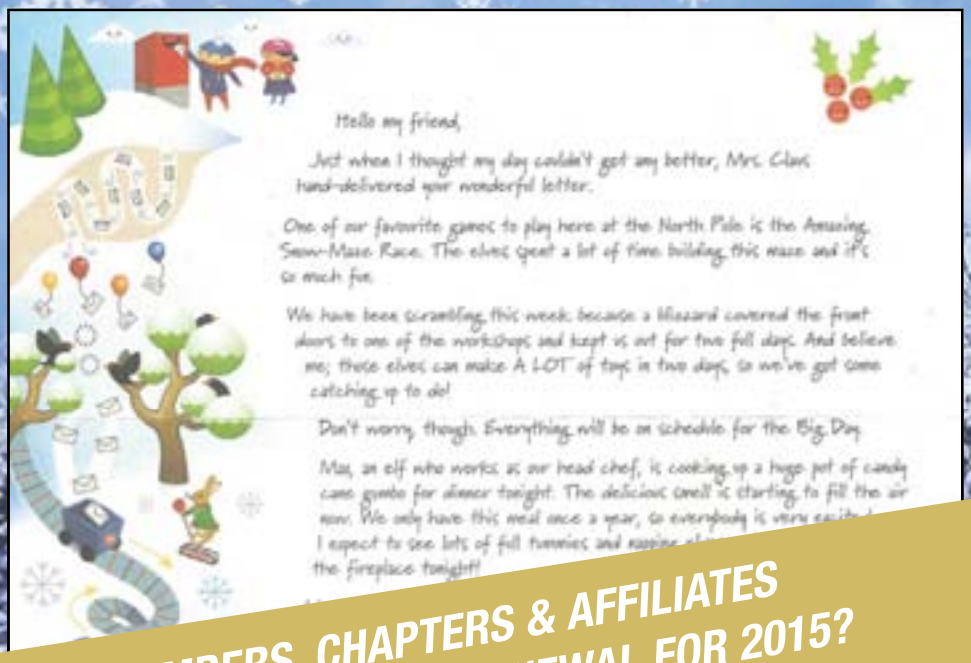
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November/December 2014 novembre/decembre - VOL. 65 • NO.6



MEMBERS, CHAPTERS & AFFILIATES
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MEMBRES, SECTIONS DE CLUBS ET AFFILIÉS
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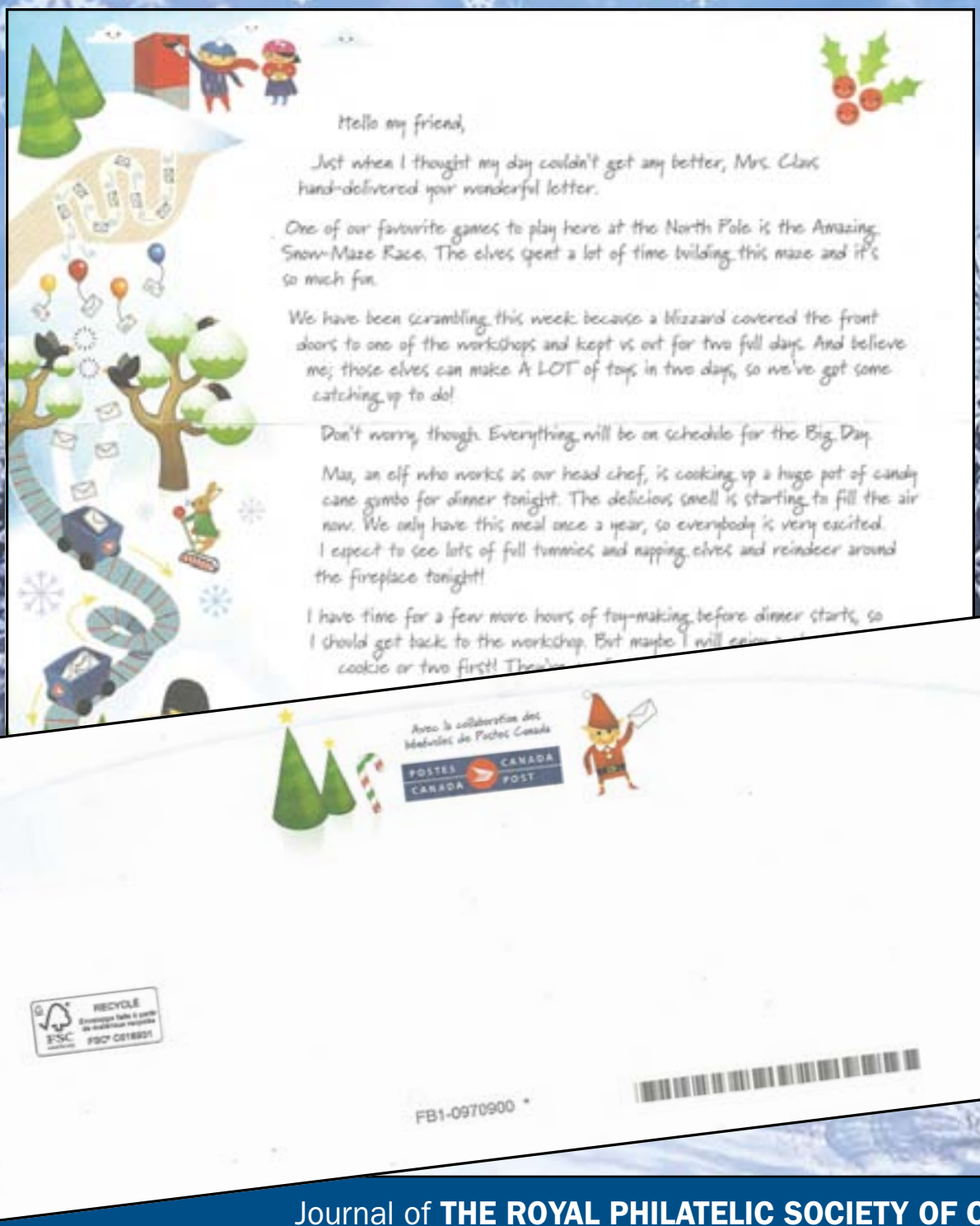
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THE ROYAL PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF CANADA
LA SOCIÉTÉ ROYALE DE PHILATÉLIE DU CANADA

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 Website 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 issues of mutual interest with Canada Post Corporation through the National Office.

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- **THEFT PROTECTION NETWORK**
- **LIVE TELEPHONE CONTACT WITH NATIONAL OFFICE**
- **OPPORTUNITIES TO EXHIBIT AT OUR ANNUAL CONVENTION AND INTERNATIONALLY**
- **ACCESS TO THE V. G. GREENE PHILATELIC RESEARCH FOUNDATION LIBRARY IN TORONTO**
- **THE RIGHT TO PARTICIPATE AND VOTE AT OUR AGM, AND TO HOLD ELECTED OFFICE**

Join The RPSC!

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

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

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

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

ASSURANCE COLLECTION PERSONNELLE - les membres peuvent obtenir une assurance-groupe afin de protéger leurs collections personnelles. Les chapitres peuvent souscrire une assurance responsabilité vis-à-vis des tiers pour protéger le club et les évènements qu'il organise. Les primes pour les deux polices sont de beaucoup inférieures à ce qu'un non-membre paierait pour un contrat similaire. Vous pouvez obtenir des renseignements sur ces deux types de police en vous adressant au Bureau national.

CHAPITRES - Des clubs locaux au Canada constituent un réseau où les membres de La SRPC reçoivent un accueil chaleureux. Les renseignements sont publiés dans Le philatéliste canadien.

SITE WEB DE LA SRPC - La SRPC a un site Internet www.rpsc.org où les membres obtiennent les informations à date, les événements philatéliques à venir et peuvent accéder à plusiers autres sites philatéliques. Vous pouvez, en tant que membre, y ajouter vos adresses courriel et site web.

PARTENARIAT - La Société a des ententes avec plusieurs autres sociétés et associations philatéliques, notamment l'Association canadienne des négociants en timbres-poste et la Société canadienne des postes (SCP).

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

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ROYAL PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF CANADA
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The information on this form will only be used for communication purposes from The RPSC National Office and the executive and its officers. The Society publishes the name of each applicant in *The Canadian Philatelist*, to seek any objections from the membership. Your membership information will never be sold or traded to advertisers. If you have any questions, please contact the National Office at 1-888-285-4143.

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

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Revue de La
SOCIÉTÉ ROYALE DE PHILATÉLIE DU CANADA

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THE COVER / PAGE COUVERTURE:

Distributing and tracking the nearly 1½ million letters that Canada Post volunteers, affectionately known as Santa's "elves," mailed to children last Christmas season has never been a simple task. But with high-tech help, made possible by the computer age, the job has become much easier for the Santa Team in Ottawa.

For its 2013 mail-outs, the Santa Team added a barcode to the unique tracking number printed on each envelope enclosing one of Santa's letters. Barcode scanners are able to "read" these barcodes and track them on a computer database thereby eliminating much of the tedious manual routines that were in place in earlier years. These barcode scanners, located in nine of Canada's larger centres, along with the newly added barcodes help ensure that Santa's mail remains secure and does not fall into the wrong hands.

Faire la distribution et le suivi de près d'un million et demi de lettres que les bénévoles de Postes Canada, affectueusement connus comme les « lutins » du père Noël, ont postées aux enfants au dernier Noël n'a pas été une tâche facile. Mais, avec l'aide de la haute technologie issue de l'ère informatique, le travail est devenu beaucoup plus facile pour l'équipe du père Noël à Ottawa.

Pour ses envois postaux de 2013, l'équipe a ajouté un code à barres au numéro de suivi unique imprimé sur chaque enveloppe contenant une lettre du père Noël. Les lecteurs de code à barres sont capables de « déchiffrer » ces codes et de les retracer dans une base de données informatique, éliminant ainsi une bonne partie des tâches fastidieuses d'antan. Ces lecteurs de code à barres, qui se trouvent dans les bureaux de poste de neuf des plus grands centres canadiens ainsi que les nouveaux codes à barres contribuent à faire en sorte que le courrier du père Noël demeure en sécurité et ne tombe pas en de mauvaises mains.

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EDITOR'S notes



notes du RÉDACTEUR

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

In keeping with the spirit of the holiday season, we have again included several Yule-theme articles in this issue for your reading pleasure. We hope that you will enjoy reading them as much as we did.

In his article, Ron Tabbert briefly reviews the circumstances that resulted in what some philatelists consider to be the world's first Christmas stamp: Canada's 1898 Map issue. The story of how the Map stamp became a Christmas issue is familiar to most collectors and the author does not dwell long on the supposed conversation between Queen Victoria and her Postmaster General, the Duke of Norfolk, and quickly moves on to the early Yule stamps released by postal administrations such as Austria and the United States. He also distinguishes between the secular- and religious-theme Christmas issues that make up the philatelic offerings of many postal administrations. It may surprise readers to learn just how many different Madonna images and Santa Claus depictions exist on stamps issued for Christmas mail.

Joseph Monteiro writes about the stamps of several South Pacific Islands, including Christmas Island discovered by Captain William Mynors on Christmas Day 1643, hence its name. Although Christmas Island has a population of just slightly over 20,000 inhabitants, spread over their 52 square mile island, the worldwide popularity of its postage stamps is disproportionate to its small population and geographic size.

As in previous years, Nick R. Bocker has an update on developments taking place with Canada Post's Santa Letter-Writing Program. The Letter-Writing Team in Ottawa continues to work hard to strengthen the security of Santa's mail.

To reduce the workload of Canada Post's Santa Team responsible for seeing that Santa's "elves" receive an adequate supply of letters and covers to respond to all the children's letters to Santa, it has introduced a barcode system, which has automated and speeded up the distribution process of these items. This automation has freed up precious time for the Santa Team, resulting in greater efficiency and increased productivity.

Dans l'esprit des Fêtes, nous avons encore une fois inclus dans ce numéro plusieurs articles sur le thème de Noël pour agrémenter vos lectures. Nous espérons qu'ils vous raviront autant qu'ils nous ont ravis.

Dans son article, Ron Tabbert examine brièvement les circonstances entourant l'avènement de ce que certains philatélistes considèrent comme le premier timbre de Noël au monde : le timbre Mappemonde émis par le Canada en 1898. Comme la plupart des collectionneurs savent comment le timbre Mappemonde est devenu un timbre de Noël, l'auteur ne s'étend pas sur la conversation que la reine Victoria aurait eue avec son ministre des Postes, le duc de Norfolk, et passe rapidement aux premiers timbres de Noël qu'ont émis des administrations postales, comme celles de l'Australie et des États-Unis. Il fait également la distinction entre les sujets séculiers et religieux figurant sur les timbres de Noël qu'offrent de nombreuses administrations postales. Les lecteurs s'étonneront peut-être de constater le nombre de représentations différentes de la Madone et du père Noël qui apparaissent sur les timbres de Noël.

Joseph Monteiro nous parle quant à lui des timbres de plusieurs îles du Pacifique, dont l'île Christmas, découverte par le capitaine William Mynors le jour de Noël 1643, d'où son nom. La population de l'île Christmas dépasse à peine 20 000 habitants, dispersés sur 135 kilomètres carrés, mais les timbres-poste de l'île sont populaires dans le monde entier, ce qui est disproportionné compte tenu de sa population peu nombreuse et de sa dimension géographique.

Comme par les années passées, Nick R. Bocker fait une mise à jour sur le Programme de lettres au père Noël de Postes Canada. L'équipe de rédaction des lettres d'Ottawa continue à travailler dur pour renforcer la sécurité du courrier du père Noël.

Afin de réduire la charge de travail de l'équipe du père Noël responsable de veiller à ce que ses « lutins » reçoivent une provision suffisante de lettres et d'enveloppes pour répondre à toutes les lettres que les enfants lui écrivent, un code à barres a été introduit, ce qui a permis d'automatiser et d'accélérer le processus de distribution de ces articles. Cette automatisation a libéré beaucoup de temps précieux pour l'équipe du père Noël, accroissant ainsi l'efficacité et la productivité.

For a change in pace, we have also included several non-seasonal themed articles.

The majority of articles that we print in *The Canadian Philatelist* are original, but if a previously published piece has special merit, or has other qualities that our readers will likely appreciate, we will publish it. One such article, entitled "Postage Stamps: A Convergence of Metallurgy, Art, and History" by Fathi Habashi first appeared in print in 2002, but its content is still up-to-date and relevant.

"Turn and Taxis, a Brief history" also appeared in prior print. Penned by long-time member Ray Ireson, it is both a philatelic and historic piece and will no doubt appeal to many readers of our journal.

As always, we hope that you will find these feature articles and the other content in the magazine informative and perhaps even educational. Above all, we hope that they will provide you with several hours of holiday reading pleasure.

We wish you and yours Season's Greetings and Best Wishes for the New Year. ✉

Pour varier un peu le rythme, nous avons aussi inclus plusieurs articles sur d'autres thèmes.

La majorité des articles que nous imprimons dans le Philatéliste canadien sont originaux, mais si un article déjà paru revêt un intérêt particulier ou possède d'autres qualités que nos lecteurs apprécieraient vraisemblablement, nous le publierons. L'un de ces articles intitulé « Postage Stamps: A Convergence of Metallurgy, Art, and History » (Les timbres-poste, point de convergence de la métallurgie, de l'art et de l'histoire), par Fathi Habashi, a été publié une première fois en 2002, mais son contenu est encore à jour et pertinent.

« Thurn and Taxis, a Brief history » (Une brève histoire de Tour et Tassis) a aussi déjà paru dans une édition antérieure. Cette pièce rédigée par un membre de longue date, Ray Ireson, traite d'histoire autant que de philatélie et, à n'en pas douter, captivera de nombreux lecteurs de notre revue.

Comme toujours, nous espérons que vous trouverez ces articles de fond et les autres instructifs et peut-être même éducatifs, mais par-dessus tout, nous souhaitons qu'ils vous procurent plusieurs heures de plaisir de lecture du temps des Fêtes.

Nous vous souhaitons de belles Fêtes ainsi qu'à vos proches et nos meilleurs voeux pour le Nouvel An. ✉

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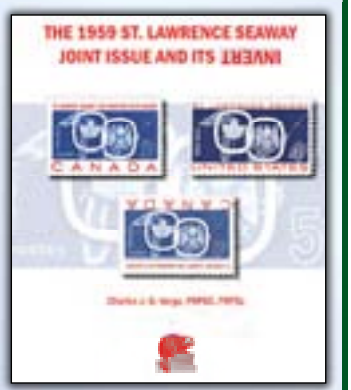
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IN THE **MAILBOX**
DANS LA BOÎTE AUX **LETTRES**

DEAR EDITOR,

I am trying to find J. J. Edward, author of "Simon and William Solomon: Newfoundland's First Postmasters" which was published in the Canadian Philatelist's May-June 2002 issue. I would like to ask his permission to publish the article in The St. John's Philatelic Society Newsletter. If anyone can help, it will be much appreciated. My email address is sylvia.ficken@gmail.com.

Thank you.

SYLVIA FICKEN
EDITOR,
THE ST. JOHN'S PHILATELIC SOCIETY NEWSLETTER
ST. JOHN'S, NL

DEAR EDITOR,

When I opened the envelope holding the July – August 2014 edition of *The Canadian Philatelist*, there was a moment of amazement when I saw the three beautiful Small Queen covers to Belgium. There was something familiar about them. Two or three years ago I had chosen them to illustrate the article on early Canadian covers to Belgium. Then, I checked the article. Yes, there were the covers. Thanks for putting them on the cover of the journal and thanks for your presentation of the article.

Now, I would like to make two points explicitly. Do you remember our first meeting, ten or 12 years ago at some stamp show? I volunteered to write a column on 19th century Canadian mail, 1851 on. You spent most of your words telling me that you could not pay for my column. I didn't argue. I like money, but I had no interest in being paid for writing in *The Canadian Philatelist*. So I listened (I hope politely) to you and then ignored everything about money. I had written two or three books and a few dozen articles at that time. I had enjoyed this writing and wished to tell our magazine's readers about 19th century Canadian mail.

You agreed that I could write for you. I thoroughly enjoyed researching, organizing and writing (with coauthors) some 60 or so articles for *The Canadian Philatelist*. I would emphasize this enjoyment. That's why you had a backlog of about 12 of my articles a couple of years ago.

Getting toward the second point, I have now written (with coauthors or partners) ten books on stamps and 260 articles. There have been seven or eight different editors, mostly pretty good, and I do not recall any significant disagreements that you and I have had. You wanted "cents" instead of c/. Gray Scrimgeour had taught me that a Canadian book being published in Canada should have Canadian spelling. So, cents, cancelled, colour, etc. came along with no trouble.

Finally, your interaction with me and your handling of my articles contributed greatly to the enjoyment I had writing for you and for *The Canadian Philatelist*.

Best regards,

GEORGE ARFKEN
CLEARWATER, FLORIDA

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

AVEZ-VOUS QUELQUE CHOSE À DIRE?
Nous vous offrons l'occasion de faire connaître vos impressions sur des articles passés, des expositions ou n'importe quel autre sujet d'intérêt philatélique.
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Yes, there really is a Hell post office on Grand Cayman Island. Although it is difficult to read due to its small print, the stamp is entitled: "Claus Encounters."

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NEWS, VIEWS & HAPPENINGS
NOUVELLES, OPINIONS ET ÉVÈNEMENTS

GTAPA HAS NEW CLUB MEMBER

The Fall issue of PhilaJournal reports that the Georgian Bay Coin and Stamp Club has joined GTAPA, the Greater Toronto Area Philatelic Alliance. The coin and stamp club was organized in 1974 and currently its members get together twice monthly for alternate meetings in Midland .and Wasaga Beach

For more information about this newest GTAPA member go to:wwwgeobaycoinstampclub.com

PhilaJournal also reports that GTAPA member Garfield Portch, FRPSC, has donated a trophy to recognize club-level, single frame exhibiting.

Known as the Challenge Award trophy, all GTAPA member clubs are eligible to enter exhibits. Each club is entitled to enter a team of three competitors, each of whom will enter a single, 16-page frame exhibit. Local clubs will select the three best exhibits to compete for the Challenge Award trophy.

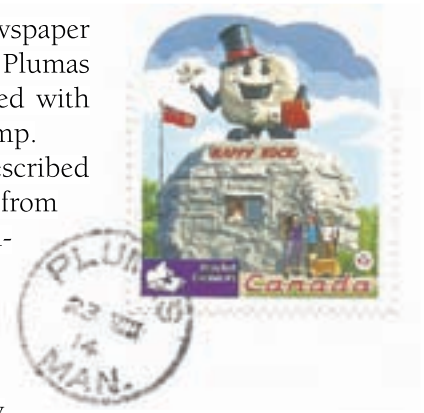


For 2014, the Challenge Award competition was scheduled to be held in association with the Grand River Valley Philatelic Association Grand Fair hosted by the Bramalea. Stamp Club on Saturday, October 25.

BRIT COLLECTS PRAIRIE HANDSTAMPS

From all the bad press that Canada Post receives about its pen and killer cancels on current mail, you may be forgiven for thinking that attractive date stamps no longer exist. That assumption is not quite correct.

We recently received a note and newspaper clipping from Ronald M Herneshen of Plumas MB, enclosed in a cover hand-stamped with the local post office's circular date stamp.



The enclosed news clipping described the collecting interests of a visitor from Northamptonshire, England, a semi-retired accountant and a past member of MENSA, who travels the world collecting hand-stamps on 3 x 6-inch cards.

The Brit, John Forster, 72, recently toured North Dakota, Saskatchewan and Manitoba in a rented car collecting area hand cancels. He estimates that his collection numbers about 100,000 hand stamps struck on cards stored in four filing cabinets.

On his recent trip to Canada, he added 144 postmarks from, Saskatchewan and 72 from south-central Manitoba.

The collection may well be the largest in existence. What a great way to spend one's retirement. Keep it up, Mr. Forster!



CALGARY PHILATELIST

Never heard of Head-Smashed-In Buffalo Jump? The site, depicted on Canada's $1.20 denomination stamp, is featured on the cover of *The Calgary Philatelist*, the official journal of the Calgary Philatelic Society.

Its August 2014 edition, issue 129, also features several articles dealing with Alberta-related topics and investments. Gordon Demke in his article entitled, "Investment Passion," makes the point that few people invest in postage stamps or other collectibles in hopes of making a profit. Rather, he states, "the catalyst underlying a purchase decision is more often the emotional dividend derived from ownership of the prized possession."

Dale Speirs ponders about the one-time Mount Laggan post office and its history. It was only open for one year and the author wonders if it was an end of track office to serve the construction workers labouring on the CPR line as it made its way over the Kicking Horse Pass.

Tough to get hold of genuinely used current commemorative stamps on cover? Leanteri Polvikoski tells us how he goes about getting hold of some of these tough-to-get covers.

Elizabeth Saunaranta, under her byline Alberta Bound, fills us in on the Head-Smashed-In Buffalo Jump, which is a UNECO World Heritage Site. The museum and park are located just off Highway 2 before you reach the Crowsnest Pass highway, about 1½ hours south of Calgary.

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BRIGHAM SALE: BACK-OF-THE-BOOK MATERIAL

Among the back-of-the-book items included in Part III of the Brigham Sales will be die proofs, imperforate issues plate blocks, strips of stamps, and inverts. None of the material has been shown in any of Brigham's exhibits in the last 25 or so years.

The sale promises to be an auction to remember. As just one example, it will include a collection of the 1915-1916 Admiral War Tax issues consisting of 165 lots. Also included in the sale, among many other rare items, will be postage dues, officials, registered letter stamps, revenues, airmails, special delivery issues, and officially sealed issues.

The sale is scheduled for November 22, 2014, at the Brampton Golf Club, 7700 Kennedy Road.

All-colour catalogues will be available by request while supplies last at: info@brighamauctions.com or by calling their toll free number in North America: 1(855)351-5072.

WINNING EXHIBITS AT APS STAMPSHOW 2014

Attendees of the American Philatelic Society's StampShow 2014, held August 21–24 in Hartford, Connecticut, were treated to a spectacular array of exhibits.



Stephen Reinhard (left), APS President, presents Gordon Eubanks the WSP Champion of Champions Award.

Gordon Eubanks won the Benjamin and Naomi Wishnietsky World Series of Philately Champion of Champions Award for his exhibit "The United States Imperforate Issues of 1851–1856." Eubanks' entry was judged the best of the thirty-two Grand award-winning exhibits that had been shown at a World Series of Philately and Canadian National Shows over the previous year.

The Grand Award in the Open Competition was won by William A. Sandrik for "Austrian Lloyd Steam Navigation Company, 1839-1914." The National Stamp Dealers Association's Most Popular Award went to "The Walt Disney Postal Commemoration of 1968," shown by Edward Bergen.

Honors for the Single-Frame Grand Award went to "America's First Stamp Design, The U.S. City Dispatch Post" by Larry Lyons.

The Bonnie and Rich Drews Youth Grand and a Gold medal went to "Building a Nation…One State at a Time" by Adam Mangold, which also won the American Association of Philatelic Exhibitors Youth First Award.

The APS Writers Unit #30 Grand Award in the Literature competition went to David Wrisley for his catalog The State Revenue Catalog.

StampShow was co-sponsored by the United States Postal Service. The Best Revenue Exhibit was sponsored by Eric and Tami Jackson and the Best Thematic Exhibit was sponsored by Andrea and Dale Smith.

The complete results for the regular and literature exhibitions are available on the APS website at www.stamps.org/National-WSP-Shows#stampshow.

The next World Series Champion of Champions competition will be held at APS StampShow in Grand Rapids, Michigan, August 20–23, 2015.

The American Philatelic Society, founded in 1886, is the national stamp collecting organization of the United States, with more than 31,000 members. For more information about the Society and its services, contact the APS at 100 Match Factory Place Bellefonte, PA; e-mail (info@stamps.org) or visit APS online at www.stamps.org.

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Christmas Island, Cocos and Keeling Islands and Cook Islands

- *First and Second Pictorial Issues*

By Joseph Monteiro

INTRODUCTION

Philatelists find the stamps of the South Pacific particularly attractive as they remind us of Paradise. The stories of the great navigators and pirates in search of new lands and treasures are fascinating. It is a place where time seems to stand still, everything appears peaceful and the lifestyle of the natives captures our imagination. Artists, designers and engravers have captured these images on the stamps of the South Pacific.

In this series of articles we will review the first and second issues of the Pictorial stamps since Independence, or just before Independence, of a number of South Pacific Islands. Specifically, we are looking at Pacific islands beginning with the letter "C" as follows: Christmas Island, Cocos (Keeling) Islands, and Cook Islands. Through the design on some of these stamps, philatelists should get a better appreciation of what life was like on these islands more that half a century ago. We have also provided a brief description of the historical background of these countries to enable collectors to better understand what happened before the stamps described were issued and to go backwards if they so choose to collect stamps of an earlier period.

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

Christmas Island: Christmas Island, situated in the Indian Ocean, is south of Malaya. It is 16,576 hectares of rugged terrain and has a population of slightly more than 2,000. It received its name because it was discovered on December 25, 1643 by Captain William Mynors of the East India ship Royal Mary. The first recorded landing on the island was with the ship Cygnet of captain Swan in 1688. In the 1890s, phosphate mining began. Nevertheless, settlement proved difficult, given the nature of the land. Administration of the island was through the British Colony Office in the Strait Settlements from 1901 to 1942 and later the Crown Colony of Singapore from 1946 to 1958.

After, the Second World War, the United Kingdom embarked on decolonisation and sold the Christmas Island to Australia on January 1, 1958. A postal agency was opened on the island in 1901 and it sold stamps of the Strait Settlements. After the Japanese occupation, 1942–45, postage stamps of the British Military Administration in Malaya were in use and thereafter the stamps of Singapore. In 1958, the island received its own postage stamps after being placed under Australian administration. However, it was not until 1963 that postage stamps with the name of the island printed on it were released.

Cocos (Keeling) Islands: Cocos (Keeling) Islands in the Indian Ocean are located northwest of Australia. Land area is about 1,295 hectares and consists of a group of 25 islands, only two of which are inhabited, with a population of about 600. They received their name in part after the coconuts (cocos nucifera), which grew there in profusion, and in part after Captain Keeling, who discovered the islands in 1609. The first recorded settlement on the island was by Alexander Hare in 1823 and then by captain John Clunies Ross and his family in 1827. In 1857, the islands were annexed by the British Empire and in 1867 their administration was placed under the British Colony Office of the Straits Settlements. On November 23, 1955, the islands were placed under Australian control by the United Kingdom.

A postal agency was opened in the Cocos between April 1, 1933 and March 1, 1937. Postage stamps of the Straits Settlements were available successively with the portrait of King George V and King George VI. During World War II and up to 1954 a R.A.A.F post office operated there and was restricted to R.A.A.F. personnel. Australian stamps were used. In 1952, the Malayan Postal Administration opened a post office using Singapore stamps until November 1955. Thereafter, stamps of Australia were used until the first stamps with the Islands' name printed on them. They became available in June 1963.

Cook Islands: Cook Islands are situated in the middle of the Pacific Ocean between Tonga to the west and the Society Islands to the east. They are about 240 square kilometers and consist of a group of 15 islands and have a population of fewer than 15,000. In 1773, Captain James Cook spotted Cook Islands and named them "Hervey Islands" to honour a British Lord of the Admirality. However, half a century later the Baltic German Admiral Adam Johann von Krusenstern published the Atlas de l'Ocean Pacifique in which he renamed the islands the Cook Islands to honour Captain James Cook. The islands were first settled around 600 AD by Polynesian people who migrated from nearby Tahiti to the southeast. It became a British protectorate in 1888. By 1900, administrative control was transferred to New Zealand and in 1965 its residents chose self-government in free association with New Zealand. The first stamps of the Cook Islands were issued on May 7, 1892. In 1919 stamps of NZ were used with the name RAROTONGA overprinted together with their values. In 1932 stamps with the name Cook Islands printed on them reappeared. However, stamps of New Zealand with the name overprinted Cook Islands were also issued. It was not until 1949 that stamps with Cook Islands printed on them became standard on all its stamps, with the exception of the 1950 fiscals.



DEFINITIVE PICTORIAL ISSUES

FIRST PICTORIAL ISSUE

Christmas Island: Definitive Issue (1958) -- Scott 1-10 - SG 1-10: The first definitive set issued on October 15, 1958 consisted of ten values overprinted on stamps of Australia. The stamps show the portrait of Her Majesty, Queen Elizabeth II and the values range from 2 cents to $1. Their colours are as follows: 2c – orange, 4c – brown, 5c – mauve, 6c – blue, 8c – black-brown, 10c – violet, 12c – rose carmine, 20c – ultramarine, 50c – pea green and $1 – slate green. The stamps were perforated with a 14.5 x 14.5 gauge and the size of the stamps is 24 mm x 29 mm, horizontal x vertical. The stamps were printed on white wove unwatermarked paper using the recess-printing process for the stamps and typography for the black overprint by the Note Printing Branch of the Commonwealth Bank in Melbourne, Australia. They were designed by G. Lissenden.

The design shows the portrait of Her Majesty, Queen Elizabeth II from an adaptation of Australia's 1 shilling 7 pence stamp of March 1955, using a bas-relief profile of Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II by W.L. Bowles with floral ornament. The design by F.D. Manley was reshaped by engraver G. Lissenden to include the overprinted black inscription "CHRISTMAS ISLAND" and the circled value in Malayan dollars. Printed across the bottom is AUSTRALIA. Overprinted above the country name is CHRISTMAS ISLAND in two lines in small black letters at the left. The original value of the Australian stamp at the bottom right vertical side is overprinted with the new Malayan currency denominations in cents.

Cocos (Keeling) Islands: Definitive Pictorial Issue (1963) -- Scott 1-6 - SG 1-6: The first pictorial definitive set issued on January 11, 1963 consisted of six values. These values range from 3d to 2/3s. The colours of the stamps are: 3d – dark red brown, 5d – violet blue, 8d - red, 1s - green, 2s – dull purple, and 2/3s - green. The 3d, 8d, 1s and 2s were perforated with a 14.5 x 14.5 perforating gauge and the 5d and 2/3s were perforated with a 14.5 x 14 gauge. The size of the stamps, 3d and 1s, is 34mm x 29mm; 29mm x 34mm for the 8d and 2s, and 38mm x 25mm for the 5d and 2/3s. The stamps were printed using the engraving printing process and were printed by the Note Printing Branch, Melbourne, Australia in the following quantities: 3d – 300,000, 5d – 600,000, 8d – 250,000, 1s – 250,000, 2s – 200,000 and 2/3s – 200,000.



The stamps show the following designs: 3d – copra industry, 5d – super constellation aircraft, 8d – map of islands, 1s – coconut trees, 2s – native dukong and 2/3s – white tern. The name of the country COCOS (KEELING) ISLANDS appears at the horizontal top or bottom of the stamps.

Cook Islands: Definitive Views (1949) -- Scott 131-140 - SG 150-159: The 1949 pictorial definitive set issued on August 1, 1949 consists of ten values. The stamps show scenic views of Cook Islands and the values range from ½d to 3s. The colours of these stamps are as follows: ½d – brown and violet, 1d– green and brown, 2d red and reddish brown, 3d – ultramarine and green, 5d – violet and emerald green, 6d – red and black, 8d – orange and olive green, 1s – brown and light blue, 2s – carmine and yellowish brown and 3s – bluish green and light blue. The stamps were perforated with a 13.5 x 13



gauge. The size of the stamps (½d, 1d, 2d, 3d. 5d, 6d and 8d) is 40mm x 25mm and 25mm x 40mm for the 1s, 2s and 3s. The stamps were printed using the engraving process with the inscription at the bottom left corner.

The stamps show the following designs: ½d – Ngatangua Channel, Rarotonga, the Departure point of Maori for New Zealand in 1350 AD; 1d – Hervey Islands and portrait of Captain James Cook, the first islands in the group discovered by captain James Cook in 1773; 2d – Map of Cook Islands and the portrait of Reverend John Williams, First Missionary of Rarotonga in 1823; 3d – Map of Aitutaki; 5d – Aerodrome, Rarotonga; 6d – Tongareva (Penrhyn); 8d – Scene of native hut besides a native, banana and coconut trees; 1s – Captain Cook's statue with the map of northern and southern Cook Islands in the Pacific Ocean; 2s – Village hut with a coconut and a papaya tree on either side, and 3s – Natives and coconut trees on either side with a ship in the bay at the background. The name "COOK ISLANDS" appears on the top of the stamp for the following values: ½p, 1p, 2p, 3p, 6p, 8p and 1s; and at the bottom for the 5p, 2s and 3s values. Inscribed in fine print is POSTAGE AND REVENUE or POSTAGE & REVENUE with the inscription sometimes split into two words. Some of the stamps also contain part of the description in the design stated above in very fine print.

SECOND PICTORIAL ISSUE

Christmas Island: Definitive Pictorial Issue (1963) -- Scott 11-20 - SG 11-20: The second pictorial definitive set issued on August 28, 1963 consisted of ten values. The stamps range in values from 2c to $1. The colours of these stamps are as follows: 2c – orange-red, 4c – red-brown, 5c – mauve, 6c – grey-blue, 8c – grey-black, 10c – purple, 12c – deep red, 20c – blue, 50c – deep green and $1 – orange. The stamps were perforated with different perforation gauges. The $1 with a 14.5 x 14 gauge; the 2c, 4c, 5c, 8c and 10c with a 14.5 x 14.75 gauge and the 6c, 10c, 12c and 50c with a 14.75 x 14.5 gauge. The size of the stamps: 2c, 4c, 5c, 8c and 10c is 24mm x 29mm; 6c, 12c, 20c, and 50c is 29mm x 24mm and the $1 is 38mm x 25mm. The stamps were printed on white wove unwatermarked paper using the engraving process with the inscription at the bottom left corner by the Commonwealth Note Printing Branch, Melbourne, Australia.



The stamps show the following design with a verbal description: 2c – Flying Fish Cove, and other points on the map of Christmas Island, 4c – moonflower, 5c – robber crab, 6c – coconut trees, 8c – phosphate train, 10c – raising phosphate, 12c – flying fishing cove, 20c – the loading cantilever, 50c – frigate bird, and the $1 – the golden Bosun bird. The name CHRISTMAS ISLAND is printed on the stamp at the top or bottom, or in the case of the $1 at the right bottom horizontal and vertical sides. The verbal description indicated above is also printed on the stamps with the exception of the 6c stamp.



Cocos (Keeling) Islands: Definitive Birds and Marine Life Issue (1969) -- Scott 8-19 - SG 8-19: The Birds and Marine Life definitive set issued on July 9, 1969 consist of 12 values. These values range from 1c to $1. The stamps are all multi-coloured. The 1c, 2c, 50c and $1 were perforated with a 13.5 x 13.25 perforating gauge and the other values were perforated with a 13.25 x 13.5 gauge. The size of the stamps (1c, 2c and 50c) is 26mm x 30mm; for the 3c, 4c, 5c, 6c, 10c, 15c, 20c and 30c, 30mm x 26mm; and for the $1 denomination, 26mm x 38mm. The stamps were printed using the photogravure process by the Commonwealth Note Printing Branch, Melbourne, Australia. The 1c to 6c were designed by L. Annois and the 10c to $1 by P. Jones.

The following designs appear on the stamps: 1c – shell, 2c – clam, 3c – clam, 4c – benny, 5c – (coral), 6c (flying fish), 10c – (rail), 15c – (sparrow), 20c - tropic bird, 30c – tern, 50c -heron, and $1 – frigate bird. The name of the country COCOS (KEELING) ISLANDS appears at the vertical and horizontal left side of the stamps at the bottom. The values are printed on the top right side of the stamp, except for the 20c stamp where it appears on the top left side. The description of the picture on the stamp is shown horizontally in Latin on the right top corner except for the 20c stamp where it appears at the bottom right side.

Cook Islands: Definitives (1963) -- Scott 148-158 - SG 163-173: The 1963 pictorial definitive set issued on June 4, 1963 consists of eleven values. The stamps show native flora, fauna and other objects found on Cook Islands with values ranging from 1d to 5s. The colours of these stamps are as follows: 1d – multi-coloured, 2d – yel-



low and orange brown, 3d – multi-coloured, 5d – violet blue and blackish violet, 6d – multi-coloured, 8d – blue and bluish black, 1s – green and yellowish orange, 1/6s - violet, 2s – bluish green and brown, 3s – light green and black and 5s – blue and brown. The stamps were perforated with a 13 x 13.5 gauge. The size of the 1d, 2d, 3d, 5d, 6d, 8d and 1s value stamps is 28mm x 24mm and for the 1/6s, 2s 3s and 5s denominations it is 28mm x 40mm. The stamps were printed by 'Bradbury, Wilkinson & Co, LD., New Malden, Surrey, ENGLAND.' using the photogravure process with the inscription at the bottom left corner.

The stamps show the following designs: 1d – Tiare/ Maori (flower), 2d – Fishing god, 3d – Frangipani (flower), 5d - Dove Tern (bird), 6d – Hisbiscus (flower), 8d – Benito (fish), 1s – Orange (fruit), 1/6s – Her Majesty, Queen Elizabeth II, 2s – Village huts with a background of trees and a mountain, 3s – Administration Centre Mangaia and 5s – Ship with a background of mountains. The name "COOK ISLANDS" appears on the top of the following values – 1d and 5d; at the bottom of the following values – 3d, 6d, 8d, 1s, 1/6s, 2s, 3s and 5s; and split on the two vertical sides on the 2d stamp. The stamps also contain the description in the design stated above in very fine print (except on the 1s, 1/6s, 2s and 5s).

CONCLUSION

In this article we reviewed the stamps of three very popular Pacific Islands. The illustrations provide ample evidence why they are so popular with philatelists. The stamps are not too difficult to obtain, nor are they too expensive. Furthermore, since the first stamps of two of the islands are not very old, from the late 1950s onwards, philatelists can easily build up a complete collection of the stamps of these countries.

Also, these stamps are not too difficult to study and seem ideal for beginner stamp collectors. Additionally, there are other benefits from collecting these stamps: It teaches history about the discovery of these islands and our great navigators. It also serves as a reminder of how we once explored the seas in search of new lands and how we are now trying to explore space in the hope of finding new habitable planets. ✉

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Postage Stamps: A Convergence of *Metallurgy, Art, and History*

By Fathi Habashi

Postage stamps have been used around the world to commemorate, in miniature, significant events and people, including those of importance in the history of metals and mineral production.

From the presence of gold artifacts in an ancient Egyptian tomb to the role of uranium in nuclear power, stamps have captured the evolution of metallurgical processes. This article highlights some of those stamps.

INTRODUCTION

Postage stamps are more than a payment for mail service - they are a means of communication through which many countries have recorded important events, honored worthy individuals, and described interesting facts. A variety of historical facts, some of which may not be easily located in history or science books, can be found on stamps. In addition, stamps have artistic value; they are created by artists and are also a means for propagating culture in areas such as music, painting, sculpture, and nature. They are used every day and can be found everywhere.



Figure 1.

In addition to the trade catalogs, books, and philatelic journals available to collectors, a surprisingly extensive literature on stamps has been written by scientists for fellow scientists. The American Chemical Society organized two exhibits on stamps: one in 1990 titled *Chemistry on Stamps*, and the other in 1993 titled *Postage Stamps Related to Science*. Numerous news items on this topic also have appeared from time to time in *Chemical & Engineering News*. A journal devoted to chemists and physicists titled *Philatelia Chimica et Physica* with a subtitle, the Journal of the Chemistry and Physics on Stamps Study Unit, has appeared quarterly since 1978.

METALS AND METALLURGISTS

Archeological finds are a reminder that metals were produced and used by ancient people. For example, the discovery of the treasures in the tomb of Tout Ankh Amon (King Tutankhamen, about 1355 BC) in 1922 by the British archeologist Howard Carter was sensational because it was the first tomb discovered that had not been looted by thieves. It contained a bounty of golden objects of extreme beauty. Fifty years later, in 1972, an exhibition of some of the objects was displayed in London. To mark the event, a stamp was issued showing a gold statue of the young king (Figure 1).

The first use of copper was around 4000 BC, and the Bronze Age came a few centuries later, when it was discovered that adding tin or tin ore produced a higher quality metal that was easier to melt. The Romans actively exploited the copper mines in Cyprus; a stamp issued in 1994 shows a map of Cyprus, a copper ingot as produced in ancient times, and a sailing boat for shipping the product (Figure 2). Another stamp showed copper mineral (chalcopyrite), an ingot dated 1400-950 BC, and a bronze jug from the Roman period (Figure 3).



Figure 2.



Figure 3.

Ancient civilizations produced and used iron much later than copper or bronze, probably because iron has a higher melting point than copper and it must be worked while red-hot, while copper can be worked at room temperature. The Delhi Iron Pillar, which is composed of nearly pure iron and weighs seven tonnes, dates back to the fourth century AD (Figure 4). It is a masterwork of Indian metallurgists that was simulated in Europe no less than 1,000 years later.



Figure 4.

The Catalan forge (Figure 5) came into use about 700 AD in Andorra, in northeast Spain. The furnace had built-up sides of stone forming a short shaft into which charcoal and iron ore were loaded. Air was forced into the charcoal by bellows through a nozzle at the bottom of the furnace. The air produced higher temperatures and allowed larger amounts of ore to be smelted at one time.



Figure 5.

However, the temperature was still not high enough to melt the iron, and the result was still wrought iron. In 1988, Canada issued a stamp commemorating the 250th anniversary of its first iron works, Les Forges du Saint Maurice, which is located near Trois-Riviéres in the Province of Québec.

The site has been renovated and kept as a museum. It was recognized in 1996 by the Canadian Institute of Mining, Metallurgy, and Petroleum as a National Heritage site. The stamp illustrates a smith at work (Figure 6).



Figure 6.

THE INDUSTRIAL AND CHEMICAL REVOLUTION

In 1709, the Englishman Abraham Darby succeeded in using coke (obtained by heating coal in a restricted air supply) to reduce iron ore into the metal. Darby was able to build bigger furnaces because coke could support a larger load of iron ore than charcoal without crushing and extinguishing the fire. With iron ore and coal in abundance, iron production moved from the wooded districts of Sussex in southern England to the coalfields of the Midlands, South Wales, and Scotland, and the industry entered a new era. Darby's factory was the first to use a Newcomen steam engine. Thus, as manual labor gave way to machines driven by engines, the industrial revolution began. By the 1750s, Darby's coke-based process was widespread. Darby's grandson, also named Abraham, was responsible for designing, casting, and constructing the world's first metal bridge from cast iron at Ironbridge, over the River Severn in Shropshire (Figure 7). Nearly 400 tonnes of iron was used in the building of the bridge which was opened in 1781.

The Chemical Revolution followed shortly after the Industrial Revolution. It was the French chemist Antoine Laurent



Figure 7.

Lavoisier (1743-1794) who, in 1777, explained the phenomenon of combustion and clarified the smelting process for producing metals from ores. Lavoisier is shown with his wife in a 1788 painting by the French artist Jacques Louis David. The painting, now in the Metropolitan Museum of Art in New York City, was replicated on a stamp issued in 1989 by Maldives to commemorate the 200th anniversary of the French Revolution (Figure 8). Lavoisier was executed during the revolution because of his association with the hated tax-collecting system.



Figure 8.

IRON AND STEEL

In 1961, the United States issued a stamp honoring Andrew Carnegie (1835-1919), the Scots-American industrialist and philanthropist. By 1900, the Carnegie Steel Company produced one quarter of all U.S. steel. In 1901, it merged with the Federal Steel Company and others to form United States Steel, at the time the largest corporation in the world.

NONFERROUS METALS

In terms of annual production, aluminum follows iron and steel. Venezuela, in 1988, celebrated the tenth anniversary of Venalum, the National Aluminum Corporation, by issuing two stamps, one showing the interior of the plant and the other, a drawing of an electrolytic cell (Figure 11).



Figure 11.

Chile, the largest copper producer in the world, issued stamps on the occasion of nationalizing its copper industry. One in 1970 shows the Chilean star inside the logo of the Kennecott Minerals Company; that symbol is also the alchemical symbol for copper. The other stamp shows a standing worker holding a copper ingot. Chile's role as a leading producer of copper by hydrometallurgical processes is shown on a stamp titled *Cobre* and another titled *Mineria*. Finland issued a stamp in 1983 depicting a flash-smelting furnace in recognition of the innovation made by Outokumpu engineers to the copper industry.

South Africa, where most of the world's gold is produced, issued a stamp showing the pouring of molten gold (Figure 12). A similar stamp was issued by Zimbabwe in 1995.



Figure 12.

South Africa issued a stamp in 1977 titled *Uranium Development* to mark 25 years of nuclear power plants. The stamp shows an atom symbol. The Gabon Republic issued a stamp in 1965 showing the operation at Mounana, where, at Oklo mine, natural fission was discovered along with traces of naturally occurring plutonium.





Figure 10.

Figure 9.



Figure 13.

METALLURGISTS AND METALLURGICAL LITERATURE

Georgius Agricola (1494-1555) (Figure 13) was the first to compile a thorough study of mining, minerals, and metallurgy, although he was trained as a medical doctor. His books on mining and metallurgy were widely used for over two centuries. Agricola became interested in mining and metallurgy when he was appointed a town physician at Joachimsthal in Bohemia. Joachimsthal (now Jachymovy in the Czech Republic) is located on the eastern slope of the Erzgebrige, in the midst of what was then the most important silver mining district of Central Europe. On the 400th anniversary of his death, stamps were issued in Agricola's honor by the former German Democratic Republic in 1955.



Figure 14.

Jean Jacques Dony (1759-1819) (Figure 14), a Belgian priest in Liége, succeeded in 1805 in producing metallic zinc from Belgian calamine ore using the horizontal retort process. He built a plant in 1837 and founded a company that exists today as Société de la Vieille Montagne.

Henri Saint-Claire Deville (1818-1881) (Figure 15) appears on a stamp issued by France in 1955. Deville was responsible for improving an aluminum production process initiated



Figure 15.

in Germany involving the reaction of potassium on anhydrous aluminum chloride. Deville's process was used in France from 1854 until the advent of the cheaper electrolytic process in 1886. The stamp also shows the use of aluminum in cars, airplanes, and the electrical industry.

Sidney Gilchrist Thomas (1850-1885) (Figure 16) was an English metallurgist who, in 1879, solved the problem of removing phosphorus from pig iron by using a magnesia lining instead of silica in the Bessemer converter. A stamp was issued by Luxembourg in 1979 to commemorate the 100th anniversary of his discovery. ✉



Figure 16.

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This volume is intended to give a historical background to mining and metallurgy by presenting about 900 colored and enlarged reproductions of postage stamps from different countries.

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Christmas Island Post Offices



The Christmas Island, Nova Scotia, post office has been providing special postmarks since 1994.

There are three places in the world named Christmas Island. Christmas Island in the central Pacific Ocean is now part of Kiribati and does not show Christmas Island on its stamps. Of the remaining two, one is situated in the Indian Ocean, northwest of Australia. The other is located in central Cape Breton, Nova Scotia and makes use of a different handstamp each year to cancel its outgoing mail.



An Australian Territory, Christmas Island has a population of about 2,000 inhabitants.



Santa arriving on Christmas Island



Shore birds waiting for Santa to share the Christmas pudding



Santa using a slick to build a toy boat.

THURN AND TAXIS
... A Brief History

by Raymond W. Ireson FRPSC
based on an account by Prince Dimitri Kandaouroff

The end of the Middle Ages witnessed the rise of the family of Thurn and Taxis, a family which eventually obtained a monopoly of postal services in the greater part of Europe, and made their immense fortune from the mail. Their monopoly survived as late as 1867. They are supposed to have taken their name from an ancestor who heroically defended a post situated in a tower during a siege of Milan at the time when St. Ambrose was the bishop there (A.D. 374). The name della Torre (of the tower) was rendered in French as de Tour and in German as von Thurn. Much later one of his descendants named Tacius joined the two titles, which thus became de Tour et Tassis or von Thurn und Taxis.



Every member of the Thurn and Taxis family became concerned in some way with postal matters. Count Roger I is known to have organized a service of post-horses between Tyrol and northern Italy -- the Emperor Frederick III knighted him in 1450 as a reward.

But it was Joannes de la Tour y Tassis who founded the "house" in 1490.

This Hungarian souvenir sheet commemorated the quincentennial of the House of Thurn & Taxis. It shows





part of their route through Hungary, from Bécs to Székesfehérvár.

In 1501 the Archduke of Austria, Philip I, appointed Franz von Thurn (Francis of Thurn and Taxis) "Captain and Master of our Posts".

On January 18, 1505, Philip, now king of Castile (Spain), signed at Brussels a treaty with the same Francis, establishing a courier service between the Low Countries and the courts of Germany, Spain and France.



The following year a route linking Malines in Belgium with Innsbruck in Austria was organized.

In 1516, as a further extension, the German emperor, Maximilian I, instructed Thurn and Taxis to set up a postal link between Vienna and Brussels, and confirmed their privilege of monopoly.



Charles V, ruler of an immense territory embracing Germany, Spain, Italy and the Netherlands, named Leonard of Thurn and Taxis Oberpostmeister des Deutschen Kaiserthums (Chief Postmaster of the German Empire).



The Thurn and Taxis organization was now becoming very international and the King of France authorized the couriers of the Thurn and Taxis service to cross his territory, from Belgium to Spain via Bordeaux and from Spain to Italy via Narbonne.

Staging posts were established everywhere; on the route from Brussels to Augsburg, for example, the horses were changed at 27 different places.



However, each time that war broke out, or international relations were bad, the couriers were arrested and robbed of their mail.

In 1574 the postal service was placed at the disposal of the general public and no longer reserved for the use of the sovereign or his court.

In that year the title of "Grand Master of the Posts" was declared to be hereditary and it was conferred on Prince Lamoral of Thurn and Taxis (1567-1624).



Throughout the seventeenth century the enterprise of Thurn and Taxis expanded, and although they gradually had to face opposition from such states as the Palatinate, Brandenburg and Saxony, which preferred to organize their own postal services, there was scarcely a town of any importance that did not have an office and a postmaster.

Lamoral was succeeded in office by:



Claudius Francis (1621-1676)



Eugene Alexander (1652-1714)



Anselm Francis (1681-1739)



Alexander Ferdinand (1704-1773)



Charles Anselm (1733-1805)



Charles Alexander (1770-1827)

It has been estimated that by the eighteenth century the Thurn and Taxis family earned about 20,000 livres every day, and produced an annual profit of 4,000,000 livres. They employed a staff of 20,000 and possessed tens of thousands of horses and many castles and estates. (At Frankfurt am Main the palace housing the Diet of the German Confederation belonged to them.)



Their postilions were instantly recognizable all over Europe by the yellow trumpet embroidered on the front and back of their Tunics.

They sounded a posthorn and carried a special passport.

Powerful though the Thurn and Taxis family was, their monopoly could not last forever. The Emperor Napoleon I was not well disposed towards them and when he came to power he allowed the new states of the Confederation of the Rhine to develop their own postal systems.



Despite all their diplomatic skill, the Grand Masters of the Posts were unable to shore up their crumbling empire. After the defeat of Napoleon the Thurn and Taxis family managed to recover something of their former power, but before many years elapsed their postal monopoly had been reduced to three grand duchies, three duchies, and a few principalities. Belgium, Württemberg, the canton of Schaffhausen in Switzerland, the Hohenzollern dominions and many of the free cities broke away from them. Nevertheless, they continued to enjoy substantial revenue from their postal network and eventually, on July 1, 1867, sold their remaining rights to Prussia for 3,000,000 thalers. (Does that date ring another bell with you? The enactment of the British North America Act, perhaps?? Ed.)

The family of Thurn and Taxis had been the prime organizers of the European postal network for four centuries. Their role in the development of international relations was very great and their contribution to greater understanding between the peoples of Europe cannot be overestimated.

I should mention, in closing, that Thurn and Taxis issued their own stamps between 1852 and 1867, when they were withdrawn and replaced with the stamps of Prussia. Their stamps came out in two separate issues: one for the Northern District and the other for the Southern District. Their catalog listing in Scotts can be found under German States.

Northern District *Southern District*



Has Christmas Island Issued Postage Stamps?

Two British islands are named Christmas, and both have had postage stamps. One Christmas Island is about 225 miles south of Java in the Indian Ocean. In 1888 the British annexed it, and from 1890 to 1958 Singapore administered it. However, various current Singapore stamps were used and cancelled with the name "Christmas Island" in the postal markings. In 1958 when Australia took control, a series of Australian stamps were surcharged from 1 cent to $1.00 for the same Christmas Island.

The other Christmas Island, in the Central Pacific Ocean, is a part of the Gilbert and Ellice islands and uses stamps of this British colony.

Courtesy: The International Guide to Stamps & Stamp Collecting, Douglas & Mary Patrick, McLelland and Stewart Limited, 1962.

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Do you have stamp-collecting friends who are not members of The Royal Philatelic Society of Canada? Provide their name and address or pass along this copy of The Canadian Philatelist to them. Have them complete and return the information below. Place your name and RPSC member number (found above your name on the address label of this magazine) in the "referred by" area. For every new member you recruit we'll credit your next year's membership with $5.

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Name / Nom : _____

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City / Ville : _____

Province / Province : _____ **Postal Code / Code postal :** _____

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Return to: RPSC Member Services, P.O. Box 929, Stn. Q, Toronto, ON Canada M4T 2P1
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let's talk EXHIBITING

David Piercey, FRPSC



THE IMPORTANCE OF YOUR PLAN

Once you have decided what you want to exhibit, you then have to consider the mechanisms of how. I have previously talked about the importance of developing a story line; now, let's consider how this story is organized.

We may call the organization of your material, how you decide to organize it, its "Plan". And, because it may not be self-evident to the viewer or the judges, it needs to be shown, in some sort of brief summary or outline, on the Title Page in order to introduce it to the reader. The APS Manual of Philatelic Judging subsumes this within its description of "organization and development" stating that, on the Title Page, your intended organization "can be conveyed by a brief statement or by means of a simple outline or plan."

And as such organization and development is evaluated on a weighting of 20% across your whole exhibit, a weak or poorly articulated plan on the Title Page may not present your material as favourably as you may wish, and as you have then developed it through your exhibit's following pages.

In fact, a "Plan" section on the Title Page is now becoming common practice, and exhibitors either choose to write a few brief sentences on how the exhibit is organized, or put it otherwise in a small table, outlining the major sections that the exhibit will cover.

You may wish to consider that just as most books will have chapters, your story within the exhibit too can have chapters, and these "chapters" then become the outline for your Plan. And that's all your Plan really is – an outline, in words, of how the exhibit is organized. However, it needs to be kept simple, and should only use a few words in the naming of each of your "chapters".

As an example, the attached Title Page from Dr. Joel Weiner's exhibit The Triangle Cancels of London indicates how his exhibit is organized. Very explicitly, he includes a section on this page, labelling it the "Exhibit Plan", and indicates he will have two major sections ("Handstamps" and "Machine cancels"), and that each section will include several subsections ("Head Offices", "District Offices", and "Local Sorting Offices"). This is how, on suc-

The Triangle Cancels of London

OBJECTIVE:
This is a research study of the handstamp and machine triangle cancels used in **London Head Post Offices, District Offices** and **Local Sorting Offices** from the introduction of triangular cancels on May 29, 1893 until the end of the service in September 1968. While there is considerable published information on the general types used, little is available on the details of the various series of hammers and machine cancels. As the cancels are undated, identifying the earliest and latest use is generally not possible. Some information can be obtained from the stamp, machine slogan, dates on auxiliary cancels, printed information on postcards or hand notations of receipt date but this information can be of limited reliability.

BACKGROUND:
From 1892 circular letters, price lists and items of similar nature printed in imitation type-written characters identical in text and handed in to the Post Office in bulk - minimum 20 items - attracted a **Printed Paper Rate** of ½d and the mail received a special undated triangular cancellation as the mailing date was no longer important. These cancels were treated as "**second class**" and the service was gradually extended to various types of "junk mail". Originally the **Telegraphic Code** letters were used to identify the office posting for London, its offices and provincial mail. After 1924 this was replaced with the **Post Office Number** primarily in provincial post offices. Both hand cancels and machine cancels were employed. The service ceased on September 15, 1968 with the introduction of **First and Second Class mail** on September 16.

RARITY:
As the vast majority of this mail was "junk", little was retained. Additionally, this mail generally used cheap acid paper and after 100 years much of it is disintegrating. Many handstamps can be found on single stamps but covers from the 1890's to 1950 are scarce and full machine cancels are generally very hard to find, especially from the district and sorting offices. During the Queen Elizabeth Wilding stamp era (1953-1967), postmark collecting was very popular and philatelically inspired covers with triangle cancels are very common. No guide to rarity is available and indications are my personal estimates.


CIRCULARS IN IMITATION TYPEWRITTEN CHARACTERS

Scan of form that was submitted with items. Reduced 50%

ITEMS OF SPECIAL INTEREST:
Frame 1 page 2 Morning duty St. Martin's SM 1 & SM 2 hammers
Frame 1 page 8 Albino SM hammers including redirected cover to Gibraltar
Frame 2 page 1, 2 & 3 Mt. Pleasant series 3 and 4 hammers
Frame 3 page 6 F.S. 112 this series only supposed to go to No. 90
Frame 3 pages 13-16 several scarce Sorting Office telegraphic code hammers
Frame 4 page 2 King Edward Krag Machine cancel with mixed triangle hubs
Frame 5 page 1 Universal machine with inverted triangle hub
Frame 5 page 7 East District Office Krag machine with No. 18 in bar
Frame 5 page 13 Northern District ND and NDO Krag machine cancels
Frame 6 page 5 South East District SE Columbia machine cancel with unusual 7 bars
Frame 7 page 7 West District WD Columbia machine used only 5 days
Frame 8 page 6 Unreported F.S. with stops used as a hub in a Universal machine triangle

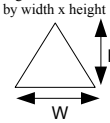
EXHIBIT PLAN:

Frames 1 to 3 - Handstamps **Frames 4 to 8 - Machine cancels**

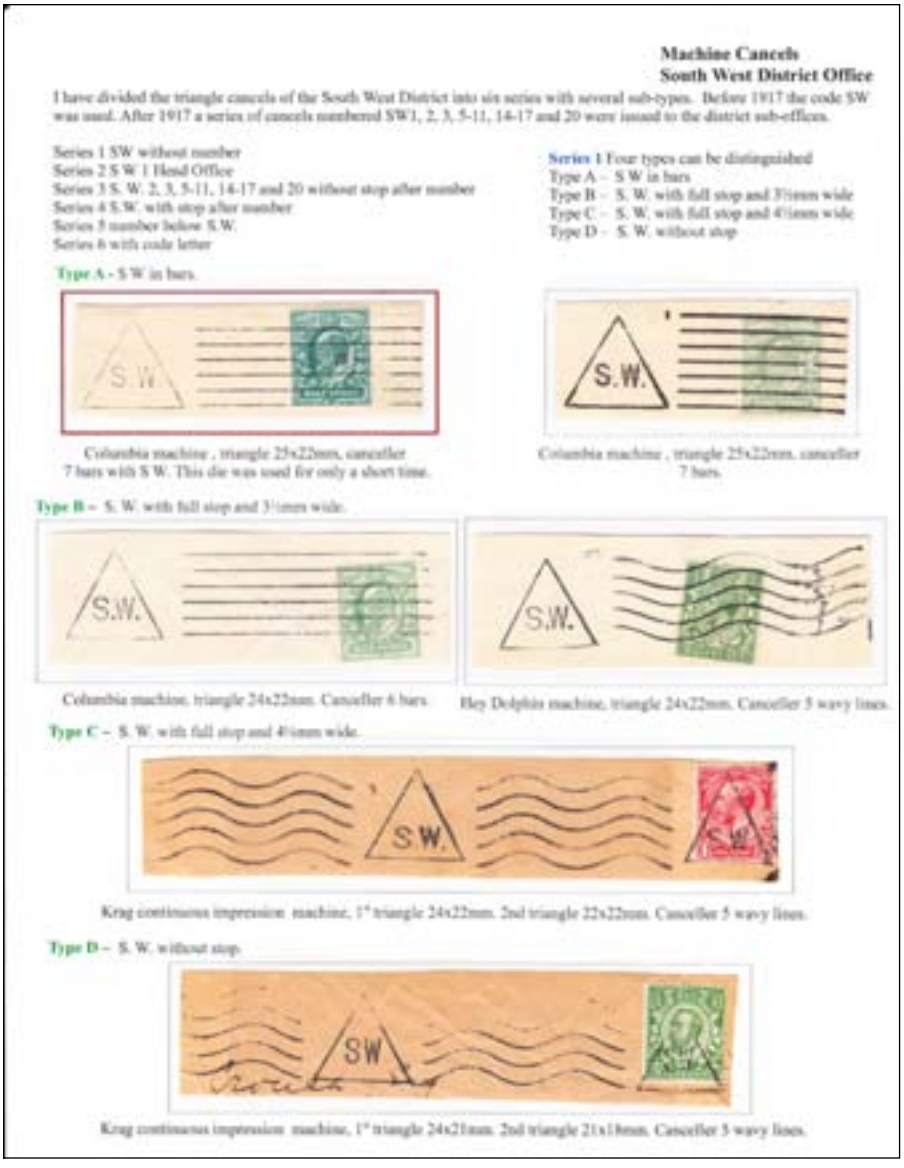
Head Offices - St. Martin's le Grand, King Edward, Mt. Pleasant, Inland Section, Foreign Section
District Offices
Local Sorting Offices

Special interest items are surrounded with a red box.

Triangles are described by width x height



References:
H. Layne series of articles in Gibbons Stamp Monthly in 1998 and 2012
H. Layne The Triangular Marks of Great Britain privately printed 2003 183 page, privately printed



ceeding pages, the exhibit is then organized and developed, and thus how we should expect to see it throughout the succeeding pages.

Note that his sections and subsections have very brief titles, which convey only the most essential information, in as few words as possible, to the viewer. This too is good practice, as long or windy section and subsection titles are most often unnecessary. They take up too much space on the scarce real estate you have to work with within each page of your exhibit and may not be read by the interested viewer. (Hint: Once you have drafted up a Plan for your exhibit, show it to a philatelic friend who does not collect exactly what you will show in the exhibit, to see if he/she can understand it. Often, such feedback that we receive helps us tighten up and clarify how the Plan can be written and the exhibit organized.)

One's Plan then continues on beyond the Title Page consistently through the rest of the exhibit. Each succeeding page then necessarily carries its appropriate set of headings, indicating, in the same words as the Plan outline, both the section ("Chapter") and subsection that one is looking at on each page. The use of such headings and sub-headings is now fairly expected by judges on all exhibits, as they are a necessary finding aid for the viewer ("What am I looking at?") and a way to evaluate the consistency of your treatment within your story line.

Headings and subheadings are included, as appropriate, at the top of each page of your exhibit. Often, they are in a larger, bolder, or different typeface from that used for your main textual information, and run consistently across each page of your exhibit, introducing the philatelic material below.

As an example, the attached exhibit page, also from Dr. Joel Weiner's exhibit The Triangle Cancels of London, shows his use of headings and subheadings. Although this is but one page from his 128-page exhibit, he of course incorporates the use of such headings and subheadings consistently from page to page throughout the exhibit.

His pages have the headings and subheadings on the right-hand side of each page, with the heading above the subheading. Note they are in larger and bolder type. This particular page falls within his "Machine Cancel" section (one of the two major sections of his exhibit), and introduces the South West District Office within his "District Office" subsection (one of his three major subsections). We thus know what we are looking at, and we can then see that all the philatelic material that follows on that page introduces various types of machine triangle cancels from that particular District Office.

In summary, incorporating a brief but explicit Plan on your Title Page and sticking to this plan through the consistent use of simple headers and sub-headers on each of your successive pages will assist with the organization, and the viewer's appreciation, of your exhibit and its story line. ✉



Santa's Mail Goes High Tech

By / Par Ni

For the past several years, Canada Post's Santa Letter-Writing Team in Ottawa has been occupied incorporating steps to keep Santa's mail secure. To make certain that Santa's letters to children do not fall into the wrong hands, each reply envelope is imprinted with a sequential tracking number. Since 2009, each of these tracking numbers is prefixed with a code that indicates whether the enclosed letter is French or English along with the letter version. For the past 30 or so years, Canada Post has been printing three different letters each year in both French and English.

Santa, with the assistance of Canada Post volunteers, responds to more than one million letters each year - last year it was about 1.4 million - and he needs plenty of help for such an enormous undertaking. To make sure that the Santa Letter-Writing program proceeds without a hitch, the Santa Team appoints a regional coordinator for the various regions across the country to oversee the program.

Reporting to these regional coordinators are local coordinators responsible for ordering the number of envelopes and letters required by the roughly 9,000 Canada Post volunteers, affectionately known as elves, who respond to each child's letter to Santa.

Envelopes enclosing Santa's letters are pre-bundled and each elf must sign for every bundle he or she is assigned. Bundles consist of an appropriate number of envelopes with enclosed letters to meet the needs of the various post offices where the Santa Letter-Writing program is in operation. Because every envelope is imprinted with a sequentially numbered tracking code, the Santa Team and its coordinators have a ready means of keeping track of which elf sent which letter to a particular child.

Of course, someone needs to prepare these thousands of bundles and track them. Prior to 2013, members of the Santa Team kept track manually on log sheets of each bundle mailed out to the various post offices across the country. Needless to say, it was a time-consuming job, but that all changed in 2013.

For the 2013 envelopes, the Santa Team added a corresponding barcode to each tracking number. These barcodes are scanned into a computer database and when elves are assigned a specific bundle of letters the scanner needs to read only the barcode on the first envelope of each bundle. Because the computer program "knows" how many envelopes are contained in each bundle, all numbers in that specific bundle show up on a computer screen. The name of the volunteer who receives that particular bundle is entered into the database and, voila, Canada Post has an instant way of keeping track of which volunteer was assigned which bundle or bundles. The savings in time and labour with this automated system is huge

Barcode scanners were made available to post offices in nine Canadian cities: Halifax, Quebec City, Montreal, Ottawa, Toronto, Winnipeg, Calgary, Edmonton and Vancouver.

Clearly, it makes sense for Canada Post to introduce high tech equipment to maintain the security of Santa's mail and the introduction of barcodes was a logical step in that endeavour. It remains to be seen if Canada Post's Santa Team will place additional scanners into smaller centers for the 2014 Santa letter-writing season. ✉



Le courrier du père Noël à l'ère de la haute technologie

ck R. Bocker

Ces dernières années, l'équipe de rédaction des lettres du père Noël de Postes Canada, à Ottawa, s'est employée à définir des mesures pour sécuriser le courrier du père Noël. Afin de veiller à ce que les lettres qu'il expédie aux enfants ne tombent pas en de mauvaises mains, un numéro de suivi séquentiel a été imprimé sur chaque enveloppe-réponse. Depuis 2009, chacun de ces numéros de suivi est précédé d'un code à barres qui indique si la lettre contenue dans l'enveloppe est une version française ou anglaise. Au cours des 30 dernières années environ, Postes Canada a publié trois lettres différentes, chacune en anglais et en français.

Le père Noël, avec l'aide des bénévoles de Postes Canada, répond à plus d'un million de lettres chaque année (près de 1,4 million l'année passée) et il a besoin de beaucoup d'aide pour accomplir une tâche si gigantesque. Pour s'assurer que le programme « Lettres au père Noël » se déroule sans anicroche, l'équipe de rédaction nomme un coordonnateur régional pour les diverses régions du pays à des fins de supervision.

Des coordonnateurs locaux rendent compte à ces coordonnateurs régionaux et ont la responsabilité de commander le nombre d'enveloppes et de lettres requises par les 9000 bénévoles de Postes Canada, affectueusement connus sous le nom de lutins, qui, de la part du père Noël, répondent à chaque lettre qu'un enfant lui a envoyée.

Les enveloppes contenant les lettres sont préassemblées en paquets et chaque fois qu'un paquet est confié à un lutin, ce dernier doit signer un accusé de réception. Un paquet est constitué du nombre approprié d'enveloppes contenant une lettre selon les besoins des bureaux de poste où le programme fonctionne. Parce qu'un numéro séquentiel de code de suivi est imprimé sur chaque enveloppe, l'équipe du père Noël et ses coordonnateurs disposent d'un moyen rapide de savoir que tel lutin a envoyé telle lettre à un enfant.

Bien sûr, quelqu'un doit préparer ces milliers de paquets et s'occuper du suivi. Avant 2013, les membres de l'équipe du père Noël faisaient le suivi manuellement sur des feuilles de contrôle associées à chaque paquet qui était envoyé à un bureau de poste du pays. Il va sans dire que cette corvée dévorait beaucoup de temps. Mais tout cela a changé en 2013.

Pour les enveloppes de 2013, l'équipe du père Noël a ajouté un code à barres correspondant à chaque numéro de suivi. Ces codes à barres sont balayés dans une base de données informatique et lorsqu'un paquet de lettres est confié aux lutins, le scanneur n'a qu'à lire le code de la première enveloppe de chaque paquet. Comme le programme informatique « sait » combien d'enveloppes contient chaque paquet, tous les numéros de suivi de ce paquet apparaissent sur un écran d'ordinateur. Le nom du bénévole qui prend en charge le paquet en question est enregistré dans la base de données et voilà, Postes Canada peut immédiatement savoir à quel bénévole un ou des paquets ont été confiés. L'économie de temps et de travail que permet ce système automatisé est énorme.

Des lecteurs de code à barres ont été mis à la disposition des bureaux de poste de neuf villes canadiennes. Halifax, Québec, Montréal, Ottawa, Toronto, Winnipeg, Calgary, Edmonton et Vancouver.

De toute évidence, Postes Canada a agi de façon judicieuse en adoptant un équipement de haute technologie pour assurer la sécurité du courrier du père Noël et l'introduction d'un code à barres était une mesure logique à prendre dans cet objectif. Reste à voir si Postes Canada installera des lecteurs supplémentaires dans les petits centres pour la saison 2014 du programme « Lettres au père Noël ». ✉

Postal History of Alberta:
FORT MacLEOD AND DISTRICT

By Dale Speirs

Fort Macleod is today a small town in southwestern Alberta with a population of 3,200 circa 2014, but its present-day status of a sleepy rural town belies its importance in Alberta's history. It is located between two large tribal reserves, both members of the Blackfoot Confederacy. To the southeast is the Blood Reserve of the Kainai, the largest Reserve in Canada, and to the southwest is the Peigan Reserve of the Piikani. Fort Macleod was established in 1874 as the central command of the North West Mounted Police (NWMP) for Alberta. Today the NWMP is known as the Royal Canadian Mounted Police. The RCMP is strictly a police force, but the NWMP was a paramilitary force, with both police and military powers.



Figure 1 - NWMP stamp, 1874 trek west

The NWMP trekked west in 1874, as shown on the stamp illustrated in Figure 1. On arrival in southern Alberta in 1874, the Mounties first eradicated the whiskey traders and established the Queen's law in a land that had none. In the late 1800s as the native tribes were being settled onto Reserves, the Mounties were kept busy dealing with them. In the 1890s, north-south and east-west railroad main lines crossed at Fort Macleod, triggering an economic boom. In 1913, the prairie economy collapsed and Fort Macleod and district stagnated for decades. The town lost its place as the central settlement of southwestern Alberta to Lethbridge and declared bankruptcy in 1924. As a condition of a bail-out, the town agreed not to borrow money for fifty years, bringing growth to a stop. Today it relies mainly on tourism, agriculture, and petroleum servicing. Wind turbine electrical generation has also been developed in the last two decades in the surrounding area.

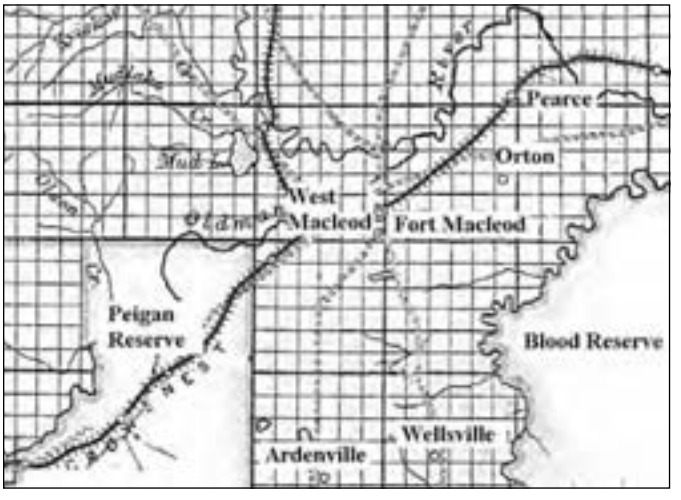


Figure 2 - map, Fort Macleod, 1922

As the railways declined in importance, the highways rose. The major highways followed alongside the tracks, and many cross each other in the Fort Macleod area today as major freight roads to and from the USA. Highway 2 is the north-south route and Highway 3 runs through the Crowsnest Pass just to the west. Lethbridge has usurped most of the potential of the area, though. Figure 2 is a map of the district modified from a 1922 map. The small squares are a mile on each side, and the double-dashed lines are the original oxen freight team trails.

FORT MACLEOD: BEFORE THE POST OFFICE.

In 1874, the NWMP built a fort on an island in the Oldman River. A hamlet quickly developed around it. Colonel James F. Macleod was the commanding officer and played a major part in Alberta's history over the following decades. He was honoured in 1986 with a stamp, the other one of the pair depicting Chief Crowfoot of the Siksika, his friend who helped maintain the peace as the tribes were settled onto reserves. Figure 3 shows a first-day cover signed by a Macleod



Figure 3 - Fort Macleod, 1986 FDC

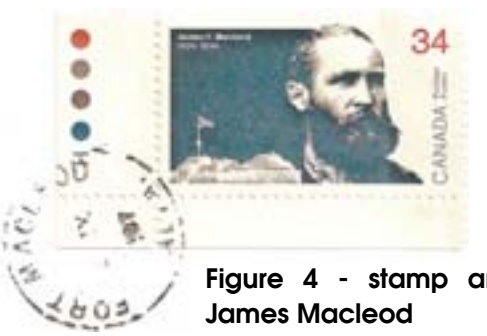


Figure 4 - stamp and postmark, James Macleod

descendent and numerous RCMP staffers at Fort Macleod. Figure 4 shows the stamp postmarked non-philatelically at Fort Macleod with an old CDS canceller.

The fort was established on the island for defensive reasons, but was regularly flooded in the spring. Charles Wood remarked in 1882 that, "Each succeeding springtime the betting is almost even that the whole concern, fort, town, and inhabitants, will form a stately procession on the watery road to Winnipeg." (Wood's knowledge of geography was off the mark, as none of Alberta's water drains into Winnipeg.) Fort Macleod was finally relocated in 1884 upstream onto the surrounding plateau and it was there that the town developed and still is. By 1884 the threat of attack by local tribes wasn't as likely, so the defensive perimeter wasn't needed anymore.

From 1892 to 1952, the "Fort" part of the name was dropped and the town was known as Macleod. The original name was restored as part of a drive to recognize the town's history. In the early years, the name was often misspelled with an "Mc" instead of "Mac", including postmarks. The Colonel always spelled his name with the "Mac". To confuse the matter further, there was a post office in British Columbia that used Fort McLeod ("Mc", not "Mac") as its name from its opening in 1937 until it changed its name to McLeod Lake in 1952, thereby allowing the Alberta town to reclaim its original name.[1] For consistency, I will refer to the town only as Fort Macleod, even when discussing the years when it was just plain Macleod.

Prior to the establishment of a postal system in southern Alberta, the Mounties acted as mail couriers, ostensibly as a courtesy. This service gave them an excuse to monitor the comings and goings of settlers, and a constable could ride out to a ranch on a friendly visit to deliver a letter while keeping tabs on people. Without railroads, mail delivery was slow, infrequent, and not on any reliable schedule. The NWMP originally was supplied via Fort Benton, Montana. Anyone sending mail from southern Alberta had to obtain American stamps or rely on someone else to pay the postage for them when the letters reached Fort Benton. When the Canadian Pacific Railway (CPR) transcontinental line reached Alberta in 1883, all supply lines switched direction and came out of Medicine Hat or Calgary. Both the Calgary and Fort Macleod post offices opened on October 1, 1883. In 1892, a north-south railroad running from Calgary to the American border increased the quality of mail service dramatically. Before the railroad, Alberta mail from the north would often zigzag to Fort Walsh (today Maple Creek), Saskatchewan, where it would pile up until the next NWMP supply convoy happened to be going to Fort Macleod. On one occasion in early 1883, a police patrol arrived with a half-ton of mail which had been accumulating for months.[2]



Figure 6 - Fort McLeod, split-circle, proof

The CPR and the townsfolk began a feud that started when the north-south railroad went past Fort Macleod five km west of the townsite instead of coming into it. When the CPR built the east-west Crowsnest Pass line, they routed it outside the town and planted a new site called Haneyville, where the station was built. This was an obvious attempt to sell lots at the new location. The inhabitants already having moved once, they stubbornly refused to do so again and eventually the CPR conceded defeat. Haneyville is today a grain field with no trace of its brief existence as a railroad depot. It never had a post office, but postmark collectors should be aware that there was another unrelated Haneyville in central-east Alberta, near Castor, which did have a post office. Just north of the junction of the two rail lines was a short-lived hamlet and post office called West Macleod, again an attempt by the CPR to capitalize at the expense of the original settlers. It failed after a few years. West Macleod will be discussed further on. The railroad eventually did come through the townsite; an example of an RPO postmark is shown in Figure 5.



Figure 5 - Macleod and Calgary RPO, 1907

FORT MACLEOD: THE MOUNTIES AND THE HANGMAN POSTMASTER.

When the post office officially opened on October 1, 1883 at Fort Macleod, it was under the control of the NWMP for the practical reason that they were the only ones at the time who could operate it. It was located in the Orderly Room, and Sgt. W.R. Turner was the first postmaster. The general public came in to pick up their mail, and Turner also rented out private boxes. Figure 6 shows the proof strike of its postmark, with the name mis-spelled as Fort McLeod. After the fort relocated uphill to a drier location, Duncan J. Campbell took over on January 1, 1885 as the second postmaster. He was originally from Quebec and settled in Fort Macleod at the request of NWMP Commissioner Acheson Gosford Irvine, who made him Sheriff of the Court in the Macleod Judicial District. Campbell was also the local hangman, and sent a few convicted men through the gallows trapdoor when not sorting the mails or serving papers for the court. Figure 7 is a photo of him from that era. When the railroads came through in the 1890s, his post office workload increased to the point that complaints arose. In 1898, railroad nav-

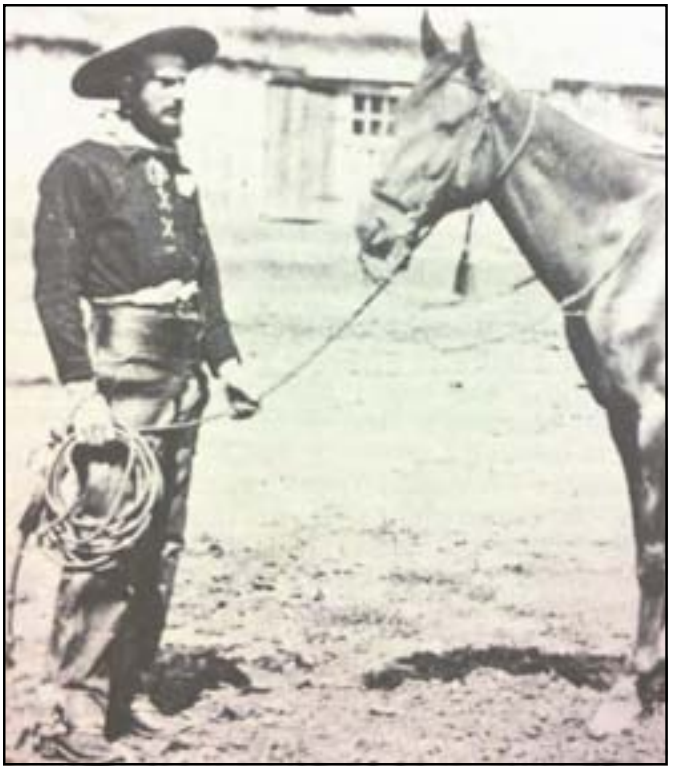


Figure 7 - Fort Macleod - Campbell photo

vies and gandydancers on the CPR lines complained they weren't getting their mail, as a result of which the Lethbridge postmaster John Higinbotham was sent to straighten out the post office at Fort Macleod. He found bags of old mail that were unsorted and stacked in a corner.[3]

Campbell passed his postal duties on August 1, 1903 to Samuel Heap, who had been a Staff Sergeant in the NWMP. After marrying in 1897, Heap left the force to take up ranching in nearby Pincher Creek. His wife was unhappy living on an isolated ranch far from civilization, so Heap rejoined the Mounties. He later took on the postmastership, serving until April 12, 1909. The post office was in a storefront.

FORT MACLEOD: AFTER THE PIONEER ERA.

After Campbell, the next postmaster was Alfred Francis Grady. He was the first Fort Macleod postmaster to have no connections with the Mounties. Grady arrived from Ontario in 1884 and operated a hardware store until he took up his postmastership. He served on the town council, including three years as Mayor, and was very active in community affairs. Figure 8 is a proof strike of the postmark during the time when the town and post office were called Macleod. Grady's final day as postmaster was November 28, 1911 when John McKay took over. Grady was removed for political partisanship reasons. In those days, postmasterships were patronage positions. In the September 1911 federal election, the Tories defeated the Liberals, and thereafter hundreds of postmasters were replaced by party loyalists. McKay served only a short time until June 2, 1913.



Figure 8 - split-circle, proof, 1911, as Macleod

During the Campbell to McKay tenures, the post office was in what the local newspaper editorialized was a "little ramshackle shell where there isn't room to swing a cat, still less to transact the postal business of a growing and thriving town". The Mayor and others made a trip to Ottawa and funds were promised for a new building. The outbreak of World War One put the kibosh on that. R.T. McNichol, who succeeded McKay as postmaster, did some renovating of the existing building to get by. He had three clerks working for him, an indication that Fort Macleod was a busy town.

On August 12, 1924 Francis Patrick Walshe took over and became the longest-serving postmaster of Fort Macleod, staying until October 30, 1958. His name was commonly misspelled "Walsh" in many records. The post office grew and became a civil service operation in 1948. In 1950 the post office moved into a large newly constructed government building shared with the RCMP. As of 2014, it was still in the same building, although the Mounties have since moved to their own building. Figure 9 is a photo I took of it in June 2014 (the flag is at half-mast because it was a few days after three Mounties were murdered in Moncton, New Brunswick, by a crazed gunman).



Figure 9 - Fort Macleod post office, 2014

The name change of the town also brought new postmarks, a sample of which is a CDS proof strike shown in Figure 10. Walshe retired on October 30, 1958 and his wife Margaret became a brief placeholder until Curtis James Butler became the next permanent postmaster on February 3, 1959. Butler was a Manitoban whose family came out west when he was a boy and in 1930 settled in Fort Macleod. After army service in the war, he worked in the petroleum industry before becoming postmaster. Figure 11 is a 1964 duplex cancel from the Butler tenure. In 1986 he retired from the postmastership.[4]



Figure 10 - Fort Macleod, CDS, proof strike

The next postmaster was Leonard Francis Tilbe, who had begun working for the post office in 1965 in various locations throughout Alberta. He returned to Fort Macleod as postmaster after Butler retired. Figure 12 is a machine cancel from the Tilbe era. The Fort Macleod Philatelic Society was formed on January 4, 1984 and Tilbe was the first President of the club.[4] I have found nothing more about the club beyond this mention. An Internet search was negative and it was not mentioned in philatelic periodicals of the day. It appears to have been a short-lived local club with no connections to the greater philatelic world.



Figure 11 - Fort McLeod, 1964, duplex

Canada Post privacy regulations have deleted the names of subsequent postmasters. Figure 13 is a pictorial postmark from the 2000s, showing the old fort, teepees, and what appears to be a thundercloud building up behind them. A replica of the fort has been built on the main street of Fort Macleod for the tourist trade.



Figure 12 - Fort McLeod, 1988, machine cancel



Figure 13 - Fort Mcleod, 2004, pictorial

MACLEOD MPO #1303.

During World War II, a pair of training airfields was opened near Fort Macleod. Just southwest of the town, and today its municipal airport, was the base for seven Service Flying Training School. There was an auxiliary airfield near Pearce, a short distance to the northeast. The bases became operational in 1940 and in late 1941 when the first large intake of flying cadets arrived.[4] Military Post Office #1303 opened on March 16, 1942 when Sgt. D.R. Bell became the first postmaster. As one might expect with military bases, there was a constant turnover of staff. Bell was transferred elsewhere and on June 30, 1943 Sgt. W.C. Keeling became the next postmaster. He was transferred out on October 9, 1944 and Cpl. G.S. Thompson became the final postmaster. The MPO closed on November 14, 1944 as the war effort in southern Alberta started to wind down.

The gross revenues of the Fort Macleod post office had been relatively stagnant throughout the late 1930s in the $8,000 range.[5] When the airbases opened, gross revenue suddenly jumped to $12,321.95 for the 1941 fiscal year, and $20,916.23 for the 1942 fiscal year. Revenue stayed in the 18,000 to $20,000 per year range for the rest of the war. Once MPO #1303 was fully operational, it was doing about $8,000 gross revenue per year, peaking at $10,957.12 in the fiscal year 1944. After it closed, Fort Macleod gross revenues dropped to a level of $16,000 give or take for the next decade. Some of it was due to inflation and the rest due to Canada having shaken off the Great Depression because of the war.

HENRIETTA EDWARDS.

Among Fort Macleod's most famous citizens was the suffragist Henrietta Edwards. She was a Quebec native who was active in women's rights in a number of areas where she lived. Her husband was a medical doctor and they arrived in Fort Macleod in 1903, where he provided medical ser-



Figure 14 - stamp, Henrietta Edwards

vices to the Kainai tribe of the Blood Reserve. Henrietta continued to agitate for electoral reform and wrote several books. She died in 1931 in Fort Macleod. In 1981, the stamp shown in Figure 14 was issued to honour her memory.

WEST MACLEOD.

West Macleod was on the north-south CPR track just north of the junction with the east-west Crowsnest Pass line. The area was known as Mekastoe, after the Kainai name for Chief Red Crow of the Blood Reserve. The West Macleod post office opened on September 1, 1894 with John Steinhoff as the first postmaster. Figure 15 is the proof strike of its postmark.

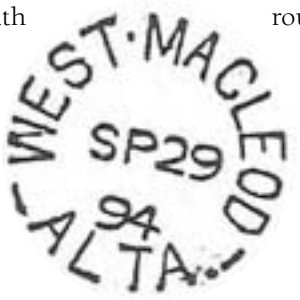


Figure 15 - West Macleod, split-circle, proof

The CPR put pressure on local businesses to move to the new location, but the townspeople actively opposed what they perceived as a rival townsite. Having moved once already, they were opposed to any attempt at resettling, whether West Macleod or Haneyville. They hired a buckboard driver to convey passengers between the train station at West Macleod and Fort Macleod. On September 1, 1897 James R. Scott became the second postmaster but only stayed a few months on the job. The third and final postmaster was J.V. Richards, whose tenure lasted only a brief time from May 1, 1898 to September 27, 1898 after which the post office permanently closed and the fate of West Macleod was sealed.[1]

ARDENVILLE.

This post office was named after Arden Simpson, an early homesteader. Despite its name, it was never a village, only a ranch house post office. It opened on December 1, 1910 with Delmar Barr as postmaster. He had come out west because of lung trouble said to be asthma, and it was hoped the dry climate of Alberta would help. He and his wife Ellen homesteaded next to the Simpsons. The post office was located in a room of the Barr house. The mail went through Ardenville twice a week, and in 1911 a public pay phone was installed for the benefit of the local homesteaders. Delmar's health remained poor, and reading between the lines of local histories it seems probable that he had tuberculosis. His teenaged sons Victor and Glen helped run the post office during his weak spells. On October 16, 1916 Delmar died of pneumonia.[2, 4]

Delmar's widow Ellen took over as postmaster until February 21, 1928 and then again from March 17, 1932 until July 14, 1948 when the post office permanently closed. During the interregnum, Archie McKinnon was postmaster but who he was or why there was an interregnum I cannot find in local histories. Ellen had a large brood of children and grandchildren to help her around the farm. She usually had freshly baked cookies for those stopping in to pick up their mail. After the post office closed, Ellen sold the farm to her son Victor and retired to Fort Macleod. Thereafter the mail service was via a rural route from Fort Macleod.

PEARCE.

This railway siding was named after William Pearce, a CPR executive, and opened on June 1, 1910 with J. Leundrick as the first postmaster. Figure 16 is the proof strike of the postmark. P. Koole took over on January 25,1913 and became the longest serving postmaster, staying until his death on December 7, 1950. There were numerous Kooles in the area who had come over with other Dutch immigrants and colonized the area as a group. The widow Jesse Koole briefly looked after the job but it then went to Percy and Virginia McFarquhar.

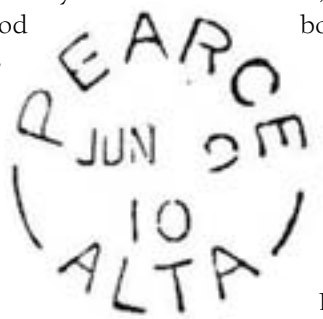


Figure 16 - Pearce, split-circle, proof

The McFarquhars were originally from Fort Macleod, had farmed in various places, and then bought a general store at Pearce. Virginia became postmaster on April 1, 1951 until her retirement in 1960, dying in 1963. Percy took over as postmaster on April 1, 1960 until his retirement on July 31, 1964. By then Highway 3 had been built, which generally followed the railway but before reaching Pearce veered away at a cut-off angle. This left the village on a side road that no one had any reason to travel to, and with the decline of passenger railways, the end was near.

The final postmaster was Mrs. Mary Elizabeth Thompson, who moved the post office into her house. The death of the local economy due to the bypass meant there was little use for a post office and on April 30, 1968 it closed permanently. A rural mail route out of Fort Macleod now serves the few remaining residents.[4] I drove through Pearce in June 2014 and only five inhabited houses were left. The main street, also the only street, was a narrow one-lane gravel road that more resembled a back alley.

ORTON.

Large numbers of the Orr family settled in the district during the first decade of the 1900s as part of the Mormon diaspora from Utah. The post office was named

after the school district, which in turn was named Orton after the family.[2] This was a farmhouse post office. When the post office opened on March 1, 1907 Josiah Orr was the first postmaster. Ernest Champagne, who lived on an adjacent quarter section, took over on September 1, 1915 and served until February 28, 1924. Josiah then took back the post office to his farm, but it was a losing cause. On October 31, 1926 it closed for good and was replaced by a rural route from Fort Macleod. Orton exists as a hamlet today but is far from Highway 3. The Mormons in southern Alberta were noted for their abilities in irrigation farming and it is still used in the area. The area is now a mix of irrigation, rangeland grazing, and dryland wheat.



Figure 17 - Wellsville, split-circle, proof

WELLSVILLE.

This farmhouse post office opened on December 1, 1910 the same day as Ardenville, with George Wells as the postmaster. Figure 17 is the proof strike of the postmark. After his death on May 23, 1928 it was taken over by his son Egbert Wells and moved to his farm on an adjacent quarter-section. The post office closed on December 31, 1929 and was replaced by a rural mail route.[1] George's grandson Allen wrote that the farm failed due to poor quality soil that only produced a few good crops before exhausting the nutrients. The family eventually abandoned the farm during the Great Depression.[6] ✉

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Have Yourself a Merry Little Christmas

By Ron Tabbert

OK, so we've all heard the one about Canada's 1898 Imperial Penny Postage stamp (Scott #86) being the world's first Christmas stamp. But that was a bit of a fluke. It wasn't issued specifically for the holiday. It is said that when Queen Victoria asked her Postmaster General, the Duke of Norfolk when the stamp would be issued, he replied, "On the Prince's birthday." Having a son who wasn't particularly her pride and joy, Her Majesty retorted, "Which prince?" Whereupon, the quick-witted Duke of Norfolk ostensibly replied: "The Prince of Peace, of course." "Xmas 1898" was added to the stamp and a tale was born.



(And, for the record, "X" is the proper abbreviation for "Christ" in Greek!)



These "traditional" stamp series seem to have a way of spreading. Was it the United States that started it with the 1962 Christmas wreath stamp (Scott #1205). And, as happens with many other series, one by one, other nations followed suit, and now we have almost every nation issuing one or more Christmas stamps. It's as if bureaucrats see one and say, why didn't we think of that and start a series the next year.

Canada joined the parade with the Star of Bethlehem pair (Scott #434-5) in 1964. It has been said that the "World Peace" issue (Scott #416) of the previous year is a sort of seasonal commemoration, too.



Curiously, the birth of Jesus is celebrated at this same time of year when there is much merriment, gift-giving, singing and feasting. All of that has been commemorated with stamps showing presents, gingerbread houses, Santa Claus, tree decorations and even simple winter scenes. Obviously, CHRISTmas began with Christian celebrations of Christ's birth, so many stamps focus on that.

Austria, true to its Roman Catholic roots, issues an exquisite nativity scene annually, usually framed in a classic golden border, giving it a museum quality appearance worthy of the occasion. The United States has issued so many medieval Madonna paintings, one would think we've seen them all, but a new name seems to surface every year.



Some of the best stamps with a subtle religious theme are Austria's churches in winter scenes, (Scott #2031, 2229, et al). They are usually inscribed "Weihnachten," which literally means "Holy Night." Thus the Christian essence of the season is noted without using the traditional nativity or Madonna portrayal.



Canada has produced many fine religious Christmas stamps, but in unique motifs that give some diversity to the series. This was evident from the early issues which portrayed a religious theme, but not specifically the birth of Christ. Note "Dürer's praying hands (Scott #451-2), carollers (Scott #476-7), and candles (Scott #606-9).







Several stamp sets have used native motifs: The Christmas Carol (Scott #741-3), based on paintings by Ronald G. White; and possibly one of the best for design and presentation of theme, the native paintings and sculpture used in 1990 (Scott #1294-7). Likewise, in 2002, the paintings Genesis by Daphne Odjig, and Winter Travel by Cecil Youngfox portray not only the theme, but also a bright, celebrative mood (Scott #1965-6). The high value (Scott #1967) is a simple yet elegant sculpture Mary and Child by Kataq Anguititak.







Presenting three-dimensional art on a stamp is a bit of a challenge, but it has been done on several of Canada's Christmas issues. One colourful and refreshing approach portrayed three of the over 600 crèches in the museum of St. John's Oratory in Montreal. This was the set for 2005.







Icons did dual service in 1988, commemorating the 1000th anniversary of Christianity in the Ukraine as well as Christmas. The artwork is elegant and profound, expressing the adoration and respect for the Lord of these early artists.



Among Canada's secular themes is a 1991-93 series on Santas around the world (Scott #1339-42, 1452-5, 1499-1502), Christmas trees (Scott #900-902), Christmas lights (Scott #1922-4), Christmas gifts (Scott #2004-6), and Christmas cookies (Scott #2583-5). UNICEF winter scene Christmas cards were used for the 1996 set (Scott #1627-9), also commemorating the work of that United Nations organization. The Toronto Santa Claus parade did the honours in 2004 (Scott 2069-71), with Santa in a train, sleigh and Cadillac car.

Children's art is another kettle of fish. For some, it may be debatable if they make good artwork for stamps. Others may think, how can you not like the cute, sometimes very insightful portrayals of the season and the Bethlehem birth on Christmas stamps? Post offices around the world have included them occasionally. Great Britain's first holiday set was based on children's drawings. Canada really overdid it with 12 stamps in four denominations in 1970 (Scott #519-30).





In 1970, the United States post office began issuing two holiday sets: one with a religious theme, the other with a secular motif. It seems to have settled on classic Madonna paintings as the sacred stamp for decades. A departure was the "Holy Family" single of 2012, which has been reissued twice with only a date change. Curiously, since Mary seems to be holding a child, it must be the flight to Egypt rather than the trip to Bethlehem.



Technically, Canada has issued either secular or religious stamps from year to year, or some combination of themes. Dual issues began in 2005. In addition to a trio showing paper crèches in the museum of St. Joseph's Oratory in Montreal (Scott #2125-27), a snowman single was issued (Scott #2124). Apparently, a decision has been made recently to alternate the themes: one single secular and a trio with a sacred theme, and then the next year, a secular trio and a sacred single.



Last year's painting of the baby Jesus with his maternal grandmother, Mary's mother Anna, is probably the best effort Canada Post has made for a Christmas stamp. Not to be critical, but a slightly bigger size might have presented it even better. The work of Georges de la Tour (1593-1652), it represents a creative departure from the traditional Madonna and yet presents the Christ child in a similar setting. So much so, many may assume it is Mary and Jesus.

The child's tightly bound "swaddling clothes" find echo in the white headscarf of Anna. The scene is almost too dark, yet revealed by the white candle and the play of light on grandmother and child. Anna's almost severe yet maternal gaze surely reflects a solemnity appropriate for the event.

A blessed holy night indeed. May it be so for you. ✉

The Popper Locals

By Richard Logan

Tierra del Fuego, sometimes called "the end of the world," is an archipelago off the southernmost tip of the South American mainland. The name derives from the Portuguese explorer Ferdinand Magellan who was the first European to visit those lands in 1520 calling it the "land of fires" because, from his ship, he saw the fires of the Yaghan and Selk'nam people, indigenous inhabitants of Tierra del Fuego.

Various visits by Francisco de Hoces in 1525; Sir Francis Drake in 1587; Dutch East India Company expeditions in 1616; and Robert FitzRoy with Charles Darwin from 1831-1836, led people of European descent to think about settling in Tierra del Fuego.

During the second-half of the 19th century, the archipelago began to come under Chilean and Argentine influence. Both countries actively sought to claim the whole archipelago based on de jure Spanish colonial titles.

In 1879, an expedition led by Ramon Serrano Montaner, a Chilean navy officer reported large amounts of placer gold in some watercourses of western Tierra del Fuego. This triggered a gold rush in 1884 that was compared to the rushes of Australia and California. A large number of Chileans, Argentines and Europeans, including a goodly number of Dalmatians, flocked to the area and fuelled economic growth in Zanja a Pique, El Paramo and Sloggett Bay, which in turn led to increased conflicts with the native peoples.

In Buenos Aires, many syndicates were formed at this time for the purpose of extracting gold and the introduction of sheep ranches and fishing companies. Enter Julius Popper, a Romanian Jew; mining, mechanical and civil engineer, writer and soldier-of-fortune, born in Bucharest on December 15, 1857. He had studied in Paris and travelled the world before arriving in Argentina in 1885, hoping to find gold following the news of a gold strike at Cape Virgenes. He is said to have made friends easily, mainly because he was a member of the Masonic movement.

On September 7, 1886 together with 18 Dalmatians he, as inspector, chief engineer, mineralogist, journalist and photographer, started the "Popper Expedition" - Compania de Lavaderos de Oro del Sud – and headed for the beaches of El Paramo in San Sebastian Bay on the southern coast of Tierra del Fuego. The gold harvest produced a yield of one-half to one pound of gold per day or 154 pounds avoirdupois in the first year. However, it was hard going because the particles were found underwater and could only be harvested at low tide.



Colour proof of the Popper local.

The expedition was rigorously run according to military standards, including the use of heavily armed men and over the course of the next seven years, Popper succeeded in realizing enormous capital gains on the Buenos Aires Stock Exchange.

It is said that during this time Popper launched a campaign of extermination against the indigenous peoples, particularly the Selk'nam, which later became known as the Selk'nam Genocide. He and other companies paid sheep farmers and bounty hunters one pound sterling per Selk'nam dead, which was confirmed by the redemption of a pair of hands or ears or later a complete scull. In addition, they assaulted the native camps to acquire their women. There were also reports of the trading of women during deals between men.

In the meantime, Popper had set himself up, as some called him, "The Dictator of Tierra del Fuego" and became a virtual sovereign on the Argentine half of the island. He had even purchased an old Uruguayan gunboat and set up a private navy in addition to his army.



Tierra Del Fuego Stanley Gibbons No. 1

He went so far as issuing his own five-gram pure gold coins in 1889 to symbolize his power. One side bore the inscription "Tierra del Fuego – Popper 1889" while on the reverse the words "El Paramo or Lavaderos de Ore del Sud." When the Argentine peso lost its value in the market crash of 1890, his gold coins were regarded as currency.

In 1891 he issued a stamp – Tierra del Fuego SG 1 -- to cover the cost of postage from scattered mining camps and farms of Tierra del Fuego to the closest points of the Argentine or Chilean postal system on the mainland. The "Popper Locals" were designed by Rudolph Soucop, lithographed by Juan H. Kidd and Company of Buenos Aires and featured mining tools, a Tierra del Fuego label, an envelope and a partially hidden letter "P" for Julius Popper in the amount of 10 centigrams of gold dust. The stamp was not recognized by the governments of Argentina or Chile, which required that their own stamps be added once letters entered the postal system.

At length, the Argentine Government agreed with the locals that Popper's arbitrary law had gone on long enough. It was time to intervene and Popper's activities were declared as inimical to national sovereignty. An action was started in the Buenos Aires courts to oust Popper from his self-made kingdom. It dragged on for an unconscionable time.

On the morning of June 6, 1893 Popper, now age 36, was found dead on the floor of his hotel room. The verdict, following an autopsy, was "heart failure"; however there were rumours that he had been poisoned. Popper's remains were buried in Buenos Aires' oldest Catholic cemetery and there was little concern that he had been born a Jew.

It did not take long for Popper's empire to collapse, particularly when one of his "functionaries" ran away to Chile with some of his gold.

Popper's estate ended up recognizing an unpayable debt of over 13,130 pesos with nine appeals by the end of 1894. To make a long story short, Popper died penniless, bequeathing to his family and friends only his memory. On the plus side, his efforts focused a great deal of attention on Tierra del Fuego and speeded up settlement on the archipelago for Chile and Argentina. ✉

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JUDGING POSTAL HISTORY EXHIBITS

By Al Hurst

The purpose of this article is to document the differing opinions of judges at philatelic exhibitions as expressed in the written critiques of the exhibits and conclude with some observations of their views.

To enter an exhibit in a philatelic exhibition, the entry form, the opening page and the synopsis are forwarded to the exhibition committee. The synopsis is a short summary outlining the details of the exhibit and noting important features. Judges use this document and the opening page to begin their investigation of the subject. At the exhibition they view the exhibit, finalize their opinion and complete the critique. ABPS London does not require a synopsis/opening page or use a critique form.

CASE STUDY

An eight frame exhibit titled 'Mail in the County of Northumberland, England 1604 – 1847' was displayed in five different philatelic exhibitions from 2012 to 2014. The following tabulates the exhibitions and awards.

The exhibit was unchanged until Halifax when two sheets were removed and replaced with sheets that displayed significantly more important covers. The changes were noted in the synopsis.

The critique form that North American judges use has five sections: Treatment: Knowledge, Study and Research; Rarity and Condition; Presentation; Comments and Recommendations.

TREATMENT

The judge's comments on Treatment were generally consistent. However, it was interesting to compare that while the exhibit received a "well organized" from Orapex judges, it received a "difficult to follow" at Vapex. For future exhibits, it would be important for judges to identify where improvement can be made.

KNOWLEDGE, STUDY AND RESEARCH

Here, there was a stark difference in how the exhibit was judged. For three of the four events, the comments were "shows good knowledge," "excellent research," and "a tremendous amount of knowledge and personal research." It was therefore difficult to ascertain how the Vapex judges could remark "What is the focus of the exhibit?"

RARITY AND CONDITION

General consensus regarding age and quality of material that ranged from 167 to 410 years old.

PRESENTATION

Views ranged from "good and neat" to "a bit too much text on some pages". The judges in Halifax were less enthusiastic with comments about page and subheaders.

COMMENTS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The judges views at three Canadian exhibitions are best illustrated by the remarks from ABPS London - "A very extensive display of county material covering a wide time span. Red text is very useful to draw attention to particular items".

EXHIBITOR'S OBSERVATIONS

The judging had an effect on the decision of where and when to exhibit. The judging at Orapex was considered sufficient encouragement to send the exhibit to London where it received a higher grade by judges that were perhaps more familiar with the English County material and the historical

EXHIBITION	MEDALS	SPECIAL AWARDS
Orapex 2012 [Ottawa]	Gold – 90%	Best Overall Postal History, APS Medal of Excellence Pre 1900
ABPS Autumn Stampex 2012 [London UK]	Large Gold – 92%	
- Vapex 2012 [Williamsburg US]	Vermeil	
Edmonton Spring National Show 2013	Gold – 90%	Reserve Grand Award
Royal 2014 [Halifax]	Gold – 88%	APS Research Award.

aspect of the theme. The short remarks from London were considered encouraging and rewarding.

Vapex judges were inconsistent with other judging of the exhibit. This discouragement led to the decision not to exhibit further in the US.

The view at Edmonton regarding the opening pages was helpful and an adjustment was made (page 1/3 moved to 1/5) for the Halifax exhibition. The remarks at Halifax seemed more concerned about dates of the title and language issues of both exhibit sheets and synopsis. The marks awarded at Halifax declined by 2% notwithstanding that two important covers replaced less significant material.

There is a tendency for judges to add extraneous comments to critiques:

Edmonton: "Is it necessary to show 2 letters from Oxford." The covers showed different aspects of the carriage but in a display of some 200 covers does this matter?

Halifax: "There was some discussion as to why the dates 1604 and 1847 were chosen." In fact, these dates are in the title and are the first and last covers in the exhibit. This is not unusual in postal history exhibits.

Proper grammar and style contribute to the quality of exhibits. Judges should be attentive to errors yet not veer toward persnickety. For example, your title states 'in' though your synopsis uses the term 'through' in its opening paragraph." Although well intentioned, and judges are volunteers, it can appear that they feel obligated to put pen to paper when there may be no need to so do. These opinions affect the exhibitor's view of the overall judging criteria.

Constructive criticism is helpful to exhibitors. Where a judge specifically notes comments it would be helpful if the frame/page was added to the critique. This can be addressed later by the exhibitor with a view to improvement.

There was no encouragement in any of the critiques as to how the exhibit could be improved in order to achieve a higher award. Interestingly, awards after the London exhibition show a declining trend.

In sum, judging is consistent in substantive ways but an analysis of the critiques of the Northumberland exhibit show that judges can have differing views about what this author considers the minor issues. Future exhibitors may consider doing a similar analysis of their past work to gain insight into the judging of exhibits. ✉

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300 York Street, London, Ontario, Canada
(just a few blocks from the Via station)

Hours: Friday 10 a.m. to 5 p.m.; Saturday 10 a.m. to 5 p.m., Sunday 10 a.m. to 4 p.m.

MARK YOUR CALENDAR AND PLAN TO ATTEND!

ROYAL MAIL CELEBRATES 2014 MAN BOOKER PRIZE WINNER WITH POSTMARK

Royal Mail is to issue a special postmark to celebrate the winning author of the 2014 Man Booker Prize for Fiction.

Richard Flanagan received the prestigious literary award for his novel The Narrow Road to the Deep North last night from HRH The Duchess of Cornwall, at a ceremony at London's Guildhall. The announcement was broadcast live by the BBC.

Mr Flanagan was one of six authors who were shortlisted for the prize.

nese history, the construction of the Thailand-Burma Death Railway in World War II. In the despair of a Japanese POW camp on the Death Railway, surgeon Dorrigo Evans is haunted by his love affair with his uncle's young wife two years earlier. Struggling to save the men under his command from starvation, from cholera, from beatings, he receives a letter that will change his life forever.

Born in Tasmania in July 1961, Richard Flanagan is one of Australia's leading novelists. His novels, Death



Royal Mail's postmark appeared on millions of items of mail delivered nationwide from Oct. 23 to Oct. 25. It will say "Congratulations to Richard Flanagan, winner of the 2014 Man Booker Prize."

Andrew Hammond from Royal Mail, said: "We're delighted to be recognising Richard Flanagan's fantastic achievement in winning the 2014 Man Booker Prize with one of our special postmarks.

"We're really pleased to share his success in winning this renowned literary award with a postmark that will be delivered to addresses nationwide."

The Narrow Road to the Deep North is a love story unfolding over half a century between a doctor and his uncle's wife. Taking its title from one of the most famous books in Japanese literature, written by the great haiku poet Basho, Mr Flanagan's novel has as its heart one of the most infamous episodes of Japa-

of a River Guide, The Sound of One Hand Clapping, Gould's Book of Fish (winner of the Commonwealth Writers' Prize), The Unknown Terrorist andWanting have received numerous honours and been published in 26 countries. His father, who died the day Flanagan finished The Narrow Road to the Deep North, was a survivor of the Burma Death Railway. He lives in Tasmania.

Jonathan Taylor, Chair of the Booker Prize Foundation, said: "We are delighted that the foremost prize for literary fiction in English has received this splendid stamp of approval from the Royal Mail."

Winning the £50,000 prize brings an author international recognition, not to mention a dramatic increase in book sales. Former winners include Hilary Mantel, Salman Rushdie, Iris Murdoch, Peter Carey and JM Coetzee. ✉

by "Napoleon"

SAAR 1922 & 1923, 25 CENTIMES

This Varieties piece covers four more printing flaws on the 25 centimes definitives of 1922-23, the stamp featured in the May/June 2005 issue of The Canadian Philatelist. The 25 centimes is one of the four 1922 denominations re-issued in a new colour combination in 1923. The basic 1922 stamp is dark rose-red to lilac red, 13.50 euros, mint never hinged (MNH) and 2.5 euros used. The 1923 reddish-lilac 25 centime is priced at 8 euros MNH and 0.50 euro used.

The first variety has three identifying characteristics. The "5" of "25" has a short nub at the 10:30 position on the outside of the bottom loop. The 5 also has a coloured streak from the right end













of the upper crossbar northeast to the inner frame line just above. The third variety is a dot of colour between the first open circle and the horizontal line to the right of the crossbar on the 5. The flaws are shown in two enlarged images, and the locations are marked with white circles on an image of the full stamp. All of the printing varieties on the 25-centimes of 1922 are listed at 75 euros MNH and 50 euros used. The 1923 stamp varieties are all 45 euros MNH, but range from 25 euros to 35 euros used, with most priced at 30 euros.

The sole flaw in this piece with a used price that does not fit the pattern above is one with a coloured line extending at the 7:30 clock position from the outer edge of the lower loop of the "S" in "SAARGEBIET" to the inner frame line below and left of the "S." The 1923 stamp with this variety carries a 25 euros used price in Michel, rather than the more common 30 euros. The position of the variety is shown by a white circle on the full stamp image, an image that also gives the locations of the last two varieties with white squares.

The third and fourth varieties are a coloured dot on the right side of the steps, and a coloured "comma" at the bottom of the "C" in "Cent." to the right of "25." Both flaws are shown in enlarged views and with the locations marked with white squares on one of the full-stamp images.

Dividing the variety value stamp by the ordinary value stamp will create a multiple which the reader can apply to prices from any other catalogue. For example, if the ordinary stamp has a used price of 100 euros, and the variety has a used price of 350 euros, multiplying a Scott or Gibbons price for the used stamp by 3.5 will give an approximate value for the variety. ✉





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

PRESIDENT'S page



la page du PRÉSIDENT

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

The VGG, as it is affectionately known, is incorporated under provincial laws, and therefore will not have to go through the Articles of Continuance procedure that The RPSC has now completed, as of August 20th, until next year.

La VGG, comme on l'appelle affectueusement, est incorporée en vertu des lois provinciales et dès lors, n'aura pas à entamer avant l'année prochaine la procédure relative aux clauses de prorogation que La SRPC a achevée le 20 août.

I've just received agendas for two upcoming meetings of organizations for which I am automatically a board member ex officio; that is, simply because I'm president of The Royal, not because anyone voted for me to be a director. Unelected directors in large corporations usually raise suspicions these days, but fortunately nobody casts aspersions on me when I show up.

In all, there are three organizations related to The RPSC at arms length and with somewhat similar goals. You might compare them to siblings: unique in their identities and mandates, yet close to one another in intent and common roots. These are the VGG, The RPSC Foundation and TAPE. How they differ is in their methods of enhancing and delivering the hobby to their directors and members, if, in fact, there are actual members.

The first is the annual general meeting of the Vincent Graves Greene Foundation, which is the philatelic publication and expertization body that some of you would be familiar with. It also has as part of its mandate the care and upkeep of the Harry Sutherland Philatelic Library, which all RPSC members have access to, and borrowing privileges for, as a benefit of membership in the Society. The VGG, as it is affectionately known, is incorporated under provincial laws, and therefore will not have to go through the Articles of Continuance procedure that The RPSC has now completed, as of August 20th, until next year. To carry out its mandate for publishing periodicals,

Je viens tout juste de recevoir l'ordre du jour de deux réunions qui auront lieu bientôt dans des organisations dont je suis automatiquement membre d'office du conseil d'administration; simplement parce que je suis président de La Royale et non parce que j'ai été élu en tant que directeur. De nos jours, dans les grandes entreprises, on se méfie souvent des directeurs non élus, mais par chance, personne ne sourcille lorsque j'apparais à une réunion.

En tout, trois organisations sont associées à La SRPC; elles sont indépendantes, mais ont des buts assez similaires. Nous pourrions les comparer à des frères et sœurs : uniques pour ce qui est de leur identité et de leur mandat, mais rapprochés dans leurs intentions et par leurs racines communes. Il s'agit de la Vincent Graves Greene (VGG), de la Fondation de La SRPC et de la TAPE. Elles se différencient par les méthodes qu'elles utilisent pour améliorer notre passe-temps et en faire profiter ceux qui le dirigent et les membres, évidemment, lorsqu'il y a des membres.

La première est l'assemblée générale annuelle (AGA) de la Vincent Graves Green Foundation, l'organisme d'expertise et de publication philatéliques que certains d'entre vous connaissent déjà bien. Son mandat comporte également l'entretien et le fonctionnement de la bibliothèque philatélique Harry Sutherland, à laquelle tous les membres de La SRPC ont accès et où ils ont des privilèges d'emprunts, l'un des avantages de l'adhésion à la société. La VGG, comme on l'appelle affectueusement, est incorporée en vertu des lois provinciales et dès lors, n'aura pas à entamer avant l'année prochaine la procédure relative aux clauses de prorogation que La SRPC a achevée le 20 août. Pour remplir son mandat concernant la publication de

including *The Canadian Philatelist*, the VGG operates a subsidiary called Philaprint.

A week later I will attend the RPSC Philatelic Research Foundation AGM. The Foundation's two-part mandate is youth philately and philatelic research. It faces the same challenge as The RPSC did earlier this year in conforming to the requirements of the new Canadian Not-for-profit Corporations Act since it is also federally incorporated. The deadline is October 17th, but fortunately, it is a smaller and simpler organization than The RPSC, and the work done for that Society serves as a template for the Foundation's Continuance procedure.

Later this year an AGM for TAPE will take place. TAPE is an acronym that stands for Toronto Association for Philatelic Exhibitions. Its directors have been advised that that name can be changed to make TAPE nation-wide and Canadian in scope and purpose, as, in fact, it always has been. TAPE exists to put on international philatelic events in Canada. It owns the old show name Stampex, and in turn is owned by The RPSC.

Oddly enough, all three of the above sibling organizations related to The RPSC have Canada Revenue Agency charitable tax deductibility status, but not The RPSC itself. However, all four are most grateful for any donations our members see fit to send in to the National Office to help them further their objectives. ✉

périodiques, dont *Le philatéliste canadien*, la VGG gère une filiale appelée Philaprint.

Une semaine plus tard, j'assisterai à l'AGA de la Fondation pour la recherche philatélique de La SRPC. Le mandat en deux volets de la Fondation comprend la philatélie jeunesse et la recherche philatélique. Elle doit aussi remplir les obligations que La SRPC a remplies plus tôt cette année pour se conformer à la nouvelle Loi canadienne sur les organisations à but non lucratif, car elle est constituée au niveau fédéral. La date d'échéance est le 17 octobre, mais heureusement, il s'agit d'une organisation plus petite et plus simple que La SRPC et le travail effectué pour cette dernière sert de modèle pour la procédure de prorogation de la Fondation.

Plus tard cette année, une AGA aura lieu pour la TAPE. TAPE est un acronyme employé pour Toronto Association for Philatelic Exhibitions. Ses directeurs ont été avisés que ce nom pourrait être changé afin de donner à l'association une portée et un but d'envergure nationale et canadienne, puisque dans les faits, il en a toujours été ainsi. La raison d'être de la TAPE est d'organiser des manifestations philatéliques au Canada. Elle est, d'un côté, propriétaire de l'exposition de longue date appelée Stampex et de l'autre, propriété de La SRPC.

Curieusement, ces trois organisations parentes liées à La SRPC disposent d'un statut d'organisme de bienfaisance donnant droit à des déductions fiscales auprès de l'Agence du revenu du Canada, mais pas La SRPC elle-même. Cependant, toutes les quatre sont extrêmement reconnaissantes des dons que nos membres jugent utile d'envoyer au Bureau national pour les aider à atteindre leurs objectifs. ✉

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-29462 • John Stoffman
Canadian Revenues

I-29463 • George Pelletier
Canada, USA, GB, Cuba, Hungary, Czechoslovakia, Australia, New Zealand. Specialty (Triangular and Diamond Shapes)

I-29465 • John Grieco

I-29466 • Kevin Jenkins
Vietnam, Canada, United States

MN-29467 • Don Mills

I-29468 • Jean Robert
Canada, France, Vatican

MN-29469 • Russell Smith
Vikings Paintings Montreal Expo 67

I-29471 • Karen Prince
Canadian Stamps Thematic collection

I-29472 • Daniel Drewe
Canada, USA, United Nations Mint Stamps

I-29473 • John Graham
B.N.A. and Canada ; British Commonwealth Caribbean area pre- Elizabeth II

CHAPTER MEMBERS / MEMBRES CHAPITRE

C-246 • Okanagan Mainline Philatelic Association

DECEASED MEMBERS / MEMBRES DÉCÉDÉS

HL-8132 • Gerald Bennett

I-28756 • Charles Hugh McPherson

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.

Messages from the NATIONAL OFFICE

We are also pleased to let you know that at the New York World Stamp Show, May 28th to June 4th of 2016, three Canadian philatelic societies will share the cost and staffing of a society table.

Our Executive Manager Rob Timberg has been on leave from his position to allow him to attend to a close family member's needs. Members can still receive answers to questions or make changes to their chapter's data by contacting this office.

One of the largest expenses for the RPSC is the production and mailing of our journal, *The Canadian Philatelist (TCP)*. One idea that has been discussed is to offer a reduced membership fee that does not offer the member a mailed, paper copy. For a yearly fee of $20.00, a new subscriber would have access to all the benefits of full membership, but without receiving a hard copy of the *TCP*. However, access would be allowed to the website, where *TCP* can be viewed electronically.

This would provide a new source of income without the steady increases in cost. No decision has yet been reached as enquiries are still underway, but this may also be a way to attract new membership as one of the main benefits would be access to the RPSC-sponsored group philatelic insurance through Hugh Wood Canada Ltd. Your feedback is welcome.

All chapters are urged to send in information about their upcoming local shows for publication in the Coming Events calendar. Please email (info@rpsc.org) or mail your information to the National Office. Also if your meeting site or details have changed, please update them with us by a call or letter. This information is needed not just for publicity purposes, but to keep your meeting insurance in effect.

We're pleased that our process for meeting the requirements of the new federal Not-for-profit Corporations Act has now been completed. Thanks to

messages du BUREAU NATIONAL

Nous sommes également heureux de vous annoncer qu'au New York World Stamp Show, qui aura lieu du 28 mai au 4 juin 2016, trois sociétés de philatélie canadiennes partageront les coûts et fourniront du personnel pour s'occuper d'une table mise à la disposition des sociétés.

Notre directeur administratif, Rob Timberg, a pris congé de son poste pour prendre soin de l'un de ses proches. Toutefois, les membres peuvent toujours recevoir les réponses à leurs questions ou faire des modifications aux données sur leur section de clubs en s'adressant à notre bureau.

L'une des plus grosses dépenses de La SRPC est la production de notre revue, *Le philatéliste canadien (LPC)* et son expédition par la poste. Une idée qui a fait l'objet de discussions serait de proposer un tarif d'adhésion réduit sans exemplaire papier de la revue. Pour un tarif annuel de 20,00 $, un nouveau membre aurait accès à tous les avantages de l'adhésion à part entière, mais sans recevoir d'exemplaire papier de *LPC*. Le membre aurait toutefois accès au site Web où il pourrait consulter la version électronique de notre revue.

Cette formule fournirait une nouvelle source de revenus sans augmentations continues des coûts. Aucune décision n'a encore été prise, car l'idée est toujours à l'étude, mais il pourrait s'agir d'une façon d'attirer de nouveaux membres, car l'un des principaux avantages serait l'accès à l'assurance collective que La SRPC contracte auprès de Hugh Wood Canada Ltd. Vos commentaires sont bienvenus.

Tous les clubs membres sont priés de nous faire parvenir les renseignements sur leurs expositions locales à venir afin que nous les annoncions dans le Calendrier des activités à venir. Veuillez transmettre vos renseignements par courriel à info@rpsc.org ou par la poste au Bureau national. Par ailleurs, si le lieu de vos réunions ou des détails ont changé, veuillez les mettre à jour en nous avisant par téléphone ou par lettre. Ces renseignements sont nécessaires, non seulement à des fins publicitaires, mais pour maintenir en vigueur l'assurance relative aux réunions.

Nous sommes heureux que notre processus de conformité aux exigences de la Loi canadienne sur les organisa-

those RPSC members who made it out to the August 20th meeting at the VGG offices to help us meet quorum requirements to then finalize the Articles of Continuance for our Society and pass a new By-Law ("By-Law Number 1"). We are now in conformity in our language and our procedures with the new Act, and needn't go through such a governance process again for a long, long time. Your patience and support are much appreciated.

We are also pleased to let you know that at the New York World Stamp Show, May 28th to June 4th of 2016, three Canadian philatelic societies will share the cost and staffing of a society table. The British North American Philatelic Society, The Postal History Society of Canada and The RPSC have already committed to provide funding and volunteers for the entire show period of eight days. It will be a time of mutually supporting different specialties within our hobby, all the while realizing that ultimately it's all one hobby. If you plan on taking in some of the show, which takes place in the Jacob Javitz Convention Center, maybe you would consider offering a few hours of your time. The conversations and the learning will be world-class! ✉

tions à but non lucratif soit maintenant achevé. Nous remercions les membres de La SRPC qui ont assisté à la réunion du 20 août aux bureaux de la Vincent Graves Greene, ce qui nous a permis d'atteindre le quorum, de parachever les clauses de prorogation de notre société et d'adopter un nouveau règlement (« Règlement numéro 1 »). Nous sommes maintenant en conformité avec la nouvelle loi pour ce qui est de la terminologie et des procédures et nous n'aurons pas à nous lancer dans ce genre de processus de gouvernance avant très très longtemps.

Votre patience et votre soutien sont très appréciés.

Nous sommes également heureux de vous annoncer qu'au New York World Stamp Show, qui aura lieu du 28 mai au 4 juin 2016, trois sociétés de philatélie canadiennes partageront les coûts et fourniront du personnel pour s'occuper d'une table mise à la disposition des sociétés. La British North American Philatelic Society, la Postal History Society of Canada et La Société royale de philatélie du Canada se sont déjà engagées à fournir du financement et des volontaires pendant les huit jours que durera l'exposition. Ce sera le moment de soutenir mutuellement les diverses spécialités de notre loisir tout en prenant conscience du fait qu'il s'agit finalement d'un seul et même loisir. Si vous prévoyez passer du temps à l'exposition, qui aura lieu au Jacob Javitz Convention Center, vous pourriez peut-être aussi songer à offrir quelques heures de votre temps. Les conversations et l'apprentissage seront de classe mondiale! ✉

ADVANTAGES OF CLUBS BEING CHAPTER MEMBERS OF THE ROYAL PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF CANADA

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

AVANTAGES D'UN CLUB D'ÊTRE MEMBRE CHAPÎTRE DE LA SOCIÉTÉ ROYALE DE PHILATÉLIE DU CANADA

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

NOTICE
to members

RE: ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING 2015

Please take note that the next Annual General Meeting of the members of The Royal Philatelic Society of Canada will be held at the London Convention Centre, London, Ontario on Saturday May 23, 2015 at 10:00 a.m., for the purposes of:

receiving and considering the financial statements of the Society as of December 31, 2014 and the reports of the Executive members, the Directors and Duty Officers;

electing seven (7) directors;

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

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

The 2015 election for the director positions will be decided by secret ballots submitted by members of the Society. Details of this process will be given in the March/April 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 May 2015.

Seven (7) 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 December 6, 2014. Nomination forms are available from the National Office, or www.rpsc.org.

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 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 2015

Veuillez noter que la prochaine assemblée générale annuelle des membres de La Société royale de philatélie du Canada aura lieu à The London Convention Centre, London, Ontario, le samedi 23 mai 2015 à 10 heures. La réunion aura pour but :

l'examen des états financiers de la société au 31 décembre 2014 et celui des rapports de l'exécutif, des directeurs et autres responsables;

l'élection de sept (7) directeurs;

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

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

L'élection de 2015 sera décidée par vote secret des membres. Les renseignements à ce sujet paraîtront dans le numéro de mars-avril 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 mai 2015.

Sept (7) 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 6 décembre 2014. Vous pouvez vous procurer un formulaire du Bureau national, ou www.rpsc.org.

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 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. ✉

BEVERLEY PATRICIA CLARK, BA, FRPSC (1924-2014)

President, RPSC - 1981-85

Bev or Beverlie Clark (née Aburthnot) was born in Winnipeg, MB on April 5, 1927 and passed away in that city on August 26, 2014. Her husband Stuart who, like her, was heavily involved in philately and its organization, predeceased her on July 4, 1993. She is survived by four generations of nephews and nieces. She attended St. Mary's Academy and College.

She was a life member of The Royal Philatelic Society of Canada (RPSC) since 1973 and was elected a Fellow in 1985. She was elected a Director of The RPSC in 1978 and was re-elected for 20 years until her retirement from the Board of Directors in 1998. In 1981, at the 53rd convention in Dorval, QC, she was elected by her fellow directors as President of The RPSC, a position she held until the 57th convention in Toronto in 1985. She and her husband co-chaired three RPSC conventions in Winnipeg in 1970, 1974 and 1988.





The late Beverly Clarke speaking at the opening of CANADA 82, the International World Youth Exhibition.

In 1983, Mrs Clark was the General Chairperson of the British North America Philatelic Society convention also held in Winnipeg. She was a long-time officer, President and Exhibition Chairperson for the Winnipeg Philatelic Society (WPS). From 1980 to 1985, during her terms as Vice-President and President of The RPSC, she also served as an ex-officio Director on the Board of the Vincent Graves Greene Philatelic Research Foundation.

She started her first collection as a youngster and collected the stamps and postal history of British North America and Great Britain. Her specialty was the 1898 Imperial Penny Postage or Map stamp. She exhibited extensively and was a national judge at more than 30 exhibitions across the country and served on the jury of CANADA '82, the first International Youth Exhibition held in Canada.

In 1983, Mrs Clark was the General Chairperson of the British North America Philatelic Society convention also held in Winnipeg. She was a long-time officer, President and Exhibition Chairperson for the Winnipeg Philatelic Society (WPS).

Mrs. Clark contributed many articles to *The Canadian Philatelist (CP)* and *The Buffalo*, the organ of the WPS. For years she wrote concise biographies of other Fellows of The RPSC in *The CP*. ✉

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

NOVEMBER 1 NOVEMBRE, 2014:
KENTPEX 2014 Stamp Show, sponsored by the Kent County Stamp Club will be held from 9:30 am to 3:30 pm at the Active Lifestyle Centre, 20 Merritt Ave, Chatham, ON. Free admission and parking. Many dealers present. There will be a variety of exhibits and free prize draws. Food service available. For more info please contact Paul V McDonnell (519) 354-1845, email pvmcdonnell@sympatico.ca.

NOVEMBER 7-8 NOVEMBRE, 2014:
Hamilton Fall Show, sponsored by the Hamilton Stamp Club will be held from 5:00 pm to 10:00 pm Friday and 10:00 am to 4:00 pm Saturday at the New Bishop Ryan Catholic Secondary School, 1824 Rymal Rd. E., Hamilton, ON. Friday: Auction night with G.R.V.P.A. clubs and sales circuits. Silent auction closes at 7:00 pm and live auction starts at 7:30 pm. Saturday: 20 dealers present, Canada Post, sales circuits, youth booth, silent auction, sales circuit. Light refreshments available. For more info please contact Steve Forten (289) 925-0513, email southont@cogeco.ca or visit http://www.hamilton-stampclub.com.

NOVEMBER 11 NOVEMBRE, 2014:
Autumn Show and Sale, sponsored by the Fredericton District Stamp Club will be held from 10:00 am to 4:00 pm at the Fredericton High School Cafeteria, 300 Priestman Street, Fredericton, NB. Maritime dealers present. Exhibits including competitive 1 page exhibits. Canada Post, door prizes, youth table with free stamps, silent auction. Refreshments available. Free admission and parking. For more info please contact Ron Smith (506) 453-1792,email rsmith0225@rogers.com.

NOVEMBER 15 NOVEMBRE, 2014:
The Fredericton District Stamp Club's Fall Stamp Show and Dealer Bourse will be held from 10 am to 4 pm at the Fredericton High School Cafeteria, 300 Priestman Street, Fredericton, NB. Dealers, exhibits, youth table with free stamps, Canada Post, door prizes and silent auction. Free admission and parking. For more info please contact Ron Smith at (506) 453-1792 or email rsmith0225@rogers.com.

NOVEMBER 22 NOVEMBRE, 2014:
Middpex 2014 Stamp Show, sponsored by the Middlesex Stamp Club London will be held from 10 am to 4 pm at the Westview Baptist Church, 1000 Wonderland Road South, London, ON. Free parking. 20 dealers present and there will be a judged exhibition. Light refreshments available. For more info please contact Peter McCarthy (519) 473-6019, email petermccarthy45@sympatico.ca or visit http://www.middlesexstampclub.com

NOVEMBER 29 NOVEMBRE, 2014:
Vernon Stamp Show Bourse, sponsored by the Okanagan Mainline Philatelic Association will be held from 10 am to 2 pm at the Schubert Centre, 3505 30th Avenue, Vernon, BC. Free admission, philatelic displays, stamp auction, door prize. For more information please contact Roy Heinrichs (250) 542-4127, e-mail rhein@telus.net.

JANUARY 10 JANVIER, 2015
Brantford Stamp Club Annual Show and Bourse will be held at the Woodman Community Centre, 491 Grey St. at James Ave., Brantford, ON from 9:30 am to 3:00 pm. Free admission and parking. Canada Post franchise, 15+ dealer bourse, silent auctions, Club circuit books, door prizes, stamp exhibits (special categories for Junior and Novice exhibitors), lunch counter and refreshments. For more info contact Dan Coates (519) 442-3242, email shasland14@gmail.com or visit www.brantfordstamp.org.

JANUARY 24 JANVIER, 2015:
66TH CATHEX, sponsored by the St. Catharines Stamp Club will be held from 10 am to 5 pm at the Grantham Lions Club, 732 Niagara St., St. Catharines, ON. Exhibits, 12 dealers, youth area, club circuit books. Free admission and parking. A lunch counter is available. For more info please contact Stuart Keeley (905) 227-9251, email stuart.keeley@sympatico.ca or visit http://stcatharines-stampclub.ca.

MARCH 15 MARS, 2015
Postcard Memories Show & Sale, sponsored by the Kitchener Waterloo Cambridge Regional Post Card Club, will be held at Bingemans Embassy Room, 425 Bingemans Centre Drive, Kitchener, ON. Admission $5 – Children under 12 accompanied by adult free. South Central Ontario's largest Post Card Expo featuring 10,000's cards. Unlimited array of interests – pre 1900 to current. Free parking, door prizes, leading Dealers. For more information contact Dave (519) 885-3499, email stamphogg@hotmail.com, postcardshow.blogspot.com.

MARCH 21 MARS, 2015:
KAPEX 2015, 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. Free 1-day event with judged exhibits, draw prizes, Ontario dealers, Canada Post, limited edition show covers. All ages welcome. Lots of free parking. For more info please contact Rick Stankiewicz (705) 295-6158, email stankiewiczr@nexicom.net.

MARCH 21 MARS, 2015:
OXPEX/OTEX 2015, sponsored by the Oxford Philatelic Society will be held from 9:30 am to 4:30 pm at the John Knox Christian School, 800 Juliana Dr, Woodstock, ON. Exhibits, dealers, youth gift bags, prizes and draws, club circuit books. Free admission and parking. A lunch / snack counter is available. For more info please contact Ron Wilton (519) 539-4755, email rwilton@eoxford.net or visit http://www.oxfordphilsoc.com.

APRIL 10 - 12 AVRIL, 2015
The Lakeshore Stamp Club's LAKESHORE 2015 annual exhibition will be held at the Sarto Desnoyers Community Center, 1335 Lakeshore Drive, Dorval, QC. Free admission and ample free parking. Lunch counter on premises. Hourly door prizes. Competitive exhibition with over 100 frames of exhibits. Dealers, club bourses, show covers, commemorative postmark and picture-postage stamp. 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 2015 du Club philatélique du Lakeshore se tiendra du 10 au 12 avril 2015 au Centre communautaire Sarto Desnoyers, 1335 Bord-du-Lac, Dorval, QC. Entrée et grand stationnement gratuits. Cafeteria. Tirage de prix de présence toutes les heures. Exposition compétitive de plus de 100 cadres. Négociants, bourses du club, plis souvenirs et oblitération commémorative, 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

NATIONAL EXHIBITIONS / EXPOSITIONS NATIONALES

MARCH 28-29 MARS, 2015:
Edmonton Spring National Stamp Show, sponsored by the Edmonton Stamp Club will be held from 10:00 am to 5:00 pm Saturday and 10:00 am to 4:00 pm Sunday at the Central Lions Centre, located at 111 Ave and 113 Street, Edmonton, AB. Free admission. Dealers bourse, exhibits, junior table. A wine and cheese reception will take place Saturday and a BNAPS breakfast on Sunday. Door prizes and free giveaways. Contact Ed Dykstra at (780) 421-0930, email eddykstra@shaw.ca or visit http://www.edmontonstampclub.com.

MAY 2-3 MAI, 2015:
ORAPEX 2015 Ottawa. Details to follow at a later date.

MAY 22-24 MAI, 2015
Royal*2015*Royale, the Royal Philatelic Society of Canada's annual Exhibition and Convention will be held at The London Convention Centre, 300 York St., London, ON. Hours are Friday and Saturday 10 am to 5 pm, Sunday 10 am to 4 pm. Admission is free to all. Competitive exhibits, show cancels, show covers, seminars, Philatelic Murder Mystery, President's Reception, Awards Banquet, and other special events. For information on the show and hotels, please visit www.royal2015.com. Hosted by The Middlesex Stamp Club.

APRIL 30-1 MAY, 2016/AVRIL 30- 1 MAI, 2016:
ORAPEX 2016 Ottawa. Details to follow at a later date.

INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITIONS / EXPOSITIONS INTERNATIONALES

DECEMBER 1-6 DÉCEMBRE, 2014
MALAYSIA 2014 - Joint event of World Youth Stamp Exhibition and Asian International Exhibition, with FIP patronage. Restricted to Youth Philately, Adult Thematic Class and Adult Modern Philately of the 21st Century. Organized by Philatelic Society Malaysia (PSM), sponsored by Malaysian Communications and Multimedia Commission (MCMC) and supported by Ministry of Communications and Multimedia, Malaysia. There is no Frame Fee for Youth exhibitors. More information from Canadian Commissioner: Denis Hamel, 504-300, rue St-Georges, Saint-Lambert, QC J4P 3P9. Tel: (438) 398-3800. Email: hamel.denis@videotron.ca. Website: http://www.malaysia2014.com.my.

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.

AUGUST 14-19 AOÛT, 2015:
SINGAPORE 2015 World Stamp Exhibition, Republic of Singapore, to be held at the Sands Expo Convention Center, 10 Bayfront Avenue, Singapore 018956. Visit http://www.singapore2015.com . Mr. Denis Hamel has been appointed as the Canadian National Commissioner. For more information contact Denis at (438) 398-3800, email hamel.denis@videotron.ca. Mailing address: 504-300, rue St-Georges, Saint-Lambert, QC J4P3P9.

NEW YORK: MAY 22-29, 2016

SOUTH AFRICA: 2016

The International Exhibitor Newsletter an update on FIP, FIAF shows and RPSC international exhibition news for Canadian exhibitors, is now available to RPSC members by email from Jim Taylor, the RPSC International Liaison Officer. Send your name and email address to miquelon@shaw.ca.

classifieds / annonces classées

CANADA FOR SALE / CANADA À VENDRE

Walsh NEWFOUNDLAND Specialized Stamp Catalogue 9th edition, 2014. 490 pages. Full colour. Available in eBook format. Forgeries; die proofs. www.nfldstamps.com or http://www.lulu.com/spotlight/jmwalsh.

Walsh British North America Specialized Stamp Catalogue 9th edition, 2014. 569 pages. Full colour. Available in eBook format. Forgeries; die proofs; revenues; Government Official Airmail Flights; semi official airmail flights. www.nfldstamps.com or http://www.lulu.com/spotlight/jmwalsh. ***v65n06***

FOR SALE / À VENDRE

COLORADO FDC: Canada 1972-1994, USA 1975-1995, France 1970-1990. Free price list. Alfred Lemay, Box 325, St-Liboire, QC J0H 1R0 ***v66n03***

CANADA POST Official FDC: 1971-2008. Singles, pairs, blocks, imprint blocks, combo. Also tags and varieties. Free price list. Alfred Lemay, Box 325, St-Liboire, QC J0H 1R0 ***v66n03***

CANADIAN WORLDWIDE Revenues A to Z, documents, cinderellas, perfins on revenues, tobacco stamps (new and current). Also Buying. Gordon Brooks, B.O. Box 100 Station NDG, Montreal, QC H4A 3P7. Phone 514-722-3077 ***v66n03***

FREE PRICE LISTS for Canada FDC: Fleetwood, HDE, GINN, CANECO, Canadian Banknote, British American Banknote. Alfred Lemay, Box 325, St-Liboire, QC J0H 1R0 ***v66n03***

MAXIMUM CARDS for France, Great Britain, Guernsey, Jersey, Man, Liechtenstein, and Vatican. Free price list. Alfred Lemay, Box 325, St-Liboire, QC J0H 1R0 ***v66n03***

ROSE CRAFT FDC 1957-1974. Ottawa and local cancels. Also tags and varieties. Free price list. Alfred Lemay, Box 325, St-Liboire, QC J0H 1R0 ***v66n03***

MAIL ORDER / VENTE PAR CORRESPONDANCE

WIDEST CANADA, Australia, United States, Great Britain choices. Free lists sent the next day. We specialize, you fill the gaps. Robert Millman, 105-6655 Lynas Lane, Richmond, BC V7C 3K8. Phone: 604-241-1948, fax: 604-594-4155, Email: robertmillman@rogers.com. ***v65n02***

WANTED / RECHERCHÉ

SANTA LETTERS or envelopes with H0H 0H0 return address. Any era. Buy or trade. Tony 519-745-2973, e-mail:tshaman@rogers.com or Box 46024, Kitchener, ON N2E 4J3. ***v65n04***

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PHILATELIC WEBSITE LISTINGS / LISTE DES SITES WEB PHILATELIQUES

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www.allnationsstampandcoin.com
collect@direct.ca

EASTERN AUCTIONS LTD.
www.easternauctions.com
easternauctions@nb.aibn.com

JOHN H. TALMAN LTD.
www.talmanstamps.com
jtalman@interlog.com

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

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www.maresch.com
tony@maresch.com

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www.sparks-auctions.com
kate@sparks-auctions.com

VANCE AUCTIONS LTD.
www.vanceauctions.com
mail@vanceauctions.com

WILD ROSE PHILATELICS
www.wildrosephilatelics.com
wildrosephil@wildrosephilatelics.com

BNA-Canada / ABN-Canada

ARPIN PHILATELY INC.
www.arpinphilately.com
canada@arpinphilately.com

BRITISH NORTH AMERICA PHILATELIC SOCIETY (BNAPS)
www.bnaps.org
shibumi.management@gmail.com

CENTURY STAMP CO. LTD.
www.centurystamps.com
centurystamps@rogers.com

CITY STAMP MONTREAL
www.citystamp.ca
info@citystamp.ca

DEVENEY STAMPS
www.deveneystamps.com
deveneystamps@gmail.com

GARY J. LYON (PHILATELIST) LTD.
www.garylyon.com
info@garylyon.com

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

LEX DE MENT LTD
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lex.dement@sympatico.ca

ROUSSEAU WILDLIFE, PHILATELIC, NUMISMATIC GALLERY
www.rousseaucollections.com
rousseaucollections@bellnet.ca

SASKATOON STAMP CENTRE
www.saskatoonstamp.com
ssc@saskatoonstamp.com

VISTA STAMPS INC.
www.vistastamps.com
info@vistastamps.com

GB/Commonwealth

CITY STAMP MONTREAL
www.citystamp.ca
info@citystamp.ca

I.E.K. PHILATELICS
www.iekphilatelics.biz
ivankillins@iekphilatelics.biz

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

Miscellaneous / Divers

COLLECTORS SUPPLY HOUSE
www.collectorssupplyhouse.com
cws@collectorssupplyhouse.com

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

LIGHTHOUSE PUBLICATIONS (CANADA) LTD.
www.leuchtturm.com
info@canada.leuchtturm.com

VINCENT GRAVES GREENE PHILATELIC RESEARCH FOUNDATION
www.greenefoundation.ca
vggfoundation@on.aibn.com

Philatelic Literature / Littérature Philatélique

BRITISH NORTH AMERICA PHILATELIC SOCIETY (BNAPS)
www.bnaps.org
shibumi.management@gmail.com

CANADIAN STAMP NEWS
www.canadianstampnews.ca
bret@trajan.ca

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

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www.unitradeassoc.com
unitrade@rogers.com

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www.greenefoundation.ca
vggfoundation@on.aibn.com

Postal History / Histoire Postale

HUGO DESHAYE (PHILATELIST) INC
www.hdphilatelist.com
hugo@hdphilatelist.com

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

Topical Collecting / Thématique

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

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rousseaucollections@bellnet.ca

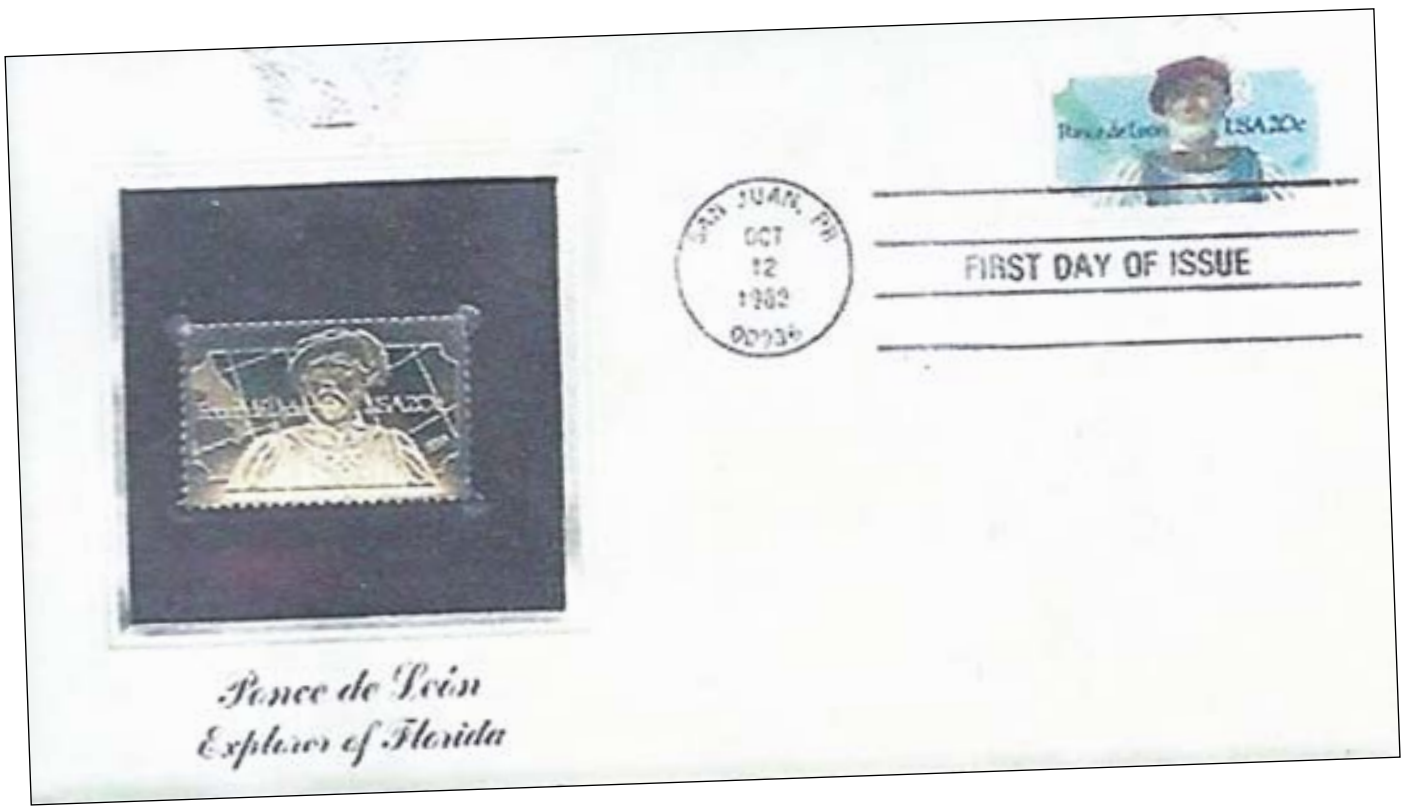
US-Worldwide / ÉU-Monde

CITY STAMP MONTREAL
www.citystamp.ca
info@citystamp.ca

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

Ponce de León:

1982 Gold Foil First Day Cover



By Ernie Wlock

On a recent visit to one of my friends, I was shown this first day cover, which I borrowed to be illustrated for this article. It is made by the U.S. Postal Commemorative Society and authorized by the United States Postal Service.

The cover was issued October 12, 1982 at San Juan, Puerto Rico and is made of high quality gold foil. Absolutely beautiful!

Ponce de León was a Spanish explorer whose achievements include the conquest of Puerto Rico and the discovery of Florida. The Spanish treasury received great wealth from Puerto Rico and Spain's claim to the U.S. mainland with the discovery of Florida.

Ponce de León sailed to the New World with Columbus in 1493. He remained on Hispaniola Island where he first heard of fabulous wealth in Puerto Rico. Hispaniola is the island now shared by Haiti and the Dominican Republic.

As a boy, de León was hired to deliver messages in the Spanish Royal Court and later he served in many military campaigns against the Muslims, until they were driven out of Spain in 1492. As a reward for his service, he was given the right to find the land - believed to be Bimini - where the Fountain of Youth was supposedly located. He thought that he landed on an island in the Caribbean, but he actually made landfall at what is now St. Augustine, Florida. Because he saw many flowers there, he named it "Florida," Spanish for flower.

Five years later, Ponce de León returned to Florida where his party was met by a large group of Native Americans shooting arrows at them. He was hit in the leg and later died in Cuba from his wound. ✉



THE CANADIAN PATRIOTIC & HERALDIC POSTCARD HANDBOOK 1897 – 1945 - VOLUME 2

Publishers N to Z and Anonymous Publishers by Michael J. Smith and edited by Wayne R. Curtis. Published by the author, 2014. Spiral bound, laminated cover, 438 pages, 8½ x 11 inches. ISBN 978-0-9731924-8-3 (colour). $79.95, postpaid, Canadian or U.S. funds. Available from the author at 182 Newgate Street, Apt. 3, Goderich, ON N7A 1P6, Canada, by telephone 519-612-1021, or by e-mail at msmith67@rogers.com

Like its previously published companion Volume 1, the second and final Canadian patriotic and heraldic postcard book exceeds expectations. For example, nearly 2,000 postcard images including heraldic cards, also known as semi-patriotics, are listed and pictured. All images in this latest publication are reproduced in full colour at 65% of the actual postcard size.

The Canadian Patriotic & Heraldic Postcard Handbook 1897 – 1945 is the second of the two volumes that list and picture Canada's patriotic and heraldic postcards from the Victorian era to the end of World War II. Postcards of publishers with names beginning N to Z are included in Volume II, as are postcards whose publishers are currently unknown. These "anonymous" publisher cards comprise 60 different series and the author devotes no fewer than 80 pages to list and illustrate them all.

Divided into three main parts entitled Introduction, Publishers and Index, the publisher's section of the book takes up the lion's share and is further subdivided into 13 sub-sections: publishers with names beginning with N are listed in section N, names beginning with O are listed in section 0 and so on.

A preface, list of acknowledgements and brief biographies of the author and editor complement the publication.

Preceding the main section of the catalogue with its extensive card listings are several pages devoted to documenting details of five of Canada's more important patriotic postcard publishers as follows: Atkinson Bros., Toronto, Nerlich & Co., Toronto, Toronto Lithographing Co., the well-known J.C. Wilson & Co. of Montreal, and Young Bros., Toronto.

Value categories for postcards have been included to reflect current market conditions. Prices for cards illustrated in the catalogue start from the $5-$10 range for common cards that are readily available at all postcard shows, to the $50-$100 range for "rare" cards defined as "hardly ever seen," with the "rarest of the rare" cards selling for more than $100.

Running to well over 400 fully illustrated pages, it should come as no surprise that this latest picture book and important reference work includes most everything that collectors of patriotic and heraldic postcards would want to have at their fingertips.

Although a reference work such as this is seldom complete, it certainly ranks as the definitive publication to date. This delightful and colourful tome takes us on a near 50-year picture journey from the late Victorian era to the end of World War II. It is a journey that without this publication would not be possible.

Tony Shaman, FRPSC



FIRST DAY COVERS OF CANADA'S 1976 OLYMPIC GAMES ISSUES

by Gary Dickinson. Published by the British North America Philatelic Society, 2014. Spiral bound, 64 pages, 8½ x 11 inches. ISBN 978-1-927119-37-2 (colour) $43.95; Canadian funds; Credit card orders (Visa, MasterCard) will be billed for exact amount of shipping plus $2 per order. For payment by cheque or money order, please contact Ian Kimmerly Stamps. Applicable tax will be charged on orders for delivery in Canada. BNAPS members receive a 40% discount. Available from: Ian Kimmerly Stamps, 62 Sparks Street, Ottawa, ON K1P 5A8, Canada. Phone: (613) 235-9119. Internet orders can be placed at www.iankimmerly.com/books/

Many readers will have fond memories of the Montreal Olympic Games in 1976. They were Canada's first Olympics, preceding the 1988 Winter Games in Calgary and the Winter Olympics at Whistler and Vancouver in 2010. Gary Dickinson's most recent publication pictures and documents the first day covers commemorating Canada's 1976 Olympic Games issues and first day covers celebrating the Innsbruck, Austria, Winter Games and the Olympiad for the Physically Disabled held in Toronto as both of these events also took place in 1976.

Chapter 1 discusses various aspects of the Games of the XXI Olympiad held in Montreal from July 17 to

August 1, 1976, winning out over rival bidders Moscow and Los Angeles. Awarding the Summer Games to either of those cities, writes the author, would likely have resulted with one or the other Cold War rivals boycotting the event, as we learned in 1980 when the Summer Olympics were awarded to Moscow, and again 1984 when they were held in Los Angeles. Politics, as readers are well aware, invariably play a role in Olympics and 1976 was no exception as most African countries and some others boycotted the Montreal Olympics because the International Olympic Committee refused to ban New Zealand from participating in the games. The reason for the boycott was that New Zealand's rugby team toured South Africa in defiance of the anti-apartheid stance adopted by the 28 boycotting countries. Taiwan withdrew from the games because Canada officially recognized the communist People's Republic of China.

The author also touches on financing, the Olympic Act (1976), the role of the Canada Post Office, as it was known at the time, and the scope of the handbook in the opening chapter. However, the focus is on cacheted FDCs produced in Canada and the United States. Several uncacheted covers and some foreign covers related to the Montreal Olympics are included in the illustrations as are some covers that do not fit into the later chapters.

Chapter 2 is devoted to philatelic items produced by the Canada Post Office and its marketing efforts. Depicted are Olympic mint stamps, released from 1973 through 1976, and the 12 different Canada Post Office cachets, including the semi-postal issues. Olympic stamp aficionados will appreciate the flaws that crept into several of these covers, as identified by Andrew Chung, a Canada Post retiree and a well-known philatelist.

Chapters 3 and 4 list and depict Canadian cachetmakers other than the Canada Post Office. The cachets of ten cachet producers are discussed in alphabetical order in Chapter 3, beginning with the British American Bank Note Company and ending with covers produced by Norman Rosenbloom. Chapter 4 continues with FDC producer Rosecraft and includes such well-known names as Schering and Scotia Cover Service. Covers of lesser-known names such as Ray and Marilyn Smith, W.C. Thorne, Jack Walsh and T. G. Wolstencroft are also depicted and described.

Chapter 5 illustrates covers made by American firms. Chief of these are Colorano, which produced a cachet for every stamp in the Olympic series, Kingwood, likewise produced a cachet design for each of the Olympic stamps, while ArtCraft, Artopage, John Cockrane, David Pritchard and the Main Philatelic Society were lesser players.

Chapter 6 is devoted to covers commemorating two other Olympic events held in 1976: the Innsbruck Winter Games and the Physically Handicapped Olympiad held in Toronto. Nearly 100 countries issued stamps to commemorate the Montreal Olympics and cacheted covers showing some of these stamps are pictured in the second-to-last chapter.

A summary, references and an index of First Day Cover cachets complements the publication.

As with Gary Dickinson's previous books, this latest work is meticulously prepared and readers will enjoy the colourful cachets reproduced as close to the originals as current technology allows.

Tony Shaman, FRPSC



THE MAPLE LEAF ISSUE OF CANADA 1897 – 1898

by David McLaughlin. Published by the British North America Philatelic Society, 2014. Spiral bound, 122 pages, 8½ x 11 inches. ISBN 978-1-927119-36-5 (colour) $59.00; Canadian funds; Credit card orders (Visa, MasterCard) will be billed for exact amount of shipping plus $2 per order. For payment by cheque or money order, please contact Ian Kimmerly Stamps. Applicable tax will be charged on orders for delivery in Canada. BNAPS members receive a 40% discount. Available from: Ian Kimmerly Stamps, 62 Sparks Street, Ottawa, ON K1P 5A8, Canada. Phone: (613) 235-9119. Internet orders can be placed at www.iankimmerly.com/books/

The Maple Leaf Issue of Canada 1897 – 1898 is the 77th publication in the British North America Philatelic Society Exhibit series. It reproduces in full colour the pre-production material, issued stamps and the varied usages on cover of the eight Maple Leaf denominations. Many of the items in the exhibit were accumulated during the past 15 years yet, despite the relatively short time during which McLaughlin has managed to assemble his collection of first-rate philatelic items, it has garnered an astounding record of awards in its eight national level outings.

It has taken a Gold medal each time that it was exhibited. In Victoria, BC, it was awarded a Gold medal; at BNAPEX 2011 in North Bay and at the 2013 ROYALE in Winnipeg, it received the Alan Steinhart Reserve Grand awards; at the Edmonton Spring

National 2011 and ORAPEX 2012 in Ottawa it took the Grand Awards; and it won the Horace Harrison Grand Award at BNAPEX 2013 in Charlottetown, PEI. It was also awarded the Gold Prix d'Honneur at the APS Champion of Champions in Columbus, Ohio, in 2011 and in Sacramento, California, in 2012.

The publication is divided into three major sections, a short epilogue, plus three pages of introductory information about the issue. The title page pictures a copy of the engraver's model of Queen Victoria's portrait by photographers W & D Downey of London, England.

Section A consists entirely of pre-production material. The progressive die proofs include an example of the ½-cent value without the horizontal shading lines. Furthermore, no fewer than four examples of the 3-cent progressives are shown with different treatments of the vignette oval framing. Numerous small die proofs are also displayed, as are unhardened and hardened large die proofs. A stunning page shows a set of die proofs in black, which is followed by three pages of plate proofs. A visually pleasing showing of imperforate items complements Section A.

Section B is devoted to production material, but it is no less striking when one considers the scarcity of many of the items. For example, strips or blocks of each printing plate for every denomination are represented. Nor is there a shortage of re-entries, re-cuts, overprints or print varieties. Seldom-seen UPU specimen overprints, a selection of private perfins, eye-appealing precancels and a wide variety of selected cancels help explain why this exhibit is a consistent candidate for a Gold-level award.

Section C looks at usages of these issues, including the 2-cent overprint. Each denomination paying the rate for which it was issued is illustrated. Some are quite scarce, such as the ½-cent newspaper rate for less than 1-oz. weight. One of the usages for the 1-cent stamp was the postcard rate, which is illustrated on a patriotic postcard with the stamp struck with a fancy pinwheel cancel.

Covers in the exhibit are mostly illustrated or with corner cards. Collectors invariably chase after registered covers and these are amply illustrated, each one franked with correct postage. The registered UPU letter rate, 10 cents, is illustrated on an official government cover mailed from Ottawa to London, England.

Section D, the epilogue, briefly explains why the Numeral Issue replaced the Maple Leaf Issue within about a year.

This publication will appeal not only to Maple Leaf Issue enthusiasts, but also to collectors of the stamps of Canada and philatelists in general.

Tony Shaman, FRPSC



1937 – 1938 CANADIAN DEFINITIVE ISSUE

by Gary W. Steele. Published by the British North America Philatelic Society, 2014. Spiral bound, 128 pages, 8½ x 11 inches. ISBN 978-1-927119-35-8 (colour) $63.00; Canadian funds; Credit card orders (Visa, MasterCard) will be billed for exact amount of shipping plus $2 per order. For payment by cheque or money order, please contact Ian Kimmerly Stamps. Applicable tax will be charged on orders for delivery in Canada. BNAPS members receive a 40% discount. Available from: Ian Kimmerly Stamps, 62 Sparks Street, Ottawa, ON K1P 5A8, Canada. Phone: (613) 235-9119. Internet orders can be placed at www.iankimmerly.com/books/

Gary Steele's 1937 – 1938 Canadian Definitive Issue publication is number 76 in the British North America Philatelic Society exhibit series. Only a colour edition of the publication is available. A Table of Contents for quick reference accompanies the exhibits pages of the eight-page exhibit.

The exhibit earned a Gold medal with the Reserve Grand at ORAPEX 2011 in Ottawa, Gold at BNAPEX 2011 in North Bay, Grand Award at BNAPEX 2012 in Calgary and Gold with the Grand Award at the NOVAPEX 2012 National Show in Halifax.

An unusual feature of this award-winning exhibit is the inclusion of tin plate die proof essays depicting a likeness of King Edward VIII. We learn from the exhibit that these tin plates, held by the American Bank Note Company for 53 years, were sold by public auction in 1990; the actual stamp dies and plate proofs of the proposed Edward VIII issues were destroyed on January 25 and 27, 1937.

One of the outstanding pieces in the exhibit is an engraved steel die of the 2-cent King Edward postage stamp. Included also in this amazing exhibit, which incidentally also earned a Prix d'Honneur at the American Philatelic Society's Champion of Champions competition at Milwaukee Stamp show 2013, are die proofs on India paper on a section of a page from the ABNC ledger book which were used to record the die proof numbers for future references.

Other seldom-seen items in the exhibit are a selection of the CBNC Ltd. hardened large die proofs from

the 1-cent value to the dollar denomination, including the 6-cent air mail die proof in brown colour printed on India paper.

The exhibit is especially rich in postal history material, including an illustrated 1940 Canadian National Telegram sending "Season's Greetings" is postmarked December 25 at Annapolis Royal. An equally fascinating piece of mail is an illustrated cover mailed from Cranberry Portage to Winnipeg, Manitoba, franked with a 3-cent stamp to pay the letter rate for the 1st ounce, plus an additional 10-cent Special Delivery stamp.

Particularly noteworthy are the many cover examples franked with each of the issues, singly or in multiples, from the set of stamps from the 1-cent to the dollar value. Examples include rates for 2nd class matter, registration fees, preferred rates for domestic rates, special delivery express fees for mail going to Great Britain and several other foreign destinations. Noted also were acknowledgement of receipt stamps, 1st class Money Tag rate plus the 10=cent registration fee, domestic 3rd class printed matter, parcel post insurance rates, express fee rates for overseas letters and an example of the householder receipt bulk rate.

It is difficult to think of a postage rate not amply illustrated in this exhibit.

Obviously a review such as this cannot address all of the material shown in this eight-frame exhibit, nor is it our intention to do so. Suffice it to say that it deserved every one of the awards it earned at each of its outings. The publication merits a place on the bookshelves of anyone with an interest in Canada's 1937-38 definitive issues or for anyone wanting to learn more about the extensive knowledge and depth of material needed to be assured of a consistent winning entry at the higher levels of philatelic exhibiting.

Tony Shaman, FRPSC

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Thanks to Doug Sephton for putting together the ads, and for this great cartoon from Port Alberni artist, Peter Lynde.

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