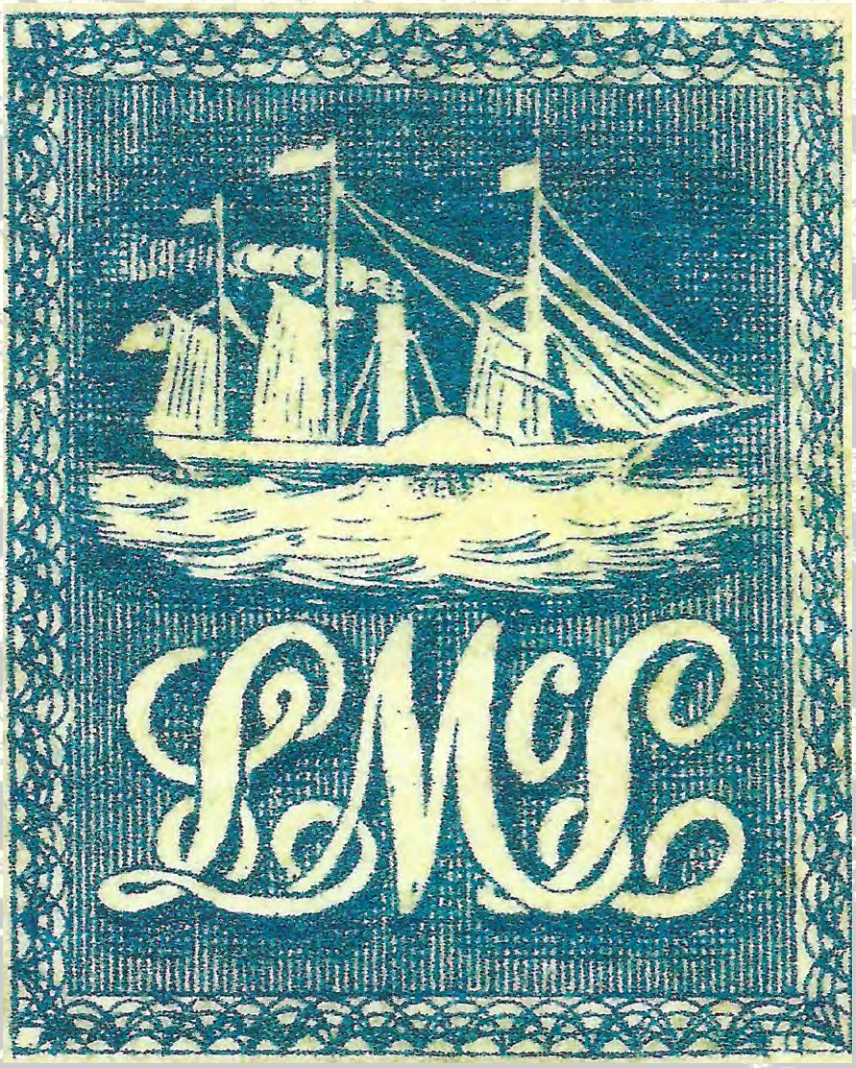
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The CANADIAN PHILATELIST
Le PHILATÉLISTE CANADIEN

July/August 2018 juillet/août - VOL. 69 • NO. 4



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Revue de **LA SOCIÉTÉ ROYALE DE PHILATÉLIE DU CANADA**

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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Journal of The
ROYAL PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF CANADA

Revue de La
SOCIÉTÉ ROYALE DE PHILATÉLIE DU CANADA

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THE COVER:

Our cover story is a tribute to a mail steamer called the *Lady McLeod*, which provided a much-needed postal service across the Gulf of Paria between the Port of Spain and San Fernando on the island of Trinidad. The local economy was expanding rapidly with an influx of immigrant workers from Asia to harvest cocoa and sugar crops. The cheap labour stimulated growth, which prompted desperately needed communication ties to market the island's bounty. The *Lady McLeod* was put into service to carry letters, officials, magistrates and police across the bay. She also provided a much-needed link with ocean-going vessels, which took the produce to international markets. Throughout this remarkable history, a label and stamp were developed, both of which are much sought after by philatelists around the world. Richard Logan provides the details in his article on page 208.

PAGE COUVERTURE:

Le récit de notre page couverture est un hommage au navire postal, le *Lady McLeod*, qui a rendu un service postal essentiel dans le golfe de Paria, entre Port of Spain et San Fernando sur l'île de Trinidad. L'économie locale était en expansion rapide en raison d'un afflux de travailleurs immigrants venus d'Asie pour récolter le coco et le sucre. La main-d'œuvre à bas prix avait stimulé la croissance, entraînant un besoin criant de communication pour commercialiser les richesses de l'île. Le *Lady McLeod* a donc été mis en service pour transporter les lettres, les fonctionnaires, les magistrats et la police d'un bout à l'autre de la baie. Il a aussi constitué un lien indispensable avec les navires océaniques qui portaient les produits sur les marchés internationaux. Au fil de cette remarquable histoire, une étiquette et un timbre ont été créés, tous deux très recherchés des philatélistes de par le monde. Richard Logan nous en dit davantage dans son article en page 208.

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EDITOR'S notes — notes du RÉDACTEUR



RPSC news — *by / par Herb Colling* — nouvelles SRPC

In this issue, we're going to embark on several voyages of discovery. Even now, rare finds can be found in philately, and we'll tell you about several recent instances. The first concerns another Tiflis stamp, one of the rarest Russian stamps in the world. There are only about six known to exist. This one was found in an ancient stamp album that sold at auction in New Zealand of all places. Robin Gwynn was the lucky purchaser, and he'll tell us about his discovery and the difficulties he had identifying the find, and then verifying it.

David Stein will follow that odyssey with a voyage of discovery of his own. His find concerned a stamp error, which emphasizes the need for philatelists to be ever vigilant, to carefully analyze what they're buying, or what they have in their collection. Stamp flaws may not jump out at you, so you have to pay attention to detail to discover truly what you own. Stein says his discovery renewed his interest in stamp collecting, and brought other members of his family in to the quest. He enjoys going over items in his castoffs, looking for those elusive gems. It's like looking for a needle in a haystack at times, but the voyage can be rewarding, and is always fun.

Geographically, we'll be off to India on two separate journeys in philately. In one, we'll explore the evolution of Indian stamps from their colonial beginnings to the country's struggle and eventual independence in modern day life. That voyage mirrors the Canadian experience because we also cast off our colonial roots, while still maintaining our tenuous ties to Britain. The second Indian connection involves a combina-

Dans le présent numéro, nous ferons plusieurs voyages de découvertes. Même aujourd'hui, il est possible de faire des découvertes rarissimes en philatélie et nous vous racontons quelques cas récents. Le premier concerne, encore une fois, un timbre de Tiflis, l'un des timbres russes les plus rares au monde. Il n'en existerait environ que six. Celui-ci a été découvert dans un vieil album de timbres vendu dans un encan en Nouvelle-Zélande. L'heureux acheteur, Robin Gwynn, nous parle de sa découverte et des difficultés qu'il a eues à identifier sa trouvaille et ensuite, à la vérifier.

Quant à David Stein, il poursuit cette odyssée dans un voyage de découverte de son cru. Sa trouvaille concerne une erreur sur un timbre, ce qui met en évidence la vigilance constante dont doit faire preuve le philatéliste, à qui s'impose alors une analyse méticuleuse de sa collection et de son éventuel achat. Comme les défauts d'un timbre ne vous sauteront pas nécessairement aux yeux, vous devez prêter attention aux détails pour découvrir ce que vous avez vraiment entre les mains. David Stein constate que sa découverte a ranimé son intérêt pour la collection de timbres et entraîné d'autres membres de sa famille dans sa quête. Il aime faire le tour des timbres qu'il a mis au rancart, à la recherche de ces mystérieux joyaux. Parfois, c'est comme chercher une aiguille dans une botte de foin, mais l'aventure peut être enrichissante et est toujours amusante.

Du point de vue géographique, nous nous rendrons en Inde dans deux voyages philatéliques différents. En premier lieu, nous examinerons l'évolution des timbres indiens, de leur début, à l'ère de la colonisation, jusqu'à la lutte du pays pour l'indépendance et son entrée dans la modernité. Ce voyage reflète l'expérience canadienne parce que nous avons aussi mis de côté nos racines coloniales tout en maintenant des liens plus ou moins étroits

tion of stamps and postcard art. Linda Ward Selbie will tell us about her latest philatelic exhibit involving postcard photography. She may be on the road to reinventing the traditional postcard in an effort to rejuvenate interest in that genre of collecting.

As always, the sky is the limit with *The Canadian Philatelist*, and we're going to take off on a flight of fancy to explore the postal universe. David Ball is the president of the New England Federation of Stamps, and he'll explore his fascination with astrophilately, which he calls the intersection of space and postal history. He'll tell us how those two worlds combine in a fascinating symbiotic relationship that has inspired many stamp collectors, and that will continue to excite philatelists who have their heads in the clouds. Ball is one such collector. He's been enthralled with postal artifacts in space since he was a lad, and he'll explain his original interest in the field, and how all-encompassing it can be.

Akin to that exploration is the voyage of discovery that Phil Visser made last August. Remember how the media was full of stories about the solar eclipse? Well, Visser and his buddy – a fellow stamp enthusiast – were caught up in that excitement, and actually embarked on a voyage to the U.S. to a spot where they could see the eclipse, through a viewer, or with protective glasses, of course. Visser will recount that experience, and tell us about some of the out-of-this-world philatelic souvenirs that he picked up on the way. It just goes to show the lengths that collectors will go to pursue their hobby.

That story brings to mind this edition's column by David Piercey, who talks about aerophilately, those things that go postal by plane. He'll tell us about postal covers, for example, that have been carried by ground-breaking flights – if you'll pardon the pun – that have soared into the history books. Even Amelia Earhart carried philatelic material on her final escapade that ended in disaster somewhere in the Pacific. As I say: voyages of discovery in this edition of *TCP*! It's great to have you along for the ride. ✉

avec la Grande-Bretagne. Le deuxième rapprochement avec l'Inde a trait à un ensemble de timbres et à l'art de la carte postale. En effet, Linda Ward Selbie nous parle de sa dernière exposition sur les cartes postales photo. Elle pourrait bien être en voie de réinventer la carte postale traditionnelle dans un effort visant à renouveler l'intérêt pour ce genre de collection.

Comme toujours, *Le philatéliste canadien* repousse les limites. Nous nous envolerons donc dans une épopée fantastique pour explorer l'univers postal. David Ball est président de la New England Federation of Stamps et il traite de sa fascination pour l'astrophilatélie, qu'il qualifie d'intersection entre l'espace et l'histoire postale. Il nous explique comment ces deux mondes s'unissent dans une fascinante relation symbiotique qui a inspiré bien des philatélistes et qui continuera d'enthousiasmer ceux qui ont la tête dans les nuages... le genre de collectionneur qu'il est. Son enthousiasme pour les artéfacts postaux sur l'espace a commencé alors qu'il était gamin. Il nous parle de son intérêt initial et nous montre à quel point ce domaine peut être universel.

Dans le même ordre d'idée, Phil Visser a fait un voyage d'exploration en août dernier. Vous souvenez-vous comment les médias fourmillaient d'histoires sur l'éclipse solaire? Bien, lui et un ami, un autre maniaque de timbres, se sont laissés prendre dans cette frénésie et ont mis le cap vers les États-Unis pour trouver un endroit d'où ils verraient l'éclipse, évidemment, à l'aide d'une visionneuse ou de lunettes protectrices. Phil nous raconte son expérience et nous parle de souvenirs philatéliques invraisemblables glanés en cours de route. C'est ainsi que nous verrons jusqu'où les collectionneurs sont prêts à aller pour pratiquer leur loisir.

Ce récit nous fait penser à la chronique de David Piercey, qui, dans le présent numéro, nous entretient d'aérophilatélie, la poste par voie aérienne. Il nous parle de plis postaux, qui ont, par exemple, été transportés dans des vols inédits – et, pardonnez-moi le jeu de mots – qui ont pris toute une envolée dans les livres d'histoire. Même Amelia Earhart transportait du matériel philatélique lors de sa dernière escapade, achevée de façon désastreuse quelque part dans le Pacifique. Comme je l'ai dit : notre numéro actuel *du Philatéliste* est rempli de voyages de découvertes! Et c'est formidable de les faire en votre compagnie. ✉

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

DEAR MR. COLLING,

With interest, I have read your 'Future Philately' in the March April edition of *The Canadian Philatelist*, and I wish to respond with a suggestion.

I have been a teacher in two different secondary schools for 29 years, and I have been collecting postage stamps since the age of 10. During my years in teaching, I have run after-school programs in stamp collecting. It is interesting to note how the high school students have embraced an interest in postage stamps, and I believe that the future of philately lies with our young people.

My suggestion is to offer a stamp collecting course at the high school level as a full credit. The department of education would have to approve it, and I cannot think of a better person than you to make that contact.

In my spare time, I have been composing a rough draft of a course of study. With collectors in almost every major city of Canada, it would not be difficult to convince some of them to share their ideas at an appointed time in a high school near them.

Sincerely yours,

LOUIS KUROWSKI,
RPSC LIFE MEMBER

DEAR EDITOR,

In the January February issue of *TCP*, you ran an article by Nadia Bannon called 'A Tribute to Stamps,' which included seven issues dedicated to the 350th Jubilee of the Union·of·Brest. Released in 1946 by The Ukrainian Committee in Support of Refugees in Italy, the stamps were dedicated to recognition of authority for the Catholic Pope in Rome by the Ukrainian church. Mattia Guida, NTSC president, provided some history of those stamps in a letter to the editor in the March April edition.

In addition to the information that Guida provided, this set was interestingly denominated. Since they were fundraisers to be sold internationally, a set of seven singles cost 180 units. A set of corner blocks, which included labels, went for 720 units. A unit was the monetary standard of a given country within which they were sold. So, in Canada, the set of singles cost $1.80, while the blocks went for $7.20.

The stamps were printed in sheets of 100, with a total of 1,200 sheets. The corner blocks included labels reading 'one flock one shepherd' in Ukrainian, and 1596-1946. The proceeds raised by these issues were for the

See 'LETTERS' continued on page 251



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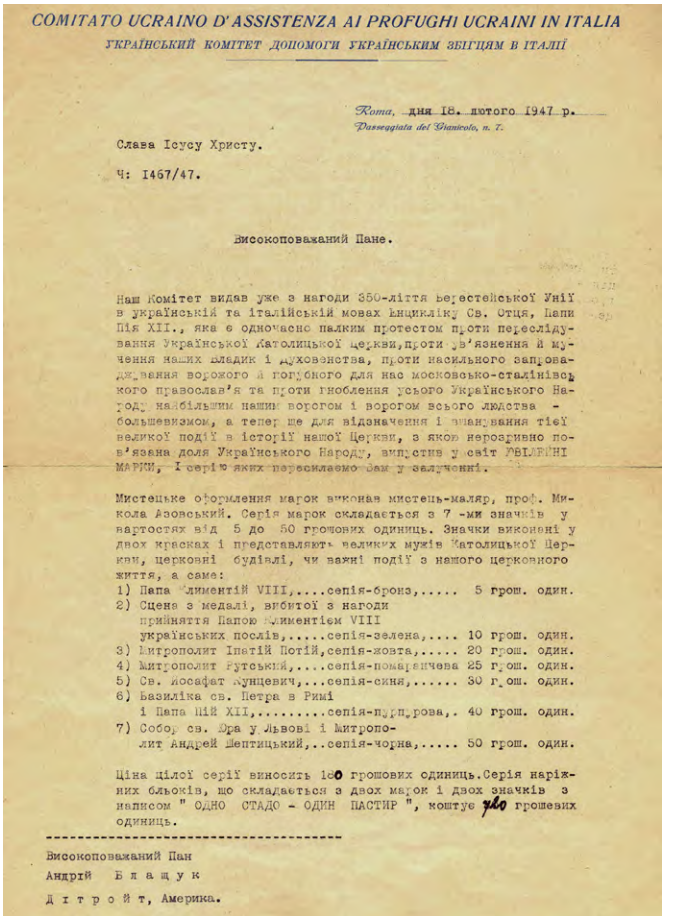
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Roma, дня 18. лютого 1947 р.
Passeggiata del Gianicolo, n. 7.

Слава Ісусу Христу.

Ч: I467/47.

Високоповажаний Пане.

Наш Комітет видав уже з нагоди 350-ліття Берестейської Унії в українській та італійській мовах Енцикліку Св. Отця, Папи Пія XII., яка є одночасно палким протестом проти переслідування Української Католицької церкви, проти зневаження й мучення наших владик і духовенства, проти насильного запровадження ворожого й погубного для нас московсько-сталінівського православ'я та проти гноблення усього Українського Народу найбільшим нашим ворогом і ворогом всього людства - большевизмом, а тепер ще для відзначення і знаменування тієї великої події в історії нашої Церкви, з якою нерозривно пов'язана доля Українського Народу, випустив у світ ЮБІЛЕЙНІ МАРКИ, І серію яких пересилаємо Вам у załączeniі.

Мистецьке оформлення марок виконав мистець-маляр, проф. Микола Азовський. Серія марок складається з 7 -ми значків у вартостях від 5 до 50 грошових одиниць. Значки виконані у двох кольорах і представляють великих мужів Католицької Церкви, церковні будівлі, чи важні події з нашого церковного життя, а саме:

1) Папа Климентій VIII,....сепія-бронза,..... 5 грош. один.
2) Сцена з медалі, вибитої з нагоди прийняття Папою Климентієм VIII українських послів,.....сепія-зелена,..... 10 грош. один.
3) Митрополит Іпатій Потій,сепія-жовта,..... 20 грош. один.
4) Митрополит Рутський,....сепія-помаранчева 25 грош. один.
5) Св. Йосафат Кунцевич,...сепія-синя,..... 30 грош. один.
6) Базиліка св. Петра в Римі і Папа Пій XII,.....сепія-пурпурова,. 40 грош. один.
7) Собор св. Юра у Львові і Митрополит Андрей Шептицький,..сепія-чорна,..... 50 грош. один.

Ціна цілої серії виносить 180 грошових одиниць. Серія наріжних блоків, що складається з двох марок і двох значків з написом " ОДНО СТАДО - ОДИН ПАСТИР ", коштує 720 грошевих одиниць.

Високоповажаний Пан
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Rare Stamp Discovered

In New Zealand

Information courtesy of Robin Gwynn RDP FRPSL FRPSNZ

The *New Zealand Stamp Collector,* published by the New Zealand Philatelic Society, recently reported on a rare find for the stamp world. It's another Tiflis stamp, and it was found in a postage stamp album dated 1876 that a collector bought at auction almost four years ago. The discovery brings to six the number of known Tiflis stamps to exist in the world. The find has been verified, and the stamp was sold at auction for 165 thousand pounds.



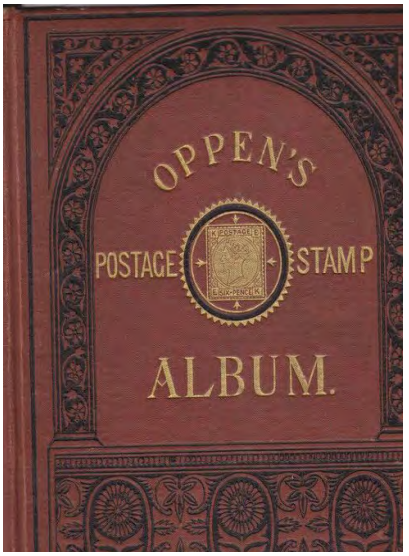
Robin Gwynn discovered the stamp in the album, which he bought at auction. He wrote the subsequent article for the New Zealand philatelic community. In that piece, he describes what enticed him to purchase the lot. The description read, "Old World Printed Album including German States, G.B. 1840 1d Black & 2d Blue plus other QV, Early Italian, Ceylon, India, Hong Kong, Cape of Good Hope including a few triangles, USA with Revenues, NSW, NZ incl FFQ's including imperforate 1/- SG 17 & Perfs etc. Mostly QV to GV Period. Some of the stamps are stuck down in the album. Needs lot of work, but has great potential. Very high cat. Needs inspection. (100s)."

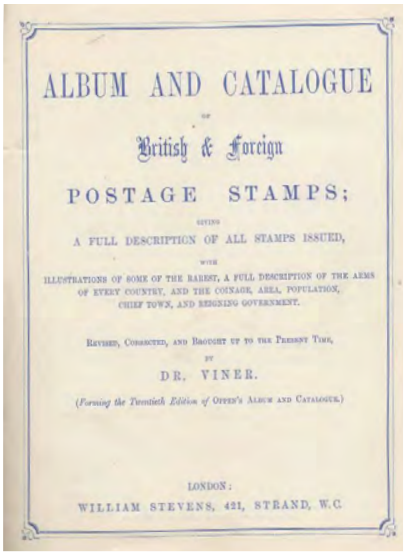
In his article, Gwynn states that it was the earliest album he'd ever seen in New Zealand. It was the *Oppen's Postage Stamp Album of 1876*, and Gwynn was intrigued by the fact that it was the 20th edition. Without examining it fully, he purchased the lot for 33 hundred dollars. Over the next six months he discovered about 15 stamps -- mostly revenues -- that he couldn't identify. Eventually, the identity of only two continued to puzzle him, both from Russia. In September 2017, he took his find to the London Stampex where he learned that one of the stamps was from Tiflis, which is the former name of Tbilisi, the capital of Georgia. "It was there that the first Russian stamp was officially issued in mid-1857."

As we reported in the March April edition of *The Canadian Philatelist,* only five known examples of the stamps existed prior to Gwynn's find, three of them from the Faberge collection with one at the Smithsonian in the U.S. and the other in the Berlin Museum. Gwynn asked experts in the U.S. to verify the authenticity of his find, but the results were disappointing. They declared it a fake. Despite that, Gwynn says he was offered five thousand pounds for his stamp, which is almost three times the price he paid for the whole collection. He decided to hang on, and do more research.



He couldn't believe that the stamp could be a forgery given the age of the entire album, and most of the stamps within it. He believed that the others were genuine, and couldn't understand why one stamp could be forged without any declaration of the fact. As Gwynn states, "It could not have been a modern forgery because the stamp had been on its page long enough to leave a shadow of its embossing." In July, 2016, Gwynn headed back to England and the Royal Philatelic Society of London, and from there to the Smithsonian in the U.S. for a direct compari-




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iv PREFACE.
from patriotic motives; that of New Brunswick, for its singular history; and those of Zurich, as being the first foreign postal emanation.
A few slight errors are corrected in the present edition; historical information and statistics amended to the date of publication; monetary values rectified; some omissions supplied; the recent issues of Dominica, Lagos, and the German Empire, &c. extenses, &c., provided with room; numerous interesting Russian locals chronicled for the first time, and all described at greater length. The volume, as it stands, is fully adapted to contain, not only all the labels and envelope-impressions hitherto issued, but those of many a succeeding year. Some collectors preferring unent envelopes, it is submitted that a separate album be devoted to them; and ample room will be thereby obtained for storing up every variety of colour, perforation, or water-mark, sufficient to accommodate the views of the most fastidious amateur.* The Editor trusts, therefore, the work thus enlarged and improved may be eventually considered as the much-desired *Permanent Album*.
LONDON, *November*, 1876.
* In case of further need, extra sheets (ruled, but without printed headings) can be obtained of the Publisher, at 6d. per dozen.

son. A design flaw, present on both stamps under high magnification, was the key to determining the authenticity of Gwynn's stamp. The handmade paper was also a close match.

Gwynn says the stamp is so rare that the first discovery of a Tiflis was made in 1913, with all other known examples uncovered by 1939. He feels it remarkable that such a find could be uncovered in New Zealand. He says the country has added "significantly to the records of classical philately." It is the most expensive stamp ever discovered in that country. As such, Gwynn concludes that, "It is appropriate that the majority of the proceeds from this discovery should be used for the benefit of organized philately." If his idea is approved, Gwynn has decided to contribute 100 thousand dollars toward a new home for the New Zealand Philatelic Society to be called the Wellington Philatelic Centre in the nation's capital. That way, he says, "The extraordinary story of this particular Russian stamp will echo long into the future." ✉



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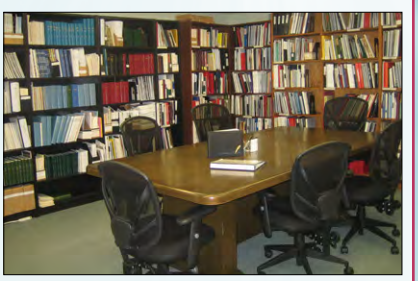


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DIAMOND MINING

By David Stein

Every collector dreams of discovering a diamond in the rough. Every few months, there is a story of how a rookie Mickey Mantle, or Bobby Orr sports card, or first edition *Action Comic* is discovered in a thrift shop or estate sale.

I had my own moment of glory in July, 2003, when I went to my local post office in Montreal to buy stamps. Among the stamps I purchased were some 10 cent definitives that contained an error. These were the woodworking stamps from the traditional trades series that were first issued in 1999. The perforations had been shifted downward. That created a top line of stamps that did not contain any perforations. It was a new imperforate error.

I returned to the post office to buy some more. The clerk noticed the error as she reached the sheet. She fixed them right away to make them easier to sell. She divided the sheet into blocks of 10 for sale as individual stamps. Despite the fix, I was able to find a few more at the same location. I bought the top and bottom parts of the sheets. A few phone calls to some stamp dealers, and some online research revealed that these were the first errors discovered in the traditional trades definitive stamps. The find was reported in several stamp trade magazines, the March 2004 edition of *The Canadian Philatelist*, and even an article in the *National Post* newspaper.

It did not take long for these 10 cent woodworking stamps to receive their own designation from the *Scott* and *Unitrade* stamp catalogues as 1679a and 1679b. An exhibit entitled 'The Trail of a Find' was prepared, and made the rounds at stamp shows in Canada and the United States.

Many young people collect everything from sports cards to beanie babies. The vast majority grow out of their hobbies. I'd been a stamp collector in my youth, and president of the McGill University Stamp Club, but my career, and raising a family intervened.

The chance discovery of this error reignited my interest in stamps, and I began searching for more mistakes. I enlisted my sons and even my brother to help. My most recent quest revealed another interesting find in the spring of 2011. It was an imperforate African violet stamp booklet 2378a, which had been discovered in 2010.

I continued to monitor any new discoveries in other values of one to 25 cents in the trade series, and discovered a complete imperforate sheet of the four cent value. Several sheets of various values have been found where the perforations have been partially shifted.

Fast forward to 2017, when I noticed that the Saskatoon Stamp Centre offered some copies of 1679i (a) in the online store and the printed catalogue. The stamp centre is owned by John Jamieson, who has been there for 50 years. He is an expert in Canadian and British North America philatelic issues.





These stamps were different from the original discovery in 2003. As I mentioned, the original discovery was from sheets where the perforations had been shifted downwards – creating a top row of imperforate stamps. The rest of the sheet contained 90 improperly perforated stamps. The stamps being offered by the stamp centre all came from the right side of a sheet of the 10 cent value where the perforations had been shifted to the left. Only 20 stamps were affected. I suspected that these 10 cent stamps represented a new category of error.

I purchased the top right corner block, and submitted it to Jim Kloetzel, a representative for Canada for the *Scott* stamp catalogue. I suggested that they be considered a new error. In late November, Kloetzel confirmed that 1679c vertical pair, imperforate, will be designated in the 2019 catalogue, volume two.



Single imperforate stamps, from the right side, will still be listed as 1679a.

I then contacted John Jamieson to do some more research on this discovery. Seven imperforate stamps had been purchased from a Quebec dealer in 2013. The seven stamps were divided into two vertical pairs and three single stamps. Thus three blocks containing the vertical imperforate pairs remain in existence.

Recently a Da Vinci painting that had been misidentified for many years, and which sold for 60 dollars in 1958, was relisted, and sold for 450 million dollars. My philatelic discovery is probably not worth much more than the purchase price, but I feel good about it because I was able to catch what the experts had missed. My sense of accomplishment is amazing. It keeps my collecting spirit alive. ✉

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***National Post*, August 14, 2003: Treasure Hunt on for 'Freak' Stamps, Joseph Brean**

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***Canadian Stamp News*, volume 36, number 4, June 21, 2011, page 15: Second African Violet Error Finally Blooms, Bret Evans**

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The Lady McLeod Issue

The most expensive Cinderella in philately...

By Richard Logan

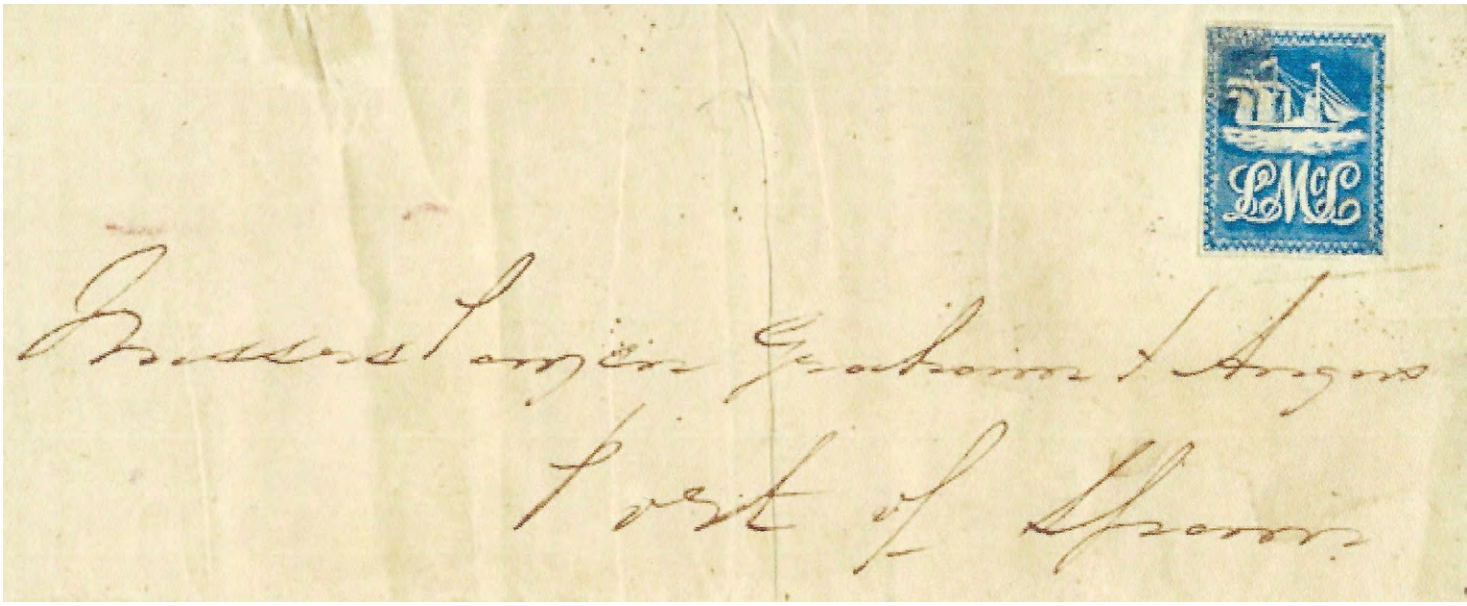


Founded by Christopher Columbus on July 31, 1498 Trinidad had a tumultuous history. For 300 years, it was a forgotten Spanish colony of plantation owners and slaves. Then, following an attack in 1797, it became a British possession, and remained one until its independence on August 31, 1962.

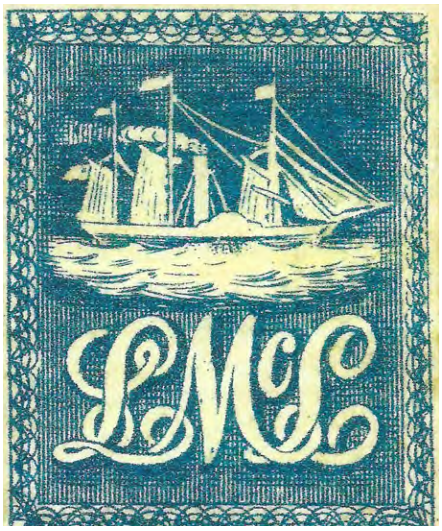
The 1830s represented a turning point in Trinidad's history with the British parliament passing the Slavery Abolition Act on July 26, 1833 – much to the dismay of the planters whose impressively large sugar and cocoa plantations depended on indigenous labour.

To ease the pain, Britain ordered that, once the act came into force the following year on August 1, 1834, the ex-slaves would still be obliged to serve a period of 'apprenticeship' – four years for domestic slaves, and six years for field labourers. This did not go down well. Following mass protests and demonstrations, Sir Henry George McLeod, governor of the island, proclaimed a general emancipation on August 1, 1838.





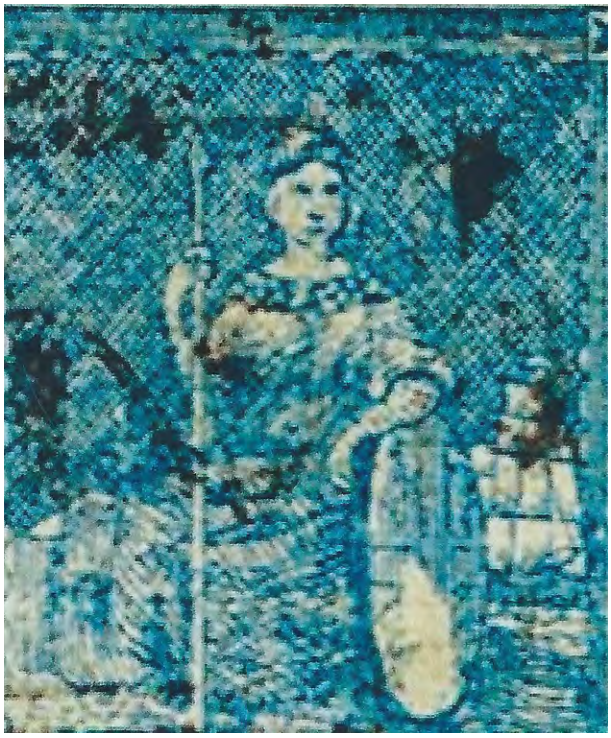
Realizing that replacements would have to be found for the old system of slave labour, the island's Council of Government – made up largely of planters – appointed an Agent General of Immigrants responsible for identifying an alternative source of labour. Various ethnic groups were tried: Portuguese; Africans from Africa, Madeira, and America, with little success. Desperate, the planters turned to Asia. The first group of 225 workers from India arrived on May 30, 1845. Three years later, their numbers had swelled to more than five thousand.



Chinese workers were brought in between 1848 and 1852 when there was a temporary halt in Indian immigration. The Chinese were not a great success as field and domestic workers, so Indian immigration was resumed in full force. By the time the Indian government banned immigration to Trinidad in 1917, the number of East Indian workers had risen to over 147 thousand.

With a promise of greater population and increased economic growth came a desire for a postal service between the cities of San Fernando and Port of Spain. However, as late as August, 1845 no such service had been set in place by the British colonial government. The only mail and parcel service available was expensive and unreliable.

It was about this time that a Scot named Gregor Turnbull – an expert in plantation manage-



ment in Trinidad - established a fleet of small sailing vessels that connected the two cities across the Gulf of Paria. In Port of Spain, the firm of Turnbull, Stewart & Co. ran the business through the islands and across the gulf to Cedros. In San Fernando, Turnbull, Ross and Co. received and dispatched goods and workers from Turnbull's international sailing ships.

On September 2, 1845 Turnbull, Stewart and Co. introduced the *Lady McLeod* – named after the wife of the governor – a 67 ton, three-masted, 40 hp paddle steamer just over 33 meters in length built in Scotland. With David Bryce as her master, she set out from Scotland for Trinidad on September 5th and after a 48 day voyage arrived at Port of Spain. On November 2, 1845 the *Lady McLeod* made her inaugural trip from Port of Spain to San Fernando.



The following day, a notice was placed in the *Port of Spain Gazette* by Turnbull, Stewart and Co. stating that "…the *Lady McLeod* would carry letters, public officers, magistrates and police free of charge."

November 21st saw another notice placed in the *Port of Spain Gazette*:



"Steamer the *Lady McLeod*: letters, money and small parcels will be carried from this date for subscribers only, at one dollar per month from each subscriber or estate, payable quarterly in advance; letters of non-subscribers will be charged 10 cents each. Letter box at Michael Maxwell's San Fernando, and Turnbull, Stewart and Co. Port of Spain. The commander can only be held responsible for parcels or letters containing money, for which a receipt is given and a commission of one-half per cent paid."

Paying in cash could be done either in port or on board the ship. This option caused problems as the crew often ran out of small change and had to refuse letters.

In November, 1846 Turnbull, Stewart and Co. sold the ship to David Bryce. He solved the small change problem by issuing the following notice, which appeared in the *Port of Spain Gazette* on April 16, 1847:

"The proprietor, experiencing inconvenience in collecting the money for letters of non-subscribers, has procured labels, which may be had of him or the agents for the steamer, at five cents each, or four dollars per hundred. No other letters, but those of subscribers who have paid in advance, or such as have these labels attached, will be carried, from and after the 24th instant.



Freight for parcels and small packages as heretofore.

Signed – DAVID BRYCE

16th April 1847
Proprietor"

The Lady McLeod

labels were available only at the dockside agent's office and featured the *Lady McLeod* above the monogram LMcL. Unfortunately, there are no details known about who designed or printed the lithographed, imperforate, non-denominated label. The above notice suggests strongly that the labels were printed in sheets of 100, and single copies can be found showing traces of an adjoining label. The thick yellowish paper that the label is printed on, and the colour of the blue ink, has led many to believe that it is very similar to the Trinidad 1d – *Scott* number nine.

The label was cancelled in three different ways: an ink pen X; a series of ink pen diagonal lines; or by having a corner skinned off. Worthy of note is the following report referring to Trinidad, from *Stanley Gibbons' Monthly Journal,* Volume VI, May 31, 1895: "Messrs. Cameron & Co. have shown us a letter from this colony in which it is stated that the governor,[of Trinidad & Tobago] Sir Napier Broome, has ordered all the old stock of stamps, postcards, etc., to be destroyed. Amongst these things was the die of the old 'Lady McLeod' stamp, the destruction of which may be regretted; but when we learn that an American gentleman offered three thousand dollars for the die, we cannot but feel that it is better out of the way."

The number of Lady McLeods actually existing is not known; however, it is believed that the number includes some 26 mint never hinged, 24 used, and 39 on cover, although some of these may be bogus. Forgeries do exist and buyers are advised to obtain a certificate of authenticity by a reputable authority.

Sales of the Lady McLeod are rare and even copies with minor damage fetch a high price. Mint never hinged copies sell for more than 50 thousand U.S. dollars; pen cancelled copies for about 12,500 U.S.; skinned off copies sell for less than that; and covers go for anywhere from five to nine thousand U.S. dollars.

David Bryce sold the good ship *Lady McLeod* to five Trinidad merchants in 1851. Unfortunately, she foundered in 1854 off Vistabella Point near San Fernando and was abandoned. ✉

SOURCES

1. **Morton Klass, *Singing with Sai Baba: The Politics of Revitalization in Trinidad* (1991) Westview Press, Boulder, Colorado.**
2. ***Scott Standard Postage Stamp Catalogue*, 171st Edition (2015) Scott Publishing Company, Sidney, OH.**
3. **Nicholas Courtney, *The Queen's Stamp: The Authorized History of the Royal Philatelic Collection* (2004) Methuen Publishing Ltd., London, England.**
4. **Joe Chin Aleong and Edward B. Proud, *The Postal History of Trinidad & Tobago* (1997) Proud-Bailey Co. Ltd., Heathfield, East Sussex, England.**



in MEMORIAM

***The Canadian Philatelist* extends condolences to the family and friends of Ann Maureen Triggle, FRPSL, FRPSC, and a former director of the Canadian society. Triggle was born on April 7, 1935, in Bridgend, South Wales, and died on April 26, 2018 in Sarasota, Florida after a prolonged illness. A former professor at the University of Buffalo, she retired to Sarasota with her husband, David.**

In 2006, Triggle was selected as a distinguished topical philatelist, the most prestigious award offered by the American Topical Association. Triggle began collecting as a teenager, but then put her stamps aside to raise a family. She took up philately again in the 1970s, and developed award-winning exhibits on fish and coal, as well as postal history, revenues and stationery. She won many international awards, and served on many philatelic boards and associations. She was also an accredited judge with both the APS and ATA, serving as the U.S. commissioner for several international exhibitions. She also taught online courses for beginning collectors with the APS.

At ROPEX 2003, Triggle presented a single frame exhibit on the pharmacy stamp of 1972, which showed the first day cover, the announcement of the stamp, as well as various festivities, and cacheted covers. She also had a display exhibit showing the postal history of Clarence Township in New York from 1813 to 1944.



My Postcards, INDIA EXHIBIT

By Linda Ward Selbie

Photography is as ubiquitous today as the air we breathe. Fabulous scientific and technological inventions mean that anyone can carry an excellent pocket-size camera. Opportunities to create images that enhance storytelling are limitless and wondrous. Sadly that means few travelers buy or mail picture postcards anymore. The preference is to digitally send instant personal pictures, while being somewhat dismissive about hard copy. Interest in postcards is in decline, but thankfully today a few places still remain where it is possible to find racks with great postcards. Friends and relatives buy iconic scenes on cards, taken by local professional photographers, and send them to me. Those cards provide a diary note of their trip, which is always important, especially when it is difficult to remember travel specifics.

Postcard collecting is fun, educational and a lovely way to learn about history and culture. Mostly my collecting interest is rooted in looking for early examples of documentary photography. I do not consider myself a deltiologist, or a knowledgeable specialist in philately.





In looking for cards or postage stamps, it's the imagery that catches my eye, especially when the scene references photographic or social history.

Communication using paper-based technologies is now considered 'dated,' but many people still delight in receiving a postcard greeting from an exotic locale. The gift is often augmented with a fabulous commemorative stamp. Cards, personal handwritten letters, and paper ephemera remain treasured mementos.

Exploring and understanding a foreign culture is just about as difficult as divining one's own. Personal bias always informs observations that can be considered superficial, but my motivation as an artist is sincere. My personal exhibit, Postcards India, was created for display at the wonderful and welcoming First Post Office Museum, in Toronto in May. It was part of the Scotiabank Contact Photography Festival, and my exhibit paid homage to intriguing Indian culture, and will hopefully not be deemed patronizing. There are some thoughts for consideration. As a photographer, my work aims to present the fading past as our contemporary pace and lifestyle diminish our ties to the greater world: old and new, ancestors and traditions. Small experiences result in wonderful memories.

Photographers have been immersed in Indian culture since the beginning of the medium. Early in photographic history, pictures became essential economic tools. In the 19th Century, Colonial businesses, such as the East India Company, quickly started ordering imagery to supplement investment pitch material to bankers in London.

The East India Company created an efficient clerical and postal system that continues today. Many people rely on services beyond letter mail, as post offices are also





banking centres. That means every community has a post office. However, like here, not every outlet has fabulous stamps. The challenge for a travelling postcard and stamp collector is to visit as many post offices as possible in the hope of acquiring truly special postage stamps.

A warm welcome for foreigners is not that unusual at some Indian post offices. For example, it was a delightful surprise, when out on a stamp buying mission, to visit the bureau in the historic silk-weaving city of Mysore, Kannada State. The postmaster graciously welcomed us to his private office and, with pride, showed some of the collections of commemoratives. As every travelling stamp collector knows, person-to-person contact is necessary to look at special folders with unique examples of postage. Of course, there never is a guarantee of finding the same stamps at a different outlet.

The idea for Postcards India began by imagining a contextual pairing of some of my documentary photographs with commemorative postage stamps. On a first trip to northern India, it was disconcerting to find lots of beautiful stamps but few postcards. That surprised me and -- in anticipation of my next trip -- I made my own cards, took them with me, and mailed them from there. After that, and through my own determination on subsequent visits, it became easier to find postcards to mail home.

My picture selection portrayed historically evolving tribal Indian cultures, in contrast to the modern world. As everywhere, rural communities are the slowest to change. All nations with an active postal system depict cultural events of significance. It`s almost a form of folk art in something as small as a postage stamp. Happily, today, it is still possible to find unique commemorative stamps that complement and reinforce the subject image. Indian postage includes everyday topics such as family planning, sports activities, animals, and of course work and technology. They`re all depicted on gorgeous eye-catching stamp designs.



Memories of India, the post offices, beautiful stamps, lovely people all came together for the Postcards India exhibit at Toronto's First Post Office Museum. India is a world leader in IT technologies with a young and talented population. Most of those people fail to learn about paper communication. They have neither a need, nor an interest. Still, it would be nice if more people could experience the delight of receiving a beautiful postcard ✉

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Journey of Philately in India

By Swamynathan


The Stamp-Collector's Magazine.

DESCRIPTIVE LIST OF EAST INDIA POSTAGE STAMPS.

BY COLONEL L. B. MAINWARING, R.A.C.

[The value of this authentic record, compiled by Col. Mainwaring, at Darjeeling, in 1871, from official sources, can hardly be overstated. It not only places us in possession of a complete list of all the stamps issued, with a statement of the circumstances which accompanied their emission, but also reveals to us the existence of the following hitherto unknown types, namely: No. 1, No. 2, *black*, Nos. 4 and 5; and confirms the long-current report of the intended issue of an 8 anna red and blue (No. 8). Our best thanks are due to the gallant author for communication of this interesting list, and we do not doubt but that our readers will be equally gratified at its publication.—Ed. *S. C. M.*]

No. 1.—Half-anna.

Lion trippant under palm-tree, on plain coloured oblong disk, open lace border, oblong, value below in words.

It was not until about thirteen years after the first introduction in England of stamps for the payment of postage on letters that Government decided on their employment in India. In 1853 postage stamps were ordered to be prepared in the Calcutta Mint, and there the afore-described handsome stamp was designed and made. It was doomed, however, never to come into use; delay occurring in cutting the steel die,* the then Governor-general, Lord Dalhousie, became impatient and sent to the Surveyor-general's office to know if stamps could not be prepared there more speedily. Accordingly, rough and hurried engravings were made on copper-plate, from which stamps of the following designs were struck off and issued to the post-office, thus:

1854.

No. 2.—Half-anna—*Black, Red, Blue.*

Queen Victoria, profile, diadem crowned, head to left, on plain coloured disk, lined border, with seven arches on each side, Maltese cross in upper corners; above, "India," below, value.

Black.

The above stamp was first printed in black, and sent to the post-office for distribution, but before it was issued to the public, it was discovered that a large packet of the stamps had been perforated; to prevent these stamps being used, the remainder were withdrawn, and the stamp was re-issued in

Red.

The supply of vermilion running short, these red stamps (after only a few had been issued to the public) were also called in, and the stamp was printed in

Blue;

and this has remained the distinguishing colour of the half-anna stamp to the present day. This stamp was followed by

No. 3.—One-anna—*Red.*

Same design as No. 2 (a supply of colour having been obtained).

* This expensive and highly artistic hand-cut die was broken up and destroyed with other dies and places at the Mint in 1867.

INTRODUCTION

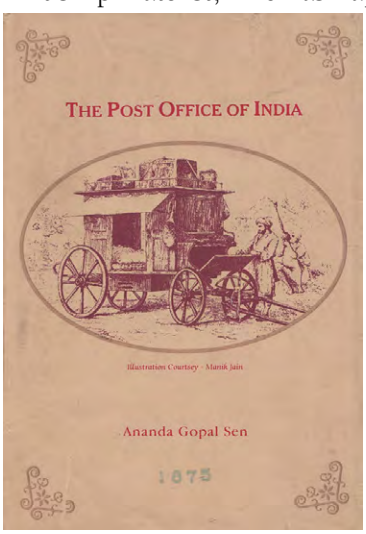
In the late 1800s, British settlers in India pursued philately, which was largely influenced by the well-developed hobby in Britain. In the last decade of the 1800s, English settlers started to promote philately in India. Prior to 1890, there were two important philatelic works in India. First, an official list of postage stamps of India, prepared by Colonel L.B. Mainwaring, and published in *Stamp Collector's Magazine*, January, 1871. It was called *Descriptive List of India Stamps*. Secondly, in 1875, an official of India Post named Ananda Gopal Sen from Bengal Province published a book titled *The Post Office of India*. This was the first book published on Indian philately, mainly focusing on the history of the postal administration of India.

PHASE I, 1889-1896, THE INITIAL PERIOD

In 1889, a philately shop named the Bombay Philatelic Company was established. Although now closed, it celebrated its centenary in 1988, and was the only stamp shop in India to survive a hundred years. The establishment of two philatelic societies, one in 1892 with the other in 1893, was the beginning of organised philately in India. They were the Bombay Philatelic Society of India and the Philatelic Society of Bengal, respectively. *Indian Philatelists* and the *Philatelic World* were the official journals of the two philatelic societies. The publications relayed information about philatelic activities throughout India, but also in Britain. As stamp collecting became popular, the first philatelic exhibitions were organized. One was held in 1894 by the Bombay Philatelic Society of India, with another in 1895 by the Philatelic Society of Bengal.

With the growing number of British India stamps, the first stamp catalogue, *Descriptive List of Indian Postage Stamps from 1853 to 1885,* was published in 1885 by G.J. Hynes, the assistant director general of the post office of India. This publication was based on Mainwaring's *Descriptive List of Indian Stamps* published in *Stamp Collector's Magazine* in January 1871.

The first four lithograph stamps of British India were designed and printed in India in 1854 and are now popularly known as the lithograph stamps of India. Initially, not well-known to philatelists at the time, eminent British philatelist, Thomas Tapling, visited India in the winter of 1889 to learn about them by securing the official correspondence and doing interviews. Subsequently, a detailed study of British India stamps was published as a book by the London Philatelic Society in 1892. Called *Postage Stamps of British India and Ceylon*, it included the first detailed study of India's first four stamps.





the princely states. The four annas bi-coloured stamp was of special interest because it was the first stamp in the British Empire to use a two-step printing process. With no electricity in 1854 and poor printing technology, two-step printing was a great achievement.

A second national philatelic society was formed in 1941. Called the Empire of India Philatelic Society, its official publication was the *India Stamp Journal*. With the growing popularity of stamps, the first philatelic bureau was opened at the general post office in Bombay in 1941. Still, most stamp collectors were British settlers with interests in Indian stamps used in foreign countries including Aden, and the Straits Settlements. Postage cancellations, from the period 1852 to 1884 and handstruck cancellations of pre 1852, were also gaining prominence.

PHASE II, 1896-1900, THE BIRTH OF A NATIONAL PHILATELIC SOCIETY

The Bombay and Bengal Philatelic Societies of India did not survive long as separate entities. In 1897, a few members of the Bengal society formed a national society: the Philatelic Society of India, with the *Philatelic Journal of India* as its primary publication. The Philatelic Society of India organized two exhibitions in December 1897 and 1898. There was a proposal to amalgamate the Philatelic Society of India with the London Philatelic Society in January 1899, but it did not go through.

The London Philatelic Society published a supplement to the book *Postage Stamps of British India and Ceylon*. It was called *Notes on the De La Rue Series of the Adhesive Stamps and Telegraph Stamps of India.*

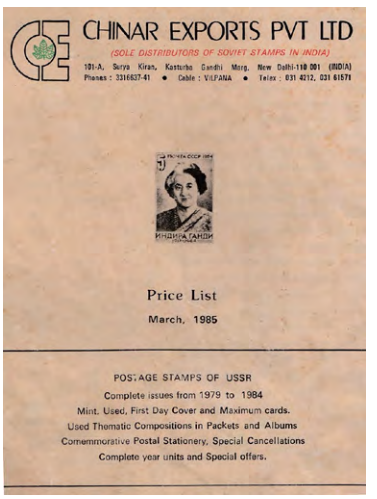
PHASE III, 1901-1947, GROWTH OF EARLY INDIAN PHILATELY

Between 1901 to 1947, philately in India was largely focused on the study and research of India's first four lithograph stamps of 1854, and the postage stamps of



PHASE IV, 1948-1953, FOUNDATION TO MODERN PHILATELY

Modern philately began when India gained independence in 1947. On August 15, 1948, philatelic bureaus were established at Calcutta, Cuttack, Lucknow, Madras, Nagpur, New Delhi, Patna, Shimla and Shillong. The first stamp exhibition of free India was inaugurated in the New Delhi town hall on March 3, 1948, by the prime minister. It housed the valuable collection of the government of India. No private collections were permitted. With a renewed curiosity and interest in the study of Indian postal history, a philatelic advisory committee was constituted in 1951 to decide matters relating to the issue of Indian stamps. In November, a group of 18 philatelists from around the world established a society called the India Study Circle based in London. The first bulletin of the group was published at that time. In 1967, the quarterly magazine was known as *India Post*, which is still published today.


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With philately gaining popularity in India, stamp articles started to appear in Indian magazines. One of the most popular in the 1950s and '60s was *Illustrated Weekly,* which published regular articles on stamp collecting. In 1953, the Empire of India Philatelic Society organised the first thematic exhibition in India. It was held at Bombay, and covered 64 subjects with 120 frames.

PHASE V, 1954-1969, FOUNDATION TO MODERN PHILATELY



Delhi hosted the first international philatelic exhibition in India, INDIPEX 1954. It was a huge boost for the hobby in the country. The event was the first step to promoting philately by India Post. It was so popular, with so many visitors, the authorities were forced to extend the opening times, and it lasted until November 7. With an average daily attendance of four thousand people, over 152 thousand people visited over 38 days, despite a relatively steep entrance fee of five annas. The highest attendance for one day was almost 13 thousand, with the lowest at one thousand visitors.

The first INDIPEX was followed by the first international topical philately exhibition, BOM-TOPEX in 1956, organised by the Empire of India Philatelic Society. By that point, interest in stamps had peaked across the nation with many regional and local philatelic societies being established. In turn, they held their own philatelic exhibitions.

To further improve stamp issues in India, India Post organised a national seminar on philately in 1967. Eminent philatelists were invited. In 1968, The National Philately Museum was inaugurated at New Delhi.



PHASE VI, 1970-2001, GROWTH OF MODERN PHILATELY

Interest in stamps in India was phenomenal from 1970 to 2001. In 1970, India Post organized the first national philatelic exhibition, INPEX, which was followed by eight more national philatelic exhibitions from 1975 to 2001.





Commemorative stamps were issued for all of the national exhibitions. The emphasis was on thematic and youth philately. The first beginner's book on philately, *Romance of Postage Stamps*, was published in 1973.

Other philatelic books published during this period were on the postal history of India. The Philatelic Congress of India was a national association formed in 1975, with its official journal, *Signet*. The third international philatelic exhibition, held in 1980, had the patronage of the Federation of International Philately or FIP.

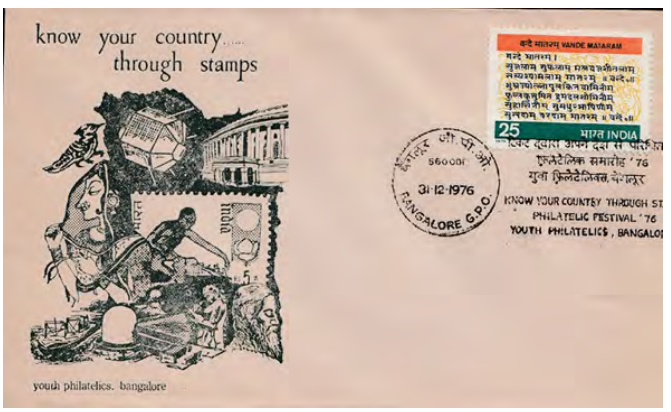


For the first time, a local society organized the 10th national exhibition in 1997, with India Post playing a supportive role. This practice is still in vogue today. For the past three decades, philatelic societies,



magazines and exhibitions have flourished throughout the nation. A few popular regional societies were the South India Philatelic Society, and the Karnataka Philatelic Society. A few popular philatelic magazines include *Stamp Digest*, and *INDDAK*. The *Philatelic Journal of India* and the *India Stamp Journal* continued to be popular national and international philatelic magazines. The national magazine *Discover India* devoted the entire issue of December, 1999, to showcase Indian stamps from 1947 to 2000. Over the Millennium, India Post initiated new philatelic products including thematic packs and greeting envelopes. Modern philately in India was based on history, geography, and politics; but that foundation was weakened with the emergence of internet technology.

PHASE VII, 2002-2015, GENERATIONAL SHIFT &

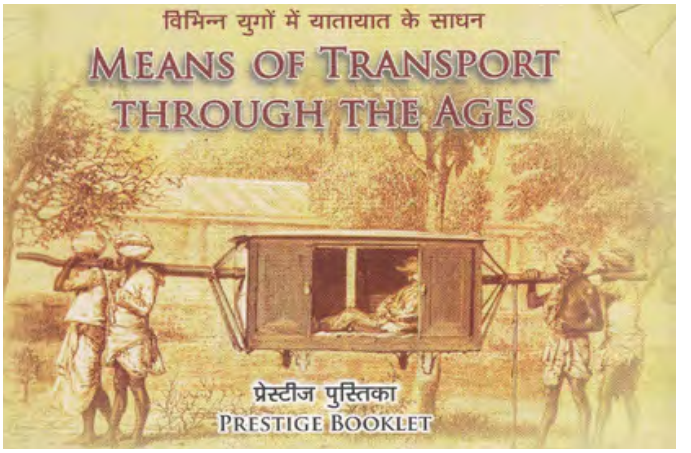


TECHNOLOGICAL ERA

The technological era saw the emergence of a new generation of philatelists using online shopping and internet sites devoted to stamps. Philatelic societies, magazines, and small traditional stamp shops started to face difficulties due to the rapid growth of technology.

In the International Philatelic Exhibition, 2011, India Post introduced a new philatelic product 'Mystamp' to cater to the philatelic needs of the Millenium era. From 2016, 'What's App' instant communication became a popular tool with the young philatelic community on a daily basis. Instantly, philatelists could talk to one another no matter where they were located.





Electronic philatelic magazines are becoming popular. India Post has started to issue more trendy postage stamps designed to boost revenues. In 2017, more than 200 stamps were released, which is the highest number to date. Some are special stamps of general issue, not to commemorate any special event.

CONCLUSION

With the rapid development of technology: the internet, emails, mobile and modern entertainment opportunities; philately in India is trying to reinvent itself to remain viable and relevant in these modern times. It's a challenge and I, for one, am hoping for the best. ✉

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Our 2018 Convention will be held in Welwyn Garden City from September 5th to 9th

www.canadianpsgb.org.uk

Astrophilately:

The Intersection of Space and Postal History

By David S. Ball, RPSL

For someone growing up in the 1960s, NASA audacity and success were remarkable to behold. In 10 years, the Earth-to-orbit weight-lifting capability grew 10 thousand times. In its twilight years, the Saturn rocket lifted a Skylab module weighing 100 metric tons into orbit not 15 years after the U.S. had trouble lifting a satellite the size of a grapefruit. For those who collect stamps and are fascinated by spaceflight, there exists a wonderful outlet – Astrophilately.

I was 10 years old when Neil Armstrong and Buzz Aldrin landed on the moon. I distinctly remember thinking of the rest of my life divided in two: those things that happened before men walked on the moon, and things that happened after. An entire generation began saying, "We can land a man on the moon but we can't…," but, what they were really saying was, with effort and teamwork, all things were possible.





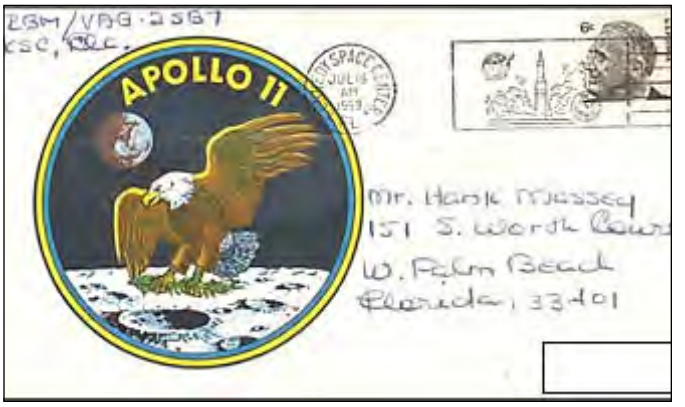
WHAT IS ASTROPHILATELY?

At the international stamp show in Washington, DC in 2006, I was in the audience of an interesting lecture. Beatrice Bachmann, the grande dame of Astrophilately, explained how stratospheric balloon flights contributed to the human conquest of outer space. Using envelopes, cancelled on the day of the event at the closest post office, she wove a tale of adventure, danger, and groundbreaking science. Many events originated in remote locations hardly noticed by collectors. Getting postmarks from unpredictable landing sites was even tougher. Pilots on these record-breaking flights carried her envelopes. It was an aerospace story with postal history.

In that moment, a light bulb went on above my head. Astrophilately is not about stamps with rockets on them. It is not about First Day Covers with pictures of astronauts or envelopes with anniversaries of space achievements. It is the rigorous pursuit of envelopes postmarked on the exact date and place where aerospace history occurs.



If I were to tell you the story, for example, of the first manned lunar landing, I could do it with three envelopes. The first was cancelled July 16, 1969 at the Kennedy Space Center, Florida, where the rocket took off. In addition to the postmark, this cover has two other interesting attributes. First is the cachet, or artwork. NASA gift shops are called exchanges where this envelope with the mission emblem was sold. This is a NASA exchange cover. The second interesting thing is



the sender. His last initial matches the first letter of the addressee's last name so we can assume they are related. More interesting is the return address. The sender apparently worked in the VAB, the Vehicle Assembly Building. In addition to being the largest building in the world by volume it is also where the Apollo 11 rocket was mated before flight.

Once the vehicle clears the gantry tower, control is transferred to the Manned Spaceflight Center in Houston, Texas. For the walk on the moon, an envelope needs a Houston, or nearby cancel like Webster or Clear Lake. Philatelically, it is important to know the location of the post offices, and whether they're open at the time of the flight. If the office is closed, a cancellation from the next day is acceptable.

Ask a European when Americans first walked on the moon, they invariably say July 21st because it happened after midnight Greenwich Mean Time. In Houston, however, it was just past 10 p.m. so it was still July 20th.



Before the Space Shuttle allowed astronauts to land on airport runways, the navy rescued pilots at sea. The capsule entered earth's atmosphere, and dropped into the ocean by parachute. Underwater demolition team divers deployed flotation collars around the capsule and assisted the crew into a waiting helicopter for transport to a nearby carrier. This cover is postmarked on the *USS Hornet*, July 24, 1969. Once the moon landings began, covers cancelled on the prime recovery ship were commonplace. The *USS Hornet* postmarked 250 thousand





envelopes for collectors on that day in 1969. In contrast, only 44 philatelic cancels were struck on the *USS Lake Champlain* in 1961 when Alan Shepard, America's first space pilot, was recovered.

THINGS TO COLLECT AND EXHIBIT

For collectors of space envelopes, there are many avenues to pursue. One chapter might begin long before space flight. Since the vacuum of space requires pressurized cabins or full pressure suits, our conquest of space might include Wiley Post and his full pressure suit from 1934. After completing the first solo flight around the world by air, he pioneered the suit as part of his high altitude work during which he discovered the jet stream.

The same might be true of balloons. Stratospheric flights have contributed enormously to our capacity to operate in space. Due in large part to the work of Professor Auguste Piccard and his family, scientific ballooning more than seven miles above the earth has done much to advance hermetically sealed enclosures, address the physiological needs of pilots, and increase our understanding of the upper atmosphere and of cosmic radiation.

On the final flight of the navy Strato-Lab high program, a record 113 thousand feet was reached as part of a program to test full pressure space suits. This cover is addressed to the commander of the Aeromedical Center



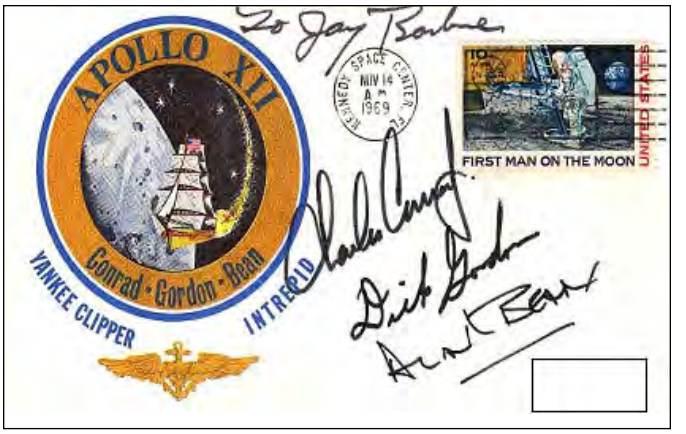
at NAS Pensacola and was flown on the record-breaking flight. During the recovery operations, LCDR Prather slipped out of the rescue sling and drowned. The next day LCDR Alan Shepard became the first American in space.

Jet engines, which require air to function, are not part of the space story. Instead, reaction motors propel vehicles in space. They carry their own gases to push against the walls of the engine combustion chamber. The envelope below was carried as a favour by test pilot Gene May in the D558-II on the first combination jet-rocket flight. Rocket plane covers are rare. Generally, only a few were carried on the pilot's seat, and were sat on during the flight.



For 10 years, from 1965 to 1975, NASA had Pitney Bowes print a rubber stamp cachet on the day of the launch. This occurred for all manned, as well as some unmanned launches and special events like Fire Prevention Week and the agency's open house. This Gemini V envelope is addressed to the great astrophilatelist Amanda Hoerschgen. It is autographed by the KSC postmaster, 'Dusty' Rhodes, and carries a circular information stamp produced by cachet designer Morris Beck.





Crew-signed covers are favoured by collectors. Some are hard to find, depending on how long a pilot was with NASA and how generous they were about signing autographs. This crew-signed envelope is an 'insurance' cover. Life insurance was expensive for test pilots, so these philatelic items were left with families in case the astronauts didn't return. Proceeds from the sale of the envelopes could pay off a mortgage or put children through college. This example, from the second manned lunar landing, was gifted to NBC space correspondent, Jay Barbee.



Part of the manned spaceflight story is the worldwide radio network required for voice and telemetry. Since radio waves are line of site, tracking stations relay information to and from the spacecraft. This is an early example for a Mercury monkey flight. Joe Frasketi, the astrophilatelist who had the cover serviced, was a 'Range Rat' working for RCA during the flight in 1961. He remains a space event cover dealer to this day.

While most pioneer rocket mail dating back to the 1930s was philatelic in nature, this piece was official. It was sent by the postmaster general on a supersonic missile from a submarine to NASA Mayport in Florida. Three thousand were created for members of congress, senior military leaders and other VIPs. This one, next page, was forwarded by regular mail to the publisher of *Look* magazine, Vernon Myers, after the high speed flight.

Many of NASA's greatest achievements have been of the unmanned variety, following in the footsteps of ro-



bots. A wonderful envelope, on JPL letterhead, accompanied the Galileo spacecraft from the Jet Propulsion Laboratory in Pasadena by cargo aircraft to the launch facility in Florida (page 220). You can see how well all the elements (postmarks, cachet and autographs) combine to tell a story. The postage stamps are rather incidental, serving as a reason to apply the cancels. Since the mission is an unmanned probe, the correct mission management location is Pasadena and not Houston.

Many of the best astrophilatelic items can be costly. A great exception is the 1983 USPS/NASA joint venture (bottom left, page 221). The US postal service and the space agency agreed to pack over a half million covers in storage containers in the cargo bay. About half were unflown and subsequently destroyed before the post office sold the ones carried in the space shuttle Challenger. They went for 15 dollars each. They can still be found on eBay for 10 to 30 dollars, and are a great way to start someone in astrophilately.

Other nations also have important space-related stories to tell. Nine Canadians have participated in a total of 17 space missions. The indispensable Canadarm was integral to the space shuttle that made satellite capture and deployment possible. Less well known is the more advanced Canadarm2 attached to the International Space Station (ISS) and Dextre, critical to the mobile servicing system on the ISS.

The Russians have also been orbiting for years. They're a principal partner in the International Space Station, circling the earth every 90 minutes for the past 20 years. The letter (written on the back of a page from an orbital manual, top page 221,) was penned by a cosmonaut floating on the station. The envelope bears the octagonal ISS station mark as well as the smaller circular rubber stamp that identifies the specific cosmonaut pilot. As a modern sign of authenticity, a digital photograph of the cover drifting by a porthole (with our planet in the background) was forwarded by email when I acquired the piece.

After a long hiatus, America is launching new space hardware. Led by industry, this creates an entire new generation of component and qualification testing, integration and simulation, and first flight covers. There is a qualification test cover for the capsule to replace the Apollo spacecraft that carried astronauts from 1968 to 1972 (middle page 220) Orion Launch Abort System.

Astrophilately is a wonderful way to exhibit a love for philately and space history. The arrow of progress starts with the stratospheric balloonist and rocket pioneers, passing through the WWII V-2, past the X-1 and X-15 rocket planes, and on to unmanned and manned spaceflight. With the advent of SpaceShipOne, Blue Origin, and SpaceX, we are beginning a whole new era that will return us to the moon, to Mars, and beyond. Take the plunge and become an astrophilatelist. It's fun. ✉

FIP AND TRENDS IN AMERICAN JUDGING

The Fédération Internationale de Philatélie (FIP) was founded on June 18, 1926. Based in Zürich, Switzerland, it is the world federation for philately. It sets the standard for the evaluation of Astrophilatelic Class exhibits. The companion standard in the United States is the American Philatelic Society (APS) *Manual of Judging* 7th Edition. An effort to align the regulations with the specialty and each other has been largely successful. As the US delegate to FIP for astrophilately, I recommend that all exhibitors hold themselves to the most rigid standards. This provides the greatest challenge, and makes it more likely you will score well regardless of where you exhibit.

Judging in the United States is changing. There is a relaxation and expansion of classes and a concerted effort to provide exhibitors with a detailed and quantified evaluation form. This makes bending hard and fast class specific rules less costly. Instead, judges expect exhibitors to be explicit about what they are shown, and will grade based on how well that expectation is realized.

This has both positive and negative consequences. It permits new flexibility to tell stories with fewer medal-killing constraints. It is hoped that those intimidated or beaten by regulation will respond with a resurgence of innovative frames. My concern (perhaps premature or unfounded) is that by relaxing rules we lose our unique identity. Without rigid regulation do we run the risk of disappearing into the First Day Cover or Display Classes? ✉

Totally Eclipsed

By Phil Visser

Remember August of last year?

Everyone with any savvy was talking about the solar eclipse that was scheduled to cross the continental United States. Many people were hyped. There was a lot of excitement and awe concerning the beauty and rarity of the event. Of course, there was also much public attention about the dangers associated with such an astronomical phenomenon. People were warned to avoid looking directly at the sun during the eclipse. Special glasses were needed to avoid damage to the eyes. They sold like hotcakes, even the ones that weren't especially useful. People made pin hole cameras out of shoeboxes so they could look at a reflection of the eclipse in relative safety.



I was caught up in all of that excitement. As a stamp collector, I was prone to travelling long distances to attend national stamp shows, and I had no qualm about travelling hundreds of kilometres just to see the solar eclipse. Call me crazy, but I'm a star gazer. And, when you think about it, it really is quite the event. In earth terms, the total eclipse covered a band of only about 100 kilometres in width, and the duration varied from two to seven minutes. Not a big window of opportunity.

Also consider that our ancestors may have lived their entire lives without ever having seen, or heard of one. As recently as 100 years ago, our ability to travel was restricted, and many people lived their entire lives within a short distance from where they were born. Then recognize that about 70 percent of the earth's surface is covered by water, so the chance of seeing an eclipse was extremely rare. I'd never seen, or even been close to one, in all of my 60 plus years, so this pilgrimage was a first for me. Simply AWESOME! But I had to travel some 17 hundred kilometres for the best chance to see it.

Talk about an odyssey.

My buddy, and I had to travel from Owen Sound, Ontario, to Nebraska, and we drove for hours on end. You'd think it would be exhausting and somewhat boring, but we put our time to good use. We covered every topic under the sun, so to speak. During one of our many discussions, John mentioned the idea of mailing letters with an eclipse stamp on the day of the event. I naturally applauded that idea, and purchased the needed stamps to mail my postcards. The United States postal service had already seen the marketing potential of this natural phenomenon. Always intent on selling stamps that may never be used, it had released them long before the event. From my vantage point, that marketing was successful! A month prior, my co-traveller, an eclipse chaser, had already purchased a few booklets of peel and stick stamps from the U.S., and I doubt we were the only ones to do so.

The eclipse stamp itself is nothing spectacular as it is almost completely black. But astronomers love the stamp because it shows the corona, or the sun's radiation being released into space. These are also the first U.S. postage stamps to use thermo chromic, or colour-changing ink. The stamp features an image of totality, with the moon completely blocking out the sun and appearing as a black disk surrounded by the sun's corona. But if you heat the stamp, place your finger on, or rub the blacked-out portion, the moon will appear. The U.S. postal service notes that exposure to ultraviolet or U.V. light causes degradation, so the eclipse stamps should be shielded from sunlight to preserve their thermo chromic behaviour. As a result, the post office sends the stamps to customers in special U.V. blocking envelopes. U.V. protective sleeves are also available from American post offices for 25 cents each.

The photograph of the solar eclipse was taken at Jalu, Libya on March 29, 2006, by Fred Espenak, a retired astrophysicist with NASA, known as 'Mr. Eclipse.' The stamp's alternate image is a photo of the full moon taken by Espenak at his observatory in Portal, Arizona, in 2010.



I appreciate the stamps of the solar eclipse because I was able to see the actual phe-



nomenon with my own eyes... through protective glasses, of course. Unlike our postal adventure, it was not a disappointment.

When it came time to mail our stamps, we carefully planned our campaign, and dutifully placed them in the mailbox to ensure that they'd be cancelled on the same day: the afternoon of the eclipse itself on August 21st. It took my postcards about a week to arrive in Owen Sound. I was pleased to note that they weren't badly cancelled, and that the cancels were different. For the eagle eyes in the group, you may have noticed a partial cancel on the far left stamp and some wavy lines on the other two.



Unfortunately, due to a change in the mailing system, the date stamp isn't what we'd envisioned. All of our postcards were cancelled on August 22nd.

It made me wonder if the postal clerks had been watching the eclipse too, and were derelict in their duties. John's experience was somewhat different from mine. One of his letters didn't arrive until three weeks after it had been mailed, and the other one didn't come until five weeks later. They were all cancelled on August 22nd, but the last one to come had a not-so-special postmark. The stamp was virtually obliterated, which left my colleague with a great deal of anger.

Ironically, on the long drive home, I had shared some of my own philatelic mishaps with John. Just look at this



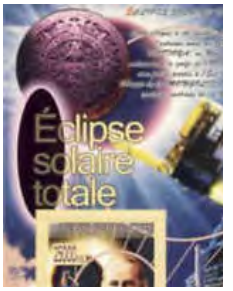
cover! A graduate, who knew my hobby and interest in stamp collecting, mailed me a letter from a post office at the top of the world. It was the farthest north, on the island of Svalbard, a part of Norway; and the post office had a special cover with stamps about polar bears. There is a cancel on the cover, but it missed the stamps. An officious and observant postal clerk, somewhere between Svalbard and my home, added a 'special cancel.' Use your imagination and just visualize the steam coming out of my ears and nose. John and I now share this common sense of disappointment.



In 2015, the island of Svalbard experienced a total solar eclipse on March 20th. Again, my former student mailed me a special first day cover to commemorate the event. You'll notice that the cancel is on the date of the event, but the stamp is also cancelled on the day of mailing, August 6th.

The special eclipse stamp again shows the dark face of the sun with the corona visible around the edges. Another letter was posted from Svalbard that did escape the mad post office canceller. This letter was mailed with three different stamps: the eclipse, a different polar bear stamp, and one showing the northern lights or Aurora Borealis. Only the northern lights stamp has a special cancel about polar bears. The other two escaped attention from my favourite post office dude.









A quick search on Wikipedia reveals that other countries have issued stamps about eclipses. Indonesia issued two stamps for an eclipse in 1983, and another in 2016. Alderney experienced an eclipse, and issued stamps for that event in 1999. Besides Svalbard in 2015, the eclipse was visible on the Faroe Islands, and they too issued stamps for the 2015 event. However, a search on eBay shows how commercialized the various post offices have become. The United States is full of fantastic marketers. One person (stamp dealer?) issued 40 different covers commemorating the event as the eclipse crossed the mainland United States. The set can be purchased for the mere sum of 200 U.S. dollars, plus 10 dollars shipping.

The whole experience left me with one final inspiration. Here is an opportunity for a new collecting topical: solar eclipses! Inspiration keeps the hobby alive and percolating in our minds. It also keeps our accumulations accumulating. ✉

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Wayzata Airmail
THE STAMP THAT NEVER WAS

By Michael Somerville



Canada and the U.S. have had their share of dreamers, and gold diggers: men with lofty ideas and goals. Not all of them have been practical, or even achievable. So it was with a group of entrepreneurs from Wayzata, an upscale town on Lake Minnetonka, situated west of Minneapolis in Minnesota. The state borders Manitoba and Ontario in Canada.

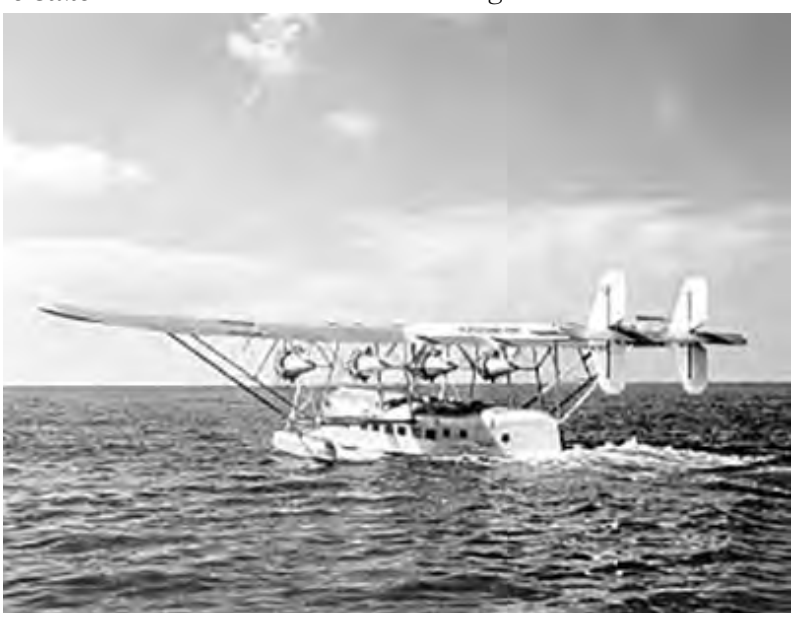
In 1932 some adventurers with more enthusiasm than ability planned an ambitious historic flight from Wayzata to England: the first Passenger-Mail Atlantic flight, with stops at Toronto, Montreal, St. Pierre, St. John's and Holyrood; then onward with stops in Greenland, Iceland and Norway, continuing to England via Sweden, Germany and Denmark. This schedule alone should have raised warning flags.

The group incorporated itself as Aerial World Tours, but lacked the Sikorsky Amphibian aircraft needed for the flight. In order to fund the purchase of the aircraft and after initial rejection, in June 1932, they persuaded a new Newfoundland government to allow them to produce 400 thousand stamps, which they planned on selling at one dollar each to dealers and collectors. The stamps were to be cancelled by the St. John's post office when they arrived. The proceeds from 300 thousand of the stamps would be used to pay for the aircraft, cover expenses and provide a profit.

The stamps were to be paid for at five thousand dollars for each batch of 25 thousand. The remaining 100 thousand stamps were to be sold by the government through their postal system for a fee of 80 thousand dollars, which would give the stamp full postal status. In addition to the one dollar fee, there was a 10 cent cost for handling, as well as registration and autographing by the crew of 50 cents each. However, the company would not guarantee delivery of any covers, and was contractually bound to hold the flight no later than August 31.

This was too much for philatelic editors on either side of the Atlantic, who raised such a storm of denunciation that the government took fright and cancelled its contract, thereby killing the scheme. The promoters had printed and purchased 25 thousand stamps, most of which they sold to dealers. However, when the standard cataloguers refused to recognize the stamps, the buying almost ceased.

Copies of this attractive stamp are available as curios, and there are a few known examples of Newfoundland covers without a surcharge.

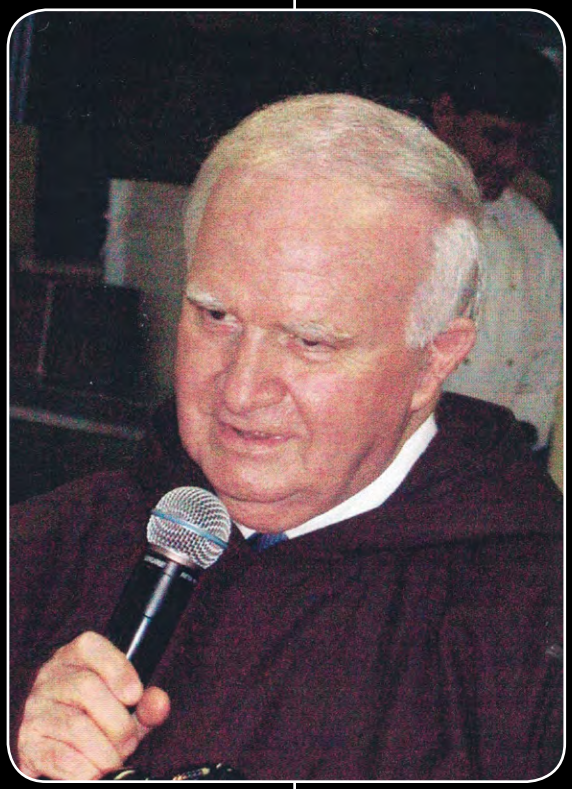


A Sikorsky S-40 was the aircraft that they planned on using. Only three were actually built at a cost of 250 thousand dollars each for Pan American World Airways. It seated 38 passengers as opposed to the S-38, which only carried eight and was probably the aircraft that they eventually purchased – too little and too late. Given the size of their budget, just the cost of the original aircraft would have probably doomed their scheme.

It was an intriguing plan for a group of dreamers with a vision, but with little anticipation of the possible outcome of such a grand scheme. ✉

in MEMORIAM

The Canadian Philatelist regrets to report the death of Father Jean-Claude Lafleur, FRPSC, on Monday May 7, 2018 while on a pilgrimage to Lourdes in France. Born on June 19, 1937, Father Lafleur was 80 years old. He was a priest for more than 50 years, and he considered philately his second calling. A member of seven philatelic organizations, he worked extensively with young philatelists in Québec. A great number of young Canadians, participating successfully in youth philatelic expositions throughout the world, may be proof that his seminars, his role as mentor, and his personal help have borne fruit.



Father Lafleur served on the board of the RPSC, but left that post in 2002 with one year remaining in his term. That same year, Father Lafleur was a recipient of the Golden Jubilee Medal. It was presented by the Right Honourable Adrienne Clarkson, Governor General of Canada on behalf of Her Majesty the Queen. A thematic collector, Father Lafleur exhibited and won numerous awards for his work studying the conquerors of the Mediterranean. In 1982 Father Lafleur was named international judge and commissioner.

Several tributes to him were written by close friends:

Hello to all,

It was with great sadness that we learned of the passing of Father Jean-Claude Lafleur, Capuchin, teacher at the Séminaire St. François in charge of the youth philatelist club for many years. An emeritus member of the Académie québécoise de philatélie, he was a friend and one of the great pioneers of philately in the province of Quebec.

Jacques Poitras, President FQP

C'est avec regret que Le philatéliste canadien fait part à ses lecteurs du décès du père Jean-Claude Lafleur, FSRPC, survenu le 7 mai 2018 lors d'un pèlerinage à Lourdes, en France. Le père Lafleur était âgé de 80 ans. Il a été prêtre pendant plus de 50 ans et considérait la philatélie comme sa seconde vocation. Il était membre de sept regroupements philatéliques et a beaucoup œuvré auprès des jeunes philatélistes au Québec. Le grand nombre de jeunes Canadiens ayant participé avec succès à des expositions philatéliques de par le monde atteste que ses conférences, son rôle de mentor et son aide personnelle ont porté leurs fruits.

Le père Lafleur a siégé au conseil d'administration de la SRPC, mais a quitté son poste en 2002, un an avant la fin de son mandat. Cette même année, il a reçu la Médaille d'or du jubilé que la très honorable Adrienne Clarkson, gouverneure générale du Canada, lui a remise au nom de Sa Majesté la reine. Le père Lafleur, qui s'adonnait à la collection thématique, a participé à de nombreuses expositions et gagné de nombreux prix pour ses études sur les conquérants de la Méditerranée. Le père Lafleur était également juge et commissaire au niveau international depuis 1982.

Plusieurs hommages lui ont été rendus par des amis proches:

Bonjour à tous,

C'est avec grande tristesse que nous avons appris la nouvelle du décès du père Jean-Claude Lafleur, capucin, enseignant au Séminaire St-François, il y a animé un club de jeunes philatélistes pendant de longues années. Un membre émérite de l'Académie québécoise de philatélie, il était un ami et l'un des grands pionniers de la philatélie au Québec.

Le président de la FQP,

Jacques Poitras

This tribute was written by Cimon Morin:

In a series of articles published in *Philatélie Québec:* Philately and its Effects on my Life; Father Lafleur wrote : "I want to insist on these effects in that they allowed me to exercise my priesthood through this hobby, which is philately. They allowed me to serve, to give of myself, to open up to men's lives, and even to make philately a place of evangelization, where I could propagate values of justice, sharing and honesty." But it didn't make Father Lafleur neglect his religious community. He held a number of important positions in the management of his community's houses, including Father Superior and provincial councillor.

In 2004, he gave his archives and collections to Library and Archives Canada. The Fonds Jean-Claude Lafleur includes, among others, 3.52 m. of textual documents (and a microform) and other iconographic documents, including 5,773 photographs, and 193 material objects.

Cimon Morin

Michael Madesker, RDP FRSPC FRPSL, also called Father Lafleur friend, and here's what he wrote in tribute:

Pere Jean-Claude Lafleur, Capuchin since 1956, gentleman, educator, archivist, philatelist and, foremost, a friend to all he met in his life. Pere Lafleur and I met through a common interest, youth philately, some 50 years ago. At first through correspondence and, subsequently, working together at youth seminars and at exhibitions. His halting English and my incomplete knowledge of French were, strangely enough, binding us rather than dividing. Father Lafleur had a most acute ability to present a thought, supported by a gentle sense of humour, which could not help but drive any discussion. There is little doubt that the growth of youth philately in Canada, but especially in Quebec, is thanks to this fine individual with a dark brow, beatific smile and a love for his vocation and avocation. May you Rest in Peace, my dear friend and mentor.

Michael Madesker

Cet hommage lui a été rendu par Cimon Morin:

Dans une série d'articles parue dans Philatélie Québec sur La philatélie et ses retombées intérieures dans ma vie, le Père Lafleur écrit: «là où je veux insister avec ces retombées, c'est de m'avoir permis d'exercer mon sacerdoce à travers ce loisir qu'est la philatélie. Elle m'a permis de servir, de me donner, de m'ouvrir à la vie des hommes, d'y faire même un lieu d'évangélisation en propageant les valeurs de justice, de partage et d'honnêteté.» Le Père Lafleur n'a pas pour autant négligé la communauté à laquelle il appartenait. Il a occupé à plusieurs reprises des postes-clef dans la direction des maisons de sa communauté dont celui de supérieur ou de conseiller provincial.

En 2004, il avait donné ses archives et collections à Bibliothèque et Archives Canada. Le Fonds Jean-Claude Lafleur comprend, entre autres, 3,52 m de documents textuels (et une microforme) et autres documents, 405 documents philatéliques, 5,820 documents iconographiques (dont 5,773 photographies) et 193 objets.

Pour Michael Madesker RDP, FSRPC, FRPSL, le père Lafleur était un ami et voici l'hommage qu'il a rédigé:

Le père Jean-Claude Lafleur était capucin depuis 1956 et aussi gentleman, éducateur, archiviste, philatéliste, mais avant tout, un ami pour tous ceux qu'il a croisés dans sa vie. Nous nous sommes connus il y a environ 50 ans, grâce à un intérêt commun pour la philatélie jeunesse. Nous avons d'abord correspondu et par la suite, nous avons travaillé ensemble lors de séminaires et d'expositions jeunesse. Son anglais hésitant et ma connaissance incomplète du français, aussi étrange que cela puisse être, nous ont unis au lieu de nous diviser. Le père Lafleur était très habile pour exprimer ses pensées en les agrémentant d'un délicieux sens de l'humour, ce qui alimentait inévitablement la discussion. Il ne fait aucun doute que l'accroissement de la philatélie jeunesse au Canada, surtout au Québec, est redevable à cette excellente personne au regard sombre, au sourire radieux, qui aimait sa vocation et son violon d'Ingres. Puissiez-vous reposer en paix, mon cher ami et mentor.

Michael Madesker

CONGRATULATIONS! JEAN WANG

TCP congratulates Jean Wang, who won numerous awards at the Royal's annual banquet at St. Catharines in June. She won large gold for her exhibit: Blood, a Modern Medicine; which has served as the basis for our three part series in TCP. Part two is in this issue. As the presenter at the annual suggested, "That's as good as it gets." But it got even better. Wang also won the RPSC excellence award for treatment, which was presented for the first time. Then, she won the people's choice award for the most popular exhibit.

Wang says, "I was a little embarrassed by all the attention. There are many other more deserving philatelists who have been at it much longer than I have, and have amazing collections and exhibits." In fact, there were over 13 large golds given out this year. Wang adds, "I was pleased to receive the people's choice award at the Royal. It means that I'm connecting with people with my exhibit, and that's ultimately what the hobby is all about!"

Wang was born in Singapore and moved to Canada at the age of two. She is a clinician scientist and staff hematologist at University Health Network in Toronto, and an affiliate scientist at the Princess Margaret Cancer Centre. Her research focuses on leukemia stem cells and drug and biomarker development in adult acute leukemia.



The People's Choice Award



Ed Kroft, RPSC president, with Jean Wang

Wang started collecting world stamps, eventually specializing in Canada, Singapore, China and Taiwan where her parents met. Looking for a new challenge in 2012, she ventured into thematic collecting and combined her philatelic and professional interests to build a collection of stamps, covers and postal markings, as well as non-philatelic ephemera related to blood and organ donation.

Her exhibit is five frames. It won the grand award and people's choice award at the National Postage Stamp & Coin Show in Toronto in 2017. The exhibit celebrates blood donation and transfusion, and describes the evolution of blood from an ancient myth to a modern medicine. Wang has given presentations at medical meetings on the fascinating history of transfusion medicine, including the keynote address at the Canadian Society for Transfusion Medicine Conference in 2016. She has published a number of articles on the topic in both medical and philatelic journals. She looks forward to exploring different aspects of the social history of medicine through the combination of hobby and profession.

Wang is a member of the North Toronto Stamp Club, the Philatelic Specialists Society of Canada, the Royal Philatelic Society of Canada, the American Association of Philatelic Exhibitors, the American Topical Association and its Medical Subjects Unit, and was recently appointed to a 12 member stamp advisory committee for Canada Post. Part three of the article based on her exhibit will appear in the September October edition of *TCP* along with more coverage from Royal Royale 2018. ✉



A Canadian stamp newsletter shared top honours in an American competition for multi-page publications. *The Calgary Philatelist*, edited by Dale Speirs of Alberta, took gold in the event sponsored by the American Philatelic Society. The newsletters were published during 2017. Speirs competed with 19 other newsletter editors, all from the U.S. While most of the newsletters were awarded gold, there were also seven vermeil and silver awards.

Speirs is a frequent contributor to ***The Canadian Philatelist***. Last year, his stories were featured in the May June, September October, and November December issues. They included quite a range of philatelic topics: from the badlands of the Red Deer River, to the fall of the twin towers in New York, to the origins of the maple leaf flag as told in stamps.

Three years after joining the Calgary Philatelic Society in 1980, Speirs took over as editor of the club bulletin. It was called the *Calgary STAMPede*, but most people lost the nuance of the capitalization and the club newsletter was confused with the world's largest rodeo, so Speirs simply changed the name. *The Calgary Philatelist* is published seven times a year and mailed to 190 people.

Speirs says it's a lot of work to publish the bulletin, and it's done over time. He pieces it together like a jigsaw puzzle, starting with a template and standard titles, some text, and the required number of pages. He then fills in the blanks, editing each article as he receives them, and putting them into the format, along with pictures, with space left over for last-minute fillers. Speirs says, "It's easier to do it bit by bit, and build up an issue by the deadline." Speirs has a policy of no reprints to encourage members to always generate new material.

Most clubs mail their newsletters using discount postage, but Speirs uses a current commemorative, hand-cancelled at a different postal outlet. Club members who save the envelopes will eventually build up a collection of the 80 plus postal outlets in Calgary and the surrounding area. When possible, some issues have first-day covers.

Speirs retired in 2010 after 31 years with the parks department in Calgary. In summer, he drives the country roads researching the postal history of Alberta. Another of his summer stories will be featured in a fall edition of *TCP*. Speirs also enjoys hiking the Rocky Mountains. ✉

RPSC PHILATELIC RESEARCH FOUNDATION

SRPC FONDATION DE RECHERCHE PHILATÉLIQUE

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David Piercey, FRPSC

EXHIBITING AEROPHILATELY

Exhibitors in Canada have created some interesting and important air mail exhibits. A subsection of air mail, aerophilately, is all about exhibiting items that have been carried by airmail services. Your choices within this broad description are almost limitless, as there are so many ways to tell the story about airmail: whether a particular country or region, a particular era, the uses of airmail stamps, or airmail rates, to name just a few.

As the current *Manual of Philatelic Judging and Exhibiting* indicates, "aerophilately is aeropostal history." Various postal history aspects – whether of rates, routes, markings, or means of airmail services – can all be considered. 'Aerophilately' is, however, not synonymous with 'air mail.' Any type of exhibit – whether of postal stationery (e.g., aerograms), air mail stamps, topical, thematic or display – can all be constructed as airmail exhibits. An aerophilately exhibit is just one type of air mail exhibit – that which directly and unequivocally addresses the postal history aspect of air mail.

Aerophilately exhibits have been around for many years now, and are specialized studies, important in their own right. Airmail exhibitors have led the innovations in exhibiting practices, as they were often the first exhibitors to include a wider variety of paper ephemera with their exhibits. For some time, this was frowned upon by more traditional exhibitors (and judges), expecting to see only philatelic material on the pages, but such practices are now much more commonplace and acceptable within all general class exhibit categories.

The sorts of ephemera often encountered in aerophilatelic exhibits include items which directly relate to airmail services and include non-postal items that document air services such as schedules, photographs and perhaps even relevant newspaper clippings. As long as it advances the story, and does not overwhelm the philatelic material, such sorts of ephemera are fair game.

Like all general class exhibits, treatment, personal study and research, rarity and condition, and presentation all play a part in the exhibit's favourable evaluation. A wide variety of covers showing origins, destinations, rates and usages should be included to demonstrate depth, diversity, and aerophilatelic knowledge. Commercially flown covers are more desirable than philatelically inspired flight covers, though, if only philatelic use is known, they should be included and identified for their importance.

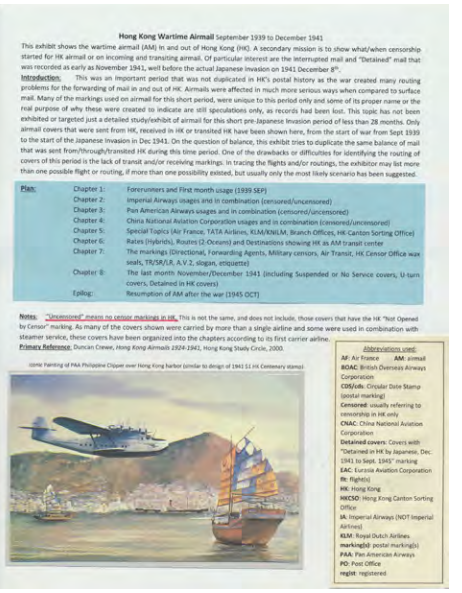
Of paramount importance, like all exhibits, the aerophilatelic exhibit still must have a consistent storyline and all items selected must be relevant to the exhibitor's intended storyline and plan.

Let's take a look at a gold medal aerophilately exhibit by Sam Chiu of Toronto, Hong Kong Wartime

Airmail 1939-1941. His comprehensive eight-frame exhibit covers the airmail services available in Hong Kong during the tumultuous period of World War II, before Hong Kong was occupied by Japanese invading forces in December, 1941, and after which normal airmail services were suspended.

Chiu's exhibit shows airmail covers that went in, out, or transited Hong Kong, carried by the various airlines that had been providing services during this period. It describes the various rates and routes such covers subsumed.

Illustrated first is his title page, where his 'Introduction' explains what he intends to show. His plan then tells us the various chapters he will use in organization of his storyline. His sidebar on the right gives us the key to understanding the abbreviations he will necessarily use throughout the exhibit. Perhaps to set the mood for what we will then be seeing, he illustrates his page with a small painting depicting a Pan American Airways clipper ship flying above Hong Kong harbour, with a Chinese junk in juxtaposition to the aircraft, which was state of the art for its day. This painting is the sort of ephemera you can use to augment your storyline, particularly on a title page.


Hong Kong Wartime Airmail September 1939 to December 1941

This exhibit shows the wartime airmail (AM) in and out of Hong Kong (HK). A secondary mission is to show what/when censorship started for HK airmail or on incoming and transiting airmail. Of particular interest are the interrupted mail and "Detained" mail that was recorded as early as November 1941, well before the actual Japanese invasion on 1941 December 8th.

Introduction: This was an important period that was not duplicated in HK's postal history as the war created many routing problems for the forwarding of mail in and out of HK. Airmails were affected in much more serious ways when compared to surface mail. Many of the markings used on airmail for this short period, were unique to this period only and some of its proper name or the real purpose of why these were created to indicate are still speculations only, as records had been lost. This topic has not been exhibited or targeted just a detailed study/exhibit of airmail for this short pre-Japanese Invasion period of less than 28 months. Only airmail covers that were sent from HK, received in HK or transited HK have been shown here, from the start of war from Sept 1939 to the start of the Japanese Invasion in Dec 1941. On the question of balance, this exhibit tries to duplicate the same balance of mail that was sent from/through/transited HK during this time period. One of the drawbacks or difficulties for identifying the routing of covers of this period is the lack of transit and/or receiving markings. In tracing the flights and/or routings, the exhibitor may list more than one possible flight or routing, if more than one possibility existed, but usually only the most likely scenario has been suggested.

Plan:
Chapter 1: Forerunners and First month usage (1939 SEP)
Chapter 2: Imperial Airways usages and in combination (censored/uncensored)
Chapter 3: Pan American Airways usages and in combination (censored/uncensored)
Chapter 4: China National Aviation Corporation usages and in combination (censored/uncensored)
Chapter 5: Special Topics (Air France, TATA Airlines, KLM/KNLM, Branch Offices, HK-Canton Sorting Office)
Chapter 6: Rates (Hybrids), Routes (Z-Oceans) and Destinations showing HK as AM transit center
Chapter 7: The markings (Directional, Forwarding Agents, Military censors, Air Transit, HK Censor Office wax seals, TP/SP/LP, A.V.2, slogan, etiquette)
Chapter 8: The last month November/December 1941 (including Suspended or No Service covers, U-turn covers, Detained in HK covers)
Epilog: Resumption of AM after the war (1945 OCT)

Notes: "Uncensored" means no censor markings in HK. This is not the same, and does not include, those covers that have the HK "Not Opened by Censor" marking. As many of the covers shown were carried by more than a single airline and some were used in combination with steamer service, these covers have been organized into the chapters according to its first carrier airline.

Primary Reference: Duncan Crewe, *Hong Kong Airmails 1924-1941*, Hong Kong Study Circle, 2000.

(circa Painting of PAA Philippine Clipper over Hong Kong harbor (similar to design of 1941 $1 HK Centenary stamp))

Abbreviations used:
AF: Air France AM: airmail
BOAC: British Overseas Airways Corporation
CDS/cds: Circular Date Stamp (postal marking)
Censored: usually referring to censorship in HK only
CNAC: China National Aviation Corporation
Detained covers: Covers with "Detained in HK by Japanese, Dec 1941 to Sept. 1945" marking
EAC: Eurasia Aviation Corporation
flt: flight(s)
HK: Hong Kong
HKCSO: Hong Kong Canton Sorting Office
IA: Imperial Airways (NOT Imperial Airlines)
KLM: Royal Dutch Airlines
marking(s): postal marking(s)
PAA: Pan American Airways
PO: Post Office
regist: registered

The next page, from his chapter on 'Special Topics,' shows a cover carried by Tata Airlines, a regional carrier out of Columbo, Ceylon, from Karachi to Bombay on the last leg of its journey from Hong Kong. Chiu augments the page with another non-philatelic item from that airline: a flight ticket envelope that mentions the destinations to which the airline flew. Again, it is an acceptable use of paper ephemera, augmenting his storyline, and verifying the cover's routing.


5.2.1 TATA Airlines

TATA Airlines was the only airlines serving out of Colombo, Ceylon. AM links to HK were covers that had originated from Ceylon or covers that transit HK but were addressed to Ceylon. There were also covers to India or from India that BOAC flights handed off at Karachi to send south. An example of this latter routing is show below transiting Karachi to Bombay on TATA Airline flight.

Circa 1940 flight coupon envelope showing cities served by TATA Airlines

$1.15 Empire Alf Up rate 1940 May usage HK via TATA to Bombay Censored

Rate: $1.15 basic ½ oz AM for Empire All Up;
Markings: Victoria HK CDS (1940 MY 21); Bombay CDS (MY 30); HK censor tape (CCSG type 7);
Routing: BOAC BH 239 Delia HK (MY 22); Bangkok (MY 22); SW 242 Corinna Bangkok (MY 23); Karachi (My 24); TATA Karachi (MY 25?); Bombay (MY 30);

The final page shown here, also from his 'Special Topics' chapter, illustrates a rare flight from Bangkok, through Hanoi and into Hong Kong. It was an Air France flight in transit to San Francisco for its intended destination in Kentucky. The more normal routing by BOAC, a westbound flight to England, had been cancelled due to hostilities in the Mediterranean. It also received a Hong Kong censor mark. What makes this page particularly attractive is Chiu's inclusion of an Air France luggage tag of the period. Not immediately germane to this cover, it nevertheless serves to illustrate contemporary Air France ephemera, and such items can be occasionally included if they support the storyline.

Note too, that Chiu succinctly demonstrates his philatelic knowledge by listing, above each cover, his determination of the postal rate paid, the postal (and censor) markings on each cover, and the particular routing each cover took. Such analyses of his covers, over the 128 pages of the eight-frame exhibit, indicate the depths of personal study and research an aerophilatelic exhibit may entail. ✉


5.1.2 Air France

1B 20 st rate 1940 JUN usage Bangkok by AF via Hanoi to HK by PAA to US Censored

Rate: 1b 20 st basic rate ½ oz AM throughout via HK to US;
Markings: Bangkok GPO CDS (JU 18); HK Passed censor 9 marking (aqua, CCSG type 3);
Routing: AF Ville de Hanoi Saigon (JU 24); HK (JU 25); PAA 135 China Clipper HK (JU 28); SF (JY 06); US domestic AM;

Reason for this rerouting was the start of war in Mediterranean, with the last BOAC flight SW 254 departing Bangkok on JUN 16, 2 days before the receipt of this cover. This Poole to Sydney flight never flown again. Furthermore, BOAC BH 246 Bangkok to Hong Kong feeder service was also cancelled, which should have departed on JUN 20. Thus, this went by AF via Hanoi to HK rather than by BOAC flights westbound. A rare occurrence in routing due to flight cancellations captured on this cover.

(circa 1940 Air France luggage tag)

Cover carried on last Air France flight on this routing

Previous columns in this series now also appear on the RPSC website, at http://www.rpsc.org/exhibiting.htm. Readers are encouraged to use any of them to facilitate further discussion at club meetings, and for promoting novice exhibiting at local and regional levels.



The Young Collector

By Joseph Perrone

SOMETHING MORE THAN JUST AN ALBUM

Once young collectors become avidly involved in this hobby, it is important for a more experienced philatelist to introduce them to a deeper study of the stamps they have acquired.

This will bring their enjoyment and appreciation to a new and more advanced level. For instance, obtaining examples of stamps from a certain country often leads to a passion for a favoured issue, which is precisely the goal. Merely finding favorite stamps to place in albums - possibly to forget about them later - will not satisfy newly aroused curiosity.



Areas that are important for a new collector to consider are: different dies used to print the stamp, colour shades, perforations, and dates of issue. It's good to have a list. One of my first interests was to learn more about the Canadian definitive or Medallion issue of 1932, which featured a portrait of George V. I was especially intrigued by the slight differences between the dies of the three-cent, which was printed in deep red. My study led me to look for other subtleties, which I found listed in several catalogues given to me by a friend who wanted to encourage my inquisitiveness.



By the way, I think it is necessary for every kid to own a recent catalogue of stamps from their favourite country, as well as a good magnifying glass, which they will love to use. An effort should be made to teach young enthusiasts how to differentiate between two different dies of the same stamp. Often the differences between them are subtle and a magnifier is needed to clearly detect the difference. They should also be encouraged to separate different shades or perforations of the same stamp because this can be tied into many different topics and studies, including history.



An excellent example to demonstrate why the shades of different stamps can be so fascinating is the Canada number 106, the King George V two-cent carmine, introduced in 1911 as part of the Admiral issue.



Something that interested me greatly about this stamp, in particular, was the fact that, before World War I, all of the ink used to produce it was imported from Germany, including its rare first pink shade. When war broke out in 1914, the American Bank Note company - which printed Canadian stamps – naturally decided to stop buying ink from Germany, and thereby stop putting money into German pockets. Instead, the company used Canadian-produced inks, which resulted in numerous shades of this stamp.

A folio with the different dies and shades of the same stamp can become a fun challenge, resulting in outstand-

ing pages for a collection, which can be visually striking, if well presented.

Slowly building this kind of knowledge is necessary for a deeper enjoyment of philately. Over time, with growing know-how, youthful hobbyists may be introduced to more complex issues, and will eventually understand captivating topics such as the 1870 - 1897 Small Queen issue of Canada. Studying the details and differences among the issues should draw more enthusiasm from a relatively inexperienced young collector than simply padding the pages of an album with an example of each stamp.

Something that I have done recently is to zero in on a certain theme to better appreciate the issue as a whole. For example, I have looked into the retouched upper right corners of both of the five-cent Admirals, the seven-cent yellow ochre, 10-cent plum, and 20-cent Admiral to examine the specific plate correction used on those stamps. I personally found it fun to draw a large-scale version of the retouch on the five-cent, to illustrate this variety. My current objective is to seek earlier dates of usage for each retouched example, which will further increase my knowledge.



A study of early dates of issue is a fun topic, and you might even be the one to discover the earliest-known usage of a particular stamp variety. Sleuthing can also yield valuable information for other collectors, and provides lots of enjoyment.

My younger brother, James, and I spend lots of time together examining engraved stamps with a magnifying glass, hoping to find peculiarities, especially re-entries and engravers' slips. This is a great topic for research. All that is needed is some basic knowledge about re-entries, a magnifier, and engraved stamps.



For young collectors, I would highly recommend investigating www.re-entries.com, which is owned and operated by Ralph E. Trimble, FRPSC. On the page labelled 'terms,' a collector will learn a great deal about re-entries. Re-entries add a bit of spice to the average collection. Although some are scarce, they offer a level of expertise to any collection. Unlike a freak stamp, with a missing colour or a pre-printing fold, which are undeniably eye-catching, re-entries and constant plate varieties have a much more interesting history, especially if you have a full sheet. They make wonderful learning opportunities, as well as superlative showpieces in a collection.

Young collectors rarely see an example of an astonishing error or oddity. I found that examples created an unparalleled excitement for me. I recently saw part of Hans Reiche's original collection of re-entries. Many of the late Admiral Authors stamps were illustrated in catalogues as examples, but the catalogues do not do justice to the actual number of Admiral re-entries. The one-cent green Admiral, number 104, exists with at least 30 different major re-entries – but only one is listed currently. All of these should be listed in catalogues, which would serve to increase interest among collectors.

Often when I go to a club meeting, somebody will have some type of major stamp error for show and tell. Usually it is a listed variety, such as the 'man on the mast' on the 1929 50-cent Bluenose definitive, but sometimes the example has a major colour shift or a dramatic misperforation. These have inspired me to repeatedly search through my piles of stamp junk, which has resulted in my finding a notable error or other element of interest. Keep in mind, not all varieties are worth large sums, but they definitely interest me and add out-of-the-ordinary material to my collection.

For example, I bought an 1888-1897 five-cent Small Queen with an odd cancellation. The 'JA 5, 49' is especially strange, since Canadian postage stamps were first issued in 1851.



Unfortunately, the city's name was lost when someone removed the stamp from the envelope, so we will never know where the postmark was applied unless we find its match. It is highly likely that, as the postal clerk was placing metal date slugs in the cancellation hammer, a four was accidentally inserted instead of an eight or nine, for either 1889 or 1899. The many different varieties, errors, and oddities of philately can provide many enjoyable hours of researching and examining your collection. ✉

You've Got Mail:
Blood Donors Needed

By Jean Wang

At the end of the Second World War, blood programs in Great Britain, Canada and the United States came to a halt. The collection and shipment of blood overseas for the treatment of military combatants had been very successful. The ability to administer blood at forward aid stations had significantly reduced mortality figures in World War II compared to World War I. The infrastructure supporting transfusion therapy had also benefitted the civilian population at home, in particular reducing the maternal mortality rate. As a result, the British government, and the Red Cross Societies in Canada and the U.S., resolved to re-establish national blood services to support civilian needs during peacetime.

In Great Britain, the government-run National Blood Transfusion Service was launched in 1946, and today has a strong partnership with the National Health Service. The American Red Cross established a national civilian blood program, opening its first Regional Blood Center in Rochester, New York in 1948, and expanding to 1500 hospital blood banks, 46 community blood centres, and 31 American Red Cross Regional Blood Centers by 1949.

In Canada, a three-month survey of the blood needs of all hospitals in the country was undertaken by W. Stuart Stanbury. A Canadian physician, he had been seconded to the British Ministry of Health to head up the blood service in Britain during the war. Stanbury surveyed 327 civilian hospitals and found that many did not have adequate facilities for blood transfusion and had difficulty obtaining adequate supplies of blood. Based on his recommendations, a new free Blood Transfusion Service was established under the auspices of the Canadian Red Cross Society. The first centre opened in Vancouver in January 1947 and the service became nation-wide by February 1949.



Each branch of the new blood service was responsible for the organization and administration of blood donations in its area. In announcing the new service, Norman Urquhart, chairman of the National Executive Committee of the Canadian Red Cross, noted, "We are confident that the majority of our wartime blood donors…will want to contribute their blood to this new life-giving service." Nevertheless, without the presence of war and the need to help wounded combatants, recruitment campaigns had to find new ways to motivate donors. This was the beginning of peacetime blood donor appeals that continue to the present day.



The postal service in many countries has played an important supporting role in blood campaigns, helping to disseminate messages through stamps and postal stationery, slogan cancels and meter marks. A variety of motivational messages have been used to recruit blood donors. Many tap into an individual's sense of altruism, which is most often the reason for donating. "Blood saves lives" is a common refrain.



The pelican has represented altruism and compassion since the Middle Ages, and has come to be used as a symbol of blood donation. According to legend, the pelican pecked open her breast in order to feed her hungry children with her own blood. The emblem of the Blood Transfusion Services in both Northern Ireland and the Republic of Ireland is a pelican, and for most of its existence the headquarters of the Irish Blood Transfusion Service was located at Pelican House in Dublin.

Other symbols that epitomize the giving of life appear frequently in donor campaigns. One example is the familiar image of the near-touching hands of God and Adam in Michelangelo's Creation of Adam. Another is a pair of figures representing a healthy donor giving blood (and life) to an ailing recipient. Blood donors are depicted as good samaritans, helping strangers in need.

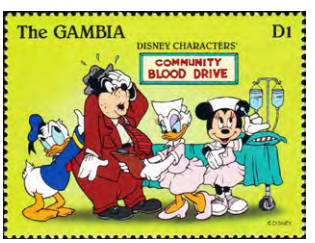


Aside from altruism, blood campaigns may appeal to a donors' sense of duty to the community. Blood donation may be framed as a national or civic duty, even as an act of patriotism, recalling wartime blood donor campaigns. Society leaders have been depicted on stamps setting examples as blood donors.



Even ordinary people can set examples for their fellow citizens. Pictured here is a DuPont™ Tyvek® envelope produced by India Post, to be used for sending a Rakhi (sacred thread), which symbolizes the bond of affection between a brother and sister during the festival of Raksha Bandhan. Printed on the back is a message in Hindi from the Rajasthan State Blood Transfusion Council (RSBTC) – a sister says, "I am proud that my brother is a voluntary blood donor."

Despite the positive messaging around blood donation, anxiety over the process of giving blood may dissuade some individuals from donating. The appearance of familiar cartoon figures or friendly blood drop mascots in donor campaigns can help to allay those fears, although the reluctant donor pictured on a stamp issued by The Gambia, shown here, does not seem to be convinced!



References to pop culture in donor campaigns also help make blood donation more relatable, especially for younger donors. For example, this French slogan (top , next column) ties blood donation to the Olympic ideals of peace and fellowship through sport.

According to the Canadian Blood Services, approximately every minute of every day, someone in Canada needs blood. More than half of all Canadians will either



need blood or know someone who will need blood at some point in their lives. Blood cannot be manufactured and has a limited shelf life; therefore blood donors are continuously needed in order to maintain an adequate blood supply.

A blood donation rate of approximately one percent of the population is necessary to meet a society's basic requirements for blood. Blood services aim to build a stable base of voluntary donors who make a long-term commitment to give blood on a regular basis – these heroes of society are the backbone upon which transfusion services depend. ✉

W.S. Stanbury. *Life blood for the nation*. Canadian Red Cross Despatch 1946;7(4):4-5.

Peacetime blood service envisaged as wartime clinics close. Canadian Red Cross Despatch 1945;6(6):2.

Red Cross announces new civilian blood transfusion service in Canada. Canadian Red Cross Despatch, 1946;7(1): back cover.

Canadian Blood Services. https://www.blood.ca/en/blood

WHO World Blood Donor Day. http://www.who.int/campaigns/world-blood-donor-day/2017/en/

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A trip to Washington, DC

By Ron Pertras, Essex County Stamp Club

My wife, Liz, and I had always wanted to see the White House in Washington D.C. in the U.S., so we planned a trip there from our home in Windsor, Ontario. We flew from Detroit to Baltimore, and took a commuter train to Washington instead of flying directly. The air fare was 50 percent cheaper, and we were able to see some of the countryside during the half hour commute by train. The final stop was Union Station in Washington.

My wife had researched the trip, and had our four days planned, and packed full of events. Little did I know what she had in store. We were standing in the giant lobby of the train station, trying to figure out our next move on our way to the hotel, when my wife said, "First, we will go to the building next door." The trip was over the Labour Day weekend in Canada. My birthday was in August, and my wife had secretly planned, as a birthday treat, for us to visit the National Postal Museum, which just happened to be right next door to Union Station.



As an avid stamp collector, I was delighted. It was unexpected, though, because my wife does not share my love of stamps. The postal museum is part of the Smithsonian Museums. There are 19 museum locations in Washington, which include the very first original building. The first building was funded by Henry James Hungerford, heir to British scientist James Smithson, after whom the museums are named. When Hungerford died, he willed his entire estate to the United States government to establish an institution of knowledge. It is really not understood why he did this, as he lived all his life in England and had never set foot in the U.S.

All of the museums are primarily supported by donations, and almost every exhibit on display was donated.



Every building we visited was free to enter and many of the people staffing the buildings are volunteers. The National Postal Museum is a city block square, covering four floors and a basement. You could spend an entire day roaming around. They have over six million items on display from all over the world. One room has over 100 thousand stamps on pull-out sliding panels. They also have guided tours of various areas. They have a room which focused on juniors and ways to get kids interested in stamp collecting. We walked around the museum for over two hours. One area contains an open atrium with every method used to transport and deliver mail, from the founding of the US postal system to today. There were several trucks, airplanes and full-sized railroad mail cars, to mention just a few of the items on display. Dog sleds and the Pony Express were also in evidence. The mail car had a video running, showing the full operation of pick-up and drop-off of mail without the train stopping, plus the constant sorting between towns. Delivery of mail on water and during wars was also on display.













I found out that the U.S. postal service has the second largest fleet of motorized vehicles in the world, second only to the U.S. military. The U.S., like Canada, developed a fast, reliable delivery system for mail extending from the east coast to the west coast of our countries. Sometimes I think that people got their mail faster back then than we do today.

The basement contains an operating post office, plus many postal boxes that are still in use. I just had to send a post card to myself. It came cancelled: POSTAL SQUARE STATION WASHINGTON, DC 20066, very interesting. The picture on my postcard was of the two mail box systems: one for local city mail, and one for out of town mail. In the museum, we also saw a larger than life statue of Benjamin Franklin, the father of the U.S. postal system. On our way out of the museum we came across a giant wall plaque, which read, "The National Postal Museum holds more than six million stamps, pieces of mail, and related material from all over the world. As the world's oldest intact national stamp collection and the Smithsonian's second largest holding, the National Philatelic Collection has been housed at this museum since 1993." Walking to our hotel, I discovered that all the buildings in downtown Washington have a building code which requires that they all are nearly the same height and most are built of limestone or marble. They all look alike and are all massive.

We stayed in the centre of Washington at 14th and G Street. Our hotel was within walking distance from the train station and all major attractions. We never used a bus or taxi once throughout the four days. We walked everywhere in Washington, because it was easy, and the weather was great. And yes, my wife did get to see the White House… several times. It was four blocks from our hotel. ✉

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Montserrat: A Measured Moment

By Jim Measures

Eruption photo by Gary Mark Smith, www.streetphoto.com



On July 18, 1995, the previously dormant Soufriere Hills volcano erupted in Montserrat, covering the southern part of the island with ash. For five hours after the eruption two thirds of the population was evacuated to Britain, and neighbouring islands. A topographic map of Montserrat shows the exclusion zone due to volcanic activity, the new airport in the north, as well as the destroyed airport in the south. Roads and settlements in the exclusion zone have mostly been destroyed. The Georgian era capital city of Plymouth was inundated in the east, as was the old airport, now buried by volcanic flows, and 12 metres of mud and ash from eruptions as recent as 2010. While tourists are not allowed in the exclusion zone, they can see the destruction of Plymouth from the top of Garibaldi Hill in Isles Bay.

Montserrat is a British territory in the Caribbean, one of the Lesser Antilles in the British West Indies. It was nicknamed the Emerald Isle of the Caribbean because of the Irish ancestry of many inhabitants, and because the island resembles Ireland. Sixteen kilometres long and 11 kilometres wide, it boasts 40 kilometres of coastline.



Plymouth, the former capital, and major port city of Montserrat on July 12, 1997 covered in ash. R.P. Hoblitt, U.S.G.S,

Only a small area at the north end of the island is now safe for the few inhabitants who remain. During the devastation, 19 people were killed, and the economy disrupted. Today, the country is struggling to get back to normal and, as philatelists know, they never stopped issuing stamps, a major source of revenue for such a small, poor country. Another significant source of revenue is a joint venture with several other Caribbean nations to grow cotton that was marketed as a luxury product under the name 'Sea Island Cotton,' as shown in the 1.5 d stamp.



Montserrat is one of the small island nations that I visited in 1973, long before the devastation. I was with a friend who was working with C.U.S.O. in Antigua. As can be seen on the three penny stamp, the coastline is mostly high cliffs, with little flat land.



There's only a 20 minute flight between islands, and with the airport located along a beach of black volcanic ash at the base of a mountain, it was a rather ominous experience to fly into Montserrat in a small plane. As we dropped down for the landing, I could see individual leaves on the trees, and then nothing, but mountain. The pilot flew directly at the mountain, and then made a sharp turn to land on the airstrip. It's significant that a bronze plaque in the reception area stated that the airport was built with Canadian aid money, and the Canadian flag flew outside the arrivals building.



With only 12 thousand people on the island at the time, there was only one hotel, and one guest



Entrance to Coconut Hill Hotel, Montserrat.



house, where we stayed. It was called Coconut Hill, and I still have the postcard. It was extremely informal, our room key being a 'skeleton key.' We lived in close contact with neighbouring guests, and we could carry on a conversation with the people in the next room without raising our voices. Told that dinner was at 6 p.m., and assuming that service began at that time, we wandered in to the dining room at 6:10, and found the other guests waiting for us before saying grace! We were told in a slightly joking manner that was friendly, polite, but firm, that we were late!

Of course, at one point, I had to go to the post office, a small frame building where customers stood outside to deal with a clerk through a window. Years later, I saw pictures of that post office, taken after the volcanic eruptions, and ash was up to the top of the window where I had purchased stamps!

At that time, there were two communities of retirement homes on Montserrat: one consisted of Americans, and the other Canadians. There was a friendly rivalry between them, and we were advised that the Canadians would welcome us, if we chose to settle there to help them in boating, swimming, or bridge tournaments against their American counterparts. In light of the volcanic activities since, I'm rather glad we declined the invitation.

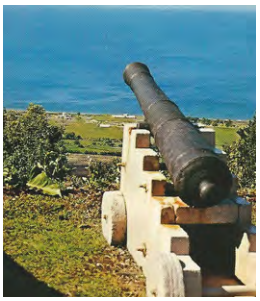


War Memorial Montserrat. Photo by C.E.E. Browne, Montserrat, circa 1966.

Wanting to see the sights, we hired the only taxi on the island at the time. Our driver's first stop was his home to tell his wife that he'd be busy all day. Next, we visited Government House where we were surprised to see a shamrock above the door, and a British flag proudly flying above a cannon on the front lawn. The governor's official title was that of 'administrator,' but the locals elevated his position to governor whenever they mentioned him. The Shamrock, of course, is in honour of the first Irish settlers, and the Irish harp can be seen on the island coat of arms, and in the top right corner of two of the stamps shown.



Government House, Plymouth, residence of his honour, the administrator. Photo by Larry Witt, Dexter Press Inc. of Canada, 1966.



View of Plymouth from Fort St. George. Photo by Larry Witt, Dexter Press Inc. of Canada, 1966.

The driver showed us trees with cocoa beans from which chocolate is made. We also visited 'La Soufriere' where foul-smelling sulphur steam was constantly issuing from cracks in the ground. It's a



valley about a mile from the capital, which was Plymouth at that time. I remember a beautifully wooded area dominated by the smell of sulphur. This was the site of the volcanic eruption. Tourists no long walk in La Soufriere as we did. They may, however, still purchase postage stamps, and postcards, on their visit to the north end.

Montserrat is now referred to as the 'modern day Pompeii' in the Caribbean. Relatively quiet since 2010, the volcano is still closely monitored by the Montserrat Volcano Observatory, and is the most studied volcano in the world. ✉





Teyssier's Travelling Postal Museum

Le Musée postal itinérant de Grégoire Teyssier

By Grégoire Teyssier

My passion for postal history began some 40 years ago and led me to collecting stamps as an amateur, along with collecting postal marks and postal artifacts, found here and there over time. In March, I exhibited these artifacts for the first time at the Lakeshore Stamp Club show in Dorval – Montréal. I sincerely thank the organizers who immediately saw the relevance, trusted me, and allowed me the needed space. I must admit, though, I was not expecting this little unpretentious museum to attract such a big crowd and such a great deal of interest. So many comments were made, and questions raised. A former Canada Post employee told me he remembered having used some of those hammers. Two specialists argued gently as they analyzed a postal mark, and a young philatelist asked me questions about the first postage stamp ever issued.

There are many interesting and curious objects to be seen in that little museum. To start with, there are dozens of cancellation hammers and various hand cancellations, post office signs, mail boxes, and postage bags. You will also find a universal model K1497 Pitney Bowes cancelling machine from the '30s, which visitors are invited to try, if you have a strong arm. I also have one of the oldest – if not the oldest – post sorting boxes in Canada, from the Sillery Cove post office. This is not to forget a postage stamp vending machine from the '40s, ancient postal scales, and much more.

In addition to those postal artifacts from various eras, this exhibit shows some museum quality reproductions that raise many questions from visitors, both novices and experts alike. For instance, there is the famous Ponchon,

Ma passion pour l'histoire de la poste, qui remonte à près d'une quarantaine d'années, m'a poussé à collectionner en dilettante, en plus de mes collections habituelles de marques postales, des artefacts postaux glanés, au fil du temps, ici où là. Ce sont ces artefacts que j'ai exposé en mars dernier pour la première fois lors de l'exposition du Lakeshore Stamp Club (Dorval – Montréal). Je remercie d'ailleurs sincèrement ses organisateurs qui en ont tout de suite vu l'intérêt et m'ont fait confiance en m'allouant l'espace nécessaire. Mais j'avoue que je ne m'attendais vraiment pas à ce que ce petit musée sans prétention attire autant les foules, qu'il suscite autant d'intérêt et soulève tant de questions: un ancien employé de Postes Canada me dit se souvenir avoir utilisé tel ou tel marteau; deux spécialistes analysent une marque postale et s'obstinent gentiment; un jeune philatéliste me questionne sur le premier timbre-poste du monde… Car il faut le dire, il y a de nombreux objets intéressants et curieux à voir dans ce petit musée. À commencer par les dizaines de marteaux à oblitérer et les cachets à main divers, les enseignes de bureaux de poste, les boîtes aux lettres et autres sacs postaux. Mais on y trouve aussi une Machine à oblitérer Pitney-Bowes 'UNIVERSAL' MODÈLE K1497 des années 1930 que le visiteur est invité à essayer (et constater qu'il faut avoir un bon bras!) ou l'un des plus anciens, sinon le plus ancien, casier de tri du courrier connu au Canada, celui du bureau de poste de Sillery-Cove; sans oublier une machine distributrice de timbres-poste des années 1940, d'anciennes balances postales, et bien d'autres choses encore…

Car outre ces artefacts postaux d'époques diverses, on trouve aussi dans cette exposition quelques reproductions

a barrel that originally contained molasses. In 1910, it was rigged with a mast and a rudder in an attempt to deliver mail from Îles de la Madeleine, Quebec. The Boule de Moulins, a curious object made of zinc, was used in 1870 to deliver mail to besieged Paris. Then there was the St. Kilda mail boat, whose story is fascinating as well!

In the late 1890s, a unique mail transportation system was developed in the remote Scottish islands of St. Kilda. Letters were encapsulated in a water-resistant receptacle tied to a buoy or to a floating object and thrown into the sea in the hope that, by chance, the flood stream would carry the skiff to its destination.

The idea was developed by John Sands, a journalist, who got stuck on the islands in 1876.

There are so many unusual objects that prove that the need for communication is really the mother of invention.



The Ponchon/Le Ponchon

Space is, of course, also reserved for philately, especially ancient and traditional philately! Visiting the mini-museum is an opportunity for visitors to immerse themselves in the early days of philately, to take a close look, for instance, at a Penny Black - the first postage stamp ever issued in the world - or to see a printed album of Canadian stamps from 1899, issued by the Canada Stamp Company of Quebec. There is also a stamp catalogue, dated 1933, where we discover that the cost

de qualité muséale qui soulèvent bien des questions de la part des visiteurs, qu'ils soient néophytes ou experts, tel que le fameux Ponchon, ce baril qui originellement contenait de la mélasse et qui fut, en 1910, gréé d'une voile et muni d'un gouvernail pour acheminer du courrier des Îles de la Madeleine (Québec). Ou bien cette Boule de Moulins - ce curieux objet fait de zinc qui servit en 1870 à acheminer du courrier vers Paris assiégé, ou encore le St. Kilda Mail boat, dont l'histoire est tout autant fascinante Vers la fin des années 1890, un système unique de transport du courrier a été développé dans les îles écossaises éloignées de St-Kilda: des lettres étaient enfermées dans un réceptacle étanche attaché à une bouée ou à un objet flottant et jetées à la mer dans l'espoir que le hasard des flots mène l'esquif à bon port.

Autant d'objets inusités qui nous prouvent que la nécessité, et surtout la nécessité de communiquer, est vraiment la mère de l'invention.

Outre ces nombreux artefacts postaux, une place est bien entendu consacrée à philatélie, mais surtout à la philatélie ancienne et traditionnelle! La visite du mini-musée est l'occasion pour les visiteurs de se plonger dans la philatélie des premiers temps, de voir de près par exemple le fameux Un Penny noir – le premier timbre-poste du monde - ou alors un album imprimé de timbres-poste canadiens datant de 1899 et édité par The Canada Stamp Company de Quebec. Mais aussi un catalogue de timbres daté de



Le St. Kilda Mail Boat

of a new five dollar Jubilee is under 10 dollars. Happy time! Next, we look at organized philately, admiring some of the medals won by philatelists at national or international exhibitions, ancient charity seals issued during some of those exhibitions, and many more other objects.

This small, unpretentious museum is also interactive. Visitors who try to perform a cancellation with an ancient hammer see that it is not so easy! They may also try to fold a letter in the 18th century fashion - a complex process that was used before envelopes were invented. Visitors are also invited to bring along their postal objects for appraisal or simply to have a chat.



Une Boule de Moulins

This small museum is run on a voluntary basis, and I am always interested in acquiring new items to complete it. For more information or any questions, contact: gteyssier@videotron.ca Looking forward to showing you everything!

Le Musée Postal itinérant / The Travelling Postal Museum was presented at Orapex, Ottawa, on May 5-6; at the PHSC Symposium, Hamilton, on July 19-22; and at BNAPEX 2018, Québec, on September 21-23. ✉

1933 où l'on constate que le $5 du Jubilée neuf ne cote que $9,50! Heureux temps! On passe alors à la philatélie organisée en admirant quelques médailles remportées par des philatélistes lors d'expositions nationales ou internationales, des vignettes para-philatéliques anciennes émises à l'occasion de certaines de ces expositions, et bien autres objets encore.

Ce petit musée sans prétention se veut aussi interactif. Le visiteur pourra s'exercer à oblitérer un timbre avec un ancien marteau, et constater que ce n'est pas si facile! On pourra aussi essayer de plier une lettre façon 18e siècle - un procédé de pliage de lettre complexe qui était d'usage avant l'invention des enveloppes. Les visiteurs sont aussi invités à apporter les objets postaux qu'ils possèdent pour expertise ou pour simple discussion.

Ce petit musée est présenté de façon bénévole et votre serviteur est toujours intéressé à acquérir de nouveaux items pour le compléter.

Pour plus d'informations ou pour toutes questions: gteyssier@videotron.ca Au plaisir de vous montrer tout cela! ✉



A Postal Remembrance: VIMY RIDGE

In July of last year, *The Canadian Philatelist* featured an article about the battles of Vimy Ridge in our Sesquicentennial edition of the publication. The conflicts were, perhaps, the most significant and important events for Canada during the First World War because they marked the first time that our country fought under our own flag. Our troops represented themselves valiantly, distinguishing our country in the field, not as a colony of Britain, but – for the first time – as a country in our own right.

Shortly after writing and publishing that article, one of our readers sent notification of an event that their organization held on April 9, 2017. A stalwart group of philatelists from Sherbrooke, Quebec, honoured our troops and commemorated the battles in their own inimitable way.

They used stamps, post cards, French newspapers of 1917, paintings and patchworks by artists to tell the story of our Canadian troops.



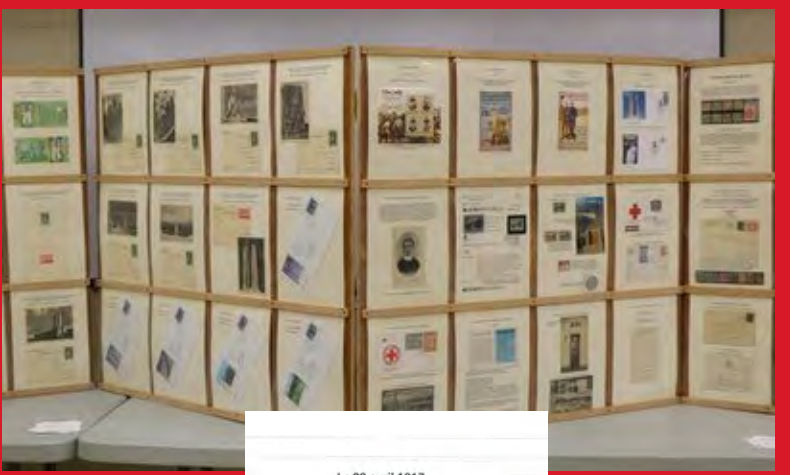




Roland Irolla and Marie-Noelle Goffin made special cards and a cachet. Guy Desrosiers designed a stamp for release by Canada Post with a special cancel for the occasion.

Major Marc Dauphin, the last MD in charge of the Kandahar hospital in Afghanistan, cut the ribbon and declared the exhibits open. Members of the regiments of the Sherbrooke Hussars, which were represented in Vimy under their original name, were also on hand. In fact, two of their officers held the ribbon.

Desrosiers says Canada Post made a souvenir envelope about the regiment several years ago, and it was also featured at the special event to honour the veterans who served Canada in battle for the first time as a nation. ✉







First page, souvenir book signed by visitors



PRESIDENT'S page



la page du PRÉSIDENT

RPSC news *by / par ED KROFT* **nouvelles SRPC**

I assumed the role of president on September 2, 2017. Since then, there has been much to do. There have been at least seven board meetings at which directors from across Canada participated in two-hour teleconferences. Preparation is required for each board meeting to facilitate efficient and productive dialogue. Regularly, directors communicate about ongoing organizational issues affecting the society. These include discussion about benefits for members, the planning for upcoming conventions and shows, Canada Post, membership dues, *The Canadian Philatelist*, international participation in shows by society members, financial statement reviews, branding for the society, creating awards for members, including volunteers and other important housekeeping matters such as records retention and our valuable relationship with the Greene Foundation.

Our focus at the board level has been to formulate a new vision statement, with objectives for implementation. It will take a lot of work and commitment from directors and volunteers to bring about changes. The vision statement contemplates that our society will:

• Take a leadership role in promoting and encouraging 'stamp collecting,' which includes topicals, thematics, postal history, aerophilately, and the use of postcards and other ephemera for Canadians of all ages, genders and ethnicity; and to be an inclusive, not exclusive, organization. Our audience would include the public, beginning collectors, specialists and the philatelic community at large.

• Offer educational programmes to the public to enhance the pleasure and friendliness of 'stamp collecting' as described above.

• Promote and encourage volunteerism in 'stamp collecting,' philatelic exhibiting and judging.

• Represent residents of Canada in worldwide philatelic exhibitions and in international philatelic organizations.

• And be the Canadian centre of excellence for collectors, philatelic exhibitors and philatelic judges.

I am grateful to the unwavering assistance offered by my board of directors, Margaret Schul-

J'ai endossé le rôle de président le 2 septembre 2017. Depuis, il y a eu beaucoup à faire. Au moins sept réunions du conseil d'administration ont eu lieu au cours desquelles des directeurs d'un peu partout au Canada ont participé à des téléconférences de deux heures. Chaque réunion du conseil d'administration nécessite une préparation pour que le dialogue soit efficace et productif. Les directeurs communiquent régulièrement sur les questions d'organisation courantes touchant la société, notamment, les avantages accordés aux membres, la planification des congrès et des expositions à venir, Postes Canada, les droits d'adhésion, la revue *Le philatéliste canadien*, la participation de certains de nos membres à des expositions internationales, l'examen des états financiers, l'image de marque de la société, la création de prix pour les membres, le bénévolat et d'autres sujets de régie interne, comme la tenue des dossiers et notre précieuse relation avec la fondation Vincent Graves Greene.

Le conseil d'administration a étudié de près la formulation d'un nouvel énoncé de vision et s'est penché sur des objectifs de mise en œuvre. Il faudra beaucoup de travail et de détermination aux directeurs et aux bénévoles pour mettre en œuvre les changements. Ainsi, l'énoncé de vision propose que la société :

• assume un rôle de leadership et encourage la « collection de timbres », ce qui comprend divers sujets et thèmes, l'histoire postale, l'aérophilatélie et le recours aux cartes postales et autres articles éphémères par des Canadiens de tous âges, genres et origines ethniques; que notre société soit une organisation inclusive et non exclusive qui s'adresse au public, aux collectionneurs débutants, aux spécialistes et aux philatélistes en général;

• offre au public des programmes d'éducation en vue d'augmenter le plaisir et la convivialité de la « collection de timbres », telle que décrite ci-dessus;

• fasse la promotion du bénévolat en matière de « collections de timbres », d'exposition et d'évaluation philatéliques;

• représente les résidents du Canada aux expositions philatéliques internationales et auprès des organisations philatéliques internationales;

• soit le centre canadien d'excellence pour les collectionneurs, les exposants et les juges en philatélie.

Je suis reconnaissant de l'aide sans faille offerte par

zke, Ted Nixon and Garfield Portch and to all volunteers across the country and in chapters and clubs. Thanks also to Herb Colling, editor of *The Canadian Philatelist*, and our webmaster, Robin Harris. All of you help keep our society strong.

The board has implemented a newsletter to keep members current on the workings in the society. In 2018-2019, there will be a new policy to recognize volunteers. It will signal to the philatelic community in Canada that we appreciate those who promote our hobby in one or more ways, whether at the local, regional or national level.

There is a lot to do in the role of president. It is an unpaid job. The directors are all volunteers. Many of us work full-time as well. We need your help to keep our society strong, relevant and inclusive. Please join us to implement our goals and to make collecting an enjoyable experience for all. ✉

notre conseil d'administration, Margaret Schulzke, Ted Nixon, Garfield Portch, de l'apport de tous les bénévoles d'un océan à l'autre ainsi que dans les sections de clubs et les clubs. Je remercie également Herb Colling, rédacteur en chef du *Philatéliste canadien*, et notre webmestre, Robin Harris. C'est grâce à vous tous que notre société est solide.

Le conseil a institué une infolettre afin de tenir les membres au courant des travaux de la société. En 2018-2019, une nouvelle politique de reconnaissance des bénévoles verra le jour. Elle montrera aux philatélistes canadiens que nous apprécions ceux qui font la promotion de notre loisir d'une façon ou d'une autre que ce soit à l'échelle locale, régionale ou nationale.

Le rôle de président comporte beaucoup de tâches. Il s'agit d'un travail non rémunéré. Tous les directeurs sont bénévoles. Beaucoup parmi nous travaillent aussi à temps plein. Nous avons besoin de votre aide pour maintenir notre société forte, pertinente et inclusive. S'il vous plaît, joignez-vous à nous pour mettre nos objectifs en œuvre et faire de la philatélie une source de plaisir pour tous. ✉

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-29766 Chris Gransaull
George VI

I-29767 David Bogdon

I-29768 Douglas King
Canada, USA, British Commonwealth

I-29769 Richard Rosenthall

I-29770 Harold Krische
Japanese Prisoner of War 1914-1920, Canada POW camp mail 1939-46, "For Permission" markings WWI Japan and Occupied, Censored mail to 16 Duerstein Street Buffalo, N.Y. 1940-44

I-29771 Donald Quinn
British Colonies/Commonwealth, Germany (1900 - 1950), Canada

I-29772 Norbert Hobrath
Canada Special Delivery

M-29773 Gary Belyea
Canada First Day Covers, CPS/RPSC/Royale souvenir covers or other, stamp designer autographed Canadian FDC, Postal History Covers.

I-29774 Jean-Guy Breault
Europa (MNH and used), Movies, Trees, Fruits and vegetables, Frogs, Insects (no butterflies), Iceland used, Faroe used, Greenland used

I-29775 Nirmal Singh

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

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

I-29776 Keith MacKay
Halifax advertising covers and street offices

I-29777 Andrew Netzel
All Canada and Provinces

DECEASED MEMBERS / MEMBRES DÉCÉDÉS

I-9172 Maurice Forget
L-14090 Jean-Claude Lafleur, FRPSC
I-19749 Horst Ehrlenholtz
L-22513 Earl Palmer
M-22600 Ann M. Triggle, FRPSC

To have your event listed in this section of The Canadian Philatelist, please send all details to The RPSC National Office, P.O. Box 69080, St. Clair Post Office, Toronto, ON M4T 3A1. Details may be faxed to 416-921-1282 or e-mail to info@rpsc.org. Information will not be accepted by telephone. Please ensure that details are submitted at least 12 weeks before the date of the Show. THIS IS A FREE SERVICE OF THE RPSC. Your show can also be posted on our website by visiting https://www.rpsc.org/shows.php.

Pour que votre événement soit listé dans cette section du Philatéliste canadien veuillez envoyer tous les détails au Bureau national de la SRPC, C.P. 69080, St. Clair Post Office, Toronto, ON M4T 3A1. Les détails peuvent être faxés au 416-921-1282 ou par poste-électronique à info@rpsc.org. Aucune information ne sera acceptée par téléphone. Veuillez transmettre vos renseignements au moins 12 semaines avant la date de l'exposition. CECI EST UN SERVICE GRATUIT DE LA SRPC. Vous pouvez aussi afficher votre exposition dans notre site Web en visitant le https://www.rpsc.org/shows.php

REGIONAL EVENTS / ÉVÉNEMENTS RÉGIONAUX

AUGUST 11 AOÛT, 2018

KINEX 2018 sponsored by the Kincardine Stamp Club will be held from 9:30 am to 4:00 pm at the Davidson Centre, 601 Durham Street, Kincardine, ON. Free admission, 8 dealers, sales circuit, displays, lunch booth and Youth table. For more information contact John Cortan 519-395-5817 or e-mail jcortan@hurontel.on.ca.

SEPTEMBER 28-29 SEPTEMBRE, 2018

VANPEX 2018 sponsored by the BC Philatelic Society will be held at the Jubilee United Church, 7551 Gray Avenue, Burnaby, BC from 10 am to 6 pm on Friday, September 28, and from 10 am to 4 pm on Saturday, September 29. Two day Regional Stamp Show commemorating the 100th Anniversary of the end of the First World War 1914-1918. Free Admission and Stamp Exhibition, 15 Dealer tables, Coffee and Tea. For more information contact Derren at verdraco@uniserve.com or visit www.bcphilatelic.org.

SEPTEMBER 29 SEPTEMBRE, 2018

COPEX 2018 sponsored by Cobourg Stamp Club will be held from 9:00 am to 3:00 pm at the Salvation Army Citadel, 59 Ballantine St, Cobourg, ON. 8 dealers with wide selection of stamps, members stamp displays, Club and consignment sale, food court and door prizes. Contact 289-251-4544 or 905-885-2697.

OCTOBER 4-5 OCTOBRE, 2018

BNAPS – Pacific North West Regional Conference will be held at Comfort Inn Suites, 3020 Blanshard Street, Victoria, BC. October 4 arrival 3:30 pm, dinner at 6:30 pm. October 5 presentations throughout the day, lunch at noon, banquet at 6:30 pm. Enjoy an educational experience with the British North America Philatelic Society, Pacific NW Region. Thursday will be a meet and greet and a social dinner. Friday will have 7 educational topics covering a wide variety of interest. Following this event will be VICPEX 2018 on October 6 and 7 at the same location. For more information contact Gary Fisher at 250-545-6375 or email gwfish@shaw.ca.

OCTOBER 6-7 OCTOBRE, 2018

VICPEX 2018 Stamp & Postcard Show will be held at the Comfort Inn, 3020 Blanshard St, Victoria, BC from 10:00 am - 5:30 pm on Saturday and 9:30 am – 4:00 pm on Sunday. Displays and Dealers, Free stamps for children. For more info email docdon@shaw.ca or phone 250-721-1940 (evenings).

OCTOBER 20 OCTOBRE, 2018

Eastern Ontario Stamp Festival sponsored by the Kingston Stamp Club will be held from 10:00 am to 3:00 pm at Crossroads United Church, 690 Sir John A. MacDonald Blvd, Kingston, ON. Admission and parking are free. There will be 9 dealers, door prizes, youth booth, consignment table and a food concession. For more information contact Bob Gardner 613-389-9587, e-mail bandjgardner@cogeco.ca or visit http://www.kingstonstampclub.ca.

OCTOBER 27 OCTOBRE, 2018

57th Annual Barrie Stamp Show, sponsored by Barrie District Stamp Club, will be held from 10:00 am to 3:00 pm at Allandale Recreation Centre, Main Hall, 190 Bayview Drive, Barrie, ON L4N 4Y8. 10-15 philatelic dealers are expected. Sales Circuit binders will be present. Free admission and parking. Tickets available for door prizes. Refreshments available in Sports complex. For more information contact Bruce Walter at 705-735-6009, email b.walter@rogers.com or visit http://www.barriedistrictstampclub.ca.

NOVEMBER 10 NOVEMBRE, 2018

24th Annual Club Fair, sponsored by the Grand River Valley Philatelic Association, will be held from 10:00 am to 4:00 pm at the Armenian Community Hall, 35 International Village Dr., formerly the UK Hall, Cambridge, ON. 12 Clubs with 450+ Circuit Books, 2 silent auctions, free parking, snack bar. For more information contact Stuart Keeley at 905-227-9251, email stuart.keeley@sympatico.ca or visit http://www.grvpa.com.

JANUARY 12 JANVIER, 2019

Brantford Stamp Club Annual Show Bourse will be held at Branlyn Community Centre, 238 Brantwood Park Road, Brantford, ON from 9:30 am to 3:00 pm. Free admission and parking, 15+ dealer bourse, silent auctions, Club circuit books, door prizes, stamp exhibits (special categories for Junior and Novice exhibitors) and lunch counter with refreshments. Wheelchair accessible. For more information contact Paul James 519-751-3513, e-mail pjames@execulink.com, or visit http://www.brantfordstampclub.com.

JANUARY 26 JANVIER, 2019

70th CATHEX sponsored by the St. Catharines Stamp Club will be held from 10:00 am to 5:00 pm at Grantham Lions Club, 732 Niagara Street, St. Catharines, ON. Featuring 12 dealers, free parking, free admission, lunch counter, Youth Area and Exhibits. For information contact Stuart Keeley 905-227-9251 or e-mail stuart.keeley@sympatico.ca.

NATIONAL EXHIBITIONS / EXPOSITIONS NATIONALES

SEPTEMBER 14-16 SEPTEMBRE, 2018

NOVAPEX 2018 sponsored by the Nova Scotia Stamp Club will be held Friday 10am-9pm, Saturday 10am-5pm, Sunday 10am-3pm at the East Dartmouth Community Centre, 50 Caledonia Road, Dartmouth, NS. A WSP show with max 150 frames. 12-15 dealers expected. Awards banquet Saturday night and Judges feedback session Sunday morning. Seminars, prize draws and childrens day on Saturday with free stamps and supplies to all kids. For information contact John Hall 902-434-6529, email john_hall_13@email.com or visit http://www.novascotiastampclub.com.

SEPTEMBER 21 SEPTEMBRE, 2018

BNAPEX 2018 sponsored by the SHPQ and FQP will be held at Hotel Plaza Québec, 3031 Laurier Blvd, Quebec City, QC. Friday 10 am-6 pm, Saturday 10 am-5 pm, Sunday 10 am-3 pm. British North America Philatelic Society 70th Annual Convention, exhibition and bourse. 160 frame BNA exhibition, 20 dealer bourse, 25 BNAPS Study Group meetings and seminars. Tour of the Citadel and old Quebec City. Dinner and Awards Banquet. For more information contact Hugo Deshaye, BNAPEX 2018, P.O. Box 88250, Quebec City, QC G3J 1Y9. Phone 418-655-4132 or email hdphil@videotron.ca or visit http://www.bnaps.org/bnapex2018/index.htm.

OCTOBER 13-14 OCTOBRE, 2018

CANPEX 2018 will be held at the Hellenic Community Centre, 133 Southdale Rd., London, Ontario. It is hosted by the Middlesex Stamp Club with the assistance of volunteers from other clubs and related philatelic societies and organizations. CANPEX 2018 is one of the national-level stamp shows held annually in Canada and is part of the American Philatelic Society's "World Series of Philately". Hours are Saturday October 13, 10 am to 5 pm and Sunday October 14, 10 am to 4 pm. Admission is free and there is plenty of free parking. Reception and awards presentation Saturday October 13, 5:45 pm (ticket holders only). For more information contact John Sheffield at 519-871-7637, email info@canpex.ca or visit http://www.canpex.ca.

INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITIONS / EXPOSITIONS INTERNATIONALES

FIP PATRONAGE EXHIBITS OPEN FOR ENTRIES

AUGUST 15-18 AOÛT, 2018

Praga 2018 - Prague Czech Republic, Clarion Congress Hotel in Prague 9 Vysocany, Freyova 33

Website: https://www.praga2018.cz. "Specialized" FIP Entries are restricted to: Traditional, Postal History, Literature, One Frame, Modern [5-Frame], Open, and Revenue. Canadian Commissioner: David McLaughlin, E-mail: David.McLaughlin@rogers.com. Telephone: 905-509-7530 (Eastern Time), Pickering, Ontario

OCTOBER 9-13 OCTOBRE, 2018

EXFIL 2018 Continental Philatelic Exhibition, Almirante Simpson 75, Providencia, Santiago, Chile. The Chilean Federation of Philatelic Societies (FESOFI-CHILE) with the sponsorship of the Inter-American Federation of Philately (FIAF) celebrates the bicentennial of Chilean Independence with the EXFIL 2018 exhibition. The exhibition is open to exhibitors from all FIAF members and those of special guest country, Australia. Traditional, Postal History, Postal Stationery, Aerophilately, Revenue, Thematic, Youth, One Frame Exhibit and Literature Classes are available. Prospective exhibitors must be RPSC members who have achieved a vermeil or higher medal in a National level exhibition. Contact the Canadian Commissioner for English translation of the exhibition regulations (IREX), entry forms and any further information required. Canadian Commissioner - David McLaughlin, 905-509-7530, E-mail: david.mclaughlin@rogers.com. Deadline for entries is June 24, 2018.

NOVEMBER 28 NOVEMBRE - DECEMBER 3 DÉCEMBRE, 2018

THAILAND 2018 WORLD STAMP EXHIBITION, Royal Paragon Hall, Siam Paragon, Bangkok, Thailand. FIP General World Exhibition with 14 Competitive classes including: FIP Championship, Traditional, Postal History, Postal Stationery, Aerophilately, Astrophilately, Thematic, Maximaphily, Revenue, Youth, Philatelic Literature, One Frame, Modern and Open Classes. Copies of the Individual Regulations (IREX) of Thailand 2018 and application forms are available from the commissioner or can be downloaded from the show website http://www.thailand2018.org. Canadian Commissioner – David McLaughlin 905-509-7530, Email: david.mclaughlin@rogers.com. Deadline for Exhibit Entry Applications: March 15, 2018.

The International Exhibitor Newsletter, an update of FIP, FIAF & RPSC International Exhibition News for Canadian Philatelic Exhibitors, is now available to RPSC members by email from David M. McLaughlin, International Liaison. Send your name and email address to david.mclaughlin@rogers.com.

PRAGA 2018 Update



Five Canadian exhibitors have been accepted to compete in PRAGA 2018 this year. The event takes place from August 15 to 18 in Prague, Czech Republic. David McLaughlin is the Canadian commissioner, and he was hoping that more Canadians would be involved. He says the show was hugely oversubscribed. "They have capacity for 15 hundred frames, and received applications for 32 hundred frames. This is certainly evidence of the growing interest in international exhibiting throughout the world."



The Canadian Philatelist first mentioned the PRAGA show in the May June edition last year. This year's event will be held on the 100th anniversary of the creation of Czechoslovakia in 1918 at the end of World War I. The Czech Republic is joining the celebration with its 25th anniversary. Lubor Kunc is the secretary general of the PRAGA 2018 organizing committee, and he says the last Praga show was held in 2008 with 45 thousand people in attendance. It attracted exhibitors from 61 countries. This year, there will be 69 countries represented, with about 300 exhibitors. ✉



Souvenir sheet featuring the first Czechoslovak stamps designed by Alfons Mucha in 1918.

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

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www.bnaps.org
andy_ellwood@rogers.com

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

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unitrade@rogers.com

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info@greenefoundation.ca

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info@citystamp.ca

LETTERS continued from page 202

creation of a resettlement fund, and assistance to Ukrainian students and cultural activists. They were designed by artist Mykola Azowskyi , and the labels show different popes, and cathedrals of St. Peter in Rome and St. George in Lviv.

Now, what may well be of further interest to Nadia Bannon is the document from 1947 that has been provided here. It was signed on the front lower left by Dr. George Melyanek et al, citing Andriy Blashchuk of Detroit, just across the river from Windsor! The document was given to me by Bohdan Nehaniv of Detroit during Ukrainpex·2012 in Toronto. The existence of such a document was likely noted during the 1970s. Though the labels had nothing to do with Rimini POW camp mail, they were sold primarily to soldiers of the Halychyna Division who were POWs in Rimini.

So, to Nadia Bannon, all of this information through these issues! What a neat Windsor-Detroit connection. This document is an interesting item that supports these issues and international links. I would not at all be surprised if your family's church, perhaps even your parents, had some kind of direct connection with the Ukrainian Catholic Church in Detroit.

Regards,

MARK STELMACOVICH,
UPNS VP CANADA


Ціна марок у валюті поодиноких країв: Америка й Канада - центи, Англія - пенси, Аргентина - сентими, Італія - ліри, Франція - франки, і т.д.. Коли в якому краю невигідно пересилати гроші в краєвій валюті, то слід перечисляти на американські центи, чи грошові одиниці інших названих країв.

Віримо, що ті ЮБІЛЯЙНІ МАРКИ знайдуть повне зрозуміння й піддержку серед Українського Громадянства, як цінна пам'ятка з нагоди тієї важливої події та як засіб пропаганди між своїми й чужими нашої релігійної й національної справи, що має, крім того, високу ціль допомоги українським скитальцям.Увесь дохід зі значків призначений на творення П Е Р Е С Е Л Е Н Ч О Г О Ф О Н Д У , з якого українські осягці могли б діставати допомогу на переїзд, поселення, чи на загосподарення в нових місцях осідку, як теж на допомогу українській студіюючій молоді та українським культурним діячам.

Не говоримо ширше про значення тих марок, бо кожний свідомий Українець-патріот розуміє велику вагу їхньої ціли й призначення, тому й поручаємо їх ласкавій увазі всього Українського Громадянства та засилаємо наші гарячі молюби до Всевишнього, щоби благословив ту акцію якнайкращими успіхами.

(о. Д-р Юрій Миляник)
Секретар У.К.Д.

(Кир Іван Бучко)
Епископ, Апост.Візитатор Українців у Західній Европі,
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Walsh British North America Specialized Stamp eCatalogue 11th edition, 2018 Colour ; 674 pages. www.nfldstamps.com *v69n06*

CHINA / CHINE

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FREE PRICE LISTS for Canada FDC: Fleetwood, HDE, GINN, CANECO, Canadian Banknote, British American Banknote. Alfred Lemay, Box 325, St-Liboire, QC J0H 1R0. *v69n03*

MAXIMUM CARDS for France, Great Britain, Guernsey, Jersey, Man, Liechtenstein, and Vatican. Free price list. Alfred Lemay, Box 325, St-Liboire, QC J0H 1R0. *v69n03*

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Book Reports

By Tony Shaman, FRPSC



COMMONWEALTH STAMP CATLOGUE, ST. HELENA, ASCENSION & TRISTAN DA CUNHA

Published by Stanley Gibbons Ltd. 2017. ISBN-10:1-911304-16X; ISBN-13:978-1-911304-16-6 Laminated soft cover, 132 pages, 240 x 170 mm. Retail price: 17.95 British pounds.

Listed in this new 6th edition are the stamps of Ascension and Tristan da Cunha to April 2017 and the stamps of St. Helena to November 2016. Also listed are the stamps of Great Britain used in Ascension before 1922, and cachets used in Tristan da Cunha before the issue of the island's own stamps in 1952.

Price increases are noted for the early issues, print errors and varieties, particularly for stamps with inverted watermarks. In addition to the listings of definitive and commemorative issues, postage dues and stamp booklets are also listed.



Printed in full colour on high-gloss paper, the illustrations are in easy-to-read type. Additional features include the general philatelic information and guidelines to the scope of the *Stanley Gibbons Commonwealth Catalogue*, a two-page guide to entries and an international philatelic glossary, listing major philatelic terms in four foreign languages: French, German, Italian and Spanish.

This catalogue is the first reprint since 2014 and lists, for the first time, plate flaws of the 'boulder' on the six d, and the 10 s on the George VI stamps of Ascension. There's also a first-time listing of the 'Storm over Rock' variety on some of the values in the 1922-37 'badge' stamps of St. Helena.

Stamp details for issues up to 1970 have been taken from the *Stanley Gibbons 2018 Commonwealth and British Empire Catalogue*; subsequent issues have been updated and revised for this new publication. For postal historians and cover collectors, each country's listings include a helpful guide for stamp cover prices to 1945. Prices for stamps off cover have been adjusted to reflect current market conditions. This catalogue may be of special interest to serious collectors of the stamps of these islands in the South Atlantic Ocean.



STAMP CATALOGUE FINLAND AND SWEDEN

Published by Stanley Gibbons Ltd. ISBN-10: 0-85259-991-9; ISBN-13: 978-0-85259-991-4; 1st edition, 2017. Laminated soft cover. Retail price 27.95 British pounds. 252 pages, 240x170 mm.

For its 150th year in the catalogue business, Stanley Gibbons reviewed the way it structured its foreign country catalogues. This new catalogue is the result of that review. It lists the stamps of Finland to February 2017 and Sweden and Aland Islands to November 2016. Also listed in this first edition are related areas, including the stamps of Karelia, North Ingermanland, Finnish occupation of Aunus, and the Finnish occupation of Eastern Karelia.

All major stamp varieties are listed, including shade variations, major print flaws, perforation varieties, watermarks, overprints, errors and machine labels of Sweden and Finland.

Also listed are the stamp booklets of the Aland Islands, as well as the extensive listings of booklets of Finland and Sweden. Thematic and topical collectors will



appreciate the up-to-date design indexes of the stamps of Finland and Sweden as well as the helpful notes on the identification of the early stamp issues. Collectors should note the addition of never-before-listed stamps of Finland and the altered numbers for Swedish listings.

Listed prices for mint and used copies are for stamps in fine condition. Stamps of a grade better than 'fine' command a premium; stamps of a lesser quality sell for less. Prices have been revised to reflect current market conditions.

A one-page list of philatelic abbreviations used in the publication, an introduction to the catalogue, a contents page and a list of specialist societies complement the stamp listings.

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