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Le PHILATÉLISTE CANADIEN

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Revue de LA SOCIÉTÉ ROYALE DE PHILATÉLIE DU CANADA











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LA SOCIÉTÉ ROYALE DE PHILATÉLIE DU CANADA

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Join The RPSC!

- **ADVICE ON DISPOSAL OF COLLECTIONS**
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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.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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Journal of The
ROYAL PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF CANADA

Revue de La
SOCIÉTÉ ROYALE DE PHILATÉLIE DU CANADA

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THE COVER:

Alice in Wonderland, penned in 1865 by Charles L. Dodgson under the pseudonym Lewis Carroll, is one of the most beloved stories of all time. The story combines anthropomorphism, fantasy, literary nonsense and logic, which give it its universal appeal to a wide range of readers, not just children.

Michael Peach makes use of Britain's colourful *Alice in Wonderland* postage stamps and other story-related images to illustrate his article beginning on page 222

PAGE COUVERTURE:

Alice au pays des merveilles, écrit en 1865 par Charles L. Dodgson sous le pseudonyme de Lewis Carroll, est l'une des histoires les plus aimées de tous les temps. Elle conjugue l'anthropomorphisme, la fantaisie, l'absurde littéraire et la logique, ce qui la rend attrayante pour une grande variété de lecteurs, non seulement les enfants.

Michael Peach illustre son article en page 222 à l'aide des très colorés timbres-poste britanniques Alice au pays des merveilles et d'autres images inspirées d'histoires.

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EDITOR'S notes



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

Most readers know about Dinosaur Provincial Park and Canada Post's set of stamps issued in 2015 depicting five UNESCO World Heritage Sites in Canada, one of which commemorated the Dinosaur Park situated in the Badlands of south-central Alberta. The image depicted on the Dinosaur Provincial Park stamp was that of hoodoos located somewhat north of East Coulee, AB, and not in the park as erroneously indicated by Canada Post. We also know that Canada Post quickly withdrew these misidentified stamps and quietly reissued the corrected version some time later.

But, what do we know about the settlements surrounding the Park, which at one time had post offices to serve their residents and the surrounding rural population? Most of them are long gone. Dale Speirs brings them alive once more in his article, beginning on page 206, along with information about their postmasters and what must have been a hard life living in a drought-stricken region. If you are a dinosaur enthusiast, the area is well worth a visit.

Just when we thought that all constant print flaws on Canadian stamps have been discovered, listed and described, another major flaw springs up. (Strictly speaking, this latest flaw on a 1980s-era Newfoundland stamp is not really on a Canadian stamp, as Newfoundland did not become part of Canada until March 31, 1949.) To learn about this latest print flaw, see the article jointly authored by John Walsh and Terry Rhoades beginning on page 212.

The 'Let's Talk Exhibiting' series of articles by David Piercey has been extremely well received by readers and the installment in the current issue, on page 234 looks at exhibiting modern material. Exhibiting modern material, writes the author, is both challenging and rewarding. It consists of items issued within the recent past and if it is to impress judges, its presentation and research must somehow set it apart from similar exhibits. To glean a better understanding of how you can go about assembling an award-winning exhibit consisting of recent philatelic material read Piercey's article, which emphasizes that exhibitors of recent stamps must appreciate that these exhibits will be

La plupart de nos lecteurs connaissent le parc provincial Dinosaur et la série de timbres de Postes Canada émise en 2015 décrivant cinq sites canadiens qui figurent au patrimoine mondial de l'UNESCO. L'un des ses timbres commémore le parc Dinosaur, situé dans les Badlands du centre sud de l'Alberta. L'image sur le timbre du parc provincial Dinosaur représente les cheminées de fée, qui sont situées un peu au nord de l'East Coulee, en Alberta, et non dans le parc même, comme l'a indiqué à tort Postes Canada. Nous savons également que Postes Canada s'est empressée de retirer ces timbres mal identifiés et qu'elle a discrètement émis une version corrigée un peu plus tard.

Mais que savons-nous des groupements de population installés autour du parc qui, à une certaine époque, disposaient de bureaux de poste pour servir les résidents et la population rurale environnante? La plupart de ces bureaux de poste ont disparu depuis longtemps. Dale Speir les ramène à l'existence dans son article en page 206 et nous transmet des renseignements sur leurs maîtres de poste et sur la vie, sans doute difficile, dans un endroit ravagé par la sécheresse. Si vous êtes passionné de dinosaures, la région vaut sûrement une visite.

Alors que nous croyions avoir découvert, décrit et répertorié tous les défauts d'impression courants sur les timbres canadiens, un autre défaut important a fait surface. (À proprement parler, ce dernier défaut apparaissant sur un timbre des années 1880 ne se trouve pas sur un timbre canadien, car ce n'est que le 31 mars 1949 que Terre-Neuve s'est jointe au Canada.) Pour en apprendre davantage sur ce défaut d'impression, voyez l'article rédigé conjointement par John Walsh et Terry Rhoades en page 212.

La série d'articles sur les expositions de David Piercey, « Let's Talk Exhibiting », a été extrêmement bien accueillie par les lecteurs et celui du numéro courant, à la page 234, traite de l'exposition d'éléments modernes. L'exposition d'éléments modernes, écrit l'auteur, est à la fois stimulante et enrichissante. Elle est constituée de pièces émises dans un passé récent et, pour que les juges soient impressionnés, elle doit se démarquer d'une façon ou d'une autre des expositions semblables par la présentation et les recherches à l'appui. Pour mieux comprendre comment réunir une collection gagnante composée d'articles philatéliques récents, lisez l'article de David Piercey, qui insiste sur le fait que les exposants

judged by the same criteria as traditional exhibits: 1) Treatment, 2) Knowledge, Study and Research, 3) Rarity and Condition, and 4) Presentation.

Not yet decided how you will be spending your summer vacation this year? How about visiting the twin cities of Kitchener-Waterloo and taking in ROYAL*2016*ROYALE?

Besides the philatelic highlights of ROYAL*2016*ROYALE, there is much to do and see in Canada's 10th largest urban centre: three museums; Woodside National Historic Site, the location of the boyhood home of William Lyon Mackenzie King, Canada's 10th Prime Minister; the Homer Watson Home & Gallery; two world class universities and the equally respected Conestoga College; Perimeter Institute, which houses a corner office for world-renowned physicist Stephen Hawking; the nearby West Montrose Covered (Kissing) Bridge, St. Jacob's Farmer's Market and Flea Market that attracts vendors from a 100-mile radius with their fresh fruits and vegetables. For more information about what is sure to become a memorable ROYAL/ROYALE convention, see the display ad on page 221.

We hope to see and meet as many of our readers and members of The Royal in K-W as possible. ✉

doivent être conscients qu'elle sera jugée selon les mêmes critères que les collections traditionnelles : 1) traitement, 2) connaissances, études et recherches, 3) rareté et condition, 4) présentation.

Vous n'avez pas encore décidé comment vous passerez vos vacances d'été cette année? Pourquoi ne pas visiter les villes jumelles de Kitchener-Waterloo et vous rendre à ROYAL*2016*ROYALE?

Outre les moments philatéliques forts de ROYAL*2016*ROYALE, vous trouverez beaucoup de choses à faire et à voir dans le 10e centre urbain en importance du Canada : trois musées, le site historique national de Woodside, la maison d'enfance de William Lyon Mackenzie King, dixième premier ministre du Canada, la Maison-musée Homer Watson; deux universités de calibre international et le tout aussi respecté Conestoga College; l'Institut Perimeter, qui abrite un bureau dédié au physicien de renommée mondiale, Stephen Hawking; le pont couvert West Montrose (Kissing), le marché fermier et le marché aux puces de St Jacob qui attirent des marchands venant de 170 km à la ronde avec leurs fruits et leurs légumes frais. Pour obtenir des renseignements supplémentaires sur ce qui deviendra à coup sûr un congrès ROYAL/ROYALE mémorable, voyez l'annonce en page 221.

Nous espérons voir et rencontrer le plus grand nombre possible de lecteurs et de membres de La Royale à Kitchener-Waterloo. ✉

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

Dear Editor,

I have no issue if some readers wish to receive their copies *The Canadian Philatelist* by the Internet, but I will be sorely disappointed when that day comes as President George Pepall seems to suggest in the May/June 2016 issue, when *The Canadian Philatelist* will only be available in an on-line format.

Given that I own a business and routinely work 60 hours per week, philately is for me a solitary activity. It is an escape to a simple, less hectic activity, part of which is reading my stamp journals. As a result of so much of my work-time spent on computers, I am reluctant to also give them my pleasure-time. As I currently receive *Linn's*, and several of my industry's journals, in Internet format I am familiar with that delivery mode. It is how I use them, which is the very reason why print magazines are needed. Simply put, I scan Internet material and only occasionally read a full article.

My relationship with the Internet magazines that I receive is superficial; print, however, focuses my attention. I rarely scan print items and generally I read printed magazines cover to cover. I am sure that our advertisers will be less than thrilled if mine is a general response to reading internet-based material.

I am grateful that on-line archives of back issues of *The Canadian Philatelist* exist and that in some cases additional or background material is available on-line, if I am interested. As to the 'straw dog' comment that we all have too many issues piled in a corner of our stamp den, I, for one, do not because I leave back issues in places such as my chiropractor's office where they can be read and enjoyed by others. And, who knows, perhaps in that way I encourage others to join our hobby or our Society.

Yours truly,

BILL AAROE
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CALGARY PHILATELIST



Lead off article in the *Calgary Philatelist*, official journal of the Calgary Philatelic Society, features an article about Japanese Railway Post Office (RPO) cancellations. The author provides images of three examples plus a likeness of a Japanese stamp picturing the inside of a railway baggage car converted into an RPO.

Editor Dale Speirs provides information about two new POCON handstamps, 104654 and 105070, that Canada Post supplied to a couple of new Calgary retail postal outlets (RePO). Collectors should note that Speirs, who is also the archivist for the Calgary Stamp Club and a philatelic writer, uses the initials RePO to designate a retail postal outlet, in contrast to RPO for a railway post office.

We also learn that Head-Smashed-In Buffalo Jump, a World Heritage Site in southern Alberta is the third time that it has been depicted on a Canadian postage stamp. The scene from the Jump appears on two of the domestic rate stamps in a 10-stamp booklet issued in 2016.

And if you would like to learn what to do with taped-over postage stamps, Danny Chow has some suggestions. Articles appearing in the *Calgary Philatelist* from No. 1 to date are available free of charge that readers can download at www.calgaryphilatelicsociety.com



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CANADIAN MILITARY MAIL NEWSLETTER

The March 2016 issue of the *British North America Philatelic Society's Canadian Military Mail Study Group Newsletter* No. 223 includes four articles penned by a quartette of well-known BNAPSers, plus a brief description along with several illustrations of military mail auction lots recently sold by Eastern Auctions Ltd. of Bathurst, NB.

Chairman of the Newsletter Study Group, Mike Street of Ancaster, ON writes about a World War II-era cover with a straight-line marking mailed from the United Kingdom to Preston, ON. His lead-off article is followed by Earle Covert, who contributed a two-paragraph description of an armed forces air letter sheet, which, Covert writes, are readily available unused, but difficult to find properly used.

Robert Toombs writes a lengthy piece about a Canadian radar specialist with the Royal Air Force No. 109 Pathfinder Squadron, formed in 1940, which we learn, "was subsequently split into three flights."

Finally, a cover submitted by Peter McCarthy is illustrated as a follow-up to a previously submitted article by Colin Pomfret apparently describing a re-directed 1944 cover mailed from Switzerland to Three Rivers, Quebec.

INVERTED JENNY

Spink USA is proud to announce that on 1 April a recovery was made of a long-lost 1918 24c Jenny air mail with center inverted when a prospective consignor, who had inherited the stamp, delivered it to their auction galleries for sale.

After careful expert examination the rarity was determined to be position 76 in the pane of 100 subjects. This position is the bottom right stamp from the famous McCoy block of four, which was stolen out of its exhibition frame in 1955 during the American Philatelic Society convention in Norfolk, Virginia.

Ethel McCoy had purchased the block, from positions 65-66, 75-76, in 1936 from stamp dealer Spencer Anderson for $16,000 and it was her most prized possession. After the theft, the block was broken into four singles, and each copy was altered to disguise its appearance.



Position 76 recovered by Spink had been reperforated at right and most of the gum was removed, so the pencil position numbers written on the gummed side had been lost, making identification a challenge.

In 1979 Ms. McCoy assigned all her rights to the block to the American Philatelic Research Library at the American Philatelic Society. Position 75, the top left stamp, turned up in 1958 at a Chicago stamp and coin dealer's shop and position 65, the bottom left stamp, was recovered in 1982.

George Eveleth, Head of the Philatelic Department said, "This is one of the most exciting events in my 38 year career in the stamp auction business." Once legal matters are settled Spink USA will be returning the stamp to its rightful owner, the APRL.



INVERTED SEAWAY

Don't have an inverted Seaway in your collection?

Now is your chance to get one on eBay for the right price. The only downside is that it will be a fake.

A seller on eBay, identifying himself as Canadian, has listed an assorted variety of inverted Seaways covering the spectrum from single copies to entire sheets, including blocks of four and plate blocks.

All the listed items are mint, obviously, and a single copy sells for $1.95 U. S. A plate block has a sales price of $10.74 and a sheet of 50 is listed at $82.89 U.S, or $109.99 Canadian.

Because the items are clearly marked as "fake" it is probably legal for people to purchase them, although for most collectors they are not likely to fit in with their collecting needs. Shipping is free.

Let's hope that these items will not cause a problem down the road for beginner collectors, or worse, for unconscionable scoundrels to try and foist them off on gullible, uninformed collectors as genuine stamps. However, for philatelists collecting fake stamps, this is an opportunity to add another variety to their holdings.

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POSTAL HISTORY OF RED DEER RIVER BADLANDS, ALBERTA:

DINOSAUR PROVINCIAL PARK

By Dale Speirs

Dinosaur Provincial Park (DPP) was created in 1955 on the south bank of the Red Deer River in the badlands of south-central Alberta. The treeless flatlands up on the plateau are semi-desert, with some irrigation farming, cattle ranching, and dryland wheat. The park never had its own post office. Southwest of the park are the hamlets of Patricia, Millicent, and Duchess, all on the same railway line known as the Royal Line, because the sidings and villages were named after royalty. Further south yet, about a half hour's drive from the park, is the Trans-Canada Highway and the town of Brooks. Communications in the area are instinctively to the south because of the closeness of the Trans-Canada Highway and the CPR transcontinental railroad. Crossing the river and going north means a long drive across empty flatlands to any town of useful size. Figure 1 is a map of the area as it is today.



Figure 1.



Figure 2.

The park is considered the world's richest source of Late Cretaceous fossils, from the terminal era of dinosaurs just before their extinction. Figure 2 is a 1966 cover from the park showing a return address of Princess, the hamlet nearest the park, but postmarked in Brooks. Canada Post has issued several stamps over the years depicting fossils of the Red Deer River badlands, most recently on April 13, 2015. As this is postal history and not a topical philatelic article, I will not discuss the dinosaur stamps per se, but will note that the 2015 booklet issue shows the scenery of Dinosaur Provincial Park on its cover (Figure 3). Figure 4 is a photo I took in July 2015 from the escarpment of the valley, looking down into the badlands at the park entrance.



Figure 3.



Figure 4.

STEVEVILLE

Steveville began as a ferry-crossing over the Red Deer River, just upstream of DPP's northwestern boundary. The ferry began operating in the spring of 1911 with Stephen Hall as the first ferryman. He was also the first postmaster, located in his general store.[1] The post office took his name when it opened on August 15, 1910, and the proof strike of its first postmark is shown in Figure 5. Hall was an entrepreneur and had so many different business interests that on August 4, 1911, he gave up both the ferry and the post office.



Figure 5.

The hamlet initially grew because it was on the only river crossing in the district. It was a short distance from Brooks and the CPR transcontinental railway, and all the homesteaders heading north into the Hanna district on the far side of the river took the ferry to get there. Fossil hunters also began to appear as the area became known as a source of Late Cretaceous dinosaurs. It was not unusual for the ferry to handle 100 crossings per day at its peak. The ferry would ultimately be replaced by a bridge in 1971.

Hall sold his store to E.D. Coulter, who took over as postmaster. He was a busy man too, with both a homestead up on the flatlands as well as a lumber yard. The lumber was rafted down the river from Red Deer, 250 km northwest in the parkland belt. Coulter sold the lumber yard to Hugh McLeod, who became postmaster at the same time on July 31, 1916. He stayed in the job until 1922, when he sold the yard and post office to none other than Stephen Hall. This time around it was Hall's wife, Edith Mary, who became postmaster, staying until August 3, 1925. The lumber yard changed hands once again, to Charles H.S. Parker, who only kept the postmastership briefly until April 11, 1927 before handing it back to Edith Hall. [2, 3]

By this time the area was beginning to decline: too many droughts, too far away from markets, and too many homesteaders giving up in despair and abandoning their land. Stephen died in 1932 but Edith held on to the post office until August 24, 1942, when she sold out and retired to Vancouver. The final postmaster was Jacob Nicholas Schaeffer, who was a place-keeper until December 31, 1943 when the post office closed permanently. Figure 6 shows the Steveville bridge in 2015. The hamlet is long gone. The red car is mine; no other vehicle came down the road during the hour I was there.



Figure 6.

PATRICIA

This village began life in 1914 as a railroad siding named after a British princess (who also had a Canadian Army regiment named after her) but World War I interrupted settlement. In 1919, homesteaders arrived when the CPR initiated an irrigation district. The post office opened on August 15, 1920 in the Havens & Kay general store with John Truman Kay as the first postmaster. Figure 7 shows some proof strikes of Patricia split-circle postmarks. The building burned to the ground and on July 25, 1921 the post office moved to another general store with J.A. Munro as the new postmaster. He served until his death in 1938 from a heart attack. His widow Winnifred then took over the job until her death from cancer in 1940. Her son Gordon briefly held the position until June 23, 1940, before going overseas with the RCAF.[2]



Figure 7.

The post office then went to Eugene Myers Rumohr, who operated a garage and blacksmith shop. He served as postmaster until his death on January 29, 1953. His widow Elsie Mary succeeded him and was postmaster until her retirement in 1966. Mrs. Anne Bailey, descended from homesteaders in the area, took over. Canada Post records cut off after this due to privacy laws, but Gwen Fyfe was the final postmaster until March 1, 1989.

The post office was then replaced by a retail postal outlet (RePO) in the Dinosaur Country Store.[4] This was a crossroads store on the northeast corner of Highway 876 and Highway 544, about a kilometre south of the village. Figure 8 shows the RePO postmark, and Figure 9 is a 1989 photo of the outlet, taken by the late Betty Speirs, the author's mother. The RePO closed on May 5, 1996. Supermailboxes were installed at the store site,



Figure 8.



Figure 9.

seen in July 2015 on the left of the photo in Figure 10. The abandoned store is boarded up, with its dinosaur statue rusting but still remaining to attract passing tourists en route to Dinosaur Provincial Park. Since Patricia is on the highway to the only entrance to the park, it is puzzling why it has not done better with the tourist trade. I dropped a self-addressed stamped envelope (SASE) into the supermailbox and it came back to me with a Brooks machine cancel.

MILLICENT

On the same railroad line as Patricia, this siding was named after the Duchess of Sutherland, whose husband had invested in a large farm near Brooks. The post office opened in the general store of Edmond Francis Purcell, who became postmaster on March 15, 1916. Purcell later accepted a position as a grain elevator manager and the post office passed to Mrs Ada Beresford in 1921. It was relocated into her home. She was a British immigrant and had previously been a postmistress in England. She served until July 3, 1946, resigning shortly after her husband's death and moving to Medicine Hat.[2]

Miss Winnifred Charlton took over and the post office moved to her family's general store. After her marriage, her brother George served as postmaster from August 1, 1948 until September 14, 1960, when his wife Margaret became postmaster. The store was failing, as was the hamlet of Millicent, and the post office moved into the Charlton house in May 1961. It was originally in the basement, then later in an addition built onto the main floor. The Canadian Post Office tried to close the Millicent post office in 1969 but the villagers protested enough to keep it open. Figure 11 is a 1969 commercial cover from the Charlton family cancelled with the original split-circle postmark. The post office managed to survive until July 23, 1988, with Eleanor Chipping as the final postmaster.



Figure 10.



Figure 11.



Figure 12.



Figure 13.

Figure 12 is a 1989 photo of Betty Speirs at the Charlton general store. Notice the protest sign on the door. The cover my mother left there, she being unaware that the post office was already dead, is seen in Figure 13, returned to her without a postmark. My parents had passed through at night, and in those pre-Internet days one could not simply look up post offices on www.canadapost.ca as we do now, so they did not know the post office was gone.



Figure 14.

Millicent was too close to Patricia, Duchess, and Brooks to justify a RePO anymore. The locality is now a loose collection of acreages. In the days of rail, it was on the main track, which meant something when passengers and freight went quickly and smoothly on rails, instead of struggling along mud roads. Now Millicent is off on a side road used only by local traffic. Tourists going to the park stay out on the highway several kilometres away. If one knows that it was a once a hamlet, one can tell which side road was the main street by the slightly higher density of acreages and the supermailboxes across from them, as seen in Figure 14. I dropped in a SASE, which returned to me a few days later with a Brooks machine cancel.

DUCHESS

The village was also named after the Duchess of Sutherland, whose first name was used for Millicent. After the CPR created the Eastern Irrigation District to encourage settlers and water began flowing in 1914, homesteaders soon began arriving in the district. The village was platted in 1915, and the post office opened that year on December 15, with William C. Galloway as the first postmaster. Figure 15 shows the proof strike of its first postmark. The post office was located in a general store for which Galloway was the manager, but not the owner. He didn't stay long and resigned on August 8, 1916, moving to Millicent.[5]

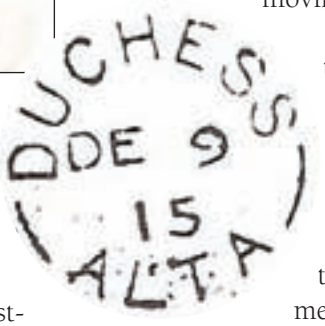


Figure 15.

From there the post office relocated to a boarding house run by a Norwegian immigrant Juell Swenson. He had homesteaded north of the village, but moved into town as his health began to fail. He gave up the postmastership in 1917 and moved to Calgary where he could get better medical care. The post office then went into the general store of D.P. Davies, who was postmaster until September 13, 1921 when he sold the store. J.A. Turner, a clerk in the store, was then briefly postmaster until February 28, 1923.



Figure 16.

Havelock Henry Spicer, a Nova Scotian by birth, became postmaster until his death on September 1, 1933. Figure 16 shows him in 1923, standing proudly in front of the post office just after he had taken over. The post office was in a purpose-built building with family quarters in the back. He had a very large garden behind the building, stemming from his previous experience as a market gardener. He also sold insurance part-time to make ends meet.

Storekeeper Matthias Purcell then took over the post office and moved it into his place, which was originally the Davies store. Matthias was the brother of Edmond, the first postmaster of Millicent, and the two men ran the stores as a single company. Matthias sold his interest in the store, resigned as postmaster in 1946, and then retired to Calgary. William A. Bell bought the store from the Purcell brothers and was briefly postmaster as a placeholder.



Figure 17.

C. Laverne Kadey became postmaster on February 1, 1947 and the post office moved back into its old stand-alone building. Kadey was a returned veteran and thus was given preference for the job. He held the job until May 26, 1958, when he became a school teacher. His successor was Mrs. Nora Jane Godfrey, who served until 1972 when she moved to Calgary. During her tenure, in 1966, the post office became a civil service position. After Godfrey's departure, her clerk, Mrs. Betty Jean Lee, took over as postmaster and was still there as of 1982, after which postal records break off due to privacy laws. It is still a stand-alone Canada Post operation as of 2015, not in a store. The building, however, is a newer one which I photographed in July 2015, seen in Figure 17.

Duchess is the only post office left in the Dinosaur Provincial Park area. It seems to have survived because it is on a main highway and is surrounded by numerous irrigation farms, which can support a higher population. There is a little irrigation at Millicent and Patricia, but most of that area is semi-desert rangeland almost completely uninhabited. Duchess gets a fair amount of tourist traffic en route to Dinosaur Provincial Park because it is on Highway 550, a short-cut to the park for visitors coming from Calgary.

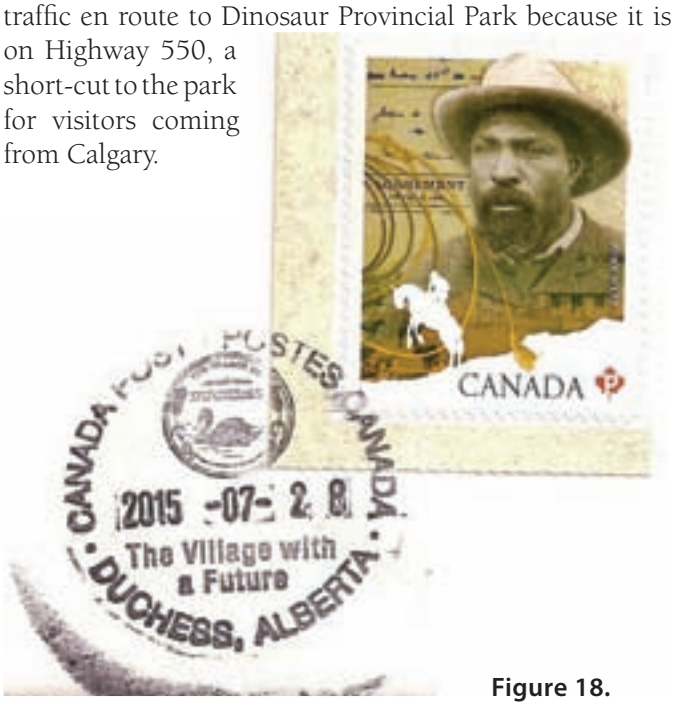


Figure 18.

JOHN WARE

A prominent homesteader in the area was cowboy John Ware, who was honoured on a 2012 stamp as part of Black History Month

(Figure 18). Ware was famous as a pioneer rodeo competitor and horse-breaker, hence the bucking bronco image on the stamp. He had first homesteaded near Millarville, in the Rocky Mountain foothills southwest of Calgary, before moving to the badlands area.[6] Ware died in 1905 just southwest of the park when his horse tripped and fell on him. His cabin has been preserved and was relocated into DPP as an exhibit.

When I stopped at the Duchess post office in July 2015, I was surprised to see that it had booklets of the John Ware stamp still on the racks, three years after it went off sale everywhere else in Canada. I asked the postmistress about them. She had made a special large order from Canada Post in Toronto, asking to have surplus stock sent to Duchess. She and her fellow citizens are very conscious of the fame of John Ware. The pictorial cancel in Figure 18 was the regular working cancel, not just something kept in a drawer for special requests.



Figure 19.



Figure 20.

2015 UNESCO STAMPS

In 2015, Canada Post issued a set of stamps, in booklet and souvenir sheet form, depicting five UNESCO World Heritage Sites in Canada, one of which was Dinosaur Provincial Park. The stamps were issued on Friday, July 3. It was immediately pointed out by numerous Albertans that the image on the DPP stamp was actually that of The Hoodoos, located 100 km upstream on the Red Deer River, just north of East Coulee. (Not Drumheller, as many erroneous reports had it.) Canada Post withdrew the stamps the following Monday, July 6, creating an instant rarity. Figure 19 shows the error stamp. The stamp has been sold online for wildly varying prices, so don't rush to buy one at any price.

On August 28, Canada Post quietly re-issued the booklets and souvenir sheet, this time with a corrected image, as seen in Figure 20. I found out about the stamps by accident on August 31 at the Hussar, Alberta, post office, whose postmistress told me she had been sent the stamps with no advance notice. She said her stamps had been received Friday, August 28. By coincidence, I was en route to the Badlands between DPP and East Coulee as part of my continuing research into the postal history of that area. Hussar was on the way and I had stopped in to get a current postmark when I noticed the stamps on display at the counter. I checked the Canada Post website when I got back to Calgary, but there was nothing on it about the revised stamps until September 10, when they were mentioned in the September issue of Details, available online. ✉

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NEWFOUNDLAND PHILATELY

- CONSTANT FLAW
- "tumbling stones."
A refreshing find from the 1870s



By John M. Walsh, FRPSC and Terry Rhoades

In the e-mail came an interesting request from Terry Rhoades; "have you seen this before"? The subject line said "new constant flaw of Queen Vickie." Shown were scans of four Newfoundland 1870s Queen Victoria 3¢ stamps. Using the 2016 Walsh Newfoundland Specialized Stamp Catalogue, they are: vermilion NSSC # 34 and the other three were in blue NSSC # 35. All were of 12 x 12 perforation (figs 1-4). An instant look did not reveal much. But knowing the invisible can be shown by magnification, Terry had gone to the trouble of enlarging the areas he was writing about. And it is a nice display (figs. 5, 6, 7, 8), isn't it? I asked Terry how he stumbled upon them. At the Edmonton Stamp Club Spring Show in early April 2016, he e-mailed his reply. Terry had gone there because, as he wrote, "I wanted to add a new treat to my Newfoundland collection". He said that when exploring the tables he came upon a dealer with a few Newfoundland single stamps. Terry examined them and being of sharp eye he saw a faint mark on one. He acquired it and went looking for another at other dealer tables.

His findings are those shown as (figs. 1-4). His e-mail even had a nice name attached to his newly discovered flaw. The decision he arrived at was to call this flaw "tumbling stones." He asked me if I had seen this nice variety, and would it be a candidate for a catalogue listing. I suggested it would, but only if it was constant and deemed to have "eye appeal". Well, the name sure did. Let us find if it is constant became our new mantra. To our knowledge, there is no mention of this in the literature. So, armed with these images we undertook a widening stamp hunt to possibly find the position where this flaw is found on the printed plate. A call went out to a favourite location where interesting Newfoundland material often abides - prior to finding its way to happy homes - and did the workers there oblige! From Eastern Auctions came an image of the plate proof sheet of NSSC # 34 in vermilion. It was in a very high resolution. From our examination, we determined the position of the flaw to be position 11 (first stamp in second row). This is shown in figures 9, 10 and 11. Upon determining the position of the flaw, we under-



Figures 5, 6, 7, 8.



Figures 1, 2, 3, 4.



Figure 9.



Figure 10.



Figure 11.



Figure 13.



Figure 12.



Figure 14.



Figure 15.

took to find the same position in the issued sheet format. In the 2012-16 Walsh Newfoundland Specialized Stamp Catalogue we found a positional block in blue colour for the NSSC # 35 of the same image from the same engraved plate (fig. l). A digital-enlarged cut (figs. 12 and 13) show proof of this.

From all this sleuthing, we determined that the original plate proof used for printing this image had this extra engraving damage/addition. This is seen on the vermilion colour trial sheet, which would be one of the few initially tested sheets to see how the printing plate looked. Any collector having the same position location in those other trial colour plate proofs of violet, green, deep green, brown and deep brown (fig. 15) will be able to confirm this observation. Its absence on one of the plate proofs will determine/show if it happened after that specific colour print test. The issued vermilion printed sheet has the "tumbling stones". The stamp issue which followed is the 3¢ blue Queen Victoria. It was printed from the same image design from the same printing plate. It should show, and it does show, the same "tumbling stones" as demonstrated in the same positional location; first stamp in row two, which is stamp number 11. As the 3¢ blue Queen Victoria in the roulette separation format (fig. 14) was also printed from this same printing plate, it too will demonstrate this "tumbling stones" exciting variety. From this discovery report the collecting consortium, we hope, will find this variety in the colours stated and in the roulette 3-cent blue version. Happy hunting. We conclude that this variety should be listed in the catalogues.✉

The Atlantic Puffin



By Lane Robson

The Atlantic Puffin (Fratercula arctica) is the provincial bird for Newfoundland and Labrador and is featured on several Canadian stamps. The prepaid postal card that serves as the masthead for this article depicts the puffin stamp issued by Canada Post as part of the Baby Wildlife Series in 2014.

The denomination of $1.80 was chosen for use with oversized mail. This stamp shows an adult puffin doting on a puffin chick old enough to leave the burrow and therefore is close to a fledgling.



The first puffin stamp issued by Canada Post was released as part of the Birds of Canada Series in 1996. A prepaid postal card with the same image was issued in 1998.

Prepaid postal stationery with the reversed image of three Atlantic Puffins was also issued. The other birds on this stamp pane include the American Kestrel, Ruby-throated Hummingbird and the Pileated Woodpecker.

The image on this prepaid postal stationary is the mirror image of the regular stamp.

As part of the 2010 Roadside Attractions Series, Canada Post issued a stamp that depicts a puffin statue in Longue-Pointe-de-Mingan, Quebec.

Atlantic puffins are very distinctive. During breeding season the large triangular bill is bright orange with a patch of blue bordered by yellow at the rear. The interior of the mouth including the tongue is yellow.[1] The characteristic orange bill is comprised of nine plates[3] that grow before the breeding season that are shed after breeding. The bird is otherwise black above and white below. The underside coloration is likely an adaptation to help with hunting fish. Viewed from the fish below, the pale coloration





Breeding and Wintering Distribution of the Atlantic Puffin.



Souvenir Card from Lundy Island with brief history, map, and five stamps of the era, including two with puffin images.

blends in with the sky and makes the bird less obvious.[4] The webbed feet have three claws. The inside claw curves inward and lies flat when the bird lands. The orientation of this claw is adapted to digging their burrows.[4]

This species breeds in the North Atlantic on the coasts of Eastern North America (as far south as Maine), Iceland, the Faroe Islands, and Northern Europe (as far south as Brittany in Western France). The winter months are spent at sea as far south as the Mediterranean in Europe and North Carolina in United States. Water temperature rather than latitude determines the location of breeding sites.[4] The stamps shown in this article are only from countries with a coastline within the breeding or winter range of the Atlantic Puffin.

Iceland is the nesting home to 3 to 4 million Atlantic Puffins, which is more than 50% of the world population.[4]

About 95% of the Atlantic Puffins in North America nest on the coast of Newfoundland. The largest puffin colony in the western Atlantic is located on Great and Gull Islands in the Witless Bay Ecological Reserve south of St. John's, which are the nesting home to more than 260,000 breeding pairs. Atlantic Puffins in Maine were exterminated in the early 20th century and chicks from Great Island were used to successfully re-introduce the bird to the traditional Maine nesting grounds between 1973 and 1989.[4]

St. Pierre et Miquelon, the small French-controlled islands off the East coast of Canada, is the nesting home to smaller puffin colonies.

Atlantic Puffins were described as "abundant" in France during the 19th century, but a survey in 2009 only identified 150 breeding pairs.[4]

The United Kingdom has many coastal colonies and is home to about half a million breeding pairs.[4]

Scotland is home to the majority of UK puffins. The islands off the coast are especially favoured as nesting grounds. The Western Isles alone are home to half of the UK puffins.[4]



Regular UK issue postmarked Lundy Island - Bristol Channel.



Isle of Jethou, Channel Islands with QE definitive of the day. Reverse of cover has Jethou Cinderella Puffin block over stamped Europa 1961.



Jersey is a British Crown Dependency and one of the Channel Islands between the UK and France.



The Isle of Man is a British Crown dependency in the Irish Sea between England and Ireland. Only about 10 puffins have been seen in recent years.[4]

Lundy Island in the Bristol Channel is famous for puffin stamps. In 1892 there were so many puffins on the island that "there was no room for another puffin." Sadly, the puffin population has declined progressively and in 2000 only 13 birds were identified.[4] The cause of the decline is attributed to rats, pollution, and man. There are now many more puffin stamps issued from Lundy than puffins. My personal Lundy Island collection, which is far from complete, includes 66 stamps issued from Lundy Island with the image of a puffin.



The Faroe Islands, between Scotland and Iceland, are home to about 400,000 breeding pairs.[4]

The Channel Islands, which include Jersey and Jethou, are a nesting home for about 300 to 350 breeding pairs.[4]

Other countries that are home to the Atlantic Puffin and that have issued stamps with an image of the bird include Eire, the Faroe Islands, Norway, Russia, and Gibraltar. Norway is home to about 1.7 million breeding pairs and therefore second only to Iceland as a proportion of the world population.[4]

Predators include the great black-backed bull and the great skua, which can catch a puffin in flight, or pick off an isolated bird that is separated from the colony. Smaller gull species like the herring gull take eggs or recently hatched chicks and will also steal fish. Land predators include rats and man.



The other bird is a Black Guillemot.

Feeding areas are sometimes located as far as 100 kilometers (about 60 miles) offshore from the nest sites, which make for a long journey each day for the fishing parent. By flapping their wings up to 400 times per minute they can reach speeds up to 94 kilometers per hour.[4] Atlantic Puffins dive from the surface to depths of up to 40 meters but most dives are shallow and under 10 meters.[4] The birds are propelled through the water by their powerful wings, which are adapted for swimming. The wings act like hydrofoils, which provide lift as well as thrust, so that the birds "fly" underwater.[3,4] The webbed feet are used as a rudder while submerged.

Atlantic Puffins feed on small fish such as sand eels and herring. The fish are killed by the grip of sharp pincers at the point of the bill.[1] The birds must hold on to the fish while they catch others. The tongue is used to hold the fish against spines in the palate, leaving the bill free to open to catch more fish. The fish are held crossways in the bill and an adult can hold up to 301 to 603 fish but typically the birds carry between five and ten fish.[4]

The Atlantic Puffin is sexually mature at the age of about 4–5 years. The courtship and mating takes place on water. The male courtship ritual involves throwing



Puffins nesting on south coast of Iceland. Burrow bottom left corner. Photo courtesy of author July 31, 2012.



National Wildlife Federation Cinderella stamps from 1968 (left) and 1961 (right). 1961 image by Roger T Peterson, a famous wildlife artist.

the head sharply up and back, and then down again with a rhythm of about one head jerk per second. While jerking the head, the male approaches the female, raises the chest and flutters its wings.[4] After mating, the pair display billing behaviour. The couple knock their bills broadside together for a few seconds to a minute.[4] The species is monogamous although the male and female do not winter together. Their spring rendezvous is either at the nesting site or perhaps on the sea close to the nesting site.[4]

Atlantic puffins nest in colonies on grassy areas on the tops of cliffs with talus slopes, on coastal hillsides, or on islands down to sea-level.[2] Competition for the burrows is intense.[4] Both genders contribute to nest excavation, but the male performs more of the digging.[2,4] The burrows are two to four feet deep and excavated until the terminal nest is completely in the dark.[1,2,4] The nest is lined with plants, feathers, and seaweed. The adult leaves the nest to defecate but the nestling uses a special "latrine" area, sometimes in a blind tunnel to the side.[4]

A single egg is laid in June and July. Both genders share incubation duties.[4] The parents incubate by tucking the large egg under one wing.[1] Incubation takes about 39–45 days. The chick is born with an "egg tooth" that is used to chip the way out of the egg. This pale tip of the bill drops off within a few weeks of hatching.[4] The chick cannot maintain its body temperature until about a week of age and is brooded continuously by one of the parents during this time.[4] The chick takes about 38 to 44 days to fledge.[4] At fledging, the chick leaves the burrow unaccompanied, usually during the evening, and flies or walks out to the sea.[4] When not breeding, the birds live at sea, usually in large colonies far from land and they are seldom visible from land before March.[1] The average lifespan of a puffin is more than 20 years.

A variety of naturalist organizations have issued puffin Cinderella stamps. ✉



National Audubon Society Wildlife Conservation stamps. Other birds - Black Guillemot, King Eider, Red Phalarope, and Roseate Tern.

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A NOTE ON THE 1954 MOOSE JAW AIR CRASH [1]

By Brock Short

On April 8, 1954 a TCA/DC-4M[2] passenger liner & an RCAF Harvard Mark II trainer collided over Moose Jaw, with the greatest loss of life, up to that time, of any Canadian air crash. Thirty-seven people died. From our present perspective, it is remarkable that, at that time, there was so little exclusivity between civilian air routes & air force training spaces. One outcome of this tragedy is that it contributed to improving separation and coordination.

Interestingly, both aircraft are portrayed on Canadian stamps. The Harvard trainer appears on Scott C6 and C7 (see the left and centre stamps in figure 1.) It was widely used in the 1940s and '50s to train Canadian and other Commonwealth air force pilots; it was built in Montreal by Noorduyn and in Fort Francis by Canadian Car and Foundry as a version of trainers used by the U.S. air force and navy.[3]

DC–4 passenger liners appear on Scott 313, CE3, and CE4 (the three other stamps in figure 1). The DC–4M was built by Canadair, also in Montreal. It was developed from the DC–4 military transports of WW II with more powerful Rolls-Royce engines, usually with pressurized cabins & other improvements. The Canadian DC–4Ms were widely used by TCA for which they were called North Stars (while the British Overseas Airways Corporation's were called Argonauts.)[4]

The airliner was TCA's Flight 9, which left Montreal on April 7 for Vancouver with scheduled stops in Toronto, Winnipeg and Calgary. It had been delayed in Toronto by poor weather east of Winnipeg, causing it to arrive there seven hours and 20 minutes late where a new crew (pilot, co-pilot, steward and stewardess who were all based in Vancouver) took over. On April 8 at about 9 am the flight resumed on a cleared flight plan to follow Green Airway 1 from Winnipeg to Calgary at 6,000 feet (1,830 meters.) It had 31 passengers including the Member of Parliament for York West (Port Credit), a boxer going to Calgary to fight for the Canadian light-heavyweight championship on April 13, three visitors from Scotland, and five persons flying on TCA passes. Capacity was 40 passengers.[5]

The RCAF trainer from the large RCAF station just south of Moose Jaw was piloted by a RAF acting pilot officer with 117 hours of flying time, on his first solo navigational flight. He took off from the base at 10:57 local time, cleared for a cross-country navigation exercise at 9,000 feet (2,745 meters.)[6]



Figure 1.



Figure 2.

Some 5½ minutes after the trainer's take off, in good weather, the two aircraft collided at 6,000 feet. It was a horrible collision. The airliner caught fire in the air and the wreckage from both was strewn widely over northeast Moose Jaw. Part of the airliner struck, destroyed, and set on fire a home, killing a woman within it who was cleaning. Remarkably, she was the only casualty on the ground. Notably, a piece of wreckage fell 500 feet (150 meters) from an elementary school during school hours.[7]

The Post Office was among the institutions that rapidly responded because Flight 9 was carrying much mail. At the time, airmail was a source of considerable revenue for TCA, as it was for airlines in other countries. Shaak reports that Flight 9 set off from Montreal with about 80 pounds (36 kilograms) of mail, but added 1,000 lbs. (455 kg) in Toronto. However, there seems to be no information about how much was removed and added in Winnipeg. After the crash 400-500 lbs. (about 180-225 kg) were sent onward from Moose Jaw and 2,000 lbs. (about 900 kg) in badly damaged condition was directed to be examined. The post office estimated that 25-30% of the mail was destroyed.[8] Using these amounts and assuming, first that 25% was lost and, second that the amount sent for examination was not water logged, or otherwise had its weight increased, suggests that a net addition exceeding 2,000 lbs. (over 900 kg) was loaded in Winnipeg. Could that be?

Figure 2 shows a damaged envelope bearing the District Post Office Inspector's stamp dated April 8 (the day of the crash.) Apparently, because it was damaged, an unsigned, explanatory form letter accompanied it (Figure 3). Figures 4 and 5 show the front and reverse of another envelope that was stained but otherwise seems to be mostly undamaged. The Inspector's stamp is dated April 9. This cover also has "10 cents due" stamped and "10c due" written on its face. One can speculate about when these were added, but they were a mistake because there is a faded, red postage meter marking on cellophane address panel, which may have become faded in the crash.

Three separate enquiries were conducted by the RCAF, TCA, and the federal Department of Transport (DOT.) Of course, these didn't have the benefit of "black boxes," radar tracking or other current technology for investigating crashes. The Board of Transport

DISTRICT DIRECTOR OF POSTAL SERVICES

Moose Jaw, Sask.,
April 8, 1954.

Dear Sir or Madam:

The enclosed item of mail addressed to you was salvaged from T.C.A. Plane which crashed at Moose Jaw, Sask., on the 8th April, 1954.

In sending this item on to you, the Post Office Department expresses sincere regret for the unfortunate occurrence resulting in the damage and delay to this mail.

Yours very truly,

R.J. Goodman
A/District Director of Postal Service.

Figure 3.



Figure 4.



Figure 5.

concluded that the pilots were remiss in not keeping proper lookout for other aircraft. It also questioned whether the North Star's left window post might have obstructed its pilots' view.[9] Both the Board and RCAF enquiries noted that RCAF orders instructed that aircraft in Green Airway 1 had the right of way. Curiously, the RCAF report also observed that the TCA pilots, being more experienced, bore a significant share of responsibility.[10] Finally, it was suggested that the RAF pilot may have been setting up his navigational flight or studying his map or filling out his logbook and that one of the TCA pilots may have been doing his logbook.[11]

Near collisions near Moose Jaw were common. Subsequently, the RCAF focused its training south of Moose Jaw and the DOT moved the airline lane north of the city. In addition, it set different altitudes for aircraft flying in opposite directions and directed that aircraft crossing commercial flight lanes cross above or below these lanes.[12]

FOOTNOTES

1 This note is mainly based on Larry Shaak's Mid-Air Moose Jaw, which extensively addresses the crash. Unfortunately, it seems to be difficult to obtain; it took my local library over three months to arrange an inter-library loan. A more easily reached source is Bob Ingraham's web site, ephemeral treasures, which has pictures of stamps of the aircraft and damaged covers as well as TCA memorabilia. More than Shaak's book it outlines the training program for Canadian and other air crews.

2 Trans-Canada Air Lines, the predecessor of Air Canada.

3 The Canadian Museum of Flight, "North American Harvard."

4 Wikipedia, "Canadair North Star."

5 Shaak, pp. 23-25, 83-85 and 123-124; and Ingraham, part 4.

6 Shaak, pp.26-29 and Ingraham, part 4.

7 Shaak, pp. 33-93.

8 Shaak, pp. 81-82.

9 Flight safety Foundation; Shaak, pp. 145-146 and Ingraham, part 6.

10 Shaak, pp. 110 and 141-143.

11 CAHS Regina Chapter, "Saskatchewan Aviation Chronology 1950-59" and Shaak, pp. 140, 143. It seems implausible that, 5½ minutes into his flight & still climbing, the trainer's pilot would be doing any of these activities.

12 Ingraham, part 6.

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British Stamps

Alice at 150

By Michael Peach, FRPSC

There were several notable anniversaries in 2015. Among them, the first edition of Alice's Adventures in Wonderland by Lewis Carrol was published on November 26, 1865. The illustrations were by John Tenniel. It was an immediate success and was soon translated into German, French, Swedish and Italian. Alice is still well known in London. While in London during the summer of 2015, we saw some buskers re-enacting the Mad Hatter`s Tea Party (Fig. 1). The picture shows the March Hare and the Mad Hatter, but no Alice.



Figure 1. Tea Party in London

The British Post Office as part of its 2015 programme of Special Stamps marked these anniversaries: 175th Anniversary of the Penny Black, 800th Anniversary of the Magna Carta, 200th Anniversary of the Battle of Waterloo, 75th Anniversary of the Battle of Britain, and the 150th Anniversary of the publication of Alice's Adventures in Wonderland. (Through the Looking Glass was published six years later.) The Alice stamps were issued on January 6, 2015, ten stamps in five vertical se-tenant pairs: two 2nd class, two 1st class, two 81p (International economy surface up to 20g), two £1.28 (10 - 20g worldwide) and two £1.47 (20 - 60g to Europe) (Fig.2).

The British Post Office had previously issued four stamps featuring Alice (Fig. 3). In 1979 as part of the International Year of the Child there was a stamp with an illustration in the Tenniel form, although in colour, featuring Alice, the Mad Hatter and the Cheshire Cat. The Greetings stamps have shown various illustrations, The Cheshire Cat



Figure 2. Alice stamps FDC



Figure 3. Earlier Alice stamps

was again featured in a stamp in the 1990 Greeting Series that also had the Queen of Hearts. The 1994 stamp is almost identical to the original Tenniel drawing with Alice after having drunk from the drink me bottle and grown large, but is the mirror image.



Figure 4. Lewis Carroll

Initially, Royal Mail had a list of scenes that they would like for the stamps. The ten stamps were designed by Graham Baker-Smith and show the story in sequence. The illustrations are quite different from original Tenniel ones. The stamps are seen on the first day cover with an Oxford cancellation. Charles Lutwidge Dodgson aka Lewis Carroll (Fig. 4) was an Oxford don and the Alice story was related by him on a river trip with the Liddell sisters, Lorina the eldest, Alice, and Edith the youngest (Fig. 5), daughters of the Dean of Charles' college. Alice was getting bored and had asked for a story.

The story starts with Alice dozing under a tree and seeing a white rabbit with a pocket watch running across a field (Fig. 2 2nd top). Curious Alice jumps up and runs after the rabbit, who disappears down a large rabbit hole. Alice follows down the hole, which is indeed quite wide and had all sorts of things on the sides, bookshelves and cupboards as well as pictures (Fig. 2 2nd lower). At the bottom of the hole there was a hall with many locked doors on each side. Beside a small door, which she is too small to enter, there is a table with a key on it. The key opens the door and Alice sees a lovely garden, but she is too big to enter. Returning to the table she sees a bottle labelled "drink me" on it (Fig. 2, 1st top). After drinking this Alice becomes small enough to enter, but she has left the key on the table. She then finds a piece of cake in a glass box under the table with "eat me" on it and grows to an enormous size (Fig. 2 1st lower). Alice is stuck and starts to cry. Her tears generate a flood and with the help of a fan dropped by the white rabbit she eventually returns to her regular size and enters the topsy-turvy world of Wonderland.



Figure 5. The Liddell sisters, Edith, Lorina and Alice, taken by Lewis Carroll

The next five stamps illustrate some of Alice's encounters with the characters of Wonderland. The Cheshire Cat sitting on the bough of a tree grins when he sees Alice. After explaining that everyone is mad in Wonderland, he points Alice in the direction of the Mad Hatter and the March Hare, two of the prominent lunatics. The cat with the ever-present grin then vanishes tail first leaving his grin hanging in the tree (Fig. 2, 81p top). The Mad Hatter and the March Hare were having a tea party with the Doormouse and Alice joins them (Fig. 2, 81p lower). The Doormouse is used as a cushion and then dunked in the teapot. The Hatter offers Alice wine that he does not have and asks her a riddle to which he does not know the answer.

Alice meets the Queen of Hearts (Fig. 2, £1.28 top), a very dangerous lady, whose favourite words are Off with his/her/their head(s). Alice just misses execution for being cheeky, but is saved by the King of Hearts. A crazy game of croquet is played in Wonderland (Fig. 2, £1.28 lower), using flamingos as mallets, hedgehogs as balls, and the Queen's soldiers bending themselves in two as hoops. The game is challenging, as all the equipment moves and after Alice has finally got the flamingo ready before hitting the hedgehog it twisted around and looked Alice in the face. Alice is called to give evidence in the trial of the Knave of Hearts who is accused of stealing the Queen of Hearts' tarts (Fig. 2, £1.47 top). Alice declares that she knows nothing of this incident. The Queen demands sentencing first and then the verdict. Alice declares that you are all nothing but a pack of cards. This breaks the spell of Wonderland and the cards came flying down on Alice (Fig. 2, £1.28 lower). Alice awakes on the riverbank and finds that the cards are dried leaves that her sister is brushing from her face.

The sesquicentennial of the Alice story has also been marked by other countries including Australia, Tristan da Cunha, Aldernay. ✉

Sanitary Stamp Selling $alesmen

By Richard Logan

The Pathogenic Theory of medicine states that specific microscopic organisms are the cause of specific diseases. This "germ theory," led into the development of antibodies and hygienic practices and is considered the cornerstone of modern medicine and clinical microbiology. The theory became popular in scientific and medical communities in the late 1850s through the investigations of Louis Pasteur, Robert Koch and Joseph Lister.

In November 1896, two of the top newspapers in the United States – The New York Times and The Los Angeles Times – jumped on the "germ theory" bandwagon. Their story "hook" was that disease caused by microorganisms could be spread by licking stamps. They ran photos of the bacteria found on the backs of stamps and calculated the assorted levels of germs depending on where the stamps were kept and purchased.

It created quite a stir and the answer to the problem was soon found in "Sanitary Stamps" from vending machines which were prepared with minimal contact with human hands.

Simeon Denham had been granted a British Patent - #706 - for his fully automatic stamp dispensing machine in 1867. Unfortunately, it was not of commercial grade. The first commercial coin operated vending machine was invented by Richard Carlisle for dispensing postcards around 1880 and greatly increased postal activity. By the turn of the 19th century, "silent salesmen" were dispensing everything from books, gum, newspapers and even cafeteria-prepared foods called "Automats."



F.H. Brinkerhoff with his first machine.

Early in the 1900s, the U.S. Post Office Department (USPOD) started to look into the use of vending machines to sell their products. In addition to the cleanliness issue, they believed it would allow their customers to buy stamps outside normal post office hours, 24 hours a day, at more locations, hopefully, without significant cost to the department. They looked at 25 different private stamp vending machines and did actual field trials on six, considering them experimental. In spite of this, it did agree to sell stamps to the private companies to be made into coils.

In the beginning, the vending and affixing machine companies tried to make coils from normally perforated sheet stamps; however these stamps separated at the perforations before they could be properly dispensed.

On October 2, 1906, the USPOD began selling imperforate sheets of postage stamps from which the vending and affixing machine companies could make coil strips by pasting the sheets together, side by side; applying perforations and cutting the stamps into strips and then rolls. In addition, the sheets perforated were also sold to philatelists who proceeded to cut them into pairs, blocks, guide-line pairs and paste-up pairs.

The main private companies of the day were: Brinkerhoff Company; The John V. Farwell Company; The Schermack Company; International Vending Machine Company;



A Shermack triplex model in cast iron and plate glass.

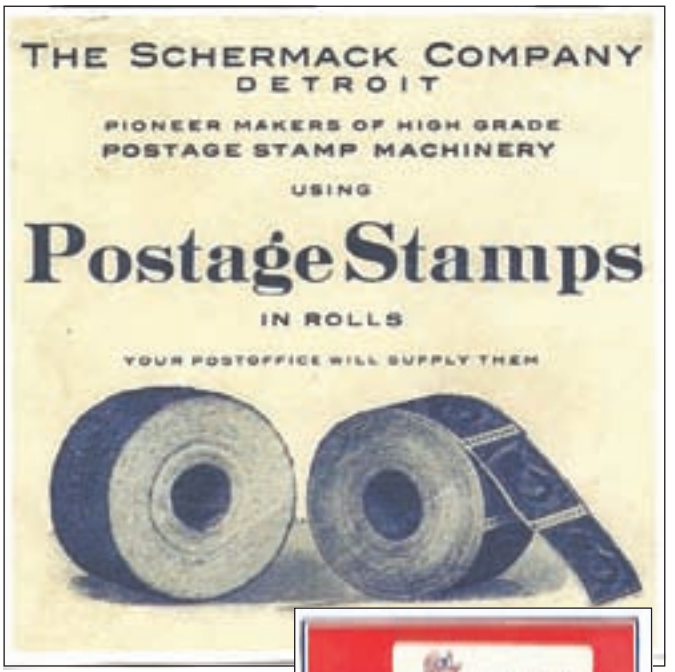


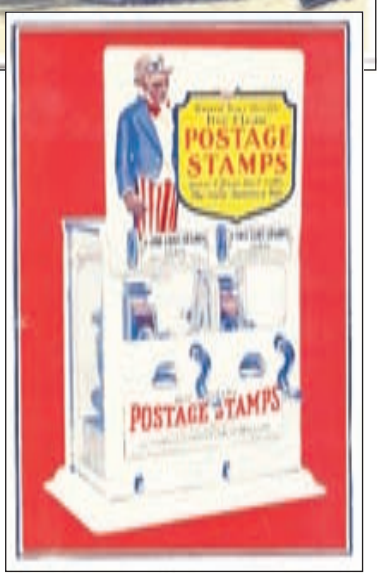
Brinkerhoff type I.



Mail-O-Meter Type I.

The Mailometer Company; US Automatic Vending Company; and the Attleboro Stamp Company. Each had its own ideas about how the Bureau-issued stamps should be perforated. These privately perforated stamps are listed in the Vending and Affixing Machine Perforations section of the Scott Specialized Catalogue of US Stamps.





Newspaper advertisements.

The United States, in April 1908, became the first government to produce coil stamps for use in vending and affixing machines. The stamps were perforated gauge 12, either vertically or horizontally. While they had two sides without perforations, so they would not get caught in the machinery, they did have a tendency to tear apart too easily. The gauge was changed to 8.5 in 1910, but the holes were too far apart and did not readily tear apart. In 1914, the USPOD changed the gauge to 10, horizontally and vertically, for coil stamps and this standard remained in effect until 1974.

For want of a better word, the first "practical" US stamp affixing and vending machines were invented by Joseph J. Schermack Jr. Initially he worked for the Freeport Novelty Company in the early 1900s. In 1902, he relocated from Freeport, Illinois, to Chicago and worked for the Thexton Electric Envelope Sealer Company. He subsequently worked for the Detroit Mailing Machine Company until 1905 when he starting his own company which he named The Schermack Mailing Machine Company. This company was renamed Mailometer Company in 1909 when Schermack severed his relationship with the company to focus on building stamp and other vending machines. He named his new company The Schermack Company and later renamed it Schermack Vending Machine Company.

In the ensuing years, the company produced machines to sell other products such as matches, cigarettes, defense saving stamps and razor blades, to name a few. His first love; however, was the stamp vending machine and they formed the bulwark of his business. The pitch he used from the beginning was that his machines provided "sanitary stamps direct from government rolls." Signs on the machines stated "Buy sanitary postage stamps from this machine. Direct from the government to you."

In 1918, he upped the ante and formed the "Sanitary Postage Association of America." It was to be a novel approach in the stamp vending game. Membership in the association was composed of all store owners who had been handling stamps as a sideline to their business, about 3,500, of which 90% were pharmacists.

The association had two levels of membership: regu-



U.S. Automatic Vending Company Type 1(a).

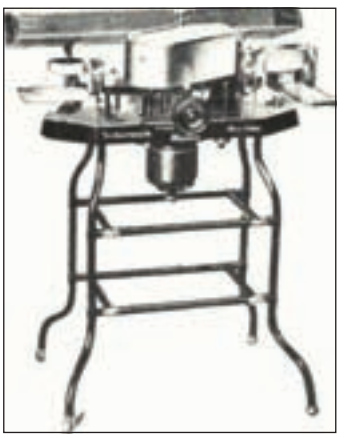
lar and auxiliary members. Regular members who purchased one share at $100 owned the machine outright. Needed repairs were made by the association. Auxiliary members invested $100 in the proposition but did not own the machine. Rather, they leased it at an annual rental of $25. In return, auxiliary members received $12 per annum on their investment of $100. The remaining $13 went into the treasury of the association.



U.S. Automatic Vending Company Type III.

As more germ research continued to pour in, scientists gained a greater understanding about germs, but also about the transmission of disease and the threat to public health caused by licking stamps became less and less publicized in the media.

The following is information and a concise description of the main private perforation types found on Bureau-issued imperforate stamps: The Schermack Mailing Machine Company developed three types of perforation between 1907 and 1909 for use in various machines.


The Schermack Mail-O-Meter Mailing Machine.

Type I perforation developed in 1907 may have had six or seven holes, approximately 1mm in diameter and spaced 0.7mm apart. Early examples of six holes had rough, uneven holes, while later on, the seven holes were cleaner and evenly spaced. Only 62,000 stamps were sold from a run of 70,000.

Type II perforation also developed in 1907 had six holes, 1.55mm in diameter with even spacing. It was applied only in strips.

The Type III, or "hyphen hole" perforation, developed in January, 1908 was the most common of all the Schermack vending machine perforations and was used for just under 20 years. The rectangular holes were 4.75 mm high and 1.25 mm wide, with a spacing of 3.25 mm. They were produced until 1927 by Mailometer, Mail-o-meter, Mail-O-Meter (MOM) for the old Schermack machines.

MOM - with its many variances - had six types of perforations between 1909 and 1918 for its own machines. Type I has six holes 1.95 mm in diameter spaced 1.2 mm apart with a total length of 17.7 mm, which distinguished it from Type I(a) perforations by the spacing 1.15 mm apart with an overall length of 17.45 mm.



Schermack Type I.

These machines were used experimentally in Detroit and Chicago in August, 1909. Later, they were put into regular use by the St. Louis Branch of Mailometer.

Type II used experimentally in Detroit between 1909 and 1911 had 1.95 mm diameter holes spaced 1.15 mm apart; however, the holes ran continuously with typically eight holes per stamp.

Type III had continuous perforations; however, they were smaller at 1.15 mm in diameter and spaced 1.5 mm apart.

Type IV returned to the format in which the holes did not extend to the edge of the stamp had five larger 2.2mm holes spaced 1.1mm apart, with an overall length of 15.5mm. They were used in the St. Louis Branch office.

Type V had continuous perforations with 1.8mm holes spaced 1.3mm apart.

In addition to the cost of the stamps and charge for perforations, MOM charged a 50 cents per roll surcharge for their Schermack III coils. They had one other source of revenue: stamp collectors and dealers. All they had to do was to write or visit the company's office and obtain unusual items as they had with the USPOD. They also produced "made to order collectables." For instance, the 2-cent Seward/Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition imperforate (Scott 371) and the 2-cent Hudson-Fulton Celebration imperforate (Scott 373) did not work in the Schermack machines but Type III perforations were applied to these stamps anyway. MOM also supplied all five types of its own perforations on the two commemoratives.

The John V. Farwell Company sold wholesale goods out of Chicago and in 1908, to better handle its heavy volume of mail, purchased a Schermack stamp affixing machine which used Type III perforations. Unhappy about paying MOM the surcharge, they decided in 1911 to experiment with making their own coils. It took some time to get the stamps to feed properly in the Shermack machine and this produced a large number of varieties which can be listed as Group I with six or seven holes; Farwell 2A3; Farwell 2B3; Farwell 3A2; Farwell 3B2; Farwell 3B4; Farwell 4B3; Farwell 4A4; Farwell 4B4; Farwell 4A5; and



MAIL-OM-ETER test stamps.

Farwell 5A4. The first number describes the holes at the top; the letter in the middle describes the spacing with A being narrow and B wide; the last number describes the holes at the bottom. All holes were 1.5mm in diameter, vertically aligned, more or less .5mm apart.

The Brinkerhoff Company produced its own coil stamps starting in 1909 for itsr stamp vending machine, which was capable of selling stamps in varying quantities and making its own change. For example, if you purchased eight 2-cent stamps and paid with a 50-cent coin, you would receive the desired stamps and 33 cents in change less one cent, the margin of profit on the transaction.

Four types of coil stamps were produced by the Brinkerhoff Company. Type I had four 1.8mm in diameter holes uniformly spaced 3.2mm apart with no slits. All of the Type II stamps had two 2.3mm diameter holes spaced 12.2mm apart with an overall length of 16.8mm with no slits. The next innovation was that when the stamps went through the vending machine, slits were made between the holes and into the edges to facilitate separation. Type II(a) had one long slit 9.7mm long between the holes which provided for two shorter slits outside the holes and Type II(b) had two smaller slits 2.5 to 3mm between the holes and two short slits outside the holes.



Schermack Type II.

Aside from providing coils for its own inventory, starting in 1909, the Brinkerhoff Company also engaged in perforating stamps for stamp dealers and collectors at the very low price of face plus one cent each.

Around 1914, the company ceased to produce its own coils and started using government coils. Unfortunately, on August 8, 1922 Brinkerhoff himself filed a petition for bankruptcy and the Brinkerhoff Company was no more.

The short-lived International Vending Machine Company of Baltimore, Maryland was started in 1906 and developed a machine that, unfortunately, could only sell one denomination at a time. A 1908 improved version, produced and tested in Baltimore post offices, was in reality three separate vending machines in one and vended 1-, 2-, and 5-cent stamps.

International's perforations were made one row at a time using a single stroke perforator that gave them a distinctive look. Holes were well aligned, 1mm in diameter and irregularly spaced gauge 12.5. Unfortunately, in 1908 the USPOD informed International that they were not successful in their bid and the company stopped making any further stamp vending machines. Early in 1909, the company went out of business.

Possibly the most successful vending machine company was the US Automatic Vending Company formed in 1907 by two women – Sara Coe and Henrietta Werden. From 1909 to 1915 their vending machines were used on both the east and west coasts following 1907-1908 test trials by the USPOD in the New York City Post Office. Because the company had already manufactured machines that sold tickets, without perforations, but with notches in the side edges, they decided to try the same method for stamps in 1908.

Their first experimental coil was made by adding hand-cut notches to a 2-cent Washington stamp, perforation 12 (Scott 319.) While these fed well into the machine, the glass plate used to keep the stamps flat – particularly on hot humid days – caused the strip of stamps to weaken because of the stress on the perforations. The company decided to use imperforate stamps with notches.

Type I(a) notches were spaced 15.5mm apart on either side of the stamp margins with a 10.8mm slit centered between the notches. Type I(b) notches were spaced 16mm apart with an 11mm slit centered between the notches. Type II notches were spaced 19.7mm apart with a 14.5mm slit centered between the notches. Type III notches were spaced 19.7mm apart on either side of the stamp with the slit being replaced by seven 1.1mm in diameter holes spaced 1.25mm apart placed between the notches – equal to gauge 8.5 perforations.

While the owners were on record as not being in the business of perforating stamps for collectors and stamp dealers, their employees were. Apparently almost every imperforate stamp issue by the USPOD when the company was operating between 1907 and 1915 can



Schermack Type III.

be found with US Automatic Vending Company's perforations. The company ceased operations in 1915.

Worthy of note are the Attleboro perforations of 1909 which were only used on three issues of US stamps – the double line watermarked 1908 imperforate 1-cent and 2-cent Washington-Franklins (Scott 343-344) with horizontal perforations; and the 1909 imperforate double line watermarked 2-cent Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition (Scott 371), with vertical perforations which ran across the entire margin separated by two, narrow 1.1mm to 1.3mm strips. The central rectangular hole was 13mm wide by 1.5mm to 1.8mm high with a v-shaped notch at the top.



1931 recycled Schermack Stamp Vending Machine.

One by one, the early private companies got out of the coil-making business and by 1912 MOM was the only private company still applying perforations to Bureau stamps. As 1918 approached, the only private coils available had Schermack Type III perforations for use in the old Schermack vending machines.

The last imperforate stamps to receive the "hyphen hole" were the 1-cent Franklin stamp; the 1½-cent Harding; 2-cent Washington; (Scott 575-577) and the 2-cent Harding issues (Scott 611).

On December, 1927 the USPOD started selling coils of 3,000 stamps, the sale of imperforate sheets was discontinued and MOM scrapped the early Schermack vending machines. ✉

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Untagged Error or Forgery

By S. Phoarder

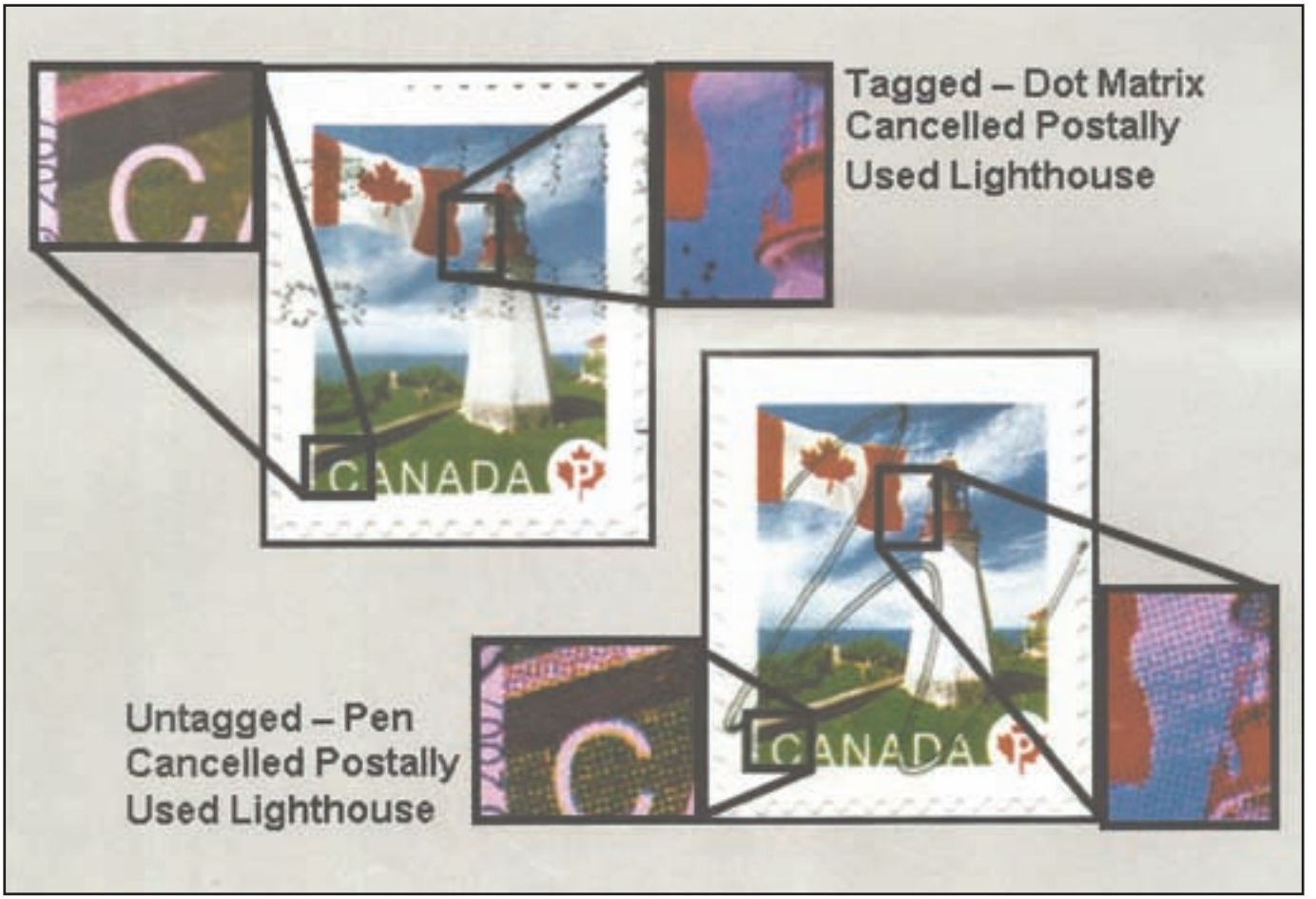
I recently discovered an untagged variety of a postally used Flag over Pachena Point Lighthouse stamp from the Lighthouse series, in a bulk auction lot I purchased. Upon closer inspection of this stamp, I found several significant differences when compared to another example of the same stamp. Here are my findings comparing the two stamps.

Both stamps are still on piece. Both stamps shown in the illustration below were scanned at 1200 DPI. The resulting scans were then edited using Microsoft's Office Picture Manager to crop, or adjust the brightness of, the scans. The magnified outtakes were captured as JPEG images, using a digital microscope (Leuchtturm® LCD Macrocam) and similarly edited to crop and adjust the brightness of the images. This editing has resulted in a slight difference in colourations, but this does not distract from the dissimilarities of printed details.

The lower right scans and digital microscope outtakes show the untagged stamp details. The lack of tagging caused the stamp not to be cancelled by the PO's automated facer canceller machines, and was subsequently hand cancelled by pen. The outtakes of the two indicated smaller areas are greatly enlarged. Notice, however, the colours of the blue sky and green grass in the magnified outtakes are composed of many small dots. The edges of the lettering, flag, lighthouse and other images appear rough, jagged and in some places discontinuous.

The upper left scans show details of the similar stamp I used for comparison. This stamp is tagged GT4 and dot matrix cancelled by the PO's automatic facer canceller. This stamp is from the reprinted Booklet 385 – the revised printing of the original Lighthouse booklet. In comparison, the colours of the blue sky and green grass in the greatly magnified outtakes appear smooth and continuously variable. The rocks, or dandelions, in the grass, behind the C of Canada, in no way compare to the uniform dots in the grass in the lower right image. This stamp was photolithography-printed by Canadian Bank Note Company, using five colours. The edges of the lettering, flag, lighthouse and other images appear sharp and continuous.

Because both stamps are still on piece, I am unable to determine the thickness of the stamp papers. Although I have not had this untagged stamp authenticated, I believe the stamp to be a forgery. What is your opinion?



PART II

INDIA - The First Definitive Series After Independence

Or The Archaeological Series

By Joseph Monteiro

Part I can be found in the March/April issue of The Canadian Philatelist



Qutb Minar, Delhi: The Qutb Minar, in Delhi is depicted on the 10-rupee stamp. The minar is depicted in redstone and is the second tallest (72.5 metres or 238 feet) minar in India. The minar has five distinct storeys each storey surrounded by a projecting balcony. The first three storeys are made of red sandstone; the fourth and fifth storeys are of marble and sandstone. This tower of victory was built in 1193 by Qutab-ud-din Aibak immediately after the defeat of Delhi's last Hindu kingdom. At the foot of the tower is the Quwwat-ul-Islam Mosque, the first mosque to be built in India. An inscription over its eastern gate provocatively indicates that the tower was built with material obtained from demolishing "27 Hindu temples". The development of architectural styles from Aibak to Tughlak is quite evident in the minar. The relief work and even the materials used for construction differ. There is little disagreement that the tower is not only one of the finest monuments in India but also in the world.[15]



Satrunjaya Temple, Palitana: The impressive Satrunjaya Temple, Palitana (1618 AD) is shown on the 15-rupee stamp. In front of the central temple is shown a dome with an entrance of five pillars before it. On either side of the central temple are smaller temples with domes at their sides. The central temple is in the apex of the northern ridge of the Satrunjaya complex and is the grandest of the structures. One source states that "The jewellery collection of this temple is large and the prayer halls of this temple (renovated in 1157 AD by Vagabhatta) are decorated with ornamental friezes of dragons. There are stairs from the quadrangle surrounding the temple which lead to a balcony from where one gets a scenic view of the temple complex. There is a series of domes with high spires, 1245 pitchers, 21 images of brightly coloured lions, four yoginis, ten digpals (guards), 72 devkulikas, 32 dolls and 32 toranas." These Jain temples, built in the eleventh century in the hills of Satrunjaya, are located by the city of Palitana, in Bhavnagar district, Gujarat, India.[16]

TECHNICAL BACKGROUND [17]

The stamps (Scott 207-222 - SG 309-324) issued on August 15, 1949 were designed by T.I. Archer and I.M. Das from photographs provided by the Director-General of Archaeology India except the 3 pies and 3 annas[18] and printed by Security Printing Press of Nasik, India on watermarked paper (i.e. multiple stars). The stamps were perforated 14x14 except the 15-rupee stamp, which was perforated 13½ x 13½. The gum used was a yellow coloured tropical gum. The Official First Day Cover issued by India Posts and Telegraphs had the image of Shiva holding a discus and conch, Vijayanagar period, 15th century in green. The 16 stamps were cancelled with an image of the head of an elephant and trunk and dated Aug. 15, 1949 in the centre. At the bottom of the circular cancellation appear the words INDEPENDENCE DAY, with the place of cancellation stated in the circular arch above, for example LUCKNOW. The first day cover and cancellation were designed by Mr. C. Biswas Assistant Director, Govt. of India Administrative Intelligence Room, Ministry of Commerce, New Delhi. An incorrect design and revised postage rates resulted in the issue of the 1-anna – turquoise (die II); the 2½-anna - lake; and the 4-anna – bright blue stamps on July 15, 1950, April 3, 1951 and April 30, 1951, respectively

Low Values (3 pies – 2-anna)



The 3-pie stamp depicts the ceiling with the AJANTA PANEL in a blue grey colour; the 6-pie stamp depicts the stone sculpture of the KONARK HORSE in red brown; the 9-pie stamp portrays the statue of TRIMURTI in bright green; the 1-anna stamp depicts the stone









sculptured statue of BODHISATTVA in turquoise; and the 2-anna stamp displays the figurine of NATARAJA in red. At the top of the stamp is the word POSTAGE shown in fine print at the extreme left on the 6-pie, 9-pie and 1-anna or extreme right on the 3-pie and 2-anna. At the bottom centre is the country name, INDIA except on the 3-pie where it appears at the top centre. On either side of the name at the extreme corners is the value of the stamp in English on the left and Hindi on the right except on the 3-pie where it appears at the extreme corners at the bottom of the stamp. The above highlighted description of the stamp is part of the design and is shown at the bottom in very fine print above the name of the country. except the 3-pie stamp where it is at the very bottom since the name of the country is at the top. The size of the 3-pie, 9-pie, 1-anna, and 2-anna stamps is: 20.32mm x 24.13mm (horizontal x vertical); and the size of the 6-pie stamp is 24.13mm x 20.32mm (horizontal x vertical). The stamps were printed using letterpress or typography in sheets of 320 stamps. The format of the sheets is shown in diagrams 1 and 2.



Low Medium Values (2½ annas – 4 annas)

The 3-anna stamp depicts SANCHI STUPA, East Gate in orange colour; the 2½-anna and 3½ - anna stamps depict BODH GAYA TEMPLE in lake and Maltese blue, respectively; the two 4-anna stamps were issued in two colours, red-purple and blue depicting BHUVANESWARA. At the top of the stamp is the word POSTAGE shown in fine print at the extreme left. At the bottom centre of the stamp is the country's name, INDIA. On either side of the name at the extreme corners is the value of the stamp in English on the left and Hindi on the right. The above highlighted description of the stamp is part of the design and is shown at the bottom in very fine print above the name of the country. The size of the stamps is 20.32mm x 33.45mm (horizontal x vertical). The stamps were printed using letterpress or typography in sheets of 224 stamps. The format of the sheets is shown in diagram three.











Medium Values (6 annas – 12 annas)

The 6-anna stamp depicts the GOL GUMBAD BIJAPUR in mauve colour; the 8-anna stamp depicts the KANDARYA MAHADEVA TEMPLE in jade green; and the 12-anna stamp depicts the GOLDEN TEMPLE, AMRITSAR. in light blue. At the top extreme left of the stamp is the name of the country INDIA on the 6-anna and at the extreme right on the 8-anna and 12-anna stamps. The word POSTAGE is shown in fine print at the extreme right on the 6-anna stamp and below the name of the country on the 8-anna and 12-anna stamps. The above highlighted description of the stamp is part of the design and is shown at the very bottom centre in very fine print. On either side of the name at the extreme corners is the value of the stamp in English on the left and Hindi on the right. The size of the stamps is 33.45mm x 20.32mm (horizontal x vertical). The stamps were printed using letterpress or typography in sheets of 224 stamps*. The format of the sheets is shown in diagram 4.

High Values (1 rupee – 15 rupees)

The 1-rupee stamp depicts the VICTORY TOWER, CHITTORGARH in deep purple and dark green; the 2- rupee stamp depicts the RED FORT, DELHI in deep









red and purple; the 5-rupee stamp depicts the TAJ MAHAL, AGRA in dark green and red brown; the 10-rupee stamp depicts the QUTB MINAR, DELHI in red brown and dark blue or purple brown and blue; and the 15-rupee stamp displays the SATRUNJAYA TEMPLE, PALITANA in brown and deep red. At the bottom centre of the stamp is the name of the country, INDIA. Above the name is the highlighted description indicated above in very fine print. On either side of the name of the country at the extreme corners is the value of the stamp in English on the left and Hindi on the right. At the top of the stamp is the word POSTAGE shown in fine print at the extreme left on the 1-rupee, 10-rupee and 15-rupee stamps, but on the 2-rupee and 5-rupee stamp it appears at the extreme right. The size of the stamps is 40.64mm x 24.13mm (horizontal x vertical) in the case of the 1-rupee and 10-rupee; 24.13mm x 40.64mm (horizontal x vertical) in the case of the 2-upee and 5-rupee; and 39.12mm x 28.96mm (horizontal x vertical) in the case of the 15 rupees. The stamps were printed using offset-lithography. The 1-rupee to 10-rupee stamps were printed in sheets of 160 stamps** and the 15-rupee stamps were printed in sheets of 128 stamps.*** The format of the sheets is shown in diagrams 5, 6 and 7.

OVERPRINTS

This series of stamps were overprinted for use abroad. In 1953, the first 12 stamps of the series, 3 pies, 6 pies, 9 pies, 1 anna, 2 annas, 2½ annas, 3 annas, 4 annas, 6 annas, 8 annas, 12 annas and 1 rupee were overprinted for use by the Indian Custodian Forces in Korea. The overprint was stated in three lines in black in Hindi with the Devnagari inscription "Bhartiya Sangrakha Katak Korea" (i.e. Indian Custodian Force Korea).

In 1954, five stamps (3 pies, 1 anna, 2 annas, 8 annas and 12 annas) were overprinted for use by Indian Forces in Cambodia, Laos and Vietnam. The overprint was stated in Hindi in two lines in black. Since the overprint of each of the country names was different, there were a total of 15 overprints.

CONCLUSION

In this article, the first definitive series of stamps issued by India after Independence, illustrate the colourful heritage recorded in the Mahabarata. We briefly described the background behind each of its archaeological artifacts, temples, and architectural structures. Then we described the technical background behind the stamps in the series in considerable detail. For those interested in specializing in this series, we suggest building information on errors and varieties and studying more about the technical details of these stamps along selvedge size and selvedge design with illustrations of sheets. Documenting shades and gum differences would also be helpful. Developing this with many more historical facts could be a rewarding and educational experience for those wishing to undertake an in-depth study of the history behind these Indian stamps and those interested in displaying stamps at philatelic exhibitions. ✉

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16. **Satrunjaya and Palitana Temples, www.wikipedia.org. Also see other references on the web.**
17. **Some of the technical information was cited in the Brochure (India Postage Stamps, Archaeological Series, 15th August 1949) published by India Posts and Telegraphs.**
18. **The 3-pie – Ajanta stamp was designed from drawings by Miss Veermati D. Yadhav of Poona and the 3-anna stamp – Sanchi Stupa, East Gate by Mrs. Karoona Shaha of Calcutta.**

**Based on the sheet size and format of the low medium value stamps of these series.*

***Based on the sheet size and format of the low value stamps of these series – the low value stamps are half the size of the high value stamps and also on the format of preceding 14-anna plane stamp (Scott180 - SG 277).*

****Based on the formats of previous Victory stamps (Scott 195-198 - SG 278-81) or the subsequent 1951 Geological stamp].*

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RPSC PHILATELIC RESEARCH FOUNDATION — SRPC FONDATION DE RECHERCHE PHILATÉLIQUE

Donations to the RPSC Philatelic Research Foundation

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.

Potential donors should contact the Foundation President, Peter Butler, FRPSC, directly (1-416-921-2073), or via the National Office(1-888-285-4143), or in writing at 10 Summerhill Ave., Toronto, ON M4T 1A8, to discuss the type of material intended for donation and the process for receiving a charitable donation receipt.

Dons à la RPSC Philatelic Research Foundation

Les deux objectifs de la fondation sont de promouvoir la philatélie jeunesse et d'encourager la recherche philatélique en en commanditant la publication et la distribution. Ces objectifs sont atteints au moyen de dons d'argent ou de matériel philatélique de la part de collectionneurs et de philatélistes. Les dons de collections philatéliques donnent lieu à un reçu pour don de bienfaisance aux fins d'impôt égal à la valeur de remplacement selon la juste valeur marchande d'expertise.

Les personnes qui souhaitent faire un don peuvent s'adresser au président de la fondation, Peter Butler, directement au -416-921-2073 ou au Bureau national au -888-285-4143, ou par écrit au 10 Summerhill Ave., Toronto, ON, M4T 1A8, afin de discuter des articles à donner et du processus d'émission d'un reçu pour don de charité.

let's talk EXHIBITING

David Piercey, FRPSC



EXHIBITING MODERN MATERIAL

Exhibiting modern material, sometimes referred to as "mophilia"1 in international philatelic parlance, can be a very challenging, yet nevertheless rewarding, area for any exhibitor to attempt. In fact, to encourage such exhibiting the American Philatelic Society offers a "Medal of Excellence - Post-1980" for exhibits at US National (WSP) shows, that "consist primarily of such material" and "which impress [the judges] with the clarity of presentation, originality and research that sets the exhibit apart" from others in that time period. This medal may be also awarded at any of our Canadian national shows should any of our Show Committees plan to offer the full range of APS Medals of Excellence too. In similar fashion, BNAPS too offers the Corgi Medal for best Canadian Elizabethan exhibits at many of our Canadian or American shows.

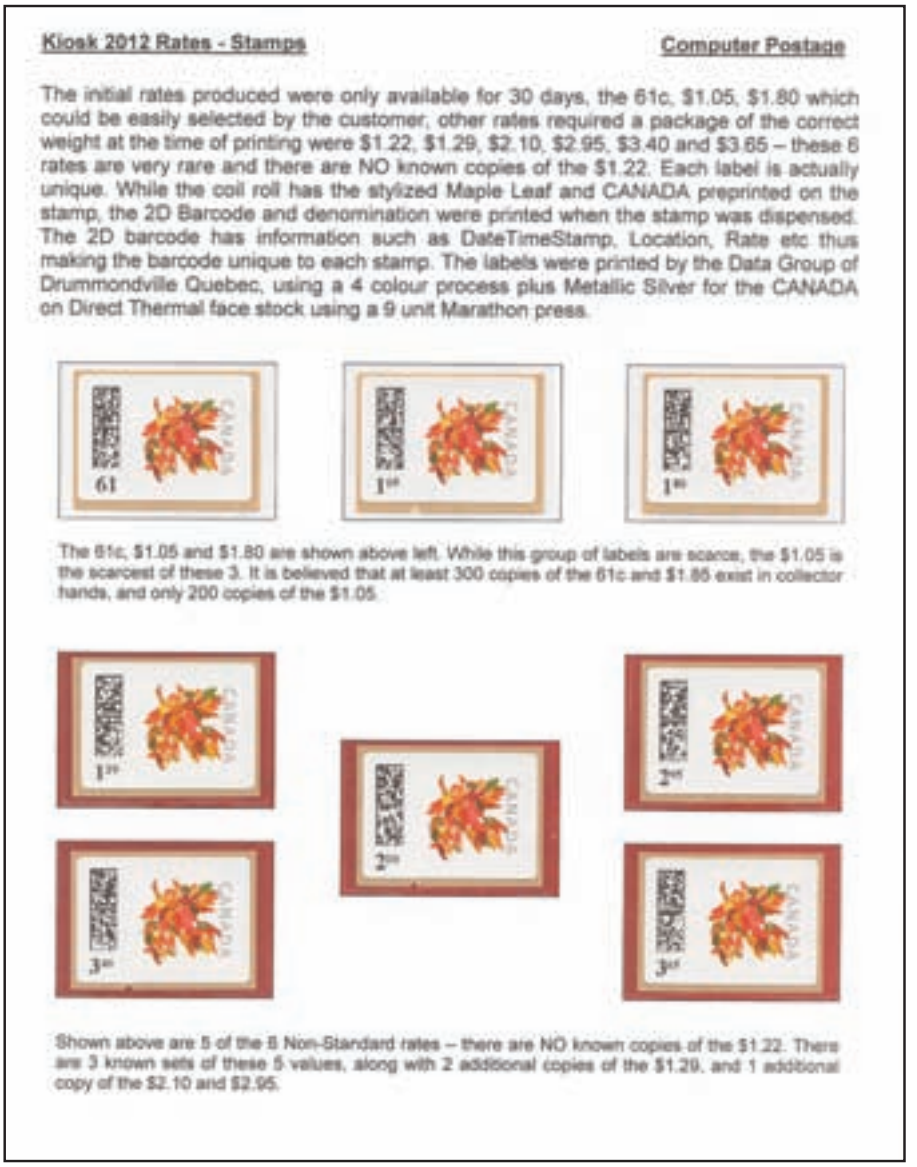
Modern material, loosely defined herein, is any and all philatelic material produced between the near recent past and the current day. It includes, e.g., large and challenging definitive sets like any of those from Canada in the Elizabethan period; the British "Machin Head" definitives, a continuing series begun almost 50 years ago now; the Irish "Gerl" definitives 1968-1979 ; the Finnish "Lion Type" definitives from 1953-1974; the Mexican "Exporta" series 1975-1992; the US "Transportation" coils or the "Americana" series between 1975 and 1995; or indeed any other recent or current definitive set from another country, as well as all the contemporary commemorative issues of most any country one may choose to collect. And, since the vast majority of all worldwide philatelic material has only been issued in the past 20 years or so, the scope of what could potentially be exhibited is immense.

The exhibitor needs only to keep in mind that any exhibit of modern material will be judged in terms of Treatment, Knowledge, Study and Research, Rarity and Condition, and Presentation, in identical fashion to how these "Big Four" areas are used in the evaluation of all other exhibits too.

Modern material, loosely defined herein, is any and all philatelic material produced between the near recent past and the current day.

Shown here, as an example, is one page from Edmonton exhibitor Joel Weiner's "The Penny Crimson: The One Penny Machin of Great Britain". This page shows one of the many variations of this denomination, the 1971 coil strip issue on original coated paper with phosphor band, the varieties found in the printing of the phosphor bands, and even includes a test strip used in calibrating the coil vending machines. Rare material is highlighted within red frame lines. An extremely complex issue to analyse and describe, his complete exhibit consists of 10 frames (160) pages of specialized material just of this one denomination from this long-serving series depicting Queen Elizabeth II. Indeed, the scope of this series is such that one must, as Weiner has, find a way to delimit what will be shown in order to fit it all in the frames; and the challenge is then to explain in simple enough fashion all its complexities so the viewer can fully appreciate the philately of the issue.

Yet exhibitors of such modern material face some major challenges, the biggest one being that perhaps modern material is perceived as being relatively more available than classic or other earlier material, and as such does not usually warrant in the eyes of the judges due acknowledgement of its rarity. Yet ask any serious collector of modern material instead about "difficulty of acquisition", particularly in terms of short-lived postal rates, general availability of non-philatelic covers, printings on different paper stocks, or limited distribution of uncom-



Kiosk 2012 Rates - Stamps

Computer Postage

The initial rates produced were only available for 30 days, the 61c, $1.05, $1.80 which could be easily selected by the customer, other rates required a package of the correct weight at the time of printing were $1.22, $1.29, $2.10, $2.95, $3.40 and $3.65 – these 6 rates are very rare and there are NO known copies of the $1.22. Each label is actually unique. While the coil roll has the stylized Maple Leaf and CANADA preprinted on the stamp, the 2D Barcode and denomination were printed when the stamp was dispensed. The 2D barcode has information such as DateTimeStamp, Location, Rate etc thus making the barcode unique to each stamp. The labels were printed by the Data Group of Drummondville Quebec, using a 4 colour process plus Metallic Silver for the CANADA on Direct Thermal face stock using a 9 unit Marathon press.

The 61c, $1.05 and $1.80 are shown above left. While this group of labels are scarce, the $1.05 is the scarcest of these 3. It is believed that at least 300 copies of the 61c and $1.85 exist in collector hands, and only 200 copies of the $1.05.

Shown above are 5 of the 6 Non-Standard rates – there are NO known copies of the $1.22. There are 3 known sets of these 5 values, along with 2 additional copies of the $1.29, and 1 additional copy of the $2.10 and $2.95.

mon perforations, and the real challenge of finding such material, in proper period of use, becomes apparent. Simply put, it might take a significant amount of searching, followed by some rather arduous primary research, to fully outline, categorize and describe the significance of what is being shown.

In Canada we have several exhibitors actively producing exhibits of modern definitive series, modern postal stationery, experimental vending machine postage, picture (personal) stamps, prepaid picture postal cards, and the newest forms of permit indicia, and many of these exhibitors are receiving high awards at national shows, deservedly so.

Illustrated here, for example, is one of the pages (page 5) from Calgary exhibitor Dave Bartlet's "Canadian Computer Generated Postage" single-frame exhibit, relating the story of the Nixdorf stamp vending machines used in only a very few cities for a limited period during 2012-13 before this experiment on postal patron convenience was terminated. Because there was also a rate change during the approximate 6-month period of theses machines' use, finding all the possible mint examples, let alone postally used examples, even of the various letter mail rates (the machines also vended certain parcel rates as well), has proven of significant challenge. Indeed, his exhibit shows a few of the "only known examples" discovered to date. In particular, this page includes mint examples of the scarcest non-standard (i.e., parcel) 2012 rates.

Without such documentation as provided by this exhibit, this little-known computer generated postage stamp experiment would be relatively unknown beyond a small group of modern specialists.

In many ways, the exhibitor of such modern material is thus a pioneer. Not only may little published information be yet available on the complexities of some issues, what may exist is only still a beginning, as it often takes many years for philatelic research to catch up with the full complexity of the postal issues, for commercial usages to be discovered in dealers' stocks, and for such issues to be recognized as "worthy" of serious pursuit by our more hidebound pontificates of all things philatelic. But press on, for it is only by showing such stuff that its significance eventually becomes established and recognized for the modern rarities they are.

*****

Exhibitors should be aware that the American Philatelic Society is preparing a new, Seventh Edition, of the Manual of Philatelic Judging and Exhibiting which will include significant changes for how exhibits are judged and awarded medals, and will give greater scope for exhibitors to show their material. Once officially ratified, a fuller explanation of these changes will appear in a subsequent column. ✉

NOTES

1. **"Mophilia Salons" were once encouraged by the FIP, the international body responsible for the rules and standards for world philatelic exhibitions. However, such exhibits were restricted to material from only the previous 10 years, and were most often judged by the public, as opposed to the exhibition's judges, and were limited in the sorts of prizes to be awarded.**

Braille's Miracle Dots

by Michael Madesker, RDP, FRPSC

OPTIC LENSES

Eyeglass lenses are convex on the front side and concave on the back. When ground to prescription, they are intended to compensate for refractive errors such as nearsightedness, farsightedness and other conditions correctable by appropriate lenses. A plus lens converges light and causes rays to meet in focus; a minus lens diverges light. A sphero-cylindrical prescription includes a sphere component and a cylindrical one.

The late 19th-century and early 20th-century lenses illustrated here in their original packages are arranged in rows representing the leading manufacturers of the day: American Optical Company, Bausch & Lomb Optical Co., and National Optical Company. ✉



by "Napoleon"

REICHSPOST LETTERING

In 1900, Germany released the first of the "Germania" stamps, a design that continued unsurcharged until 1920 and with surcharges in 1921. The 1900 issue is inscribed REICHSPOST. Adolf Knop's Die Plattenfehler der Germania-Reichspost-Ausgabe is of particular use because it has illustrations of all the flaws it mentions. This write-up in *The Canadian Philatelist* will illustrate some of the flaws in the word REICHSPOST of the bi-coloured denominations. Variety-stamp-to-normal-stamp value multiples are calculated using the Michel Deutschland-Spezial 2013 catalogue. Michel illustrates perhaps one or two flaws per stamp, so others listed by Michel are confirmed by comparing Michel text with text and illustrations in Knop.

A 25 pfennig with damage to the "T" and to the upper right "25" has a mint hinged variety-to-normal value multiple of eight and used multiple about twenty. This variety is Michel catalogue number 58 IV, with "IV" being the plate flaw number. When the 25 pfennig has the "OST" in fatter letters and shifted down, the Michel number is 58 V; the mint hinged multiple is again eight, and the used multiple is 25.



Michel 58 IV detail of 25



Michel 58 IV



Michel 58 IV detail of T



Michel 58 V



Michel 58 V detail



Michel 59 II detail



Michel 59 II

The 30 pfennig missing most of the upper left corner of the "R" is Michel 59 II. Its mint hinged multiple is eight



Michel 59 V details

and the used multiple is almost 300, courtesy of a very low value for the normal stamp. When the bottom of the first "S" is missing, the variety is Michel 59 V with a mint hinged multiple of five and a used multiple close to70.



Michel 59 V



Michel 60 VII



Michel 60 VII detail

The 40 pfennig repeats the "fat OST shifted down" variety as Michel 60 VII. For this stamp, the mint hinged variety is ten times as valuable as the base stamp and the used stamp is 70 times as valuable.

The above is only an introduction. The 2013 Michel Catalogue lists 18 plate flaws of these three bi-coloured stamps. Knop has more than 40 varieties for each of the three. In a future varieties piece, you will be exposed to some of the frame varieties that exist. ✉

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

PRESIDENT'S page



la page du PRÉSIDENT

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

The unusual summer dates were chosen because the decennial mega-show in New York made a spring show unfeasible in eastern Canada, with many collectors occupied at New York 2016 at that time.

We often use the terms 'stamp collecting' and 'philately' interchangeably, but if we stop to think about them, we likely see a difference, in that stamp collecting for many of us means acquiring, arranging, storing, mounting, trading and eventually sharing our stamps, covers and postal cards, whereas philately consists of the study and display of our material, sometimes in competition.

Recently, though, I came across another pair of terms that also seem to cover two related aspects of our hobby in a way that is parallel to the two above, but that are not used nearly so often. These terms have to do not with what we do with our stamps, but with how we regard and react to them. The terms are 'cultural' and 'technical'.

By 'cultural' is meant what social significance or purpose we might see in a stamp. Is an issue from an exotic tropical island intended to entice people to visit as tourists? Or is a Russian stamp from the 1950s showing Communism as benefiting the working people purely for political propaganda? A second, closer look at so many stamps can uncover messages that are evident from the context in which the stamp appeared in history.

By 'technical' is understood the details of design, production, printing, distribution and eventual usage on mail for a given stamp. As

Ces dates estivales inhabituelles ont été choisies en raison de la méga exposition décennale de New York qui rendait impossible une exposition printanière au Canada, car bien des collectionneurs seront à New York 2016 à ce moment-là.

Nous employons souvent les termes « collection de timbres » et « philatélie » de façon interchangeable, mais si nous nous arrêtons pour y réfléchir, nous voyons une différence en ce sens que pour beaucoup d'entre nous, la collection de timbres consiste à acquérir, disposer, ranger, vendre et peut-être échanger nos timbres, nos plis et nos cartes postales tandis que la philatélie est l'étude et l'exposition de nos articles philatéliques, parfois dans un concours.

Je suis cependant récemment tombé sur une autre paire de termes qui, un peu comme les deux mots cités ci-dessus, semblent décrire un même aspect de notre loisir. Ces termes ne sont cependant plus utilisés très souvent et n'ont rien à voir avec ce que nous faisons de nos timbres, mais concernent plutôt la façon dont nous les percevons ou y réagissons. Il s'agit de « culturel » et de « technique ».

« Culturel » a trait à la signification sociale ou au but qu'un timbre peut laisser transparaître. Un timbre émis par une île tropicale vise-t-il à inciter les gens à y faire des visites touristiques? Ou un timbre russe des années 1950 décrivant les bienfaits du communisme pour la population ouvrière est-il carrément un outil de propagande politique? À y regarder de plus près, de nombreux timbres transmettent des messages qui deviennent évidents dans le contexte de leur apparition dans l'histoire.

« Technique » se rapporte aux détails de conception, de production, d'impression, de distribution et d'usage que la poste fera d'un timbre. Comme dans

with 'stamp collecting' and 'philately', we have choices to make when we become involved by opting for the 'cultural' or the 'technical' bias; but nothing prevents us from choosing both; in fact, examination of the 'technical' features of stamps may well shed light on the 'cultural'.

*****

I want to take a few lines to do a shout-out of thanks to Leigh Hogg and his Kitchener-Waterloo Royal *2016* Royale planning committee as they prepare for our 88th Convention and AGM, August 19th to 21st. The unusual summer dates were chosen because the decennial mega-show in New York made a spring show unfeasible in eastern Canada, with many collectors occupied at New York 2016 at that time.

We count on members of our Society, and dealers, and the curious, to see this August weekend as a holiday time when they can explore a new city (pair of cities, really), and take part in a program that will feature several philatelic presentations, special show covers in a prime convention location, and a surprise or two. See Executive Manager Rob Timberg's National Office column in this issue, or the rpsc website, for details. ✉

le cas de « collection de timbres » et de « philatélie », nous avons des choix à faire lorsque nous devons opter pour l'aspect « culturel » ou « technique », mais rien ne nous empêche de choisir les deux. En fait, l'examen des caractéristiques « techniques » d'un timbre peut jeter un éclairage sur l'aspect « culturel ».

*****

Dans les lignes qui suivent je tiens à remercier haut et fort Leigh Hogg et son comité de planification de Royal *2016* Royale à Kitchener-Waterloo alors qu'ils préparent notre 88e congrès et assemblée générale annuelle, qui auront lieu du 19 au 21 août. Ces dates estivales inhabituelles ont été choisies en raison de la méga exposition décennale de New York qui rendait impossible une exposition printanière au Canada, car bien des collectionneurs seront à New York 2016 à ce moment-là.

Nous comptons sur les membres de notre société, les marchands et les curieux pour considérer cette fin de semaine d'août comme des jours de vacances alors qu'ils pourront explorer une nouvelle ville (ou en réalité, des villes jumelles) et participer à un programme qui propose plusieurs présentations philatéliques, des activités spéciales dans un emplacement de choix ainsi qu'une ou deux surprises. Voyez la chronique du Bureau national rédigée par notre directeur administratif, Rob Timberg, ou le site Web de La SRPC pour obtenir des renseignements supplémentaires. ✉

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 69080, St. Clair Post Office, Toronto, ON M4T 3A1.

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. 69080, St. Clair Post Office, Toronto, ON M4T 3A1) 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

MN-29591 • Carl Strong
Newfoundland, Provinces, Canada, USA, covers and aerophilately

I-29592 • David Gooderham
GB Definitives

I-29593 • Mike Ramaradhya
Canadian UR Plate Blocks (Mint NH), British Guiana/Guyana M NH, Single Stamps US M NH

I-29594 • Ernie Zucker
Czech Republic Collection, Canada Stamp Collection

I-29595 • Andrew Allen
Pre-1940 Canadian postal history and modern varieties.

I-29596 • Wayne Berthin
Worldwide postally used

I-29597 • Jean Wang
Canada, Japan, China, Singapore, Israel, Germany, Europa, blood and organ donation

I-29598 • Leslie Buck
Canada, People's Republic of China

MN-29599 • Paul Bosy

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Messages from the NATIONAL OFFICE



messages du BUREAU NATIONAL

RPSC news | *by / par Robert Timberg* | **nouvelles SRPC**

Executive Manager, National Office / Directeur Administratif, Bureau National

... to discuss promoting philately to youth and to newcomers to the hobby. Be sure to check the convention website regularly for details of these and all other events.

By the time you read this, it will be a little over a month to our 88th Convention and AGM in Waterloo, Ontario (August 19 – 21). While I am not part of the planning committee, I have been following preparations for the event and am greatly looking forward to attending this Convention and AGM.

Royal conventions are typically held in May or June, but with the World Stamp Show in New York City from May 28 to June 4 this year, convention organizers had to look to mid to late August. As we all know, organizing a convention is hard work. But because of its date, this year's is proving more difficult than usual. If the organizers need assistance, all of us – both members and dealers alike – need to offer our support. Supporting the convention is, ultimately, supporting the hobby in Canada.

What organizers have confirmed as I write this at the beginning of May is exciting. For instance, they are making every effort to get youth involved, and intend to have a youth area on the main floor. A meeting is planned on the Saturday afternoon to discuss promoting philately to youth and to newcomers to the hobby. Be sure to check the convention website regularly for details of these and all other events. http://www.kwstampclub.org/royal-2016-royale-national-stamp-exhibition/

Organizers have arranged for noted philatelic artist Hugh Rathbun to design the show cover. Hugh previously designed the cover for the convention in Halifax in 2014.

Organizers have also arranged for a historical exhibit from the Waterloo Region Museum on the early history of Kitchener-Waterloo (for those not familiar with the area, Kitchener is a neighbour to Waterloo and the entire urban area is often called

... pour discuter de la promotion de la philatélie auprès des jeunes et des nouveaux venus dans notre loisir. N'oubliez pas de consulter le site Web du congrès régulièrement pour obtenir des renseignements supplémentaires sur ces activités et sur toutes les autres :

Au moment où vous lirez le présent article, il ne restera qu'un peu plus d'un mois avant notre 88e congrès et assemblée générale annuelle à Waterloo, Ontario (19-21 août). Je ne fais pas partie du comité de planification, mais je suis les préparatifs et j'ai très hâte d'assister au congrès et à l'assemblée.

Les congrès Royal ont habituellement lieu en mai ou en juin, mais en raison du World Stamp Show de New York qui, cette année, aura lieu du 28 mai au 4 juin, les organisateurs de notre congrès ont dû opter pour la mi-août ou la fin-août. Comme nous le savons tous, organiser un congrès est une tâche ardue. Et cette année, la date prévue vient compliquer les choses. Dès lors, si les organisateurs ont besoin d'aide, chacun de nous, tant les membres que les marchands, doit offrir son appui. Soutenir le congrès signifie en définitive soutenir notre loisir au Canada.

Ce que les organisateurs ont confirmé au moment où j'écris ces lignes, au début de mai, est formidable. Par exemple, ils font tous les efforts possibles pour inciter les jeunes à participer et prévoient installer un espace à leur intention au rez-de-chaussée. Une réunion est prévue le samedi après-midi pour discuter de la promotion de la philatélie auprès des jeunes et des nouveaux venus dans notre loisir. N'oubliez pas de consulter le site Web du congrès régulièrement pour obtenir des renseignements supplémentaires sur ces activités et sur toutes les autres : http://www.kwstampclub.org/royal-2016-royale-national-stamp-exhibition/

Les organisateurs ont pris des dispositions pour que l'artiste philatélique de renom Hugh Rathbun conçoive un pli pour le congrès. Il est d'ailleurs l'auteur du pli du congrès de 2014 à Halifax.

Les organisateurs ont aussi pris des dispositions pour que le Waterloo Region Museum tienne une exposition historique sur les débuts de Kitchener-Waterloo (pour ceux qui ne connaissent pas la région, Kitchener est la ville voisine de Waterloo et l'ensemble de la région urbaine

Kitchener-Waterloo). The convention program will have articles on the early history amongst other things.

On the Friday morning, a guided walking tour of uptown Waterloo is planned with noted raconteur Warren Stauch.

The convention will be in an oversized hockey arena complex, with natural lighting from above, and a walking track. A full refreshment bar will be open at all times. The Delta Hotel is close by, only an eight-minute walk from the convention hall. The Delta was built two years ago and has state of the art features and an in-house restaurant and bar. Other accommodation is slightly further away. For instance, less costly accommodation is available at the residences of Wilfrid Laurier University. The Saturday night awards banquet will be at the Delta and will offer traditional fare from the region.

This will be a great convention. I look forward to seeing all of you there!

Finally, as members will remember from my last column, I planned to write about Stamp Collecting Month (October) in this column. I will see if I can twist the editor's arm to let me put something into the September-October issue.

Yours in philately. ✉

est souvent appelé KitchenerWaterloo). Le programme du congrès comprendra, entre autres, des articles sur l'histoire de la ville à ses débuts.

Le vendredi matin, une visite guidée du centre-ville de Waterloo aura lieu en compagnie du célèbre conteur Warren Stauch.

Le congrès aura lieu dans un immense complexe sportif de hockey doté d'un éclairage naturel par le haut et d'une zone piétonne. Un comptoir de rafraîchissements complet sera ouvert en tout temps. L'hôtel Delta est situé à proximité, à seulement huit minutes de marche de la salle de congrès. Il a été construit il y a deux ans et est doté d'attributs à la fine pointe ainsi que d'un bar et d'un restaurant. Un autre lieu d'hébergement se trouve juste un peu plus loin. Par exemple, il est possible de se loger aux résidences de l'Université Wilfrid Laurier à moindre coût. Le banquet du samedi soir aura lieu au Delta et mettra à l'honneur la cuisine traditionnelle de la région.

Ce sera un congrès magnifique. J'ai hâte de vous y voir tous!

En dernier lieu, comme s'en souviendront les membres qui ont lu ma dernière chronique, je prévoyais rédiger quelque chose sur le Mois de la philatélie (octobre). Je vais voir si je peux tordre le bras du rédacteur en chef afin qu'il me laisse en glisser un mot dans le numéro de novembre-décembre.

Meilleures salutations philatéliques. ✉

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

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

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

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

To have your event listed in this section of The Canadian Philatelist, please send all details to The RPSC National Office, P.O. Box 69080, St. Clair Post Office, Toronto, ON M4T 3A1. 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. 69080, St. Clair Post Office, Toronto, ON M4T 3A1. 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

AUGUST 13 AOÛT, 2016:
KINEX 2016, sponsored by the Kincardine Stamp Club will be held from 9:30 am to 4:00 pm at 601 Durham St, Kincardine, ON . Free admission. 8+ dealers, Youth table, displays and sales circuit. A lunch booth will be available. For more info please contact John Cortan (519) 395-5817, email jcortan@hurontel.on.ca

SEPTEMBER 17 SEPTEMBRE, 2016:
Cambridge Stamp Club Annual Show and Bourse, sponsored by the Cambridge Stamp Club, will be held from 9:30 am to 4:00 pm at the Newfoundland Club, 1500 Dunbar Road, Cambridge, ON. Free admission and parking. 10 dealers, club books and snack bar. Everyone welcome. For more information contact Godfrey Fearn at 519-623-4911.

OCTOBER 1 OCTOBRE, 2016:
LAMPEX 2016 Stamp 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 Street, Sarnia, ON . Free admission and parking. 10 dealers, displays. For more info please contact John Armstrong (519) 464-2688, email sarniastampclub@cogeco.ca or visit www.sarniastampclub.ca

SEPTEMBER 24 SEPTEMBRE, 2016:
COPEX 2016, sponsored by the Coburg Stamp Club will be held from 9:00 am to 3:00 pm at the Salvation Army Citadel, 59 Ballantine St, Coburg, ON. Free admission and parking. 8 dealers, member displays, club consignment sales, food court and door prizes. For more info please contact Harold Houston (905) 885-0075, email hhouston@cogeco.ca

OCTOBER 15 OCTOBRE, 2016:
55th Annual Barrie Stamp Exhibit and Bourse, sponsored by the Barrie District Stamp Club will be held from 10:00 am to 3:00 pm at the Army, Navy Air Force Club, 7 George Street, Barrie, ON . Free admission and parking. 15 dealers specializing in British North America, Postal History, Deltiology and Philatelic supplies. Club circuit binders and a children's table. Light refreshments are available. For more info please contact Bruce Walter, CD (705) 735-6009, email b.walter@rogers.com or visit http://www.barriedistrictstampclub.ca

OCTOBER 29 OCTOBRE, 2016:
GRVPA Club Fair, sponsored by the Grand River Valley Philatelic Association, will be held from 10:00 am to 4:30 pm, Saturday Oct 29 at the United Kingdom Hall, 35 International Village Drive, Cambridge, ON. Free admission and parking. 12 – 14 clubs are represented. 450 circuit books, 2 silent auctions (approx. 300 lots), and a snack bar. For more info please contact Stuart Keeley (905) 227-9251, stuart.keeley@sympatico.ca.

NOVEMBER 4-5 NOVEMBRE, 2016
Hamilton Fall Show, sponsored by the Hamilton Stamp Club, will be held from 5:00 pm to 10:00 pm on Friday and 10:00 am to 4:00 pm on Saturday at Bishop Ryan Secondary School, 1824 Rymal Road East, Hamilton, ON. Large silent and voice auctions Friday evening with viewing starting at 5 p.m. Saturday is a 20 dealer bourse with stamps, postal history, postcards, supplies, youth booth and silent auction from 10 am to 4 pm. GRVPA clubs circuit sales books Friday and Saturday. Light food and refreshments available with ample free parking. For more information contact Steve Forten (905) 807-1798, southont@cogeco.ca, or visit www.hamiltonstampclub.com.

NOVEMBER 5 NOVEMBRE, 2016
KENTPEX 2016, sponsored by the Kent County Stamp Club, will be held from 9:30 am to 3:30 pm at the Active Lifestyle Centre, 20 Merritt Avenue, Chatham, ON. 10-12 dealers in attendance. For more information contact Abie Heersma at adheersma@sympatico.ca.

NOVEMBER 26 NOVEMBRE, 2016:
Waterloo Region Stamp Club Annual Show – Stampfun, sponsored by the Waterloo Region Stamp Club, will be held from 10:00 am to 4:00 pm at the Royal Canadian Legion, 316 Marsland Drive, Waterloo, ON. Free admission and parking. Visit our 10 dealers and silent auction. Door prizes. Coffee and donuts in the morning and the Legion operates a lunch counter. Everyone welcome. For more information contact Oscar Cormier at 519-742-5892 or visit http://waterlooregionstampclub.weebly.com.

JANUARY 21 JANVIER, 2017:
68th Cathex, sponsored by the St. Catharines Stamp Club will be held from 10:00 am to 5:00 pm at the Grantham Lions Club, 732 Niagara St, St. Catharines, ON. Free admission and parking. Exhibits, 12 dealers, youth area and club circuit books. Wheelchair accessible. A lunch counter will be available. For more info please contact David Hillier (905) 641-2318, email: fancycancelhillier@gmail.com or visit http://stcatharinesstampclub.ca.

NATIONAL EXHIBITIONS / EXPOSITIONS NATIONALES

AUGUST 19 – 21 AOÛT, 2016:
ROYAL 2016 ROYALE, sponsored by the Kitchener Waterloo Philatelic Society will be held from 9:30 am to 4:00 pm August 19th and 20th and 9:30 am to 3:00 pm August 21st at the Waterloo Memorial Recreation Complex, 101 Father David Bauer Drive Waterloo, ON. This is the 88th Convention of The RPSC. National postage stamp, postal history, postcard marketplace. Competitive exhibits, Canada Post, RPSC Sales Circuits, Seminars and Juniors Collectors Program. Delta Hotel, Waterloo. Tours available for your summer holiday destination. For more info please contact Leigh Hogg (519) 746-4270, email royal2016royale@gmail.com or visit www.rpsc.org

SEPTEMBER 16 – 18 SEPTEMBRE, 2016:
NOVAPEX 2016 National Stamp Exhibition and Bourse, sponsored by the Nova Scotia Stamp Club will be held from Friday 1:00 pm to 8:00 pm, Saturday 9:30 am to 5:00 pm, Sunday 9:30 am to 3:00 pm at the Dartmouth Sportsplex, 110 Wyse Road, Dartmouth, NS. Featuring over 150 frames of competitive National Exhibits, a Dealers Bourse, Youth Table, Door Prizes, Show Cancels, Cachets, Picture Postage and more. Free admission and free parking. Dealer and exhibitor set-up Friday 11:00 am. Entry forms and prospectus available on our website in March: http://www.nsstampclub.ca. For more information contact show chairperson Guy Jeffery: guyjeffery5@gmail.com.

SEPTEMBER/SEPTEMBRE 30 – OCTOBER/OCTOBRE 2, 2016:
BNAPEX 2016, sponsored by the Fredericton District Stamp Club will be held from Friday 10:00 am to 6:00 pm, Saturday 10:00 am to 5:00 pm, Sunday 10:00 am to 3:00 pm at the Fredericton Inn, 1315 Regent St, Fredericton, NB. Bourse, seminars, social program, competitive exhibits and many dealers. Come and enjoy the splendid fall colours. Free admission and parking. For more information please visit www.bnaps.org or contact Ron Smith (506) 453-1792, email rsmith0225@rogers.com.

OCTOBER 15 - 16 OCTOBRE, 2016:
CANPEX 2016, sponsored by the Middlesex 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 Hellenic Community Centre, 133 Southdale Rd West, London, ON. Free parking. 30 dealers, 150 frames of exhibits. A lunch counter will be available. For more info please contact John Sheffield (519) 681-3420, email info@canpex.ca, or visit www.canpex.ca

INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITIONS / EXPOSITIONS INTERNATIONALES

AUGUST 23-27, 2016
CÓRDOBA 2016 - FIAF EXHIBITION
(Continental Exhibition in the Americas) at the Córdoba Cultural Centre, Córdoba, Argentina. Website: http://www.cefimed.com.ar/. Canadian Commissioner - Jim Taylor, 2335 Paliswood Road SW, Calgary AB. E-mail: miquelon@shaw.ca. Phone (403)-238-3698 [Mountain Time]. **Deadline for entries to the Canadian Commissioner is June 10, 2016.**

OCTOBER 21-16, 2016
PHILA-TAIPEI 2016— CHINESE TAIPEI (TAIWAN) - FIP EXHIBITION - World Championship of Philately. 74th FIP Congress. World Trade Centre Taipei, Chinese Taipei. All FIP Classes. Webpage: http://taipei2016.post.gov.tw/post/taipei2016/en/index.jsp. Canadian Commissioner: George Constantourakis, 2115 Girouard, Montreal QC, H4A 3C4. E-mail: geo.constant@sympatico.ca. Phone: (514) 482-2764 (evenings & weekends). **Deadline for entries has passed.**

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.

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RPSC news / *by / par Jim Phillips* / nouvelles SRPC

BUILDING A STAMP PROGRAM THAT WILL "LIVE LONG AND PROSPER"

Most of us recall from our school days that the smartest kid in class—unless he or she was unusually charismatic—wasn't generally the most popular kid in class. It's not that his or her interest in 19th-century Russian literature, string theory, or asteroids wasn't important—it simply wasn't shared.

In a way, we in Stamp Services find ourselves in a similar dilemma. While a significant part of our mandate is to educate in areas of sometimes little-known Canadian history, science, and geography, from a practical point of view, we also need to produce stamps that sell—and sell widely. Unfortunately, despite our best efforts and those of stamp clubs across the country, the number of collectors is decreasing steadily, and we have had only moderate success replenishing the hobby with young blood.

As such, we have to set our sights on topics with broad appeal in order to sustain the kind of program that still makes it possible to issue more educational, even what some would call esoteric, stamps. Granted, we sometimes get lucky with a topic that's not only chock full of CanCon but also appeals to collectors, other niche groups, and a broad range of Canadians.

Take the *Star Trek* 50th anniversary stamps and collectibles we issued on May 5. With the original series celebrating a major birthday in 2016, a new movie coming soon, and three homegrown actors in the cast—William Shatner as Captain Kirk, James Doohan as "Scotty," and John Colicos as Commander Kor—we had both Canadian success stories and popular entertainment covered in one issue.

Timed to coincide with the release of *Star Trek Beyond*, the next movie in the futuristic franchise, we knew this issue would appeal to a broad segment of the population—from collectors who would seek out the philatelic products to viewers who remember the original TV show, enjoy the movies, and may want to use the stamps on their mailings or pick up a prestige booklet as a special souvenir. Then there are the diehard Trekkers

« LONGUE VIE ET PROSPÉRITÉ » AU PROGRAMME DES TIMBRES-POSTE!

La plupart d'entre nous se souviennent qu'à l'école, l'élève le plus doué n'était habituellement pas le plus populaire, à moins bien sûr d'être particulièrement charismatique. Non pas que son intérêt pour la littérature russe du 19e siècle, pour la théorie des cordes ou pour les astéroïdes n'était pas pertinent; il n'était tout simplement pas partagé par le reste de la classe.

On pourrait dire que le groupe Timbres et services connexes se retrouve dans une situation similaire. Bien qu'une partie importante de notre mandat soit de sensibiliser le public à des thèmes canadiens parfois méconnus de l'histoire, de la science et de la géographie, nous devons également produire des timbres qui se vendent bien – très bien, même. Malheureusement, malgré tous nos efforts, et ceux des clubs philatéliques du pays, le nombre de collectionneurs de timbres est constamment en baisse, et nous n'avons pu attirer qu'une quantité modérée de nouveaux collectionneurs.

Nous devons donc nous concentrer sur des sujets pouvant plaire à un vaste public afin de soutenir le programme qui nous permet d'émettre des timbres plus éducatifs, voire même ésotériques selon certains. Il est vrai que nous choisissons parfois des sujets qui font non seulement la promotion du contenu canadien, mais qui font également le bonheur des collectionneurs, d'autres petits groupes et d'un large éventail de Canadiens.

Prenons par exemple les timbres et articles de collection sur le cinquantenaire de *Star Trek* que nous avons émis le 5 mai. Comme la série originale célèbre un anniversaire important en 2016, que trois acteurs canadiens y ont campé des rôles (William Shatner dans le rôle du capitaine Kirk, James Doohan dans le rôle de « Scotty » et John Colicos dans le rôle du commandant Kor) et qu'un nouveau film sortira bientôt, nous avons à la fois rendu hommage au contenu canadien et tiré profit du divertissement populaire.

Cette émission, dont le lancement coïncidera avec celui de Star Trek : Sans limites (le prochain film de la franchise), s'adressera à un vaste segment de la population, qu'il s'agisse de collectionneurs qui cherchent des produits philatéliques ou d'amateurs de la série télévisée qui aiment les films et qui veulent orner leurs envois de nos timbres ou se procurer un livret de prestige en guise de souvenir. N'oublions surtout pas les Trekkers, qui doivent

who would want … well … at least one of everything.

There are a total of 24 items in the *Star Trek* 50th anniversary issue, a quantity that may irk some collectors. However, in selecting our wide range of products—which includes a rare prestige booklet with an exclusive component available nowhere else—we've made choices that meet the needs of collectors, the general consumer, and the hard-core *Star Trek* fan.

Taking on the *Star Trek* franchise is no easy task, but we'd already had a brush with blockbusters when we issued the *Superman* stamps in 2013. Not to mention the experiences we've had dealing with major studios to gain permission to reprint images of many Canadian movie, music, and television stars. With the exception of our alliance with the National Hockey League for a five-year series that wraps in 2017, the *Star Trek* 50th anniversary issue represents our most extensive use of licensed images on stamps and collectibles to date.



In addition to calling attention to stamps—and stamp collecting—this special issue does more than simply allow us to offer a larger number of items to a more varied group of people who don't always necessarily pay much attention to our program. Bestsellers, like we expect this issue to become, also make it possible for us to continue to issue stamps on topics of narrower appeal. Their pop-culture attraction enables us to build a financially sustainable annual program through which we can highlight lesser-known people, achievements, places, and events that may only appeal to a smaller, more specific audience. Blockbuster issues like *Star Trek* 50th Anniversary not only fulfil our cultural mandate but also empower us to educate, entertain, and celebrate the Canadian experience in its myriad forms.

JIM PHILLIPS,
DIRECTOR, STAMP SERVICES,
CANADA POST

absolument détenir au moins un exemplaire de tout ce qui concerne leur série préférée!

La collection du cinquantenaire de Star Trek comporte 24 articles en tout, une quantité qui pourrait agacer certains collectionneurs. Pourtant, en choisissant les éléments de notre vaste éventail de produits (comme un livret de prestige rare doté d'une composante offerte nulle part ailleurs), nous avons répondu aux besoins des collectionneurs, des consommateurs en général et des Trekkies les plus passionnés.

Aborder la franchise Star Trek n'a pas été chose facile, mais nous avons déjà eu affaire à un géant de la culture populaire en 2013, lorsque nous avons émis les timbres sur Superman. Sans parler de l'expérience que nous avons acquise en négociant avec des studios importants pour obtenir la permission de réimprimer les photos de nombreuses vedettes de la musique, du cinéma et de la télévision canadienne. À l'exception de notre partenariat avec la Ligue nationale de hockey pour l'émission d'une série étalée sur cinq ans prenant fin en 2017, l'émission du cinquantenaire de Star Trek est celle qui a nécessité l'utilisation du plus grand nombre d'images autorisées sur des timbres et articles de collection jusqu'à présent.

En plus d'attirer l'attention sur les timbres et la philatélie, cette émission spéciale permet d'offrir davantage d'articles à un public très diversifié qui, d'habitude, n'est pas nécessairement à l'affût de notre programme. Il faut également noter que c'est grâce aux émissions qui connaissent un grand succès (comme ce sera sans doute le cas pour la collection du cinquantenaire de Star Trek) que nous sommes en mesure de continuer d'émettre des timbres sur des thèmes qui intéressent un nombre plus modeste de collectionneurs. La passion pour la culture populaire de certains nous permet de mettre sur pied un programme annuel viable du point de vue financier, au moyen duquel nous pouvons rendre hommage à des gens, à des réalisations, à des endroits et à des évènements moins connus qui sont appréciés par un public plus précis et plus restreint. Les émissions à succès comme celle du cinquantenaire de Star Trek nous permettent non seulement de remplir notre mandat, mais nous donnent également l'occasion d'éduquer et de divertir le public, et de célébrer l'expérience canadienne sous toutes ses formes.

JIM PHILLIPS
DIRECTEUR, TIMBRES ET SERVICES CONNEXES,
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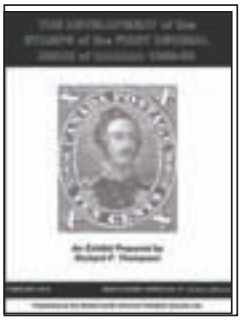
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BOOK REVIEWS
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THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE STAMPS OF THE FIRST DECIMAL ISSUE OF CANADA 1859-68

By Richard P. Thompson published by the British North America Philatelic Society, 2016. Spiral bound, 56 pages, 8½ by 11 inches. ISBN 978-1-927119-59-4 (colour) $43.00 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 award-winning exhibit is featured in the 87th publication of the British North America Philatelic Society's exhibits series. Shown in the exhibit, in addition to the issued six denominations of the First Decimal issues of Canada, are plate proofs, mint and used examples, perforation varieties, colour changes, imprints, constant plate varieties and early usages. The exhibit earned BNAPS Vermeil Medals in 1999, 2003 and 2007 and BNAPS Gold Medals in 2009, 2012 and 2014.

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 about paper manufacturing and printing technology and their limitations that existed in mid-19th century Canada when these stamps were issued. The exhibit is outstanding for its unique exposition of the printing methods that produced Canada's second stamp issue and for the different colour shades associated with various printings. For the 10-cent Prince Albert issue, for example, each of the 26 printings produced different hues. Some are subtle, although many are quite dramatic.

Each of the six issues is analyzed in the exhibit with relevant examples presented, including specimens and colour proofs. Cancellations, although not a priority in the exhibit, are nonetheless present to pique the interests of collectors with a bent in that direction.

This is a stamp exhibit and, as such, it does not include covers, postcards, or other postal history items.

There is little doubt that this exhibit will appeal to stamp collectors with a specific interest in the classical issues of Canada. The exhibit includes a fine selection of relevant items and will serve as a primer on how to assemble an award-winning stamp exhibit. Undoubtedly, it will be well received by philatelists.

Tony Shaman, FRPSC



CANADIAN PERMIT POSTAGE CATALOGUE

By Dieter Staecker, published by the British North America Philatelic Society, 2016. Spiral bound, 248 pages, 8½ by 11 inches. ISBN 978-1-927119-64-8 (colour) $55.95 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. e-mail: BNAPS@sparks-auctions.com. Internet orders can also be placed at:http://sparks-auctions.com/bnapsbooks/

Although the outline of the recently released 4th edition permit postage catalogue follows its 3rd edition predecessor released in 2007, it is a much-improved work that includes new features and much expanded listings. The first thing that long-time users of Staecker's catalogues will notice is the addition of a 20-page all-colour section. Pictured in the section is an assortment of vividly illustrated covers and postcards to give readers an idea of the expansiveness of the permit mail collecting field. Illustrated, for example, are the sepia-toned and black-and-white envelopes from The T. Eaton Co. and Sherwin-Williams Paints, dating from the early 1900s to the most current covers imprinted with customized permit indicia designs in full colour.

To accommodate the many new listings since the previous edition, 70 pages were added to the new catalogue. All major permit designs are priced for covers or cards in fine condition. Illustrated covers and cards carry prices that may be double those listed in the catalogue. Cut squares are worth considerably less, perhaps as little as 25% of entire covers or cards.

Listings are divided into two main parts: Section 1, taking up the lion's share of the catalogue – some 190 pages – deals with outgoing bulk mail by businesses and government departments. The second section, consisting of just over 50 pages, is devoted to business reply mail permits for returnable cards and covers payable when received by addressees. To make navigating through these many pages of listings easier, the first section of the catalogue is divided into six further parts.

Section 2 is subdivided into Parts 1 though 7, with each part identifying a specific type of mailing permit indicia design. Indicia can be divided into four sections, separated by four circles, for instance.

Two pages of the catalogue are devoted to the list of names, in alphabetical order, shown on bulk mailing permits. Digits 0 to 13 signifying provincial and territorial designations are also listed. The number 2, for example, designates a city or town in British Columbia; the numeral 3 designates a city or town in Alberta and so on across the country from west to east. Numbers 12 and 13 are reserved for places in the Northwest Territory and the Yukon respectively.

Readers will find images of Canada's first permit stamp impressions depicting the Royal Coat of Arms of the Edwardian era a useful feature as these listings are not found elsewhere in any single publication. All reported major permit varieties are listed and priced.

The "main type identifier," improved from the 3rd edition catalogue, continues in use to identify the listings. It should be noted that on this reviewer's copy of the catalogue, the section headings as listed on the Contents page are out of sync with the page numbers shown on the actual pages. A heading listed as beginning on page 32, for example, actually appears on page 31. It is not a great problem as the mismatch is only out by one page.

Current collectors of permit postage mail will want to upgrade to this latest edition to take advantage of its many new listings and other features. For collectors thinking about expanding their collecting horizons, permit mail offers a philatelic experience that can be pursued without breaking the proverbial bank. Staecker's newest catalogue will steer them in the right direction.

Tony Shaman, FRPSC



POSTAL BEGINNINGS AT NIAGARA FALLS, CANADA 1801-1904

By Douglas Irwin, published by the British North America Philatelic Society, 2016. Spiral bound, 134 pages, 8½ by 11 inches. ISBN 978-1-927119-60-0 (colour) $60.00 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. e-mail: BNAPS@sparks-auctions.com. Internet orders can also be placed at:http://sparks-auctions.com/bnapsbooks/

This publication is the 88th in the British North America Philatelic Society's exhibits book series. The exhibit has earned nine national level Gold Medals beginning in 2007 when it competed in the APS Champion of Champions class after taking the Grand Award at Boston's Philatelic Show. It won the Grand Award at Novapex 2006, the Reserve Grand Award at ORAPEX 2008 in Ottawa and earned three American Philatelic Congress Awards. Due to its numerous top awards, Irwin was invited to show the exhibit in the Court of Honour at two ROYALS. Most recently, it earned a Gold Award and the Allan Steinhart Reserve Grand Award at BNAPEX 2015 in Niagara Falls, Canada.

On the basis of this string of top awards, it should not come as a surprise to anyone that the exhibitor gave much thought to the exhibit's layout. Without a doubt, it can serve as a model for exhibitors wanting to improve their chances of earning a higher award for their own postal history entries.

The exhibit is divided into nine sections beginning with early mail to Niagara Falls and nearby Falls Mills. Spanning the period from 1801 to 1845, this section includes such outstanding material as an 1827 folded letter to Niagara Falls, showing in manuscript 9d to be collected to pay the postage for distances between 101 and 200 miles. Also shown in this section are a Paid 1 shilling, 10 pence cover from Kingston to Niagara Falls, dated 1841, and a Binbrook to Niagara Falls single folded letter with a Hamilton, U.C. transit mark, dated April 19, 1842.

One of the outstanding features of this exhibit is the detailed and meticulously researched description of every folded letter and cover. The transatlantic mail section, for example, shows the breakdown of the various rates from the place of mailing in London, England to each intermediate post office along the way and to its final destination in Chippawa. Likewise, cross border mail from the U.S. to Niagara Falls, U.C. includes

charges for ferriage across the Niagara River as well as the conversion of the U.S. postage rate to its sterling equivalent.

Although the emphasis of the exhibit is on the many historic Niagara area letters and covers, it does not stop there. The various handstamps, paid and unpaid, provide readers with an education on obliterators used during the 19th century and in the first four years of the 20th century.

The exhibit is set up in more or less chronological order beginning with mail going to and from the earliest Niagara area settlements, such as Falls Mills and Chippawa, and progressing through subsequently operating post offices, including Drummondville, Stamford, Clifton House, Montrose and Suspension Bridge, among others.

Hand cancels on folded letters and covers, the norm during the 19th century, are varied and extensively illustrated throughout the exhibit. Included, for example, are duplexes, circular date stamps, double split rings, fancy corks, manuscripts, Paid handstamps, targets, split circles, double split circles, grids, bar grids, circular date stamps, bulls eyes, registered handstamps, railway post office strikes, 3- and 4-ring cancels and others. A pleasant surprise for readers, are the numerous cross-border covers. The hammer with the misspelled CHIPPAIVA, for CHIPPAWA, and its corrected version are well represented and illustrated in the exhibit.

One of the highlights of the exhibit is undoubtedly the sole known use of the Queenston U.C. Type III straight-line postmark on a folded letter mailed at Ballston, N.Y. on August 3, 1828. All in all, it is a fine exhibit of scarce philatelic material.

Anyone with an interest in the early postal history of the Niagara area, or who has a passion for Canadian history, or philately in general, will want to have this volume on their bookshelves.

Tony Shaman, FRPSC



LOWER ST. LAWRENCE AND GASPÉ PENINSULA POSTAL HISTORY

By Christiane Faucher and Jacques Poitras. Published by the British North America Philatelic Society, 2016. Spiral bound, 86 pages, 8½ x 11 inches. ISBN 978-1-927119-63-1 (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. e-mail: BNAPS@sparks-auctions.com. Internet orders can also be placed at:http://sparks-auctions.com/bnapsbooks/

Husband and wife team Christiane Faucher and Jacques Poitras have recently had their second book published in the British North America Philatelic Society exhibits series and already it has won a top award. It earned a Gold Medal and took the Reserve Grand Award at FILEX 2015 in Boucherville, Quebec. Their first publication, entitled Postal Usages in the Province of Quebec and Lower Canada Until 1831, was released in 2013. This most recent joint Faucher/Poitras publication is the 89th in the Society's Exhibits series.

The exhibit is divided into four main sections beginning with English mail carried across the land route from Quebec to Halifax across the Temiscouata portage. An example of trans-Atlantic mail carried on this route is a 1795 folded letter from Kirkcudbright, Scotland, via Falmouth and Halifax to Quebec City. Section 1 is further subdivided into three sections showing mail from the first years, including a favour letter from Kamouraska to Rivière-des-Caps, dated Nov. 16, 1784. Examples of mail postmarked at the first post offices - St. Thomas, Lower Canada to Montreal, for example - and mail processed by subsequent post offices established along this land route are also exhibited.

Section 2 of the exhibit deals with mail carried on the historic Kempt Road linking the entire St. Lawrence region to the Maritime Provinces. One fascinating folded letter was carried 300-plus miles from Carleton, L.C. to Miramichi and onwards by postal courier to Fredericton, NB. Postal markings on this folded letter include split ring Bay Chaleur and Miramichi hammers along with manuscript rate markings. Other examples are also amply illustrated, such as folded letter mail carried from Rivière-du-Loup to Campbellton; a folded letter from Campbellton to Percé, and still another example carried from Percé to Gaspé Basin. This section of the exhibit is also extremely rich in fascinating examples of early mail carried to Gaspé by favour. The Kempt Road was abandoned in 1857.

Sections 3 deals with mail carried around the Gaspé Peninsula. Subsections show covers from Métis to Matane and mail traveling northeast from Gaspé, such as one cover franked with a 3-cent Large Queen posted at Fox River (now Rivière-au-Renaud), to Portneuf, a distance of 552 miles.

Concluding their award-winning exhibit is Section 4 showing maritime mail, including an 1831 ship letter

from Percé to Quebec City. Also included in this section are steamboat covers and a postal stationery card.

In my review of the couple's first book, I stated, "For anyone with an interest in Canadian postal history, particularly in letters originating in Quebec and Lower Canada, this publication is one that they will want to own." That sentiment certainly holds for their second publication, which is every bit as well researched and illustrated with some seldom-seen folded letters and covers. It is a publication that adds to the body of postal history knowledge of early Canada.

Tony Shaman, FRPSC



ART KLASS' CHRISTMAS SEAL ADS ON CANADIAN POST CARDS, EDITED BY ROBERT D. VOGEL.

By Robert D. Vogel. Published by the British North America Philatelic Society, 2016. Spiral bound, 78 pages, 8½ x 11 inches. ISBN 978-1-927119-65-5 (colour) $47.95; 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. e-mail: <BNAPS@sparks-auctions.com>. Internet orders can also be placed at:http://sparks-auctions.com/bnapsbooks/

Judging by the extensive number of postcard listings in this new publication, augmented by 39 new listings and four new card types since the release of the 1st edition in 2003, we can surely assume that there cannot be that many more unreported Christmas seal postcards in existence. Although the list in this 2nd edition catalogue is perhaps not complete, it may well come close. To keep this catalogue within a reasonable size, the editor made the conscious decision not to list cards from individual local offices across the country as the card designs are quite similar, with only the names of the communities and return addresses differing in any meaningful way.

This attractively laid out publication contains no fewer than 50 pages of numbered colour illustrations. The editor has introduced a new decimal numbering system that allows sequential insertions of new reports and eliminates any need to renumber existing listings in future editions.

The catalogue is divided into two main sections: 1) regular issue post cards and 2) standard precancelled post cards. Twenty-five different types of the former and 10 different types of the latter are illustrated. Each illustration is fully described. The obverse sides of cards are reproduced at 80% of actual size and the reverse sides are shown at 60% of actual size.

Genesis of the 1st edition of this catalogue dates to several issues of Postal Stationery Notes, publication between 1987 and 2002, the official newsletter of the British North America Philatelic Society Postal Stationery Study Group. The editor also cites Webb's Postal Stationery Catalogue of Canada and Newfoundland, 7th edition and its editors, Earle L. Covert and William C. Walton.

Another nice touch by the editor is the inclusion of "The Story of the Christmas Seals," courtesy of The Canadian Lung Association. It relates how the story of the first Christmas seals came into being in Copenhagen, Denmark, in 1903.

An introduction, acknowledgements, the table of contents and a list of references complement the publication.

This is a comprehensive work by an editor whose thorough understanding of Christmas seal stationery cards is evident throughout the publication. It is a catalogue that will appeal to a broad range of collectors, including deltiologists and Christmas-theme enthusiasts, but also philatelists whose specialties encompass postal history and postal stationery.

Tony Shaman, FRPSC



COMMONWEALTH STAMP CATALOGUE NORTHERN CARIBBEAN, BAHAMAS & BERMUDA

Published by Stanley Gibbons Ltd. 2016. ISBN-10: 0-85259-963-3; ISBN-13: 978-0-85259-963-1; (7 Parkside, Christchurch Road, Ringwood, Hampshire, Great Britain, BH24 3SH). Laminated soft cover, 224 pages, 240 x 170 mm. Retail price 21.95 British pounds. Orders can be placed by telephone: +44(0)425-472 363 or by e-mail:orders@stanleygibbons.co.uk or internet:www.stanleygibbons.com

The 4th edition of this updated publication continues the firm's One-Country catalogue series. It lists the stamps of Bahamas to October 2015; Bermuda to April 2015; Cayman Islands to November 2014; Jamaica to December 2014 and Turks and Caicos Islands to November 2014. Also listed are the stamps of Caicos Islands from 1981 to 1985.

Prices for stamps issued up to 1970 were taken from the 2016 Commonwealth and British Empire Stamps Catalogue; subsequent issues were specifically priced for this new publication.

Only mint and used stamps are priced and readers should be aware that prices are subject to change. Prices, as outlined under the publisher's sales terms and conditions, are for stamps "in fine condition for the issue concerned." Revised and updated prices include instances of substantial increases since the publication in 2013 of the 3rd edition of this catalogue.

Major plate flaws, watermark varieties, perforation changes, major shades, errors, booklets, official and postal fiscal stamps of Jamaica, express letter stamps of Bermuda, special delivery stamps for the Bahamas and stamp booklets are all listed and priced. The stamps of Great Britain used in the Bahamas and in Jamaica before their postal administrations issued their own stamps are also listed, as are the stamps of Jamaica used in the Cayman Islands before it issued its own stamps.

New in this catalogue are watermark varieties of Bahamian and Jamaican issues. Newly listed also are Bermuda plate flaws ranging from the "Flag" print flaw on the 1d. Caravelle to the "Broken cable" variety on the 1-shilling telephone service stamp of 1967 (SG No. 209a). Also listed are the "Crowned Circle" handstamps of Bahamas and Turks Island. All are fully priced.

The publisher's series of One-Country catalogues, now numbering about two-dozen, are excellent alternatives to the higher-priced, more comprehensive country catalogues. These soft cover bound publications are highly recommended for collectors whose philatelic interest are limited to the stamps of a specific country or group of countries.

These most current listings of the stamps of the Bahamas, Bermuda, Cayman Islands, Jamaica and the Turks and Caicos Islands in a single volume are a bargain at 21.95 British pounds.

Tony Shaman, FRPSC



COMMONWEALTH STAMP CATALOGUE FALKLAND ISLANDS

Published by Stanley Gibbons Ltd. 2016. ISBN-10: 0-85259-966-8; ISBN-13: 978-0-85259-966-2; (7 Parkside, Christchurch Road, Ringwood, Hampshire, Great Britain, BH24 3SH). Laminated soft cover, 112 pages, 240 x 170 mm. Retail price: 17.95 British pounds. Orders can be placed by telephone: +44(0)425-472 363 or by e-mail:orders@stanleygibbons.co.uk or internet:www.stanleygibbons.com

Listed in this newest edition of the Commonwealth Stamp Catalogue Falkland Islands are the stamps, postage dues and booklets of the Falkland Islands, its Dependencies, Graham Land, South Georgia, South Orkneys, and South Shetlands. Also listed are the stamps and booklets of British Antarctic Territory and the stamps and booklets of South Sandwich Islands.

Prices for stamps up to 1970 were taken from the Stanley Gibbons 2016 edition of the Commonwealth and British Empire Stamp Catalogue; subsequent stamps releases were specifically priced for this new publication. Some of these repriced items reflect a strong demand for print errors, varieties and for stamps with inverted watermarks. The 1965 inverted watermark variety of the I.T.U. Emblem 1d. denomination, (SG 219w) increased form 2,000 pounds to 2,750 pounds for either a used or unused copy.

Listed for the first time is the desirable Falkland Islands "Break in Cloud" variety on the 1½d. Centenary issue of 1933 (SG No. 129a) with a price of 1,200 pounds for an unused copy.

In addition to listed prices for mint and used stamps in fine condition, a useful set of numeric factors at the beginning of each section's stamp listings, where applicable, can be applied to the listed prices of used stamps to determine the approximate value of stamps on cover to 1945. Catalogue users should be aware that stamp prices are subject to change as determined by market conditions.

This handbook also serves as a retail price list for stamps sold by Stanley Gibbons Ltd. and for that reason includes a four-page section of information and guidelines for the benefit of prospective stamp purchasers. A two-page features checklist provides users with a quick overview of information contained in the various catalogues and price lists published by Stanley Gibbons. The four-page International Philatelic Glossary, listing commonly used philatelic terms in English, French, German, Spanish and Italian, is a useful feature that non-English-speaking collectors will appreciate.

The new issue listings include Falkland Islands releases to December 2015, British Antarctic Territory to November 2015 and South Georgia and South Sandwich Islands to December 2015.

These One-Country and Commonwealth catalogues make great substitutes for the more extensive, and consequently more expensive, publications for collectors whose philatelic interests are limited to one specific country or a group of related countries.

Collectors of the stamps of Falkland Islands and/or the Falkland Islands Dependencies, British Antarctic Territory or South Georgia and the South Sandwich Islands will find that this 7th edition catalogue fully meets their philatelic collecting needs.

Tony Shaman, FRPSC



STAMP CATALOGUE ARABIA

Published by Stanley Gibbons Ltd. 1st edition, 2016. ISBN-10: 0-85259-996-X ISBN-13: 978-0-85259-996-9; (7 Parkside, Christchurch Road, Ringwood, Hampshire, Great Britain, BH24 3SH). Laminated soft cover, 368 pages, 240 x 170 mm. Retail price 29.95 British pounds. Orders can be placed by telephone: +44(0)425-472 363 or by e-mail:orders@stanleygibbons.co.uk or internet:www.stanleygibbons.com

In 2015, celebrating a 150-year history of stamp catalogue publishing, Stanley Gibbons apparently felt it was an opportune time to look at its procedure of dividing its foreign range of catalogues. As a result of this all-encompassing review, the company decided that it was an appropriate time to introduce an all-new publication listing the stamps of more than a dozen Middle East countries together with associated issues.

This bright and colourful, 1st edition lists and prices the stamps of Abu Dhabi, Aden, Ajman – including Manama, Bahrain to February 2014, British Postal Agencies in Eastern Arabia, Dubai, Kuwait to November 2014, Muscat, Oman to November 2014, Qatar to January 2015, Ras al Khaima, Saudi Arabia to October 2014, Sharjah Dependencies, South Arabia Federation, Trucial States, Umm al Qiwain, United Arab Emirates to December 2014, and Yemen Republic to January 2013.

In addition to the listing of mint and used stamps, all fully priced, the catalogue also lists booklets and all major stamp varieties including perforations, watermarks, shade variations, overprints and major print errors.

Stamp design indexes for Bahrain, Kuwait, Oman and United Arab Emirates have all been updated. These indexes, designed to help collectors in the identification of their stamps, are especially useful for topical and thematic collectors notwithstanding that the catalogue is otherwise sufficiently informative and detailed.

The International Philatelic Glossary of commonly used philatelic terms, consisting of four pages, has been revised and no longer includes Italian. The new catalogue's narrower page size was likely a major consideration in the elimination of the Italian terms. Languages besides Arabic include English, French, German and Spanish. This feature will undoubtedly appeal to non-English speaking collectors, particularly those from the Middle East.

New in this edition also are the fully priced listings of Indian stamps in use in Bahrain and Muscat. Listed prices were arrived at in association with advice from dealers specializing in the sale of these stamps to reflect a realistic pricing structure.

A seven-page outline of general philatelic information and guidelines to the scope of the catalogue is valuable information for beginners and longtime collectors alike. It offers information and advice on how to make best use of the catalogue's many features.

As with all Stanley Gibbons publications, this latest catalogue is expertly prepared, paying particular attention to details. It provides good value for the money for general collectors and for philatelist with a special interest in the stamps of the listed postal administrations.

Tony Shaman, FRPSC

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