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THE CANADIAN PHILATELIST

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LE PHILATÉLISTE CANADIEN



THE PONY EXPRESS



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JOHN CABOT



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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Join The RPSC!

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- 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.

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1977 12¢ Parliament Definitive with Extra Vertical Perforations --- 24
by Leopold Beaudet, FRPSC OTB

In September 1995, John Jamieson of Saskatoon Stamp Centre sent me a photocopy of a strip of 20 of the 1977 12¢ Parliament definitive with the vertical perforations doubled in both stamp columns and in the right pane margin.

Prairie French Settlements ---------- 27
by Hal Kellett

In the late 1800s, there were five main French settlements in what is now Saskatchewan. They were mainly located along the South Saskatchewan River, less than 100 kilometres from Prince Albert, which was located on the North Saskatchewan in the North West Territories.

Canadian Stamp on Stamp Stamps ---------- 30
by Michael Peach, FRPSC

The reproduction of classic stamps on stamps has sometimes been used to mark significant anniversaries, particular philatelic ones, or events, such as shows, as well as the Queen's Diamond Jubilee.

John Cabot: Extraordinary Explorer, Self-Promoter, 'Discoverer' of Canada ---------- 33
by Lane Robson

John Cabot has long been considered the 'discoverer' of Canada, but his path to his successful explorations was not conventional. Before he set sail for Canada in 1496, there is no record of previous sailing experience.

The Pony Express ---------- 36
by Richard Logan

Examining the bedrock on the south fork of American River, California on January 23, 1848 at what would be called Sutter's Mill, James W. Marshall – John A. Sutter's foreman and partner – said, "I believe that it contains minerals of some kind and I believe that there is gold in these hills."

Alexander F. Skutch: Renowned Field Naturalist of the Tropics, and Correspondent ---------- 41
by Spencer G. Sealy

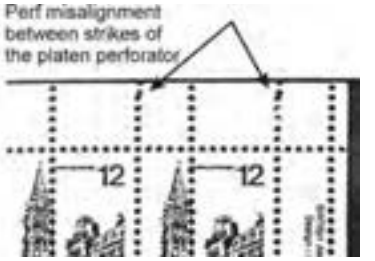
"Alexander Skutch, gifted naturalist and observer, unlike most others, has given his undivided attention for many years to painstaking observation and study of living birds, years that have brought him a wealth of detail on the life cycles of many kinds.

My Experience of Expo '70, Japan ---------- 44
by Duff Malkin

Some time ago, a Japanese aerogramme came into my possession from Expo '70, which was held from mid-March to mid-September 1970 in Osaka, Japan. The aerogramme was sent to Calgary by Reiko Tsonuki of Chikusaku, Nagoya. It cost 50 yen to mail.

State of Eritrea: British Offices Abroad ---------- 46
by Michael Somerville

During the Second World War, Great Britain took over the military administration of various African countries after it defeated the Axis allies. What is now the state of Eritrea was one of those territories.



















PRESIDENT'S PAGE

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

LA PAGE DU PRÉSIDENT

Hi, everyone. I hope that you and your loved ones enjoyed a healthy and happy holiday season and wish you a happy and healthy new year. This is a great time of year for all of us to enjoy our hobby and to perhaps turn to starting a new area of collecting or dusting off ones we have not turned to for some time. I have recently turned to collecting postcards that relate to those areas of stamp collecting and exhibiting that I enjoy. I am using them in an exhibit I am putting together to assist in telling the relevant story.

TECHNOLOGY AND STAMP COLLECTING - REVIVING THE HOBBY

I was pleased to read an engaging article in September 2019 on *BBC News* entitled:

"Tech-savvy stamp collectors energise an old hobby". The article speaks about Anita Lo, a 26-year old collector. The article says the following: "Not surprisingly, as a younger collector, Anita takes a digital approach to her hobby. She shares her collection on Instagram and WhatsApp and uses an online catalogue to search for items by price or country, instead of the hard copies traditionally taken to auctions. However, with its fusty image, her hobby has raised eyebrows amongst her peer group and she admits its "geeky" reputation can leave her feeling conflicted.

Anita states, "It's my interest and I do enjoy it but I don't go to the big trade shows and would never join a club or society; my perception is that they are mainly full of people my parents' age, are a bit nerdy and I don't want to be viewed that way. Because I don't know anyone else my age doing this, it's a hobby that I do very much alone."

Very insightful for those of us trying to reach younger collectors.

The article also speaks about Graham Beck and his YouTube channel, Exploring Stamps. It states: "To date, he has uploaded 70 videos which see him select a stamp at random and explore the history behind it, a journey that has taken him to an Icelandic volcano and the three Statues of Liberty in New York, Paris and Las Vegas. The South African native, now based in New York, says it is the story behind the stamp that is resonating with the new breed of philatelists (as stamp collectors are known) rather than particular paper types and printing styles which often enthuse the old-school collector." Check out his videos on You Tube!

Bonjour à tous! J'espère que vous et vos proches avez passé le temps des fêtes dans la joie et en pleine forme; voilà donc ce que je vous souhaite pour la nouvelle année, joie et santé. Le temps des fêtes est un moment de choix pour nous amuser à pratiquer notre passe-temps préféré et peut-être nous lancer dans un nouveau domaine de collection ou dépoussiérer ceux que nous avons laissés de côté. Dernièrement, je me suis mis à collectionner des cartes postales ayant un lien avec les domaines de collections et d'exposition de timbres qui me plaisent. Je les utilise lorsque j'assemble une collection que je veux exposer afin d'étoffer le récit.

TECHNOLOGIE ET COLLECTION DE TIMBRES - RAVIVER NOTRE PASSE-TEMPS

En septembre 2019, j'ai eu le plaisir de lire un article intéressant de la *BBC News* intitulé,

« Tech-savvy stamp collectors energise an old hobby » (Des philatélistes branchés énergisent un ancien passe-temps). L'article parle d'Anita Lo, une collectionneuse de 26 ans et dit ce qui suit : « Sans surprise, en tant que nouvelle collectionneuse, Anita a adopté une approche numérique pour son nouveau passe-temps. Elle affiche ses collections sur Instagram et sur WhatsApp et consulte un catalogue en ligne pour chercher des timbres selon les prix ou les pays au lieu de s'en remettre à la copie papier traditionnelle offerte dans les encans. Toutefois, son passe-temps au cachet vieillot a fait sourciller ses pairs et elle avoue que la réputation de « timbré » qu'on y attache lui inspire parfois des sentiments contradictoires.

Anita déclare « Je m'intéresse à ce passe-temps et je l'aime, mais je ne vais pas aux grands salons et je ne me joindrais jamais à un club ou à une société; j'ai le sentiment qu'on y trouve plein de gens de l'âge de mes parents, un peu accros, et je ne veux pas être perçue de cette façon. Parce que je ne connais personne de mon âge qui le pratique, c'est un passe-temps auquel je m'adonne principalement seule ».

Très éclairant pour ceux d'entre nous qui tentent d'atteindre de jeunes collectionneurs.

L'article parle également de Graham Beck et de son canal YouTube, Exploring Stamps, qui nous informe que : « À ce jour, il a téléchargé 70 vidéos où on le voit choisir un timbre au hasard et parler de l'histoire qui se cache derrière lui; son périple l'a mené vers un volcan en Islande, les trois statues de la liberté, à New York, à Paris et à Las Vegas. Pour ce natif d'Afrique du Sud vivant maintenant à New York, c'est l'histoire derrière le timbre qui interpelle la nouvelle race de philatélistes (on appelle ainsi les collectionneurs de timbres) plutôt que les types particuliers de papier et les styles d'impressions qui font souvent l'enthousiasme de ceux de la vieille école ». Allez voir ses vidéos sur YouTube!

JOHN LENNON, FREDDIE MERCURY AND STAMP COLLECTING

I visited the Smithsonian Philatelic Museum last June and saw John Lennon's stamp album on display. I took some photos for your viewing pleasure. I also just learned that Freddie Mercury, the lead singer of Queen, was an avid collector in childhood, entrusting his album to his father when he went off to art college. I read that his album was one of his few personal effects not burnt (in line with his Zoroastrian belief) on his death, and apparently is now owned by London's National Postal Museum & Archive. Do you know of other stamp albums of famous personalities that are on display?



RPSC SEMINARS ON STAMP COLLECTING

Our members always enjoy attending a seminar on some aspects of stamp collecting. The RPSC encourages volunteers to put together a PowerPoint presentation to show at clubs and stamp shows. I gave a presentation at Vanpex in late September 2019 on the use of a title page and synopsis in stamp exhibiting. I am sure many of you would be interested in such topics as estate planning for your collections. Any volunteers? Any other topics? Please let me know.

RPSC BOARD ACTIVITIES

Our most recent meeting of the Board was held on November 24, 2019 by teleconference. 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, https://www.rpsc.org. The next Board meeting is expected to be in February 2020.

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 or Mike Walsh: mwalsh@vaxxine.com

The Canadian Philatelist contains listings of chap-

continued on page 53

JOHN LENNON, FREDDIE MERCURY ET LA COLLECTION DE TIMBRES

J'ai visité le musée de la philatélie du Smithsonian en juin dernier et l'album de timbres de John Lennon y était exposé. J'ai pris quelques photos pour vous offrir le plaisir de les regarder. J'ai aussi appris que Freddie Mercury, le chanteur principal du groupe Queen, qui était un collectionneur passionné dans son enfance, a confié son album aux bons soins de son père lorsqu'il est parti étudier au collège des arts. J'ai lu que son album était l'un des rares effets personnels qui n'ont pas été brûlés à sa mort (conformément à sa foi zoroastrienne) et qu'il serait maintenant la propriété du London's National Postal Museum & Archive. Savez-vous si d'autres albums ayant appartenu à des personnages célèbres sont exposés quelque part?

SÉMINAIRES DE LA SRPC SUR LA COLLECTION DE TIMBRES

Nos membres aiment toujours assister à un séminaire sur des aspects de la philatélie. La Société royale de philatélie du Canada (SRPC) invite des volontaires à monter une présentation PowerPoint pour la projeter dans les clubs et aux expositions philatéliques. À la fin de septembre 2019, j'ai donné une présentation à Vanpex sur l'utilisation d'une page titre et d'un résumé lorsque nous exposons nos collections de timbres. Je suis certain que bon nombre d'entre vous seraient intéressés par des sujets, comme la planification successorale pour vos collections. Y a-t-il des volontaires? D'autres sujets? S'il vous plaît, dites-le-moi!

ACTIVITÉS DU CONSEIL D'ADMINISTRATION DE LA SRPC

Notre plus récente réunion du conseil d'administration a eu lieu le 24 novembre 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, www.rpsc.org. La prochaine réunion du conseil est prévue en février 2020.

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 pour l'infolettre de La SRPC, veuillez prendre contact avec moi ou avec Mike Walsh : mwalsh@vaxxine.com

Le philatéliste canadien publie une liste des sections de clubs tous les deux mois. La SRPC souhaite voir davantage de collectionneurs

continued on page 53



EDITOR'S NOTES

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

NOTES DU RÉDACTEUR

TIME CERTAINLY DOES FLY BY

Even though there were 365 days in this last year, in my opinion 2019 was one of the shortest years on record. I say that based on editing *The Canadian Philatelist*. I cannot believe that one year has already passed since taking on the role of Editor of your bi-monthly journal. Maybe "shortest" isn't the right word; perhaps "quickest" is more accurate.

I suspect a quick year is a good thing. That means I have been having fun in this role. The year likely would have trudged along if things weren't going well and I wasn't enjoying being editor.

Anniversaries are a time for reflection and looking forward. On this first anniversary of my editorialship (is that even a word?), I note that I have had very, very little feedback on the six issues of *TCP* that have been published over the last year. Perhaps that too is a good thing. There certainly have been no complaints (that I have heard!) so I will take that as a positive? It would be nice to hear any kind of comments from the entire membership as they can give an idea as to the direction your journal should take.

Please take two or three minutes right now to pass along your thoughts on what you like or do not like, and what you do and do not read in *TCP*. Please e-mail me at: editor@rpsc.org (or drop a note in the mail; see my address near the front of this issue).

Which of the following regular columns do you read each issue:

- President's page
- Editorial
- Let's Talk Exhibiting
- The Young Collector
- Chapter Chatter
- From The Harry Sutherland Philatelic Library



CHOSE CERTAINE, LE TEMPS FILE

Même s'il y a eu 365 jours l'année passée, à mon avis, 2019 a été l'une des années les plus courtes qui soient. Je dis cela en pensant à la rédaction du *Philatéliste canadien*. Je ne peux pas croire qu'une année s'est déjà écoulée depuis que j'ai endossé le rôle de rédacteur en chef de votre revue bimestrielle. « Plus courte » n'est peut-être pas le bon mot; « plus vite » serait peut-être plus juste.

J'imagine qu'une année qui passe vite est une bonne chose. Cela signifie que j'ai eu du plaisir à être rédacteur en chef. Je suppose que l'année aurait traîné en longueur si les choses ne s'étaient pas bien passées et si je n'avais pas aimé tenir ce rôle.

Par ailleurs, les anniversaires sont un moment pour réfléchir et regarder en avant. En ce premier anniversaire à la chefferie de la rédaction (est-ce que cela se dit?), je constate que j'ai reçu très très peu de commentaires sur les six numéros du *Philatéliste* publiés l'année passée. Ce qui est peut-être aussi une bonne chose. Il n'y a certainement pas eu de plaintes (dont j'ai eu vent!). Je me dis que c'est positif? Il serait certainement bien d'entendre toutes sortes de commentaires de tous nos membres, ce qui pourrait nous indiquer la direction à donner à votre revue.

S'il vous plaît, prenez deux ou trois minutes dès maintenant pour nous dire ce que vous aimez ou n'aimez pas et ce que vous lisez ou ne lisez pas dans *Le philatéliste* et faites-moi parvenir vos courriels à : editor@rpsc.org (ou postez-moi une note; mon adresse se trouve dans l'une des premières pages du présent numéro).

Laquelle des chroniques suivantes lisez-vous dans chaque numéro :

- La page du président
- Éditorial
- Parlons d'expositions
- The Young Collector (Le jeune collectionneur)
- Parlons des clubs membres
- From The Harry Sutherland Philatelic Library (De la bibliothèque philatélique Harry Sutherland)

- Book Reports
- Around the World in 86 Seconds
- A Look Back

Is there something that is not being published that you would you like to see in *TCP*? Although we are based in Canada, The Royal Philatelic Society of Canada, and by extension, *The Canadian Philatelist*, does cater to the entire world. Are the various articles in *TCP* covering the entire world? Or should we focus more on Canada?

This is certainly not a scientific poll, no matter how you look at it. However, the more 'voices' I hear from, the better we can make this journal.

Even though *TCP* has won awards in the past for its look and content, we want to continue to improve the quality of the journal. Your suggestions (pro and con) will be used to ensure this happens. ✉



- Books Reports (Compte rendu de lecture)
- Around the World in 86 Seconds (Le tour du monde en 86 secondes)
- A Look Back (Regard sur le passé)

Existe-t-il quelque chose qui n'est pas publié et que vous aimeriez voir dans *Le philatéliste*? Bien qu'elle soit domiciliée au Canada, La Société royale de philatélie du Canada et, par extension, *Le philatéliste canadien*, dessert le monde entier. Les divers articles du *Philatéliste* doivent-ils viser le monde entier? Ou devons-nous nous concentrer davantage sur le Canada?

Nous ne sommes pas en train de faire un sondage scientifique, peu importe l'angle sous lequel vous abordez le sujet. Toutefois, plus j'entends vos « voix », plus je peux améliorer votre revue.

Même si *Le philatéliste* a gagné des prix par le passé, tant pour la forme que pour le fond, nous voulons continuer à en améliorer la qualité. Vos suggestions (pour et contre) seront utilisées à cette fin. ✉



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IN THE MAILBOX
DANS LA BOÎTE AUX LETTRES

DEAR EDITOR:

Another great issue (*TCP*, Vol.70, No. 6, Nov. -Dec. 2019) and I enjoyed the timely article on commemorating Canada's 1969 Christmas issue. I distinctly remember this issue as an eight-year-old and helping my parents sort and stamp my family's Christmas cards for sending.

While it would be impossible to illustrate everything associated with this issue, and the article dealt with much of the important aspects of the 1969 Christmas issue, here are a few other (minor) areas interested collectors can look for.





A good many modern issues can be found having "donuts": unintentional "fly speck" flaws in the printing process. Here are a couple on two different 5¢ examples.

The cover, with an unusual 1969 Canadian Tuberculosis Association charity seal tied to the front, is dated on Boxing Day (paying the rate for the first ounce to the United States). The "N" in CANADA has a tiny red dot upon closer examination.

Although these three examples are relatively insignificant, they illustrate some other (non-constant) aspects of the 1969 Christmas issue to spot and collect.

Dean Mario
Saskatoon, SK

JOIN THE RPSC / JOIGNEZ-VOUS À LA SRPC
WWW.RPSC.ORG

Visit The RPSC website for an on-line application (click the Join The RPSC link on the home page).

Or, call or write The RPSC offices for a paper application. See page 4 of this issue for contact details.

Visitez le site Web de La SRPC pour obtenir une demande d'adhésion en ligne (cliquez sur le lien Joignez-vous à La SRPC sur la page d'accueil).

Ou, appelez ou écrivez aux bureaux de La SRPC pour obtenir un formulaire papier. Vous trouverez les coordonnées à la page 4 du présent numéro.



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VOLUNTEER RECOGNITION PROGRAM

The RPSC Volunteer Recognition Program is returning for its second year. It is intended to recognize those individuals who have made a significant contribution to philately as a member of The RPSC or a member of an RPSC chapter or affiliate.

We need to hear from you, our members and our affiliates! The following is a synopsis.

WHO IS ELIGIBLE?

Any living member of The RPSC plus any living individual who is a member of an RPSC chapter or affiliate. Fellows and directors of The RPSC are not eligible.

ELIGIBILITY CRITERIA

Nominations for recognition will be left entirely to the discretion of the nominating chapter or affiliate of The RPSC.

THE NOMINATION PROCESS

Any chapter or affiliate may forward the names of any number of nominees at any time of the year. The nomination will be forwarded to the Awards Committee of The RPSC, which will immediately prepare and send the Certificate of Thanks to the chapter for presentation.

THE RECOGNITION

Each award will be recognized by a Certificate of Thanks from The RPSC and a specially designed lapel pin. A current member of The RPSC will receive a 25 percent discount on one year's annual membership dues in The RPSC. Recipients who are not, and have never been, RPSC members will be eligible for a 50 percent discount on a one year membership in The RPSC. Recipients who are Life Members of The RPSC will receive a Certificate of Thanks only.

The name and details of each recipient's contributions will be reported in The RPSC electronic newsletter. ✉

PROGRAMME DE RECONNAISSANCE DES BÉNÉVOLES

Le Programme de reconnaissances des bénévoles de La Société royale de philatélie du Canada (SRPC) est de retour pour une deuxième année. Ce programme vise à rendre hommage aux personnes qui ont apporté une contribution significative à la philatélie en tant que membre de La SRPC, de ses sections de clubs ou de ses clubs affiliés.

Membres et clubs affiliés, nous voulons de vos nouvelles! Voici un résumé.

QUI EST ADMISSIBLE?

Tout membre vivant de La SRPC ou toute personne vivante membre d'une section de clubs de La SRPC ou d'un club affilié. Les fellows et les directeurs de La SRPC ne sont pas admissibles.

CRITÈRES D'ADMISSIBILITÉ

Les candidatures seront laissées à l'entière discrétion de la section de clubs ou du club affilié de La SRPC.

LE PROCESSUS DE NOMINATION

Toute section de clubs ou tout club affilié peut nous transmettre les noms d'un nombre indéterminé de candidatures à n'importe quel moment de l'année. La candidature sera transmise au comité des prix de La SRPC, qui préparera sans tarder un Certificat de remerciement et l'acheminera à la section de clubs afin qu'elle le présente.

LA RECONNAISSANCE

Chaque prix sera confirmé par un Certificat de remerciement de La SRPC et une épinglette spéciale. Les membres actuels de La SRPC obtiendront un rabais de 25 pour cent sur les droits annuels d'adhésion pour un an. Les récipiendaires qui ne sont pas membres de La SRPC et ne l'ont jamais été seront admissibles à un rabais de 50 pour cent sur les droits annuels d'adhésion pour un an. Les récipiendaires qui sont membres à vie de La SRPC recevront uniquement le Certificat de remerciements.

Le nom de chaque récipiendaire et les détails de sa contribution seront publiés dans l'infolettre électronique de La SRPC. ✉

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RULES AND REGULATIONS FOR ENTRY OF EXHIBITS FOR THE COMPETITION

Address all correspondence and send all exhibits to:
Exhibits Chairman
Rob Lunn, 27 Mill Bank Rd., Nasonworth, NB, E3C 2C5
Email: fredstampclub@gmail.com

1. ELIGIBILITY

- This National-level exhibition is open to all individual collectors who are members of The Royal Philatelic Society of Canada (RPSC). Exhibits at time of entry that have won the American Philatelic Society (APS) Champion of Champions, an international Grand Prix, or three international large gold medals are ineligible. Further exhibits that have received the Grand Award at a Canadian national show or an APS World Series of Philately (WSP) show in the same judging year (July to June) cannot be entered competitively. The whole of the exhibit must be the bona fide property of the exhibitor. If purchased as a unit, it must have been owned for at least two years, extensively revised, and have been prepared by the exhibitor.
- Exhibitors' names will be used in the program, in the palmares, in press releases after the show, and in connection with the awards. To remain anonymous, exhibitors must advise the Exhibit Chair and furnish a pseudonym. The submitting of an entry is deemed to be an implied declaration by the exhibitor to that effect.

2. EXHIBIT CLASSIFICATION INFORMATION

National Adult exhibits (Judged by RPSC National Standards)

- The National Adult Classes are intended for exhibits that fulfill one of the following criteria:
  (a) the exhibit has been awarded at least a silver medal at a previous regional or local show;
  (b) the exhibit is deemed by the Exhibition Committee to be sufficiently advanced to be entered in this class;
  (c) the exhibit, though new, is submitted by a collector with a proven track record in previous National shows; or
  (d) the exhibit is a dealer's entry.

Youth Class (Judged by either FIP Youth Competition Regulations or by RPSC National standards).

- The Youth Class is intended for exhibitors who have not reached their twenty-second (22nd) birthday on Jan. 1, 2020.
- The age and birth date of each exhibitor must be indicated on the official entry form as age groupings will be established for the Class to aid in judging. For an exhibit to be judged under National standards it should have been awarded at least a silver-bronze at a previous regional or local show.
- Exhibits may be entered in any one of three classes: General, Single-frame and Youth. The Youth Class is composed of Postal and Thematic.
- General Class Exhibits include Advertising, Patriotic and Event Cover, Aerophilately, Astrophilately, Cinderella, Display, Experimental, First Day Cover, Maximaphily, Picture Postcard, Postal History, Postal Stationery, Revenue. Thematic, Topical and Traditional.
- Youth Class (ages as of Jan. 1, 2020)
  (a) Collector aged up to 12
  (b) Collector aged 13-15
  (c) Collector aged 16-18
  (d) Collector aged 19-21
- **Limits:** *An exhibitor may enter up to two exhibits in the General class and two exhibits in the Single-frame class. Should the exhibition be oversubscribed, the Exhibition Committee will make the final selection of accepted exhibits from the entry forms it has received, and will seek balance and fairness in the selection process.*

3. ENTRY

- Each entry shall be entered in its correct Class on an Official Entry Form.
- Electronic submission is preferred unless prior approval has been sought from the Exhibits Chair. A Title Page, Synopsis Page, and an Introduction or Plan Page (if applicable) MUST be included with each completed Official Entry Form. These pages may be modified later, if desired.
- No exhibit will be accepted unless the prescribed fee has been paid in full at the time of submission of the Entry Form (see Section 5).
- Cheques payable to: Royal 2020 Royale
- Entry forms must be received no later than May 1, 2020.
- Acknowledgement of receipt of the Official Entry Form does not constitute acceptance for exhibition, unless so stated.
- The Exhibition Committee will notify exhibitors of acceptance. The Exhibition Committee reserves the right to reject any exhibit, without assigning any reason for such rejection.
- When an exhibit is rejected by the Exhibition Committee, the (corresponding) entry fee shall be refunded.
- Failure to deliver an accepted exhibit forfeits the entry fee.

4. EXHIBIT DISPLAYS

- Exhibits will be displayed in frames holding sixteen (16) pages, not to exceed 23 x 29 cm (9 x 11.5 inches), in four rows of four pages (4x4)

- Entries with larger and/or odd-sized pages may be accommodated, but must be granted prior special approval from the Exhibition Committee.
- All exhibits must be mounted on white- or light-coloured pages.
- Pages must be in transparent page protectors, ideally closed on three sides, and numbered on the back in sequential order, to aid in the correct mounting of the exhibit by the Exhibition Committee. Exhibits failing to comply with the above may not be displayed or judged.
- The name of the exhibitor must not appear on the faces of the pages, unless on addressed exhibited covers.
- Forgeries and reprints must be so identified in the text. Failure to do so may result in the exhibit being downgraded.
- Each multi-frame exhibit accepted for the Exhibition shall be allotted not fewer than two (2) frames and not more than ten (10) frames.
- The Exhibition Committee reserves the right to place exhibits according to its own display plan.
- Exhibits in the Youth Class will be displayed in the same type of frames as the National exhibits. Each Youth exhibit accepted will be allotted at least one (1) and usually not more than five (5) frames. All other rules shall be identical to those in the National Exhibition.

5. ENTRY FEES (IN CANADIAN $)

- National Adult Exhibits (two or more frames): $25 per frame.
- National Adult Single-frame Class: $30 per entry.
- Youth Class: no charge per frame.

6. DELIVERY AND CONTACT INFORMATION

- If you are shipping your exhibit, please mail to: Exhibits Chair, 27 Mill Bank Rd., Nasonworth, NB, E3C 2C5.
- All mailed-in exhibits must be received by the Exhibition Committee no earlier than May 1, 2020, and no later than May 18, 2020 (unless the exhibitor plans on bringing the exhibits to the show). If hand delivering, please note this on the entry form. Address all other correspondence to Exhibits Chair.
- Hand-delivered exhibits must be received between the hours of noon and 8 p.m. on June 18, 2020 (Exception with prior approval: between 7:30 a.m. and 9:00 a.m. on the first day of the show). Exhibitors may be able to make other arrangements for delivery with the Exhibition Committee, if previously approved.

7. RETURN

- The exhibition will close at 3:00 p.m. on June 21, 2020. For security reasons, no exhibit or part thereof may be taken down before the close of the Exhibition and until all visitors have cleared the exhibit area. (Travel plans should be made accordingly).
- Exhibitors or their agents may be asked to present proper proof of identity to obtain their exhibits from the Exhibition Committee following the close of the Exhibition. Exhibits not claimed in person will be returned at the expense of the owner as soon as possible after the close of the Exhibition in the manner directed by the owner. Pre-payment must be enclosed. An additional charge of $10 Canadian must be included for wrapping and handling.
- Please allow sufficient time for processing before making enquiries.

8. INSURANCE AND SECURITY

- Owners are advised that, in their own interest, they should make arrangements for the insurance of their exhibits.
- Exhibits entered in the Exhibition will be received, held, exhibited and returned at the risk of the owner. The Exhibition Committee will ensure that there is adequate security provided to protect the exhibits, but shall not be held responsible for any loss or damage.

9. LIABILITY

- Although all reasonable care and caution will be taken with the exhibits, no responsibility shall attach to The Royal Philatelic Society of Canada, the Fredericton District Stamp Club, The Fredericton Inn, or members of the Exhibition Committee, and/or its voluntary assistants or employees, for any loss or damage to an exhibit arising from any reason whatsoever.

10. JUDGING

- The Jury, consisting of at least five (5) accredited RPSC judges or judges approved by reciprocal agreements with national societies, will be selected by the RPSC Judging Coordinator, in consultation with the Exhibits Chair. The Jury will make decisions, deliberations and consultations among themselves, in keeping with the RPSC Regulations and the APS Manual of Philatelic Judging and Exhibiting (7th edition). Judging will be on a point system on standard evaluation forms, and each exhibitor will be given a completed RPSC Exhibit Feedback Form at the close of the show. All Multi-frame, Single-frame and Youth exhibits will be judged according to National level standards. Decisions made by the Jury are final, and cannot be appealed.

11. AWARDS

- RPSC National medals will be awarded in eight (8) levels in the General and Single-frame Classes; Large Gold, Gold, Large Vermeil, Vermeil, Large Silver, Silver, Silver - Bronze, and Bronze. All awards will be granted in accordance with the judged merits of the exhibits.
- No medal / ribbon award will be made if, in the opinion of the judges, the exhibit is of insufficient merit, but a Certificate of Participation will be given.
- A Grand Award and Reserve Grand Award will be awarded for General Class exhibits. A Single-frame Grand will be awarded in the Single-frame class, and a Youth Grand will be awarded in the Youth class. Available Society and other established awards, including APS, AAPE, ATA, BNAPS, PSSC and PHSC, will be awarded at the discretion of the Jury.
- The Multi-frame Grand will be eligible for entrance in the summer APS annual Champion of Champions competition; the Single-frame Grand will be eligible for entry to the AAPE Single-frame Champion of Champions competition (providing there are at least six (6) single-frame competitive exhibits); and the Youth Grand will be eligible for entry to the APS Youth Champion of Champions competition (providing there are at least three (3) competitive youth exhibits).

12. RULING AUTHORITY

- Any questions that may arise concerning the Exhibition, which are not provided for by the Prospectus Rules and Regulations (other than Jury decisions) shall be decided by the Exhibition Committee in its sole and absolute discretion.

ROYAL *2020* ROYALE

Le Congrès de la Société royale de philatélie du Canada
se tiendra à Fredericton Inn, 1315, rue Regent St., Fredericton, NB, Canada
19-21 juin 2020

Hébergé par Fredericton District Stamp Club
rpscroyal.com
Renseignements généraux : fredstampclub@gmail.com

RÈGLES ET RÈGLEMENTS POUR EXPOSER UNE COLLECTION
Toutes correspondances et/ou collections doivent être envoyées au :
Coordonnateur des collections
Rob Lunn, 27 Mill Bank Rd., Nasonworth, NB, E3C 2C5
courriel: redstampclub@gmail.com

1. ÉLIGIBILITÉ

- Cette exposition de niveau national est ouverte à tous les collectionneurs membres de la Société royale de philatélie du Canada (SRPC). Les collections qui, au moment de l'application, ont remporté soit le prix de l'APS Champion of Champions, soit un Grand Prix international ou encore trois médailles Grand Or au niveau international ne sont pas éligibles. De même, les collections qui ont remporté le Grand Prix d'une exposition de niveau national canadien ou le WSP de l'APS dans la même année (juillet à juin) ne peuvent inscrire leur collection en compétition. La totalité de la collection doit être la propriété de l'exposant. Si la collection a été achetée comme un tout, il faut que l'exposant en soit le propriétaire depuis au moins deux ans, que celle-ci soit complètement révisée et montée par celui-ci.
- Le nom de l'exposant sera inclus dans le programme, dans le palmarès, dans le communiqué de presse après l'exposition ainsi que dans tout texte en rapport avec l'exposition. Si l'exposant veut demeurer anonyme, il doit en aviser le président de l'exposition et fournir un pseudonyme. L'application soumise est considérée comme une déclaration d'acceptation de ces règles de la part de l'exposant.

2. INFORMATION SUR LA CLASSIFICATION DES COLLECTIONS

- Collections de niveau national adulte (jugées selon les standards nationaux de la SRPC)
- Les collections des classes de niveau national adulte doivent répondre à un des critères suivants :
  (a) la collection doit avoir remporté au moins une médaille d'argent dans une exposition régionale ou locale;
  (b) la collection est considérée comme suffisamment avancée par le comité de l'exposition pour être exposée;
  (c) la collection, même si elle est nouvelle, appartient à un exposant qui a fait ses preuves dans de précédentes expositions nationales;
  (d) la collection appartient à un négociant.

Classe Jeunesse (jugées selon les standards nationaux de la SRPC)

- La classe Jeunesse s'adresse aux exposants qui n'ont pas atteint leur 22e année au 1er janvier 2020.
- L'âge et la date de naissance doivent être inscrits sur la formule d'application car les exposants seront placés par groupes d'âge pour faciliter le travail des juges. Pour qu'une collection soit jugée selons les critères nationaux, il faut que celle-ci ait obtenu une médaille bronze argenté au niveau régional ou local.
- Une collection peut être inscrite dans une des trois classes suivantes : Générale, Un-cadre, Jeunesse.
- La classe Générale comprend : plis publicitaires, plis patriotiques et occasions spéciales, aérophilatélie, astrophilatélie, paraphilatélie, expression libre (display), expérimental, collection par sujet (topical), plis premier jour, maximaphilie, cartes postales, histoire postale, entiers postaux, philatélie fiscale, thématique et traditionnelle.
- La classe Jeunesse (âge au 1er janvier 2020)
  (a) collectionneur jusqu'à 12 ans
  (b) collectioneur de 13-15 ans
  (c) collectionneur de 16-18 ans
  (d) collectionneur de 19-21 ans
- **Limites :** *un collectionneur peut inscrire jusqu'à deux collections dans la classe Générale et deux collections dans la classe Un-cadre. Si l'exposition se trouve avec un surplus d'applications, le Comité de l'exposition pourra faire un choix parmi les applications reçues en cherchant à faire une sélection aussi équilibrée et juste que possible.*

3. INSCRIPTION

- Chaque collection doit être entrée dans la bonne classe sur un formulaire d'inscription officiel.
- L'inscrtiption doit être faite par internet à moins d'entente avec le Responsable des collections. Au formulaire d'inscription officiel dûment rempli, on doit ABSOLUMENT ajouter la page titre, le synopsis, l'introduction ou le plan (si application). Ces pages peuvent être modifiées ultérieurement si désiré.
- Aucune collection ne sera acceptée, si les frais d'entrée ne sont pas payés en entier au moment de la soumission du formulaire. (voir la section 5)
- Chèques payables à l'ordre de : Royal 2020 Royale
- Le formulaire d'inscription doit être reçu au plus tard le 1er mai 2020
- L'accusé de réception du formulaire d'inscription officiel ne constitue pas une acceptation automatique de la collection à moins que ce soit clairement indiqué.
- Le Comité de l'exposition avisera les exposants de leur acceptation. Le Comité de l'exposition se réserve le droit de refuser toute collection sans fournir d'explication.
- Si une collection est refusée par le Comité de l'exposition, les frais d'entrée de la collection seront remboursés.
- Cependant, si une collection ne peut être présentée par l'exposant, le coût d'entrée ne sera pas remboursé.

4. PRÉSENTATION DES COLLECTIONS

- Les collections seront présentées dans des cadres contenant 16 pages n'excédant pas 23 x 29 cm (9 x 11.5 pouces), en quatre rangées de quatre pages (4 x 4).
- Les participations de format excédentaire ou de forme spéciale peuvent être acceptées conditionnellement à l'approbation du Comité de l'exposition.
- Toutes les collections doivent être présentées sur du papier blanc ou de couleur pâle.
- Les pages doivent être placées dans des enveloppes protectrices transparentes, idéalement fermées sur trois côtés, et numérotées séquentiellement au verso afin faciliter le montage de la collection par le Comité de l'exposition. Toute collection qui ne répond pas à ces exigences peut ne pas être montée ou jugée.
- Le nom de l'exposant ne doit pas apparaître sur le recto des pages à moins que ce soit sur les enveloppes de la collection.
- Les faux et copies doivent être identifiés comme tels dans le texte. À défaut d'indication, la collection risque d'être déclassée.
- Toute collection Multi-cadres acceptée ne doit pas avoir moins de 2 cadres et plus de 10 cadres.
- Le Comité de l'exposition se réserve le droit d'installer la collection selon son plan de présentation.
- Les collections de la classe Jeunesse seront présentées dans les cadres de même type que les collections nationales. Chaque collection Jeunesse acceptée peut avoir habituellement de un (1) à pas plus de cinq (5) cadres. Tous les autres règlements s'appliquent de la même façon que pour l'exposition nationale.

5. COÛT D'INSCRIPTION (EN $ CANADIENS)

- Collection nationale Multi-cadres (deux cadres et plus) : 25 $ par cadre
- Collection nationale Un-cadre : 30 $ par entrée
- Collection Classe-Jeunesse : gratuit

6. LIVRAISON ET COORDONNÉES

- Si vous faites livrer votre collection, s'il-vous-plaît adressez-la à : Exhibits Chair, 27 Mill Bank Rd., Nasonworth, NB, E3C 2C5.
- Toutes les collections doivent être reçues à partir du 1 mai, 2020 et au plus tard le 18 mai, 2020 (à moins que l'exposant apporte lui-même sa collection à l'exposition). Si c'est le cas, s'il-vous-plaît, notez-le sur le formulaire d'inscription. Adressez tout autre correspondance au Responsable des collections.
- Les collections apportées par l'exposant doivent être reçues entre midi et 20h:00 le 18 juin, 2020. (Exception avec approbation : entre 7h:30 et 9h:00 le matin de l'exposition). Les exposants peuvent faire d'autres arrangements pour la livraison des collections s'il y a entente avec le comité de l'exposition.

7. RETOUR

- L'exposition se terminera à 15h00 le 21 juin 2020. Pour des raisons de sécurité, la collection ne pourras pas être démontée des cadres en tout ou en partie avant la fin de l'exposition et avant que tous les visiteurs aient quitté les lieux. (La planification des déplacements doit être prévue à cet effet).
- À la fin de l'exposition, les exposants ou leurs agents peuvent devoir fournir une preuve d'identité afin de recevoir leur collection du Comité d'exposition. Les collections non-réclamées par leur propriétaire, seront retournées le plus tôt possible aux frais de leur propriétaire selon une entente préalable. Ces frais doivent être prépayés. Des frais additionnels de 10 $ seront chargés pour l'emballage et la manutention.
- S'il-vous-plaît, allouez suffisamment de temps pour le transport avant de vous enquérir de votre collection.

8. ASSURANCE ET SÉCURITÉ

- Dans votre propre intérêt, il est suggéré d'assurer votre collection. Les collections présentées à l'exposition seront reçues, manipulées, exposées et retournées aux risques du propriétaire. Le Comité de l'exposition verra à ce que les collections soient en sécurité en tout temps mais ne peut être tenu responsable de pertes ou de dommages aux collections.

9. RESPONSABILITÉ

- Bien que toutes les précautions et tous les soins auront été pris concernant les collections, la Société royale de philatélie du Canada, Fredericton District Stamp Club, Fredericton Inn les members du Comité de l'exposition et/ou bénévoles ou employés ne pourront être tenus responsables de pertes ou de dommages aux collections pour quelque raison que ce soit.

10. JUGEMENT

- Le jury, formé d'au moins cinq (5) juges accrédités de la SRPC ou de juges accrédités de sociétés nationales après une entente de réciprocité, sera choisi par le Coordonnateur du jugement de la SRPC en consultation avec le Responsable des collections. Le jury fera des consultations, délibérera et présentera ses décisions en conformité avec les Règlements de la SRPC et du Manual of Philatelic Judging and Exhibiting (7e édition) de l'APS. Le jugement sera basé sur le système de pointage établi à partir du formulaire d'évaluation standard. Chaque exposant recevra une copie officielle complète des commentaires à la fin de l'exposition. Toutes les collections de types Multi-cadres, Un-cadre et Jeunesse seront jugées selon les critères de niveau national. Les décisions du jury sont finales et sans appel.

11. PRIX

- Les médailles de la SRPC correspondants à huit (8) niveaux seront attribuées aux collections des classes Générale et Un-cadre : Grand Or, Or, Grand Vermeil, Vermeil, Grand Argent, Argent, Bronze argenté et Bronze. Toutes les médailles seront attribuées en concordance avec le jugement des collections.
- Si les juges considèrent que la collection est de qualité insuffisante, ceux-ci peuvent ne pas attribuer de médailles / rubans; toutefois, un Certificat de participation sera accordé.
- Un Grand Prix et un Grand Prix de Réserve seront attribués aux collections de la classe Générale. Un Grand Prix Un-cadre récompensera la classe Un-cadre ainsi qu'un Grand Prix Jeunesse pour la classe Jeunesse. D'autres prix de la Société et d'autres prix reconnus par les Sociétés APS, AAPE, ATA, BNAPS, PSSC et PHSC pourront être remis à la discrétion du jury.
- Le gagnant du Grand Prix de la classe Multi-cadres sera éligible pour l'exposition annuelle de l'APS Champion of Champions; le Grand Prix de la classe Un-cadre sera éligible pour l'exposition Un-cadre de l'AAPE Champion of Champions (à condition qu'il y ait au moins six (6) collections en compétition); le Grand Prix Jeunesse sera éligible pour l'exposition de l'AAPE Champion of Champions.

12. L'AUTORITÉ DÉCISIONNELLE

- Toute question qui pourrait être soulevée concernant l'exposition et qui ne serait pas résolue par le Prospectus des règles et règlements (autre que les décisions du jury), demeure la décision seule et absolue du Comité de l'exposition.

Fredericton Inn, 1315, rue Regent St., Fredericton, NB, Canada
June 19-21, 2020
rpscroyal.com

PHILATELIC EXHIBITION OFFICIAL ENTRY FORM / FORMULAIRE D'INSCRIPTION OFFICIEL À L'EXPOSITION PHILATÉLIQUE

A separate form is to be used for each exhibit. Please type or print in block letters. This form must reach the Exhibition Committee no later than May 1, 2020 by mailing to:

Exhibits Chairperson:
Rob Lunn, 27 Mill Bank Rd, Nasonworth, NB, E3C 2C5.
Email: fredstampclub@gmail.com

Subject to acceptance by the Exhibition Committee and to other conditions set forth in the RSPC Official Prospectus (to which I agree), I wish to enter the following exhibit:

Utiliser un formulaire différent pour chaque collection. Imprimer ou écrire en lettres moulées. Ce formulaire doit être reçu par le Comité de l' exposition le 1er mai, 2020 au plus tard. L'envoyer au :

Coordonnateur des collections
Rob Lunn, 27 Mill Bank Rd, Nasonworth, NB, E3C 2C5.
Email: fredstampclub@gmail.com

Sujet à son acceptation par le Comité de l'exposition et aux autres conditions décrites dans le Prospectus officiel de la SRPC (auquel je souscris), je désire présenter la collection suivante :

EXHIBIT TITLE / TITRE DE LA COLLECTION :
Description (maximum 25 mots – ce texte sera inclus dans le Programme de l'Exposition)
Description (Maximum 25 words – for inclusion in the Exhibition Program)

_____

_____

_____

Please note: Applications by email preferred. If sending by mail, send (5) clear copies of the Title page, (5) copies of the Introduction/Plan and five (5) copies of the Synopsis page(s) along with this form to the address above. If the entry is accepted, these pages will be submitted to the judges for their advance preparation.

Veuillez noter : Le courrier électronique est préféré. Si vous envoyez par la poste, envoyez 5 copies en clair de la page de titre, cinq (5) copies de la page Introduction/Plan et cinq (5) copies du Synopsis avec ce formulaire à l'adresse ci-dessus.. Si cette collection est acceptée ces pages seront transmises aux juges en préparation de leur évaluation.

Number of frames required / Nombre de cadres requis : _____ for number of pages / pour le nombre de pages : _____

To be entered in one of the following Classes / Placer la collection dans une des Classes suivantes :

General Class (Multi-Frame) Adult	
(a) Advertising, Patriotic and Event Cover Exhibits	
(b) Aerophilately Exhibits	(c) Astrophilately Exhibits
(d) Cinderella Exhibits	(e) Display Exhibits
(f) Experimental Exhibits	(g) First Day Cover Exhibits
(h) Maximaphily Exhibits	(i) Picture Postcard Exhibits
(j) Postal History Exhibits	(k) Postal Stationery Exhibits
(l) Revenue Exhibits	(m)Thematic Exhibits
(n) Topical Exhibits	(o) Traditional Exhibits
One-Frame Class Exhibits	
Youth Class Exhibits (ages as of January 1, 2020)	
(a) Collector aged up to 12	(b) Collector aged 13-15
(c) Collector aged 16-18	(d) Collector aged 19-21

Classe générale (Multi-cadres) Adulte	
(a) Plis publicitaires, Occasions spéciales, Patriotiques	
(b) Aérophilatélie	(c) Astrophilatélie
(d) Paraphilatélie (Cinderella)	(e) Expression libre (Display)
(f) Expérimental	(g) Plis Premier Jour
(h) Maximaphilie	(i) Cartes postales
(j) Histoire postale	(k) Entiers postaux
(l) Fiscaux	(m) Thématique
(n) Collection de sujets	(o) Philatélie traditionnelle
Classe Un-cadre	
Classe jeunesse (Age au 1er janvier 2020)	
(a) collectionneur âgé de 12 ans ou moins	(b) collectionneur âgé de 13 à 15 ans
(c) collectionneur âgé de 16 à 18 ans	(d) collectionneur âgé de 19 à 21 ans

AWARDS / MÉDAILLE(S)

Awards previously won by this exhibit (Name of Exhibition, year and award level) /
Médaille(s) obtenue(s) par cette collection: (Nom de l'Exposition, année et niveau de la médaille)

1. _____
2. _____

New Exhibit? / Nouvelle Collection?_____ (Yes / Oui) _____ (No / Non) _____

DELIVERY OF EXHIBIT / LIVRAISON DE LA COLLECTION

❍ In person / En personne
❍ By Commissioner or my agent (name below) / Par Commissionnaire ou par mon représentant (nom ci-dessous)

_____

❍ Mail or other courier (please specify) / Par la Poste ou un autre courrier (précisez) _____

PICK-UP OF EXHIBIT / COLLECTE DE LA COLLECTION

❍ In person / En personne
❍ By Commissioner or my agent (name below) / Par Commissionnaire ou par mon représentant (nom ci-dessous)

_____

SHIPPING INSTRUCTIONS / INSTRUCTIONS POUR LE RETOUR DE LA COLLECTION

If the exhibit is to be returned by mail/courier, please indicate service desired. (self-addressed adhesive labels are required). Veuillez indiquer le service désiré si la collection doit être retournée par la poste ou par courrier. (une étiquette adhésive pré-adressée est requise).

❍ Poste prioritaire / Priority Mail ❍ Assurance supplémentaire / Additional insurance
❍ Courrier recommandé / Registered Mail ❍ Autre courrier (précisez) / Other courier (please specify)

I understand that I am responsible for insuring my Exhibit and will not hold the Royal Philatelic Society of Canada, the Fredericton District Stamp Club, nor any of their volunteers, members, committees, officers or employees liable for any loss or damage to the exhibit(s).

I agree to the terms of the ROYAL*2020*ROYALE Prospectus and confirm that this exhibit is my sole property.

Je reconnais que je suis responsable de l'assurance de ma collection et je ne tiendrais pas la Société royale de philatélie du Canada, the Fredericton District Stamp Club, ni leurs bénévoles, membres, comités, officiers ou employés responsables de la perte ou d'un dommage de ma collection.

J'accepte les termes du prospectus de ROYAL*2020*ROYALE et je confirme que cette collection est ma propriété personnelle.

Date: _____ Signature: _____
Name / Nom : _____
Nom de plume (if desired) / Pseudonyme (si désiré) : _____Address / Adresse : _____
City / Ville : _____ Province / Province: _____ Postal Code / Code postal :_____
Telephone / Téléphone : (home / domicile) _____ (business / bureau) _____
Fax : _____E-mail / Courriel : _____

MEMBERSHIPS / APPARTENANCES:

Note: This information is required to determine eligibility for certain awards. This National level exhibition is open only to individual collectors who are members of the Royal Philatelic Society of Canada, or if they are non-residents of Canada, are a member of the national philatelic body of their country of residence, or members of the Fédération québécoise de philatélie in the case of young exhibitors.

Ces informations sont requises pour déterminer l'éligibilité à certains prix. Cette exposition de niveau national n'est accessible qu'aux collectionneurs qui sont membres de la Société royale de philatélie du Canada ou, s'ils ne sont pas des résidents du Canada, membres de l'organisation philatélique nationale de leur pays de résidence, ou de la Fédération québécoise de philatélie dans le cas de jeunes exposants.

❍ RPSC ❍ PHSC ❍ ATA ❍ BNAPS ❍ AAPE ❍ CAS ❍ APS ❍ PSSC ❍ FQP
❍ Other Philatelic Organizations (specify) / Autres organisations philatéliques (précisez):

AMOUNT ENCLOSED / PAIEMENT INCLU

_____ National multi frames @ $25.00 each / _____ National plusieurs cadres @ 25,00 $ par cadre $ _____
_____ National single frame @ $30.00 per entry / _____ National d'un seul cadre @ 30,00 $ par cadre $ _____
_____ Youth frames ... no charge / _____ cadres jeunesse ... gratuit $ _____
Return shipping charges / Frais de retour de la collection $ _____
Return handling charge $10.00 / Frais de manutention pour 10,00 $ $ _____
Total $ _____

Please make cheques payable to / Libeller votre chèque payable à : **ROYAL 2020 ROYALE**

Fredericton Inn, 1315 Regent, Fredericton, NB
June 19-21, 2020 / 19-21 juin, 2020

REGISTRATION FORM / FORMULAIRE D'INSCRIPTION

INFORMATION / RENSEIGNEMENTS

Name / Nom _____

Spouse/Partner / Conjoint (e)/partenaire _____

Street Address / Adresse civique _____

City / Ville _____ Prov. / State / État _____ Postal / ZIP code / Code postal _____

Tel. / Tél. _____ Email / Courriel _____

REGISTRATION / INSCRIPTION	PRICE/PRIX*	#	TOTAL $
Full Registration / Inscription complète Includes: Registration Kit, President's Reception, Awards Banquet Comprend: trousse d'inscription, réception du Président, banquet du palmarès	$ 135		
President's Reception / Réception du Président June 19 / le 19 juin	$ 45		
Awards Banquet / Banquet du palmarès June 20 / le 20 juin	$ 90		
Awards Banquet: ☐ Prime Rib / Côte de boeuf ☐ Lobster / Homard Dietary Needs / Restrictions alimentaires			
TOURS / VISITES			
Tour / Visite # 1 Kings Landing June 19 / le 19 juin An outdoor living history museum, recreating the lives of New Brunswickers in the 1800's. Lunch on your own Un musée d'histoire vivante en plein air, recréant la vie des Néo-Brunswickois du 19e siècle. Déjeuner disponible à vos frais	$ 55		
Tour / Visite # 2 River Cruise / Croisière sur le fleuve June 20 / le 20 juin One hour boat cruise on the Saint John River Croisière d'une heure sur le fleuve Saint-Jean	$ 40		
TOTAL Cheque payable to / Chèque à l'ordre de: **Royal 2020 Royale**			

REGISTRATION DEADLINE: May 15, 2020 / DATE LIMITE D'INSCRIPTION: le 15 mai, 2020

Email the completed form to: seedsaver96@gmail.com
Mail the cheque to: Dale Simpson, 98 Bradshaw Dr., New Maryland, NB, E3C 1H1

Retourner ce formulaire rempli par courriel à: seedsaver96@gmail.com
Poster le chèque à: Dale Simpson, 98 Bradshaw Dr., New Maryland, N-B, E3C 1H1

* Prices include all gratuities and taxes / Le prix comprend les pourboires et les taxes

CANPEX 2019

October 19-20, 2019

CANPEX (Canadian National Philatelic EXhibition) was a two-day national philatelic exhibition and bourse held on October 19-20 and hosted by The Middlesex Stamp Club. This is an APS World Series Show.

FIP President (Bernard "Bernie" Beston) was present at the show; he is included in each of the pictures shown here.



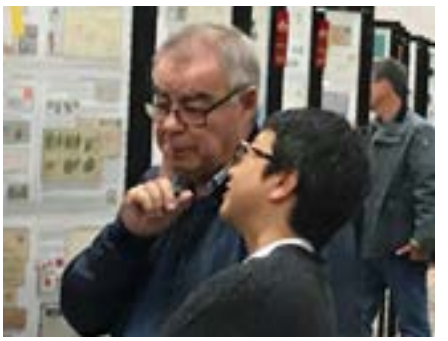
With show organizers (John Sheffield at left, Steve Johnson at right)



With John Armstrong



With Hugo Deshaye



Giving advice to the Grand Award winner, Jean Wang



With Brian Cutler, Essex County Stamp Club President



With Bill and Shirley Coates



With Bill Longley



With oldest Canadian stamp dealer, John Beaman, 93



RPSC table (George Pepall on left, Doug McAndless on right)



1977 12¢ PARLIAMENT DEFINITIVE

with Extra Vertical Perforations

BY LEOPOLD BEAUDET, FRPSC OTB

In September 1995, John Jamieson of Saskatoon Stamp Centre sent me a photocopy of a strip of 20 of the 1977 12¢ Parliament definitive with the vertical perforations doubled in both stamp columns and in the right pane margin (Figure 1). The block comes from philatelic stock and has the British American Bank Note Co. (BABN) imprint in the pane margin. John Jamieson also sent a photocopy of a strip of 17 14¢ Parliament coils, 13 of which had double perforations, and a registered cover with a pair of 12¢ Parliament stamps with double perforations and a normal $1.25 CAPEX stamp. All three lots came from the same consignor, and all three were certified as genuine by the Comité d'expertise de la Fédération québécoise de philatélie (CEFQP) as described in the October 1995 issue of *Philatélie Québec*.

The first time I saw the 12¢ Parliament with doubled vertical perfs was in an auction conducted by J&M Philatelic Auction of Vancouver on 8 July 1979. Lot 895 consisted of a lower left plate block of four with the BABN imprint. J&M offered one or two more blocks in subsequent auctions in the same time period. I did not see this variety again until it popped up in the August 19, 1995 Eastern Auctions Ltd. auction. Lot 882 in that auction was an upper left plate block of the 12¢ Parliament with doubled vertical perforations. Although the lot description included the phrase "as is", it sold for $125.

I believe the "variety" is a fake simply based on how BABN produced the stamps. In addition, there is at least one anomaly in the extra perforations that reinforces the conclusion that they are fake.

The 12¢ Parliament definitive issued on 3 May 1977 was printed by BABN. The following March, Canadian Bank Note Co. (CBN) reprinted the stamp. The stamps with the extra perforations are unquestionably from BABN because the "variety" comes from philatelic stock with the BABN imprint in the pane margin.

BABN printed the 12¢ Parliament on its Goebel press. This web-fed press prints the stamps on a large roll of paper, not individual sheets. It prints stamps and perforates them on the roll, and cuts the roll into individual panes in one continuous operation.[4] There were six panes of 100 on the cylinder, three around the circumference by two along the axis (Figure 2). On the Goebel press, the stamp design is impressed on a solid steel cylinder, not a flat plate that is subsequently bent to fit on the press.

The Goebel press perforator is a platen perforator. It perforates all the panes along the axis of the cylinder (two for the 12¢ Parliament) with a single strike. It hovers above the web. When the just-printed stamps are in the correct position, it drops down on the paper, perforating all the stamps in the two panes with one strike, and immediately rises again. In contrast, a one-row comb perforator perforates just a single row of stamps with each strike.

The platen perforates the panes while the roll of paper is moving continuously through the press. Only after the stamps are perforated does the web travel to the slitters and guillotine where it is cut into individual panes.

Because one strike of the platen perforates an entire pane, a slight misalignment between two successive strikes will form just a single row or column of irregular perforations in the pane. The misalignment always appears in one of the pane margins. If the misalignment occurs in the vertical perforations, the stamps must have travelled vertically through the web-fed press. If the misalignment shows up in the horizontal perforations, the stamps must have travelled sideways.

Figure 1. Extra perforations on the 12¢ Parliament definitive.

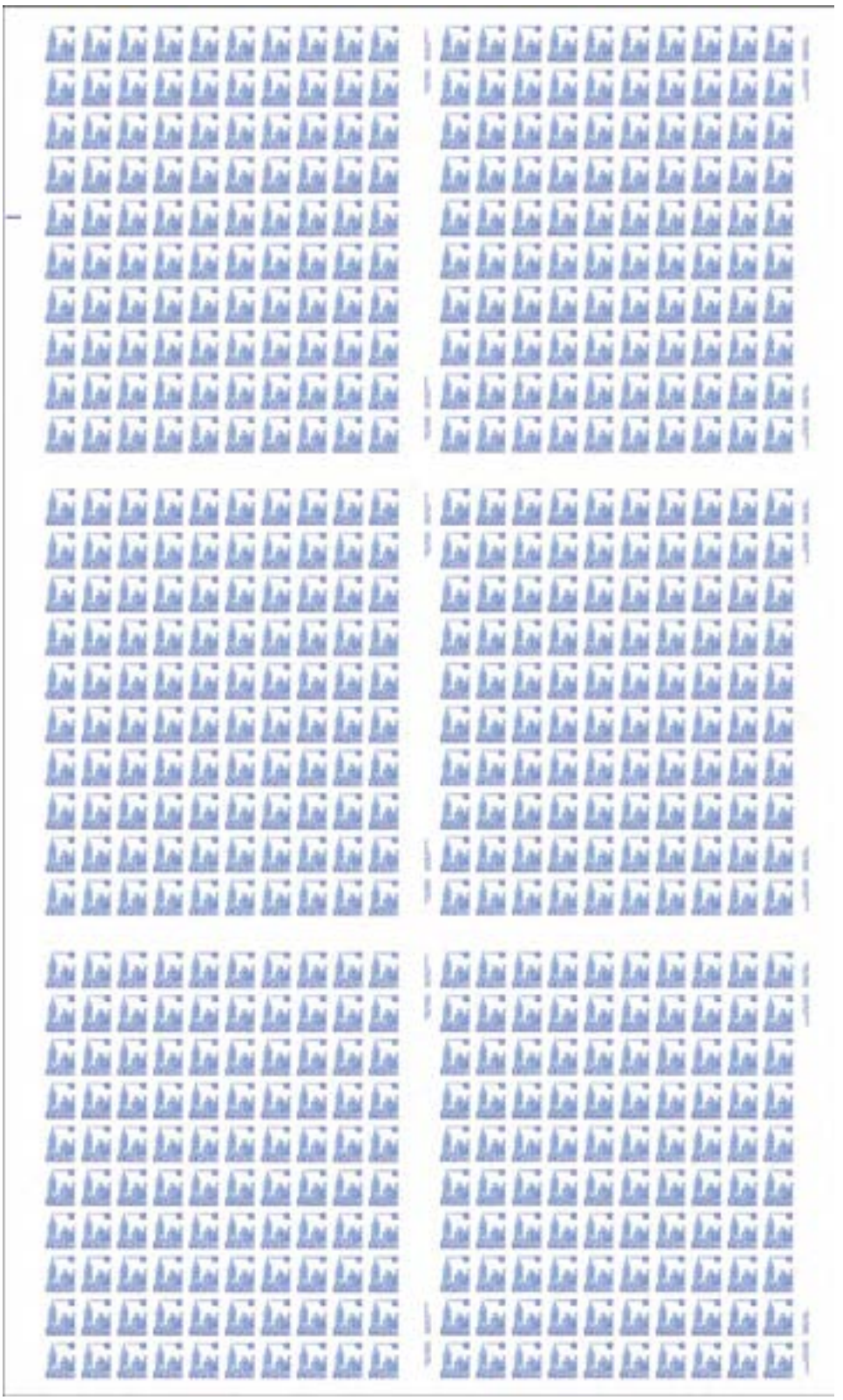


Figure 2. Cylinder layout of the BABN printing of the 12¢ Parliament (courtesy Robin Harris [2]).

The 12¢ Parliament definitive travelled vertically through the press because the misalignment between successive strikes of the platen produces an irregularity in the vertical perfs at the very top or bottom of the pane. As shown in Figure 3, the irregularity on the strip of 20 of the 12¢ Parliament occurs in the top pane margin and is quite apparent. Thus, the extra columns of perforations run along the web of paper, that is, in the same direction that the web itself moved through the press.

For the platen perforator to produce the extra perforations, the following three things would have to happen:

Despite the continuous movement of the paper through the Goebel press, the platen would have to strike the same part of the web twice to produce the extra vertical perforations. How could this happen?

The extra perforations run along the web of paper, so the platen perforator would have to be shifted sideways relative to the web to produce them. How could this happen?

On the extra strike, the horizontal pins on the platen would have to mesh perfectly with the existing horizontal perforations because there is no doubling of the horizontal perforation holes anywhere in the strip of 20 stamps. What are the odds of this happening?

Note that, because the stamps are printed on a web-fed press and are perforated before the web is guillotined into panes, the variety couldn't be the result of a pane going through the perforator twice. At the point where the stamps are perforated, they don't exist as panes.

I referred to a little anomaly in the extra perforations of 12¢ Parliament. Consider again the misalignment between two successive strikes of the platen perforator. The misalignment shows up as a perforation irregularity in the perforations at the top or bottom of the pane. This perforation irregularity is present almost without fail on pane after pane, and it is quite apparent on the strip of 20 with doubled perforations. There is no such irregularity anywhere in the extra perforations. While I wouldn't necessarily expect it to occur in the top or bottom pane margin, I would expect it to appear somewhere in the extra vertical perforations if there were more than one extra strike of the perforator. It isn't there. It doesn't exist. If the irregularity did exist in the extra perforations, it would be quite noticeable because at some point the extra horizontal perforations (if indeed this "variety" were genuine) wouldn't line up with the regular ones. There would be some doubled horizontal perforations.

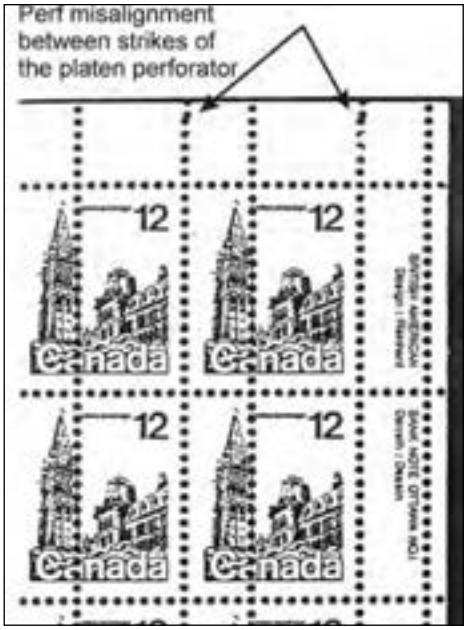


Figure 3. Noticeable perf misalignment at the top of the normal perforations.

Based on the analysis above, I believe that it would be impossible for the platen perforator to produce the extra perforations. I believe the perforations are fake. Most examples of this perforation "variety" are offered in blocks of four. While it is easier to make the case that the perforations are fake when analyzing a vertical strip of 20, even for a block of four it is extremely difficult to explain how such a variety could occur on the Goebel press.

To be fair, BABN has produced a somewhat related variety on the Goebel press that I can't explain although it is unquestionably genuine. The BABN printing of the 1973 8¢ QE II Caricature definitive exists with the tagging bars shifted almost to the middle of the stamp. How could the photogravure cylinder that printed the tagging be shifted so much relative to the engraved cylinder that printed the blue colour? However it was produced, the tagging variety is different from the perforation variety in that the tagging is shifted, not doubled.

John Jamieson returned this block of 20 and the two other extra perf "variety" lots to the consignor because he thought they were fake, even though they had been certified as genuine by the CEFQP. The consignor is the same individual who later offered a stock book full of extra perforation "varieties" on coils and other stamps to dealers at the Great Western Stamp Show in Vancouver on 14-16 February 1997. An article analyzing these fake perforation "varieties" is available online.[3] It was also published in several periodicals including *The Canadian Philatelist*.[1]

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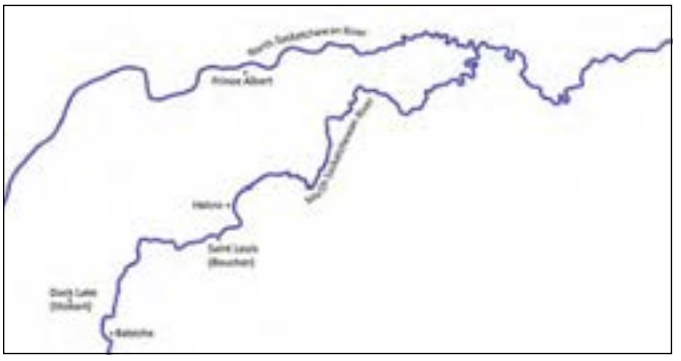
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PRAIRIE FRENCH SETTLEMENTS

BY HAL KELLETT

In the late 1800s, there were five main French settlements in what is now Saskatchewan. They were mainly located along the South Saskatchewan River, less than 100 kilometres from Prince Albert, which was located on the North Saskatchewan in the North West Territories. The most famous settlements were at Batoche and Boucher, which was renamed Saint Louis. Those villages became famous during the Riel Rebellions and are important primarily because the leaders of the rebellion, Louis Riel and Gabriel Dumont, lived there. Initially, the area was sparsely populated, but it formed the nucleus, the cradle, if you will, of what is now Saskatchewan. Populated by immigrants from eastern Canada, many people were lured to the area with the promise of free land and the establishment of the railway that connected Canada from east to west.



BATOCHE

Batoche was founded by Francois-Xavier Letendre dit-Batoche. 'Dit' means 'another name' or alias given in Quebec to a family name. Born in 1841 in St. Boniface, Manitoba, Letendre died April 25, 1901 at Batoche. He was the grandson of a French Canadian voyageur, and had a Cree mother. Due to the political upheaval in Manitoba, he moved to the North West and founded a village he called Batoche. He built a store, and filed claims on a number of river lots to enable his sisters, brothers and other relatives to join him. He continually praised the area for its advantages: being at the centre of the great thoroughfares of communications, meaning the rivers, where the settlers found good land, hay, water and wood.



BATOCHE FERRY

The first 'ferry,' to cross the South Saskatchewan River at Batoche, was built in 1871 by Letendre. It was a barge with two oars and outfitted on a pulley system to help propel it across the water. A year later, a second ferry was built by Gabriel Dumont a few kilometres upstream. About 1873, Letendre set up a cable system to prevent the ferry from being swept away. Mail originating east of the river relied on the ferry to reach its destination. By 1883, the population of Batoche and surrounding area was 800. The Batoche post office opened on January 1, 1884.

REBELLION

Batoche was the site of a provisional government of the North West Territories, set up by Louis Riel. During the Riel Rebellion, the Battle of Batoche was fought from May 9 to May 12, 1885. On one side, there were 300 Métis and Natives led by Louis Riel and Gabriel Dumont. They faced off against 800 Canadian troops, led by General Middleton. Middleton's superior forces won the battle, and captured Batoche. This led to the end of the rebellion and Riel's surrender on May 15, 1885. Dumont escaped to the U.S. He returned to Batoche in 1893, and died there. Riel was hanged for treason at Regina.



Batoche to Ottawa. This is a 3-cent Small Queen cover cancelled at Batoche, Saskatchewan on March 21, 1889. It went by horseback, south to Regina, and by CPR to Ottawa. Note the date stamp in blue of the office of the interior as of March 31, 1888.

Today, Batoche is a National Historic Site. There is a graveyard, the Batoche school, Letendre's store, and the Batoche Church, the walls of which are still pitted by bullet holes from the rebellion. Metis rifle pits and the Canadian militia encampment are still clearly visible.

DUCK LAKE

Duck Lake was founded by a group of French speaking Métis from Manitoba in 1870-71. Although the community was generally known as Duck Lake, its first post office was called Stobart [1879-94] after Frederick William Stobart, postmaster and partner with Hillyard Mitchellin, the pioneer merchant enterprise of F.W. Stobart Company.

Duck Lake was situated on the Prince Albert Trail, which ran from Regina to Prince Albert and at the crossroads with the Carlton Trail. It marked the halfway point between the Métis headquarters at Batoche and the North West Mounted Police at Fort Carlton.

Duck Lake was the first in a series of battles during the Riel Rebellion, between the Métis and Canadian troops. The battle took place on March 26, 1885 and was won by the Métis. It was an important victory for the Metis, who were grieving over uncertain land rights in the wake of Canadian expansion and encroaching settlement.

The battle started when a group of North West Mounted Police was on its way to confiscate guns from Mitchell's Store. Near Duck Lake, they encountered a larger group of Métis, led by Gabriel Dumont. Shots were fired and things escalated as the police retreated. The Métis group included Louis Riel and a band of Cree.

The site of this battle was declared a Heritage Site by the federal government in 1924.



Duck Lake to Winnipeg. Registered hotel card with a split ring cancel: Duck Lake, Saskatchewan, December 28, 1898; with a 3-cent Numeral and 5-cent Leaf issue stamp paying the rate to Winnipeg. Advertising corner cards for this period are scarce. The card went by rail to Regina and Winnipeg.



Private post card, Duck Lake to Belgium. Dated July 1, 1901, it arrived in Belgium on July 15, 1901. The message on the back is in French.

BOUCHER, LATER SAINT LOUIS

The first settlers arrived in the Boucher area around 1880. Located 30 kilometres south of Prince Albert, the town is a few miles north east of Batoche. The Boucher post office opened on February 1, 1888, and closed May 1, 1897.



Boucher with Batoche and Stobart Transit Marks. The cover has a Boucher, March 23, 1891, Saskatchewan split ring and a Stobart, March 28, 1891 split ring transit cancel on the front. It is addressed to London, England and is franked with one 3-cent and two 1-cent Small Queen stamps, paying the Universal Postal Union rate to Britain.



The back has transit marks of Batoche, March 23, 1891; Stobart, March 30; and Regina, March 30. This cover went through Stobart twice. Once on May 28 on the way to Prince Albert, and the second time on the way through Regina to England.

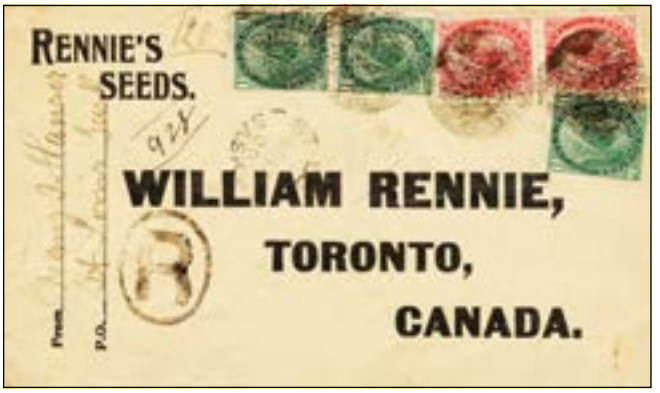


Boucher with Halcro Transit Cancel. This registered cover was mailed at Boucher, Saskatchewan on March 19, 1896. It bears three split ring cancels on the front. Addressed to Toronto, it is franked with a three and five cent small queen. The back has a Halcro, March 21, 1896 Saskatchewan split ring, and a Prince Albert transit mark. The cover arrived in Toronto on March 26, 1894. This is a different mail route to the previous Boucher cover that went through Stobart.

The first postmaster was the Reverend Eugene Lecoq who left the position on February 21, 1893. The name 'Boucher' was changed to Saint Louis on May 1, 1897 at which point the new post office opened.



St. Louis to Toronto, March 7, 1898. This letter travelled either by horseback or sleigh to Batoche, and across the South Saskatchewan River to Duck Lake, then to Regina, and east by train. The cover is franked with a 3-cent Small Queen.



St. Louis, 1900, this registered cover to Toronto is cancelled with a split ring St. Louis March 13, Saskatchewan, and is franked with three 1-cent and two 3-cent Numeral stamps. The back stamp is Duck Lake, March 14, and Toronto, March 21. The cover went from St. Louis, south to Batoche, then across the South Saskatchewan River by barge to Duck Lake, formerly Stobart. By 1890, the Qu'Appelle, Long Lake and Saskatchewan Railway Line had reached Prince Albert, going through small communities along the way, including Duck Lake. This cover would have gone by train south to Regina, then east by train.

I have a soft spot for the Saint Louis area because my late wife's grandfather was born there at the time of the rebellion and was actually hidden away by his parents during one of the battles. He always said he was a true Canadian. He could speak French, English and Cree. ✉

Editor's Note: BNAPS has published a book on Hal Kellett's Saskatchewan Territory exhibit, including his covers, as part of its Exhibition Series of books.

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Canadian STAMP ON STAMP Stamps

BY MICHAEL PEACH, FRPSC

The reproduction of classic stamps on stamps has sometimes been used to mark significant anniversaries, particular philatelic ones, or events, such as shows, as well as the Queen's Diamond Jubilee.

The centenary of the first Canadian adhesive stamps occurred in 1951. To mark this landmark anniversary Canada's first international philatelic exhibition, CAPEX (Canadian Association of Philatelic Exhibitions) was held September 21–29, 1951 at the Canadian National Exhibition Automotive Building in Toronto. Canada Post issued a set of four stamps on September 24, the Stamp Centenary series. The lower value stamps featured modes of transportation, then and now: 4¢ Rail Transport - surface rate domestic, USA and Imperial Penny Post, 5¢ Ships - international surface rate and 7¢ Stagecoach and Airplane - inland air mail, while the highest value 15¢ - international airmail, showed the first Canadian stamp, the imperforate three pence beaver stamp designed by Sir Sanford Fleming, in the stamp on stamp format (Figure 1). This was the first use of the stamp on stamp format in Canada. The 15¢ stamp continued to be printed until the 15¢ Gannet was issued in 1954.



Figure 1. FDC of Stamp Centenary stamps, 1951.

Victoria was incorporated as a city in 1862. Vancouver Island, originally a trading post of the Hudson's Bay Company, became a crown colony in 1849. In 1860 the then separate colonies of Victoria and British Columbia, in the interests of economy, combined to issue their first postage stamp. The two and a half penny brownish red stamp, British Columbia and Vancouver's Island, was surface printed. Canada Post issued a 5¢ black and dull rose stamp on August 22, 1962 to celebrate the centennial of Victoria, showing the first stamp of Vancouver Island and British Columbia. The stamp is shown in Figure 2 with a Victoria circular date stamp (CDS) on the first day.



Figure 2. Centenary of Victoria, 1962.

The Universal Postal Union was originally formed as the General Postal Union in 1875, but after the 1878 Paris Congress it was renamed the Universal Postal Union. Canada joined in 1878. To mark the Centenary of this event an International Philatelic Exhibition, CAPEX 78, was organized in Toronto by the Toronto Association of Philatelic Exhibitions. It was sponsored by the Royal Philatelic Society of Canada, with the patronage of the Fédération International de Philatélie (FIP). The venue was the Automotive Building, Exhibition Place, Toronto, June 9 to 18. It was the second International Stamp Exhibition in Canada. There were 3,500 exhibition frames and the attendance was far greater than anticipated.

To mark this show Canada Post issued a domestic rate 12¢ stamp on January 18, 1978 (Figure 3). The domestic rate increased to 14¢ on April 1. Three further stamps were issued during the show on June 10: 14¢ domestic rate, 30¢ basic international rate and $1.25 registration fee as well as a minisheet with all three values (Figure 4). Pairs of various Cana-



Figure 3. UPU centenary stamps, 12¢, 1978.



Figure 4. Capex 1978 souvenir sheet.

dian stamps from the classic pence era were reproduced on these stamps: 12¢ - 12d Queen Victoria, 14¢ - 10d Jacques Cartier, 30¢ - ½d Queen Victoria and $1.25 - 6d Prince Albert. This was the first souvenir sheet produced by Canada Post. Souvenir sheets have now become a regular feature of the new issues.

The fourth Canadian stamp on stamp issue was produced for Canada 82, the first International Philatelic Youth Exhibition held outside Europe, that took place in the Queen Elizabeth Hall at the Canadian National Exhibition grounds, Toronto, May 20–24, 1982. There were more than 1,000 frames, with 290 exhibitors from 43 countries. The show was a tremendous success with an attendance of more than 20,000 (with the leadership of Michael Madesker).

To mark this event Canada Post issued five stamps, all featuring classic stamps using the stamp on stamp format. As a forerunner to the show, on March 11 there were two stamps, a 30¢ domestic rate stamp with the three pence Beaver stamp, and a 35¢ USA rate stamp with the 1935 10¢ Mountie stamp. The remaining three stamps and a minisheet with all five stamps, were issued on May 20. These stamps were a 30¢ with the 1902 15¢ Champlain's Departure, a 35¢ with the 1928 10¢ Mount Hurd and an international rate 60¢ stamp with the 1929 50¢ Bluenose stamp (Figure 5).



Figure 5. 1982 International Youth Exhibition minisheet.

For the centenary of Imperial Penny Postage in 1898 and to honour its Canadian instigator, Postmaster General Sir William Mullock, Canada Post used the "Map Stamp" in a stamp on stamp format, with a face value of 45¢, the current domestic rate. The Map Stamp shows the British Empire in red and at the base XMAS 1898, hence the stamp has been dubbed the First Christmas Stamp. The stamp also shows Queen Victoria's crown on the left and a portrait of Mullock on the right (Figure 6). It was launched at the 1998 Royal Philatelic Society of Canada Convention held in Hamilton.



Figure 6. Imperial Penny Postage centenary, 1998.

Forward to 2001 and the 150th anniversary of the beaver stamp. Again, Canada Post issued a single 47¢ stamp, the domestic rate, with the stamp on stamp design featuring the beaver stamp on a simple background. There was no international exhibition, but the stamp unveiling was held on April 6 during the 2001 Royal in Dorval (Figure 7). An official launch was held during festivities in Ottawa on April 6.



Figure 7. Stamp Sesquicentennial, 2001.

The 2002 Canadian Postmasters and Assistants Association 1902–2002 issue of July 5, 2002 depicts the 1899 carmine 2¢ Victorian stamp (Figure 8). Most of the original 1899 stamp appears on the 48c stamp but an attached label or upper selvedge is required to show the Victoria stamp in its entirety.



The eighth stamp on stamp issue was the 50¢ 2005 Acadian Deportation stamp issued on August 15, Acadian National Day, the 250th anniversary of the start of the deportation of the Acadians from Grand Pré, Nova Scotia. Grand Pré had been a centre of the Acadian settlement

Figure 8. Canadian Postmasters and Assistants Association 1902-2002.



Figure 9. Acadian D eportation, 2005.

from 1682. The 50¢ stamp of the 1930 Arch/Leaf issue has an idealized view of Grand Pré, with the museum, statue of Evangeline, the heroine of Longfellow's poem, and the ancient well. This stamp against a background of the Acadian flag is featured on the stamp (Figure 9). The first day cancellation shows the Deportation Cross that was originally located at the site of the deportation but has now been relocated to the nearby Grand Pré Park.

The ninth issue, and currently final use of the stamp on stamp format was for the Queen's Diamond Jubilee stamps in 2012. A series of stamps was issued, each representing a decade of the Queen's reign (Figure 10). The first five were stamps on stamp from a specific decade of her reign and the last one issued on January 12, 2012 was not a stamp on stamp. The stamps were all PermanentTM values, at the time valued at 61¢. The stamps were issued singly during the first five months of the year:

- January 10: 1957 Coronation stamp, 4¢, originally issued on June 1, 1957.
- February 6: 1967 Royal visit, 5¢, with the Queen's portrait and the Expo symbol, originally issued on June 30, 1967.
- March 6: 1977 Silver Jubilee stamp, 25¢, originally issued on February 4, 1977.
- April 10: 1990 40¢ Definitive with Yousuf Karsh Queen's portrait, originally issued on December 28, 1990.
- May 7: 2002 Golden Jubilee stamp, 48¢, originally issued on January 2, 2002.



Figure 11. William James Roué, 1998.

As an aside, a 1998 stamp issue recognizing William James Roué, the Naval Architect who designed the famous schooner *Bluenose*, shows about three-quarters of the 1929 *Bluenose* stamp (Scott 158) … but not quite a complete stamp on stamp! (Figure 11).



Figure 10. Queen's Diamond Jubilee stamps, 2012.

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John Cabot:

EXTRAORDINARY EXPLORER, SELF-PROMOTER, 'DISCOVERER' OF CANADA

BY LANE ROBSON

John Cabot has long been considered the 'discoverer' of Canada, but his path to his successful explorations was not conventional. Before he set sail for Canada in 1496, there is no record of previous sailing experience. Rather, there are only records of Cabot as a businessman, and a failed one at that. He had an extraordinary ability to convince people to financially support his various ideas, but the projects were not always successful. Perhaps his best attribute was his skill at self-promotion.



Figure 1: June 24, 1897 Newfoundland two cents carmine lake, portait of Cabot.

The records of his life and journeys are surprisingly sparse for a man who is revered as famous for his 'discovery' of Canada. The heroes of history are remembered because their exploits were purposefully written and preserved. Perhaps more was written, but precious little has been preserved.

Cabot was likely born in Italy, perhaps Genoa, around 1450, and his birth name was Giovanni Cabotta. Records reveal that he was a property developer, dealer in hides, and a slave owner.[1] In 1472, he became a citizen of Venice and his name changed to Zuan Caboto.[2] His business dealings were not ultimately successful and he was obliged to leave Venice in about 1488 because of debts. He travelled to Spain where he was known as Johan Caboto Montecalunya but his financial fortunes did not improve and when a bridge project he sponsored fell through, he was obliged to move again.

After a brief period in Portugal, he travelled to England where his name changed to John Cabotto.[2] Cabot arrived in England with a plan. The recent success of Christopher Columbus was big news in the cities of Europe, and in London, where King Henry VII held court. Cabot convinced the king to sponsor an exploration to the new world, but further north than Columbus. The riches of the orient beckoned, and Cabot espoused a conventional wisdom that a more northern route would be more successful. When he sailed for the British king, his name was further anglicized to John Cabot.[3]

King Henry VII authorized Cabot to, "seek out, discover and find whatsoever isles, countries, regions or provinces of heathens and infidels... in what part of the world soever they be, which before this time have beene unknowen to all Christians.[3]"

Cabot is credited with the 'discovery' of Canada, but the Natives were here first, thousands of years before the Europeans and well before the Vikings came to settle Canada five centuries before the English. Undocumented informal exploration and economic exploitation often preceded official expeditions and perhaps even centuries prior, there were seafarers who made the journey to fish off the east coast of North America.[2]

Cabot made three trips to Canada. His first voyage in 1496 was aborted when crew problems, supply issues, and bad weather intervened.[2] This approximates what one might expect if the leader of an expedition did not have any sailing experience. He was likely a quick learner because the second expedition in 1497 was successful and secured Cabot fame and fortune and an honoured place in Canadian history.

About May 20, 1497, Cabot left Bristol with one ship, the *Matthew*, named after his wife, Mattea. This smaller 50-ton ship was crewed by 18 English men and a barber, cum surgeon. Four and a half weeks later he sighted land. On St. John's Day, June 24, 1497, Cabot set anchor in a bay and named the area 'Terra Nova' or 'New Found Land.'[3]

The exact site of the landing is not known. Various authorities favour locations from Northern Labrador all the way south to Cape Breton Island.[2] The Canadian consensus is that he landed near the Strait of Belle Isle,[2] which is coincidentally in the neighbourhood of the earliest Norse settlement at L'Anse Aux Meadows.

Cabot reported that the sea was, "swarming with fish, which can be taken not only with the net, but in baskets let down with a stone." The events of discovery were recorded by John Day, a Bristol merchant.[3] Day's letter – written in the winter of 1497 to 1498 – describes a single landing on the same day Cabot spotted land. When Cabot and a few men went ashore they raised a cross and the banner of England, claiming the territory for Christianity and for the King.

Cabot and his men followed a trail inland and came to a clearing with an old campfire and a short stick that had been carved and painted. Cabot retrieved fresh water, and then, nervous about the local inhabitants, returned to his ship. Cabot explored along the coast for another month, then returned to the place where he made landfall, and from there he sailed back to England on July 20.[3] Three weeks later the ship arrived safely in Bristol.[2]

Not a single record of the third and final voyage is known. Cabot returned alive and might have died in England in 1500.[1]

For several centuries, Cabot's 'discovery' was invoked as a precedent for British possession of North America.[2]

Cabot married a Venetian woman (Mattea) in 1484, and they had three sons, including Sebastian, who made a name for himself as an explorer and businessman.[4] After the death of his father, Sebastian inflated his role and tried to claim his father's successes as his own. Sebastian claimed to have accompanied his father on the three voyages and to have been a co-explorer of sorts. At the time of the 1497 voyage, Sebastian was not likely older than 13 years, and however precocious, he was unlikely a major factor in the expedition. While there is no good evidence that Sebastian accompanied his father on the first three voyages there is evidence that he did command an expedition up the coast of Labrador in 1508.[2] When convenient, Sebastian made false claims to further his business ventures.[2] Based on what is known about his father's business practices, it seems as if Sebastian inherited his father's gift for self-promotion.

It is tempting to speculate that the dearth of written accounts of John Cabot might be due to the convenient culling of documents by a son who decided to rewrite history with himself in the role of his father. The legacy of Sebastian's misrepresentation confused the historical record until documents discovered in the 20th century clarified the situation.

Sebastian would likely be amused to know that Newfoundland perpetuated the misrepresentation four centuries later. In 1897, Newfoundland issued a series of stamps to commemorate the anniversary of the landfall. The 2-cent stamp in the series has a portrait of John Cabot but the portrait is actually that of Sebastian! The stamp shows the portrait, and the inscription below reads, 'Cabot' and the words 'Hym that found the new isle.' The portrait is after a painting for King Edward VI by Holbein.[5]

This is not the only misrepresentation in the 1897 commemorative issue. The 10-cent stamp in this series shows an engraved boat with a caption that reads, 'Cabot's Ship the *Matthew* Leaving the Avon.' The boat is identical to that seen on an American 3-cent stamp issued five years earlier as part of the USA 1892 Columbus series. The American Bank Note Company printed both stamps.[5]



Figure 2: 1897 Newfoundland 10-cent *Matthew*. 1892 American 3-cent *Santa Maria*.

The quadricentennial anniversary series issued by Newfoundland included 14 stamps of which four had images that directly related to the Cabot landfall and exploration. The images include the 2-cent John Cabot, really Sebastian, 3-cent Cape Bonavista (presumed landfall), 10-cent *Matthew* (actually the *Santa Maria*, Columbus' ship), and 60-cent King Henry VII.

In 1947, to commemorate the 450th anniversary of the landfall, Newfoundland issued a 5-cent stamp with Cabot depicted on the deck of the *Matthew* and looking over the landfall. The inscription reads, "Cabot in the *Matthew* off Cape Bonavista 1497." At that time, Cape Bonavista was considered the most likely landfall.



Figure 3: 1897 Discovery of Newfoundland Series. 2-cent Cabot. 3-cent Cape Bonavista. 10-cent Matthew. 60-cent Henry VII.

When Newfoundland joined Canada as a province in 1949, the Canadian post office issued a 4-cent stamp that depicts the *Matthew*.



Figure 4: June 24, 1947 Newfoundland FDC. Bonavista CDS.



Figure 5: April 1, 1949. Canada - Newfoundland Confederation. 4-cent Matthew block of four. FDC. St. John's CDS.

Canada Post issued two further stamps on Cabot. In 1986, Cabot is featured as one of the four discoverers of Canada. The other three are the Vikings, First Nations, and Henry Hudson.

In 1997, to celebrate the 450th anniversary of the landfall, Canada Post issued a joint issue with Italy. The 45-cent stamp shows the Matthew with a map and globe in the background. ✉



Figure 6: 1986 John Cabot FDC



Figure 7: 1997 - 500th Anniversary Joint Issue Canada and Italy. FDC.

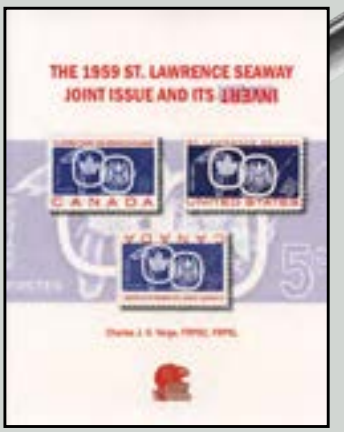


Figure 8: 1997, 500th Anniversary Canada 45-cent Cabot's Voyage & 1947, 450th Anniversary Newfoundland 5-cent. FDC cachet for BNAPS Convention in St. John's Aug 28 - Aug 30 1997.

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SPOT THE MAPLE LEAF



The winner of the Sep-Oct 2019 contest was: G. Verbaas. The maple leaf stamp we were looking for was 'hidden' on page 312.

The winner of the Nov-Dec 2019 contest was: H. Falk. The maple leaf stamp we were looking for was 'hidden' on page 326.

Due to the low interest over the last year, this contest will no longer continue.

The number of entries received by individuals in the six different issues of *The Canadian Philatelist* in 2019 were: Jan-Feb (6); Mar-Apr (9); May-Jun (6); Jul-Aug (6); Sep-Oct (9); Nov-Dec (5).

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First Day Issue Embossed Stamp Envelope – issued at St. Joseph, Missouri July 19,1960 – the Centennial of the Pony Express.

THE PONY EXPRESS

BY RICHARD LOGAN

Examining the bedrock on the south fork of American River, California on January 23, 1848 at what would be called Sutter's Mill, James W. Marshall – John A. Sutter's foreman and partner – said, "I believe that it contains minerals of some kind and I believe that there is gold in these hills." The following day as the mill staff approached the bottom of the race, Marshall, with inverted hat in hand exclaimed, "Boys, I have got her now." Henry W. Bigler stepped up to him and investigated the hat. It contained ten or so pieces of small scales. He grabbed one, tested it with his teeth and yelled, "Gold, boys, gold."

In the late 1840's, California's white population numbered only about 7,000. Residents communicated with their friends and loved ones by sending their mail by ships that travelled down the west coast of California, Mexico and South America before rounding Cape Horn where the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans meet. They then travelled up the Atlantic side from Chile to New York or Boston where the mail would travel inland on the U.S. postal system. The process took six and a half months or so. In addition, official mail service within the interior of Alta California was nonexistent.

The discovery of gold in Coloma, California hit the San Francisco newspapers in March 1848 and the cry "there's gold in them there hills," spread quickly to trigger the 'California Gold Rush of 1849.' 'Forty Niners' coming from Canada, Northern and Southern United States increased the population over the course of the next ten years during which time, California became a state.

Winter weather made it difficult to travel to California overland and the bulk of the prospectors chose to travel by sea. As explained, the trip around Cape Horn to California was long, so enterprising merchant vessel companies set out to find another solution. Before too long, the Panama Route shortcut from the mouth of the Chagres River on the Atlantic to the City of Panama on the Pacific was created. This option could cost anywhere between $600 and $1,200 dollars; however, advertisements said it could be done in less than two months – a substantial improvement.

The Post Office Department jumped on the bandwagon and established a postal route from Atlantic ports, across the Isthmus of Panama to California and Oregon with stops at Monterey and San Francisco. The through service was subsidized under the control of the U.S. Navy for the construction of new steamers readily convertible to Navy warships in the event of war.

Stops along the route from New York included Charleston, Savanah, Havana and New Orleans. The postage for single letters, not exceeding ½ oz in weight, was 12 ½ cents to Havana; 20 cents to Chagres; 30 cents to Panama; and 40 cents to San Diego, Santa Barbara, Monterey, San Francisco and Astoria.

Once the Forty Niners made it to the Isthmus of Panama, they had to journey 90 kilometers up the Chagres River, then 40 kilometers by mule to Panama City. On arrival, many were confronted with a harsh reality. There were few ships to take them to California and many were compelled to wait weeks, if not months, for transportation to California where they had to face yellow fever, malaria, dysentery and cholera.

Once they did arrive in California, miners who had left their families and relatives behind were anxious to communicate their ordeals and experiences to and hear back from their loved ones back east.

To fill the bill, financiers and entrepreneurs from all over North America flocked to California, drawn by the prospects of huge profits in the mail and express business. Early express companies included Wells Fargo & Company, Southern Express Company, Adams Express Company, and Butterfield Overland Mail. That being said, the express industry in California was a wide open field and fiercely competitive. Anyone with a wagon and team of horses, for instance, could open an express company.

With the American Civil War fast approaching, the demand for a faster way to get the mail and other communications to and from the Atlantic and Pacific coasts was vital for tying the new U.S. state of California with the rest of the states.



USA: Scott 113.

As the U.S. expanded westward in the early 1800s, the military erected fortifications to protect and support this expansion. The Federal Government initially contracted individuals or small companies to supply each fort independently; however, as the number grew, this system became inefficient. In 1854, the U.S. Quartermaster General changed the system and implemented a two-year contract to supply most of the forts west of the Missouri River. The contract was worth a great deal of money and required more resources than many companies possessed.

Businessman Alexander Majors was one of the individuals who received a contract to supply the military prior to 1854 along the Santa Fe Trail. William Bradford Waddell was a multi-store owner in Lexington, Missouri. In 1852 Waddell formed a partnership in a wholesale trading company with Willian Hepburn Russell, a successful entrepreneur in the wholesale business. In 1855, Russell and Waddell formed a partnership with Majors to go after one of the new military supply contracts. Three months later, the new firm of Russell, Majors and Waddell received a two-year contract to supply all the military fortifications west of the Mississippi River.

The three entrepreneurs wisely divided responsibilities after taking inventory of the skills that each person brought to the table. Waddell managed the money end and made sure that the business ran smoothly. Russell was the front man, generating contracts with the government and others as well as dealing with money lenders and investors to secure financing. Majors oversaw the actual operations, which included hiring and firing, loadmaster and making sure the planned schedules operated on time. With basically a monopoly on all significant western freighting and drayage contracting Russell, Majors and Waddell became the largest freight company in Western Missouri.

However, the War department contract required heavy investments – warehouses, stables, corrals, and repair facilities had to be constructed and maintained. Wagon Masters, freight handlers, teamsters and herders had to be paid and housed. Oxen, wagons and other equipment had to be purchased, stored and deployed where necessary. The trio diversified, buying land and businesses. At the peak of their operations, they employed 6,000 men, owned 75,000 oxen, thousands of wagons and warehouses, a sawmill, a meatpacking plant, a bank, and an insurance company. Between 1855 and 1856 the business prospered, and they made a profit of $300,000. Their success made them the obvious choice for the upcoming round of contracts, and in February 1857 they signed with the War Department.

On October 28, 1859 the trio assumed the assets and debts of the Leavenworth City and Pike's Peak Express Company. A month later, Russell, on his own, named the newly acquired outfit The Central Overland California & Pike's Peak Express Company. This new name reflected his desire of securing a daily mail route to California along a central corridor through the Rocky Mountains.

History does not record the specifics of who conceived of the master plan of the Pony Express in 1860 and when it started. However, it was Russell, Majors and Waddell who made the plan work. Russell wanted the operation up and running almost immediately after announcing the formation of the COC&PPE Company.

The 2,971.8 kilometer route ostensibly followed the Oregon and California Trails to Fort Bridger in Wyoming, and the Mormon Trail to Salt Lake City. It then followed the Central Nevada Route to Carson City, Nevada Territory before passing over the Sierra Mountain Range into Sacramento, California.

With a short route and mounted riders rather than stagecoaches, they proposed to establish this fast mail service with letters delivered in ten days – a time period that many said was impossible. The initial fee was set at $5.00 per ½ oz – equivalent to $140.00 today; then $2.50, and by July 1861 to $1.00. The dynamic trio dearly hoped to win an exclusive Post Office Department contract. However, that did not pan out. There are, by the way, only about 250 known examples of Pony Express mail from the two-year period they were in business.



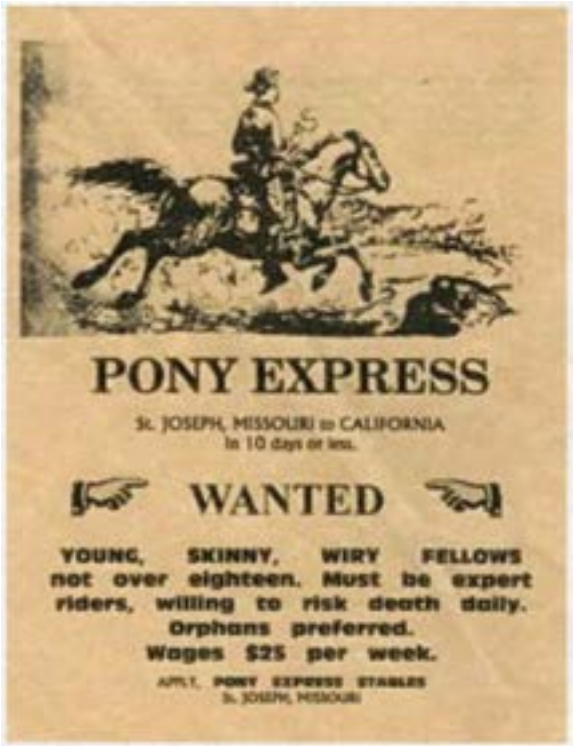
Postmark used on first Westbound trip, April 3, 1860.

To achieve this self-imposed 10-day period, Russell, Waddell and Majors set up a string of 186

relief stations across Missouri, Kansas, Nebraska, Colorado, Wyoming, Utah, Nevada and California. Specially hired cowboys – who could not weigh over 57 kg – would ride between relay stations day and night at breakneck speed, switching mounts every 16 kilometers and then hand their cargo off to a new courier after 120 to 160 kilometers.

The Pony Express had about 80 young adult – average age 20 – riders travelling along the routes at any given time.

A now-famous ad allegedly read, 'Wanted: Young skinny, wiry fellows not over eighteen. Must be expert riders, willing to risk death daily. Orphans preferred.'



Artist's conception of the alleged ad.

Majors, who was a deeply religious man, presented each new rider with a special edition *Bible*, a horn to alert employees at relay stations of their approach, a rifle, two Colt revolvers, ammunition, and required each rider to recite this oath: "I ….. do hereby swear, before the Great and Living God, that during my engagement and while I am an employee of Russell, Majors and Waddell, I will under no circumstances, use profane language, that I will drink no intoxicating liquors, that I will not quarrel or fight with any other employee of the firm and that in every respect I will conduct myself honestly, be faithful to my duties and so direct all my acts as to win the confidence of my employers, so help me God." They were also required to sign for their monthly salary of $100.00 – a lot of money at the time when unskilled labor was being paid $0.45 to $1.00 a day.

At each relay station, riders would easily grab the mail pouch off one horse and throw it over the next, allowing them to switch mounts in only two minutes.



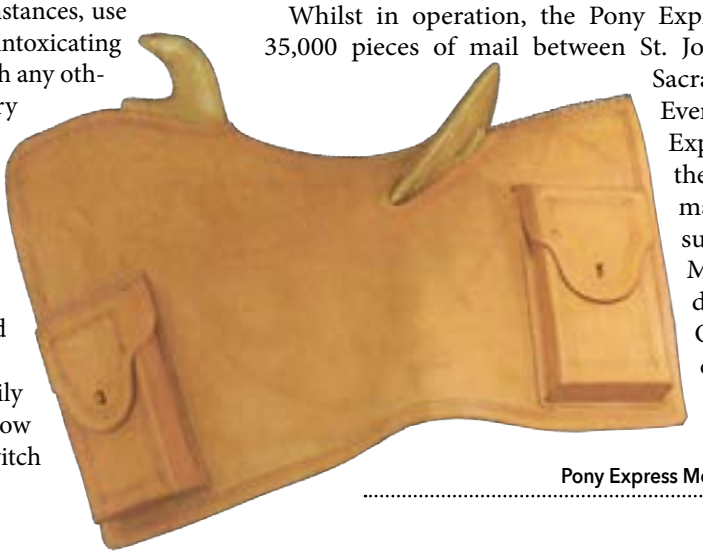
First Day of Issue - USA Scott 894 - issued at St. Joseph, Missouri April 3, 1940 the 80th Anniversary of the Pony Express.

The company's 400 horses were purchased mainly in Missouri, Iowa, California and a few western U.S. territories. The various types included Morgans and thoroughbreds used on the eastern end of the route with Mustangs used on the western end of the route. Most were 14.1 to 14.3 hands high.

In addition to the weight of the rider, every consideration was made to reduce the weight the horse had to carry. Special lightweight saddles were designed using less leather, metallic and wood components. In addition, the 'mochila' mail pouch that was thrown over the saddle was unique. The saddle horn and cantle popped easily through holes which were specially cut to size in the mochila and attached to the broad leather skirt were four box-shaped, hard leather compartments, where up to nine kilograms of cargo and letters were carried throughout the route.

The young riders dealt with extreme weather conditions, rough terrain and the threat of attacks by robbers and indigenous inhabitants. However, it was even more dangerous for the relay station keepers who manned them. The stations were, for the most part, basic, dirt floor hovels equipped with little more than a place to lay their head and corrals for the stock. Most were in remote sections of the route, making them extremely vulnerable to attack. Indigenous inhabitants reportedly attacked and burned several relay stations during the Pyramid Lake War in the summer of 1860, killing 16 station keepers. According to National Park Service records, only six riders died in the line of duty during the two-year history of the Pony Express.

Whilst in operation, the Pony Express delivered some 35,000 pieces of mail between St. Joseph, Missouri and Sacramento, California. Even though the Pony Express proved that the central/northern mail route could work successfully, Russell, Majors and Waddell did not get the Post Office Department contract to deliver mail over the route.



Pony Express Mochila.

In March 1861 the contract was awarded to Jeremy Dehut who had taken over the Butterfield Overland Mail Stage Line. From then on, the Pony Express ran mail only between Salt Lake City and Sacramento until it announced its closing on October 26, 1861, two days after Western Union completed the transcontinental telegraph line in Salt Lake City and connected Omaha, Nebraska and Sacramento, California.

The Paiute War of 1860 had cost the Pony Express more than $75,000 in livestock and rolling stock, not to mention the loss of life – a hard hit. In the end, the company was officially considered a financial failure. It had grossed $90,000 and even with government subsidies, lost $200,000.



USA: Scott 1154.

Benjamin Hallady, who had been an associate of Russell, Majors and Waddell's staging firm, acquired all the Pony Express relay stations for his transportation business and became known as the 'Stagecoach King.' He eventually gained control of Butterfield Overland Mail Stage Line. In 1866, with the American Civil War over, he sold these assets to Wells Fargo for $1.5 million.

In 1869, the United States Post Office issued the first U.S. postage stamps to depict an actual historic event. Three of them illustrated a means of postal transportation. One subject that was chosen was the Pony Express (Scott 113). Until then only the faces of dead statesmen – George Washington, Benjamin Franklin, Thomas Jefferson, and Andrew Jackson, were the subject of U.S. postage. In 1940 and 1960, commemorative stamps were issued for the 80th (Scott 894) and 100th (Scott 1154) anniversaries of the Pony Express, respectively. ✉

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Wells Fargo Franked Stamped Envelope with (Scott U35) 3 cent pink; (Scott 143L9) Wells Fargo 25 cent red; and Virginia City, NT blue oval handstamp Cancellation. All Genuine – PF Certificate #521891.

THE PONY EXPRESS – EPILOGUE

The "transcontinental Pony Express" of 1860-1861 is almost always confused with the "regional" Virginia City Pony Express inaugurated in 1862 by Wells Fargo and Company to supplement their normal stagecoach express business.

The Virginia City Pony Express went between the Nevada Territory in Washoe County to the financial center of San Francisco. The normal stagecoach express transit time was approximately 44 hours. The Virginia City Pony Express was publicly known to be 24 hours.

The rider rode hard from Virginia City through Carson City, and then to Placerville where the mailbag was put on the Southern Pacific Railroad for Sacramento. On arrival in Sacramento, the letters were placed on a steamboat for transit down the Sacramento River, across San Francisco Bay to San Francisco.

Letters conveyed by the Virginia City Pony Express were required to be enclosed within a prepaid franked government stamped envelope, plus a Wells Fargo adhesive for each ½ ounce in addition to the cost of the franked envelope.

A brown ten-cent (Scott 143L7) adhesive was issued and even though the service was advertised to start on August 11, 1862 the earliest reported use of the adhesive is September 1, 1862. In February 1863 the price was increased to twenty-five cents and a blue adhesive was issued (Scott 143L8). In March 1864 the blue adhesive was replaced by a twenty-five cent red adhesive (Scott 143L9). Wells Fargo adhesives were lithographed by Britton & Rey, San Francisco.

Pony Express adhesives were for the most part cancelled by manuscript. However, many were cancelled by handstamps. Different handstamps were used, which included city names, in blue and black ink.



Left to right: Scott 143L7, Scott 143L8, Scott 143L9.

Forgeries of the Wells Fargo and Company Pony Express adhesives abound, made by dozens of different forgers and some in a wide variety of colors.

The Virginia City Pony Express was suspended somewhere between July 29 and December 28, 1864. For an unrecorded reason, the service was revived in early 1865; however, cooler heads prevailed, and the service was permanently suspended on March 2, 1865. ✉

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ALEXANDER F. SKUTCH:

Renowned Field Naturalist of the Tropics, and Correspondent

BY SPENCER G. SEALY

"Alexander Skutch, gifted naturalist and observer, unlike most others, has given his undivided attention for many years to painstaking observation and study of living birds, years that have brought him a wealth of detail on the life cycles of many kinds. His information in the field now undoubtedly is greater than that of any other ornithologist, and, happily, this facility for gathering data is coupled with an unusual ability in its presentation through the means of the written word." So wrote Alexander Wetmore of the Smithsonian Institution in the Forward to the first volume of Skutch's seminal work on the Life Histories of Central American Birds, which was published in 1954 (Figure 1).[1]

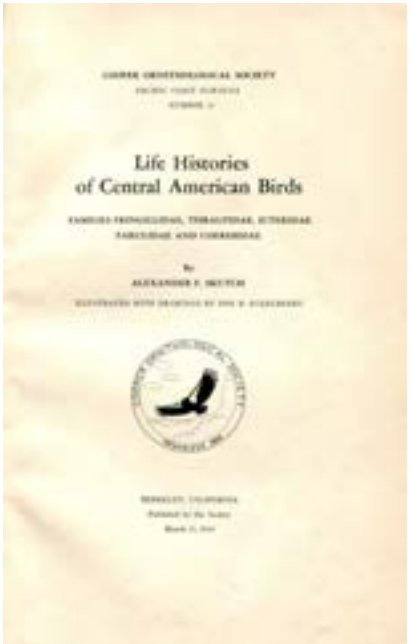


Figure 1. Title-page of the first volume of Alexander F. Skutch's Life Histories of Central American Birds, published by the Cooper Ornithological Society, Berkeley, California.

Often referred to as the father of tropical ornithology (Figure 2), Alexander F. Skutch spent seven decades studying and writing about tropical birds in their natural setting, "observing but not disturbing".[2] Skutch generally worked alone, at El Quizarrá, his farm east of San Isidro de El General in south-central Costa Rica. I first corresponded with Dr. Skutch in the early 1980s to tap his extensive knowledge of Costa Rican birds, initially seeking advice about where to study overwintering migrant birds. Our work on birds in Manitoba during their short breeding season had impressed upon me that our birds spent most of their year on the wintering grounds, in Costa Rica and elsewhere in the tropics. On February 9, 1984, I wrote to Skutch, seeking advice on an appropriate site to study migratory patterns of the Baltimore Oriole (*Icterus galbula*), and wondered whether Monteverde would be a suitable site. Skutch responded to my inquiry on February 20, 1984 (Figure 3):



Figure 2. Alexander F. Skutch (1904–2004).

Monteverde seems like a poor choice for studying migratory orioles, as the Baltimore is recorded as uncommon there, and the Orchard Oriole appears to be absent. Baltimore Orioles winter in numbers at La Pacific as in other parts of the dry northwest, such as Santa Rosa National Park. Indeed, they are widely distributed over the country, including humid as well as semi-arid regions, low and middle elevations. They are found on the campus of the University of Costa Rica on the outskirts of San José.

I visited Monteverde and La Pacifica during my first visit to



Figure 3. Aerogram mailed by Alexander Skutch at San Isidro del El General, Costa Rica, post-marked February 29, 1984.

Costa Rica later that year and confirmed, as Skutch had intimated, that only the latter locality held potential as a study site for overwintering orioles. While there my attention was also captured by the many other exciting resident and wintering birds! Passing on my observations of Scissor-tailed Flycatchers (*Tyrannus forficatus*) at La Pacifica streaming by the hundreds to a roost site for the night, Skutch (in litt., April 16, 1985; Figure 4) retold Bent's observations of roosting aggregations of Scissor-tailed Flycatchers in Costa Rica long ago, and added his own:

Since then, I have watched Scissor-tailed Flycatchers flying in numbers into the trees in the Parque Central in the heart of San José, just as the lights went on in the evening. In the morning they spread widely over the surrounding country. In "A Naturalist on a Tropical Farm" [published in 1980] I told of how they assembled at nightfall in the marsh at Palo Verde in Guanacaste, flying higher and higher as the last rays of the setting Sun rose higher above the treetops. Although both Fork-tails [Fork-tailed Flycatcher T. savana] and Scissor-tails occur occasionally in this valley, I have never seen either on or near our farm and have no sustained observations on their roosting.

In the company of a group of ornithologists and bird-watchers, in January 1986, I visited Skutch's farm where I had the pleasure of meeting Dr. Skutch and his wife, Pamela (Figures 5 and 6). By then their farm was a forested island formerly surrounded by old-growth forest that was now nearly completely logged.



Figure 4. Cover post-marked April 17, 1985.



Figure 5. Alexander Skutch and his wife, Pamela, at their home.



Figure 6. Skutch replenishing food at a bird feeder at El Quizarrá, January, 1986.

Among Skutch's wide-ranging interests in birds was their sleeping habits. During a study of the woodpeckers that nested on his farm, he discovered that both partners of the Golden-naped Woodpecker (*Melanerpes chrysauchen*; Figure 7) worked together to construct a cavity in dead wood high in a tree, which served not only as sleeping quarters for the male and female but also as a receptacle for the female to incubate the eggs and brood the young.[3] Males of most other species of woodpecker slept in their own cavity or roost-site, apart from the female and the young. Skutch brought together his observations on the sleeping habits of woodpeckers and other birds accumulated over decades in Birds Asleep, published in 1989.[4] With the knowledge that I had studied seabirds in British Columbia, Skutch inquired about the sleeping habits of the Marbled Murrelet (*Brachyramphus marmoratus*), a small species in the auk family whose nest was not discovered until 1974. Male and female Marbled Murrelets generally visit their nest on a branch high in a tree or on a ledge under the cover of darkness. They take turns incubating the single egg, while the off-duty parent forages and sleeps at sea between bouts of feeding.[5]

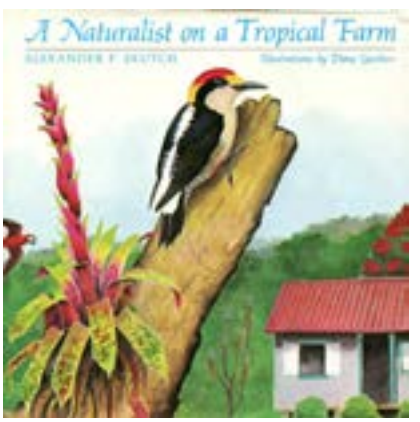


Figure 7. Skutch depicted a Golden-naped Woodpecker on the dust-cover of A Naturalist on a Tropical Farm.[6]

Years later during research on brood parasites and their hosts, my students and I compared the length of time cowbirds and cuckoos, and their hosts, spend on nests while laying. This is called the laying bout.[7] Our desire was to include laying bouts of tropical host species, but data were scarce. In the early 1950s, Skutch had published the first comprehensive observations of time of day of laying and hatching in birds[8] and seemed a likely source of information for tropical species. Laying times had generally been determined by inspecting nests before and after laying, concluding the egg had been laid somewhere between the times of the two visits. I inquired whether he had watched any nests continuously from the female's entry to the nest to when they left after laying. Skutch responded (in litt., February 10, 1990; Figure 8): "To answer your letter of December 1, 1989, I have found only three records of the time birds spent in their nests while laying. All refer to second, and last, eggs of the Scarlet Rumped Tanager, Ramphocelus passerinii [Figure 9]"[9,10] From Skutch's data, laying bouts were determined: [11-13]

Female 1 entered nest at 5:35 a.m. laid, left at 6:[14] [laying bout = 39 min]

" 2 " " " 5:47 " " " 6:22 [35 min]

" 3 " " " 5:50 " " " 6:42 [52 min]



Figure 8. Cover post-marked February 12, 1990.

Parasitic birds generally lay eggs within 10 seconds or so, whereas hosts and other small birds spend from 20 to 90 minutes in nests while laying.[7,14] Laying bouts of the tanager fell within the range of that for small passerine birds. The function of rapid laying by brood parasites may be two-fold: reduction of the chance of being seen or met with at the nest by the hosts, and possibly being turned away, and reduction of the likelihood that hosts can determine whether they have been parasitized in the first, in species that do not recognize foreign eggs laid in their nests. At Delta Marsh, Manitoba, Yellow Warblers (*Setophga pectechia*) bury cowbird eggs as a strategy to rid their nests of the unwanted cowbird egg.[15] I inquired whether Skutch had recorded egg burial in species parasitized by the Bronzed Cowbird (*Molothrus aeneus*) in Costa Rica. On September 10, 1987 (Figure 10), he wrote:



Figure 9. Scarlet-rumped Tanager, depicted on a stamp issued by British Honduras (now Belize) in 1962.

*I am sorry that I have no record of egg burial in response to the presence of foreign eggs in the nest by any bird in tropical America. The reason may be that I have studied birds chiefly in rain-forested regions where cowbirds (and other nest parasites) are rare or absent. In my many years in this valley, I have seen scarcely any Bronzed Cowbirds. A few years ago I watched a pair of Orange-billed Nightingale-Thrushes [*Catharus aurantiirostris*] feeding two cowbird fledglings, my only record of parasitism by these cowbirds in Costa Rica.*[16,17]



Figure 10. Cover post-marked September 11, 1987.

Skutch's many articles and books on birds and philosophy were written at a time without power and refrigeration, and long before articles and other information could be accessed online. His personal library served him well as he worked in isolation, but he relied on the mail service to obtain copies of articles not available at home. On August 31, 1990 (Figure 11), he requested a copy of my paper on the breeding biology of Orchard Orioles (*I. spurius*) in a new population in Manitoba. He wrote "I am writing a book on the icterids [blackbirds, orioles, and allies], as a companion to my books on hummingbirds, woodpeckers, etc., and, surprisingly, have not found enough about these widespread orioles." *Orioles, Blackbirds, and Their Kin* was published in 1996.[19]



Figure 11. Cover post-marked September 6, 1990.

I have touched briefly on some of Alexander Skutch's far-reaching contributions to knowledge of natural history and ornithology in the tropics, which arose during our brief correspondence many years ago. By blending his writings on birds and philosophy,[20] Skutch's "singularly vivid and graceful writing carried his philosophy of nature to a much wider audience."[1]

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continued on page 53





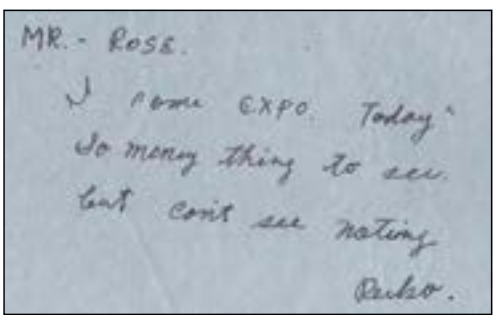
My Experience of EXPO '70, JAPAN

BY DUFF MALKIN

Some time ago, a Japanese aerogramme came into my possession from Expo '70, which was held from mid-March to mid-September 1970 in Osaka, Japan. The aerogramme was sent to Calgary by Reiko Tsonuki of Chikusaku, Nagoya. It cost 50 yen to mail. I don't remember where I got it but, like many Japanese aerogrammes, it looked so nice and clean, I couldn't resist. Since I could not see inside the form, the ink hand stamp from the United Nations pavilion was a nice surprise.



I don't know anything about the sender, or the recipient, or the circumstances under which the aerogramme was mailed. I can only imagine. I believe it was sent from the site of the exposition on June 6, 1970. Tsonuki included the passport stamp from the United Nations pavilion in her note, which could indicate that she posted it at the Japanese post office there. She seemed to be exasperated by her visit because she wrote, "I come to Expo today. So many thing to see, but can't see nothing."





The passport ink stamp is a bit weak, but this is often the way with such large passport stamps from world fairs. It's often hard to obtain the complete image, especially if it was applied in a crowded situation. There is usually always something missing. In this case, the centre of the impression has been 'fogged out.' I am not sure whether it is a common Expo handstamp. For some reason, there is not much information on this aerogramme. It commemorates the event and went on sale on March 1, 1970, some days in advance of stamps issued to mark the opening.



What I can't quite figure out is how the stamp design relates to EXPO '70. It seems unusual to profile the heads of a young girl and a young man. I've searched sites pertaining to Expo '70, and nowhere else does this image appear but on the aerogramme. March 1 was the day after the fair's festival plaza was completed, and that might have been the reason why the form

Landmark tower, photo by Own Work



Photo by Takato Marui - originally posted to Flickr as Korean Pavilion

was issued. There was also a celebration in connection with the exposition. From March 15 to March 18, there was a national convention of 'Youth Who Build the Future,' also held in Osaka, and this might be a significant reason for the design.

The theme of the expo was 'progress and harmony for mankind,' and it was the first world's fair held in Japan. It was centred around a festival plaza where people could meet and socialize under a transparent membrane roof. Stepped terraces gave the impression of an aerial city where humanity and technology would be joined. As such, the exhibits included a moon rock, the first Imax film, demonstrations of mobile phones, and rapid rail transit. The pavilions branched out from the plaza, connected by moving pedestrian walkways. In all, 77 countries participated, with 64.2 million people in attendance, making it one of the largest and best attended expos in history. It was only surpassed in 2010 by the world's fair in Shanghai, China.



Japan's Expo '70 postage stamps were issued on March 14, the day prior to the opening of the fair. They were illustrated in the Japanese press in 1969. The 'air letter sheet' was first mentioned in the Japan Times, an English language newspaper, on February 10, 1970, without an illustration. This newspaper, which seemed to play to Americans in Japan, had a weekly stamp column that covered Japanese stamp issues, including those for Expo '70.

According to the Japan Times, in addition to the Japan post office outlet in the United Nations pavilion, there was the main post office at the fair administration office, and four main branches at Thursday Plaza, Saturday Plaza, the Japanese pavilion, and at the main gate. The United Nations station was a 'substation.' There was another substation at the press centre. I couldn't help but think that this beats the number of Canada Post outlets at the Expo '86 grounds in Vancouver. There were none there, as I recall.



In light of Tsonuki's frustration, I do have a piece of advice for anyone attending a World's Fair. Go early. There are fewer crowds than in the summer months, or when the fair is scheduled to close. ✉

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Map, Italian East Africa

State of Eritrea:

BRITISH OFFICES ABROAD

BY MICHAEL SOMERVILLE

During the Second World War, Great Britain took over the military administration of various African countries after it defeated the Axis allies. What is now the state of Eritrea was one of those territories. It's a country on the horn of Africa bordered by the Sudan, Ethiopia and Djibouti on the Red Sea.



Stamps of Great Britain 1937-42 surcharged, overprinted B.M.A. ERITREA. (B.M.A. = British Military Administration)

The country is virtually bisected by a branch of the East African Rift, with fertile lands to the west, descending to desert in the east. It can be divided into three eco-regions totalling 117,600 square kilometres. To the east are hot, arid coastal plains with cooler, more fertile highlands, reaching up to 3,000 metres, which vary from sub-tropical rainforest to precipitous cliffs and canyons in the southern highlands.

Eritrea has been inhabited for over 125,000 years, and is home to nine recognized multi-ethnic groups, totalling over six million people. They speak Afro-Asiatic languages, and mainly follow Islam or Christianity. The capital of Eritrea is Asmara, which is home to just over 800,000 people. At a height of 7,600 feet, the country is the sixth highest capital in the world. It has been declared a UNESCO World Heritage Site and is located in the central Maekel region.

In 1885, Eritrea was colonized by the Italians, who developed railways, agricultural projects and, by 1939, had built over 2,000 new factories with 75,000 Italian immigrants.



Following the Italian declaration of war on June 10, 1940, Mussolini captured British Somaliland and various border



towns in the Sudan and Kenya. In response, by February 1941, the British built up a force of five divisions in the Sudan and Kenya, consisting mainly of Indian and Free French troops, totalling 13,000 men. Facing them was the Italian 65th Infantry Division and other troops, totalling 23,000.

Keren, which is the third largest city in Eritrea, was important strategically since the railway and road formed the main routes to Asmara and Massawa on the Red Sea. The ensuing Battle of Keren lasted from February 5 to April 1, 1941, and was a decisive victory for the British. British casualties were considered light at 546 dead and over 3,000 wounded. The Italians suffered far worse, with some 3,000 killed, 4,500 wounded, with 9,000 Eritrean Ascaris killed.

The historian Compton Mackenzie wrote: "Keren was as hard a soldier's battle as was ever fought, and let it be said that nowhere in the war did the Germans fight more stubbornly than those (Italian) Savoia battalions, Alpini, Bersaglieri and Grenadiers, in the first five days fight the Italians suffered nearly 5,000 casualties – 1,135 killed – their gallant young Italian general, had his head blown off by one of the British guns. He had been a great leader of the Eritrean troops."

Unfortunately, wartime propaganda portrayed the Italians as almost comic warriors. But it was recorded that, except for the German parachute division in Italy and the Japanese in Burma, no enemy with whom the British and Indian troops were matched put up a finer fight than the Savoia battalions at Keren. After the battle, the British expelled the Italians and placed the country under military administration, which continued until 1950. At that point, Eritrea became a part of a federation with Ethiopia following a UN resolution, which did not consult or address any wishes for independence, although it did contain a nominal guarantee of democratic rights and a measure of autonomy.



In 1958, the Eritrean Liberation Movement was formed and, from September 1, 1961, waged an armed struggle for independence. In 1962, Emperor Haile Selassi unilaterally dissolved the Eritrean parliament and annexed the territory. The ensuing war ended almost 30 years later in 1991.

In 1993, following a UN supervised referendum, the country gained independence and international recognition. However, the Eritrean People`s Liberation Front promptly seized power and established a one-party state. No elections have been held since. According to Human Rights Watch, the present government has one of the worst records in the world.



Stamps of Great Britain 1937-42 surcharged, overprinted B.A. ERITREA. (B.A. = British Administration)

WILDLIFE

There are 560 species of birds and abundant game. Mammals include the Abyssinian hare, African wildcat, black-backed jackal, African golden wolf, Genet, ground squirrel, pale fox, Soemmerling's gazelle, warthog and Dorcas gazelle. Lions are said to inhabit the mountains, and there is a small population of African bush elephants. Dik-diks are common. Other species include bushbuck, duikers, greater kudu, Klipspringer, African leopards, Oryx, crocodiles and spotted hyenas.

Some of the world's deadliest snakes, including the saw-scaled viper, puff adder, and red spitting cobra, are common. Puff adders are particularly aggressive, being able to strike in any direction, causing more African snakebite fatalities than any other species. They are good swimmers and can climb with ease often into bushes. Their fangs can penetrate soft leather.



Stamps of Great Britain 1937-42 surcharged, overprinted B.A. ERITREA.



The coastline along the Gulf of Aden and the Red Sea, is approximately 600 miles long and is home to abundant marine life, including dolphins, dugong, whale shark, turtles, marlin, swordfish and manta ray.



THE ECONOMY

The economy has grown in recent years, fueled by the development of the high-grade gold and silver Bisha mine, and a cement factory in Massawa. There are extensive resources of copper, gold, granite, marble and potash. Eighty percent of the workforce is employed in agriculture producing sorghum, millet, barley, wheat, legumes, fruits, sesame and linseed. There are also cattle, sheep, goats and camels.



FOREIGN RELATIONS

The demarcated border with Ethiopia is the primary external issue facing Eritrea. Following the 30-year war for independence, a deadly rivalry led to another war from May 1998 to June 2000, which claimed 70,000 lives and cost hundreds of millions of dollars. Tensions remain high between the two countries. There are some 60,000 African refugees in Israel, mostly from Sudan and Eritrea, which Israel would like to repatriate. Eritrea maintains diplomatic relations with China, Denmark, Djibouti, Israel, the U.S. and Yemen.

STAMPS

Overprinted stamps from Great Britain were issued from 1942-43 through to 1951. ✉



Stamps of Great Britain 1937-42, overprinted M.E.F. (M.E.F. = Middle East Forces)



LET'S TALK EXHIBITING

by/par David Piercey, FRPSC

PARLONS EXPOSITIONS

TRADITIONAL EXHIBITS: FROM GOOD TO GREAT

The majority of the exhibits at many shows have usually been so-called 'traditional exhibits'. Traditional exhibits are those in which the exhibit's subject is the production of a stamp or series of stamps, say as an exhibit of the Small Queens, or the Centennial definitives, or of any particular commemorative issue, or something like a comprehensive showing of the Admiral booklets of Canada, as just a few examples. By necessity, such exhibits are expected to show the evolutionary stages of the issue from conception to design to production to use, so the exhibitor is challenged to incorporate such a production thread into the exhibit. Usages shown are to demonstrate the proper use of each stamp, and postal history information is considered secondary.

When one commits to showing a traditional exhibit, one is committed to showing as comprehensive as possible the full range of material available for that stamp or stamp series. This may involve many years of patient searching, ongoing research, as well as significant outlay of funds in obtaining the scarcest material. It is a commitment only a few of us may ever fully realize due to all the limitations specialized collecting imposes upon us.

Here I now introduce the contrast between 'good' and 'great' exhibits. In Canada, there have been several great traditional exhibits over the years, but many, many, more merely good traditional exhibits. What differentiates a great exhibit from a merely good exhibit is, variously, the scope and depth of the exhibit, the treatment and knowledge the exhibitor brings to the description of the material, the condition, scarceness and difficulty of acquisition of the material, and the intangibles behind seeing and appreciating beautiful material well displayed. There is a certain 'wow factor' and a 'sexiness' in a great exhibit that is not present to the same extent in a merely good exhibit. As exhibitors, and as judges, we may see this more intuitively than rationally, but we do know it when we see it, and appreciate such exhibits all the more fully.

The exhibit "The Maple Leaf Issue of Canada 1897-1898", by David McLaughlin of Pickering, Ontario is, to my mind, one such exhibit which demonstrates what takes a traditional exhibit from good to great. Certainly, it is currently receiving very high awards at our Canadian national shows as well as at other international exhibitions.

Although the Maple Leaf issue had a very limited time

COLLECTIONS TRADITIONNELLES : DE BONNES À FORMIDABLES

La plupart des collections présentées aux expositions sont généralement des collections dites « traditionnelles ». Ces dernières ont pour sujet un timbre ou une série de timbres. À titre d'exemple : les Petites Reines, la série d'usage courant du Centenaire, n'importe quelle émission commémorative particulière ou encore, une collection complète des carnets de l'émission Amiral du Canada. On s'attend nécessairement à ce que ce genre de collection décrive les stades d'évolution de l'émission d'un timbre depuis sa conception, son dessin, sa production jusqu'à son utilisation, ce qui oblige l'exposant à relier le tout par un tel fil conducteur. Les diverses utilisations du timbre mises en évidence servent à démontrer l'usage correct de chacun d'entre eux tandis que l'information sur l'histoire postale est considérée comme secondaire.

Lorsqu'une personne entreprend d'exposer une collection traditionnelle, elle doit montrer de la façon la plus rigoureuse possible toute la gamme d'éléments disponibles concernant le timbre ou la série de timbres en question. La tâche peut comprendre de nombreuses années de patiente recherche, des recherches en cours et suffisamment de fonds pour l'achat des pièces les plus rares. C'est un engagement que seulement quelques-uns d'entre nous peuvent entièrement mener à bien en raison des limites que nous impose une collection spécialisée.

Faisons maintenant le contraste entre une « bonne » collection et une « formidable ». Au Canada, plusieurs collections traditionnelles formidables ont été présentées au fil des ans dans des expositions, mais beaucoup, beaucoup plus, étaient tout simplement bonnes. Ce qui différencie une collection formidable d'une autre, simplement bonne, est, de façon variable, son envergure et sa plénitude, le traitement et la connaissance que l'exposant met en œuvre pour décrire ses pièces, leur condition, leur rareté, leur difficulté d'acquisition et l'intangible qui se cache derrière la vue et l'appréciation de pièces superbes bien présentées. Il existe un certain « facteur d'extase » et une certaine « séduction » dans une collection formidable, moins sentis dans une collection tout juste bonne. En tant qu'exposants et juges, nous percevons peut-être cela plus intuitivement que rationnellement, mais nous le saisissons de visu et faisons grand cas de telles collections.

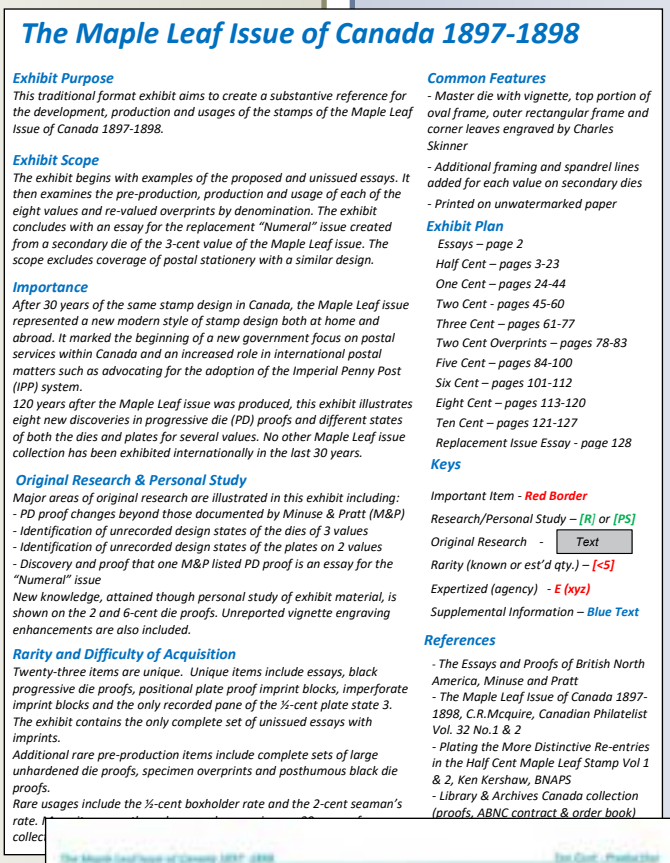
La collection The Maple Leaf Issue of Canada 1897-1898 de David McLaughlin de Pickering, Ontario, est selon moi, un exemple de ce qui fait d'une bonne une collection traditionnelle une collection formidable. Une chose est sûre, elle remporte en ce moment de très grands prix à nos expositions nationales canadiennes et à d'autres expositions internationales.

span of usage before being replaced by the similar appearing Numeral issue, there is yet a great deal of material which can be collected and displayed. McLaughlin has taken full opportunity to specialize in this issue, and has researched in great depth the material he shows. He has managed, as examples, to discover more in the pre-production material (e.g., progressive die proofs) than previously recorded, and has deduced through careful personal study significant die modifications on certain values.

Let's look at some of this, with a few pages from his exhibit, in more detail. Figure 1 shows his Title Page, which introduces the viewer to his topic. Note how he has outlined the Purpose, the Scope, the Importance, the Personal Study and Research, and the Rarity and Difficulty of Acquisition of what he intends to show us, so we can begin to appreciate the challenges he has committed to. Note too, how he mentions how long he has been collecting the material, and what he considers particularly noteworthy or important.

Figure 2 then shows us, using the 10-cents value as an example, characteristics of the plating marks – intersecting arcs and position dots – giving him an opportunity to use this denomination in balance with pages of other denominations, not always easy when trying to balance an exhibit of an issue that includes several denominations.

Figure 3 allows him to show two different usages of the 1-cent value, one being a one cent local drop letter rate, the other being a two cents free carrier delivery drop letter rate. The challenge here has been to find clean and attractive examples of these rates to increase the eye-appeal of this page, as otherwise less attractive examples certainly exist.



The Maple Leaf Issue of Canada 1897-1898

Exhibit Purpose
This traditional format exhibit aims to create a substantive reference for the development, production and usages of the stamps of the Maple Leaf Issue of Canada 1897-1898.

Exhibit Scope
The exhibit begins with examples of the proposed and unissued essays. It then examines the pre-production, production and usage of each of the eight values and re-valued overprints by denomination. The exhibit concludes with an essay for the replacement "Numeral" issue created from a secondary die of the 3-cent value of the Maple Leaf issue. The scope excludes coverage of postal stationery with a similar design.

Importance
After 30 years of the same stamp design in Canada, the Maple Leaf issue represented a new modern style of stamp design both at home and abroad. It marked the beginning of a new government focus on postal services within Canada and an increased role in international postal matters such as advocating for the adoption of the Imperial Penny Post (IPP) system.
120 years after the Maple Leaf issue was produced, this exhibit illustrates eight new discoveries in progressive die (PD) proofs and different states of both the dies and plates for several values. No other Maple Leaf issue collection has been exhibited internationally in the last 30 years.

Original Research & Personal Study
Major areas of original research are illustrated in this exhibit including:
- PD proof changes beyond those documented by Minuse & Pratt (M&P)
- Identification of unrecorded design states of the dies of 3 values
- Identification of unrecorded design states of the plates on 2 values
- Discovery and proof that one M&P listed PD proof is an essay for the "Numeral" issue
New knowledge, attained though personal study of exhibit material, is shown on the 2 and 6-cent die proofs. Unreported vignette engraving enhancements are also included.

Rarity and Difficulty of Acquisition
Twenty-three items are unique. Unique items include essays, black progressive die proofs, positional plate proof imprint blocks, imperforate imprint blocks and the only recorded pane of the ½-cent plate state 3. The exhibit contains the only complete set of unissued essays with imprints.
Additional rare pre-production items include complete sets of large unhardened die proofs, specimen overprints and posthumous black die proofs.
Rare usages include the ½-cent boxholder rate and the 2-cent seaman's rate.

Common Features
- Master die with vignette, top portion of oval frame, outer rectangular frame and corner leaves engraved by Charles Skinner
- Additional framing and spandrel lines added for each value on secondary dies
- Printed on unwatermarked paper

Exhibit Plan
Essays – page 2
Half Cent – pages 3-23
One Cent – pages 24-44
Two Cent - pages 45-60
Three Cent – pages 61-77
Two Cent Overprints – pages 78-83
Five Cent – pages 84-100
Six Cent – pages 101-112
Eight Cent – pages 113-120
Ten Cent – pages 121-127
Replacement Issue Essay - page 128

Keys
Important Item - Red Border
Research/Personal Study – [R] or [PS]
Original Research - Text
Rarity (known or est'd qty.) – [<5]
Expertized (agency) - E (xyz)
Supplemental Information – Blue Text

References
- The Essays and Proofs of British North America, Minuse and Pratt
- The Maple Leaf Issue of Canada 1897-1898, C.R.Mcquire, Canadian Philatelist Vol. 32 No.1 & 2
- Plating the More Distinctive Re-entries in the Half Cent Maple Leaf Stamp Vol 1 & 2, Ken Kershaw, BNAPS
- Library & Archives Canada collection (proofs, ABNC contract & order book)

L'émission Feuille d'érable n'a été employée que pendant une courte période avant d'être remplacée par une émission numérique semblable, mais il est encore possible de trouver beaucoup de pièces à collectionner et à exposer. David McLaughlin n'a rien négligé pour se spécialiser dans cette émission et a mené des recherches en profondeur sur tout ce qu'il expose. Il a réussi, par exemple, à découvrir plus d'éléments dans le matériel de préproduction (p. ex. épreuves de poinçon progressives) que tout ce qui avait été consigné auparavant et a constaté, grâce à une étude personnelle consciencieuse, des modifications importantes des poinçons utilisés sur certaines valeurs.

Jetons-y un coup d'œil en examinant plus en détail quelques pages de sa collection. La figure 1 montre sa page de titre, qui introduit le spectateur à son sujet. Remarquez comment il a mis en évidence le but, l'étendue, l'importance, la rareté et la difficulté d'acquisition de ce qu'il veut nous présenter ainsi que l'étude personnelle et la recherche qu'il a réalisées afin que nous puissions prendre conscience de l'ampleur de la tâche à laquelle il s'est attelé. Remarquez aussi comment il indique le temps qu'il lui a fallu pour rassembler toutes les pièces et ce qu'il estime être particulièrement remarquable ou important.

Ensuite, la figure 2 nous montre, en prenant pour exemple un timbre d'une valeur de dix cents, les caractéristiques des marques d'impression, les arcs entrecroisés et les points de repère de position, ce qui lui permet de créer un équilibre avec les pages qui exposent d'autres valeurs, une tâche qui n'est pas toujours facile lorsqu'une émission compte des timbres de différentes valeurs.

La figure 3 lui offre la possibilité de montrer deux utilisations différentes de la valeur à un cent, l'une étant le tarif à un cent pour les lettres locales et l'autre, celui à deux cents pour les lettres locales livrées par un facteur. La difficulté ici a été de trouver des exemplaires propres et attrayants de timbres représentant ces tarifs afin de maximiser l'attrait visuel de la page; sinon, il existe certainement d'autres exemplaires moins beaux.

Figure 4 is a further example of his one cent rate usage section. Showing the one cent printed matter rate to the US, he uses a precancelled example on cover, then has decided to balance out the page by adding examples of precancel types found on that denomination. As he relates "this page is located in the usages section where the precancels serve to break up the stream of covers. I always try to have both stamps and covers in every frame so that viewers don't bypass a frame because they are only interested in stamps or only interested in covers."

I think that what might make McLaughlin's exhibit a candidate for a 'great' exhibit is both the personal study and research he has put into it, the new discoveries in the pre-production material he has made, and the care and attention he had shown in the selection and showcasing of his material. The exhibit in its entirety is certainly attractive and well organized, which enhances its immediate eye-appeal.

As with any other category of exhibit, traditional exhibits can suffer from both too much sameness and sometimes be overwritten. This all can make them merely 'good' exhibits, which then earn merely good (and quite acceptable) awards. Our best exhibits, however, earn the highest awards because they somehow transform into great exhibits, where their whole becomes greater than the sum of their parts, and as such become highly appreciated.

This all should make us continually try to improve our exhibits too! ✉





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.

La figure 4 est un autre exemple de sa section sur l'usage du tarif à un cent. Il montre le tarif à un cent pour les imprimés à destination des États-Unis à l'aide d'un exemplaire préoblitéré sur un pli. Il crée ensuite un équilibre sur la page en ajoutant des timbres préoblitérés portant cette valeur. Comme il le dit, « cette page est comprise dans la section des usages où les timbres préoblitérés servent à déstructurer le groupe des plis. J'essaie toujours de disposer des plis et des timbres dans chaque cadre afin que les spectateurs évitent de contournent un cadre parce que seuls les timbres ou les plis les intéressent ».

Je crois que ce qui peut faire de la collection de David McLaughlin une collection « formidable » en puissance, c'est l'étude personnelle et la recherche qu'il y a mises, les nouvelles découvertes qu'il a faites en préproduction ainsi que l'attention et le soin qu'il a portés à la sélection et à l'agencement de ses pièces. La collection dans son entièreté est certainement magnifique et bien organisée, ce qui renforce son attraction visuelle immédiate.

Comme n'importe quelle autre catégorie, les collections traditionnelles peuvent souffrir de trop de similarité et parfois de lourdeur. Ce qui risque d'en faire uniquement de « bonnes collections » qui remporteront seulement de bons prix (tout à fait acceptables). Nos meilleures collections cependant remportent les plus grands prix parce qu'en quelque sorte, elles se transforment en collections formidables alors que leur tout devient plus grand que chacune de leurs parties et sont dès lors, hautement appréciées.

Cela devrait nous inciter à tenter continuellement d'améliorer nous aussi nos collections! ✉

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.

FROM THE

HARRY SUTHERLAND PHILATELIC LIBRARY

by Kathy Hartley

GLAM AT WORK IN THE WORLD OF PHILATELY

One of the many joys of working at the HSPL has been the opportunity to be creative in the way our library has shared knowledge with people both within and outside of our philatelic community. I never knew where the idea to highlight a part of our collection, or share some really interesting thing just discovered about our country's postal history was going to come from, or with what other gallery, library, archive or museum (GLAM) I could collaborate with.



The last of my philatelic adventures took me to Halifax where I made a presentation to the Nova Scotia Stamp Club. On these journeys, I always enjoyed combining doing something for the library with my own interests. I usually tried to visit a local art gallery or public library, and if there wasn't time, at least its gift shop!

I had been to the Art Gallery of Nova Scotia before and knew it housed both the art work, and the restored home of folk artist Maud Lewis (1903-1970) but decided to drop in and see what else was on exhibit (and in the shop!)

As I wandered past the Lewis gallery, I noted that a children's book illustrated with her paintings was on display. *Christmas with the Rural Mail*, written by Lance Woolaver, told the story in poetry form of how Maude and her neighbours in this non-urban part of Nova Scotia would have at one time received the delivery of their mail by sleigh during the winter months.



I had been worrying about what the next exhibit was going to be in our display case that sits in the VGG meeting room at 10 Summerhill. Last December we were thrilled to borrow a number of Victorian Christmas cards from our friend Barb Henderson at the Toronto Postcard Club, that had coincided nicely with a slide show I had created of Ken Rowe's collection of the same. That was a hard act to follow.



But rural mail had potential … and it just got better the more I dug.

First stop was the gift shop and a conversation with its curator, Shawn Miner. Shawn reminded me that in February of 2019, the Nova Scotia Division of the Arthritis Society had created a personal postage stamp that featured a Lewis painting. These were so popular they sold out within two days. I recalled that Peter Butler had said he had received a maxi card from his pal, Hugh Rathbun in Halifax, when the stamp was issued.

Shawn said that this form of mail delivery would have been Maud's lifeline to the buyers of her paintings. While they would often make a pilgrimage to her tiny house/studio during the summer and place orders with her then, during the winter it was the mail that was her conduit to the world. In fact, Shawn told me that in the restored home you could see Maud's mail sitting on the table near where she worked, and there was even a photo of her husband, Everett, on view actually checking their mail box!

I saw potential here for a really lovely exhibit to make its home in our display case.

But it got better … Shawn told me that Canada Post is planning to issue a Christmas stamp in 2020 that would feature Maud's work!

Within a week back home in Toronto, not only had I contacted both Hugh and Peter, I had on display the children's book about rural mail, the two maxi cards Hugh had sent to Peter and the booklet of stamps, an image of Everett Lewis checking his mail box, a photo of the inside of the Lewis home that showed the mess of mail, and a 2020 calendar with info from the press release from Canada Post informing us of the Lewis Christmas stamp!

The jewelers' display case was originally donated by Michael Madesker RDP, FRPSC, FRPSL and has its own significance - it was used for at least one of the CAPEX shows. Since it came to us, it's been used to share with our visitors three dimensional items recently donated to our collection that tell a story or celebrate something of philatelic significance. In this case, while I'm pleased that I noticed the storybook at the gallery, and that Shawn was on hand to share his knowledge with me, it is an example of how galleries, libraries, archives, and museums have creatively worked together to share the best of their collections with each other and their respected communities. ✉



BOOK REPORTS

by/par Tony Shaman, FRPSC

STEAMSHIP MAIL IN THE EARLY DECIMAL PERIOD OF NEWFOUNDLAND 1865 -1910

An exhibit by David Piercey, published by the British North America Philatelic Society, 2018. Spiral bound, 142 pages, 8½ by 11 inches. ISBN: 978-1-927119-86-0 (colour edition). Member price $69.00 Canadian funds, plus shipping and handling. Available from Longley Auctions, P.O. Box 620, Waterdown ON L0R 2H0.



David Piercey's exhibit entitled *Steamship Mail in the Early Decimal Period of Newfoundland 1865-1910* earned a Gold medal at BNAPEX 2017 CALTAPEX and the Alan Steinhart Reserve Grand Award. Judging by the extensive research that went into this exhibit, the award was obviously justified. This volume is the 98th publication in the British North America Philatelic Society Exhibit Series.

In addition to the outstanding material comprising this exhibit, its strength lies in the research conducted by the author that unearthed previously unknown information within the philatelic community about the conveyance of Newfoundland steamship mail: its departure times, dates and the names of ships carrying mail to its destinations, locally and further afield. A bibliography, exhibitor's preface, the synopsis of the exhibit, an introductory page, and a concluding chapter complement the exhibited material.

The exhibit itself is divided into three main sections: coastal mails, Labrador mails, and foreign mails. Each of these three main divisions is further subdivided by destination and seasonal mail deliveries. For example, mail delivered to Newfoundland's various outposts in the winter months is broken out separately from non-winter month mail deliveries.

A miniature map outline of Newfoundland's coasts is included at the beginning of each section of the exhibit to show readers the specific route that mail travelled and its final destination. Readers learn, for example, that mail in the "winter" months, January to May, when harbours in places such as Fogo, Greenspond, and Twillingate in northern Newfoundland were icebound, mail destined for these settlements was carried over the Great Northern Mail Route running from St. John's to Notre Dame Bay. This primitive, unpaved road was specifically built to facilitate mail deliveries which took about 16 days to reach its destination. Labrador mail in the winter months between Bersimis and Blanc Sablon travelled mainly by dog team. Illustrated in the exhibit is a postcard placed into the mail stream at Battle Harbor, Labrador, to Toronto, which was carried by dog team as far as Bersimis, Quebec. From there it was carried by coach to the railhead at Murray Bay from where presumably it went by railroad to its final destination in Toronto.

The Coastal Mails section of the exhibit, in addition to the winter mail, as referred to above, is subdivided into the following categories: Conception Bay Steam, Coastal West, Coastal North, Reid Steamship Contract, Packet Routes, and Fogo District. Each section is amply illustrated, mostly with exceptional covers and postal stationery. Each one is fully notated.

As with the Coastal Mails section, the Labrador Mails section is also subdivided, as follows: Labrador North, Labrador T.P.O. (Travelling Post Office), and Straits T.P.O. Scarce and significant material is identified in the synopsis of the exhibit. Included in the exhibit, for instance, is the only reported cover from Bay Roberts to Labrador in the 1865 to 1880 period. This obviously desirable and attractively cancelled cover is postmarked with the Bay Roberts split ring handstamp; the 3-cent stamp is struck with a fancy cork cancel.

Taking up more than half of the exhibit pages is the final section of this outstanding collection, consisting of foreign mails. The section is further broken out into the following five divisions: Cross Gulf Routes, BNA and Canada, Saint Pierre and Miquelon, United States, and Great Britain. Among its rare pieces is an 1893 cover mailed at St. Georges, Newfoundland to Halifax. Struck with a split ring date hammer on June 21, the pair of stamps, 2-cent and 3-cent denominations, is cancelled with an oval 10-line obliterator. The cover was carried by the SS Harlaw on its return trip to Halifax and, according to the caption, it is backstamped CHANNEL, NEWF'D.

Another scarce routing for Canadian mail is a Universal Postal Union card handstamped at Spaniard's Bay on January 19, 1895 with a split ring hammer and addressed to Frelighsburgh, Quebec. It was carried on the SS St. Pierre bound for Halifax by way of St. Pierre island. In addition to the ST. JOHNS NEW'D back stamp, it has a second back stamp: RAILWAY T.P.O. NEWF'D.

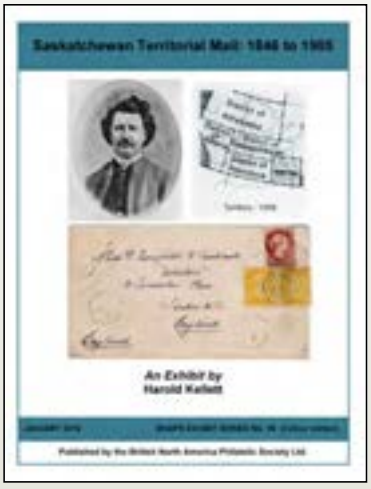
Any collector with an interest in steamship mail or Newfoundland postal history will find this book informative with a great deal of previously unpublished information relating to Newfoundland mail. This publication is an obvious labour of love. Every pictured cover and postal stationery card is thoroughly researched and annotated. It is a work that makes a worthwhile contribution to the body of philatelic knowledge and deserves shelf space in the library of every Newfoundland postal history enthusiast.

SASKATCHEWAN TERRITORIAL MAIL: 1846 TO 1905

An exhibit by Hal Kellett, published by the British North America Philatelic Society, 2018. Spiral bound, 86 pages, 8 ½ by 11 inches. ISBN : 978-1-927119-87-7 (colour edition) $54.00

Hal Kellett's exhibit is the 99th in the British North America Philatelic Society series. It features covers serviced by Saskatchewan territorial post offices from 1846 to 1905. Complementing the covers section of the exhibit is a contents page, an introduction to the exhibited material and a map showing the trade routes and Saskatchewan settlements as they existed from the 1860s to the mid-1880s.

Divided into two main parts, the first section is devoted to a selection of covers mailed at five post offices located in the Saskatchewan Territory during the North West Territory Period between 1876 and 1882. The five settlements were located at: Battleford, Carleton, Grandin, Prince Albert and Stobart.



One of the attractive Battleford covers, addressed to Colorado in the U.S.A., has no fewer than nine handstamps on its reverse consisting mostly of railway transit markings from its routing on the CPR line. The cover was date-stamped Ju 1/94 at Battleford, Qu'Appelle Station and CPR West of Winnipeg. From Qu'Appelle Station the letter travelled west by railway, eventually reaching Seattle, Washington, on June 18, 1894 by way of Victoria, B.C. A selection of additional attractive Battleford covers is included in the exhibit.

United States postage played an important part in the delivery of mail from western Canada to the eastern provinces. Included in the exhibit, for example, is a cover, franked with a 10-cent George Washington stamp, carried from Fort Carleton to Fort Gary by the Hudson Bay Company. It entered the U.S. mail on August 29, 1867 at Pembina, Dakota Territory, now North Dakota. Addressed to Freelton, Canada West, the letter arrived at the post office in Dundas, Ontario, on September 19.

The second section of the exhibit shows covers and postcards mailed from 1895 to 1905 at post offices located in settlements and towns in the Saskatchewan Territory. Cards or covers from 38 post offices are illustrated. A red seal denotes covers that the author deemed scarce, or of particular philatelic interest. One of these covers, postmarked at Regina, Assa. on JU 14/04 and addressed to Rosthern, Sask., illustrates the various conveyances and routes by which some early mail made its way to its destination. Surprisingly, the cover, travelling by railway, ferry and, finally, by horse and cart, reached its destination in just seven days. Sadly, it was returned to Regina, where it arrived on August 4, 1904.

On the basis of 25 years of research into Saskatchewan postal history, the author determined that another cover is rare. It was addressed to Toronto, and was postmarked at Moose Jaw, Assiniboia, on May 25, 1884. It was postmarked at Moose Jaw because Saskatoon did not yet have a post office.

Many of the covers in the exhibit are return envelopes from William Rennie Seeds. It's not surprising as Saskatchewan, during this period, was sparsely settled, and the majority of people were farmers. Interestingly, some of these Rennie Seed covers were sent by registered mail in February or early March. Presumably individuals ordering seed could not take a chance on their mail going astray and the seed not arriving in time for spring planting. It is difficult for 21st century technophiles to fully appreciate that early settlers had no way of following up electronically to ensure that their order was being filled in a timely manner.

Besides many informative covers, this exhibit is replete with postal stationery, postcards, embossed stationery, UPU cards, letter cards and even the odd picture postcard. Each illustration is accompanied by an historical note to give readers an idea of what it was like to live as a pioneer in a largely untamed land.

For anyone with an interest in the history, or the postal history of Saskatchewan Territorial mail, this publication will fit the bill. ✉

PRESIDENT'S PAGE

continued from page 9

ters every two issues. 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.

BEST WISHES FOR 2020

Enjoy the months to come. There will be local, regional and national 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 ✉

LA PAGE DU PRÉSIDENT

continuation de la page 9

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 réunions.

MEILLEURS VŒUX POUR 2020

Amusez-vous bien dans les prochains mois. Il y aura des expositions philatéliques locales, régionales et nationales partout au Canada, une exposition internationale à Londres et la Royale, en juin, à Fredericton.

Je vous souhaite, de même qu'à vos êtres chers, un joyeux temps des fêtes, la santé, une nouvelle année heureuse et toutes les bonnes choses à venir.

Cordialement ✉

AROUND THE WORLD IN 86 SECONDS

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

PERU
First stamps issued: March 10, 1858

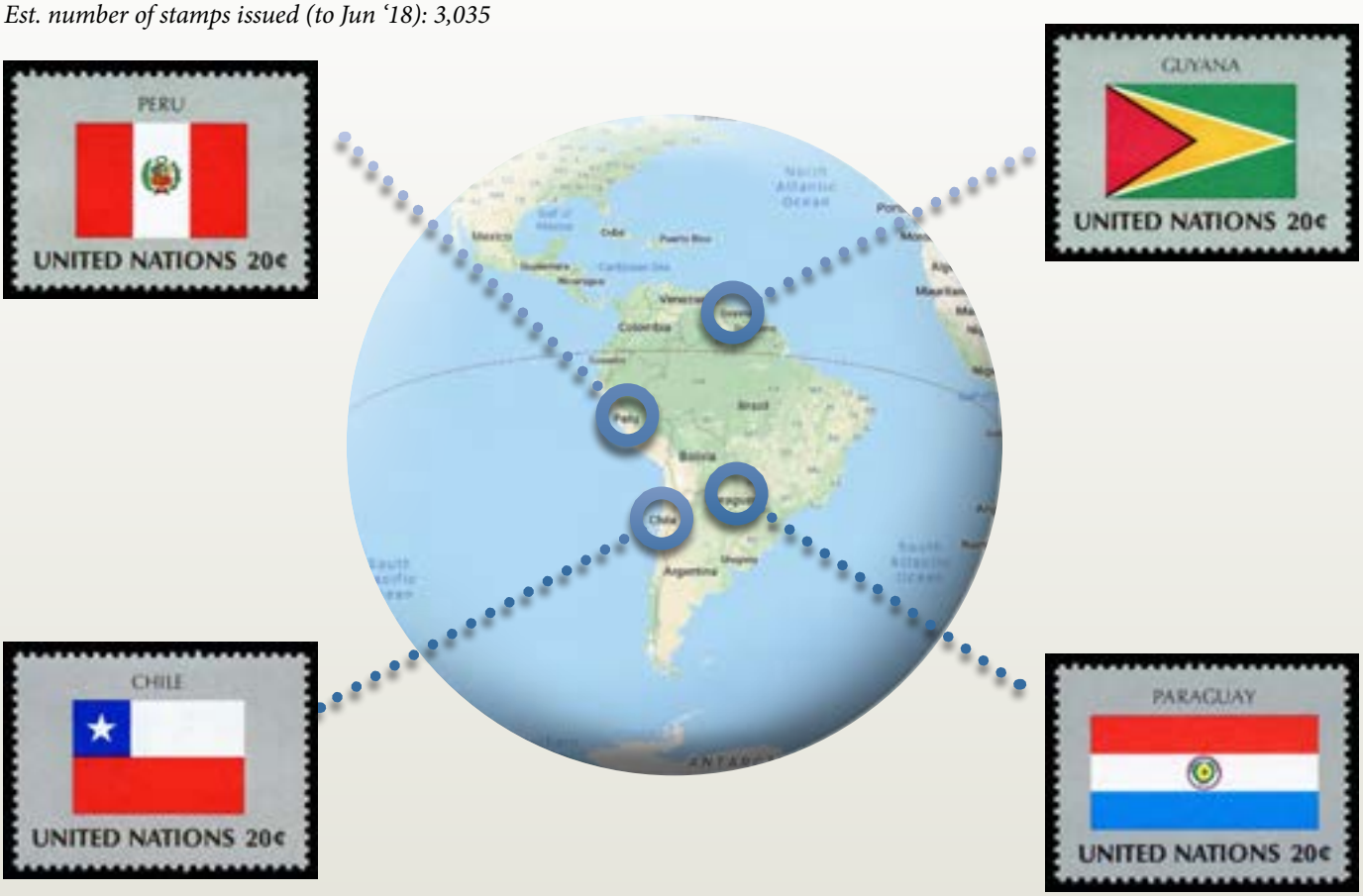
The flag of Peru was adopted by the government of Peru in 1824, and modified in 1950. It is a vertical triband with red outer bands and a single white middle band. Depending on its use, it may be defaced with different emblems, and has different names.

Est. number of stamps issued (to Jun '18): 3,035

GUYANA
First stamps issued: May 26, 1966

The current flag of Guyana was officially adopted on May 20, 1966. The red is said to represent the dedication of the people for reform, yellow is the symbol of wealth, green represents the vast forests and the yellow arrow is symbolic of a bright and hopeful future.

Est. number of stamps issued (to Nov '15): 7,550



CHILE
First stamps issued: July 1, 1853

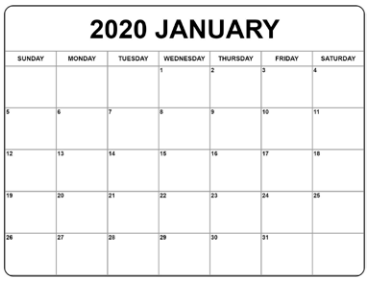
The flag of Chile consists of two equal horizontal bands of white and red, with a blue square the same height as the white band in the canton, which bears a white five-pointed star in the center. It was adopted on October 18, 1817. The Chilean flag is also known in Spanish as La Estrella Solitaria.

Est. number of stamps issued (to Apr '16): 2,175

PARAGUAY
First stamps issued: August 1, 1870

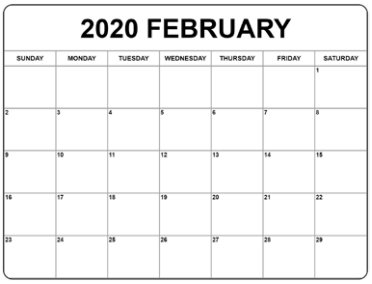
The flag of Paraguay (Spanish: bandera de Paraguay) was first adopted in 1842. Its design, a red–white–blue triband, was inspired by the colours of the Dutch flag, believed to signify independence and liberty.

Est. number of stamps issued (to Oct '18): 4,415



A LOOK BACK

January / February birth dates of people commemorated on Canadian stamps



Scott 398
Jan 8/1626
Birth of
Jean Talon





Scott 695
Jan 16/1874
Birth of Robert
W. Service

Scott 1137
Jan 25/1830
Birth of William
Augustus Leggo





Scott 1303
Jan 26/1891
Birth of Wilder
Graves Penfield



Scott 1606c
Jan 5/1848
Birth of Samuel
Benfield Steele



Scott 1709a
Jan 11/1817
Birth of John
Parmenter
Robarts

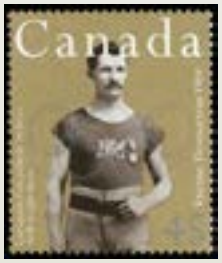


Scott 1818d
Jan 23/1897
Birth of William
Samuel Stephenson



Scott 2112
Jan 28/1905
Birth of
Ellen Louks
Fairclough

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31



Scott 1609
Feb 4/1873
Birth of Étienne Desmarteau



Scott 1804
Feb 19/1895
Birth of
Hilda Marion
Ada Neatby



Scott 1456
Feb 27/1858
Birth of Adelaide
Sophia Hoodless



Scott 1227
Feb 2/1838
Birth of Frances Ann Hopkins



Scott 2550
Feb 10/1947
Birth of Louise Arbour



Scott 1996
Feb 22/1903
Birth of Morley
Edward Callaghan



Scott 1661
Feb 24/1866
Birth of
Martha Black

CHAPTER MEETINGS
RÉUNIONS DES CLUBS MEMBRES

BRITISH COLUMBIA

BRITISH COLUMBIA PHILATELIC SOCIETY
Chapter 31 meets on Wednesdays at 7:30 p.m. throughout the year except for some holidays or holiday periods, at Jubilee United Church Hall, 7551 Gray Ave, Burnaby BC. See our website at www.bcphilatelic.org for details and contact information. Mailing address: 19569 Poplar Drive, Pitt Meadows, BC V3Y 1Z3.

FRASER VALLEY STAMP CLUB
Chapter 137 meets from 6 pm to 8 pm on the second Tuesday of the month at WJ Mouat Secondary School, 32355 Mouat Drive, Abbotsford, BC. Contact: N. Holden at (604) 859-9103.

GREATER VICTORIA PHILATELIC SOCIETY
Chapter 32 meets on the 3rd Fri. at 7:30 p.m. at the Windsor Park Pavilion in Oak Bay. Circuit books, auction and special programs prevail. Contact Lee Dowsley, 1673 Longacre Drive, Victoria, BC V8N 2M9, email: gvps@vicstamps.com.

KAMLOOPS STAMP CLUB
Chapter 48 meets at two o-clock on the second Tuesday of each month (except July) at Mt. Paul United Church, 140 Laburnum, North Kamloops. Contact Ingrid vanTamelen, 250-314-1021 or ingruss@telus.net.

KELOWNA AND DISTRICT STAMP CLUB
Chapter 90 meets on the second Monday of every month – except June and July – at 7:00 pm at the Senior Citizens Club #17, 1353 Richter Street, Kelowna, BC, V1Y 2L5. Contact: Kelowna & District Stamp Club c/o The Secretary Treasurer 431-580 Yates Road, Kelowna, BC, V1V 2M3 – papalondon37@gmail.com - http://www.okanaganstampclubs.ca/kelowna-stamp-club/

NELSON STAMP CLUB
Chapter 119 meets every third Thursday of the month, except July, August and December at 7:00 p.m. 911 Third St, Nelson B C, V1L 2R5 Phone: 250-352-3728, email: guscurtz@hotmail.com.

OKANAGAN MAINLINE PHILATELIC ASSOCIATION
Chapter 246 meets 5 times a year for a show, auction and bourse on Saturdays from 10:00 am to 2:00 pm, in January, March, May, September and November in Winfield, Penticton, Summerland and Vernon. Contact Roy Heinrichs for more info at 250-542-4127 or rhein2@telus.net. Visit our website at www.okanaganstampclubs.ca.

PEACE ARCH STAMP CLUB
Chapter 243 meets on the first Wednesday of each month (except July and August) from 5:30-9:00 p.m. at White Rock/Surrey Come Share Society, 15008-26th Avenue, Surrey, B.C. For more information visit our website at www.peacearchstampclub.com.

PENTICTON AND DISTRICT STAMP CLUB
Chapter 127 meets the 1st Sunday of each month, from Sept. to May, from 2-4 p.m. at Penticton United Church, Lower Level Hall, 696 Main Street, Penticton. Contact: Gordon Houston (Secretary), 298 Cambie Street, Penticton, BC V2A 4G8, e-mail: gordandlou@shaw.ca.

VANCOUVER ISLAND PHILATELIC SOCIETY
Chapter 52, meets at 7:30 p.m. on the 4th Thurs. at St. Aidan's Church Hall, 3703 St. Aidan's St., Victoria, BC. Contact Bob Stock, Secretary, Vancouver Island Philatelic Society at bob.stock99@gmail.com.

ALBERTA

CALGARY PHILATELIC SOCIETY
(Chapter 66) Regular meeting: 1st Wed. except July and Aug., 7 p.m. Auctions on 3rd Wed. of month except Dec., 7:30 p.m. Kerby Centre, 1133 7 Ave. SW. Contact: Calgary Philatelic Society, PO Box 1478, Station M, Calgary, AB T2P 2L6, or visit www.calgaryphilatelic-society.com

EDMONTON STAMP CLUB
Edmonton's Chapter 6 meetings held every other Mon., Sept. to June at 7 p.m., at St. Joseph High School cafeteria (use north entrance), 10830-109 St. Contact: Box 399, Edmonton, AB, T5J 2J6. or go to the Contact tab on our club website – www.edmontonstampclub.com.

LETHBRIDGE PHILATELIC SOCIETY
Chapter 57, The Lethbridge Philatelic Society, meets on the second Thursday of the month (except July and August) at 7 p.m. in the basement of Christ Trinity Lutheran Church, 416 – 12th Street S, Lethbridge, AB. Contact Robert Budd at 403-381-8640, email rob.budd@telus.net.

SASKATCHEWAN

MEDICINE HAT COIN & STAMP CLUB
Chapter 146 meets 2nd and 4th Tuesday of each month at 7:30 p.m. at Victory Lutheran Church, side door facing parking lot, 2793 Southview Drive S.E. Medicine Hat. Contact Ron Schmidt, 324 - 2800 13th Ave. S.E., Medicine Hat, AB T1A 3P9. E-mail: medhatcsc@live.com.

MOOSE JAW STAMP CLUB
Chapter 248 meets on the 2nd and 4th Wednesday of the month from September to May at Lindale School Staff Room, 1322-11th Ave. NW, Moose Jaw, SK. Meetings start at 7:00 pm. For more information contact Les Mossauer at 306-692-1323 or e-mail l.mossauer@shaw.ca.

REGINA PHILATELIC CLUB
Chapter 10 meets the 1st and 3rd Wednesday from Sept. to May, 7 - 10 p.m. at Cochrane High School in the teachers' staff room. Contact: P.O. Box 1891, Regina, SK S4P 3E1.

SASKATOON STAMP CLUB
Chapter 80 meets twice a month, September through June, and once a month during July and August at the St. John's Cathedral Hall, 816 Spadina Crescent East, Saskatoon. Doors open at 6 pm. Meeting dates and additional information are available on the club's website at http://www.saskatoonstampclub.ca The secretary may be contacted at douglasmichaelsmith@shaw.ca or (306) 249-3092.

MANITOBA

WINNIPEG PHILATELIC SOCIETY
Chapter 86 meets at 6:30 p.m. on the 1st and 3rd Thurs. except July and Aug. The Scandinavian Centre, 764 Erin Street, Winnipeg. Contact: Michael Zacharias, 808 Polson Ave, Winnipeg, MB R2X 1M5. E-mail: michaelpzacharias@shaw.ca.

ONTARIO

AJAX PICKERING STAMP CLUB
Chapter 163 The Ajax Philatelic Society meets every 2nd & 4th Thursday at the Ajax Public Library (Main Branch), 65 Harwood Avenue South, Ajax at 5:00 p.m. to 6:30 p.m. September to June (no meetings in July & August). Discussions and a 40 lot auction at all meetings. Refreshments provided. New members and guests are welcome. For more information contact Paul Delongchamp at 905-430-2942. or e-mail paul_delongchamp@hotmail.com.

ALGOMA STAMP CLUB
Chapter 244 meets on the 1st Sat of every month from 1-4 pm at 1025 Second Line West (corner of 2nd Line and Allen's Side Rd), Sault St. Marie, ON. All ages and experience levels welcome. Monthly auction. Website: algomastamp.ca. Contact: Michael Lajoie algomastamps@gmail.com 705-942-9765.

BARRIE DISTRICT STAMP CLUB
Chapter 73, meets the second Thursday of the month, except July and August, at St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church, Owen and Worsley Streets, Barrie, from 6:30 p.m. to 8:30 p.m. Contact John Rossiter, 14 Fawn Crescent, Barrie, ON L4N 7Z5. Telephone 705-726-1050, E-mail jrrossiter@bell.net. Website: www.barriedistrict-stampclub.ca

BRAMALEA STAMP CLUB
RPSC Chapter 144 meets the 1st Sun. Oct. to June 2-4 p.m. and the 3rd Tues. year round 7:30-9:30 p.m. at Terry Miller Recreation Complex, Williams Parkway (between Dixie Rd. and Bramalea Rd.) Brampton, ON. Contact: Bramalea Stamp Club, Box 92531, Bramalea, ON L6W 4R1. Website: www.bramaleastampclub.org

BRANTFORD STAMP CLUB
RPSC Chapter 1 meets on the 1st and 3rd Tuesday, September to May, and the 1st Tuesday in June at the Branlyn Community Centre, 283 Brantwood Park Rd, Brantford, ON at 7 pm. Short business meeting at 8 pm, followed by a program. Circuit books. Contact Paul James, 64 Lorne Crescent, Brantford, ON N3T 4L7. Phone: (519) 751-3513, E-mail: pjames@execulink.com. Website: http://brantfordstampclub.com.

BURLINGTON STAMP CLUB
Chapter 200 - The Burlington Stamp Club meets at the Burlington Seniors Centre, 2285 New Street, Burlington, in the Boutique Room from 7 pm - 9 pm on the 1st and 3rd Wednesdays of the month from September to June. No meetings in July or August.Visitors always welcome. Contact Norm Macneall at 905-336-8685 or macneall@cogeco.ca.

CAMBRIDGE STAMP CLUB
Chapter 4 – Meets on the first and third Thursday of each month (September to June) in the Allan Reuter Centre, 507 King St, Cambridge. Visitors welcome. For more information contact Club President, Oscar Cormier at 519-742-5892, email jocstamp@rogers.com.

CANADIAN AEROPHILATELIC SOCIETY
RPSC Chapter 187, yearly membership for Canadians $20 Cdn, for Americans $22 Cdn. and for all other countries $25. No formal meetings, but members join the RA Stamp Club meetings at the RA Centre, 2451 Riverside Dr., Ottawa, ON at 7:30 p.m. every Mon. except June to Aug. Contact: Brian Wolfenden, 203A Woodfield Drive, Nepean ON K2G 4P2. (613) 226-2045.

COBOURG STAMP CLUB
Chapter 106 meets the 2nd and 4th Wednesdays of each month (Sept through May) and once a month during June, July and August at the Salvation Army Citadel, 59 Ballantine St., Cobourg. For further information re club activities please contact Malcolm Pacey, PO Box 352, Port Hope, ON L1A 3W4. Telephone 905-885-2697.

COLBORNE STAMP CLUB
Chapter 205 meets on the second Tuesday of the month September to May inclusive at 7pm at the Old St. Andrews Presbyterian Church Hall, 45 King Street East, Colborne,ON. Please contact Malcolm Pacey, PO Box 352, Port Hope, ON L1A 3W4. Telephone 905-885-2697.

50+ ESSEX COUNTY STAMP CLUB
Chapter 154 meets on the 1st and 3rd Wednesday of the month (except no second meeting in July, August and December), at 7:00 p.m. at 5050 Howard Ave, Windsor, ON. Contact: Brian Cutler, President 2370 Rankin Ave, Windsor, ON N9E 3X6. Tel: 519-966-2276 or e-mail cutler@mnsi.net, Website: www.essexcountystampclub.com.

FENELON STAMP CLUB
Chapter 176 meets on the second Monday of each month at 7:30 p.m. at the Salvation Army Citadel Bldg, 42 Bond Street West, Fenelon Falls, ON. Information: President Jim Breadner (705) 340-8575, email jim_breadner@hotmail.com.

GEORGIAN BAY COIN & STAMP CLUB
Chapter 168. The club has two chapters, Wasaga Beach which meets the third Thursday of each month at The Prime Time Club, 1724 Mosley Street, Wasaga Beach, Ontario 6.30PM, and in Midland which meets the first Tuesday of each month at the North Simcoe Sports and Recreation Centre, 527 Len Self Boul., Midland Ontario, 6.30 PM. Contact is Peter Barnes (705) 534-3771.

50+ GUELPH STAMP CLUB
Chapter 233 meets on the 1st and 3rd Tuesday of every month from September to May, and the 3rd Tuesday of June, July and August. Meetings are held at Dublin United Church, 69 Suffolk St. W, Guelph, ON. Meetings start at 6:30 pm. New members welcome. For more information contact Joe Servos, 4375 Watson Rd. S., Puslinch, ON N0B 2J0. Phone: 519-823-2578, E-mail: jservos@bserv.com.

50+ HAMILTON STAMP CLUB
Chapter 51 meets at Bishop Ryan Catholic Secondary School, 1824 Rymal Rd. E, Hamilton, ON, from 5:30 to 8:30 p.m. on the second and fourth Monday of each month (except July and August) and the second Monday only in December. Meetings will be held on a Tuesday if Monday is a statutory holiday. Contact: Charlie Morreale at cmorreale@teksavvy.com.

INSURANCE AND BANKING PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF GREAT BRITAIN - CANADIAN BRANCH
Chapter 82 meetings are held at 5 pm on the third Thursday of each month at the Albany Club, 91 King Street East, Toronto, ON M5C 1G3. Contact either Joe Janthur (President) 416-364-4112 or Herb Kucera (Secretary) at 416-494-1428.

50+ KAWARTHA STAMP CLUB
Chapter 58 - The Kawartha Stamp Club meets 5:30 to 8:30 p.m. on the second and fourth Tuesday of each month (except December, July and August when it meets only on the second Tuesday) at Alternatives Community Program Services, 270 Braidwood Avenue, Peterborough, ON. Contact Marie Olver at 705-745-4993 for more info.

50+ KENT COUNTY STAMP CLUB
Chapter 7 meets 4th Wed. except July, Aug. and Dec. in the library of John McGregor Secondary School, 300 Cecile, Chatham, ON, at 7:30 p.m. Contact: Dennis Marek, President at 519-627-1429 or dennis.marek@sympatico.ca or visit our website: www.kentcountystampclub.ca.

KINCARDINE STAMP CLUB
Chapter 196 meets the 1st Wednesday of the month at the Davidson Community Centre on 601 Durham St. in Kincardine. Contact President John Cortan 519-395-5817 or Secretary Andrew Lunshof 519-396-5910. Club mailing address is 677 Hunter Street, Kincardine, ON N2Z 1S6 or e-mail: kincstampclub@hurontel.on.ca.

50+ KINGSTON STAMP CLUB
Chapter 49 meets 7-9 p.m. on the 2nd and 4th Mon. Sept. to May at the Ongwanada Resource Centre, 191 Portsmouth Ave. Free parking and wheelchair access. Consignment table, auctions, bourse, OXFAM, and trading. Contact Richard Weigand, 218 Richmond Street, RR#1, Bath, ON K0H 1G0, e-mail: rweigand@kos.net.

50+ KITCHENER-WATERLOO PHILATELIC SOCIETY
Chapter 13 meets the 2nd Thurs. Sept. to June at Albert McCormick Arena, Parkside Dr., Waterloo. Contact Craig Pinchen, P.O. Box 1000, Waterloo, ON N2J 4S7. Phone 519-746-4270. E-mail: kwpskw@gmail.com. Website: www.kwstampclub.org.

KITCHENER-WATERLOO-CAMBRIDGE REGIONAL POST CARD CLUB
Chapter 237 meets on the 2nd Wednesday in May, September and November at 7:00 p.m. and on the 2nd Saturday in January and March at 1:00 p.m. at Victoria Park Pavilion, 80 Schneider Street, Kitchener, ON N2G 4G7.

50+ LAKEHEAD STAMP CLUB
Chapter 33 meets the 2nd Wednesday and last Friday of each month, September to June at the Library of Hammarskjold High School, 80 Clarkson St. South, Thunder Bay ON. Meetings start at 7:15 p.m. Contact: Secretary D. Lein, 232 Dease St., Thunder Bay, ON P7C 2H8.

50+ LONDON PHILATELIC SOCIETY
Chapter 9 meets on the 2nd and 4th Tuesday of the month excluding July & August at the Dutch Canadian Club, which is located on the Northwest corner of Gore Road and Clarke Road. The doors open at 7:00pm and the meeting starts at 7:45pm. There is usually a presentation followed by an auction. New members and guests are always welcome. For more information check out our website at www.londonphilatelicsociety.com.

LONDON & MIDDLESEX STAMP CLUB
Chapter 204 meets every other Fri. Sept. to May, at 7 p.m. in St. Michael and All Angels Anglican Church, 397 Springbank Drive, London. Meeting at 8 p.m. Contact Patrick Delmore at 519-471-7139.

50+ MISSISSAUGA PHILATELIC SOCIETY
Chapter 67 of The RPSC meets on the 1st and 3rd Wednesday of each month from September to April, 7 to 9 p.m. at Christ Church United, 1700 Mazo Crescent - one block east of Clarkson Rd. and one block south of Truscott. Contact Ernest Ockenden at 905-822-9363 or etypeprinter@gmail.com.

50+ MUSKOKA STAMP CLUB
Chapter 216 meets the first Wednesday of each month at Bracebridge Public School, 90 McMurray Street, Bracebridge, ON. (Location for July & August will vary). Contact Larry Matthews, Telephone 705-645-7527, E-mail muskokapost@gmail.com.

50+ NORTH BAY & DISTRICT STAMP CLUB
Chapter 44, the North Bay & District Stamp Club meets every second and fourth Wednesday of the month, September to May, at North Bay Public Library, 271 Worthington Street East, North Bay at 7:00 pm. Visitors are always welcome. Contact person: Ms. Terry Turner, tel. (705) 472-6918, e-mail: teron@fibreop.ca.

50+ NORTH TORONTO STAMP CLUB
Chapter 5 meets on the 2nd and 4th Thursday of the month from January to June and from September to November. Meetings are held at Yorkminster Park Baptist Church, 1585 Yonge Street, one block north of St. Clair Avenue. Stamp sales circuit opens at 6:00 p.m. and meetings are from 7:30 p.m. to 9:30 p.m. Contact: NTSC.President@gmail.com. Website:www.NorthTorontoStampClub.tk. Facebook: http://www.facebook.com/groups/9803891585.

50+ OAKVILLE STAMP CLUB
Chapter 135 meets the 4th Tuesday at 7 p.m. in the forum of St. Nicholas Catholic Elementary School at 255 Morden Road in Oakville. Contact Oakville Stamp Club, c/o Roy Honess, Phone: 905-822-8450 or e-mail: royhoness@hotmail.com.

50+ THE OSHAWA/WHITBY/BROOKLIN STAMP GROUP
Chapter 230 meets 3 times weekly - Every Monday morning at Whitby Seniors Building, 801 Brock Rd, Whitby 9 am to 11:30 a.m. - Every Tuesday evening at Brooklin Library and Seniors Centre, 8 Vipond Rd, Brooklin, ON 5.00 pm to 8.00 pm - Every Friday morning at Legends Community Centre, 1661 Harmony Rd North, Oshawa - 10.15 am to 12.00 pm. Contact: Larry Friend at 905-666-7696 or Jim Stevenson at 905-576-4449. E-mail: lfriend@sympatico.ca. Web site: oshawawhitby-stamp-club.com.

50+ OTTAWA PHILATELIC SOCIETY
Chapter 16 meets every Thursday at 6:30 pm, September through June, at the Hintonburg Community Centre, 1064 Wellington St., Ottawa, Ontario. Visitors are always welcome. Contact: Caroline Phillips at info@ottawaphilatelicsociety.org. Website: www.ottawaphilatelicsociety.org.

OWEN SOUND STAMP CLUB
Chapter 191 meets at 7:00 pm on the 3rd Wednesday of the month at St. Mary's High School, 555 15th Street East, Owen Sound, ON. (Please contact us for details regarding June and July.) Activities include trading, auctions, circuit books. Visitors always welcome. Free parking at rear of school. For information call John at 519-375-7161 or email lembudd@yahoo.ca.

50+ OXFORD PHILATELIC SOCIETY:
Chapter 65 meets on the 2nd and 4th Wednesday of the month, September to May, at South Gate Centre, 191 Old Wellington Street South, Woodstock, Ontario at 7:00 p.m. Trading at 7:30 p.m. Program with speakers, mini auctions, dealers, contest with prizes and draws for all ages. Contact: P.O. Box 20113, Woodstock, ON N4S 8X8.

PERTH STAMP CLUB
Chapter 217 meets the 2nd and 4th Wed. Sept. to June, 7:30 p.m. in McMartin House, Gore Street. Contact Phil Warrington, 31 Decaria Blvd., Perth, ON K7H 3P8.

POLISH CANADIAN COIN & STAMP CLUB "TROYAK"
Chapter C-240 - meets at John Paul II Polish Cultural Centre, 4300 Cawthra Road (just south of Hwy. 403), Mississauga, ON, L4Z 1V8. Regular meetings are on the last Sunday of each month, except July, August & holidays, at 4:30 p.m. Visit www.troyakclub.com for current meeting information. Contacts: Tom Malicki at 905-281-0000 or Wieslaw Grzesicki at 416-258-1651. Email info@troyakclub.com. Visitors always welcome.

50+ R.A. STAMP CLUB - OTTAWA
Chapter 41 meets every Mon., except June to Aug. at 7:30 p.m. at the R.A. Centre, 2451 Riverside Dr., Ottawa, ON K1H 7X7. Contact: (613) 733-5100.

50+ ST. CATHARINES STAMP CLUB
Chapter 53 meets on the 1st and 3rd Tuesdays of each month (except for July and August) at the Grantham Lions Club, 732 Niagara Street, St. Catharines, Ontario. Contact: Stuart Keeley, President, 15 Baxter Cres., Thorold, ON L2V 4S1, or e-mail stuart.keeley@sympatico.ca or visit http://www.stcatharinesstamp.ca.

CHAPTER MEETINGS
RÉUNIONS DES CLUBS MEMBRES

ST. THOMAS STAMP CLUB
Chapter 232 meets every second and fourth Thursday evening at the Community of Christ Church, 105 Fairview Avenue, St. Thomas, ON. For more information contact Harald Schraeder at hschran623@rogers.com.

50+ SARNIA STAMP CLUB
Chapter 45 meets on the 4th Sunday of the month, September through June, with the exception of December which is held on the 2nd. Sunday. Meetings are held at Alexander Mckenzie Secondary School, 1257 Michigan Ave, Sarnia, ON., from 2:00 p.m. to 4:00 p.m. Activities include circuit books, silent auction, and dealers. Contact: Sean Keane at 541 Charlesworth Drive, Sarnia, ON N7V 2R5. Telephone 519-337-2454, e-mail sarniastampclub@cogeco.ca. Website: www.sarniastampclub.ca.

SAUGEEN STAMP CLUB
Chapter 220 meets on the 1st Tuesday of every month at St. Matthews Lutheran Church, 356 – 9th Street, Hanover, Ontario. Contact Walt Berry, 670 Maple St., PO Box 348, Brussels, ON N0G 1H0. Phone: 519-887-6999, Email: wsberry@sympatico.ca.

SCOUTS ON STAMPS – MAPLE LEAF CHAPTER
Chapter C-242 - Meets on the 3rd Sunday of the month from Sept to May at 2:00 pm (coffee/cookies at 1:30 pm). Meetings are held in different locations within Toronto and southwestern Ontario. Interested in Boy Scout and/or Girl Guide philately? Contact: Tony Manson at 416-447-4281 or tony.manson@sympatico.ca.

50+ STRATFORD STAMP CLUB
Chapter 92 meets the 4th Thursday of the month except for July, August and December, at the Avondale United Church, 194 Avondale Avenue, Stratford, ON N5E 6N4. Doors open at 6:30. Meeting starts at 7:45. Sales circuit, dealers, auctions, regular meeting program. Contact: Howie Mason, President 519-565-5354 or Ron Holm, 519-273-1737, E-mail: stampssc@gmail.com, Website: www.rpsc.org/chapters/stratford.

50+ SUDBURY STAMP CLUB
Chapter 85 meets on the 2nd Tuesday of the month, September through June at 7:00 p.m. Meetings are held at the Delki Dozzi Playground Fieldhouse. Slides, presentations, auction. Contact: Wm "Biff" Pilon at 1779 Graywood Drive, Sudbury, ON P3A 5S5. E-mail: stampless1@hotmail.com.

TIMMINS STAMP CLUB / CLUB DE TIMBRES
Chapter 245 meets monthly (except July and August) at the Timmins Museum, 325 Second Avenue, Timmins on Sunday afternoon between 1:30 and 4:00 as announced in the local media. The club invites people of all ages and collecting experience to visit and enjoy the hobby of stamp collecting and learn with others from the Timmins-Porcupine area. Contact: David Yaschyshyn. E-mail: yaschyshyn@eastlink.ca

50+ TORONTO STAMP COLLECTORS' CLUB, FOUNDED 1892
Chapter 238 meets the 2nd Tuesday every month, except July and August, at 10 Summerhill Avenue, Toronto, ON. Members arrive at 6:30 pm and meetings start at 7:00 pm sharp. Every December we hold our Annual Dinner meeting with invited guests. Contact: Mike Graf, Tel. 416-534-6936 or E-mail graf20003@yahoo.ca. (Website T.B.A.)

50+ TRENTON STAMP CLUB
Chapter 89 meets on the 1st and 3rd Wednesdays of each month from September through August at the Trenton Senior's Club 105 at the corner of Bay and Campbell Streets (with wheelchair access) from 6:30 to 8:30 pm. Contact: William Ferguson at (613) 398-1152 wilabetgg@gmail.com, Kevin Myers at (613) 955-1618 kevmyers13@gmail.com or P. Koenig at (905) 373-0806 pete3r.koenig@gmail.com for more information.

UKRAINIAN COLLECTIBLES SOCIETY (TORONTO)
Chapter 228 meets on the 1st Monday of the month, September through June, 7-9 p.m. at the Ukrainian Canadian Social Services, 2445 Bloor St W, Toronto, Ontario. Contact Jerry Kalyn: 416-251-6898 or e-mail ucst@upns.org.

WATERLOO REGION STAMP CLUB
Chapter 247 meets First Tuesday of the month, except July and August, at St. Andrews Presbyterian Church, 54 Queen St. N, Kitchener, ON from 6:30 until 8:30 pm. For more information contact Oscar at 519-742-5892 or e-mail jocstamp@rogers.com.

50+ WEST TORONTO STAMP CLUB
Chapter 14 meets on the 2nd and 4th Tuesdays (Regular Meetings) at 6:30 pm; and 3rd Tuesday (Discussion Group) at 7:30 pm in Fairfield Seniors' Centre, 80 Lothian Avenue, Etobicoke. Advice, Auctions, Dealers, Exhibits, Group Sessions, Speakers. Contact Sid Mensinga at 416-621-9137, e-mail sidmensinga@gmail.com, Website: www.westorontostampclub.org.

QUEBEC

ASSOCIATION DES NUMISMATES ET DES PHILATÉLISTES DE BOUCHERVILLE INC.
Chapter C-241 - L'Association tient quatre fois par année un Salon Timbres et MonnaiesMC de deux jours et des rencontres un dimanche les autres mois. Elle organise également des ateliers/conférences un samedi par mois. Il y a relâche des activités en juillet et août. Consultez le site Internet anpb.net pour le calendrier des activités. Inscrivez-vous sur notre site pour recevoir des courriels d'invitation à nos activités. L'Association publie une revue électronique disponible gratuitement sur le site Philabec.com. Adresse courriel : info@anpb.net

CLUB PHILATÉLIQUE "LES TIMBRÉS" DE BOISBRIAND
Chapter 215 - Section adulte: Tous les lundis soirs de 18h45 à 21h. Section junior: Tous les samedis de 9h. à 11h30; au Centre socio-culturel de Boisbriand, 480 rue Chavigny, Broisbriand, QC, J7G 2J7; information: Louis-Georges Dumais Président 450-979-7371 et M. Maurice Touchette Vice-président-Trésorier 450-435-5973.

50+ LAKESHORE STAMP CLUB – CLUB PHILATÉLIQUE DU LAKESHORE
Chapter 84 meets at St. John the Baptist Church, 233 Ste-Claire Street in Pointe-Claire, on the 2nd and 4th Thurs. Sept. to June at 7:30 p.m. Contact: Mario Chevrette, President, PO Box 1, Pointe Claire/Dorval, QC, H9R 4N5. / Le chapitre 84, se réunit les 2e et 4e jeudis de chaque mois du début septembre à fin juin, à 19h30. Les réunions ont lieu à l'Église St. John the Baptist, 233 rue Ste-Claire à Pointe-Claire. Information: Mario Chevrette, Président, Case Postale 1, Pointe Claire/Dorval, QC, H9R 4N5.

50+ LA SOCIÉTÉ PHILATÉLIQUE DE QUÉBEC
Chapter 40. La S. P. Q. tient ses réunions régulières les premiers et troisièmes mercredis du mois au sous-sol de l'église St-Rodrigue, 4760 1ère Avenue, porte 10 à Québec. Les réunions ont lieu de 19 h à 22 h du troisième mercredi de septembre au premier mercredi de juin. Information: écrire a SPQ, CP 70076, succ Québec-Centre, Québec, Qc G2J 0A1. Courriel: jp.forest@videotron.ca, site Web: www.s-p-q.org.

50+ L'UNION DES PHILATÉLISTES DE MONTRÉAL
Chapter 3 L'Union des philatélistes de Montréal tient toutes ses activités à la MAISON DU CITOYEN, 7501, rue François-Perreault, Montréal H2A 1M1. Réunions en soirée les 2e et 4e mardis de chaque mois, de 18 h 30 h à 21 h 30, de septembre à juin. Réunions en après-midi les 1er et 3e mardis de chaque mois, de 13 h 00 à 16 h 30, de septembre à mai. Visiteurs bienvenus. Meets at 6:30 p.m. on the 2nd and 4th Tuesdays from September to June and at 13:00 p.m. on the 1st and 3rd Tuesdays from September to May at La MAISON DU CITOYEN, 7501, rue François-Perreault, Montréal H2A 1M1. Visitors always welcome. Courriel/Information: info@philatelie-upm.com, site Web: www.philatelie-upm.com.

MONTREAL PHILATELIC CLUB
Chapter 122 meets monthly from September through June at 7:00 pm at the Westmount Public Library, 4574 Sherbrooke St. West, Westmount. Guests are always welcome to attend. For meeting dates, telephone 514-932-6228.

NEW BRUNSWICK

50+ FREDERICTON DISTRICT STAMP CLUB
Chapter 148 meets the 1st and 3rd Tues, Sept. to May at 7:30 p.m. at the Hugh John Fleming Forestry Centre, 1350 Regent St. Contact Ron Smith, 12 Chateau Dr., McLeod Hill, NB, E3A 5X2, (506) 453-1792, e-mail: pigotsmith@gmail.com.

FUNDY STAMP COLLECTORS CLUB
Chapter 219 meets the 1st Thursday, except July and August, at 6:30 pm at the Riverview Parks and Recreation office on Biggs Drive in Riverview. Contact TFSCC, c/o 34 Berwick Streeet, Riverview, NB E1B 5P4 or visit our website at www.fundystampclub.ca.

50+ SAINT JOHN STAMP CLUB
Chapter 156 meets at 7:00 pm on the 4th Wednesday of each month, except July, August and December, at Château, 369 Rockland Road, Saint John, NB. Visitors and new members welcome. Please call 506-849-2250 for more information.

NOVA SCOTIA

50+ NOVA SCOTIA STAMP CLUB
Chapter 50 invites you to join us at a monthly meeting on the second Tuesday of the month at 7:30 pm in the auditoriam - lower level (except July & August). Nova Scotia Museum of Natural History, 1747 Summer St., Halifax, NS B3H 3A6, www.nsstampclub.ca.

NEWFOUNDLAND

ST. JOHN'S PHILATELIC SOCIETY
Chapter 121 meets 2nd and 4th Wed., except July and Aug. at 8 p.m. at Marine Institute. Contact: Michael Deal, 107 Springdale St., St. John's, NL A1C 5B7. Tel: (709)754-2807. E-mail: mdeal@mun.ca

PHILATELIC WEBSITE LISTINGS / LISTE DES SITES WEB PHILATELIQUES

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VINCENT GRAVES GREENE PHILATELIC RESEARCH FOUNDATION
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mikestreet1@gmail.com

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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

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 : 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 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 25 AVRIL, 2020

On Saturday, April 25, 2020 from 10:00 a.m. to 4:00 p.m., the Sudbury Stamp Club, Chapter 85 of The RPSC and the Nickelbelt Coin Club and proudly supported by Canada Post will be hosting the Sudbury Stamp and Coin Show with everything for the philatelist and Numismatis under one roof along with exhibits, silent auction and children's section admission and free underground parking. It will take place at the Parkside Older Adult Centre,YMCA Building, 140 Durham Street in downtown Sudbury, Ontario . For more information please contact William Biff Pilon: stampless1@hotmail.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.

APRIL 26 AVRIL, 2020

The Kitchener Waterloo Cambridge Regional Post Card Club, Chapter 237 of The RPSC, is sponsoring the Post Card Memories Show and Sale on Sunday, April 26, 2020 from 9:30 am. To 4:00 p.m. at Bingemans (Embassy Room), 425 Bingemans Centre Drive, Kitchener, ON. Admission is $5 and kids are free. It is the largest postcard expo in Southwestern Ontario. Dealers in Post Cards, Postal History , Vintage Paper, Plenty Free Parking, Wheel Chair Accessible, Free Hourly Draw Prizes. For more information, contact Dave Moore at 519-885-3499 or Ray Ruddy at rruddy@rogers.com.

MAY 9 MAI, 2020

The Sarnia Stamp Club, Chapter 45 of The RPSC, will sponsor LAMPEX 2020 Stamp Show and Bourse on May 9, 2020 from 9:30 a.m. to 4:30 p.m. at (new 2020 location) Northern Collegiate Institute & Vocational School 940 Michigan Ave, Sarnia, ON Canada N7S 2B1. Admission and parking are free. Everyone are welcome. For more information, contact John Armstrong at sarniastampclub@cogeco.ca or visit www.sarniastampclub.ca/new-LAMPEXshowlocation.htm

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.

AUGUST 6-11 AOÛT, 2020

Indonesia 2020 World Stamp Championship. Indonesia 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 August 6 to August 11, 2020 with a total of 2500 frames to be exhibited. Regulations & application forms are available from the exhibition website or from the commissioner. The deadline for exhibit entry applications is November 15, 2019. The Indoenesia 2020 World Stamp Championship will take place at Indonesian Parliament Complex, Jakarta, Indonesia. The contact is David McLaughlin, Canadian National Commissioner. Contact him at david.mclaughlin@rogers.com. Website: www.indonesia2020.com

MARCH 17-20 MARS, 2021

The Cape Town 2021 International Philatelic Exhibition is a specialized World Stamp Exhibition with FIP Patronage and competitive classes in Traditional, Postal History, Aerophilately, Revenue, Postal Stationery, Thematic, Open, Picture Postcards, One Frame, Modern and Literature. The exhibition will run from March 17 to March 20, 2021 with a total of 2000 frames to be exhibited. Regulations and application forms are available from the exhibition website. The deadline for exhibit entry applications is May 31, 2020 for all classes except Literature. The deadline for the Literature class is October 30, 2020. Gerhard Kamffer's award-winning exhibit ¨The Road to Democracy" featuring letters written by Nelson Mandela from Robben Island will be featured in the Court of Honour. It will take place in the Cape Town Convention Centre in Cape Town, South Africa. Website: http://capetown2021.org

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.

MEMBERSHIP REPORT / DES NOUVELLES DE NOS MEMBRES

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NEW MEMBERS /NOUVEAUX MEMBRES

The following applications were received and are herewith published in accordance with the constitution. If no adverse reports are received within 30 days of publication, applicants will be accepted into full membership. Any objections should be sent to the National Office, P.O. Box 69080, St. Clair Post Office, Toronto, ON M4T 3A1.
Les demandes d'adhésion ci-dessous ont été reçues et sont publiées en conformité avec la constitution. Si aucun commentaire n'est communiqué au Bureau national, (C.P. 69080, St. Clair Post Office, Toronto, ON M4T 3A1) d'ici 30 jours, les adhérants seront acceptés comme membres.
(M) minor - activity guaranteed by parent or guardian / mineur - activités philatéliques garanties par un parent ou un tuteur.

INDIVIDUAL MEMBERS / MEMBRES À TITRE PERSONNEL

I-29884 Peter Bennett
Watercraft on Canadian Stamps + Newfoundland and New Brunswick Schooners Canadian Rivers, Lakes and Coastal Waters Sailing Ships on Stamps

I-29885 David Vandenbrink

I-29886 Lee Mrkonjic
Canadian stamps

I-29887 Mike Majury
Canada, U.S.A., Britain, Germany

I-29888 Allen Taylor

E-29889 Clayton Lee
Canada mostly, Flag Cancellations

E-29890 Peter Voice
Prehistoric life, dinosaurs, fossils, minerals, geology on stamps

I-29891 Morris Beattie
British Columbia Postal History with focus on the CPR in B.C., Mining communities along the B.C. coast, Volcanoes

I-29892 Jerald Hammond
Worldwide (used and mint)

E-29894 Seymour Hersh
Canada UK Israel & Palestine

I-29895 Peter MacDonald
Canada: Christmas stamps, postal history and ephemera; Elizabethan definitives generally, with specialty in Caricatures & Landscapes; 1950s-1960s Wildlife Issue

DECEASED MEMBERS / MEMBRES DÉCÉDÉS

I-24848 Robert E. Laker

ALEXANDER F. SKUTCH

continued from page 43

8. Skutch, A.F. 1952. On the hour of laying and hatching in birds' eggs. Ibis 94:49-61.
9. Molecular genetic studies determined Scarlet-rumped Tanager is actually two geographically distinct species – Passerini's Tanager (Rhamphocelus passerinii) of the Gulf-Caribbean slope of Mexico and Central America to western Panama and northern Pacific Slope of Costa Rica, and Cherrie's Tanager (R. costaricensis) of the southern Pacific Slope of Costa Rica and Panama.10 Skutch had observed Cherrie's Tanagers.
10. Hackett, S.J. 1996. Molecular phylogenetics and biogeography of tanagers in the genus Rhamphocelus (Aves). Molecular Phylogenetics Evolution 5:368-382.
11. There are two records of parasitism on Cherrie's Tanager, at 2 of 35 nests (5.7%) inspected in 1971 near Sierpe, a village 13 km SW of Palmar Sur, Puntarenas Province.12 Tanager and cowbird eggs hatched in both nests, but all young were depredated before they could leave the nests. Bronzed Cowbirds lay their eggs within 5 to 10 seconds in the minutes before sunrise.13
12. Kiff, L.F. 1973. New host records for the Bronzed Cowbird. Wilson Bulletin 85:240-242.
13. Peer, B.D., and S.G. Sealy. 1999. Laying time of the Bronzed Cowbird. Wilson Bulletin 111:137-139.
14. McMaster, D.G., D.L.H. Neudorf, S.G. Sealy, and T.E. Pitcher. 2004. A comparative study of laying times in passerine birds. Journal of Field Ornithology 75:113-208.
15. Guigueno, M.F. and Sealy, S.G. 2010. Clutch abandonment by parasitized Yellow Warblers: Egg burial or nest desertion? Condor 112:399-406.
16. Skutch's observation was made on June 5, 1985, on his farm at El Quizarrá, where Bronzed Cowbirds were rarely observed. Nineteen host species of this cowbird had been recorded in Costa Rica at that time.17
17. Sealy, S.G., Sánchez, J.E., Campos, R.G. and Marin, M. 1997. Bronzed Cowbird hosts: New records, trends in host use, and cost of parasitism. Ornitologia Neotropical 8:175-184.
18. Sealy, S.G. 1980. Breeding biology of Orchard Orioles in a new population. Canadian Field-Naturalist 94:154158.
19. Skutch, A.F. 1996. Orioles, blackbirds, and their kin. University of Arizona Press, Tucson.
20. Sheers, P., editor. 2016. Early views of Alexander F. Skutch: Selections from his nature diaries, philosophical notebooks and several other manuscripts, 1928-1946. Volume 1. https://www.alexanderskutch.com/uploads/7/0/1/0/70104897/skutchone.pdf (accessed 3 November 2019).

classifieds / annonces classées

AUSTRALIA / AUSTRALIE

ZIMO OFFERS A.A.T.: VF used Complete Sets & Hi-Values all different, $40.00 Scott 2016 Value only $20.00. Start a new "Hot" Collection! Zimo, Box 578 Bromptonville, Sherbrooke QC, J1C 1A1. *v68n06*

CANADA FOR SALE / CANADA À VENDRE

Walsh NEWFOUNDLAND Specialized Stamp eCatalogue 12th edition, 2020 Colour;856 pages. www.nfldstamps.com

Walsh British North America Specialized Stamp eCatalogue 12th edition, 2020 Colour; 725 pages. www.nfldstamps.com *v69n06*

CHINA / CHINE

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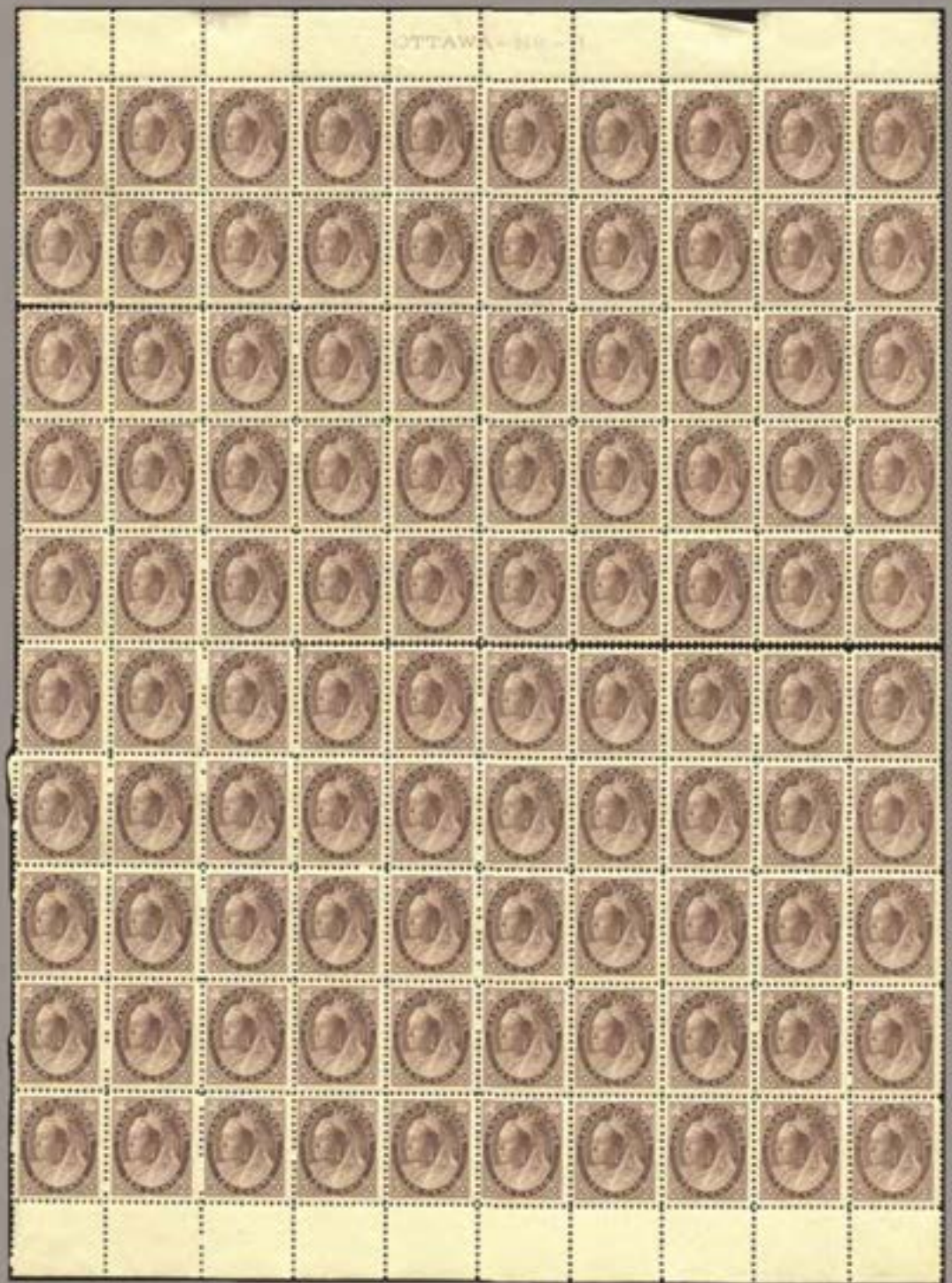
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