 12 ans ou moins
( ) b. Collectionneur âgé de 13 à 15 ans
( ) c. Collectionneur âgé de 16 à 18 ans
( ) d. Collectionneur âgé de 19 à 21 ans
( ) Expositions ae'rophilate'lique non concurrentiels.

General Class

( ) a. Postal Division Circle one:
Traditional philately / Postal History / Aerophilately / Astrophilately /Postal Stationery / FDC's without cachet or illustration /

( ) b. Revenue Division Circle one:
Traditional Revenue / Fiscal History /

( ) c. Illustrated Mail Division Circle one:
Cacheted FDC's / Advertising / Patriotic & Event covers / Maximaphily /

( ) d. Display Division
( ) e. Cinderella Division
( ) f. Thematic Division
( ) Picture Postcard Class
( ) One Frame Class
( ) Youth Class Birth Date D/M/Yr.___ /____/____
(Age as of January 1, 2013)
( ) a. Collector up to age 12 years
( ) b. Collector aged 13-15 years
( ) c. Collector aged 16-18 years
( ) d. Collector aged 19-21 years
( ) Non-competitive aerophilatelic exhibit

Nouvelle collection? (Oui) _____ ou
Médaille(s) obtenue(s) par cette collection: (Nom de l'Exposition, année et niveau de la médaille)

New Exhibit? (Yes) _____ or:
Awards previously won by this Exhibit: (Name of the Exhibition, year and award level)

1._____

2._____

3._____

LIVRAISON DE LA COLLECTION
( ) En personne
( ) Par Commissionnaire ou par mon représentant (nom ci-dessous)
( ) Par la Poste ou un autre courrier (précisez)

(nom/name)_____

DELIVERY OF EXHIBIT
( ) Personally
( ) By Commissioner or my agent (name below)
( ) Mail or other courier (please specify below)

REPRISE DE LA COLLECTION
( ) En personne
( ) Par Commissionnaire ou par mon représentant

(nom/name)_____

PICK-UP OF EXHIBIT
( ) Personally
( ) By Commissioner or my agent

INSTRUCTIONS POUR LE RETOUR DE LA COLLECTION. Veuillez indiquer le service désiré si la collection doit être retournée par la poste ou par courrier. (une étiquette adhésive pré-adressée est requise).
( ) Poste prioritaire ( ) Courrier assuré
( ) Courrier recommandé
( ) Autre courrier (précisez)

courrier/ courier: _____

SHIPPING INSTRUCTIONS: If the exhibit is to be returned by mail/courier, please indicate service desired. (self-addressed adhesive labels are required)
( ) Priority Mail ( )Insured Mail:
( ) Registered Mail:
( ) Other courier (please specify)

Je reconnais que je suis responsable de l'assurance de ma collection et je ne tiendrais pas la Société royale de philatélie du Canada, ni le Club de timbre Edmonton, ni leurs bénévoles, membres, comités, officiers ou employés responsables de la perte ou d'un dommage de ma collection.
J'accepte les termes du prospectus de ROYAL*2013*ROYALE et je confirme que cette collection est ma propriété personnelle.

I understand that I will be responsible for insuring my Exhibit and will not hold the Royal Philatelic Society of Canada, the Winnipeg Philatelic Society, nor any of their volunteers, members, committees, officers or employees liable for any loss or damage to the exhibit(s).
I agree to the terms of the ROYAL *2013* ROYALE Prospectus and confirm that this exhibit is my sole property.

Date: _____ Signature: _____

Nom /Name: _____

Nom de plume (si désiré /if desired): _____

Adresse /Address: _____

Ville /City: _____Province:_____ Code Postal Code _____

Téléphone/Telephone (domicile/home): _____ (bureau)/business): _____

Fax: _____ Courriel /E-mail: _____

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

- **Memberships:**
- **Note:** This information is required to determine eligibility for certain awards. **Additionally, in accordance with a recent decision of the RPSC Board, this National level exhibition is open only to individual collectors who are members of the Royal Philatelic Society of Canada, or if they are non-residents of Canada, are either a member of the RPSC or of the national philatelic body of their country of residence.**
- **Note: Membership in the Royal Philatelic Society of Canada or a national philatelic body is not required for non-competitive aerophilatelic exhibits.**

( ) RPSC ( ) PHSC ( ) ATA ( ) BNAPS ( ) AAPE ( ) CAS ( ) APS ( ) PSS

( ) Autres organisations philatéliques (précisez) / Other Philatelic Organizations (specify)

PAIEMENT INCLUS

___ National /plusieurs/cadres @ 20.00 $ chaque = ____

une National d'un seul cadre @ 25.00 $ par cadre = ____

_____ cadres Jeunesse @ 0 $ chaque

Frais de retour de la collection ____
plus frais de manutention $5.00 ____

Libeller votre chèque payable à

Winnipeg Philatelic Society

TOTAL: $ ____

AMOUNT ENCLOSED

____ National /multi/frames @ $20.00 each = $ _____

one National single frame @ $25.00 / entry = $ _____

____ Youth frames @ $0 each

Return shipping charges $ _____
plus return handling charge $5.00 $ _____

Please make check payable to

Winnipeg Philatelic Society

TOTAL: $ ____



Royal *2013* Royale

June/juin 21, 22, 23, 2013 - Winnipeg, Manitoba

Registration Form / Formulaire d'inscription

INFORMATION / RENSEIGNEMENTS		
Name(s)/Nom(s)		
Address/Adresse		Apt./App.
City/Ville	Prov./State	Postal Code/Zip
Tel./Tél.	Email/Courriel	
Club Name/Nom du Club	Web Site/Site Web: www.	

Registration / Inscription	Price/Prix	#	TOTAL $
Full Registration/Inscription complète Includes: Registration Kit, President's Reception and Awards Banquet Inclus: Trousse d'inscription, Réception du Président, Banquet	$95		$
President's Reception/Réception du Président Saturday, June 22 / samedi 22 jun, 5:30pm	$25		$
Banquet (triple entree buffet/buffet entrée triple) Saturday, June 22 / samedi 22 juin, 6:30pm	$75		$
Events / événements			
Same Day / jour même **Tour/visite: Lower Fort Garry National Historic Site** (www.pc.gc.ca/lhn-nhs/mb/fortgarry/visit.aspx) Friday, June 21 / vendredi 21 juin, 1:00pm-4:00pm (Includes/Inclus: Transportation & Entrance Fee / le transport et l'entrée)	$25		$
Tour/visite: Western Canada Aviation Museum (www.wcam.mb.ca) Friday, June 21 / vendredi 21 juin, 1:00pm-4:00pm (Includes/Inclus: Transportation & Entrance Fee / le transport et l'entrée)	$15		$
Visit/visiter: The Forks (www.theforks.com) One of Winnipeg's Top Tourist Destinations, Food, Shops, River Walk, more. Destinations touristiques exceptionnelle, de l'Alimentation, Magasins, River Walk Plus Saturday, June 22 / samedi 22 juin, 1:00pm-4:00pm (Includes/Inclus: Transportation / le transport)	$10		$
Cheque Payable To/Chèque à l'ordre de: WINNIPEG PHILATELIC SOCIETY **Mail To/Courrier á: 808 Polson Ave, Winnipeg, MB, R2X 1M5**		**TOTAL:**	**$**

Registration Deadline: Jun 1, 2013 / Date limite d'inscription : le 1 juin 2013

Enquiries/Renseignements: Email/courriel: michaelpzacharias@shaw.ca , **Tel./Tél: 204-582-1334**

www.royal2013royale.com

LOWER FORT GARRY
- FRIDAY JUNE 21, 1PM-4PM

Lower Fort Garry was built in 1830 by the Hudson's Bay Company. It is located in Selkirk Manitoba, about 30km North of Winnipeg where the original Fort Garry was located near the Forks. Lower Fort Garry takes up four acres and sits on 85 acres of land. It's main purpose was to serve as a supply depot for the Red River Settlement. It included buildings for the residence of the Governor of HBC, warehouse, store, fur trading post, ice house, bake house and powder magazine. By 1860, it became an industrial centre with a flour mill, saw mill and brewery. It was never a military fort but was just made to look impressive to traders and visitors. Indian Treaty No. 1 was signed here on August 3, 1871. Later uses of the fort included a penitentiary, and a golf course / Motor Country Club from 1913-1963. HBC owned the fort until 1951 when it was donated to the Parks Canada. It was designated a National Historic Site in 1958. Lower Fort Garry is the oldest stone fur trading post in North America. The tour you will take features staff in period costume that will recreate the 1850's in the Red River Valley. You will be able to barter with the company clerk, sit in a tipi, scour the grounds in a scavenger hunt, touch the rough fur of a bison hide and meet the HBC Governor as he strolls through the garden. Motorized access is available for those who are mobility challenged.

WESTERN CANADA AVIATION MUSEUM
- FRIDAY JUNE 21, 1PM-4PM

A chance to see aircraft that flew the mail in the 1930's, browse among the exhibits, and have special access to the museum's philatelic collection. The WCAM is the second largest aviation museum in Canada. It is housed in an original Trans-Canada Air Lines hangar dating from the 1930s. Aircraft on display reflect the history of aviation development in Winnipeg, and range from bush planes to historic military jets. They include a Fairchild 71, a Fokker Super Universal, and a Junkers 52 that flew the mail in the 1930's; a Lockheed Electra that operated Trans-Canada Air Lines first services, carrying 10 passengers at 290 km/h (180 mph); the Vickers Vedette - a single-engine biplane flying boat used for forestry survey and fire protection work; a Canadair CL-84 "Dynavert" that could take off vertically by tilting its wing; a replica of the Avrocar - the flying saucer built in secret by Avro Canada for the American military during the Cold War; and a Canadair Sabre jet fighter. The Museum also houses an exhibit on Canadian Women in Aviation, flight simulators, a Black Brant Rocket (built in Manitoba by Bristol Aerospace), and an aviation reference library that includes some 40,000 photographs, films, and audiotapes.

LOWER FORT GARRY
- VENDREDI 21 JUIN, 13:00 - 16:00

Lower Fort Garry est un lieu historique important du Manitoba. Construit en 1830 par la compagnie de la Baie d'Hudson, c'est le plus ancien fort en pierre subsistant en Amérique du Nord. Il est situé à Selkirk, sur la rive ouest de la Rivière rouge à 20 milles du premier Fort Garry (aujourd'hui Winnipeg) qui avait été dévasté par une crue en 1826. Le premier traité entre la Couronne britannique et les premiers habitants de l'ouest canadien a été signé à Lower Fort Garry le 3 août 1871. Les premiers bâtiments construits au fort en 1830 étaient le "loft fourrure", qui abritait le magasin de la compagnie, un petit entrepôt et le bureau commerçant, et la "Grande Maison" (résidence pour le gouverneur de la CBH ou d'autres hauts fonctionnaires). Ajouts ultérieurs inclus un entrepôt et une maison des hommes. Murs signature du fort ont été réalisées dans les années 1840, l'ajout d'une glacière, poudrière, une boulangerie, et les bastions de l'entrepôt. Ces murs étaient non-militaire destiné uniquement à faire le fort sembler plus important et impressionnant à la fois les commerçants locaux et les visites des agents de la CBH. Bien que le fait de Lower Fort est de l'échange de petite quantité de fourrures, son but principal était aussi un dépôt d'approvisionnement pour la colonie de la rivière Rouge. Le fort devient un centre industriel dans les années 1860 et comprenait plusieurs bâtiments, comme un moulin à farine, scierie, forge, et une brasserie. Entre Mai et Septembre, des interprètes costumés recréent la vie à Lower Fort Garry, au début des années 1850. Les bâtiments, et les activités d'origine à l'époque améliore l'expérience des visiteurs.

WESTERN CANADA AVIATION MUSEUM - VENDREDI 21 JUIN, 13:00-16:00

Le Western Canada aviation museum est le deuxième plus grand musée dédié à l'aviation au Canada. La collection est hébergée dans un ancien hangar de Trans- Canada Air Lines (Air Canada) datant des années 1930. Le Western Canada Aviation Museum offre un mélange unique d'histoire et de science. Remontez le temps et laissez-les aviateurs pionniers du nord, vous emmener dans un voyage à travers le temps, une source d'inspiration! Votre visite sera rempli de contes du ciel, de grandes idées en vol, et une vue réelle pour l'esprit aventurier. Le hangar d'avions d'origine, y compris plusieurs avions, comme le premier hélicoptère du Canada, le CL-84 Tiltaile, Avrocar notre "soucoupe volante", avions historiques militaires, avions de brousse et d'avions commerciaux. Skyways Discovery Zone est l'exposition découverte interactive - un endroit où les enfants peuvent interagir avec les objets qui démontrent la gravité et d'autres aspects du vol. Il y a des cockpits où l'on peut grimper, des moteurs à explorer et de nombreux boutons et leviers à pousser et tirer. La boutique est la librairie de l'aviation la plus importante. Nous réalisons des livres qui présentent la Force aérienne du Canada, l'aviation de brousse, des biographies de l'aviation, des histoires pour enfants et plus encore. Il y a aussi une grande sélection

VISIT TO THE FORKS
- SATURDAY JUNE 22, 1-4PM

The forks are located in the heart of downtown Winnipeg at the junction of the Assiniboine and Red River. Just minutes from the original (upper) Fort Garry site, it has been a meeting place by early aboriginal peoples for nearly 6,000 years. Followed buy European fur traders, Metis Buffalo hunters, scottish settlers and tens of thousands of immigrants. Today it is Winnipeg's number one tourist destination with more that four million visitors each year. The last few decades have seen the area transformed into a new meeting place featuring local shops, food, and ever changing entertainment. You can enjoy a stroll down the river walk, watch a glass blower working in his store, see buskers, purchase souvenirs at the numerous shops, ride a river boat, take a trip in a rickshaw, enjoy the great food and much more. You will glad you took the time to visit the forks.

ATTENTION EXHIBITORS!

Exhibit entry forms and copies of the official prospectus are available by writing the National Office or visiting The Royal website at: www.rpsc.org which has a link to ROYAL*2013*ROYALE.

Or, you can go directly to: www.royal2013royale.com and click on the forms and applications icon.

de cadeaux de l'aviation, des souvenirs, des jouets, des maquettes, estampes, affiches et épinglettes.

LA FOURCHE - SAMEDI 22 JUIN, 13:00 - 16:00

La Fourche est d'une importance historique nationale en raison de son emplacement stratégique au confluent des rivières Rouge et Assiniboine. L'importance du lieu découle du fait qu'il a toujours servi, au fil du temps, pour le transport, le commerce et la colonisation. La Fourche est un lieu de choix pour la construction du Fort Rouge, du Fort Gibraltar et les deux Forts Garry. À l'opposé de la plupart des autres lieux historiques nationaux, on ne commémore pas à La Fourche une période spécifique de l'histoire. Son importance tient plutôt à son rôle de témoin des nombreux événements qui ont faconné l'Ouest canadien tel que nous le connaissons aujourd'hui. Les premiers occupants ont campé ici, au confluent de deux grandes rivières, et leur présence en a attiré d'autres au fil des siècles. Aujourd'hui, La Fourche est le « lieu de rencontre » de Winnipeg. C'est en effet là que les festivals, les manisfestations spéciales et le paysage paisible attirent des milliers de personnes, au coeur historique de la ville.

À L'ATTENTION DES EXPOSANTS!

Vous pouvez obtenir des copies des formulaires d'inscription et du prospectus officiel en écrivant au Bureau national ou en visitant le site Web de La Royale au : www.rpsc.org où vous trouverez un lien vers ROYAL*2013*ROYALE.

Vous pouvez également aller directement à : www.royal2013royale.com et cliquer sur l'icône des formulaires et des applications.

Royal* 2013*Royale Show Forms & Applications / Formulaires et demandes d'inscription à Royal*2013*Royale

Description / Description	**Type / Type**	**Return Deadline / Date butoir**
Rules and Regulations for Entry of Exhibits for the Competition / Règlements relatifs à l'inscription des collections au concours	PDF	n/a / s.o.
Rules and Regulations for Entry of Exhibits for the Competition / Règlements relatifs à l'inscription des collections au concours	DOC	n/a / s.o.
Official Exhibit Entry Form / Formulaire officiel d'inscription à l'exposition	PDF	May 20, 2013 / 20 mai 2013
Registration Form / Formulaire d'inscription	PDF	June 1, 2013 / 1er juin 2013
Dealer Application Form / Formulaire d'inscription des marchands	PDF	March 15, 2013 / 15 mars 2013
Program Advertising Rates / Tarifs publicitaires pour le programme	PDF	April 30, 2013 / 30 avril 2013

**Please note that all applications listed above must be returned to the address listed in the file on or before return deadline to be processed.*

*Veuillez noter que toutes les inscriptions indiquées ci-dessus doivent être retournées à l'adresse indiquée dans le dossier à la date butoir ou avant pour être traitées.

PRESIDENT'S page



la page du PRÉSIDENT

RPSC news

by / par George Pepall, FRPSC

nouvelles SRPC

On June 21st, 22nd and 23rd of this year, our annual convention will take place in Winnipeg, Manitoba, hosted by the Winnipeg Philatelic Society. Research done during our 125th anniversary year of organized philately in Canada by past president Charles Verge shows that The Winnipeg Philatelic Society turned into the Canadian Philatelic Association in 1922, then into The Canadian Philatelic Society the following year. (Just what the difference was between an 'association' and a 'society' is not clear.) The Royal/Royale, the annual convention of our Society, did not take place until ten years later, but that formal gathering of Canadian philatelists in Winnipeg no doubt included some showing and exchanging of fine philatelic material.

Except for 1923 and 1929, until 1947, the annual meeting was held in Toronto, most often at The Royal York Hotel. That year, full philatelic exhibitions began to be held every year. Then the Royal sprang wings and found its way to cities from coast to coast each year - a very positive and necessary development. In 1951, 1978, 1987 and 1996, international shows were staged in Toronto, and the RPSC annual convention was run as part of those larger events.

It's notable that neither a crippling Depression nor the terrible distractions of World War II were able to prevent the convention from occurring.

Beyond Winnipeg 2013, we look forward to Halifax 2014, but then we have a question mark beside the year 2015, with 2016 slated for Kitchener-Waterloo in Ontario. The RPSC Executive has not received a bid yet for a convention in 2015. There has been some talk of an Americas-wide philatelic show taking place in Canada that year, but adequate sponsorship for such a show is simply not available.

According to the By-Laws of the Society, an Annual General Meeting is a By-Law requirement of our Society, whereas an exhibition that makes for a full-fledged Royal is not. The reality is, then, that if there is not a full convention with bourse and

Les 21, 22 et 23 juin de cette année, notre congrès annuel se tiendra à Winnipeg, Manitoba, et sera organisé par la Winnipeg Philatelic Society. Les recherches effectuées par notre ancien président, Charles Verge, dans le cadre du 125e anniversaire de la philatélie organisée, révèlent que la Winnipeg Philatelic Society s'est jointe à la Canadian Philatelic Association en 1922 et l'année suivante, à la Canadian Philatelic Society (ce qu'était au juste la différence entre une « association » et une « société » n'est pas clair). Ce n'est que dix ans plus tard que le congrès annuel Royal-Royale de notre société vit le jour, mais ces rassemblements organisés de philatélistes à Winnipeg comportaient à n'en pas douter la présentation et l'échange d'articles philatéliques.

Jusqu'en 1947, à l'exception des années 1923 et 1929, la réunion annuelle avait lieu à Toronto, la plupart du temps à l'hôtel Royal York. C'est cette année-là que des expositions philatéliques complètes ont commencé à avoir lieu chaque année. Puis, la Royale a pris son envol et a commencé à faire son chemin dans des villes situées d'un océan à l'autre — une évolution très positive et nécessaire. En 1951, 1978, 1987 et 1996, des expositions internationales se tenaient à Toronto et le congrès annuel de la SRPC était inclus à ces grands évènements.

Fait remarquable, ni une dépression paralysante ni le terrible affrontement de la Deuxième Guerre mondiale n'ont pu empêcher la tenue du congrès.

Après Winnipeg 2013, nous attendons Halifax 2014 et ensuite, il y a un point d'interrogation à côté de 2015, mais 2016 devrait avoir lieu à Kitchener-Waterloo, en Ontario. La direction de La SRPC n'a pas encore reçu de soumission pour le congrès de 2015. Il a été question d'une exposition philatélique panaméricaine au Canada pour cette année-là, mais nous n'avons simplement pas de commanditaire adéquat.

Selon les règlements de la société, une assemblée générale annuelle est obligatoire, tandis qu'une exposition Royale à part entière ne l'est pas. La réalité étant que, s'il n'y a pas de congrès comprenant une bourse et une exposition complète en 2015, des dispositions seront prises pour qu'une assemblée générale annuelle et une réunion du conseil d'administration aient vrai-

exhibition in 2015, arrangements will be made for an AGM and Board meetings, likely in conjunction with an existing major show.

2015 is more than two years away, and there is still time to plan a successful event for that year, preferably in the spring. A number of cities come to mind when the Executive speaks of the possibilities, which I won't mention here. Some we've never been to before in our history, and it would be very exciting to be able to break new ground in that sense. Smaller cities like Sarnia and Hanover in Ontario and Montecello, Quebec have held very successful Royals, partly because they benefited significantly from being in smaller communities.

Any chapter that considers offering to take on a Royale convention in 2015 can expect the ongoing assistance and resources of the RPSC Executive and Board, an in-depth set of convention guidelines based on the experience of a number of past conventions, and as a result, an energizing boost to their philatelic community. Of course there are challenges to be dealt with, too. Please contact me or the National Office with an indication of interest, or with inquiries. ✉

semblablement lieu conjointement avec une exposition importante existante.

Plus de deux ans s'écouleront d'ici 2015 et nous avons encore le temps de planifier un évènement réussi pour cette année-là, de préférence au printemps. Lorsque les membres de la direction évoquent les possibilités, nombre de villes, que je ne mentionnerai pas ici, leur viennent à l'esprit. Certaines où nous ne sommes jamais allés au cours de notre histoire, et il serait vraiment stimulant de faire œuvre de pionniers en ce sens. De petites villes, comme Sarnia et Hanover, en Ontario, et Montebello, au Québec, ont tenu des congrès Royal-Royale très réussis, en partie parce que les petites collectivités présentaient de nombreux avantages.

Toute section de clubs qui envisage de prendre en mains un congrès Royal en 2015 peut s'attendre à obtenir le soutien continu et les ressources du conseil d'administration de La SRPC ainsi que des directives complètes sur la tenue d'un congrès inspirées de la vaste expérience des congrès passés, ce qui aura pour résultat un élan d'énergie dans leur collectivité philatélique. Bien sûr, il y a aussi des difficultés à surmonter. S'il vous plaît, prenez contact avec moi ou avec le Bureau national pour manifester votre intérêt ou obtenir des réponses à vos questions. ✉

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

NEW MEMBERS / NOUVEAUX MEMBRES

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

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

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

INDIVIDUAL MEMBERS / MEMBRES À TITRE PERSONNEL

I-29331 Eric Bisaillon
Canada Centennial Definitive Issue

I-29332 Thomas Donnelly
Iceland, Canada, Germany

I-29333 Brad Munro
Canadian stamps and related material

I-29334 Bradley Snurr
Canada and Newfoundland

I-29335 Dan Stewart
Canadian issues Queen Victoria to end of King George V.

I-29336 Derwyn Johns

I-29337 E. Jane Wilson
Early airmails, Commemoratives of significant airplane flights, events and contests, Women pilots, Polar explorations

I-29338 Jean-Guy Breault
Birds, Trees, Fruits and Vegetables, Frogs, Cinema, Fairy tales and stories, poster art – all MNH. Europa MNH and used Imperforate stamps, Iceland, Faroe and Greenland - all used.

I-29339 Howard Wunderlich
Locals, Canada, Middle East

I-29340 Serge Laplante

I-29341 Peter Rose
Canada, Britain, United States, Worldwide

I-29342 Richard Kozlowsky
Canada, USA, Australia, UK. Themes: monarchy, flora, Christmas

I-29343 Michel Gervais
Canada Mint, FDC, Plate Blocks, Canadian Varieties & Booklets

I-29344 Donald Jennings

I-29345 Jean Lafontaine
Canada, paraphilatélie

I-29346 Sheelah Dooley
Canadian First issues

I-29348 Robert Lang
Canadian stamps

RESIGNED MEMBERS / MEMBRES DÉMISSIONNAIRES

I-25451 • Joseph G. Vincent
I-25871 • Kenneth Atkinson
I-26643 • Pierre Lebel
I-27455 • Brian M. Atkins
I-27850 • Robert K. Lane
I-28682 • David Burns
I-29174 • Ron Frank

DECEASED MEMBERS / MEMBRES DÉCÉDÉS

L-8002 • Michael B. Dicketts

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

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

NOTICE to members

RE: ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING 2013

Please take note that the next Annual General Meeting of the members of The Royal Philatelic Society of Canada will be held at the University Centre, University of Manitoba, Winnipeg, Manitoba on Saturday, June 22, 2013 at 10:00 a.m., for the purposes of:

receiving and considering the financial statements of the Society as of December 31, 2012 and the reports of the Executive members, the Directors and Duty Officers;

electing up to eight directors;

voting on two amendments to the By-Laws as explained on Pages 42 and 43 of the Jan./Feb.2013 issue of *The Canadian Philatelist*; two thirds majority being required for approval;

considering, and if approved, ratifying, sanctioning and confirming, all by-laws, contracts, acts and proceedings of the Board of Directors of the Society enacted, made, done, or taken place since the last Annual General Meeting of the members of the Society; and

transacting of such further and other business as may properly come before the meeting.

The 2013 election for the above listed positions will be decided by secret ballots submitted by members of the Society. Details of this process will be given in the next issue of The Canadian Philatelist. These procedures were established as a result of the new by-laws approved at the Annual General Meeting at The RPSC Convention in June 2009.

RE: NOMINATIONS FOR BOARD POSITIONS

The Royal Philatelic Society of Canada invites nominations for the positions of Directors of the Society, commencing in June 2013.

Up to eight (8) Directors will be elected at the Annual General Meeting to be held as announced above;

The nominations process will be as follows:

Nominations must be in writing, made and seconded by members in good standing of the Society and received by the National Office by March 10, 2013. Nomination forms are available from the National Office.

Persons nominated must indicate consent to their nominations.

Persons nominated must submit a short biography of approximately 300 words and provide a head and shoulders, B&W photograph suitable for publishing, with their nomination papers. These will be published in the March/April issue of *The Canadian Philatelist.*

A slate of Directors and Executive members of those nominated will be formed to ensure national representation based on the level of membership. The list will then be placed on the ballot for distribution to the members for voting purposes. ✉

AVIS aux membres

OBJET : ASSEMBLÉE GÉNÉRALE ANNUELLE DE 2013

Veuillez noter que la prochaine assemblée générale annuelle des membres de La Société royale de philatélie du Canada aura lieu au Centre de l'Université, Université de Manitoba, Winnipeg, Manitoba le samedi 22 juin 2013 à 10 heures. La réunion aura pour but :

l'examen des états financiers de la société au 31 décembre 2012 et celui des rapports de l'exécutif, des directeurs et autres responsables;

l'élection de quatre membres de l'exécutif (président, vice-président, trésorier et secrétaire) et de cinq directeurs;

Deux modifications devront être approuvées par les deux tiers des votants, comme on a expliqué aux pages 42 et 43 de l'édition du PC de janvier/fevrier 2013;

l'examen et, le cas échéant, la ratification, la sanction et la confirmation de toutes les procédures et de tous les règlements, contrats et actes du conseil d'administration, édictés, conclus ou entrés en vigueur depuis la dernière assemblée;

le traitement de tout autre sujet pertinent présenté à l'assemblée.

L'élection de 2013 aux postes indiqués ci-dessus sera décidée par vote secret des membres. Les renseignements à ce sujet paraîtront dans le prochain numéro du *Philatéliste canadien*. Ces nouvelles procédures sont consécutives aux nouveaux règlements approuvés à l'assemblée générale annuelle du congrès de juin 2009 de La SRPC, tenu à St. Catharines.

OBJET : NOMINATIONS AU CONSEIL D'ADMINISTRATION

La Société royale de philatélie du Canada vous invite à soumettre des candidatures pour pourvoir les postes de directeurs entrant en vigueur en juin 2013.

Jusqu'à huit (8) directeurs seront élus à l'assemblée générale annuelle, comme il est indiqué plus haut.

Le processus de nomination se déroulera comme suit :

Les candidatures devront être présentées par écrit, soumises et appuyées par des membres en règle de la société. Les candidatures doivent parvenir au Bureau national avant le 10 mars 2013. Vous pouvez vous procurer un formulaire du Bureau national.

Les candidats proposés doivent exprimer leur consentement.

Ils doivent fournir avec leur mise en candidature une courte biographie d'environ 300 mots, ainsi qu'une photographie en noir et blanc de type passeport pouvant être imprimée. Ces renseignements seront publiés dans le numéro de mars-avril du *Philatéliste canadien*.

Une liste de directeurs et de cadres choisis parmi ces candidats sera dressée afin d'assurer une représentation nationale équitable. La liste sera ensuite mise au scrutin et distribuée aux membres pour qu'ils puissent voter. ✉

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

MARCH 9 MARS, 2013:
WINPEX sponsored by the Essex County Stamp Club will be held from 10:00 am to 4:30 pm at the Caboto Club, 2175 Parent at Tecumseh, Windsor, ON. Youth table, 14 dealers, door prizes. Free admission and parking. For more information contact Brian Cutler at cutler@mnsi.net or view the club's website at http://essexcountystampclub.com.

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 17 MARS, 2013:
Post Card Memories Show Sale sponsored by the Kitchener Waterloo Cambridge Regional Post Card Club will be held from 9:30 am to 4 pm at the Bingemans Embassy Room, 425 Bingeman Centre Dr., Kitchener, ON. South Central Ontario's largest post card expo. Admission $5.00 per person, children under 13 free if with adult. More information from Dave at stamphogg@hotmail.com or at (519) 885-3499 or from http://postcardshow.blogspot.com.

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.

MARCH 23 MARS, 2013:
The Fredericton District Stamp Club's Third Annual Show and Sale will be held from 10:00 am to 4:00 pm in the Fredericton High School cafeteria, Fredericton, NB. Dealers from Maritime Canada, non-competitive exhibits, youth table with free stamps for youths and Canada Post.

MARCH 30 MARS, 2013:
NYPEX 2013 Annual Stamp Show sponsored by the North York Philatelic Society will be held from 10 am to 3 pm in the Skaters Lounge Room at the Herbert H. Carnegie Centennial Centre, 580 Finch Avenue W. (one and a half blocks west of Bathurst Street). Dealers, door prizes, silent auction, snack bar. TTC accessible. Free admission and parking. For more information contact Mike Turk at (905) 731-8380 or levatnyps@yahoo.com. Website is http://sites.google.com/site/northyorkphilatelicsociety.

APRIL 6 AVRIL, 2013:
Lonpex 121 sponsored by the London Philatelic Society will be held from 9:30 am to 4:00 pm in the Churchill Room at the Ramada Inn, 817 Exeter Road, just north of the 401 and Wellington Road interchange. Exhibits, 12 dealers, draws, free admission and parking. For more information contact Don Slaughter at donslau@execulink.com.

APRIL 5 - 7 AVRIL, 2013.
The Lakeshore Stamp Club's LAKESHORE 2013 annual exhibition will be held at the Sarto Desnoyers Community Center, 1335 Lakeshore Drive, Dorval, QC. This is our 50th consecutive exhibition. Free admission and ample free parking. Lunch counter on premises. Hourly door prizes. Competitive exhibition with over 100 frames of exhibits. Dealers from Canada and USA, club bourses, show covers, commemorative postmarks and picture-postage stamps. Youth activity center. Hours: Friday and Saturday: 10 a.m. to 6 p.m.; Sunday: 10 a.m. to 4 p.m. Information: François Brisse, P.O. Box # 1, Pointe-Claire/Dorval, QC, H9R 4N5. Email: fsbrisse@sympatico.ca / L'exposition philatélique annuelle LAKESHORE 2013 du Club philatélique du Lakeshore se tiendra du 5 au 7 avril 2013 au Centre communautaire Sarto Desnoyers, 1335 Bord-du-Lac, Dorval, QC. Ce sera notre 50e exposition consécutive. Entrée et grand stationnement gratuits. Cafeteria. Tirage de prix de présence toutes les heures. Exposition compétitive de plus de 100 cadres. Négociants du Canada et des États-Unis, bourses du club, plis souvenirs et oblitérations commémoratives, timbres-photos. Centre d'activités pour les jeunes. Horaire: Vendredi et samedi: 10:00h à 18:00h, dimanche: 10:00h à 16:00h. Renseignements: François Brisse, C.P. #1, Pointe-Claire/Dorval, QC H9R 4N5. Courriel: fsbrisse@sympatico.ca

APRIL 13 AVRIL, 2013:
Stampfest, the Kitchener-Waterloo Philatelic Society annual show and bourse will be held at the Community Christian Reformed Church 1275 Bleams Road, at Fischer-Hallman Road, Kitchener, Ontario. Hours: 10:00 a.m. to 4:00 p.m. Featuring an exciting dealer bourse, competitive exhibits, including one-page entries, free parking, free admission, hourly and special draws, stamp pull, lunch counter, and other surprises. For additional information 'phone Oscar Cormier at 1-519-742-5892 or e-mail:oscar_cormier@rogers.com

APRIL 21 AVRIL, 2013:
AJAX/PICKERING STAMP & COIN SHOW sponsored by the Ajax Philatelic Society will be held from 10 am to 4 pm at the Pickering Recreational Complex, East and West Salon, 1867 Valley Farm Road, Pickering, ON. Stamp and coin dealers, club and youth tables, lunches available. Free admission and parking. For more information contact donaldbeaumont@yahoo.com.

MAY 5 MAI, 2013:
Mayday Stamp Show, the Stratford Stamp Club's 31st annual show and bourse, will be held from 9:30 am to 3:30 pm at the Kiwanis Community Center, 111 Lakeside Drive, Stratford, ON. Exhibits, dealers, show cover, the club's circuit books, lunch counter and wheelchair accessibility. Free admission and parking. Contact person is Richard Blackburn at (519) 273-0429 or at richard.blackburn@utoronto.ca.

NATIONAL EXHIBITIONS / EXPOSITIONS NATIONALES

MARCH 22-24 MARS, 2013:
The Edmonton Stamp Club's Edmonton Spring National Stamp Show will be held in the West Edmonton Mall Conference Centre, 3rd floor Europa Boulevard, NW Entrance, 178 Street and 90 Avenue, Edmonton, AB. Hours are Friday noon to 8:00 pm, Saturday 10:00 am to 5:00 pm, Sunday 10:00 am to 4:00 pm. Dealers, exhibits, junior table and BNAPS breakfast meeting. An American Philatelic Society World Series of Philately (WSP) Show. Contact person is Ed Dykstra at eddykstra@shaw.ca or see the club's website at http://www.edmontonstampclub.com.

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. Theme of the show will be 'The 250th Anniversary of Formalized Postal Service in Canada (1763-2013)'. Free admission and parking. Exhibitors please contact Brian Watson at exhibits@orapex.ca. Dealers please contact Stéphane Cloutier at bourse@orapex.ca. Publicity please contact Peter MacDonald at publicity@orapex.ca. General information is available from Stéphane Cloutier at (613) 741-1005 or at info@orapex.ca or from the website at www.orapex.ca. An American Philatelic Society WSP show.

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

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.

NOVEMBER 19-25 NOVEMBRE, 2013:
BRASILIANA 2013 World Stamp Exhibition in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil. FIP patronage. Canadian Commissioner is Alexandra Glashan, 2230 avenue de Clifton, Montreal, QC H4A 2N6. Phone (514) 486-4671. Email: com.canada@hotmail.com. (Please note the correction to the postal code. Our apologies for the error in our Jan-Feb 2013 magazine. The correct postal code is H4A 2N6.) Application deadline February 20, 2013.

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.

RICHARD (DICK) LAMB, FRPSC (1923-2012)

One of Canada's most respected philatelists passed away on Monday, December 24, 2012 at the Grand River Hospital in Kitchener, Ontario. Richard (Dick) Lamb is best known to stamp collectors across Canada, in the U.S., Great Britain, New Zealand, Australia and elsewhere, as a knowledgeable stamp dealer who always strove to provide his customers, many of whom became lifelong friends, with quality stamps at a fair price. He enjoyed a sterling reputation as a dealer throughout his long career in the business.

Dick is survived by Kathryn, his beloved wife of 58 years, son David, daughter Jennifer and two grandchildren, Richard and Heidi.

A member of the leading British North America philatelic organizations, Dick was an honourary life member of The Royal Philatelic Society of Canada, the Canadian Stamp Dealers Association, and the Kitchener-Waterloo Philatelic Society. He was elected a Fellow of The Royal Philatelic Society of Canada in 2002. A supporter of organized philately at all levels, Dick was one of the major guarantors of CAPEX '78. He was also a member of various study groups at one time or another, including



the Canadian Re-entry group, the Cyprus Study Circle, the Hong Kong Study Circle, Large and Small Queen Study Circle, and the Squared Circle Study Group, among others.

As a leading expert on British North America and British Commonwealth stamps and postal history, Dick enjoyed longtime memberships in the British North America Philatelic Society, Canadian Philatelic Society of Great Britain, and the Postal History Society of Canada. He was also a longtime member of the American Philatelic Society and the Philatelic Traders' Society.

Dick served on The Greene Foundation Expert Committee for ten years until 2004 when the drive from Kitchener to Toronto on Highway 401 became too onerous.

Besides his involvement in stamps, Dick's pastimes included gardening, bird watching, and playing cricket. He enjoyed nothing more than growing loads of vegetables and berries in the family's expansive backyard garden. It was so large that it was ploughed spring and fall by a farmer's tractor until that farmer passed away a few years ago. Besides meeting the family needs, his yields were usually large enough to satiate the hunger of area wildlife that his garden attracted with enough left over to share with friends, neighbours and the local food bank.

Although congestive heart failure and cancer overtook him, he remained active in the hobby almost to the end. He attended a meeting of his local stamp club only the month before succumbing to his illnesses. Dick will be missed not only by his family, but also by the many collectors who called him a friend. ✉

Tony Shaman, FRPSC

In Appreciation...
...and with thanks to the following members who have made a donation to The RPSC in 2012.

Nous désirons exprimer notre reconnaissance....
... et tous nos remerciements aux membres suivants qui ont fait un don à la SRPC en 2012.

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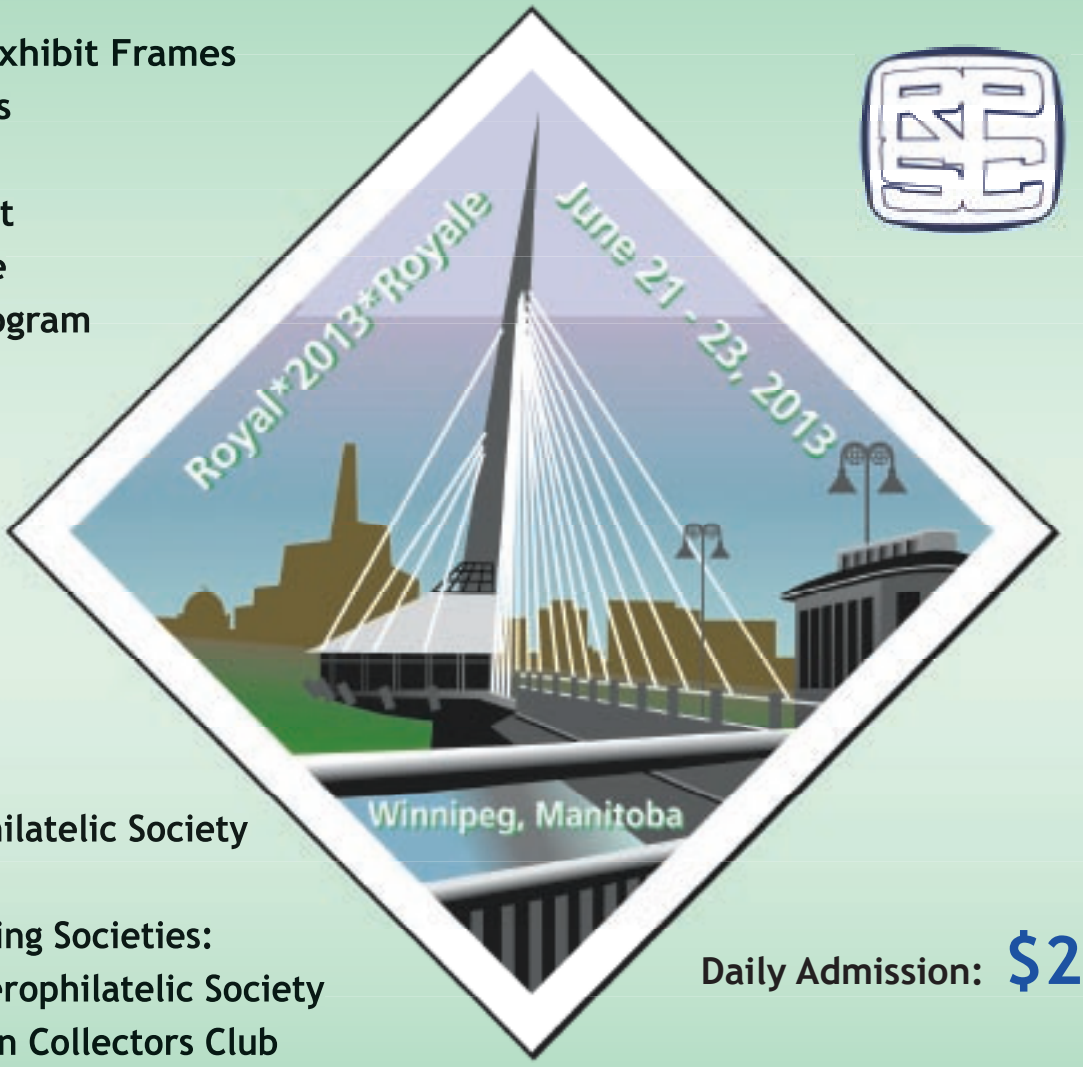
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