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The CANADIAN PHILATELIST
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March/April 2015 mars/avril - VOL. 66 • NO.2



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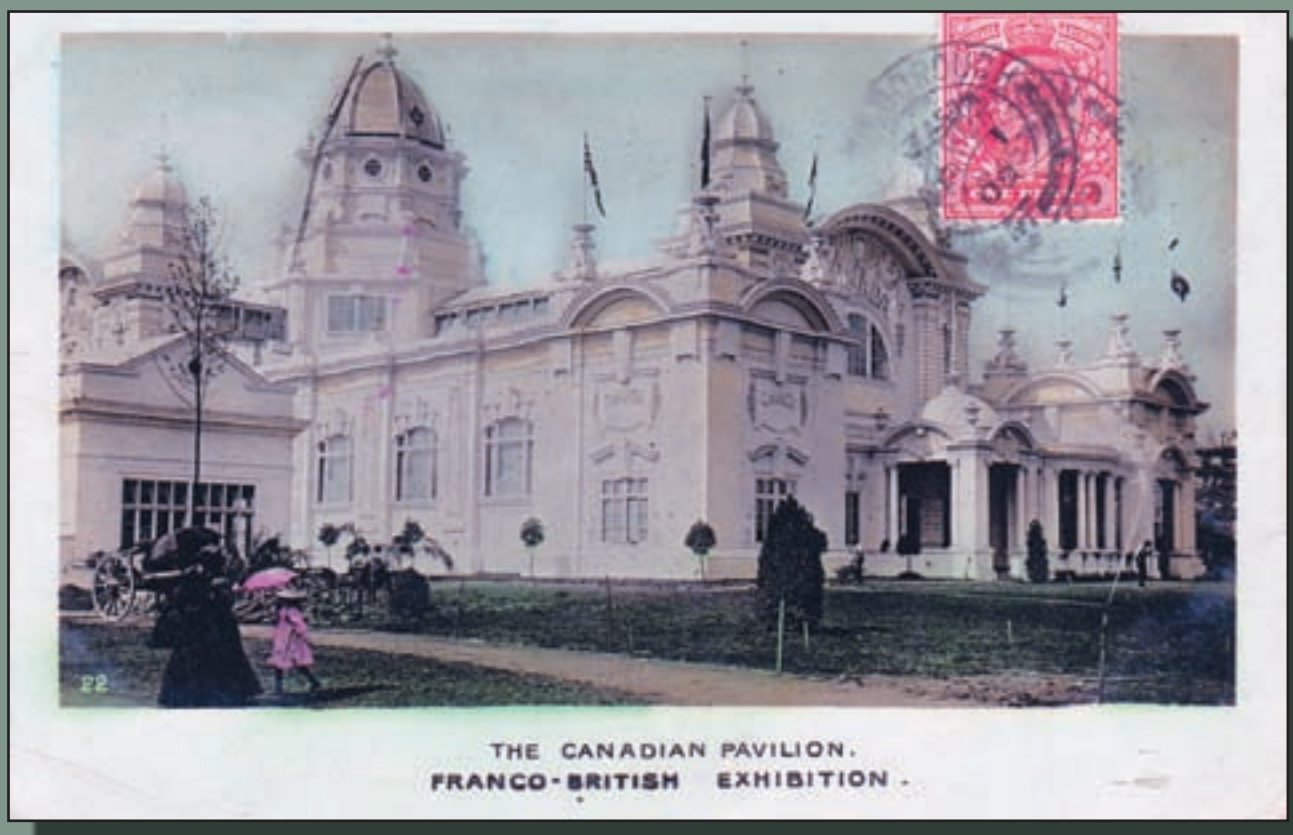
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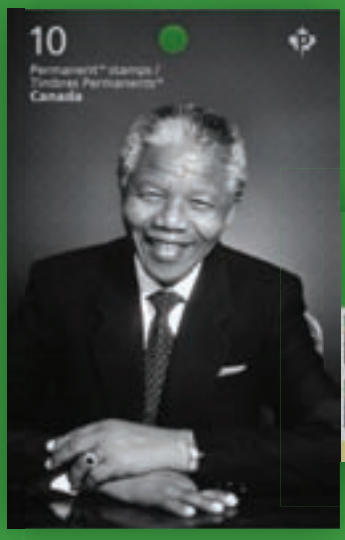
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The Royal Philatelic Society of Canada (RPSC) is the successor to the national society founded in 1887. Membership in the Society is open to anyone interested in stamps. Whether you are a beginner or an advanced collector, The RPSC offers a number 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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Join The RPSC!

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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Revue de La
SOCIÉTÉ ROYALE DE PHILATÉLIE DU CANADA

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THE COVER / PAGE COUVERTURE:

The Franco-British Exhibition of 1908 was a huge fair that attracted eight million visitors. Its purpose was to celebrate the "Entente Cordiale" signed by the United Kingdom and France in 1904, which set the stage for their alliance against Germany and Austria-Hungary.

It was the largest exhibition ever held in England and its area covered about 140 acres, including an artificial lake. All the exhibition pavilions have been dismantled and the site is now known as "White City" because all structures on the exhibition site were painted white. The BBC Television Centre and the BBC Media Village occupy many of the current buildings on the former exhibition grounds; Hammersmith Park occupies the north end of the site. For more details about this historic exhibition, see Lane Robson's illustrated article beginning on page 92.

L'exposition franco-britannique de 1908 était une immense foire qui a attiré huit millions de visiteurs. Son but : célébrer « l'Entente cordiale » signée par le Royaume-Uni et la France en 1904, qui jetait les bases de leur alliance contre l'Allemagne et l'Autriche-Hongrie.

Il s'agissait de la plus grande exposition organisée jusqu'alors en Grande-Bretagne, s'étendant sur une superficie d'environ 140 acres avec un lac artificiel. Tous les pavillons ont été démantelés et le site est maintenant connu sous le nom de « White City » parce que toutes ses structures avaient été peintes en blanc. Le BBC Television Centre et le BBC Media Village occupent bon nombre des édifices actuellement érigés sur les terrains de l'ancienne exposition; Hammersmith Park couvre la partie nord du site. Pour obtenir plus de détails sur cette exposition historique, voyez l'article illustré de Lane Robson à la page 92.

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notes du RÉDACTEUR

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

Attracting eight million visitors, it was the largest fair held in England up to that time. The exhibition celebrated the "Entente Cordiale" signed by the United Kingdom and France in 1904.

Due to space constraints, we have had to serialize three feature articles in recent issues. We will finally get caught up in this edition and print the concluding part of John Walsh's 1897 Newfoundland Red Overprint Surcharge article of which Part I appeared in the September/October 2014 issue. In this issue will also be Parts II of Joseph Monteiro's Stamps of Nyasaland and Dale Speirs' The Duke of Windsor Goes Cowpunching articles. Parts I of these latter two pieces were printed in the January/February 2015 edition.

In this issue we welcome a new contributor to The Canadian Philatelist. Brock Short, who makes his home on the lower mainland of BC, writes about British royal family members portrayed on two sets of Newfoundland stamps. What is noteworthy about his observations is that more British royal family members are pictured individually on Newfoundland stamps than on the stamps of any other British dominion or colony. For a review of these two sets of stamps, see his article beginning on page 100.

Kimber Wald takes a somewhat different tack in his discussion of the Northern Gannet than Lane Robson, whose article in the September/October 2013 issue featured a variety of depictions of the largest of the North Atlantic sea birds on postage stamps issued by various postal administrations from around the world. Wald's article includes an image of a progressive die proof of the Gannet stamp, a postcard to Hungary, an airmail cover to Sweden and other illustrations. For Wald's treatment of his article on Canada's 15-cent definitive Gannet stamp (Scott No. 343) turn to page 98.

Lane Robson has submitted an article dealing with the Franco-British Exhibition of 1908. Attract-

En raison de contraintes d'espace, nous avons dû répartir trois articles de fond sous forme de série dans les derniers numéros. Nous avons finalement réussi à rattraper le décalage dans la présente édition et à publier la conclusion de l'article de John Walsh sur le timbre de Terre-Neuve surchargé en rouge, « 1897 Newfoundland Red Overprint Surcharge », la première partie ayant parue dans de numéro de septembre-octobre 2014. Vous trouverez également dans le présent numéro la deuxième partie de l'article de Joseph Monteiro sur les timbres du Nyasaland, « Stamps of Nyasaland » et de celui de Dale Speirs sur l'expérience d'éleveur du duc de Windsor, « The Duke of Windsor Goes Cowpunching ». La première partie de chacune de ces deux pièces a été imprimée dans l'édition de janvier-février 2015.

Nous reconnaissons dans ce numéro du Philatéliste canadien, un nouveau contributeur. Brock Short, qui réside sur la côte ouest du Canada, décrit les membres de la famille royale dont les portraits illustrent deux séries de timbres de Terre-Neuve. Il est remarquable de signaler qu'il y a plus de membres de la famille royale représentés individuellement sur les timbres de Terre-Neuve que de tout autre dominion britannique ou d'une colonie. Pour découvrir ces portraits, lisez l'article qui débute page 100.

Kimber Wald nous présente le fou de Bassan sous un angle quelque peu différent de ce que nous avons lu sous la plume de Lane Robson en septembre-octobre 2013, qui décrivait toute une variété de représentations du plus grand oiseau marin de l'Atlantique Nord figurant sur les timbres émis par diverses administrations postales de par le monde. L'article de Kimber Wald est agrémenté par, entre autres, l'image d'une épreuve de poinçon progressive du timbre du fou de Bassan, d'une carte postale à destination de la Hongrie, d'un pli aérien à destination de la Suède. Vous trouverez cet article sur le timbre canadien courant de 15 cents représentant un fou de Bassan (Scott no 343) à la page 98.

Quant à Lane Robson, il nous propose un article sur l'exposition franco-britannique de 1908. Cette exposition, qui a attiré huit millions de visiteurs, était la plus grande exposition organisée en Angleterre jusqu'alors. Elle célébrait « l'Entente cordiale » signée

ing eight million visitors, it was the largest fair held in England up to that time. The exhibition celebrated the "Entente Cordiale" signed by the United Kingdom and France in 1904. Canada, as a member of the British Commonwealth, had a large presence at the fair featuring many of our country's manufactured and agricultural products and natural resources. The article will resonate not only with postal history enthusiasts, but also with historians in general.

As usual, we attempt to include articles covering as wide a spectrum of our hobby as space allows. To that end, we have included an article by one of our stalwart authors, Dick Logan. His piece enlightens us about the early years of airmail service in the United States and how one man's determination turned his dream into reality.

We hope that you will find something of interest in this issue. If not, drop us a line and tell us what philatelic topic(s) you would like to read about. Better yet, send us an article, long or short, of one of your favourite collecting specialties. Chances are if you are passionate about it, others will also find it of interest. Who knows, you might just ignite a curiosity in a facet of our hobby that other collectors have never thought about pursuing. ✉

par l'Angleterre et la France en 1904. Le Canada, en tant que membre du Commonwealth britannique, a assuré une présence importante à cette foire en exposant de nombreux produits agricoles et manufacturés de notre pays ainsi que certaines de ses ressources naturelles. Cet article touchera une corde sensible non seulement chez les amateurs d'histoire, mais chez les historiens en général.

Comme toujours, nous essayons d'intégrer des articles couvrant la plus vaste gamme d'activités possible de notre passe-temps dans la mesure de l'espace dont nous disposons. À cette fin, nous avons inclus un article de l'un de nos fidèles auteurs, Dick Logan. Il nous éclaire sur les premières années du service postal aérien aux États-Unis et nous montre comment la détermination d'un homme a transformé son rêve en réalité.

Nous espérons que ce numéro captivera votre intérêt. Sinon, écrivez-nous un mot pour nous indiquer les sujets philatéliques que vous aimeriez lire dans nos pages. Mieux encore, faites-nous parvenir un article, long ou court, sur votre spécialité favorite en matière de collection. Il y a de bonnes chances que ce qui vous passionne intéresse aussi les autres. Et qui sait si vous n'allumerez pas une étincelle de curiosité pour une facette de notre passe-temps à laquelle d'autres collectionneurs n'ont jamais pensé? ✉

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

DEAR EDITOR,

Al Hurst's article in the Nov/Dec 2014 issue of *The Canadian Philatelist* illustrates one of the major problems for exhibitors whose exhibits have been evaluated using a point system. Exhibitors compare the points from one show to another and become distressed when the points vary - especially when they go down.

Philatelic exhibiting is an art form. Judging philatelic exhibits is another art form. Like any art form, we become better exhibitors and judges with practice, practice, and more practice. We become better but never perfect. If anyone thinks that a judge or team of judges can consistently judge to within 2% accuracy, it is not going to happen in my lifetime or yours.

The most difficult part of using a point system is educating exhibitors how to use the points when broken down into the four major categories - treatment, knowledge, rarity and condition and presentation. This is the subject of a separate article.

The difference between the 90 points at Orapex 2012 and the 92 points at Stampex 2012 can be explained by the concept of 'standard deviation' or more importantly by the two similar but different criteria used to evaluate the exhibit. In North America we use the *APS Manual of Judging*; the rest of the world uses FIP guidelines.

Mr. Hurst notes that the exhibit received 88 points at VAPEX 2012 and that he does not intend to show in the U.S. again. The rationale does not make sense since we use the same criteria on both sides of the border and Canadian judges judge in the U.S. and U.S. judges also judge in Canada. My 50 years of exhibiting and 20 years of judging have shown me that occasionally one of my exhibits may receive an award higher than it 'deserves' (no complaints here, brilliant jury...) and occasionally lower than it 'deserves' (wailing and complaints, idiot jurors...). Fortunately, these aberrations occur less frequently than some years ago. The best revenge is a better exhibit at the next show. I also 'jury shop' to make sure that one or more members of the jury are familiar with the class in which I am showing - single frame, thematic, display, or picture post card. I would be wasting my time and money to send a thematic exhibit to a show where the collectors of Confederate material are meeting. Nor would I send a British postal history exhibit to a show where the Germany Philatelic Society is meeting. If a show does not advertise the jury members, they do not get my exhibits. I look for competent jurors that will tell me what I do not want to hear.

I have heard the following advice from several respected and well-experienced jurors and my own exhibiting experience proves it: "The addition of one or two rare or expensive items is unlikely to affect the score or the medal level."

Regarding the starting date for a postal history exhibit, I note the following in the *Manual of Judging*: Exhibit limits should be based on the chosen exhibit subject, not the collection. An exhibit with an arbitrary starting date (often the earliest in the exhibitor's collection) ... loses credit.

As an exhibitor, I have found the comments on the UEEF useful at times. However, if I want really good feedback, I consult the judges at the frames and consult with other judges and exhibitors whose experience and knowledge I respect.

At the gold medal level like Mr. Hurst's exhibit, I would not expect a lot of useful comments. It's a good exhibit; that's why it got a gold! However, lots of minor tweaking throughout can often lead to a better gold exhibit, i.e., one that is in contention for the big special awards.

As an exhibitor, I have to remind myself that this is a hobby and I should not take myself too seriously. As a judge I need to take the judging assignments and exhibitors' concerns seriously.

Best regards from the Sunshine State.

PHIL STAGER
ST. PETERSBURG, FL

DEAR EDITOR,

I just received the Jan-Feb issue of *The CP*. Julia Wigg's article The Meaning of Value in Stamp Collecting has numerous statements that are incomplete or could leave the reader with the wrong impressions.

1. The author implies that Bill Gross financed his $11 million donation to create the William H. Gross Gallery at the Smithsonian Institution's National Postal Museum in part through stamps his mother purchased in the 1930s. She states "in the 1930s, the stamps had been worth pennies. Twenty years later their worth had



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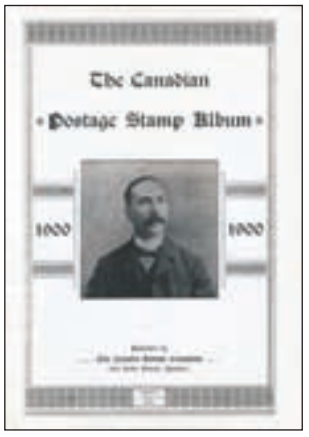
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undergone no major change. Yet another 20 years later, they were worth thousands of dollars and Gross had sponsored the National Stamp Gallery at the Smithsonian Institute." It is well known that the money came from other philatelic sources in his collection. In addition, the author misnames the Gallery and the Smithsonian official appellation. Also, Mrs. Gross' 3¢ sheet is still worth what it was when she bought it.

2. The story of Rowland Hill deciding to get involved with postal reform because his housemaid "refused to accept the mail because the service charge was too high" is apocryphal. Other versions mention a young lady of his acquaintance or a shop girl.



3. The author's statement, "By 1861, the first printed catalogue had been issued, and the first album in 1862", is illustrated by an album in Figure 5. With no cutline for Figure 5 it therefore implies this album was printed in 1862. In fact, the album shown is dated 1900 and was printed in 1899 by the Canada Stamp Company of Quebec City. A copy of its flyleaf is attached for illustration purposes. It is the first Canadian stamp album ever published in Canada. The illustration is Courtesy of the Harry Sutherland Philatelic Library of the Vincent Graves Greene Philatelic Research Foundation.

4. Stating that the Tre skilling banco yellow of Sweden is the world's rarest stamp and valuing it at £5.5 million is inaccurate. The Tre skilling never sold publicly for more than $2.3 million USD, Additionally the world's rarest stamp is the British Guiana one cent black on magenta which recently sold for $9.48 million USD.

5. The US 1868 one cent "Z" Grill is not worth "9.97 million dollars" as stated by Ms. Widdig. It was acquired by Bill Gross through exchange with Don Sundman of Mystic stamps for the plate block of the Inverted Jenny which Bill Gross had acquired for $2.9 million USD.

CHARLES J. G. VERGE, FRPSC, FRPSL
BRAMPTON, ON

DEAR EDITOR,

As one who has long had an interest in Christmas stamps, I read with interest Ron Tabbert's "Have Yourself a Merry Little Christmas" in the November-December 2014 *The Canadian Philatelist*.

I note Mr. Tabbert questions whether the United States commenced the contemporary run on Christmas stamps with its Wreath and Candles (Scott 1205) in 1962.

To put the record straight: After Canada's noteworthy 1898 XMAS stamp, Stanley Gibbons lists Austria's 1937 Christmas Greeting stamps. Those two stamps were followed by Christmas stamps from Brazil (1939), Hungary (1941), Cuba (1951), Haiti (1954), Spain and Luxembourg (1955), and Liechtenstein, Australia, and Korea (1957).

This information was gleaned from the American Topical Association fine little Christmas Stamps of the World catalogue (1991). Sadly, it has not been updated because it is a useful reference.

MICHAEL O. NOWLAN
VIA EMAIL

DEAR EDITOR,

It was interesting to note that Robert Odenweller enjoyed the Black Flag Republic of Formosa article in the May-June 2014 issue, Vol. 65, No. 3 and that he wanted to know more about this short-lived stamp issue.

Several months after the article appeared, a collector from Hong Kong purchased the collection from the estate of James W. Davidson. The purchaser is a Rotarian, thereby furthering the chain of historical ownership.

It is believed to be in the best interests of philately to leave the telling of the rest of the story to the new owner. He is in the advantageous position to better inform others on how to distinguish between the original issue and the clever fakes. He has both the incentive and the means to track down other parts of the story from information that is scattered between New York, USA, Yellowknife NWT, Japan and Taiwan.

The torch has been passed on to the new owner. In due course, a more complete story will undoubtedly be forthcoming. Unfortunately, this writer has other fields to pursue.

As far as this writer is concerned, it has been an interesting experience to have been associated with such an intriguing subject. The controversial history of events that occurred more than 100 years ago is still reverberating in South East Asia. How it all turns out is anyone's guess.

Who is it that said that philately is boring and of little consequence?

BILL PEKONEN
RICHMOND, BC

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.
Écrivez à l'éditeur, B.P. 46024, Kitchener, ON, N2E 4J3, courriel: tshaman@rogers.com.



DECORATED STREET LETTERBOXES

As in 2013, Canada Post again helped celebrate Christmas by decorating some of its street letterboxes for the 2014 holiday season.

Several readers sent us photos of these gaily decorated boxes asking if we had any information about them. We had not seen any and certainly had no information so we asked Canada Post. Within short order, Canada Post spokesperson Daria Hill sent the following information, along with an electronic image of the decorative plastic wrap.

Here is what Canada Post relayed about the decal stickers:

- We used the holiday wraps in 600 cities across Canada. The cities were chosen on our high-volume locations, but, really, from all across Canada.
- The holiday wrap is essentially a decal sticker that's placed on the mailboxes. We actually swap the decorated mailboxes with regular boxes, instead of removing the sticker. We will not make a decision to remove the stickers off the original mailboxes until closer to the 2015 holiday period.
- Because these wraps are adhesive decal stickers, they tend to fray and rip when we remove them. For that reason, they are disposed of after we remove them.
- The holiday wrap was part of our holiday marketing program, which also included retail posters across our entire network as well as nine wrapped Canada Post trucks.

CANADIAN MILITARY MAIL BOOK

In mid-June, the Postal History Society of Canada will publish Lt. Col. Roland Webb's encyclopedic story of Canada's military postal history, A Guide to Canadian Military Postal History 1636-1970. Robert Toombs, Gray Scrimgeour, and Brian Plain have edited the long-lost manuscript for this book, and say that it is still of great value—a review of this field up to the time of Webb's death in 1970. The book tells in detail the story of how mail to and from soldiers, sailors, and airmen was delivered, from the earliest days to the end of the nation's first century. Interested readers can see the Introduction to this 556-page book, four sample chapters, and ordering information online at:

http://www.postalhistorycanada.net/php/Library/Books/Webb/index.php.

The printing of this book will be limited to the number of casebound books pre-ordered. Prepaid orders will be taken until May 30, 2015.



BLOG

Director JJ Danielski, FRPSC, continues his blog "JJ Danielski on Philately" at www.JJDanielski.com. The new posting entitled "Philatelic Importance: Evaluation Criterion or Misconception, Part 1" has now been posted. The site also contains his older blogs.

NEW ISSUES FROM ICELAND

Iceland has announced the following issues released from August to November 2014. Readers should note that most of these issues consist of multiple sets of stamps or sheetlets.

Stamp Descriptions	Issue date
Manuscripts	28.08.2014
Lighthouses	11.09.2014
800th Anniversary	11.09.2014
Icelandic Art V	06.11.2014
Christmas Stamps	06.11.2014



THEMATIC COMPETITION WILL BE HELD IN ESSEN

The organisers of London 2015 EUROPHILEX have teamed up with the European Championship of Thematic Philately (ECTP) which will be the thematic arm of the London exhibition.

The ECTP exhibits will be shown as part of the 25th International Stamp Fair to be held from 7 to 9 May in Hall 1A, Messehaus Süd of the Messegelände in Essen (admission free). There will be more than 600 frames of thematic exhibits on display. Further details are at www.ectp.de

The thematic exhibits will be judged to international standards in eight sections: Arts and Culture; History and Organisations; Man and Everyday Life; Sport and Leisure; Transport and Technology; Medicine and Science; Animals and Plants; Agriculture and Pets. In addition there will be a Champions Class for winning entries from ETCP in 2006 to 2013.

The winning (champion) entry in each of the eight sections, plus the best entry in the Champions Class, will be shown at London 2015 EUROPHILEX taking place at the Business Design Centre, Islington, London on 13 to 16 May.

In addition, London 2015 will include exhibits in all the international competitive classes. The exhibition falls in the year that marks the 175th anniversary of the introduction of the world's first adhesive postage stamps, the Penny Black and Twopenny Blue, the 150th anniversary of the first Stanley Gibbons stamp catalogue, and the 125th anniversary of the first London International.

For full information go to www.london2015.net



Dieter Michelson (left) with Chris King, President of The Royal Philatelic Society London.

100 YEARS OF KÖHLER AUCTIONS

In April 1913 Heinrich Köhler, operating from offices and a stamp shop in Berlin, held his first stamp auction in Germany. However, Heinrich was not new to the stamp world, having previously run auctions and being respected as a stamp dealer and expert.

To mark the 100 years of Köhler Auctions, Dieter Michelson, one of the present owners of the company, looked back at the key figures in its history in a presentation to The Royal Philatelic Society London on 9 October.

Dieter explained that one of the key legacies left by Heinrich was his card index that includes all the important items of the German area. Heinrich died in 1945, but the business continued under his wife, Anna, and daughter Henriette. It was during their time at the helm that the fortunes of the company changed thanks to the publicity generated by the sale of a 1d 'Post Office' Mauritius.

The vote of thanks was given by Wolfgang Maassen, author of the history of the company, who commented how all those who had been involved over the years have been so different.

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

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THE AIR MAIL PICK-UP SYSTEM OF ALL AMERICAN AVIATION

By Richard Logan

Following an on-again-off-again series of government sponsored experimental flights between 1911 and 1918, domestic US Air Mail was formally established as a new class of service by the United States Post Office Department (USPOD) on May 15, 1915 with the inauguration of the Washington – Philadelphia – New York route for which the first special purpose Air Mail stamp was issued (Scott No. C3) on May 13, 1918. The 24-cent fee it represented was apportioned at 2 cents for postage, 12 cents for air service, and 10 cents for Special Delivery.

For the first eight years of the Air Mail service, all mails were flown entirely in six purpose-built mail biplanes designed and constructed by the Standard Aircraft Corporation and flown by civilian pilots hired by the USPOD. However, on February 2, 1925 Congress mandated that this would change with the passage of "Contract Air Mail Bill HR 7064." Better known as "The Kelly Act" after Congressman Clyde Kelly of Pennsylvania who sponsored the bill, it directed the USPOD to contract with commercial air carriers to survey, establish and operate Air Mail service over a variety of designated new routes.

The first two commercial "Contract Air Mail" (CAM) routes to begin operation in the US were CAM 6 between Detroit and Cleveland and CAM 7 between Detroit and Chicago, which were simultaneously inaugurated on February 15, 1926. The contractor for both routes was the Ford Motor Company. By the spring of 1929, there were 47 US Air Mail lines and Air Mail volume had grown to 3, 532, 733 kilograms. In addition, there were 61 U.S. passenger lines.

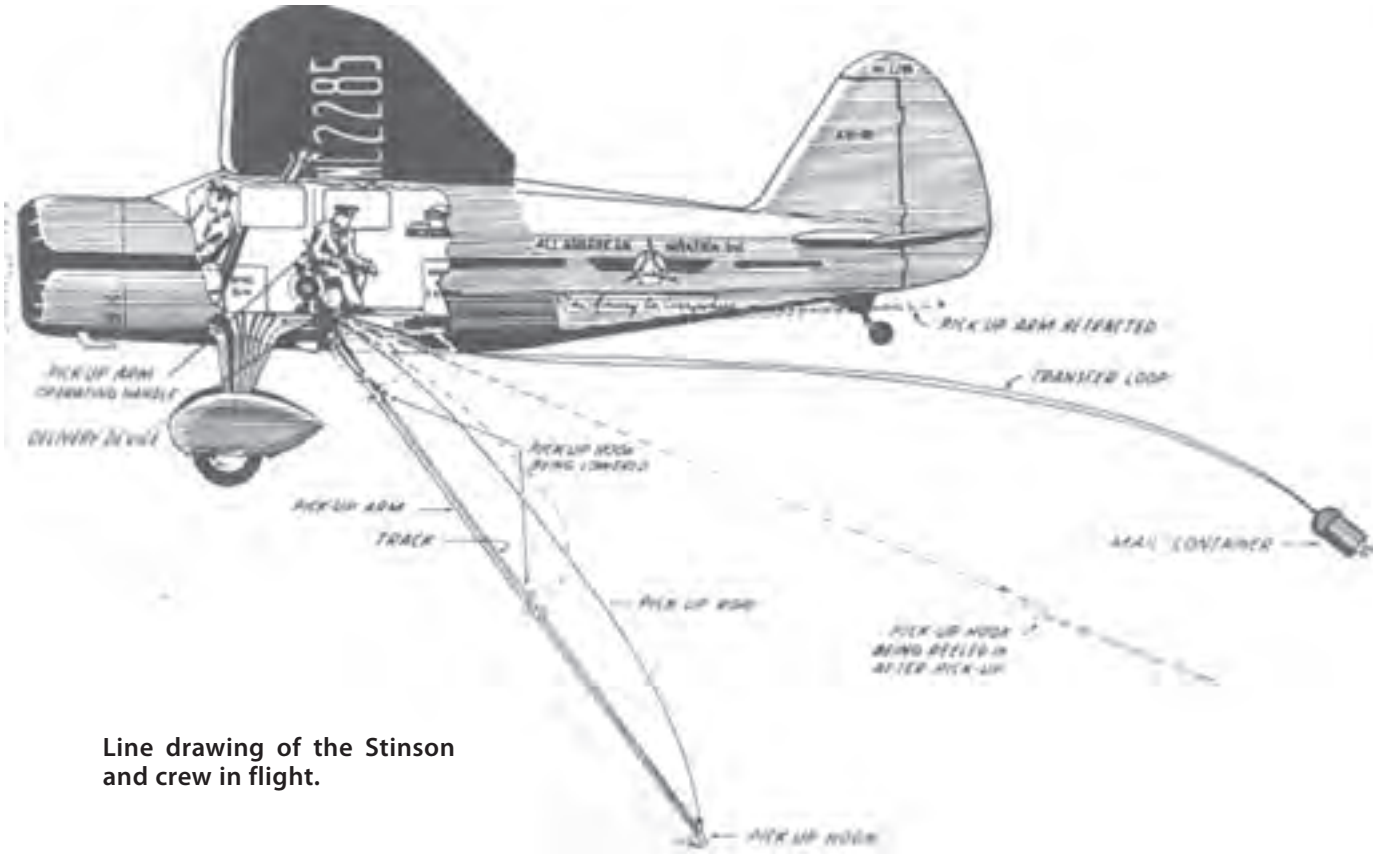
It is generally agreed that by transferring Air Mail service operations to private carriers, the U.S. government effectively created the world's largest commercial aviation industry.

Against this background, a quiet, bright, would-be inventor, Lytle Schuyler Adams DDS, who preferred to be known as "Doc" was tenaciously working to develop a non-stop Air Mail delivery and pick-up system to serve smaller isolated communities where airport facilities or volume of mail were insufficient to justify full air mail service.

Born in Paint Lick, Kentucky, on January 31, 1883 the great, great grandson of President John Adams trained as a dentist and in 1905 and graduated



Four First Flight covers covering experimental Pick-Up Route 1002 featuring attractive cachets and cancellations for the four stages in 1939.



Line drawing of the Stinson and crew in flight.

from the St. Louis Dental School. From 1905 to 1908 he was an oral surgeon in Parsons, Kansas. In 1909, at the age of 26, while on a vacation in California, he met Glenn Luther Martin, one of the captains in the aviation industry who was ultimately responsible for forming Lockheed Martin, a major U.S. aerospace, defence, security and advanced technology company. This friendship fuelled Adam's deep interest in aviation.

Adams acquired real estate and agricultural holdings while in California and as a result, he designed one of the first motorized rotary ploughs. It featured interchangeable blades and could also be used as an ice-scraping machine for hockey and ice-skating rinks, which he manufactured in Illinois from 1914 to 1918. He returned to dental surgery in Seattle, Washington, from 1923 to 1927 all the time vigorously promoting the idea of an Air Mail delivery and pick-up system under the banner of "Adams Air Express."

His original invention consisted of a large metal pan that tapered on a slant to a slot. The plane was to swoop down trailing a cable weighted with a steel ball, on the end. The ball would hit the pan and travel up the slant where the slot trapped the ball causing it to pick up the mail and carry it away.

In 1928, with the assistance of Boeing Company engineers, he fully developed a system – Patents No. 279,320 and 305,970 – that was to be known as "Air Pick-Up." He quit his dentistry practice and travelled the country promoting the newly designed system. His goal was to bring Air Pick-Up to all of North and South America.

The Stock Market collapse of 1929 snuffed out the torch that Adams carried for his new system and almost destroyed his dream.

Not one to be denied, Adams continued to promote his idea and was able to demonstrate his invention in 1933 for the USPOD in Washington, DC and again under special consideration at the Chicago World's Fair. Neither demonstration netted him a contract and enthusiasm for Adam's invention died.

By 1935, Adams was somewhat discouraged. However, he met with W.P. Wilson board chairman for the Fokker Airplane Corporation and asked for his help. Wilson provided him with a letter of introduction and paved the way for a meeting with Senator Jennings Randolph from West Virginia. Randolph was an aviation enthusiast and a strong advocate for programs to advance air travel and airport development.

Adams pointed out to Randolph that at the time, less than 200 American cities were receiving Air Mail when the Post Office system served 15,000 cities with 1st, 2nd and 3rd Class Post Offices and around 30,000 with 4th Class facilities. He argued that most of these should have Air Mail service. Randolph took up the challenge and started lobbying his colleagues in Congress.

In 1937, Adams, who had depleted his own fortune promoting his invention, was looking around for investors to put money in his Pick-Up company. To protect his patents, he set up two companies – Tri State Aviation as an operating company and All American Aviation (AAA) as a patent holding company. If Tri State Aviation ran into money problems the patents would be safe in the hands of a debt-free All American Aviation.

As luck would have it, he met Richard and Felix du Pont from one of the most prominent American families. They purchased a controlling interest in AAA and the trio was off purchasing planes and hiring pilots and staff to make the company operational.

The end result was that on April 30, 1938 the USPOD – still indifferent to AAA's plans – was authorized to begin looking into the Adams invention with a budget of $100,000. The next step was to lay out routes and put them out to tender. Both Tri State and All American bid for the routes. Tri State was not successful and folded. Adams used the du Pont money to pay off his debts.

The planes chosen for AAA's service were five Stinson SR-10C Reliants specifically equipped with 285 hp Lycoming engines and painted bright red to attract attention and be easily identified. In order to teach and familiarize personnel with the pick- up system, two Experimental Routes, each in four stages, were scheduled – AM 1001 from Pittsburgh to Philadelphia, Pennsylvania on May 14, June 4, June 18 and July 2, 1939 and AM 1002 from Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania to Huntingdon, West Virginia on May 12, May 28, June 11 and June 25, 1939. The routes covered 1040 miles.

AAA's basic plan was not unlike the Railway Mail Service's "Mail on the Fly" service. Travelling at about 50 feet and 110 miles an hour, the single engine Stinson collected and delivered mail and small packages at each route station without landing.

A Pick-Up flight started at Pittsburgh Airport Terminal where mail from all parts of the country was loaded into special hollow rubber containers bound for route stations which would receive their Air Mail by Air Pick-Up the same day it reached the terminal. At each route station, local people employed by AAA and trained for the job of "messengers" collected cargo at the local express company and mail from the Post Office, then drove to the pick-up site where they rigged a portable station for the Air Pick-Up.

The station consisted of two 15-foot poles anchored 20 feet apart. At the top of each pole was a direction flag, which showed the pilot the prevailing wind direction and a gripping tool consisting of two pivoted limbs forming a pair of jaws and a pair of handles, which was used to keep the 60-foot-long rope attached to the mail container in place.

The Stinson would fly over the station, first dropping the incoming mail in a container, make two tight turns, then flying 20 feet off the ground and lowering its pick-up hook to a position between the poles engaged the rope. The hook snagged the rope and a "flight mechanic" inside the aircraft who worked the winch mechanism system reeled the container into the aircraft where the mail was transferred to appropriate mail bins.

Not all stations were at airports. Some were set up on pastures, golf courses and in one case, a cemetery. There were times when a pickup station was flooded and men in rowboats held the poles aloft for the aircraft to make contact while the incoming container was dropped on the nearest dry land. The successful pick-up rate during the experimental stages was 92%.



A sample mail container up close.

The 90 experimental flights to 58 communities were completed and the USPOD issued AAA with a "Certificate of convenience and necessity to engage in air transportation with respect to property and mail." The two experimental routes were converted into regular service in August 1940 as a Contract Air Mail route – "Air Mail 49."

Year one of the Air Pick-Up service saw AAA flying over 435,000 miles, making some 23,000 pick-ups and carry close to 75,000 pounds of mail and 6500 pounds of freight with no casualties.

Firmly established in their second year of operations, AAA flew four flights daily on five different routes starting in Pittsburgh and flying to towns and hamlets in six states –Pennsylvania, New York, West Virginia, Ohio, Kentucky and Delaware.

With the onslaught of World War II came increased volumes of Air Mail. AAA met the challenge with six more Stinsons and their staff increased to hundreds

of employees. This being so, the company requested a higher reimbursement rate from the USPOD but were turned down. Had it not been for the military contracts placed with the engineering division, AAA would have lost money.

It got worse after the war when mail carried by AAA decreased noticeably. A request for additional route miles by AAA was simply denied. The argument: "If you're losing money on your present routes, why expand?" This was further aggravated by the huge success of the Highway Post Office Service begun in 1941 now running on improved highway systems to serve many of the areas also served by the Air Pick-Up system.

AAA's next thought was to expand into multi-engine passenger planes to carry passengers and provide pick-up service at the same time; however, fatal aviation crashes in 1944 and 1945 served to end public and Congressional support for this type of operation. The newly formed Civil Aeronautics Board (CAB) denied AAA permission to expand.

In 1948, AAA was awarded a CAB Interstate Certificate to carry passengers, but only if the Air Mail Pick-Up service was terminated. This death knell was a harbinger of the end of America's last Air Mail only aviation company.

For six months in 1949, AAA flew Air Pick-Up out of Pittsburgh and passengers out of Washington, DC.



A messenger attaching a mail/express filled container.



A messenger sets up for pick-up.

The last Air Pick – Up service flew on June 30, 1949, from Jamestown, New York to Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. Air Mail Pick-Up was not viable anymore and AAA concentrated on the passenger carrying business.

The engineering division of AAA broke away from the parent company in 1953 to end up as part International Controls in 1982. What it had learned from Air Mail Pick-Up, towing gliders and rescuing personnel trapped behind enemy lines in World War II, had a considerable impact upon future developments in aircraft carrier aviation and the recovery of information capsules from important military applications still used today.

Also in 1953 the air transport division of AAA became Allegheny Airlines. In 1968 Allegheny merged with Lake Central Airlines and four years later with Mohawk Airlines. In 1979 Allegheny Airlines became US Air. Ten years down the road US Air acquired Piedmont Airlines and a decade later US Air became US Airways, who ultimately merged with American Airlines in 2013 to become the fifth-largest airline in the US.

Dr. Lytle Schuyler Adams died on December 29, 1970. During his 89 years on earth, one could say he was never bored judging by the fact that he married four wives and patented over 250 inventions in the fields of dentistry, aviation, farming, road building and secret World War II projects. Good work, Doc. ✉

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS:
All photos are courtesy of the U.S. National Postal Museum

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ADJUDICATING EXHIBITS

from a Judge's Viewpoint

By D.J. (JIM) Measures

After reading the article by Al Hurst, in the November/December 2014 issue of The Canadian Philatelist, I felt compelled to respond.

I have been exhibiting since the 1940s and judging philatelic exhibition since the 1970s. My records are not complete, but I believe that I am close to judging my 100th show. Most were local, but a few were national-level shows. From this experience, I am not at all surprised that an exhibit can receive different scores or medal at different show.



I do not believe that I have ever met Mr. Hurst, or seen his exhibit. All I know about this exhibit is what he has told us in his article. It seems to be a 128 page, eight-frame postal history exhibit and from his report, a very good one. It seem that Mr. Hurst is unhappy with the fact that different people can have different opinions. In fact, I know that I can have different opinions about the same material on different days. Sometimes I have gained further insight, or been influenced by the comments of fellow judges. Nevertheless, a range of four percentage points is not a surprise to me, or I suspect to any experienced show judge.

Philately is an art, not a science. As with any art, the beauty is in the eye of the viewer. There are often reports of great pieces of art selling for millions of dollars, which other people would consider ugly and not want in their homes. A good example can be seen in the choice of artwork featured on Canadian stamps. I do agree that all forms of art should be promoted by Canada Post; however the painting Untitled No. 6 shown on a 35-cent stamp, Figure 1, (Scott No. 889) issued in 1981 would never find a place in my home, although I would love to have even a print of the painting April in Algonquin Park seen on a 12-cent stamp, (Scott 733) on my wall. Figure 2.

I would suggest that Mr. Hurst take the next step and work as a judge, or an apprentice judge at a few shows. It is not an easy job, but it is very rewarding in the learning that a potential judge receives. There is pressure to complete the deliberations for a timely critique with the exhibitors and other interested people. This usually means that the judges have little or no time to enjoy other elements of the show, or visit the dealers. Nevertheless, it is an enjoyable experience and I often say: "If we are not having fun, we not doing it right."

Unfortunately, there is never sufficient time to do a thorough job of examining every page of every exhibit. At CANADA 82, one of the judges used a calculator to determine that we each had two seconds per page to consider each exhibit. That is not always the case, but I would suggest that ten seconds per page is fairly normal. As we must read the entire title page, it

is helpful when they are photo-copied and sent to us in advance. Having said that, there are still going to be pages and exhibits that attract more attention, thereby leaving less time for other pages that may be very significant. At a recent show, one exhibit contained a Canadian "Inverted Seaway' stamp, a very sigificant item. As it was near the bottom of the frame, I missed it until another judge brought it to my attention.

There are endless stories of judges making mistakes. I know that I have made my share. A couple that stand out would include when a judge told an exhibitor to read a book written on the topic with the suggestion that he could learn from it. The exhibitor responded by revealing that he had written the book. At The Royal in Montreal in 2001, during the critique, one of the judges lectured Mary Ann Owens on how to prepare a topical exhibit, totally unaware that Mary Ann was the first person to ever receive a Gold Medal at an International Philatelic Exhibition for a topical exhibit.

Mr. Hurst states: "Constructive criticism is helpful to exhibitors" and I fully agree. That is what I attempt to provide; however the exhibitor must remember that it is just my opinion and I have learned that in almost every case exhibitors know more about their topic than any of the judges on the panel.

As an exhibitor, I have sent exhibits to shows where I hoped that the judges would provide comments that will assist me in my attempts to further improve my effort next time. On one occasion, I sent an exhibit of New Zealand Penny Universals to a national show in New Zealand, hoping to get some assistance from experienced Kiwi judges on what would improve my showing at a future show. My only comment on the critique sheet was: "An interesting approach." I wish I knew what that meant. In any case, I do not fault the judge concerned, as I understand the pressures that judges are under. Nevertheless, it was a lesson for me as show judge to provide more relevant comments when asked to do so. That is my aim each time an exhibit is submitted for my consideration.



I do hope that Mr. Hurst will continue to exhibit and perhaps I will one day have the pleasure of seeing this outstanding postal history exhibit. ✉



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let's talk EXHIBITING



David Piercey, FRPSC

SINGLE PAGE EXHIBITING AND THE CLUB ONE-FRAME CHALLENGE

There is another area where anyone with a budding interest in possibly exhibiting can get his or her feet wet. This is "single page" exhibiting, now often bundled together with the idea of each stamp club determining to prepare a 16-page (one frame) exhibit using single pages prepared by 16 different members of the club, and showcasing the range of collecting interests within the membership. Perhaps there is a theme to tie the pages together (e.g., the history of my town through philately), but there need not be. Similar to a "clothesline exhibit" at a club, they were started as a challenge between clubs to see which club could prepare the most interesting display for public viewing. Such club exhibits are now a regular feature at several stamp shows across North America. Often they are judged, and some sort of award for "best club display" is announced. The winning club then gets bragging rights until the next time the competition is held.



Such one-frame challenges are an excellent opportunity to develop one's nascent exhibiting skills and to decide whether one might like to develop a full exhibit of one's material. To paraphrase a term from Peter Butler, our previous RPSC Executive Manager at head office, this is "grassroots exhibiting" at its most basic.

Preparing a single exhibit page is a bit different than if you were preparing an album page for your collection; instead, it follows more closely to guidelines and suggestions that are involved in creating any single-frame or multi-frame exhibit. For example, the page should have a title, signifying what is to be shown on the page. It should have some sort of opening statement, perhaps a brief paragraph, "explaining" what is shown and that ties the philatelic items on the page together. Of course, there needs to be the philatelic items themselves (whether stamps, covers, postmarks, booklets, or whatever) that tie into the title and description. Finally, there also needs to be descriptions of the items themselves, so that the philatelic knowledge of the page creator is made evident.

Think about all this in terms of you now having an audience, and that you have to go into greater detail and explanation that you would otherwise, so that any viewer can appreciate the material as much as you do.

Figure 1 is a single page prepared by Vince Colwell, one of the members of my local club, as his contribution to a one-frame club challenge. A beginning exhibitor, he has a strong interest in Canada's "Centennial definitives" issue, and here he has decided to show some production anomalies from the 1972 printing of the 4-cents Seaway (Scott # 457).

As the Centennials is a complex modern issue, he has quite necessarily had to include text to explain the highly technical terms and their abbreviations used by specialists to describe the nuances of paper, gum, fluorescence and tagging found for these issues. He has also had to explain, in a separate section, how the method of perforation has led to the perforation errors he is showing, and has had to

Continued on page 109

PART II

The Duke Of Windsor Goes COWPUNCHING

By Dale Speirs

Part I can be found in the Jan/Feb 2015 issue of The Canadian Philatelist

TONGUE CREEK

The creek after which the post office was named was originally called Tongue-flag Creek, translated from the Siksika name. A hunter from their tribe killed a bison but could not carry all the meat, so to mark the spot he raised a pole made from a tree branch. Since one tree branch looks much the same as the next, he hung the carcass tongue on top so his fellow tribesmen could identify it when they went to get the rest of the meat.[10]

This was a ranch house post office, not a settlement. Walter Wilde McIntosh opened the post office on June 5, 1905 at his ranch north of the original Longview. The ranch straddled the creek, hence the name. He was from Toronto, and homesteaded in 1886 on Tongue Creek.[11] He sold out on June 19, 1910 and after a brief placeholder came and went, the postmastership went to George H. McKee from January 2, 1911 to March 4, 1913. Neil MacKay then took over the ranch and post office from June 3, 1913 to August 3, 1915. The final postmaster was William Warcup from December 15, 1915 to October 31, 1918. At that time the post office closed permanently and since then the mail has been delivered via a rural mail route.

LOCH SLOY

This isolated general store/post office opened on August 1, 1908 with Hugh MacFarlane as postmaster and was named after a lake in his native Scotland. Figure 12 shows the proof strike of its postmark. Loch Sloy was never a village, just a place name. The MacFarlanes lived above the store, which originally was a log cabin with one room on each floor. They sold the store and terminated their postmastership on September 29, 1911. Alex Riddell took over as postmaster until August 21, 1915. In 1912, he moved the store/post office into a large building, so large that after the post office closed years later, the building was subsequently used as a dance hall and community hall.

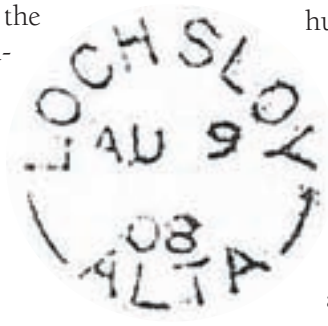


Figure 12 - Loch Sloy - postmark, split-circle, proof



Figure 13 - Loch Sloy, looking west.

Harry H. Baines was the third and final postmaster until March 31, 1918 when the post office closed permanently. No one being left at Loch Sloy, he moved his store to Pekisko.[7] Figure 13, taken by me on New Year's Day 2012 after a chinook, looks west across the area where the Loch Sloy post office once was. Only one ranch house remains. In the distance is the Highwood Range of the Rocky Mountains.

PEKISKO.

The name of this locality is from the Siksika language and means "rolling hills". The post office was one of the earliest in southwestern Alberta, opening on August 1, 1886 with Mary Stimson as postmaster. It was near Stimson Creek, named after her husband Fred. Figure 14 shows the proof strike of the first postmark. Stimson stayed until February 1, 1902, when Ella Miller took over until May 24, 1919. Neils Olsen then accepted the job, which coincided with worldwide attention being focused on the hamlet because Prince Edward (later the Duke of Windsor) had just bought a ranch there. Olsen died in office on March 11, 1925



Figure 14 - Pekisko - postmark, split-circle, proof



Figure 15 - Pekisko post office, circa 1920s

and was followed by two short-term replacements. Mary Baines, now a widow, took the job on August 15, 1927 and stayed until November 23, 1944 before retiring. Figure 15 is a photo from sometime in the 1920s showing the Pekisko store and post office.[8] The Baines had come from Loch Sloy with their store in 1918, but Harry died in 1924 and thus was never postmaster at the second location. Mary was succeeded by her son Alfred who held the title until September 25,1956 when he moved to High River.[7]

John Cornelius (Jack) Green then took over from the Baines family until January 22, 1962. He was often away for weeks at a time, leaving the store and post office closed. Given how few people were left, this probably wasn't as serious as it might seem. The final postmaster was Joseph William Bowman until the post office closed permanently on September 18, 1967. Bowman bought out Green and restocked the shelves, running the store for a few years more but selling out in 1970 to ex-rodeo champion Tom Bews.[8] Mail service is now through High River Rural Route #2, and Pekisko is today only a place name with a few ranch houses. Figure 16 is a view of Pekisko (the clump of trees at centre) on New Year's Day 2012, looking east.



Figure 16 - Pekisko, looking east.

THE E.P. RANCH

In 1919, the Duke of Windsor, at that time HRH Prince Edward, made a Royal Tour across Canada. Passing through southern Alberta, he spent a few days relaxing in the ranching district west of High River. He enjoyed the area so much that in September of that year, he bought a ranch located near Pekisko. The ranch was renamed the E.P. Ranch, the initials standing for Edward Princeps. This was the sole piece of property the Duke owned in his personal name, rather than as state property or of the House of Windsor. Figure 17 shows the only stamps the British Post Office have ever issued in honour of an Alberta rancher.



Figure 17 - Edward VIII definitives

At almost the same time, the Pekisko postmastership changed hands. Neils Olsen took over and found himself with a famous customer. High River had an airstrip. During the 1920s the mail would be flown by the High River post office not to the big cities of Calgary or Lethbridge as one might expect, but to the E.P. Ranch. The pilot would buzz the pasture nearest the ranch house to alert the inhabitants and chase away any cows or horses, then land to deliver and pick up the mails[2]. This service was not offered to any other ranchers but then again none of them were heirs to the throne. As this was closed-bag mail, there were no special markings, airmail or otherwise.

In late 1950s the ranch suffered from mismanagement by British directors who thought they could run it better from a distance than the local cowboys. The ranch began losing serious money and the Duke put it up for sale in early 1961, through his solicitor E.B. Nowers of



Figure 18 - Duke of Windsor, E.P. Ranch, cover



Figure 19 - Duke of Windsor, E.P. Ranch, reverse side

Calgary. The ranch was sold in 1962 to a neighbouring rancher.[9] Figure 18 shows a cover mailed by the Duke of Windsor to Nowers, from the Duke's Paris residence to Calgary. Figure 19 shows the reverse side of the cover with the Duke's address label. The notation by Nowers on the front of the cover indicates that the contents were about the valuation of the E.P. Ranch.

BARONET

This ranch house post office opened on January 1, 1909 with Elza Creel Sanders as the postmaster. The proof strike of the first postmark is shown in Figure 20. There were pioneer settlers named Baronet further south in the Pincher Creek area, so it seems probable the name came from there. It is unlikely that it would have been named after some British nobleman since Sanders was an American. He originally homesteaded where the post office was and later took up carpentering throughout the district. He also operated a small grist mill on the homestead. His brother-in-law Mark Lounsberry was the mail courier, bringing it out from High River.[7] Sanders resigned the post office on December 24, 1912 and Stanley R. Bulford took over until the post office closed permanently on April 23, 1913. Nothing remains. ✉



Figure 20 - Baronet, postmark, split-circle

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POST CARDS FROM THE CANADIAN PAVILION

at the 1908 Franco-British Exhibition

By Lane Robson

The Franco-British Exhibition of Science, Arts and Industry was held in London, England between May and October 1908. The fair was the largest exhibition of its kind ever hosted in Britain. Exhibits were hosted from every corner of the British Empire and from French colonies around the world. The Dominion of Canada, with a history that included both French and English heritage, had a large and popular pavilion.



King Edward VII 1p carmine issued 1902 to 1911, not cancelled at the Franco-British Exhibition Post Office

The Canadian Pavilion was a 60,000 square foot structure and displayed the representative industry, art, manufacturing, and natural resources of the provinces and regions. Nova Scotia featured agriculture and horticulture; New Brunswick fruits and fisheries; Quebec lumber and wood pulp; Ontario industry; British Columbia agriculture; and Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta, and the North West Territories grain.



Grain Exhibit - Canadian Pavilion

Canada was recognized for agricultural resources, especially grain. Four huge cornucopias occupied the center of the Canadian Pavilion. The cornucopias were wreathed in garlands of wheat and surmounted by a hopper. The hopper was inscribed with the legend, "Canada's Red Grain Hopper."

Gold and silver, precious stones, and asbestos, corundum and cobalt were on display to highlight the mineral resources of the Dominion. Transportation exhibits included carriages, canoes, and models of steamships.



Mineral Display in the Canadian Pavilion



Valentine and Sons post card posted from the main post office of the Franco-British Exhibition on October 26, 1908, five days before the end of the event. The split ring cancel for Davisville, Ontario confirmed delivery 12 days later on November 7, 1908. Posted with King Edward VII ½p gray green issued 1902 to 1911.



Valentine post card of the steamship exhibit. Allen turbine steamships delivered the Royal Mail in Canada.



Post card mailed from main post office at Franco-British Exhibition on August 20, 1908 King Edward VII ½p gray green issued 1902 to 1911.

A long panorama mural showed a past-to-future transformation of the Canadian wilderness from natural habitat with many varieties of mammals in the foreground (the past) to a prairie home, cultivated fields, and cattle grazing in the background (the future). The purpose of the image was to attract immigrants to settle on the millions of acres of uncultivated land.

A popular attraction was a grand display of sculptured butter. The butter was kept fresh in a large refrigerated display cabinet. One of the exhibits included life-like representations of the meeting between explorer Jacques Cartier and the Indian Chief Donacona. Another exhibit was life-size figures of the British King and the French President.



Postcard of Jacques Cartier sculptured butter display at the Canadian Pavilion. Montreal "back stamp" on front of card confirms its arrival in Montreal on Dec 8, 1908.

Over twenty post cards of the exterior of the Canadian pavilion or of the interior exhibits were printed. In addition to the post cards in this article, the other themes depicted the exhibits on fishing, furniture, canoes, carriages, farm machinery, and the fur industry. Post cards displayed the exterior of the pavilion from numerous vantage points. ✉



Life-size butter sculptures of King Edward VII and Armand Fallières

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Valentine double foldable post card of the past and future of the Canadian wilderness.

1897 NEWFOUNDLAND RED OVERPRINT SURCHARGE

How many red overprinted sheets were printed?

~ Part II ~



By John M. Walsh, FRPSC

As well this study presents what has been called a triple red overprint.

In my opinion it is shown that parts of two red overprints is striking the sheet twice. Determination is by looking at what initially occurred:

the strike is of ONE CENT in font B position 48 with a space gap to get to the next stamp.

then the sheet moved to the right and was struck with CENT ONE

the CENT is font B from position 48 because the following ONE is from position 49 as it can be shown that the ONE is dropped down closer to the bottom bar and also is shown is that the bottom of the O is deformed.

See the digital cut taken from the proof sheet where the position 49 is shown in relation to position 48.

Thus it has two overprints applied on to one stamp as only two of the T from both of the words CENT are present.





With this stamp having the red double overprint we can now prove that there were nine different red overprinted sheets. Because none of the previously presented stamps have been overprinted in red twice, this therefore is another different red overprinted sheet. It is the 9th sheet.

This article has been in development for awhile due to the happenstance finding of the images of the items designated as fig. A and fig. B where it can be demonstrated that two sheets had to have been initially printed. Other font B red overprint surcharges were looked at and it was noticed that the perforation slopes did not match. I wish to give credit to C. Ron McGuire for his support and for his proof reading and the giving of his opinions on the content of this article.

Continuing the study with the previous red overprint surcharges, we now look at those that have two colors, red and black, printed on to them. As the earlier trial development was done using the red ink it follows that the black was applied to enable a physical look at the appearance of how black would look in relation to that earlier applied red ink. Black was decided to be the choice of ink colour to be used for the overprinted surcharged postage stamp.

The two authors report the following about the stamps having both red- and black-inked overprints on the same stamp: Boggs states one sheet in red and black was overprinted.

and he then states the quantity in red and black type I (type font A) had 80 copies. Therefore there has to be 2 sheets. and he states quantity in red and black type II (type font B) had 14 copies. Therefore there has to be 2 sheets.

and he states quantity in red and black type IIa (wide type font B) had 2 copies. Therefore there has to be 2 sheets. and he states quantity in red and black type III (type font C) had 4 copies. Therefore there has to be 2 sheets.

Poole states one sheet in red and black overprint was printed.

Remember these reporters were reporting closer to the time period than any other.

With gentle encouragement several collectors offered up images of their certified red- and black-inked overprints. Because they were received from different scanner sources the colors may not match to each other. To remove any possible color errors they would have to be scanned by same scanner at same time. But they do look different. They are pictured below



Gratton red+black font A **Philmus red+black font A** **71972**

The pair and the two singles are from the top row which has 17 mm between the bars. This applies to both the red and the black inked bars. None of the other four horizontal lines on the 50 subject sheet has the 17 mm spacing.

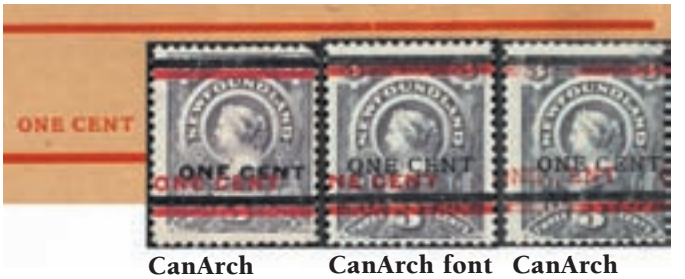
The perforation slope is horizontally parallel; not tilted in any direction for these stamps.

The margins above and below these stamps are in horizontally different widths. As well the slope of the overprints do not match. As the lines were applied in a straight line they have to join up to form a continuous line. For this to happen, three sheets had to have been overprinted in both ink colours.

Thus it is demonstrated that 3 sheets had to have been printed with both red and black ink. This is contrary to what Poole and Boggs say!

As to quantities in marketplace that is not germane to what is being studied in this article.

While continuing this research study another three items labeled below were found. To have the combinations of font types it can be demonstrated that another 2 sheets having the red overprint on them had to have been used to formulate these combinations. The item identified CanArch font C+C has two type font C overprints, in red and black, thus a sheet completely separate from the other two having black ink font B accompanying it, has to have been printed. On the website was found the item in the middle and it was misidentified as font types A, C. In reality they are fonts B, C. The item on the far right was also misidentified as being font types A and C when in reality they are font type B and B. They are from the same sheet; just not side by side. The misidentified item at far right can't be as was identified, because it has the beginning of an O letter on its far right. This can't happen in the last position on the sheet. As well when a comparison of CanArch font C+C item to the previous top three items it can be shown there is no matching. The item CanArch font B, C has a break in the top red overprint line thus identifying its position.



CanArch font C+C **CanArch font B, C; originally site stated as A, C** **CanArch font B, B; originally site stated as A, C**



CanArch font B, B; originally site stated as A, C **CanArch font B, C; originally site stated as A, C**

At this point it is identified that at a minimum there are 5 sheets printed in red and black inks.

Then there is the block identified below. It has double overprints red and black. The top pair has type font A in both colors. The bottom pair has type font B in both colors. Now when compared to CanArch font B, B item it is shown that these did not come from the same sheet.

Thus is identified that at a minimum there are 6 sheets printed in red and black inks.



CanArchives double font A top pair; and double font B bottom pair



CanArch font B, B; originally site stated as A, C

This is most contrary to what Poole and Boggs say. As to any conclusions they will be left to the reader. And as previous, all are stated to be certified and none belong to the author.

As to quantities in marketplace that is not germane to what is being studied in this article.

Requests for images were made to several sources. Their replies are stated:

From RPSL: Dear Mr Walsh. Many thanks for your enquiry. Unfortunately, we cannot supply images taken during the Expertisation process – even though they don't have the owners' details on them. However, I shall copy your request to the Curator of the Philatelic Collection, Alan Huggins, who may have something of interest to you, [p.s. no reply was received].

Kind regards Mark Copley Collections Manager Royal Philatelic Society London.

From APS expertizing: John: I have not examples of the trial red surcharges for Newfoundland No. 75-77 either in the reference collection or submitted for APEX certification. You may want to try the data bases of both the Philatelic Foundation and the Robert Siegel Auctions in NYC. Sorry I could not help. Mercer Bristow, APS

From VGG expertizing: We do not have our data base set up to enable this type of search.

From Stanley Gibbons: Dear Mr. Walsh. I was surprised to find that we have not handled any of these red trial surcharges in the last 12 years, which is as far back as our database goes. In fact we have handled only one mint block (SG80/2) of the ordinary black surcharge! Therefore I am afraid I not able to supply any images. I suggest you try contacting some of the larger dealers/auction houses in Canada who may be able to assist. Yours sincerely, Chris Palmer, Manager Commonwealth Specialist Department Associate Director.

From John I. Jamieson at Saskatoon Stamp Centre I. was offered several images. Canada Archives has images on their site. Robert A. Siegel has images on their site.

Philatelic Foundation has images on their site. But the ones seen by me are not in colour. In their description the word essay is utilized and without stating the ink color. They list other examples without describing the ink color; most awkward to interpret the facts. ✉

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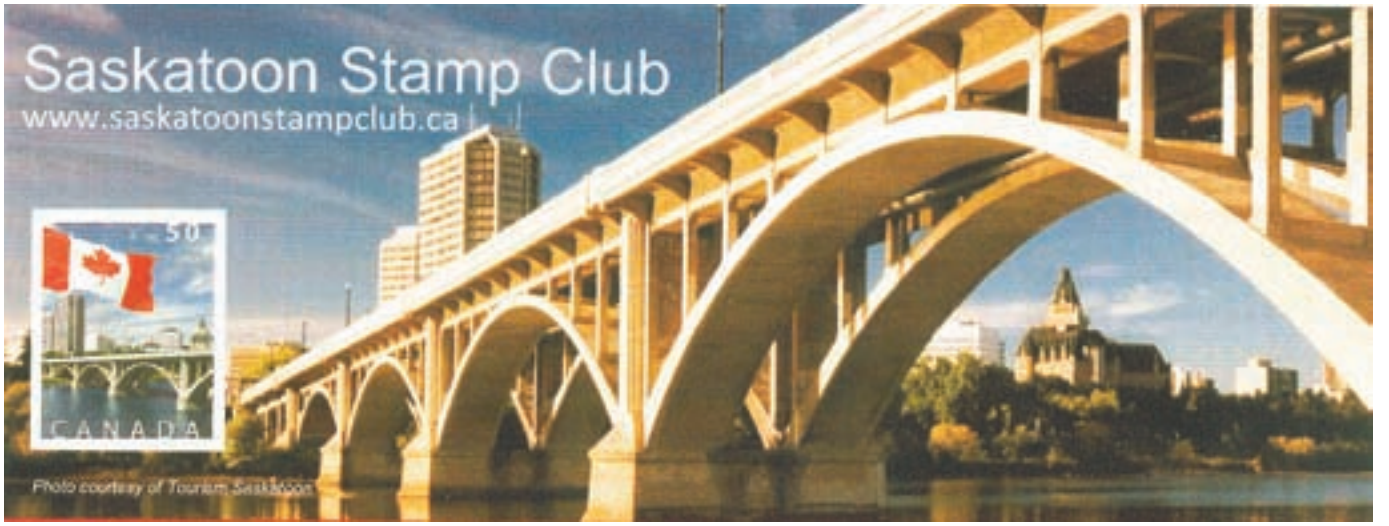
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BROADWAY BRIDGE
– Saskatoon, Saskatchewan

By: Ernie Wlock



Canada Post issued a 50c stamp "flag over Broadway Bridge" on May 30, 2005. The Saskatoon main post office received a pictorial cancel in 2012 that also depicts the bridge with the Bessborough Hotel in the background looking through the first arch. With permission from Saskatoon Tourism, the Saskatoon stamp club now uses this scene on all club correspondence, member name tags and calendars. The club has also made a cachet envelope along with a picture postage stamp for its 50th anniversary celebrations.

HISTORY OF THE BROADWAY BRIDGE

The bridge was constructed as a "Make Work" project in 1932 during the Great Depression. The bridge was built by R.J. Arrad, the contractor, and designed by C.J. Mackenzie. The bridge connects Broadway Avenue in Nutana, on the east side, with 19th Street on the west side in downtown Saskatoon. The bridge is 355.2 metres – 1165 feet - in length. The width of the bridge is 13.7 metres - 45 feet. It was opened to the public on November 17th, 1932.

BESSBOROUGH HOTEL

"The Bess" was built by the Canadian National Railway in the 1930s in the heart of downtown Saskatoon on the banks of the South Saskatchewan River. Often referred to as "the castle on the river," the hotel is designed in the same Chateau style as many of Canada's other railway hotels.

The Bessborough can be seen in the background by looking through the first arch of the Broadway Bridge. There is a ghostly connection as well. Occasionally, a gentleman in a grey suit and a fedora is seen on the banquet floor at night. The spirit does not speak, but smiles at anyone who approaches him. According to legend, an employee fell seven stories to his death, leaving a large crack in the marble floor of the lobby. Guests do not know that this is a spirit until they share their experience with a staff member who is familiar with the phenomenon. Who is the spirit? Could he be the man in the grey suit and fedora? ✉



THE 1954 CANADIAN GANNET ISSUE

By Kimber Wald



Die proof.



Mint plate blocks.

In a recent issue of *The Canadian Philatelist* mention was made of collecting stamps from the 21st century. It would be interesting to know how many readers of this publication are doing so.

I have not done so to date, but I am enjoying the formation of a specialized collection from one stamp of the middle of the last century: the 1954 Canadian Gannet stamp (Scott No. 343). Gannets are the largest seabirds in the North Atlantic, with wing spans of up to 6' 2".

The definitive stamp was issued April 1, 1954, to pay no specific rate. The stamp was designed by Lawrence Hyde and the image was engraved by Silas Robert Allen. It was engraved and printed by the Canadian Bank Note Company, is perforated 12, and there is no watermark. Quantity issued was 262,100,000.

From July 1, 1953, until July 1, 1971, the international airmail rate was 15 cents per half ounce and this stamp was often used on such letters. An enjoyable part of forming this collection is the acquisition of covers mailed to many foreign destinations. On July 1, 1971, the weight was raised to 15 cents per ounce.

In addition to a variety of covers, other enjoyable features of collecting the Gannet stamp are the accumulation of the available die proofs, obtaining a complete sheet of 100 stamps, getting the plate block numbers 1, 2, 3, and 4 from all four corners of a sheet (both mint and used) and, of course, the different first day covers.



First day cover.



Cover to Sweden showing 2 oz. airmail and 20 cents registered rates combined.

Here is an insurance protection suggestion: If your stamp collection ever becomes lost, stolen, or destroyed - say your residence burns down - how do you prove to the insurance company what stamps you owned and how much they were worth? Whenever I obtain stamps, I mount them up, mark on the back of the album page how much they cost, make a colour photocopy of the page, mark on the back how much they cost, and attach the invoice. Then I give these pages in a binder to a son who lives in his own home. Thus, I will be able to document separately the value of the collection. ✉



Cover to Austria with postage dues on them.



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ROYAL FAMILY MEMBERS

Pictured on Two Sets of Newfoundland Stamps

By Brock Short

Among the interesting stamps of Newfoundland are two sets (Scott No. 78–85 and 104–114) issued in 1897-1901 and 1911. Both sets are notable for extensively portraying individual members from four generations of the royal family – Queen Victoria; her son, King Edward VII; her daughter-in-law, Queen Alexandra; another of Victoria's sons, Prince Arthur, Duke of Connaught; her grandson, King George V; his wife, Queen Mary; and their six children, including King Edward VIII and King George VI. These sets seem to be unique for the number of family members appearing individually on the stamps – beyond what post offices in Great Britain, any of the other dominions, or the colonies printed. For comparison, look at Canada's Quebec Tercentenary set of 1908 (Scott No. 96–103) or the George V Silver Jubilee set of 1935 (Scott No. 211–216.) Neither of them was issued as early as the Newfoundland sets, nor are they as extensive in depicting family members.



Figure 1. Newfouondland, Scott #78-85.

The first Newfoundland set (figure 1) began with four stamps in 1897, a 1/2c olive stamp portraying Edward, Prince of Wales (later King Edward VII) as a child, a 1c red stamp of Queen Victoria in her familiar mourning attire, a 2c orange stamp of the prince as an adult, and a 3c orange stamp of the prince's wife, Princess Alexandra (later Queen Alexandra.)

There are some interesting things about these and the other personages on the two sets. Victoria and Edward did not get along well. She disapproved of his loose private life, which included a series of mistresses, gambling, and general misbehaviour[1, 4, 9] that contrasted sharply with her own lifestyle. She, for example, did not appear in public while pregnant and official announcements of the birth of her children stated that the child was born and that the queen had been briefly indisposed (rather than in labour). Moreover, she frowned on ladies appearing in public when pregnant.[2, 19] Despite his reputation, Edward was widely popular in Britain and Europe. Each one's name has become used to describe a life style: Victorian, signifying modest, restrained, prudish; Edwardian as more lax in conduct and over-indulgent.

Queen Alexandra had an interesting background. Her father was a minor German prince whose territory included Schleswig-Holstein (S-H). In 1864 he succeeded a distant cousin as king of Denmark, when the latter died without an immediate male heir. The inhabitants of S-H, who were mostly German, objected to becoming part of Denmark and a small war ensued with Denmark vs. Prussia and Austria. Bismarck played a role in this imbroglio partly because he foresaw building the Kiel Canal through S-H to move German warships from the Baltic to the North Sea and vice-versa without having to go around Jutland.[5, 6, 7]

In 1898 the 1c and 2c stamps in the Newfoundland set were reissued in green and reddish-orange, respectively. A year later a 5c blue stamp was issued of Edward and Alexandra's eldest surviving son, George, Duke of York, who became King George V, followed in 1901 by a 4c purple stamp of the latter's wife Mary, who became Queen Mary.

George's older brother, Albert, died in 1892 of pneumonia and influenza, six weeks after he (Albert) had become engaged to Princess Mary of Teck, with Queen Victoria's support.[12] During the mourning for his brother, George became close to Mary, whom Queen Victoria still considered a suitable future queen. They married in 1893, 18 months after Albert's death. Subsequently, George's own death had a Shakespearean dimension. In January 1936 he became ill, lapsing in and out of sleep. His doctor's papers, which came to light decades later, indicate that he prescribed a sedative for the king, administered by a nurse, at which time he spoke his last words: "God damn you." The doctor later hastened the king's death with an injection of cocaine and morphine, so he wrote, to spare the king and his family a prolonged passing as well as to get the news out for the next morning's edition of The Times rather than the lower class evening newspapers.[10]

Mary was a daughter of a first cousin of Victoria and a less well off German prince, born and raised in England. Her paternal grandparents had a morganatic marriage. Because Mary's grandmother was from a lower social level, she was not accorded the titles commensurate with her husband's position. Nor did their children inherit their father's titles.[18] Perhaps Mary's ready acceptance by the royal family, British politicians, and the general public subsequently misled her son, Edward VIII, to believe that he could have a morganatic marriage to Mrs. Simpson.

In 1911 Newfoundland issued another set (figure 2) to commemorate George V's coronation which, even more remarkably, covers all the immediate members of the royal family. The set comprises King George on a red 2c stamp; Queen Mary on a green 1c; their 6 children on 3c, 4c, 5c, 6c, 8c, 9c stamps; dowager Queen Alexandra on a dark green 10c; the king's only surviving paternal uncle, the Duke of Connaught, on a brownish red 12c; ending with the Dominion's Seal on a maroon 15c.



Figure 2. Newfouondland, Scott #104-114.

The Prince of Wales (David) on the 3c brown stamp became King Edward VIII and, of course, is famous for abdicating to marry Mrs. Simpson and subsequently becoming the Duke of Windsor.

Prince Albert on the 4c purple stamp succeeded his brother, choosing to use the name George -- King George VI – to link to his popular father although that was the name of his second youngest brother. Like his elder brother, Albert was trained at naval colleges and was apparently intended to have a naval career. He is noteworthy for being a British monarch who had been engaged in war time hostilities -- as a sub-lieutenant in charge of a turret on the dreadnought HMS Collingwood during the Battle of Jutland in 1916. Thereafter, due to a duodenal ulcer, he was put in charge of a training facility and, when that was transferred to the RAF in 1918, he became an RAF officer. Later, he was the first royal to be certified as a qualified pilot.[11]

Princess Mary on the 5c blue stamp had no career choices as a king's daughter; there was only marriage. At age 24 she entered an arranged marriage with a man 15 years her elder that neither seemingly was enthusiastic about. They absorbed themselves in horses and horse racing. Mary is notable for her closeness to her eldest brother. When he abdicated and left for Austria, Mrs. Simpson had to remain in England to complete the conditions for her just-approved divorce. Mary and her husband followed David to keep him company. Later, she did not attend Princess Elizabeth's wedding, ostensibly because she had a cold, but widely presumed to be because the Duke of Windsor had not been invited. In 1965 she broke the ice between the Duke and his family by visiting him and the Duchess in a London hospital after he had eye surgery. A few days later, Queen Elizabeth also visited him and accepted the Duchess' presence, the first official recognition of her.[17]

Prince Henry on the 6c black stamp broke the pattern of his brothers by attending army college. He had a career in the army with none of the foibles of his eldest and second youngest brothers, David and George. When George VI was king and while Princess Elizabeth was a minor, Henry was required to remain in the U.K. because, in the event that the king died, he was designated as regent.[14]

Prince George, on the 8c greenish blue stamp, had naval training and served in the navy until 1929. At the start of WWII he returned to the navy but transferred to the RAF. In 1942 he died along with 14 others in an RAF flying boat that crashed in Scotland on its way to Iceland; handcuffed to his wrist was a briefcase containing Swedish krona. This prince's life was a throwback to Edward VII's; he had a series of affairs with men and women before and after his marriage; he had close connections to well known drug abusers suggesting that he also may have used drugs.[13]

Prince John on the 9c dark blue stamp is a rare public acknowledgment of the prince. The "Lost Prince" on the stamp was what first attracted me to this set. He lived a sequestered life mostly on the royal estate of Sandringham, attended by a devoted governess and servants. He suffered from epilepsy and a developmental disorder (perhaps autism) and died at age 13.[15, 16, 18]. Despite how common a name "John" is in English, it is not common in the royal family and is one with sad or negative associations.

The Duke of Connaught on the 12c stamp was the seventh of Queen Victoria's nine children and the third of her four sons. He's described as having a distinguished military career in Canada, defending against Fenian raids in 1870-71, South Africa, Ireland, Egypt and India. In 1911 he became Canada's tenth governor general. When

WWI began, he became so involved in recruiting and training the Canadian army that he irritated Canada's prime minister. He was replaced in 1917.[3, 8] The Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry, which was created in 1914, was named after the Duke's daughter. ✉

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By Joseph Monteiro

Part I can be found in the Jan/Feb 2015 issue of The Canadian Philatelist

King George VI (1945/7) -- Scott 68-81/4- SG 144-157/160: The sixth definitive set issued in 1945 also consisted of 14 denominations. In addition, a 1d stamp was issued in 1947. The denominations on the stamps range from a ½d to 20s. The colours of these stamps are as follows: ½d – brown and black; 1d – green and black; 1½d – grey and black; 2d – rose and black; 3d – blue and black; 4d – wine and black; 6d – violet and black; 9d – olive and black; 1s – grey-green; 2s – brown and green; 2/6s – blue and green; 5s – blue and purple; 10s – green and wine; and 20s – scarlet and black. The 1d stamp issued in 1947 were printed in green and dark brown. Specimen stamps of this set exist (i.e. stamps with perforated initials SPECIMEN in the form of a half circle). The stamps were perforated 12 x 12. The size of the stamps is 36mm x 26mm (horizontal x vertical) and were printed in sheets of 60, 10 x 6 or 6 x 10 with no sheet number. The stamps were printed on watermarked paper (the Crown and Script CA) by Bradbury, Wilkinson & Co, LD., New Malden, Surrey, ENGLAND. using the engraving printing process.



The designs on the stamps show various views of Nyasaland. Each stamp shows the following designs: ½d – Lake Nyasa and a man in a boat with a mountain in the background; 1d – Kings African Rifles (image of an army man); 1½d – Tea Estate, Mlanje Mountain – (a lone tree with a building and mountain in the background); 2d – Map of Nyasaland; 3d – Fishing Village, Lake Nyasa with huts and coconut trees on the seashore; 4d – Tobacco (rows of tobacco leaves with a planter and small buildings in the background); 6d – Tea Estate, Mlanje Mountain – (a lone tree with a building and mountain in the background); 9d – Lake Nyasa (man in boat with mountain in the background); 1s – Map of Nyasaland; 2s – Fishing Village, Lake Nyasa with huts and coconut trees on the seashore; 2/6s – Tobacco (rows of tobacco leaves with a planter and small buildings in the background); 5s – Coat of Arms; 10s – Map of Nyasaland and 20s – Coat of Arms. The 1d stamp issued in 1947 showed the design of a leopard. The encircled portrait of King George VI appears on the stamps at the top right except on the 3d, 1s and 10s where it appears on the top left and the 5s and 20s where it appears on the middle right side. The denomination of the stamp is shown in the bottom left corner or bottom right corner or at the bottom middle in the case of the 20s and appears twice on the ½d and 9d.

Queen Elizabeth II (1953-4) -- Scott 97/97b -111(104b) - SG 173(173a)-187(180a): In 1953, the 17th definitive set of 15 values was issued followed by three coil stamps on March 8, 1954. The denominations on the stamps range from values of ½d to 20s. The colours of these stamps are as follows: ½d – chocolate brown and black; 1d – green and dark brown; 1½d – grey-green and black; 2d – yellow-orange and black; 2½d – black and green; 3d – scarlet and black; 4½d – light blue and black; 6d – violet and black; 9d – olive green and black; 1s – indigo and blue; 2s – brownish red and green; 2/6s – blue and emerald green; 5s – blue and purple; 10s – emerald green and carmine and 20s – red and black. The stamps were perforated 12 x 12. The coil stamps ½d, 2d and 6d came in a roll of 480 stamps and comb-perforated 12 x 12½. The coils are horizontal (attached on the vertical side of the stamp). The size of the stamps is 36mm x 26mm (horizontal x vertical). The stamps were printed on watermarked paper (the Crown and Script CA) by Bradbury, Wilkinson & Co, LD., New Malden, Surrey, ENGLAND. using the engraving printing process.

The designs on the stamps show various views of Nyasaland. The stamps show the following designs: ½d – Lake Nyasa (a man in a boat with a mountain in the background); 1d – Leopard; 1½d – Tea Estate, Mlanje



Mountain – (a lone tree with a building and mountain in the background); 2d – Map of Nyasaland; 2½d – Grading cotton; 3d – Tobacco (rows of tobacco leaves with a planter and small buildings in the background); 4½d – Fishing Village, Lake Nyasa (huts and coconut trees on the seashore); 6d – Tea Estate, Mlanje Mountain – (a lone tree with a building and mountain in the background); 9d – Lake Nyasa (a man in a boat with a mountain in the background); 1s – Map of Nyasaland; 2s – Fishing Village, Lake Nyasa (huts and coconut trees on the seashore); 2/6s – Tobacco; 5s – Coat of Arms; 10s – Map of Nyasaland; and 20s – Coat of Arms. The encircled portrait of Her Majesty, Queen Elizabeth II appears on the stamps at the top right except on the 1d, 2d, 2½d, 4½d, 1s and 10s where it appears on the top left and the 5s and 20s where it appears on the middle right side. The denomination of the stamp is shown in the bottom left corner or bottom right corner or at the bottom middle in the case of the 20s and appears twice on the ½d and 9d. However, on the 1d stamp the value is shown at the top right.

Queen Elizabeth II (1963) -- Scott 112-122 - SG 188-198: The eighth definitive set issued on November 1, 1963 consists of 11 values and ranges from a ½d to £1. The colours of these stamps are as follows: ½d on 1d – Turkish blue; 1d – green; 2d – red; 3d – blue; 6d – carmine brown; 9d on 1s – carmine; 1s – violet; 2/6s – black; 5s – purple brown; 10s – brownish olive; and £1 – bluish violet. The stamps were perforated 12 x 12. The size of the stamps is 37mm x 26mm. They were printed on unwatermarked paper by Bradbury, Wilkinson & Co, LD., New Malden, Surrey, ENGLAND. using the engraving printing process in sheets of 50 stamps, 6 rows x 10 columns. The stamps show the following identical design: An encircled portrait of Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II is on the left side of the stamp with a crown on the top of the circle. On the right side of the stamp is the Coat of Arms of Nyasaland. In the middle of the stamp (i.e. between the portrait and the Coat of Arms) is the denomination. At the bottom of the stamp the word REVENUE (in the middle) is defaced in two lines and above it is overprinted the word POSTAGE. At the very top of the stamp in the middle is the name of the country NYASALAND. In the case of the ½d and 1s (pink) stamps, the denomination is defaced with three bold lines and the new denomination is overprinted on the Coat of Arms.



Queen Elizabeth II (1964) -- Scott 123-134 - SG 199-210: The ninth definitive set issued on January 1, 1964 consists of 12 denominations. They range from the ½d to £1. The colours of these stamps are as follows: ½d – purple; 1d – green and black; 2d – red brown; 3d – brown, green and red brown; 4d – orange and black; 6d – green, blue and violet; 1s – yellow, green and brown; 1s3d – red brown and green; 2/6s – blue and brown; 5s – blue and green; 10s – pink and green; and £1 – yellow and brown. The stamps were perforated 14.5 x 14.5. The size of the lower value stamps is 31mm x 22.5mm, horizontal x vertical and the size of the higher value stamps is 45mm x 28mm, horizontal x vertical, except the £1, which is the reverse. The stamps were designed by Victor Whiteley and printed on unwatermarked paper by HARRISON AND SONS LTD LONDON using the photogravure printing process. The designs on the stamps show various aspects of life in Nyasaland as follows: ½d – mother and child; 1d – chambo (fish); 2d – zebu bull; 3d – groundnuts; 4d – fishing; 6d – tea industry; 1s – timber; 1s3d – Turkish tobacco industry; 2/6s – cotton



industry; 5s – Monkey Bay, Lake Nyasa; 10s – forestry (Afzelia); and £1 – Nyala (antelope). The name of the country NYASALAND is printed at the bottom left of the stamp. The denomination of the stamp appears in the top left in the case of the ½d, 3d, 1s, 2/6s, 10s and £1, at the right in the case of the 4d and 6d, at the bottom right in the case of the 1d, 1s3d and 5s and at the bottom left in the case of the 2d.

COMMEMORATIVES

The commemoratives issues of Nyasaland were initially all of the omnibus issues such as the Silver Jubilee (1935), Coronation (1937), Peace Victory (1946), Silver Wedding (1948), UPU (1949) and Coronation (1953). The only other two were the Protectorate Anniversary (1951) and the Rhodes Exhibition (1953). We will look at each of these issues as follows..



Silver Jubilee (1935) - Scott 47-50 - SG 123- 126: To celebrate the Silver Jubilee of His Majesty King George V, a set of commemorative stamps was issued on May 6, 1935. This issue was in association with other Commonwealth countries. Four stamps were issued: 1d, 2d, 3d and 1s. The colours of these stamps were grey and blue, ultramarine and olive green, blue and brown, bright violet and blue. The stamp designs show Windsor Castle in the foreground on the left. They were designed by Hugo Fluery and printed by THOMAS DE LA RUE COMPANY, LIMITED. The stamps were perforated 11 x 12 and were printed using engraving on white wove paper with the Crown and Script CA watermark. Specimen stamps of this set exist with the SPECIMEN printed diagonally on the left side of the stamp.



Coronation (1937) -- Scott 51-53 – SG 127- 129: To celebrate the Coronation of His Majesty King George VI, a set of commemorative stamps was issued on May 12, 1937 in association with other Commonwealth countries. Three stamps were issued: ½d, 1d and 2d. Their colours are green, sepia and slate grey, respectively. Designed by De la Rue, the stamps show a uniform design of the King's and Queen's portraits in the centre. They were printed by Bradbury, Wilkinson & Co, LD., New Malden, Surrey, ENGLAND on white wove paper with the Crown and Script CA watermark using the engraving process and perforated 11 x 11.75. Specimen stamps of this set exist with perforated initials SPECIMEN in the form of a half circle.



Peace/Victory (1946) - Scott 82-83 - SG 158- 159: To celebrate the return to Peace in the World, a set of commemorative stamps was issued on November 26, 1946 also in association with other Commonwealth countries. Two stamps were issued: 1d and 2d. Their colours are: green and reddish orange. The stamps, designed by De La Rue, show a uniform design of the River Thames with London in the background and the portrait of King George VI on the right with the values of the stamp at the bottom two corners. The date 8th June 1946 appears above the outline of London. They were printed by THOMAS DE LA RUE & COMPANY, LIMITED on white wove paper in sheets of 60 with ten rows by six columns and have the Crown and Script CA watermark using the engraving process. They are perforated 13.5 x 14.

Silver Wedding (1948) – Scott 85-86 - SG 161-162: To celebrate the Silver Wedding of King George VI, a set of commemorative stamps was issued on December 1, 1948, again in association with other Commonwealth countries. Two stamps were issued: 1d and 10s. The colours are dark green and violet. The stamps designed by Waterlow show a uniform design of the Silver Wedding portrait. Both stamps have the value on the left bottom corner and the date 1923-1948. The 10s is without the hyphen in between the years shown at the top. The 1d was printed by Waterlow & Sons Limited, London Wall, London, E.C. using the photogravure printing process and the 10s was printed by `Bradbury, Wilkinson & Co, LD., New Malden, Surrey, ENGLAND.` using the engraving printing process. Both were printed on white wove paper with the Crown and Script CA watermark. The 1½d was perforated with a 14 x 15 gauge and the 20s was perforated 11.5 x 11.





UPU (1949) - Scott 87-90 - SG 163- 166: To pay tribute to the services provided by the Universal Postal Union on its 75th anniversary, Commonwealth and other countries throughout the world issued stamps on October 10, 1949. Four stamps were issued: 1d; 3d; 6d and 1s. Their colours are green; blue-green; violet and blue, respectively. The stamps show the uniform omnibus designs. The 1d shows an image of Hermes; the 3d shows two globes, one with the map of North America and the other with the map of the rest of the world, encircled with the title of Universal Postal Union; the 6d shows Hermes on the Globe; and the 1s shows the insignia of the UPU. The engraved stamps were printed on white wove paper with the Crown and Script CA watermark. The 1d and 1s were designed and printed by Waterlow & Sons Limited, London Wall, London, E.C. and perforated 13.5 x 14. The 3d and 6d were designed and printed by Bradbury, Wilkinson & Co, LD., New Malden, Surrey, ENGLAND and perforated 11 x 11.5.



Coronation (1953) - Scott 96 - SG 172: To celebrate the coronation of the new monarch, the Commonwealth countries issued a stamp on this important occasion. The stamp was issued on June 2, 1953, a 2d stamp in orange and black. The stamp shows a uniform omnibus design of a large encircled portrait of Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II in the centre of the stamp with a crown at the top of the circle and the inscription CORONATION in fine print inside the circle and the date 2nd JUNE 1953 at the bottom inside the circle. The denomination of the stamp is shown in the top right and left corners. The name of the country is shown at the bottom of the stamp. It was designed and printed by Bradbury, Wilkinson & Co, LD, New Malden, Surrey, ENGLAND in panes of 60 with ten stamps to a row and six per column, on white wove paper with the Crown and Script CA watermark using the engraving process and perforated 13.5 x 13. Stamps with different cylinder numbers in the selvedge were printed.



Protectorate Anniversary (1951) – Scott 91-94 - SG 167- 170: To celebrate the 50th anniversary of Nyasaland, the Post Office issued a set of four stamps on May 15, 1951. The four stamps issued were: 2d; 3d; 6d and 5s. The colours are pink; blue; violet and grey, respectively. They were designed by C. Twynham



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to show His Majesty King George VI portrait encircled in the centre with the denomination below it and the name of the country to NYASALAND. On the left of the portrait is the Coat of Arms of British Central Africa and on the right is the Coat of Arms of Nyasaland Protectorate. Above each coat of arms is inscribed the year 1891 British Central Africa and 1951 Nyasaland Protectorate, respectively. The stamps were printed by Bradbury, Wilkinson & Co, LD, New Malden, Surrey, ENGLAND on paper with the Crown and Script CA watermark using the engraving process and were perforated 11 x 12.

Rhodes Exhibition (1953) - Scott 95 - SG 171: An exhibition in honour of Cecil Rhodes was held on May 30, 1953. In conjunction with this event, one stamp was issued, a 6d in purple. Its design shows a Coat of Arms in the centre in a circle with 1953 at the top of the circle and the words CENTRAL . AFRICAN RHODES . CENTENARY . EXHIBITION printed around the circle. Her Majesty`s portrait appears at the right with the denomination below it. At the bottom of the stamp appears the name of the country beginning at the left. At the very top of the stamp appear the words POSTAGE & REVENUE in fine print. The stamp was printed by Waterlow & Sons Limited, London Wall, London, E.C. on white wove paper with the Crown and Script CA watermark using the engraving process and perforated 14 x 13.5.

BOOKLETS

There were two booklets issued, one in 1954 (SG – SB1) and the other also in 1954 (SG – SB2). SB1 is a 2/6s stitched booklet with a green cover. The cover of the booklet has the inscription: POSTS AND TELECOMMUNICATIONS DEPT. NYASALAND, POSTAGE STAMPS at the top in three lines followed by a description of its contents.

This booklet contains:

4 Postage Stamps @ ½d
4 Postage Stamps @ 1d
12 Postage Stamps @ 2d

R.W. GUNSON (SEEDS) LTD.

Thereafter, the telephone number and address is given. At the side of the denominations is a large bracket followed by the value tablet 2/6s in large print. It contains five panes, one pane of ½d stamps, one pane of 1d stamps and three panes of 2d stamps of four stamps per pane as indicated on the cover.

SB2 is a 5/- stapled booklet with a buff cover. The cover of the booklet has the inscription POSTS AND TELECOMMUNICATIONS DEPT. NYASALAND, POSTAGE STAMPS at the top in three lines followed by a description of its contents.

This booklet contains:

8 Postage Stamps @ ½d
8 Postage Stamps @ 1d
12 Postage Stamps @ 2d
4 Postage Stamps @ 6d

HORACE HICKLING & Co., Ltd.
P.O. Box 3, CHOLO
FOR ALL ESTATE REQUIREMENTS,
FISHING NETS AND TWINE, ETC.'

At the side of the denomination is a large bracket followed by the value 5/- in large print. It contains eight panes; i.e. two panes of ½d stamps, two panes of 1d stamps, three panes of 2d stamps and one pane of 6d stamps, of four stamps per pane as indicated on the cover.

POSTAGE DUES

The first postage due stamps, five in all, were issued on April 19, 1950. Their denominations are 1d, 2d, 3d, 4d and 6d. The colours are red, blue, green, maroon and yellow. These stamps show the image of a large circle on it with the value indicated in large print. At the top of the stamp is the name of the country NYASALAND and at the bottom in much smaller print are the words POSTAGE DUE. In the pane of the stamps the top corner inscription has a large colour code with the numeral 1 printed in it above the second stamp in the horizontal selvedge.

CONCLUSION

The information about the stamps of Nyasaland after it became a British Colony or Protectorate in 1907 until it received its independence in 1963 that we reviewed in this article should be sufficient for advanced collectors. It should also be helpful for any collector wanting to begin a collection of stamps of the country. For advanced collectors looking for greater specialization than we covered here, it would be worthwhile to concentrate on perforation varieties, specimen stamps, plate blocks and inscription blocks. These items could provide them with other valuable information and insights and would enable them to examine these stamps from a sound educational and analytical perspective. It could well make collecting these stamps even more enjoyable. ✉

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3. **Nyasaland, Michael Deverell and Alan MacGregor at www.rhodesia.co.za**
4. **Brandon Galleries at www.brandonstamps.com**
5. **Stanley Lisica at www.stanleylisica.com**

BOARD OF DIRECTORS ELECTION

We wish to advise members that there will be an election at the AGM in London, Ontario on Saturday, May 23, 2015. There are seven positions to be filled on the board for the 2015 - 2017 term and eight candidates, whose photos and bios follow. Details of the election process will be provided in due course.

On behalf of the membership, we extend sincere thanks to the candidates for agreeing to stand for election to the board.

- Robert Timberg
On behalf of the Nominating Committee

ÉLECTION DU CONSEIL D'ADMINISTRATION

Nous désirons aviser les membres que des élections auront lieu à l'assemblée générale annuelle de London, Ontario, le samedi 23 mai 2015. Sept postes devront être dotés au conseil d'administration pour le mandat de 2015 à 2017. Les candidats sont au nombre de huit. Leurs photos et leurs biographies suivent. Les détails relatifs au processus d'élection vous seront communiqués en temps opportun.

Au nom des membres, nous remercions sincèrement les candidats d'avoir accepté de se présenter pour l'élection du conseil d'administration.

- Robert Timberg
Au nom du Comité des candidatures.



FRANÇOIS BRISSE • BEACONSFIELD, QC

François Brisse, né à Paris (France) en 1935, a résidé à Bordeaux jusqu'à l'age de 20 ans. Il a obtenu le diplôme d'ingénieur chimiste à la suite de ses études à l'Université de Bordeaux. En 1962, ayant émigré au Canada, à Halifax, il y a obtenu un doctorat en chimie de Dalhousie University. Il est présentement professeur émérite de l'Université de Montréal. Il a épousé Seana Hanrahan, une belle haligonienne, et ils ont eu deux enfants.

François Brisse collectionne les timbres depuis l'age de 10 ans. Ses domaines d'intérêts comprennent : l'histoire postale du Canada, de France et de Saint-Pierre-et-Miquelon, ainsi que les collection thématiques sur les minéraux, la chimie, les ballons à air chaud, les terres polaires et les émissions conjointes.

En 1984 il avait organisé une exposition internationale sur La chimie et la philatélie dans le cadre d'un congrès de chimie à Montréal. Il était responsable des publications de l'exposition Canada 84. Il a été rédacteur en chef de la revue Philatélie Québec de 1987 à fin 1993. Depuis plus de 10 ans, il rédige pour Philatélie Québec une chronique régulière sur les Marques Postales du Canada et, depuis 2012 une chronique sur les Timbres-photos du Canada. Il est aussi le rédacteur du bulletin Philagems International de l'American Topical Association. François est aussi l'éditeur associé du *Philatéliste canadien*. Par ailleurs, il dessine de nombreuses oblitérations commémoratives pour les manifestations des clubs au Québec et ailleurs au Canada.

Il a écrit plusieurs articles de recherche pour les Opus de l'Académie québécoise d'études philatéliques portant sur les oblitérations des grands objets plats au Canada. Ses articles les plus récents portent sur "Le sel de la vie", "Les rayons-X", "La route de la soie" et "Arcachon". Depuis plus de douze ans, il a entrepris le recensement des oblitérations illustrées du Canada en vue d'en publier la liste.

Il fut le président du Club philatélique du Lakeshore et de l'Académie québécoise d'études philatéliques et a été nommé membre d'honneur de l'Académie européenne de philatélie. François Brisse est un des directeurs de la SRPC et il assure la liaison avec la Fédération québécoise de philatélie. Il a été nommé Fellow de la Société royale de philatélie du Canada en 2006. Il est juge accrédité ayant participé aux jurys d'expositions nationales (Orapex, Novapex et Royale) et régionales (Lakeshore, Ophilex, Exup, etc.).

Exhibiting

...Continued from page 88

explain, with a simple graphic, the difference between comb and line perforation. He then has had to describe, underneath each of his six philatelic items, what it is that we are looking at.

Whew! Yet it all comes together in an attractive package, and he has the beginning of what will eventually turn into a much larger exhibit of this issue as he gradually gets around to it.

As I write this (in early January) seasoned exhibitors are now beginning to think about applying to exhibit at this year's Royal/Royale, or other of our national or regional exhibitions again this season, and are making additions and refinements based upon feedback previously received from other times they may have exhibited. Please continue to support all our shows through submitting your exhibits as opportunities are afforded. In particular, think about exhibiting, and attending, a show you might not otherwise normally consider. I am sure host clubs would be most appreciative. ✉



JJ DANIELSKI • TORONTO, ON

My involvement with organized philately started in 1959 when I joined a youth philatelic club in my native Poland. I started exhibiting at a national level at age 15 and at an international level at age 16. In 1961 I published my first philatelic article.

After immigrating to Canada in 1983 as a political refugee, I continued publishing philatelic articles and exhibiting but also became involved in other areas of philatelic activities. I joined The Royal Philatelic Society of Canada, received national accreditation in philatelic judging and literature and in 2004, international accreditation in postal history.

I also became involved in international structures of philately. For one term I chaired the FIAF Postal History Commission and served as Secretary to the FIP Commission for Postal History. I also was the Canadian Delegate to the FIP Commission for Postal Stationery and co-represented the RPSC at two FIP Congresses in Malaga and Bucharest.

I have published over one hundred philatelic studies and articles. My extensive studies on WWII internment of Polish servicemen in Latvia and Lithuania published in the American Congress Book were awarded the best postal history articles in 2007 and 2008. I also served as a member of the Editorial Board for *The Canadian Philatelist*.

The above experience will assist me in effectively serving our organization.



STUART KEELEY • THOROLD, ON

Stuart was born in St. Albans, England, grew up in Newmarket, Ontario and graduated from the University of Guelph (B.Sc. Agr.) and York University (MBA). His career with John Deere meant he has lived in such diverse places as St. Albert, Alberta, Rosetown and North Battleford, Saskatchewan, Lloydminster, Alberta, Saskatoon, Saskatchewan and now Thorold, Ontario.

Stuart started collecting stamps in 1961. He was a member of the North Battleford Stamp Club, part of the executive of the Lloydminster Stamp Club, a member of the Saskatoon Stamp Club, joined the St. Catharines Stamp club in 1991 and is also a member of the Hamilton and Lakeshore Stamp Clubs. Executive roles include: President of St. Catharines Stamp Club for 21 years, V.P. of the GRVPA for eight years and then President for eight years, major involvement in the Club Fairs, GRANDPEX 2002, chair of the Royal 2009 committee and currently chair of the BNAPEX 2015 committee. He just assumed responsibility for the Club Circuit for the St. Catharines Stamp Club.

Stuart has related collecting interests such as stamp boxes and philatelic exhibition seals. He has exhibited a number of times at the local level and at the national level but still considers himself a stamp collector at heart.

He brings a strong financial and management background to all his stamp club roles having fulfilled this type of role for John Deere throughout his career. He also brings broad experience in executive roles, at the club and GRVPA levels.



ROBERT K. (ROB) LUNN • NASONWORTH, NB

I am a national level philatelic judge and have been a Director of The RPSC since 2012. I reside just outside of Fredericton, NB with my wife Stephanie and our two children. I have worked for the City of Fredericton for the past 20 years in the field of Geographic Information Systems after seven years in the private sector.

My collecting interests include Prince Edward Island, the Canadian 1898 Imperial Penny Postage stamp, postcards and thematics. Awards for my exhibits include: gold - Pre-confederation Prince Edward Island (BNAPEX 2013, Orapex 2014), gold - 1898 Imperial Penny Postage (Royal 2010, Novapex 2012), vermeil (St. Petersburg 2007 World Stamp Exhibition). Single frame 1898 Imperial Penny Postage exhibit awards include vermeil (BNAPS 2008) and vermeil (NOVAPEX 2009 – Regional).

In addition to The Royal, I am a member of BNAPS, CPSGB, PHSC and AAPE. I am also involved locally in the Fredericton and District Stamp Club, including helping to organize local stamp shows and exhibitions. I try to promote the enjoyment of exhibiting within my local club, including organizing team entries for four previous annual NOVAPEX five-member one-frame team competitions and most recently a highly successful one page competitive exhibition at the local club show. I have written short articles for journals and study group newsletters. I believe that a strong local club helps make The Royal Philatelic Society of Canada a stronger organization.

I look forward to continue supporting The RPSC through being a Director and additionally to help provide representation to the Atlantic region. Outside philately, my activities include being a volunteer in the local short track speed skating club.



MARILYN MELANSON • HALIFAX, NS

Marilyn L. Melanson is a Life Member of The RPSC and the APS. She is also a member of the Nova Scotia Stamp Club (a Past-President and Past-Director, and presently Treasurer), the (Annapolis) Valley Stamp Club (presently Treasurer), and the British North America Philatelic Society. For 20 years, she was the teacher of the Halifax Junior Stamp Club. She is a RPSC regional judge. Retired; she had been an accountant at a university library and at a travel agency, and was a Development Officer at a financial institution.



DAVID OBERHOLTZER • WATERLOO, ON

David Oberholtzer has collected stamps since the age of 12 and been a member of The "Royal" since 1969. He has served the Society as Treasurer for ten years (1993-1998) and (2009-present), and was on the organizing committee for CAPEX 96. He is also a member of The Postal History Society of Canada, the Philatelic Specialists Society of Canada and the Kitchener-Waterloo Philatelic Society.

David is a Fellow of the Royal Philatelic Society of Canada, Chartered Professional Accountants of Ontario, and The Society of Management Accountants of Canada.

His Philatelic Interests include Canadian Postal History (specifically Barrel cancels of the Elizabethan Era), Postmarks of several townships in Huron County, and Pre-Independence Jamaica.

David is retired and resides with his wife Anne in Waterloo Ontario.



RODNEY W. PAIGE • THOROLD, ON

Rodney is currently a director of The RPSC with duties including new recruitment and show liaison. He has been an accredited national judge since 2006. His interests include the postal history of Great Britain, the Channel Islands and the Gold Coast. He has exhibited regularly at the local, regional and national levels, and most recently at Phillapon 2012 in Japan. He will be exhibiting at Stampex in London, UK in February 2015. Currently, he is collaborating with several members of the Great Britain Philatelic Society (GBPS) on establishing the dates of usage for the various experimental cancels of the 1840-60 period, including earliest known uses. His search for information takes him to many of the major shows in North America and Great Britain. In addition to The RPSC, he has memberships in several other societies including the PSS, GBPS, GBCC, SPHS, BPS and APS.



GEORGE PEPALL • KITCHENER, ON

I've been 60 years a stamp collector, but with local exhibiting and judging experience. I've been a K-W Philatelic Society member for 40 years, 30 years as a director. I've served as chapter secretary, newsletter reporter, president and now treasurer.

I've been a RPSC director since 2001. I've written columns in *The Canadian Philatelist* for 20 years, as many as ten a year since I became president under the 2009 Strategic Plan, whose creation and implementation I played a significant role in.

Since 2009 I've brought the role of chapter liaison under the office of the president, believing that services to chapters are critically important to the strength of the Society. In fact, the chapters are the Society, in the same way that the provinces and territories are Canada.

Our Executive Committee has met five times a year in person since 2009. We have made major progress in improving member services, increasing bilingualism, stabilizing the finances, coordinating philatelic charitable organizations and offering the support of a national office.

I have been totally engaged in serving RPSC members and chapters with in-person visits, prepared talks, and responses to emails from collectors in Canada and elsewhere.

With paid legal advice I coordinated the implementation of the application process for our Articles of Continuation and By-Law to conform to the new Not-for-profit Corporations Act, approved by the members on August 20th, 2014.

Succession planning is crucial for the future of The RPSC. The hobby is changing, and to help its members enjoy it to the full, its leaders in Canada need to be both active and proactive. By requirement of the By-Laws this will be my last nomination as an RPSC director.

Transcribing Sounds

by Michael Madesker, RDP, FRPSC

CHINESE ALPHABET
THE EARLY PERIOD

Chinese is written with characters called *hanzi*. These characters are created employing 12 basic strokes. Each character may be composed of one to 48 strokes and represents either a syllable or a complete word. When written, each character is afforded the same amount of space, regardless of how many strokes it may contain. Strokes, like characters, have names:



Chinese characters are best classified as word-picture script or concept script. The letters or characters include meaning, sound, and visual images. They are divided into six methods of character composition and use known as *liu shu*: (1) pictographics, *xiangxing*: (2) indicatives, *zhishi*; (3) ideographics, *huiyi* (4) mutual explanatory, *zhuanzhu*; (5) phonetic compounds, *xingsheng* and (6) phonetic loans, *jiajie*. Each stroke of which a character is composed has a meaning. Thus, if altered, it will represent another word or sound. It must be noted that although all languages and dialects used in China share in the *liu shu* characters, their names are not always identical.

The Chinese New Year stamps were chosen here to illustrate some of the above six divisions of characters due to the versatility of the series. The name of each year in the Chinese Lunar Calendar cycle and the sign depicting it are used for easier identification of the object. ✉

ZHUANZHU MUTUAL EXPLANATORY



Shen - Monkey



You - Rooster



Xu - Dog

HUIYI INDICATIVES



Hai - Boar



Zi - Rat



Chou - Ox

75 CENTIMES SAAR 1922 & 1923

The 1922 definitives from the Saar had 14 denominations, four of which were re-issued in 1923 with changed colours. In this Varieties piece, we revisit the 75-centime, one of the two stamps featured in the July/August 2003 issue of *The Canadian Philatelist*. This is one of the four denominations re-issued in a new colour combination in 1923.







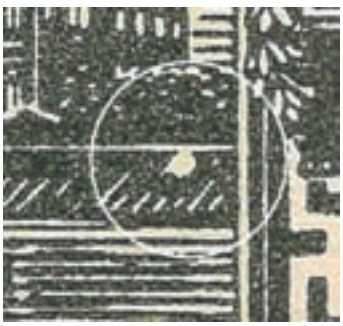
The basic stamp is either dark bluish-green, 50 euros mint never hinged (MNH), 25 euros used, or blackish-gray-green, 85 euros MNH, 4 euros used. When there is a large white spot in the middle of the embankment below the warehouse, the value rises to 150 euros MNH and 180 euros used for the dark bluish-green stamp and to 220 euros MNH and 130 euros used for the blackish-gray-green one. Location of the "searchlight in the middle of the embankment" variety is shown inside a white circle on the full image of the blackish-gray-green stamp. An enlargement of the variety is also provided.

Three more varieties are illustrated with detailed images. All have the same prices as the "searchlight in the middle of the embankment" variety. Two of the others are a dark spot of colour on the thin inner frame line near the lower right of the vignette and a streak in the water under the right end of the embankment. Locations are marked with white squares on the same full stamp illustration as the "searchlight in the middle of the embankment" variety.

The last of the other three varieties is a "searchlight at the right end of the embankment." The one and one-half stamp image with location marked for this printing flaw shows both stamp colours, the blackish-gray-green full image is on the left and the right side of the dark bluish-green stamp is on the right.

"Values:" Dividing the variety value by the value of the ordinary stamp will create a multiple the reader can apply to prices from any other catalogue. For example, if the ordinary stamp has a used price of 100 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 (napoleon@voyager.net).

PRESIDENT'S page



la page du PRÉSIDENT

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

Personally, I've written over 60 columns for this journal since I became president in 2009. Having a firm deadline and a focussed topic to share has been a big help to me in getting these articles done

"Now, class..... take out a fresh piece of paper. I want you to write a 500 word composition about what you plan to do over Spring Break. Hand it in on Monday morning."

What an effective way to ruin a weekend, eh? Writing a composition.....heck, even writing a Christmas gift thank-you note is about as far away from what young people want to do as cleaning up their room. It's no wonder that so many adults, decades later, would rather not have to put pen to paper, or fingers to keyboard, if they could avoid it.

But what if it's not a demanding teacher pushing you to a writing task not of your choosing? What if you are getting to pick what to write about and how to do it, and to what length, and even in what type of language?..... and with no one grading the result, but instead someone just coming up to thank you for sharing your thoughts or your knowledge, and maybe asking a question or two? You can even illustrate your article with your own stamps, of course!

In our hobby, the opportunity to share our knowledge and experience comes in many forms: preparing exhibits, turning out an article for a chapter newsletter or The Canadian Philatelist, even putting together a video presentation of philatelic scans into a Powerpoint presentation. But not everyone has the confidence or the experience to put information in print. They worry about finding the right words, or getting the grammar correct, or even just making sense.

There is always help available. From our editor Tony Shaman to the publisher of your club newsletter, to many members of your chapter... why not even a family member? Tony, for instance always is on the lookout for new writing and material for print, and is on record as being ready to help,

Personnellement, j'ai écrit plus de 60 chroniques pour cette revue depuis que je suis devenu président en 2009. Une échéance ferme et un sujet précis m'ont été d'une grande aide pour mener à bien ces articles

« Maintenant, tous les élèves de la classe... prenez une feuille et écrivez-moi une composition de 500 mots sur ce que vous prévoyez faire pendant le congé printanier. Vous me la remettrez lundi matin ».

Quelle bonne façon de gâcher une fin de semaine, hein? Rédiger une composition... fiou! Même écrire une note de remerciement pour un cadeau de Noël est à peu près aussi éloigné de ce que les jeunes ont envie de faire que le ménage de leur chambre. Il n'est donc pas étonnant que tant d'adultes, des dizaines d'années plus tard, ne soient pas tentés de barbouiller une feuille de papier ou de tapoter un clavier, s'ils peuvent s'en abstenir.

Et si aucun professeur exigeant ne vous obligeait à remettre un texte sur un sujet que vous n'avez pas choisi? Si vous choisissiez vous-même votre sujet, la façon de le traiter, la longueur et même le niveau de langue? Si, au lieu de recevoir une note pour votre travail, vous receviez des remerciements pour avoir transmis vos pensées et vos connaissances et que l'on vous posait une ou deux questions? Et vous pourriez même illustrer votre récit avec vos propres timbres, cela va de soi!

Dans notre passe-temps, les occasions de transmettre nos connaissances et notre expérience se présentent sous bien des formes : préparer des expositions, écrire un article pour le bulletin d'une section de clubs ou pour Le philatéliste canadien et même, monter une vidéo de numérisations philatéliques pour une présentation PowerPoint. Tous ne possèdent cependant pas la confiance ou l'expérience voulue pour publier de l'information. Ils s'inquiètent de ne pas trouver les mots justes, de faire des fautes de grammaire ou même d'écrire quelque chose qui n'a pas de sens.

Cependant, il y a toujours une aide à votre portée: auprès de notre rédacteur en chef, Tony Shaman, de l'éditeur du bulletin de votre club, des membres de votre section de clubs... et pourquoi pas d'un membre de la famille? Tony, par exemple, est constamment à l'affût de nouveaux articles et d'information à publier, et il a la

whether the article is still in its formative stages or needs some going over.

Personally, I've written over 60 columns for this journal since I became president in 2009. Having a firm deadline and a focussed topic to share has been a big help to me in getting these articles done; BUT, the articles that have given me the most satisfaction are those written by others who had something fascinating to share about philately, but who needed some guidance, some support. I was pleased to help with the article on value in philately in the last issue (Jan./Feb. 2015), and am looking forward to doing the same with a story of childhood fascination with stamps by a native of Borneo.

Writing may seem to be something that others do. It doesn't have to be that way. We all have something to share, and where is it likely to be more appreciated than in the stamp collecting community? ✉

réputation d'être toujours prêt à aider, que l'article en soit à ses balbutiements ou qu'il doive être revu.

Personnellement, j'ai écrit plus de 60 chroniques pour cette revue depuis que je suis devenu président en 2009. Une échéance ferme et un sujet précis m'ont été d'une grande aide pour mener à bien ces articles; TOUTEFOIS, les articles qui m'ont procuré la plus grande satisfaction sont ceux qui ont été écrits par d'autres personnes qui avaient quelque chose de fascinant à communiquer sur la philatélie, mais qui avaient besoin de conseils et de soutien. J'ai été heureux d'offrir mon aide pour la rédaction de l'article sur la valeur en philatélie paru dans le dernier numéro (janvier-février 2015) et je suis impatient de renouveler l'expérience avec un récit sur la fascination pour les timbres qu'un habitant de Bornéo a éprouvée dans son enfance.

Nous avons peut-être l'impression que l'écriture est pour les autres. Mais ce n'est pas la réalité. Nous avons tous quelque chose à communiquer et qui d'autre pourrait l'apprécier davantage que les philatélistes? ✉

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-29480 • James Chisholm

I-29481 • Gary Skelton
Canadian stamps

I-29482 • Andriy Tanatar
World-wide, occupation overprints and revolutionary governments

I-29483 • Bruce Rabik

I-29484 • Ruth Corbin

I-29485 • Jefferey Jacobs

I-29486 • Robert Hitchcock
All Canadian stamps issued

I-29487 • Prabir Datta
Tropical

I-29488 • Leonard Martin
Canada including varieties; Germany including German States, Local Towns 1945-49; Portugal and Colonies; World Wide

RESIGNED MEMBERS / MEMBRES DÉMISSIONNAIRES

I-19916 • Constantine Raftopoulos

I-20797 • Karl F. Von Boltenstern

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.

I-27373 • Kerop Kouyoumdjian

I-28586 • Andrew Salmon

I-29260 • Olaf Seidelbach

DECEASED MEMBERS / MEMBRES DÉCÉDÉS

L-8610 • C.W. Young

L-22878 • Gerald S. Schick

In Appreciation…

…and with thanks to the following members who made a donation to The RPSC in 2014.

Nous désirons exprimer notre reconnaissance....

… et tous nos remerciements aux membres suivants qui ont fait un don à la SRPC en 2014.

Anderson, Alfred
Attwood, Michael
Ault, William
Averbeck, W. Terry
Beaman, John B.
Bellefleur, Jacques
Bes, Agatha C.
Boich, Laura B.
Bromley, Kenneth
Bursey, Maurice
Cal, Don S.
Carleton, James
Chila, Anthony G.
Cumming, Robert W.
Cyr, J.V. Raymond
Danielski, Jan
Dercola, Tom
Draper, Patrick
Dwyer, Wayne R.
Ellison, Eric J.
Emery, John
Etteldorf, Detlev
Evans, Randy
Fisher, Edward
Forget, Maurice
Freeman, Sandra
Gagnon, Michel G.
Gardella, Charles M.
Gibbon, John J.
Giguere, Andre
Gingras, Michel
Giorgi, Julian
Grinevicius, A.
Heddle, Eugene A.
Heersma, Abie J.
Henderson, Bob
Hofer, Joseph J.
Holzapfel, Wayne
Howe, Genevieve E.
Iormetti, James
Keenlyside, John S.
Keller, Patrick S.
Lacombe, Jacques
Leger, Albert N.
Letourneau, Roch
Longshaw, Rocky
Lunt, Alyn
Magill, Barry
Mamic, Anton
Marozoff, Robert
Mathews, James
McAuley, Lois
McDonald, Thomas
McDouall, Maurice
McGuinness, Robert M.
Melancon, Claude
Mixter, James W.
Morrell, David
Mould, Joseph T.
Patterson, Mark
Paul, Michael
Pawluk, William S.
Perley, Michael
Perquin, John
Pugh, Daniel
Shortridge, Timothy J.
Slaven, Lloyd
Smith, Gordon T.
Sparling, William
Spencer, Robert A.
Stewart, Dan
Stott, Charles P. E.
Street, Donald G.
Swinford, David
Tillard, Jean-Jacques
Tkatch, Raymond
Trask, Steve
Wilson, John

Messages from the NATIONAL OFFICE



messages du BUREAU NATIONAL

RPSC news | **nouvelles SRPC**

by / par Robert Timberg
Executive Manager, National Office / Directeur Administratif, Bureau National

The first few months of the new year are always a busy time at National Office. It is when membership renewals are processed, candidates for the board of directors identified for the next two-year term, and planning starts for the annual general meeting of members ("AGM") at the annual convention. This year is no different.

The convention, running May 22 – 24 in London, Ontario, is being hosted by the Middlesex Stamp Club. The official prospectus, registration and entry forms were printed in last month's issue (January/February) and are also available on-line on the convention website at http://www.royal2015.com/.

As you will read elsewhere in this issue, there will be a board election at the AGM. We have eight very credible and strong candidates for seven positions for the 2015 – 2017 term. Details on the election process will follow in due course, and in the meantime we encourage everyone to read the bios of the candidates.

We look forward to seeing many members in London in May, and wish everyone an interesting and fulfilling philatelic year. ✉

Les quelques mois qui entament une nouvelle année sont toujours très chargés au Bureau national. C'est le moment de renouveler les adhésions, de nommer les candidats qui sollicitent un mandat de deux ans au conseil d'administration et de commencer à planifier l'assemblée générale annuelle (AGA) des membres qui se tiendra pendant notre congrès. Et cette année n'est pas différente des autres.

Le congrès, qui se déroulera du 22 au 24 mai, à London, Ontario, est organisé par le Middlesex Stamp Club. Le prospectus officiel et les formulaires d'enregistrement et d'admission ont été publiés dans le numéro du mois dernier (janvier-février) et sont aussi accessibles en ligne dans le site du congrès, à l'adresse : http://www.royal2015.com/.

Comme vous le lirez dans les pages du présent numéro, il y aura des élections au conseil d'administration pendant l'AGA. Huit candidats dignes de foi et très solides se présentent pour occuper l'un des sept postes pour le mandat de 2015 — 2017. Les détails du processus d'élection vous seront communiqués en temps opportun et entre-temps, nous encourageons chacun d'entre vous à lire les biographies de ces candidats.

Nous sommes impatients de voir de nombreux membres à London, en mai, et nous souhaitons à chacun d'entre vous une année philatélique intéressante et gratifiante. ✉

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*

The RPSC YOUTHPHIL club

Le club TIMBREJEUNES SRPC

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



WWW.STAMPS777.COM

The YPC's website is now online. You can find it at the above address. We share the same server as the Fédération québécoise de philatélie, which runs the French part of the site (www.timbres777.com).

On the website you will find the YPC and links to major philatelic organizations, clubs, basic information about our hobby, tips, games for youngsters, news and a philatelic calendar, a tab for teachers and officials, fun facts on stamps and eventually, album pages for Canadian stamps. Of course, you will not find all that information immediately. Material will be added regularly to the site, to keep it current.

In our last column, we talked about how difficult it was to interest youngsters in philately. We hope that the website will help to attract more youngsters and also help more officers to find young members for their clubs.

The website is a first step in finding a solution to this problem. We will talk about the second step in the May/June column: types of memberships.

EXHIBITIONS

I remind you that the peak time for philatelic exhibitions is approaching. The YPC will be in London, ON for ROYAL *2015*ROYALE. We will be very pleased to meet you and learn more about your stamp club. We will also bring some philatelic games which we use with kids. Perhaps it will give you some ideas for your own club.

AMBASSADORS

The project goes forward and you will find more information about our ambassadors on the website and in the flyer. ✉

WWW.TIMBRES777.COM

Le site web du Club TJ est maintenant en ligne. Vous pouvez nous rejoindre à l'adresse ci-dessus. Le serveur abrite également la partie anglophone dont la Société royale de philatélie du Canada s'occupe (www.stamps777.com).

Sur le site vous trouverez le club TJ, mais aussi des liens vers les principales organisations philatéliques, les clubs, des informations de base sur notre hobby, des trucs, des jeux, un calendrier philatélique et les activités à venir, un onglet spécial pour les enseignants et les animateurs de clubs, des faits cocasses concernant les timbres et éventuellement, des pages d'album pour timbres canadiens à imprimer. Évidemment, vous ne trouverez pas toutes ces informations immédiatement. Des additions seront faites progressivement pour conserver le site vivant et intéressant.

Dans le dernier numéro nous avions parlé des nombreux problèmes que nous avions à trouver des jeunes intéressés à la philatélie. Nous espérons, que le site web, permettra d'en attirer plusieurs. Ce site devrait aussi aider les animateurs de club à trouver de nouveaux membres.

Le site web est un premier pas pour trouver une solution à ce problème. Dans la revue de mai/juin nous vous parlerons d'un deuxième pas : une sorte de membership.

EXPOSITIONS

Je vous rappelle que le temps fort des expositions philatéliques s'en vient à grands pas. Le Club TJ sera à London, ON au Congrès de la Royale 2015. À cette occasion, il nous fera plaisir de vous rencontrer et de discuter de ce qui se passe dans votre club. Nous aurons pour les plus jeunes des jeux philatéliques que nous utilisons lors des expositions. Peut-être que cela vous donnera des idées d'activités.

LES AMBASSADEURS

Le projet est toujours sur les rails. Vous trouverez plus d'informations sur ce projet en consultant le site web ainsi qu'à l'intérieur de la circulaire du Club TJ. ✉

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. Please ensure that details are submitted at least 12 weeks before the date of the Show. THIS IS A FREE SERVICE OF THE RPSC. Your Show can also be posted on our website by visiting https://www.rpsc.org/shows.php.

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. Veuillez transmettre vos renseignements au moins 12 semaines avant la date de l'exposition. CECI EST UN SERVICE GRATUIT DE LA SRPC. Vous pouvez aussi afficher votre exposition dans notre site Web en visitant le https://www.rpsc.org/shows.php

REGIONAL EVENTS / ÉVÉNEMENTS RÉGIONAUX

MARCH 7 - 8 MARS, 2015:
Mississauga's 12th Annual Stamp, Coin & Collectibles Show, sponsored by the TROYAK Club will be held from 9:00 am to 4:00 pm each day at the John Paul II Polish Cultural Centre, 4300 Cawthra Rd., Mississauga, ON. Member displays, 25+ dealers of Stamps, Coins, Royal Canadian Mint Coins, Paper Money, Military and other Collectibles. Canada Post Shop and youth table. Bring in your coins, stamps or collectibles to be evaluated and get best prices. Admission is $3 on Saturday and free on Sunday. 16 and under are free both days. Free parking. For more info visit http://www.troyakclub.com

MARCH 14 MARS, 2015:
WINPEX 2015, sponsored by the Essex County Stamp Club will be held from 10:00 am to 4:30 pm at the Caboto Club, 2175 Parent Ave at Tecumseh Rd, Windsor, ON. Free admission and parking. Door prizes and a youth table. For more info please contact Brian Cutler (519) 966-2276, email cutler@mnsi.net, or visit http://www.essexcountystampclub.com.

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:
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.

MARCH 28 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 28 MARS, 2015:
NYPEX 2015, sponsored by the North York Philatelic Society will be held from 10:00 am to 3:00 pm in the Skaters Lounge Room at the Herbert H Carnegie Centennial Centre, 580 Finch Ave W., one and a half blocks west of Bathurst St, Toronto, ON. TTC accessible. Dealers, door prizes and silent auction. Free admission and parking. A snack bar is available. For more info please contact Mike Turk (905) 731-8380, or visit http://sites.google.com/site/northyorkphilatelicsociety.

APRIL 4 AVRIL, 2015:
Lonpex 123 sponsored by the London Philatelic Society will be held on the Saturday from 9:30 am to 4:00 pm in the Churchill Room at the Ramada Inn, 817 Exeter Road, just north of the 401 and Wellington Road interchange. Exhibits, 12 dealers, draws, free parking and admission. For more information contact Don Slaughter at donslau@execulink.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

APRIL 24 - 25 AVRIL, 2015:
Springpex, sponsored by the Hamilton Stamp Club will be held from 5:00 pm – 10:00 pm Friday and 8:00 am to 4:00 pm Saturday at the Bishop Ryan Secondary School, 1824 Rymal Road East, Hamilton, ON. Silent and voice auctions on Friday evening with viewing starting at 5:00 pm. Saturday: 20 dealers, Canada Post, youth booth, silent auction 10:00 am – 4:00 pm. GRVPA club circuit books. Free parking. Light food and refreshments available. For more info please contact Steve Forten (289) 925-0513, or email southont@cogeco.ca.

APRIL 25-26 AVRIL, 2015
Sudbury Stamp Show sponsored by the Sudbury Stamp Club will be held at Tom Davies Square Foyer, 200 Brady Street, Sudbury, ON from 10 am-4pm Saturday and Sunday. Exhibits, dealers, everything for the stamp enthusiast. For more information contact Biff Pilon at 705-560-1274 or e-mail stampless1@hotmail.com.

APRIL 26 AVRIL, 2015:
The Ajax-Pickering Stamp Coin Show, sponsored by the The Ajax-Pickering Stamp Club will be held from 10 am to 4 pm at Pickering Recreational Complex, 1867 Valley Farm Road, Pickering, ON. Stamp and coin dealers, youth table. Free admission and parking. Refreshments will be available. For more info please contact Bill Bottan, email billandbernice@sympatico.ca or phone (905) 668-6185.

MAY 1-3 MAI, 2015
Stampshow 15 sponsored by the Winnipeg Philatelic Society will be held at Sunova Centre North Perimeter, West St. Paul, Winnipeg, MB. Friday 1-6 pm, Saturday 10am-6pm, Sunday 10am-4pm. Daily admission $2, Children 12 and under free. 50 frames of competitive and non-competitive exhibits, 5-8 coin and stamp dealer bourse, Children's table, Show covers, Concessions. Free parking, wheelchair accessible. For more information contact John Salmi at 204-895-2781 or e-mail jsalmi5@shaw.ca.

MAY 2 MAI, 2015:
2015 Saugeen Annual Show, sponsored by the Saugeen Stamp Club will be held from 10 am to 3 pm at Knights of Columbus Hall, 963 Bruce Road, Hwy 4, Hanover, ON. Exhibits, 10 dealers, club circuit books, door prizes. Free admission and parking. A lunch counter is available. For more info please contact Ralph Wyndham, email rw@hurontel.on.ca or phone (519) 529-3487 or Bill Findlay, email billfindlay@bell.net, or visit visit http://saugeenstampclub.webplus.net/index.html.

MAY 2-3 MAI, 2015
Calgary Stamp Bourse, sponsored by the Calgary Philatelic Society, will be held at Kerby Centre 1133-7 Avenue, S.W. Calgary, Ground Floor Gymnasium. Sat 10 am to 5 pm, Sun 10 am to 4 pm. Free admission and parking. Dealer Bourse. Club Tables. Auction Sunday 1 pm. Refreshments available. For more info visit http://www.calgaryphilatelicsociety.com/

MAY 3 MAI, 2015:
2015 Mayday Stamp Show, sponsored by the Stratford Stamp Club will be held from 9:30 am to 3:30 pm at the Kiwanis Community Centre, 111 Lakeside Drive, Stratford, ON. Exhibits, bourse, club sales circuit, show cover, door prizes. Free admission and parking. For more info please contact Lutzen Riedstra, lhriedstra@rogers.com, 519-271-6761.

AUGUST 15 AOÛT, 2015
MUSPEX 2015, sponsored by the Muskoka Stamp Club, will be held from 9:30 am to 4:00 pm at the Muskoka Riverside Inn, 300 Ecclestone Drive, Bracebridge, ON. Informal exhibits and 10 dealers with varied stock. Door prizes and club table. Free admission and parking. For more information, please contact Larry Matthews at 705-645-7527 or email muskokapost@gmail.com.

SEPTEMBER 11-13 SEPTEMBRE, 2015
BNAPEX 2015 sponsored by the St. Catharines Stamp Club, Will be held Friday Sept 11 from 10 am – 5 pm, Saturday Sept 12 from 10 am – 5 pm and Sunday Sept 13 From 10 am – 3 pm at the Ramada Plaza, 7389 Lundy's Lane, Niagara Falls, ON. BNAPS annual convention, exhibition and Bourse. For more info please contact Stuart Keeley (905) 227-9251, Email stuart.keeley@sympatico.ca or visit http://bnaps.org.

OCTOBER 3 OCTOBRE, 2015:
LAMPEX 2015 Show and Bourse, sponsored by the Sarnia Stamp Club will be held from 9:30 am to 4:30 pm at the Sarnia Collegiate Institute Technical School (S.C.I.T.S.) Secondary School, 275 Wellington St., Sarnia, ON. 10 dealers and displays. Free admission and parking. A light lunch is available. For more info please contact John E. Armstrong (519) 464-2688, email sarniastampclub@cogeco.ca or visit http://home.cogeco.ca/~sarniastampclub/newLAMPEXshowlocation.htm.

OCTOBER 17 OCTOBRE, 2015:
54th Annual Stamp Show and Bourse, sponsored by the Barrie District Stamp Club will be held from 10 am to 4 pm at ANAF Club, Branch 365, Canadian Room, 7 George Street, Barrie, ON. Exhibits, 18 dealers, club circuit books, youth table. Free admission and parking. Light refreshments are available and at noon the ANAF will open their kitchen. For more info please contact Bruce Walter, email b.walter@rogers.com or phone (705) 735-6009 or visit http://www.barriedistrictstampclub.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, the Ottawa RA Centre Philatelic Exhibition. 2015 marks the 54th edition of this Stamp Exhibition and Bourse which is part of the APS "World Series of Philately". Theme is The Centenary of the Completion of the Canadian Northern Railway. 40 dealers, frames of exhibits, seminars and study groups. Show held from 10:00 am to 6:00 pm on Saturday and 10:00 am to 4:00 pm on Sunday at the RA Centre, 2451 Riverside Drive, Ottawa, ON. Free admission and parking. For more information visit www.orapex.ca or contact Peter MacDonald at publicity@orapex.ca.

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. The theme is Remembering "In Flanders Fields" 1915-2015. 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

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, 2015
SINGAPORE 2015, Republic of Singapore, http://www.singapore2015.com, Canadian Commissioner Denis Hamel hamel.denis@videotron.ca. Exhibit entries are now closed.

MAY 28 TO JUNE 4, 2016
NEW YORK 2016 FIP World Philatelic Exhibition, at the Jacob J. Javits Convention Center, New York, New York, USA, under the patronage of FIP and FIAF. Website http://www.ny2016.org/. Exhibit entry forms and the IREX are now available. Contact the Canadian National Commissioners: West: Ontario, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta, British Columbia, NW Territories, Nunavut and the Yukon. Jan J. (JJ) Danielski, 71 Gennela Square, Toronto, ON, Canada M1B-5M7, Tel. res. (416) 283-2047, Tel. cell (416) 859-2047, email: <jjad@rogers.com> East: Quebec, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island and Newfoundland & Labrador. Robert Pinet, 400 Slater, Apt 1605, Ottawa ON, Canada K1R 7S7, Tel. Cell (613) 302 1562, email: pinet.robert@gmail.com.

OCTOBER 20-25 OCTOBRE, 2016
FIP World Philatelic Exhibition and 74th Congress, Chinese Taipei.

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.

RPSC PHILATELIC RESEARCH FOUNDATION

SRPC FONDATION DE RECHERCHE PHILATÉLIQUE

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The two objectives of the Foundation are to promote youth philately, and to encourage philatelic research by sponsoring its publication and distribution. These objectives are achieved through donations of cash, or of philatelic material from collectors and philatelists. Donations of collections receive a charitable receipt for income tax purposes equal to the appraised fair market value.

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RENNIE'S SEEDS

By Richard M. Lamb, published by the British North America Philatelic Society, 2014. Spiral bound, 88 pages, 8½ by 11 inches. ISBN 978-1-927119-42-6 (colour) $51.00 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 Sparks Auctions. Applicable tax will be charged on orders for delivery in Canada. BNAPS members receive a 40% discount. Available from Sparks Auctions 1550 Carling Avenue, Suite 202, Ottawa, ON K1Z 8S8 Canada. Phone:(613) 567-3336. Email: BNAPS@sparks-auctions.com. Internet orders can also be placed at:http://sparks-auctions.com/bnapsbooks/

The late Richard M. Lamb's award-winning exhibit entitled Rennie's Seeds is the 78th publication in the British North America Philatelic Society's exhibits series. Included in the exhibited philatelic material are non-philatelic ephemeral items such as the company's colourful seed catalogue covers, seed price lists, company correspondence, illustrated ads, seed catalogues, photographs, picture postcards and similar items.

A visually pleasing and well laid out exhibit, the extensive research that went into this work is obvious on virtually every page. For example, we learn much about the history of the Rennie's Seeds company and the family members who operated it for nearly a century before it was sold to a competing seed company in 1961. The exhibit was awarded a Gold medal and the BNAPS Novice Exhibitor Award at BNAPEX 2003 in London, Ontario. A year later, at ORAPEX 2004 in Ottawa, it earned a Vermeil award.

Besides the ephemera, which much enhances the visual appeal of the exhibit, the five-frame display includes illustrated corner cards, illustrated envelopes and private postcards spanning the reigns of Queen Victoria, King Edward VII and King George V. Also included in the exhibit are perforated initial stamps, regular and registered mail, Senate and House of Commons free frank covers addressed to the company and several covers, some illustrated, from other seed companies to William Rennie.

Cancellation devotees will find some handstamps of particular interest. Examples include a pair of cork strikes from Muncey, Ontario, a variety of Montreal cork cancels, Toronto Flag F and Flag E machine cancels, a Creemore, Ontario, circular date stamp and an accompanying circular bar handstamp, numerous machine cancels and an assortment of other obliterators. Serious postal historians will be interested in a pair of registered Newfoundland covers, one from Open Hall, the other from Whitbourne, along with a third registered cover described as a fake by the author. This spurious item was listed in a UK auction catalogue with an estimated realization of 1,000 to 2,000 British pounds.

There is little doubt that the author, a long-time dealer of Canadian and British Commonwealth stamps and postal history, had a keen eye for fine and unusual items, some of them included in this eye-appealing publication. It is a work that will appeal to a wide cross-section of collectors and non-collectors with an interest in Canadiana: postal historians, gardeners, deltiologists, ephemera enthusiasts, historians in general, scholars and, of course, philatelists with an interest in the eras of the Small Queens through the Admirals and beyond.

Tony Shaman, FRPSC



SEASONS OF THE MAPLE ON FIRST DAY COVERS

By Gary Dickinson with David Hanes, published by the British North America Philatelic Society, 2014. Spiral bound, 50 pages, 8½ by 11 inches. ISBN 978-1-927119-41-8 (colour) $40.95 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 Sparks Auctions. Applicable tax will be charged on orders for delivery in Canada. BNAPS members receive a 40% discount. Available from Sparks Auctions 1550 Carling Avenue, Suite 202, Ottawa, ON K1Z 8S8 Canada. Phone:(613) 567-3336. Email: BNAPS@sparks-auctions.com. Internet orders can also be placed at:http://sparks-auctions.com/bnapsbooks/

First day cover and cachet aficionado Gary Dickinson has teamed up with fellow collector David Hanes to produce another of his compilations. It is a slim and colourful soft cover volume of first day covers, this time featuring Canada's national symbol, the maple leaf. Although the major section of the book deals with the 1971 Maple Leafs in Four Seasons issue, other known cacheted maple leaf covers are also documented and depicted in the book. In total, 173 illustrations of covers, postage stamps and miscellaneous items are pictured.

The volume is divided into six chapters and includes a preface and a reference section.

Chapter 1, entitled Maple Leafs Forever, provides a brief history of the maple leaf appearing on Canadian stamps beginning with the Queen Victoria Diamond Jubilee issue of 1897 through to 2012 depicting a stylized maple leaf on the 45-cent denomination. Also included in the opening chapter is a table listing the Scott catalogue numbers of stamps showing Maple Leafs as 1) incidental or decorative designs, 2) depicting the Canadian flag, 3) stylized Maple Leafs on stamps, and 4) picturing a naturalistic maple leaf. The chapter concludes with the depiction of 28 cacheted covers.

Chapter 2 relates how Canada Post entered the First Day cover business and how it forced private cachet makers out of business. Cole Covers, for example, ceased making covers within a year of Canada Post entering the business and Rosecraft followed soon after. An outstanding illustration in this chapter is an early rendition of the four stamps in the Maple Leaf series.

Chapter 3 illustrates first day covers manufactured by cachet makers with names beginning with letters A to C. ArtCraft, Artopages, British American Bank Note Co. and Canadian Bank Note Co. are four of the better known companies whose covers are illustrated in chapter 3. Others include Polly Berndt, Black Creek, B.C. Cenpex, B.C. Centennial Committee, Caneco and Cole Covers.

Chapter 4 depicts covers with company names beginning with letters C to P and Chapter 5 lists the work of companies with names beginning with letters R to Y. It is interesting that life insurance companies such as London Life and Confederation Life also had first day covers prepared, likely for publicity and advertising purposes.

Chapter 6 sums up, in under two pages, the book's content and expands on some of the information about the various cachet makers not covered in their respective preceding chapters.

First Day cover enthusiasts will welcome this joint effort by Dickinson and Hanes for the up-to-date listing of the 1971 Four Seasons Maple Leafs issue. The colourful, crisply clear images and accompanying informative text are a bonus.

Tony Shaman, FRPSC



THE LARRY PAIGE COLLECTION OF CANADIAN FLAG CANCELLATIONS (1896-1996) AND EARLY MACHINE CANCELLATIONS (1896-1902)

Prepared by Larry Paige and published by the British North America Philatelic Society, 2014. Spiral bound, 404 pages, 8½ by 11 inches. ISBN 978-1-927119-40-2 (colour) $116.00 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 Sparks Auctions. Applicable tax will be charged on orders for delivery in Canada. BNAPS members receive a 40% discount. Available from Sparks Auctions 1550 Carling Avenue, Suite 202, Ottawa, ON K1Z 8S8 Canada. Phone:(613) 567-3336. Email: BNAPS@sparks-auctions.com. Internet orders can also be placed at:http://sparks-auctions.com/bnapsbooks/

This extensive publication, in a sense, is really two books in one: Canada's flag cancellations and its early rapid machine cancels. The author exhibited both collections at different times with the flag cancel exhibit earning a Bronze Award at BALPEX in Baltimore in 1972. Four years later, in 1976, it took the Gold and Grand Award at ROPEX, which qualified it to compete in 1977 for the American Philatelic Society World Series of Philately Champion of Champions award in San Francisco.

In 1987 the exhibit won an international level silver award at the CAPEX '87 FIP Exhibition in Toronto. Paige expanded the exhibit into Canadian machine cancels, which culminated in the current publication.

Although the covers illustrated in this work at one time formed successful, competitive exhibits, they are now illustrated in this publication to tell the story of Canada's rapid cancelling machines: the Imperial, Bickerdike and International, with a quick glance at the Geary machine.

We learn, for example, that the Imperial machine, Canada's first rapid canceller, became operational by 4:30 p.m. on March 10, 1896 in Montreal. Several more electric machines were installed in Montreal using a variety of bar and flag dies. Examples of each of these dies are amply illustrated in this outstanding publication. Shown, for instance, is a March 11, 1896 cover cancelled on the second day of issue, only several hours after the machine began cancelling mail. In addition to the known bar cancels, examples of Montreal flag cancels are also illustrated. Not only does the author provide the earliest and latest known dates of use, he also illustrates these dates with covers from his collection.

The Bickerdike machines had a much longer run than the relatively short lifespan of the Imperial machines and this book is replete with examples of Bickerdike-cancelled covers that rank in the scarce and seldom-seen range. Pictured are test-period covers that were produced in December 1896 and in early January 1897. Many of these covers bear the earliest or latest reported dates of use. Also depicted is a postcard showing the ensign flag die with the rare K indicia.

Although the emphasis of the pictured covers in the book is on the different types of flag and bar

impressions, many covers are illustrated, some with attractive corner cards. A significant portion of this tome is devoted to illustrating the various covers postmarked in Montreal and Toronto indicating the different postage rates for domestic, U.S. and overseas destinations such as, for example, U.P.U. and Empire rates.

Paige does not overlook the International machines and shows a rich assortment of covers processed by these rapid cancellers. We learn, for example, that the first International machines were installed in Toronto on February 4, 1902, replacing the six Bickerdike machines that were in operation there. Of two Toronto covers, both dated February 5, 1902, one is cancelled with an outgoing Bickerdike machine, the other with an incoming International machine.

That this is the only publication showing the complete collection of Canada's 1896-1902 classic-era flag cancels is noteworthy. It is not likely that an extensive collection of flag and early machine cancels will soon, if ever, replicate the collection formed by Paige.

Despite text in upper case used throughout the publication, this unusual and somewhat distracting practice is compensated for by the superb material - nearly all of the reported flag and the early rapid machine cancels used in Canada - included in the book. There is no doubt that this extensive volume is the definitive work on the subject and serves as the most up-to-date and reliable reference in existence. Collectors cannot pursue these specialties without a copy of this publication on their philatelic bookshelves.

Tony Shaman, FRPSC



VICTORIAN MONTREAL: ECONOMIC HUB OF THE DOMINION (ILLUSTRATED MAIL, 1844-1903)

By Robert Pinet, published by the British North America Philatelic Society, 2014. Spiral bound, 86 pages, 8½ by 11 inches. ISBN 978-1-927119-43-3 (colour) $51.00 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 Sparks Auctions. Applicable tax will be charged on orders for delivery in Canada. BNAPS members receive a 40% discount. Available from: Sparks Auctions 1550 Carling Avenue, Suite 202, Ottawa, ON K1Z 8S8 Canada. Phone:(613) 567-3336. Email: BNAPS@sparks-auctions.com. Internet orders can also be placed at:http://sparks-auctions.com/bnapsbooks/

Victorian Montreal: Economic Hub of the Dominion (Illustrated Mail, 1844-1903) is the 79th publication in the British North America Philatelic Society's exhibits series. The exhibit has been a consistent award winner since 2009 when it earned a Vermeil medal at ROPEX. It followed up with two Gold awards in 2011, which included the BNAPS Best Researched BNA Exhibit plaque at ROYAL/ROYALE 2011 and the APS Research medal at the Saint Pierre and Miquelon National Philatelic Competition.

In 2013 it took a Gold medal at ORAPEX in Ottawa and another Gold award at BNAPS 2014 at BALPEX in Baltimore. At the Saint-Pierre and Miquelon International Philatelic Exposition in 2014, it earned a Large Vermeil medal.

Given this string of top awards, it should not come as a surprise that it is a well thought out exhibit that can serve as a model for exhibitors wanting to improve their chances of earning a higher award for their own entries.

The exhibit is divided by retail and other services, beginning with agriculture and proceeding through construction, utilities, manufacturing, wholesale, retail, transportation, information, finance, professional, accommodation and ending with miscellaneous services, which incidentally includes only two covers, both related to religious topics. One of the two covers pictures Montreal's Christ Church Cathedral constructed in 1859; the other shows the Unity Hall Association of Montreal South corner card.

One of the outstanding features of this exhibit is the unique description of the cover format: philatelic information is shown in italicized print below each cover along with the printing method used for the corner cards or cover illustrations. Although the vast majority of the illustrations on the covers were lithographed, other cover images were engraved, hand-tinted and embossed.

Although the emphasis of the exhibit is on the many attractively illustrated covers, it does not stop there. The various handstamps and machine cancels provide viewers with an education on obliterators used during the second half of the 19th century and the very early years of the 20th century. Machine cancels include those applied by the Imperial, Bickerdike and International rapid cancelling machines.

Hand cancels on covers, the norm during the 19th century, are varied and extensive throughout the exhibit. Included, for example, are duplexes, Berri cancels without the year shown, circular date stamps, double split rings, fancy corks, rollers, manuscripts, tombstones, Paid, targets, parcel post strikes and others. A pleasant surprise is the cross border covers included in the Professional and Accommodation sections. Mis-

takes in spelling such as "accomodation," and accepted rules of numbering "1940's" instead of the correct 1940s "twenty" rather than 20, do not detract from the exhibit, or from its visually pleasing layout. More problematic is showing The Lake of the Woods Milling Company plant, whose operation was in Keewatin as being located in British Columbia.

This publication captures the essence of what it was like to operate a business or service in Montreal during the Victorian era. Anyone with an interest in the Victorian-era history of Montreal, or has a passion for postal history or philately in general will want to have this volume on their bookshelves.

Tony Shaman, FRPSC



EVERY STAMP TELLS A STORY

Edited by Cheryl R. Ganz with M.T. Sheahan. Published by Smithsonian Institute Scholarly Press, 2014. Hard cover, 150 pages, 8¼ x 10¼ inches. ISBN 978-1-935623-42-7, colour, US $29.95; Can $34.95. Available from the publisher, P.O. Box 3712, MRC 957, Washington, D.C. 20013-7012, USA. Internet orders can be placed at www.scholarlypress.si.edu

Housed in the William H. Gross Stamp Gallery in the Smithsonian National Postal Museum in Washington, D.C., the U.S. National Philatelic Collection is truly remarkable and the recently released publication entitled Every Stamp Tells A Story brings many of the stamps from this collection to life. As one expects, the editors begin the book by relating the story of the inverted "Jenny," America's most famous and best-known stamp error.

Every Stamp Tells A Story, engagingly written and attractively illustrated, provides an overview of some of the magnificent philatelic items stored in the Smithsonian National Postal Museum. Some readers may be surprised to learn that the National Philatelic Collection comes second only in size to that of the National Museum of Natural History.

Although a significant portion of the philatelic collection consists of the stamps and postal history items of the United States, the collection includes material from postal administrations ranging from Abu Dhabi to Zimbabwe. In fact, more than half of the museum's holdings consist of non-U.S. philatelic material. Some of these rare, non-U.S. stamps include a copy of Canada's 5-cent St. Lawrence Seaway invert error; Brazil's 90-reis Bull's-eye issue of 1843; the 10-cent River Scene on the Congo Free State invert error of 1895; a cover carried by ship, Trinidad's Lady McLeod, dating back to 1847 and other equally seldom-seen items. All are pictured in full colour.

The book is divided into six parts penned by various authors in addition to the co-editors. For example, Daniel A. Piazza, a curator of philately at the Smithsonian National Postal Museum, writes about the history of the U.S. National Philatelic Collection. We learn that it is no longer the objective of philatelic curators at the Smithsonian to assemble a worldwide collection and, in fact, the curators have downsized the collection from an all-time high of about 13 million stamps to six million, primarily by selling seven million duplicate revenue stamps. Rather than chase every stamp ever issued, curators endeavour to augment the collection through important acquisitions and long-tern loans from other institutions.

Every Stamp Tells A Story is a pleasure to read. Chapter lengths are never more than two pages and each is profusely illustrated with relevant images depicting stamps, covers, posters, trial proofs, design timeline illustrations, plate proofs, stamp display panels, photographs, philatelic documents, a copper printing plate, a street letter box, duplex handstamps and similar philatelic items. The images, wide-ranging, some picturing rare material, are a feast for the eyes.

U.S. revenues, postmarks, military mail and airmail stamps are not overlooked. Nor are the stamps of Hawaii and the Canal Zone. Cheryl Ganz touches on Hawaii's postal history and gives readers a brief overview of the islands' postage stamps covering the kingdom, provisional government and republic before becoming the 50th state in 1959. All three of Hawaii's governments, prior to becoming a U.S. state, issued postage stamps. Illustrated is a cover prepaid with a strip of three 13-cent Missionaries. Ganz includes five other seldom-seen images depicting two covers, a specimen sheet, a die proof and the 2-cent mint stamp of 1890-91 depicting Queen Liliuokalani.

Even a quick read-through of the text reveals that this volume was written by experts in their respective fields.

Clear, concise and crisply phrased, this primer on the philatelic holdings of the Smithsonian is a pleasure to read. The illustrations are inspiring and will motivate even the travel weary to make the trip to Washington to visit the National Postal Museum. It is a work that is suitable for collectors and non-collectors with an interest in history, or in any of the many topics depicted on the world's postage stamps.

Tony Shaman, FRPSC

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