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

The CANADIAN PHILATELIST
Le PHILATÉLISTE CANADIEN

November/December 2016 novembre/decembre - VOL. 67 • NO. 6



PM40069611 $5.00
R 9828 5,00$
06
0 61399 70368 2

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



HOCKEY NIGHT HEROES

Great Canadian Forwards Stamps & Collectibles

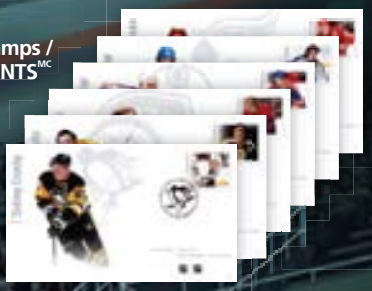
They shot, they scored – and now you can score this all new series of stamps and collectibles celebrating some of the greatest Canadian forwards of all time. Sidney Crosby of Cole Harbour NS; Phil Esposito of Sault Ste. Marie ON; Guy Lafleur of Thurso QC; Mark Messier of Edmonton AB; Darryl Sittler of Kitchener ON; and Steve Yzerman of Cranbrook BC. Make this dream team part of your collection today!



Pane of 6 stamps /
Feuillet de 6 timbres
404023107 **$ 5.10**



Booklet of 6 PERMANENT™ stamps /
Carnet de 6 timbres PERMANENTS^MC
414023111 **$ 5.10**



Official First Day Covers (Set of 6) /
Plis Premier Jour officiels (ensemble de 6)
414023131 **$ 11.10**



Series 4 Série
$ 99.95
342087

LES HÉROS DU HOCKEY

Timbres et articles de collection sur les grands attaquants canadiens

Ils ont lancé, ils ont compté – et vous irez droit au but avec cette toute nouvelle série de timbres et articles de collection qui rend hommage à quelques-uns des plus grands attaquants canadiens de tous les temps : Sidney Crosby de Cole Harbour, N.-É.; Phil Esposito de Sault Ste. Marie, ON; Guy Lafleur de Thurso, QC; Mark Messier d'Edmonton, AB.; Darryl Sittler de Kitchener, ON; et Steve Yzerman de Cranbrook, C.-B. Insérez cette équipe de rêve dans votre collection dès aujourd'hui!

NHL and the NHL Shield are registered trademarks of the National Hockey League. All NHL logos and marks and NHL team logos and marks depicted herein are the property of the NHL and the respective teams and may not be reproduced without the prior written consent of NHL Enterprises, L.P. © NHL 2016. All Rights Reserved.

NHL, l'emblème NHL, LNH, et l'emblème LNH sont des marques de commerce déposées de la Ligue nationale de hockey. Tous les logotypes et toutes les marques de la LNH, ainsi que les logotypes et les marques des équipes de la LNH illustrés aux présentes, appartiennent à la LNH et à ses équipes respectives et ne peuvent être reproduits sans le consentement préalable écrit de NHL Enterprises, L.P. © LNH 2016. Tous droits réservés.

Available at participating post offices or / Offerts dans les bureaux de poste participants ou :

canadapost.ca/**NHL**
postescanada.ca/**LNH**

From Canada and the U.S. /
Au Canada et au É.-U.
1 800 565-4362

From other countries/
Autres pays
902 863-6550

CANADA POST / POSTES CANADA

YES, WE WOULD LIKE TO BUY YOUR STAMPS!

Canadian Provinces



Newfoundland



Back of Book



Fancy Cancels



Proofs





Superb Quality Stamps



Admirals



Revenues

We are actively buying Worldwide and British Commonwealth stamps, collections, dealer stocks, complete estates, etc. When you are ready, please call toll free 1 (800) 667-8267.

Gary J. Lyon (Philatelist) Ltd.

P.O. Box 450 - Bathurst - New Brunswick - E2A 3Z4 - Canada
Phone 1(506) 546-6363 - Fax 1(506) 546-6627
Email glstamps@nb.aibn.com - Website www.garylyon.com

Member of: ASDA - CSDA - IFSDA - PTS - APS - RPSC - BNAPS - CPSofGB - PHSC

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

Patron: His Excellency The Right Honourable David Johnston, C.C., C.M.M., C.O.M., C.D., Governor General of Canada
Président d'honneur: Son Excellence le très honorable David Johnston, C.C., C.M.M., C.O.M., C.D., Gouverneur général du Canada

2015-2016 BOARD OF DIRECTORS – CONSEIL D'ADMINISTRATION

EXECUTIVE - *DIRECTION*

President - Président
George F. Pepall, FRPSC, Kitchener, ON
pepall@rogers.com

Vice President - Vice-Président
Rodney Paige, Thorold, ON
rpaige@sympatico.ca

Treasurer - Trésorier
David Oberholtzer, FRPSC, Waterloo, ON
daoberholtzer@gmail.com

Secretary - Secrétaire
Robert Pinet, Ottawa, ON
pinet.robert@gmail.com

Past President - Président Sortant
Rick Penko, FRPSC, Dallas, TX
rpenko@shaw.ca

Directors – Les Directeurs
John Beddows, North Bay, ON
jlw@onlink.net

François Brisse, FRPSC, Beaconsfield, QC
fsbrisse@sympatico.ca

Stuart Keeley, Thorold, ON
stuart.keeley@sympatico.ca

Robert Lunn, Nasonworth, NB
rlunn@nb.sympatico.ca

Robert McGuinness, West Vancouver, BC
mrmacis@shaw.ca

Marilyn Melanson, Halifax, NS
mlmelanson@ns.sympatico.ca

David Piercey, FRPSC, Edmonton, AB
dpiercey@telus.net

Jim Taylor, FRPSC, Calgary, AB
miquelon@shaw.ca

Ernie Wlock, Saskatoon, SK
emwlock@shaw.ca

Editor – Rédacteur
Tony Shaman, FRPSC
P.O. Box 46024
Kitchener, ON N2E 4J3
tshaman@rogers.com

Associate Editor – Rédacteur Associé
François Brisse, FRPSC

National Office – Bureau National
Robert Timberg
Executive Manager / Directeur Administratif
manager@rpsc.org

Margaret Schulzke, FRPSC,
Executive Assistant / Adjointe Exécutive
info@rpsc.org

Garfield Portch, FRPSC
garfield.portch@gmail.com

P.O. Box / C.P. 69080, St. Clair Post Office, Toronto, ON M4T 3A1
Tel/Tél: (416) 921-2077
Toll Free / Sans frais: 1-888-285-4143
Fax/Télécpr: (416) 921-1282
www.rpsc.org

An invitation to join...
Joignez-vous à...

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Join The RPSC!

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Devenez membre La SRPC

- **CONSEILS SUR LA FAÇON DE DISPOSER D'UNE COLLECTION**
- **RÉSEAU DE PROTECTION ANTIVOL**
- **CONTACT TÉLÉPHONIQUE EN PERSONNE AVEC LE BUREAU NATIONAL**
- **POSSIBILITÉ D'EXPOSER À NOTRE CONGRÈS NATIONAL OU À UN ÉVÈNEMENT INTERNATIONAL**
- **ACCÈS À LA BIBLIOTHÈQUE DE RECHERCHE PHILATÉLIQUE V.G. GREENE À TORONTO**
- **DROIT DE PARTICIPER, DE VOTER À NOTRE AGA ET DE REMPLIR UN MANDAT ÉLECTIF**

ROYAL PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF CANADA
SOCIÉTÉ ROYALE DE PHILATÉLIE DU CANADA

MEMBERS AND AFFILIATES APPLICATION / DEMANDE D'ADHÉSION MEMBRES ET AFFILIÉS

Please check one: ❑ Individual ❑ Family ❑ Youth Affiliate ❑ Chapter Affiliate ❑ Society Affiliate ❑ TCP Subscription ❑ Individual Membership Only

Veuillez cocher une case : ❑ Individuelle ❑ Familiale ❑ Affiliés Jeunesse ❑ Affiliés des sections de clubs ❑ Affiliés de la Société ❑ Abonnement LPC ❑ Adhésion individuelle seulement

For information on a Life Membership, please contact the National Office.
Pour obtenir des renseignements sur l'adhésion à vie, veuillez prendre contact avec le Bureau national

Last name (or affiliate name): _____ First name: _____ Middle Initial(s): _____

Nom de famille (ou de l'affilié) : _____ Prénom : _____ Initiales du second prénom : _____

Address/Adresse : _____ Apt. # /Nº d'app. : _____

City / Ville : _____ Province or State / Province ou État : _____ Country / Pays : _____

Postal Code/Zip Code / Code postal : _____ Telephone / Téléphone : _____ E mail / Courriel : _____

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

I will act in accordance with The RPSC Code of Ethics (The Code of Ethics can be found on the website: www.rpsc.org)

Je m'engage à adhérer au Code d'éthique de la SRPC (publié dans le site Web de La SRPC : www.rpsc.org)

_____ _____
Signature Date

MEMBERSHIP AND AFFILIATE FEE SCHEDULE / TABLEAU DES COTISATIONS DES MEMBRES ET DES CLUBS AFFILIÉS

	Canadian Address / Adresse canadienne (with taxes / avec taxes)		United States Address / Adresse postale aux États-Unis	International Address / Adresse postale internationale
	NB, NL, NS, ON, PEI	AB, BC, MB, NT, NU, QC, SK, YT		
Individual Membership and The Canadian Philatelist / Adhésion individuelle et Le philatéliste canadien	$45.00 CAD	$42.00 CAD	US $50.00	US $60.00
Family Membership / Adhésion familiale	$11.30 CAD	$10.50 CAD	US $10.00	US $10.00
Youth Affiliate / Affiliés jeunesse	$19.90 CAD	$18.50 CAD	US $22.25	US $25.00
Chapter Affiliate & Society Affiliate Membership / Adhésion, affiliés des sections de clubs et affiliés de la Société	$50.00 CAD	$46.50 CAD	US $55.00	US $65.00
The Canadian Philatelist Subscription only / *Abonnement au Philatéliste canadien seulement*	$40.00 CAD	$37.00 CAD	US $45.00	US $50.00
Individual Membership only / *Adhésion individuelle seulement*	$26.00 CAD	$24.50 CAD	US $35.00	US $40.00

*For each additional Member / Pour chaque membre additionel
(1 copy of *The Canadian Philatelist* Only / Un seul exemplaire *du philatéliste canadien*)

PAYMENT INFORMATION/MODE DE PAIEMENT

All fees cover a 12-month period from date of initial publication and/or include 6 issues of *The Canadian Philatelist*. The RPSC reserves the right to adjust the terms. Payable in Canadian Funds if resident in Canada, otherwise payable in US Dollars or its Canadian equivalent. Life memberships with payment options are available. Please contact the National Office.

Toutes les cotisations couvrent une période de 12 mois à partir de la date de publication initiale et donnent droit à 6 numéros *du Philatéliste canadien*. La SRPC se réserve le droit de modifier les conditions d'adhésion. Les résidents du Canada doivent effectuer leur paiement en devises canadiennes et les non résidents, en devises américaines ou l'équivalent en devises canadiennes. Diverses modalités de paiement sont offertes pour les adhésions à vie. Veuillez vous adresser au Bureau national.

❑ Cheque enclosed/Chèque ci-joint

❑ Please charge my first year dues to my Credit Card / Veuillez porter le montant de mes droits d'adhésion pour la première année à ma carte

Name on Credit Card / Nom tel qu'inscrit sur la carte _____

Card Number /Numéro de la carte : _____

Expiry Date/Date d'expiration : _____CSC Number/Numéro de code de sécurité: _____

Mail To/Postez à :
The Royal Philatelic Society of Canada / La Société royale de philatélie du Canada
P.O. Box / C.P. 69080, St. Clair Post Office, Toronto, ON, Canada M4T 3A1
Website/site Web : www.rpsc.org

COMMITTEES / COMITÉS

For contact information visit the RPSC website at
http://www.rpsc.org/society.htm or call National Office.
Vous pouvez obtenir les coordonnées sur le site Web de La SRPC
http://www.rpsc.org/society.htm ou en appelant au Bureau national.

The Canadian Philatelist / Le philatéliste canadien
Editor / Rédacteur : Tony Shaman, FRPSC, tshaman@rogers.com
Associate Editor / Rédacteur Associé : François Brisse, FRPSC, fsbrisse@sympatico.ca
Editorial Committee / Comité de rédaction :
Tony Shaman, FRPSC (C), Frank Alusio, FRPSC, François Brisse, FRPSC, JJ Danielski, FRPSC, Richard Gratton, FRPSC, Michael Nowlan, FRPSC, Gray Scrimgeour, FRPSC, Robert Timberg
Business Manager / Directeur administratif : National Office / Bureau national
Advertising / publicité : National Office / Bureau national

BNAPS Liaison / Liaison avec BNAPS
Robert Pinet

Chapter & Affiliates Liaison /
Liaison avec les clubs membres et affiliés
George F. Pepall, FRPSC (C)

CSDA Liaison / Liaison avec l'ACNTP
John Beddows

Conventions Liaison - National, Regional & Local Shows /
Liaison pour les congrès - expositions nationales, régionales et locales
Rodney Paige (C),

Ethics Committee / Comité des plaintes
David Oberholtzer, FRPSC, Stuart Keeley, Robert Pinet

50-Year Club/Le Club des 50 ans
Margaret Schulzke, FRPSC

Finance Committee / Comité des finances
David Oberholtzer, FRPSC (C), Peter Kritz, Garfield Portch, FRPSC, John Sheffield
Development & Planned Giving /
Développement et dons planifiés : Robin Harris, FRPSC, Peter Kritz, David Oberholtzer, FRPSC

FQP Liaison / Liaison avec la FQP
François Brisse, FRPSC

Geldert Medal / Médaille Geldert
Ed Kroft, Kevin O'Reilly, FRPSC, Charles J. G. Verge, FRPSC

Historian/Archives / Historien/Archives
Charles J. G. Verge, FRPSC

International Liaison / Liaison internationale
James R. Taylor (C), JJ Danielski, FRPSC, Robert Pinet, Charles J. G. Verge, FRPSC

Legal Advisor / conseiller juridique
TBA / AC

Membership Recruitment & New Collector Coordinator /
Coordonnateur du recrutement et des nouveaux collectionneurs
Rodney Paige

Membership Reporting / Gestion des adhésions
Garfield Portch, FRPSC, National Office/Bureau national

Multi-Media Programs / Programmes multimédias
National Office

National & Regional Judging Program / Programme d'évaluation national
National/International: David Piercey, FRPSC (C), Frank Alusio, FRPSC, JJ Danielski, FRPSC, Charles J. G. Verge, FRPSC, Stephen Reinhard (APS) ex-officio member, Rodney Paige
Regional/Régional: TBA (Atlantic), François Brisse, FRPSC (Québec), Frank Alusio, FRPSC (Ontario), David Piercey, FRPSC (West), Robert McGuinness (BC).

National Office / Bureau national
Robert Timberg (C), Margaret Schulzke, FRPSC, Garfield Portch, FRPSC,
APS Liaison / Liaison avec l'APS : Peter Butler, FRPSC
Canada Post Liaison / Liaison avec Postes Canada : Peter Butler, FRPSC
Insurance Plans / Régimes d'assurances : Garfield Portch, FRPSC
Medals & Awards / Médailles et prix : National Office/Bureau national
Press Releases / Communiqué de presse : National Office/Bureau national
Public Relations / Relations publiques : George F. Pepall, FRPSC, Garfield Portch, FRPSC, Robert Timberg, National Office/Bureau national
Services francophones / Francophone Services : Robert Pinet

Nominating Committee / Comité des nominations
Robert Lunn (C), George Pepall, FRPSC, Robert Timberg

RPSC National Exhibits Database /
Banque de données des expositions nationales de La SRPC
Robert McGuinness, Frank Alusio, FRPSC, David Piercey, FRPSC

RPSC Website / Site internet de la SRPC
Robin Harris, FRPSC

Sales Circuit / Carnets de timbres en approbation
Sandra Foss

Services francophones / Francophone Services
Robert Pinet

T.A.P.E. Executive Director / T.A.P.E. Directeur exécutif
TBA / AC

Youth Commission / Commission de la jeunesse
Yvan Latulippe, Stuart Keeley

LIST OF ADVERTISERS / LISTE DES ANNONCEURS

British North American Philatelic Society 341
Canada Post 322
Canada Stamp Finder 342
CoinStampSupplies.com 382
Canadian Philatelic Society of Great Britain 341
Canadian Stamp Dealers Association 330
Deveney Stamps 349
Gary Lyon / Eastern Auctions 323
Greenwood 333
Maresch, R. & Son 384
Postal History Society of Canada 330
ROYALE*2017*ROYAL 358
RPSC Research Foundation 371
RPSC Sales Circuit 383
Saskatoon 331
Sparks-Auctions.com 337
Vance Auctions 330
Vincent Graves Greene Philatelic Research Foundation 329

We acknowledge the financial support of the Government of Canada through the Canada Periodical Fund of the Department of Canadian Heritage.

Nous reconnaissons l'appui financier du gouvernement du Canada par l'entremise du Fonds du Canada pour les périodiques, qui relève de Patrimoine canadien.

Canada

The Canadian Philatelist (ISSN 00-45-5253) published bimonthly by Philaprint Inc. 10 Summerhill Avenue, Toronto, Ont., M4T 1A8. Printed and produced in Canada by Trajan Publishing Corporation.

© Philaprint Inc. 2016.

Opinions expressed herein are those of individual authors only and neither the Publisher nor The Royal Philatelic Society of Canada accepts responsibility for them. Manuscripts should be typewritten or submitted on computer disk. Only original articles will be considered. Books and literature for review should be submitted to the editor. None of the editor, the Society, the publisher nor any officer or director incurs any liability for any article or manuscript or any item accompanying such article for photography, all of which are at the sole risk of the person submitting same. Indexed in the Canadian Magazine Index and available on-line in the Canadian Business and Current Affairs Database. The Publisher reserves the right to decline any advertising and acceptance does not imply endorsement of the product or service.

Subscription price for members of The Royal Philatelic Society of Canada $30.00 per year. This amount is included in membership fees and the members automatically receive the journal. Non-members $30.00 per year. Changes of address, undeliverable copies and orders for subscriptions should be sent to P.O. Box 69080, St. Clair Post Office, Toronto, ON M4T 3A1. Return postage guaranteed. Publications Mail Registration No. 09828.

Le Philatéliste canadien (ISSN 00-45-5253), bimensuel publié par Philaprint Inc., 10 Summerhill Avenue, Toronto, Ont., M4T 1A8. Fait et imprimé au Canada par Trajan Publishing Corporation.

© Philaprint Inc. 2016.

Les opinions émises sont celles des auteurs seulement et ni l'éditeur, ni La Société royale de philatélie du Canada n'accepte la responsabilité des opinions émises. Les manuscrits doivent être écrits à la machine ou soumis sur disquette d'ordinateur. Seuls les articles originaux seront pris en considération. Les livres et articles à examiner doivent être soumis au rédacteur en chef. Aucune responsabilité n'est acceptée par le rédacteur, la Société, l'éditeur ou tout membre du bureau ou du comité directeur, pour tout article, manuscrit ou tout autre document, comme des photographies, accompagnant ledit article ou manuscrit. La personne soumettant l'article sera seule responsable. *Le Philatéliste canadien* figure à l'Index des magazines canadiens et est disponible par Internet dans la banque de données de la Canadian Business and Current Affairs. L'éditeur se réserve le droit de refuser toute publicité; l'acceptation n'implique en rien une recommandation du produit ou du service.

Le prix de l'abonnement est de 30 $ par an pour les membres de La Société royale de philatélie du Canada. Ce montant est inclus dans la cotisation et les membres reçoivent automatiquement le magazine. L'abonnement pour les non-membres est de 30 $ par an. Les changements d'adresse, les exemplaires non-livrés et les demandes d'abonnement doivent être envoyés à : C.P. 69080, St. Clair Post Office, Toronto, ON M4T 3A1. Le port de retour est garanti. Le numéro d'enregistrement des éditions est : 09828.

The Canadian Philatelist
Le Philatéliste canadien

November/December 2016 novembre/decembre - VOL. 67 • NO. 6 (Number/Numéro 397)

Journal of The
ROYAL PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF CANADA

Revue de La
SOCIÉTÉ ROYALE DE PHILATÉLIE DU CANADA

Contents
Table des matières

ARTICLES & INFORMATION

An Invitation to Join / Devenez membre 324
Membership Application / Formulaire d'adhésion 325
Departments and Committees / Services et comités 326
Alphabetical List of Advertisers / Liste des annonceurs 326
Editor's Notes / Notes du rédacteur 328
In The Mailbox / Dans la boîte aux lettres 330
News, Views, & Happenings / Nouvelles, opinions et évènements 332
President's Page / La page du président 372
Membership Reports / Nouvelles de nos membres 373
Coming Events / Calendrier 374
Notice to Members / Avis aux membres 375
In Memoriam 376
Classifieds / Annonces classées 377
Philatelic Website Listings / Liste de sites Web philatéliques 378
Book Reviews / Ouvrages parus 380

THE COVER:

Sundry employees of the T. Eaton Company responded to children's letters to Santa for over a half-century beginning in 1913. The driver behind Eaton's Santa Letter-Writing program was the store's Toyland department where children could meet Santa after the Santa Claus Parade in Toronto that originally began at Union Station and wound its way to Eaton's downtown store.

The first Eaton's Toyland Santa letter was a somewhat blandly coloured effort with the hand-written text surrounded by child-like renderings of toy dolls, soldiers, wooden picture blocks, and little animals. Quality of the letters improved substantially over time and eventually became multi-coloured works of art produced by lithography with a separate stone used for each colour.

Shown on the cover are the Eaton Santa letter and cover from 1922.

PAGE COUVERTURE:

Des employés de la compagnie T. Eaton ont répondu aux lettres d'enfants au père Noël pendant plus d'un demi-siècle à partir de 1913. L'initiative du programme de lettres au père Noël d'Eaton venait du personnel du rayon du magasin appelé « Royaume des jouets ». C'est là que les enfants pouvaient rencontrer le père Noël après son défilé dans Toronto, qui, à l'origine, se mettait en branle à la station Union pour cheminer jusqu'au magasin Eaton du centre-ville.

La première lettre au père Noël du Royaume des jouets d'Eaton était une ébauche plus ou moins colorée avec un texte manuscrit entouré de représentations enfantines de poupées, de soldats-jouets, de blocs en bois et de petits animaux. La qualité des lettres a augmenté substantiellement avec le temps pour devenir des œuvres d'art multicolores produites par lithographie, une pierre différente étant utilisée pour chaque couleur.

Sur la page couverture, nous voyons la lettre au père Noël d'Eaton de 1922 et son enveloppe.

FEATURES

334 FORT McMURRAY, ALBERTA
By David Piercey, FRPSC

338 CHRISTMAS CARDS OF BYGONE YEARS
By Dick Malott, FRPSC

340 HALF PENNY POSTAGE DUE STAMPS OF GREAT BRITAIN
By Michael Peach, FRPSC

343 CHRISTMAS, CRÈCHES, CANDLES AND CELEBRATIONS
By Ron Tabbert

346 NEW ZEALAND PICTORIAL ISSUE - The Third and Fourth Pictorial Issues (1960-1967)
By Joseph Monteiro

352 SANTA GOES HIGH TECH WHEN IT MAKES SENSE
By Nick R. Bocker

353 LE PÈRE NOËL DEVIENT HIGH TECH LORSQUE CELA EST JUDICIEUX
Par Nick R. Bocker

354 JACQUES CARTIER
The Man Who Claimed Canada For France
By Lane Robson

359 LES DÉBUTS DE LA POSTE À GRENVILLE AU QUÉBEC
par Cimon Morin, FRPSC

362 LET'S TALK EXHIBITING
By David Piercey, FRPSC

364 DECEMBER 7, 2016
75th Anniversary of Pearl Harbor
By Richard Logan

370 BRAILLE'S MIRACLE DOTS
By Michael Madesker, RDP, FRPSC

371 VARIETIES
By "Napoleon"

EDITOR'S notes



notes du RÉDACTEUR

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

For many of us old-timers, it is hard to believe that 75 years have passed since the attack on Pearl Harbor on December 7, 1941. The then-President Franklin Delano Roosevelt called it "… a day which will live in infamy."

Although the US suffered significant losses of war materiel and, more importantly, human lives, in the long run it did not affect the course of the war in the Pacific. If anything, it strengthened America's resolve to see its way to victory in 1945. Among the author's provision of philatelic items to illustrate his article is a Japanese semi-postal stamp issued on the 1st anniversary of what Japan refers to as the Greater East Asian War. The surtax proceeds from the stamp were destined for national defence. One of the stamps on the 10-stamp American miniature sheet depicts the burning *USS West Virginia* and the *USS Tennessee* during the surprise Japanese attack.

Although it is likely no longer economical for post offices to print and use postage due stamps, historically these stamps provided a significant source of revenue for postal administrations. Currently, postage due stamps are popular with collectors and are well documented in philatelic literature.

A century ago, the British Post Office did not overlook a half pence postage underpayment and mail carriers were ordered to collect the delinquent amount before delivering the letter. Understandably, the system in place in Great Britain at the time could, and did, lead to abuse and in 1914 the Post Office introduced its first ½d postage due stamps. To learn more about this popular collecting specialty, see the article by Michael Peach beginning on page 340.

For collectors of the stamps of New Zealand, Joseph Monteiro writes about design, image and other details of the country's 3rd and 4th pictorial issues released from 1960 to 1967. The 4th issue was required as the country changed from its sterling currency to the decimal system in 1967.

Monteiro provides details of each individual stamp issued throughout this seven-year period.

In a public competition for stamp designs for the new issues, the New Zealand Post Office received 1,072 entries from which it selected the designs appearing on the new stamps. For details about these eye-appealing issues, refer to the author's article beginning on page 346.

As this is our Christmas issue, we have included several Yule-theme features for your reading and viewing

Pour bien des vieux de la vieille, comme nous, il est difficile de croire que 75 ans se sont écoulés depuis l'attaque de Pearl Harbor, le 7 décembre 1941. Le président Franklin Delano Roosevelt a dit de ce jour « ... il restera dans l'Histoire comme un jour d'infamie » (traduction).

Bien que les États-Unis aient subi des pertes importantes en matériel de guerre et, plus important encore, en vies humaines, en dernier ressort cela n'a pas influencé l'issue de la guerre dans le Pacifique. Chose certaine, la résolution des États-Unis de remporter la victoire en 1945 s'en est trouvée renforcée. Parmi les articles philatéliques que l'auteur a utilisés pour illustrer son propos, nous trouvons un timbre à surtaxe japonais émis au premier anniversaire de ce que le Japon appelle la Guerre de la grande Asie orientale. Les recettes de cette surtaxe étaient destinées à la défense nationale.

Pour leur part les Américains ont émis un feuillet souvenir de dix timbres dont l'un d'entre eux représente l'incendie de l'USS West Virginia et de l'USS Tennessee lors de l'attaque surprise japonaise.

Bien que l'impression et l'usage de timbres-taxe par les bureaux de poste ne se justifie plus économiquement, historiquement, ils ont généré une source importante de revenus pour les administrations postales. Aujourd'hui, les timbres-taxe sont populaires auprès des collectionneurs et bien répertoriés dans les écrits philatéliques.

Il y a un siècle, la British Post Office ne fermait pas les yeux sur un paiement insuffisant d'un demi-penny et les facteurs avaient ordre de percevoir les montants en souffrance avant de livrer une lettre. Évidemment, le système en place en Grande-Bretagne à ce moment-là pouvait donner lieu à des abus, qui ne manquaient pas de se produire, et en 1914, le Bureau de poste a introduit son premier timbres-taxe de ½ p. Pour en apprendre davantage sur cette populaire spécialité de collection, voyez l'article de Michael Peach à la page 340

Pour ceux qui collectionnent les timbres de Nouvelle-Zélande, Joseph Monteiro parle du design, de l'image et d'autres détails des 3e et 4e émissions émises de 1960 à 1967. La 4e émission s'est avérée nécessaire, car, en 1967, le pays est passé du système monétaire sterling au système décimal. L'auteur donne des détails sur chacun des timbres émis au cours de cette période de sept ans.

Lors d'un concours de design ouvert au public, le New Zealand Post Office a reçu 1072 projets parmi lesquels les images retenues figurant sur les nouveaux timbres. Pour en apprendre davantage sur ces timbres attrayants, voyez l'article de l'auteur à la page 346.

pleasure. Due to space limitations a year ago we were unable to show all of Dick Malott's Christmas cards, which he received from notable philatelists over a period of time. We are picturing the remainder of his cards in this issue and hope that you will share Dick's joy when he received these Christmas wishes from fellow philatelists in years gone by.

Canada Post continues to pump out its H0H 0H0 stationery to help Santa respond to the more than one and a half million letters he receives from youngsters, and the young at heart, each year. Collectors chasing postal stationery will be interested in the article by Nick R. Bocker, on page 352, from which we learn that as a result of technical problems with the Canada Post machine readers, an English version "After Christmas" postcard variety for 2016 was created which has apparently become very scarce in used condition. No French version of this variety exists.

Longtime writer Ron Tabbert has again penned a Yule-theme article for your reading pleasure. We are confident that you will enjoy it.

For a bit of variety, we have also included several feature articles, notably Part 2 of David Piercey's Fort McMurray's write-up and for our French readers, an article by Cimon Morin, together with several others.

I wish one and all a very Merry Christmas and the best of health and happiness for the New Year. ✉

Comme il s'agit de notre numéro de Noël, nous avons inclus plusieurs pièces du temps des fêtes que vous aurez le plaisir d'admirer ou de lire. Il y a un an, en raison de limites d'espace, nous n'avons pas pu vous montrer toutes les cartes de Noël que Dick Malott a reçues de philatélistes de renom sur une certaine période. Nous publions donc celles qui restent dans le présent numéro en espérant que vous ressentirez la joie qu'a éprouvée Dick lorsqu'il a reçu ces vœux de Noël de la part de compagnons philatélistes au fil des ans.

Postes Canada continue à produire ses articles de papeterie H0H 0H0 pour aider le Père Noël à répondre aux plus d'un demi-million de lettres qu'il reçoit chaque année de jeunes et de jeunes de cœur. Les collectionneurs à la recherche d'entiers postaux trouveront l'article de Nick R. Bocker intéressant, à la page 352. Nous y apprenons qu'en raison de problèmes techniques des lecteurs automatiques de Poste Canada, une version anglaise « Après-Noël » d'une variété de cartes postales a été créée pour 2016. Apparemment, les cartes utilisées sont devenues très rares. Il n'existe pas de version française de cette variété.

Notre rédacteur de longue date, Ron Tabbert, a de nouveau écrit un article sur le thème de Noël pour agrémenter votre lecture. Nous sommes convaincus qu'il vous plaira.

Pour varier un petit peu nous publions aussi des articles de fond; en particulier, la deuxième partie du texte de David Piercey sur Fort McMurray et pour nos lecteurs francophones, un article de Cimon Morin ainsi que plusieurs autres.

Je souhaite à toutes et à tous un très joyeux Noël, la santé et le bonheur pour la nouvelle année. ✉

Vincent Graves Greene Philatelic Research Foundation

Canada's Premier BNA Expertizing Service

TWO NEW PUBLICATIONS

Each illustrated in Full Colour; 8 ½ x 11 format; hardbound
See website or contact Foundation for more detail

The Large Queen Stamps of Canada and their Use, 2nd edition

By H.E. & H.W. Duckworth

over 400 pages; 80 in colour; updated and expanded information on each value.

All values analyzed through full period of use including shade varieties

$125 Cdn. plus shipping

Canada's Postage Stamps of the Small Queen Era 1870-1897

by J. Hillson & J.E.Nixon

over 240 pages;170 in colour; proofs, issued stamps, plates, shades, re-entries, uses.

Includes Small Queens, Widow Weeds, and 1891 Canada Bank Note Co. essays

$150 Cdn. plus shipping

Order from: www.greenefoundation.ca

VINCENT GRAVES GREENE PHILATELIC RESEARCH FOUNDATION
10 Summerhill Ave., Toronto, Ontario, M4T 1A8, Canada
Ph. 416-921-2073 Email: info@greenefoundation.ca

Vincent Graves Greene Philatelic Research Foundation

Canada's Premier BNA Expertizing Service

NEW PUBLICATION

Illustrated in Full Colour; 8" x 11", softcover
See website or contact Foundation for more detail

The 1959 St. Lawrence Seaway Joint Issue and Its Invert

by Charles J.G. Verge, FRPSC, FRPSL

Over 200 pages; colour throughout. The full story behind the co-operation with the United States in developing this joint issue. Details of research and photos of copies of the inverted stamp held in collections and archives.

$39.95 CAD plus shipping



Order from: www.greenefoundation.ca

VINCENT GRAVES GREENE PHILATELIC RESEARCH FOUNDATION
10 Summerhill Ave., Toronto, Ontario, M4T 1A8, Canada
Ph. 416-921-2073 Email: info@greenefoundation.ca



VANCE AUCTIONS LTD.

Serving Stamp and Postal History Collectors Since 1972

Collecting Canada?

Our regular sales are a great source of singles, sets, covers, errors, varieties, plate blocks, collections, stocks, and box lots.

Contact us today for your FREE colour catalogue or view it online at

www.vanceauctions.com

P.O. Box 267, Smithville, Ontario, Canada L0R 2A0
Toll Free Phone: 877-957-3364
Fax: 905-957-0100
mail@vanceauctions.com

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

Dear Editor,

I read the "In My Opinion" guest editorial by Jim Phillips in the July/August 2016 issue of *The Canadian Philatelist*. As a collector of approximately 75 years, and a member of The Royal Philatelic Society of Canada for 50-plus years, I beg to differ with some of his conclusions.

The problem at this time, with so little mail franked with adhesive stamps, is that there are far too many stamps being issued. Nearly every issue has two stamps that are virtually the same: die cut from booklets and perforated from souvenir sheets.

Take the hockey series, for instance. Fifty stamps (19 die cut and 31 perforated) as of July 2016, to say nothing of the ridiculous sizes of some of them. I know that hockey is Canada's game, but enough, enough, enough. Oh no, the series goes on until 2017.

If we claim *Star Trek* as Canadian, we may be at war with the USA. Why was no stamp issued for the Pan American Games in Toronto?

I could go on.

Sincerely,

Ronald Olesen
Belleville, ON

This Symbol

CSDA

is your assurance that the dealer displaying it has subscribed to a high standard of business principles and ethics. When you are buying or selling stamps, covers or postcards, you should look for dealers displaying this logo. We are the professional Association to which they belong.

The Canadian Stamp Dealers' Association

P.O. Box 81, Lambeth Stn.
London, ON N6P 1P9
www.csdaonline.com

The
POSTAL HISTORY SOCIETY OF CANADA
offers its members:

APS affiliate 67
PHS Inc. affiliate 5A
RPSC affiliate 3

- A gold-medal winning quarterly publication, the *PHSC Journal*
- A research website with searchable:
  - Back issues of the *PHSC Journal*
  - Post office listings of Canada
  - Up-to-date Canadian cancellation databases
  - Articles and exhibits
- Ongoing online project on BNA Postal Rates
- Study groups, many of which publish their own newsletters and databases
- Postal history seminars and awards
- Research funds
- The fellowship and knowledge of other Canadian postal history enthusiasts
- www.postalhistorycanada.net

Join today!

For a membership application form please visit our website or contact the Secretary:

Scott Traquair
P.O. Box 25061, RPO Hiway, Kitchener, ON N2A 4A5 Canada
EMAIL: secretary@postalhistorycanada.net



CANADA • BNA

From Choice Classics to Modern Errors & Varieties



Our Specialty...















...The Unusual





Our current private treaty catalogue of Canadian and BNA stamps is FREE ON REQUEST:

View and shop our on-line database of Canadian and BNA stamps and literature at:

www.saskatoonstamp.com



Our Website Home Page

Our website offers an **On-line Shopping Cart** where you can browse through and order from our large stock of **Canadian and BNA Stamps** and **Philatelic Literature**. You can also start a **Want List**, find out what kind of **Material we are Looking For**, read interesting **Articles**, and much more. With our secure on-line shopping, you can build your collection any time.

WANTED: CANADIAN ERRORS

We are always on the lookout for new and better errors and varieties. Let us know what you have for sale.

IMPERFS - MISSING COLOURS - INVERTS - MISPERFS - COLOUR SHIFTS - PRINTED ON GUM - BETTER VARIETIES

Internationally Recognized as a Leading Dealer in Canadian Errors and Varieties

SASKATOON STAMP CENTRE

P.O. Box 1870, Saskatoon, SK, S7K 3S2 Canada

Call **TOLL FREE 1-800-205-8814** in North America

Phone: (306) 931-6633 **Fax: (306) 975-3728**

Web site: www.saskatoonstamp.com **E-mail:** ssc@saskatoonstamp.com



Dr. Owen White signing the Fellows book of The Royal Philatelic Society of Canada. Looking on, left to right, Ingo Nessel, Charles Verge and Ken Snelson. The signing ceremony took place at the September 21, 2016 meeting of the Philatelic Specialists Sociery of Canada, Toronto.

APOLOGIES

We inadvertently printed an unedited version of Julian Goldberg's article entitled "Common Measurements" in the September/October 2016 issue, (Vol. 67. No. 5) pp. 275-9.

The edited version is available for viewing on our website.

BNAPS PRECANCEL STUDY GROUP



The British North America Philatelic Society quarterly Precancel Study Group newsletter has been resurrected under the chairmanship of Andy Elwood. Newsletter editor is Larry Goldberg.

Further intormation about the study group is available from Larry Goldberg at P.O. Box 7170, Buffalo Grove, IL 60089-7170 USA

WEBSITE THAT IS FUN

If you have some spare time, why not look it over:
http://www.artstamped.com/

CORRECTION

Page 291 in the Sept./Oct. 2016 issue (Vol. 67, No. 5) reads: "The $2.75 denomination depicts Robinson Crusoe." It should read: "The two and seventy-five cent denominations depict Robinson Crusoe." We apologize for this editing error.

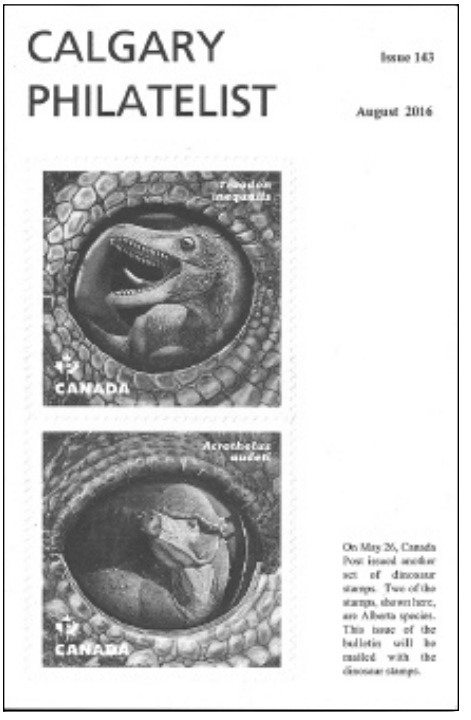
CALGARY PHILATELIST FEATURE

Dale Speirs, Archivist of the Calgary Philatelist, introduces an informative postal history article (Part I) in the August 2016 issue. Dale writes about the whiskey traders active in southern Alberta before the Northwest Mounted Police arrived in the area and closed down the illicit businesses. Part II is scheduled to be published in a future edition.

Members of the Calgary Philatelic Society are also informed that the parking lots of the Kerby Centre, where the club meets, will be monitored around the clock and all illegally parked vehicles will be ticketed or towed.

For Christmas stamp collecting enthusiasts, there is a fascinating letter to the editor, which describes the circuitous route of a letter, which took about one year to reach its intended Christmas Island destination in the Indian Ocean.

The newsletter cover is illustrated with a pair of dinosaur adhesive stamps.



WANTED

We can sell your Canadian or foreign stamp collections or accumulations on consignment for the nominal fee of 10%.

Please enquire before forwarding material.

R.F. NARBONNE, FRPSC, OTB

Telephone 1-613-257-5453

Call Toll Free 1-800-247-5619

(Canada Only)

GREENWOOD STAMP COMPANY

136 Morphy Street
Carleton Place,
Ontario K7C 2B4

– Since 1962 –

PART II

FORT McMURRAY, ALBERTA

(PART I CAN BE FOUND IN THE SEPT/OCT 2016 ISSUE OF *THE CANADIAN PHILATELIST*)

By David Piercey, FRPSC

The story of commercial oil extraction from the Athabasca tar sands extends back about 100 years from the present day, and various locations in and around Fort McMurray have all played a part in the gradual commercialization of this natural resource. A few small scale production facilities, some with post offices, were established prior to the grand megaprojects in the news today, and all at least produced bitumen (asphalt) which was regularly used, for example, for paving some of Alberta's provincial roads, and also produced small quantities of gasoline or diesel oil. Due to the remoteness of the Fort McMurray area the production of commercial, economically feasible, quantities of petroleum had to wait until the massive refinery construction projects of the 1960s and forward, with the economies of scale such projects derived.

ABASAND

In 1930, Max W Ball, a Denver oil executive, secured a lease from the federal government to develop an oil sands extraction plant in the Horse River valley, on the western outskirts of today's Fort McMurray, and began a 10-year process of experimenting with ways to extract oil from the bituminous sands that he mined in the immediate area. The area for the lease was chosen as, though its deposits were inferior to those in the Fort McKay area, it was otherwise close to the end of steel at Waterways, and on access roads initially built for a salt mine further down the valley, thus reducing any eventual transportation costs for commercial product. In 1936, Abasand Oils, Ltd started pilot refining of oil sands, though the plant did not become commercially ready until about 1940 and after significant refinement of the extraction process and expansion of the facilities. The plant had operated for about five years between 1936 and 1941 until a fire then destroyed the powerhouse, but was subsequently rebuilt and operated by the WWII federal government (as "Assured Oil" from 1943 through to 1945), when yet another fire destroyed the plant, and the government abandoned it.

By 1939 the plant had attracted perhaps as many as 200 residents to the immediate area, necessitating even the construction of a school to accommodate the residents' children, though almost all commercial services were otherwise accessed in Fort McMurray. This small work camp and community, called Abasand, nevertheless opened its post office September 8, 1937, with Paul Schmidt, an engineer (and possibly plant manager), as postmaster. The post office closed barely two years later, on July 7, 1939, making postmarks from this short-lived post office especially difficult to obtain. Indeed, none have yet been reported by specialized Alberta postmark collectors. Accordingly, only a proof strike (from the Proof Books) is illustrated here.

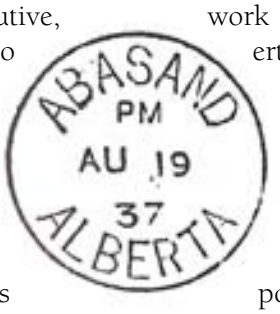


Figure 19: Abasand proof strike, August 19, 1937 (from the Proof Books).



Figure 18: Sutherlands Photo RPPC Abasand Oil Plant, circa 1937.

WHEELER

One of the most obscure of all the McMurray area post offices was that of Wheeler, located about 88 kilometers or so down river, and a short distance inland, from Fort McMurray. In the early 1920s a group of former New York City policemen, operating as the Alcan Oil Company, had secured a lease on this property and began exploratory drilling, locating a significant

deposit of bituminous oil sands. With little or no money for much further development beyond some cursory attempts at extraction, the lease was sold in 1923 to Robert Fitzsimmons, and the company disbanded.

However, it is believed one of the New Yorkers, Albert Newell Wheeler, remained as a trapper in the area during the remainder of the 1920s, and "conceived the idea of establishing a post office at Wheeler"[13] for the very few residents in the area. With Wheeler as postmaster, the Wheeler post office opened October 1, 1926 through May 1, 1929, though it was temporarily closed in the summer of 1927 (probably outside the trapping season). According to the 1928/29 Henderson's Directory of Alberta, "the Wheeler PO serves a scattered community of fur trappers…[and] "there are also some embryo fur farms" As well, a hotel called the Tourist Inn operated in the tiny settlement.[14] What reason there was otherwise for establishing such a remote office can only be conjectured, though it certainly received some limited use when Fitzsimmons and his International Bitumen Company moved in and began exploratory refinery work on the same lease in the late 1920s, and before he would establish his own post office, called Bitumount, about eight years later on the nearby site of his refinery alongside the Athabasca River.

Shown here are examples of the two different Wheeler strikes, taken from the Pritchard and Andrews Proof Books. The split-ring proof strike is dated May 5, 1926; the full circle proof strike is dated September 5, 1929. No cancels on cover have been reported, attesting to the very limited revenue this post office generated during its operational periods. (Note the full circle strike is dated after the official post office closing suggesting, perhaps, the intention to reopen the office at a later date.)



Figure 20: Wheeler proof strikes, May 5, 1926; September 5, 1929.



Figure 21: Sutherlands Photo RPPC International Bitumen Co. site at Bitumount, circa 1937.

BITUMOUNT

Oil sands extraction had also been attempted at another site some 90 kilometers further down the Athabasca river which came to be known as Bitumount, named after the International Bitumen Company, founded by Robert Fitzsimmons in 1927. The area, a bit north of Fort McKay, was particularly rich in tar sands which could be surface mined, instead of the tunneling required at Abasand. Extraction began in 1929, and a thick tar was soon marketed in Edmonton as a waterproofing roof sealant, and its bituminous sand was sold, for example, to CN's Jasper Park Lodge for the paving of the road between the Jasper townsite and the lodge.

The local work camp and refinery, never more than 14 to 40 workmen, eventual came to include a post office which opened December 9, 1937 on the occasion of the arrival of the first scheduled airmail service by Commercial Airways from Fort McMurray.[15] The post office was in the supply store (possibly in his residence[16])



Figure 22: Bitumount cancel on 1939 air mail cover to Calgary, carried out via scheduled flight to Fort McMurray.

operated by Fitzsimmons on site, and he became the camp's first (acting) postmaster.

However, significant financial difficulties had plagued the plant's operation since inception, and workmen walked off the site in 1938, the company being regularly in arrears with its payroll. Fitzsimmons probably then abandoned operations, in fact having left the province in late 1938 to try and secure further backing in the US, and the post office was formally closed on February 20, 1940.

By 1942 the company had been bought by Montreal financier Lloyd Champion, the company being reorganized as The Oil Sands Ltd, and the post office reopened in October 1944 with Champion becoming postmaster. The plant may have operated only intermittently in the period 1942-1948, again with financial difficulties over loan guarantees from the provincial government, and the company was dissolved in 1948, the site then coming under direct provincial government control. By then, a newer and more modern extraction plant had been built by the government adjacent to Fitzsimmons' old site. The original post office, closed sometime before 1948, was then reopened on May 28, 1948 coincident with an influx of "Alberta Government Oil Sands Project" personnel to the new site. It was located in the Office and Laboratory building on the site, with William Herman Arnold, likely one of the employees, becoming the camp's last postmaster, before the post office was finally closed March 15, 1950, about when the government ceased its direct involvement in the refinery.



Figure 23: Tar Island MOON postmark, April 1967, on registered airmail cover to West Nyack, New York.

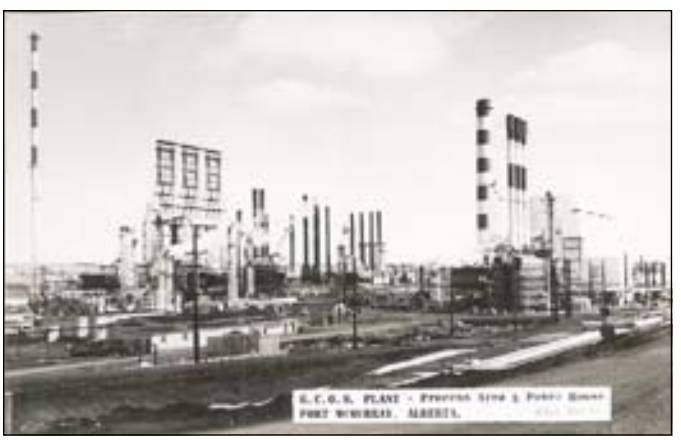


Figure 24: RPPC The GCOS (Suncor) plant, circa 1967.

TAR ISLAND

During the construction of the Great Canadian Oil Sands (GCOS) refinery complex 1965-1967, located about 40 kilometers north of Fort McMurray, a large camp for construction workers was required. The construction company for the refinery, Canadian Bechtel Ltd., accordingly built a work camp which housed about 2500 workers. It operated a post office, called Tar Island, starting April 5, 1965 for the convenience of these workers, and closed it May 31, 1967, upon completion of the refinery complex. The postmaster at the time of closing was Eric Falkenberg,[17] likely a Bechtel employee.

That initial plant, named the Suncor plant, the Canadian subsidiary of Sun Oil (now called Sunoco) of Pennsylvania, was the start of today's oil sands refinery megaprojects concentrated in and around the Fort McMurray area.

MILDRED LAKE

The second major oil sands extraction plant was built by Syncrude Canada, a consortium of several oil companies, at Mildred Lake, nearby to the Suncor plant. Construction began in 1973 and the plant opened in 1978. Because of the size of its facilities (now including over a 25 sq km surface mine) a large work camp was built on site, housing a few thousand workmen, and continues to the present day for operational personnel and contract employees. Its post office opened April 1, 1975 during the construction phase, and continued into the plant's operations period until closing on September 30, 1983. Its postmasters were Syncrude Canada employees from its local Office Services department.

Today, the thousands of workers scattered in large work camps throughout the Athabasca oil sands region in all the various projects no longer need to rely on such local postal services. Instead, with access to internet and email services at the camps, and with regular

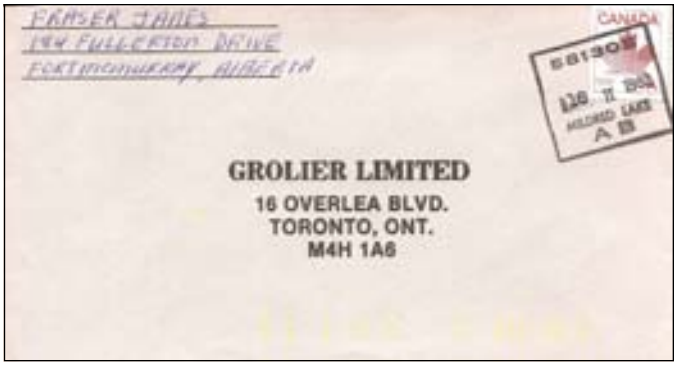


Figure 25: Mildred Lake POCON on cover, February 1982.



Figure 26: Fort MacKay (note spelling) POCON with Fort McKay Indian Band corner card, 1989.

postal mail couriered to and from camps by company trucks, or brought into other sites by company planes to private airstrips, a post office presence is simply not required as it would have been previously.

FORT MCKAY

Named after Dr. William Morison MacKay (note the spelling), an early HBC factor at Fort Chipewyan, and the first medical doctor in northern Alberta, Fort McKay, nestled along the Athabasca river 54 kilometers north of Fort McMurray, was founded as a HBC fur trade post in about 1820, and even briefly superseded Fort McMurray in importance when the HBC briefly abandoned Fort McMurray as a fur trading post in 1898. Known originally to the HBC as the Little Red River post, it has remained an Aboriginal and Métis settlement throughout its existence.

A community today of perhaps 450 residents, and completely surrounded by oil sands projects, it received its post office only in March 1968, shortly after the road to the Suncor plant nearby was extended to Fort McKay and regular mail services could commence. The post office is located in the complex which houses the Band offices and the community's convenience store. Shown here is a portion of a business envelope from the Fort McKay Indian Band, cancelled with its then-current POCON hammer.

EPILOGUE

Fort McMurray, and Anzac, were completely evacuated for one month in May of 2016, due to the devastation caused by the wildfire. For a brief time, Fort McKay, various work camps north of Fort McMurray, and the big oil refineries were also temporarily evacuated. Residents and plant workers did not begin returning until early June, and the main post office in Fort McMurray reopened a few weeks later. All postal services were of course suspended in the interim with much of the incoming mail held in Edmonton, though displaced residents could apply to have their mail forwarded to any temporary address they otherwise had access to. It remains to be seen what kind of postal history can be discovered from this one-month interregnum of postal services. ✉

NOTES AND REFERENCES

13. Fitzgerald, J.J. (1978) Black Gold with Grit: The Alberta Oil Sands, Vancouver: Evergreen Press, pp. 50-51; pp. 75-76.
14. Henderson's Province of Alberta Directory 1928-29, Winnipeg: Henderson Directories, p.628. Found at: http://peel.library.ualberta.ca/bibliography/3591.4/632.html?qid=peel bib|Wheeler|(peelnum:003591.4)|score
15. Catalogued as #3739, AAMS Airmails of Canada and Newfoundland (1997), p. 158.
16. As inferred from an interactive map of the site, found at http://www.history.alberta.ca/EnergyHeritage/bitumount/the-plants/interactive-map-the-plants-at-bitumount/interactiveMap.aspx, last accessed May 19, 2016.
17. The Post Offices and Postmasters Data Base only lists Bechtel Canada as the postmaster. This is the postmaster's name as seen on philatelic "Last Day" covers, May 31, 1967.



Christmas Cards of Bygone Years

By Dick Malott, FRPSC

Due to space limitations a year ago we were unable to show all of Dick Malott's Christmas cards, which he received from notable philatelists over a period of time. We are picturing the remainder of his cards in this issue and hope that you will share Dick's joy when he received these Christmas wishes from fellow philatelists the world over. Unfortunately there is not enough space to reproduce the entire cards (some are four sided) for which we apologize.

The Executive Council of the Argentine Federation of Philatelic Entities, led by its president, Enrique O. Buttini, always sent a colourful card depicting Biblical scenes, Christmas stamps and Christmas postal markings (Fig 1). In 1986



Figure 1.

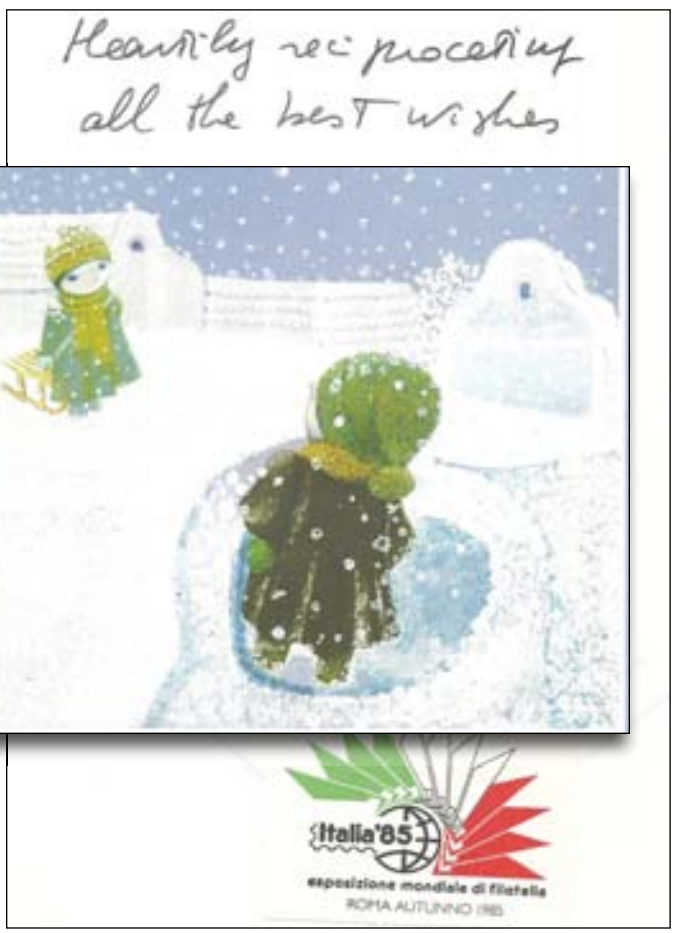


Figure 2.

I served as The RPSC commissioner and as an aerophilatelic judge at the FIP Exhibition in Buenos Aires.

The late Dott. Enzo Diena, RDP, Italy, was the most highly regarded Italian philatelist for decades. He also held senior positions in FIP. He always sent greetings to those connected with FIP and naturally to those attending FIP ITALIA 85 in Rome (Fig 2). His Christmas card sent in December 1985 depicts two children playing in the snow building an igloo. This special card was issued for the benefit of the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF). The artist was Jan Kudiacek of Czechoslovakia and printed courtesy of Narodni Galerie, Prague.

The late Henri L. Nierinck of Oostende, Belgium, had a marvelous sense of humour. His cheery Christmas card depicting a smiling ginger-coloured kitten playing with two playful mice with mistletoe exemplifies this characteristic (Fig 3). Henri achieved worldwide aerophilatelic recognition and fame for his two scrupulously researched tomes on aircraft-flown salvaged airmail from the whole world. His outstanding work has now been obtained by the American Air Mail Society (AAMS) for future additions of relevant data.

The beauty of Thailand is depicted by the oil painting by Chukrabhand Posayakrit of "Two Dancers" on a card sent at Christmas from dear friends from Thailand, Pet and Ad Indusophon of Bagkok (Fig 4). We first met them at a hotel restaurant in Tel Aviv during ISRAEL '85. We noticed them sitting alone so we introduced ourselves and enjoyed a lovely

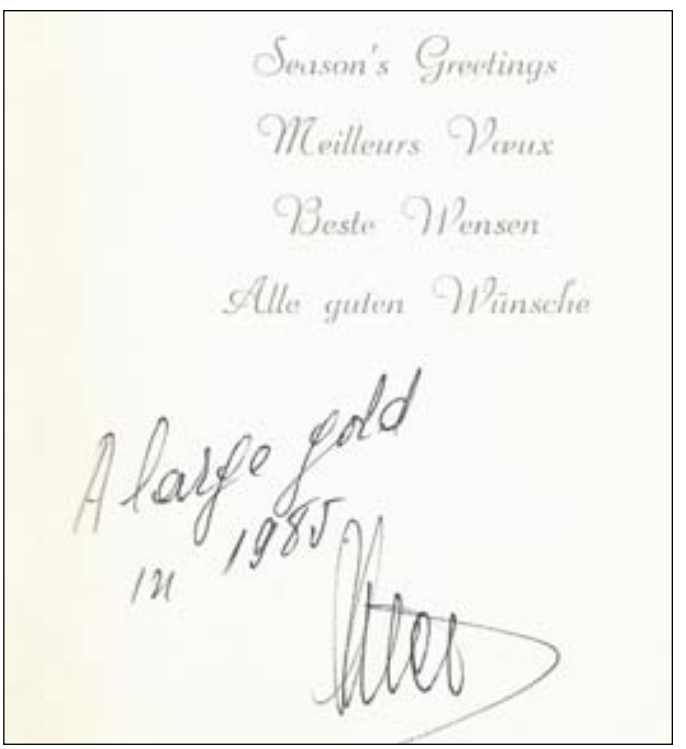


Figure 3.

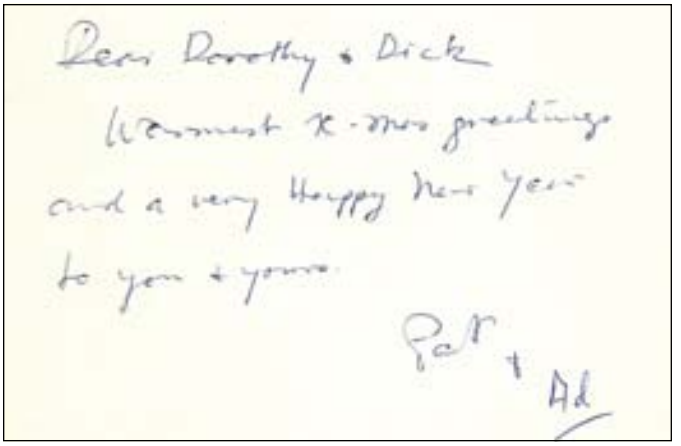


Figure 4.

evening together. The friendship has lasted to this day with Ad. They kindly let us use their abbreviated names because of their long, full names in the Thai language. Sadly, Pet died a few years later. He was a retired Squadron Leader of the Thai Air Force and a member of the Thai parliament. He was so highly regarded that the King of Thailand declared a National Two Days of Mourning. A few years ago, Ad received the high RDP designation.

Jos Wolff, RDP, Honourary President of FIP from Luxemburg sent this Christmas card of himself wishing me a Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year with a champagne toast of good cheer (Fig 5). His greetings are always in the four official FIP languages – French, German, English and

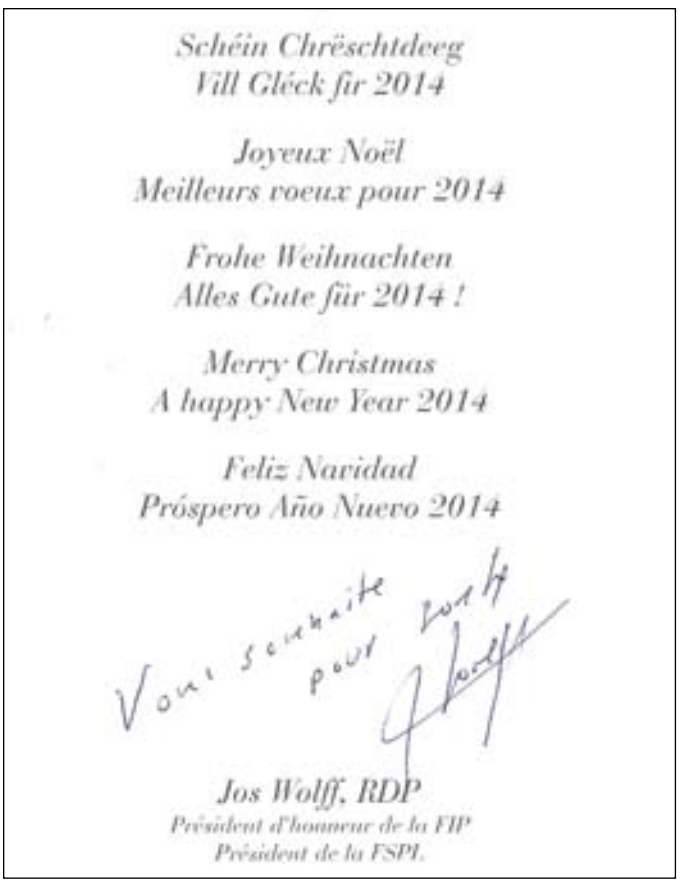


Figure 5.

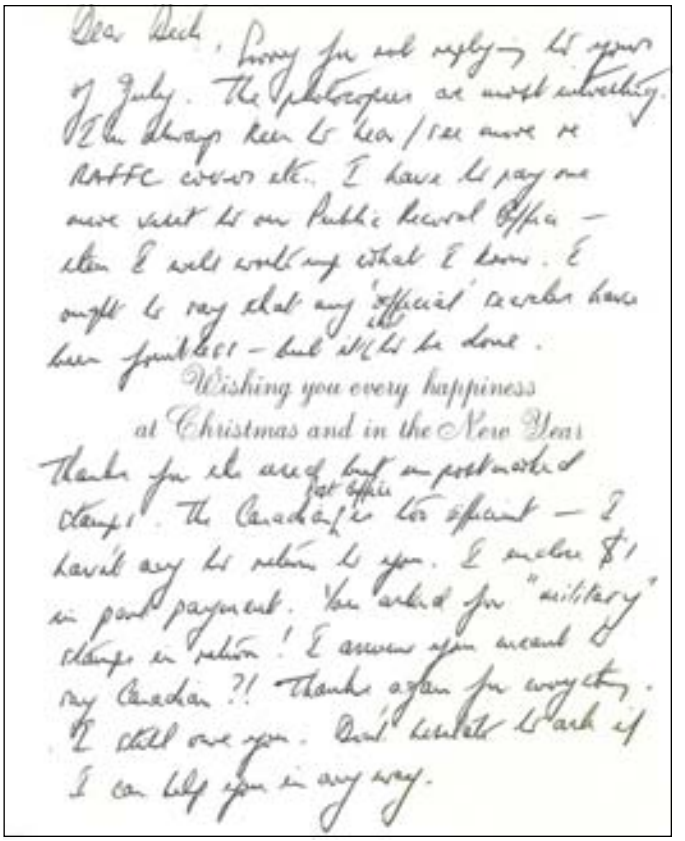


Figure 6.

Spanish, as well as his own language of Luxemburg. Jos, or Joseph, was one of the longest serving, competent presidents of FIP.

Peace and Happiness was the wish from friends from Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia (Fig 6). We met C. Nagarajah "Naggie" at the FIP exhibition in Copenhagen, Denmark, in 1987. He and I went to military museums in Copenhagen as well as to the philatelic exhibition. He later married a lady from Vancouver, Katie Pakland. Their Christmas card says it all philatelically world wide.

My Christmas greeting to my philatelic friends has usually been a card from the Royal Canadian Military Institute (RCMI) of Toronto (Fig 7). Although this card has a Christmas scene of Santa Claus and a Christmas tree in a front window of the RCMI, there is nothing in the card philatelically. However, I did use the Canadian Christmas stamps on my envelopes. The RCMI, after three years of construction, was completely rebuilt and reopened in 2014. However, it retained its historic front with its menacing cannon on Toronto's University Avenue. The Christmas meals at the RCMI are fabulous.

To all the readers of The Canadian Philatelist, I wish a very Merry Christmas and Happy New Year. ✉



Figure 7.

HALF PENNY POSTAGE DUE STAMPS
of Great Britain

By Michael Peach, FRPSC

Prior to the introduction of postage due stamps in 1914, any postage due was collected in cash by the postman, and then put in the kitty at his Post Office. This led, of course, to considerable abuse. Many countries, including Canada, had been using postage due stamps for years. After much discussion, four postage due stamps, all of the same basic design, with values ½d, 1d, 2d and 5d, were introduced on Monday, April 20, 1914. A poster displayed in post offices on April 20 informed the public about the introduction of postage due stamps (labels). It stated: "On and after that date no surcharge should be paid on delivery of any letter, parcel or other postal packet unless it bears a Postage Due label or labels of the face value of the amount demanded." It soon became obvious that the range of the labels was inadequate and by 1922 the values included 1½d, 3d, 4d, and 1s.



Fig. 1. 1886 Wrapper returned to sender.



Fig. 2. Railway 1918 printed matter notice.

How did the system work? Unpaid or underpaid mail was marked with a charge stamp at the outward sorting office warning the delivery office that a charge had to be levied. An inspector or head postman at the delivery office had a supply of postage due labels and affixed the appropriate postage labels and cancelled them. This was then charged to the delivery postman's account who collected the amount due. On returning to the office, the cash was credited to the postman's charge account.

Why did the initial postage due stamps include a ½d value? (A 1½d stamp was added in 1922.) These values were not normally used on postal items with insufficient or no prepaid postage; such items were charged double the deficiency in the pre-decimal era and as there were no inland rates with farthings (¼d), the postage due could only be in whole pennies. From January 1, 1895 return to sender printed matter, including newspaper wrappers, was charged the original postage again and stamped accordingly (fig. 1). The basic printed matter and newspaper rate was ½d. The much-redirected 1896 wrapper was returned to sender wrapper and has a violet hand stamp ½d postage due for return to sender (fig. 1). The notice of arrival of goods, 2 cwt (two hundred weight) just over 100 kg, of



Fig. 3. 1954 Cover with 1½d postage due.



Fig. 4. Cover with 2½d due.



Fig. 5. Top bundle cover with 1s 1d (13d) stamps.



Fig. 6. Back of top bundle cover from Bodmin.

carbide at Rayleigh Station, Great Eastern Railway, was mailed to Percy Nunn in nearby Hadleigh at the printed matter rate. It was returned from Hadleigh on July 25, 1918. The green ½d postage due stamp was cancelled at Rayleigh on July 27 (fig. 2). The basic printed matter rate had increased to 1½d on June 1, 1951. The printed matter cover from Harrisons & Crossfield, Ltd., originally a large tea trader, was mailed on August 25, 1954 to Ceylon House, London and returned to sender on August 27 as the addressee had gone away (fig. 3). A rubber stamp 1½ return to sender was added as well as a green 1½d postage due stamp. The colour of the 1½d stamp had been changed from chestnut to green on February 11, 1952, and the green ½d to yellow orange on September 18, 1951 and to bright orange on June 8, 1955. On October 1, 1961 the printed matter rate became 2½d/2oz. As there were no 2½d postage due stamps, the cover from the 1961 Canine Insurance Association has a bright orange ½d stamp and an agate 2d stamp (fig. 4).

When several items were being returned to the same sender, the Post Office made up bundles and the stamp on the top cover indicated the total postage due. The September 1935 unsealed cover, originally mailed

THE BRITISH NORTH AMERICA PHILATELIC SOCIETY

- *BNA Topics, quarterly journal*
- Annual convention and exhibition
- More than 20 specialized study groups
- Regional groups in many cities
- Generous discount on BNAPS books
- Online sales circuits
- The Horace W. Harrison online library

Contact: Andy Ellwood, Secretary
10 Doris Avenue
Gloucester, ON Canada K1T 3W8

email: secretary@bnaps.org
website: www.bnaps.org

BNAPS – *The Society for Canadian Philately*

A warm welcome to
The Canadian Philatelic Society of Great Britain

Founded 70 years ago to promote and study all aspects of philately in British North America (Canada and its Provinces), the Society offers its members:-

- A quarterly award-winning full colour magazine, 'Maple Leaves'
- Auctions each year with many hundreds of lots
- An extensive library of published books and articles
- Exchange packet
- Subscriptions payable in local currency

For more information or membership details visit our website at www.canadianpsgb.org.uk or write to the Secretary: John Watson, Lyngarth, 106 Huddersfield Road, Penistone, South Yorkshire S36 7BX

Our 2016 convention will be held in Kenilworth near Birmingham from October 19th to 23rd

www.canadianpsgb.org.uk



Fig. 7. Picture postcard from Moscow with ½d extra to pay.



Fig. 8. Postcard from Toulon with chestnut 1½d postage due stamp.

from Bodmin on September 6, 1935 and returned from Chorley on September 10 was the top cover in a bundle of 26 items to the same sender. Postage due stamps for a total of 13d (1s 1d) were added and cancelled September 10, 1935 (figs. 5 and 6).

With the introduction of the second-class rate on September 16, 1968, there was no longer a unique printed matter rate.

The collection of postage due on insufficiently prepaid incoming foreign mail, or covers from colonies not issuing stamps, such as the Pitcairn Islands and Tristan da Cunha, sometimes required the use of postage due

Your Want List Specialist for

Rare Stamps of Canada and its' Provinces

Canada Stamp Finder

Members: CSDA, APS, RPSC, BNAPS, IFSDA, NSDA, PTS

54 Soccavo Crescent, Brampton, ON, L6Y 0W3

Tel: +1 (905) 488-6109 • Fax: +1 (323) 315-2635

Mobile: +1 (514) 238-5751

Toll Free in North America: 1 (877) 412-3106

Email: info@canadastampfinder.com • www.canadastampfinder.com



Fig. 9. Paquebot postcard.



Fig. 10. Two green ½d postage stamps.

stamps with values in ½d. The pre-revolution picture postcard from Moscow to Dublin (fig. 7) was charged ½d postage due and an emerald stamp added. Although the 1925 picture postcard from Toulon has a Paquebot cancellation and a George V 1d stamp (fig. 8), it was charged 1½d postage due, the current British overseas postcard rate. The chestnut 1½d postage due stamp was cancelled on September 2 at Hampton Hill. The 1d postal stationery postcard with a Paquebot London, 5 AP 24, has a ½d and a 1d stamp to make up the1½d due rate (fig. 9). This card from Cherbourg was presumably mailed on board a non-British ship.

Two ½d stamps could also be used to pay the 1d postage due (fig. 10).

Postage due stamps with decimal currency were issued on February 15, 1971. ✉

Christmas, Crèches, Candles and Celebrations

By Ron Tabbert

Over the River and through the Woods to Grandmother's House We Go is a refrain from a lively holiday song that may bring back great Christmas memories for many. And part of the day would include a tree, gifts, a fireplace, turkey dinner, lights, candles, a sleigh in a winter landscape, and maybe even a visit from Santa. All are traditional elements accruing to the mid-winter celebration over the years. Much possibly created by North American commercial advocacy of the season.



But these elements are there even for those fully committed to the sacred roots and purpose of Christmas as well. The United States seems to have a hyper-sensitive dichotomy between the sacred and the secular and its dampening effect on stamp-issuing policies is evident from the first issues. It took four years from the first 1962 issue (a Christmas wreath, Scott 1205) to 1966 before a specifically sacred image was used. That first of many Madonna or Nativity stamps (Scott 1321) pictured Madonna and Child with Angels by Hans Memling.



Canada's very first Christmas issue – (Sorry, folks, the 1898 Scott No. 85 notwithstanding here.) – though not depicting a specifically religious subject, shows a family of four contemplating a star in the sky on a calm winter night, with the title Star of Bethlehem (Scott 434-5). So from the first, with no apologies the sacred origin of "Christ"mas was assumed to be basic to Canada's "holyday" issues. And the very next year, the gifts of the wise men were on both stamps, one blue, one green (Scott 443-4). Followed in 1966 by Albrecht Dürer's famous Praying Hands (Scott 451-2).



Also, Christmas sets have generally been issued in denominations reflecting rates for domestic, United States, foreign and for a while, for pre-coded envelope rates.





One exception is the 1981 set of three commemorating the bicentennial of the first illuminated Christmas tree in Canada (Scott 900-2). All three stamps were in the domestic rate.



The sleigh gliding through the woods and the winter landscape graced several of Canada's holiday issues. The designs of the 1996 set (Scott 1627-9) were based on Canadian art used on UNICEF Christmas cards, and also commemorate the organization's 50th anniversary. Snowflakes were the entire issue of four stamps in 1971 (Scott 554-7). Winter fun was the theme of 2008, with kids skiing, tobogganing and making a snow angel (Scott 2293-5). And a snowman (Scott 2124) joined a reindeer (Scott 2239), a tree (Scott 2344), and holly (Scott 2491) among recent "extra" holiday add-on issues.



Canada Post chose to illustrate greeting cards a couple of other years, as well. And these too have a variety of topics, with the nostalgic and also the religious among them. The 1980 set (Scott 870-2) includes one of Christmas Morning church-goers. The 2006 card reproductions (Scott 2184-6) include one titled Contemplation. 2006 seems to be the year Canada Post Corporation made a conscious decision to issue more holiday stamps with a specifically sacred theme among them. The classic Madonna and Child by Antoine-Sebastien Falardeau was a separate Christmas issue that year (Scott 2183).











Toys (Scott 839-410) and gifts (Scott 2004-6) made up the issues of 1979 and 2003. Candles, the entire 1972 issue, (Scott 606-9) and another unique approach, plants in 1987 (Scott 1148-51). The poinsettia, holly wreath and mistletoe join the tree to decorate the house for the holidays.

The Christmas issues of several years have been such that they covered the whole gamut of yuletide celebration. The Children's Art of 1970 (Scott 519-30) includes snowmen, sleighs, children skiing; then Christmas trees, and that unique surprise: the toy store (Scott 526). But the kids didn't hesitate to include the sacred elements of the season: a church, a nativity, and the Christ child.

Such is the nature of a few other issues. 1973 covered the festivities from skate to dove ornament and Santa Claus, but included a shepherd and star (Scott 625-8). The paintings reproduced in 1974 (Scott 650-3) included a Nativity.

Jolly Old St. Nick gets his due on Canada Post' s holiday issues. In 52 years and over 60 issues, Santa Claus was the subject of six years. The 1985 set showed four Santa Claus parade paintings (Scott 1067-70) followed again by the Toronto Santa Claus parade in 2004 (Scott 2069-71). The three lively, bright designs of 2014 (Scott 2798-2800) gave him quite an aura, everything from an impish twinkle in his eye as he answers letters, to a jovial flight with his magical bag, but finally, the elegant (bishop's) robes of his namesake, St. Nicholas.







The highlight for Santa Claus was a three-year series from 1991-93 (Scott 1339-42, 1452-5, 1499-1502). He was portrayed as he is celebrated in countries around the world: from Sinterklaas in Holland to Jõuluvana in Estonia to Ded Moroz in Russia, among others.

As one would expect, however, more than a third of Canada's Christmas stamps have celebrated the Christ of Christmas. Out of 64 sets or singles, comprising 189 Christmas stamps, in the last 52 years, 48 stamps depicted nativities, crèches or Madonnas. If one adds carolers (Scott 476-7, 1533-6), prayer (451-2, 502-3), angels (1113-16, 1764-7, 1815-17), churches (1004-6), and candles (606-9), 73 stamps, or 38%, were relative to the spiritual focus of the season.

The first set, in 1976, used stained glass windows for their design (Scott 697-9): from St. Michael's in Toronto and St. Jude in London, ON and one by Yvonne Williams.





Stained glass windows of churches in Vancouver, Calgary and Leith, Ontario were effectively presented on an all-white background in 1997 (Scott1669-71). A unique medium was Maurice Lord's Nativity sculptures on capital columns of Sainte-Anne-de-Beaupré Basilica in Quebec (Scott 1585-8), used in 1995.





Canada's entire 1978 Christmas set presented three sophisticated classical Madonna paintings (Scott 773-5). The United States Postal Service has used almost every Madonna painting in the National Art Gallery, but it could be an approach Canada Post might consider using more often.

Aboriginal art has been well represented through the years. The three stamps of 1977 (Scott 741-3) used Ronald G. White's paintings of the Huron Carol, a native telling of the story. The soapstone works (Scott 488-9) of 1968 could be seen as portrayals of the Holy Family and a Madonna. Two exquisite sets are the paintings and sculpture of 1990 (Scott 1294-7) and 2002 (Scott 1965-7). Canada Post designers provided boldly coloured backgrounds that present these expressive works well.



Another distinctive design was the 2007 use of crèches in the collection of St. Joseph's Oratory in Montreal (Scott 2125-7). And, appropriately, as a commemorative for the 1988 Millennium of Christianity in Ukraine, icons of the Madonna and a Nativity were the designs for the year (Scott 1222-25). Given the sizable Ukrainian population of Canada, it was a natural.



Should you be looking for an interesting philatelic Christmas gift, to give or receive, Canada's holiday stamps are a gold mine of errors, varieties and printings. Hint to your friends or let Santa know. ✉





NEW ZEALAND PICTORIAL ISSUE

- The Third and Fourth Pictorial Issues (1960-1967)

By Joseph Monteiro

INTRODUCTION

The Third Pictorial Issue of New Zealand appeared in 1960, 25 years after the Second Pictorial Issue and 62 years after the First Pictorial Issue. The Fourth Pictorial Issue was basically a result of the change to decimal currency in 1967. Instead of pence, shillings and pounds, cents and dollars were used. The designs on the stamps remained the same. Post office officials decided to combine the third pictorial and fourth pictorial issues into one. By this time, many countries realized the value of promoting tourism through stamps, but had still not adopted a liberal stamp-issue policy. A classic example was the United Kingdom where the monarch of the commonwealth continued to dominate the definitive series.

This article deals with the Third and the Fourth Pictorial Issues of New Zealand. First, we provide a brief technical background on the issue. Second, we will give a description of each stamp. Third, we will present the method of analysis. Fourth, the stamps in this issue will be presented, according to the analysis, in a table which will be easy to scan and understand.

A public competition was held to obtain designs and 1,072 entries were received from 268 competitors. The values in the new set from 1d to 8d were designs depicting native flora. Due to a change in postal rate, denominations of 2 1/2d, 5d and 7d were added to this set after the initial stamps were issued.

There was insufficient time to have a new set of pictorial stamps in 1967 when the sterling monetary system was replaced with decimal currency and the existing 1960 pictorial designs were retained. Two additional stamps, with new designs, were added to the set in late 1967 (7½ cents) and mid-1968 (28 cents) and two of the original designs were reissued in different colours in 1968 (15c and $2). Both Thomas De la Rue and Harrison and Sons were responsible for printing the 1960 set and retained the contracts for the decimal currency set.

A BRIEF TECHNICAL BACKGROUND (1)

The Third pictorial issue covered a wide range of pictorials from New Zealand's unique flowers, Maori art, industry, and interesting tourist spots. The third pictorial issue consisted of 23 stamps of which two, the 1s9d and the 3s, had different colours. This, of course, does not include the coil stamps. It was also the first time that New Zealand began issuing coil stamps as part of its pictorial series.

The ½d value was designed by Harrison and Sons Ltd, the 1d, 3d and 6d by G. F. Fuller, the 2d, 4d, 5d and 8d by A. G. Mitchell and the 1s and 1s 6d values by J. Berry, 1s 3d by R. E. Barwick, 1s 9d by J. C. Boyd, 2s by D. F. Kee, 2s 6d and 5s by L. C. Mitchell and the 3s, 10s and £1 by A. G. Mitchell and the 2½d, 7d and 9d by the Post Office. Thomas De La Rue printed all values with the exception of the 2½ d, 5d and 7d denominations, which Harrison and Sons printed.

Technical details, provided by New Zealand Post are: Date of Issue: 11 July 1960; Stamp size: Lower values - 20mm x 24mm; 9d, 1s and 1s 9d: 28.5mm x 24.5mm; 1s 3d and 1s 6d: 24.5mm x 28.5mm; 2s 6d, 3s and 10s: 41mm x 24.5mm; 2s, 5s and £1 : 24.5mm x 41mm. Sheet Size: Lower values - 240 stamps per sheet; 9d, 1s, 1s 3d, 1s 6d and 1s 9d: 160 stamps per sheet; 2s, 2s 6d, 3s, 5s, 10s and £1: 120 stamps per sheet. Booklets contain both 1/2d and 1d stamps, and 1d and 3d stamps; Process: Photogravure; Perforation gauge: 1/2d to 8d:14.5 x 14, 9d, 1s; 1s 9d, 2s 6d, 3s and 10s: 14.75 x 14; 1s 3d, 1s 6d, 2s, 5s and £1: 14 x 14.75; Paper type: De La Rue printings: Wiggins Teape 'Esparto', multiple NZ and star watermark; Later printings on chalk-surfaced variety; Harrison printings: Guard Bridge chalk surface paper, multiple NZ and star watermark.

Two of the above values appeared with an amended colour: the 1s 9d (multicolour) issued on November 4, 1963 and the 3s (multicolour) issued on April 1, 1964.

The Fourth pictorial issue replicates the design of 18 stamps of the third issue together with 10 additional values on export promotion and a few more designs of the third pictorial issue in a different colour.

For the decimals, the ½c, 1c, 2c, 2 ½c, 3c, 5c, 7c and 7 ½c stamps were printed by Thomas De La Rue & Co Ltd and the 4c, 6c and remaining values printed by Harrison and Sons Ltd.

Designs were completed by Harrison and Sons – ½ c; Geoff Fuller - 1c, 2 ½ c, 5c; R. M. Conly - 7 ½c; James Berry - 10c, 15c; D. F. Kee - 20c; New Zealand Post Office

- 6c, 8c, 28c; Allan Mitchell - 2c, 3c, 4c, 7c, 30c, $1, $2 and L C Mitchell - 25c, 50c.

Technical details provided by New Zealand Post are as follows: Date of Issue: July 10, 1967; Stamp size: Lower values 21mm x 25 mm; 8c and 10c: 24mm x 40mm; 25c, 30c and $1: 41mm x 25 mm; 20c, 28c, 50c and $2: 25 mm x 41mm. Sheet Size: Lower values 200 stamps per sheet; 7 ½c, 8c, 10c, and 15c are 150 stamps per sheet; other values are 100 stamps per sheet. Booklets contain ½ c, 1c and 3c stamps; Process: Photogravure; Perforation Gauge: ½c, 1c, 2c, 2½c, 3c, 5c and 7c: 13.5 x 14; 4c and 6c: 15 x 14; 7½c: 13; 8c, 10c, 25c, 30c and $1: 14.5 x 14; 15c, 20c, 28c, 50c and $2: 14 x 14.5. Paper Type: Chalk surfaced, multiple NZ and star watermark.

Two of the above values appeared with an amended colour: the Tiki - 15c - Amended colour (green) issued on 19 March 1968 and the Pohutu Geyser - $2.00 - Amended colour (multicolour) issued on 10 December 1968.

A DESCRIPTION OF EACH STAMP



Manuka – ½d/½c: The ½d and ½c stamps depict the Manuka. *Manuka leptospermum scoparium* also commonly called the tea tree, is a bushy shrub found in most parts of the country. The flowers are mostly white, appear in profusion and often almost hide the small reddish-green leaves. The woody fruit have five narrow slits through which the seeds escape. The colour of the stamp is predominantly red, with white flowers and green leaves.



Karaka - 1d/1c: The *karaka corynocarpus laevigatus* is a tall tree of the coastal forest and also occurs in picturesque isolated groves casting a welcome shade on rocky foreshores. The dark green glossy leaves reach a length of over 15 cm. Inconspicuous greenish flowers give rise to full clusters of richly coloured berries that ripen in strong summer sun. The colour of the stamp is dark sepia, with green leaves and orange berries.



Kowhai-ngutu-kaka - 2d/2c: The name kowhai-ngutu-kaka shows that the Maori recognised the close relationship between this plant and the yellow kowhai, at the same time likening its flowers to the beak of a native parrot, the kaka. This plant is a soft, woody shrub rarely exceeding 1.8 metres. The kaka beak clianthus puniceus, as it is commonly known, has curved and pointed red flowers about 10 cm long. The colour of the stamp is predominantly green with red flowers.



Titoki – 2½ d: The 2½ d stamp depicts the titoki. *Alectryon excelsus* is a handsome tree, sometimes called the New Zealand Ash. It can reach a height of 18 metres. The stamp has a grey background and the colour of the shrub is green with dark red berries.



Kowhai - 3d/2½c: The Kowhai is generally regarded as New Zealand's national flower. The yellow *kowhai sophora microphylla* is easily grown and is widespread both in its native state and as an ornamental tree in gardens. The background on the stamp is dark blue and the branch has a few leaves in green colour together with yellow flowers.



Puarangi - 4d/3c: The 4d and 3c stamps depict the *Hibiscus trionum*. It is the botanical name of the plant known to the Maori as puarangi, is the smaller of the two New Zealand hibiscus. It belongs to the northern frost-free part of the country and can now be seen only in remote places and on some off-shore islands. The background on the stamp is light blue and the branch has a few leaves in green colour together with yellow flowers.



Matua Tikumu - 5d/4c: The Matua Tikumu is commonly known as the Mountain Daisy. There are many varieties found in the mountain districts of both North and South Islands. The leaves are covered with a velvety coating of fine hairs and the flower rays are white and daisy-like, being up to 100mm in diameter. The background on the stamp is purple and the shrub has dark green leaves with white flowers.



Pikiarero - 6d/5c: The Pikiarero is found in most lowland forest areas of New Zealand. Spring is heralded by the flowering of the climber now called *clematis paniculata*, but formerly known as *clematis indivisa*. The white blooms, more than 50mm across, are borne in masses

when the vines reach the full light of the tree tops, or the forest edge. The background on the stamp is green, the leaves are green with shades of white and the flowers are white.



Koromiko - 7d/6c: The 7d and 6c stamps depict the Koromiko or *Hebe salicifolia*. It is a native shrub of which there are seven main species. The background on the stamp is predominantly pink, the leaves are green and the colour of the flower is red.



Rata - 8d/7c: The 8d and 7c stamps depict the Rata. *Rata Metrosideros robusta* (northern variety) or Metrosideros umbellata (southern variety), like Manuka, belongs to the myrtle family. The vines affix themselves to tree trunks and rocks by short roots from the stems. The flowers are conspicuous because of the bunched stamens, which in this species are 25 mm long, reddish-orange and tipped with yellow pollen when freshly opened. Flowering amongst the tree tops or in roundish clumps in partly cleared country, the rata provides a splash of colour in winter. The background on the stamp is light grey, the shrub has large red coloured flowers and the leaves are green.



Brown Trout – 7½c: The 7½c stamp depicts the brown trout. The brown trout thrives in New Zealand's inland rivers and streams and provides sport for fishermen from all over the world. This stamp commemorated the 100th anniversary of its introduction to New Zealand waters.



New Zealand Flag - 9d/8c: The 9d and 8c stamps depict New Zealand's national flag, a Blue Ensign bearing the four-star Southern Cross constellation. It was not adopted for general use until the gazetting of the Royal assent to the New Zealand Ensign Act on June 12, 1902. The background on the stamp is light blue and the colour of the flag is dark blue with a few touches of red.



Timber Industry - 1s/10c: The 1s and 10c stamps depict timber. New Zealand was a heavily forested land when the first European settlers arrived. Clearance of the land for pastures, deliberate and accidental burning and the operations of timber mills threatened the timber resources. Fortunately, reforestation projects have given a promising future to the timber industry. Both exotic and native timbers are being milled in large quantities for use within the country and for export. Timber was, in fact, a commodity for overseas trade up until the 1870s, being New Zealand's major export in the 1850s. However, it was not until the State Forest Service was established in 1920 that forestry gradually re-emerged as a major export industry. The design of the stamp was commissioned by the New Zealand Timber Merchant Federation. The background on the stamp is green and the colour of the timber is dark brown and yellow.



Fishing - Trout - 1s 3d: The 1s3d stamp depicts the rainbow trout Salmo gairdnerii. It was originally introduced from the Pacific Coast of America and has thrived so well in rivers and lakes of the central North Island and high-country lakes of the South Island that angling for fish has become an important tourist attraction. The colour of the water is blue and the trout is silver black with shades of red.



Tiki - 1s 6d/15c: The stamps depict the greenstone hei-tiki, one of the commonest forms of neck pendant worn by Maori of high rank when Europeans first came to New Zealand. Greenstone is an extremely hard material. The background of the stamp is dark orange and the gemstone is dark green.



Aerial Top Dressing (Brown; and multicoloured) - 1s 9d: The 1s9d stamp depict aerial spraying. Spraying from the air is now an established part of New Zealand's agricultural economy. Operating from 12,000 farm airstrips, aircrafts undertake a variety of work which includes topdressing; aerial surveys of noxious weeds; spraying of weeds and crops; airdrops of fencing posts and hay bales for stock; firefighting; laying of chemical fire breaks and poison baits. The colour of the stamp is predominantly light brown and the multicoloured stamp is blue, green and yellow green in colour.

Taniwha - 2s/20c: The 2s and 20c stamps depict Maori Art. Although Maori art when the first Europeans made contact had previously been featured in stamp designs, this South Island rock drawing of a taniwha was the first archaeological subject chosen from Maori pre-



history to be depicted on a New Zealand stamp. The drawings are in a limestone cave shelter, which overlooks the south bank of the Opihi River in South Canterbury. The taniwha is a mythical monster of Maori tradition, which was described as a gigantic man-eating reptile lurking in deep pools. The background colour is light yellowish-brown and the design of the art is in black.



Dairy Industry - Butter - 2s 6d/25c: At the time of issue of this stamp New Zealand manufactured around 220,000 tons of butter a year, of which more than three-quarters was exported. It was important then and still is as a major dairy export. The background colour is bright brown and the colour of the butter is yellow.



Fox Glacier - 28c: The 28c stamp depicts Fox Glacier, one of New Zealand's most magnificent scenic attractions known as the "river of ice" in Westland National Park, in the South island. The design of the stamp is a new addition to this series and was issued on July 30, 1968. The colours of the stamp are predominantly light blue with shades of green.



Tongariro National Park & Chateau (sepia; and multicoloured) - 3s: This the first of New Zealand's National Parks originated with a gift of the mountain tops of Tongariro (1968 metres), Ngauruhoe (2290 metres) and Ruapehu (2796 metres) by Te Heu heu Tukino and associated Maori Chiefs in 1887. The background colour is dark sepia with the mountain in white. The multicoloured version of this stamp is blue, yellow and green.



Sutherland Falls - 5s/50c: The Sunderland Falls is located in Fiordland National Park and drops from Lake Quill over a steep-walled mountain parapet of the upper Arthur Valley in three successive leaps - the topmost 248 metres, the middle 229 metres, and the lowest 103 metres. The background colour of the stamp is dark green with the waterfalls in white.



Tasman Glacier - 10s/$1: The 10s and $1 stamps depict Tasman Glacier. It is not only the largest glacier in New Zealand but also one of the largest in the temperate zone, in the South Island's Mount Cook National Park. The background of the stamp is predominantly light blue with the mountain in shades of blue and white.



Pohutu Geyser - £1/$2: The £1 and $2 stamps depict the Pohutu Geyser. The giant Pohutu Geyser at Whakarewarewa, near Rotorua, flings boiling water over 20 metres into the air. It is one of the great attractions of the central North Island's thermal region. The background colour is predominantly pink with the geyser white and the mountain dark pink.

METHOD OF ANALYSIS

Stamps of the same design and value have certain basic features by which we can distinguish them. These basic characteristics, which cannot be altered, are: paper, watermark, perforation, printing process, tagging, fluorescence, etc. If a feature can be altered it is not a true characteristic of the stamp. For example, colour can be altered if the stamp is exposed to sunlight. This does not



mean that these alterable characteristics are not useful for the classification of stamps. They are used often, but care should be taken for what may appear to be a different colour or variety may, in fact, not be what it seems to be.

In the 1960 Third Pictorial Issue, there is one basic characteristic for classifying stamps, which is paper type: ordinary paper vs. chalky paper. For a couple of stamps, perforations also need to be looked at.

ANALYSIS

Based on the two basic characteristics, the 1960 Pictorial issue is classified in the following tables.

Besides the varieties of stamps listed above, this article would not be complete without mentioning that a number of printing and perforating errors have also have been discovered. A few examples are: the 2d Kaka Flower stamp - black inscription missing; the 2 1/2d Titoki Flower stamp - double colour; the 3d Kowhai Flower stamp and the1/2c Manuka Flower stamp - misperforated; the 3c Puarangi Flower stamp - double perforated, etc.

CONCLUSION

The third and fourth pictorial issues are quite colourful and should keep most ordinary philatelists engrossed as they have an eclectic mix of flora and New Zealand activities. The stamps bring together an interesting combination of colours in their designs, which the earlier pictorial issues lacked. For more advanced collectors, the two types of papers used on some stamps, in addition to the coil stamps, should provide enough challenge

THE THIRD PICTORIAL ISSUE OF NEW ZEALAND (1960)

Stamp	Description	Stan/Gib.	Ordinary Paper	Chalky Paper	Coils**
1/2d Red, white and green	Manuka	781	Y		
1d Green, orange and bistre	Karaka	782, 782b, 782c	Y, X	Y	
2d Red and Green	Kaka Beak	783, 783Eca, 783Ea	Y		Y, U
2 ½ d Red, green and grey	Titoki	784, 784Ef	Y		U
3d Yellow, green and dark blue	Kowhai	785, 785e, 785f, 785Ed, 785fEd	Y, X	Y	U, U*
4d Yellow, green and light blue	Puarangi	786, 786d, 786Eca, 786Ec	Y	Y	Y, U
5d White, green and purple	Daisy	787	Y		
6d White and green	Pikiarero	788, 788a, 788c, 788Eb, 788Eb	Y, Z	Y	U, U*
7d Red, green and pink	Koromiko	788d	Y		
8d Red and green	Rata	789, 789Eb	Y		U
9d Dark Blue, red and light blue	Flag	790	Y		
1/- Brown, light brown and green	Timber	791, 791Eaa, 791Ea	Y		Y, U
1/3 Red, brown and blue	Trout	792, 792Ec	Y		U
1/6 Light Green and orange	Tiki	793, 793fEba, 793Eb	Y		Y, U
1/9 Bistre	Aerial	794, 794Eaa, 794Ea	Y		Y, U
1/9 Multicolour	Aerial	795, 795Ea	Y		U
2/- Black dark cream	Rock Drawing	796, 796a	Y	Y	
2/6 Yellow and light brown	Butter Making	797	Y		
3/- Sepia	Tongariro	798	Y		
3/- Multicolour	Tongariro	799	Y		
5/- White and green	Sutherland Falls	800, 800a	Y	Y	
10/- White, blue and dark blue	Glacier	801, 801a	Y	Y	
L 1 White, pink and dark pink	Geyser	802	Y		

X=14 ½ x 13. **=Black Numbers or Red Numbers. U=Red Numbers. *=Chalky paper. Z=No watermark. Y=Normal Watermark.

THE FOURTH PICTORIAL ISSUE OF NEW ZEALAND (1967) - DECIMAL				
Stamp	**Description**	**Stan/Gib.**	**Ordinary Paper**	**Coils**
1/2c Red, white and green	Manuka	845	Y	-
1c Green, orange and bistre	Karaka	846	Y	-
2c Red and Green	Kaka Beak	847	Y	-
2 ½ c Yellow, green and dark blue	Kowhai	848, 848Ec	Y	Y
3c Yellow, green and light blue	Puarangi	849, 849Ea	Y	Y
4c White, green and purple	Daisy	850, 850Ea	Y	Y
5c White and green	Pikiarero	851	Y	-
6c Red, green and pink	Koromiko	852, 852Ea	Y	Y
7c Red and green	Rata	853	Y	-
8c Dark Blue, red and light blue	N. Z. Flag	854, 854Eb	Y	Y
10c Brown, light brown and green	Timber	855, 873Eb	Y	Y
15c Brown	Tiki	856	Y	
20c Black dark cream	Rock Drawing	857, 857Ea	Y	Y
25c Yellow and light brown	Butter Making	858	Y	
30c Multicolour	Tongariro	859	Y	
50c White and green	Sutherland Falls	860	Y	
$1 White, blue and dark blue	Glacier	861		-
$2 White, pink and dark pink	Geyser	862	Y	-

THE FOURTH PICTORIAL ISSUE OF NEW ZEALAND (1967-69) - DECIMAL ADDITIONAL VALUES				
Stamp	**Description**	**Stan/Gib.**	**Ordinary Paper**	**Coils**
7c	Fishing	870	Y	-
7 1/2c Red, brown and blue	Trout	871s, 871, 871a	Y, W, Z	-
8c	Apples	872	Y	-
10c	Pines	873	Y	-
15c Green	Tiki	874, 874Ea	Y	Y
18c	Wool	875	Y	-
20c	Beef	876, 876Ea	Y	Y
25c	Dairy	877	Y	-
28c	Fox Glacier	878	Y	-
$2 Multicolour	Geyser	879	Y	-
Z=Watermark Upright. W=Watermark sideways. Dash – No known variety.				

by sorting one variety from the other. Additionally, the change in currency from sterling to decimal makes this series quite interesting. Beginner collectors need to look carefully before deciding that they possess all the stamps in the series. ✉

BIBLIOGRAPHY

1. **Dunedin Stamp Centre, Price List, 31st Edition, 2009/10.**
2. **J. R. Mowbray (Philatelists), Postal Stamp Auction (Various Issues).**
3. **See New Zealand Post website.**

Santa Goes High Tech
When It Makes Sense

By Nick R. Bocker

To help speed up Santa's mail to his many young friends around the globe, Canada Post has added unique machine-readable barcodes to the tracking numbers on covers enclosing his letters. But, there are two notable exceptions: the English and French "After Christmas" postcards. Santa's elves send these "After Christmas" postcards to tardy youngsters who did not manage to get their letters written to Santa in time to allow the Jolly Old Elf to reply using one of his usual preprinted letters. We will come back to these two seeming omissions later in this article.

Santa's standard preprinted letters consist of three different English versions enclosed in covers marked EB1, EB2, and EB3 and the corresponding three French versions, FB1, FB2 and FB3. (EB and FB are abbreviations for English Before and French Before, respectively.) In addition, Santa has at his disposal special letters composed by professional individuals for situations where his three standard letter versions are not appropriate. Examples include cases where a child asks Santa that his or her mother or father get well from a serious illness, or that a parent come home for Christmas. These special letters are sent in covers marked ES or FS, the abbreviations for English Special and French Special, respectively.

Of course, there are also the 25-odd foreign language letters that Canada Post produces to allow Santa to answer letters in the language in which he receives them. In addition to the foreign language letters, there are also versions in Braille, which are mailed in large, 9- by 12-inch envelopes.

Canada Post encourages school-age children to write Santa as a classroom project and it has four poster-size letters measuring 17-by 22-inches each, two English and two French that it sends to schools in response to the students' classroom letters. The artwork adorning these "poster-size" letters is identical to that shown on the 8½- by 11-inch individual letters, except for their much larger size measuring 17 X 22 inches. Covers used to mail these classroom letters are imprinted EBC, EAC, FBC and FAC, short for English Before Classroom, English After Classroom, French Before Classroom and French After Classroom. Each of the four covers is imprinted with a unique tracking number along with the corresponding barcode.

Why, then, did Canada Post opt not to print the barcodes on the after Christmas postcards? According to one of Santa's elves in Ottawa, there were three reasons: 1) a barcode would have taken too much space from the overall appearance of the relatively small postcard; 2) the urgency and need to quickly scan a letter, as is done during the bundle distribution process leading up to the Christmas season, no longer applies after the Christmas rush, and 3) because elves do not add personal notes on postcards, the importance of tracking specific elves helping Santa with his replies is greatly reduced.



Machine readable bar code inavertently printed on the 2016 "After Christmas" postcard.

However, it seems that not even Santa's trusty elves are perfect and a printing error is responsible for having placed a barcode on a small number of English postcards. Some of these barcode-printed postcards were apparently shipped to some of the 3,000 regional coordinators across Canada before the elves in Ottawa became aware of the printing error. And before the Ottawa elf team could recall the barcode-imprinted postcards some had been mailed out to children; all unmailed stocks were returned to Ottawa. This sequence of events would explain why at least one English-version postcard imprinted with a barcode made it into the mail stream. Apparently none of the French-version postcards were overprinted with a barcode.

How many of these English "after" Christmas postcards, mistakenly imprinted with barcodes, did well-meaning elves across the country mail out? How would anyone really know? Will more of these postcards show up? Only time will tell. ✉

Le père Noël devient « high-tech » lorsque cela est judicieux

Par Nick R. Bocker

Afin d'accélérer l'acheminement du courrier du Père Noël vers ses nombreux jeunes amis d'un peu partout sur le globe, Postes Canada a ajouté des codes à barres uniques, lisibles par machine, aux numéros de suivi apposés sur les enveloppes contenant ses lettres. Il existe cependant deux exceptions dignes de mention : les cartes postales en anglais et celles en français « Après-Noël ». Les lutins du père Noël envoient ces cartes postales « Après-Noël » aux jeunes retardataires qui n'ont pas réussi à écrire leur lettre au père Noël à temps pour lui permettre de répondre à l'aide de l'une des lettres réimprimées habituelles. Nous reviendrons sur ces deux omissions apparentes plus loin dans le présent article.



Les lettres préimprimées du Père Noël sont constituées de trois versions anglaises différentes insérées dans des enveloppes qui sont marquées EB1, EB2 et EB3 et des trois versions françaises correspondantes FB1, FB2 et FB3. EB et FB sont les abréviations de English Before et French Before (anglais avant; français avant). En outre, le Père Noël dispose de lettres spéciales, composées par des professionnels, pour les situations où ces trois lettres standard ne sont pas appropriées. Par exemple, certains cas, où un enfant demande au Père Noël que sa mère ou son père se rétablisse d'une maladie grave ou qu'un parent vienne passer Noël à la maison. Ces lettres spéciales sont envoyées dans des enveloppes marquées ES ou FS, l'abréviation de English Special et French Special (anglais spécial et français spécial).

Et bien sûr, il y a aussi les quelques 25 lettres en langues étrangères produites par Postes Canada pour permettre au Père Noël de répondre à une lettre dans la langue dans laquelle il la reçoit. En plus des lettres en langues étrangères, il existe aussi des versions en Braille, postées dans de grandes enveloppes de 23 cm sur 30 cm.

Postes Canada encourage les enfants d'âge scolaire à écrire au Père Noël dans le cadre d'un projet de classe et dispose de quatre lettres format affiche mesurant 43 cm sur 56 cm, deux en anglais et deux en français, expédiées aux écoles en réponse aux lettres parvenant d'une classe d'écoliers. La représentation artistique décorant ces lettres de grand format est identique à celle figurant sur les lettres individuelles de 22x28 cm sauf pour ce qui est de la taille de la feuille. Les enveloppes utilisées pour poster ces lettres destinées aux classes sont marquées EBC, EAC, FBC et FAC, un diminutif qui signifie English Before Classroom, English After Classroom (anglais avant — classe; anglais après — classe), French Before Classroom et French After Classroom (français avant — classe; français après — classe). Chacune des quatre enveloppes possède un numéro de suivi, imprimé accompagné du code à barres correspondant.

Dès lors, pourquoi Postes Canada a-t-elle choisi de ne pas imprimer les codes à barres sur les cartes postales d'Après-Noël? Selon l'un des lutins du Père Noël d'Ottawa, il existe trois raisons : 1) un code à barres aurait pris trop de place sur la carte postale, qui est relativement petite; 2)l'urgence et la nécessité de balayer rapidement la lettre, comme cela se produit au cours du processus de distribution en masse d'avant les fêtes ne s'appliquent plus après la ruée de Noël; 3) parce que les lutins n'ajoutent pas de notes personnelles sur les cartes postales, l'importance de suivre précisément certains lutins qui aident le père Noël dans ses réponses est grandement réduite.

Il semble toutefois que même les bons lutins du Père Noël ne sont pas parfaits et qu'une erreur d'impression soit responsable du placement d'un code à barres sur un petit nombre de cartes postales en anglais. Quelques-unes de ces cartes postales dotées d'un code à barres imprimé ont apparemment été envoyées à certains des 3000 coordonnateurs régionaux du Canada avant que les lutins d'Ottawa ne se rendent compte de l'erreur d'impression. Avant que l'équipe de lutins d'Ottawa ait pu faire un rappel des cartes postales portant un code à barres imprimé, certaines avaient déjà été expédiées à des enfants, mais tout le stock non imprimé a été retourné à Ottawa. Cette séquence d'évènements expliquerait pourquoi au moins une carte postale en version anglaise imprimée avec un code à barres s'est retrouvée dans le circuit postal. Apparemment, aucune des lettres en version française n'a reçu un code à barres en surimpression.

Combien de ces cartes postales « d'Après-Noël » imprimées par erreur avec des codes à barres par des lutins bien intentionnés se sont retrouvées dans le courrier du pays? Comment quelqu'un pourrait-il vraiment le savoir? Davantage de ces cartes postales feront-elles surface? Seul le temps le dira. ✉

JACQUES CARTIER

The Man who Claimed Canada for France

By Lane Robson



First Cartier issue January 1855.

Two of the first nineteen stamps issued by Canada had an image of Jacques Cartier. The images of this famous French explorer confirmed his status as an important Canadian symbol and one of an exclusive group of symbols that included Queen Victoria (seven images), Prince Albert (six images), and the beaver (four images).



Cover from Quebec, Lower Canada to Cheshire, England via Liverpool.

The Postmaster General requested the Cartier image and the 10d denomination for the first stamp was chosen to serve as the letter rate for every ½ ounce of weight for packets to Europe.[1] Single, double, and quadruple stamps were used for the Cunard line rates to the United Kingdom.[2] The stamp was also used for the Allan Line rate to France.[2]

An act by the Canadian Legislature passed on July 1, 1859 changed the denomination for Canadian currency to the decimal system.3 The second Cartier stamp had a denomination of 17 cents and was perforated, a new convenience for postal workers and customers. This stamp was used for the 17c letter rate for the Cunard line to the United Kingdom, the 17c letter rate for the Allen line to France, and the triple rate for registered letters.2



Imperforate proof pair of 17c Cartier issue of 1859.



Mourning cover from Quebec, Lower Canada to Limerick England. Mailed December 19, 1864 and cancelled in Limerick 15 days later on January 3, 1865.

Jacques Cartier is often credited with the discovery of Canada but he was certainly not the first European to sail to and land in Canada. French and Basque fishing boats had visited Canada for decades, perhaps even before Columbus "discovered" America.

Cartier certainly understood that he was not the first European to discover Canada.[4] His trip was based on accurate navigation data that he obtained from local Breton whalers and fishermen; he knew exactly where he was going. Many prominent islands and landmarks had already been named. Fishing boats were so common in Canada that on his first trip, Cartier records a random meeting with a French fishing vessel off the shores of Newfoundland.[5,6]

Cartier made three official expeditions to Canada in 1534, 1535-6, and 1541-2. There is speculation that he might have first traveled to Canada a decade earlier in 1524 in a vessel under the command of the Florentine Giovanni da Verrazano. Verrazano explored the coast from the Carolinas north to Cape Breton.[4]

On April 20, 1534, Jacques Cartier left Saint-Malo with two ships, each with a crew of 61 men. The weather for this trans-Atlantic voyage was favorable and the passage took only 20 days before they made land at Cape Bonavista, Newfoundland.[5,6]

Cartier's journal includes many descriptions of the marine and land animals, the plants and trees, the topography of the land, and the aboriginal inhabitants.[5,6]

On the first voyage he describes an encounter with a polar bear.[5,6]

"bears come there to eat the birds, and our men found one as big as a cow, white as a swan, which jumped into the water before them."

One of the first encounters with the aboriginals is described.[5,6]

"Here are men of fine shape and stature, but indomitable and savage. They wear their hair tied on the top of their heads like a bunch of hay, passing through it a small piece of wood, or something similar, in place of a nail (pin), and they also attach there some bird's feathers. They wear skins, men and women, the latter being completely covered and girded at the waist (which the men are not); they paint themselves with certain red colors."

The aboriginals were keen to trade with Cartier's men.[5,6]

"They gave us all they had, retaining nothing; so that they were obliged to go away perfectly naked. They made signs to us they would return the next day, bringing other skins."



Post card shows Cartier placing a cross on Gaspé Peninsula. Posted in France with 10-centime definitive issue.

Cartier erected a cross in a prominent location on Gaspé Peninsula. The cross was inscribed with the words *Vive le Roy de France*, and with this act he claimed the lands for King Francois I of France. Donnacona, the Iroquois chief of the local aboriginals, was not pleased with the cross, presumably because the chief understood the significance of this act and disagreed with the claim to ownership.[5,6] The journal mentions that two sons of Donnacona were taken back to France on the return voyage.[5,6]

The second expedition left Saint-Malo on May 19, 1535 with three ships and 112 men. The ships, the Grande Hermine (Big Stoat), the Petite Hermine (Little Stoat), and the Emerillon (Merlin), were separated from each other but managed to rendezvous on July 26.[5,6]



1908 Tercentenary Issue - Cartier arrives in Quebec

Cartier reached Hochelaga (Montreal) during this second trip.[5,6] The 20 cent brown Tercentenary stamp has an image of the arrival of Cartier's ships.

"On our arrival at Hochelaga more than a thousand savages gathered before us, men, women, and children; they received us as well as a parent does a child, showing great joy."

Cartier counted fifty longhouses surrounded by a palisade and defended by a redoubt of roughly piled stones. Cartier wintered in the area and they were unprepared for the harsh climate. The crew suffered due to a mysterious disease, which was likely scurvy.[5,6]

"we were sorely visited with the epidemic, unknown and mysterious to us;"

"out of one hundred and ten souls that we had been, not ten were free from it; and one could not assist another. Our condition was pitiable,"

"during this time we lost by death twenty-five souls,"

Cartier learned of a herbal cure for the disease from the Iroquois.[5,6]

"by the grace of God we had knowledge of a tree by which we were cured after using it;"

"our captain made a drink of it . . . all the sickness with which they were affected left them after drinking two or three times, and they became well."

On this return journey, Cartier took Donnacona and nine other aboriginals back to France. Donnacona converted to Christianity and was rewarded with a pension for life.

The final voyage left on May 23, 1541 with five ships and was intended as a colonizing mission. On this expedition Cartier established a fortified settlement he named Charlesbourg-Royal.[5,6] Cartier's colony was the first documented European attempt to settle in Canada. The colony was abandoned in 1543. Archaeological investigations in 2006 identified modern day Cap-Rouge (Quebec City) as the precise location of the settlement.



British American Bank Note Co. Engraved proof of Hamel portrait of Cartier.

Cartier was born in Saint-Malo in 1491 to a wealthy family. Cartier chose the sea as his profession and he was a seasoned navigator and explorer before he

was commissioned by the King of France. Cartier was 43 years old when he sailed in 1534. He died in 1557 at the age of 66 years.[4]

No official portrait of Jacques Cartier is known. The famous image on the first two Canadian Cartier stamps is based on a 19th century portrait by Francois Riis.[4] The artist drew the portrait "from memory" based on a sketch at the *Bibliothèque Impériale* in Paris. The Paris sketch was never found in that century or since and might not have existed.[4] Based on the Riis portrait, the Legislative Assembly of Quebec commissioned Théophile Hamel to paint a portrait of Jacques Cartier, and this portrait, completed in 1844, served as the model for the stamp designs.[4]

The 1 cent green Tercentenary Issue of 1908 featured the Hamel image of Cartier alongside Samuel de Champlain.

On July 1, 1935, the government issued a 3c blue stamp to commemorate the Quadricentenary of Cartier's arrival in Quebec. The famous image shows Cartier excitedly pointing to land in Canada. The design had been previously used by the British American Bank Note Co. for bank notes and other certificates of value.[2]



CAPEX 1978 First Day Cover - Cartier issue to commemorate centennial of Canada's entry into the Universal Postal Union.

For CAPEX 1978, Canada Post issued a 14c blue stamp with the image of an imperforate pair of the 1855 10d Cartier.



Joint French and Canada issue - First Day Cover.



French Cartier issue of 1934 to commemorate the first voyage.

On April 20, 1984, to commemorate the 450th anniversary of Cartier's first voyage, Canada Post issued a 32c stamp with a modernized Hamel image of Cartier. The French government issued a 2.00 franc stamp with the identical image.

A French stamp issue with an image similar to the Hamel portrait was released in 1934. St. Pierre et Miquelon, French islands off the coast of Newfoundland, released five stamps that commemorated Cartier's voyages to Canada.

On March 25, 1992, Canada Post issued a 48c stamp to celebrate the 350th anniversary of Cartier's settlement at Charlesbourg-Royal.

There are a variety of Canadian Cinderella stamps with the image of Cartier.



St. Pierre et Miquelon First Day Cover to commemorate the 450th anniversary of Cartier's visit.



Montreal hosted Canada 92, the eleventh World Philatelic Youth Exhibition. Exploration and discovery was the theme of the event. Note: Cinderella stamps.



Société Saint-Jean-Baptiste - Cartier Cinderella stamps - 1935.

Jacques Cartier holds a prominent place in the hearts of adventurous Canadians. He explored Canada for his King and his country. Cartier's voyages prepared the way for future exploration and the eventual establishment of permanent colonies in New France. ✉



National Philatelic Exhibition - Cartier Cinderella.

REFERENCES

1. **Boggs W.S. The Postage Stamps and Postal History of Canada. Chambers Publishing Company. Kalamazoo, Michigan. 1945.**
2. **Firby C.G. & Wilson V.L. The Canadian Posted Letter Guide. Charles F. Firby - Publications. 1996.**
3. **Lowe R. The Encyclopedia of British Empire Stamps. Robson Lowe Ltd. 1973.**
4. **Gordon A. The Hero and the Historians - Historiography and the Uses of Jacques Cartier. University of British Columbia Press, Toronto. 2010.**
5. **Cook Ramsay (Editor). The Voyages of Jacques Cartier. University of Toronto Press. 1993.**
6. **Stevens H.B. Jacques Cartier and his four voyages to Canada; an essay, with historical, explanatory and philological notes. W. Drysdale & Co. Montreal. 1890.**

Share With a Friend and help The RPSC grow

Partagez avec un ami et aidez La SRPC à croître

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

Avez-vous des amis philatélistes qui ne sont pas membres de La Société royale de philatélie du Canada? Donnez-nous leur nom ou remettez-leur cet exemplaire du Philatéliste canadien. Demandez-leur de remplir et de retourner le formulaire de renseignements qui suit. Inscrivez votre nom et votre numéro de membre de La SRPC (que vous trouverez au-dessus de votre nom sur l'étiquette d'adresse apposée à la revue) dans la case « Recommandé par ». Pour chaque nouveau membre que vous recruterez, nous vous accorderons un rabais de 5,00 $ sur votre prochaine cotisation.

Name / Nom : _____

Address / Adresse : _____

City / Ville : _____

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

Referred by / Recommandé par : _____ RPSC # / # SRPC: _____

Return to: RPSC Member Services, P.O. Box 69080, St. Clair Post Office, Toronto, ON M4T 3A1.
Retournez à : C.P. 69080, St. Clair Post Office, Toronto, ON M4T 3A1.

A METTRE SUR VOTRE CALENDRIER
FOR YOUR CALENDAR

ROYALE*2017*ROYAL

La Soci□t□ royale de philat□lie du Canada tiendra sa 89e Convention et Exposition □ Boucherville, Qu□bec les 26, 27 et 28 mai 2017
Organis□e par l□Association des numismates et des philat□listes de Boucherville, Inc. et avec l□appui de la F□d□ration qu□b□coise de philat□lie.

The 89th Convention and Exhibition of the Royal Philatelic Society of Canada will take place in Boucherville, Quebec, May 26, 27 and 28, 2017.
Hosted by the Association des numismates et des philat□listes de Boucherville, Inc. and the support of the F□d□ration qu□b□coise de philat□lie.

Ev□nements qui seront marqu□s durant ce week-end
The following events will be highlighted during the weekend

150e anniversaire de la Conf□d□ration canadienne
The 150th anniversary of the Canadian Confederation






Le 350e anniversaire de la fondation de Boucherville par Pierre Boucher ainsi que le 375e de la ville de Montr□al.

The 350th anniversary of the founding of Boucherville as well as the 375th anniversary of Montreal.







Nous vous attendons avec plaisir: Pour toute autre information (Formulaires et r□glements) sur Royale*2017*Royal visitez: http://royale2017.com
*We look forward to seeing you there: For more details (Application forms, rules and regulations) about Royale*2017*Royal consult:* http://royale2017.com

LES DÉBUTS DE LA POSTE À GRENVILLE AU QUÉBEC

par Cimon Morin, FRPSC

La construction d'un canal à Grenville, pour éviter les rapides de Carillon et du Long-Sault, sur la rivière Outaouais, a donné naissance au village de Grenville. Les premiers habitants de cette localité étaient surtout d'origine écossaise, la majeure partie du canton de Grenville ayant été concédée à Archibald McMillan qui y attira ses compatriotesi.



Aquarelle illustrant le canal de Grenville au moment de sa construction vers 1828 [BAC, C-12506]

Le bureau de poste ouvre le 15 juin 1819 lorsque la route postale entre Montréal, St-Eustache, St. Andrews, Grenville et Hull est ouverte par Philemon Wright de Hullii. Le bureau est situé à 240 milles de Québec. Au début il y avait livraison du courrier une fois par semaine. Cette livraison passera à deux fois par semaine au début des années 1830, à trois fois semaine à partir de 1836 et six fois par semaine au début des années 1840. [voir Annexe 1 – Routes postales : Montréal – Bytown].

Dès 1819 un contrat de malle additionnel est ajouté de Grenville à Hawkesbury, H.-C, une distance d'environ deux milles et demie, à raison d'une malle par semaine. Au printemps de 1829, le transport se fera par bateau à 13 £ par année. [iii]

Maitre de poste	Période
Archibald McMillan	15 juin 1819 – 11 avril 1829
Edwin Pridham	12 avril 1829 – 13 février 1885

ARCHIBALD MCMILLAN

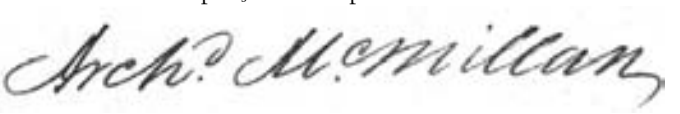
Archibald McMillan, homme d'affaires, agent de développement foncier, colon, officier de milice, fonctionnaire et juge de paix, né le 23 février 1762 à la ferme Murlaggan, district de Lochaber, Écosse, fils d'Alexander McMillan, tacksman, et de Margaret Cameron: le 7 décembre 1793, il épousa à Fort William, Écosse, Isabella Gray, et ils eurent 13 enfants dont deux au moins moururent en bas âge. Il a émigré au Bas-Canada en 1802.

Il s'installa dans le canton de Grenville en 1810. En 1812 il s'illustra dans la guerre de 1812 et fut promu au rang de major. Il mourut du choléra le 19 juin 1832 à Montréal.

Archibald McMillan[iv] est donc nommé maitre de poste le 15 juin 1819 par Daniel Sutherland, le responsable de la poste au Canada. Le bureau est probablement situé dans son commerce. En 1824 Joseph Bouchette, l'arpenteur général du Bas-Canada, dénombre environ 39 maisons dans cette communauté.[v]

« En 1826–1827, Ruggles Wright, le maitre de poste de Hull, et Thomas Mears tentèrent de faire perdre à McMillan sa place de maitre de poste du canton de Grenville en lui imputant la médiocrité du service postal entre cet endroit et Hull. McMillan blâma le bureau de poste de Hull et le transport du courrier, qui se faisait par l'unique bateau à vapeur de la rivière, l'Union, dont Mears était l'un des propriétaires. En fait, Mears avait probablement eu vent des négociations secrètes que menaient McMillan et John Torrance, de Montréal, en vue de lancer un autre vapeur sur l'Outaouais et d'arracher le contrat des postes aux propriétaires de l'Union. McMillan conserva finalement sa place, mais il abandonna l'idée d'avoir un bateau à vapeur».[vi]

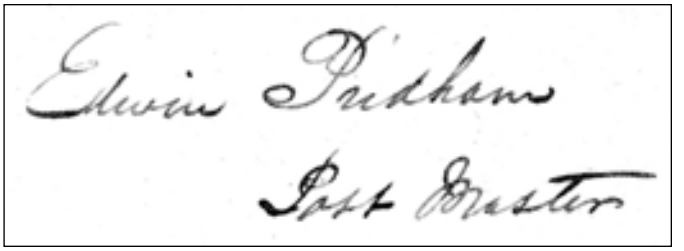
Archibald McMillan dut toutefois démissionner de ses fonctions lors de son renvoi par T.A. Stayner probablement en avril 1829. McMillan retourne à Montréal. Dans une lettre subséquente à ce renvoi Stayner écrit au ministre des Postes le 4 août 1829 qu'il a suspendu A. McMillan pour négligence et qu'il a nommé Edwin Pridham comme remplaçant à ce poste.[vii]



Signature du maitre de poste de Grenville, Archibald McMillan [BAC, RG1-L3L, vol. 135, p. 66730]



Lettre du maitre de poste Archibald McMillan envoyée en franchise postale «Free» avec marque manuscrite «Grenville 1 May 1822» à l'encre rouge et initiales «A.M.M.» [BAC, MG24-D8, vol. 9, no 305]



Signature du maitre de poste Edwin Pridham [BAC, RG4-B52, vol. 4, no 277]



Carte de 1833 présentant le bureau de poste à l'auberge de Pridham tout près de la construction du canal et à l'embranchement de la route vers Hull et Carillon [BAC, Henry DuVernet.[xii]

EDWIN PRIDHAM

Edwin Pridhamviii est né à Londres le 17 décembre 1795. Il arrive au Québec en 1815 et épouse Eliza McKerchen (1803-1864) le 26 janvier 1820. « Il s'établit à Grenville en 1823 dans l'une des maisons de M. McMillan, puis, l'année suivante, il se construisait une maison dans le village. Il ouvrit, en 1828, un magasin de détail dans le village de Grenville et fit un commerce fructueux tout en s'occupant très activement de la chose publique. Il occupa successivement les charges de maitre de poste, en 1829, de capitaine de milice, en 1831; fut promu major, lieutenant-colonel et juge de paix en 1853. Il fut maire de la municipalité du canton et augmentation de Grenville de 1855 à 1866. Il mourut le 13 février 1885, laissant onze enfants, dont huit fils et trois filles ».[ix]

Pridham devient assistant maitre de poste en 1827 sous l'administration d'Archibald McMillan. Le 12 avril 1829, il est nommé maitre de poste de Grenville suite au déménagement du major McMillan à Montréal. Le salairex de Pridham pour l'année 1839-1840 s'établit à 24£ 18s. Il reçoit et envoie près de 500 lettres par année en franchise postale ainsi que 364 journaux au totalxi. Il demeurera maitre de poste jusqu'au moment de sa mort survenue le 13 février 1885. ✉

Nos Racines, l'histoire vivante des Québécois, Éditions Transmo, Saint-Laurent, 1980-1983, p. 1229.

BAC, MG44B, vol. 2, p. 201, 220-221.

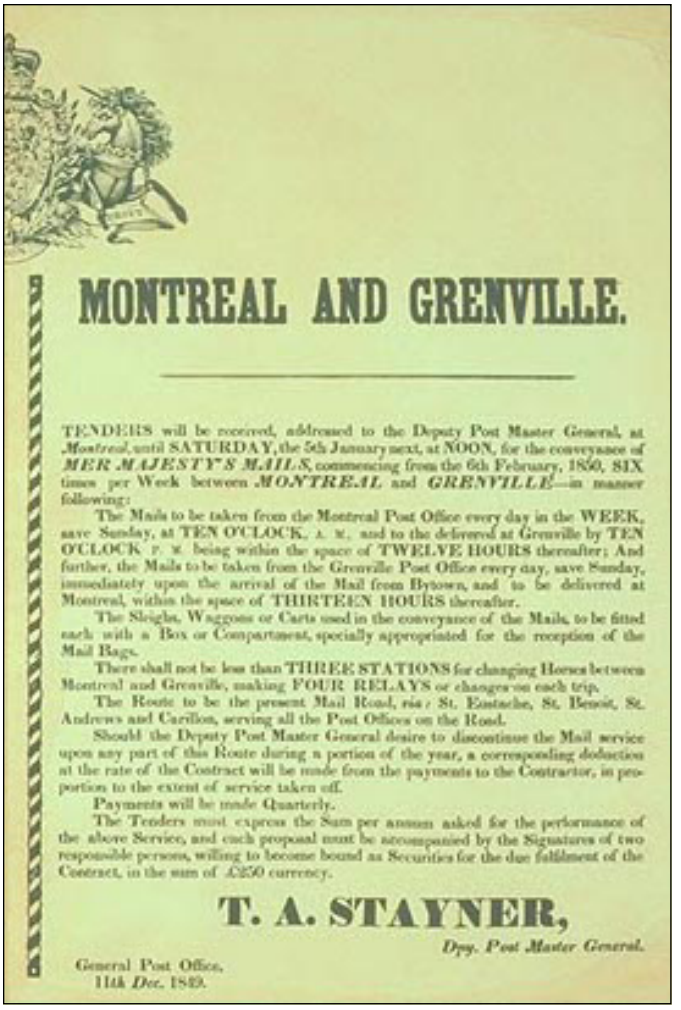
BAC, MG44B, vol.3, p. 314.

Il existe le Fonds Archibald McMillan à Bibliothèque et Archives Canada, MG24, I 183. Un instrument de recherche a été produit (I.R. 798) Le fonds, microfilmé et numérisé est disponible sur la bobine H-1099 sur le site http://heritage.canadiana.ca/view/oocihm.lac_mikan_100749

Helen H. Lambart, St. Matthews on the Ottawa 1832-1982: the Story of St. Matthew's Church and the Anglican Parish of Grenville, Quebec, Corporation of St. Matthew's Church, 1982, p. 20.



Lettre d'Edwin Pridham envoyée en franchise postale « FREE » le 30 février 1840 au secrétaire de la Commission d'enquête sur la poste [BAC, RG4-B52, vol. 4, no 269]



MONTREAL AND GRENVILLE.

TENDERS will be received, addressed to the Deputy Post Master General, at *Montreal*, until SATURDAY, the 5th January next, at NOON, for the conveyance of *HER MAJESTY'S MAILS*, commencing from the 6th February, 1850, SIX times per Week between *MONTREAL* and *GRENVILLE*—in manner following:

The Mails to be taken from the Montreal Post Office every day in the WEEK, save Sunday, at TEN O'CLOCK, A. M., and to be delivered at Grenville by TEN O'CLOCK P. M. being within the space of TWELVE HOURS thereafter; And further, the Mails to be taken from the Grenville Post Office every day, save Sunday, immediately upon the arrival of the Mail from Bytown, and to be delivered at Montreal, within the space of THIRTEEN HOURS thereafter.

The Sleighs, Waggons or Carts used in the conveyance of the Mails, to be fitted each with a Box or Compartment, specially appropriated for the reception of the Mail Bags.

There shall not be less than THREE STATIONS for changing Horses between Montreal and Grenville, making FOUR RELAYS or changes on each trip.

The Route to be the present Mail Road, *viâ* St. Eustache, St. Benoit, St. Andrews and Carillon, serving all the Post Offices on the Road.

Should the Deputy Post Master General desire to discontinue the Mail service upon any part of this Route during a portion of the year, a corresponding deduction at the rate of the Contract will be made from the payments to the Contractor, in proportion to the extent of service taken off.

Payments will be made Quarterly.

The Tenders must express the Sum per annum asked for the performance of the above Service, and each proposal must be accompanied by the Signatures of two responsible persons, willing to become bound as Securities for the due fulfilment of the Contract, in the sum of £250 currency.

T. A. STAYNER,

Dpy. Post Master General.

General Post Office,
11th *Dec.* 1849.

Appel d'offre pour le transport du courrier entre Montréal et Grenville daté du 11 décembre 1849 [BAC, Archives postales, circulaires, dossier 1849-12-11]



MAIL CONTRACT.

Tenders will be received, addressed to the undersigned, at the General Post Office, Montreal, until Thursday the 24th October, at Noon, for the conveyance of Her Majesty's Mails, six times per Week, between the Bytown Post Office and the Grenville Post Office, during the ensuing Winter, commencing with the close of Navigation on the Ottawa, in 1850, and continuing until the opening of the same in the Spring of 1851, in manner following:—

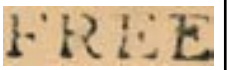
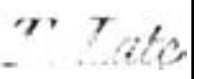
The Contractor will take the Mails from the Grenville Post Office on every Evening, save Sunday, immediately after the arrival of the Mail from Montreal, and will deliver the said Mails at the Bytown Post Office within the space of *fourteen hours*; and further the Contractor will take the Mails from the Bytown Post Office every day, save Sunday at Four o'clock A. M., and will deliver the said Mails at the Grenville Post Office on the same days, by 6 o'clock P. M.

The Mails to be conveyed in two horse Sleighs or Stages.

The Post Route will be on the North side of the Ottawa between Grenville and Dunnings in Buckingham, serving the Post Offices at Petite-Nation and Lochaber, and the Buckingham Post House, and between Dunnings and Bytown either by the North Bank, serving the Templeton Post Office, or by the South Bank, serving the Cumberland Post Office, as the Deputy Post Master General may direct.

The Tenders must express the Sum asked for the Winters Service as described above, and each proposal should be accompanied by the Signatures of two responsible persons, willing to become bound as Securities for the due fulfilment of the Contract in the sum of £100.

Appel d'offre pour le transport du courrier entre Grenville et Bytown pour l'année 1850-1851 [BACxiii]

Marques postales de Grenville		
		
1821-1828	1829-1849	1842-1876
BAC-MG24-D8, vol. 7, no 245	BAC, RG4-A1, vol. 296, no 627	Épreuve
		
1835-1852	1840-1858	1845
Collection Michael Rixon	BAC, Fonds Anatole Walker, 1992-208	Collection Gray Scrimgeour

http://www.biographi.ca/fr/bio/mcmillan_archibald_6F.html

BAC, MG44B-v. 3, p.

http://boards.ancestry.com/surnames.pridham/1.2.5.19/mb.ashx

Michel Chamberland, Histoire de Notre-Dame-des-Sept-Douleurs de Grenville, P.Q., Imprimerie des Sourds-Muets, Montréal, 1931, p. 284, 289.

BAC, RG4-B52, vol. 4, no 269.

BAC, RG4-B52, vol. 4, no 277.

BAC, NMC1439, Crown Reserve Lot No. 8 Grenville. Henry Du-Vernet, Lt. Col. Royal Staffs Corps Royal Engineer's Office, Quebec, 22nd Novr 1833. G. Nicolls Colonel Comg Rl Engr Canada. T.G.W. East. Staff Drawn

http://www.bac-lac.gc.ca/fra/decouvrez/patrimoine-postal-philatelie/publications-officielles-sur-la-poste/Pages/item.aspx?IdNumber=19272&

BAC, MG44B.

Grenville - Moyenne du nombre de lettres reçues par semaine[xiv]							
1842	1843	1844	1845	1846	1847	1848	Moyenne
31	55	65	52	49	51	41	49

let's talk EXHIBITING

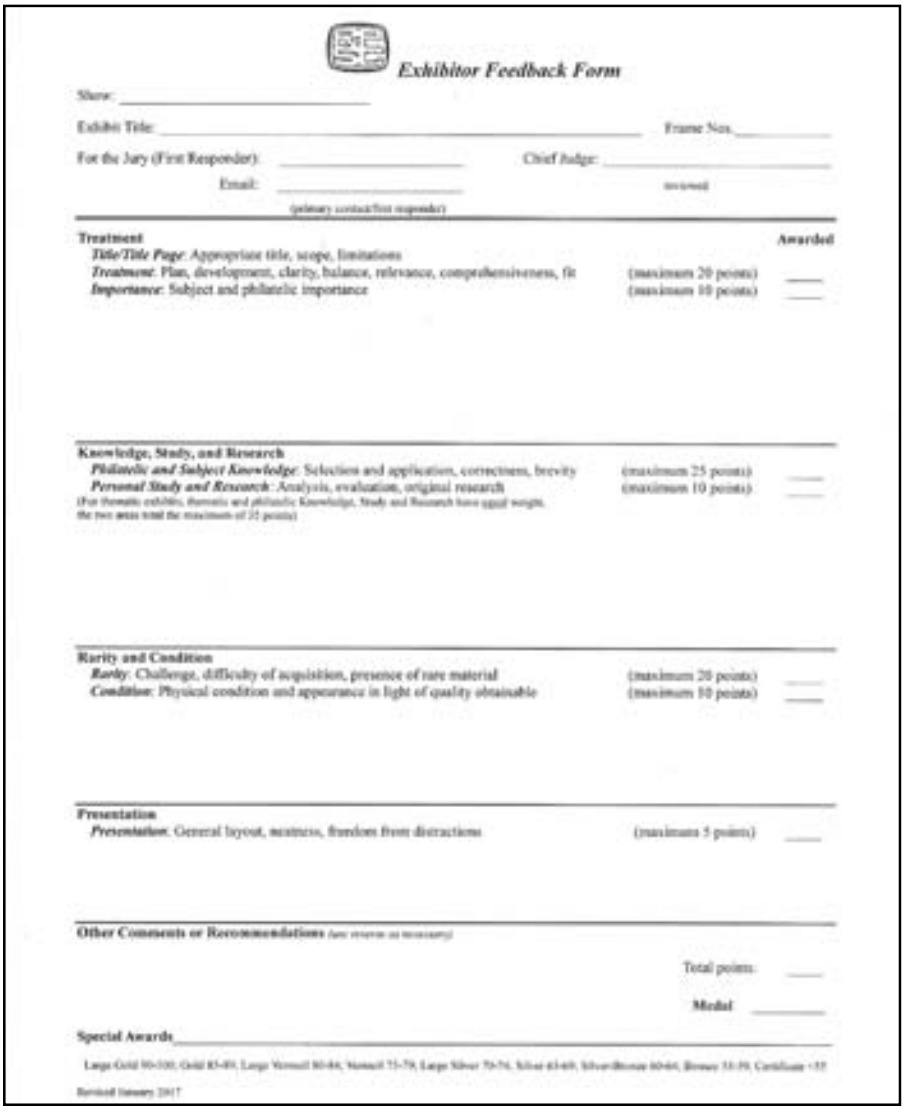


David Piercey, FRPSC

THE NEW MANUAL OF PHILATELIC JUDGING AND EXHIBITING

Big changes are now afoot in the world of judging and exhibiting in North America which show the positive growth in this aspect of our hobby.

August 2016 saw the board of the American Philatelic Society (APS) adopt a new, seventh, edition of the Manual of Philatelic Judging, now more inclusively called the Manual of Philatelic Judging and Exhibiting (MPJE7), after about two years of revision and editing of the old Manual. I was fortunate to participate throughout the new Manual's genesis, providing input and reaction as an ex officio member of the committee overseeing this work, and was also able, as a RPSC board member, to later propose that we in the RPSC adopt the new Manual as our standard too in Canadian exhibiting. Our board has, at Royal 2016 Royale in Kitchener-Waterloo this past August, also unanimously decided to similarly adopt the new Manual for our Canadian exhibiting and judging practices.



Exhibitor Feedback Form

Show: _____

Exhibit Title: _____ Frame Nos. _____

For the Jury (First Responder): _____ Chief Judge: _____

Email: _____ reviewed

(primary contact/first responder)

Treatment **Awarded**

Title/Title Page: Appropriate title, scope, limitations

Treatment: Plan, development, clarity, balance, relevance, comprehensiveness, fit (maximum 20 points) ____

Importance: Subject and philatelic importance (maximum 10 points) ____

Knowledge, Study, and Research

Philatelic and Subject Knowledge: Selection and application, correctness, brevity (maximum 25 points) ____

Personal Study and Research: Analysis, evaluation, original research (maximum 10 points) ____

(For thematic exhibits, thematic and philatelic Knowledge, Study and Research have equal weight, the two areas total the maximum of 35 points)

Rarity and Condition

Rarity: Challenge, difficulty of acquisition, presence of rare material (maximum 20 points) ____

Condition: Physical condition and appearance in light of quality obtainable (maximum 10 points) ____

Presentation

Presentation: General layout, neatness, freedom from distractions (maximum 5 points) ____

Other Comments or Recommendations (use reverse as necessary)

Total points: ____

Medal _____

Special Awards _____

Large Gold 90-100, Gold 85-89, Large Vermeil 80-84, Vermeil 75-79, Large Silver 70-74, Silver 65-69, Silver/Bronze 60-64, Bronze 55-59, Certificate <55

Revised January 2017

Intended then for implementation as of January 1, 2017 in both countries, the new Manual makes some significant improvements to our practices. On the judging side, exhibits will soon be judged on a formal point system in each of the seven areas of Treatment, Importance, Philatelic/Subject Knowledge, Personal Study and Research, Rarity, Condition, and Presentation, and a total point score will be determined from the sum of the points in each area. Having served on the jury at APS StampShow 2016 in Portland OR where we practiced with using the point system within our deliberations, I can attest the point system should also increase transparency and accountability from both the exhibiting and judging perspectives.

Formerly, the point system had only provided weighting factors in the determination of the awarded medal level, now the same weighting factors will become point scores in the new system, and awarded points will be provided to exhibitors on the Exhibitor Feedback Form (what the Americans call the "Universal Exhibit Evaluation Form"). This should more readily assist exhibitors with a determination of their exhibits' relative strengths or weaknesses in each area. The illustration accompanying this column shows the revised RPSC Exhibitor Feedback Form which we will begin using at all our national shows, starting in 2017, and shows how the scoring will be determined.

On the administrative side, we will also implement, beginning January 2017, an 8-medal award standard, adding Large Gold, Large Vermeil and Large Silver to the existing five medals

(of Gold, Vermeil, Silver, Silver-Bronze, and Bronze) which aligns us more closely to the standard that already exists in much the rest of the philatelic world. The eight medal levels are determined by the points each exhibit receives, and will be awarded in these ranges: Large Gold 90-100 points; Gold 85-89; Large Vermeil 80-84; Vermeil 75-79; Large Silver 70-74; Silver 65-69; Silver-Bronze 60-64; Bronze 55-59; and otherwise a Certificate for any exhibit that earns fewer than 55 points.

On the exhibiting side, the new Manual continues to refine exhibit classes. Classes and Divisions for multi-frame exhibits collapse instead into one all-encompassing General Class, and which will also include Picture Post Cards, plus a new category called "Experimental Exhibits" (a bit like the old "Special Studies" and which allows for blending of a larger variety of elements from other types of exhibits), and an additional thematic category called "Topical Exhibits" for those who collect solely by stamp images. Otherwise, General Class continues with all the usual and expected sorts of exhibit types, and Single-Frame and Youth continue as separate Classes. All exhibits in the General Class will now be eligible for consideration for Grand and Reserve Grand awards, another significant change from previous practices.

The new Manual, to its credit, now includes a large section on guidelines for exhibitors, entitling a full chapter (Chapter 3) as "Principles and Evaluation Criteria for Philatelic Exhibiting" as well as including an extensive set of appendices on "Responsibilities of the Exhibitor" and "Definitions and Guidelines for Exhibit Development". Indeed, though as exhibitors we may be predisposed to think these are explicit rules for exhibiting our material, the Manual has gone to great pains to indicate these sections should be thought of more as guidelines and informed suggestions from experienced exhibitors rather than as explicit rules for exhibit preparation.

My general impression is that the new Manual is more democratic and egalitarian, and will allow greater scope for exhibitors to prepare what still remain essentially philatelic exhibits. The new title for the Manual reflects that it is as much intended for exhibitors as for judges, and should make the judging process and exhibit expectations even more clear to all levels of exhibitors.

How this will all shake down can only be determined as we move through implementation and become comfortable with the guidelines. It is up to us as exhibitors experimenting with different ways to showcase our material that we develop our guidelines and expectations and move to a common understanding of best practices in exhibit preparation. And it is up to us who also may be judges that we similarly learn to apply these practices to form an understanding of what makes a good exhibit, to determine award levels, and to provide fair and constructive feedback to all exhibitors.

The Manual is readily available on the APS website (as a pdf file), http://www.stamps.org/userfiles/file/judges/JudgingManual2016.pdf, and is well worth a careful inspection. As well, thanks to the initiative of some of our RPSC judges, we have already begun to introduce the new Manual in further detail through presentations at a recent PSSC (Toronto) meeting, at Royal 2016 Royale (Kitchener-Waterloo), and at Novapex (Halifax) and CANPEX (London) this year. ✉

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

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

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

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

"The aspect of the Pearl Harbor disaster which is really surprising is that so many people failed to do either the obvious or the sensible thing." - *The Washington Star*

DECEMBER 7, 2016

75th Anniversary of Pearl Harbor

By Richard Logan

On November 1, 1941 the United States of America had in its Navy 216 major surface combat ships – 114 in the Atlantic and 102 in the Pacific. Almost 40 of the vessels were laid up for repairs. Much of the Navy's fully trained personnel had been taken away for service in the Atlantic, leaving the Pacific Fleet manned heavily by raw recruits at Pearl Harbor, Hawaii, the 22,000-acre naval base on the southern end of Oahu.

The Navy had known for some time that Pearl Harbor was vulnerable to attack: the harbor was shallow; it was far from the US mainland; all supplies had to be imported; and that its single channel could be a bottleneck for ships trying to get to the sea. Based on US war games and exercises, it was their belief that Pearl Harbor was also the logical first point of attack for Japan's High Command, which was tied to the theory of undeclared and surprise warfare.



SITREP Pearl Harbor at 0755 hours, Sunday December 7, 1941.

President Franklin Delano Roosevelt had, during the early days, World War II, tipped his hand – despite election promises to the contrary – that he was determined to engage the US in the war by freezing Germany's assets; shipping 50 destroyers to Britain and attacking German submarines in the Atlantic. However, Germany did not retaliate. German Foreign Minister, Joachim von Ribbentrop feared that the US would overwhelm the Nazi war effort. Roosevelt's next best entrance into the war then had to be by way of Japan.

His plan to provoke Japan included freezing her assets in America; closing the Panama Canal to her shipping; halting vital exports to Japan until the US joined Britain in an all-out embargo; implying military threats if Tokyo did not alter its Pacific policies and delivering an ultimatum just 11 days before Pearl Harbor that demanded, as prerequisites to resume trade, that Japan withdraw all troops from China and Indochina and, in effect, officially cancel her Tripartite Treaty with Germany and Italy.

No answer came. However, Roosevelt knew it was coming soon because for months, the US government had been intercepting messages sent by Japan to their embassies and consulates. These messages confirmed that a break in Japan/US diplomatic relations was "inevitable." He was also certain that the hostilities would not be against Pearl Harbor, but an attack in Southeast Asia and perhaps on the Philippines. How wrong he was.

When international relations are critical, Standing Operational Procedures for the US Navy dictate that the fleet put to sea. The Pacific Fleet Commander Admiral H.E. Kimmel, aware that US/Japan relations were deteriorating, did just that and in late November sent 46 war ships into the North Pacific. Roosevelt, wearing his



Cover featuring a FDR cachet sent from Victory, Vermont, USA on September 2, 1945, the day Japan formally surrendered.

Commander in Chief hat, countermanded the order and ordered all ships to return to Pearl Harbor, fearing that if the two maritime forces met at sea and engaged each other, there might be a question of who fired first. He further ordered Vice Admiral William Halsey, Commander Carrier Division 2, to use his carriers to transport fighter planes to Wake and Midway Islands, further depleting Pearl Harbor's defences.

While all this was going on, Admiral Chuichi Nagumo was getting his "ducks in a row," so to speak. On November 26, 1941 he had them all lined up and gave the order for his attack force – six aircraft carriers; nine destroyers; two battleships; two heavy cruisers; one light cruiser; five fleet submarines; five midget submarines; and 408 aircraft to depart Etorofu Island in the northwest Pacific and begin a 4830 kilometer circuitous journey across the Pacific Ocean on a northerly route, rarely used by merchant ships, hoping desperately not to be spotted.

Ten days later, the raiders made it to their planned destination, about 445 kilometers north of Oahu. Their objectives were to neutralize the US Pacific Fleet and, therefore, protect Japan's advance into Malaya and the Dutch East Indies where it sought non-ubiquitous resources such as oil and rubber; buy time to increase its naval strength before US shipbuilding, authorized by the Vinson-Walsh Act in 1940, went into full production; and deliver a severe blow to American morale.

At 6:00 a.m. on Sunday, December 7, 1941 the Japanese, using the codename "Operation Z", launched their attack in two waves, approximately forty five minutes apart. They had chosen this timing because they believed the Americans would be relaxed and less alert wearing their cloak of isolationism. In total, 183 Japanese attack and defensive combat and air patrol aircraft took to the air as part of the first wave of the attack. One hour and fifteen minutes later they launched the second wave – an additional 167 planes.

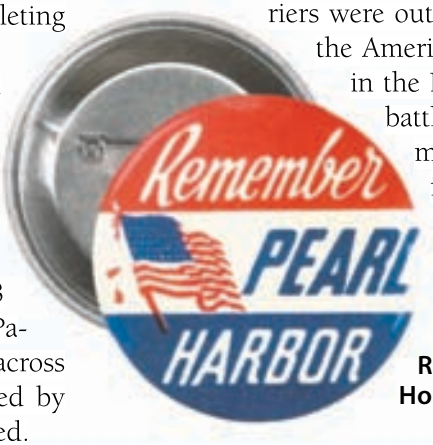


***USS Arizona* Memorial stamp issued March 12, 2014 - Scott 4873 (a.)**

The first wave reached the south side of Oahu at 0755 hours. Seconds later, just before the first bombs dropped, Commander Mitsuo Fuchida, in charge of the attack, sent a coded message to Admiral Nagumo: "TORA! TORA! TORA!" This told him that they had caught the Americans by surprise. Five minutes later, Admiral Kimmel ordered a message: "AIR RAID ON PEARL HARBOR X THIS IS NOT A DRILL." sent out to the fleet.

In addition to the air assault, the Japanese launched five, two-man midget submarines. They were to sneak into the harbor and aid in the attack. All five subs were sunk, nine crewmen died and the tenth became the first US prisoner of World War II.

The Japanese first wave targets were the aircraft carriers and battleships. As previously mentioned, the carriers were out to sea. History tells us that the American Fleet source of strength in the Pacific reposed in their nine battleships. Seven of them were moored along the six pairs of interrupted quays located along Ford Island's eastern side that fateful day. We now know it as "Battleship Row."



Remember Pear Harbor Home Front Button.

Quay F-2, the southernmost, which usually hosted an aircraft carrier, was empty. Northeastward, Battle Force flagship California was next, moored at F-3. Then came two pairs, moored side by side: *Maryland* with *Oklahoma* and *Tennessee* with *West Virginia* outboard. Astern of *Tennessee* lay *Arizona*, which had the repair ship Vestal alongside. Last in line was *Nevada*, by herself at quay F-8. The Fleet flagship, *Pennsylvania*, was dry docked at the nearby Navy Yard. The ninth, *Colorado*, was undergoing overhaul on the west coast.

The BB44 *USS California* was struck by two torpedoes and a heavy armour-piercing bomb. Watertight integrity had been impaired by preparation for a material inspection and the ship suffered extensive flooding when hit. Ruptured pipes ended any efforts to keep her afloat and the *California* sank in the mud three days later. When the action ended, 100 of her crew had lost their lives.

The BB37 *USS Oklahoma* was hit by three torpedoes and as she began to capsize, two more torpedoes struck



Scott 2559 (i) shows *USS West Virginia* and *USS Tennessee* ablaze on December 7, 1941 – Scott 2559 (j) shows the US Congress approving entry into World War II on December 8, 1941.

home. Within minutes after the attack, she listed so severely that she rolled over almost upside down, a total loss. A total of 429 of her crew died in the attack.

The BB46 *USS Maryland* was struck by two armour-piercing bombs at 0800 hours losing only two enlisted men and two officers. The Japanese claimed her as sunk; however, 23 days later the damaged ship entered the Navy Yard in Washington State for repairs.

The BB48 *USS West Virginia* suffered some of the worst damage in the attack. She was hit by at least five torpedoes and two bombs. She took a serious list and threatened to capsize; however, she was saved by the quick action of her damage control officer who expeditiously ordered counter-flooding so she would sink on an even keel. She was later raised from the mud and following temporary repairs, sailed from Pearl Harbor on May 7, 1943, bound for Washington State and a complete rebuilding and modernization.

The BB 43 *USS Tennessee* was hit by two armour-piercing bombs and was damaged by oil fires. Moored starboard side to berth F-6 next to *USS West Virginia* and forward of *USS Arizona,* she was protected and trapped at her berth for ten days before being freed. Four days later she set sail for the West Coast with minor damage and was repaired by the end of February, 1942.

The BB39 *USS Arizona* was attacked ten times by torpedo bombers. The final torpedo hit at 0806 hours penetrating the armoured deck and hitting the ammunition magazines. In just a matter of seconds, the forward magazines detonated in a massive explosion that killed 1,177 of the 1,512 crewmen and officers on board at the time and sunk the ship. The *Arizona* could not be fully salvaged and the wreck still lies at the bottom of Pearl Harbor. On May 30, 1962 the USS Arizona Memorial which straddles the ship's hull was dedicated to those who died during the attack and was designated a National Historic Landmark on May 5, 1989.

The BB36 *USS Nevada* was in the process of Morning Colours – the ceremonial hoisting of the National Ensign – when planes appeared on the horizon and the attack started. The *Nevada* was not moored off Ford Island alongside another ship and therefore was able to get underway 30 minutes after being hit by one torpedo. The ship gunners were able to down four Nakajima B5N torpedo bombers as they headed toward the harbour entrance. This made the ***Nevada*** a prime target for the Aichi D3A dive bombers hoping to sink her and block the channel. *Nevada* took a pounding. She was struck by five armour-piercing bombs before she beached at Hospital Point. In spite of what was happening, she shot down three more bombers. Sixty members of her crew were killed that morning. She was subsequently salvaged, modernized at Puget Sound Navy Yard and returned to service in October, 1942, serving with distinction to the end of the war.

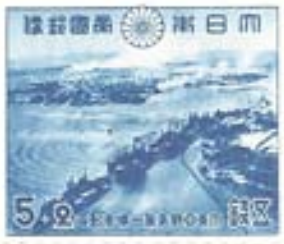
An essential component of the Japanese surprise attack was attacking the US aircraft on Oahu. In destroying a large portion of the US airplanes they could fly unhindered in the space above Pearl Harbor and more importantly, a counter attack against the Japanese would be unlikely.

On the fateful day, there was 347 US aircraft based in Hawaii at Hickham Air Base; Wheeler Air Base; Bellows Air Field; and Haleiwa Air Field. About 20 US aircraft were able to get off the ground – Curtiss P-40s; P-36 Hawks and Seversky P-35s. Most of them were shot down.

The damage done by the Japanese took only 90 minutes. The United States lost 2008 Navy personnel; 109 Marines; 218 Army/Air personnel; and 68

civilians. A total of 1178 American personnel were wounded; 18 ships were sunk or beached; nine damaged; and 188 aircraft were destroyed – three of them civilian. 159 aircraft were damaged.

In comparison, the Japanese suffered few losses: 29 aircraft, five midget subs and 64 servicemen. One sailor was captured. It is not known how many were wounded.



The following day, the US declared war against Japan. President Roosevelt called "… December 7, a date which will live in infamy." To encapsulate Japanese Admiral Isoroku Yamamoto's comment portrayed at the very end of the movie Tora! Tora! Tora!: The sleeping giant was awake.

December 7, 2016 will herald in National Pearl Harbor Remembrance Day, part of 11 days of 75th commemoration events, receptions, memorials, keynote speakers, film screenings, concerts, live performances and other important moments through December 1 to 11 at Pearl Harbor. Lest We Forget. ✉

SOURCES

H.P. Willmot, Pearl Harbor (2001) Orion Publishing Group, London, England

Thurston Clarke, *Pearl Harbor Ghosts: The Legacy of December 7, 1941* (2001) The Ballantine Publishing Group, New York, NY

Robert S. LaForte, Ronald E. Marcello, *Remembering Pearl Harbor: Eyewitness Accounts by US Military Men and Women* (1992) The Ballantine Publishing Group, New York, NY

Robert B. Stinnett, *Day of Deceit: The Truth about FDR and Pear Harbor* (2001) Touchstone, Simon and Shuster, New York, London, Toronto, Sydney, Singapore

INCREASE IN MEMBERSHIP DUES FOR 2017

Dues increase to $40 plus taxes for Canadian Members, $50 US for USA Members, and $60 outside of North America. There is no increase for Youth or Family Memberships. The last Membership Dues increase was in 2009 - eight years ago. Significant improvements have been made to *The Canadian Philatelist* and the Society's Website. The increase will ensure sustainability of the Society for the future. The ongoing support of the Government of Canada's Canadian Periodical Fund, and the Vincent Graves Greene Philatelic Research Foundation, have assisted The RPSC in providing ongoing improvements to Member and Chapter services.

AUGMENTATION DES DROITS D'ADHÉSION POUR 2017

Les droits d'adhésion passeront à 40 $ plus taxes pour les membres canadiens, à 50 $ pour les Membres des États-Unis et à 60 $ pour ceux qui sont à l'extérieur de l'Amérique du Nord. Il n'y aura pas d'augmentation pour l'adhésion des jeunes ni pour l'adhésion familiale. La dernière augmentation a eu lieu en 2009 — il y a huit ans. Des améliorations importantes ont été apportées au *Philatéliste canadien* et au site Web de la société. Cette augmentation assurera un avenir viable à la société. Le soutien continu du gouvernement du Canada par l'entremise du Fonds du Canada pour les périodiques et de la Vincent Graves Greene Philatelic Research Foundation (Fondation Vincent Graves Greene pour la recherche en philatélie) ont aidé La SRPC a apporter des améliorations constantes aux services aux membres et aux sections de clubs.

REASON AND INSPIRATION

In much of the world, the idea of a British Christmas is the epitome of the seasonal celebration. This year's set celebrates some of the key traditions of a UK Christmas - decorating the Christmas tree, making a snowman, hanging out a stocking, eating a Christmas pudding and lighting a Christmas lantern. It also includes a robin redbreast, which is synonymous with our Christmas and has a strong association with sending and receiving cards and messages, its appearance on cards having been inspired by the red coats worn by postmen in Victorian times.

Royal Mail has issued Christmas stamps since 1966 and is therefore celebrating 50 years of Special Stamps this year.

As is usual, separate stamps of the Madonna and Child at the 1st and 2nd Class rates will also be available from Post Offices.

These stamps are also available in miniature sheet format with and without a bar code, on a 1st day cover franked with either the individual stamps or with the miniature sheet.



ROYAL*2016*ROYALE

KITCHENER - WATERLOO / AUGUST 19-21, 2016



Dignitaries at the opening ceremonies of ROYAL*2016*ROYALE, left to right, George Pepall, President, RPSC, Counc. Paul Singh, Kitchener, Leigh Hogg, Show Chairman, Counc. Dianne Freemen, Waterloo, and Mayor of Waterloo, Dave Jaworsky.



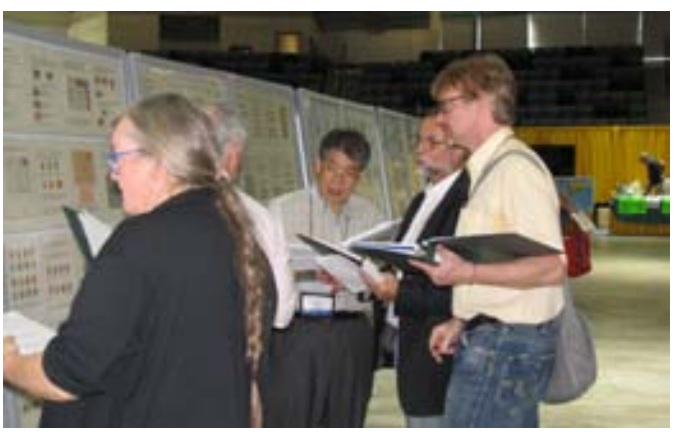
Directors Robert Lunn, Robert Pinet, David Piercey, Margaret Schulzke, National Office, President George and V-P. Rod Paige, attending the Saturday executive meeting.



A steady flow of collectors kept dealers busy for most of the three-day show and bourse.



Members sharing a lighter moment at the Saturday morning Annual General Meeting.



The judging panel was kept busy adjudicating the 200-plus frames of exhibits.



The exhibits area was well attended by visitors perusing and studying the varied material on exhibit.



Judge Sam Chiu seems more than pleased with the surprisingly well-prepared exhibits that youngsters assembled from the free stamps available at the Youth Table.



Youngsters were well represented at the Youth Table especially set up to attract young people into collecting.



President George at the lectern and ROYAL*2016*ROYALE executive members at the Head Table toasting the Queen.



Graham Locke receives the Grand Award from philatelic judge Arlene Sullivan. Looking on at left is Geoffrey Lewis, visiting judge from Sydney, Australia, and Judge Ed Kroft from Vancouver, right.



President George presenting a certificate to yours truly for 15-plus years of service to The Royal as editor of our journal, *The Canadian Philatelist*.



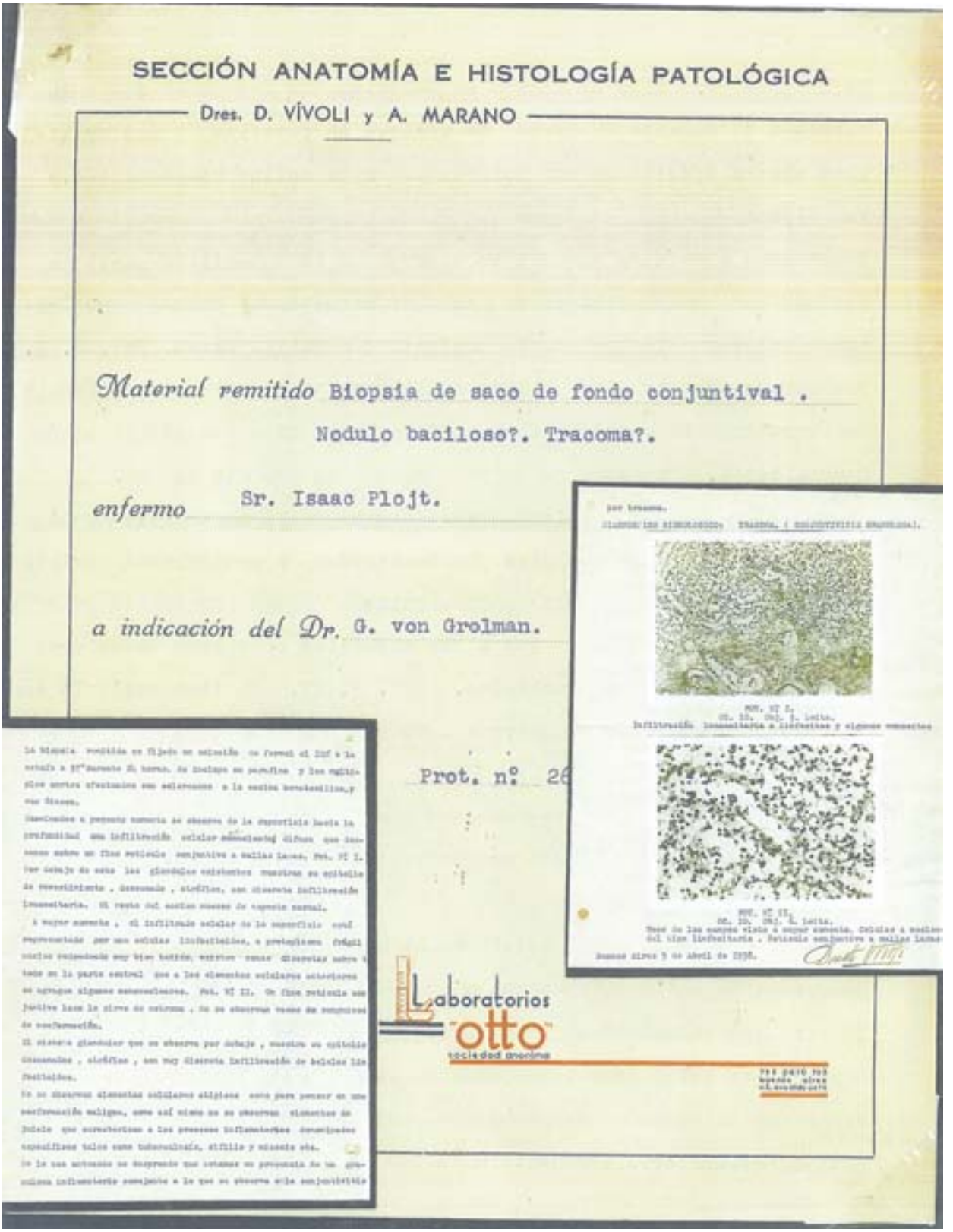
Member of the judging jury, Jean-Jacques Tillard, presenting an awards certificate to François Brisse for his exhibit of Bordeaux, 150 Years of Postal History.

Braille's Miracle Dots

by Michael Madesker, RDP, FRPSC

BRAILLE ALPHABET

One of the many diseases of the eye include trachoma, an infectious eye disease. A three-page biopsy report below on an eye diagnosed as having trachoma, conjuctivitis granulose. ✉


SECCIÓN ANATOMÍA E HISTOLOGÍA PATOLÓGICA

Dres. D. VÍVOLI y A. MARANO

Material remitido Biopsia de saco de fondo conjuntival .

Nodulo baciloso?. Tracoma?.

enfermo Sr. Isaac Plojt.

a indicación del Dr. G. von Grolman.

Prot. nº 26

Laboratorios "otto" sociedad anonima

Varieties

by "Napoleon"

FRANCE CERES THIN LINE AT BOTTOM

The 2009 Maury Cérès & Dallay catalogue continues to list a "thin line below bottom frame line" variety on the 5-centime head-of-Ceres. The used price is 120 euros mint hinged (MH) and 10 euros used for the non-variety stamp and 215 euros MH and 110 euros used for one with the thin line at the bottom. Let's look at this variety relative to two other denominations in the same series. The three-stamp image shows the denominations of interest, 1 centime, 2 centimes and 5 centimes.



The 2009 Maury has a 'new listing' icon next to an entry for the 2-centime denomination with a similar thin line at the bottom. Maury prices the basic 2-centime denomination at 70 euros MH and 20 euros used; the variety is 190 euros MH and 210 euros used. (Yes, Maury claims the used value with the flaw is more expensive than the MH stamp with the flaw.) But, Maury has no listing for the 1-centime denomination with this variety.

An ordinary 1-centime is priced at 20 euros MH and 30 euros used. As both the 2 and 5 centime stamps have a multiplier of just over ten for used copies of the 'thin line at bottom' variety, it seems fair to estimate a similar multiplier for the 1 centime in used condition. If so, it is well worth paying some attention to copies of this stamp. Note that the multiplier for a MH copy is three for the 2 centime and just under two for the 5 centime, implying there is not a lot of added value for the MH version. ✉



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

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.

PRESIDENT'S page



la page du PRÉSIDENT

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

"Please accept my resignation as editor of *The Canadian Philatelist* effective December 31st, 2016. Because we discussed my intention to retire some days ago, my decision will not come as an unexpected surprise.

"I believe I have held the editorship of our journal for a longer period that any of my predecessors (true - 15 years, 90 issues) and it is time I passed on this responsibility to someone dedicated to the continued success of our beloved journal. I have thoroughly enjoyed my years at the helm of *The Canadian Philatelist*, a respected philatelic publication, and I will be happy to work with my successor during the transition period."

"I would like to thank all the individuals who so ably assisted me during the past 15-plus years, as well as the dedicated writers without whom *The Canadian Philatelist* would not exist."

The excerpts above are taken from the resignation letter of editor Tony Shaman of *The Canadian Philatelist*, dated August 9th, 2016.

Our journal has been so much a part of what we are as a society of philatelists and stamp collectors in the 21st century that some degree of change is bound to appear in future issues. That is not a negative thought, but it does mean that we won't see and hear Tony in the writing as we are used to. He will be greatly missed in that role, but we do expect that he will continue to be a presence in 'our beloved journal', as he phrased it above.

At our 2016 convention awards banquet I presented three special President's Awards to highly distinguished leaders and shapers of The

I would like to thank all the individuals who so ably assisted me during the past 15-plus years, as well as the dedicated writers without whom* The Canadian Philatelist *would not exist.

« Veuillez accepter ma démission à titre de rédacteur en chef du Philatéliste canadien entrant en vigueur le 31 décembre 2016. Comme nous avons déjà parlé de mon intention de démissionner il y a quelques jours, ce ne sera pas une surprise.

Je crois avoir occupé le poste de rédacteur en chef de notre revue plus longtemps que tous mes prédécesseurs (exactement — 15 ans, 90 numéros) et le temps est venu de confier cette responsabilité à une autre personne ayant à cœur le succès permanent de notre chère revue. J'ai vraiment aimé mes années à la barre du Philatéliste canadien, une publication philatélique respectée, et je serai heureux de travailler avec mon successeur durant la période de transition.

J'aimerais remercier toutes les personnes qui m'ont si habilement secondé au cours de ces 15 dernières années et plus, ainsi que les auteurs dévoués sans qui Le philatéliste canadien n'existerait pas. »

Les extraits ci-dessus sont tirés de la lettre de démission du rédacteur en chef du Philatéliste canadien, Tony Shaman, en date du 9 août 2016.

Comme notre revue est partie intégrante de ce que nous sommes en tant que société de philatélistes et de collectionneurs de timbres au 21e siècle, elle est appelée à connaître certains changements dans les numéros à venir. Cette pensée n'est pas négative; elle signifie simplement que nous ne verrons ni n'entendrons plus Tony entre les lignes, comme nous y étions habitués. Il nous manquera beaucoup dans son ancien rôle, mais nous présumons qu'il continuera d'être présent dans notre « chère revue », comme il le dit plus haut.

Au banquet de remise des prix de notre congrès de 2016, j'ai présenté trois Prix du président à de très distingués leaders et maîtres d'œuvre de La SRPC, telle

J'aimerais remercier toutes les personnes qui m'ont si habilement secondé au cours de ces 15 dernières années et plus, ainsi que les auteurs dévoués sans qui Le philatéliste canadien n'existerait pas.

RPSC as we know it. Tony is one of those three. In the citation I wrote as follows:

Tony is that rare person who not only willingly collaborates for the good of the cause, but prefers to work that way. Whether it's an imminent deadline, a technical point on the hyphen or the comma, or an obstreperous would-be writer, Tony remains composed and good-humoured. Sometimes his editor's role must seem thankless, but let that no longer be true.

Thank you, Tony, on behalf of all members and believers in the value of Canada's National Stamp Club. Oh, and very best wishes to Rose and you in your second retirement.

As I write this piece, a hiring process is being worked out by the Executive Committee. We expect to be able to make an announcement about a new editor in the next issue of this journal.

In closing, I would like to thank and congratulate Leigh Hogg and the K-W Royal *2016* Royale Convention Committee. The summertime date, a first time occurrence necessitated by the May NYC mega-show, was not without a drawback or two, but those dealers and many collectors who were able to pull themselves away from the beach for a few days in August had a wonderful time, from all signs at the show.

The Executive Committee and the Board wish the very best of the festive season to all of our members and affiliates. ✉

que nous la connaissons. Tony est l'un d'entre eux. Dans la citation, j'ai écrit ce qui suit :

Tony est l'une de ces rares personnes qui, non seulement collabore volontiers au bien de la cause, mais préfère travailler ainsi. Qu'il ait à s'occuper d'une échéance imminente, d'un point technique sur le trait d'union ou la virgule ou d'un auteur en devenir récalcitrant, Tony garde son sang-froid et sa bonne humeur. Son rôle de rédacteur en chef peut parfois sembler ingrat, mais puisse-t-il ne plus jamais en être ainsi.

Merci, Tony, au nom de tous les membres et de tous ceux qui croient à la valeur du Club national de philatélie du Canada. Oh, et meilleurs vœux à Rose et à toi-même pour votre deuxième retraite.

Au moment où j'écris cet article, le comité de direction a enclenché un processus d'embauche. Nous espérons être en mesure de faire l'annonce d'un nouveau rédacteur en chef dans le prochain numéro de notre revue.

Pour terminer, j'aimerais remercier et féliciter Leigh Hogg et le comité du congrès Royal*2016*Royale de Kitchener-Waterloo. La date estivale, une première, imposée par l'exposition de grande envergure de New York, en mai, n'a pas été sans un ou deux inconvénients, mais les marchands et les nombreux collectionneurs qui ont réussi à quitter la plage pendant quelques jours en août ont passé un très beau moment, d'après ce que nous avons constaté à l'exposition.

Le comité de direction et le conseil d'administration offrent leurs meilleurs vœux du temps des fêtes à tous nos membres et associés. ✉

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

I-29611 • Monty Ross

MN-29612 • Alison Ball
Stamps commemorating Sir Winston Churchill
Stamps of Great Britain WWII

I-29613 • Jean-Baptiste Quenneville
Timbres canadiens neufs et sans charnière VF & XF Timbres des provinces canadiennes avant leur accession à la fédération.

I-29614 • Richard Powers
Canada, GB, Eire, US

I-29615 • Doug Muir
Canada and Provinces

I-29616 • Lloyd Field

I-29617 • Frank Lanza

MN-29618 • Derek Kirkland
BNA

I-29619 • Jonathan Phillips
Canada only specialised in all and any varieties of C9, CO1, CO2, BK39, OC9, etc.

I-29620 • Dany LeBoeuf
Canada, United States, France, Russia and the World

I-29621 • Peter Ware
Canadian definitive, Luxembourg, Engraved stamps and various items that catch my eye

I-29622 • Harold Jones, Jr.

DECEASED MEMBERS / MEMBRES DÉCÉDÉS

HL-7297 • Peter M. Mann

L-20040 • Ed Matthews

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

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

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

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@cogeco.ca.

NOVEMBER 12 NOVEMBRE, 2016

Summerland Stamp Show Bourse, sponsored by the Okanagan Mainline Philatelic Association, will be held from 10:00 am to 2:00 pm at St. Stephen's Anglican Church, 9311 Prairie Valley Road, Summberland, BC. Free admission, Door prize, Stamp auction. For more information contact Roy Heinrichs (250) 542-4127, e-mail rhein2@telus.net or visit http://okanaganstampclubs.ca.

NOVEMBER 19 NOVEMBRE, 2016

North Toronto Stamp Bourse sponsored by the North Toronto Stamp Club, will be held from 10:00 am to 4:00 pm at Yorkminster Park Baptist Church, 1585 Yonge Street, Toronto, ON. Free admission and parking at Yorkminster Church or at Alvin Ave. Wheelchair access. 22 dealers, Sales Circuit, 10 cents books, Members Table, Lucky Draws, Door Prizes. For more info please contact Mattia Guida (647) 990-4073, email ntsc.programchair@gmail.com or visit http://www.northtorontostampclub.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 14 JANVIER, 2017:

Brantford Stamp Club Annual Show Bourse, sponsored by the Brantford Stamp Club will be held from 9:30 am to 3:00 pm at the Woodman Community Centre, 491 Grey Street at James Avenue, Brantford, ON. Free admission and parking. Wheelchair accessible. 15+ dealers, silent auctions, club circuit books, door prizes, stamp exhibits (special categories for Junior and Novice exhibitors). Lunch counter with refreshments available. For more info please contact Paul James (519) 751-3513, pjames@execulink.com, or visit http://www.brantfordstamp.org

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.

MARCH 18 MARS, 2017

OXPEX/OTEX 2017 sponsored by the Oxford Philatelic Society, will be held from 9:30 am to 4:30 pm at Woodstock Christian School, 800 Juliana Drive, Woodstock, ON. Exhibits, dealers, youth gift bags, club circuit books, lunch and snack bar. Free draws, free parking, free admission. For more information contact Russell Smith at 519-539-2221, e-mail viking37@rogers.com or visit http://www.oxfordphilsoc.com.

MARCH 31 – AVRIL 2

The Lakeshore Stamp Club's LAKESHORE 2017 annual exhibition will be held March 31-April 2, 2017 at the Sarto Desnoyers Community Center, 1335 Lakeshore Drive, Dorval, QC. Free admission and ample free parking. Wheelchair accessible. Lunch counter on premises. Hourly door prizes. Competitive exhibition with over 100 frames of exhibits. 25 dealers and club bourses. Show covers with commemorative postmarks and picture-postage stamps. Youth activity center with the Fédération québécoise de philatélie. Hours: Friday and Saturday: 10 a.m. to 5 p.m.; Sunday: 10 a.m. to 4 p.m. Information: Gary Misener, P.O. Box # 1, Pointe-Claire/Dorval, H9R 4N5. Email: gmisener@sympatico.ca / L'exposition philatélique annuelle LAKESHORE 2017 se tiendra du 31 mars au 2 avril 2017 au Centre communautaire Sarto Desnoyers, 1335 Bord-du-Lac, Dorval, QC. Entrée et grand stationnement gratuits. Accès aux personnes handicapées. Cafeteria. Tirage de prix de présence toutes les heures. Exposition compétitive de plus de 100 cadres. 25 négociants et bourses du club. Plis souvenirs, oblitérations commémoratives et Timbres-photos. Centre d'activités pour les jeunes avec la Fédération québécoise de philatélie. Horaire: Vendredi et samedi: 10:00h à 17:00h, dimanche: 10:00h à 16:00h. Renseignements: François Brisse, C.P. #1, Pointe-Claire/Dorval, QC, H9R 4N5. Courriel: fsbrisse@sympatico.ca

NATIONAL EXHIBITIONS / EXPOSITIONS NATIONALES

INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITIONS / EXPOSITIONS INTERNATIONALES

FIP PATRONAGE EXHIBITS OPEN FOR ENTRIES

3-7 AUGUST, 2017

BANDUNG 2017—INDONESIA

Trans Studio Convention Centre. Website: www.bandung2017.org. IREX regulations and Entry Forms now available. "Specialized" FIP Entries are restricted to: Traditional Philately, Postal History, Postal Stationery, Thematic, Youth Philately, Modern Philately, One Frame Exhibits and Literature classes. Canadian Commissioner - Jim Taylor FRPSC FRPSL, 2335 Paliswood Road SW, Calgary AB. Email: miquelon@shaw.ca Phone +1 403 238-3698 (Mountain Time)

24-29 OCTOBER, 2017

BRASILIA 2017 BRAZIL

Guimaraes Convention Center, Brasilia City. Website: www.stampbrasilia2017.net.br. "Specialized" FIP Entries are restricted to: Traditional Philately, Postal History, Postal Stationery, Thematic, Literature and Brasilia Championship Classes Canadian Commissioner Charles J. G. Verge, FRPSC, FRPSL, PO Box 639, U, Toronto, ON M8Z 5Y9Email: cjgverge@rogers.com +1 613 851-2770 (cell) +1 647 346-6973 (home) (Eastern Time)

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.

NOTICE to members

RE: ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING 2017

Please take note that the next Annual General Meeting of the members of The Royal Philatelic Society of Canada will be held at the Hôtel Mortagne, 1228 rue Nobel, Boucherville, PQ J4B 5H1 on Saturday, May 27, 2017 at 10:00 a.m., for the purposes of:

receiving and considering the financial statements of the Society as of December 31, 2016 and the reports of the Executive members, the Directors and Duty Officers;

electing seven (7) directors;

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

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

The 2017 election for the director positions will be decided by secret ballots submitted by members of the Society. Details of this process will be provided in a later issue of *The Canadian Philatelist*.

RE: NOMINATIONS FOR BOARD POSITIONS

The Royal Philatelic Society of Canada invites nominations for the positions of Directors of the Society, commencing in May 2017. Seven (7) Directors will be elected at the Annual General Meeting to be held as announced above. The nominations process will be as follows: Nominations must be in writing, made and seconded by members in good standing of the Society and received by the National Office by December 9, 2016. Nomination forms are available from the National Office or www.rpsc.org. Persons nominated must consent in writing to their nominations and must also include a short biography of approximately 300 words, and a head and shoulders, black and white photograph suitable for publishing, with their nomination form. These will be published in a later issue of *The Canadian Philatelist*. ✉

AVIS aux membres

OBJET : ASSEMBLÉE GÉNÉRALE ANNUELLE 2017

Veuillez noter que la prochaine assemblée générale annuelle des membres de La Société royale de philatélie du Canada aura lieu à l'Hôtel Mortagne, 1228, rue Nobel, Boucherville (Québec) J4B 5H1, le samedi 27 mai 2017, à 10 heures pour :

la réception et l'examen des états financiers de la société au 31 décembre 2016 ainsi que des rapports des membres de l'exécutif, des directeurs et du personnel;

l'élection de sept (7) directeurs;

l'examen et, s'ils sont approuvés, la ratification, la sanction et la confirmation de toutes les procédures et de tous les règlements, contrats et actes du conseil d'administration, édictés, conclus ou entrés en vigueur depuis la dernière assemblée générale annuelle des membres de la société;

le traitement de tout autre sujet pertinent qui sera soulevé à l'assemblée.

Les élections de 2017 aux postes de direction seront remportées en fonction des votes secrets soumis par les membres de la société. Les détails de ce processus seront fournis dans un numéro ultérieur du *Philatéliste canadien*.

OBJET : CANDIDATURES POUR LES POSTES AU CONSEIL D'ADMINISTRATION

La Société royale de philatélie du Canada vous invite à soumettre des candidatures en vue de pourvoir les postes de directeurs entrant en vigueur en mai 2017. Sept (7) directeurs seront élus à l'assemblée générale annuelle, qui aura lieu au moment et à l'endroit indiqués plus haut. Le processus de nomination se déroulera comme suit : les candidatures devront être présentées par écrit, soumises et appuyées par des membres en règle de la société et devront parvenir au Bureau national avant le 9 décembre 2016. Vous pouvez vous procurer un formulaire de candidature auprès du Bureau national ou en visitant le www.rpsc.org. Les candidats doivent consentir par écrit à leur mise en candidature et fournir avec leur formulaire de candidature une courte biographie d'environ 300 mots ainsi qu'une photo noir et blanc de type passeport convenant à la publication. Ces renseignements seront publiés dans un numéro ultérieur du *Philatéliste canadien*. ✉

KNUD MOHR, RDP, FRPSL (1935-2016)
PRESIDENT, FÉDÉRATION INTERNATIONALE DE PHILATÉLIE (1998-2002)

by Lars Peter Svendsen, FRPSL and Charles J. G. Verge, FRPSC, FRPSL

Knud Mohr, a former President of the Fédération Internationale de Philatélie (FIP) and Large Gold medal and Grand Prix-winning exhibitor, passed away July 20, 2016 after a long illness. Mr. Mohr was born in Denmark on April 2, 1935. Queen Margrethe II honoured his contributions to philately by making him a Knight of the Dannebrog (Ridder af Dannebrog) in 1985. He signed the Roll of Distinguished Philatelists (RDP) in 1993.



Mr. Mohr was introduced to organized philately by his father, Harald Mohr, in 1969 and joined the Copenhagen Philatelist Club that year. The club needed an enterprising and skilled accountant when it moved into its new headquarters in Copenhagen and he immediately became a member of the Board. In 1976, he became president of the club – a presidency which he maintained for 24 years until 2000. He was chairman of the Danish Philatelic Federation from 1983 to 1992.

Mr. Mohr's involvement in international philately started in 1976 with the HAFNIA 76 stamp exhibition and continued for years to come, including HAFNIA 87 and HAFNIA 2001. He joined the board of FIP in 1990 and became President in 1998. He was appointed Honorary President of FIP in 2002.

From April 6-8, 2001, in the 75th year of the FIP, Mr. Mohr was among the special guests at ROYALE *2001* ROYAL, the 73rd convention and stamp exhibition of The RPSC, in Dorval, Québec. He participated in the celebration of the 150th anniversary of the independence of the post office in Canada as well as the 150th anniversary of stamps in Canada. He took part in the launching of the stamp featuring Canada's first stamp, the Three Penny Beaver, during the official opening of the convention. Later in the day he had a private meeting with the President and CEO of Canada Post, the Hon. André Ouellet PC, QC, and attended a special reception in Ottawa on Friday evening April 6. He also gave a seminar during his stay on the future of exhibiting at the international level.

From 2004 to 2013, Mr. Mohr was editor of the *Fakes, Forgeries & Experts Journal*, a journal of great importance for combatting counterfeiting in philately. ✉

BOOK REVIEWS... *continued from page 381*

Listed and fully priced are stamp booklets, official stamps, postage dues, watermark varieties, plate flaws, major errors, perforation varieties, and major stamp shades. Significant price increases are noted for print errors and varieties. List prices for mint and used stamps have been revised to reflect current market conditions. Perhaps not surprisingly, stamps with inverted watermarks have also seen substantial price increases.

For postal historians, easy-to-read tables permit collectors to determine the value of stamps on cover up to 1945. Several pages of introductory material, information for catalogue users, an explanatory guide to entries, an International Philatelic Glossary and a features listing complement the stamp listings.

Newly included in this latest edition is a comprehensive listing of the stamps of German New Guinea together with German stamps used in this former colony between 1888 and 1897.

In addition to the stamps of the Commonwealth of Australia, as outlined in the first paragraph above, this latest edition also lists the former colonies of New South Wales, Queensland, South Australia, Tasmania, Victoria, Western Australia and the issues of the British Commonwealth Occupation Force (Japan).

A Glossary providing English translations of commonly used philatelic terms for four languages, French, German, Spanish and Italian, broadens the appeal of this publication to a significantly wider philatelic audience.

This single country catalogues will appeal to thematic and topical collectors in addition to the collectors of the stamps of Australia, its states and dependencies.

Tony Shaman, FRPSC

AUSTRALIA / AUSTRALIE

ZIMO OFFERS A.A.T.: VF used Complete Sets & Hi-Values all different, $40.00 Scott 2016 Value only $20.00. Start a new "Hot" Collection! Zimo, Box 578 Bromptonville, Sherbrooke QC, J1C 1A1. *v66n06*

CANADA FOR SALE / CANADA À VENDRE

Walsh NEWFOUNDLAND Specialized Stamp eCatalogue 10th edition, 2016 Colour; 737 pages. www.nfldstamps.com

Walsh British North America Specialized Stamp eCatalogue 10th edition, 2016 Colour ; 624 pages. www.nfldstamps.com *v67n06*

EUROPE / L'EUROPE

ZIMO OFFERS EUROPA: All different complete Mint NH Sets, Scott 2016 Value of $100.00 US Yours for only $35.00. Pricelist for NH, Used, Covers. Zimo, Box 578 Bromptonville, Sherbrooke QC, J1C 1A1. *v67n06*

FOR SALE / À VENDRE

COLORADO FDC: Canada 1972-1994, USA 1975-1995, France 1970-1990. Free price list. Alfred Lemay, Box 325, St-Liboire, QC J0H 1R0. *v67n03*

CANADA POST Official FDC: 1971-2008. Singles, pairs, blocks, imprint blocks, combo.Also tags and varieties. Free price list. Alfred Lemay, Box 325, St-Liboire, QC J0H 1R0. *v67n03*

FREE PRICE LISTS for Canada FDC: Fleetwood, HDE, GINN, CANECO, Canadian Banknote, British American Banknote. Alfred Lemay, Box 325, St-Liboire, QC J0H 1R0. *v67n03*

MAXIMUM CARDS for France, Great Britain, Guernsey, Jersey, Man, Liechtenstein, and Vatican. Free price list. Alfred Lemay, Box 325, St-Liboire, QC J0H 1R0. *v67n03*

ROSE CRAFT FDC 1957-1974. Ottawa and local cancels. Also tags and varieties. Free price list. Alfred Lemay, Box 325, St-Liboire, QC J0H 1R0. *v67n03*

MAIL ORDER / VENTE PAR CORRESPONDANCE

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

MIXTURES / MÉLANGES

ZIMO OFFERS MIXTURES: Try our Japan 1 Recent Commémoratives, 100 Grammes for only $35.00. Many reorders on this one! Super Variety! Mixture pricelist included. Zimo, Box 578 Bromptonville, Sherbrooke QC, J1C 1A1. *v67n06*

SCANDINAVIA / LA SCANDINAVIE

ZIMO OFFERS ALAND: Superb collection, Mint NH Complete sets, all Different, $125.00 US Scott 2016 Value, yours for $65.00. Ducks, Sailships, Orchids, Lighthouses, Xmas. Zimo, Box 578 Bromptonville, Sherbrooke QC, J1C 1A1. *v67n06*

ZIMO OFFERS DENMARK: 30 seldom seen semi-postals stamps, only complete issues, all different VF Used, yours for $10.00. Denmark Pricelist included with Coupons! Zimo, Box 578 Bromptonville, Sherbrooke QC, J1C 1A1. *v67n06*

ZIMO OFFERS FAROE: All different VF NH topical complete sets, Scott 2016 Value of $75.00 for only $30.00. Faroe pricelist included with Promotions. Zimo, Box 578 Bromptonville, Sherbrooke QC, J1C 1A1. *v67n06*

ZIMO OFFERS GREENLAND: Nice lot of VF used Greenland, all different, $60.00 Scott 2016 Value Only $ 20.00. Greenland Pricelist included with our Bulletin. Zimo, Box 578 Bromptonville, Sherbrooke QC, J1C 1A1. *v67n06*

ZIMO OFFERS ICELAND: All different VF NH Europa Complete sets, Scott 2016 Value: $65.00 Yours for only $25.00. 24 pages Europa pricelist included. Zimo, Box 578 Bromptonville, Sherbrooke QC, J1C 1A1. *v67n06*

ZIMO OFFERS NORWAY: Nice VF used Complete Sets, all different, $60.00 Scott 2016 Value for Only $20.00. Norway Pricelist included with Special Offers. Zimo, Box 578 Bromptonville, Sherbrooke QC, J1C 1A1. *v67n06*

ZIMO OFFERS SWEDEN: Lot of all different complete sets, VF used, Scott 2016 Value: $60.00 Yours for only $20.00. Energy, Animals, Flowers, Dogs, Cats. Zimo, Box 578 Bromptonville, Sherbrooke QC, J1C 1A1. *v67n06*

SPECIAL OFFER / OFFRE SPÉCIALE

ZIMO OFFERS BONUS: Buy $50.00 from our classifieds, receive $50.00 Scott value, Buy $100.00 receive $100.00 all different, cataloging over $1.00 each. You must Ask for it! Zimo Stamp! *v67n06*

WANTED / RECHERCHÉ

BASUTOLAND 1935 SJ 6d dot to left of chapel VFLH $300, VFNH $400, positional piece $500. 1965 self-government 2 1/2¢ wmk INVERTED VFLH $35, VFNH $50. Phone 519-471-7139, pj.d@sympatico.ca. *v67n02*

SANTA LETTERS or envelopes with H0H 0H0 return address. Any era. Buy or trade. Tony 519-745-2973, e-mail:tshaman@rogers.com or Box 46024, Kitchener, ON N2E 4J3. *v67n06*

WWF

ZIMO OFFERS WWF: Nice VF used Complete Sets, all different, $40.00 Scott 2016 Value for only $15.00. WWF Pricelist with FDC, Maxi-Cards, Sets. Zimo, Box 578 Bromptonville, Sherbrooke QC, J1C 1A1. *v67n06*

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING ORDER FORM / BON DE COMMANDE-ANNONCES CLASSÉES

RATES: 10 cents per word; minimum charge $3.00 per insertion. Boxed Classified $12.00/column-inch. Please indicate desired heading. **Classified ads must be paid in advance.**

C.P. Classified Ads
103 LAKESHORE RD. SUITE 202,
ST. CATHARINES, ON L2N 2T6

CALL Jim at
(905) 646-7744, ext 223
FAX (905) 646-0995 or
email: jims@trajan.com

TARIFS: 10 cents le mot; tarif minimal: 3$ par insertion. Petites annonces encadrées: 12$ par pouce de colonne. Prière d'indiquer la rubrique désirée. **Les petites annonces sont payables d'avance.**

Classification:

ALL CLASSIFIED ADS MUST BE PREPAID.
TOUTES LES ANNONCES CLASSÉES DOIVENT ÊTRE PAYÉES D'AVANCE.

PLEASE CHECK ONE / PRIÈRE DE COCHER UNE CASE.

❑ **CHEQUE / CHÈQUE** ❑ **MONEY ORDER / MANDAT**
make cheques payable to: / chèques payable à: Trajan Publishing

❑ VISA ❑

Card No. / no. de carte:_____

Exp. Date / date d'expiration:_____

Name / nom:_____

Signature: _____

Check your advertisement for accuracy of the first insertion. **THE CANADIAN PHILATELIST** cannot be responsible for the cost of more than one incorrect insertion.

Vérifiez l'exactitude de l'annonce à sa première insertion. **Le Philatéliste canadien** n'est responsable que du coût d'une seule insertion erronée.

COPY CHANGES NOT ALLOWED DURING LENGTH OF AD'S RUN / AUCUN CHANGEMENT DE TEXTE N'EST AUTORISÉ PENDANT LA PARUTION DE L'ANNONCE.

Abbreviations, initials and phone numbers count as one word. / Les abréviations, initiales et numéros de téléphone comptent pour un mot.

3	_____	_____	_____
6	_____	_____	_____
9	_____	_____	_____
12	_____	_____	_____
15	_____	_____	_____
18	_____	_____	_____
21	_____	_____	_____
24	_____	_____	_____
27	_____	_____	_____
30	_____	_____	_____

OF ISSUES TO RUN IN / Parution dans: _____ numéros de la publication.

TOTAL # OF WORDS / Nombre de mots: _____

= TOTAL COST / Coût total $_____

All ads require **name**, **address** and **phone number** with order; they do not need to be used in your copy.

Pour commander, indiquez vos **nom**, **adresse** et **no. de téléphone**, qu'il n'est pas indispensable d'utiliser dans le texte de l'annonce.

PHILATELIC WEBSITE LISTINGS / LISTE DES SITES WEB PHILATELIQUES

Auctions / Enchères

ALL NATIONS STAMPS AND COINS
www.allnationsstampandcoin.com
collect@direct.ca

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

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

R. MARESCH & SON AUCTIONS
www.maresch.com
tony@maresch.com

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

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

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

BNA-Canada / ABN-Canada

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

BRITISH NORTH AMERICA PHILATELIC SOCIETY (BNAPS)
www.bnaps.org
andy_ellwood@rogers.com

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

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

DEVENEY STAMPS
www.deveneystamps.com
info@deveneystamps.com

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

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

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

PHILATELIC WEBSITE LISTINGS / LISTE DES SITES WEB PHILATELIQUES

GB/Commonwealth

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

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

Miscellaneous / Divers

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

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

VINCENT GRAVES GREENE PHILATELIC RESEARCH FOUNDATION
www.greenefoundation.ca
info@greenefoundation.ca

Philatelic Literature / Littérature Philatélique

BRITISH NORTH AMERICA PHILATELIC SOCIETY (BNAPS)
www.bnaps.org
andy_ellwood@rogers.com

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

THE UNITRADE PRESS
www.unitradeassoc.com
unitrade@rogers.com

VINCENT GRAVES GREENE PHILATELIC RESEARCH FOUNDATION
www.greenefoundation.ca
info@greenefoundation.ca

Postal History / Histoire Postale

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

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

US-Worldwide / ÉU-Monde

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



PHILATELIC VIEWS OF THE PEACE TOWER

By Gary Dickinson, published by the British North America Philatelic Society, 2016. Spiral bound, 72 pages, 8½ by 11 inches. ISBN 978-1-927119-67-9 (colour) $46.00 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/

Canada's Peace Tower is an icon that most Canadians instantly recognize as the soaring structure anchoring the Centre Block housing Canada's Parliament complex. It is home to a carillon, an observation deck and the four-sided clock.

The Peace Tower's first appearance on a Canadian stamp was in 1927 when the 3-cent denomination (Scott No. 143) was issued to commemorate the 60th anniversary of Confederation. Gary Dickinson's latest book reviews and describes the philatelic appearance of the Peace Tower on adhesive stamps, first flight cachets, stamp booklets covers and cancellations, especially on first day covers.

Dickinson's handbook is divided into six chapters with the first one providing an historical overview of the Peace Tower and its predecessor, the Victoria Tower, which was destroyed in a devastating fire that extended to the Centre Block, and consequently had to be leveled and completely rebuilt. Only the adjacent Library was spared. Photos showing various views of the Victoria Tower and the original Parliament Buildings and the current edifices housing the seat of the Canadian Parliament are pictured, courtesy of National Archives Canada. Enlarged photos of each Canadian stamp picturing the Peace Tower together with additional philatelic items such as covers and a postcard are also shown.

Chapter 2 features Peace Tower postcards, first flight covers, related cancels and booklets. A caption and full description accompanies each image. For instance, we learn that the stamps featured on the mini-pane of four stamps, (Scott 2525) is based on the 1977 stamp (Scott 704) issued to mark the Queen's Silver Jubilee.

Chapter 3 is devoted to first day covers depicting various Peace Tower scenes on issued stamps.

Chapter 4 continues the Peace Tower theme with cacheted covers franked with stamps featuring various personalities and scenes other than the Peace Tower although they all have Peace Tower cachets. No fewer than 58 cacheted covers are pictured. Two of these bear US postage stamps issued to commemorate Expo 67 in Montreal.

The penultimate chapter is reserved for Canada's leading private manufacturer of first day covers: Rosecraft. Joseph C. Rosenbaum created Rosecraft in 1957, whose creations surpassed in quality and quantity the cacheted covers of the previous manufacturer, JCR. We learn that the last JCR cachets with a Peace Tower image appeared in 1957, but a new era began with Rosecraft in 1962 when the most popular and most collected cachets of Canadian first day cover collecting began. The Rosecraft era lasted until 1974.

Chapter 6 summarizes the contents of the first five with its wrap-up comments.

A brief preface, table of contents, a list of ten references and two appendices complement the six chapters. Appendix A is a census of Rosecraft general-purpose cachets; appendix B is an index of first day cachet makers.

This excellently produced and colourful publication will appeal to a broad selection of philatelists, particularly those with a bent toward cacheted and first day-of-issue covers.

Tony Shaman, FRPSC



THE DEVELOPMENT OF CANADIAN ARMED FORCES AND CIVILIAN AIR LETTERS 1942-1996

By Earle L. Covert, published by the British North America Philatelic Society, 2016. Spiral bound, 104 double pages, 8½ by 11 inches. ISBN 978-1-927119-68-2 (colour) $110.00 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/

Military and air mail are both popular fields for postal historians and Earle Covert's exhibit of Canadian Armed Forces and Civilian Air Letters 1942-1996 will undoubtedly help these enthusiasts improve their exhibits should

they ever decide to enter competitive exhibiting. Covert is currently a co-publisher of the original and long-running Jim Webb catalogue listing postal stationery, now in its 7th edition with the 8th in preparation.

The exhibit, the 90th in the British North America Philatelic Society exhibits series, is divided into two main sections: Armed Forces Air Letter Sheets and Canada Air letters (Aerogrammes) with the latter comprising about two-thirds of the exhibits pages. Due to the sizeable dimensions of the exhibited items, they are mounted on 11 by 17-inch pages. It is the first time that BNAPS has published an exhibits book on double-sized pages in landscape format.

Complementing the exhibits pages are one and one-half pages of introductory information about the author and background information about air letter material along with a table of contents.

The earliest air letter in the exhibit is dated November 1, 1943 and franked with the 10-cent Peace Tower issue. It was printed by Le Comptoir National and became available for use on June 15, 1943. This air letter could only be used to send messages "To" an addressee; the "From" letter sheet was proposed soon thereafter and eventually the Canada Post Office combined the two types into one.

Included in the exhibit is an example of the CFQ 11 air letter sheets Christmas Issue 1944 overprinted in red. It was designed to replace the cable messages to which members of the Canadian Forces had previously been entitled. "Postage Free" is shown in red.

Another World War II Armed Forces air letter, postmarked February 21, 1944, in Alberta, was returned to sender bearing the dreaded wartime-era "Reported Missing" handstamp.

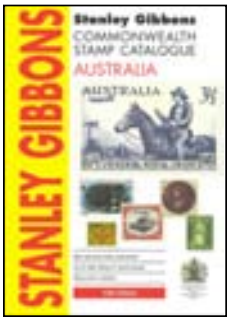
Also included in Part 1 of the exhibit is an early Armed Forces Air Letter, which the exhibitor describes as a "Box Around Address Panel." It is addressed to the Royal Air Force station in Abu Sueir, Egypt. Another example was mailed to London, England, c/o Canada House.

The various types of known Armed Forces Air Letters are illustrated and expertly described throughout the first part of the exhibit. They are differentiated by placement of letters in the boxed address panel, size of letter sheet, examples of unboxed address panels, the various lettering styles, size, placement and the layout of the imprinted information. One major variety of letter sheets omits the reference to "Armed" and simply describes them as Forces Letter. Examples of bilingual letter sheets are amply illustrated.

Part 2 of the book includes Air Letters used by civilians with many variations. Also shown are the civilian version prestamped forerunners. Compared to the earlier Armed Forces Letter Sheets, the second section of this well illustrated publication is most pleasing to the eye with its vividly coloured material. Shown on what ostensibly is the exhibits title page is an aerogramme printed by Ashton-Potter picturing Quebec's floral emblem, the white garden lily.

We learn that some of the exhibited items are one of a kind and not available for purchase. For that reason, it is not likely that a remarkable array of air letters such as depicted in this book can be viewed elsewhere in one place. For that reason alone this comprehensive publication is worth the purchase price.

Tony Shaman, FRPSC



COMMONWEALTH STAMP CATALOGUE AUSTRALIA

Published by Stanley Gibbons Ltd. 2016. ISBN-10: 0-85259-973-0; ISBN-13: 978-0-85259-973-0; (7 Parkside, Christchurch Road, Ringwood, Hampshire, Great Britain, BH24 3SH). Laminated soft cover, 408 pages, 240 x 170 mm. Retail price: 32.95 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

New for the 10th edition of this popular catalogue are the up-to-date listings for the Commonwealth of Australia to April 2016, Australian Antarctic Territory to September 2015, Christmas Island to April 2016, Cocos (Keeling) Islands to August 2015 and Norfolk Island to February 2016.

Of interest to collectors will be several newly listed varieties including the "Extended wing" flaw on the 1929 3d. airmail stamp of Australia and the 1942 1½d. definitive issue with the inverted watermark. Also newly listed are several early Australian booklets, fully illustrated, and the specimen overprints on the stamps of German New Guinea.

Stamp listings to 1970 were extracted from the Commonwealth and British Empire Stamps 1840-1970 to be released in 2017; subsequent issues were revised and updated specifically for this latest edition. Of particular interest to collectors will be the more than six page alphabetical Index to Australian Stamp Design for stamps issued from 1942 onwards.

continued on page 376

CANADIAN COIN NEWS

COIN STAMP SUPPLIES

A DIVISION OF TRAJAN MEDIA

CANADIAN STAMP NEWS

THE ONLINE STORE FOR PHILATELISTS & NUMISMATISTS

Whether it's albums, microscopes, magnifiers, or a more specialized item, there is something offered for all collectors at Coin Stamp Supplies.

We're open 24/7 at **www.coinstampsupplies.com.**
Or visit our store at 103 Lakeshore Road, Suite 202, St. Catharines, Ont., Mon.-Fri. 9 AM-4PM

Canadian Stamp News and Canadian Coin News subscribers receive 13% OFF all regular-priced merchandise.

Have a question? Give us a call at *1-800-408-0352 ext. 228,* or email us at *info@trajan.ca*

Sign up for our FREE e-newsletter for weekly specials and deals!

SELL • QUALITY • SELLS

Royal Philatelic Society of Canada Sales Circuits

Most Requested Circuit Books:

Canada:early to modern, mint nh and used (especially with interesting cancels), varieties, precancels, booklets and panes.
Canada u very recent
Commonwealth, all, used, esp. George VI
Europe - east & west,
France m, u
Germany earlier u
Great Britain very modern used
Japan
Scandinavia all, used
USA early & modern mod u

Books Available:

Canada: all periods, u & m, booklets, S/S
Central & S. America
Earlier Commonwealth (Br. Africa, Pacific, BWI, Europe)
Europe (France, Switzerland, etc)
Germany - East & West, States, occupations etc, early to very modern, m &u
Great Britain: early, surface prints, machins (m & u)
Israel
Liechtenstein, m, & u
Monaco m & u
Scandinavia, (specify)
Switzerland
Other assorted!

It's that time of year again!



We are still seeking top quality material for our many discriminating buyers.
British Commonwealth is in high demand, and our current supply is limited! If you want to sell surplus material, or find scarce items, then call or email today! The mix of Circuit books changes constantly, so let us know what you would like to see.
Have a happy holiday season!!

We are ALWAYS seeking quality material from the world.

Want to buy stamps at reasonable prices?
Write, phone, fax or e-mail today, for a complete information package on how to buy or sell through the **RPSC Sales Circuits**. RPSC members only.

See Us at the Shows

Oct.29-30, **Saskatoon** Stamp Club, Ramada Inn
Feb. 18-19, 2017, **Regina**, Senior's Centre,

Independently owned and operated by: R. Dwayne Miner, Owner and Sandra E. Foss, Circuit Manager

Box 2130
Sidney, BC V8L 3S6
Canada

Phone: 250-655-1715
Fax: 250-655-1715
E-mail: rpscsale@telus.net

We hold three major auctions per year, with an abundance of Canada, Provinces, British Commonwealth and Foreign, from classic singles and sets, to country collections and large estate lots.



Canada's premier and longest running stamp auction house. Since 1924, helping collectors and dealers to acquire and sell quality stamps for three generations. Contact us today to find out how we can help get top realizations for your collection.





Call or write us for a free catalogue, you can also view our entire sale online with large colour photos and sign up for email notifications.

r. maresch & son

5TH FLOOR 6075 YONGE ST TORONTO ON M2M 3W2

☎ (416) 363-7777 www.maresch.com FAX (416) 363-6511