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THE CANADIAN PHILATELIST

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LE PHILATÉLISTE CANADIEN



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An invitation to join…
Joignez-vous à…

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Join The RPSC!

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Devenez membre de La SRPC

- CONSEILS SUR LA FAÇON DE DISPOSER D'UNE COLLECTION
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Vous pouvez obtenir les coordonnées sur le site Web de La SRPC http://www.rpsc.org/society.htm ou en appelant au Bureau national.

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FEATURES

Becoming the Understudy: Canada's Repeating 'Canada' Underprint ---------- 78
by Robin Harris, FRPSC

Isn't it fascinating when a prominent printing variety that has been around for quite sometime isn't 'discovered' until years later? Such is the case with the repeating "Canada" underprinting, introduced on Canadian definitive stamps in 2012.

The Norse Vikings in North America ---------- 84
by James R. Taylor, FRPSC

The Norse Vikings were a northern European, seafaring people that, from the late 8th to the early 11th century, became celebrated as navigators, traders, explorers, and fierce warriors. Their ocean-going longboats, the Knarrs, complete with riveted wooden planks, a keel, a tall mast, and sizeable rectangular sail, allowed the Vikings to make long voyages across the North Atlantic Ocean.

Getting Personalized Stamps from Three Countries ---------- 88
by Derwin Mak

Postal services around the world began offering personalized stamps, i.e., stamps with the customer's image on them, in the 2000s as advances in computer and printing technology enabled their production.

Bertram W. H. Poole, RDP 1880-1957 ---------- 94
by Michael Peach, FRPSC

During the first half of the last century many philatelic books by Bertram W. H. Poole were published either in the United Kingdom, up to 1910, and then in the United States. Among them were books about Canada and Newfoundland stamps as well as booklets about the stamps of the provinces.

Prince Albert: Ushering British Royalty into Modern Times ------- 98
by Lane Robson

With the death of Prince Albert, Benjamin Disraeli wrote, "With Prince Albert we have buried our sovereign. This German prince has governed England for 21 years with a wisdom and energy such as none of our kings has ever shown."

Prince Albert, 1862 - 1885 ---------- 102
by Hal Kellett

In 1862, what was to become the city of Prince Albert in Saskatchewan was nothing more than a Native campground. Fur traders had been based there for a few years but had left nothing except the ruins of three posts on the north bank of the North Saskatchewan River.

Topicals: A Different Approach ---------- 106
by Phil Visser

There are many sub-areas to stamp collecting within the philatelic world. One such area is called topical collecting. Some collectors are obsessed with stamps that feature one similar image. They might include stamps that feature a wide selection of birds, planes, or trains, just to mention a few of the more common topicals.

Oh, My Cod! ---------- 108
by Derrick Grose

When I was a child, my first encounter with cod was in the form of fish and chips. The mildly flavoured fish, with its dense and flaky white flesh, was a revelation not to be forgotten.













PRESIDENT'S PAGE

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

LA PAGE DU PRÉSIDENT

RPSC BOARD FOR 2020-2021

Nominations for board positions closed on December 11, 2019 and seven board members were acclaimed for election as of the AGM in June 2020. They are: Steve Johnson, Joe Trauzzi, Jane Sodero, Grégoire Tessyier, Ed Kroft, Joel Weiner, and Stéphane Cloutier. They will join Michèle Cartier, Mike Walsh, Hugo Deshaye, John Hall, David McLaughlin, Sam Chiu and Robert Pinet. Many thanks to Bob Carswell and David Lank, who stepped down in November 2019. Arlene Sullivan and Jim Taylor will serve on the board until the June 2020 AGM.

RPSC BOARD ACTIVITIES

Our most recent meeting of the Board was held on January 26, 2020 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. http://www.rpsc.org. The next Board meeting is expected to be in March 2020.

NEW VOLUNTEER RECOGNITION PROGRAMME - KEEP THE NOMINATIONS COMING!

At the 2019 AGM, we recognized 22 individuals from across Canada and their contributions to our hobby. Please provide us with your nominations so we can increase the number of recognized volunteers at the June 2020 AGM in Fredericton.

CAPEX 2022

Canada will host a four-day international exhibition – Capex 22 – in the Greater Toronto Area sometime in June 2022. The specific location and dates are yet to be decided; however, what's certain is that Capex 22 will be a two-class exhibition with 400 single-frame exhibits plus a philatelic literature class. The exhibition will be organized by the Canadian Association of Philatelic Exhibitions and hosted by The RPSC under the patronage of FIAF. The FIP board gave recognition to the event in January 2020.

ROYAL 2020 ROYALE - JUNE 19 TO 21, 2020 - FREDERICTON, NEW BRUNSWICK

Make your reservations now before the space disappears!

CA DE LA SRPC POUR 2020-2021

La date de clôture du dépôt des candidatures pour les postes au conseil d'administration était le 11 décembre 2019 et sept membres ont été nommés par acclamation lors de l'assemblée générale annuelle (AGA) de juin 2020. Ce sont : Steve Johnson, Joe Trauzzi, Jane Sodero, Grégoire Tessyier, Ed Kroft, Joel Weiner et Stéphane Cloutier. Ils se joignent à Michèle Cartier, Mike Walsh, Hugo Deshaye, John Hall, David McLaughlin, Sam Chiu et Robert Pinet. Grands mercis à Bob Carswell et à David Lank, qui ont démissionné en novembre 2019. Arlene Sullivan et Jim Taylor, quant à eux, continueront d'œuvrer au conseil jusqu'à l'AGA de 2020.

ACTIVITÉS DU CONSEIL D'ADMINISTRATION DE LA SRPC

La plus récente réunion du conseil d'administration (CA) a eu lieu le 26 janvier 2020 par téléconférence. Le conseil et d'autres bénévoles dévoués ont discuté d'une variété de sujets relatifs aux activités de La SRPC. Une fois approuvés, les procès-verbaux des réunions sont affichés dans le site Web de La SRPC, https://www.rpsc.org. La prochaine réunion du conseil est prévue en mars 2020.

NOUVEAU PROGRAMME DE RECONNAISSANCE DES BÉNÉVOLES - CONTINUEZ À PROPOSER DES CANDIDATURES!

À l'AGA de 2019, nous avons rendu hommage à 22 personnes de partout au Canada et salué leur contribution à notre loisir. S'il vous plaît, proposez des candidatures afin que nous augmentions le nombre de bénévoles émérites à l'AGA de 2020, à Fredericton.

CAPEX 2022

Le Canada sera l'hôte d'une exposition internationale de quatre jours - Capex 22 - dans la région du Grand Toronto en juin 2022. Le lieu et les dates n'ont pas encore été déterminés, mais une chose est sûre; Capex 22 comportera deux classes avec 400 collections d'un cadre en plus d'une classe en littérature philatélique. L'exposition sera organisée par la Canadian Association of Philatelic Exhibitions et tenue par La Société royale de philatélie du Canada sous les auspices de la Federación Interamericana de Filatelia (FIAF). Le CA de la Fédération internationale de philatélie (FIP) a reconnu l'événement en janvier 2020.

ROYAL 2020 ROYALE - DU 19 AU 21 JUIN 2020 - FREDERICTON, NOUVEAU-BRUNSWICK

Faites vos réservations maintenant avant que les places ne disparaissent!

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Fredericton, NB
For information please contact Rob Lunn (506) 460-2159.

LONDON 2020 FIP SPECIALIZED WORLD STAMP CHAMPIONSHIP EXHIBITION

Business Design Centre, 52 Upper Street, Islington. London N1 0OH, United Kingdom - May 2 to May 9, 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 3400 frames to be exhibited. I am proud to serve as Canadian Commissioner and to advise that 22 Competitive Exhibits and 14 Literature exhibits of Canadian exhibitors were accepted.

ORAPEX 2020 - MAY 2-3, 2020

ORAPEX is at the Ottawa RA Centre Philatelic Exhibition. 2020 will mark the 59th edition of this show, which is managed by volunteers drawn from the RA Stamp Club, the Amicale des philatélistes de l'Outaouais, the Ottawa Philatelic Society and related philatelic societies and organizations. ORAPEX is one of only a few national-level stamp shows held annually in Canada and is part of the American Philatelic Society's "World Series of Philately".

RA Centre
2451 Riverside Dr.
Ottawa, Ontario
Saturday 10-6, Sunday 10-4
Free admission and parking.

Each year, ORAPEX has a theme. For the 2020 show, the theme will be Topicals, Thematics and illustrated Mail.

ORAPEX boasts about 40 stamp dealers in its bourse and runs an impressive series of society meetings, seminars and study groups. Bring your children to the Youth Booth to get them started on collecting! The show's awards reception is a highlight of the weekend and a great chance for everyone to socialize after the exhibits have been judged. (Awards Reception tickets will be available at the Welcome Booth at the show.)

STRATEGIC PLAN AND CHARITABLE STATUS

The Board continues to discuss the implementation of the strategic plan as the Canada Revenue Agency continues to consider the application of The RPSC for charitable status under the Canadian Income Tax Act.

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LONDON 2020, EXPOSITION PHILATÉLIQUE INTERNATIONALE PARRAINÉE PAR LA FIP

Business Design Centre, 52 Upper Street, Islington. London N1 0OH, United Kingdom- du 2 au 9 mai 2020

London 2020 est un championnat philatélique mondial spécialisé de la FIP comportant les classes de concours suivantes : championnat, traditionnel, histoire postale, thématique, fiscal, articles de correspondance, cartes postales illustrées, aérophilatélie, ouvert, un cadre, moderne, littérature et jeunesse. L'exposition aura lieu du 2 au 9 mai 2020. Un changement complet des collections aura lieu le soir du 5 mai, ce qui permettra d'exposer en tout 3400 cadres. Je suis fier d'agir à titre de commissaire canadien et de vous informer que 22 collections de concours et 14 de littérature d'exposants canadiens ont été acceptées.

ORAPEX 2020 - LES 2 ET 3 MAI 2020

ORAPEX est l'exposition philatélique du Centre RA d'Ottawa. L'année 2020 marquera la 59e édition de cette exposition organisée par des bénévoles du RA Stamp Club, de l'Amicale des philatélistes de l'Outaouais, de la Société philatélique d'Ottawa et d'autres sociétés et organisations reliées. ORAPEX est l'une des peu nombreuses expositions philatéliques nationales organisées au Canada et fait partie de la « World Series of Philately » de l'American Philatelic Society.

Centre RA
2451, Riverside Dr.
Ottawa (Ontario)
Samedi 10 h à 18 h, dimanche 10 h à 16 h.
Entrée et stationnement gratuits.

Chaque année, ORAPEX exploite un thème. Celui de 2020 sera « Sujets, thématique et courrier illustré »

ORAPEX est fière d'accueillir environ 40 marchands de timbres-poste à sa bourse et a organisé une impressionnante série de réunions de sociétés, de séminaires et de groupes d'étude. Amenez vos enfants à l'espace jeunesse afin de les initier à la collection! La réception de remise des prix est l'un des moments phares du week-end et une belle occasion pour tous de socialiser alors que les collections ont été jugées. Vous pourrez vous procurer des billets pour la réception à l'accueil.

PLAN STRATÉGIQUE ET STATUT D'ORGANISME DE BIENFAISANCE

Le CA poursuit la discussion sur la mise en œuvre du plan stratégique pendant que l'Agence du revenu du Canada étudie la demande du statut d'organisme de bienfaisance de La SRPC en vertu de la Loi de l'impôt sur le revenu du Canada.

MEMBRES À VIE ET LE PHILATÉLISTE CANADIEN (*LPC*)

À la fin de 2019, j'ai envoyé une lettre à environ 235 membres à vie concernant la situation financière de La SRPC et la mesure prévue en 2020 visant à leur faire parvenir uniquement les versions numériques de *LPC*. La réponse a généralement été positive. Nous

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EDITOR'S NOTES

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

NOTES DU RÉDACTEUR

A DIGITAL PHILATELIC LIBRARY?

My first editorial to you one year ago, in the January-February 2019 *Canadian Philatelist*, was titled "Knowledge is key". I am a strong advocate of having a well-stocked philatelic library. I had previously mentioned a couple of key general subject books that one should have readily available to them.

What about your digital philatelic library? There is a wealth of information available "online" (i.e. that big place out there called the internet).

One starting place for you is The RPSC website. Did you know that you can download all of *The Canadian Philatelists* as Adobe® PDF files? There are nearly 700 issues, dating as far back as 1891. This will only take up about 4.5Gb of storage space – no space at all on your bookshelf!

Most likely all other philatelic societies also have their journals available to members as PDF downloads. Here are some that I have taken the advantage of obtaining digital copies of:

- *The American Philatelist* (American Philatelic Society), dates back to 1887. I have downloaded the 1,450 journals, which takes up about 50Gb of disk space.
- *BNA Topics* (British North America Philatelic Society), from 1944, some 560 PDFs totaling just over 4Gb.
- *Maple Leaves* (American Philatelic Society), dates back to 1947; about 350 files requiring about 1.5Gb disk space.
- *Corgi Times* (Elizabethan II Study Group), from 1992; about 350 files requiring about 1.2Gb disk space.

I suspect that your field of interest has its source of digital journals also. What an incredible resource of philatelic reading material is available to us in this day and age.



UNE BIBLIOTHÈQUE PHILATÉLIQUE NUMÉRIQUE?

Mon premier éditorial, publié il y a un an dans le numéro de janvier-février 2019 *du Philatéliste canadien* s'intitulait « La connaissance est la clé ». Je suis donc un fervent partisan d'une bibliothèque philatélique bien garnie. Et j'ai d'ailleurs déjà fait mention de quelques livres sur des sujets généraux que nous devrions avoir à portée de la main.

Que dire de votre bibliothèque philatélique numérique? On trouve de l'information à profusion « en ligne » (cette grande place, là, qu'on appelle Internet).

Le site Web de La SRPC serait un bon point de départ pour vous. Saviez-vous que vous pouvez télécharger tout *Le philatéliste canadien* en fichiers Adobe® PDF? Il existe près de 700 numéros qui remontent aussi loin que 1891. Ils occuperont un espace d'environ 4,5 Go seulement sur votre appareil et pas du tout d'espace sur les tablettes de votre bibliothèque!

Vraisemblablement, toutes les autres sociétés philatéliques offrent aussi à leurs membres de télécharger leurs revues en format PDF. Voici certaines de celles dont j'ai pu obtenir des versions numérisées :

- *The American Philatelist* (American Philatelic Society), remonte à 1887. J'ai téléchargé les 1450 revues, ce qui tient sur environ 50 Go d'espace disque.
- *BNA Topics* (British North America Philatelic Society), remonte à 1944 et compte environ 560 PDF totalisant un peu plus de 4 Go.
- *Maple Leaves* (American Philatelic Society), remonte à 1947 et compte environ 350 fichiers sur environ 1,5 Go d'espace disque.
- *Corgi Times* (Elizabethan II Study Group), remonte à 1992 et compte environ 350 fichiers sur près de 1,2 Go d'espace disque.

Over the years I have been indexing the Elizabethan-era articles from these journals in a database which allows me to quickly search, find, and read articles of interest in my primary field of interest. Perhaps you have done something similar?

Over the last few months I have taken the time to scan nearly all of Canada Post's product announcement brochures (PS14) and *Details* magazines (over 520 files totalling 3Gb disk space). I'm now linking these to a database of Canada stamps that I developed years ago. By searching for any Canadian stamp issue, I will soon be just a click away from viewing the product announcement information, a scanned first day cover, scan(s) of the full panes of stamps, links to the Canadian Postal Archives Database (via wayback), auction results, and the related articles written in the various journals noted previously.



My first interest in stamps when I started collecting in the 1960s were the stamps from the United States. Some of the 'classic' books are available as PDF downloads, including Max Johl's *The United States Postage Stamps of the Twentieth Century*. Wow.

Another interest of mine has been the Penny Black stamp from Great Britain. Years ago I was able to download hi-resolution scans of the complete plating (about 1.4Gb) of this popular stamp –all 240 positions (corner letters AA through TL) from each of the 12 plates – what a fantastic visual resource, that is useful when used alongside the *Guidelines to the Penny Black* book purchased many years ago.

The "world wide web" - generally just called the 'web' these days, or more likely "Google" by many (!) – offers a tremendous amount of philatelic reading material, just for the searching. Have you thought about online auction catalogues, with their wealth of sales data? Another valuable resource of material waiting for research purposes.

Don't get me wrong, I still love touching and reading a printed book; but, having access to digital copies of journals offers both the convenience of speedy search abilities and saving of valuable bookshelf space.

Happy reading! ✉

Je suppose qu'il existe aussi de revues numériques spécifiques de votre domaine d'intérêt. Quelle incroyable ressource de lecture philatélique n'avons-nous pas aujourd'hui!

Au fil des ans, j'ai indexé les articles sur l'ère élisabéthaine parus dans ces revues dans une base de données, ce qui me permet de faire des recherches rapides, de trouver et de lire des articles pertinents pour mon principal champ d'intérêt. Vous avez peut-être fait quelque chose de similaire?

Ces derniers mois, j'ai pris le temps de numériser presque toutes les brochures d'annonces de Postes Canada (PS14) et les revues *endétail (Detail)* [plus de 520 fichiers pour un total de 3 Go d'espace disque]. Je suis maintenant en train de lier tout cela à une base de données de timbres du Canada que j'ai mise au point il y a quelques années. En cherchant n'importe quelle émission de timbre canadien, je ne serai bientôt qu'à un clic de voir l'annonce du produit, un pli premier jour numérisé, des numérisations de feuillets entiers, des liens vers la base de données des Archives postales canadiennes (par Wayback), des résultats d'encans et les articles connexes parus dans les diverses revues déjà notées.

Mon premier intérêt pour les timbres, lorsque j'ai commencé en 1960, a porté sur les timbres des États-Unis. Certains livres « classiques » existent en format PDF téléchargeable, notamment *The United States Postage Stamps of the Twentieth Century*, de Max Johl. Génial!

Un autre de mes intérêts a été le Penny Black de Grande-Bretagne. Il y a des années, j'ai pu numériser en haute résolution l'ensemble des planches de ce timbre populaire (environ 1,4 Go), toutes les 240 positions (lettres AA à TL) pour chacune des douze planches. Quelle fantastique ressource visuelle à utiliser en complément du livre *Guidelines to the Penny Black,* que j'ai acheté il y a longtemps!

Le « World Wide Web », généralement appelé simplement le « Web » de nos jours, ou plus vraisemblablement « Google » par beaucoup (!), offre une quantité incroyable de documentation philatélique, ne serait-ce que pour de la recherche. Avez-vous pensé aux catalogues d'encans en ligne avec leur abondance de données sur les ventes? Voilà encore une ressource d'information qui n'attend que nos recherches.

Ne vous y méprenez pas, j'aime encore lire et toucher un livre imprimé. Mais, l'accès aux exemplaires numériques des revues nous permet de faire des recherches rapides et d'économiser un espace précieux dans nos bibliothèques.

Bonne lecture! ✉

In Memoriam

JOHN M. (JACK) WALLACE FRPSC (1921-2019)



Jack Wallace, Fellow of the Royal Philatelic Society of Canada (2004) passed away in Victoria, British Columbia on November 4, 2019. He will be missed by many philatelic friends and especially in British Columbia, where Jack was born, educated and enjoyed his family.

Jack worked all over the province and the Yukon as a professional civil engineer, mapping and recording water resources. This established his love for travel, mainly by trains and ships, later shared with his wife Bev. Jack and his family also enjoyed skiing on local mountains.

Jack was a lifelong collector of stamps and postal history, specializing in the Colonial period of the Crown Colonies of Vancouver Island and British Columbia. This philatelic enthusiasm was shared with his friend, the late Gerald E. Wellburn FRPSC, FRPSL, RDP, and their collaboration continued for nearly 40 years. One of their joint study projects was on the Numeral Cancellations assigned after 1859 to Post Offices in British Columbia. The publication *The Stamps and Postal History of Vancouver Island and British Columbia - 1849-1871*, published in 1987, was another shared project. A beautiful display of the Gerald Wellburn collection, the book was encouraged and edited by Jack Wallace. It, and the British North American Philatelic Society (BNAPS) Exhibit Series (# 51, 2008) and Supplement - The Numeral Cancellations (2011) showing Jack's exhibits of BC and Vancouver Island, allow us to enjoy details of rarely seen philatelic material assembled and studied by Wellburn and Wallace.

Jack supported many philatelic organizations including the Royal Philatelic Society London (Fellow), BNAPS (Order of the Beaver), Canadian Philatelic Society of Great Britain, and the 21 Club in Vancouver. He served on guiding Boards of both RPSC and BNAPS. Jack was committed to attending local philatelic society meetings, often with Bev Wallace. Interest in his hobby extended to exhibiting his Gold Medal collection throughout Canada, United States, New Zealand (1980, 1990) and the UK (London 1990, 2000). Jack's last exhibits, which included early airmail usages in British Columbia, were shown in Victoria in October 2019.

As a friend, I will remember Jack's great enthusiasm and interest in history and the challenges and fun of philately.

Peter Newroth, Life Member 8256, Victoria BC

CORRECTION: on page 55 of the Jan-Feb 2020 TCP we noted the birth date of John Robarts as being in 1817. This should have read 1917.

MISSED: the winner of the Jul-Aug 2019 'Spot the Maple Leaf' contest was R. Marozoff.

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BECOMING THE UNDERSTUDY

Canada's Repeating 'Canada' Underprint

BY ROBIN HARRIS, FRPSC

Isn't it fascinating when a prominent printing variety that has been around for quite sometime isn't 'discovered' until years later? Such is the case with the repeating "Canada" underprinting, introduced on Canadian definitive stamps in 2012.

While reading the July 2019 *Calgary Philatelist* newsletter last summer, the first article in the newsletter, titled "Check That Underprinting", caught my eye. [1] The article suggests that the repeating "Canada" underprinting has two different orientations and might be used in identifying different stamp printings. (As we will see below, there are actually four patterns.)

What particularly caught my interest in the article was the possibility that the orientation of the underprinting might be used in differentiating between single stamps of the same design issued in a booklet of 10 and a booklet of 30. When one has thousands of used examples of a single stamp, one wants to know if there is a way to sort them in more detail.

It turns out that *most* stamp issues that have the repeating 'Canada' underprint actually exist with *two* variations: an upright and an inverted version! I would like you to stop and reread that last sentence. It means there are twice as many varieties to collect with most of Canada's definitives released since 2012!

Some collectors may compare this underprinting to the 'watermarks' of days past, although we do not need to use any special watermark detection fluid to identify these underprints.

TULLIS RUSSELL PAPER

First a background (as heard via a question-and-answer period with Lowe-Martin's Ian Hetherington during a tour of the Lowe-Martin plant in Ottawa on May 3, 2019): Tullis Russell, of the United Kingdom, is the supplier of all paper used by all three Canadian security printers for printing of Canadian stamps. The repeating 'Canada' pattern is printed on the gummed side of the stamp paper by Tullis Russell. This could be on large sheets of stacked paper or on large rolled paper. The security printers receive the paper with this underprinting already applied to the paper.

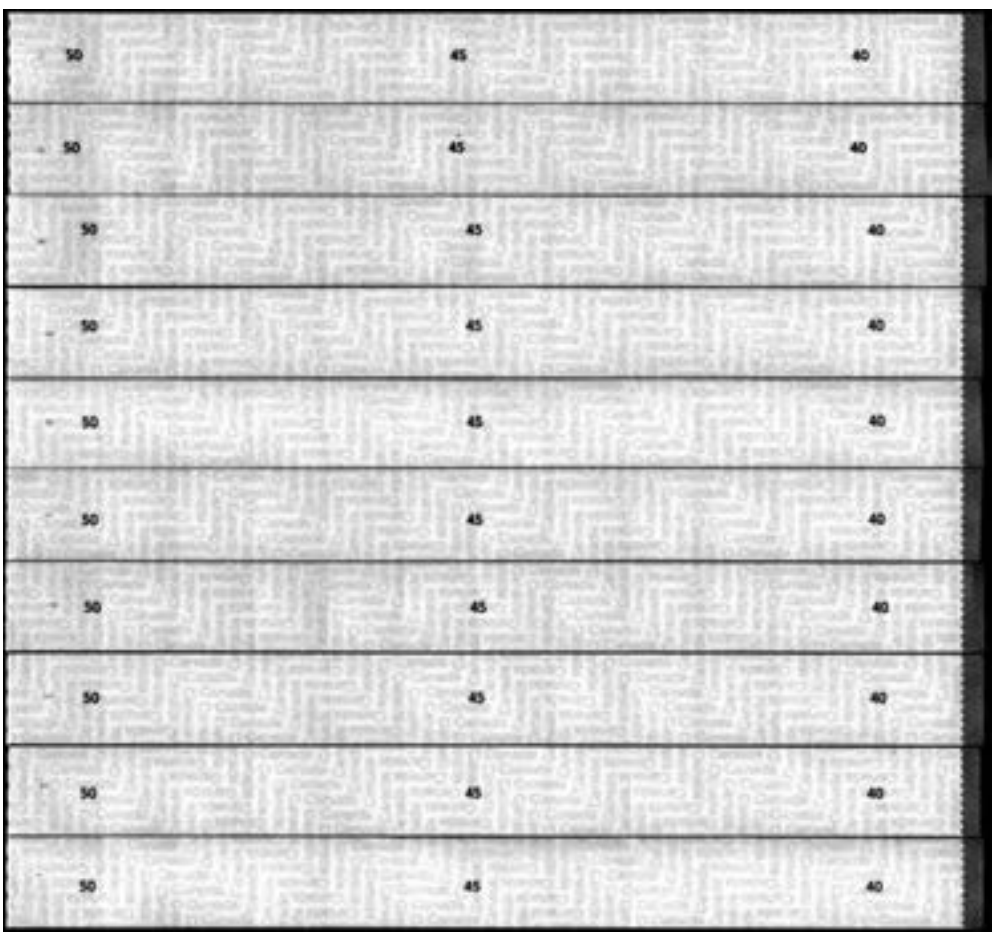
The underprinting is intended to be a security feature.

REPEATING PATTERN

The underprint simply consists of a repeating pattern of the word 'Canada' placed in one of four different orientations: upright, inverted, vertical and vertical inverted. This repeating pattern covers the entire surface of the stamp paper — whether that paper be in sheet form or roll form. The initial layout of the repeating group of four words is always the same. It is not until a stamp is printed on the front of the paper that the orientation becomes important to collectors.

Said another way, what will be of interest to collectors are the different ways in which the repeating pattern on the back (the underprint) and the stamp design on the front may be oriented relative to each other.

To get a 'large' overall layout of the repeating 'Canada' words, I took 10 rolls of coils and 'joined' the resulting scans of the back (note: this is not one roll repeated 10 times, it is 10



unique rolls that have been aligned together to get the true repeating pattern). A bit of 'tweaking' with Photoshop, to highlight the words, gives us the image shown.

The direction that the paper passes through the printer relative to the orientation of the stamps being printed determines the particular pattern that will be observed on the finished product (whether that be a full pane, roll or a single stamp).

From this 'large' layout, I extracted a smaller area of the repeating Canada underprint. From this, the three other orientations of the repeating layout were created (by rotating the pattern). One pattern was selected as "upright", and the other three patterns developed from it.

Which pattern is actually 'upright' can only be determined by getting a sample of the original stamp paper as supplied by Tullis Russell — I don't believe that will happen so I arbitrarily chose one pattern to be 'upright'.

The result gives us the four possible repeating patterns pictured below.

Since the repeating pattern is best viewed from the *back* of the stamp, the simple **rule** to determining which pattern is present on a stamp, is:

Place the stamp in an ***upright*** position (based on the stamp design printed on the front), and view the underprint from the ***back***

For booklet panes, view the pane with the ***stamps*** in an ***upright*** position, from the ***back***

Notice that in each of the four pattern orientations, the word 'Canada' will appear oriented in four different directions. As such, when you are viewing the back of the stamp and are looking at the underprint, be aware that sometimes the word 'Canada' will appear upside down, sideways, or upright — this is all normal and how it was intended to be.

Also, some of the 'Canada' words in the underprint may be incomplete on a single stamp. This is due to the size of the small definitives. This too is normal.

Now that we have developed a method of identifying the four different patterns, it is a simple matter of looking at the

Pattern 1: Upright



Pattern 2: Inverted (i.e. rotated 180°)



Pattern 3: Rotated 90° clockwise



Pattern 4: Rotated 270° clockwise (i.e. 90° inverted)



various stamp issues that have appeared with the repeating underprint and note which pattern(s) they appear with.

Why did I pluralize "pattern(s)"? It is entirely possible that the sheet of printing paper could be fed into the printing press in either of two orientations. It is quite likely that a specific stamp issue had the paper fed in an upright manner for part of the print run and fed in an inverted manner (i.e. rotated 180°) for another part of the run. Remember, it is just a blank sheet of paper at this point.

A second possible scenario as to why a stamp issue may have multiple patterns found: the stamps are laid out on the printing sheet in a tête-bêche manner. (Very little recent material has been viewable at Library and Archives in Ottawa so this has yet to be observed in person on these specific issues.)

This tête-bêche layout for booklet panes has been observed on previous booklets, including the 50¢ Queen booklet (Scott 2075) and 50¢ Flag booklet (Scott 2076–2080) of December 20, 2004, and the 51¢ Flag booklet (Scott 2135–2139) of December 19, 2005. [See *Corgi Times*: Jul-Aug 2007 and Sep-Oct 2007 for illustrations.] Although none of these 50¢/51¢ booklets has the underprinting, it does raise the *possibility* that some of the current booklets could have a similar arrangement.

OBSERVATIONS:

The chart that follows indicates what I have viewed in my collection via either mint (m) or used (u) specimens. I have hundreds (or thousands) *used* of many issues. From my observation there are a couple of instances where one variety is quite scarce. I have not viewed much 'used' material for the last two years of stamp issues (it is quite likely that the current issues also come two different ways like most other issues).

1) is it possible to determine whether a single used stamp came from a booklet of 10 or booklet of 30? Only if the paper is rotated 90° or 270°. This was observed on two stamp issues: the 2016 UNESCO set of five definitives and the 2018 From Far and Wide, both printed by Lowe-Martin. The stamps from the booklet of 30 were printed at a 90° rotation to the stamps from the booklet of 10 ... we know this because of the orientation of the repeating Canada underprinting.

   Illustrated here are the four possible orientations of the underprinting as found on Scott 3072. The first two examples are from the booklet of 10 (in an upright and inverted position) while the last two examples are from the booklet of 30 (upright vs. inverted).

   Let us pause here for a moment and reflect upon this illustration ... here we have a stamp that has a single Scott number (3072) but there are four distinct printing varieties that are easily identified by comparing to the pattern images shown on the previous page. For collectors of used stamps, being able to differentiate a 'surplus' of examples is very welcome.

2) nearly all definitive issues do exist with upright *and* inverted underprinting examples. This could have happened from one of three possibilities: (1) the paper was fed into the printing press in either an upright or inverted manner, (2) the stamps were laid out on the sheet and printed in a tête-bêche manner, or (3) the underprinting was applied to the paper by the manufacturer in an upright manner for a certain supply of paper and printed in an inverted manner for another supply of paper. At the moment I would lean towards the latter scenario as this would certainly be the only way to get upright/inverted varieties from stamps printed from *rolls* of paper.

3) designs which come from rolls of 5,000 can be easily differentiated from their roll of 100 counterparts by the orientation of the underprinting (tip: there is a 90° rotation).

4) it is very possible that virtually all definitives exist with both an upright and inverted underprint — that is not quite reflected in the charts that follow as I have only shown the varieties I have personally observed. Time, and more research of additional specimens in the months to come, may bring forth confirmation of other varieties. I also suspect that some of these variations will prove to be very rare in mint condition.

5) this exercise was very worthwhile as it has resulted in several new distinct printing varieties being found. ✉

ENDNOTES:

[1] Check That Underprinting, T.D. (wishes to remain anonymous), *Calgary Philatelist*, Calgary Philatelic Society.

T.D.'s article was the inspiration for this author's furthering research on this topic.

In the table that follows, "m" indicates observation of a mint booklet in my collection, a "u" indicates observation of hundreds/thousands of used stamps of a articular issue.



Type 1 Type 2 Type 3 Type 4

Repeating 'Canada' Underprint					Pattern: 1	2	3	4
Scott#		Issue	Date	Printer	Up-right	Invert-ed	90°	270°
2499–2503		Canadian Pride (bklt 10)	Nov 2012	CBN			mu	u
2603		Woodchuck (coil 5000)	Jan 14/13	LM	mu			
2604		Woodchuck (coil 100)		LM			mu	u
2605		$1.10 Baby Wildlife (coil 50)		LM			mu	
2606		$1.34 Baby Wildlife (coil 50)		LM			mu	u
2607		$1.85 Baby Wildlife (coil 50)		LM			mu	
2608		$1.10 Baby Wildlife (bklt 6)		LM			u	mu
2609		$1.34 Baby Wildlife (bklt 6)		LM			u	mu
2610		$1.85 Baby Wildlife (bklt 6)		LM				mu
2612–16		Canadian Pride (bklt 10)	Jan 31/13	CBN			mu	u
2612–16		Canadian Pride (bklt 30)		CBN			m	
2617		QE II (bklt 10)	Jan 1/13	CBN			u	mu
2662		63¢ NHL Logos (Van) (coil 50)	Sep 3/13	LM			mu	
2663		63¢ NHL Logos (Edm) (coil 50)		LM			mu	
2664		63¢ NHL Logos (Tor) (coil 50)		LM			mu	
2665		63¢ NHL Logos (Mtl) (coil 50)		LM			mu	
2666		63¢ NHL Logos (Cal) (coil 50)		LM			mu	
2667		63¢ NHL Logos (Wpg) (coil 50)		LM			mu	
2668		63¢ NHL Logos (Ott) (coil 50)		LM			mu	
2692		63¢ Woodchuck (coil)	Dec 11/13	LM			mu	u
2692A		63¢ Woodchuck (coil 5000)		LM	mu			
2693–2697		63¢ Canadian Pride (bklt 10)		CBN			mu	u
2698		63¢ QE II (bklt 10)		CBN			u	mu
2710		$1.00 Owl (coil 50)	Mar 31/14	LM	mu	mu		
2710A		Beavers (coil 5000)		LM	mu	u		
2711		Beaver (coil 100)		LM			mu	u
2712		$1.20 Baby Wildlife (coil 50)		LM			mu	u
2713		$1.80 Baby Wildlife (coil 50)		LM			u	mu
2714		$2.50 Baby Wildlife (coil 50)		LM			mu	m

Repeating 'Canada' Underprint					Pattern: 1	2	3	4
Scott#		Issue	Date	Printer	Up-right	Invert-ed	90°	270°
2715		$1.20 Baby Wildlife (bklt 6)	Mar 31/14	LM			mu	u
2716		$1.80 Baby Wildlife (bklt 6)		LM			mu	u
2717		$2.50 Baby Wildlife (bklt 6)		LM			m	
2719–2723		UNESCO (bklt 10)		CBN	u	mu		
2719–2723		UNESCO (bklt 30)		CBN		m		
2728–2729		Roses (coil)	Apr 23/14	LM			mu	
2754		Redblacks (coil)	Jun 19/14	LM			mu	
2779		NHL Zamboni (Wpg) (coil)	Oct 3/14	LM			mu	
2780		NHL Zamboni (Ott) (coil)		LM			mu	
2781		NHL Zamboni (Tor) (coil)		LM			mu	
2782		NHL Zamboni (Mtl) (coil)		LM			mu	
2783		NHL Zamboni (Van) (coil)		LM			mu	
2784		NHL Zamboni (Cal) (coil)		LM			mu	
2785		NHL Zamboni (Edm) (coil)		LM			mu	
2810–2811		Pansies (coil)	Mar 2/15	LM			mu	u
2888		QE II (bklt 10)	Jan 11/16	LM			mu	u
2890–2894		UNESCO (bklt 10)		LM	mu	u		
2890–2894		UNESCO (bklt 30)		LM			u	mu
2897–2898		Hydrangeas (coil)	Mar 1/16	LM		mu		
2913–2914		Star Trek (coil)	May 5/16	LM			mu	
2964–2968		UNESCO (bklt 10)	Jan 16/17	CBN	u	mu		
2964–2968		UNESCO (bklt 30)		CBN		m		
2977–2978		Daisies (coil)	Mar 1/17	LM		mu		
2985		Star Trek (coil)	Apr 27/17	LM			mu	
3043		Toronto Maple Leafs (coil)	Oct 24/17	LM				mu
3057–3061		Far and Wide (coil 5000)	Jan 15/18	LM	m			
3062–3066		Far and Wide (coil 100)		LM			u	mu
3067		$1.20 Far and Wide (coil 50)		LM				m
3068		$1.80 Far and Wide (coil 50)		LM				m
3069		$2.50 Far and Wide (coil 50)		LM			m	m

Repeating 'Canada' Underprint					Pattern:	1	2	3	4
Scott#		Issue	Date	Printer		Up-right	Invert-ed	90°	270°
3070		$1.00 Far and Wide (coil 50)	Jan 15/18	LM		mu			
3071–3075		Far and Wide (bklt 10)		LM		u	mu		
3071–3075		Far and Wide (bklt 30)		LM				mu	u
3076		$1.20 Far and Wide (bklt 6)		LM					m
3077		$1.80 Far and Wide (bklt 6)		LM					m
3078		$2.50 Far and Wide (bklt 6)		LM				m	
3088–3089		Lotus (coil)	Mar 1/18	LM		mu			
3137		QE II (bklt 10)	Jan 14/19	LM		m	m		
3139–3143		Far and Wide (coil 5000)		LM			m		
3144–3148		Far and Wide (coil 100)		LM				mu	u
3149		$1.05 Far and Wide (coil 50)		LM		m	m		
3150		$1.27 Far and Wide (coil 50)		LM				m	m
3151		$1.90 Far and Wide (coil 50)		LM				mu	m
3152		$2.65 Far and Wide (coil 50)		LM				m	
3153–3157		Far and Wide (bklt 10)		LM		m	m		
3158		$1.27 Far and Wide (bklt 6)		LM					m
3159		$1.90 Far and Wide (bklt 6)		LM					m
3160		$2.65 Far and Wide (bklt 6)		LM					m
3167–3168		Gardenia	Feb 14/19	LM		m			
		Far and Wide (coil 5000)	Jan 13/20	LM			m		
		Far and Wide (coil 100)		LM				m	
		$1.07 Far and Wide (coil 50)		LM		m			
		$1.30 Far and Wide (coil 50)		LM					m
		$1.94 Far and Wide (coil 50)		LM					m
		$2.71 Far and Wide (coil 50)		LM					m
		Far and Wide (bklt 10)		LM		m			
		$1.30 Far and Wide (bklt 6)		LM					m
		$1.94 Far and Wide (bklt 6)		LM					m
		$2.71 Far and Wide (bklt 6)		LM					m

The Norse Vikings
IN NORTH AMERICA

JAMES R. TAYLOR, FRPSC

INTRODUCTION

The Norse Vikings were a northern European, seafaring people that, from the late 8th to the early 11th century, became celebrated as navigators, traders, explorers, and fierce warriors. Their ocean-going longboats, the knarrs, complete with riveted wooden planks, a keel, a tall mast, and sizeable rectangular sail, allowed the Vikings to make long voyages across the North Atlantic Ocean. Figure 1 shows a knarr in an Atlantic storm, on Iceland Scott 153. The robust Knarrs carried them island-hopping, westward from Scandinavia, where they discovered Iceland, Greenland, and eventually North America. The Vikings also traded as far east as the distant reaches of Russia and Persia. Leif Erikson, nicknamed 'Leif the Lucky', was a Viking who is best known for being the first European, with his crew, to have reached North America, circa 1000 AD. Born in Iceland around 970 AD, Leif was the son of Erik the Red, who set up the first Viking settlement in Greenland in the late 980s AD. After his father's death about 1000 AD, Leif succeeded him as ruler of Greenland.



Figure 1. A Viking knarr (longboat) in a fierce North Atlantic storm Iceland Scott 153.

THE *SAGAS*

Leif Erikson's exploits are recorded in the 13th century *Sagas of the Icelanders* - written versions of older oral traditions. The several *Saga* volumes handwritten in Old Norse and elaborately illustrated, are featured on an Iceland set (Figure 2, Scott 278-282). Erikson's statue[1] and a map of his explorations are featured on an Iceland souvenir sheet issued in 1938 (Figure 3, Scott B6). The *Sagas* reveal that Erikson established Norse settlements named "Helluland" (widely believed to be Baffin Island, in the Canadian Arctic), "Markland" (considered to be Labrador) and "Vinland" (a more mysterious location which some archaeologists believe could be Newfoundland) in North America. In Figure 4, Faroe Islands Scott 413, a souvenir sheet of three stamps shows the old map that identifies Ireland, Iceland, Greenland, and the North American coastline. The astrolabe shown on the left stamp was an instrument by the Vikings used to navigate the North Atlantic using the stars. The middle stamp shows an astrolabe in use.



Figure 3. Leif Erikson's statue (EndNote 1) and map of the North Atlantic on Iceland souvenir sheet Scott B6.

The ancient Viking *Sagas* described Vinland as a peninsula, lush with meadows, forests, and streams that



Figure 2. The Sagas - the 13th-century Sagas of the Icelanders - written versions of older oral traditions on Iceland Scott 278-282.



Figure 4. Faroe Islands Scott 413 Ancient map of the North Atlantic showing Iceland (Island) Greenland (Gronlandis), Helleland, Markland, and points south in North America.

teemed with fish. The Vinland climate was mild, and grapevines grew wild. Accounts describing wild grapevines persuaded many that Vinland had to be located somewhere along the more temperate northeastern seaboard of the United States. Archaeologists and scholars have been searching for the Vinland of the *Sagas* for a hundred years and as far inland as Minnesota. Tower ruins and a silver coin discovered in Maine, and oddly-marked stones found in Nova Scotia were all suspected to be of Viking origin. Others studied old charts for any surviving surface clues about the location of Vinland. Helge Ingstad (Figure 5), a Norwegian adventurer, and his wife, archaeologist Anne Stine, were among the searchers and in 1960, found the first viable evidence of a North American Viking settlement. Could this discovery be the almost mythical Vinland?



Figure 5. Specimen 100 Kr 'Svalbard' Specimen banknote featuring the portrait of Helge Ingstad.[2]

L'ANSE AUX MEADOWS

Helge Ingstad and Anne Stine were searching for possible Viking-Norse landing places along the coast of Newfoundland in 1960. On the northern tip of Newfoundland, resident George Decker lead Helge Ingstad to a group of mounds near the fishing village of L'Anse aux Meadows that the locals called the "old Indian camp". These mounds covered with grass looked, to the trained eye, like the outline remains of ancient buildings. An international team lead by Ingstad and Stine uncovered, through archeological



Figure 6. 1963 Press Photograph of Helge Ingsted as he brushed off the remains of a fireplace in the ruins of a Viking dwelling at L'Anse aux Meadows.

digs from 1961-1968, an old Viking encampment (Figure 6). Ethiopia stamp Scott 99 (Figure 7) shows a typical archeological excavation at L'Anse aux Meadows. Figure 8 shows Canada Scott 1827a, a Viking Knarr with the settlement and map in the background. The artifacts recovered from the excavation, and carefully cataloged, indicated that a Norse expedition sailed from Greenland, led by Leif Eriksson, building a small encampment of timber-and-sod buildings at a settlement they called Straumfiord near present-day L'Anse aux



Figure 7. Ethiopia Scott 99 shows the open archeological excavation at L'Anse aux Meadows, World Heritage Site.



Figure 8. Canada Scott 1827a, A Viking Knarr with a view of L'Anse Meadows site.

Meadows, the only verified Norse settlement so far discovered in North America. Proof of the Viking presence came, on the tip of Newfoundland's Great Northern Peninsula, with the discovery of a small bronze Viking cloak pin.



Figure 9. Faroe Island Scott 82, Plan of a Faroe Viking dwelling from about 1000 AD.

Subsequently, the outline remains of eight Viking buildings were located. They are believed to have been constructed similar to structures of the same age unearthed in the Faroe Islands (Figure 9, Scott 82) of sod turf placed over wood hewn frames. The buildings were identified from artifacts as dwellings or workshops from unearthed artifacts. The largest house measured 28.8 by 15.6 m (94 by 51 ft) and is partitioned into five separate rooms with a central hearth, Viking style.

Part of a stone anvil, scraps of iron, and slag were retrieved from a blacksmith shop. The smelting of metal was a well-known Viking capability, though it was unknown to native Indians and Inuits of that time. A wood-working shop was identified from wood debris, and a boat repair area contained worn rivets from longboats. Other items uncovered were usual everyday Viking objects, a stone oil lamp, a stone for sharpening tools, a bone knitting needle, part of a spindle, and food residue (*Telegraph*, 2001).

Eriksson's family and other Viking colonists visited the L'Anse aux Meadows site and perhaps explored the region as far southeast as New Brunswick. The Vikings appear to have returned to Greenland after about 10 years due to conflicts and a cooling climate. Disputes within the Viking community itself, as well as between the Vikings and the native North Americans they encountered, whom they called Skrælingar, are mentioned in the *Sagas*.

Work continued on the L'Anse aux Meadows site under the direction of Birgitta Wallace, archaeologist emerita for Parks Canada in the 1970s. Replicas of the Viking houses and workshops were constructed, and the area was declared a UNESCO World Heritage Site in 1978. Canada Scott 2963 in Figure 10 is a souvenir sheet of five stamps of the World Heritage Sites series featuring a L'Anse aux Meadows reconstructed Viking building on a single stamp and several others in the lower sheet margin.

OTHER NORTH AMERICAN VIKING SETTLEMENTS

There are three other potential Viking sites in Canada under examination - two of the sites are in Newfoundland, and a third site is on Baffin Island (*BBC*, 2019). Some believe that L'Anse aux Meadows is located too far north to be the site of legendary "Vinland" and that the actual Vinland may lie further south along the eastern seaboard of the United States (*Godfrey*, 1955). A new study suggests that some present-day Icelanders may be direct descendants of a native North American Indian woman (*Ebenersdóttir et al.*, 2010). If this is true, then the Vikings had substantive contact with Native Americans, an unproven theory until now, and were perhaps the first to bring a Native American to Europe.

CONCLUSIONS

The story of the Vikings in North America 1,000 years ago, once the subject of legend and folklore, is now established by archeologists at L'Anse aux Meadows, Newfoundland. Did the Vikings of a thousand years ago continue their voyages of discovery southeast along the Canada-United States eastern seaboard? A few tantalizing clues have been identified, but none has stood scientific scrutiny. The early landing of the Vikings in North America has entered popular culture, illustrated by a souvenir sheet from Sierra Leone Scott 857 (Figure 11) fea-



Figure 10. Canada Scott, 2963. Souvenir sheet of five stamps of World Heritage Sites series featuring L'Anse aux Meadows reconstructed Viking building on a single stamp and several others in the lower margin.

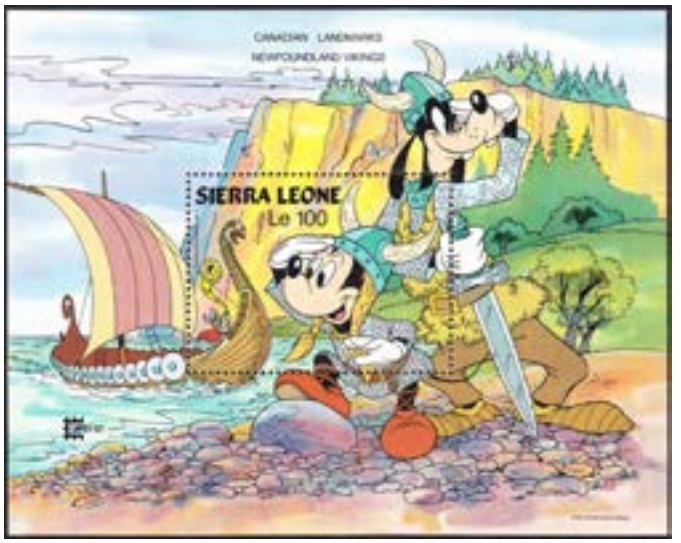


Figure 11. Sierra Leone Scott 857. A whimsical cartoon view of the Viking landing in North America.

turing the cartoon characters Mickey Mouse and Goofy in full Viking costumes making landfall. ✉

ENDNOTES

1 The Erickson statue, shown on two stamps in the sheet (Figure 3), was a gift from the United States to Iceland to commemorate the European discovery of North America by Viking era explorer Leif Erikson. The statue was erected in 1932 at Reykjavik.

2 The experimental 100 Kroner "Svalbard" Specimen, non-legal tender, banknote is a private essay by Matej Gabriš. The front of the note features an early portrait of Helge Ingstad (1899 - 2001). The Norwegian explorer was Governor of Svalbard (Norway) between 1933 – 1935.

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GETTING PERSONALIZED STAMPS

from Three Countries

BY DERWIN MAK

YOU TOO CAN BE ON A STAMP

Postal services around the world began offering personalized stamps, i.e., stamps with the customer's image on them, in the 2000s as advances in computer and printing technology enabled their production. The emergence of personalized stamps also coincided with the growth of social media, whereby anyone could broadcast images of themselves and their lives to hundreds, if not millions, of followers via MySpace (after 2008), Facebook, Instagram, YouTube, and Twitter. In such an increasingly self-promoting (some might say vain) society, the personalized stamp was an unusual combination of social trends; the stamp is part of a 19th century form of communication, but putting a customer's photo on it connected it to the social media age of the 21st century. Of course, sending a stamp to 100 people does not give you the same exposure that you might get by posting a photo to several thousand Instagram followers. However, by the social standards of the 19th and 20th centuries, you are sort of a celebrity by being on a stamp, an honour once reserved for monarchs, presidents, and famous historical persons.

In addition to persons putting themselves and their families on stamps, companies and organizations also use personalized stamps to promote themselves and celebrate events and anniversaries.

Not surprisingly, postal services saw personalized stamps as an additional revenue source as letter mail revenues decreased drastically in the internet era. In the United States, the wedding industry promotes the use of customized postage (as personalized stamps are called in the U.S.) in combination with services such as designing and printing the wedding invitations and the invitation envelopes.

THE THREE KINDS OF PERSONALIZED STAMPS

There are three basic kinds of customized or personalized stamps. The first is the stamp and label format, in which the personalized image is printed on a label se-tenant to the stamp. Calling this stamp a "personalized stamp" is actually a misnomer because it is the label, not the stamp, that has the customer's image. Examples of the stamp and label format are the U.K. Smiler sheets and the Australian personalized sheets.

The second kind of personalized stamp is the frame stamp. Frame stamps have a standard frame, for example balloons or wedding bells, and the customer's image is printed within the frame. Frame stamps are true personalized stamps because the customer's image is on the stamp itself. Examples of frame stamps are Canada's Picture Postage stamps and Japan's personalized stamps from 2006 onward.

The third kind of personalized postage is the meter indicia. The "stamp" is a label bearing the customer's image, but it also has an indicia consisting of a matrix bar code (or QR code). The matrix bar code exists so that postal machines can read it and recognize the meter indicia as legitimate postage. Examples of personalized meter indicia are the personalized stamps of the United States and France. In the United States, whether these items are stamps is debatable, as will be discussed later in this article.

I had personalized postage made in all three formats from three different countries: the United Nations New York Office, Canada, and the United States.

UNITED NATIONS - NEW YORK

The United Nations Postal Administration (UNPA) sales counter is located in the Visitor Concourse of the General Assembly Building in New York. Although the U.N. encourages visitors to get a guided tour of the building, visitors can visit the Visitor Center (art exhibits in the public areas, the UNPA, the U.N. Bookshop) but nowhere else without a tour. All visitors have to go to the Visitor Check-In Center across the street from the General Assembly Building, undergo security screening, and obtain a visitor pass.

Since 2005, the UNPA has sold perforated, water-activated gummed personalized stamps in the stamp and label format. The sheets contain 10 stamps and 10 labels and have a variety of themes such as Lunar New Year, Diwali, Thomas and Friends (Thomas the Train characters), International Day of Yoga, and Greetings from New York. The stamps have a face value of $1.15 except for the Greetings from New York stamps, which have a face value of $1.20.

After selecting a theme for my sheet, the U.N. staff shot a photo of me in front of a backdrop, which I think was one of the



Figure 1. United Nations New York City Personalized Sheet

rooms of the General Assembly Building (much of the backdrop is hidden by the customer in the finished photo). The staff told me to come back in 15 minutes to pick up my stamps; the stamps are printed on the spot.

Fifteen minutes after my photo session, I received a sheet of 10 $1.20 stamps with the New York theme (Figure 1). For a philatelist, it was both a collectible and personal souvenir of my visit to the U.N.

Personalized stamps used to be available only by visiting the UNPA in person, but the UNPA now sells personalized stamps online, where you can upload your own photo to be printed on the labels (https://unstamps.org/shop/personalized-stamps/). Although the UNPA website sells stamps of the New York, Geneva, and Vienna offices, the personalized stamps sold online are only for the New York Office. The Geneva and Vienna offices have personalized stamps too, but you have to visit those offices in person to get photographed and buy the stamps. The UNPA has also told me that you can email a photo to the Geneva and Vienna offices and arrange to have personalized stamps made, but the two European offices do not sell personalized stamps online.

Like many postal services that offer personalized stamps, the UNPA also sells sheets of personalized stamps with generic images in the labels for all three of their offices. These are for collectors who want examples of personalized stamps but do not want to have their own photos or images printed on the labels.

CANADA

Canada was one of the first countries to produce personalized stamps. Canada started in 2000. Customers could send a photo to the printer Ashton-Potter Canada Limited and purchase a sheet of 25 Gold Leaf frame stamps (a stamp depicting a gold frame with a blank rectangle in the centre) and 25 customized labels. The customer would then affix the labels to the center of the Gold Leaf frame stamp.

In 2003, Canada Post created a surprise stamp issue aboard an Alaska cruise ship; passengers could buy a sheet of stamps with their photos printed onto the stamps. In 2004, Canada Post began selling personalized stamps with printed images (as opposed to labels to stick on a frame stamp) to the general public. Since then, Canada Post has issued Picture Postage (Canada Post's name for its personalized stamps) in a variety of frames.

Canada Post sells its Picture Postage not through the main Canada Post website but through a Picture Postage website

(www.picturepostage.ca). Unlike at the United Nations New York Office, there is no Canadian post office where a customer can get his/her photo taken and have the stamp printed either on site or at another location.

Canada offers a great variety of personalized stamp products compared to other countries; there are currently 12 different frames and three different pane formats (a sheet of 50 stamps, a "keepsake sheet" of 25 stamps with a bonus stamp and a large photo in the selvedge, and a booklet of 12 stamps) in four denominations. The website also offers more flexibility for moving the image within the frame, more so than the UNPA website does.

The Canada Picture Postage online process was straightforward, and I soon had four identical keepsake panes of 26 Permanent-denominated stamps (including the bonus stamp) depicting myself dressed as the Mad Hatter from Alice in Wonderland aboard a Disney cruise (Figure 2). The stamps are self-adhesive, as most Canadian stamps are now.

UNITED STATES

All U.S. customized postage is in the meter indicia format.

The United States probably has the most complicated history of personalized or customized postage in the world. In other countries, the government postal service produces the personalized stamps. In contrast, the United States Postal Service (USPS) does not produce personalized postage; instead, it licenses private sector companies to produce the postage labels for customers, much as it licenses postage meter companies. Starting in 2004, several companies entered this new industry: Stamps.com (using the trade name PhotoStamps), Endicia, Zazzle (in collaboration with Pitney Bowes), Pitney Bowes, Myartstamps (actually a company using Endicia), and Xpress It Postage (another company using Endicia).

The number of customized postage companies dropped to one within 14 years. Stamps.com bought Endicia in 2015 and merged the Endicia product line into PhotoStamps. Pitney Bowes dropped out of the business of customized postage. Zazzle, seemingly an industry leader, suddenly suspended its customized postage products indefinitely on May 15, 2018, citing unspecified problems in complying with new USPS guidelines. As of December 2019, Zazzle has not resumed producing customized postage. By 2019, Stamps.com (PhotoStamps) was the only company producing U.S. customized postage.

The American wedding industry is promoting the customized postage industry. Despite email and social media becom-



Figure 2. Canada Picture Postage

ing the dominant forms of interpersonal communications, most couples still prefer to send wedding invitations the old fashioned way rather than tweeting and emailing the invitations or creating a Facebook event page for their wedding (yes, people do make Facebook event pages for weddings, but the happy couple often sends out mailed invitations as well). Companies that print wedding invitations encourage their clients to buy customized postage showing the happy couple. Minted, Shutterfly, and Weddingstamps.us are some of the companies selling customized postage to the wedding market. These companies actually get their customized postage made by Stamps.com, and the labels have the Stamps.com name on them.

Since customized postage ordered through the wedding companies is the same as those ordered directly from Stamps.com, I do not know why people would order their postage through wedding companies instead of from Stamps.com, especially since it is more expensive to order from a wedding company. Perhaps ordering from a wedding company has the convenience of one-stop shopping, where you can get your invitations, envelopes, and postage at one place.

You may have noticed that I have been referring to U.S. personalized stamps as "custom postage" and "labels" instead of "stamps". That is because the USPS does not consider customized postage to be stamps. Initially, philatelists and the USPS considered U.S. customized postage to be stamps. However, in 2005, the USPS Cancellation Services, the unit that provides philatelic cancellations at the Stamp Fulfilment Services in Kansas City, Missouri, refused to cancel a cover bearing a U.S. customized stamp. The USPS defined customized postage labels as postage meter markings, and therefore, they do not require a cancel.

Whether the USPS can "cancel" a customized "stamp" by scanning the bar code is unclear. Each customized label has a unique bar code, and that has led some philatelists to think that the bar code can be scanned and invalidated to prevent re-using the label or photocopying the label for illicit use, like an online movie ticket. However, I cannot find any USPS material, not even on its online information about PC Postage (the program where private sector vendors create computer-generated postage) that tells how customized postage is prevented from re-use. I asked Stamps.com if the USPS cancels the bar code when scanning it, but Stamps.com's marketing department replied, "we cannot comment on the PhotoStamps barcode due to security reasons".

Whether a U.S. customized postage label is a meter marking or a stamp is debatable. Traditional meter markings have a date, which serves as the cancel and postmark. Customized postage, however, has no date and can be used at any time after its production. If a customized postage label is not cancelled, it can be removed from its cover and illicitly used to send mail again, unlike a meter marking (nonetheless, automated cancelling equipment cancel customized postage labels in the mail stream, though postal clerks might not hand cancel them). Proponents of the idea that customized postage are meter markings point out that customized postage is printed by private companies and the client does not pay the USPS directly but pays Stamps.com, which in turn pays the USPS; the system has similarities to that of meter mail (for more on this debate, see the Meter Stamp Society page at www.meterstampsociety.com/gallery/photostamps.html).

It is quite possible that the USPS defined customized postage as meter markings in order to circumvent an 1866 law against putting living persons on stamps (described as "United States currency and securities", which Americans have long interpreted as including stamps). No such prohibition exists on meter markings.

I had already acquired personalized stamps in two formats from two different countries. Now I wanted stamps in the third format from a third country. I tried to order stamps from Stamps.com, but its website would not let me upload a photo. I sent an email to Stamps.com to ask why I couldn't do so, and the company replied:

"We'd love it if our friends in other countries could use the Stamps.com service. At this time, Stamps.com is only approved for United States mailing.

"Derwin, when you sign up for a Stamps.com account, it requires approval for a USPS postal license, which requires a physical address situated on U.S. soil. Unfortunately, if one is a foreign resident, approval for such a license is only possible if one is an authorized resident/staff-person of an American embassy or military installation."

However, I found a way around the Stamps.com prohibition, which was to use a wedding company. I found out that Minted, the greeting card company, was in the wedding invitation business too and selling customized postage for weddings (www.minted.com/wedding-stamps). Minted's prices were higher than Stamps.com's; a sheet of 20 55-cent stamps (U.S. domestic letter rate) cost US$36.99 compared to US$25.99 at Stamps.com.

I successfully uploaded my photo (showing me and the Kentucky flag, commemorating my honourary rank of Kentucky Colonel, which is a story for another time). I selected a rather plain design called "Big Picture" that is simply the customer's photo beside the indicia; for obvious reasons, I did not want designs with hearts or the names of fiancés or words like "Love" superimposed over the photo. I went through Minted's ordering process and received an email saying that one of Minted's artists would work on my design. I did not think the artist would have much to do since the online ordering process practically creates the design already.

A day later, I received an email congratulating me on my "upcoming wedding" with a link to view an artist's proof of my stamp (or meter label, as the USPS defines it). Alas, this was not a proof in a philatelic sense, but rather, a computer image of the finished design. It wasn't even a computer image that I could download and print on cardstock and claim as an essay. I replied that I approved the proof. The "stamps" arrived a few days later via FedEx (Unfortunately, I had to pay customs duty on them).

I bought three identical sheets of 20 stamps, with the name Minted in the selvedge (Figure 3). Note that the stamps have the Stamps.com name on them. The stamps or labels are self-adhesive, like all U.S. stamps are now.

THE COST OF VANITY

All personalized stamps are sold at a premium above face value. The premium can vary considerably depending on where



Figure 3. United States Customized Postage

Table 1

PRICE COMPARISONS OF PERSONALIZED STAMPS: USING LOCAL CURRENCIES AND PRICES AS OF DECEMBER 2019

Face value of stamps	Price of the pane or sheet (before shipping, taxes, or customs duties)	Premium above the face value	Premium as a percentage of the face value
United Nations New York - sheet of 10 $1.20 stamps			
$12.00	$16.95	$4.95	41.25%
Canada Picture Postage - keepsake sheet of 25 Permanent stamps and one bonus stamp			
$23.40	$35.00	$11.60	49.57%
United States: Stamps.com - sheet of 20 55-cent stamps			
$11.00	$25.99	$14.99	136.27%
United States: Minted - sheet of 20 55-cent stamps (made by Stamps.com)			
$11.00	$36.99	$25.99	236.27%

you get your personalized stamps. Table 1 compares the prices of personalized postage from the U.N. New York, Canada, Stamps.com, and Minted.

Of the four sources compared, the U.N. New York is the cheapest, with a premium of 41.25% of face value. Canada is also relatively inexpensive, with a premium of 49.57% of face value. Personalized stamps are very expensive in the United States, where Stamps.com has a premium of 136.27% of face value and Minted has a premium of 236.27% of face value. For Canadian and other non-U.S. customers of Minted and Stamps.com, be aware that these prices do not include shipping and customs duties, which can add considerably to the cost.

CONCLUSION

Personalized stamps are likely to stay. They do not require expensive production methods such as intaglio printing or offset printing. The technology to create them in small numbers exists and is relatively cheap. Hence, they can make revenue for postal services.

There is public demand for personalized stamps. In a society obsessed with social media, the postage stamp can now serve to promote one's self or organization or company, like a Victorian version of Instagram. Another industry, the wedding industry,

is promoting their use in the United States, again by telling people that it is another way to send their picture to their wedding guests.

Are personalized stamps collectible? Are personalized stamps true postal items that philatelists can collect? I say yes, given that they are legitimate postage either issued or authorized by state postal authorities.

However, what philatelists collect is largely determined by catalogue listings and philatelic organizations' rules on exhibiting. This is where we see that organized philately still can't decide what to do with personalized stamps 20 years after they first appeared.

The major stamp catalogues list the stamp-and-label issues with generic labels printed by the postal service; catalogues feel comfortable listing these issues because the stamp always stays the same and it is the label, not the stamp, that is personalized.

Of course, no catalogue can list the thousands of individual personalized stamps that have been made. Some specialized catalogues list the stamps by generic format, for example, by the frame or indicia format used. The Scott's *U.S. Specialized Catalog* lists customized stamps by generic type in its personal computer postage section. It does not list the many customized stamps showing celebrities, sports figures, cartoon characters, etc., that were created by companies to sell to collectors (Zazzle made numerous such stamps). The Unitrade *Specialized Catalogue of Canadian Stamps* lists Picture Postage stamps with images created by Canada Post itself but has no listings for the generic formats.

However, despite catalogue recognition, can personalized stamps be exhibited at national and international level competitions? Perhaps not; the *APS Manual of Philatelic Judging and Exhibiting*, seventh edition (2016), does not mention personalized or customized stamps. The Fédération Internationale de Philatélie (FIP) Modern Philately Guidelines do not mention personalized stamps, at least not specifically, either.

Yet people are collecting personalized stamps. One collector has created a website documenting the history of Canadian Picture Postage and showing the many Picture Postage stamps that she has acquired. Many of these show company and organization logos, weddings and celebrations of ordinary people, people's photos of animals, scenery, or buildings, and individuals who simply want to be on a stamp (www.picturepostage.net/). The *Disney on Stamps Handbook*, Volume 3, by William Silvester for the Disneyana on Stamps Society, has an extensive chapter on personalized stamps with Disney themes issued by postal authorities (These are personalized by the postal services, not by their customers; the Handbook does not have personalized stamps commissioned by individual Disney fans showing them at the Disney parks or with Disney characters).

Personalized stamps can also change the hobby by introducing artistic creativity. Of course, philatelists have always been creative in writing articles and research, designing album pages, and creating exhibits. But now, personalized stamps give them the opportunity to design and create the objects that they collect. Perhaps philately of the future will include artists and creators (to use a YouTube term) in addition to collectors.

The major philatelic organizations would be remiss to continue ignoring personalized stamps since they are likely to stay as long as traditional stamps exist. What began as an experiment is now a permanent part of the postal services of many countries. Personalized stamps open up a whole new area of collecting, an area full of opportunities for research and exhibiting. ✉



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Bertram Poole.

BERTRAM W. H. POOLE, RDP 1880–1957

MICHAEL PEACH, FRPSC

During the first half of the last century many philatelic books by Bertram W. H. Poole were published either in the United Kingdom, up to 1910, and then in the United States. Among them were books about Canada and Newfoundland stamps as well as booklets about the stamps of the provinces. *The Postage Stamps of Canada*, published in 1916 and available for 25¢, was one of the earliest books about Canadian stamps (Figure 1) and has been reprinted several times. In the 1920s, booklets about Postage Stamps of the Provinces (British Columbia, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, and Prince Edward Island) as well as the then colony of Newfoundland, co-authored with Harry H. Huber, were published. Who was Bertram W. H. Poole?

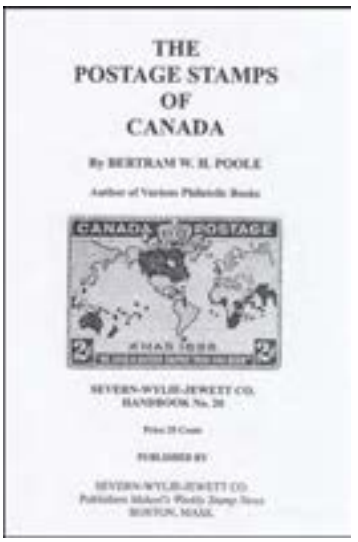


Figure 1. The Postage Stamps of Canada.

Bertram was born on March 22, 1880, the eldest child of William H. Poole, a reporter, and his wife Mary in Hereford, England. He started stamp collecting as an eight-year-old, increasing his collection with the purchase of six-penny packets of 100 different stamps. With the purchase of an 1896 *Lincoln* catalogue, he became aware of the vast scope of stamp collecting. Using the pseudonym Duplex in 1898, he published a catalogue of postmarks, while he was employed by the *Stamford Mercury*. He began his career in philately in 1899 as an assistant to H. L'Estrange Ewen, a pioneer in the new issues service, who sent him to South Africa during the Boer War to buy stamps used by the troops. The novelty and scarcity of these items generated a considerable profit for Ewen. He was also the war correspondent for *Ewen's Weekly*.

On his return to England, Poole set up in business by himself, initially from his parents' home, 6 Rock Terrace, Stamford



Figure 2. Rock Terrace, Stamford.

(Figure 2). His family was now living in Stamford, as his father had become the editor of the *Stamford Mercury* in 1893. In 1900 he was elected a Vice-President of the Junior Philatelic Society, an office he held for many years and maintained his interest in the Society until his death. The 1901 census shows that he was living in Croydon and is listed as a philatelist.

During his sojourn in South Africa, he had acquired considerable knowledge about the postal systems, and in 1901 wrote The South African Provisional War Stamps: a complete history of the famous V.R.I. provisionals of the Orange River Colony and Transvaal, Mafeking siege stamps, and other local issues (Figure 3). He edited and published the short-lived magazine *Poole's Monthly Philatelist* (Figure 4), starting on January 1, 1902. The first four issues contained a feature called Poole's Colonial Stamp Market. An infringement of copyright action was brought



Figure 3. South Africa Provisionals.

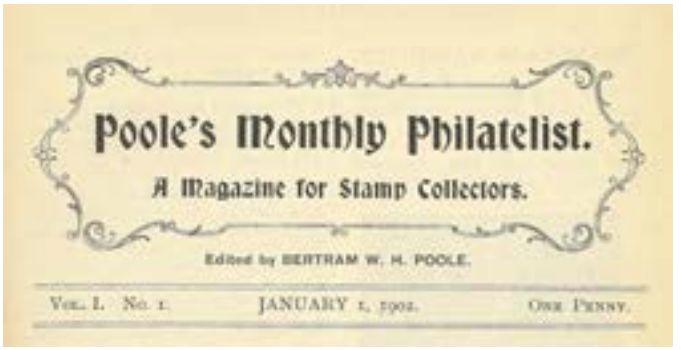

Poole's Monthly Philatelist.
A Magazine for Stamp Collectors.
Edited by BERTRAM W. H. POOLE.
VOL. I. No. 1. JANUARY 1, 1902. ONE PENNY.

Figure 4. Pooles Monthly Journal January 1, 1902.

by Herbert L'Estrange Ewen claiming that the name was too similar to Ewen's Colonial Stamp Market, but Ewen lost. He had obviously purchased stamps for himself, as well as Ewen's, while in South Africa. The cover of the October 1902 issue (Figure 5) lists Orange River Colony (Victoria Regina Imperatrix) and Negri Sembilan lots for sale. The last issue of the journal appears to have been in September 1903 and it was subsequently merged with the *West-End Philatelist*, with Poole becoming editor and the first issue appeared in March 1904 (Figure 6).

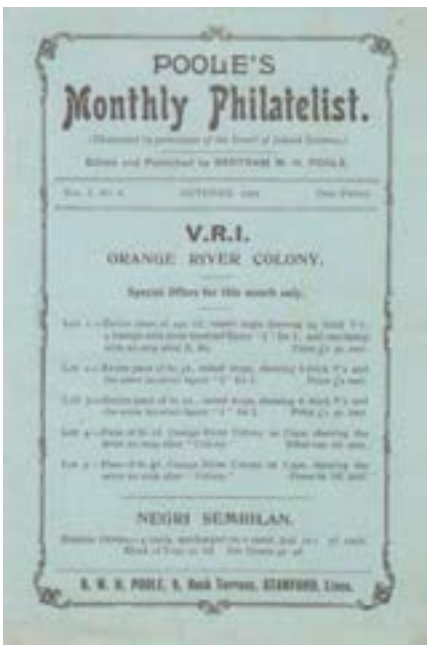

POOLE'S
Monthly Philatelist.
V.R.I.
ORANGE RIVER COLONY.
NEGRI SEMBILAN.

Figure 5. Pooles Monthly Journal October 1902.

1904 was a busy year. Poole joined the business of the David Field company at the 4-5 Royal Arcade, London, now the Watch Club (Figure 7). Acting on his advice, Field published the *West-End Philatelist* with Bertram as editor. Most of the articles were written by Bertram. As manager of the business, he was personally involved with the approval side of the business. He contributed regularly to *Gibbons' Stamp Weekly* and *The Stamp Collector's Fortnightly.* Additionally, he became the editor of *The Philatelic Journal of Great Britain* in January 1904 through January 1907, taking over from P.L. Pemberton. While with D. Field he produced the first


MARCH 1904
The West-End
Philatelist
A Monthly Magazine for all interested in Stamp-Collecting
EDITED BY
BERTRAM W. H. POOLE
PUBLISHED BY
D. FIELD
The Royal Arcade, Old Bond Street
LONDON, W.

Figure 6. West End Philatelist.



Figure 7. The Royal Arcade, London.

seven monographs of the *West End Philatelist Handbooks* about the British Colonies (Figure 8) and Bulgaria. He also wrote monographs on Dominica, Seychelles, Sarawak and South Africa. The series was continued after he had left David Field.

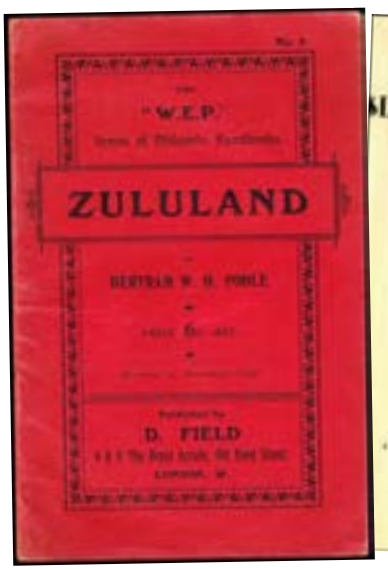

"W.E.P."
ZULULAND
BERTRAM W. H. POOLE
D. FIELD

Figure 8. West End Handbooks - Zululand.

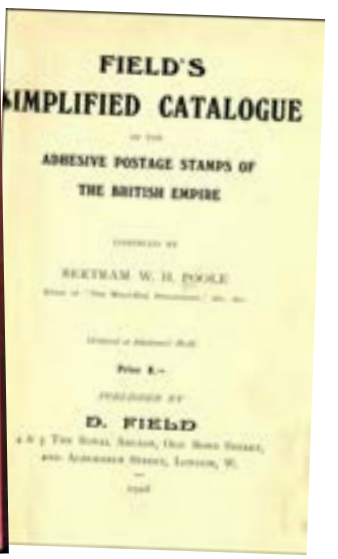
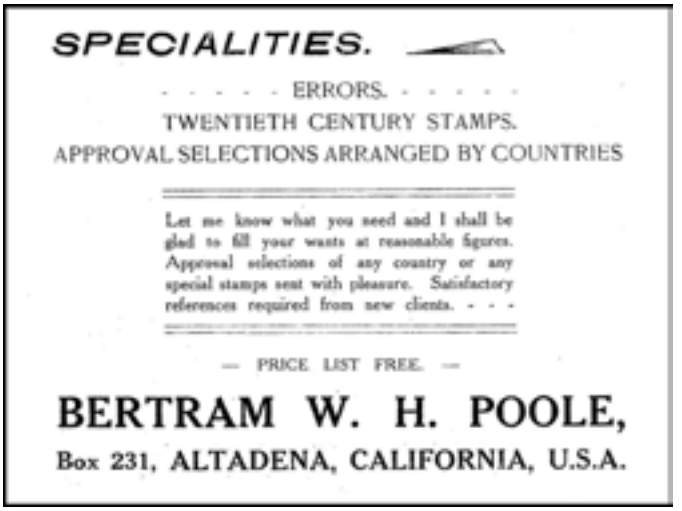

FIELD'S
SIMPLIFIED CATALOGUE
ADHESIVE POSTAGE STAMPS OF
THE BRITISH EMPIRE
BERTRAM W. H. POOLE
D. FIELD

Figure 9. Field's Simplified Catalogue

Field's *Simplified Catalogue of the Adhesive Postage Stamps of the British Empire* (Figure 9) was compiled in 1908. With Fred Melville in 1909, Poole co-authored Dominica, number 4 in Fred J. Melville's *The Postage Stamp* handbooks.

In 1907 he married Mary Eunice Parker, the daughter of Frederick Parker, a high-class Stamford grocer. Their son, Phillip Bertram, was born in Croydon in 1908. In 1913 a second son, John, was born in California.

The family emigrated to the United States in September 1910. He went to America as philatelic secretary to a wealthy American collector in Altadana, California. He also became a


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Figure 10. Altadena 1912 ad



Figure 11. Philatelic Opinion

dealer (Figure 10), as an expert in the stamps of Great Britain and her colonies and dominions. He published his own journal *Philatelic Opinion* from 1912 to 1931, to which he made several contributions (Figure 11).

A very active and respected stamp collector, he had specialist collections of Haiti and South and Central America as well as the British Empire. He served on many national and international philatelic exhibition juries, including the 1913 New York International Philatelic Exhibition, where the jury included David Field, and at the New York Centennial Exhibition in 1947.

He wrote approximately 30 booklets and books, and numerous major articles in *The American Philatelist*. He was a regular contributor to *Mekeel's Weekly Stamp News* and between 1912 and 1923 wrote 14 monographs on the stamps of Great Britain and other European countries for the series *Meekel's Handbook. The Stamps of Canada*, published in 1916 (Figure 1), has been reprinted several times. It is available online, as is his *The Stamps of the German Empire*. W.S. Boggs' *The Postage Stamps and Postal History of Newfoundland* was republished in 1975 incorporating Poole's Postage Stamps of Newfoundland.

Poole moved to Philadelphia in early 1917, joining Percival Parrish in his long established auction house that continued trading as the Franklin Stamp company. The 1918 registration card, dated September 12, shows that he was living in Philadelphia, working as a professional philatelist for the Franklin Stamp Company. The card also gives his son Phillip as the nearest relative, so presumably Mary had died. Poole and Parrish are listed as arrangers and cataloguers for the company's stamp auctions. Copies of the 22nd auction catalogue, May 22, 1918 (Figure 12), and 27th auction catalogue, April 30, are the only two available at APRL (American Philatelic Research Library) and associated libraries.

He was one of the original signers in 1921 of Great Britain's prestigious Roll of Distinguished Philatelists, an honour initiated when King George V was asked to be the very first signatory.

The first number of his advertising price list, *Poole's Advertiser*, was published in January 1920 from the Washington Building in downtown Los Angeles, where he had established his business (Figure 13). He became a noted dealer and auctioneer. In 1920 he married Canadian Charlotte L. Melvin. The marriage certificate indicates that Bertram was a widower, but I can find no record of Mary's death. In November 1921 David Melvin Poole was born. His son John died in 1932.


21ST

AUCTION SALE

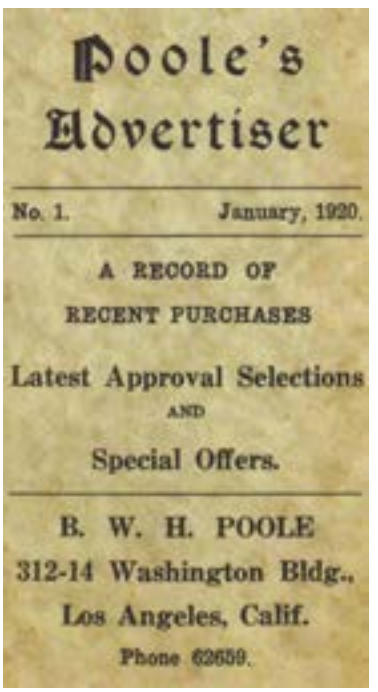
OF

POSTAGE STAMPS

WEDNESDAY EVENING, MAY 22, 1918

8 O'CLOCK

Figure 12. May 22, 1918 Auction


Poole's Advertiser

No. 1. January, 1920.

A RECORD OF

RECENT PURCHASES

Latest Approval Selections

AND

Special Offers.

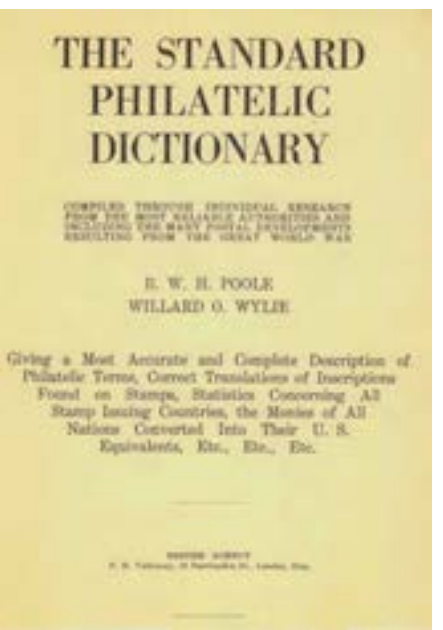
B. W. H. POOLE

312-14 Washington Bldg.,

Los Angeles, Calif.

Phone 62659.

Figure 13. Philatelic Advertiser January 1920


THE STANDARD PHILATELIC DICTIONARY

B. W. H. POOLE

WILLARD O. WYLIE

Giving a Most Accurate and Complete Description of Philatelic Terms, Correct Translations of Inscriptions Found on Stamps, Statistics Concerning All Stamp Issuing Countries, the Monies of All Nations Converted Into Their U. S. Equivalents, Etc., Etc., Etc.

Figure 14. Standard Philatelic Dictionary

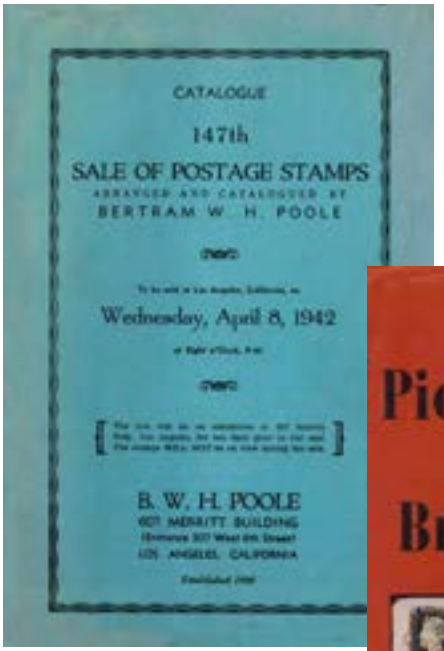


Figure 15. Auction April 8, 1942

In collaboration with Willard O. Wylie, editor of *Mekeel's Weekly Stamp News, The Standard Philatelic Dictionary*, was published in 1922 by Severn-Wylie-Jewett Co., publishers of *Mekeel's Weekly Stamp News*. It was compiled through individual research from the most reliable authorities and including the many postal developments resulting from the Great World War (Figure 14). Many of Poole's books that had been written in America were also published by Severn-Wylie-Jewett Co. The British agent was the well known philatelic publisher, F. H. Vallencey.

Poole's Western Stamp Auctions held its first auction in Los Angeles on November 9, 1923. The last one noted is the 147th auction dated April 8, 1942. All the items were arranged and catalogued by Poole (Figure 15).

Poole was one of the first West Coast members of the American Stamp Dealers Association (and its local chapter), an organization that he belonged to until his death.

His final book, *The Pioneer Stamps of the British Empire* (Figure 16), was published shortly before his death in Pasadena, California, on September 8, 1957. His library was sold by Higgins & Gage in 1958.

In 1993 he was posthumously inducted into the APS Hall of Fame. ✉

Note: transcribed data from historic hand-written documents, such as the censuses, may contain spelling errors/variations. The American Philatelic Research Library does not have complete runs of the Franklin Auction or Poole's Auction catalogues.

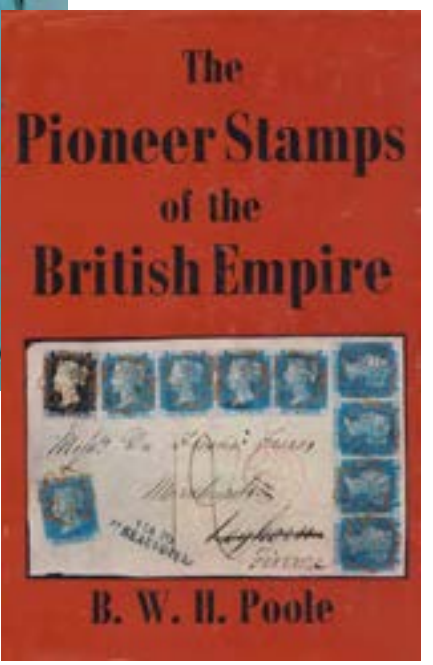


Figure 16. Pioneer Stamps of the British Empire

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Prince Albert

USHERING BRITISH ROYALTY INTO MODERN TIMES

BY LANE ROBSON

With the death of Prince Albert, Benjamin Disraeli wrote, "With Prince Albert we have buried our sovereign. This German prince has governed England for 21 years with a wisdom and energy such as none of our kings has ever shown."[1]

Albert had to earn this tribute, and earn it he did. He was not welcomed by the mistrustful and xenophobic British establishment of the time.[2] Lesser men, as husband to the Queen of the world's most powerful empire, would have chosen to enjoy the privileges from the safety of the sidelines; but Albert was made of sterner stuff. He had principles and, most importantly, he enjoyed a social conscience. These attributes served him, and the British public, well.



Figure 1. 1851 Number two, Laid Paper - Saint Felix De Valois, Canada East, to Vermont, USA. Nov 22, 1852 cancellation date written by hand. Target cancel on stamp.

Albert and Victoria seemed destined to be a couple. They were cousins born in 1819, only three months apart. The royal families of Europe were interrelated by marriage and their world of privilege was a small one. Although their families were geographically separated by the English Channel and about a thousand kilometers, the same midwife delivered both Albert and Victoria![2]

The possibility of their eventual marriage was discussed from birth. They were introduced in carefully choreographed meetings as adolescents and their first impressions of each other were positive. Once the die was more or less cast they were brought together for final consensual approval. Victoria wrote that Albert was extremely handsome "with large blue eyes, a very sweet mouth and fine teeth, but the charm of his countenance is his expression, which is most delightful."[2] On his part, Albert wrote, "Cousin Victoria is always friendly towards us. She is not beautiful by any means, though extremely kind and bright."[2] As Queen, the invitation to marriage was Victoria's to make. Once decided, Victoria concluded, "He seems perfection, and I think that I have the prospect of a very great happiness before me. I love him more than I can say."[2]

Albert's social conscience was at the liberal cutting edge of the time and his ideas would not have been popular with the British establishment. His first public address in 1840 was to the Society on the Abolition of the Slave Trade. He considered slavery an abomination. Economic slavery was no better. Albert wrote, "The unequal division of property, and the dangers of poverty and envy arising therefrom, is the principal evil."[2]

He placed the crown at the service of all the people, whether rich or poor, royal or common. Appalled by the terrible living and working conditions of the poor, Albert championed public housing and more human working conditions. He was respected and loved for his altruism and selfless dedication to a variety of social causes of his time. When Prime Minister Peel introduced a national income tax Albert argued the tax should also be paid by royalty. He believed that royalty should rule less through power and more through example. Because of the example set by Albert and Victoria, the royals were popular and accessible to ordinary people. They espoused simple domestic virtues of monogamy, bourgeois decency, and family life, and those examples resonated with the public.[2]

Prince Albert was careful to avoid any semblance of partisanship in his public remarks or his dealings with politicians. This virtue, together with his skill as a mediator, engendered trust and allowed his acceptance on both sides of the British government.[2] Albert introduced a logical system of management of Buckingham Palace, reformed the military to the present day regimental system, and introduced the Victoria Cross as the ultimate award for heroism. As chancellor of Cambridge University, he was responsible for the modern curriculum.[2]

As a patron for science and industry he agreed to chair the Royal Commission set up to plan the Great Exhibition of the

Works of Industry of all Nations. When the Crystal Palace opened in 1851 the exhibition was an outstanding success. Six million people passed through the gates in five months. At that time the population of England was only about 18,000,000. As a patron of the arts, he used the profits to help establish the South Kensington museum complex in London.[3]

Albert suffered recurrent disabling bouts of abdominal pain for at least a decade before his death at the age of 43 in December 1861. Until recently, his cause of death was presumed to be typhoid fever. A recent analysis of his symptoms implicates Crohn's disease as the likely cause.[4] The whole country mourned his death. Shops were shuttered, blinds drawn, flags set at half-mast, and theatre performances and concerts cancelled. Even the poorest rural cottager donned some form of black, if only an armband. The Christmas of 1861 was one of the gloomiest in English history.[5] Victoria was overwhelmed by grief and remained in mourning for four decades until her life ended.[3]

Prince Albert served the British people for almost half of his short life. Lytton Strachey, the Victorian historian and biographer, acknowledged that Albert was to all intents and purposes, the King of England.[2] Albert was the great man behind the most powerful woman in the Empire.

England did not issue any stamps with Albert's portrait during his life. Early in Victoria's reign his absence on English stamps might well reflect a reticence on the part of the British political establishment to honour the German foreigner. Later in her reign, once his accomplishments were clear to everyone, his absence on stamps likely reflects Albert's innate humility. He did not seek to become a symbol of the British and he would likely have shuddered to think that he might become an icon after death. Canada and Newfoundland saw no reason not to honour the prince and both countries issued stamps with his portrait. Canada issued stamps during his life and Newfoundland in the decade after his death.

The Unitrade Catalogue lists six stamps with a portrait of Prince Albert issued between 1851 and 1859.[6] The stamps are ostensibly the same, but printed on different paper and in a variety of colours. The last three were perforated. The currency changed in the last two from pounds sterling to the decimal system. The portrait of Albert was done by Alfred Jones after an engraving by W.H. Egleton and is from a drawing by W. Drummond.[7] The table below lists these stamps, the year of issue, paper type, perforation status, colour, colour varieties, and Unitrade number.

The colour varieties are a long-standing source of confusion for collectors. I used the Unitrade classification. Boggs lists one colour for the 1851 issue, five for the 1855 issue, and two for the 1859 perforated issue.[8] Robson Lowe writes, "The 6d is basically slate-violet and the colour tends to fade and change; we feel that all other shades of this value are really colour changelings."[7] A 1992 article by Jim Watt in *The Canadian Philatelist* lists four colour varieties in the 1851 issue, six in the 1855 issue, twelve in the 1857 issue, and four in the 1859 issue.[9]

The 6d stamp was issued in 1851 to satisfy the rate per half ounce for letters to the United States and the domestic rate for letters of one ounce.[8] A target cancel (concentric rings) was a common cancel in 1851. (Figure 1, 2)



Figure 2. 1851 (Scott 2) Laid Paper. Montreal Lower Canada to New York, USA. Split Ring Dec 24, 1852 cancellation. Target cancel on stamp.

The first Prince Albert 6d stamp was printed on crisp laid paper.[8] Laid paper was manufactured by spreading the paper pulp over a wire sieve, which would allow the water to drain out. In the process, the wire would leave a pattern of wide-spaced lines on the sheet of paper. The vertical laid lines in the paper of the 1851 issue are difficult to see. The laid paper was very thin and fragile. The colour of the paper was grayish or white.[8] The paper was handmade and supplied by Ivy Mills of Chester, Pennsylvania. The use of laid paper did not last long. Designs did not imprint well on laid paper because the thickness varied. The stamps tended to print very lightly. Laid paper

Table 1. Canadian Pence and First Decimal Stamps with a Portrait of Prince Albert.

Year	Value	Paper	Perforation	Colour	Colour/Paper Varieties[6]	Unitrade #6
1851	6d	laid	imperforate	slate violet	2b greyish purple	2
1855	6d	wove	imperforate	slate grey	5a brownish grey, 5b greenish grey, 5d grey violet*	5
1857	6d	soft wove	imperforate	reddish purple		10
1859	6d	wove	11¾	brown violet	13a grey violet	13
1859	10c	wove	11¾	black brown	16i chocolate brown	16
1859	10c	wove	12	red lilac	17a violet, 17b brown, 17e deep red purple, 17ii**	17

*thick hard wove paper, **very thick paper

also had problems with the adhesive on the back. The post office received numerous complaints about the difficulties to stick the stamp onto the envelope.

In 1855 the 6d was printed on wove paper (Figure 3). The rag-stock bank note paper was handmade made by Ivy Mills.[8]



Figure 3. 1855 (Scott 5) Wove Paper. Montreal LC Split Ring Aug 27, 1855 cancellation. Target cancel on stamp.



Machine-made wove paper was introduced in 1857. The paper was softer and more fibrous. The thickness of the paper was much more uniform, which improved the consistency and clarity of the impressions (figure 4).[8]

Figure 4. 1857 (Scott 10) Wove. 21 (Montreal) Target cancel.

Great Britain introduced perforated stamps in 1854 and this technology was introduced in Canada five years later.[8] The 6d Albert was issued in 1859 with perforations (Figure 5).

The currency also changed in 1859 from pounds, shillings, and pence to dollars and cents.[8] The 6d Albert was reissued as a 10 cent Albert (figure 6). Two perforation varieties are listed.



Figure 5. 1859 (Scott 13) Perforated Issue.



Figure 6. 1859 Decimal Currency Issues. Left – Scott 16; Right – Scott 17. Port Rowan UC Split Ring Nov 1, 1864 cancellation Quebec LC Split Ring Sep 15 cancellation. Stamp hand cancelled with pen. Target cancel on stamp.

The table below shows the Unitrade Catalogue value of the six Albert issues. Modest quantities of stamps were ordered for the first five issues. The modest circulation resulted in higher catalogue values. By comparison, only the last issue had a large circulation and the catalogue value reflects this.



Figure 7. 1978 $1.25 Prince Albert. FDC. Capex Series.

Figure 8. 1865 Newfoundland 10 cent Albert.

Table 2.

Year	Value	Colour	Unitrade #[6]	# Ordered	Value VF Used	Value VG Used
1851	6d	slate violet	2	100,000	$2,500	$500
1855	6d	slate grey	5	250,000*	$2,000	$500
1857	6d	reddish purple	10		$8,000	$1,500
1859	6d	brown violet	13	70,000	$10,000	$2,500
1859	10c	black brown	16	100,000	$8,000	$1,250
1859	10c	red lilac	17	5,700,000	$225	$40

*Number ordered for both 1855 and 1857 issue.

Table 3. Newfoundland Stamps with a Portrait of Prince Albert.					
Year	Value	Perforation	Colour	Varieties[6]	Unitrade #[6]
1865	10c	Perforated	Black	27a thin yellowish paper	27

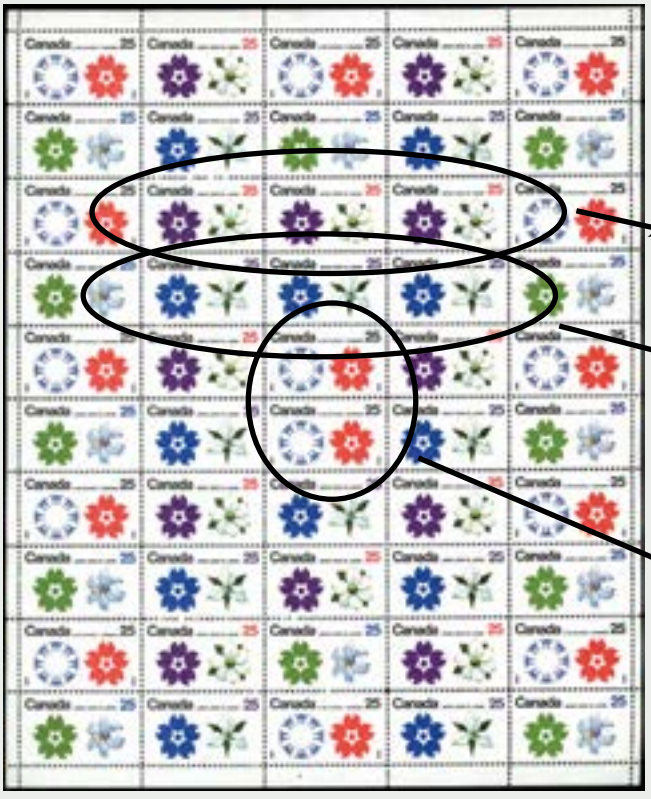
The 6d Albert appeared again over a century later in 1978 as part of the CAPEX series (Figure 7).

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EXPO '70 – 50TH ANNIVERSARY

1970 marks the 50th anniversary of the se-tenant set of Expo '70 stamps issued by Canada Post (Scott 508–511). The pane of 50 stamps produced quite a number of se-tenant combinations as well as one identical vertical pair (Scott 508) and two identical horizontal strips of three (Scott 509 and 511).









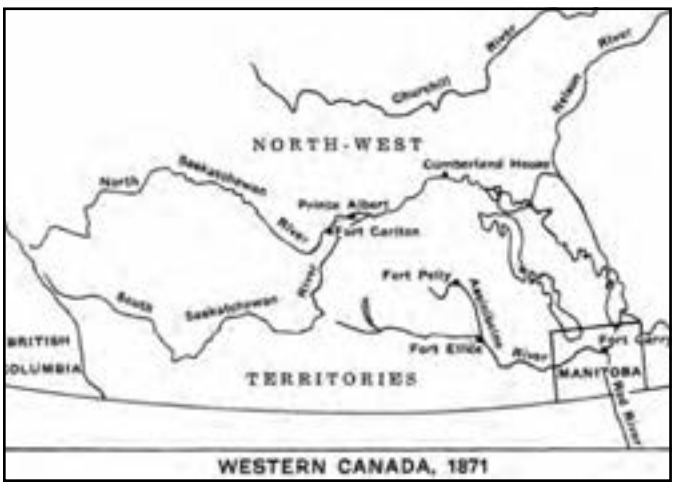


PRINCE ALBERT

1862 - 1885

BY HAL KELLETT

In 1862, what was to become the city of Prince Albert in Saskatchewan was nothing more than a Native campground. Fur traders had been based there for a few years but had left nothing except the ruins of three posts on the north bank of the North Saskatchewan River. The site was in Rupert's Land, which was part of the North West Territories at the time. It was a sizeable tract of land, a basin that drained into Hudson's Bay, and was governed for 200 years, from 1670 to 1870, by the Hudson's Bay Company. The head of the fur trading conglomerate was Prince Rupert, a nephew of Charles I, hence the name: Rupert's Land.

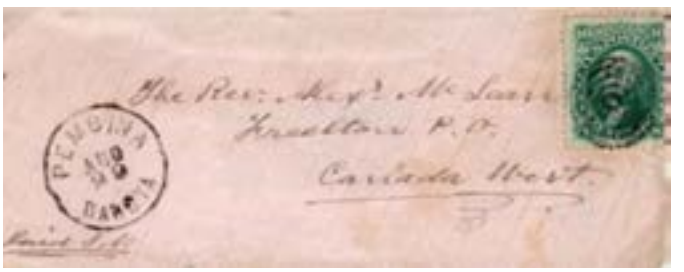


WESTERN CANADA, 1871

INITIALLY, WITH U.S. STAMPS

Starting about 1863, letters sent from Rupert's Land required U.S. adhesive stamps. Mail to Canada was carried from Fort Garry to the closest post office in the United States. Fort Garry was a Hudson's Bay trading post at the confluence of the Red and Assiniboine Rivers in what was to become the province of Manitoba. The mail couriers were employed by the Red River Council, which governed the Red River Settlement in that area. The Red River runs from the American border and drains into the southern tip of Lake Winnipeg. A small fee was charged for the mail service. Red River postmarks were only applied in the mid to late 1850s.

This is an example of mail carried by the Hudson's Bay Company from the Red River community. It is a six-page letter written by the Reverend James Nisbet, who founded Prince Albert in 1866. This is the earliest mail in private hands from Prince Albert. Nisbet had arrived there with three families and three



hired men in 11 carts from the Red River Settlement, which was a Scottish enclave established by Lord Selkirk in 1807. Nisbet set up his mission in Prince Albert, while the families worked with the Natives to establish their farms.

The letter was carried from Fort Carleton to Fort Garry by the Hudson's Bay Company. The cover entered into the U.S. mail at Pembina in Dakota Territory on August 29, 1867. The U.S. 10 cent stamp was applied at Fort Garry and possibly cancelled there. The letter reached Dundas, Canada West on September 19.

Nisbet started the letter at Prince Albert on June 29 and completed it at the Hudson's Bay Company post at Carleton on July 22. He paid the postage there. [Note the 'Paid J.N.' at the lower left corner of the cover.] The Carleton Trail was one of the most important highways of that bygone era. It was a deep-rutted, winding trail that criss-crossed the plains in the days before the railway came to the prairie. It began in Winnipeg and travelled through Portage La Prairie, Fort Ellice, through the Touchwood Hills and across the South Saskatchewan River at Batoche to Fort Carleton. Red River carts from Manitoba took settlers and their belongings to Saskatchewan and Alberta.

PROSPERITY

The content of the letter concerns mostly church business. He also writes about the H.B.C. and the bringing of supplies to Prince Albert. By this point, Prince Albert was starting to emerge as a colonial settlement, and a booming town. From 1874 to 1881, it was the fastest growing community in the North West, attracting many settlers from Manitoba and Britain. By 1881, it was the leading wheat producer with 62,000 bushels, more than half of the wheat grown in the territories.

By 1882, Prince Albert was the commercial centre of the Saskatchewan valley and the adjoining North Country with a population of 500 people. A trading post had been established in 1879, which replaced Duck Lake as the headquarters. Lumbering was a

mainstay of the economy because of the vast tracts of forest. The Prince Albert Trail began as a stage line in 1882 to carry freight, mail and passengers to the north from Regina and the surrounding area. Road houses were set up every 40 miles for passengers to spend the night. The line was well patronized as Prince Albert was the centre of an old settlement, besides being headquarters for a large detachment of the North West Mounted Police.

This cover is franked with a three cent Small Queen, cancelled with a cork hammer. The split ring reads: Prince Albert, N.W.T., November 18, 1882. The cover is addressed to Ottawa and was carried by private courier to a town called Stobart across the South Saskatchewan River by ferry at Batoche, then to Troy, Assiniboia, where it was sent by the Canadian Pacific Railway.

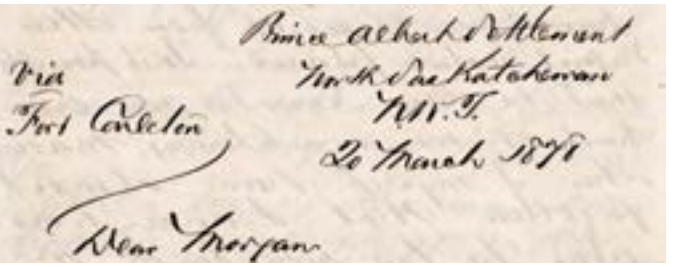


MOVERS AND SHAKERS

Charles Mair was the second postmaster at Prince Albert, and the best-known pioneer in town. He arrived in 1877 and served as postmaster from May 1879 to February 1892. By 1880, he had a 200-acre farm and a busy general store, located where a park is today that is named after him. Throughout his time in Prince Albert, he made a lot of money in land sales that totaled over two million dollars. A Canadian poet, journalist and author, he had a hugely interesting life. He was also the writer of the letter.

Mair was born in Lanark, Upper Canada, on September 21, 1838 and died in Victoria, B.C. on July 7, 1927. He attended Queen's University but did not graduate. On leaving college, he became a journalist, and published his first book of poems in post-Confederation Canada in 1868. It was titled *Dreamland and Other Poems*, in which one of his notable works was '*Tecumseh*,' and another called '*The Fountain of Bimini*', based on the discovery of Puerto Rico by Ponce de Leon.

A fervent Canadian nationalist, Mair was noted for his opposition to Louis Riel during the two Riel Rebellions in Western Canada, the first in 1869, and the second in 1885. Mair represented the *Montreal Gazette* in the west during the first Riel Rebellion. Through insults in his newspaper columns, Mair unwittingly roused the Manitoba Métis to take action against the government. The Métis were French speaking, catholic fur traders and trappers who had established themselves in the area for many years. They had laid out their farms according to the French Seigneurial System, long narrow lots running from the river. As more protestant anglophones began to settle the area in the latter part of the 19th



century, the Métis felt their way of life was being threatened, and they feared that they would lose their farms. They disputed British land claims to the territory in which they lived, afraid that they would be forced out by the Europeans.

In 1869, Rupert's Land was transferred to Canada. The Canadian government appointed William McDougall as lieutenant governor of the North West Territories. He was notoriously anti-French, and there was a lot of grumbling about his rule. Under Louis Riel, the Metis and some English settlers in the Red River Valley formed a provisional government of their own to counteract McDougall's edicts, and negotiate terms with Canada. This 'government' was not recognized by Canada, but some of its tenets were eventually realized in the act to establish what was to become the province of Manitoba. Riel resisted McDougall during the Red River Rebellion, but there was no fighting at that time. Riel realized that he could not succeed, so he fled to the United States to escape prosecution. He remained there in exile for some years.

During the first rebellion, Mair was imprisoned by the rebels, and just barely escaped being shot. He was an officer in the bodyguard of the governor general during the second rebellion in 1885 and was later employed in the Canadian civil service in the west.

In this letter, Mair writes that buffalo are plentiful in Prince Albert, Indians are about, and are peaceful. He is enthralled by the water and trees all around. He writes about meeting Denison, Haliburton and Foster while in Toronto. These men were organizers of the overly nationalistic Canada First movement, a group established in response to Riel's first rebellion and the establishment of his provisional government.

Mair writes about some of the poems he has written, and of family. He also says that his letter will be carried to Ottawa by Captain Henry Stewart Moore, an Irishman who opened the first steam grist and sawmill in 1877. The letter, he pens, was to be delivered by hand or post by way of Fort Carleton.

This registered cover, addressed to Ottawa, is franked with a two cent registration stamp, and a three cent Small Queen. The cover is postmarked with the 20mm broken circle hammer: Prince Albert N.W.T. October 21, 1883. A Winnipeg transit cancel of October 30, '83 is on the back of the cover.





MAIN NORTHERN MAIL TERMINAL, 1883

By this point, a number of well-to-do Canadians were living in Prince Albert, including Lieutenant Colonel Alexander Sproat, who had been a member of Canada's first parliament. As a result of its prosperity, the inhabitants believed the town would become larger than Winnipeg. The village possessed every natural advantage: water, wood, animals for food, and wonderful farmland. The community was vigorous and intelligent. The belief in a grand future was the most persistent theme of Prince Albert's early history, but it was not to last. The dream evaporated with the diversion of the C.P.R. to the southern prairies. The route ran through Qu'Appelle Station rather than Prince Albert.

In November, Prince Albert was made the northern terminal of a weekly postal route contracted to Robert Elliot. The route ran north from Troy Assiniboia, Qu'Appelle Station, on the C.P.R. main line. This cover was mailed at Prince Albert, North West Territories on April 29, 1884. It is cancelled with the split ring hammer and is addressed to the Dominion Lands Office in Winnipeg. The letter travelled south to Stobart, and across the South Saskatchewan River by ferry to Batoche, then by horse and wagon to Troy and the C.P.R. The letter arrived in Winnipeg on May 7, 1884 (backstamp.) By then, the bloom was already starting to fade on the northern community known as Prince Albert.

In 1884, Riel was called upon by Métis leaders in Saskatchewan to articulate their grievances to the Canadian government. As a result, Riel left the U.S. to join his followers in the new colony at Prince Albert. By 1885, tensions were at a boiling point between Riel and the Canadian government once again. The same frictions that plagued French and Native settlers in the Red River area had emerged for the second time and had yet to be addressed. Riel set up another provisional government, which he considered legal, but the Canadian government did not, and this time the confrontation was military. The battles became known as the North West Rebellion of 1885.





The Canadian government used the new rail lines to send in thousands of soldiers. A settler, and former buffalo hunter, Gabriel Dumont, headed Riel's army, but the rebels were defeated after several skirmishes, including a major battle at Batoche. Riel was arrested, convicted of high treason, and hanged, despite repeated protests and appeals for mercy. By French Canadians, Riel is considered a heroic victim. His execution had a lasting negative impact on Canada, polarizing the new nation along ethno-religious lines. The battles had determined, once and for all, that the Prairie Provinces would be controlled by Anglophones, and not Francophones. To some extent, it increased the alienation between the French and the English across Canada.

Gabriel Dumont escaped to the U.S. after the rebellion. He was captured by the American cavalry but was deemed a political refugee and freed. He stayed in the U.S. until 1893 at which point he returned to Saskatchewan. By this time it appears that the Canadian government no longer had an interest in him, and he spent his remaining years at Batoche. ✉

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TOPICALS:

A Different Approach

BY PHIL VISSER

There are many sub-areas to stamp collecting within the philatelic world. One such area is called topical collecting. Some collectors are obsessed with stamps that feature one similar image. They might include stamps that feature a wide selection of birds, planes, or trains, just to mention a few of the more common topicals. Of course, the American Topical Society can give collectors great ideas for following a personal interest.

While searching for a story to write for the stamp club newsletter, an idea popped into my mind to write about a new form of topical. Through a rather obscure discussion with a colleague, a historical fact prompted a search through the accumulation of stamps, and I came up with the idea of writing about telegraphy. Strictly speaking, telegraphy includes the use of flags, mirrors and even smoke signals to send messages, but this story is about electrical telegraphy.

The development of electrical telegraphy is said to have originated in the United Kingdom, but following an independent path, the United States transmitted its first message a few years later. History seems to agree that this invention came about in the 1830s and perhaps it can be said that the mail system as we know it today was already out of date before Sir Rowland Hill started the concept of penny postage in 1840.



A great race started with the mass form of communication of telegraphy, but the next step in the development came from an Italian inventor, Guglielmo Marconi. Marconi lived from April 25, 1874 to July 20, 1937. Building on the ideas and concepts of other physicists, Marconi was the first to transform these ideas into wireless telegraphy. Initially rejected by Italy, his home country, Marconi went to the United Kingdom and demonstrated the ability of communicating messages without wires. The invention was widely accepted by the British admiralty. One hundred years after his birth, Canada issued a stamp honouring Marconi. This is Scott 654, issued on November 15, 1974. The stamp design shows Marconi's image as well as that of the view from Signal Hill, overlooking the harbour of St. John's, Newfoundland.



The significance of Signal Hill may have faded in memories over the years, but it is from this location that Marconi received the first trans-oceanic radio communication in 1901. The Newfoundland stamp shows what is properly called Cabot Tower, which opened in 1900. This stamp is listed as Newfoundland Scott 155. Cabot Tower is located on Signal Hill and is now a National Historic Site. It is at this site that Marconi flew kite antennas to receive a telegraph signal transmitted from Poldu, Cornwall, United Kingdom. When I visited Signal Hill, I found that, since it was only Marconi who heard the signal from the UK, it may be possible to challenge Marconi's claim based on technical radio facts. Either way, we know that telecommunication is capable of reaching across continents and oceans today.



As with all inventions, how is an idea put into practical use? How can the idea be changed into a commercial success? Marconi started the Marconi Company, and trained telegraphers who were then hired out to shipping companies to send messages between ship and shore. A stamp listed as Scott 1628 from Great Britain shows Marconi and the sinking ship *Titanic*. The White Star Line hired two radio operators for the *Titanic* who were credited with getting the message out to other ships about the disaster and were partly responsible for saving 706 lives.

Without a doubt, radio communications, wireless telegraphy, and voice telephony have changed the shipping industry. My personal interest in this stamp comes from a few different directions. A first direction is that, due to radio signal bounces off the atmosphere, the distress call from the

Titanic was received in Tobermory, ON, besides the other nearby ships and the radio station at Cape Race, Newfoundland. There was nothing that could be done for the *Titanic* from Tobermory, but it adds an interesting tidbit about radio communications, and how far the signals can travel.

An urban myth that some collectors may have heard, and which is shown on the stamp, is that the radio signal sent by the *Titanic* was SOS. Many people say that SOS is short for 'Save Our Souls,' but that is a myth. To correct the myth of SOS, two inquiries – the first one held by the US Senate, and later the official investigation by the British Board of Trade – both confirm that the radio operators transmitted the signal CQD. It is claimed that these letters are an acronym for 'Come quick, disaster.' Neither acronym for SOS or CQD is correct; they are simply words to help remember the key need, which is a plea for help. To place the importance of telecommunication in perspective, prior to the arrival of radios for ships, sailors went to sea, and many times were never heard from again. Over the last one hundred years or so, radio communication is directly responsible for saving many lives from being lost at sea.



Following the concept of sending messages, there has to be a way to identify individual letters. The person credited with the means of sending messages is Samuel Morse. The American inventor is recognized in a series of United States stamps of great Americans. This series was issued in 1940 and featured seven different categories of famous people. Morse is included in the inventors' category, and the stamp is listed as Scott 890. The inventors' category is the last of the seven series issued to remember the contributions of Americans to society. Mentioned above, Morse independently began electric telecommunications with the first message transmitted, "What has God wrought." This message is also engraved on Scott 924, but it could be difficult to see on used stamps due to cancellations.



Naturally, with telegraphy moving into several different areas of the world, standardized communication was necessary, and so Samuel Morse is remembered for the 'Morse Code.' Each letter of the alphabet, and each numeral, is broken into a series of dots and dashes. This form of communication was standardized worldwide in 1865, even though the original code, devised by Morse, is different from what is now accepted internationally as being Morse code.



The next person on a stamp is well-known in the world. The stamp was issued by Germany in 1942 and is listed as Scott 511b. A variation of this same design and colour, but printed by an engraved press, is listed as number 513. An intriguing part of this stamp is the Morse code symbol of three dots and a dash followed by the letter 'V' underneath. This overprint is not listed in the Scott's Catalogue and so poses a real mystery!

Fortunately, a fellow club member, Dieter Albrecht, was able to clear up the origins of the unknown overprint. Even though the overprint is skipped by the Scott's Catalogue, it is included in several other catalogues available to collectors and philatelists. The answer to the overprint is found in the *Michel Deutschland Spezial 1996 Catalogue, Michel Specialized Catalogue of Germany, 1996.* The listing for this stamp explains that the overprint was done in the city of Westerstede, in the state of Lower Saxony. This state is beside the border with the Netherlands and was occupied by the British Army in 1945.

Using the internet program called Babylon http://translation.babylon-software.com/german/to-english/), as well as the information in the Michel Catalogue, and then translating into English, the following can be said about these stamps: "The (over)printing was carried out on the initiative of the British officer for public transport before marks on postal customers could be delivered. (Before the stamps could be postally used) military authorities seized (the overprinted stock.)" Michel also warns philatelists to authenticate these stamps before purchasing the set. Obviously, following the end of hostilities, many soldiers were looking for souvenirs to take home, and naturally raiding the post office was one way of getting them. Adding an overprint is not a very difficult matter to do at some later date, especially if it increases the value of the stamp.

The Morse code overprint raises an intriguing question: why was this used on the stamps? At the beginning of World War II, Prime Minister Churchill, from the United Kingdom, was advised to use the symbol of two fingers in the shape of the letter 'V'. Many people say the symbol was intended to encourage people and the military to hold out for victory. There is also a lesser known reason for the use of the symbol.

Propaganda was part of the 'Military Intelligence' division of the British army. While the 'V' for victory symbol was intended to encourage the general populace, propaganda is not limited to the home audience. One of Hitler's ideologies was the purity and superiority of the Aryan race. Thus, many things happened to follow the purity doctrine. One of them was that the music of non-German composers' was not allowed to be played publically, while two Germanic composers, Ludwig von Beethoven and Richard Wagner received special attention and favour during that period. To musicologists in the crowd, the opening bars of Beethoven's 5th Symphony go 'dit dit dit dah' repeatedly and by different instruments. Those four sounds are the Morse code letter 'V'! As a result, all BBC radio broadcasts to the European continent during World War II began with the opening bars of the 5th symphony. In essence, playing these bars before the British version of the news was an attempt to humiliate the Hitlerian doctrine of racial purity.

Hopefully it can be seen that topical collecting can go beyond just the simple ideas of ships, cars, and birds. Taking an idea, and searching through philatelic catalogues, can add a new twist to the story of stamps, and provide a novel way of completing that story. ✉

Oh, My COD!

BY DERRICK GROSE

When I was a child, my first encounter with cod was in the form of fish and chips. The mildly flavoured fish, with its dense and flaky white flesh, was a revelation not to be forgotten. Later, friends from Canada's east coast introduced me to the delicacy of fish and brewis made from salt cod. In my travels since, the popularity of salt cod around the world has often surprised me. This fish from the genus *Gadus* competes with local fish in the markets of Nigeria. It was commonly used as food during the trans-Atlantic slave trade and was reintroduced in modern times as food aid from Norway to Biafra during the civil war. In Jamaica, ackee and saltfish is the national dish. In Portugal, cod, known as bacalhau, is featured prominently on menus. In the philatelic world, as in the culinary one, cod fish are found on a wide variety of stamps, from many places around the world.

A recent addition comes from the Faroe Islands. The Atlantic Leather Tannery in Sauðárkrókur, Iceland, suggests that its fish leather products can be used for, "Everything from jewelry to handbags to panels." The company points out that, "Centuries ago, Icelanders wore shoes made of wolf fish skin. The sky is the limit when it comes to creating new platforms for functionality in fish leather." The Faroese postal administration took this declaration to heart and included codfish leather in its 'fish skin' stamp issued on September 26, 2016.

This stamp follows in a long tradition of philatelic novelties ranging from Tonga's gold foil 'beermats' to Bhutan's playable records. In the words of the Faroese press release, for the first time the Faroe Islands offer, "Fish skin stamps incredibly beautiful and patterned with almost metallic colour tones." The cod leather has not replaced paper. Instead, a square piece of cod leather has been glued on each of the stamps. These novelties were designed by Martin Mörck and printed using offset/engraving by Cartor Security Printing in France.



Cod stamps from the Faroe Islands have pieces of actual cod leather attached, making each one unique.

The 40 x 30 mm stamp features a vertical grayscale image of a cod on its left side and a square of cod hide inscribed in red Torsk, the Danish word for Atlantic cod, and Føroyar, for the Faroe Islands. The DKK 50 denomination covers the cost of registration of a letter. Although distinguished by its novel design, this is far from the first stamp to celebrate the Atlantic cod.



Newfoundland Cod.

Centuries after the progress of John Cabot's ship was slowed by schools of cod during his voyage to claim Newfoundland for England in 1497, Newfoundland issued the first stamp depicting cod, a 2-cent green denomination, in its definitive issue of 1865-1894. A similar issue with rouletted perforations was issued in the 1876-1879 series. Three 2-cent stamps with a new design were issued in 1882 yellow green, 1896 green, and 1887 orange. Fishing was the subject of the 8-cent denomination of the 1897 stamps commemorating the 400th anniversary of the discovery of Newfoundland.

The subject was then neglected until the definitive issue of 1932-1937 when codfish appeared on two 1-cent definitives, one green and one grey black. The 30- and 48-cent denominations, in the same set, illustrated the fleet departing for the fishing banks. The 1933 Labrador air post issue showed fishing schooners on the 60-cent 'news from home' denomination. The 1937 'Long'



During the reigns of George V and George VI Newfoundland issued stamps identifying cod as 'Newfoundland Currency.'



Newfoundland issues.

Coronation issue pictured a single codfish with the caption 'Codfish Newfoundland Currency' beside the image of King George VI. Once again, the fishing fleet leaving for the banks was featured on the high value of the set. During World War II, several designs of 1932 were reissued on Waterloo printings that are slightly smaller than the original Perkins printings. No new designs featuring cod appeared until after Newfoundland joined the Canadian Confederation in 1949.



Canada Fishing Resources.

Canada's 'cod' stamp is its $1 Fishing Resources stamp issued on February 1, 1951. It features a fisherman hauling in a net containing cod and other fish as well as a seal and shells! No recent designs have featured the cod, perhaps to avoid unpleasant reminders of the moratorium imposed on Newfoundland's 500 year old northern cod fishery on July 2, 1992 due to a disastrous decline in fish stocks from the bountiful levels that first attracted European fishermen to the Grand Banks.



St. Pierre et Miquelon.

Formerly a colony, now a department of France, St. Pierre and Miquelon owes its status to the cod and French fishing interests in the waters off Newfoundland. French fishermen from Normandy were familiar with these fisheries before Jacques Cartier actually claimed the islands for France in 1536. Cartier was disappointed to have found nothing but fish in the area; but, by the 1570s, there were over 500 French vessels dominating the seasonal fishery in the waters off Newfoundland. The importance of the fisheries is evident in the stamps of St. Pierre and Miquelon. They include fishermen and fishing boats in both of the first two pictorial definitive issues.

The cod itself is featured on stamps issued in 1947, 1957, and 1972. Despite the decline in the cod fishery, the fish continues to be featured on stamps from the islands, including the 1993 slicing cod issue, a 2008 issue with a picture of cod pens, and the 2010 local artisan crafts issue, which features a cod along



The cod fish, la morue, is depicted on numerous stamps from St. Pierre et Miquelon.

with a net needle. England and France were not alone in their interest in the North Atlantic cod fishery.

From 1504 to 1974 ships from Portugal's white fleet, named for the colour of its sails, made the long journey from southern Europe to fish off the Newfoundland and Labrador coasts. Although the white fleet no longer visits Newfoundland, Portugal remains an important market for dried cod. The value of the cod fishery to Portugal is reflected in a 1996 culinary stamp, depicting baked codfish, and a set of stamps issued in 2000 depicting the cod fishery itself. Other countries, located closer to the fishery, have also featured the codfish on their stamps.



Iceland and Greenland are only two of several other countries that have featured the Atlantic cod on their stamps.

Iceland's 1939-1945 definitive issue depicted the cod on the 1-eyrir, 5-aurar, 25-aurar in bright red and henna brown, and 50-aurar denominations. The 7-krona denomination of the 1971 fish industry issue also featured cod fishing. The Federal Republic of Germany chose the cod for the high value of a semi-postal with fish designs issued in 1964 to raise funds for young people. Greenland issued a 25-krona cod stamp in 1981, and the United States issued an Atlantic cod commemorative in 1986. Norway had a cod fish on a 4-krona stamp issued in 1999. Denmark followed in 2002 by integrating cod fish into the designs for its stamps marking the Centenary of the International Council for the Exploration of the Seas. The Faroe Islands also included cod fish in the design for a stamp honouring the same event. The 2006 issue, marking the opening of the Northoy tunnel, shows a profile of a fish that appears to be an Atlantic cod. It has three rounded dorsal, two anal fins, and small pelvic fins.



Stamps from Fiji and the Falkland Islands are amongst those that feature "imposters" from the southern hemisphere.

Not all of the 'cod' that appear on postage stamps are actually relatives of the Atlantic and Pacific cod, members of the genus Gadus. These 'imposters' are found in the southern hemisphere. For example, the Murray cod, depicted on an Australian stamp in 2003, is actually a freshwater fish of the genus Maccullochella. In 1985, Fiji issued a set of four fish stamps, two of them known as cod, although they are actually from the grouper family. One is the fairy cod, lyretail grouper, and the other is the peacock rock cod, also known as the blue-spotted grouper. A different kind of rock cod is also featured on the high value of the Falkland Island inshore marine life issue of 1994. It is a misleadingly named 'cod icefish' from the family Nototheniidae. A close examination of the stamps confirms that there is not much of a family resemblance between the fish pictured and the star of Newfoundland's 1864-1895 definitive issue.

I'm sure that I have missed a few other examples of cod fish on stamps, but we'll consider those the ones that got away. While it would be satisfying to provide a comprehensive list of cod fish stamps, it is good to know that there are more fish out there to catch tomorrow. I hope the ones I've netted have hooked your interest and whetted your appetite to discover more. ✉

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LET'S TALK EXHIBITING

by/par David Piercey, FRPSC

PARLONS EXPOSITIONS

EXHIBITING MODERN MATERIAL TO GREAT SUCCESS

There has been a long-standing belief among exhibitors that exhibits of modern material can never receive the higher awards when competing against classic (and usually more expensive) material. This is now more of a misconception than a reality, however, as today's awards are to be distributed based on the merits of each individual exhibit. While it may certainly be the case that there is still the occasional troglodyte within the judging fraternity with particular prejudices against modern material, this is becoming less and less the case, and modern exhibits have come into their own and are regularly contending for the highest awards.

Our exemplar this issue is Bob Anderson of Brantford, Ontario, and his single-frame exhibit of Canada's "A" definitive (Scott 907-908), which won a Large Gold award at last year's London's CANPEX show, as well as the RPSC Award for Excellence "Title Page and Synopsis", the AAPE post-1980 Medal of Excellence and the BNAPS Elizabethan Study Group, "The John D. Arn White Queen Award".

The "A" definitive was prepared in anticipation of a significant postal rate increase on January 1, 1982, but without the exact denomination known in time to meet the production process deadlines. Consequently, the "A" stamp was prepared to meet any eventual rate, and otherwise during a period of intense political debate and public criticism over any large rate increase. The regular first-class rate had been 17 cents; the eventual settled upon rate for the "A" stamp ended up being 30 cents. The "A" definitive had a short life span of less than five months, before being replaced by a similarly appearing 30-cents definitive in May 1982. In the rush to get the "A" definitive ready, two different printing companies were contracted, the British American Bank Note Company and the Canadian Bank Note Company, and both sheet and coil versions were released. The stamp was intended only for use on first-class mail within Canada.

Slim pickings, one might assume, for a short-lived definitive issue produced in otherwise very large quantities. The challenge, however, was for Anderson to show it in as complete a story as possible, however difficult the full range of material might be in assembling.

As this is a traditional-type exhibit, one would expect to see pre-production material, whether of proposed design

L'EXPOSITION D'ARTICLES MODERNES POUR UN FRANC SUCCÈS

L'idée que les articles modernes ne peuvent remporter les plus grands prix lorsque mis en compétition avec les classiques (habituellement plus dispendieux) est ancrée depuis longtemps chez les exposants. De nos jours, cependant, elle relève plutôt de la méconnaissance que de la réalité puisque les prix sont accordés selon la valeur de chaque collection prise individuellement. Bien sûr, il arrive, qu'occasionnellement, un troglodyte ayant des préjugés particuliers envers la modernité se retrouve dans la confrérie des juges, mais c'est de moins en moins le cas, et les collections d'articles modernes ont acquis une valeur intrinsèque et entrent régulièrement en lice pour les prix les plus prestigieux.

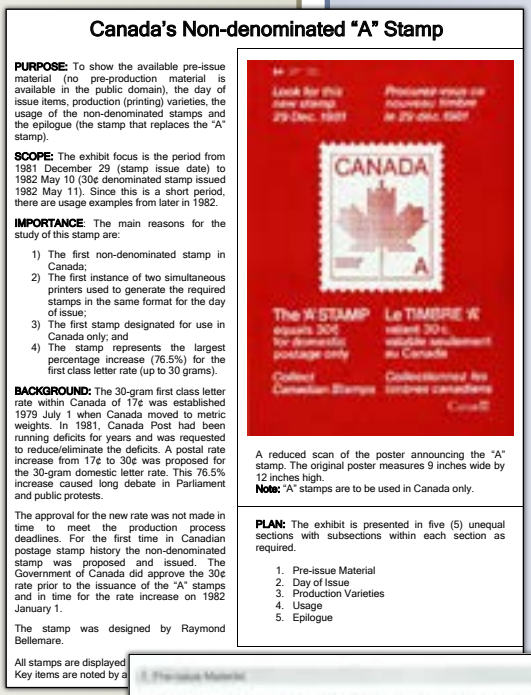
À titre d'exemple, dans le présent numéro, mentionnons Bob Anderson de Brantford, Ontario, et sa collection à un cadre de timbres courants « A » du Canada (Scott 907-908), qui a remporté un prix Grand Or à la CANPEX de London l'année dernière ainsi que le Prix d'excellence de La Société royale de philatélie du Canada (SRPC) pour « page titre et résumé », la médaille d'excellence post-1980 de l'American Philatelic Association of Philatelic Exhibitors (AAPE) et le prix « John D. Arn White Queen » du groupe d'études élisabéthaines de la British North America Philatelic Society (BNAPS).

Le timbre courant « A » a été conçu dans l'anticipation d'une augmentation importante de tarif le 1er janvier 1982, mais l'échéance de production devait tomber avant que sa valeur exacte n'ait été déterminée. Par conséquent, il a été préparé pour correspondre à n'importe quel tarif, et ce, durant une période d'intense débat politique et de critique de la population vis-à-vis toute augmentation importante des tarifs. Le tarif courant de première classe s'élevait alors à 17 cents, mais finalement, celui du timbre « A » a été fixé à 30 cents. Sa courte durée de vie s'est avérée inférieure à cinq mois avant qu'il ne soit remplacé par un timbre similaire de 30 cents en mai 1982. Dans l'urgence d'obtenir un timbre courant « A », deux entreprises ont été approchées, la British American Bank Note Company et la Canadian Bank Note Company. Une version feuille et une version roulette ont été émises. Le timbre devait être utilisé seulement pour les envois de première classe au Canada.

Plutôt limité, dirait-on, pour un timbre courant de courte durée, produit cependant en très grandes quantités. Le défi de Bob Anderson a été d'en brosser le tableau le plus complet possible malgré la difficulté que posait le regroupement de toutes les pièces nécessaires.

Puisqu'il s'agit d'une collection de type traditionnel, nous nous attendrions à voir des éléments de pré production, soit un dessin

or plate proofs produced during production. However, since nothing has yet come on the market for so much of modern Canadian material, including this issue, then one must settle on showing Post Office notices and the like to introduce the stamps. On his Title Page, shown here, Anderson shows such a Post Office notice, though reduced from its full size of 9 x 12 inches so it can be placed on his page. Such sort of expedience is generally allowed in such circumstances, though one also needs to be careful in how much non-original material is incorporated within one's exhibit.



Canada's Non-denominated "A" Stamp

PURPOSE: To show the available pre-issue material (no pre-production material is available in the public domain), the day of issue items, production (printing) varieties, the usage of the non-denominated stamps and the epilogue (the stamp that replaces the "A" stamp).

SCOPE: The exhibit focus is the period from 1981 December 29 (stamp issue date) to 1982 May 10 (30¢ denominated stamp issued 1982 May 11). Since this is a short period, there are usage examples from later in 1982.

IMPORTANCE. The main reasons for the study of this stamp are:

1) The first non-denominated stamp in Canada;
2) The first instance of two simultaneous printers used to generate the required stamps in the same format for the day of issue;
3) The first stamp designated for use in Canada only; and
4) The stamp represents the largest percentage increase (76.5%) for the first class letter rate (up to 30 grams).

BACKGROUND: The 30-gram first class letter rate within Canada of 17¢ was established 1979 July 1 when Canada moved to metric weights. In 1981, Canada Post had been running deficits for years and was requested to reduce/eliminate the deficits. A postal rate increase from 17¢ to 30¢ was proposed for the 30-gram domestic letter rate. This 76.5% increase caused long debate in Parliament and public protests.

The approval for the new rate was not made in time to meet the production process deadlines. For the first time in Canadian postage stamp history the non-denominated stamp was proposed and issued. The Government of Canada did approve the 30¢ rate prior to the issuance of the "A" stamps and in time for the rate increase on 1982 January 1.

The stamp was designed by Raymond Bellemare.

All stamps are displayed
Key items are noted by a

A reduced scan of the poster announcing the "A" stamp. The original poster measures 9 inches wide by 12 inches high.
Note: "A" stamps are to be used in Canada only.

PLAN: The exhibit is presented in five (5) unequal sections with subsections within each section as required.

1. Pre-issue Material
2. Day of Issue
3. Production Varieties
4. Usage
5. Epilogue

On the next page shown, and again to make up for a lack of official pre-production material, he then shows a "protest" post card, issued by a group of concerned citizens and intended to be sent by the public to the Prime Minister to try and influence Parliament's decision-making process in settling on the final first-class rate. Certainly, this adds a bit of whimsy to the exhibit, particularly with the humorous depiction of Trudeau on the fantasy stamp.



Some of the few known perforation varieties are shown on the next page, included here. Of course, he goes beyond what may be listed in the Unitrade Specialized Catalogue of Canadian Stamps. Such examples entail a higher difficulty of acquisition than immediately apparent, and some had only come on the market after the passing of a prominent Elizabethan specialist, John Arn, of Washington state. Of course, Anderson mentions this in his Synopsis, to ensure the judges are informed of their rarity and provenance.

Anderson's exhibit covers the full extent of the issued stamps, in terms of plate blocks and coils, and its regular usage on various forms of Canadian domestic mail. Not just showing them on regular first-class mail, but also on postage due forms and the like. Of course, he shows usage on clean covers with nice CDS cancels from smaller centers, which is quite important to demonstrate that he is showing material beyond run of the mill examples. He also shows their use on covers to the United States, something that was not supposed to be allowed, but did occasionally happen within the large volume of US-bound

proposé ou des planches complètes réalisées en cours de production. Toutefois, comme on ne trouve pas beaucoup de ce genre d'articles canadiens très modernes sur le marché, y compris de l'émission en question, l'exposant a dû se contenter d'exhiber des avis de bureaux de poste et autres choses du genre pour nous faire connaître ses timbres. Sur sa page titre, affichée ici, il montre un avis, dont la taille normale d'environ de 22 x 30 cm a été réduite pour des raisons d'espace. Une telle astuce est généralement permise en pareilles circonstances, mais la prudence est de rigueur quant à la quantité d'articles non originaux à inclure dans une collection.

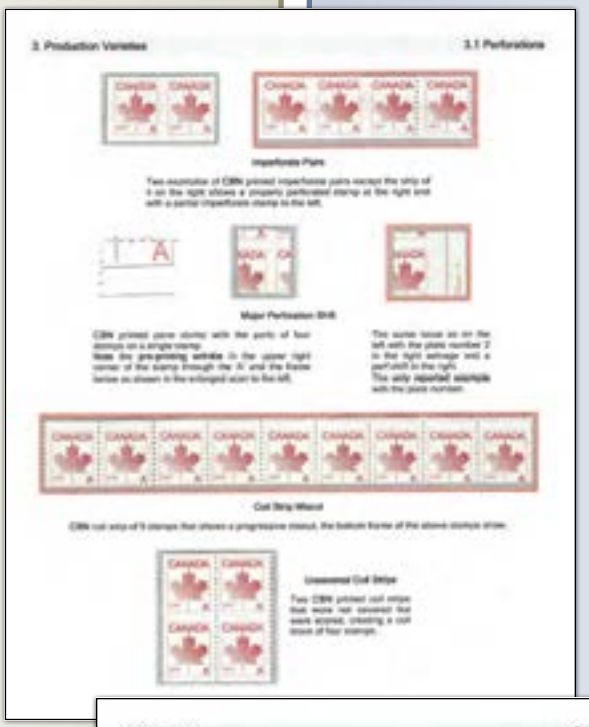
Sur la prochaine page, encore une fois pour compenser le manque d'éléments de pré production, il expose une carte postale de « protestation » émanant d'un groupe de citoyens préoccupés. Cette carte devait être expédiée au premier ministre en vue de faire pression et d'influencer le processus de prise de décision du Parlement relatif à l'établissement du tarif final de première classe. Cela ajoute certainement une note amusante à la collection, particulièrement en raison de la représentation humoristique de P.-E. Trudeau sur le timbre de fantaisie.

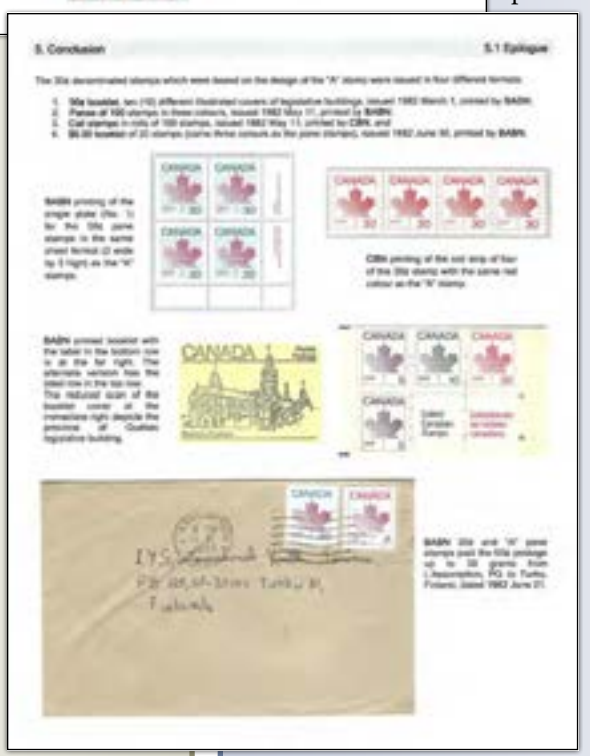
Certaines des quelques variétés de perforations connues figurent sur la page suivante, incluse ici. Évidemment, l'exposant ne se limite pas à ce qu'il aurait pu trouver dans le Catalogue Unitrade spécialisé des timbres canadiens. Les exemples qu'il propose comportent une plus grande difficulté d'acquisition qu'il n'y paraît et certains sont arrivés sur le marché seulement après le décès d'un éminent spécialiste élisabéthain de l'État de Washington, John Arn. Ce que Bob Anderson n'oublie pas de mentionner dans son résumé afin d'informer les juges de la rareté et de la provenance de ses pièces.

Sa collection couvre la totalité des timbres émis en ce qui a trait aux blocs de planche et aux roulettes ainsi que l'usage qui en a été fait dans diverses formes du courrier du régime intérieur canadien. Il ne se contente pas de les présenter sur le courrier de première classe, mais également sur des formulaires de port dû et autres semblables. Il en montre bien sûr l'emploi sur des plis propres avec de jolies oblitérations CDC provenant de petits centres, ce qui revêt toute son importance pour attester que ses pièces sortent de l'ordinaire. Il les montre aussi sur des plis à destination des États-Unis, ce qui ne devait pas être autorisé, mais qui se produisa-

mail from Canada. Yes, the Post Office does make mistakes, this one not particularly egregious.

The final page shown here depicts how Anderson chooses to end his exhibit. Titled "Conclusion" and then "Epilogue", he shows a page with some examples from the stamp issue which replaced the "A" stamp, the 30-cents Maple Leaf of 1982. This is a well-accepted method of ending an exhibit, as it clearly calls halt to what one is expecting to see. To his credit too, he shows usage of both the "A" stamp and the 30-cent stamp on the same cover, paying the 60-cent airmail rate to Finland. A very nice final piece for the exhibit.





Canadian collectors may also be interested in learning that the American Association of Philatelic Exhibitors (AAPE) has, since 2017, recognized exemplary exhibits of modern material. In what is essentially a Champion of Champions competition for top level exhibits of only 20th Century material, the George Brett Cup is awarded annually to an invited selection of modern material exhibits previously obtaining high awards at WSP or Canadian national shows. Currently, the Rocky Mountain Stamp Show in Denver hosts this annual competition each spring.

There is great potential in exhibiting modern material, and in keeping us collectors informed of what may be possible within a limited scope and a more modest budget. The rewards for such efforts now more fully support us in the further study, research and enthusiasm we bring to this sort of material. ✉

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.

it parfois compte tenu du grand volume de courrier canadien à destination de ce pays. Oui, le bureau de poste commet des erreurs, celle-là n'étant pas particulièrement énorme.

La dernière page publiée ici décrit la façon dont B. Anderson conclut sa collection. Sous les titres « Conclusion » et ensuite, « Épilogue », il produit une page comportant quelques exemplaires de l'émission du timbre qui a remplacé le « A », soit la Feuille d'érable à 30 cents de 1982. Il s'agit d'une méthode bien admise pour conclure une collection, car elle met de toute évidence un terme à ce que nous nous attendons à voir. Également à son honneur, il montre l'utilisation du timbre « A » et du timbre de 30 cents sur le même pli, pour payer les 60 cents du tarif aérien à destination de la Finlande. Une excellente pièce finale.

Les collectionneurs canadiens seront peut-être heureux d'apprendre que *l'American Association of Philatelic Exhibitors* (AAPE), reconnaît depuis 2017 les collections exemplaires d'articles philatéliques modernes. La Coupe George Brett, qui en un sens couronne une compétition Champion des Champions pour des collections de niveau supérieur de pièces uniquement du 20e siècle, est remise annuellement, après invitation, à une sélection de collections modernes ayant déjà remporté des prix prestigieux aux expositions nationales canadiennes ou à celles de la *World Series of Philately* (WSP). Actuellement, le Rocky Mountain Stamp Show de Denver est l'hôte de ce concours chaque printemps.

L'exposition de pièces modernes recèle un grand potentiel tout comme le fait d'informer les collectionneurs de ce qu'il est possible de réaliser dans un champ d'études limité avec un budget modeste. Les récompenses décernées pour ce genre d'effort nous soutiennent désormais davantage dans la poursuite d'étude et de recherche dans ce domaine et ravivent notre enthousiasme. ✉

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.

AROUND THE WORLD IN 86 SECONDS

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

ALGERIA
First stamps issued: May 8, 1924

The national flag of Algeria consists of two equal vertical bars, green and white, charged in the center with a red star and crescent, a symbol of Islam, the nation's prominent faith. The flag was adopted on July 3, 1962.

Est. number of stamps issued (to Mar '17): 1,955

LIBYA
First stamps issued: December 24, 1951

The flag of Libya is a horizontal triband of red, black (double width) and green; charged with a white crescent and five-pointed star centred on the black stripe. The flag of the Kingdom of Libya was adopted when Libya gained full independence in 1951

Est. number of stamps issued (to Dec '16): 2,970



BOTSWANA
First stamps issued: September 30, 1966

The national flag of Botswana consists of a light blue field cut horizontally in the centre by a black stripe with a thin white frame. Adopted in 1966 to replace the Union Jack, it has been the flag of the Republic of Botswana since the country gained independence that year.

Est. number of stamps issued (to Aug '17): 1,055

KENYA
First stamps issued: December 12, 1963

The flag of Kenya is a tricolour of black, red, and green with two white edges imposed with a red, white and black Maasai shield and two crossed spears. The flag is based on that of Kenya African National Union and was officially adopted on December 12, 1963 after Kenya's independence.

Est. number of stamps issued (to Nov '15): 1,140



A LOOK BACK

March / April birth dates of people commemorated on Canadian stamps





Scott 1237
Mar 8/1826
Birth of
William Notman



Scott 2024
Mar 16/1934
Birth of Ramon
John Hnatyshyn



Scott 1917
Mar 22/1931
Birth of
William Shatner



Scott 2774
Mar 26/1950
Birth of Martin Short



Scott 1264
Mar 4/1890
Birth of
Norman Bethune



Scott 1048
Mar 14/1868
Birth of
Emily Murphy



Scott 2765d
Mar 20/1937
Birth of
Tommy Hunter



Scott 1825b
Mar 28/1898
Birth of
Pauline Vanier
(née Archer)

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 1662
Apr 6/1903
Birth of
Lionel Chevrier



Scott 2153d
Apr 8/1892
Birth of Gladys Louise Smith
(known professionally
as Mary Pickford)



Scott 660
Apr 17/1620
Birth of
Marguerite Bourgeoys



Scott 654
Apr 25/1874
Birth of
Guglielmo Marconi



Scott 370
Apr 30/1770
Birth of
David Thompson



Scott 1829c
Apr 7/1919
Birth of
Roger Lemelin



Scott 1709j
Apr 14/1878
Birth of
John Walter Jones



Scott 1608
Apr 28/1908
Birth of Ethel Hannah
Catherwood

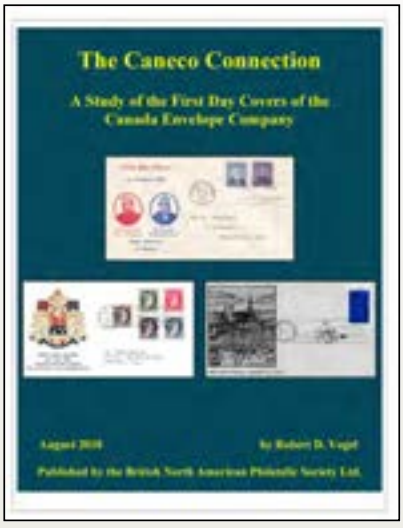


BOOK REPORTS

by/par Tony Shaman, FRPSC

THE CANECO CONNECTION – A STUDY OF THE FIRST DAY COVERS OF THE CANADA ENVELOPE COMPANY

By Robert D. Vogel. Published by the British North America Philatelic Society, 2018. Spiral bound, 318 pages, 8½ by 11 inches. ISBN: 978-1-927119-92-1 (colour edition). Member price $112.00 Canadian funds plus shipping and handling. Available from Longley Auctions, P.O. Box 620, Waterdown ON L0R 2H0.



Caneco, Canada Envelope Company, was one of the longest survivors of Canadian first day cover producers. Its 30-year lifespan, from 1954 to 1984, was surpassed by only two other Canadian companies, Rosecraft and Grover, and only by a mere two years.

The author's pioneer work published in this 300-plus page tome is an in-depth study of the use of first day of issue covers by the Canada Envelope Company, incorporated in the Province of Quebec with an initial capital stock of $25,000, or about $750,000 in current dollars. The company's involvement in the first day cover business was to promote and publicize its core stationery business. In addition to being provided with a genealogical outline of the family that owned the company, the author also provides a brief overview of the company's key historic dates in Chapter 1.

The book is divided into 14 chapters with Chapter 2 picturing the ten cachets the company used from 1954 to 1973 as well as its many cacheted first day covers produced throughout that period.

In subsequent chapters, we learn that Caneco also produced general purpose first day covers for stamps such as the higher value commemoratives and definitive stamps where there was no specific issue date. When Caneco stopped producing its own first day covers in 1973, the company used Rosecraft substitutes for a short period, but printed its own name and mailing address on the envelope flap. An extensive showing of Canada Envelope Company inserts mailed out with the Rosecraft covers is illustrated in Chapter 5.

Dominion Engineering manufactured paper-making machinery, among other products, and made use of Caneco first day covers to publicize the company name. A typical company insert in these Dominion Engineering first day covers, for instance, provided details about the International Labour Organization and is reproduced to give readers an idea of the type of information included in these first day covers.

Another company with a connection to Caneco is the Elliott-Marion pharmaceutical company. Like other companies with Caneco connections, it also used first day of issue covers to promote its products.

James H. Wilding of Montreal, agent for an unnamed Life & General Insurance Company, was another long-time user of Cameco first day covers. A pair of covers and a checklist of these Caneco-like cachets are pictured in Chapter 8.

Not all Caneco first day customers were long-time associates. Geigy Pharmaceuticals, for instance, only mailed out a Caneco first day cover on one occasion.

When Caneco went out of the cachet business, it arranged to use Rosecraft covers. Following Rosecraft's cessation of cachet production, Caneco turned to Norman Rosenbloom, the proprietor of NR covers of Montreal. A representative sampling of these covers plus several pages of computer scans of inserts, reproduced at 60% of their original size, are illustrated in the book.

When Caneco turned to Canada Post for its supply of first day covers for its clients, only some covers included inserts, some did not, according to the author. Ambulance envelopes and inserts, we learn, are scarce. Several pages in the book are devoted to the depiction of these covers and inserts.

Only a few special-order cachets were produced during the Caneco era and what few were printed were ordered by a stamp dealer and by philatelic or other organizations. Several full-size covers and enclosures are illustrated including a pair of covers franked with a block of Winnipeg tagged Christmas stamps.

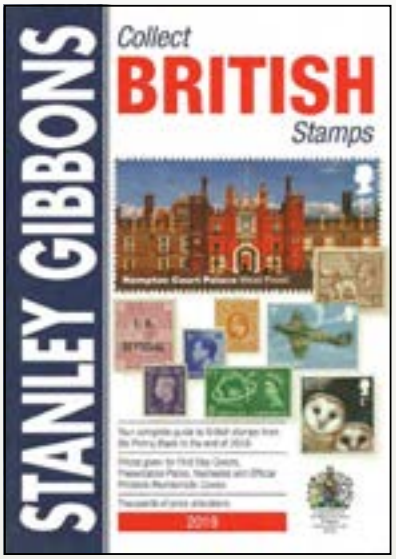
Collectors do not normally associate first day of issue covers with printing errors. However, we are treated to one such exception where the boundary outline of a map of Ontario is missing on the cover. The corrected version is shown alongside the misprint for comparison.

The concluding chapter provides a brief and succinct overview of Canada Envelope Company's first day cover business and how the company used this sideline to publicize its core business of producing and selling envelopes.

Although Caneco has not produced any first day covers for some 34 years, new finds apparently are still possible. For anyone interested in this field of collecting, owning this publication is recommended as it will give philatelists a "heads-up" on what covers may still be missing. Quite apart from any help in assisting collectors to unearth possible new "finds," this volume sheds new light on a company about which little is known.

COLLECT BRITISH STAMPS

Published by Stanley Gibbons Ltd. 2019. ISBN-13:978-1-911394-38-8; (7 Parkside, Christchurch Road, Ringwood, Hampshire, Great Britain, BH24 3SH). Laminated soft cover, 356 pages, 240 x 170 mm. Retail price: 17.95 British pounds. Orders can be placed by telephone: +44(0)425-472 363 or by e-mail:orders@stanleygibbons.co.uk or internet:www.stanley-gibbons.com.



This ever-popular catalogue with collectors of the stamps of Great Britain, the 70th edition of Collect British Stamps, is a visually pleasing publication which will totally satisfy the needs of the more advanced philatelists and more than adequately serve the needs of beginner and intermediate collectors. As in all its predecessor publications, the listings are straightforward and easy to use.

This latest catalogue works equally well as a checklist, or as a reference guide and comes in a size that can be easily carried about. It is sufficiently detailed to serve as an accurate guide to stamp values with, generally, all or most listings reflecting current market conditions.

New for this 2019 edition are the renumbered 'Security' Machins with 'U' number prefixes. This renumbering has removed the suffix letters and will minimize the need for future changes. Note that a comprehensive listing, a cross-referencing of former and the new numbers, is provided.

The section in the catalogue entitled "Collecting Stamps – the Basics" will be especially useful for beginner collectors. It is essentially a "how to" section taking up only three-and-one-half pages of catalogue space. It is chockfull of information on where to obtain stamps for beginners, how to choose an album or a stock book, how to take care of one's album and how to obtain reliable information about the hobby. It also delves into the need for philatelic tools such as tongs, perforation gauges, a magnifying glass, watermark fluid and other items that make stamp collecting a more enjoyable and educational hobby.

Although this catalogue is not as comprehensive as its sister publication, The Great Britain Concise Stamp Catalogue, it nevertheless lists each British stamp, from the Penny Black to the issues celebrating the 70th Birthday of Prince Charles, released in November 2018.

Listed also in this newest edition are regional issues of England, Northern Ireland, Scotland and Wales, postage dues, officials, the ever-popular Royal Mail 'Post & Go' machine stamps, first day covers for definitive stamps from 1936 on, 'No Value Indicated' stamps, commemoratives, Traffic Light gutter pairs, presentation packs, Post Office year books, PHQ cards, and Royal Mail philatelic, numismatic and medallic covers.

The design index for commemorative stamps issued from 1953 onward will greatly assist catalogue users in identifying the stamp listings, while also serving as a ready reference.

For the watermark and perforation enthusiasts, the catalogue lists all stamps with different watermarks and perforations. Visible plate numbers on the Victorian issues, graphite-lined and phosphor issues, including missing colour errors and stamp booklets are not overlooked. Also listed are the pre-postal independence issues of the Isle of Man, 1958-1971, Guernsey, 1941-1969, Jersey, 1941-1969, and the wartime occupation issues of Guernsey and Jersey.

This latest publication is reasonably priced at £17.95 and collectors of the stamps of Great Britain will want to have a copy of this latest catalogue in their philatelic library.

THE HERB MCNAUGHT SINGLE FRAME AWARD EXHIBITS 2009-2017

Published by the British North America Philatelic Society, 2018. Spiral bound, 201 pages, 8½ by 11 inches. ISBN: 978-1-927119-93-8 (colour edition). Member price $83. Canadian funds plus shipping and handling. Available from Longley Auctions, P.O. Box 620, Waterdown ON L0R 2H0.

For anyone interested in mounting a single-frame exhibit, there is probably no better primer than *The Herb McNaught Single Frame Award Exhibits 2009-2017* publication. This volume is number 101 in the Society's Exhibit Series. Included in this BNAPS publication are nine competitive entries that have won the Herb McNaught award for single frame exhibits and its accompanying Gold medal.

Each exhibit section in the book is accompanied by a photo and brief biography of the exhibitor. A frontispiece, in colour, depicts a photograph of Winnipeg's Don Fraser being presented with the McNaught Trophy from the late Herb McNaught's son, William (Bill) McNaught, at Charlottetown, PEI, in 2013.



In addition to the nine competitive entries are Jonathan C. (Jon) Johnson's single frame exhibit entitled Canadian Military Hospitals at Sea. It took the Grand and BNAPS single Frame awards at AmeriStamp Expo 2006 in Toronto, Ontario, prior to the McNaught award coming into existence in 2009. Also included in this volume is Herb McNaught's own exhibit, The Half-Cent Small Queen Issue of 1882-1897, which was entered in the Court of Honour at BNAPS 2009 in Kingston, Ontario.

Jack Forbes' exhibit, Shades of Canada's Eight-Cent Small Queen, was the first recipient of the Herb McNaught Award in 2009. The award, established by the McNaught family, recognizes the best single frame exhibit entered at annual BNAPS conventions for entries earning at least a Silver or higher award.

Another gold award winner in the category was Derek Smith's 2010 entry at Victoria, BC. Entitled Transatlantic Mail Rate Handstamps 1840-59, this outstanding exhibit is replete with exceptionally fine covers addressed to various Canadian Maritime destinations, hand-stamped with Sterling collect markings.

David Bartlet's exhibit looks at fundraising to help pay for the World War I effort through a variety of ephemera released by the Canadian Post Office. The colourful, eye-catching labels, posters, stamps, slogan cancels and savings certificates, many of which are depicted in the exhibit, were undoubtedly designed to attract the attention of Canadians to help "pay for the war to end all wars."

Canada to France 1859 – 1901 is another outstanding single-frame exhibit. Assembled by Victor L. Wilson of Texas, the exhibit features covers that are prepaid with adhesive stamps although included is a stampless cover mailed at Montreal and addressed to Cognac featuring a PAID handstamp. Also shown are UPU, mixed franking and private postcards.

Early Mail Routes: Red River Settlement, Fort Garry, Winnipeg 1849-1874 is an exhibit that is abundantly illustrated with scarce Canadian covers travelling on the country's early Western mail routes. Descriptions of conveyances and mail routes from southern Manitoba settlements to York Factory, overland winter routes, maps outlining the various mail routes from Canada into Minnesota and similar information accompany each of the depicted covers.

Postal historians will find informative David D'Alessandis' exhibit, entitled Cross-Border Mail via the Cunard Line: Mail Carried Between the United States and Halifax, 1840-1867. The exhibit illustrates rates not commonly seen on much 19th century mail. Perhaps not surprisingly, mail by steamer in the mid 1800s from the U.S. to Nova Scotia was faster than over-the-land route, although the postal rates were never formalized by any treaty.

Like the other single-frame exhibits featured in this publication, Richard Thompson's entry of The Ten Cent Consort Stamp of 1859 is also a gold medal winner. The exhibit is comprehensive and accompanied by clearly written explanatory notes.

Jean-Claude Michaud's showing of Newfoundland-Postage Dues is an exhibit second to none. The covers are eye-appealing as are the individual postage due stamps from the 1- to the 5-cent and the 10-cent values.

Last, but by no means least, is Peter McCarthy's RPO exhibit entitled Canadian Railway Post Office Markings. Each cover appears to be hand-picked for its early and scarce markings and the railway post office stories they tell.

Any collector interested in making a run at single-frame exhibiting will do well to add this publication to their philatelic library. ✉

RPSC PHILATELIC RESEARCH FOUNDATION

SRPC FONDATION DE RECHERCHE PHILATÉLIQUE

Donations to the RPSC Philatelic Research Foundation

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

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

Dons à la RPSC Philatelic Research Foundation

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

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





ROYAL * 2020 * ROYALE
June 19 - 21
du 19 au 21 juin



Court of Honour / Cour d'honneur
Exhibits / Expositions
Dealers / Négociants
Social Events / Activités sociales
Tours / Excursions

Location / Lieu
Fredericton Inn
1315, rue Regent St.
Fredericton, NB
E3C 1A1 Canada

INFORMATION
Rob Lunn
(506) 460-2159
fredstampclub@gmail.com



CHAPTER CHATTER

by/par George Pepall, FRPSC

PARLONS DES CHAPITRES

Does your club stamp show try to collect signatures at the door of people entering? Many clubs do it partly to have a historical record, partly to keep a count of visitors to compare with past or future counts. Do you find it hard to get people to sign? Maybe they feel you may want to bother them somehow. How about an incentive to get them to overcome the reluctance? Give everyone a draw ticket on prizes to be drawn on the hour till mid-afternoon! That might encourage visitors to stay longer as well. Display the prizes right beside the sign-in book.

Lorsque votre club organise des expositions philatéliques, quelqu'un à la porte recueille-t-il les signatures des visiteurs qui entrent? De nombreux clubs le font en partie pour obtenir un dossier historique et en partie pour faire le décompte des visiteurs et le comparer aux décomptes passés ou futurs. Trouvez-vous qu'il est difficile d'obtenir des signatures? Les gens ont peut-être l'impression que vous cherchez à les embêter. Que diriez-vous d'un moyen de les aider à surmonter leurs réticences? Par exemple, offrir à chacun un billet pour des prix qui seront tirés toutes les heures jusqu'au milieu de l'après-midi. Cela pourrait aussi les encourager à prolonger leur visite. Déposez les prix tout près du livre de signatures.



Have you taken a tour lately of The RPSC website to see what is there and what you can learn there? For instance, if you click "Services" from the pull-down menu, you'll find about a dozen sources of activity and information. The very last in the list is one we're working to build up and add to, and that is multi-media programs for use at chapter meetings. Currently there are eight shows that can be downloaded, but many, many more would be welcome. Please contact webmaster Robin Harris if you have a multi-media program to offer (webmaster@rpsc.org). Technical help for formatting and uploading is available.

Avez-vous fait un tour dans le site de La SRPC dernièrement pour voir ce qui s'y trouve et ce que vous pourriez y apprendre? Par exemple, si vous cliquez sur « Services » dans le menu déroulant, vous trouverez environ une douzaine de sources d'activités et d'information. Tout au bas de la liste, vous trouverez une activité que nous sommes en train de mettre au point et d'enrichir. Il s'agit de programmes multi média qui seront utilisés aux réunions des sections de clubs. En ce moment, il est possible d'en télécharger huit, mais beaucoup, beaucoup plus, seraient bienvenus. Veuillez prendre contact avec le webmaître Robin Harris si vous avez un programme multi média à offrir (webmaster@rpsc.org). Un soutien technique est offert pour le formatage et le téléchargement.

Speaking of website management... our chapter has allocated quite a large sum of money for upgrading, enlarging and sharpening our website over the next year or so. The upgrade will include a promotional pamphlet that can be run off in colour hard copies or sent around digitally. It can easily be updated as the seasons change and one show or meeting rolls into another. This is all in an effort to draw more potential new members to our club, since we know that many of our newest members are web-savvy. Aside from any money being spent, we know that we must have a conscientious member or director monitoring the site to keep it current and correct. Otherwise, the financial investment is not used to its fullest value.

At a recent local show I saw the benefits of keeping archival records and samples of past events, especially MEETING MINUTES and SHOW PROGRAMS. It's worth having someone assigned to this task who has a sense of organization and a dry basement! Archives is a whole other subject for another time, but for now, note how the Brantford Club has been able to draw on their records, dating back to 1938, to put together a meaningful and collectible placemat. They may well have used it at their 75th anniversary dinner.

REMINDER: We have a limited number of member pins, RPSC breast pocket crests, bookmarks, mail labels and member benefit cards. Contact me if you can use some. ✉

Parlant de gestion de site Web… notre section a alloué une bonne somme à la mise à jour, à l'agrandissement et à l'affinage de notre site pour l'année à venir. La mise à jour comprendra un dépliant promotionnel qui pourrait être produit en couleurs sur papier ou transmis par voie numérique et qui pourrait facilement être actualisé au fil des saisons, des expositions et des réunions. Tout cela dans un effort d'attirer davantage de nouveaux membres potentiels à nos clubs sachant que beaucoup de nos dernières recrues sont cyberfutées. Mais, la dépense d'argent n'est pas tout, nous savons en effet qu'un membre consciencieux ou un directeur doit s'occuper du site pour le maintenir à jour et en bon état, sans quoi, l'investissement financier ne sera pas utilisé à sa juste valeur.

Lors d'une récente exposition locale, j'ai vu les avantages qu'il y a à tenir des dossiers d'archives et à garder des exemples d'activités passées, surtout sous forme de PROCÈS VERBAUX DES RÉUNIONS et de PROGRAMMES D'EXPOSITION. Il serait pertinent d'affecter à cette tâche quelqu'un qui a le sens de l'organisation et un sous-sol sec! L'archivage est un tout autre sujet, dont je traiterai une autre fois, mais pour l'instant, notez comment le Brantford Club a réussi à consigner ses dossiers, qui remontent à 1938, afin d'en faire un napperon digne d'intérêt, que l'on pourrait même ajouter à une collection. Le club les a peut-être bien utilisés à son repas du 75e anniversaire.

RAPPEL : Nous avons un nombre limité d'épinglettes de membre, d'insignes de La SRPC pour poche de poitrine, de signets, d'étiquettes postales et de cartes d'avantage-membre. Faites-moi signe si vous pensez en utiliser. ✉

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

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

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

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



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

MARCH 8 MARS, 2020

Mississauga Stamp & Coin Show sponsored by the Polish-Canadian Coin and Stamp Club "Troyak" will be held at John Paul II Polish Cultural Centre, 4300 Cawthra Rd, Mississauga, ON from 9 am to 4 pm. Over 30 dealers & 60 dealer tables. Canadian and world coins, stamps, paper money, tokens, medals, trade dollars, official Mint products, hobby supplies, reference books and much more. Buy, sell, trade, appraise. Fully accessible with free parking. Admission: $5 at door (youth under 16 years of age free). Contact Leszek Plonka at leszekp@rogers.com or visit http://www.troyakclub.com.

MARCH 14 MARS, 2020

WINPEX 2020 sponsored by the Essex County Stamp Club is being held at 2175 Parent (at Tecumseh), Windsor, ON from 10:00 am to 4:00 pm. Annual show of the Essex County Stamp Club. 12 dealers, Free parking, Free admission. Youth program with free stamps for school aged youth. Everyone is welcome. For more information contact Brian Cutler at brian@clwindsor.org or visit http://www.essexcountystampclub.com.

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

MARCH 28 AVRIL, 2020

Fredericton Spring Stamp Show and Sale sponsored by the Fredericton District Stamp Club will be held at Fredericton High School Cafeterial, 300 Prospect St., Fredericton, NB from 10 am to 4 pm. Dealers in Post Cards, Postal History, Vintage Paper. Plenty of Free Parking, Wheel Chair Accessible. $5.00 admission. Kids under 13 accompanied by adult Free. Hourly Draw Prizes. For more information contact Daniel Michaud at danielmichaud@rogers.com.

APRIL 18 AVRIL, 2020

Stampfest 2020 sponsored by the Kitchener Waterloo Philatelic Society will be held at Trillium Lutheran Church, 22 Willow Street, Waterloo, ON from 9:30 am – 4:00 pm. Annual Exhibition and Bourse. Judged exhibits – plenty of free parking – free entrance – Dealers in Stamps and Postal History and Post Cards. New, Returning and Youth Booth – Sea of Stamps. For more information contact Leigh Hogg at info@kwstampclub.org or visit http://www.kwstampclub.org.

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 the show 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 24-25 AVRIL, 2020

Hamilton Springpex sponsored by the Hamilton Stamp Club will be held on Friday 5-10 pm and Saturday 10 am-4 pm at St. John de Brebeuf Secondary School, 200 Acadia Dr., Hamilton, ON. Large silent and voice auctions Friday evening with viewing starting at 5 pm. Saturday is a 20-dealer bourse with stamps, postcards, covers and supplies, plus youth booth and silent auction from 10 a.m. to 4 p.m. GRVPA clubs circuit sales books Friday and Saturday. Light food and refreshments available with ample free parking. Visit http://www.hamiltonstampclub.com or contact Charles Morreale at cmorreale@teksavvy.com for more information.

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 2-3 MAI, 2020

Stampshow 2020 is the annual stamp and coin show of the Winnipeg Philatelic Society and will be held at the Sunova Centre, West St. Paul, located on the North Winnipeg Perimeter just West of Main Street. Saturday from 10 to 6 and Sunday from 10 to 4. Free admission and parking. For information contact winnipegphilatelicsociety@gmail.com or see our website http://wps.mb.ca.

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

NATIONAL EVENTS / ÉVÉNEMENTS NATIONALE

MARCH 28-29 MARS, 2020

Edmonton Stamp Club Spring National Show will be held at Central Lyons Recreation Centre, 11113 113 Street NW, Edmonton, AB. Saturday 10 am to 5 pm, Sunday 10 am to 4 pm. Theme: 10th Anniversary of the R.C.M.P. The Edmonton Stamp Club, in recognition of the 100th Anniversary of the R.C.M.P. in the Dominion of Canada, is hosting an exhibit of approximately 750 plus R.C.M.P. Postcards, Covers & Ephemera. This holding has never been seen in public. Additional Features To The Edmonton Stamp Club Program Include: W.S.I. Certified Judges , Awards Breakfast, Guest Speakers, RCMP Historians, Door Prizes, Junior Tables, Free Appraisal of Stamp, Postcard & Cover Collections, Cafeteria , Free Parking, Free Admission, Anticipated 20 Dealers, Totally Accessible For Persons With Disabilities, Three (3) Hotels/Motels Close to Venue & more. For further information contact John Bucci at mjrcards@telusplanet.net or visit http://www.edmontonstampclub.com.

MAY 2-3 MAI, 2020

ORAPEX 2020 sponsored by the Ottawa Philatelic Society, RA Stamp Club and APO will be held at RA CENTRE, 2451 Riverside Dr., Ottawa, ON from 10 am to 6 pm on Saturday and 10 am to 4 pm on Sunday. 2020 will mark the 59th edition of this show, which is managed by volunteers drawn from the RA Stamp Club, the Amicale des philatélistes de l'Outaouais, the Ottawa Philatelic Society and related philatelic societies and organizations. ORAPEX is one of only a few national-level stamp shows held annually in Canada and is part of the American Philatelic Society's "World Series of Philately." The 2020 ORAPEX theme is Topicals, Thematics and illustrated Mail. ORAPEX boasts about 40 stamp dealers in its bourse, up to 125 competitive exhibition frames and runs an impressive series of society meetings, seminars and study groups. Awards Reception tickets will be available at the Welcome Booth at the show. For more information contact Mike Powell at info@orapex.ca or visit http://www.orapex.ca/

JUNE 19-21 JUIN, 2020

ROYAL*2020*ROYALE – the 92nd Convention of The RPSC – sponsored by the Fredericton Stamp Club will be held at the Fredericton Inn, 1315, rue Regent St., Fredericton, NB. (more details to be added)

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.

IN APPRECIATION…

…and with thanks to the following members who made a donation to The RPSC in the past year.

NOUS DÉSIRONS EXPRIMER NOTRE RECONNAISSANCE….

… et et nous remercions les membres suivants, qui on fait un don à La SRPC l'année dernière.

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MEMBERSHIP REPORT / DES NOUVELLES DE NOS MEMBRES

NEW MEMBERS /NOUVEAUX MEMBRES

The following applications were received and are herewith published in accordance with the constitution. If no adverse reports are received within 30 days of publication, applicants will be accepted into full membership. Any objections should be sent to the National Office, P.O. Box 69080, St. Clair Post Office, Toronto, ON M4T 3A1.

Les demandes d'adhésion ci-dessous ont été reçues et sont publiées en conformité avec la constitution. Si aucun commentaire n'est communiqué au Bureau national, (C.P. 69080, St. Clair Post Office, Toronto, ON M4T 3A1) d'ici 30 jours, les adhérants seront acceptés comme membres.

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I-29896 Fred Maggiacomo
Canada, US, Classic Worldwide.

E-29897 Charles Hamel
Canadian plate blocks, 1st Day covers

I-29898 Reinaldo Macedo

I-29899 Michel Decary
China (PROC), classical composers and scores, French literature, equations

E-29900 Max Lynds

I-29901 Robert Haines

E-29902 Christopher Rabenda
Canada, USA, Scandinavia, Europe, Colonies

I-29903 Jed Fuller
Canadian Mint Never Hinged, Canadian First Day Covers

E-29904 Alexandre Ajami

I-29905 Bruce Pollock
Canada pre-1967, Postal history of Vancouver Island

E-29906 Stefan Shynkorenko
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I-29907 Isabella Wehner
Croatian

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

PRESIDENT'S PAGE

continued from page 73

LIFE MEMBERS AND *THE CANADIAN PHILATELIST (TCP)*

In late 2019, I sent a letter to about 235 Life Members about the financial status of The RPSC and the move in 2020 to send only digital copies of *TCP* to the Life Members. The response from Life Members has generally been quite positive. We discovered that a number of Life Members had passed away and that no family member had notified The RPSC. Some Life Members donated funds and others gave email addresses to The RPSC National office so they could receive digital copies. Life members can still acquire a paper copy of *TCP* by paying an amount annually. I thank those Life Members who have been understanding and have stepped up to help The RPSC.

PLEASE VOLUNTEER AND HELP THE RPSC

In every issue, I make the same plea. We all love our hobby and dedicate as much time as we can to it in many ways. I am asking those of you who are unaffiliated with a local club to join a club and The RPSC. To RPSC members, I appeal for your help in any way you can. Without volunteers your Society and the hobby cannot prosper. ✉

LA PAGE DU PRÉSIDENT

continuation de la page 73

avons par ailleurs découvert que plusieurs d'entre eux étaient décédés sans qu'un membre de la famille n'en ait averti La SRPC. Certains ont donné des fonds et d'autres ont fourni leur adresse de courriel au Bureau national afin de recevoir des exemplaires numériques. Les membres à vie peuvent continuer de recevoir une version papier de *LPC* en payant un montant annuel. Je remercie ceux d'entre eux qui se sont montrés compréhensifs et qui ont agi en vue d'aider La SRPC.

S'IL VOUS PLAÎT, DEVENEZ BÉNÉVOLES ET AIDEZ LA SRPC

Dans chaque numéro, je fais le même appel. Nous aimons tous notre loisir et y consacrons tout le temps que nous pouvons, et ce, de bien des façons. Je demande donc à ceux qui ne sont affiliés à aucun club de se joindre à un club local et à La SRPC. Je lance un appel aux membres de La SRPC afin qu'ils nous aident de toutes les façons possibles. Sans bénévoles, notre société et notre loisir ne peuvent prospérer. ✉

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 68 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 68 du présent numéro.

PHILATELIC WEBSITE LISTINGS / LISTE DES SITES WEB PHILATELIQUES

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cws@collectorssupplyhouse.com

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

Philatelic Literature / Littérature Philatélique

BRITISH NORTH AMERICA PHILATELIC SOCIETY (BNAPS)
www.bnaps.org
mikestreet1@gmail.com

CANADIAN STAMP NEWS
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classifieds / annonces classées

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WWI RNWMP covers/cards (Cavalry Draft / "B" Squadron, Siberia / Draft Form Letters/Ephemera). Priced scans/photocopies appreciated. D.Mario, Box 342, Station Main, Saskatoon, SK S7K 3L3; northcote1885@yahoo.ca. *v71n04*

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