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

THE CANADIAN PHILATELIST

November/Decembre 2019 novembre/decembre- VOL. 70 ◆ NO. 6

LE PHILATÉLISTE CANADIEN



50TH ANNIVERSARY OF CANADA'S 1969 CHRISTMAS ISSUE



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Revue de LA SOCIÉTÉ ROYALE DE PHILATÉLIE DU CANADA

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L'ALBUM ANNUEL DES TIMBRES CANADIENS

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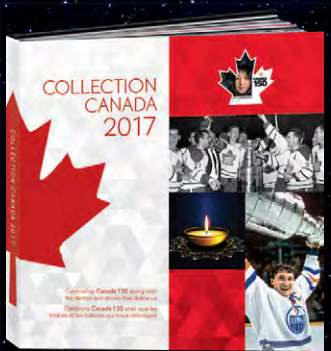
Ce magnifique album relié renferme des histoires, des illustrations et des photos captivantes qui parlent de l'histoire et de la culture du Canada, et qui, ensemble, font le récit du pays. Cet article de collection haut de gamme de Postes Canada est l'ouvrage grand format à thématique canadienne par excellence.



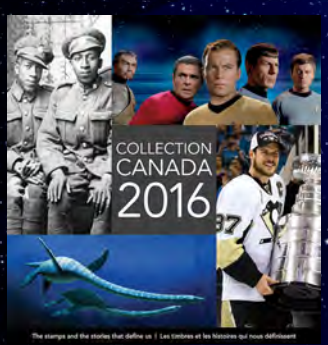
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1851 1sh deep purple used; *ex. Dale-Lichtenstein*



1858 10p blue on thick white wove paper, mint OG



1876-1877 15c greenish grey script watermark, unused



1868 ½c black, watermarked Bothwell paper, mint OG; *ex. Firth*



1870 3c copper red, perf 12½ mint OG; *ex. Jephcott, Simpson*



1874 10c Pale Milky Rose Lilac, mint OG



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An invitation to join…
Joignez-vous à…

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Join The RPSC!

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Devenez membre de La SRPC

- CONSEILS SUR LA FAÇON DE DISPOSER D'UNE COLLECTION
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Canada

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Revue de La SOCIÉTÉ ROYALE DE PHILATÉLIE DU CANADA

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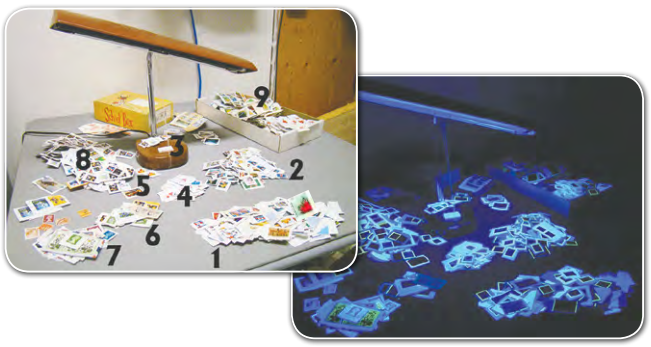
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The Sarnia Daily Observer 1914-1918 ---------- 336
by Randy Evans

Mail has always been considered, respected and treated by the parties thereto as private and confidential. In peacetime it would be inconceivable that even newsworthy correspondence between parties would be forwarded to the local press for sharing on a community-wide basis.

Canada's Semi-Official Air Mail Stamps, 1924-1934 ---------- 340
by Richard Logan

It would almost seem as if aircraft were invented for a Brobdingnagian country -- one that is of enormous size -- a rugged and scantily populated country like Canada, for example, that covers almost 10,000,000 square kilometers.

1969 Christmas Issue 50th Anniversary ---------- 348
by Robin Harris, FRPSC

2019 marks the 50th anniversary of the first annually-printed Canadian Christmas stamps produced in full colour. The 1964 through 1968 Christmas stamps were only single- or two-colour.

A Royal Disease ---------- 359
by Jean Wang

Among Victoria's many legacies was an unintended one – a blood disease that would propagate through the royal houses of England, Germany, Spain and Russia for three generations in the nineteenth and twentieth centuries, impacting pivotal events and altering the course of European history before eventually disappearing.

Changes on Santa's Stationery (2018) ---------- 362
by Nick R. Bocker

As in previous years, Santa's Letter-Writing Program team in Ottawa has again made design changes on Santa's 2018 stationery. For example, the Santa letters which responded to youngsters' missives from countries outside Canada, the so-called "International Letters", whose covers, incidentally, are imprinted with alpha codes EI for English International and FI for French International, no longer show the Canadian red Maple Leaf as they did in 2017.

Sir Humphrey Gilbert: Founder of Britain's Overseas Empire! ---------- 364
by Michael Somerville

Sir Humphrey Gilbert was born in 1539 at Compton Greenway, Devonshire as the fifth son of Otho Gilbert and Catherine Campernowne. His father died in 1547, and his mother remarried Walter Raleigh, the elder.

Junk Mail ---------- 366
by Bill Pekonen

Many people reject so-called "junk mail". Complaints were filed with Canada Post to stop the practice of using the mails to distribute commercial and other advertising. However, so-called "junk mail" was a huge revenue source for Canada Post. As a compromise, Canada Post informed those who objected to receiving this type of mail could post a label on their mailbox to inform the carrier of their objection.

















PRESIDENT'S PAGE

by/par Ed Kroft, FRPSC | president@rpsc.org

LA PAGE DU PRÉSIDENT

OUR HOBBY – IT BRINGS US PLEASURE AND OTHER BENEFITS

Hi everyone. I hope you have been enjoying the Fall weather wherever you are and you are getting an opportunity to enjoy working on your stamp collections. As the weather gets worse, many of us may be forced to stay indoors. Possibly you might then consider collecting in a different way – perhaps you might start collecting a new topic, a new country or a new area. For example, you might like branching out into collecting some aspects of postal history, aerophilately, or deltiology (postcards).

Our hobby gives us many ways to learn new information and to make new friends with whom we can share war-stories and to whom we can show our treasures, and what I like to refer to as philatelic "eye candy". I am constantly astonished to see what collectors can unearth about material and how passionate they are about their subject matter. The hobby gives many of us great satisfaction and unforeseen benefits. In this vein, I recommend to you an interesting article written in 1971 by Ayn Rand entitled "Why I Like Stamp Collecting", which was published in the *Minkus Stamp Journal*. The article is accessible on the internet and was discussed in a recent edition of *Linn's Stamp News*. Ms. Rand was an American author who wrote fiction such as *The Fountainhead* and *Atlas Shrugged*. Regardless of whether you share her political and social philosophies, you will likely concur with, and relate to, her views about stamp collecting and its benefits and influences on her.

Ms. Rand wrote the following:

"In all those years, I had never found a remedy for mental fatigue. Now, if I feel tired after a whole day of writing, I spend an hour with my stamp albums and it makes me able to resume writing for the rest of the evening. A stamp album is a miraculous brain-restorer.

I am often asked why people like stamp collecting. So widespread a hobby can obviously have many different motives. I can answer only in regard to my own motives, which I have observed also in some of the stamp collectors I have met.

The pleasure lies in a certain special way of using one's mind. Stamp collecting is a hobby for busy, purposeful, ambitious people ... because, in pattern, it has the essential elements of a career, but transposed to a clearly delimited, intensely private world.

A career requires the ability to sustain a purpose over a long period of time, through many separate steps, choices,

NOTRE LOISIR - IL NOUS PROCURE DU PLAISIR ET BIEN DES AVANTAGES

Bonjour à tous! J'espère que votre automne est agréable, peu importe où vous êtes, et j'espère aussi que vous avez l'occasion de travailler à vos collections de timbres. À mesure que la météo se corse, beaucoup d'entre nous pourraient se trouver forcés de se cantonner à l'intérieur. Le moment sera alors peut-être venu d'envisager la collection de façon différente; peut-être en abordant un nouveau sujet, un nouveau pays ou un nouveau domaine. Par exemple, vous pourriez élargir votre collection en vous penchant sur certains aspects de l'histoire postale, de l'aérophilatélie ou de la cartophilie (cartes postales).

Notre loisir nous fournit bien des façons d'acquérir de la nouvelle information et de nous faire de nouveaux amis avec qui nous pouvons parler de nos histoires de guerre et à qui nous pouvons montrer nos trésors et ce que je me plais à appeler du « bonbon pour nos yeux » de philatélistes. Je suis toujours étonné de voir ce que les collectionneurs peuvent déterrer sur les produits philatéliques et à quel point leur sujet les passionne. Notre loisir procure à beaucoup d'entre nous une grande satisfaction et des avantages inattendus. À cet égard, je vous recommande un article intéressant qu'Ayn Rand a rédigé en 1971 et qui s'intitule « Why I Like Stamp Collecting » (Pourquoi j'aime la collection de timbres), publié dans le *Minkus Stamp Journal.* L'article est accessible par Internet et a fait l'objet d'une discussion dans une édition récente de *Linn's Stamp News*. Ayn Rand était une auteure de fiction américaine. Elle est l'auteure de *The Fountainhead (La Source vive)* et de *Atlas Shrugged (La Grève ou La révolte d'Atlas)*. Que vous adhériez ou non à ses philosophies politique et sociale, vous serez sans doute d'accord avec son point de vue sur la collection de timbres, les bienfaits qu'elle lui a apportés et l'influence qu'elle a eue sur elle.

Elle a écrit ce qui suit :

« Pendant toutes ces années, je n'ai jamais trouvé de remède à la fatigue mentale. Maintenant, je me sens fatiguée après une journée d'écriture. Je prends alors mon album de timbres et cela me permet de continuer à écrire pendant le reste de la soirée. L'album de timbres s'avère un restaurateur miraculeux de l'esprit.

On me demande souvent pourquoi les gens aiment collectionner les timbres. Il va de soi que la pratique d'un loisir aussi répandu est motivée par bien des raisons différentes. Je ne peux que répondre pour moi, mais j'ai observé les mêmes motifs chez d'autres collectionneurs que j'ai rencontrés.

Le plaisir réside dans une certaine façon d'utiliser son esprit. La collection de timbres est un loisir pour les gens actifs, résolus et ambitieux… parce que, par sa nature, il possède les éléments

decisions, adding up to a steady progression toward a goal. Purposeful people cannot rest by doing nothing nor can they feel at home in the role of passive spectators. They seldom find pleasure in single occasions, such as a party or a show or even a vacation, a pleasure that ends right then and there, with no further consequences.

The minds of such people require continuity, integration, a sense of moving forward. They are accustomed to working long-range; to them, the present is part of and a means to the future; a short-range event or activity that leads nowhere is an unnatural strain on them, an irritating interruption or a source of painful boredom.

Yet they need relaxation and rest from their constant, single-tracked drive. What they need is another track, but for the same train ... that is, a change of subject, but using part of the same method of mental functioning.

Stamp collecting fulfills that need. It establishes a wide context of its own, interesting enough to hold one's attention and to switch one's mind temporarily away from exhausting problems or burdens."

To all of this, I say Amen.

ESTATE PLANNING

Many of you who are not familiar with tax laws and estate planning might be wondering about the impact of laws on the disposition of your collections. How much tax might you have to pay if any? What about probate and probate fees? How can you designate in your will how your collections should be dealt with? Should you be considering the donation of your collections?

These questions, and others, are those which I hear about from time to time when I am at shows and club meetings, particularly because I am a lawyer. There is only very limited information on The RPSC website about this topic, a 2008 article entitled "Estate Planning and Advice for the Disposition of Collections". There are also links to other articles. I expect that people would like to see The RPSC put on an information session on this topic at one or more shows, assuming that qualified individuals would donate their time to address such topics.

THE RPSC, FUNDRAISING AND THE NEED FOR VOLUNTEERS

An organization with charitable intentions, and without the primary intention to make a profit, requires benefactors who can bestow upon it the benefits of their time and/or funds so that the organization can provide benefits and programs for its members and the public at large to enjoy. The RPSC is one such organization. It has been around for many years and enjoys the patronage of the Governor General of Canada.

Nonetheless, The RPSC needs collectors to continue to donate their time to help out at stamp shows and at local stamp clubs. The public needs to better understand how beneficial our hobby is, and how the hobby can bring pleasure and knowledge to both retirees and

essentiels à une carrière, mais transposés dans un monde clairement délimité et intensément privé.

Une carrière exige la capacité de soutenir un dessein pendant longtemps, à travers beaucoup d'étapes, de décision et de choix indépendants les uns des autres, qui s'additionnent pour créer une progression régulière vers un but. Les gens résolus ne peuvent pas se reposer en ne faisant rien ni se sentir bien dans leur peau dans un rôle de simples spectateurs. Ils se plaisent rarement dans un évènement unique, comme une soirée, une exposition ou même des vacances : un plaisir qui prend fin sur le champ, qui n'a pas de suite.

L'esprit de ces gens a besoin de continuité, d'intégration, d'un sentiment d'aller de l'avant. Ils ont l'habitude du travail de longue haleine. Pour eux, le présent fait partie de l'avenir et est un moyen de l'atteindre. Pour eux, un évènement ou une activité à court terme, qui ne mène nulle part, est un effort inutile, une interruption irritante et une source de douloureux ennui.

Et pourtant, ils ont besoin de relaxer et de faire diversion de leur rythme soutenu et unidirectionnel. Ils ont besoin d'un changement de voie, mais non d'un changement de train… changer de centre d'intérêt, mais en conservant en partie leur méthode de fonctionnement mental.

La collection de timbres comble ce besoin. Elle établit son propre et vaste contexte, qui est assez intéressant pour retenir notre attention et éloigner temporairement notre esprit des problèmes et des fardeaux exténuants. »

Je dis « Amen » à tout cela.

PLANIFICATION SUCCESSORALE

Bon nombre de ceux qui ne connaissent pas bien les lois et la planification successorale se demandent peut-être comment s'appliqueront les lois lorsqu'ils disposeront de leurs collections. Combien faudra-t-il payer d'impôt, le cas échéant? Qu'en est-il de l'homologation et des frais d'homologation? Comment décrire dans un testament ce qu'il adviendra de nos collections? Faut-il songer à les donner?

Ces questions et d'autres me reviennent aux oreilles de temps en temps quand j'assiste à des expositions ou à des réunions de clubs, car je suis avocat. L'information sur ce sujet est très limitée dans le site Web de La Société royale de philatélie du Canada (SRPC). Un article intitulé Estate Planning and Advice for the Disposition of Collections (Planification successorale et conseils sur la disposition des collections) a paru en 2008. Il y a aussi des liens vers d'autres articles. Les gens aimeraient sans doute que La SRPC organise une séance d'information sur le sujet dans le cadre d'une ou de plusieurs expositions, en supposant que des personnes compétentes offriront de leur temps pour le faire.

SRPC, COLLECTE DE FONDS ET BESOIN DE BÉNÉVOLES

Une organisation à but non lucratif, dénuée de l'intention première de faire un profit, a besoin de bienfaiteurs qui peuvent lui accorder du temps ou de l'argent afin qu'elle puisse fournir à ses membres et au public en général des avantages et des programmes dont ils profiteront. La SRPC est ce genre d'organisation. Elle existe depuis de nombreuses années et jouit du soutien de la gouverneure générale du Canada.

to younger generations. The RPSC has ideas for new programming to try to achieve these goals and aspires to do the following in its Mission and Vision Statement of the June 2018 Strategic Plan:

- To take a leadership role in promoting and encouraging "stamp collecting" (which includes the collection of 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;
- To offer educational programmes to the public which enhance the pleasure and friendliness of "stamp collecting" as described above;
- To promote and encourage volunteerism in "stamp collecting" (as described above), philatelic exhibiting and philatelic judging;
- To represent residents of Canada in worldwide philatelic exhibitions and in worldwide philatelic organizations ; and
- To be the Canadian centre of excellence for collectors, philatelic exhibitors and philatelic judges.

Yet, The RPSC needs time and money from individual and corporate donors, private foundations or government agencies to carry out specific projects to fulfill these five goals in its Strategic Plan. To this end, The RPSC has made an application to the Canada Revenue Agency in the hope that it can be designated as a "charitable organization" for purposes of the Canadian Income Tax Act and can then duly issue charitable receipts to donors. The RPSC will also gladly welcome donations from collectors, including its current Life Members, even if the donations are not tax-deductible. Please also consider The RPSC as a beneficiary in your will.

The RPSC wants to continue to remain relevant and vital to the stamp collecting community in Canada and to its international members. The RPSC now needs your financial help. The Government of Canada has changed the 2020 guidelines for awards of funding which The RPSC has been receiving to defray costs of publishing *The Canadian Philatelist,* its award-winning journal. The RPSC cannot practically raise its member dues to fully replace the lost government funding. If you know of ways that The RPSC can attract sources of funding, please do contact me or a member of The RPSC Board.

The RPSC greatly values its volunteers and will continue its acknowledgment of such individuals. Our board and many others support The RPSC and hobby without remuneration. At the 2019 AGM, The RPSC recognized 22 individuals from across Canada and their contributions to our hobby. Please continue to make your nominations of volunteers so The RPSC can increase the number of recognized volunteers at the 2020 AGM at The Royal to be held in Fredericton. The

Néanmoins, La SRPC a besoin de collectionneurs qui continuent à donner de leur temps pour aider à la tenue d'expositions et aux activités des clubs philatéliques locaux. Le public doit mieux comprendre comment notre loisir est profitable et comment il peut apporter du plaisir et des connaissances, tant aux retraités qu'aux jeunes. La SRPC a des idées pour de nouveaux programmes qui permettront d'atteindre ces buts et aspire à ce qui suit, conformément à la mission et à l'énoncé de vision tel qu'ils sont indiqués dans le plan stratégique de 2018 :

- Assumer un rôle de leadership et encourager la « collection de timbres » (collection de sujets particuliers, thématiques, histoire postale, aérophilatélie, utilisation de cartes postales et autres articles éphémères) chez des Canadiens de tous âges, genres et origines ethniques et que La SRPC soit une organisation inclusive et non exclusive. Notre public sera constitué de gens du public en général, de collectionneurs débutants, de spécialistes et des philatélistes en général;
- offrir des programmes d'éducation au public en vue d'augmenter le plaisir et la convivialité de la « collection de timbres », telle qu'elle est décrite ci-dessus;
- faire la promotion du bénévolat et l'encourager dans le domaine de la « collection de timbres » (comme elle est décrite ci-dessus), des expositions philatéliques et de l'évaluation des collections;
- représenter les résidents du Canada aux expositions philatéliques mondiales et dans les organisations philatéliques mondiales;
- être le centre canadien d'excellence pour les collectionneurs, les exposants et les juges dans le domaine de la philatélie.

Toutefois, La SRPC a besoin de temps et d'argent de la part de donneurs individuels et du monde des affaires, de fondations privées ou d'agences gouvernementales pour mener des projets précis et atteindre les cinq buts de son plan stratégique. À cette fin, La SRPC a déposé une demande à l'Agence du revenu du Canada dans l'espoir d'être désignée « organisme philanthropique » à l'égard de la Loi de l'impôt sur le revenu du Canada, ce qui lui permettrait d'émettre des reçus aux fins fiscales aux donateurs. La SRPC sera aussi heureuse d'accepter des dons de collectionneurs, notamment, des membres à vie, même si les dons ne sont pas déductibles du revenu imposable. Nous vous invitons également à envisager de nommer La SRPC bénéficiaire dans votre testament.

La SRPC souhaite continuer à demeurer pertinente et vitale pour le monde de la philatélie au Canada et pour ses membres internationaux. Elle a maintenant besoin de votre aide financière. Le gouvernement du Canada a modifié les directives de 2020 concernant l'attribution de financement, comme celui que La SRPC reçoit pour assumer les coûts de publication de sa revue primée, *Le philatéliste canadien*. La SRPC ne peut pratiquement pas augmenter les cotisations de ses membres afin de remplacer intégralement le financement gouvernemental perdu. Si vous connaissez des moyens de trouver des sources de financement, veuillez prendre contact avec moi au conseil d'administration de La SRPC.

Notre société tient en haute estime ses bénévoles et continuera de leur rendre hommage. Les membres de notre conseil d'administration et d'autres personnes soutiennent La SRPC et notre loisir sans rémunération. À l'assemblée générale annuelle, La SRPC a rendu hommage à 22 personnes de partout au Canada pour leur contribution à notre loisir. S'il vous plaît, continuez à nous faire connaître des

RPSC hopes to equally acknowledge monetary contributions from those who wish to assist The RPSC and to be acknowledged.

RPSC BOARD ACTIVITIES

Our most recent meeting of the Board was held on September 22, 2019 by tele-conference. The Board and other dedicated volunteers discussed a variety of topics dealing with the operation of The RPSC. Once approved, minutes of Board meetings are posted on The RPSC website. http://www.rpsc.org. The next Board meeting is expected to be in late 2019.

INFORMATION AND ARTICLES FOR THE RPSC NEWSLETTER INCLUDING CHAPTER LISTINGS AND CHAPTER NEWS

I am gratified that many of you have expressed to me, and other board members, that they are pleased to receive the electronic newsletter from The RPSC. We are always looking to attract new members to The RPSC and new collectors to the hobby. If you wish to write a piece on stamp collecting for The RPSC Newsletter, please contact me at the email address below or Mike Walsh - mwalsh@vaxxine.com

In each edition of the newsletter, you will likely see articles from local chapters/clubs discussing their activities. I will continue to urge all local chapters to let The RPSC newsletter help advertise club meetings.

The Canadian Philatelist contains listings of chapters every two issues. Our newsletter is trying to get more timely information out to our members and to collectors who may be interested in participating in chapter activities. Let The RPSC help you grow your chapters. The RPSC is interested in seeing more collectors attend RPSC chapter meetings. We hope that the newsletter will assist in this regard and will contain details of upcoming chapter meetings, including the names of speakers and locations. Even if members or other collectors cannot attend meetings, they may learn of interesting topics and be able to source presentations from those who volunteered to share information. Please send us details of upcoming meetings, locations, speakers and topics. Send us your chapter newsletters!! We are also interested in printing articles that have already appeared in the newsletters of local clubs.

BEST WISHES FOR 2020

There are many events in our hobby to look forward to during the Roaring Twenties which start very soon. There will be stamp shows across Canada, an international stamp exhibition in London, and the Royal in June in Fredericton. May you and your loved ones enjoy a healthy and happy holiday season and new year and all good things to come.

Best regards ✉

bénévoles afin que notre société puisse augmenter le nombre de ceux auxquels elle rendra hommage à l'assemblée de Royale 2020, qui aura lieu à Fredericton. La SRPC souhaite souligner également les contributions financières de ceux qui désirent l'aider et être reconnus.

ACTIVITÉS DU CONSEIL D'ADMINISTRATION DE LA SRPC

La plus récente réunion de notre conseil d'administration a eu lieu le 22 septembre 2019 par téléconférence. Le conseil et d'autres bénévoles dévoués ont discuté d'une variété de sujets relatifs au fonctionnement de La SRPC. Une fois approuvés, les procès-verbaux des réunions sont affichés dans le site Web de La SRPC, https://www.rpsc.org. La prochaine réunion du conseil est prévue à la fin de 2019.

INFORMATION ET ARTICLES POUR L'INFOLETTRE DE LA SRPC INCLUANT LA LISTE ET LES NOUVELLES DES SECTIONS DE CLUBS

Je suis heureux que beaucoup parmi vous m'aient déclaré, ainsi qu'à d'autres membres du conseil, qu'ils aiment recevoir l'infolettre de La SRPC. Nous nous efforçons toujours d'attirer de nouveaux membres à La SRPC et de nouveaux collectionneurs à notre loisir. Si vous désirez écrire un article sur la collection de timbres pour l'infolettre de La SRPC, veuillez prendre contact avec moi par courriel ou avec Mike Walsh à l'adresse électronique suivante - mwalsh@vaxxine.com.

Vous devriez trouver dans chaque édition de l'infolettre des articles émanant de sections de clubs et de clubs locaux décrivant leurs activités. Je continuerai d'insister auprès des sections de clubs pour qu'elles annoncent leurs réunions dans l'infolettre de La SRPC.

Le Philatéliste canadien publie une liste des sections de clubs tous les deux mois. Nous cherchons à livrer davantage d'information pertinente dans l'infolettre à l'intention de nos membres et des collectionneurs qui aimeraient participer aux activités des sections de clubs. Laissez La SRPC vous aider à promouvoir vos sections de clubs. Elle aimerait voir davantage de collectionneurs assister aux réunions des sections de clubs. Nous espérons que l'infolettre sera utile à cet égard et qu'elle comportera les renseignements nécessaires sur les réunions, y compris les noms des conférenciers et les lieux de réunion. Si les membres ne peuvent pas assister aux réunions, ils peuvent cependant se renseigner sur des sujets intéressants et trouver de la documentation pour leurs exposés auprès de ceux qui ont accepté de transmettre de l'information. Veuillez donc nous fournir les renseignements sur vos réunions, l'endroit où elles auront lieu, les conférenciers et les sujets qui seront abordés. Faites-nous parvenir l'infolettre de vos sections de clubs!! Nous souhaitons également publier des articles ayant déjà paru dans l'infolettre des clubs locaux.

MEILLEURS VŒUX POUR 2020

Beaucoup d'activités nous attendent dans les années vingt qui commenceront très bientôt. Il y aura des expositions philatéliques partout au Canada et une exposition internationale à Londres ainsi que la Royale en juin, à Fredericton. Je vous souhaite, de même qu'à vos êtres chers, un joyeux temps des fêtes, une nouvelle année heureuse et bien de bonnes choses à venir.

Bien cordialement, ✉



EDITOR'S NOTES

by/par Robin Harris, FRPSC | editor@rpsc.org

NOTES DU RÉDACTEUR

JUNK TURNED TO TREASURE

I'm afraid I need to start this column off with a complaint, but hopefully end by "turning that frown upside down".

I recently picked up a couple of pounds of used stamps at a local mission in Winnipeg; i.e. the so-called "mission mixture", where one gets recently used stamps still on paper that have been torn or clipped from the envelope. This is usually sold by the pound.

Typically, one can expect perhaps 5% commemoratives, 1% foreign, 10% Christmas, 5% 'junk', and the rest definitives.

To my chagrin, the mixture I received must have already been picked over by another collector. This is easy to spot … the only commemoratives that remained were damaged; there was virtually nothing that was current material; that is, most of the stamps were from the 45¢ rate era (mid-1990's).

That is sad. Have you ever 'won' an auction lot at your local club meeting only to get home and find that the mixture had been sprinkled with a few 'good' items on the top but the rest was simply 'junk'? It turns out you 'lost'. I suspect many of us have been down that road. Hopefully your local club frowns on that kind of practice and takes the appropriate action.

Why would a fellow collector think that someone else would want their leftover garbage? That is all I can call it … garbage, or junk. If a stamp is damaged and not good enough for one's collection, why would they think it is good enough for someone else's collection? I just don't get it. Perhaps someone can give me an answer to that. If you come across a damaged stamp that is current, and common, then toss it in the garbage. Simple as that. Help all of philately by just getting rid of the junk.

Ok, enough of the rant. Now for the positive.

With that said, this fellow 'collector' did not realize that most of the fun with a mission mixture is studying the definitives! Yes, you heard me right. The definitives. Sure, finding some current commemoratives gives one a quick thrill, but where do the varieties in today's stamps happen? The definitives. It has almost always been that way (any "Admiral' collectors out there?).

I am about to give away my biggest collecting tip.

The first thing I do with a mission mixture is check the stamps under an ultraviolet light. There, the secret is out.

DES REBUTS TRANSFORMÉS EN TRÉSOR

J'ai bien peur de devoir commencer ma chronique en rouspétant, mais j'espère la terminer en « remplaçant ma moue par un sourire ».

Récemment, je me suis procuré quelques kilos de timbres usagés dans une mission de Winnipeg, ce que l'on appelle un « mélange mission », dans lequel nous trouvons des timbres récemment utilisés, encore fixés au papier déchiré ou découpé d'une enveloppe. Ils sont généralement vendus au kilo.

Typiquement, nous pouvons nous attendre à trouver 5 % de commémoratifs, 1 % d'étrangers, 10 % de Noël, 5 % de rebut et pour le reste, des timbres ordinaires.

À mon regret, le mélange que j'ai obtenu devait être déjà passé entre les mains d'un autre collectionneur. Ce qui est facile à détecter… les seuls commémoratifs qui restaient étaient endommagés; il n'y avait virtuellement rien de courant. La plupart des timbres dataient de l'époque du tarif de 45 cents (milieu des années 1990).

C'est triste. Avez-vous déjà « gagné » un lot à une réunion de votre club local pour finalement vous apercevoir, une fois rendu à la maison, que le mélange avait été saupoudré de quelques « bons » timbres, mais que le reste n'était en fait que des rebuts? Vous aviez donc plutôt « perdu » que gagné. Je soupçonne beaucoup d'entre nous d'être passés par là. Espérons que votre club local n'approuve pas ce genre de pratique et qu'il prend les mesures appropriées.

Pourquoi l'un de vos compagnons collectionneurs penserait-il qu'un autre voudrait des restes qu'il a mis au rebut? Je ne vois pas d'autres façons d'appeler cela… rebut ou camelote. Si un timbre est endommagé et n'est pas assez bon pour la collection de quelqu'un, pourquoi cette personne penserait-elle que ce timbre est assez bon pour celle d'un autre? Je ne comprends tout simplement pas. Quelqu'un a peut-être la réponse à cette question. Lorsque vous tombez sur un timbre endommagé qui est courant et commun, jetez-le donc aux poubelles. Tout simplement. Aidez le monde philatélique en le débarrassant de ces déchets.

Bon, assez grogné. Passons maintenant aux choses positives.

Cela étant dit, ce compagnon « collectionneur » n'a pas compris que tout le plaisir d'un mélange mission réside dans l'étude des timbres de la série ordinaire. Oui, vous m'avez bien entendu. Les timbres de la série ordinaire. Bien sûr, trouver des timbres commémoratifs courants nous donne immédiatement un petit frisson, mais où trouve-t-on la variété dans les timbres d'aujourd'hui? Dans les timbres de la série ordinaire. Il en a presque toujours été ainsi (y a-t-il ici des collectionneurs de l'émission de l'amiral?).

Je suis sur le point de vous livrer ma plus grande astuce de collectionneur.

Thankfully, the 'collector' who had previously picked through the mixture I had purchased, and thought they were leaving 'junk', had not checked the stamps under a UV light. I found several good tagging errors and other paper varieties. I usually do.

I would estimate that I check well over 100,000 stamps a year with the UV light.

I am asked frequently, "what ultraviolet light do you use for checking tagging and fluorescence?"

The attached pictures might be worth a thousand words. One shows my tagging/sorting table in normal light; the other with the lights out.





The UV light is a 'black tube' that fits into a goose-neck fluorescent-type lamp. This keeps both of my hands free for sorting/checking stamps. This type of light works extremely well for Canadian stamps (long wave) but it does not detect USA tagging (short wave).

Important: keep your eyes protected; wear prescription eye glasses or some other form of suitable eye protection. Work in a window-less room where the light can be turned off and provide complete darkness. Do not look directly into the UV light.

Here are the different piles identified by number in the image:

1. stamps to be checked (a bag sits on the floor and I bring out a handful at a time).
2. discard pile; those stamps that have been checked and nothing important was found. These will be given to children in a school stamp club which they will use to learn how to soak.
3. tagging errors that are found are placed on the base of the lamp.
4. I separate out, and keep, all Lowe-Martin coil stamps ... there are too many important die cutting varieties on these to discard any (except for damaged stamps). Also, the 50¢ Flower has both an important "ski slope" die cut variety and a rare "turquoise green background" variety (which needs to be checked with a short-wave UV light later).
5. Canadian commemoratives are separated.
6. Canadian definitives are separated.
7. foreign stamps are separated.
8. any 1¢ Traditional Trade stamps are separated. Years ago I heard of a "green thumb" variety that was thought to be constant. I have yet to find one, but the hunt continues. (this listing was recently removed from the Unitrade as it is thought to not be constant).

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La première chose que je fais avec un mélange mission, c'est d'examiner les timbres sous une lampe à rayonnement ultraviolet. Voilà, le secret dévoilé.

Heureusement, le « collectionneur » qui a d'abord pigé dans le mélange que j'ai acheté en pensant y avoir laissé de la « camelote » n'a pas examiné les timbres sous une lampe à rayonnement ultraviolet. J'ai trouvé plusieurs bonnes erreurs de marquage et des variétés de papier. Comme d'habitude.

Je dois examiner au bas mot plus de 100 000 timbres par année avec une lampe à rayonnement ultraviolet. On me demande souvent. « quelle sorte de lampe à rayonnement ultraviolet utilisez-vous pour regarder les marques et la fluorescence? ».

Les images ci-jointes pourraient bien valoir mille mots. L'une d'entre elles montre la table sur laquelle je classe les marques sous une lumière normale, l'autre, sans lumière.

La lampe à rayonnement ultraviolet est un « tube noir » qui s'ajuste dans une lampe à col de cygne de type fluorescent. Ce qui me permet d'avoir les deux mains libres pour classer et examiner mes timbres. Ce genre de lampe fonctionne extrêmement bien pour les timbres canadiens (ondes longues), mais elle ne détecte pas le marquage des États-Unis (ondes courtes).

Important : protégez vos yeux, portez des lunettes obtenues sous prescription ou une autre forme de protection acceptable pour les yeux. Travaillez dans une pièce sans fenêtre où vous pouvez éteindre la lumière afin d'être dans l'obscurité totale. Ne regardez pas directement vers la lampe à rayonnement ultraviolet.

Voici les différentes piles de timbres identifiées par un numéro sur l'image.

1. Timbres à vérifier (j'en tire une poignée d'un sac que j'ai déposé sur le plancher).
2. Timbres rejetés; ceux que j'ai vérifiés et qui n'avaient rien d'intéressant. Je vais les donner aux enfants d'un club philatélique scolaire. Ils vont les utiliser pour apprendre le trempage.
3. Erreurs de marquage; je place celles que je trouve à la base de la lampe.
4. Je sépare tous les timbres en roulette de Lowe-Martin… il existe trop de variétés découpées à l'emporte-pièce importantes pour en rejeter (à l'exception des timbres endommagés). De plus, le timbre fleur à 50 ¢ comprend une importante variété coupée à l'emporte-pièce du genre « pente de ski » et une variété rare avec un « fond vert-turquoise » (qu'il faudra examiner plus tard avec une lampe à rayonnement ultraviolet à ondes courtes).
5. Séparation des timbres commémoratifs canadiens.
6. Séparation des timbres canadiens de la série ordinaire.
7. Séparation des timbres étrangers.
8. Séparation des timbres traditionnels à 1 ¢. Il y a des années, j'ai entendu parler d'une variété « main verte » que l'on croyait constante. Je n'en ai pas encore trouvé, mais la chasse continue (Unitrade l'a récemment retirée de son catalogue la jugeant non constante).

continued on page 334

RE: ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING 2020

Please take note that the next Annual General Meeting of the members of The Royal Philatelic Society of Canada ("Society") will be held at the Fredericton Inn, 1315 Regent Street, Fredericton, NB E3C 1A1 on Saturday, June 20, 2020 at 10:00 a.m., for the purposes of:

- receiving and considering the financial statements of the Society as of December 31, 2019 and the reports of the Executive members, the Directors and Duty Officers;
- electing seven (7) directors;
- considering, and if approved, ratifying, sanctioning and confirming, all by-laws, contracts, acts and proceedings of the Board of Directors of the Society enacted, made, done, or taken place since the last Annual General Meeting of the members of the Society; and
- transacting such further and other business as may properly come before the meeting.

The 2020 election for the director positions will be decided by secret ballots submitted by members of the Society. Details of this process will be provided in a later issue of *The Canadian Philatelist*.

Re: Nominations For Board Positions

The Royal Philatelic Society of Canada invites nominations for the positions of Directors of the Society, commencing in June 2020. Seven (7) Directors will be elected at the Annual General Meeting to be held as announced above. The nominations process will be as follows: Nominations must be in writing, made and seconded by members in good standing of the Society and received by the National Office by December 11, 2019. Nomination forms are available from the National Office or www.rpsc.org. Persons nominated must consent in writing to their nomination and must also include with their nomination form a short biography of approximately 200 words and a colour photograph suitable for publishing, in a later issue of *The Canadian Philatelist.* ✉

OBJET : ASSEMBLÉE GÉNÉRALE ANNUELLE 2020

Veuillez noter que la prochaine assemblée générale annuelle des membres de La Société royale de philatélie du Canada aura lieu au Fredericton Inn, 1315, rue Regent, Fredericton, NB E3C 1A1, le samedi 20 juin 2020, à 10 heures pour :

- la réception et l'examen des états financiers de la société au 31 décembre 2019, ainsi que des rapports des membres du conseil de direction, des directeurs et du personnel;
- l'élection de sept (7) directeurs;
- l'examen et, le cas échéant, la ratification, la sanction et la confirmation de toutes les procédures et de tous les règlements, contrats et actes du conseil d'administration, édictés, conclus ou entrés en vigueur depuis la dernière assemblée;
- le traitement de tout autre sujet pertinent qui sera soulevé à l'assemblée.

Les élections de 2020 en vue de pourvoir les postes de direction seront remportées par vote secret des membres de la société. Les détails de ce processus seront dévoilés dans un numéro ultérieur du Philatéliste canadien.

OBJET : CANDIDATURES POUR LES POSTES AU CONSEIL D'ADMINISTRATION

La Société royale de philatélie du Canada vous invite à soumettre des candidatures en vue de pourvoir les postes de directeurs, qui entreront en vigueur en juin 2020. Sept (7) directeurs seront élus à l'assemblée générale annuelle conformément à l'annonce faite ci-haut. Le processus de mise en candidature se déroulera comme suit : les candidatures devront être présentées par écrit, soumises et appuyées par des membres en règle de la société. Elles devront parvenir au Bureau national avant le 11 décembre 2019. Vous pouvez obtenir un formulaire de mise en candidature auprès du Bureau national ou en visitant le www.rpsc.org. Les candidats doivent consentir par écrit à leur candidature et joindre au formulaire une courte biographie d'environ 200 mots ainsi qu'une photographie en couleurs d'une qualité conforme à des fins de publication dans un numéro ultérieur *du Philatéliste canadien.* ✉

EDITOR'S NOTES

continued from page 333

9. after checking a couple of handfuls of stamps, the separated piles (4–7) are then moved from the table into the box. Looks like I am going to need a bigger box!

Once the above 'sorting' is done, then the stamps are checked for collectability and the envelopes clipped a bit closer to make them ready for soaking.

Ah, the fun of checking a mission mixture for varieties. Kudos to the collectors who see the joy in someone else's garbage and make the best of the situation. If you are one of the latter collectors, I would love to hear from you. Excuse me while I get back to another fun session of checking someone else's 'junk' for 'treasure'. ✉

NOTES DU RÉDACTEUR

continuation de la page 333

9. Après vérification d'une couple de poignées de timbres, j'enlève les piles séparées (4-7) de la table et les mets dans une boîte. Il semble que je vais avoir besoin d'une plus grande boîte!

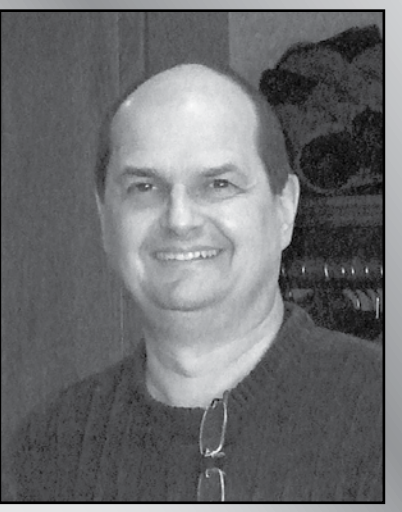
Une fois le tri effectué, j'examine les timbres pour voir s'ils sont récupérables et je rassemble les enveloppes pour les préparer au trempage.

Ah! Le plaisir d'examiner les mélanges mission pour trouver des variétés. Bravo aux collectionneurs qui trouvent leur plaisir dans les rebuts des autres et qui en tirent le meilleur parti. Si vous êtes l'un d'entre eux, j'aimerais avoir de vos nouvelles. Veuillez m'excuser, mais je retourne à une autre séance amusante de recherche de « trésors » dans la « camelote » d'autrui. ✉

In Memoriam

RICK G. PENKO, FRPSC (1954-2019)

Past President, RPSC (2006-2009)



Rick Penko, a former President of the Society, passed away on September 16, 2019 after a short illness. Since 2008 he had been a professional philatelist working for, amongst others, Spink Shreve, Kelleher Auctions and, more recently, Schuyler Rumsey Philatelic Auctions.

Rick, as a graphic designer by profession, was a leader in revitalizing the stamp collecting community in the 1990s and early 2000s in the Winnipeg area. As President of the Winnipeg Philatelic Society (WPS) he encouraged co-operation between the WPS and the Seniors' Stamp Club, the Scandinavian Collectors Club of Manitoba, and the Junior Stamp Club of Winnipeg. He contributed his graphic artist and printing skills by editing *The Buffalo*, journal of the WPS and artwork for The RPSC. He was also a printing and publishing advisor to the Vincent Graves Greene Philatelic Research Foundation (VGG).

In addition to the WPS, he led many organizations such as The RPSC (as director, Vice-President and President); TAPE (Vice-President), Chairman of Winnipeg's regional exhibition, MANPEX, and Chairman of ROYAL *2000* ROYALE, the annual convention and exhibition of the RPSC. At one time he was an accredited RPSC judge, a member of BNAPS, APS and many other societies. His extensive collecting interests included Canada, the United States, Great Britain, Germany and Bangladesh.

Our sincere condolences to his children Lauren and Stephen and to his father, Paul Prokopenko.



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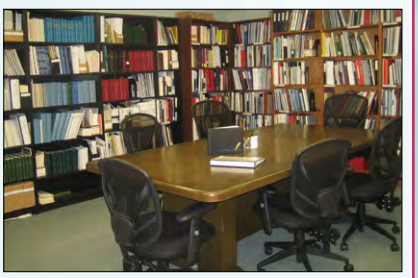


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THE SARNIA DAILY OBSERVER
1914–1918

BY: RANDY EVANS

"LETTERS FROM SOLDIER BOYS AT THE FRONT"[1]

Mail has always been considered, respected and treated by the parties thereto as private and confidential. In peacetime it would be inconceivable that even newsworthy correspondence between parties would be forwarded to the local press for sharing on a community-wide basis.

However, in the extraordinary circumstances of World War One, this norm was altered. Accordingly, history shows that citizens during the 1914–1918 war years were motivated to, and in fact did, often set aside the peace time concept of absolute privacy and thereby would share their soldier's letters home with the community as a whole.

Considering the context of the times this should not be surprising. War can create in a small community a powerful universal focus. War can and does create a sense of unanimity amongst those left behind. For the boys fighting, all at home shared a common goal and that was to do collectively whatever they could to support The War Effort and bring the boys home alive.

The sharing of what otherwise would be considered private mail could be seen as part of this commonality. A soldier's mail was undeniably important to the friends and family but, also, there clearly appears to have been a realization that such was also newsworthy to the community as a whole and therefore should be shared.

What one soldier wrote could very well be applicable to another soldier and therefore important to other families in the community.

For the *Sarnia Daily Observer*, receipt from the friends and family of soldier's correspondence or Official Telegrams provided a regular source of print.[2]

The correspondences published generally did not detail what daily life was like in the trenches. It is not known if this was as a result of screening by the families, or the newspaper, or both. Whatever the reason, one does not normally see in the letters details of the mud, rats, bloated dead bodies or the other grim realities of the conflict.

It was as if to all there was an unspoken understanding that the war necessarily caused incessant worry, loss, homesickness, sacrifice and an acutely heightened awareness of mortality. Casualties would have to be set out in the paper – that would be a given – but beyond this it was not necessary to describe the conditions the boys toiled and fought in.

As a result, the letters home, subsequently given for publishing, tended to be inoffensive and positive.

Many dealt with how well the soldiers were being treated.

S.S. Lapland
May 3, '16
… The Government is like a mother to us, so careful; one can feel her protection instinctively.
Pte. Beecher Carr [to friends] [3]

Pte. Beecher Carr survived the war.



Private Edward Frank Causley

Whitley Camp, Surrey England
Oct. 28, 1917
Dear Ona-
I received your card this morning and sure was glad to hear from you…
[Our Captain] gave us a smoking concert the other night….We had a good time. We had a rabbit dinner today and it sure tasted good…
I remain as ever your friend
Eddie [4]

Pte. Eddie Causley was killed in action on August 30, 1918 less than one year after writing. Age 20.

Often the shared war correspondence would express thanks for the efforts of The War Effort back home.

Dear Mrs., Elsworth:
Two dozen pair of socks arrived today. I distributed them amongst the Sarnia men who are with us. They were certainly glad to receive them and being from home they were doubly welcome….They asked me to thank the members of the Pro Patria Chapter I.O.D.E…
I expect to leave for France any day now …
Yours sincerely
Stewart Cowan
Shorncliffe England
July 5th, 1916 [5]



Lieutenant Stewart Cowan

Lieut. Cowan would be killed by shell fire on the Somme a mere three months after writing this letter home. Age 26.

In many instances the crossing of paths with fellow Sarnians would be a topic of a letter or photograph ultimately published.

THEY MET IN FRANCE

From left to right: Lieut James Mackenzie…Lieut. G.G.Garvey… Seated Capt. D.A. Parsons…
This photo was taken in France recently when all the Sarnia boys chanced to meet. [6] -

All survived the war.

Miss Blanch Haslip received the following letter from Pte. Frank Janes:

March 21st, 1918
Dear Friend – Just a line to let you know Art and Jim were transferred to the I.M.F. yesterday…I am trying hard to get in the same draft as they are as I wish to keep with them…." [7]

Pte. Frank Janes survived the war, albeit wounded.

In sum, the letters contained a tone which was designed to be a source of comfort to the friends and family of the soldier writing. Through their publication into the community it was perhaps hoped that the readers would relate, and identify, that their loved one too was being treated well, was sharing a common purpose with other Sarnians overseas, and most importantly, was being protected by the same expressed esprit de corps as the writer.

Sadly, however, bitter news was also shared and published. The country was after all at war and of that there could be no denying.

LIFE IN THE TRENCHES

Life in the trenches is not a pleasant one…The fields that surround us are literally covered with the bodies of dead soldiers. We hope for the end but we cannot tell how long the war will last. [8]

Pte. Garnet Dawson to his parents. Pte. Dawson survived the war.

My Dear Mother:
…it rains or sleet every day nearly. Raw and miserable and the trenches are a terror. Actually water over the knees have I stood in for 2 days and nights and kept my back humped up and my head down below the trenches at all times. [9]

Pte. William Harry Jennings to his mother. Pte. Jennings survived the war.

Somewhere at the Front, July 5, 1917
…I was lucky enough to see the explosion of the mines…It was a grand spectacle if one could forget that part of the setting was human [German] lives. Talk about rivers being red with blood, here it was shell holes filled with water that was red with blood…. [10]

Sgt. William Chapman in August 1917 to his friend Thomas Peacock. Sgt. Chapman was killed two months later on 27 Sept. 1917 age 40.

THE WOUNDED.

Jas. Janes 137 North Brock St. has received the following telegram: Ottawa July 19, 1916. Sincerely regret to inform you that 2654 Lance-Corp. Frank Janes …wounded severely in hand…. [11]

Lance-Corp. Janes survived the war.

Mrs. E. Bending 265 Exmouth St.has received a telegram from Ottawa stating that her husband Pte. Arthur Bending has been wounded….gunshot wound to the back. [12]

Pte. Bending survived the war.

Mr. and Mrs. James Ross, 277 Emma St. have received the following official message. Ottawa Ont. Oct.16 sincerely regret to inform you that 53613 Pte. Peter Ross officially declared dangerously wounded.[13]

Pte. Peter Ross survived the war.

THE DEATHS.

Another Sarnia young man has laid down his life for King and Country in the person of Lieut. Stewart Cowan, son of Mr. and Mrs. John Cowan….Sunday morning a cablegram was received by Mr. Cowan…[14]

Lieut. Stewart Cowan. Age 26

The following letter has been received by Mrs. Mary Eddy, 330 South Vidal St., Sarnia
Dear Mrs Eddy;
It is with deep regret that I have to inform you of the death in action of your son Gunner W.P. Eddy…During a period of enemy shelling a shell burst close by the gun killing your son instantly…
…our deepest sympathy in your great grief.
Sgt. Ge. W. Shearer [15]

Gunner William Peter Eddy. Age 32



Private Herbert Stott

Mrs Annie Stott 249 Queen St. received a telegram this morning from Ottawa stating that her husband Private Herbert Stott has died of wounds ….He is survived by his widow and five children the youngest child being three years of age.[16]

Pte. Herbert Stott, Age 36

Mrs. Fred Sproule received this message today. "Deeply regret to inform you…Pte. William Henry Reynolds infantry officially reported died of wounds …gunshot wounds in chest. [17]

Pte. William Henry Reynolds. Age 29.

Thedford, Ont. Oct 16. Mrs. Pickell of Bosanquet has received official notice of the death of her son Pte. Baden Powell Pickell who was killed in action.[18]

Pte. Baden Powell Pickell. Enlisted at age 16. Died age 18.

Sadly, these are but examples of the dark telegrams published. The citizens of Sarnia began reading these as early as April 1915, and not just in relation to its own sons. Former Sarnians and the families of neighbouring villages and townships also shared their tragic news.[19] The cumulative effect must have been at times palpable.

As the Allies began their final offensive in the late summer of 1918, the number of Official Telegrams advanced by the families to the newspaper increased in numbers and intensity. The August 18, 1918 edition saw four separate telegram reports on the front page. The September 5, 1918 edition saw four more separate telegram reports. The September 7, 1918 saw two further separate telegram reports. In the October 24, 1918 edition just one page gave evidence that families had forwarded for print six separate telegrams – four announcing deaths and two announcing wounding. And on and on this went as the Official casualty lists for Sarnia became more frequent during this time.[20]

From August 14, 1918 to November 25, 1918 Sarnians read in the Lists the names of no less than 33 of its soldiers. The publication of the actual Telegrams received, personalized the lists in a most tragic and far reaching way.

On November 11, 1918 the *Sarnia Canadian Observer* headline read "HUMANITY SAVED" and thus signaled the end of the Great War.

Family responses to the newspaper did not, however, end with the Armistice. On December 26, 1918 *The Observer* ran a special four-page feature setting out captioned photographs of 136 of the City's soldiers. Some had fallen in the war, some had not. It is clear that the vast majority of the information and photographs were supplied by the families of the men.



Lieutenant
Neil William Hanna.

Sadly, included was a photograph of Flight Lieut. Neil Hanna, who was killed on duty in Italy in an airplane crash nine days after Armistice. He was Sarnia's last overseas casualty of The Great War.[21]

After the December 26, 1918 article, the letters and photos from families were in essence no longer to be found publically. This was to be expected, for with the end of the war there were no further letters coming from the front. That is, except for one singular instance.

On April 29, 1921, one and one-half years after the guns were silenced, the Beaumont family forwarded to the *Sarnia Canadian Observer* correspondence received regarding their son, Pte. George Beaumont. Pte. Beaumont was killed in action in October 1918 at the age of 23. The correspondence was published under the headline "FINDS GRAVE OF SARNIA SOLDIER CLOSE TO CAMBRAI."[22]

Thereafter, for Sarnia, no further letters from the front were forthcoming or publically published. After all, for far too many families, those remaining at the front could no longer write. ✉

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REFERENCES

1 The newspaper banner under which the letters were published

2 During the war years 1914–1918 the Sarnia newspaper was titled either The Sarnia Daily Observer (S.D.O.) or The Sarnia Canadian Observer (S.C.O.). Information also received from The War Remembrance Project, Tom Slater editor.

3 S.C.O. May 30, 1916.

4 S.D.O. November 23, 1917.

5 S.C.O. July 19, 1916.

6 S.C.O. August 10, 1918.

7 S.C.O. May 23, 1918.

8 The War Remembrance Project, T. Slater, Sarnia

9 Ibid.

10 Ibid. The account would be referring to the Battle of Messines where in 21 mines the Allies simultaneously detonated 600 tons of explosives killing an estimated 10,000 German soldiers.

11 S.C.O. July 21, 1916.

12 S.C.O. Aug 19, 1918.

13 S.C.O. October 24, 1918.

14 S.C.O. October 12, 1916.

15 S.C.O. October 17, 1916.

16 S.C.O. August 19, 1918.

17 S.C.O. August 19, 1918.

18 S.C.O. October 24, 1918.

19 The first Sarnian to give his life for King and Country in World War One was Pte. Roy Iliffe killed in action April 22,1915.

20 August 1918 marked the beginning of The Hundred Days Offensive in which Canadian troops spearheaded a final push through German lines on the Western Front. It is commonly felt that the Candian army's reputation for fighting success accounted for it being chosen to lead the way at this final decisive moment in The War.

21 Many veterans died of wounds after arriving home. The S.C.O. reported that memorial services were held at the local graves of fourteen soldiers who came back but died thereafter within three years of Armistice. S.C.O. April 29, 1921.

22 S.C.O. April 29, 1921.



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CANADA'S SEMI-OFFICIAL AIR MAIL STAMPS 1924–1934

BY RICHARD LOGAN

"The best pilots fly more than the others; that's why they're the best."

-Chuck Yeager

It would almost seem as if aircraft were invented for a Brobdingnagian country -- one that is of enormous size -- a rugged and scantily populated country like Canada, for example, that covers almost 10,000,000 square kilometers. With the outbreak of World War I on July 28, 1914, flying quickly developed into serious business in Canada. Canadians joined the Royal Flying Corps and Royal Naval Air Service and formed a large proportion of the 60 or so squadrons that ultimately made up the Royal Air Force and Canadian Air Force. The services produced 171 air aces who became known as 'Knights of the Air,' responsible for five or more enemy aircraft or airships destroyed, and who received almost 500 British decorations for gallantry.

Some 13,000 experienced fliers returned to Canada following the Great War. They had gained flying experience in every theatre of war and were ready to take up the challenge of pioneering commercial aviation in its many facets on their own turf. However, even with this country's marvelous attributes, nothing would have been accomplished without an enormous added expenditure of vision, intellect, perseverance and sheer guts by these pioneering aviators.

It was the pulp and paper industry that first used this expertise. Pilots could fly over a patch of forest and give the aerial surveyor a picture perfect view of the possibilities for development. Next, it was the mining and petroleum industries, which in the early 1920s used aviation to provide supplies and engineering staff for oil and gold exploration, more often than not, under trying conditions.



Over Camp Borden. RCAF, July 28, 2017

A continuous airmail service was out of the question because:

(a) mail took up needed cargo space;

(b) the Canadian government was not prepared to finance airmail flights; so there was no financial benefit.

That is not to say that mail was not being carried by air.

History records the first airmail flight in Canada taking place on June 24, 1918, following three days of weather delays. The aircraft, a Curtiss *JN 4 'Canuck'* lifted off at 10:12 hours from the Bois Franc Polo Grounds in Montreal, Quebec, piloted by Captain Brian Peck RFC with his mechanic, Corporal C. W. Mathers, on board holding the first bag of mail – 124 letters – to be delivered in Canada. Heavy winds and rain forced the aircraft to make refueling stops at Kingston and Deseronto, Ontario. Finally, at 16:55 hours, the duo landed at Leaside, Ontario. All the covers had been hand-stamped with an inverted triangle in red ink, print in red ink and back-stamped with a single ring black ink date stamp.



Bowing to pressure, the government authorized certain aviation companies and the Aero Club of Canada to charge a 'fee' of 25 cents for mail carried with the proviso that the item had been paid for in advance at the proper 'surface' postage rate. In order to monitor this fee, the Post Office Department (POD) authorized the outfit to privately print and issue their own airmail labels. Some were even sold at selected post offices within the precinct in which they operated. In addition, all letters had to have 'By Aerial Mail' written on the address side. Not quite official, these mail runs were classified as 'Pioneer Flights.'

The airmail labels could not show any value and had to be submitted to the POD for approval. Once approved, the sold labels usually had the fee written in the margin by hand and placed on the back of the item – a good distance away from the official stamp. They were the forerunners of Canada's semi-official airmail stamps. Pioneer flights of this nature continued until 1928 and are well documented.

Canada's semi-official airmail stamps began in April 1924, and carried through to July 1934, being used by a profusion of private commercial airlines that provided a necessary service for isolated communities.

LAURENTIDE AIR SERVICE LIMITED

The first commercial airline to issue semi-official airmail stamps was Laurentide Air Service Limited, which was formed in April 1922. The first customer was the government of Ontario, which required their men and aircraft for detailed mapping. The government wanted to show waterways, lakes, types of forests, the transportation of firefighting personnel, and forestry patrol for forest fires. They started with two borrowed *HS-2L* aircraft: single engine hydroplanes with liberty engines.



The only complete Curtiss *HS-2L* in the world.
Courtesy Canadian Aviation and Space Museum.

By 1923, the company was 'flying high' with new aircraft acquisitions until the provincial government decided to establish its own air service: Ontario Provincial Air, in 1924. Laurentide was forced to sell 13 of its aircraft to the government service and tried to stay alive with four remaining planes.

Fortunately, a boom in the gold fields of Northern Quebec created a need for a scheduled transport service from the Canadian Pacific Railway terminus at Angliers to Rouyn, Quebec. Laurentide responded to the demand with three weekly return flights. It was the first scheduled air service in Canada to carry passengers, cargo and mail. In August 1924, the company obtained permission from the post office to issue a special stamp, and charge a prepaid fee of 25 cents on all letters carried. There were five stamps issued, printed in red and green ink, respectively. They depict a hydroplane flying over a northern landscape with a rising sun. The company name and the words "special air delivery" also appear on the stamp. Later on, the design was altered to include "Canada 1924" in the middle of the sun.



Laurentide had two Canadian firsts under its belt, but financial difficulties forced it to shut down in July 1925.

NORTHERN AIR SERVICE LIMITED

After the struggles of Laurentide Air Service, a former pilot saw an opportunity to establish a new service and take



over the route. Northern Air Service Limited was formed in January 1925, with two of Laurentide's planes, and a base at Haileybury, Ontario. A proving flight took place on May 18 and the company qualified for its Air Operator Certificate. Not long after, the company received permission from the post office to charge a prepaid 25-cent airmail rate for one way mail, and was permitted to issue a stamp for this purpose. It featured a modified wings badge that included the company logo, name, location, and the words "special air delivery".

The first official airmail flight lifted off on June 27. Northern Air Service offered a regular service of five return flights a week until a fuel tank exploded at Haileybury on October 22. Half the company inventory was destroyed in the resulting fire. This was a considerable loss, and the company ceased operations. For the 117 days that it was in business, the fledgling company carried out 212 flights and delivered 50,000 kilograms of cargo, and over 465 kilograms of mail.

JACK V. ELLIOT AIR SERVICE LIMITED

In the early 1920s, Jack V. Elliot was classified as a 'barnstormer' in Western Ontario. By 1925, he owned a number of Curtiss *JN-4s* and operated a flying school in Hamilton, Ontario. During the winter of 1925–26, he learned about the difficulties of getting supplies and men into the Red Lake mining region of Ontario. He took two of his aircraft by train to Sioux Lookout, assembled them, fitted them with skis, and flew them to Hudson, Northwestern Ontario, arriving on March 2, 1926. Both aircraft were successful in their proving flight the next day.

With permission from the post office, Jack V. Elliot Air Service Limited issued its first stamp on March 6. It was a rather simple design with the words "Jack V. Elliot Air Service – First – Red Lake Aerial Mail – 1926", using red ink on a yellow background of 'zigzag' horizontal lines. A second issue was produced on March 25; this time the yellow background consisted of right facing swastikas, symbols that appear in Buddhist, Hindu, and Jain religions. Elliot managed to maintain a fairly steady contract service.



ELLIOT-FAIRCHILD AIR SERVICE

Early in March 1926, Elliot was persuaded to form a partnership with Sherman Fairchild, who supplied a flying boat to enhance a new



service to Red Lake and Rouyn, Quebec. Elliot-Fairchild Air Service was formed, necessitating a new stamp issued on March 21. It consisted of an amended design of the previous Elliot issue, which included the new company name, deleted the word 'first,' and two of the Maple Leafs.



A second stamp was quickly thrown together as witnessed by an 'S' being added to 'Fairchild' in the company name. The stamp featured a drawing of a Curtiss *JN-4* equipped with skis as it flies over a military motor launch. Underneath are the words "special air delivery". Hanging over the aircraft is a Canada wings badge. The same swastika background was used but, this time, the ink was blue. The stamp was released on April 15, 1926, which was also the last day of operations for Elliot-Fairchild Air Service. The promised aircraft never appeared in Red Lake. It went to Haileybury.

ELLIOT-FAIRCHILD AIR TRANSPORT LIMITED

Obviously, Sherman Fairchild had used Jack Elliot to get what he wanted, which was an enterprise in the Haileybury/Rouyn gold mining area. Elliot returned to Hamilton, while Fairchild threw together Elliot-Fairchild Air Transport Limited and started bi-weekly operations on May 26, 1926, between Haileybury and Rouyn using the aircraft he had promised Elliot – a seven passenger Aeromarine. There is no indication that Elliot had anything to do with this company, yet his name appeared on the new stamps approved by the post office and issued on August 12, 1926.



Printed in red ink, the stamps featured a Vickers Viking flying boat over multi-laked country with a plate saying "Rouyn Goldfields", the company name, two side panels saying "1926", and the words "air mail service" on white stock. They were in use until October when the company's name reflected a split.

FAIRCHILD AIR TRANSPORT LIMITED

With the company name change came a modified version of the previous stamp, which omitted the word 'Elliot.' The 1926 date on the side panels were replaced by "Haileybury"' and "Rouyn". Two issues were produced on October 19, 1926, one in deep blue, and the other in ultramarine. From May 26 to October 31, 1926, the company operated 141 flights carrying passengers, cargo and mail for a profit. By this time, the rail system had reached Rouyn, and the big boys were coming out to play. The company folded at the end of the year.



PATRICIA AIRWAYS AND EXPLORATION COMPANY LIMITED

Since April 12, 1926, there had been talk about the new boys in town: Patricia Airways and Exploration Company Limited, PAE, which provided a daily service from Sioux Lookout to Pine Ridge, Red Lake, Woman Lake, Birch Lake, Ontario, and Rouyn, Quebec. The company also served points in the Patricia District.

The company's new Curtiss *Model 41 Lark* was ideal for summer and winter flights as it could easily be equipped with wheels, skis, and floats. In late June, the post office found itself with an accumulation of undelivered mail because of the demise of Elliot-Fairchild Air Service. The department approached PAE and a deal was made to clear the backlog. From June 27 to July 6 the post office paid Patricia Airways 25 cents for every letter carried – a first and last time opportunity.



Stinson SB-1 Detroiter

Starting on July 7, PAE was permitted to make its own charge for mail carried: 25 cents to Pine Ridge and Red Lake; 50 cents to Woman Lake and Birch Lake; and 10 cents to Rouyn. Business was good and the company enlarged its fleet with the purchase of a Stinson *SB-1 Detroiter*, a four-seat biplane with cabin heating, and cargo room. In 1927, PAE purchased another *SB-1 Detroiter.*





PAE only existed for two years and issued a plethora of stamps in three styles. These were then overprinted in various ways in connection with various flights. The first style was printed in green and red ink on yellow stock; style two was printed on blue stock in black and red ink; and style three was printed in green and red ink on yellow stock. The main feature of the stamp was the front view of the company's Curtiss *Lark* biplane flying over a northern locale and the company name. The company issued so many variations that a study and collection of PAE



stamps could lead to an expensive and consuming task.* The company lost two of its three aircraft in June and September of 1927, which left PAE in financial difficulty. The assets were acquired by a new company – Patricia Airways Limited.

PATRICIA AIRWAYS LIMITED

The new company, operating in the Red Lake area, began operations in January 1928, with PAE's Stinson *SB-1 Detroiter*. It followed up with the purchase of another plane in February. Patricia Airways carried mail for the first time on February 4, but did not have approval for mail flights, nor permission to have approved airmail stamps printed and used. In spite of this, a stamp was produced on March 5. It was similar to the issues of PAE in layout and colour with the new company name, along with the words "Northwestern Ontario" and "Canada".



In May, a Curtiss *HS-2L* flying boat was purchased in hope that contracts would be forthcoming after the spring thaw. They did not come. Before the end of the year, the company was forced to shut down with their assets being acquired by International Airways Limited.

WESTERN CANADA AIRWAYS LIMITED

An astute businessman, James A. Richardson of Winnipeg, was responsible for forming Western Canada Airways Limited in late 1926. His primary focus was air cargo operations and he initially chose the Fokker *Universal* as his workhorse, which was powered by a Wright R-790 Whirlwood air-cooled, radial piston engine that had an output of about 200 hp. The company's first three flights were carried out on December 27, 28 and 30 to Woman Lake, Pine Ridge and Narrow Lake. The plane could hold three passengers, 385 kilograms of cargo, and a backlog of letters that had accumulated at Hudson.

On March 4, 1927, the post office gave Western Canada Airways Limited approval to print its own airmail stamps, which were issued on May 1 and unofficially used for the first time on May 10. There were three printings of this stamp on various thicknesses of stock. The central feature was the company's Fokker *Universal G-CAFU* and the words "air mail service one oz" printed in (a) black ink on a pink background using thick stock, (b) black ink on a pale rose background using thin stock, and (c) black ink on a dark red background using the same thin stock.





Following five trial flights, the post office awarded an airmail contract to Western Canada Airways on October 6. By the end of the year, the company had five aircraft in its inventory having added two more Fokker *Universals* and two Fairchild *FC-2's*. Unfortunately, on December 24, G-CAIE crashed in Hudson and was written off.



Fairchild FC-2

A proposed airmail flight to commemorate the Diamond Jubilee of Canada's Confederation was to be held on July 1, 1927, and Western Canada Airways applied for permission to issue a special stamp to mark the occasion. Permission was granted by the post office for the stamp to be used only on the day of the flight, but the project was dropped.

1928 saw the company purchase 28 new aircraft, and expand its operations at The Pas, Cold Lake, Favourable Lake, Calgary, Regina, Edmonton, Prince Albert, and Rottenstone Lake.

As 1929 rolled around, Western Canada Airways was acknowledged as being a big player among air transport companies in the British Commonwealth. The company operated a total of 50 aircraft, approximately 32 of which were used for carrying mail. Even with expansion of their services to Aklavik in the Northwest Territories, Western Canada Airways' stamp privilege was withdrawn on December 10.

Richardson had seen the writing on the wall. The company's mail routes were absorbed by the government. This also heralded the end of semi-official airmail stamps, and the introduction of a regular airmail rate of five cents per ounce. Western Canada Airways Limited was certainly one of the more successful early airlines that over a five-year period served Northern Ontario, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta, and the Northwest Territories.

In mid-June, Richardson convened a group of individuals, a syndicate known as the Aviation Corporation of Canada – consisting of representatives from the Canadian Pacific Railway and the Canadian National Railway, for the purpose of expanding operations. The result was the blending of Western Canada Airways Service and the Aircraft Corporation of Canada on November 25, 1930, to form Canadian Airways Limited with Richardson as president and acting general manager.

YUKON AIRWAYS AND EXPLORATIONS COMPANY LIMITED

In October 1927, following the purchase of a Ryan *Brougham* single engine high wing monoplane, Clyde G. Wann and David Cruickshank headed to Whitehorse in the Yukon Territories to establish Yukon Airways and Exploration Company Limited. They had received permission from

the post office to carry mail on a weekly service between Whitehorse and Dawson, serving Mayo Landing, Keno Hill, and Wernecke en route. The company also serviced Whitehorse and Atlin via Carcross at various times.

An airmail stamp, approved by the post office, was issued that featured the company name, and an almost exact replica of the USA 10-cent Lindbergh commemorative, Scott C10, which had been issued on June 18, 1927. "Air mail" was printed in blue ink. Strangely enough, the denomination of 25, flanking the word "cents" was printed on the stamp even though this was against regulations. In addition to this stamp, mail had to carry an adhesive strip printed in red and blue ink on white stock inscribed "air mail care of Yukon Airways and Exploration Company Limited, Whitehorse".







The first flight to Dawson and Mayo on November 11 was a success, but the next flight on November 24 was a disaster of sorts, and the aircraft spent the winter in Mayo. The plane was overhauled in March 1928, and put back into service. However, it was again badly damaged trying to land in Whitehorse in April, and it took almost a year to get it operational again. The arrival of an Alexander *Eaglerock* biplane, purchased on December 11, meant the company was back in business.

By February 1929, the Ryan *Brougham* was serviceable again, and the company proceeded to carry out a new route to Aklavik. Unfortunately, the aircraft crashed on April 5 while landing in Mayo, and was declared a write-off. Four months later, a replacement Ryan *Brougham* was acquired, but it crashed through the ice while taking off from Stewart River at Mayo. The pilot was killed, and the plane sank. On November 29, engine failure caused the loss of the Alexander *Eaglerock*. The loss of three aircraft in one year was just too much for the company to cope with financially. In the first half of 1930, it tried to raise funds in order to buy another Ryan *Brougham*. The effort failed, and the company folded in June.

BRITISH COLUMBIA AIRWAYS LIMITED

British Columbia Airways Limited was formed in 1927, initially as a flying school, and then approved by the POD to carry mail, with passengers, between Victoria, Vancouver, and Seattle. Using a Ford *4-AT-B* tri motor passenger aircraft – the most popular airliner of the late 1920s – the company made its first passenger carrying flight between Victoria and Vancouver on July 23, 1928. The company had permission to carry mail on this flight and did so; however, the official five cent stamps were not ready.



The ultramarine stamp is quite attractive and depicts a Ford tri-motor aircraft flying between Vancouver Island and Vancouver; the company name; the words 'AIR MAIL,' 'VICTORIA VANCOUVER;' and 'CENTS' flanked by two fives. The issue date is August 3, 1928.

With poor flying conditions on August 25, 1928, the company aircraft took off from Victoria Airport en route to Seattle. Soon after, in dense fog, it soon hit the water of Puget Sound along the northwest coast of the U.S. state of Washington, killing the pilot, co-pilot, and five passengers. The company never recovered and the airmail service was terminated.

KLONDIKE AIRWAYS LIMITED

With the demise of Yukon Airways and Explorations Co. Ltd., Klondike Airways Limited came on the scene in September 1928. It serviced Whitehorse, Dawson, Mayo, and Keno Hill using a Fairchild *FC2W2*, which could easily be converted from a passenger to cargo plane; and a *DH 60X Moth* biplane. Little is known about the company that lasted only until March 1929.



Klondike Airways Limited was never authorized to charge an airmail fee for any mail carried; however, the company did privately issue one airmail stamp on October 4, 1928, that featured an aircraft that looked like an *FC2W2* flanked by two "25 CENTS" value discs; the words "AIR MAIL" and the company name; and four service destinations – all in dark blue ink on white stock.

CHERRY RED AIRLINE LIMITED

Cherry Red Airlines Limited was named in early 1929 after its owner, Norman Cherry, who initially started a barnstorming business as Cherry Airways in 1928 using a Pheasant *H-10* biplane. Using a six seat-one crew, five passengers-Buhl *CA-6* Standard Air Sedan rented from Brook Airways, Cherry operated airmail routes in Saskatchewan, approved by the POD, starting on May 30, 1929. However, the company's stamp did not show up until two months later.



On July 3, 1929 a 10 cent bi-coloured airmail stamp was issued that depicts a red Buhl Air Sedan over an airfield; the 10 cent value was printed on a frame in the upper left and right corners; the company name in the middle on a banner; and centered on the bottom the words "VIA AIR" and "ONE OZ" all printed in white on black. The company closed for no apparent reason at the end of April 1931, and the contract to carry mail went to Brook Airways.

COMMERCIAL AIRWAYS LIMITED

Three members of the Edmonton and North Alberta Flying Club: Vic Horner, Cy Becker and the World War I flying ace Wilfred Reid 'Wop' May formed Commercial Airways Limited at Edmonton, Alberta in August 1928. Operating with one Avro *594 Avian IIIA -- (G-CAVB)* – the company operated various services to Northern Alberta and the Northwest Territories.



Wop May and Vic Horner prepare for their 'Mercy Flight.'

The company, May and Horner, were to become famous when a desperate effort was started in December to get diphtheria inoculations to the settlement of Little Red River, Alberta –775 kilometers from Edmonton. On January 2, 1929, May and Horner, in minus 28 degree Celsius weather, took off with the serum. To make a long story short, the serum was delivered on January 3 and it was not before January 6 that the boys arrived back in Edmonton.

With a strong financial position, fueled by sufficient funds, a POD contract to deliver mail to the much sought after Mackenzie River route, and authority to charge airmail carrying fees, the company went on an aircraft buying spree – a Lockheed *Vega Two* and five Bellanca *CH300 Pacemakers*.





Starting in early May 1929, the company issued four different airmail stamps consisting of two distinct designs. One design had "VIA AIR" and one with "AIR FEE" in two oval panels. The remainder of the 'busy' design remained constant in all four issues: a "CANADA" on the top left and right; a banner in the middle with the company name; a Lockheed *Vega* flying over a stylized map of northern Alberta, BC and Saskatchewan; and on the bottom left and right "NORTHERN" and "ALBERTA".

One was printed in black ink on thick white stock and issued on May 18, 1929; another was issued on June 2, 1930 printed on thick white stock in black ink; a third was printed in purple ink on thick stock and issued on July 21, 1930; and the last was printed in orange ink on thin stock, and was issued on December 6, 1930. In 1931, the company ran into financial difficulties and the business was taken over by Canadian Airways Limited.

CANADIAN AIRWAYS LIMITED

As mentioned above, the Aviation Corporation of Canada merged with Western Canada Airways Limited in late 1930. The new company, with the financial backing of CNR and CPR, became an influential player in the air transport business in Canada with three separate divisions -- Eastern, Western and Pacific – holding numerous mail contracts. As a precaution, the company purchased six Junkers *W.34s* to replace the old Fokker *Super Universals*.

Unfortunately, two years later, the POD cut back its expenditure on airmail services and Canadian Airways Limited, particularly the Western division, lost a good number of its lucrative contracts. Consequently, the Western division applied for, and received, permission in December 1932, to issue semi-official airmail stamps to finance services between Edmonton and Fort McMurray and between Winnipeg and Cold Lake.



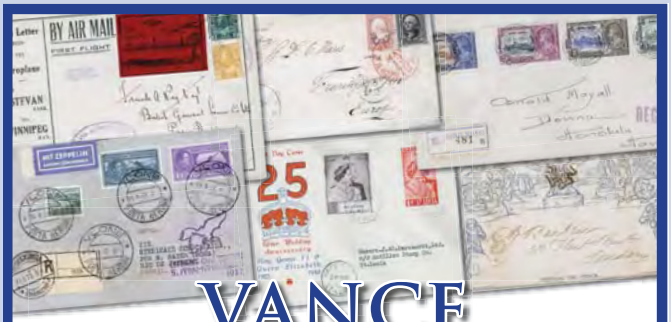
Junkers W33.

Only one stamp was issued on December 30, 1932 and depicts a Junkers *W33F* monoplane flying over Edmonton; the company name, "AIR MAIL-ONE OZ", two prominent flying geese logos, and eight smaller geese bicolour printed in orange and blue ink on white stock. On July 19, 1934, the same stamp was overprinted "10 CENTS" in black ink. Soon after, the practice of using these semi-official airmail stamps was discontinued by the POD, and Canadian Airways Limited became the last air transport company to use them.





James Richardson continued to manage his large fleet, using technical innovation and a strong business sense, while keeping his eye on United States airlines that were interested in acquiring Canadian aviation companies to open up routes within Canada and expand their holdings. At this point, Canada had little cross country airline coverage, and Cana-



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dians wishing to fly long distances by air were forced to travel through the United States.

C.D. Howe, with his Department of Transport Act of November 2, 1936, had wrestled away the Civil Aviation Branch from the Department of National Defence. It was at this point that Howe approached Richardson, asking him to put together a business plan for a national airline that would protect Canadian aviation interests.

Richardson did just that. His pitch was to establish a government financed corporation with half the stock to be owned by CNR and the other half by CPR. CPR refused to cooperate, and Howe offered all the stock to CNR. The result was that, on April 10, 1937, Trans Canada Airlines (TCA) was created as a subsidiary of CNR and started operations on September 1 with Gordon Roy McGregor as president.

Richardson was devastated and felt betrayed by Howe, who had publically talked about him as the president of the new Canadian airline. As a result, his health began to decline. He died suddenly on June 26, 1939.

Canadian Airways Limited continued to operate and, in due course, CPR, led by Sir Edward W. Beatty, purchased the airline and nine other airlines across Canada with the idea of forming a new airline to go toe-to-toe with TCA. On May 16, 1942, Canadian Pacific Airlines was formed. In deference to James A. Richardson, Beatty went for a flying goose logo. ✉

SOURCES

** Readers interested in more information on this subject should seek out a copy of C.A. Longworth – Dames' book: The Pioneer and Semi-Official Air Mails of Canada, 1918-1934.*

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– Since 1962 –



1969 Christmas Issue 50th Anniversary



BY ROBIN HARRIS, FRPSC

50TH ANNIVERSARY

2019 marks the 50th anniversary of the first annually printed Canadian Christmas stamps produced in full colour. The 1964 through 1968 Christmas stamps were only single- or two-colour.

The 1969 Christmas issue, released October 8, 1969, was the sixth set of Canada's annual Christmas stamp issues, first begun in 1964.

The two stamps, denominated 5¢ and 6¢, share the same central design. Only the denomination and coloured panel at the base of the design differ. The Canada Post Office Department stamp announcement (P.S. 14) of the "special issue postage stamps" (Figure 1) describes the issue as a "recognition of the multi-racial structure of (the) nation's population. The wondrous spirit of Christmas is exemplified in the upraised faces of children of several racial origins, eyes agleam with a brilliant light reflecting the mystic beauty and solemnity of the season."

A larger than usual poster was distributed to post offices across the country. Figure 2 shows the French version of this 13x18 inch poster. Note the single coloured stamps, with the 5¢ in red and the 6¢ in blue — opposite to the colour scheme of the issued stamps.

The 6¢ denomination met the first class letter rate of mail up to 1 oz. (in effect from November 1, 1968 to June 30, 1971).

The 5¢ value met the addressed standard rate applicable to printed matter and samples up to 2 oz. (also known as 3rd Class) for the same time period. This included unsealed Christmas cards with five words or less of greetings.

The 24mm x 30mm vertically oriented stamps were printed by Canadian Bank Note Company in 4-colour lithography in plates of 400 subjects cut to post office issued panes of 100 stamps. Figure 3 shows a pane of the 6¢ value; the 5¢ value had the same pane/plate arrangement.

The 5¢ design also appeared in a booklet consisting of two panes of 10 stamps (2 rows x 5 columns). The booklets (Figure 4), with a bright red flimsy paper cover, exist with panes having the binding selvedge on either the left or right side (Figure 5).

CANADA
POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

CHRISTMAS 1969

DATE OF ISSUE – 8th October, 1969.
DESIGNED BY – Rapid Grip and Batten Ltd.
PRINTED BY – Canadian Bank Note Co. Ltd., Ottawa.
PANES OF – 100

COLOURS

5¢	6¢
Red	Red
Blue	Blue
Yellow	Yellow
and	and
Black	Black

SIZE

24mm x 30mm 24mm x 30mm
center to center of perforations

QUANTITY ORDERED

180,000,000 in panes 100,000,000
20,000,000 in $1.00 booklets (20 x 5¢)

PLATES – These stamps are being printed by four colour lithography. Marginal inscriptions will appear on the four corners of each pane of 100 stamps available from the Philatelic Service.

Corner blocks showing a marginal inscription may be obtained by ordering a minimum of 10 stamps for each corner block desired. There are no marginal inscriptions on corner block of tagged stamps.

CANADA
POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

SPECIAL ISSUE POSTAGE STAMPS





FIRST DAY COVERS – Collectors should address their own covers and forward them to the: "First Day Cover Service, Canada Post Office, Ottawa 2, Ontario" to arrive not later than 1st October, 1969. The Post Office does not supply cacheted covers.

Orders for first day covers with tagged stamps will be returned unfilled.

COVER SERVICE FEE – 5¢ for each cover If the value of stamps to be affixed to a cover is 12¢ or more, the service fee will not apply providing regular mail service is to be given to such covers.

Issued by authority of the Postmaster General

CHRISTMAS 1969

In making special Christmas stamps available for the prepayment of postage during the festive season the Canada Post Office follows a practice established as an annual tradition in 1964.

The 1969 issues, first Canadian Christmas stamps produced in full colour, provide recognition of the multi-racial structure of nation's population. The wondrous spirit of Christmas is exemplified in the upraised faces of children of several racial origins, eyes agleam with a brilliant light reflecting the mystic beauty and solemnity of the season. An enrichment of Canada's national life through it's multi-racial nature is rarely more evident than at Christmas when time honoured customs blend in the harmonious joy of the season. The uplifting spirit of Christmas, superficially obscured by an ever increasing commercialism, remains as an inner human personification of the traditional "Peace on Earth, Goodwill to all Men", a period in which even hard-pressed and harassed retail sales staffs exude a particular warmth and friendliness.

Even as the formulation of a design for Canada's 1969 Christmas stamps was being pursued some two years in advance, Christmas cards for the same year were being developed by about one hundred manufacturers. According to recent estimates, Canadians annually purchase between 400 and 500 million yuletide cards to convey greetings to friends and loved ones, thus creating a delivery requirement of immense proportions. Additional millions of parcels and letters serve to create a peak seasonal volume of mail requiring the employment of many thousands of additional workers.

It is generally accepted that in 1843 J.C. Horsley, of London, England, designed the first Christmas card; the greeting, one thousand of which were printed, was a stiff card lithographed in sepia tones and hand coloured with dimensions slightly in excess of 5" x 3". The concept of Christmas charity was represented on inside panels of the folding card to convey the traditional thought of remembering those less fortunate than ourselves. The principal illustration, a family party above the words 'A Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year to You" remains, in varied forms, the basic approach on many greeting cards to this day.

Myriad lights illuminating Canadian homes and public buildings provide a heart warming glow during a season of short days and extended hours of darkness. The nation's natural forests annually provide millions of evergreens for the traditional Christmas trees, erected within and without, on which sparkle additional millions of lights to the delight of untold thousands of children. A festival in which the role of the child is of paramount significance, Christmas has it's greatest and most beautiful expression in the family circle.

Philatelic Service 10
Canada Post Office
Confederation Heights
Ottawa 8, Ontario

ORDER FORM FOR NEW STAMP ISSUES
CHRISTMAS 1969

Quantity Required (In figures)	DESCRIPTION Singles, Blocks, Denominations, etc.	Total Cost $	¢
	5¢		
	6¢		
	5¢ tagged		
	6¢ tagged		
	$1.00 booklet (20 x 5¢)		
	$1.00 booklet (20 x 5¢) tagged		
	TOTAL		

FOR USE OF THE DEPARTMENT

Opened	Date	Remittance(s)	
Verified		$	
Cash		Cash Clerk	Date
$			
Filled by	Date	Checked by	Date

To Patron: Remit by Postal Money Order or Bank Draft payable in *Canadian Funds* to the RECEIVER GENERAL OF CANADA.

This order form will be returned to you with the stamps, as an invoice. In case of discrepancies, it should be returned with your correspondence.

When Completing Label Please Print

Name .....
Address ..... Apt. .....
City or
Post Office ..... (Please quote zone Nos.)

P.S. 14 10

Figure 1. Canada Post Office Department P.S. 14 stamp announcement brochure (3 panels + order form, one-sided, black and white) for the 1969 Christmas stamps.



Figure 2. Post office announcement poster (French version).

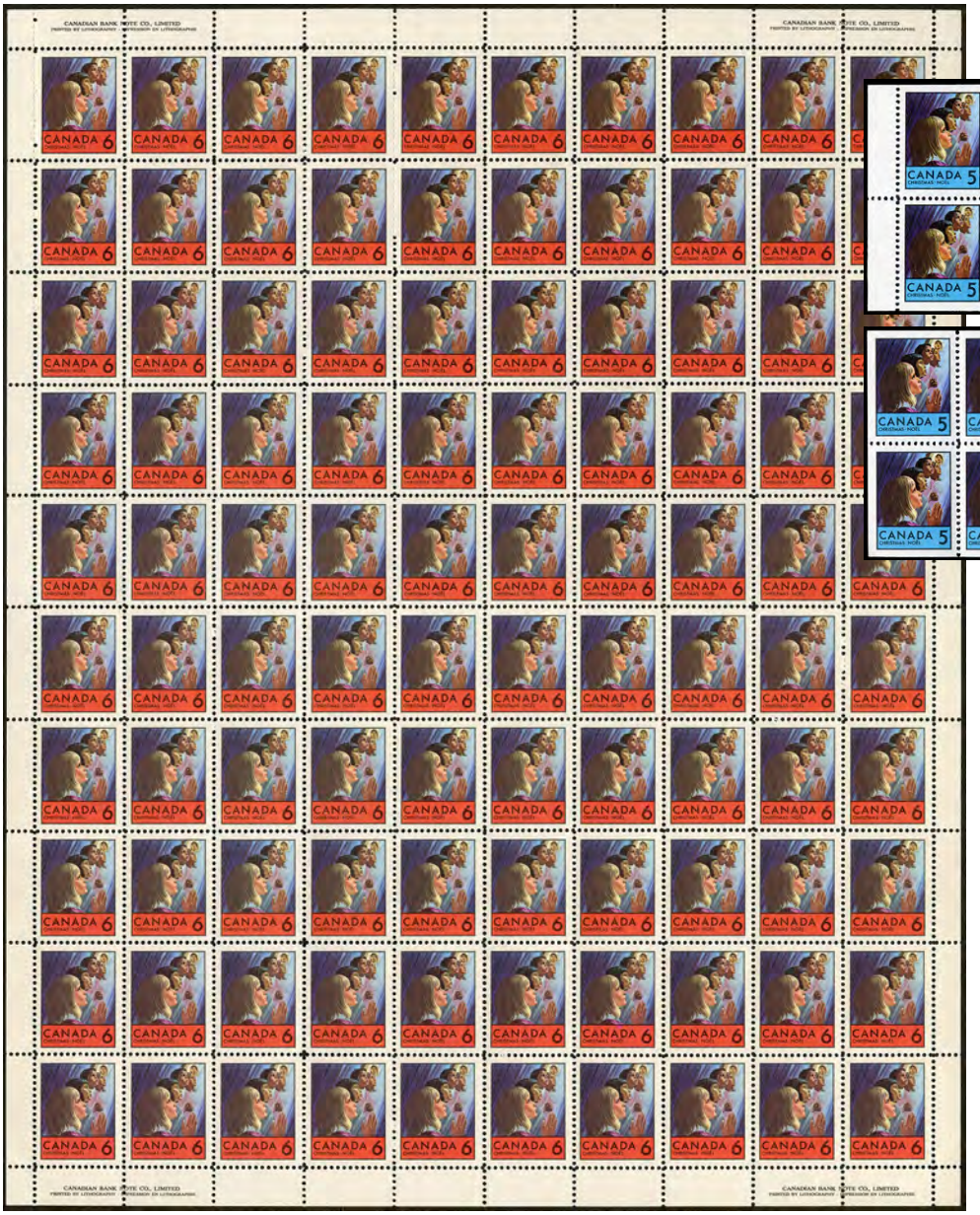


Figure 3. Full pane of 100 of the 6¢ 1969 Christmas stamp. Inscriptions in the upper and lower selvedge of each corner were available on panes sold though the Philatelic Service.



Figure 5. Left- and right-panes of 10 5¢ stamps.



Figure 6. 5¢ with 4mm Winnipeg tag bar running vertically down the centre of stamp.



Figure 4. Booklet of 20 5¢ stamps.



Figure 7. 6¢ with 8mm Winnipeg tag bars running vertically down the perforations.

Single stamps from the booklet panes have one or two straight edges so they are easily differentiated. If you collect these "straight-edged" examples, there are six different to obtain (but, read on for more!).

Interestingly, as we will see later, the booklet panes of 10 stamps were printed from the same plate as the post office panes of 100 stamps.

All of the stamps are line-perforated 12.

WINNIPEG TAGGED

All of Canada's Christmas stamps from 1964 through 1972 were also issued with "Winnipeg tagging".

The 1969 Christmas issue was no exception, with the 5¢ denomination having a 4mm tag bar down the middle of the stamp and the 6¢ value having 8mm tag bars applied down each vertical row of perforations.

Figures 6 and 7 show the tagged version of each stamp, with the stamps viewed at an angle. The tag bars, with a bit of practice, are easily seen.

Approximately 4% of the total number of 5¢ stamps that were printed exist with the single bar Winnipeg tagging. About 3% of the 6¢ are Winnipeg tagged.

The 5¢ booklet panes also exist untagged and tagged.

FIRST DAY COVERS

Canada Post did not begin producing their own "official first day covers" until 1971. As such, the 1969 Christmas issue is ripe with different first day covers produced by the various cachet makers of the time.

First day covers exist for each denomination and with both stamps on the same cover. Single stamps, pairs, and blocks — all on first day covers — add to the list of possibilities. Couple that with the many different cachet makers and you have quite a challenge.

Illustrated on the next couple of pages are the known first day covers produced by the following cachet makers:

- Art Craft (USA)
- Artopage Covers (USA)
- Black Creek Village
- Butler Publications
- Canada Post Office
- Caneco (Canada Envelope Company, Montreal QC)
- Canadian Bank Note Company, Limited
- Cole Cover
- Darnell
- Grover Stamp Ex. (Windsor ON)
- H. & E. Stamp Co. (Ottawa ON)
- Harry Hartl (USA)
- Jackson Cover Service (USA)
- Kingswood
- Kolor Kover (USA)
- H.A. Paterson
- (DM) Pritchard
- Rosecraft Covers (Ottawa ON)
- Schering Corporation Limited
- Van Dahl



Figure 8. 5¢ with constant plate variety ("black arc from chin") found at position 5 of each pane of 100 stamps.



Figure 9. 6¢ with constant plate variety ("accent above O in NOËL") found at position 39.

CONSTANT PLATE VARIETIES

A constant plate variety has been reported on *each* of the two denominations.

The 5¢ variety consists of a black arc extending from the chin of the second child from the bottom (Figure 8). It is found at position 5 (Row 1, Column 5) of every pane — this includes both the untagged and Winnipeg tagged stamps.

As noted earlier, the 5¢ booklet panes of 10 stamps shared the same printing plates as the stamps from the panes of 100. As such, one in every ten booklet panes contains this same 'black arc' plate variety. Due to the position of the variety on the plate, the variety falls only on a booklet pane with 'selvedge at left'.

Figure 9 illustrates the constant plate variety that exists on the 6¢ value. Found at position 39 (Row 4, Column 9), the variety appears as an 'accent' over the letter O in NOËL. This variety also exists on both the untagged and tagged versions.

OFFSET ON REVERSE

The 5¢ value exists with a very strong offset of the black ink on the reverse of the stamp (Figure 10). This is one of the more prominent examples of this kind of variety found on any Canadian stamp.



Figure 10. 5¢ with strong offset of the black ink on the reverse of the stamp.

MISSING COLOUR

Canada's first missing colour error is found on the 1969 6¢ Christmas stamp — all of the black omitted (Figure 11). One printing sheet of 400 stamps, subsequently cut into the four post office panes of 100 stamps, was printed without the black.



Figure 11. Black omitted on 6¢ value.[5]

Some 204 copies of this error are in the Library and Archives Canada. One of Canada's leading stamp dealers of the time, Kasimir Bileski of Winnipeg, reported that 209 copies were found by the post office with the remaining 191 copies being sold to the public.[4] Some of these were used on mail at the time (Figure 12).

So, here we are celebrating the 50th anniversary of Canada's first major missing colour error!



Figure 12. Used example, on cover, of 6¢ with black omitted. [6]



Figure 13. Matching lower sheet margin plate proof blocks of four on thick glazed surface paper. [7]

PLATE PROOFS

Plate proofs of both values have appeared on the market over the years. Pairs, blocks, imprint blocks (Figure 13), and se-tenant plate proof gutter margin blocks of eight showing a block of four of each value exist.

PRE-PACKS/YEAR ITEM

In addition to being released in panes of 100 and booklet panes of 10 (5¢ only), the 1969 Christmas stamps were also made available in pre-packs and a yearly souvenir card.

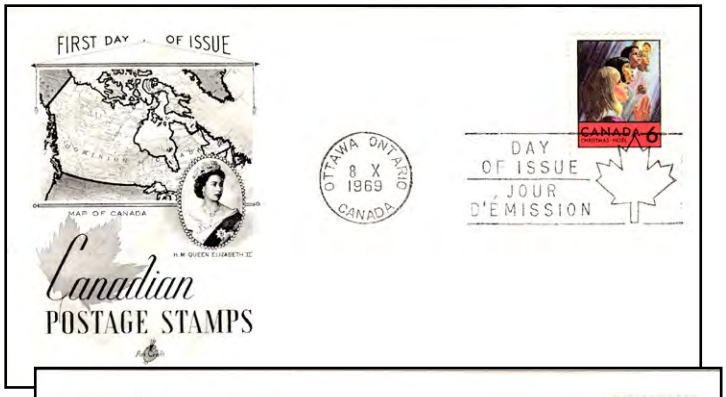
Pre-packs consisted of mint single stamps, enclosed in a small plastic 'envelope' with either a card insert or stapled label, indicating the type of stamps and cost of said items.

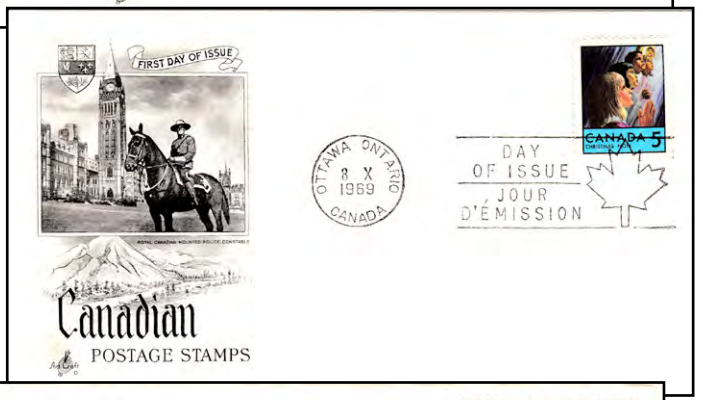
At least seven different pre-packs (Figure 14) have been recorded:

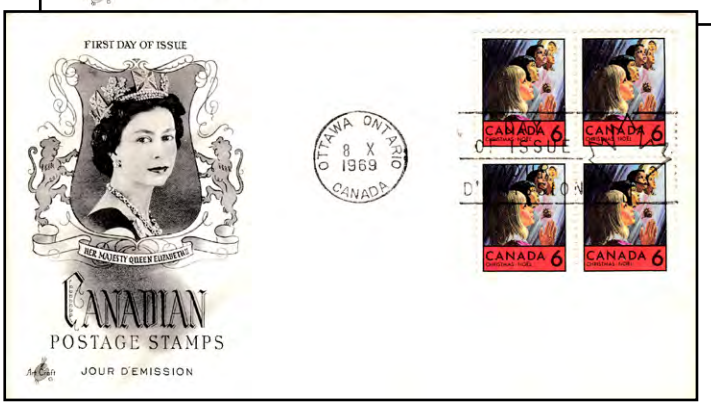
- 1966-69 Christmas (8 stamps): two types, selling for 38¢ or 50¢
- 1966-69 Christmas (8 stamps – tagged): three types, selling for 38¢, 45¢ or 50¢
- 1969 Commemoratives (15 stamps): two types, selling for $1.65 or $1.75

A souvenir card, titled "Canadian History in Postage Stamps - Series 12" on the inside, contains the 15

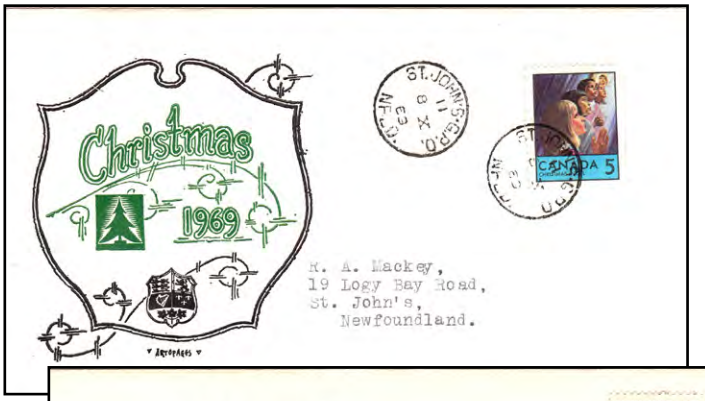
First Day Cover: Art Craft

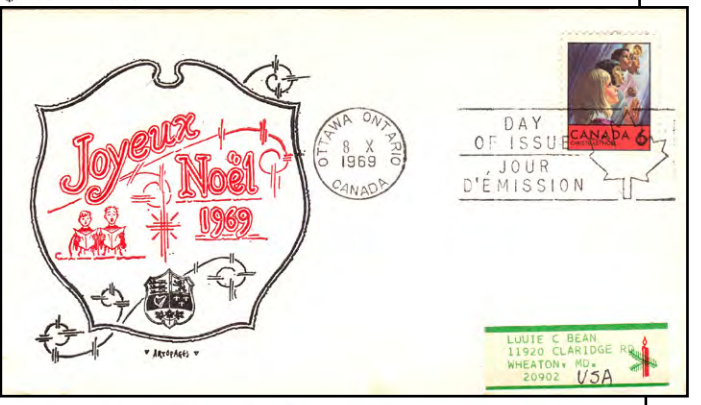


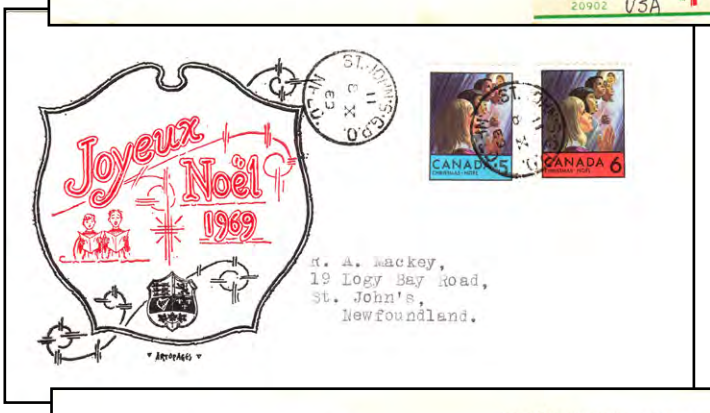




First Day Cover: Artopage Covers



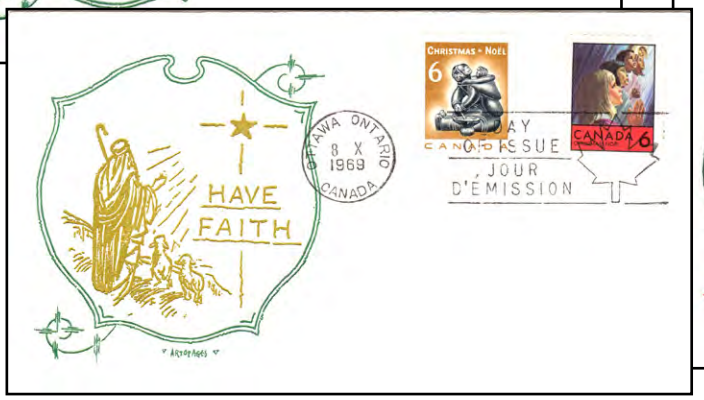


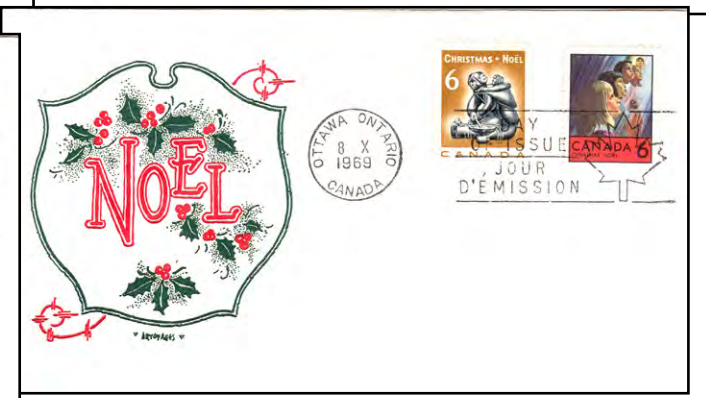


First Day Cover: Artopage Covers





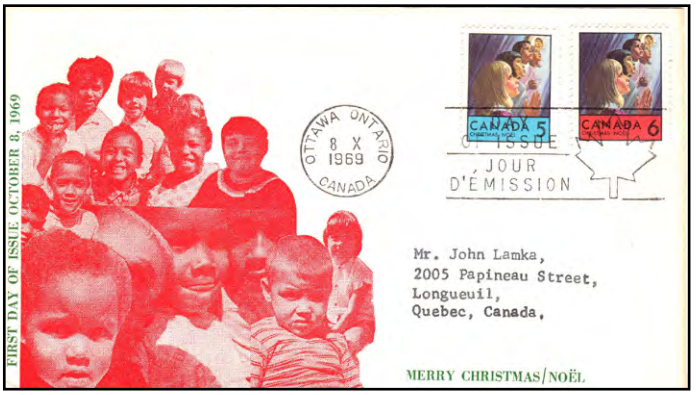




First Day Cover: Black Creek Village



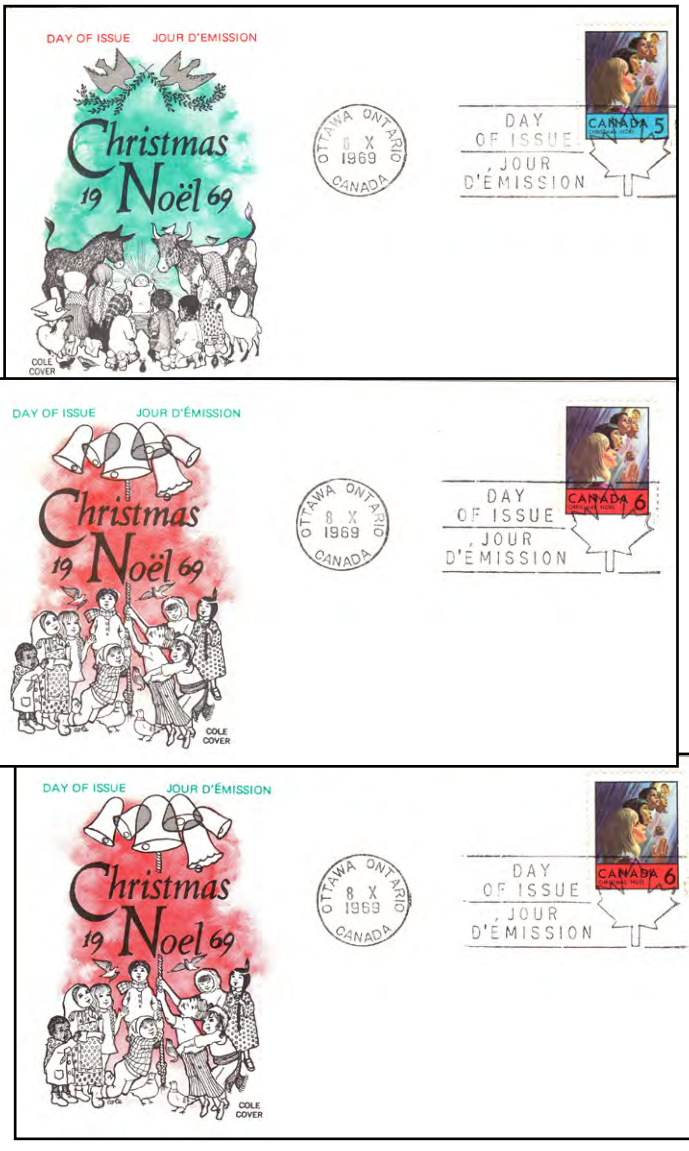
First Day Cover: Caneco



First Day Cover: Butler Publications



First Day Cover: Cole Cover



First Day Cover: Canadian Bank Note Company, Limited

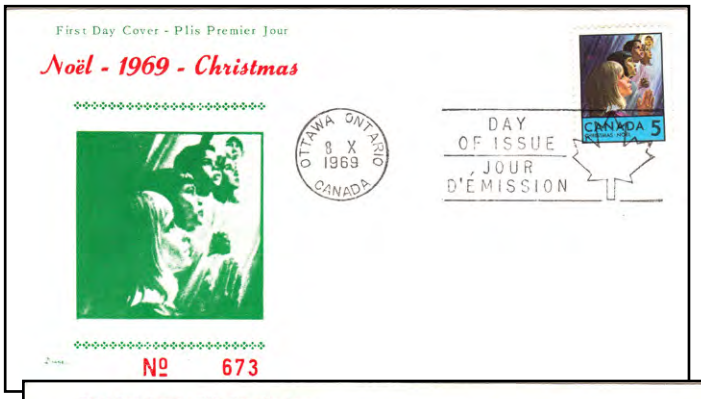


First Day Cover: Canada Post Office Publicity Cover



Missing the trema (dots) above 'e' of 'Noel'.

First Day Cover: Darnell



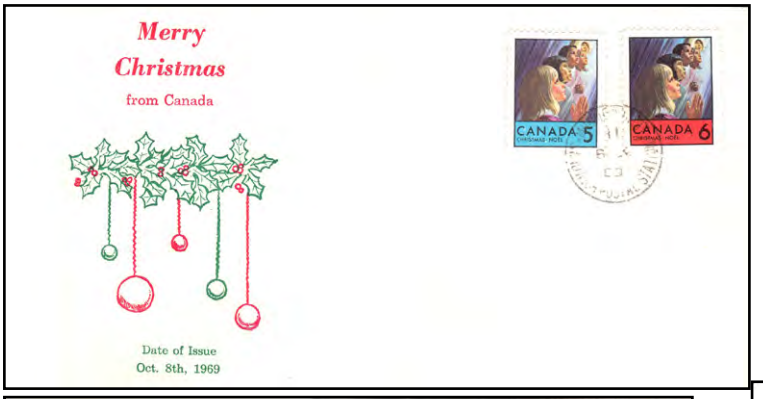


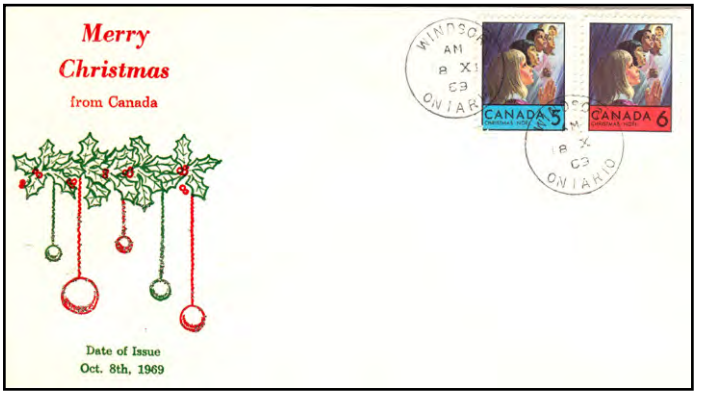
First Day Cover: H & E Stamp Co.





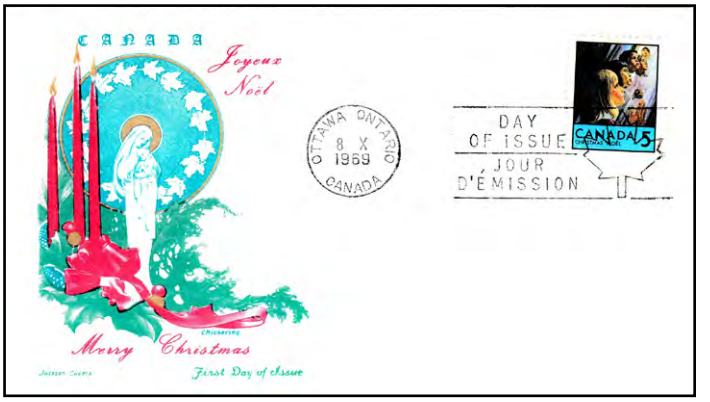
First Day Cover: Grover Stamp Ex.

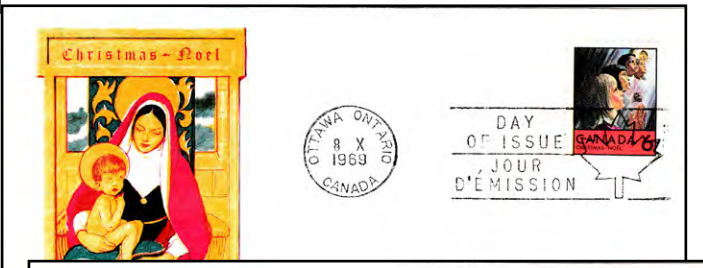


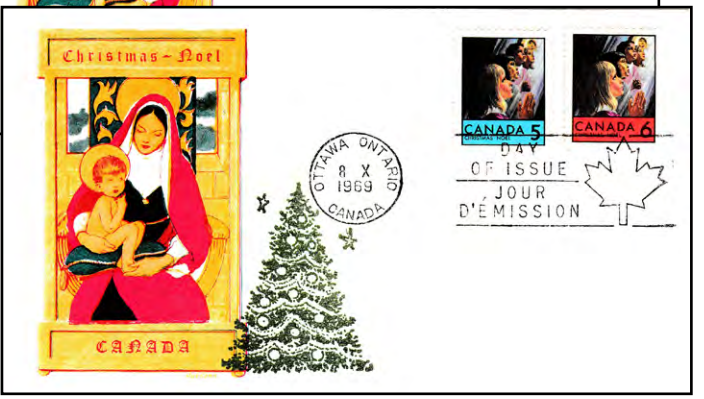


(top) by Lithography, (bottom) by thermography

First Day Cover: Jackson Covers







Right: Bottom right cover is a Jackson but overprinted (Christmas tree) by Overseas Mailers.

commemorative stamps of 1969 affixed to the inside of a single-folded card stock. It includes the 5¢ and 6¢ Christmas stamps (Figure 15).

PRESENTATION ITEMS

A presentation folder containing a mint single set of the 1969 Christmas issue was produced (Figure 16). The stamps were placed inside the presentation folder underneath an overleaf.

Figure 17 illustrates a couple of pages from a presentation album of postage stamps issued during 1969 and 1970 in mint blocks of four, to delegates attending the Tenth Congress of the Postal Union of the Americas and Spain held in Chile in 1971.

This was a vinyl padded multi-ring binder with a simulated wood grain pattern in brown. A red maple leaf adorns the front cover of the binder. The pages measure 21.6 cm x 27.9 cm.

50 years on, Canada's first full colour-produced Christmas stamps, and first missing colour error, still provide a challenge for collectors. ✉

FOOTNOTES:

[1] Photo of poster courtesy Andrew Chung, FRPSC.

[2] Pane courtesy Mirko Zatka.

[3] First day cover scans courtesy Bob Vogel.

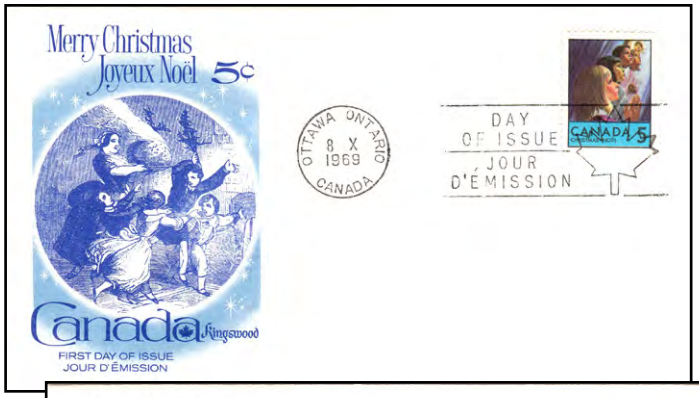
[4] *Canadian Postage Stamps 1953-1974, The Elizabethan Era*, K. Bileski, 1975, 100 pages.

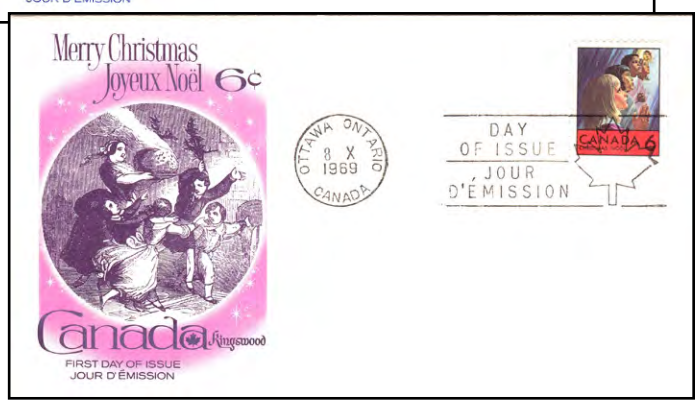
[5] Photo courtesy Eastern Auctions Ltd.

[6] Photo courtesy Saskatoon Stamp Centre.

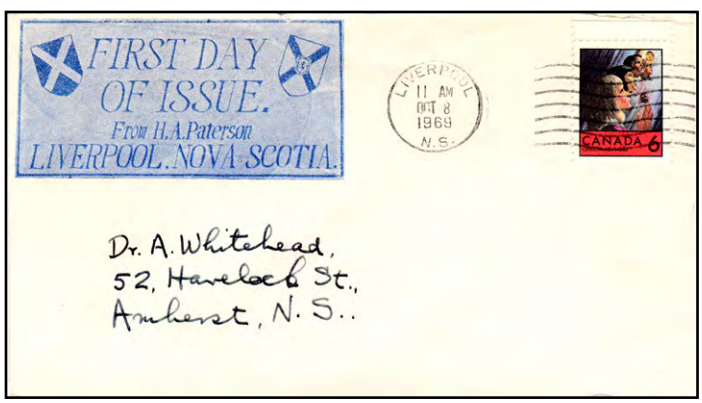
[7] Photo courtesy Eastern Auctions Ltd.

First Day Cover: Kingswood

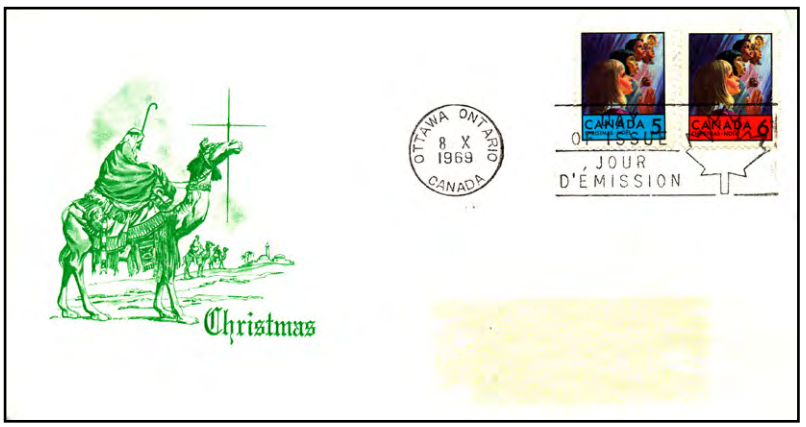




First Day Cover: H.A. Paterson

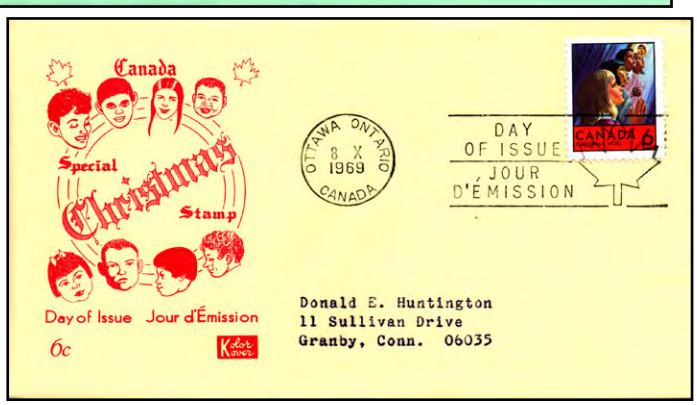


First Day Cover: Harry Hartl

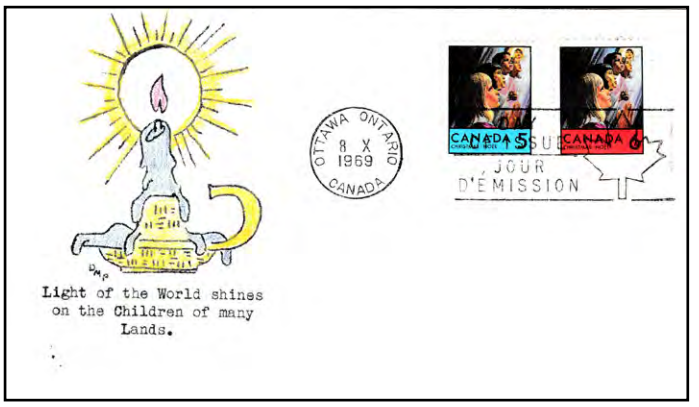


First Day Cover: Kolor Kover

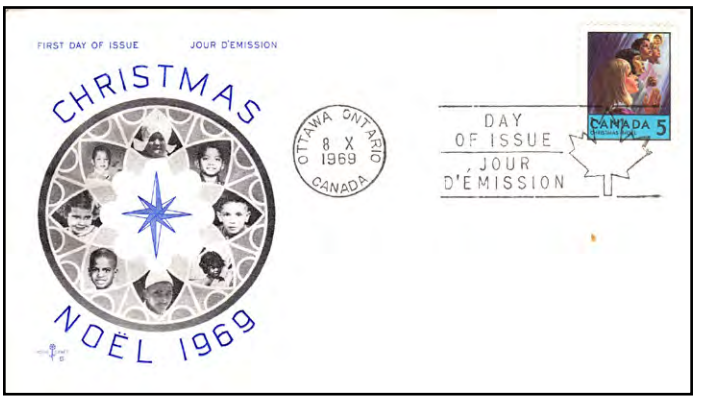




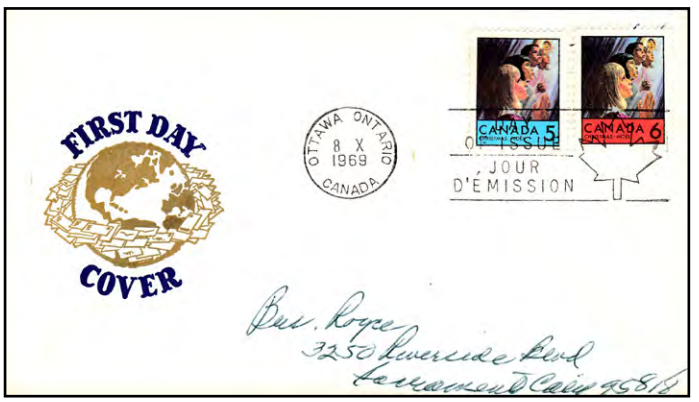
First Day Cover: (DM) Pritchard

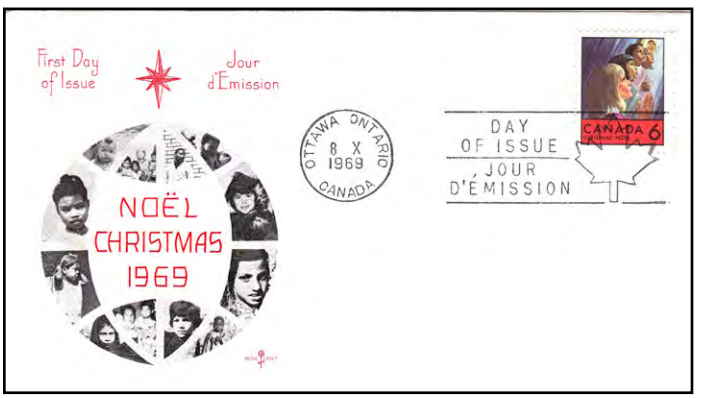


First Day Cover: Rosecraft



First Day Cover: Van Dahl





First Day Cover: Schering Corporation Limited



English and French cachets.

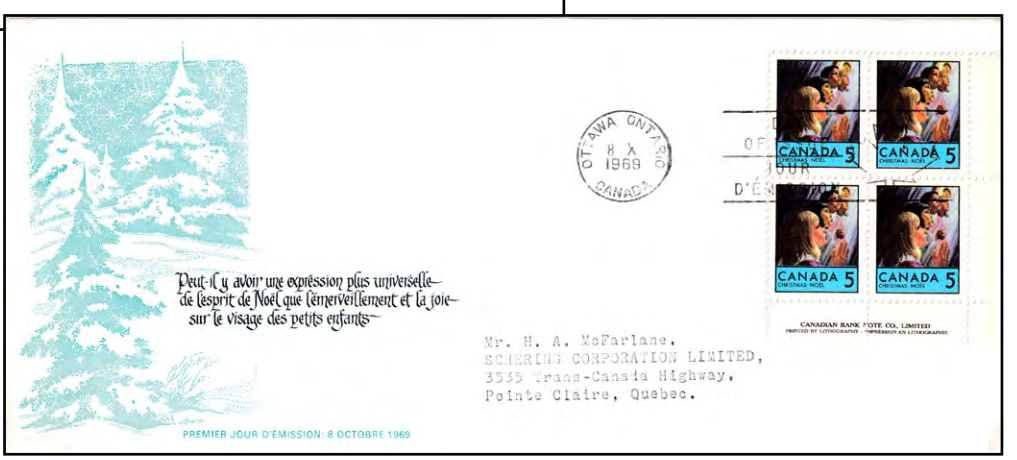




Figure 14. Pre-packs.



Figure 15 (above). Canadian History in Postage Stamps - Series 12 (contains 15 stamps of 1969, including 5¢ and 6¢ Christmas issues).



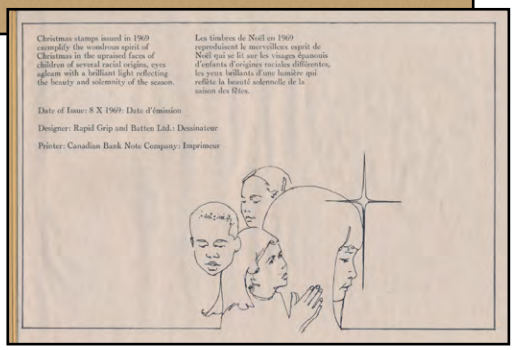


Figure 16 (left). Presentation folder: inside the presentation folder underneath the overleaf is a mint single set of the 1969 Christmas issue.

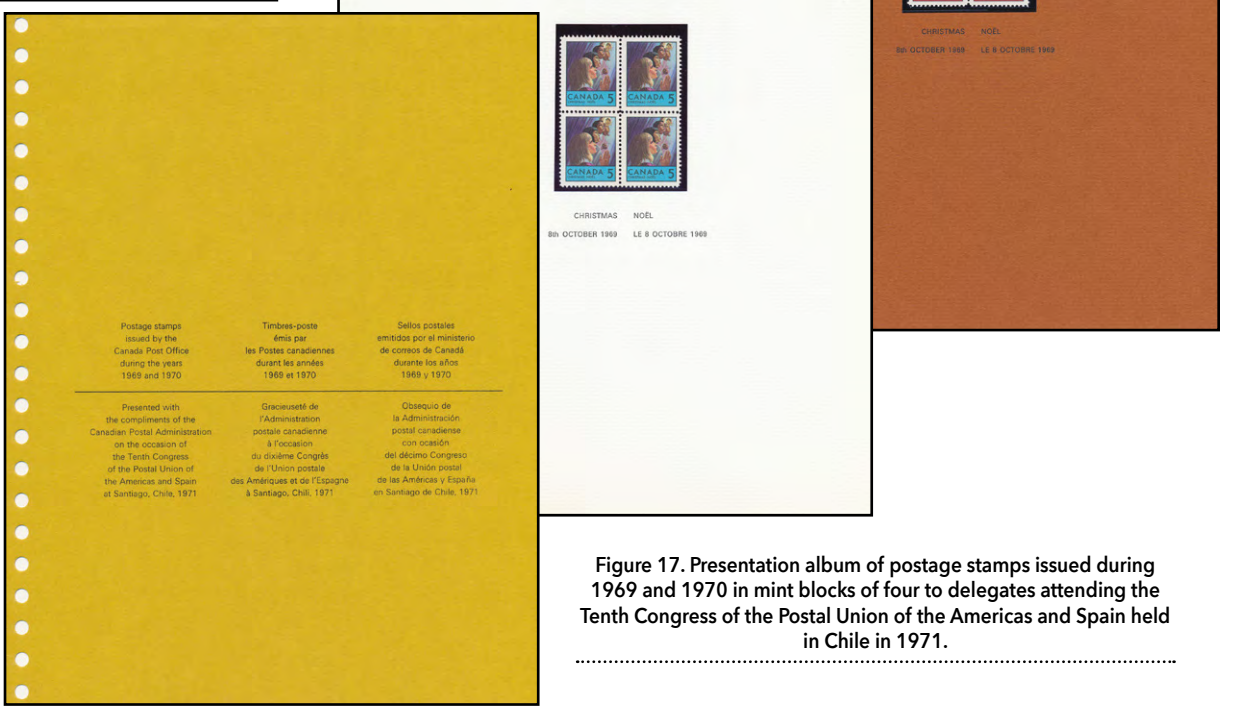


Figure 17. Presentation album of postage stamps issued during 1969 and 1970 in mint blocks of four to delegates attending the Tenth Congress of the Postal Union of the Americas and Spain held in Chile in 1971.

a Royal Disease

BY JEAN WANG



Queen Victoria.

Victoria ascended to the throne of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland in 1837 at the age of 18, and ruled until her death in 1901. Her reign of more than 63 years was longer than that of any of her predecessors, a record that remained unbroken until Elizabeth II surpassed her in 2015. The Victorian era was a period of industrial, cultural, political, scientific and military change within the United Kingdom, marked by a great expansion of the British Empire.

Victoria and her husband, Prince Albert of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha, had nine children and 42 grandchildren, many of whom married into various royal families throughout Europe, earning Victoria the nickname "Grandmother of Europe". The current monarchs of Britain, Norway, Denmark, Sweden and Spain are all descended from Victoria. During the First World War, her descendents also included the Queen of Romania, Kaiser Wilhelm II of Germany, and Alix of Hesse (later Alexandra, Empress of Russia).

Among Victoria's many legacies was an unintended one – a blood disease that would propagate through the royal houses of England, Germany, Spain and Russia for three generations in the nineteenth and twentieth centuries, impacting pivotal events and altering the course of European history before eventually disappearing.

— — —

Blood flows around the body in a closed circuit, pumped by the heart. It takes only about a minute for a person's entire blood volume (roughly five litres) to make a complete circuit. The surfaces of blood cells and the lining of blood vessels are smooth, designed to allow steady, uninterrupted flow and delivery of oxygen and nutrients to all tissues.



Blood circulatory system.

A breach in a blood vessel wall will trigger a series of changes that help to plug the hole and limit bleeding. These include activation of cells in the blood called platelets that stick to the injured vessel wall and begin to form a clot, and the cascading activation of a series of twelve proteins in the blood known as clotting factors, which work with the platelets to strengthen the clot.



Aspirin and heparin.

These defences against bleeding must always be held at the ready in case of injury but must not be activated indiscriminately. Excessive clotting in vessels that are not bleeding can be dangerous, clogging blood flow and cutting off oxygen supply to critical organs like the brain (causing a stroke) or the heart (causing a heart attack). People with medical conditions that put them at high risk of forming harmful blood clots may be treated with drugs like aspirin to reduce the stickiness of platelets, or anticoagulant drugs (often called "blood thinners") such as heparin that block the action of clotting factors.

Although excessive clotting is undesirable, too little clotting is also dangerous. When clotting is poor, severe bleeding can happen even with minor or no apparent trauma. Problems with clotting occur when there are defects or deficiencies in blood platelets or in one or more of the clotting factors.

In 1803, a Philadelphia physician named John Otto described a bleeding affliction that ran in families.[1] He noted that "if the least scratch is made on the skin of some of them, as mortal a hemorrhagy will eventually ensue as if the largest wound is inflicted." Only males were affected; although females were exempt, they were capable of transmitting the bleeding tendency to their male children. This was the first clear account of the clinical signs and inheritance pattern of the genetic disorder we now call hemophilia, which is most commonly caused by a mutation in a clotting factor gene located on the X chromosome (see inset next page).

X-linked inheritance. When a gene is present on the X chromosome but not on the Y chromosome, it is said to be X-linked. Females (XX) have two X chromosomes and therefore two copies of each X-linked gene. Males (XY) have only one X chromosome and one copy of each X-linked gene. In X-linked genetic disorders, females who have one normal and one mutated gene are carriers but won't display any symptoms, whereas males with a mutated gene will be affected as they have no normal copy of the gene. Female carriers have a 50% chance of passing on the mutation to each child. Men cannot pass the mutation to their sons, but their daughters will always be carriers. Examples of X-linked disorders include hemophilia, muscular dystrophy and colour blindness.

Hemophilia first manifested itself in the British royal family in Leopold, Victoria's eighth child and youngest son. He was the only one of her four sons to be affected, suffering frequent bleeding into joints and becoming an invalid who was often left behind when the rest of the family went on holiday. At the age of 29, he married Princess Helena of Waldeck-Pyrmont, with whom he had two children. His daughter Princess Alice was a carrier and later had a hemophiliac son, Rupert, who died at age 20 after a car accident. Leopold himself died at age 30 after falling and hitting his head; his son Charles Edward was born soon after and could not inherit hemophilia from his father.

Victoria's third child, Alice, was a carrier of hemophilia; she married the Duke of Hesse and by Rhine and had three children, one of whom (Frederick) was a hemophiliac and died at age three after a fall from a window. Alice's daughter, Alexandra (Alix), was a favourite of Queen Victoria, who hoped that Alix would marry the Queen's grandson Albert Victor, Duke of Clarence and eldest son of the Prince of Wales (later Edward VII). At the time, it was not yet known that Alix was also a carrier of hemophilia, but hemophilia was already well recognized in Victoria's descendants (both Leopold and Alix's brother Frederick having died). In her aspirations for this marriage, Victoria did not seem to consider the possibility of introducing hemophilia into the direct line of succession in Britain. However, Alix did not return the Duke's affections. In 1894 she married Tsar Nicholas II, Emperor of Russia, taking the name Alexandra Feodorovna. It was not until 1913 that a royal marriage was declined because of the risk of hemophilia – the Queen of Romania, herself a granddaughter of Victoria, turned down a marriage between her son and Olga, the eldest daughter of Nicholas and Alexandra.



Tsar Nicholas II (stamp) and the Russian Royal Family (label): (L to R) Olga, Maria, Nicholas II, Alexandra, Anastasia, Alexei, and Tatiana, in 1913.

Nicholas and Alexandra had four daughters before a son finally arrived in 1904, Tsarevich Alexei, heir to the Russian Empire and the Romanov Dynasty. It soon became apparent that Alexei had hemophilia; the diagnosis devastated Alexandra and the family retreated into isolation to conceal the Tsarevich's condition from the people. Alexandra turned more and more to faith healer Grigori Rasputin to treat Alexei's symptoms. Rasputin's destructive influence and terrible military losses during the First World War led eventually to Rasputin's assassination in late 1916 and to collapse and revolution in 1917. The Provisional Government demanded that Nicholas abdicate in favour of his son Alexei. However, following advice from doctors that Alexei's hemophilia was incurable and that he would not live long if separated from his parents, Nicholas abdicated on behalf of his son in favour of his brother, Grand Duke Michael, who declined to accept the throne, thus ending more than 300 years of Romanov family rule. Denied asylum in Britain, the Russian Imperial Family was imprisoned and later murdered by a Bolshevik firing squad.



King Alfonso XIII and Queen Victoria Eugenie with their children. Stamp issued in 1926.

Queen Victoria's youngest child Beatrice was the only other known carrier of hemophilia among her five daughters. Beatrice had two sons, one of whom (Lord Leopold Mountbatten) suffered from hemophilia and died at age 32 after a hip operation. Beatrice's daughter, Victoria Eugenie, became Queen of Spain through her marriage to King Alfonso XIII in 1906. Alfonso had at first considered marriage to Patricia, daughter of Victoria's third son Arthur. As Arthur was not a hemophiliac, Patricia could not have been a carrier. However, the Archbishop of Canterbury objected on the grounds that the princess was too close in succession to the British throne, even though there were roughly two dozen in line before her. Undeterred in his quest for a British bride, Alfonso turned to Victoria Eugenie. He must have been warned of the possibility that she was a carrier of hemophilia, but he chose to ignore her genetics in favour of her royal pedigree. Unfortunately, their first-born son Alfonso, Prince of Asturias, inherited the defective



Queen Victoria Eugenie.



Alfonso, Prince of Asturias.

gene, as did their youngest son Gonzalo. Anti-British groups in Spain claimed that the British had defiled the purity of Spanish royal blood by imposing a genetically defective wife on the Spanish king. These events weakened the position of the Spanish monarchy and of pro-British liberal segments of Spanish society, and likely contributed to the unrest that eventually culminated in the Spanish Civil War.

The two most common types of hemophilia are hemophilia A, caused by a deficiency of clotting factor VIII, and hemophilia B, caused by a deficiency of factor IX. The latter is also sometimes referred to as "Christmas disease", named after 5-year-old Stephen Christmas, a British boy who was the first patient described to have the disease (in a report published in the 1952 Christmas edition of the British Medical Journal[2]). Until recently, it was not known what type of hemophilia Queen Victoria carried. In 1991, a grave was discovered in the Ural region of Russia near Yekaterinburg containing five female and four male skeletons. Forensic investigation suggested that the remains belonged to Nicholas II, his wife Alexandra, three of their daughters, three servants and a court physician. In 2007, a second grave was discovered in the same Ural region, containing partially burned bone fragments later confirmed to be those of Alexei and one of his sisters.[3] Analysis of DNA extracted from these remains, and those of Alexandra, identified a mutation in the gene for factor IX,[4] confirming that the "Royal Disease" propagated by Victoria was hemophilia B, or Christmas disease.



The Haemophilia Society is a UK-wide charity for anyone affected by bleeding disorders.

The longest-surviving, and last to die, of Victoria's descendants with hemophilia was Prince Waldemar of Prussia, a grandson of Victoria's third child Alice, who in the waning days of the Second World War in Europe fled with his wife to escape the advance of the Soviet Red Army into Silesia. They were able to reach a clinic in Tutzing, Bavaria, where the ailing Prince received a blood transfusion. The next day, May 1, the United States Army overran the area and diverted all medical resources to treat nearby concentration camp victims. Without further treatment, Waldemar died on May 2, 1945 at age 56. He had no children.

Victoria was the first carrier of hemophilia in her family, as happens in about a third of cases where the disease arises due to a random mutation rather than through inheritance from a parent. By luck, hemophilia was not introduced into the direct line of succession to the British throne through either birth or marriage, and has not appeared in any more of Victoria's descendants, suggesting that any remaining female carriers did not pass on the defective gene to their children. The bleeding complications of hemophilia are now readily preventable, but more than 150 years ago, the appearance of a then-untreatable blood disease in European royalty influenced the course of history and helped to shape the world we live in today. ✉

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1 J.C. Otto, An Account of an Hemorrhagic Disposition Existing in Certain Families. The Medical Repository, 1803;6(1).

2 R. Biggs et al, Christmas Disease. British Medical Journal, 1952;2(4799):1378-1382.

3 E.I. Rogaev et al, Genomic identification in the historical case of the Nicholas II royal family. Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences, 2009;106(13):5258-5263.

4 E.I. Rogaev et al, Genotype analysis identifies the cause of the "Royal Disease". Science, 2009;326(5954):817.

Further reading

D.M. Potts and W.T.W. Potts, Queen Victoria's Gene: Haemophilia and the Royal Family. Alan Sutton Publishing, Stroud, 1995.

CANADIAN PHILATELY
FROM ANOTHER POINT OF VIEW

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Changes on Santa's Stationery (2018)

BY NICK R. BOCKER

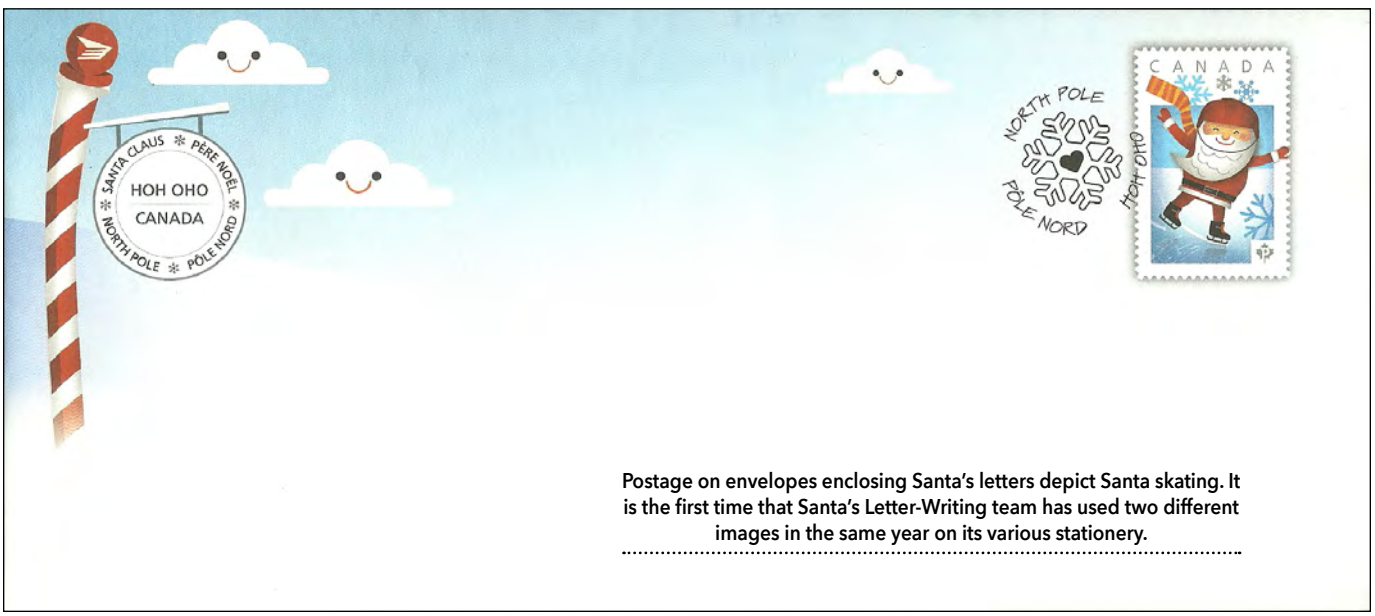
As in previous years, Santa's Letter-Writing Program team in Ottawa has again made design changes on Santa's 2018 stationery. For example, the Santa letters which responded to youngsters' missives from countries outside Canada, the so-called "International Letters", whose covers incidentally are imprinted with alpha codes EI for English International and FI for French International, no longer show the Canadian red Maple Leaf as they did in 2017. Presumably, the Maple Leaf was pictured in previous-year letters sent out of the country as it is widely recognized abroad as Canada's national symbol. Why the Santa team left it off the 2018 letters is unknown. (It will be interesting to see if it will be reintroduced for use on the 2019 letters.) However, the message in the 2018 "international" letters remained essentially the same as in 2017 inasmuch as it does not refer to "before" or "after" Christmas: it is time neutral in that respect.

In addition to the time neutral aspect of the international letters, the English-version letters in their salutations refer to "my friends around the world," or similar wording, presumably to differentiate them from the letters going to Canadian youngsters, which have salutations such as, "My dear friend," or "Ho ho ho! Hello friend."

The International French letter version shows the following salutation: "Bonjour à toi," whereas the regular, domestic French letters read, "Ho ho ho Bonjour," or "Coucou!" Likely, the Ho ho ho salutation is not used on the international letters as the acronym would be meaningless to most, or perhaps all, non-Canadian youngsters receiving these letters.

Another curious change on some of Santa's 2018 stationery was the introduction of two different postage stamp images: on the envelopes enclosing Santa's letters, the stamp image pictures a likeness of Santa skating, while the image on the "After Christmas" postcard depicts a close-up of Santa's likeness, from the waist up, with his right arm extended in a greeting gesture. Why the use of two different postal stationery stamp designs is not known.

Up until 2010, Canada Post provided a small gift each year to its 15,000 or so employees - known as postal elves - who participated in helping Santa answer his mail. These thank you tokens were usually accompanied by a note, or perhaps a covering let-



Postage on envelopes enclosing Santa's letters depict Santa skating. It is the first time that Santa's Letter-Writing team has used two different images in the same year on its various stationery.



The postage stamp on the "After" Christmas postcard for 2018 pictures Santa waving his right arm in a greeting gesture.

ter signed by the president and chief executive officer of Canada Post. After 2010 this national token gift program apparently ended. The thinking at Canada Post at the time was that simply assisting Santa in sending out his responses to children was, in itself, sufficient thanks and that the gift-giving, in effect for the previous 25 or more years, was no longer necessary.

However, that thinking apparently changed, as in 2013 Santa's team in Ottawa introduced a national contest for the elf volunteers with a small cash gift for the contest winner in each of the 10 Santa Letter-Writing regions across Canada. In some other post-2010 years, local thank you letters are known to have been sent to elves.

It seems that the Canada Post Santa Letter-Writing Program team has had a change of heart in the past couple of years or so inasmuch as it has reintroduced the national thank you token practice. In 2016, for instance, Canada Post presented its letter-writing elves with a green and white ballpoint pen inscribed "Santa's Elf/Lutin du père Noël." For the 2018 Yule Season, the Canada Post Santa team presented its elves with a solid pewter medallion, attached to a small red ribbon, picturing Santa's North Pole Workshop with the Jolly Old Elf riding in his sleigh pulled by two reindeer across a star-studded, night sky.

Christmas is a time for gift-giving and it is perhaps in keeping with that spirit that Santa's team in Ottawa has decided to resume recognizing Santa's hard-working elves with a token gift.

Stay tuned to see what happens in 2019. ✉

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Sir Humphrey Gilbert

FOUNDER OF BRITAIN'S OVERSEAS EMPIRE!

BY MICHAEL SOMERVILLE

Sir Humphrey Gilbert was born in 1539 at Compton Greenway, Devonshire as the fifth son of Otho Gilbert and Catherine Campernowne. His father died in 1547, and his mother remarried Walter Raleigh, the elder.



Sir Humphrey Gilbert, Newfoundland Scott 212 and 213

Gilbert was educated at Eton and Oxford. He found school tedious, and later wrote a paper on educational reform. He studied the arts of war and navigation as well as French and Spanish. He was taught to believe in the ideals of old-fashioned heroic chivalry, which greatly influenced his future ambitions and ultimately led to his death.

By 1554, Walter Raleigh junior was born to Catherine Campernowne and Walter Raleigh senior and a half brother to Gilbert.

From 1562–3, Gilbert served under the Earl of Warwick at Le Havre, and in June 1563, was wounded during the siege of that city. By July 1566, Gilbert was serving in Ireland under the command of his mentor Sir Henry Sidney. He was sent back to England with dispatches and completed a treatise entitled, A Discourse of a Discoverie for a New Passage to Cataia. In this document, which he presented to Queen Elizabeth, he sought to prove the existence of a northwest passage. He also recorded an account of his strange and turbulent visions, in which he received the homage of Solomon and Job, together with promises of mystical knowledge.

In 1569, he continued his military service in Ireland and became a member of the Irish parliament, where he planned to establish a settlement of Devonshire gentlemen in Ulster. He joined with a kinsman, Sir Peter Carew, who was putting down a rebellion arising from his seizure of the barony of Idrone, County Carlow. Violence spread, and the Geraldines of Desmond joined in the rebellion. Gilbert was made a colonel and sent to pursue the rebel James Fitzmaurice Fitzgerald, whom Gilbert considered 'a silly wood-kerne.'

The Geraldines were driven out of Kilmarnock, but returned to lay siege to Gilbert, who drove off their superior force in a sally during which his horse was shot from under him and his buckler was pierced with a spear. Gilbert then struck out into rebel territory and managed to march unopposed through Kerry and Conello, taking 30–40 castles without the aid of artillery. During the three weeks of the campaign he forgot all his schooling in heroic chivalry, since all enemies, including women and children, were treated without quarter and put to the sword. This may explain why so many castles were abandoned ahead of his aggression.

Gilbert devised a particularly disgusting spectacle to cow rebel supporters:

> *"The heddes of all those (of who sort soever thei were) which were killed in the daie, should be cutte off from their bodies and brought to the place where he incamped at night, and there bee laied on the ground by eche side of the waie ledying into his own tente to that none cold come into his tent for any cause but commonly he muste pass though a lane of heddes which he used a terrorem… [it brought] greate terror to the people when thei sawe the heddes of their dedde fathers, brothers, children, kindsfolke and freinds…"*

Gilbert explicitly advocated the killing of non-combatant women and others under the following rationale:

> *"The men of war could not be maintained without their churls and calliackes, old women and those women who milked their creaghts [cows] and provided their victuals and other necessaries. So that the killing of them by the sword was the way to kill the men of war by famine."*

Gilbert's attitude to the Irish may be seen from a quote from him, dated November 13, 1569:

> *"These people are headstrong and if they feel the curb loosed but one link they will with bit in the teeth in one month run further out of the career of good order than they will be brought back in three months."*

In December, Gilbert was knighted in the Fitzmaurice camp, reputedly amid heaps of slain gallowglass warriors. In 1570, he returned to England and married Anne Aucher, who bore him six sons and a daughter. In 1571, he was elected to parliament as the member for Plymouth. At age

40, he received Letters Patent authorizing the founding of an English colony in North America. He became a privateer but never achieved success, spending most of his fortune on various failed maritime expeditions. He backed Martin Frobisher's expedition to Greenland, which only yielded a cargo of mysterious yellow rock, which subsequently proved worthless.

In November 1578, Gilbert set sail with seven vessels from Plymouth bound for North America. Storms battered them and after six months he limped back to Plymouth. In the summer of 1579, Gilbert was commissioned to return to Ireland, during which time he was to intercept a Spanish fleet bringing aid to the Munster rebels. After a spell of bad weather, he set sail in June and promptly got lost in fog and heavy rains off Land's End, an incident that caused the Queen to express doubt on his seafaring abilities. Meanwhile, the Spanish fleet reinforced the Irish rebels.

In October, Gilbert reached the port of Cobb in Munster, where he took his frustration out on a local gentleman by giving him a terrible beating about the head with his sword. He then argued with a local merchant and killed him. In June 1583, Gilbert set sail with five ships for Newfoundland. His crews consisted of misfits, criminals and pirates. One of the vessels, the *Raleigh*, had to turn back owing to a lack of victuals. Despite disciplinary problems, the rest of the ships did manage to reach St. John's, Newfoundland. However, they found themselves blockaded by the fishing fleet led by the port admiral, because of piracy committed against a Portuguese vessel in 1582 by one of the captains.

After a two-day stand-off, Sir Humphrey Gilbert stepped ashore brandishing his Letters Patent and took possession of Newfoundland in the name of the crown, including the lands 200 leagues to the north and south. This involved the cutting of turf to symbolize the transfer of possession of the soil according to the common law of England. He then claimed authority over the fishing stations at St. John's and proceeded to levy a tax on the fishermen, regardless of their nationality.



Sir Humphrey Gilbert, Newfoundland Scott 220-222

Running low on supplies, the fleet departed, with Gilbert insisting on sailing in the tiny 10-ton frigate *HMS Squirrel*. Gilbert overruled his senior mariners and altered course, resulting in the largest vessel, the *Delight*, running aground and sinking off Sable Island with most of the remaining supplies, and the loss of all but 16 of her crew. On August 31, he set sail again in the company of the *Golden Hind*. On September 2, Gilbert stepped on a nail and injured his foot. He went aboard the *Golden Hind* to get it bandaged and to discuss means of keeping the two vessels together. Gilbert refused to leave the *Squirrel* and, following a severe storm, they had a period of fine weather and made fair progress.

Gilbert boarded the *Golden Hind* again, but persisted in his refusal to change ships even though he was advised that the *Squirrel* was over-gunned and not safe. Nearly 900 miles from Cape Race, they encountered heavy seas, "breaking short and Pyramid wise." On September 9, 1583 the *Squirrel* was nearly overwhelmed, but recovered. Despite further entreaties, Gilbert insisted on staying aboard and was observed sitting in the stern reading a book. When the *Golden Hind* came within hailing distance, the crew heard him shout repeatedly, "We are as near to Heaven by sea as by land!" He lifted his hand to the skies to illustrate his point. At midnight the ship's lights were extinguished and the watch on the *Golden Hind* cried out that, "The General was cast away."

Humphrey Gilbert was outstanding for his initiative and originality, if not for his successes. The formality of his annexation of Newfoundland was eventually achieved in 1610. He was part of a generation of Devonshire men, who combined the roles of adventurer, writer, soldier and mariner – often in ways as loathsome as admirable. He was passionate and impulsive and given to violence and cruelty.



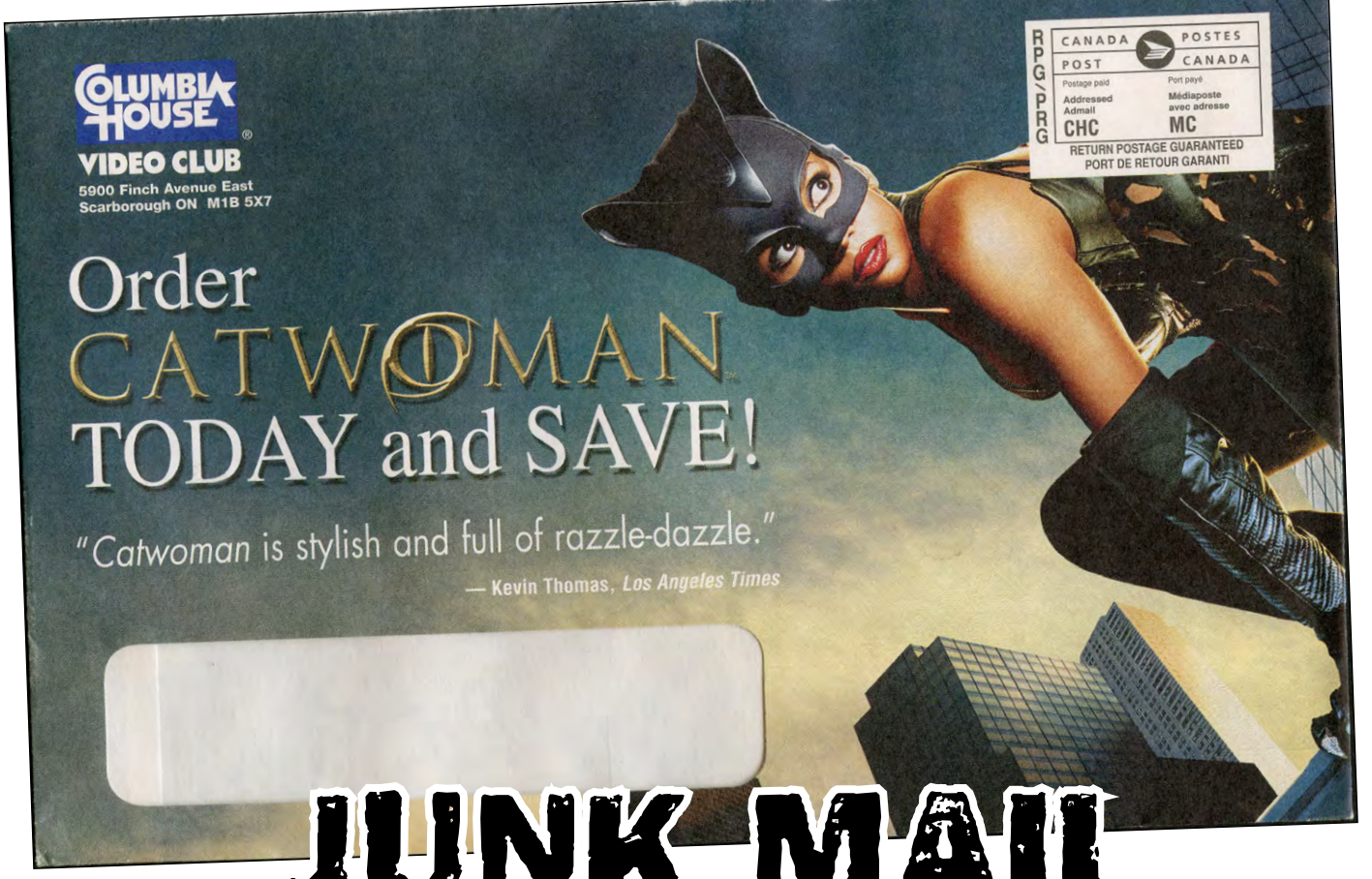
Sir Humphrey Gilbert, Newfoundland Scott 223-225



Sir Humphrey Gilbert, Canada Scott 995

In 1933, Newfoundland issued a set of beautifully engraved stamps, listed as 212–225 in the Scott catalogue, to commemorate the 350th anniversary of the annexation of the island. Canada also issued a stamp in 1983, Scott 995, to commemorate the 400th anniversary of the annexation of Newfoundland. ✉

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JUNK MAIL

BY BILL PEKONEN

One person's junk is another person's treasure

- Author unknown

Many people reject so-called "junk mail". Complaints were filed with Canada Post to stop the practice of using the mails to distribute commercial and other advertising. However, so-called "junk mail" was a huge revenue source for Canada Post. As a compromise, Canada Post informed those who objected to receiving this type of mail that they could post a label on their mailbox to inform the carrier of their objection. It is also sad that these same people do not recognize the fact that this mail class helps to keep the cost of first-class postage at a lower rate than it would be otherwise. These objectors also fail to recognize that enterprises using Canada Post would not pay for the service if there was no benefit to them.

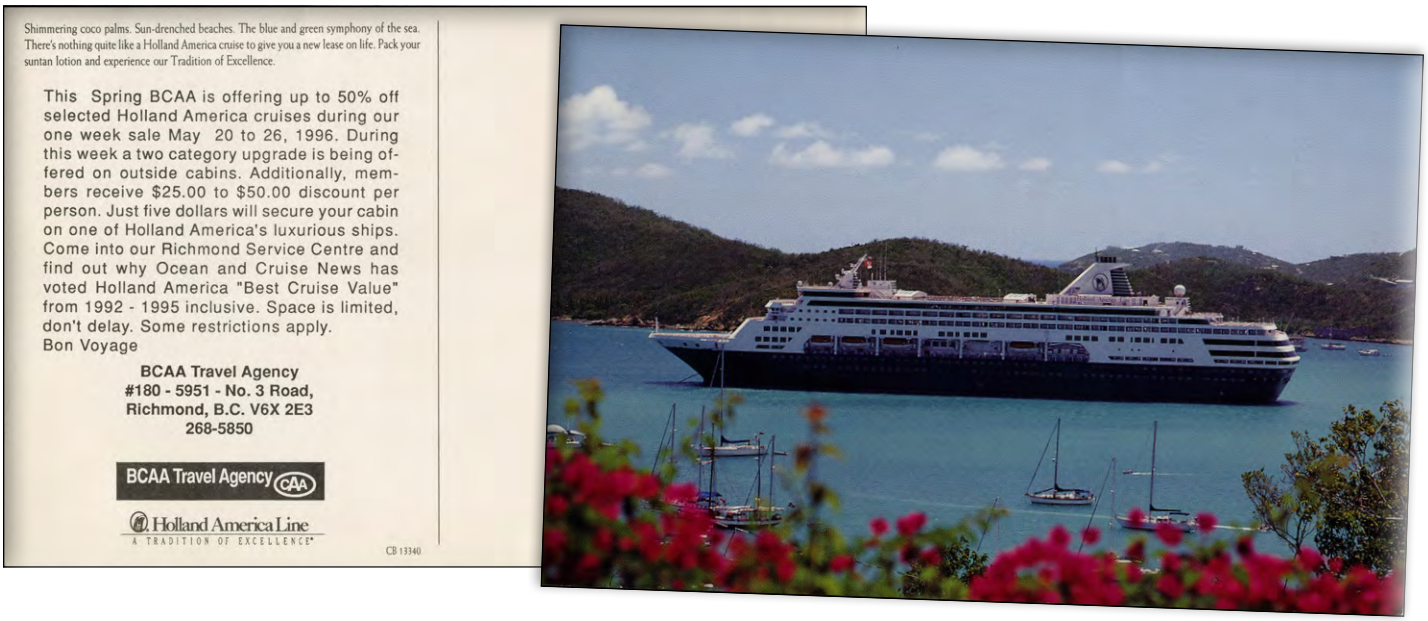
Most cover collectors concentrate on first class mail. Third class mail has generally been ignored by many philatelists. The subject of third-class mail has a variety of rates. At one time in the past, many different types of mail were paid for under the umbrella of "bulk mail" rate.

The bulk mail printed matter rate was divided into different groups about 20-25 years ago. Today, flyers, newspapers, magazines, householder mail and other similar groups do not show any indicated postage paid. Several other groups within the bulk mail category exist. One of those is Personalized Mail. Usually, this class is an extension of permit mail. It is known that Earle Covert of Alberta has been indexing this group. [http://www.bnaps.org/ore/Covert-IllustratedPermits/Covert-IllustratedPermits.htm]

This article is about another group which is identified as Addressed Admail. In particular, one subgroup of Addressed Admail could also be described as examples of illustrated mail. Today's illustrated mail is different from the engraved covers existing about 100 years ago. This difference is the use of colour photography. Colour photography has improved over the 70 years since it was introduced for wide popular use.

The first cover shows the old Bulk Mail indicia dated circa 1981. The second illustration is an example of Household mail within Richmond, BC. This cover was mailed by the BCAA Travel Agency to advertise special rates on Holland America cruises. The other examples are selected from a group of covers mailed by Columbia





Records / Movies to sell records and movies. This marketing method must have proven to be very effective. #3 is a Spiderman video; #4 is a Catwoman video; #5 is a Ray Charles video; #6 is The Shark Tale video; and #7 is the Oceans Twelve video. Other illustrations are on the reverse side of each of these video covers. 45 other similar covers advertising other products have been listed.

The number of other similar covers advertising other VHS, DVD videos or CD products which may exist is not known. How many of these covers have survived is not known either. Yet these illustrated covers are beautiful to look at. The covers are a nostalgic reminder of a not-so-long-ago home entertainment method. The reason to purchase videos has been pushed into the background by the introduction of Netflix and other similar TV features.

As technology developed, the same products can now be viewed on cellular phones or CD disks.

The moral of this story is that quickly changing technology creates an opportunity for collecting different kinds of changes. Past history tells us that these short-lived items could become future rarities 50 to 100 years from now. So keep your eyes open to change. ✉



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LET'S TALK EXHIBITING

by/par David Piercey, FRPSC

PARLONS EXPOSITIONS

RARITY, DIFFICULTY OF ACQUISITION MODERN MATERIAL

Exhibitors of modern material may sometimes feel at a disadvantage, as they need to convince the jury of the rarity of what may seem at first blush commonplace. Not often do exhibits of modern material garner the highest awards, though this is gradually changing as more and better exhibits of modern material appear at our national shows. For the exhibitor, the natural inclination of some judges to dismiss modern material as not in the same league as classic material has to be challenged throughout the exhibit, and often strongly emphasized in one's Synopsis, in order to receive the attention the exhibit may otherwise deserve.

(Remember, the Exhibitor Feedback Form allows up to 20 points to be given in the area of Rarity, and the onus is on the exhibitor to maximize the judges' appreciation of the rarity of what is being shown.)

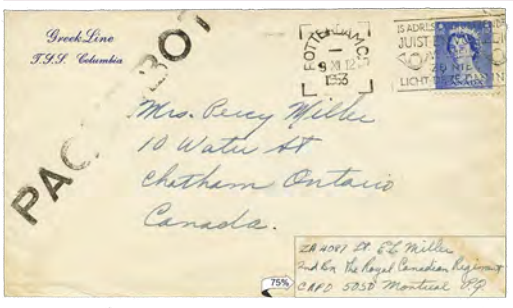
RARETÉ, DIFFICULTÉS D'ACQUISITION ET ARTICLES PHILATÉLIQUES MODERNES

Ceux qui exposent des articles philatéliques modernes peuvent parfois se sentir désavantagés, car ils doivent convaincre un jury de la rareté de ce qui, à première vue, semble ordinaire. Nous les avons rarement vus remporter les plus grands honneurs, mais les choses sont en train de changer, au fur et à mesure que davantage d'articles philatéliques modernes de haute qualité sont présentés à nos expositions nationales. Pendant toute la durée de l'exposition, l'exposant doit réfuter la tendance naturelle de certains juges à écarter les articles philatéliques modernes de la catégorie classique. Il doit mettre ses arguments bien en évidence dans son résumé pour que sa collection reçoive toute l'attention que, par ailleurs, elle mérite.

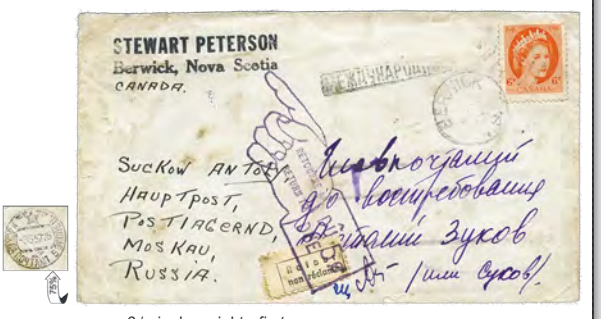
Rappelez-vous que la Formule d'évaluation des collections attribue jusqu'à 20 points à la rareté des pièces et que l'exposant a la responsabilité de faire en sorte que les juges estiment sa collection à sa juste valeur.

OTHER INTERNATIONAL / RATES / Letters by Surface *[Continued]*

Other than Americas & Spain, British Commonwealth, British Colonies & Protectorates, France	
1 July 1930 - 31 March 1954	*5¢ first oz, 3¢ each additional oz.*
1 April 1954 - 31 December 1965	*6¢ first oz, 4¢ each additional oz.*
1 January 1966 - 31 October 1968	*10¢ first oz, 6¢ each additional oz.*



★ 5¢ single weight: *first oz.*
[In late October 1953, main party of 2nd Battalion Royal Canadian Regiment left for Germany aboard TSS 'Columbia'. This letter was mailed aboard ship and entered Netherlands postal system in Rotterdam, requiring postage to Canada at UPU rate. *One of five known examples* of 5¢ Karsh used for single-weight UPU surface letter; *only known* paquebot example of this rate.]



6¢ single-weight: *first oz.*
[*Only known example* of 6¢ Wilding used for single-weight UPU surface letter to USSR. Marked 'International' and labeled 'Return unclaimed'; 5¢ postage due assessed for return fee in Canada.]



6¢ single-weight: *first oz.*
[Opened for customs inspection, officially sealed, labeled 'Inadmissable', and returned to Canada. Undeliverable Mail Office assessed 5¢ postage due for return fee in Canada.]

10¢ single weight: *first oz.*
[Winnipeg-tagged 5¢ 1966 Christmas stamps. Addressed to Tel Aviv, Israel; returned from Cairo, Egypt, marked 'No Service'.]





Modern material is a very ripe field for research and discovery. Often, little may have yet been written about it, and dealers may not stock it or even appreciate the difficulty of acquisition in finding scarcer varieties, say of paper, perforation or gum, or be knowledgeable of the full variety of postal rates such material may have been used for. And, few collectors seem to save the vast quantities of modern material necessary to extract the less than common varieties and usages.

Bob Elias of Winnipeg is a very successful exhibitor of Canadian Elizabethan material and is, in fact, also the Chairman of BNAPS' Elizabethan II Study Group. His 8-frame exhibit, Canadian Postal Rates and Fees: Early Elizabethan II Era (1952–1966), a most comprehensive showing of the postal history of this period, has been, through successive revisions, consistently receiving high awards at recent Canadian shows.

The postal rates and fees of the period he covers are quite complex, as there were many different rates for all kinds of uncommon postal services, and these rates changed over the period he covers. Elias is skilled at not only summarizing these rates and their changes, but also at indicating the rarity of the material he chooses to show. Both the casual viewer and the judges are thus challenged to understand the overall importance of what he shows and the difficulty of acquisition he has been able to demonstrate.

The exhibit pages included here show us how he does it. The first illustration is of his exhibit page showing usages of the three different surface rates applicable to certain countries in the Elizabethan period 1952–1968. These rates are

Le champ des articles philatéliques modernes est très mûr pour la recherche et la découverte. Il existe peu d'écrits sur le sujet et les marchands ne tiennent pas ces produits ou ignorent à quel point il est difficile d'acquérir et de trouver les variétés très rares, si l'on songe par exemple, au papier, aux perforations ou à la colle, ou, ne connaissent pas toute la gamme de tarifs postaux représentés. De plus, peu de collectionneurs semblent posséder la vaste quantité d'où ils pourraient extraire ce qui est moins commun.

Bob Elias de Winnipeg est un exposant accompli de pièces élisabéthaines canadiennes et est, en fait, président du groupe d'études élisabéthaines de la British North America Philatelic Society, le Elizabethan II Study Group. Sa collection de huit cadres, Canadian Postal Rates and Fees: Early Elizabethan II Era (1952–1966) (Tarifs et frais postaux canadiens au début du règne d'Elizabeth II [1952–1966]) dresse un portrait des plus complets de l'histoire postale de cette période. Sa collection, plusieurs fois révisée, a invariablement reçu des prix prestigieux aux expositions canadiennes récentes.

Les tarifs et frais postaux de la période qu'il couvre sont assez complexes, car de nombreux tarifs différents étaient appliqués à toutes sortes de services postaux peu communs, qui ont varié tout au long de cette période. Bob Elias est donc passé maître, non seulement dans l'art de résumer ces tarifs et leurs changements, mais aussi, dans la mise en évidence de la rareté des pièces qu'il présente. Les observateurs ordinaires et les juges ne peuvent que constater qu'il a réussi à démontrer l'importance de ces pièces et leur difficulté d'acquisition.

Les pages de collection affichées ici nous indiquent comment il s'y prend. La première illustration est celle de la page qui montre l'utilisation de trois tarifs différents de courrier de surface applicables à certains pays durant la période élisabéthaine de 1952 à 1968.

indicated in the small box of text in the upper left-hand corner of the page, the rest of the page then being given over to the covers showing these rates. And what covers they are! One cover is the only known Paquebot cover (i.e., mailed at sea), paying the 5-cents rate, by a Canadian Forces member while in transit to Europe. One cover shows the only known cover to the USSR using a 6-cents Wilding (a notorious stamp to find properly used, period). Another shows a 6-cents rate cover opened in Czechoslovakia for customs inspection, returned as 'Inadmissible', and then assessed 5-cents postage due by our Undeliverable Mail Office for return fee in Canada. One cover shows a returned 10-cents rate cover to Israel, returned from Egypt with the handstamp "No Service" due to the Arab-Israeli conflict of the time.

The second illustration is of a page with some particularly scarce Canadian Forces rates to and from the Far East within the period, as well as a special rate used by Royal Canadian Navy members while on US Navy cruises. Rates of the period for these services are again contained within small text boxes. He then shows the only known example of the 25-cents rate from CAPO 5000 in Korea (due to temporary withdrawal of US Military Air Transport Service facilities); a 7-cents rate cover from CAPO 5003 in Japan; the only known 10-cents rate cover from CFPO 27 in Korea (during the Korean War); and a 7-cents rate cover from a US cruise, handstamped "Royal Canadian Navy Mail".

Note how Elias indicates rarity for each of his covers. He not only uses a small red star to draw attention to the item, he also indicates in the cover's explanatory text why it is rare, with words like "fewer than ten examples known", "only known example" and the like. And we can trust the veracity of his statements due to the ongoing census information kept within the Elizabethan II Study Group's knowledge base.

Not shown here, but certainly strengthening his case, is a place in his Synopsis where he states: "Regarding Rarity, the covers were selected for their philatelic impact; many are uncommon or rare, and difficult to acquire", and he goes on to list the 24 rare rates and fees he has starred, as well as listing the uncommon postal markings, rarities of franking, and exotic destinations he has also included. Certainly, this helps the judges understand his difficulty of acquisition and his philatelic knowledge, which might otherwise go underappreciated in any such exhibit of modern material.

Note also his effective use of the double-sized (11x17) pages. With deciding to show a few covers, and occasionally their backs or their backstamps, for the various rates for that particular service on one page, it makes his treatment more understandable than if he had to split it up onto traditional-sized pages. And, as this is a postal history exhibit, he gives clear and concise descriptions of the routings of his covers, demonstrating both his personal study and research and his philatelic knowledge.

Continued on page 373

Ces tarifs sont indiqués dans la petite zone de texte au coin supérieur gauche de la page, dont le reste est consacré aux plis affichant ces tarifs. Et quels plis! L'un d'entre eux est le seul pli de paquebot connu (expédié en mer) au tarif de cinq cents, envoyé par un membre des Forces canadiennes alors en transit vers l'Europe. Un autre montre le seul pli connu de l'URSS utilisant un timbre Wilding à six cents (un timbre fameux bien utilisé, point à la ligne). Nous voyons aussi un pli au tarif de six cents ouvert en Tchécoslovaquie pour l'inspection douanière et retourné avec la mention « inadmissible » et un port exigible estimé de cinq cents émanant de notre centre des envois non distribuables, à titre de frais de retour au Canada. Un tarif de retour de dix cents apparaît sur un pli en provenance d'Égypte et retourné par Israël avec l'oblitération manuelle « Pas de service »; en raison du conflit israélo-arabe de l'époque.

La seconde illustration est celle d'une page comportant des tarifs particulièrement rares des Forces canadiennes vers et de l'Extrême-Orient, durant la période, ainsi qu'un tarif spécial utilisé par les membres de la Marine royale canadienne en mission avec les Forces navales des États-Unis. Les tarifs des services offerts pour cette période sont, encore une fois, insérés dans de petites zones de textes. L'auteur montre ensuite le seul exemple connu d'un tarif de 25 cents de CAPO 5000, de Corée (en raison du retrait temporaire du service de transport aérien militaire des États-Unis); un pli au tarif de sept cents de CAPO 5003, au Japon; le seul pli connu au tarif de dix cents de CFPO 27, en Corée (durant la guerre de Corée) et un pli de sept cents provenant d'une mission avec les États-Unis portant l'oblitération manuelle « Royal Canadian Navy Mail ».

Remarquez comment Bob Elias indique la rareté de chacun de ses plis. Il ne se contente pas d'utiliser une petite étoile rouge pour attirer l'attention sur une pièce, il ajoute également, dans le texte explicatif du pli, la raison de la rareté avec des phrases, comme « moins de 10 exemples connus », « seul exemple connu » et ainsi de suite. Et nous pouvons croire en la véracité de ses affirmations en raison de la recension constante de l'information dans la base de données du groupe d'étude Elizabethan II Study Group.

Le point suivant tiré de son résumé, bien que n'apparaissant pas dans le présent article, renforce certainement son propos : « En ce qui concerne la rareté, les plis ont été sélectionnés pour leur portée philatélique; beaucoup sont peu communs ou rares et difficiles à acquérir ». Il poursuit avec la liste des 24 tarifs et frais rares qu'il a marqués d'une étoile et celle des oblitérations postales peu communes, des raretés en matière d'affranchissement et des destinations exotiques qu'il a aussi incluses. Ce qui aide certainement les juges à comprendre la difficulté d'acquisition et l'ampleur de sa connaissance philatélique, qui autrement pourraient ne pas être appréciées à leur juste valeur dans toute exposition d'articles philatéliques modernes de ce genre.

Notez également l'utilisation efficace qu'il fait des pages double format (28 cm x 43 cm). La décision qu'il a prise d'exposer sur une seule page quelques plis et, occasionnellement, leur endos ou leur cachet d'arrivée pour montrer les divers tarifs applicables à un service en particulier, rend son traitement plus compréhensible que s'il avait dû séparer le tout sur deux pages de taille traditionnelle. De plus, comme il s'agit d'une collection sur l'histoire postale, il donne une description claire et précise de l'acheminement de ses plis, démontrant ainsi sa recherche et son étude personnelles ainsi que ses connaissances philatéliques.

Continued on page 373

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THE YOUNG COLLECTOR

by Joseph Perrone | josephperrone@rpsc.org

Before my first year of university, I spent the month of August touring Italy, Hungary, Austria, and Germany with my family.

As an amateur history buff, it was fascinating to see each country proudly displaying its past in their galleries, monuments, cathedrals, fortresses and palaces.



From the Coliseum in Rome, Italy, to Schönbrunn Palace in Vienna, Austria, I saw some of Europe's finest landmarks.

In Budapest, however, along with Buda Castle and St. Stephen's Cathedral, there is a special site: Memento Park. It is filled with Communist-era statues and other reminders of Hungary's brutal oppression. I visited the outdoor museum and saw the country's strong dedication to remembering its past; the bad along with the good.

The architect of the park, Ákos Eleőd, said about his work, "This park is about dictatorship. And at the same time, because it can be talked about, described, and built up, this park is about democracy. After all, only democracy is able to give the opportunity to let us think freely about dictatorship."

Displaying an evil symbol as an act of defiance is terrible; however, reminders of the ugly truth are important.

Sadly, in Germany, it is difficult to display items relating to the war due to its ban on Nazi symbols. I think that without history displayed for everyone to see, it becomes easy for future generations to forget.

It is for this very reason that stamps from an evil era should not be purposefully excluded from a collection. I treasure the lessons that my stamps teach me, and I find them an easy way of sharing history with others because the hobby is such a visual one.

The image of a stamp often portrays some characteristic of the political sentiment of the time they were made. The Nazis certainly realized the potential for printing propaganda stamps.



For instance, shortly before the 51st birthday of the dictator Adolf Hitler, the German post office issued a semi-postal stamp showing Hitler greeting a little girl. They used images like these to manipulate the minds of their people.



In 1941, Germany issued another semi-postal featuring both Hitler and Benito Mussolini, Italy's fascist leader. This was clever propaganda promoting the "Pact of Steel," which was the political and military agreement between Germany and Italy.



The Russians also issued stamps during the Second World War. Many of them commemorate military victories. Even when times were desperate, the Russians kept encouraging their people with images on postage.

I think collecting topical stamps of that era would make an amazing school project relating to modern history.

The best reminders I own of the horrors of war, and the sacrifices of those who have gone before me, are in the pages of my stamp collection. When I flip through it, I can see small images, scenes of war, and the pictures of wartime leaders and the heroes who fought under them.

In addition to stamps, my personal collection of war artifacts that serve as reminders include compasses, logbooks from a Royal Canadian Air Force (RCAF) pilot, ammunition boxes, insignia, badges, and even an RCAF bomber's cap.

I also own a pair of Luftwaffe (German Airforce) binoculars which were the prized possession of a friend's father, an RCAF officer who obtained them from a German officer at the surrender on Juno Beach, at Normandy. This was on France's northwestern coast facing the English Channel, where allied invasion soldiers landed in mid-1944. It was common for the officers to take something useful from the confiscated supplies of the enemy.



During my first year in university, I hope to be able to put together some simple exhibits to go along with my history courses. I especially look forward to learning more about World War II in a university environment and I hope to enrich the class with stamps correlating to what we are learning. Not only will this help me to retain key facts from the lessons, it will also give me an amazing way to continue with my hobby!

I may be able to interest other students in the philately, and they may also start collecting for the sake of knowledge!

As I have found, this hobby can be a real aid to learning. An important part of information-gathering is having fun, and I can't see a better way of incorporating it! ✉

EXHIBITING

continued from page 370

As I have said before, exhibitors of modern material are thus among the current pioneers of exhibiting as, through their personal study and research, and their dogged determination to discover the uncommon, they are teaching us why some modern material is important. Future catalogues and scholarly articles, and our fuller appreciation of modern material, can only be facilitated through their efforts. ✉

Previous columns in this series may 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 to promote novice exhibiting at local and regional levels. The author can be reached at dpiercey@telus.net for further discussions about exhibiting.

EXPOSITIONS

continuation de la page 370

Comme je l'ai déjà dit, les exposants d'articles philatéliques modernes font figure de pionniers en matière d'exposition, car par leur étude et leur recherche personnelles ainsi que leur inébranlable détermination à découvrir ce qui est peu commun, ils nous enseignent pourquoi certains articles philatéliques modernes sont importants. Leurs efforts ne peuvent que faciliter la publication de futurs catalogues et articles érudits de même que notre appréciation à leur juste valeur des produits philatéliques modernes. ✉

Des articles précédents de cette chronique sont également publiés dans le site de la SRPC au http://www.rpsc.org/exhibiting.htm. Nous encourageons les lecteurs à les utiliser pour faciliter les discussions aux réunions et encourager les débutants à participer aux expositions locales et régionales. Vous pouvez joindre l'auteur à l'adresse dpiercey@telus.net si vous souhaitez parler davantage d'expositions.

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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.
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Canada Scott #223 - perfins, precancels, covers

E-29880 Michael Lee
Canadian Mint

E-29881 Oksana Jakovleva
Rare stamps

E-29882 Stephen DeKuyper
Stamps with maps, rugby, Formula 1 racing, Big 5 animals

E-29883 Kara Pocock

DECEASED MEMBERS / MEMBRES DÉCÉDÉS

L-26353 Rick G. Penko, FRPSC

SPOT THE MAPLE LEAF





We've hidden a maple leaf stamp somewhere in this issue. Can you find it? It could be anywhere, but it's not the one at right! If you spot the maple leaf stamp, tell us in which issue and on what page on a postcard, or in a letter (with proper postage), and mail your entry to "Robin Harris, TCP Editor, PO Box 2243, Beausejour, MB R0E 0C0. We'll collect all the correct entries and have a drawing every other month. The winning entry will receive *The 1959 St. Lawrence Seaway Joint Issue and Its Invert* book by Charles J.G. Verge (2009, 208 pages). Entries will be accepted until December 31, 2019.

This contest is open to all Canadian residents who, at the time of participation, have reached the age of majority according to the law of the province or territory in which they reside. One mailed entry per person, per day is allowed.

FROM THE

HARRY SUTHERLAND PHILATELIC LIBRARY

by Kathy Hartley, Reference Librarian, Harry Sutherland Philatelic Library

THE BUSY THE PATRONS DON'T HEAR

A researcher walks into the Harry Sutherland Philatelic Library (HSPL) (no joke) and says,

"Boy, it's dead in here today."

As my jaw drops he amends it by saying, "I mean it's not like I'm used to."

What he's used to is a typical Wednesday where the experts are gathered around our big table and the lineup to the VSC6000 is out the door. He's used to the Wednesdays when the Philatelic Specialists Society of Canada (PSSC) members drop in to browse, borrow or shoot the breeze ahead of their monthly meetings here at 10 Summerhill. He's used to the busyness of the Greater Toronto Area Philatelic Alliance (GTAPA) reps meeting here the Wednesday after that, or his Toronto Stamp Collectors' Club gang that will turn up later on today.

What the researcher doesn't hear is the teeth grinding of this reference librarian trying to find any information about 'consular revenue stamps'. Aside from Erling van Dam, Edward Zaluski, and my patron in Montreal … who knew such things were stuck into passports and collected, by a very few? *The Canada Gazette* offers some clues and my jaw relaxes.

He doesn't hear email conversations between the librarian and the new 'chicken on cover' collector advising of an item in Hugo Deshaye's latest offerings. Do roosters count - for egg sample.

The patron might not know that just ten days into this new month the library attended both BNAPEX in Ottawa, and the National Stamp and Coin show in Mississauga, and that a special edition of the library newsletter went out, less than a week after the regular one because, well, Ottawa was a lot of fun and there were photos of happy philatelists to prove it.

He didn't know about the email to James Bones' colleague at Library and Archives Canada, thanking him for their team's great effort in hosting a tour and attaching a copy of that special edition. He wasn't aware of all the emails that had gone back and forth confirming that James would appear at the HSPL table on the Saturday to answer philatelist's questions, or the disappointed ones, from pal Scott Tiffney at the American Philatelic Research Library (APRL), saying he couldn't join us this year.

Today's researcher didn't meet Jim, a fellow who phoned the VGG gang on at 10 this morning to inquire if he, a collector returning to the fold and interested in learning about what we held, could "simply drop by in umm maybe 15 minutes?" He didn't see Jim overwhelmed at the information discovered, or the pride I think he felt later, having navigated something new in his retirement. He didn't hear Jim say he'd "be back and thank you!"

The Zoomer Show! Googling to confirm rumours of collaboration between North Toronto Stamp Club (NTSC) and the RPSC to have a booth at Moses' baby. Checking out the website and yes, there they are listed in the 'Active Section' along with something called Boomerang and a lawn bowling club! Mark the event in the library calendar – photos will be great for an upcoming issue of Friends. What a great way to market the hobby to our target audience!

Emails sent to determine who's confirming with the First Nations' caterer regarding the dinner for October's Fédération Internationale de Philatélie (FIP) event hosted by the Vincent Graves Greene (VGG). This seventh session of their Jury Academy is a really big deal and a couple of public events coincide with it to celebrate Stamp Collecting Month. Meanwhile, those hard to come by dessert stamps finally arrived from Canada Post. Have arrangements been made for covers to be designed to honour both Canada's aboriginal food history and our favourite desserts? And have the events been posted to the *CSN* webpage?

Anticipating this weekend's Open Saturday and it's going to be busy since the NTSC's bourse is taking place on the same day just up the street. Collectors will be dropping by to boast of great new finds, returning books and stocking up on more.

Yup, a new stamp season has begun.

The researcher doesn't see the pile of flyers on the table inviting the public to attend November's meeting of the Canadian Aerophilatelic Society (CAS) that have been run off to take to the opening at Toronto's First Post Office (TFPO) later this week. The exhibit, a display on Lufthansa's flying mail boats, ties in with interests of the CAS. Perhaps visitors would be interested in the meeting here at 10 Summerhill? All are welcome! Having a postal history exhibit hosted by TFPO, with flyers promoting a philatelic society is a fine example of a Galleries Libraries Archives Museums and Societies (GLAMS) opportunity.

VANPEX is on the horizon. Do west coast patrons know the HSPL will be there? Our table is confirmed – must print new flyers. Does SuzyQ deliver? Kidding.

Have our library's books been sent off to Saskatoon and Kingston? Patrons there are eagerly waiting.

Now who wanted that Barefoot book on Austrian revenues? Track down the researcher's name, no email and his phone number doesn't work!

Follow up on those borrowers who have had material out for more than three months. The upcoming PSSC, TSCC and GTAPA meetings taking place over the next few weeks should bring some back.

No, I don't know how we're going to get the weekly /monthly gazettes scanned and uploaded to our web page but it's sure a wonderful project.

New shelves have been installed at the back to house an *American Philatelist* donation. They look good and things do appear brighter since the blown out fluorescents were replaced. I hear that was a big job.

New magazines and journals arrive, are browsed through, recorded and shelved. I know a patron who'll find this eclipse article of interest. Make scans and send them off.

I'm cc'd on an email from CAS President letting their local area members know about the exhibit at TFPO. GLAMS working together!

So happy I skimmed through the latest *Corgi Times* and learned about the mystery stamp release. Hunch confirmed – it honours Leonard Cohen! Travel/accommodation booked. I'm going to Montreal! It will make a great story for *Friends* and maybe even *The Canadian Philatelist*. Hats off to Robin for noting it!

September is shaping up to be busier than predicted - lots for the *Friends* newsletter. Are you on our mailing list?

One of our researchers in Australia sends out a press release regarding the book he's going to publish on James Cook. In response to my email he confirms there will be info on Canada and because that fits our mandate, I preorder a copy.

A library visitor suggests our carpets should be replaced. "Cleaning has been scheduled for later in the month," I say, "and later in the day at that, so as not to affect patrons or staff. But what a great fundraising idea! Purchase a piece of the Greene." And the carpet is even green!

Email reports the glitch has been sorted regarding our online catalogue. New instructions for uploading images follow. A meeting to discuss this, and more, would be a wonderful thing. We haven't all met together for more than a year.

Fellows start to gather for special PSSC committee meeting regarding their website. They have a guest. Introductions all round. Mini tour takes place.

Emails tease me regarding my discovery of latest government revenue stamp found outside of head shop in Ottawa – do they still call them head shops?

Have I added new names to *Friends* mailing list?

Email Scott for revenue article we don't have – and a record time response back – even for Scott. Researcher will be thrilled.

Winnipeg Philatelic Society's newsletter, *The Buffalo*, mentions my spring visit and banquet presentation. They spread rumours that Robson Lowe had visited the club meeting in 1947. I check the *Free Press* online archive and confirm. Send their editor and club historian the references. They can get the original article from the city's main library branch.

Note to self – when's the piece for the *Philatelic Literature Review* due?

Email from Michael Peach confirming his receipt of research – he's at STAMPEX and will follow up when he returns. I wonder whether Brexit and Boris will affect attendance at London2020?

A donation from a downsizing D.C. Newfoundland collector schlepped in from Ottawa arrives at the HSPL. Thanks, Ingo. On to our cataloguer it goes.

Where are the latest BNAPS publications? They need to be on display in meeting room.

A pile of Koehler auction catalogues arrive. Where did this Cavendish one come from? Must enter it in database.

Jesse Robitaille, of *CSN*, wonders how many participated on LAC tour – Mike Walsh wants suggestion for spring Trajan seminars in Mississauga. "Here's what I think but maybe ask your readers." You guys helped organize three major shows this year!

Do I follow up my letter to the University of California Berkeley regarding Bileski's connection to Arthur Szyk? Their archive on the illustrator might contain information we could use in an upcoming web exhibit. What about the Jephcott family regarding photo of their Mrs for our meeting room, and why hasn't Steven Salm responded to my email AND letter regarding Arthur's?

David McLaughlan arrives and is just back from Buenos Aires. Says the Canadian contingent did well with awards.

Elizabeth White confirms she'll be bringing treats to October's Open Saturday – a big event in partnership with RPSL and VGG, with a speaker from Germany. Elizabeth will be off to Australia in November to inter dear Owen's ashes. Barry Millman was in yesterday and very proud that his IUTS exhibit did so well in Ottawa. Owen's last presentation was the impetus for all the research that's been done.

Note to self – don't forget to email Robin on Saturday to update library hours on VGG website.

Argh – the deadline for *The Canadian Philatelist* – might as well take advantage of the calm to start the column. What to write about this time?

A researcher walks into the HSPL and says,"Boy, it's dead in here today."

Pretty funny after all. ✉

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Ou, appelez ou écrivez aux bureaux de La SRPC pour obtenir un formulaire papier. Vous trouverez les coordonnées à la page 260 du présent numéro.

AROUND THE WORLD IN 86 SECONDS

A quick peek at the flags, and number of stamp issues, from countries around the world

MONGOLIA

First stamps issued: August 1924

The flag of Mongolia is a vertical tricolor with a red stripe at each side and a blue stripe in the middle, with the Mongolian Soyombo symbol centering on the leftmost stripe. The blue stripe represents the eternal blue sky, and the red stripes symbolize thriving forever.

Est. number of stamps issued (to Jan '19): 3,290



JAPAN

First stamps issued: April 20, 1871

The national flag of Japan is a rectangular white banner bearing a crimson-red disc at its center. This flag is officially called **Nisshōki,** but is more commonly known in Japan as Hinomaru. It embodies the country's sobriquet: Land of the Rising Sun.

Est. number of stamps issued (to Dec '18): 8.650 + 900 Prefecture







PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA

First stamps issued: 1878

The flag of China, also known as the Five-starred Red Flag, is a Chinese red field charged in the canton with five golden stars. The design features one large star, with four smaller stars in a semicircle set off towards the fly.

Est. number of stamps issued (to Sep '17): 4,810



CAMBODIA

First stamps issued: November 3, 1951

The Cambodian flag is three horizontal bands of blue, red, and blue, and on top is a white depiction of the temple complex, Angkor Wat, in the middle of the red band. Cambodia's flag, called the Khmer, was officially adopted in 1993 as the national flag and ensign.

Est. number of stamps issued (to Aug '11): 2,520



A LOOK BACK

September / October birth dates of people commemorated on Canadian stamps





Scott 3173
Nov 3/1894
Birth of William George Barker, VC



Scott 95
Nov 9/1841
Birth of King Edward VII



Scott 378
Nov 17/1685
Birth of La Vérendrye



Scott 819
Nov 19/1778
Birth of Charles de Salaberry



Scott 487
Nov 30/1872
Birth of John McCrae



Scott 763
Nov 7/1728
Birth of James Cook



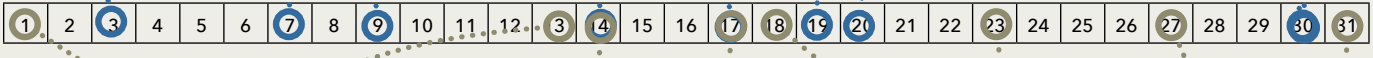
Scott 1304
Nov 14/1891
Birth of Frederick Grant Banting



Scott 144
Nov 20/1841
Birth of Wilfred Laurier



Scott 2271b
Nov 30/1874
Birth of Winston Churchill





Scott 1049
Dec 1/1837
Birth of Gabriel Dumont



Scott 2434
Dec 13/1942
Birth of Ferguson Jenkins



Scott 2370
Dec 18/1927
Birth of Romeo LeBlanc



Scott 350
Dec 27/1823
Birth of MacKenzie Bowell



Scott 616
Dec 13/1804
Birth of Joseph Howe



Scott 212
Dec 14/1895
Birth of King George VI



Scott 304
Dec 17/1874
Birth of William Lyon Mackenzie King



Scott 2270
Dec 23/1908
Birth of Yousuf Karsh



Scott 1011
Dec 31/1491
Birth of Jacques Cartier



BOOK REPORTS

by/par Tony Shaman, FRPSC

COMMONWEALTH STAMP CATALOGUE NEW ZEALAND & DEPENDENCIES

Published by Stanley Gibbons Ltd. 2016. ISBN-10: 0-85259-998-6; ISBN-13: 978-0-85259-998-03 Laminated soft cover, 206 pages, 240 x 170 mm. Retail price: 25.95 British pounds.

This sixth edition includes some new elements, among them a features listing, and an international philatelic glossary of commonly used terms in five languages: English, French, German, Spanish and Italian. New stamp varieties have also been added, notably three new constant plate flaws on the 1d 'Dominion' issue of 1909. There are 23 new listings, all clearly illustrated, including missing colours, inverted watermarks and perforation varieties on some earlier stamp issues.



Overprints on the Antarctic Expeditions issues are now also illustrated for the first time, as are the German colonial issues of Samoa. New and informative notations have been added in the 'General Introduction and Guidelines', as well as a note on the identification of the chalk-surfaced paper varieties on the 1969 Life Insurance Department stamps. A further note deals with the multiple 'Kiwi' printings. Newly revised are the 2009 'Kiwistamps' to show the stamp sheet, coil and booklets separately. An extended note has also been included, dealing with customized advertising labels.

Prices have been revised to reflect current market conditions. Prices for some classic New Zealand stamp errors, varieties and inverted watermarks have been increased substantially. Provided also is a listing of New Zealand stamps used on Pitcairn Island prior to the issue of its own stamps in 1940.

Stamp listings, up to 1970, have been taken from the Stanley Gibbons *2017 Commonwealth and British Empire Stamps 1840–1970* catalogue, whereas prices for subsequent issues were revised and updated specifically for this new publication. Quoted prices are for stamps in fine condition. The catalogue also contains a useful guide to prices of stamps on cover up to 1945, as well as a list and prices of the Crowned Circle 'Paid At' handstamps used at offices prior to the arrival of the first stamps.

Also priced and fully illustrated are New Zealand booklets, express delivery issues, life insurance department stamps, major printing errors, plate flaws, postal fiscals, stamp shades, postage due stamps and watermark varieties.

This expanded catalogue may appeal to beginner and advanced collectors alike. It may also appeal to thematic collectors because of a stamp design index of over five pages. ✉

RPSC PHILATELIC RESEARCH FOUNDATION

SRPC FONDATION DE RECHERCHE PHILATÉLIQUE

Donations to the RPSC Philatelic Research Foundation

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

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

Dons à la RPSC Philatelic Research Foundation

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



COMING EVENTS
CALENDRIER

To have your event shown in this section of The Canadian Philatelist please visit our website http://www.rpsc.org/shows.php. Go to "Add a Show!" and submit your listing. This will provide us with details for both the magazine and our website. Please make your submission at least eight weeks before the date of the show. Information can also be mailed to the RPSC National Office, P.O. Box 69080, St. Clair Post Office, Toronto, ON M4T 3A1. THIS IS A FREE SERVICE OF THE RPSC.

Pour inscrire vos activités dans cette section du Philatéliste canadien, rendez-vous dans notre site Web au http://www.rpsc.org/shows.php. Allez à « Add a show », puis soumettez votre liste d'activités. Nous obtiendrons ainsi l'information à mettre dans notre revue et notre site Web. Veuillez fournir vos renseignements au moins huit semaines avant la date de votre activité. Vous pouvez également les soumettre par la poste au Bureau national de La SRPC, case postale 69080, bureau de poste St. Clair, Toronto, ON M4T 3A1. LA SRPC OFFRE CE SERVICE GRATUITEMENT.

REGIONAL EVENTS / ÉVÉNEMENTS RÉGIONAUX

NOVEMBER 11 NOVEMBRE, 2019

The Brantford Stamp Club, Chapter 1 of the RPSC, is sponsoring the GRVPA 25th Annual Club Fair to be held on Saturday, November 9 from 10:00 am to 3:30 pm at the Branlyn Community Centre, 238 Brantwood Park Road, Brantford, ON. The Fair will include over 450 circuit books, 12-14 Clubs, Youth table with free stamps, two silent auctions (300+ lots), Snack Bar and free parking. For more information contact jlryder@rogers.com or call 519-752-5943 or visit www.grvpa.com .

NOVEMBER 23 NOVEMBRE, 2019

The Waterloo Region Stamp Cub, Chapter 247 of The RPSC, will sponsor STAMPFUN 2019 on November 23, 2019 from 9:30 a.m. to 4:00 p.m. at Royal Canadian Legion, 316 Marsland Dr., Waterloo, Ontario. Visit 10 dealers, a silent auction, circuit books, and door prizes. Our club welcomes guests with free coffee in the morning. Free parking and free admission. Lunch can be purchased from the Legion kitchen. Everyone welcome! Come share a day with friends. Contact Oscar Cormier at jocstamp@rogers.com.

JANUARY 11 JANVIER, 2020

The Brantford Stamp Club, Chapter 1 of The RPSC, will sponsor the Brantford Stamp Club Annual Show Bourse on January 11, 2020 from 9:30 a.m. to 3:00 p.m. at Branlyn Community Centre, 238 Brantwood Park Road, Brantford, Ontario. Free admission and parking, 15+ dealer bourse, silent auctions, Club circuit books, door prizes, stamp exhibits, lunch counter with refreshments, wheelchair accessible. For more information, contact Paul James at pamjames1027@gmail.com.

JANUARY 25 JANVIER, 2020

The 71st Annual CATHEX Show, sponsored by the St. Catherines Stamp Club, Chapter 53 of the RPSC, will be held on January 25, 2020 from 10:00 am to 5:00 pm at the Grantham Lions Club, 732 Niagara Street, St. Catharines, ON. Exhibits, 12 dealers, youth area, club circuit books. Free admission and parking. Wheelchair accessible. A lunch counter is available. Contact fancycancelhillier@gmail.com or call 905-641-2318 or visit the website www.stcatharinesstampclub.ca.

MARCH 20-21, 2020 / 20-21 MARS 2020

The Lakeshore Stamp Club's LAKESHORE 2020 annual exhibition will be held March 20-21, 2020 at the Sarto Desnoyers Community Center, 1335 Lakeshore Drive, Dorval, QC. Free admission and ample free parking. Wheelchair accessible. Lunch counter on premises. Hourly door prizes. Competitive exhibition with over 100 frames of exhibits. 25 dealers and club bourses. Show covers with commemorative postmarks and picture-postage stamps. Silent auction. Youth activity center with the Fédération québécoise de philatélie. Hours : Friday : 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. and Saturday : 10 a.m. to 4 p.m. Information: Gary Misener, P.O. Box # 1, Pointe-Claire/Dorval, H9R 4N5. Email : gmisener@sympatico.ca / L'exposition philatélique annuelle LAKESHORE 2020 se tiendra du 20 au 21 mars 2020 au Centre communautaire Sarto Desnoyers, 1335 Bord-du-Lac, Dorval, QC. Entrée et grand stationnement gratuits. Accès aux personnes handicapées. Cafeteria. Tirage de prix de présence toutes les heures. Exposition compétitive de plus de 100 cadres. 25 négociants et bourses du club. Plis souvenirs, oblitérations commémoratives et Timbres-photos. Encan silencieux. Centre d'activités pour les jeunes avec la Fédération québécoise de philatélie. Horaire : Vendredi : 10:00h à 17:00h, samedi : 10:00h à 16:00h. Renseignements : François Brisse, C.P. #1, Pointe-Claire/Dorval, QC, H9R 4N5. Courriel : HYPERLINK "mailto:fsbrisse@sympatico.ca" fsbrisse@sympatico.ca.

MARCH 21 MARS, 2020

OXPEX/OTEX 2020 sponsored by the Oxford Philatelic Society, Chapter 105 of The RPSC, will be held at the Woodstock Christian School, 800 Juliana Drive, Woodstock, Ont. on Saturday, March 21, 2020 from 9:30 a.m. to 4:00 p.m. There will be competitive framed exhibits, 15 dealers, club circuit books, lunch counter, youth gift bags, free admission, free parking. For more information contact Henny Uyl at 519-485-2886 or email countryowl@rogers.com or visit http://www.oxfordphilsoc.com

APRIL 18 AVRIL, 2020

The Kawartha Stamp Club, Chapter 58 of The RPSC, will sponsor the KAPEX 2020 on April 18, 2019 from 9:30 a.m. to 4:00 p.m. at the Evinrude Centre, 911 Monaghan Rd., Peterborough. This is the only regional stamp show for the Peterborough area. There is lots of free parking, and is a free entry event, with a free gift for every child who attends. There will be up to twelve stamp dealers from around Ontario, Canada Post, raffles, draw prizes, table auctions, club books, juried stamp exhibits, collection evaluations, a canteen and a special edition "Show Cover" (envelope) to commemorate the 100th anniversary of the Group of Seven. For more information, please contact Susan Scott at suescott555@gmail.com

APRIL 26 AVRIL, 2020

The Ajax Pickering Stamp Club, Chapter 163 of The RPSC, will sponsor the APEX 2020 – AJAX-PICKERING STAMP COIN SHOW on April 26, 2019 from 9:30 a.m. to 3:30 p.m. at the Pickering Recreation Complex, 1867 Valley Farm Road, Pickering, Ontario. There will be free admission and free parking. Lunch will be available. There will be Stamp and Coin Dealers Club Sale Lots, 10¢ Books & Youth Tables. For more information, please contact John van der Ven at cjvanderven@sympatico.ca or 905-668-8078.

INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITIONS / EXPOSITIONS INTERNATIONALES

FIP PATRONAGE EXHIBITS OPEN FOR ENTRIES

MAY 2-9 MAI, 2020

London 2020 is a FIP Specialized World Stamp Championship Exhibition with competitive classes in Championship, Traditional, Postal History, Thematic, Revenue, Postal Stationery, Aerophilately, Open, Picture Postcards, One Frame, Modern, Literature and Youth. The exhibition will run from May 2 to May 9, 2020 with a full change of exhibits during the evening of May 5th allowing a total of 2800 frames to be exhibited. It will be held at the Business Design Centre, 52 Upper Street, Islington, London N1 0OH, UK. Regulations and application forms are available from the exhibition website or from the commissioner. The deadline for exhibit entry applications is June 30, 2019. Contact Canadian National Commissioner – Ed Kroft, Email: e.kroft@shaw.ca.

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.



CHAPTER CHATTER

by/par George Pepall, FRPSC

PARLONS DES CHAPITRES

Here's a likely-to-succeed chapter activity that will work with clubs of almost any size. Choose five, maybe six philatelic topics from the many hundreds out there. Here are six that our club used last year at one meeting: Watermarks, Canadian Postal History, Stamps of Denmark, Olympic Stamps, Making Album Pages, Famous Canadians. Then ask six volunteer members to each bring some material to the next meeting that illustrates one of those six topics.

At the next meeting, let people choose which topic they will meet to discuss in groups of roughly equal size. Allow between 20 and 30 minutes for the groups to meet and discuss their material and topic. If the six leaders bring interesting material, and maybe a bit of research knowledge, lots of learning and sharing will happen. It may even go so well that you'll want to repeat the same six topics in different groups at a later meeting.

Here's a topic that I'm going to suggest to my club for discussion in the future: Overprints. There's something about overprints that everyone finds interesting, because they raise so many questions. What do the overprintings mean? Why weren't new stamps issued? What variations of lettering or spacing are there? Why?

In the case of these British Honduras stamps, you can see that the horizontal lines are placed differently in the two stamps, as are the numerals. Also, the letters in CENTS are darker on the righthand stamp than on the left.



We now have eight multi-media programs uploaded to our website. These are all available to member chapters free of charge. Most will require some preparation by the member who is going to present the slide show by projector using the presenter notes in the program. Go to The RPSC website, and after logging in, check for Multi-Media programs under the menu heading 'Services'.

Please keep it in mind that we need many more of these programs for the use of our chapters. If you hear or see a good one, please try to persuade the creator to submit it to us to be available on our website. Feel free to contact me at pepall@rogers.com or our webmaster, Robin Harris at webmaster@rpsc.org. ✉

Voici une activité qui pourrait devenir populaire dans tous les clubs, et ce, peu importe leur taille. Choisissez cinq ou peut-être six sujets philatéliques parmi les centaines qui existent. En voici six que notre club a utilisés l'année passée à au moins une réunion : filigranes, histoire postale canadienne, timbres du Danemark, timbres des Olympiques, montage de pages d'album, Canadiens célèbres. Demandez ensuite à six volontaires d'apporter à la prochaine réunion des produits représentatifs de l'un de ces six sujets.

À la réunion suivante, demandez aux gens de choisir un sujet à discuter en groupes de taille plus ou moins semblable. Accordez-leur vingt ou trente minutes pour se réunir et parler de ce qu'ils ont en main et de leur sujet. Si les six volontaires apportent des choses intéressantes et peut-être les résultats de quelques recherches, il se produira beaucoup d'échanges et d'apprentissage. Tout ira peut-être si bien que vous voudrez répéter les mêmes six sujets dans des groupes différents à une prochaine réunion.

Voici un sujet que je proposerai à mon club pour une future réunion : les surcharges. Les surcharges suscitent toujours l'intérêt, car elles soulèvent beaucoup de questions. Que signifie le terme surcharge? Pourquoi n'a-t-on pas émis de nouveaux timbres? Quelles variations existent entre les caractères ou l'espacement? Pourquoi?

Dans le cas des timbres du Honduras britannique, nous voyons que les lignes horizontales sont placées différemment sur les deux timbres et qu'il en est de même pour les chiffres. Également, les lettres du mot CENTS sont plus foncées sur le timbre de droite que sur celui de gauche.

Notre site Web abrite maintenant huit programmes multimédias. Ils sont à la disposition de toutes les sections de clubs membres, sans frais. La plupart d'entre eux exigent un peu de préparation de la part du membre qui montrera les diapositives à l'aide d'un projecteur et des notes du présentateur. Rendez-vous dans le site de La SRPC et après vous être connecté, cherchez Programmes multimédias dans l'en-tête « Services » du menu.

N'oubliez pas que nous avons besoin d'un nombre encore plus élevé de ces programmes pour nos sections de clubs. Si vous entendez parler d'un bon programme ou si vous en voyez un, essayez donc de persuader son créateur de nous le proposer pour notre site Web. N'hésitez pas à prendre contact avec moi à l'adresse pepall@rogers.com ou avec notre webmaître, Robin Harris à webmaster@rpsc.org. ✉

PHILATELIC WEBSITE LISTINGS / LISTE DES SITES WEB PHILATELIQUES

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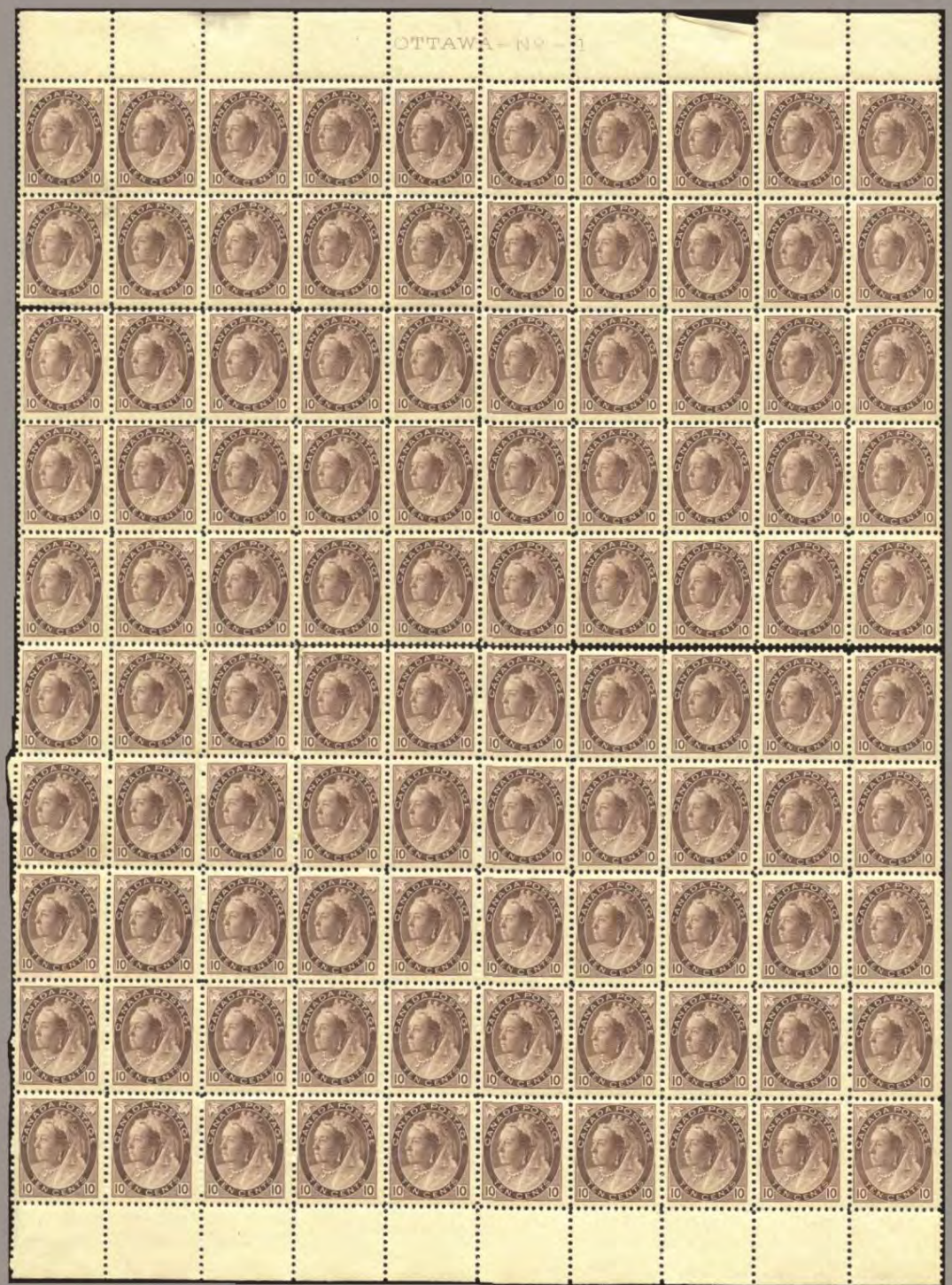
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