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

THE CANADIAN PHILATELIST

May/June 2020 mai/juin- VOL. 71 ◆ NO. 3

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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- DROIT DE PARTICIPER, DE VOTER À NOTRE AGA ET DE REMPLIR UN MANDAT ÉLECTIF

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

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For contact information visit the RPSC website at http://www.rpsc.org/society.htm or call National Office.

Vous pouvez obtenir les coordonnées sur le site Web de La SRPC http://www.rpsc.org/society.htm ou en appelant au Bureau national.

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Revue de La SOCIÉTÉ ROYALE DE PHILATÉLIE DU CANADA

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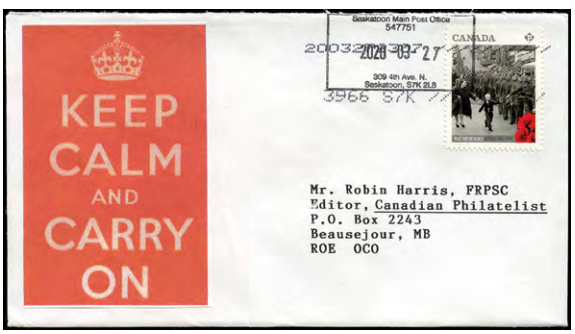
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by Jean Wang

As I write this article (mid to late March 2020), Ontario has declared a state of emergency, shutting down public facilities and prohibiting gatherings of more than 50 people, among other measures.

Epidemics, Pandemics and Disinfected Mail – Part One ---------- 150
by Bill Pekonen

This short article about a current event was prepared to meet a short publishing deadline. The current pandemic is not the first time such an occurrence has happened in the world, nor will it be the last.

Norman Bethune, Famous Canadian ---------- 152
by Gary MacLeod

My discovery of this 'Famous Canadian' started in 2012 when I found a Canadian First Day Cover, FDC, from 1990. It featured Norman Bethune. I showed it to Chinese friends of mine, and was surprised at their excitement.

Postal History of Red Deer River Badlands: Rosebud River Canyon ---------- 154
by Dale Speirs

The Rosebud River rises in west-central Alberta, meanders southeast for about half of its length, then flows due east until it reaches the village of Rosebud, before turning northeast until it empties into the Red Deer River.

Nauru: Know or Unknown – An Environmental Damage by Mankind ---------- 159
by Prabir Datta

This tiny Commonwealth country was the wealthiest place on the planet for years, with the highest GDP per capita in the world, until the fortune was squandered, leaving the country "bankrupt".

Some Royal Mail Postal Markings ---------- 162
by Bill Aaroe

Sometimes the most mundane of postal items, such as these covers from the United Kingdom, can have an interesting story to tell.

The Case of the Bishop Marks ---------- 164
by Richard Logan

A form of letter cancellation was developed in Britain in the 1600s with a story akin to a modern spy novel, at a time of political intrigues and plots to overthrow the government.

The first Cyprus £5 Postage and Revenue Stamp ---------- 169
by J.A. (Jack) Forbes, FRPSC

In the early- to mid-1960's, the J. N. Sissons auction firm held a sale which contained a number of Cyprus stamps. For some obscure reason I was attracted to these offerings and was successful in purchasing all but one of the lots I had bid on.

Jamaican Postal History ---------- 172
by Steve Jarvis, FRPSL and Paul Wright

The Royal Philatelic Society of London is celebrating the postal history of Jamaica through the work of Steve Jarvis and Paul Wright.

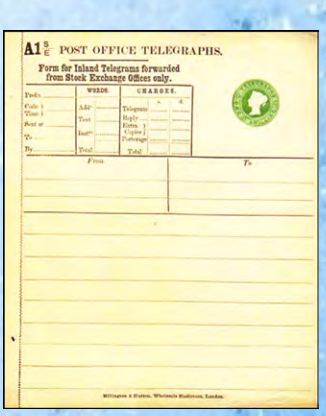
The Stock Exchange Forgeries – A Perfect Crime ---------- 174
by Michael Peach, FRPSC

One of the earliest and probably the most notorious forgery of British stamps occurred between 1872 and 1873 at the London Stock Exchange Post Office











PRESIDENT'S PAGE

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

LA PAGE DU PRÉSIDENT

RPSC BOARD ACTIVITIES

Our most recent meeting of the Board was held on March 30, 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 June, 2020. The RPSC is in need of filling its Treasurer position once the very capable Stuart Keeley steps down in early 2021. Please contact me if you are interested in volunteering or know of any others.

RPSC STRATEGIC PLAN AND APPLICATION FOR 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.

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

Sadly, I regret to report that, on March 30, 2020, the board of directors of The Royal Philatelic Society of Canada (RPSC) decided that it was unsafe and impractical, based on current conditions, to hold The RPSC 2020 national convention, Royal 2020 Royale, and The RPSC 2020 annual general meeting in June 2020. These events, scheduled for Fredericton, New Brunswick, were much anticipated by collectors, exhibitors and members of The RPSC. The 2020 annual general meeting will be rescheduled for a later date. I wish to thank Rob Lunn FRPSC, his outstanding organizing committee, and the Fredericton District Stamp Club for the excellent efforts to date to make this event occur. Thanks to all the people who offered to volunteer in one way or another and to the dealers, judges and exhibitors who will not have the opportunity this June to gather with our members.

RPSC VOLUNTEER RECOGNITION PROGRAMME - KEEP THE NOMINATIONS COMING!

Last year The RPSC recognized 22 individuals from across Canada and their contributions to our hobby. We have received some nominations but we are looking for more! Please provide us with your nominations so we can increase the number of recognized volunteers at the June 2020 AGM in Fredericton.

ACTIVITÉS DU CONSEIL D'ADMINISTRATION DE LA SRPC

Notre dernière réunion du conseil d'administration (CA) a eu lieu le 30 mars 2020 par téléconférence. Le conseil et d'autres bénévoles dévoués ont traité d'une variété de sujets relatifs au fonctionnement de La SRPC. Une fois approuvés, les procès-verbaux des réunions sont affichés dans le site Web de La SRPC, http://www.rpsc.org. La prochaine réunion du conseil aura lieu en juin 2020. La SRPC devra pourvoir le poste de trésorier lorsque le très efficace Stuart Keeley démissionnera au début de 2021. Veuillez donc prendre contact avec moi si ce poste bénévole vous intéresse ou si vous connaissez une personne capable de l'occuper.

PLAN STRATÉGIQUE DE LA SRPC ET DEMANDE DE 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 de statut d'organisme de bienfaisance de La SRPC en vertu de la Loi de l'impôt sur le revenu du Canada.

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

J'ai le regret de vous informer qu'à la suite de la rencontre de notre conseil d'administration, la Société royale de philatélie du Canada a jugé souhaitable de ne pas tenir son congrès annuel 2020 qui devait avoir lieu dans le cadre de la Royal *2020* Royale en juin prochain.

L'évènement qui devait avoir lieu à Fredericton au Nouveau-Brunswick était très attendu des collectionneurs, exposants et membres de la SRCP. L'assemblée annuelle sera reportée à une date ultérieure.

Je tiens à remercier Rob Lunn FRPSC, son extraordinaire comité organisateur et le Club de philatélie du district de Fredericton pour leur travail. Merci à tous les bénévoles ainsi qu'aux juges , détaillants et exposants qui ne pourront malheureusement profiter de cette rencontre annuelle avec nos membres.

PROGRAMME DE RECONNAISSANCE DES BÉNÉVOLES DE LA SRPC – CONTINUEZ À PROPOSER DES CANDIDATURES !

L'année dernière, La SRPC a rendu hommage à 22 personnes de partout au Canada et à leur contribution à notre loisir. Nous avons reçu quelques candidatures, mais nous en espérons davantage ! S'il vous plaît, proposez des candidatures afin que nous augmentions le nombre de bénévoles émérites à l'AGA de 2020, à Fredericton.

L'AVENIR DE LA PHILATÉLIE – ROBERT ZEIGLER, PRÉSIDENT DE L'AMERICAN PHILATELIC SOCIETY

Le numéro de février 2020 de l'American Philatelist contient un article très réfléchi sur « les plus et les moins de l'avenir de la philatélie ». On

THE FUTURE OF PHILATELY - ROBERT ZEIGLER - PRESIDENT OF THE AMERICAN PHILATELIC SOCIETY

The February 2020 issue of *The American Philatelist* contains a very thoughtful piece about the "pluses and minuses concerning the future of philately". The article makes observations about the composition of collectors and the increasing diversity in the hobby. The article also comments that the future of stamp collecting, and postal history, is bright because of computer technology and the potential of our hobby to welcome different people.

MEMBERS OF THE RPSC SEEM TO BE EVERYWHERE

I enjoy running into and chatting with stamp collectors wherever I am. In early February I was judging at the Sarasota national stamp exhibition (an excellent show) and was pleased to see Roy Houtby, the dealer from St. Catherines, and other RPSC collectors and exhibitors such as Bob Carswell, Jack Forbes, Robin Moore and Stuart Reddington. Later in February I was at the Toronto Postcard show (an excellent show) and ran into at least 40 fellow stamp collectors and members of The RPSC. The same day, miles away in downtown Toronto, I saw other RPSC members at the St. Lawrence Market looking for ephemera and philatelic treasures.

CANPEX 2020 - OCTOBER 31-NOVEMBER 1, 2020

CANPEX is the acronym for CAnadian National Philatelic EXhibition, the first of which was held in 2016. It is hosted by the Middlesex Stamp Club and is managed by volunteers from various stamp clubs in Southern Ontario and related philatelic organizations and societies. CANPEX is one of a few National Level exhibitions and stamp marketplaces held annually in Canada. It is sanctioned by The RPSC and is part of the American Philatelic Society "World Series of Philately".

Each year CANPEX recognizes a significant event or milestone in the history of the area. London has a proud sports history. The Guinness Book of World Records recognizes Labatt Park in London as the "oldest continually operating baseball grounds in the world", with a history dating back to 1877. Other sports teams have achieved their place in history, from the London Tecumsehs baseball club to the London Knights hockey team. The Western Ontario Secondary School Athletic Association (WOSSA) celebrates its 100th anniversary in 2020.

October 31-November 1, 2020
The Hellenic Community Centre
133 Southdale Rd. West
London, Ontario
Saturday 10-5, Sunday 10-4
Free Admission, free parking, lunch counter.

continued on page 184

y trouve des observations sur les types de collectionneurs et la diversité croissante de notre passe-temps. Selon cet article, l'avenir de la collection de timbres et de l'histoire postale est brillant en raison de la technologie informatique et du potentiel de notre loisir d'accueillir des gens différents.

IL SEMBLE Y AVOIR DES MEMBRES DE LA SRPC PARTOUT

J'aime rencontrer des collectionneurs de timbres et parler avec eux, peu importe où je suis. Au début de février, j'étais juge à l'exposition philatélique internationale de Sarasota (une excellente exposition) et j'ai eu le plaisir de rencontrer Roy Houtby, un collectionneur de St Catherines ainsi que d'autres collectionneurs et exposants de La SRPC, comme Bob Carswell, Jack Forbes, Robin Moore et Stuart Reddington. Plus tard, ce même mois, lors d'une exposition de cartes postales, le Toronto Postcards show (aussi une excellente exposition), j'ai rencontré au moins 40 collègues philatélistes et membres de La SRPC. La même journée, à des kilomètres de là, dans le centre-ville de Toronto, j'ai croisé d'autres membres de La SRPC au marché St Lawrence à la recherche d'éphémères et de trésors philatéliques.

CANPEX 2020 – DU 31 OCTOBRE AU 1ER NOVEMBRE 2020

CANPEX est l'acronyme de CAnadian National Philatelic EXhibition, inaugurée en 2016. L'exposition est organisée par le Middlesex Stamp Club et tenue par des bénévoles de divers clubs philatéliques du sud de l'Ontario ainsi que des organisations et sociétés philatéliques pertinentes. CANPEX est du nombre des quelques expositions et marchés philatéliques nationaux qui ont lieu annuellement au Canada. Elle est sanctionnée par La SRPC et fait partie de la « World Series of Philately » de l'American Philatelic Society.

Chaque année, elle souligne un évènement important ou un tournant dans l'histoire de la philatélie. Ainsi, London peut être fière de son histoire sportive. Le Livre Guinness des records reconnaît le parc Labatt comme le « plus vieux terrain de baseball en exploitation continue au monde »; son histoire remonte à 1877. D'autres équipes sportives se sont taillé une place dans l'histoire, du club de baseball London Tecumsehs au club de hockey London Knights. En outre, la Western Ontario Secondary School Athletic Association (WOSSA) célèbre son 100e anniversaire en 2020.

Du 31 octobre au 1er novembre 2020
The Hellenic Community Centre
133 Southdale Rd. West
London, Ontario
Samedi de 10 h à 17 h, dimanche de 10 h à 16 h.
Admission et stationnement gratuits, casse-croûte.

LA SOCIÉTÉ D'HISTOIRE POSTALE DU CANADA (PHSC)

La Postal History Society of Canada (PHSC) est affiliée à La SRPC et est vouée à l'étude de l'histoire postale du Canada et des premières colonies d'Amérique du Nord. Elle a été fondée en 1972 en tant que Postal History Society of Ontario, puis, son nom a été changé en juin 1977 pour témoigner de l'élargissement de son champ d'étude et de son envergure. Il s'agit d'une société à but non lucratif constituée d'étudiants en histoire postale de tous niveaux et de toute expérience. Elle fait la promotion de la communication et de la dissémination de l'information parmi ses membres, qui sont environ 410 au Canada, aux États-Unis et de par le monde. Plus de 300 personnes sont inscrites sur son site et nombreux sont ceux qui l'utilisent régulièrement. Surveillez les renseignements sur le symposium annuel qui aura lieu en juillet.

continued on page 184



EDITOR'S NOTES

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

NOTES DU RÉDACTEUR

ISOLATION VS. PHILATELY

As I write this (mid-March 2020) the Novel Coronavirus (COVID-19) is starting its assault on Canada. Hopefully by the time you are reading this in mid-May, some eight weeks from my writing, Canada is seeing a marked improvement to this deadly disease.

A lot has happened here in Canada in the weeks of March 8 through March 21. The new "social distancing" has shut down schools, hampered air travel, and many events are being cancelled.

On March 11, the World Health Organization (WHO) made the assessment that COVID-19 can be characterized as a pandemic.



It is quite possible that in the coming days stricter isolation requirements will be put in place across the country. We have already seen the cancellation of many stamp meetings and stamp shows for April and into May. More cancellations may still follow.

If there is a "silver lining" during this horrific world-wide event it is that as collectors we have a hobby to help us pass the time. For many of us, we likely started our collections in "isolation", away from any kind of organized philately. It may not have been until months, or years, after we started collecting that we wanted more from this fascinating hobby and explored the idea of joining a local stamp club and/or attending stamp shows.

In our typically hectic lives these days, perhaps you have found solace in your stamp collection during this trying time. I know I have taken advantage of some forced downtime and spent even more time in the world of philately. I never seem in want of time.

Over the coming weeks of seclusion I hope to work on my Great Britain Machins, put away a few thousand recently-soaked Canadian stamps, work on updates to my specialized Canadian definitive books, develop an on-line shopping cart to distribute some excess Canada, USA and world stamps, and re-read some 'classic' philatelic books … just to name a few 'stampie'-related things that will keep me busy! It will be easy for me to find something to do in the coming

L'ISOLATION ET LA PHILATÉLIE

J'écris le présent article (mi-mars 2020) alors que le nouveau coronavirus (COVID - 19) vient de prendre notre pays d'assaut. J'espère que lorsque vous le lirez, à la mi-mai, dans environ huit semaines, le Canada aura vu une réelle amélioration de la lutte contre cette maladie mortelle.

Il s'est passé beaucoup de choses au Canada dans les semaines du 8 au 21 mars. La nouvelle « distanciation sociale » a fait fermer les écoles, entravé les voyages en avion et beaucoup d'activités ont été annulées.

Le 11 mars, l'Organisation mondiale de la Santé (OMS) a déclaré que la COVID - 19 était une pandémie.

Il est fort possible que dans les prochains jours les exigences en matière d'isolation soient renforcées dans tout le pays. Il y a déjà eu beaucoup d'annulations de réunions de philatélistes et d'expositions pour les mois d'avril et de mai. Et il y en aura encore d'autres.

Si « à quelque chose, malheur est bon », dans cette période d'horreur planétaire, c'est qu'en tant que collectionneurs, nous avons un loisir qui nous aide à passer le temps. Beaucoup d'entre nous ont vraisemblablement commencé leur collection en « isolation », loin de toute philatélie organisée. Il a fallu des mois ou des années après nos débuts avant que nous ayons le désir de profiter davantage de ce loisir fascinant et que nous envisagions l'idée de nous joindre à un club local ou de visiter des expositions.

D'habitude, la vie est plutôt trépidante, mais en ce moment d'épreuve, peut-être trouvez-vous dans votre collection de timbres une source de réconfort. Je sais que j'ai déjà profité de ralentissements forcés pour passer encore plus de temps dans le monde de la philatélie. J'ai l'impression d'avoir tout mon temps.

Pendant les semaines de réclusion à venir, j'espère travailler sur mes Machins de Grande-Bretagne, mettre de côté quelques milliers de timbres canadiens qui ont trempé dernièrement, faire des mises à jour de mes albums de timbres courants spécialisés canadiens, mettre au point un panier de magasinage en ligne pour distribuer certains timbres du Canada, des États-Unis et du monde que j'ai en trop et lire à nouveau des classiques

weeks/months.

Hopefully you have been able to work on a stamp-related project such as updating (or starting!) an exhibit, organizing your stamp den, communicating with stamp friends via e-mail or other online social venues, or researching a topic that you just didn't seem to be able to find the time for before.

The Canadian Philatelist is always looking for good articles … and our supply seems to be low these days. Perhaps you can find some time during these weeks to put together an article and forward it on (editor@rpsc.org). Thanks!



What will happen when this situation passes? We must ensure that we all get out and support our local clubs, local/national/international stamp shows, and, in particular, support our local stamp dealers.



The world will no doubt change from this experience (at least in the short term). Hopefully you have/will come through this event in good health. If you run across someone in the health profession, make sure to pass along your "thanks" for the work they have done to get through this pandemic. And, don't forget to thank the people at your local post office or your letter carrier who delivers your mail directly to your house. It is the front-line service people who have certainly stepped up in this trying time.







As this pandemic started to unfold, two of our members stepped to the plate and passed along, at very short notice, articles that you will read in the following pages of this issue. Thanks to Jean Wang and Bill Pekonen for these timely articles.

I trust that you are/have looked at the positives of the imposed "social distancing" and "self-isolation". For sure, I would like to be out socializing with others; no doubt about it. Since I can't, I am taking full advantage of this time to work with stamps. ✉

de la philatélie... pour ne nommer quelques petites échappatoires « timbrées » qui me tiendront occupé. Je trouverai facilement des choses à faire dans les prochaines semaines et les prochains mois.

J'espère que vous avez pu vous occuper de projets touchant les timbres, comme mettre à jour (ou commencer) une collection, organiser votre coin philatélique, communiquer avec des amis philatélistes par courriel ou par d'autres moyens sociaux en ligne, ou faire des recherches sur un sujet pour lequel vous ne sembliez pas avoir de temps avant.

Le philatéliste canadien est toujours à la recherche de bons articles... et l'approvisionnement semble plutôt bas par les temps qui courent. Vous trouverez peut-être du temps dans les prochaines semaines pour rédiger un article et nous l'acheminer (editor@rpsc.org). Merci!

Que se passera-t-il quand la situation sera rétablie? Nous devrons nous occuper de soutenir nos clubs locaux, les expositions locales, nationales, internationales et, en particulier, nos marchands de timbres locaux.

À n'en pas douter, une telle expérience changera le monde (du moins à court terme). Nous espérons que vous en sortirez en bonne santé. Si vous rencontrez des gens qui travaillent dans le domaine de la santé, n'oubliez pas de les remercier de ce qu'ils ont fait pour passer à travers cette pandémie. Et n'oubliez pas de remercier les gens de votre bureau de poste ou votre facteur qui livre votre courrier directement à votre porte. Dans ce service de première ligne, des gens ont certainement pris les devants en ce moment d'épreuve.

Au début de la pandémie, deux de nos membres ont répondu à l'appel et ont remis, sur un très court préavis, des articles que vous lirez dans les pages suivantes. Merci à Jean Wang et à Bill Pekonen pour ces articles qui arrivent à point nommé.

Je présume que vous avez regardé les aspects positifs de la « distanciation sociale » et de « l'auto-isolation ». Il va sans dire que j'aimerais sortir socialiser avec les autres, cela ne fait aucun doute. Comme je ne le peux pas, je profite le plus possible de l'occasion pour travailler dans mes timbres. ✉

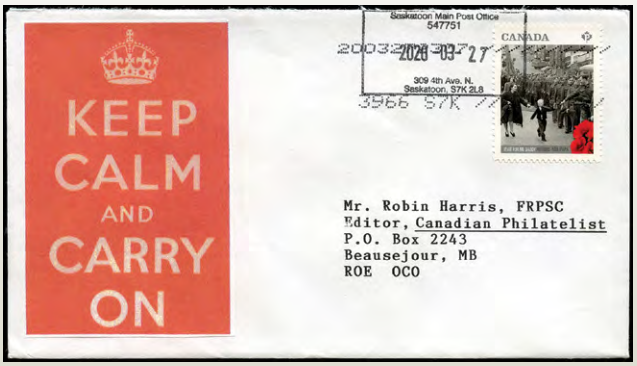
IN THE MAILBOX
DANS LA BOÎTE AUX LETTRES

DEAR EDITOR:

1939 "Keep calm and carry on" & COVID-19 2020

While philately and postal history may not be a priority currently, in light of the global health pandemic and the Corona/COVID-19 virus, this piece of contemporary patriotic postal history may be appropriate as Canada, and the world, proceed in uncertain times.

The original patriotic and inspirational poster was created by a group of designers with Great Britain's Ministry of Information (MOI) and His Majesty's Stationery Office (HMSO) in the spring and early summer of 1939. It, along with several other similar inspirational messages, were printed in various sizes in preparation for the expected Second World War. An estimated 2.5 million were published between August 23 and September 3 but the posters were held in storage due to controversy and criticism and were not sanctioned for immediate public display.



Most were held in warehouses until April 1940 but many were destroyed and recycled in Britain's "Paper Salvage" campaign. A few were publicly displayed and some eventually surfaced decades later. Several modern versions appeared in the 1960's to the present day. Original examples are highly collectible.

Source: Bonhams, New York. World War II; The 70th Anniversary Auction, 29 April 2015, p. 56.

Dean Mario
Saskatoon, SK



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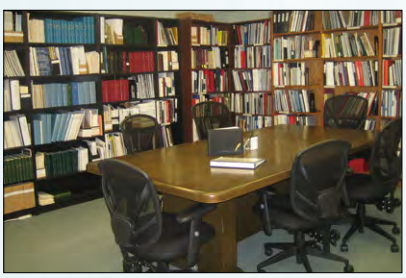


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In Memoriam

MAJOR RICHARD K. MALOTT, CD, FRPSL, FRPSC, FCAS, OTB (1927-2020)

Many of you will have known Dick Malott, Canada's foremost Canadian aerophilatelist. He made his career in the Canadian Air Force and, upon retirement, worked for the Canadian War Museum where he was instrumental in collecting and documenting Canada's Victoria Cross medals.

Dick began collecting and researching Canadian air mails in the 1950s and was able to interview several of the pilots who had made the pioneer flights. He developed outstanding collections of "Canadian Pioneer and Semi-Official Air Mail Flown Covers", and of "Canadian Interrupted Covers", which won 12 large and five gold medals at FIP shows, and many Canadian and American Air Mail Society awards.



Malott in 1983. / R. K. Mallott en 1983.

Dick was very involved in organized philately. As well as serving as a Canadian Commissioner or judge at over 20 FIP international stamp shows, he was a former Director and Executive Director of The Royal Philatelic Society of Canada, a Past President of the Canadian Aerophilatelic Society, and the former Canadian Delegate to the F.I.P. Commission for Astrophilately. He remained active in philately until very recently: he was a judge at ORAPEX in Ottawa in 2018, and on the organizing committee of ORAPEX in 2019. Dick was also the Editor-in-Chief for the First Edition of *The Air Mails of Canada and Newfoundland* – part of the 6th edition of *The American Air Mail Catalogue*.

Dick was elected a member of the Aerophilatelic Hall of Fame in 1996. Among his other philatelic awards, he was a Fellow of The Royal Philatelic Society of Canada (1986) and a Fellow of The Royal Philatelic Society of London (2005). In 2006, he received the British North America Philatelic Society Life Time Achievement Award. He was presented with a F.I.S.A. Gold Pin "for his service and devotion to Aero- and Astrophilately" in 2009.



Malott in 2019. / R. K. Mallott en 2019.

A detailed philatelic biography of Dick has been posted on The Canadian Aerophilatelic Society's website at www.aerophilately.ca. ✉

Beaucoup parmi vous ont connu Dick Mallot, l'aérophilatéliste canadien le plus proéminent. Il a fait carrière au sein de l'Aviation canadienne et, à sa retraite, a travaillé au Musée canadien de la guerre, où il a joué un rôle important dans la collecte et la documentation des médailles de la Croix de Victoria du Canada.

Dick a commencé à faire de la recherche sur le courrier aérien canadien et à le collectionner dans les années 1950. Il a pu interviewer plusieurs pionniers des vols postaux et a monté des collections remarquables, comme « Canadian Pioneer and Semi-Official Air Mail Flown Covers » et « Canadian Interrupted Covers » qui lui ont valu douze grandes médailles et cinq médailles d'or à des expositions de la Fédération internationale de philatélie (FIP) ainsi que de nombreux prix de sociétés aérophilatéliques canadiennes et américaines.

Il était très engagé dans la philatélie organisée. En plus de servir en tant que commissaire canadien ou juge à plus de 20 expositions philatéliques internationales de la FIP, il a été directeur et directeur administratif de La Société royale de philatélie du Canada, ancien président de la Société canadienne d'aérophilatélie et ancien délégué canadien auprès Commission de la FIP pour l'astrophilatélie. Il est demeuré actif en philatélie jusqu'à très récemment : il été juge à ORAPEX, à Ottawa en 2018, et a siégé au comité organisateur d'ORAPEX 2019. Il a aussi été rédacteur en chef de la première édition de *The Air Mails of Canada and Newfoundland* de la sixième édition de *The American Air Mail Catalogue*.

Il a par ailleurs été élu membre de l'Aerophilatelic Hall of Fame en 1996. Entre autres honneurs philatéliques, il a été reçu fellow de La Société royale de philatélie du Canada (1986) et fellow de la Royal Philatelic Society of London (2005). En 2006, il a reçu le British North America Philatelic Society Life Time Achievement Award. Il a obtenu une épinglette d'or de la Fédération internationale des sociétés aérophilatéliques (FISA) pour « ses services et son dévouement à l'égard de l'aérophilatélie et de l'astrophilatélie » en 2009.

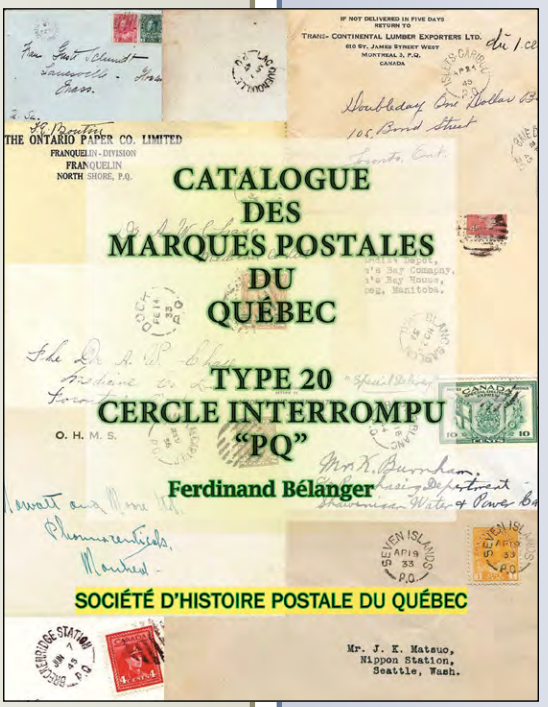
Une biographie philatélique détaillée de Dick a été déposée dans le site Web de la Société canadienne d'aérophilatélie au www.aerophilately.ca. ✉

NEW BOOK ON THE POSTAL HISTORY OF QUÉBEC

Catalogue des marques postales du Québec – Type 20 : Cercle interrompu « P.Q » [Catalogue of Québec Postal Markings – Type 20: "P.Q" Broken Circles] by Ferdinand BÉLANGER, Société d'histoire postale du Québec, 2020, 134 pages, ISBN 978-2-920267-53-4. $10 + $6 (postage in Canada). PayPal: Yant@SHPQ.ORG / Information: shpq@videotron.ca.

This publication records about 1800 broken circle markings of Québec with "P.Q" as the provincial designation. The catalogue is fully illustrated, and includes the probable dates of use of the markings found in philatelic collections. The instruments of this category of markings were produced by Pritchard & Andrews of Ottawa in the years 1912 to 1934.

This book is the fourth title in the series "[Catalogue of Québec Postal Markings]". ✉



NOUVEAU LIVRE EN HISTOIRE POSTALE DU QUÉBEC

Catalogue des marques postales du Québec – Type 20 : Cercle interrompu « P.Q » par Ferdinand BÉLANGER, Société d'histoire postale du Québec, 2020, 134 pages. ISBN 978-2-920267-53-4. 10$ + 6$ (frais de poste) au Canada. PayPal : Yant@SHPQ.ORG / Informations : shpq@videotron.ca.

Cette publication répertorie environ 1800 marques postales du Québec du type cercle interrompu avec « P.Q » comme désignation provinciale. Le catalogue est entièrement illustré et comprend les dates probables d'utilisation et des marques observées dans les collections philatéliques. Les instruments de cette catégorie de marques ont été fabriqués par la compagnie Pritchard & Andrews d'Ottawa au cours des années 1912 à 1934.

Cet ouvrage est le quatrième titre de la série « Catalogue des marques postales du Québec ». ✉

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THE ROLL OF DISTINGUISHED PHILATELISTS – THE NEW 2020 SIGNATORIES

An invitation to sign the Roll of Distinguished Philatelists is the highest and most prestigious honour in philately, which recognizes achievement, research, publication and service in many areas of philately. The Roll was instituted in Harrogate in May 1921 and the signature of His Majesty King George V appears at its head as the first signatory. In its design, it contains the names of 42 so-called "Fathers of Philately", names of great philatelists who would have been invited to sign had they been alive at the time. At the first ceremony in Harrogate the signatures of the initial 39 names were added to the Roll.

This year's signing ceremony, on the occasion of the 100th anniversary of the establishment of the Roll, will take place from 6pm on Monday May 4, 2020 [Editor: postponed due to Novel Coronavirus (COVID-19) outbreak] at The Royal Philatelic Society London, 15 Abchurch Lane, London EC4N 7BW during the London 2020 international philatelic exhibition. Attendance at the ceremony is encouraged and open to all. The new signatories join 81 other current RDPs from 24 countries spread over six continents. More details on the Roll of Distinguished Philatelists can be found at:

http://www.abps.org.uk/Awards/Roll_of_Distinguished_Philatelists/index.xalter

At the annual meeting of the Board of Election of the Roll of Distinguished Philatelists on March 5, 2020 it was unanimously agreed that the following five philatelists be invited to sign the Roll:

Dr. John H. Barwis, RDP, FRPSL (USA)
James L. Grimwood-Taylor, RDP, FRPSL (United Kingdom)
Michael M. Y. Ho, RDP, FRPSL (Chinese Taipei)
Dr. Yamil H. Kouri, Jr. RDP, FRPSL (USA)
Charles J. G. Verge, RDP, FRPSL (Canada)



DR. JOHN H. BARWIS, RDP

John Barwis brings together the study of science and philately. He was a founder member and is current president of the Institute for Analytical Philately and has led the organization of the three international symposia on analytical methods in philately. John has formed several important collections. In particular, his early Victoria (Australia) gained many high awards at exhibition and his study of these stamps formed the basis for his large gold medal book *The Half-Lengths of Victoria: The Stamps and Postal History, 1850-59*. His other award-winning collections include the three cent Continental postage stamp of 1873-79, China's large dragon issues and aspects of Philadelphia postal history from Colonial times to UPU.

A leader in organized philately, John has been President and Chairman of the US Philatelic Classics Society and a member of the long range planning committee of the American Philatelic Society. He was awarded the Luff Award for Distinguished Philatelic Research in 2017 by the American Philatelic Society and, in January 2020, the Collectors Club Lichtenstein Award.



JAMES L. GRIMWOOD-TAYLOR, RDP

Generally accepted as one of the most knowledgeable individuals on the subject of pre-20th century British postal history. James has been active in philately from a young age and has held a number of senior positions, including as president of the Great Britain Philatelic Society and president of the Society of Postal Historians. He has collected a wide range of subjects, including the British postal reforms led by Rowland Hill, postal history of the British Offshore islands, the postal history of Derbyshire, and New South Wales overseas mails, receiving many high awards at exhibition. His recent research into postal reforms across the globe up to 1850 covers every continent and is the subject of a major book, *International Postal Reforms to 1850*, to be published by The Royal Philatelic Society London in the spring of 2020.

James has always given freely of his knowledge both to researchers and to other collectors and he is author of hundreds of articles in numerous journals. His displays to hundreds of societies around the globe are notable for their erudition, originality and humour.



MICHAEL M. Y. HO, RDP

Michael Ho has been active in Taiwanese and Asian philately for many years. He was an executive member of FIAP (Federation of Inter-Asian Philately) since the mid-1990s, including being secretary general from 2005 to 2009, and today remains an honourary member. He has been a Jury member at many international exhibitions and was FIP co-ordinator for the Bandung 2017 World Stamp Exhibition. He has also participated on the expert teams at several exhibitions.

Michael has formed several significant collections, with his collection of China Small Dragon issues winning the Grand Prix International in Bangkok 2003 and the Grand Prix d'Honneur in St. Petersburg 2007 and his book *China: The Small Dragon* awarded a large gold medal and special prize in Bandung 2017. Others of his collections, including the postal stationery of Nicaragua, the American Bank Note issues of Bolivia, and the postal stationery of Honduras received high awards at exhibition.



YAMIL H. KOURI, JR. RDP

Yamil Kouri is involved in many areas of philately, both in the United States and internationally. He has been the USA commissioner at a number of international exhibitions and is an accredited FIP juror in postal history. He is a board member of the Spellman Museum of Stamps and Postal History and was vice-president of the American Philatelic Society from 2013 to 2016. As vice-president of Boston 2020 World Stamp Show, he is significantly involved in delivering this major, once in a decade, exhibition.

His collecting interests focus on the stamps and postal history of Cuba and he is author of several monographs. His book *Under Three Flags; The Postal History of the Spanish-Cuban/ American War (1895-1898)* received the literature grand award at StampShow in 2019. Initially forming award-winning collections of postal history, his traditional collection of the first postal issues of the Spanish Antilles received the Champion of Champions Award at StampShow 2019.

CHARLES J. G. VERGE, RDP

Arguably the leading philatelist in Canada, with a worldwide reputation as an author, exhibitor and FIP judge, Charles Verge has been involved in large numbers of philatelic events in Canada and worldwide. Today he is leading the organization and presentation of the FIP Jury Academies, whereby international judges get together to discuss and hone their skills in judging and assessing competitive exhibits. In the field of literature judging, Charles has had significant influence in the development of methods of assessment of philatelic literature and, in particular, electronic/digital literature.



As curator of the Brigham collection of Canada, he has prepared and developed exhibits from probably the finest and most comprehensive collection of Canada ever formed, winning many large gold medals and several grands prix. His own collecting interests are wide-ranging and he has written numerous research articles, including regular philatelic articles in non-philatelic publications such as *The Ottawa Citizen*. He is currently vice-chairman of the Vincent Graves Greene Philatelic Research Foundation and is involved in their expertizing and issue of certificates. ✉

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2019 RPSC GELDERT MEDAL RECIPIENT - LARRY MARGETISH OF VICTORIA

The Geldert Committee of the Royal Philatelic Society of Canada (RPSC) may award the Geldert Medal annually for the best article published in *The Canadian Philatelist*.

I am pleased to advise that the Geldert Committee selected the article "The Story behind Canada's 12c Parliament Stamp" (Volume 70, #2, Mar-Apr 2019) as the 2019 article most worthy of the Geldert Medal. Congratulations to Larry Margetish of Victoria. The Committee praised the article for its polished writing, original and detailed research, its interesting story with appropriate material illustrated on an important definitive Elizabethan stamp and generally its outstanding contribution to the Canadian traditional philatelic literature.

The Geldert Medal was established in 1967 by Phyllis Geldert in memory of her husband Dr. George M. "Mac" Geldert, FRPSC and RPSC president (1958-1967). A notable stamp collector herself, Mrs. Geldert was prominent in many facets of RPSC work, including a directorship from 1967 to 1978. She also served as executive director for three years. She was elected as a Fellow (FRPSC) of the Royal in1968. Mrs. Geldert died on August 23, 2000.

The members of the Committee consist of myself, Kevin O'Reilly FRPSC and George Pepall FRPSC. Long time member Charles Verge stepped down in 2019 and The RPSC thanks him for his service.

The medal will be awarded at the 2020 AGM of The RPSC in Fredericton in June. A press release will also be issued regarding the achievement. ✉



RÉCIPIENDAIRE DE LA MÉDAILLE GELDERT 2019 – LARRY MARGETISH DE VICTORIA

Le Comité Geldert de la Société royale de philatélie du Canada (SRPC) peut décerner, chaque année, une médaille qui récompense le meilleur article publié dans *Le philatéliste canadien*.

Je suis heureux de vous informer que le Comité Geldert a arrêté son choix sur l'article « The Story behind Canada's 12c Parliament Stamp » (volume 70, no 2, mars-avril 2019). Félicitations à Larry Margetish de Victoria. Le Comité a fait l'éloge de cet article pour la finesse de l'écriture, l'originalité et les détails de la recherche, un récit intéressant agrémenté d'illustrations pertinentes sur un timbre élisabéthain courant important et, dans l'ensemble, pour sa remarquable contribution à la littérature philatélique canadienne traditionnelle.

La médaille Geldert a été instituée par Phyllis Geldert à la mémoire de son mari, George M. « Mac » Geldert, FRPSC et ancien président de La Société royale de philatélie du Canada (1958-1967). Elle-même remarquable philatéliste, Mme Geldert a œuvré à de nombreuses facettes du travail de La SRPC. Elle a été du nombre de ses directeurs de 1967 à 1978 et directrice administrative pendant trois ans. Elle a par ailleurs été élue Fellow (FSRPC) de La Royale en 1968 et est décédée le 23 août 2000.

Les membres du Comité sont : moi-même, Kevin O'Reilly, FSRPC, et George Pepall, FSRPC. Charles Verge, membre de longue date, s'est retiré en 2019 et La SRPC le remercie de ses services.

La médaille sera remise à l'assemblée générale annuelle de La SRPC, à Fredericton, en juin. Un communiqué de presse sera également publié à cet égard. ✉

In Memoriam

FRED FAWN



Long-time RPSC member Fred Fawn passed away on March 24 from pneumonia. This was just days after his wife of 58 years passed away. Cremation has taken place and there will be no funeral. A celebration of Fred's life may be held at some point in the future when travel and gathering restrictions are lifted. Fred, who joined The RPSC in 1974, started stamp collecting at about age 8, when he fancied stamps of various European countries. At a more mature age, his philatelic favourite became Canada's Map Stamp of 1898, which he researched and collected for some 30 years.

Fred was an accomplished philatelist, exhibitor and author. His Map Stamp collection became the first Canada/BNA single stamp exhibit to receive a Gold award at the Federation Internationale de Philatelie (FIP) World level. He chaired the BNAPS Map Stamp Study Group for over 10 years and the Canadian Postal Archives produced his book *Imperial Penny Postage 1898*. His exhibit of the same title was published in 2004 as BNAPS Exhibit Series No. 32.

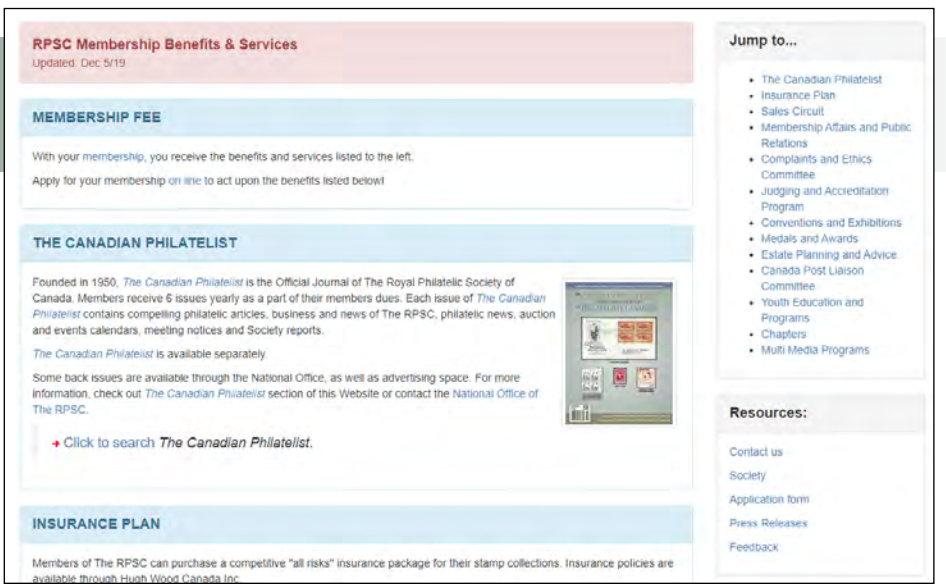
Fred could not resist the challenge of the Large Queens, a magnificent set of stamps. He started with the Fifteen Cent value. He collected the recorded constant varieties which led to research into unrecorded plate varieties. He located, published and exhibited new finds of plate varieties on die proofs, plate proofs, imperforates and on the stamps. His studies of the Fifteen Cent stamp introduced him to the intriguing world of colours and shades and he expanded the standard published colour coding system. After many years, the study of plate varieties was further extended to the other stamps of the Large Queen issue, especially the ½-cent and 12½-cent values. Some 30 unique items were contained in his eight-frame exhibit which was published in 2008 as Volume 47 in the BNAPS Exhibit Series. Articles by Fred on the Map Stamp and on the Large Queens were published in *The Canadian Philatelist, BNA Topics* and *Maple Leaves* (journal of the Canadian Philatelic Society of Great Britain).

In 1994, Fred expanded into the field of single-frame exhibits by creating a single-frame Fifteen Cent Large Queen display. In 1995 a single-frame specialized Large Queen Postal Rates exhibit followed. Several of his single-frame exhibits were shown internationally and Fred was the first Canadian to win a Diamond Award for a single-frame exhibit with more than 95 points. Fred was the first Canadian recipient of the AAPE Ruby Award for having attained the equivalent of 12 Golds at International and World Series of Philately shows. Fred also had success in the Philatelic Specialist Society of Canada's December single-frame competitions; winning three times, placing second three times and "most popular" once. ✉

RPSC WEBSITE SPOTLIGHT

Are you aware of all of the different services that The RPSC has to offer? Browse our website to the "Services" page to get a glimpse of what goes on within your Society.

The listing down the right side of the Services page gives an indication of the different kinds of services that are available.



GERM PROOFING

BY JEAN WANG

As I write this article (mid to late March 2020), Ontario has declared a state of emergency, shutting down public facilities and prohibiting gatherings of more than 50 people, among other measures. It has taken us weeks to get to this point, over which time we have witnessed increasing travel restrictions, cancellation of school classes, and closing of restaurants and stores. These measures, although drastic, are necessary to try and slow the spread of the novel coronavirus that has caused a global pandemic. 'Social distancing' is a term that most of us had never heard before, but with which we are now sadly familiar. Countries that took action too late are suffering the dire consequences, with health care systems collapsing under the weight of enormous numbers of critically ill patients.

We have all felt the impact of the public health measures in our daily lives. In the philatelic community in particular, stamp club meetings and shows have been cancelled. Stamp shows cater to a vulnerable demographic and involve high-risk activity (lots of touching of covers and stamps at dealer tables that is impossible to sanitize). Thankfully, Canada Post continues to deliver mail, providing a much-needed connection with the outside world. The World Health Organization has stated that mail and packages are safe to handle because the coronavirus does not survive well on surfaces. In olden times, however, it was widely believed that letters and documents were instruments for the transmission of disease.



On March 17, 2020, Iran announced a stamp honouring the medical professional fighting the coronavirus outbreak in that country.

Throughout history, epidemics of pathogens such as smallpox, plague or cholera have swept through human populations, following trade routes that also served as mail routes. Then, as now, governments enacted laws to try and prevent infections from spreading from one country to another. Venice, as the commercial centre of the Mediterranean, suffered from constant epidemics, and in the 14th century pioneered measures to curb disease while still allowing for trade.[1] Shortly after the Black Plague pandemic, Venice instituted laws to isolate ships, goods and people who arrived there for 40 days (*quaranta giorni* in Italian). This eventually led to the establishment of quarantine stations known as *Lazarettos* in all the major Mediterranean ports.



1843 folded letter from Alexandria (French post office) to Marseilles ("Marsiglia") by French steamship ("Col vapore Francese") via Malta, where it was disinfected by fumigation (a red strip of paper has been inserted through the slits cut in the letter). The practice of slitting letters became less frequent after 1845 but remained in use until 1866. In Malta, disinfection of letters continued until the 1880s. A handstamp was applied to indicate that the letter had been disinfected (PURIFIÉ AU LAZARET * MALTE).

The means by which contagion was transmitted were not known, but mail was considered suspect. Disinfection of letters began around 1485 at Venice. Letters were disinfected at the origin, during transit, or upon arrival – sometimes more than once. Various methods were used to disinfect mail,

including immersion in vinegar and exposure to smoke or aromatic fumes (fumigation). Examples of fumigating compounds used in the 19th century included sulphur, sulphuric acid, formaldehyde and potassium cyanide. To facilitate penetration of the fumes, letters were slit or perforated, or the corners of envelopes were clipped. Disinfection of mail was carried out mainly to protect against diseases such as plague, yellow fever, typhus, cholera, and leprosy – we now know that none of these can be transmitted on dry paper.

By far the safest and most effective way to fight infectious diseases is to prevent person-to-person spread through vaccination. As scientists work diligently to develop a vaccine for the novel coronavirus (which may take a year or more), let us take a look back at the origins (and one of the biggest success stories) of vaccination.

Smallpox, caused by the virus *variola*, is one of the oldest and most deadly diseases known to man. It killed up to one in three people that it infected. Arising in Africa in ancient times, smallpox spread throughout Europe and decimated the indigenous peoples of the New World after being introduced by Spanish conquistadors, contributing to the downfall of the Aztec and Inca empires in the 16th century.



Mary Wortley Montagu with her son Edward, by Jean-Baptiste van Mour.

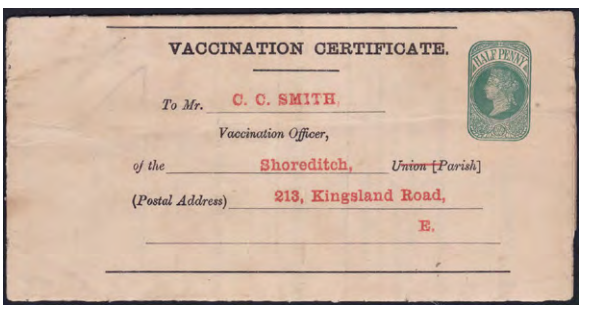
Based on the observation that survivors of smallpox became immune to the disease, a procedure known as variolation or inoculation was practised in China as far back as the 15th century. Dried scabs from smallpox patients were ground into powder and puffed up a person's nostril to induce a mild illness. In the Middle East and Africa, variolation was carried out by tying a cloth around the arm of a sick child and then transferring that cloth to the arm of a well child, or by rubbing fluid from a smallpox pustule into a cut made in the skin. In 1717, Lady Mary Montagu, the wife of the British ambassador to Turkey, observed the procedure in Constantinople and had the embassy doctor Charles Maitland inoculate her 5-year-old son Edward in March 1718. On her return to England in 1721, she had her 4-year-old daughter inoculated in the presence of physicians of the royal court. Later that year, Maitland was granted the royal license to inoculate 6 condemned prisoners in Newgate, who were later exposed to smallpox with the promise of freedom if they survived (which they did). Subsequently, the two daughters of the Princess of Wales, who was a friend of Lady Montagu, were successfully inoculated, and variolation soon became an established medical practice



Edward Jenner and smallpox vaccination.

across England. Variolation was not without risk: one in 100 inoculated patients died. Still, the odds were much better than with unprotected smallpox infection.

Towards the end of the 18th century, English physician Edward Jenner, who was trained in scientific experimentation, became intrigued by the common observation that milkmaids who had contracted cowpox, a disease similar to but much milder than smallpox, were generally immune to the latter. Jenner hypothesized not only that cowpox could protect against smallpox, but that it could be transmitted from one person to another as a deliberate means of protection. In 1796, he inoculated James Phipps, the 8-year-old son of his gardener, with pus from the blisters of a milkmaid infected with cowpox, inciting a mild fever and short-lived illness. Two months later, he inoculated the boy with smallpox but no disease followed, proving his hypothesis. Jenner tested a total of 23 subjects and published his findings in 1798,[2] calling his procedure 'vaccination' after the cowpox virus *vaccinia*. Although initially met with a mixed reaction in the medical community, vaccination eventually became widely accepted and replaced the riskier variolation procedure. In 1840, the British government passed a Vaccination Act that banned variolation and provided vaccination free of charge. Vaccination of children within three months of birth was made compulsory in 1853 in Great Britain.


VACCINATION CERTIFICATE.

To Mr. C. C. SMITH.

Vaccination Officer,

of the Shoreditch, Union [Parish]

(Postal Address) 213, Kingsland Road,

E.

HALF PENNY

Great Britain postal stationery letter sheet, 1872 Notice of the Requirement of Vaccination for smallpox, with integral Medical Certificate of Successful Vaccination (Form D) dated 1875. Within 3 months of birth, children with successful vaccination had to be reported to the Vaccination Officer.

In his 1801 treatise *On the Origin of the Vaccine Inoculation,*[3] Jenner, commenting on the widespread adoption of vaccination, noted that "the annihilation of the smallpox, the most dreadful scourge of the human species, must be the final result of this practice." In 1967, the World Health Organization began an intensified global campaign to eradicate





Left: Stamp issued in 1970 commemorating the one hundred millionth smallpox vaccination in West Africa.
Right: Campaign for eradication of smallpox.

smallpox through surveillance and mass vaccination. Smallpox had already been eliminated from North America and Europe in the early 1950s; South America followed in 1971, Asia in 1975, and finally Africa in 1977. On May 8, 1980, the World Health Assembly officially declared the world free of smallpox,[4] the eradication of which is considered the greatest achievement in international public health.

The current coronavirus outbreak has spread rapidly around the world, aided by a high contagion factor, mild symptoms in most infected people, and the ease of modern international travel. It has created social upheaval as countries take the age-old steps of quarantine and social distancing to try and slow the rate of infection. This is not a virus that will end the world, but the world will look very different when we come out on the other side. In the meantime, let's make sure to maintain social connections despite physical separation, and take the opportunity to catch up on all those things for which we never had time before – maybe even write an article, or explore a new aspect of philately. ✉

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1. *The Disinfection of Postal Items*, C. Savona-Ventura, The Sunday Times [of Malta], 6 Nov 1994, p50-51.
2. *An Inquiry into the Causes and Effects of the Variolae Vaccinae*, Edward Jenner 1798.
3. On the Origin of the Vaccine Inoculation, Edward Jenner, Med Phys J 1801;5(28):505-508.
4. *The Global Eradication of Smallpox: Final Report of the Global Commission for the Certification of Smallpox Eradication*. World Health Organization 1980.

For those interested, more information about the postal history of mail disinfection can be found at the Disinfected Mail Study Circle: https://disinfectedmail.org

A 5-frame exhibit titled Disinfected Mail, by William A, Sandrik, is available online at Exponet: https://bit.ly/DisinfectedMailExhibit

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Epidemics, Pandemics and Disinfected Mail

PART ONE

BY BILL PEKONEN

This short article about a current event was prepared to meet a short publishing deadline. The current pandemic is not the first time such an occurrence has happened in the world, nor will it be the last. The past experiences show that detention and isolation have proven to be the best way to prevent the spread of a disease.

The 15 volume Oxford English Dictionary describes Epidemic as Prevalent among a people or a community at a special time, and produced by some special cause not generally present in the affected locality.

Pandemic is described as Of a disease prevalent over the whole of a country or continent, or over the whole world, distinguished from epidemic, which may connote limitation to a smaller area.

This article is based on information contained in a 1962 publication prepared by K. F. Meyer, Ph.D., M.D. Meyer was a Professor Experimental Pathology, Emeritus University of California School of Medicine, San Francisco, USA. Meyer prepared the 18-page article in collaboration with other professors in England, France, Germany and Austria. Meyer has given permission to use excerpts from his text when credit is provided.

In the past, mail has been disinfected in the belief that that measure would help prevent the transmission of a disease. It was later shown that disinfecting mail had no measurable effect.

The latest virus affecting our lives today is not the first pandemic in world history. Apparently, the first quarantine in the Western Hemisphere was instituted during a smallpox outbreak in Santo Domingo 500 years ago during 1520.

The quarantine was also implemented during 1899 when the plague hit Paraguay. The same protective measures were undertaken by neighboring countries. The plague was also stopped in the British North America in1648 by quarantine enacted by the Court of Massachusetts Bay. The cholera epidemic attacked USA during 1872-73.

Smallpox raged in Montreal during 1883. The yellow fever disease attacked New Orleans during 1897. Measures taken during the early days of modern medicine included detention, isolation of the sick and sterilizing articles and infected areas.

The popular method of disinfection used for more than 2,000 years was fumigation by burning sulfur. It is known that the Railway Mail cars in the USA disinfected mail by burning sulfur. One example of Canadian mail being disinfected by sulfur is the 1898 Map stamp. It appears that the sulfur reacted with the white lead used in the blue ink on some of the Map stamp printings. The blue and green ocean colours turned into various shades of brown -- from light brown to a deep brown.

Meyer quotes several post office act references to the use of disinfections. One can observe covers from different parts of the world which are marked as having been disinfected. Some envelopes can also be found with different numbers of holes punched to enable the fumigation to reach the contents of the envelope. In other cases, the envelope has changed colour with a yellowish shade. Other disinfected envelopes may be difficult to recognize.

It is surprising, then, to realize that with all of those 500 years of experiences, that it took so long for the bureaucrats and leaders to initiate the "stay at home" policy. There is no doubt that initiative will help to flatten the curve.

Part 2 of this article will contain a list of known disinfected covers as identified by Meyer and several other writers on this same subject. This interesting group of covers will present a challenge to be pursued by younger collectors who have the time and patience to look for and find the material after the present danger has passed. Many unrecognized covers may be lying in dealer boxes. Good luck in your search and stay safe. ✉



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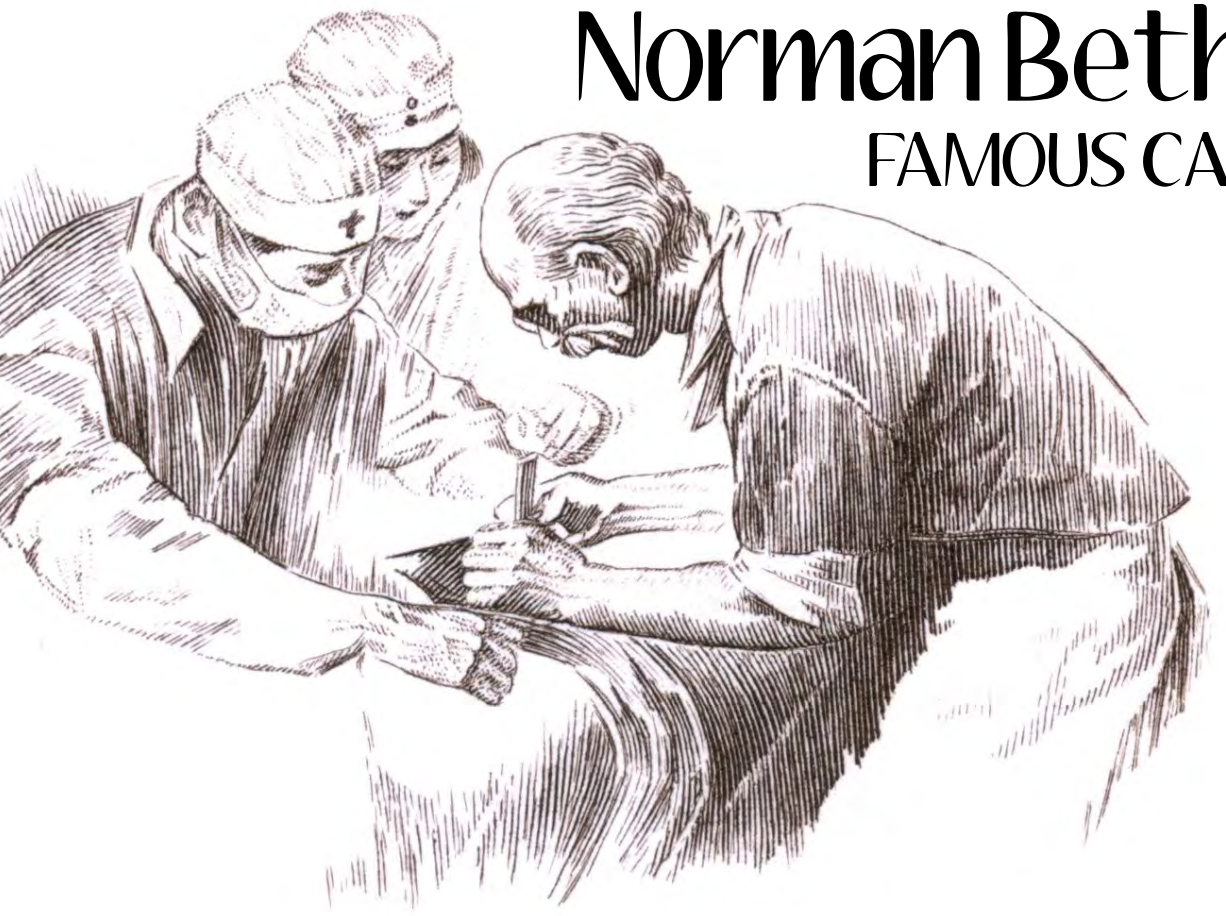
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– Since 1962 –

Norman Bethune, FAMOUS CANADIAN

BY GARY MACLEOD



My discovery of this 'Famous Canadian' started in 2012 when I found a Canadian First Day Cover, FDC, from 1990. It featured Norman Bethune. I showed it to Chinese friends of mine, and was surprised at their excitement. I was intrigued by their explanation of how important he was to China and how they learned about his dedication to the Chinese people, especially from 1938-1939, during the Japanese invasion of China that started in 1937.



Born in Gravenhurst, Ontario, March 3, 1890, Bethune died in Huang Shiko China, November 12, 1939. He is buried in the North China Military Martyrs Cemetery in Shijiazhuang. This discovery led me on an incredible journey to determine why this man was such an important Canadian. I had to find out if more stamps by Canada or China had been issued to commemorate his life. What an exciting and interesting trek this has been: a learning adventure. I found more stamps that provided an insight into the story behind the man. I have since made a presentation to the Essex County Stamp Club, two presentations to 30 students at the Canterbury Elder College at the University of Windsor, and a presentation to 27 Chinese seniors for the New Comers Center of Excellence, NCCE, in Windsor, Ontario.



In 2009, Adrienne Clarkson wrote about Bethune in her book *Extraordinary Canadians: Norman Bethune.* She described him as, "the most well-known Canadian in the world." But, is he? Most Canadians have no idea who he is, or why he is important! Or why his past in Canada is so controversial even to this day!

Look at it this way … the world has a population of 7.7 billion people. There are 1.5 billion people in China, 47 million people in Spain, and only 37 million people in Canada. So it makes sense. China is the most populated country in the world, and Norman Bethune is hugely popular in China. So, I guess Bethune is the most popular Canadian in the world! He's just not so well known in his home country. More people in Spain know about him than in Canada because of his medical service there during the Spanish Civil War.







So, why do so few Canadians know of Norman Bethune? These are the places where his life has been influential: Gravenhurst, Owen Sound, Toronto, Ontario; Montreal, Quebec; Detroit, Michigan; Saranac, New York; Spain; China. What were his 'gifts to society?' What were his greatest achievements?

He has quite a few credits to his name, one of which is his fight against tuberculosis. He made significant procedural developments in research, developing new surgical techniques, inventing instruments. He is credited with developing M.A.S.H. units, taking the hospital to the front lines to have a better chance to save a soldier's life. He helped develop blood transfusions and donation, and worked to preserve blood supplies. He helped develop Medicare; taking medical services to the people: all of the people, regardless of social, racial or financial status.



China has produced seven stamps to commemorate Bethune. Canada and China produced one joint issue in 1990, and one joint issue coin in 1998. (Note that in Bethune's upper left shoulder by his neck is hidden the date '1990.') Canada also produced a Commemorative Thematic Remembrance Package in 1990, which included the joint issue stamps and FDC. (Bethune 6)

In China, children learn about Bethune in their studies at school. They hear about his assistance to their people, and to soldiers during the Japanese invasion of China that started in 1937. There are two hospitals named after him. There are many monuments, and there is a women's Medical Army Military Unit named Bethune.

In Spain, there are streets and monuments named in his memory. As head of a Canadian medical team in Spain during the Spanish Civil War, he developed the first mobile blood transfusion service.

In Canada, there are monuments in Ottawa, Montreal, and Toronto. His medical achievements are honoured in the Canadian Medical Hall of Fame in London, Ontario. In Gravenhurst, Ontario, there is the Norman Bethune Museum commemorating the legacy of his life. The museum was newly renovated in 2011 under much political protest in Ottawa. The Gravenhurst Opera House also has two monuments of Norman Bethune, and his father's church, Knox Presbyterian, near the museum, is still active today.

So, why is Norman Bethune's legacy still little known amongst Canadians? Perhaps it is due to his communist background, his belief in social equality for everyone, regardless of their social, economic or race in society. After all, we must remember that many countries were anti-communist after the Second World War, during 'The Cold War,' and especially during McCarthyism in the United States, and to a lesser degree in Canada. Those sentiments still exist today, especially in political circles and special interest groups around the world. It's a disconcerting legacy for one who is considered, deservedly, a best-known Canadian. ✉

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Postal History of Red Deer River Badlands:

ROSEBUD RIVER CANYON

BY DALE SPEIRS

The Rosebud River rises in west-central Alberta, meanders southeast for about half of its length, then flows due east until it reaches the village of Rosebud, before turning northeast until it empties into the Red Deer River. Its name is a translation of both the Cree and Siksika tribal names, who noted the abundant wild roses along its banks. For most of its length it travels through rolling hills or flatlands, but just downstream from the hamlet of Rosebud it develops into badlands, basically a side branch of the Red Deer River badlands. Figure 1 is a topographical map of the Rosebud River canyon from the Atlas of Canada.[1] The three principal settlements of the canyon, going upstream from the Red Deer River, are Wayne, Beynon, and Rosebud.

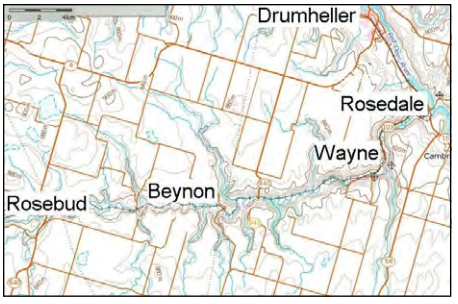


Figure 1.

The Alberta Midland Railway came down from Drumheller in 1912, and at Rosedale made a right-angle turn to the west, going up the Rosebud River canyon on its way to Calgary. The canyon is narrow enough in some places that one can throw a stone across it, and because the river meanders extensively, the railroad was infamous for its numerous bridges, now converted to road bridges (Figure 2). Between Rosedale and Rosebud, about 30 km apart, there were 42 bridges. That number was after the river had been dredged in many locations to straighten it, a tunnel dug, and canyon slopes reworked to prevent landslides. How the railway could make money with those capital costs is a mystery. In the post-war era, when both train services and coal mining died out, the railroad was abandoned. Many of the railroad bridges were converted to one-lane automobile bridges and still serve that purpose today. A typical example, which I photographed at Wayne in August 2015, is shown in Figure 3.



Figure 2.



Figure 3.

The railroad removal did not leave a road between the three settlements, so they were disconnected from each other and no longer have much in common. Wayne is a short distance from the main valley of the badlands and catches some of the tourist trade coming or going via Drumheller, but Beynon and Rosebud can now only be approached by north/south grid roads, and only connect to small towns up on the flatlands, not to each other.

WAYNE

The first coal mine in the canyon opened in 1912 and soon there was a string of coal mine camps along the canyon. Wayne was never an organized settlement such as a hamlet or village, but took its name from the post office. It was named after a boy whose surname has long been forgotten. Wayne was without a mayor or council, and the coal mine companies ruled the area. Everyone lived in company houses and shopped in company stores, and the mine supervisors were the governors of the canyon. The only access was via the railroad until the late 1920s, when a wagon trail was blazed alongside the track, many years later to become a road.

George V. Tupper was the first postmaster, opening the post office on August 1, 1915 and giving the place its name.[2] Figure 4 shows the proof strikes of the first two postmarks. Figure 5 shows the post office as it looked in 1924, in a building on the banks of the Rosebud River. Note the uniformity of the business signs; the landlord was almost certainly one of the mining companies. The post office also included a telephone exchange.

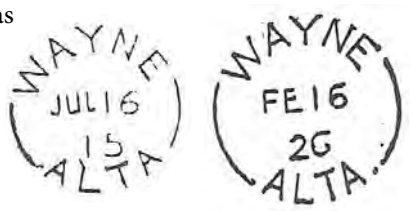


Figure 4.



Figure 5.

On February 8, 1929, Joy Morton States took over the postmastership (a man, despite his first name). The post office was completely destroyed by fire on October 28, 1936, and had to move twice in the next few weeks before it found a new home. By then, the glory days of coal mining in the Wayne area were over as the Great Depression bit into the business. Wayne's population had peaked at about 2,000 but began a long decline that would see it drop below 100 by the 1950s.



Figure 6.

States retired after the war, and on April 1, 1947 his postal clerk Miss Cynthia Elenia Henderson took over as postmaster. She had also been the switchboard operator. Figure 6 shows her at the board in her younger years. Cynthia retired on June 6, 1963 when she was replaced by her sister-in-law, Mrs. Helen Henderson. By this time, the coal mines were dead and the canyon was depopulated.[3] Helen retired on September 28, 1971 when she and her husband moved into Drumheller.

Mrs. Hendrina T. Dayman took over but postal records cut off at this point because of privacy laws. The Hughes checklist[4] lists Trudy Luckiw as the final postmaster before the



Figure 7.

Wayne post office closed on June 30, 1983. My mother, the late Betty Speirs, visited Wayne in 1989 and talked to some of the locals about the post office. One of them rummaged around and found the old sign. He is seen in Figure 7 holding it up at the last location of the post office. Wayne survives today on tourism, as it is only a short drive from Rosedale on the main highway.

BEYNON

This post office opened on September 15, 1914 after the railroad came through. Hugh Beynon Biggs was the first postmaster, although his wife Mabel (née James) did the actual work. The post office was in the Biggs ranch house. Their spread, the Springfield Ranch, had been settled by him in 1893. Originally, he was squatting on railway land but eventually it was opened up for homesteading and Biggs got clear title.[5]

The postmastership passed on March 18, 1920 to Guy L. Hanson, who had opened a general store on land he rented from the Biggs. Figure 8 is a postal card sent from Beynon in 1922 with the original Beynon split-circle cancel. Figure 9

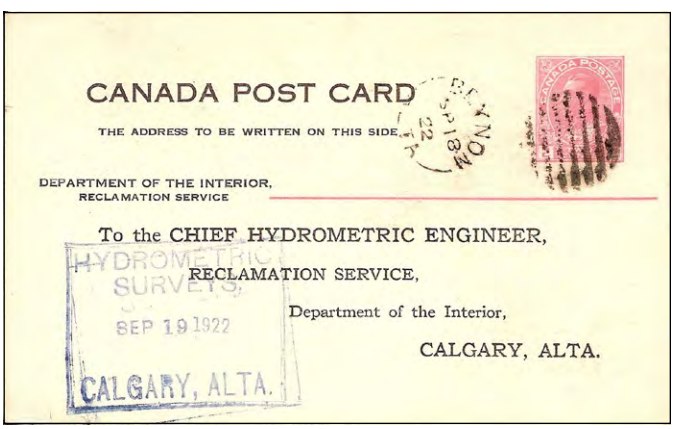
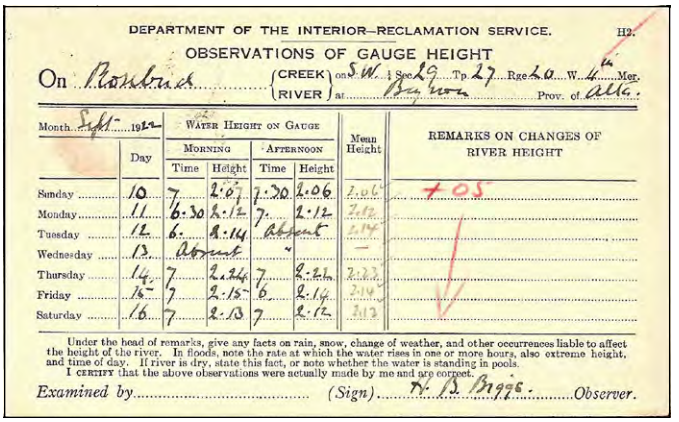


Figure 8.



DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR—RECLAMATION SERVICE. H2.

OBSERVATIONS OF GAUGE HEIGHT

On Rosebud (CREEK / RIVER) on S.W. ¼ Sec 29 Tp 27 Rge 20 W 4th Mer. at Beynon Prov. of Alta.

Month Sept. 1922

	Day	Water Height on Gauge — Morning Time	Morning Height	Afternoon Time	Afternoon Height	Mean Height	Remarks on Changes of River Height
Sunday	10	7	2.07	7.30	2.06	2.06	+05
Monday	11	6.30	2.12	7.	2.12	2.12	
Tuesday	12	6.	2.14	About		2.14	
Wednesday	13	About		"		—	
Thursday	14	7	2.24	7	2.21	2.23	
Friday	15	7	2.15	6	2.14	2.14	
Saturday	16	7	2.13	7	2.12	2.12	

Under the head of remarks, give any facts on rain, snow, change of weather, and other occurrences liable to affect the height of the river. In floods, note the rate at which the water rises in one or more hours, also extreme height, and time of day. If river is dry, state this fact, or note whether the water is standing in pools.

I CERTIFY that the above observations were actually made by me and are correct.

Examined by..... (Sign) H. B. Biggs. Observer.

Figure 9.

shows the reverse side, with the signature of H.B. Biggs at the bottom as an observer. Hanson kept the job until his death on November 6, 1936. Two placeholders came and went before William Alexander (Bill) Bell bought the store. He took over as the official postmaster but then a complicated turnover of staff occurred. Bill went into uniform in 1941, and his widowed mother Elizabeth Dickie Bell took over the store and post office. Over the next few years, the postmastership shuffled back and forth between her, her other son Stuart Inglis Bell, and Mrs. Amandabelle (Mandy) Whittaker. Mandy and her husband Ora leased the store until after the war, when Elizabeth Bell took over again. Ora operated an open-pit coal mine nearby.

When Bill came marching home again, instead of returning to Beynon he went south to Duchess, a village up on the flatlands just southwest of Dinosaur Provincial Park. In Duchess, he worked in a store and also behind their post office counter. His mother, meanwhile, returned to the Beynon postmastership until December 12, 1949, when she moved to Duchess to live with her son. All of them later moved to Calgary, where Elizabeth worked in several sub-post offices. The Bells, mother and son, sold the Beynon store and post office to the Biggs family.

After the war, it was obvious that Beynon was dying. The Biggs family gradually accumulated the surrounding land as others sold out, and continued to operate the Springfield Ranch. Edward LeHuray James, an in-law of the Biggs, served briefly as postmaster. On September 23, 1950, Miss Myrtle Agnes Beynon (Bud) Biggs, spinster daughter of Hugh and Mabel, became the final postmaster. The post office closed permanently on April 14, 1978, by which time the Biggs family were the only ones left in the canyon. Bud was an artist and naturalist and kept the Springfield Ranch in as near a natural condition as she could. She converted it into a private ecological preserve, and it still is today. No random visitors are allowed and the land is posted. Bud died in 1998 but the family still operates the ranch.

Mail service to the few surrounding ranchers switched to a rural route out of Drumheller, with cluster boxes on Highway 9 up on the flatlands, several kilometres north of the canyon. Figure 10 is a photo I took in August 2015 from the escarpment of the canyon looking south, down at the Biggs farmstead where the hamlet once was. The forested canyon is a dramatic contrast to the semi-desert flatlands up on top. The road winding through the homestead is the only public area in the preserve.

ROSEBUD CREEK / ROSEBUD

A post office named Rosebud Creek opened on March 1, 1901, not in the canyon but up on the flatlands. It was located in the log house of Cleophas and Mary Beauchemin, both originally from Montreal. Mary was the postmaster and Cleophas



Figure 10.



Figure 11.

was the mail courier. Mail service was once a fortnight from Gleichen, a village about 50 km south, located on the transcontinental railroad. Mary ran off with another man a few months after becoming postmaster, and the postmastership became vacant on November 25, 1901. Cleophas, a broken-hearted man, abandoned his homestead and went back to Montreal.

David Charles Wishart reactivated the post office on April 1, 1902 and moved it into his house near Redland, the next hamlet west of Rosebud townsite, and which is outside the canyon. His wife Maude (née Vigar) ran the post office while Dave carried the mails to and from Gleichen. He built up a livery stable business in Gleichen that did so well that he sold the homestead and the family moved there.

Maude's brother, Frank C. Vigar, became postmaster on October 15, 1906. The post office moved into his house at Rosebud townsite, finally matching its physical location with its name. The bright lights of Gleichen lured him away, and on November 1, 1909 his brother, Alfred E. Vigar, assumed the postmastership. Alf kept the post office in the kitchen of his house until April 9, 1917, when he handed the job to his uncle Cecil Arthur Viger. Cecil had just built a new hotel in Rosebud, and put the post office into the parlour.

The post office became a standalone operation when Horace Thorne took over on October 13, 1922 as postmaster.

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A month later, on December 1, he shortened the post office name to Rosebud to match the townsite name. Thorne was a long-server, retiring on March 31, 1950 as postmaster. In the earlier days, his young son Frank helped him sort the mails. One day when Frank was twelve years old, the Post Office Inspector caught him working behind the counter. It is a serious offence for a non-postie to handle the mails, much less a child. The Inspector was a kind-hearted man who knew the realities of rural mail service. Instead of putting Horace on report, the Inspector swore in Frank as possibly the youngest Assistant Postmaster in Canada's history.



Figure 12.

After Horace Thorne retired, Burton McKenzie Parker stepped into the job. He had several other businesses on the side. In 1962, the end of the railroad through the canyon was nigh when passenger service was discontinued. Seeing the future, or rather the lack of it, in Rosebud, Parker sold out everything and moved to Edmonton. Ronald Lloyd Bertsh was more of an optimist, and bought the Parker businesses, becoming postmaster on November 1, 1962. His parents, Arthur and Alvina Bertsh, homesteaded just north of Rosebud up on the flatlands. When his father died, Ron gave up his businesses in July 1967 to take over the farm, while his mother took on the post office. Alvina retired to Edmonton in 1970, and Ron's wife Vivian then managed the post office. Ron remained as official postmaster even though his mother or wife ran the post office. [4, 5]

Lloyd and Mildred Bjorgum bought the Bertsh house in 1980, and Mildred became the final postmaster. Figure 11 is a photograph of the Rosebud post office in its final days when it was in the Bjorgum house. The woman in the photo is Betty Speirs. A postmark from one of the covers she mailed at the time is seen in Figure 12. Rosebud never fell to a hamlet but was nonetheless a small village. The post office closed permanently on February 6, 1991. Mail service today is by super mailboxes on a rural route to the village of Standard, about a half-hour's drive south of Rosebud up on the flatlands. Figure 13 is a photo I took in August 2015. I dropped a self-addressed envelope into the super mailbox and it was returned to me with a standard postmark.

Postmark collectors should be careful because there was another Rosebud post office just south of Calgary in a ranch house.[6] That one was originally named Grierson after its first postmaster and operated under that name from 1890 to 1896. The next postmaster renamed it Rosebud from 1896 to 1898, before handing it back to Grierson, who reverted the name back to his until the post office permanently closed in 1908. Check the dates on the postmarks to be certain which one is which. ✉

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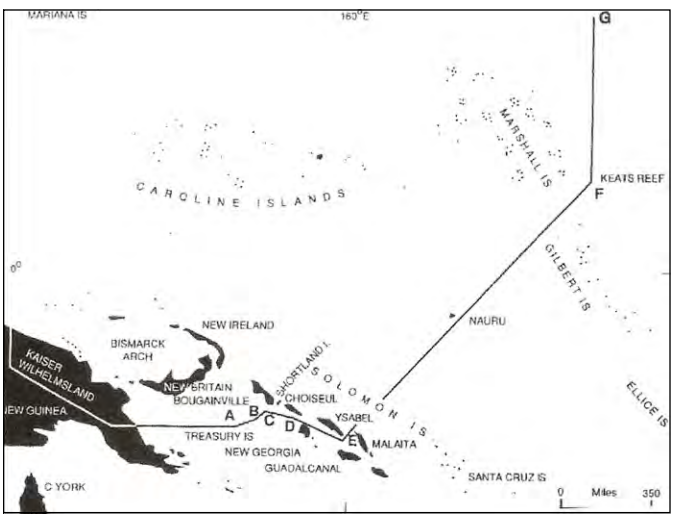

Figure 13.

NAURU:
Known or Unknown
An Environmental Damage by Mankind

BY: PRABIR DATTA

INTRODUCTION

This tiny Commonwealth country was the wealthiest place on the planet for years, with the highest GDP per capita in the world, until the fortune was squandered, leaving the country "bankrupt". In the past one hundred years, her people have been brought close to extinction; they have had to contend with three colonial powers and devastation of 80 percent of their island through mining of their rich phosphate reserves. When people hear about Nauru they are either unaware of the country or may think of little more than refugees and riots.



Map of the Anglo-German Agreement 1886.

Nauru is a small, uplifted limestone coral atoll, about eight square miles (about 21 sq. km) in area; 4km across and 5km in length with extensive deposit of phosphate from centuries of bird droppings. Nauru was unknown to the western world until John Fern on the ship *Hunter* found it on November 8, 1798. His New Zealand ship was en route to China. He named it "Pleasant Island" because of the nature of the inhabitants who rowed out to the ship.

DISCOVERY AND MINING OF PHOSPHATE

The island was allocated to Germany under the 1886 Anglo-German Convention. Phosphate was discovered later in



Discovery of Nauru by John Fern.

1899, when a young chemist, Albert Ellis, in the service of Pacific Islands Company, conducted a chemical test of a piece of Nauruan rock that had been used as a door stopper in its Sydney office. It had been brought there by an official who visited Nauru some years earlier. This discovery increased the economic importance of Nauru. The Pacific Phosphate Company (PPC) started to exploit the reserves in 1906, by agreement with Germany. The island was captured by Australian forces in 1914 and administered by Britain. In 1920 the League of Nations gave Britain, Australia and New Zealand a Trustee Mandate over the territory. In reality the island was administered by Australia. The three governments bought out the Pacific Phosphate Company and established the British Phosphate Commissioners (BPC), who took over the rights to phosphate mining. The Phosphate Commission operations were a great commercial success. On July 6, 1907, the ship Fide first exported phosphate ore.



Pinnacled formed by bird dropping.



Albert Ellis discovered phosphate in Nauru.

SOCIO-CULTURAL EFFECT OF MINING

When mining began in 1906, the Nauruan population was less than 1,000 people and continued to maintain their tradi-



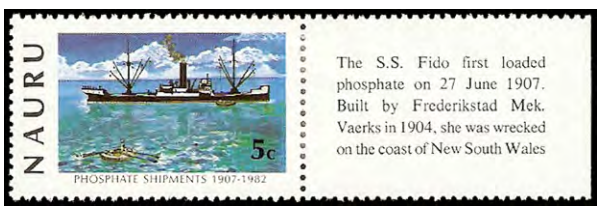
Excavation of Phosphate.



Transportation of phosphate to Plant.


15th ANNIVERSARY OF THE NAURU PHOSPHATE CORPORATION
NAURU 30c
PHOSPHATE DRYING PLANT
POSTAGE 3½d
NAURU

Processing and loading phosphate by cantilever.

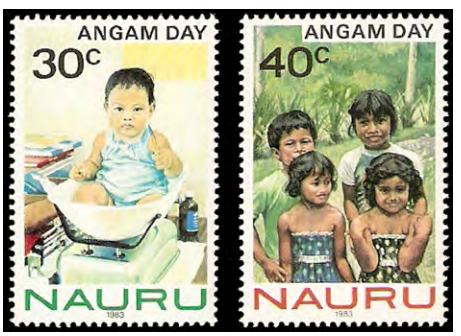


First shipment of Phosphate.

tional structure of leadership of tribes, districts and family mobility. In 1952, Nauruan's established a less hierarchical structure of themselves in the form of Nauru Local Government Council which gave a voice to United Nations Visiting Missions to whom they expressed their growing list of concerns. This built their case for independence. Thereafter, Hammer DeRoburt became President and ruled the country for most of its twenty years of independence, intermittently from 1970 onwards until his death.

DEMOGRAPHIC IMBALANCE

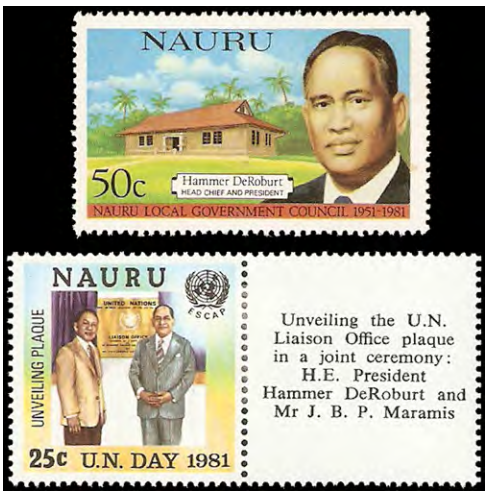
Nauruans were concerned that their small numbers, amounting to 1,084 in 1921, contributed to their lack of voice with Australian administrators. They were vastly outnumbered by the mining contractor labor and administration force. Reproduction of their tribal group has been an ongoing concern for Nauruans. A young woman's fertility was preciously guarded and socially supported so that she had the best chance to produce a healthy offspring. A target population goal of 1,500 was finally reached in 1933. Thus, the birth of the 1500th Nauruan in October 1933 was a major event which is still celebrated annually to this day, known as Angam Day.



"Angam Day" when population reached 1500 in 1933. Still being celebrated.

RETARDED DEVELOPMENT

The gap between the rich and poor started widening and the island's community's environment was more than just commercial property for others. Increased productivity that phosphate brought to Australian and New Zealand farmers, was more than the realities that Nauruan's were experiencing from outsiders.



H.E Hammer DeRoburt raised concern to UN & fought for Independence.

HUMANITARIAN CONCERNS

Nauruans were very aware of their loss of autonomy as BPC took control of their island and began expressing it through pressure on Australian administration officials. Autonomy had been snatched from them and compensation was necessary. Hence, after independence, Hammer DeRoburt and his government began to seek international support for compensation claims and the Rehabilitation exercise.

LOSS OF AUTONOMY

The Nauru Island Agreement (1919) did not include Nauruans, rather it set out the powers of the three governments, the United Kingdom, Australia and New Zealand as the British Phosphate Commissioners. Nauruans' rights to their island were totally set aside. All Phosphate deposits, land, building, plant and equipment were vested in the commissioners. In 1952, after World War II, Nauruans established the Nauru Local Government Council. This was an attempt to regain some control over their own affairs, lives and establish less hierarchical leadership channels.

WELFARE ISSUES

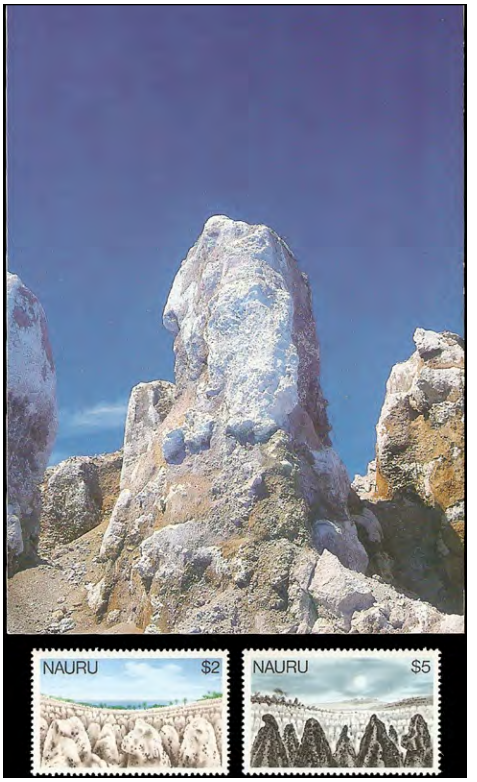
The Australian administration established a hospital. Roads and other amenities were set up with the Nauruan Administrative funds. BPC bore the cost of a rail system, storage for phosphate and cantilever. By 1966, Nauruans were strongly pushing for independence. Administration cost represented 20% of the value of phosphate

exports at that time. Temporary residents on the island saw few advantages of modernization.

REHABILITATION OF THE ISLAND

Nauruans' concern for the future of their island began in the 1920s and 1930s, which was expressed in poetry. However, after independence in 1970, Nauruans purchased the mining assets for $21 million. Further consideration was given to the feasibility of cutting down the pinnacles to re-construct a flat surface on Top side, relocation of the airport and other amenities to the flattened area and consider future residential development on the coastal area.

As a result of the hearing of Nauru's case by the International Court of Justice in The Hague, Nauru was awarded compensation of A$210 million and further A$12 million each from New Zealand and United Kingdom. Australian payment was spread over five years. Nauru's future without phosphate, and no viable means of support other than the money, provides a new dimension to consider for their future.



Present look of pinnacles on topside with no vegetation. Looks like moon craters.

CONCLUSION

The Nauruan case of the impact of phosphate mining on the lives of a small island people in the mid Pacific presents a striking example of the natural resource curse thesis. Nauru has one of the highest rates of obesity and diabetes in the world, for example, after the traditional island lifestyle and diet was abandoned in favour of imported food. Nauruans cling to their island as their homeland while seeking advise that is acceptable to their own values. Nauru today is exhausted of her phosphate reserves. The land remains in devastated condition, which is due to mining with only a few trees along the coastal line. Its wealth has also plummeted, meaning it is now among the poorest countries, and, according to the New York Post, some locals believe the Gods were so angered by the environmental destruction of Nauru they curse locals to experience poverty and hardship for ever. ✉

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

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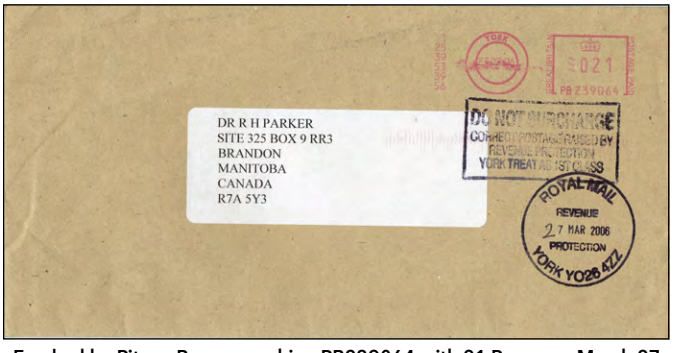
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- Admissibilité à la tenue de l'exposition-congrès national
- Accès à tous les services aux membres offerts par le Bureau national

Some ROYAL MAIL Postal Markings

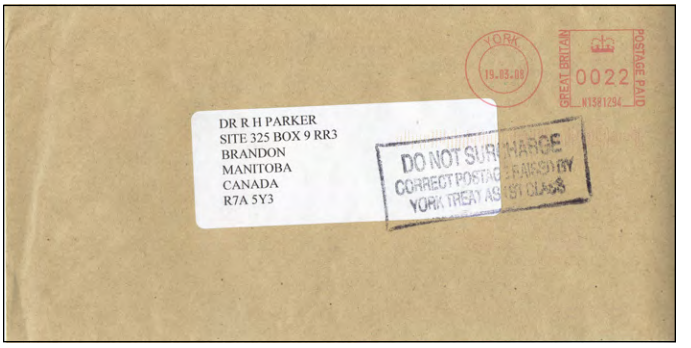
BY BILL AAROE

Sometimes the most mundane of postal items, such as these covers from the United Kingdom, can have an interesting story to tell. As background, the Parkers are my in-laws who lived near York prior to immigrating to Canada, and according to my mother-in-law these envelopes were from the bank where they maintain an account.

According to an April 2006 Royal Mail rate PDF, the UK Post Office had a special domestic 'volume' rate for large mailings without pre-sorting by the mailer (downloaded from the website of the Royal Philatelic Society of London). Obviously, a mailing to Canada should not have been franked at a domestic rate and a return to sender for additional postage or postage due assessment would be expected. However, according to a librarian with The Royal Philatelic Society of London, postage meter clients can have a contractual arrangement with the Royal Mail in which deficiencies in their volume mailings, once identified and totalled, are invoiced to the sender, who is identified by the meter's ID coding. This prevents delay of the deficient items while Postage Due is collected and gives the mailer simplicity in preparing the mailing. For the Royal Mail, identifying the deficiencies and collecting for those 'en masse' is a more efficient manner of collecting the missing amounts compared to processing each individually. Application of these 'Do Not Surcharge' markings alerts postal workers along the way and at the destination that the deficiency has been made up and no postage due collection is required. It is possible that this marking would be most typically used on domestic mail; which may explain the phrasing "YORK TREAT AS 1ST CLASS", but apparently enough need existed by 2010 to create a hand stamp specifically for international destinations items.

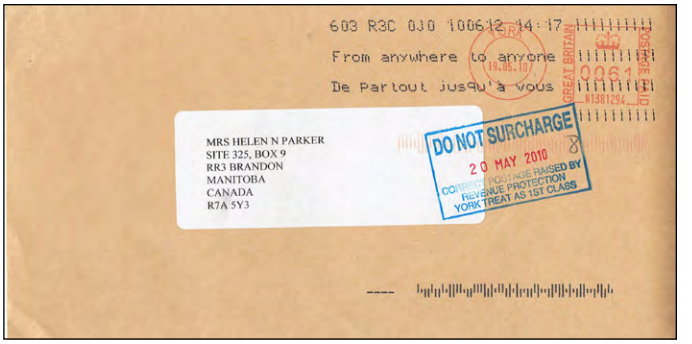


Franked by Pitney Bowes machine PB239064 with 21 Pence on March 27, 2006 and handled by the Revenue Protection staff of the Royal Mail in York who applied two markings the same day; one a dater and the other informational.

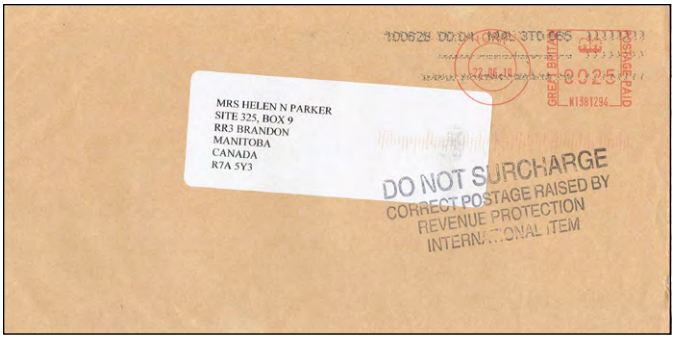


Franked by Neopost machine N1381294 with 22 Pence on March 19, 2008 with a second style of Revenue Protection informational hand stamp applied to it.

Cover #5 (front and back scans) was handled differently in that it was forwarded to Canada by "an alternative service" which, given the ocean between the UK and Canada, would mean surface (ship) transport. The 22 pence applied was probably simply human error in failing to adjust the postage meter at the bank as the surface rate to Canada at the time was 42 pence and the airmail rate was 50 pence. That the item was forwarded without postage due being assessed was perhaps a matter of expediency, courtesy, or also in error. Given the lack of the Revenue Protection hand stamp I suspect that this cover was probably not part of a mass mailing, such as a monthly account statement, large enough to trigger the type of handling the other covers received; rather, I believe it was a 'one off' mailing to the Parkers which



Franked by the same Neopost machine with 61 Pence on May 19, 2010 with a third style of Revenue Protection informational hand stamp used.



Franked by the Neopost machine with 25 Pence on June 22, 2010 with a fourth style of informational hand stamp with changed wording to 'International Mail'.

had to be handled individually, although it is possible the contractual arrangement had temporarily lapsed.

Cover #1 additionally has a Revenue Protection dater hand stamp applied to it which I believe was not intended for this type of 'external' use, but rather would be used on the Royal Mail's internal paperwork to document the deficiency, handling and billing. Thus, the use of this hand stamp would seem to be 'accidentally' present on an individual letter. The fact that the '2' in the date on this mark was hand-written after the envelope was stamped suggests that this process, and the hand stamp's use, were both infrequent. It might have been quicker for the postal employee to simply not change the dater slug if only a few items required it, although I suppose it is also possible that the postal worker either forgot to change the date or that the dater hand stamp was defective with the one numerical slug missing or un-attachable.



Franked by the Pitney Bowes machine used for cover #1 on April 21, 2006 and redirected to surface transport with an explanatory sticker (OE 1065) added to the back of the envelope.

Cover #3 has an additional mystery in the hand-written '8' placed within the hand stamp in a manner which is suggestive; perhaps the clerk processing these envelopes was recording them individually and this was the eighth in the batch.

So, there we have it: an interesting story of the Royal Mail's handling of underpaid letters to Canada told by five apparently unexceptional covers. ✉

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Name / Nom : _____

Address / Adresse : _____

City / Ville : _____

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

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

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



Portrait of Henry Bishop 1611-1691/2.



Scottish Bishop Mark sent from Edinburgh in red ink – sent March 20 – London Bishop Mark applied in London on arrival – March 24 – in black ink 1786. From the Allan Oliver Collection.

THE CASE OF THE BISHOP MARKS

BY RICHARD LOGAN

A form of letter cancellation was developed in Britain in the 1600s with a story akin to a modern spy novel, at a time of political intrigues and plots to overthrow the government. It's called The Bishop Marks, and it was possibly the first letter cancellation, or mark, used by any government post office in the world. It was developed out of political necessity by Colonel Henry Bishop, circa 1660, who was the postmaster general of England during that turbulent time.

Britain was in a state of upheaval, chaos, and confusion dating back to the English Civil War from 1642 to 1651, during which the monarchy was deposed by the rebels in the Republican Party. Oliver Cromwell, their leader, replaced the king, and implemented a number of strict and sweeping reforms, one of which concerned postal services in the country.

When Cromwell died on September 3, 1658, political rule broke down again. Cromwell was replaced by his son, Richard, as Lord Protector, but Richard was not good at running the country. On May 6, 1659, he was forced to resign and hand over power to the remnants of the old parliament headed by monarchists. What followed was a confusing succession of failed regimes.

With the English restoration on May 29, 1660, Charles II reclaimed the British throne. A new post office act was drafted, which is now known as the Post Office Charter, and that's when Henry Bishop became the first postmaster general of the restoration. Now, here's where the biggest intrigue comes in. Enter the villain, John Wildman. He was a notorious supporter of the Republican Party whose main goal was the establishment of a democratic English republic. Wildman was involved in many underground political plots of the 17th Century, and he schemed for 50 years through the reigns of five different monarchs. One of his plots was to gain control of the postal system.

Many historians hold strong beliefs that it was Wildman who gave Bishop the seed money to land the job of postmaster. Historians believe that Bishop was merely a pawn of Wildman. "The postmaster (an honest gentleman) is little better than the other's pupil… is so absolutely under the domination of Wildman (as well for purse as for conduct), the good colonel does nothing, or can do nothing by himself without the other." In his didactic novel, *Sybil* or *The Two Nation*, Benjamin Disraeli refers to Wildman as, "The soul of English politics in the most eventful period of this kingdom… from 1640 to 1688."

In return for the cash, and his new-found job, Bishop gave Wildman a position and office, "For the survey and inspection of letters," which suited Wildman's life-work of collecting intelligence to plot against the government. Largely because of Wildman's activities, Bishop was called on the carpet to answer for the abuse of authority by post office officials. There were complaints of political corruption, and serious delays in the mail, probably because of Wildman's 'inspection of letters.'

A board of inquiry was convened, and Bishop had to speak for himself. In his defense, he made one of the earliest references to the government stamp that he'd developed, the first in the world of any government post office: "A stamp is invented that is putt upon every letter showing the day of the moneth that every letter comes to the office, so that no Letter Carrier may dare to detayne a letter from post to post, which before was usual."

TYPES OF BISHOP MARKS USED IN THE BRITISH EMPIRE

The first Bishop Mark consisted of a circle 13mm in diameter with a horizontal dividing line. In the top half appeared the first two letters of the month and in the bottom half the day of the month. The first types were made of metal and featured a serif typeface. The earliest known example can be seen in the Kew Public Records Office in the London Borough of Richmond upon Thames and is dated April 19, 1661. The stamp was usually placed on the back of the letter and, with very few exceptions, was applied with black ink. This stamp was only applied in the London Chief Office and the years of use were 1661 to 1673.



Another type, similar to the first – except that the letters were in a sans serif typeface, and the stamp made of carved boxwood – was used from 1673 to 1700. In 1700 this type was enlarged to 14mm and used until 1713.

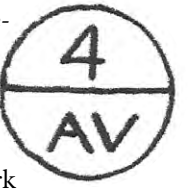


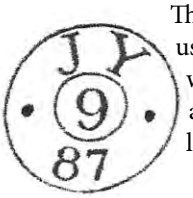
The 1960 London International Stamp Exhibition Souvenir Sheets commemorated the tercentenary of the appointment, in 1660, of Colonel Henry Bishop as postmaster general of the United Kingdom. Each shows the portrait of Bishop. The complete sheet illustrates 12 different stamps that were issued as a result of Bishop's work, one stamp for each of the 12 months. Note, it was common practice, in the early years, to use the letter "I" in place of a "J" for January, June and July.

Mention should be made of a Bishop Mark used during 1714 and 1715 in Bristol, South West England, where a 12.5mm high letter "B" was used instead of a circle. Note the month in the top, and the day in the bottom of the "B."



From 1713 to 1787, another type – with the day of the month in the top half of the circle, and the first two letters of the month in the bottom half – appeared, and the letters can be found with both serif and sans serif typefaces. The diameter of the circle started out at 14mm, and was gradually enlarged over the years to 20mm.





The last known date of usage is April 30, 1787, when a double ring dated mark appeared that indicated the month, and the last two figures of the year.





There were five District Post Offices in operation from 1671 to 1680. Their marks were similar to those used from 1713 to 1787, except in the lower half are the letters "Off" – short for Office. Another type has "OFF" in the top half in a serif typeface.

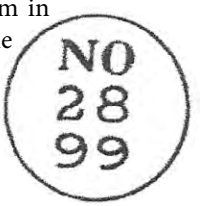


The two original London marks were used in the Foreign Office on letters emanating from foreign countries starting in 1684 and with few exceptions in black ink. The 14mm diameter mark is usually found on letters dated between 1713 and 1719 when it increased to 15mm and was used until 1796. From 1797 on, a special mark was used on letters handled by the foreign post office.

Carved from boxwood and made in two halves, the earliest recorded Irish Bishop Mark on cover was January 18, 1672. It is similar in form to the first London mark, but with a diameter of 14mm. It continued in use until 1748.



From 1746 to 1784, a new type mark was used, which was similar to its predecessor, except for the size, which was increased to 22mm with a dot between the letters of the month. There was also a mark 23mm in diameter. From 1788 to 1795, the mark remained at 23mm. However, the dot was moved to a position after the letters of the month. This was superseded, in 1796, by a new mark, showing the year. Irish marks were always applied in black ink.





With the Act of 1707, the Scotch Post was amalgamated with the English Post., However, there are known covers dated 1698 and 1702 with the first Scottish Bishop Mark. They were applied in Edinburgh, forming an oval 14mm high by 10mm across, and consisting of carved wood halves. As with the Irish marks, there was one set of 12 top halves giving the months and one set of 31 bottom halves giving the days. This mark was struck in red ink.

A similar mark was used between 1748 and 1776 with a diameter of 16mm for the top half, and 15mm for the bottom half. It, too, was divided into halves. Recorded marks, on covers, are dated from 1748 to 1776 in red ink, and 1761 to 1762 in black ink. Future Scottish Bishop Marks were all in red ink. A type similar to this, still in two halves but equal in diameter, was first recorded on a cover dated 1779 with a diameter of 15mm. It continued to be used, with variances in size from 15mm to 20mm.



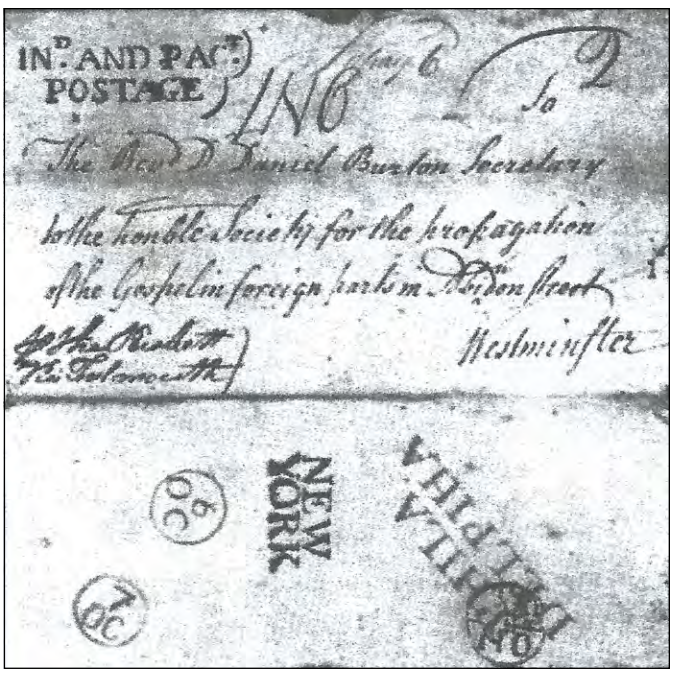
By 1799, Scottish Bishop Marks had grown in size to 21mm, with a stop after the letters of the month. They can be found in varying stages of wear, from the years 1799 to 1801.





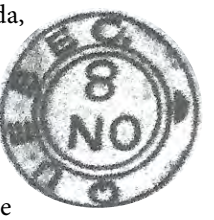
After 1801, the standard Bishop Mark was superseded by a mark, which bore the year across the centre in place of a dividing line.

The Colonial Bishop Mark was issued, in 1760, for use in New York (NY), Philadelphia (PA), Albany (NY), and Boston (MA). It differed from the English model, as there was no dividing line between the month at the bottom, and the day at the top. They were either 15mm or 16mm, and can be found in black, red, red brown, magenta, violet, olive, or brown black ink. One type was applied in red ink – OC6 – in Philadelphia, and another in black ink – OC7– in New York. The Bishop Mark superimposed on PHILA_DELPHIA postmark is one of the first carved wood London Arrival Marks, not a Foreign Post Office Mark.



Colonial Bishop Marks continued to be used until 1776 when the United States emerged as an independent country.

The Colonial Bishop Mark, used in Canada, was identical to the one used in the United States except that the diameter was 18.5mm, and it was used only in Quebec from 1776 to 1797. The impression is in black ink and placed in the centre of what can be deemed as the Quebec Mark. In 1798, a second Bishop/Quebec Mark came into being, which bore the year, and included the word CANADA.

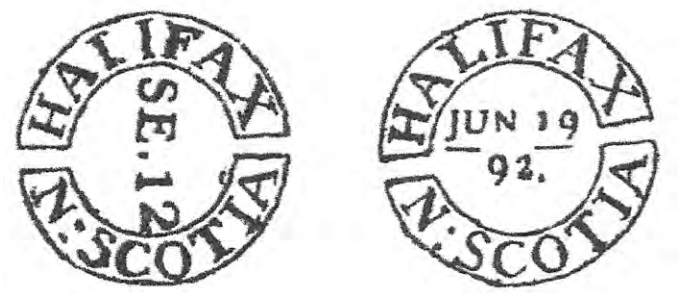




A Prince Edward Island Mark has a centre which is the right size to hold the 18.5 Colonial Bishop Mark. There are two other Nova Scotia



Marks, inscribed Post Office Horton and Post Office Windsor, which are identical to the Post Office Prince Edward Island Mark; however, the writer knows of no copies of the combined use with the Colonial Bishop Mark.



Two illustrations of postmarks from Halifax, Nova Scotia, show little gaps at the side, which allowed room for the pins to be inserted to hold the Colonial Bishop Mark in use at the time.



The India Bishop Mark is on a letter dated 1776 from Cirencestor in East Gloucestershire, England, to Bengal in then India. No postmark of origin is shown. However, there is a Colonial Bishop Mark – 17mm in diameter struck in black ink – applied on arrival in India. Notice that the day comes at the top of the mark in manuscript, and the month at the bottom is three serif typeface letters, instead of two.

CONCLUSION

Returning to the case of the Bishop Mark, it must be remembered that England, and its newly-established postal service, was in a state of flux. Bishop, and his family, were not immune to the political upheavals. A nobleman, and staunch royalist, his estate in Henfield had been seized by the 'Roundheads' after the monarchy was defeated. Bishop, himself, was banished to Virginia in the American colonies until 1647 when the monarchy was re-established. Because of his support of the royalists during the king's exile abroad, Bishop was reconciled with parliament, and his estate was returned. Because of the Bishop Mark, Bishop was exonerated during the inquest, while Wildman's activities were discovered, and he was sent to prison for 'scheming against the Crown.'



Painting by Grace Lydia Golden showing the London chief office in 1948. Courtesy the British Postal Museum and Archive.

Despite being accepted by the royalists as, "A Sussex gentleman of unimpeachable political sympathies," with, "A considerable reputation as a thoroughly dependable person," Bishop did not last long in his job, following the main inquiry. On April 6, 1663, he surrendered his grant position, and returned to his home in Henfield under something of a cloud. After all his personal troubles, though, Bishop still made his mark, a remarkable achievement that still exists to this day. ✉

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Acknowledgements

The author would like to acknowledge Tara Murray, and Scott Tiffney, of the American Philatelic Research Library, and David Madeley, of the Ottawa Philatelic Society, for their friendly assistance in the preparation of this article.

Royal COMMEMORATION

BY DUFF MALKIN

I have seen this illustrated three-part air letter sheet unused once, and used another time, but with marks of having been put in a photograph album. In spite of the obvious thin on Princess Margaret's left shoulder and arm, this is the best one I have yet come across. It was put out by Kingswood Printing of 25 Honan Place, Auckland, New Zealand. The company seems to have registered two or three trademarks in New Zealand in 1981. They're considered 'photograms' in New Zealand, and 'photomail' in the United States.



The appearance of the Queen for her Silver Jubilee celebration was on June 6, 1977. The picture above shows, left to right, Prince Charles, Prince Edward, Prince Andrew, Lord Louis Mountbatten, the Queen, the Duke of Windsor, Captain Mark Phillips and Princess Anne. Apparently to the right of Princess Anne were the Queen Mother and then Princess Margaret. As yet, I can't find this photograph on the web. Indeed, the photos are rather scarce. I've only found two, one of which was a grainy example in the *London Times* of the period.

"As climax to the day, the Queen appeared as Dea ex machina on the balcony… Her family followed her to look down, and to wave to an astonishing sea of waving flags and a tide of roaring throats assembled in the tribal arena of popular British patriotism on great occasions… It would have been a frightening crowd to be in, if it had not been such a cheerful and gentle one."



The Fox Photo on the front is listed by Getty Images as having been taken on February 24, 1981. It is described as "Charles, Prince of Wales laughing with his fiancée, Lady Diana, outside Buckingham Palace, London, after announcing their engagement. Photo by Hulton Archive/Getty Images." There is no attribution to any specific photographer.

The Camera Press photo, seen on the left, seems to be the same photograph used on the 20-cent stamp showing Princess Diana. This picture was credited to Lord Snowden, then the husband of Princess Margaret.



The photograph (above) taken of Prince Charles seems to be one of a series of the same taken on November 14, 1978, at Balmoral. A picture is credited 'Fox Photos/Stringer.' The dog is not named, but it is a yellow Labrador.

The company probably paid to use the photographs on the form, and was careful to indicate which photo service was being used: Fox Photos for the front and back; Camera Press; Woodmansterne Ltd.; and Fox Photos, in that order, for the inside back flap.

Fox Photos was active from the early 20th Century through the 1980s. It was a major Fleet Street press agency, which covered London. Every photograph, taken by their team, was dated, numbered and credited and had a specific caption. The official photographer for St. Paul's Cathedral at the Royal Wedding in 1981 was Jeremy Marks. He was working for Woodmansterne Ltd. of Watford, Hertfordshire at the time. Camera Press is a British agency founded in 1947.

The form is not an aerogramme, but an air letter sheet. New Zealand air mail and aerogramme rates depended on how far the letter sheet had to travel. Sixty cents paid the airmail postage rate to North America.

A Google search dates the company's products to 1978, and the New Zealand archive states that the business was first registered on March 5, 1971. This company produced a wide range of colourful letter sheets, which advertised various sites throughout the Pacific and in North America. By about 1990 the firm was not renewing its trademarks. It was not re-registered in New Zealand in 1993. ✉

THE FIRST CYPRUS £ £5 POSTAGE AND REVENUE STAMP

J. A. (JACK) FORBES, FRPSC

In the early to mid 1960's, the J. N. Sissons auction firm held a sale which contained a number of Cyprus stamps. For some obscure reason I was attracted to these offerings and was successful in purchasing all but one of the lots I had bid on. This resulted in a 50+ years obsession with the stamps and postal history of that, then, British Crown Colony. This article, however, deals with "the one that got away"; a mint copy of the £5 black on yellow paper (Scott 109, SG 117a) which was issued in 1928 as part of the so called Shield series (Figure 1).



Figure 1. Issued stamp.

The Shield-type stamps were the first combined Postage and Revenue issue for Cyprus, and, although classified as a key plate design, it was the only colony to use this format. With its very high face value, most of the £5 stamps were for revenue payments, and the example in Figure 1 was used in that manner as evidenced by the crayon obliterations shown. Cyprus didn't issue another £5 stamp until one was included in the 1985 "Landscapes" definitive set.

Back to the Sisson's auction - as it turned out, I was the under-bidder for this stamp at $32.50 Yes, thirty-two dollars and fifty cents! Of course, it is impossible to know how much more I would have had to bid to have won this item but it remains that someone picked up a great bargain at $35.00. Not long after this, the price of this stamp rose dramatically, and at one point was catalogued in the range of $7,000 Canadian. In the late '90s, demand, and consequently price, dropped considerably, and it got to as low as the $2,500. range. Currently it catalogues in the vicinity of $5,000 Canadian.

In the early 2000s, the still-high catalogue value of this stamp attracted some enterprising counterfeiters, believed to be operating in Italy (at least the sellers are from that area), who decided that they could produce fake versions of this stamp. The advances in printing methods and the stamp's somewhat simple design made this a relatively easy task, and soon, offerings appeared on eBay (and other sites) for both singles and multiples.

The original format for the printing of this denomination was in a sheetlet of 24 (6 x 4) with the single Jubilee line – a feature that is missing in most of the reproductions.

The term Jubilee line describes a procedure used by the printers whereby a line approximately one-sixteenth inch in width is placed in the selvedge area, around the edges of the stamp impressions. There are different formats wherein double lines were used for two-coloured stamps. Additionally, the lines were interrupted with breaks where perforations would be expected to occur. It is believed that these were intended to lessen wear of the printing plates. According to the *Mussen Stamp Dictionary*, the practice originated in 1887, Queen Victoria's Jubilee year, and that gave rise to the descriptive name.



Figure 2.

The format without the Jubilee line is what at least two of the counterfeiters used. Three different printings have been observed by the author – varying in appearance only slightly as a consequence of the use of similar but different shades of yellow papers, and somewhat varied black impressions. The top sheetlet in Figure 2 features a lime yellow paper, the middle sheetlet, a somewhat duller yellow shade, while the bottom one uses a brighter yellow paper. All these examples are slightly different from the lighter shade of yellow paper which had been used for printing the legitimate stamp, and gave rise to the possibility that there are multiple forgers at work. Additionally, the black imprint of the design is much stronger and crisper in the original issue than it is in the reprints.



Figure 3. Crudely watermarked.

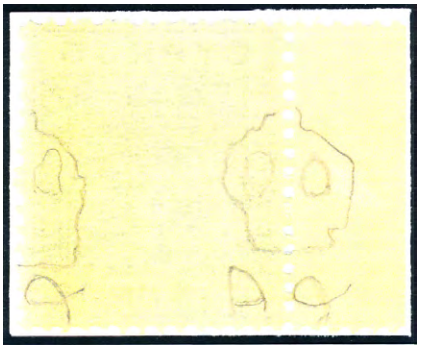


Figure 4. Crude Crown CA watermark.

Incidentally, all the above examples are on unwatermarked and ungummed stock. However, the author has a marginal single which has been printed on paper with a crude version of a multiple crown CA watermark (Figure 3) (An enlarged photocopy of this watermark is shown in Figure 4)

To add insult to injury, an example overprinted "SPECIMEN" has appeared (Figure 5) but it is printed on white-backed paper with the word COPY on the reverse, so it is much less dangerous than the above items.



Figure 5. Specimen forgery.

With all these forgeries floating around, it wasn't long before they were put into use to extend the crime through the production of cancelled items – some dangerously close enough to the real thing to fool less experienced collectors.



Figure 6. Forged Nicosia Squared Circle cancel.

The first item (Figure 6) is a single copy on piece featuring a Nicosia Squared Circle May 26 '28 forged cancel. Close examination reveals that the paper shade is wrong, and the image a bit fuzzy.

Next comes a more elaborately conceived piece (Figure 7) showing another single forgery, this time exhibiting the single Jubilee line in the right margin, which was a feature of issues from this period but which doesn't appear in the printing of any of the observed forged sheetlets. It illustrates a forged REGISTERED/C/2 MY 25/ CYPRUS cancel and a Crown Registered im-

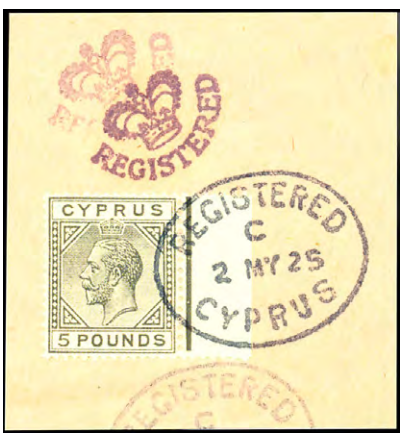


Figure 7. Forged registry cancels.

pression which was not used at Cyprus Post Offices. Further, this is a fantasy offering, with the format used being that of an earlier key plate issue which never included a five pounds denomination (the highest value in that series being a one pound stamp).

More ambitious forgers extended their work to cards and covers. In Figure 8 we see a post card of a style not used in Cyprus, featuring a single stamp with a forged Nicosia JY 10 29 CDS. The reference to Brown Shipley & Co, Maparixo Chapel could be a Mexican office of this investment banking corporation. The reverse (Figure 9) has some photocopied cancels intended to legitimize the routing of this card.

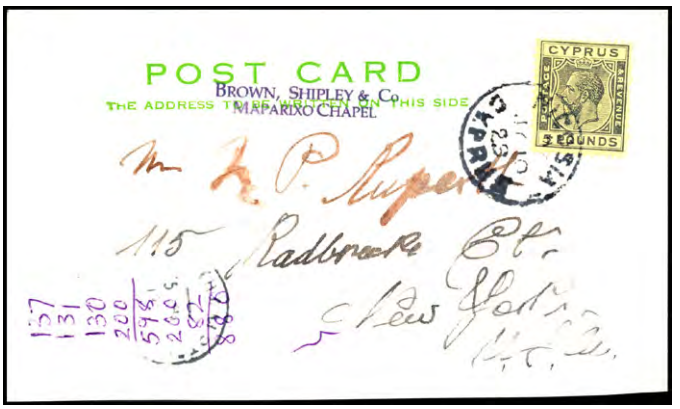


Figure 8. Post card with forged stamp and cancels.



Figure 9. Reverse of post card showing forged cancels.

The final example sees an early British postal stationery Registered Letter Envelope issued in 1878 (Figure 10) re-purposed to allow the use of another forged single. The Nicosia JY 10 29 CDS is identical to the cancel used for the post card in the above illustration, and the reverse (Figure 11) also features the same London transit mark as the post card above. The large "R" cancel featured on the reverse is of a style used in Cyprus during the 1880's, but the date slug has been eliminated and the number 1628 inserted. The flap is missing but would have illustrated the blue embossed Victorian stamp indicating two pence Registration.

It is hoped that through the exposure of the extensive counterfeiting work being conducted on this particular stamp, fewer collectors will be trapped with these fake items. ✉

Comments or suggestions are welcomed at: JAFRBS@aol.com.

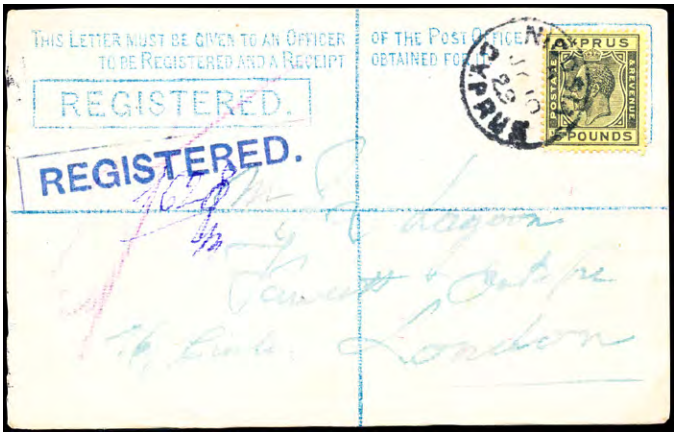


Figure 10. Registered letter stationery with forged stamp and cancel.

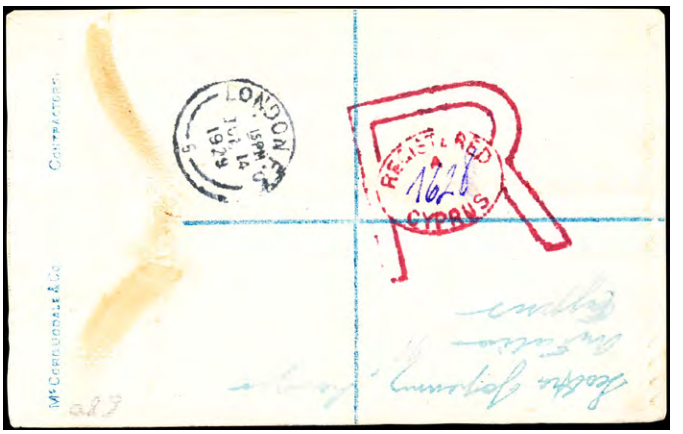
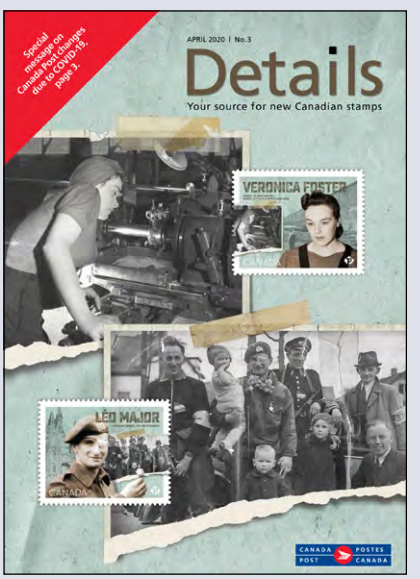


Figure 11. Reverse of registered letter stationery showing forged cancels.



Canada Post *Details*

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Jamaican POSTAL HISTORY

BY STEVE JARVIS FRPSL AND PAUL WRIGHT

The Royal Philatelic Society of London is celebrating the postal history of Jamaica through the work of Steve Jarvis and Paul Wright. The material spans the use of handstamps, as well as ships and planes to deliver mail, covers the stamps of Great Britain used in Jamaica, to the issues of the reigns of Queen Victoria through to Queen Elizabeth II, and the post-independence stamps.

Jarvis and Wright mention that Jamaica is about 150 miles long and 80 miles wide. The British took possession from the Spanish in 1655, and it became a major sugar producer in the 18th century. At the time of the American Revolution it was considered more valuable to the empire than the North American colonies. The sugar industry collapsed due to cheaper sources, and the abolition of slavery in the 1830s was the final death knell. For much of the 19th Century, the economy was in a poor state, but this revived in the last quarter thanks to the rise of banana cultivation. The economy in the 20th Century had its ups and downs, and tourism is now the dominant industry.

The display begins in 1750 when the Jamaican Post Office was formed. By the turn of the century, there were 99 post towns, each with their own handstamps. Kingston postal markings, for example, were straight-line initially, then changed to fleuron type, and then to circular.



By May 1858, the stamps of Great Britain were in use in Jamaica, and all mail to and from the island had to be shipped. Great Britain stamps were used for just over two years, until August 1860, when the Jamaican government took control of the post office and issued its own stamps. The government developed its own unique design with laurel leaves replacing the usual diadem.





Between 1890 and 1898, Jamaica introduced official stamps with three values overprinted by De La Rue, the designers of the first Jamaican stamps. There is quite a variation in the overprinting with nicks in the 'O' of official, and cracks in the 'I.'

Vendryes and Company, owned by Camille Vendryes, were jobbing printers close to the Kingston post office. They issued their own stamp in 1890 with their own peculiarities, varieties, and errors, including inverted, vertical, and double overprints, as well as the controversial missing letters.



The first pictorial Jamaican stamp marked Jamaica's adoption of the Imperial Penny Post on May 24, 1899, the birthday of Queen Victoria. However, the stamp was not issued until May 1.

Doctor James Johnson provided a number of landscape photographs, which was whittled down to three sent from Jamaica via the Crown Agents to De La Rue. De La Rue advised that recess printing would give the best results and selected the view of Llandovery Falls, on the north coast in St Ann's Parish. The stamps were heavily criticized and a change to two-colour printing in 1901 proved no more popular.



Upon Queen Victoria's death, Jamaica issued a set of stamps based on the arms of the colony. Initially, only low values were developed. From 1905 to 1911, the colony also used the old Queen Victoria laurel head style, though on paper watermarked multiple crown CA. Thus, the Queen Victoria design was used for over 50 years on four different watermarked papers.

After King Edward VII died, the Kingston Philatelic Society and the Jamaica Philatelic Association organized a petition asking for a stamp with Edward's head to be issued: hence the 2d value was issued posthumously in the 'Nyasaland' head design used by several other colonies. A full set of the Nyasaland design was printed and issued with the George V head.



In 1919, Jamaica moved away from the simple monarch head design to an alternative pictorial set depicting the island's history. However, social change was in the air, and the set was not well received. People wanted to look to the future, not backwards to their colonial past. The 6d value, depicting the declaration of the abolition of slavery in 1834, exemplifies the local attitude. Fearing it would create unrest, the governor decided

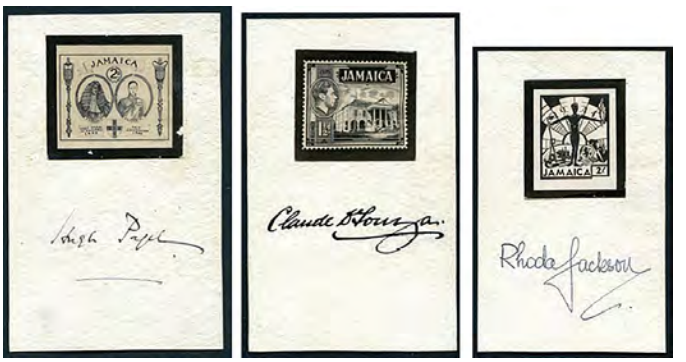


to abandon the design after it had been printed on both MCA and MSC papers and specimens had been sent to the UPU. All copies, except specimens, were burnt in Kingston except the King's block of four and another block that somehow was 'liberated.'

In the late 1920s Jamaica returned to a monarch's head design, introducing a 9d stamp in 1929, probably in anticipation of airmail service. De La Rue had considerable competition for this contract, and essays from Perkins Bacon and Harrison & Sons Ltd testify to this. However, De La Rue's bid prevailed.



Of the commemorative issues, the most interesting is probably the 1945 new constitution issue, three of which are shown with photographic essays, signed by the designers, alongside the issued stamps.



Between 1956 and 1958, Queen Elizabeth commemoratives and definitives slowly started to appear.



Post-independence stamps include the usual wallpaper commemoratives, but there is plenty to interest a serious philatelist with missing colours, perforation errors and varieties, not to mention proof material. A couple are shown. There is also a rich vein of material for the postal historian, with rates changing due to inflation and the many (thousands of) post offices and agencies with evolving cancellations. ✉





THE STOCK EXCHANGE FORGERIES

– A Perfect Crime

MICHAEL PEACH, FRPSC

Forgeries have always been and continue to be a bane of the stamp trade. One of the earliest and probably the most notorious forgery of British stamps occurred between 1872 and 1873 at the London Stock Exchange Post Office, The Stock Exchange Forgeries, that was not discovered until 25 years later. The stamp involved was the 1871 Victorian one shilling, SG117, Sc. 54. This stamp was used to pay the basic telegram rate.

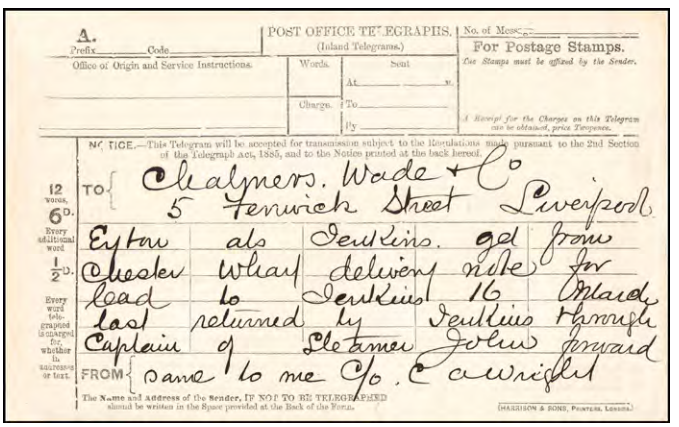


Figure 1. Regular telegraph form.

The telegraph system had been nationalised in 1870 and was of great benefit to the London Stock Exchange, as stock prices could be communicated rapidly by telegram. The information was written on a telegram form (Figure 1) and handed to the counter clerk with the fee. The charge was one shilling for up to twenty words, and then three pence for every additional five words or less. The fee was paid with regular postage stamps (Figure 2), which were stuck on the form by the sender or the clerk. Often the customer did not see the stamp as most of the brokers sent many telegrams and were billed the following day. After the stamp had been cancelled and the message sent, the forms were then retained by the Stock Exchange Post Office for a period, usually three months, prior to being disposed of as waste paper and supposedly pulped (recycling was done even in those days long ago). If this process had been done, the crime would never have been detected.



Figure 2 One shilling used in Kilmarnock, May 17, 72.

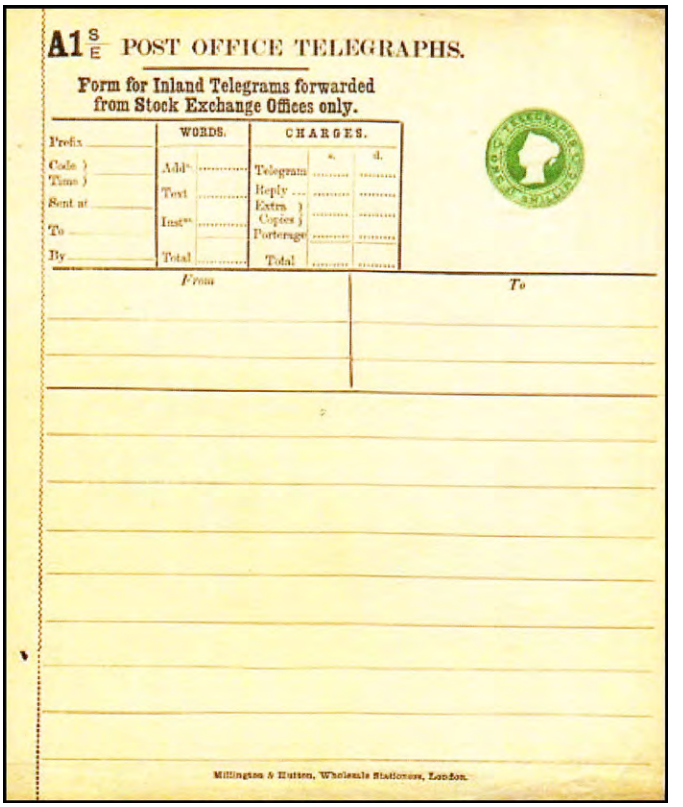


Figure 3 Stock Exchange telegraph form.

Telegraph forms were available from February 5, 1870 in three variations: inland destinations, foreign and colonial, and Stock Exchange Business.



Figure 4 1870 One shilling telegraph stamp.

Stock Exchange Telegraph forms were issued with a green one shilling embossed indicia from 1876 (actual date uncertain) (Figure 3) and new adhesive telegraph stamps were introduced on February 1, 1876 (Figure 4).

It is assumed that the clerk used a mixture of genuine and forged stamps, pocketing the money when a forged stamp was sold. This would have created a lower than usual number of stamps sold and a difference between the number of stamps sold and the larger number of telegrams sent. Had the Post Office noticed any discrepancies or was there little inventory control? A different hypothesis assumes that the perpetrator took genuine stamps from his stock and later sold them at a discount. There would, therefore, have been no difference between the number of telegrams sent and the number of one shilling stamps sold.



Figure 5 Charles Nissen.



Figure 6 Residue of telegraph form with stamp.

Fast forward to May 1898, Charles Nissen (Figure 5), junior partner in the firm of Riley and Nissen, was examining a parcel of surface printed stamps on fragments of telegram forms (Figure 6) obtained from another dealer. Some of the shilling stamps were in a slightly different shade and they appeared somewhat blurred. These were all from plate 5 and cancelled July 23, 1872.

Stamps at this time included letters in the corners which indicated the position on the sheet. A sheet of 240 stamps had 20 rows of 12 stamps. The rows were designated by the bottom left letter (A to T) and the columns by the bottom right letter (A to L). The letters in the upper corners are simply those of the lower corners reversed.



Figure 7a/b Impossible corner letters.

Some forgeries had an impossible lettering combination in the corners, as shown by plate 5 ES and plate 6 OR (Figures 7a/b). The letters were also slightly larger than on the genuine stamps and the corners were blunter. All had Stock Exchange cancellations. After a stamp had been soaked off from the remains of the telegram form, it was found to have no watermark. The genuine stamp had a Spray of Rose watermark.

Nissen also observed that the stamps were printed by lithography whilst the originals were typographed. The perforation was correct. One or possibly two of the clerks were fraudulent, and substituted very similar forged one shilling stamps for the genuine ones, keeping the cash. A detailed analysis of the genuine and forged stamps was made by Robert B. Earée in the third edition of his book Album Weeds, published in 1906.

Subsequently Nissen consulted Stanley Gibbons, and noticed several forgeries in their stock of the shilling stamp. Charles Phillips, the owner of Stanley Gibbons, confirmed this and informed the Post Office, who started investigations. The discovery was published in the July issue of Gibbons Monthly Journal. This can be seen as a preface in the 1926 Fred Melville's The Mystery of the Shilling Green[1] (Figure 8). The police were later involved. The forgeries were found in the stocks of other prominent dealers, such as Herbert L'Estrang Ewen and William S. Lincoln.

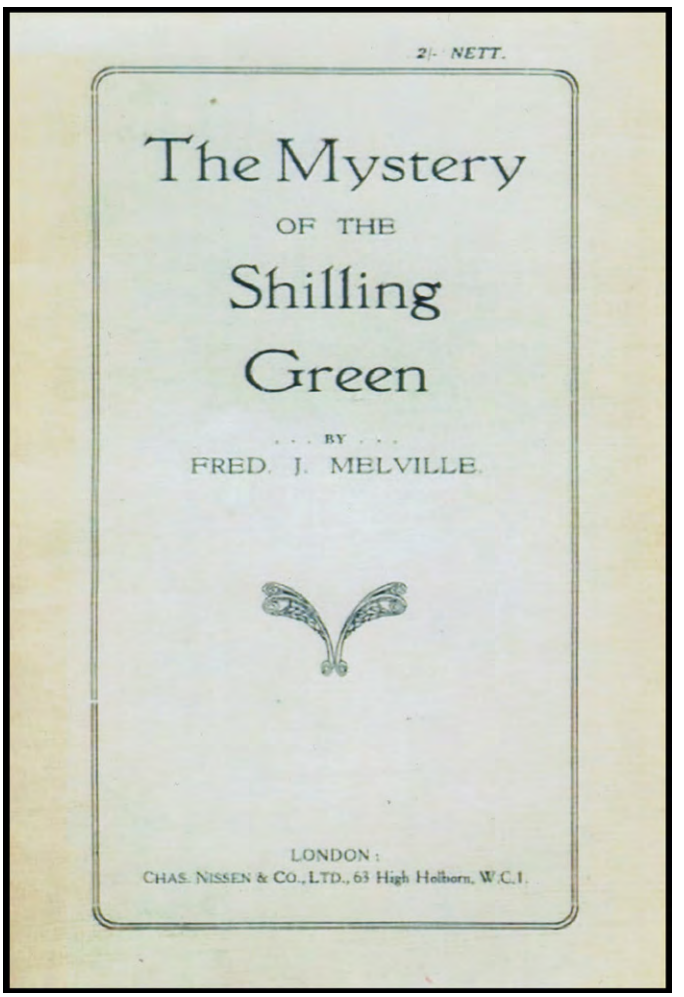


Figure 8 The Mystery of the Shilling.

Some years later, in 1910, H.F. Johnson, a London dealer, purchased a quantity of stamps used in the 1870s and still attached to fragments of telegram forms. There were more Stock Exchange forgeries, cancelled October 3, 1872 and June 13, 1873 and from plate 6 (Figure 7), rather than plate 5. The forgeries of plate 6 were of better quality. The ensuing investigation revealed stamps cancelled between June 3, 1872 and June 13, 1873. As the first discovery had been found 25 years after its perpetration the Post Office and the Police were unable to trace the guilty postal clerk(s). There must have been an accomplice who prepared and printed the forged stamps.

There are no pairs or multiples of the stamps identified as forgeries, probably indicating that they were all printed singly. If the dies had interchangeable letters that were randomly inserted, this would explain the impossible combination of corner letters. There are no letters from Q to Z. They were also probably glued manually. This suggests that only a small group with limited printing facilities were involved in the production and marketing.

The investigations did find that the stamps originated from scrap paper sent for pulping to the Hamper Mill near Watford, which had been idle for many years. Workmen at the plant had ripped off stamps from the corners of telegrams and sold them to Mr. Ewens, a Watford tobacconist and general dealer, who in turn had sold them to a Mr. S. Tenerry, who sold them on to the dealers. Further investigation of the derelict Hamper Mill site in 1911 revealed several sacks of used telegram forms. The Post Office eventually repurchased the sacks and incinerated them. The fraud would have remained undetected had all the stamps been destroyed as originally intended.

Several questions remain and will remain unanswered. How many forgeries were sold, as they were interspersed with genuine stamps, and were they restricted to plates 5 and 6? From the data available the forgeries were only used for about a year. Why? Did the Post Office send scrap to other mills for pulping? How much was the financial loss to the Post Office?

After an analysis of the relevant documents concerning the investigations by the Post Office staff and the Police, James Mackay concluded that this was an internal job. The original investigations were flawed, assuming that it was an outside job and no post office staff was involved. He infers that at least one of the counter clerks was the perpetrator.[2]

The dates when the fraud was operating are apparent from the dates on the Stock Exchange postmarks applied to the stamps. As a large number of forged stamps were found, and one shilling was a significant sum at the time, it is likely that the fraud was highly profitable for the culprit(s). The forged stamps are now worth more than the originals to collectors. On eBay, forged plate 5 stamps are being offered for around £500 and plate 6 for £2000,



Figure 9 Five pound orange.

while plate 5 on piece, cancelled JY 16 72, corner letters DH, on a fragment of a telegram form is being offered for £1200. It must be noted that the fraudulent re-use of the orange £5 stamp (Figure 9), with a face value of one hundred times more than the one shilling, probably caused a greater financial loss to the post office.[3] Today, forgeries are not a thing of the past, and numerous forgeries of current Machin definitives have been described.[4]

The public telegraph service was discontinued by the Post Office on October 2, 1982.

It should be noted that Charles Nissen went on to be one of the most respected stamp dealers in Britain. He signed the Role of Distinguished Philatelists, and was an adviser to King George V. In 1903/4 he was involved with the investigation of another forgery, the Brighton forgeries, initially a small scale operation of Harold Treherne restricted to the Brighton area. A syndicate was formed and the scope of the forgeries increased. Treherne was arrested on August 2, 1907. At the time this caused quite a stir and there was wide scale coverage in the philatelic press of the subsequent trial. ✉

REFERENCES:

[1] Fred J. Melville, *The Mystery of the Shilling Green*, Chas. Nissen & Co., London, 1926: now available in pdf format with additional colour illustrations, http://www.philatelicsannex.org/reference/stockexforgery.

[2] James A. Mackay in *Under the Gum*, James Bendon, 1997.

[3] John Horsley, *GSM* January 2016, 38.

[4] Edward Klempka, *GSM* September 2017, 42.

MEMBERSHIP REPORT / DES NOUVELLES DE NOS MEMBRES

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

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

(M) minor - activity guaranteed by parent or guardian / mineur - activités philatéliques garanties par un parent ou un tuteur.

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251 Prairie Mountain Philatelic Society

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LET'S TALK EXHIBITING

by/par David Piercey, FRPSC

PARLONS EXPOSITIONS

EXHIBITING CANADIAN AEROPHILATELY

Canadian airmail postal history is a wide and varied topic that challenges the exhibitor not only to specialize, but also to do research well beyond what information may appear even in specialist books like The Air Mails of Canada and Newfoundland (AAMS:1997), often our primary reference.

The BC exhibitor, Alec Globe, with his 10-frame exhibit "Pioneer Air Flights, the Semi-Official Air Post and Canada's Airmail Development, 1918-1934" has been very successful in taking a challenging topic and developing a more comprehensive story of how our air mail services developed from their early beginnings through to when government air mail services were first provided. Not only has he managed to amass a showing of scarce commercial covers to populate his exhibit (commercial air mail covers from this period are especially difficult to obtain and are much more desirable - and valuable - than the sorts of philatelic covers one normally encounters – about 40% of his exhibited covers are commercial covers), he has also done an especially great deal of archival research in Ottawa and further personal study and reflection in order to develop the story line of his exhibit.

His exhibit has, in fact, evolved from its first showings that relied on a strictly chronological ordering of his material by airline to now a more thoughtful ordering of material within the history of air mail development. He incorporates many of the first one-off experimental flights (of which mostly just souvenir covers were produced) then moves into telling the story of the first tentative private flights that were allowed to print air mail stickers (semi-official air mail stamps) to subsidize their costs of providing mail service to remote northern communities, through to the awarding of government contracts once more reliable services became routine by the small private carriers, and to when the semi-official stamps then became unnecessary.

His exhibit thus touches each of the three major exhibit evaluation areas – Treatment and Development; Knowledge, Study and Research; and Rarity and Condition – with the sort of narrative, indication of personal research, and indications of scarcity of material that earn very high marks among those who have had occasion to judge the exhibit. In the remaining area, Presentation, as a finding aid for us, he clearly indicates his scarce material using red matting

EXPOSER L'AÉROPHILATÉLIE CANADIENNE

L'histoire de la poste aérienne canadienne est un sujet vaste et varié qui s'avère tout un pari pour l'exposant qui doit, non seulement se spécialiser, mais aussi, faire de la recherche bien au-delà de l'information figurant dans les livres consacrés au sujet, comme The Air Mails of Canada and Newfoundland (ADAMS:1997), qui souvent est notre principale référence.

Cependant, un exposant de Colombie-Britannique, Alec Globe, avec sa collection de 10 cadres « Pioneer Air Flights, the Semi-Official Air Post and Canada's Airmail Development, 1918-1934 » a réussi à s'approprier un sujet difficile et à rédiger un compte-rendu complet de la façon dont nos services postaux aériens se sont développés, et ce, de leurs débuts jusqu'au moment où des services gouvernementaux ont commencé à être fournis. Il a réussi, non seulement à réunir un ensemble de plis commerciaux rares pour garnir sa collection (les plis commerciaux aériens de cette période sont particulièrement difficiles à obtenir et beaucoup plus désirables - et de plus grande valeur - que ceux qu'un philatéliste trouve habituellement; environ 40 % des plis qu'il a exposés sont commerciaux), mais il a aussi réalisé une recherche impressionnante dans les archives à Ottawa et poussé l'étude personnelle et la réflexion afin de donner une ligne directrice à sa collection.

En fait, cette dernière s'est transformée : les premières fois qu'il l'a exposée, elle reposait essentiellement sur un classement chronologique selon les entreprises de transport aérien, puis elle est devenue un assemblage bien réfléchi d'éléments basés sur l'histoire de la poste aérienne. Il y a incorporé beaucoup des premiers exemplaires uniques des vols expérimentaux (à peu de choses près, seuls des plis souvenirs ont été produits) et a enchaîné avec l'histoire des premières tentatives de vols privés pour lesquels l'impression d'étiquettes adhésives (timbres semi-officiels de la poste aérienne) était autorisée afin de financer les coûts des services postaux aériens offerts aux populations nordiques. Il a poursuivi avec l'époque où les petits transporteurs privés sont devenus assez fiables pour obtenir des contrats gouvernementaux et où les timbres semi-officiels n'étaient plus nécessaires.

Ainsi, sa collection touche chacun des trois domaines principaux d'évaluation - traitement et développement; connaissance, étude et recherche; rareté et condition – à quoi s'ajoute le genre de narration, de mise en évidence d'une recherche personnelle et d'une rareté des éléments qui incite les juges à accorder des notes très élevées. Dans le dernier domaine, la présentation, il nous indique clairement les articles rares à l'aide de repères, soit une bordure rouge à l'arrière des plis et une icône en forme de livre bleu pour signaler une recherche personnelle.

behind the covers, and marks his personal research with a small blue icon that looks like a book.

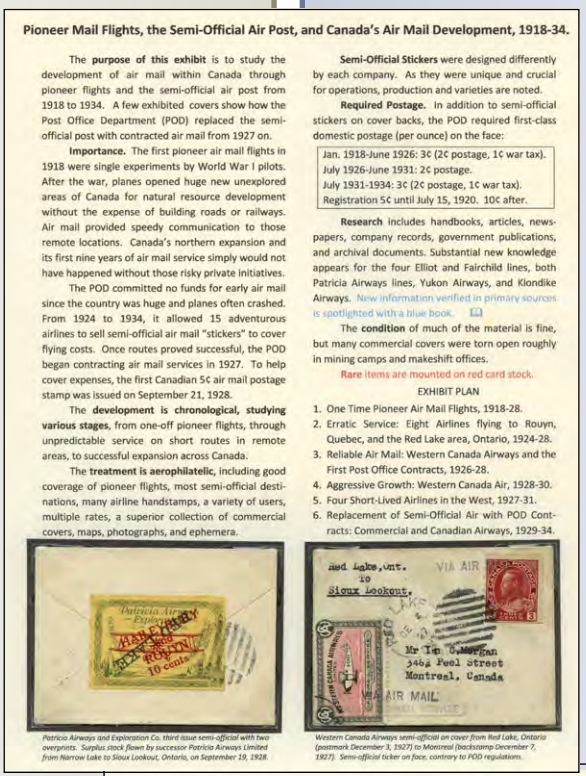
The exhibit has, since inception, earned Large Gold medals and specialist awards, and Globe has continued to rewrite and refine if between showings. In fact, he indicates every page was rewritten between three successive showings in 2018.

Let's take a closer look. The first figure shows his Title Page, which outlines his purpose and delineates how his material is organized. It also includes two small covers to foreshadow the sort of material he will be showing.

The second figure shows a particularly attractive example of the first successfully completed air mail flight in Canada, between Montreal and Toronto in 1918, with two strikes of its special cachet. Note how he shows his aerophilatelic knowledge. He names the captain, the type of airplane flown, the number of covers flown, the number of known surviving covers, the distance of the trip, and the flight delay, all the sorts of information that is expected in successful aerophilately exhibits. Even a small copy of an archival photograph, properly attributed, is included.

The third figure, from his 'Erratic Service' section, shows an example of some of his archival research, presenting a previously unreported fact about the partnership in the initial Elliot-Fairchild company and showing a commercial cover with the first issue Elliot-Fairchild sticker honoured instead on a September 1926 Patricia Airways flight between Red Lake and Sioux Lookout. Note how he has condensed the key aerophilatelic information into the upper left corner, an information template he repeats on many of his semi-official airline pages. He has also placed his "blue book logo" to indicate his original research, and indicated under the cover the number of covers recorded using the first issue sticker (which are relatively scarce because the sticker was superseded by a different design sticker shortly after issue).

The fourth figure, from his 'Reliable Air Mail Service' section, discusses, using his common template, the formation of Western Canada Airways Services and its ser-



Pioneer Mail Flights, the Semi-Official Air Post, and Canada's Air Mail Development, 1918-34.

The **purpose of this exhibit** is to study the development of air mail within Canada through pioneer flights and the semi-official air post from 1918 to 1934. A few exhibited covers show how the Post Office Department (POD) replaced the semi-official post with contracted air mail from 1927 on.

Importance. The first pioneer air mail flights in 1918 were single experiments by World War I pilots. After the war, planes opened huge new unexplored areas of Canada for natural resource development without the expense of building roads or railways. Air mail provided speedy communication to those remote locations. Canada's northern expansion and its first nine years of air mail service simply would not have happened without those risky private initiatives.

The POD committed no funds for early air mail since the country was huge and planes often crashed. From 1924 to 1934, it allowed 15 adventurous airlines to sell semi-official air mail "stickers" to cover flying costs. Once routes proved successful, the POD began contracting air mail services in 1927. To help cover expenses, the first Canadian 5¢ air mail postage stamp was issued on September 21, 1928.

The **development is chronological, studying various stages**, from one-off pioneer flights, through unpredictable service on short routes in remote areas, to successful expansion across Canada.

The **treatment is aerophilatelic**, including good coverage of pioneer flights, most semi-official destinations, many airline handstamps, a variety of users, multiple rates, a superior collection of commercial covers, maps, photographs, and ephemera.

Semi-Official Stickers were designed differently by each company. As they were unique and crucial for operations, production and varieties are noted.

Required Postage. In addition to semi-official stickers on cover backs, the POD required first-class domestic postage (per ounce) on the face:

Jan. 1918-June 1926: 3¢ (2¢ postage, 1¢ war tax).
July 1926-June 1931: 2¢ postage.
July 1931-1934: 3¢ (2¢ postage, 1¢ war tax).
Registration 5¢ until July 15, 1920. 10¢ after.

Research includes handbooks, articles, newspapers, company records, government publications, and archival documents. Substantial new knowledge appears for the four Elliot and Fairchild lines, both Patricia Airways lines, Yukon Airways, and Klondike Airways. New information verified in primary sources is spotlighted with a blue book.

The **condition** of much of the material is fine, but many commercial covers were torn open roughly in mining camps and makeshift offices.

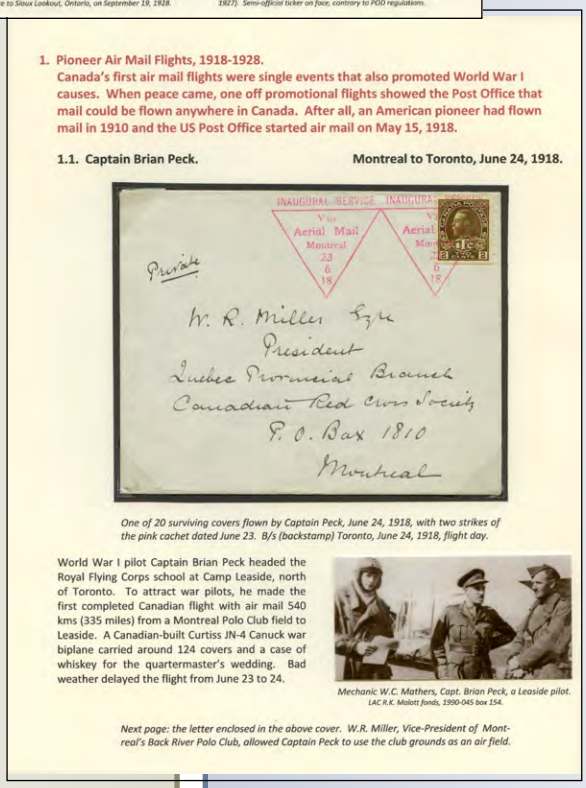
Rare items are mounted on red card stock.

EXHIBIT PLAN

1. One Time Pioneer Air Mail Flights, 1918-28.
2. Erratic Service: Eight Airlines flying to Rouyn, Quebec, and the Red Lake area, Ontario, 1924-28.
3. Reliable Air Mail: Western Canada Airways and the First Post Office Contracts, 1926-28.
4. Aggressive Growth: Western Canada Air, 1928-30.
5. Four Short-Lived Airlines in the West, 1927-31.
6. Replacement of Semi-Official Air with POD Contracts: Commercial and Canadian Airways, 1929-34.

Patricia Airways and Exploration Co. third issue semi-official with two overprints. Surplus stock flown by successor Patricia Airways Limited from Narrow Lake to Sioux Lookout, Ontario, on September 19, 1928.

Western Canada Airways semi-official on cover from Red Lake, Ontario (postmark December 3, 1927) to Montreal (backstamp December 7, 1927). Semi-official ticker on face, contrary to POD regulations.



1. **Pioneer Air Mail Flights, 1918-1928.**
Canada's first air mail flights were single events that also promoted World War I causes. When peace came, one off promotional flights showed the Post Office that mail could be flown anywhere in Canada. After all, an American pioneer had flown mail in 1910 and the US Post Office started air mail on May 15, 1918.

1.1. Captain Brian Peck. **Montreal to Toronto, June 24, 1918.**

One of 20 surviving covers flown by Captain Peck, June 24, 1918, with two strikes of the pink cachet dated June 23. B/s (backstamp) Toronto, June 24, 1918, flight day.

World War I pilot Captain Brian Peck headed the Royal Flying Corps school at Camp Leaside, north of Toronto. To attract war pilots, he made the first completed Canadian flight with air mail 540 kms (335 miles) from a Montreal Polo Club field to Leaside. A Canadian-built Curtiss JN-4 Canuck war biplane carried around 124 covers and a case of whiskey for the quartermaster's wedding. Bad weather delayed the flight from June 23 to 24.

Mechanic W.C. Mathers, Capt. Brian Peck, a Leaside pilot. LAC R.K. Malott fonds, 1990-045 box 154.

Next page: the letter enclosed in the above cover. W.R. Miller, Vice-President of Montreal's Back River Polo Club, allowed Captain Peck to use the club grounds as an air field.

Depuis ses débuts, la collection a remporté des médailles Grand Or et des prix de spécialités, mais Alec Globe a continué de la réécrire et de la raffiner entre les expositions. En fait, il nous informe que chaque page a été réécrite entre trois expositions successives en 2018.

Allons y voir de plus près. La première figure montre sa page de titre, qui met son objectif en évidence et décrit la façon dont sont organisés les divers éléments de sa collection. On y trouve également deux petits plis qui donnent une idée des articles qu'il va présenter.

La deuxième figure est un exemple particulièrement attrayant du premier vol de poste aérienne réussi au Canada entre Montréal et Toronto, en 1918; on y voit deux empreintes du cachet spécial. Remarquez comment il témoigne de sa connaissance aérophilatélique : il précise le nom du capitaine, le genre d'avion utilisé, le nombre de plis envoyés, le nombre de plis connus toujours existants, la distance du voyage, le retard de vol, tous les types de renseignements que devrait contenir une collection d'aérophilatélie réussie. Il a même inclus une petite copie d'une photographie d'archives attribuée à qui de droit.

La troisième figure, de sa section « Erratic Service » constitue un exemple des recherches qu'il a menées dans les archives. Il y dévoile un fait jamais rapporté auparavant relatif à un partenariat de l'entreprise Elliot-Fairchild originelle. Il expose un pli commercial portant la première émission de l'étiquette d'Elliot-Fairchild, mais, employée sur un vol de 1926 de Patricia Airways entre Red Lake et Sioux Lookout. Voyez comment il a condensé l'information philatélique essentielle dans le côté supérieur gauche, un modèle qu'il reproduit sur beaucoup de ses pages de lignes aériennes semi-officielles. Il a aussi placé son logo « livre bleu » pour signaler une recherche originale et a indiqué sous le pli le nombre de plis connus portant la première étiquette émise (ce qui est relativement rare parce qu'elle a été remplacée par une étiquette de conception différente peu après son émission).

La quatrième figure, de sa section « Reliable Air Mail Service » traite, sur son modèle habituel, de la formation de la Western Canada Airways Services et des services qu'elle offrait aux districts

vices to the mining districts in Ontario and Manitoba upon receiving their post office contract. He shows the back of a cover which indicates the Airways contracted routes, and a graph which compares the tons of mail carried by several of the private airlines between 1924 and 1928 to demonstrate the increase in mail volume when services became more reliable.

There is much more that could be shown of his 160-page exhibit, which covers in depth the story of the 15 different private airlines that issued semi-official air stamps. Suffice it to say that Globe provides further in-depth information, much from his private research in various archives, to substantiate the importance of his covers to the development of air services in Canada through to 1934, the last year that semi-official air mail stamps were permitted.

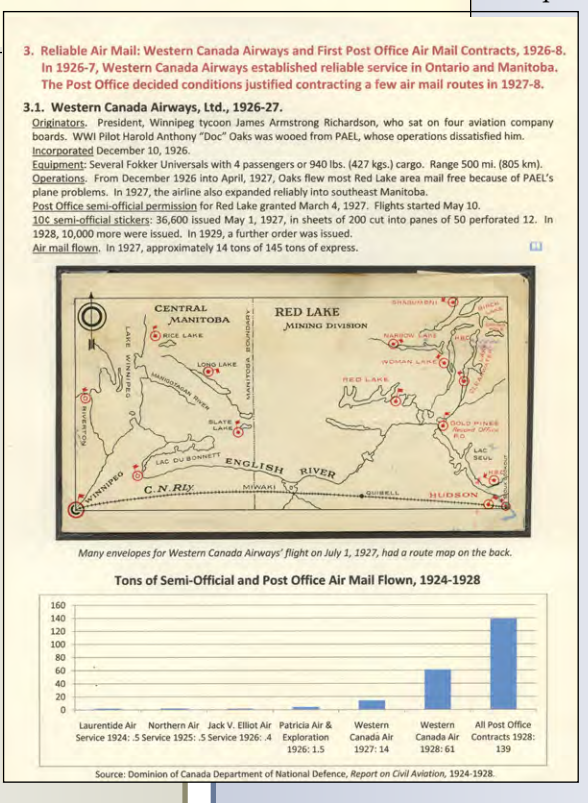
Correction: In January 2018 I wrote in this column "aerophilately is aeropostal history", quoting a portion of the aerophilately section from the Manual of Philatelic Judging, and then I went on to differentiate it from other forms of air mail exhibits. My interpretation of that quote misrepresented the full extent of the generally understood worldwide definition of aerophilately, and I was gently corrected by David Collyer, the Australian delegate to the FIP Commission for Aerophilately, and who has judged with us in Canada at a Royal/Royale. In fact, the definition of aerophilately subsumes any and all forms of air mail exhibits, whether of aeropostal history, or of its stamps and/or related postal items. Mea culpa. ✉


2. Erratic Service: Eight Airlines to Rouyn, Quebec, and the Red Lake Area, Ontario, 1924-28.

2.4. Elliot-Fairchild Air Service, 1926. **First Issue.**

Personnel: American aviation innovator Sherman Fairchild read about Elliot and had a partnership arranged by Ellwood Wilson, President of Fairchild Aerial Surveys (Canada). Elliot managed Red Lake air mail.
Photo: Sherman Fairchild (in fur) on Long Island, 1926, with the FC-1A plane he designed. Movie star Gloria Swanson publicized it.
Formation. Agreement on March 11, incorporation April 3.
Equipment. Elliot's Curtiss JN-4 with skis until April 17. Wilson's promised summer plane never arrived. The launch *Triton* sailed up Lac Seul on May 19. An HS-2L flying boat flew mail May 26 to May 30.
Post Office permission to fly advertised with name change, April 17.
25¢ semi-officials. 1st issue March 26, 2,504 stickers based on earlier red and yellow Elliot designs. 2nd issue April 5, 5,600 stickers with blue plane and boat. Toronto *Star* printed sheets of 16, perf. 11.9.
End. Gold rushers moved to Woman Lake. Elliot had no plane after May 30. Wilson ended partnership at end of June. Elliot's company was worth $161,000 in 1925 but only $22,000 in 1926.

Only 10 reported covers have 1st issue sticker. Months after Elliot-Fairchild Air Service ended, this commercial cover was honoured by Patricia Airways and Exploration. P/m Red Lake September 3, 1926, b/s Sioux Lookout September 4.


3. Reliable Air Mail: Western Canada Airways and First Post Office Air Mail Contracts, 1926-8.
In 1926-7, Western Canada Airways established reliable service in Ontario and Manitoba. The Post Office decided conditions justified contracting a few air mail routes in 1927-8.

3.1. Western Canada Airways, Ltd., 1926-27.

Originators. President, Winnipeg tycoon James Armstrong Richardson, who sat on four aviation company boards. WWI Pilot Harold Anthony "Doc" Oaks was wooed from PAEL, whose operations dissatisfied him.
Incorporated December 10, 1926.
Equipment: Several Fokker Universals with 4 passengers or 940 lbs. (427 kgs.) cargo. Range 500 mi. (805 km).
Operations. From December 1926 into April, 1927, Oaks flew most Red Lake area mail free because of PAEL's plane problems. In 1927, the airline also expanded reliably into southeast Manitoba.
Post Office semi-official permission for Red Lake granted March 4, 1927. Flights started May 10.
10¢ semi-official stickers: 36,600 issued May 1, 1927, in sheets of 200 cut into panes of 50 perforated 12. In 1928, 10,000 more were issued. In 1929, a further order was issued.
Air mail flown. In 1927, approximately 14 tons of 145 tons of express.

Many envelopes for Western Canada Airways' flight on July 1, 1927, had a route map on the back.

Tons of Semi-Official and Post Office Air Mail Flown, 1924-1928

Source: Dominion of Canada Department of National Defence, *Report on Civil Aviation*, 1924-1928.

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

miniers de l'Ontario et du Manitoba lorsqu'ils lui accordaient des contrats postaux. Il expose l'arrière d'un pli où l'on peut voir les routes visées par un contrat d'Airways ainsi qu'un graphique qui compare les tonnes de courrier transportées par plusieurs transporteurs privés entre 1924 et 1928. Ce qui nous permet de constater à quel point le volume de courrier a augmenté avec la fiabilité des services.

Nous sommes loin de vous avoir montré tout ce que nous aurions pu de cette collection de 160 pages qui examine en profondeur l'histoire des 15 différentes sociétés aériennes privées qui ont émis des timbres semi-officiels. Quoi qu'il en soit, Alec Globe a produit énormément d'information étoffée, puisée principalement dans ses recherches personnelles dans les différentes archives, ce qui confirme l'importance des plis de sa collection dans l'évolution des services postaux aériens au Canada jusqu'à 1934, la dernière année où les timbres semi-officiels de la poste aérienne ont été permis.

Erratum : En janvier 2018, j'ai écrit ce qui suit dans la présente chronique « l'aérophilatélie est l'histoire aéropostale ». Je citais alors le Manual of Philatelic Judging. J'expliquais la différence entre l'aérophilatélie et les autres formes de collections relatives au courrier aérien. Toutefois, mon interprétation de cette citation a altéré la définition généralement comprise partout dans le monde de ce qu'est l'aérophilatélie et de tout ce qu'elle comporte. C'est David Collyer, le délégué australien auprès de la Commission pour l'aérophilatélie de la Fédération internationale de philatélie, qui a aussi été juge avec nous au Canada lors de la Royal/Royale, qui m'a gentiment corrigé. En fait, la définition de l'aérophilatélie englobe toutes et chacune des formes de collections de poste aérienne, qu'il s'agisse d'histoire postale, de timbres ou d'autres articles de poste pertinents. Mea culpa. ✉

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.

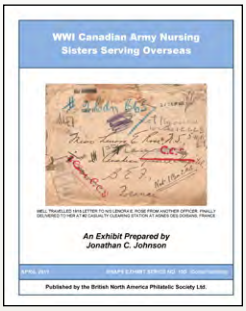


BOOK REPORTS

by/par Tony Shaman, FRPSC

WWI CANADIAN ARMY NURSING SISTERS SERVING OVERSEAS

An exhibit prepared by Jonathan C. Johnson, published by the British North America Philatelic Society Ltd. 2019. Spiral bound, 86 pages, 8 ½ by 11 inches. ISBN : 978-1-927119-99-0 (colour edition). Member price $54.00 Canadian funds, plus shipping and handling. Available from Longley Auctions, P.O Box 620, Waterdown, ON L0R 2H0.



This exhibit illustrates covers and postcards to and from 89 Canadian nursing sisters who served overseas during World War I. During the 4-year conflict, frequently referred to as "the war to end all wars," 2,504 Canadian nursing sisters served in various field hospitals throughout Europe, which means that this ground-breaking exhibit includes correspondence from about 3½% of these female military officers. Nursing sisters held the rank of lieutenant; matrons held the rank of captain. The exhibit is the 105th publication in the British North America Philatelic Society Exhibit Series.

For security reasons, military envelopes showed neither the senders' names nor return addresses and the envelopes from the approximate 422,000 soldiers serving overseas look identical to those of the 2,504 nursing sisters. For that reason, the challenge for the exhibitor was to identify military mail specific to the nursing sisters.

In addition to the 78 pages of exhibit material, mainly postcards, letters and covers, the volume includes a synopsis, table of contents, an introduction and a very brief biography of the exhibitor.

The exhibit is divided into four principal sections by region of conflict or other activity as follows: 1) France, 2) Egypt and Greece, 3) Russia, and 4) England. Each section is further subdivided by type of medical treatment facility, generally in the order that the wounded soldier would meet the nursing sisters. Understandably, the French section is the most extensive, taking up nearly half of the exhibit. Several picture postcards bring the history of the nursing sisters to life. Furthermore, each exhibited item is fully described.

As the nursing sisters frequently served aboard British hospital ships, items shown in the Egypt and Greece section of the exhibit includes covers and postcards providing details of travel by hospital staff. Canadian nursing sisters also served in Canadian hospitals loaned to the British Army for their Eastern Mediterranean campaigns, which again required extensive travel by nursing sisters.

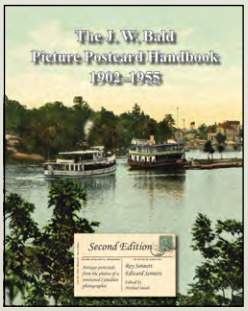
By far, the smallest part of the exhibit is the one devoted to the Russia section. Although it consists of only two items, one cover and one postcard, they are among the most interesting historically, and visually attractive. The cover, for instance, mailed from Russia and showing a London, England, transit mark was posted just weeks before the February, 1917 Russian Revolution. The postcard depicts the interior view of the Anglo-Russian Hospital in St. Petersburg, Russia.

Taking up two dozen pages of the exhibit is the section on England. We learn from this part that seriously wounded Canadian soldiers were generally moved to England by British hospital ships for further treatment at a Canadian-run hospital. These hospital facilities might be moved around the country, depending on need, but all had Canadian nursing sisters on staff. Due to convenience, some nurses used British postage and mailed their letters or postcards through the civilian mail system, rather than use military envelopes. Examples of nursing sisters availing themselves of the civilian mail system are amply illustrated.

Because nursing sisters held officer ranks, they could self-censor their own mail and we see several examples in the exhibit. As in the other sections, Johnson has thoroughly researched and written up each cover and postcard in this section of the exhibit to give readers an overview of extant mail generated by Canada's nursing sisters serving overseas. The research alone that went into this exhibit is worth the price of the publication; the illustrations are a bonus.

THE J.W. BALD PICTURE POSTCARD HANDBOOK 1902-1955

by Edward Sennett, edited by Michael J. Smith. 2019, all colour, spiral bound, laminated cover, 254 pages, 8½ X 11 inches. ISBN 978-0-9680254-2-0; Retail price $C60.00; C$70.00 postpaid to a Canadian address; US$70.00 to a USA address. Available from the editor at 182 Newgate Street, Apt. 3, Goderich, ON N7A 1P6, by telephone 519-612-1021, or from www.Mikesmithbooks.ca



Although this handbook's cover indicates that it is a second edition (the first edition, released in 2013, was reviewed in the July-August 2013 issue of this journal) it is much more than that. For example, the first edition, authored by the current author's father, covered the period of J.W. Bald postcards from 1905 to 1955, the present volume dates Bald's postcards from 1902, a full three years earlier. The current book's dimensions have also been increased from 6¾x9 inches to 8½x11 inches to provide clearer images of the depicted postcards.

While the relevant information contained in the 1st edition is updated for the current volume, readers are reminded that despite the enormous amount of new information and additional images in this second edition, over 900 in total, it remains a work in progress as new discoveries are likely to be made in the future.

The book is divided into seven sections, plus a five-page index, four appendices, a preface, acknowledgements, a table of contents and information about the contributing authors and the editor.

Much of the information in the introductory chapter deals with J.W. Bald's apprenticeship as a photographer, his family history and his extensive exploration of the waterways, rivers, bays, inlets and lakes surrounding Midland and other settlements around Georgian Bay. Bald explored much of the area's waterways on his 30-foot schooner, the *Red Feather*.

The chapter dealing with postcard history was contributed by the book's editor, Mike Smith. In this chapter, the second in the book, we glean much about the world's first postcards. We learn, for instance, that the first postcard was invented by an Austrian economics professor and that its first use was on October 1, 1869. Canada was the first country outside of Europe to introduce a postcard. Its first use dates from June 1, 1871. Images of historic postcards, including Canada's first privately produced picture postcard and a private postcard decorated with ornamental printing, illustrate the chapter.

Chapter 3, entitled Copyright and Commissions, discusses and describes items such as Bald's photographic equipment, various photo papers manufactured by the Kodak company, real photo postcards and his postcard printing machine named "1912 Graber." Its manufacturer claimed that the 1912 Graber could produce 1,500 postcards per hour. Also covered in this section are the copyright laws of the day and how these regulations saved a body of Bald's work when Canada's Parliament Buildings suffered severe fire and water damage.

With ongoing research since the publication of the first edition of this handbook in 2013, many of Bald's postcards have had their printers and publishers identified. In chapter 4, the author looks at these printing and publishing firms and informs readers that no fewer than 21 Canadian postcard publishers played a role in the Bald postcard story. Examples of Bald cards from these different publishers are fully described and illustrated in full colour.

Chapter 5 concerns itself with real photo postcards. The author tells readers that photo postcards are for "connoisseurs," presumably because they are much scarcer than the mass-produced picture postcards printed for the tourist trade. The next chapter in the handbook delves into Bald's printed postcards and pictures them in alphabetical order by printer, beginning with Toronto's Atkinson Bros. and ending with Warwick Bros. & Rutter, also of Toronto. Because of the extensive illustrations, it is one of the longer sections in the book.

The book's last chapter is also one of the more extensive ones as the author lists and identifies the different real photo cards by Types A through Q. Several types are further subdivided. Type E, for instance, consist of Types E1, E2, E3, plus E, which denotes cards with backs that still require verification. Type E1 describes cards using upper case letters for its header while Type E2 uses lower case headers. Type E3 also uses lower case letters for the card header, but only for cards printed in the U.S.A.

Postcard enthusiasts that own the first edition of these ground-breaking handbooks will most likely also want this latest, much expanded 2nd volume for the inordinate quantity of new information and illustration it contains. Readers should make no mistake: this latest work is much more than a 2nd edition. For all intents and purposes, it is a successor volume containing images and information not included in the 1st edition.

STAMPS OF THE WORLD SIMPLIFIED CATALOGUE - VOLUMES 1-6

published by Stanley Gibbons Ltd. 2019. ISBN-10:1-911304-03-8; ISBN-13:978-1-911304-03-6; (7 Parkside, Christchurch Road, Ringwood, Hampshire, Great Britain, BH24 3SH). Laminated soft covers, 225 x 290 mm. Retail price: 299.00 British pounds. Orders can be placed by telephone: +44(0)425-472 363 or by e-mail:orders@stanleygibbons.co.uk or internet:www.stanleygibbons.com



The latest six-volume series of the *Stamps of the World Simplified Catalogue,* the accepted reference work for general, thematic and topical collectors since their introduction in 1934, again sport new cover designs. Volume 6, for instance, depicts a stamp of Spain, Southern Rhodesia, Sri Lanka, Thailand and Tonga.

As basic catalogues, they do not include detailed information about watermarks, perforations, or shades of the different printings of the same stamp. However, each pictured stamp, reproduced in full colour, is accurately identified and described and, as such, will meet the needs of general collectors. Each individually depicted illustration, for example, includes a description of relevant historical, geographical, political and similar information.

Bound in linen-look laminated covers, they are durable and will undoubtedly protect their contents beyond their practical lifetime. As with all Stanley Gibbons publications, this set of catalogues is a quality product that collectors will be proud to own.

Thousands of new stamp listings and hundreds of new stamp images have been added in these latest editions. In total, the stamps of more than 730 countries, or postal administrations, are illustrated in the combined six volumes. Particular attention has been paid to the stamp prices of British Commonwealth and British Empire countries for the period from 1840 to 1970. Current prices are given for every stamp from around the world listed in the catalogues.

Each volume has been redesigned to provide vivid images of stamps and their listings that are easy to find. Included in the six volumes are listings of the world's commemorative and definitive issues, airmails, postage dues, officials and miniature sheets by date and by country of issue, in alphabetical order.

The six individual catalogues are divided in alphabetical order by countries as follows: Volume 1, Abu Dhabi to Charkhari, #2, Chile to Georgia, #3, German Commands to Jasdan, #4, Jersey to New Republic, #5, New South Wales to Singapore, and #6 Sirmoor to Zululand. Each of the six volumes contains a complete index of the listed countries in alphabetical order, as well

continued on page 184

AROUND THE WORLD IN 86 SECONDS

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

SOLOMON ISLANDS
First stamps issued: May 8, 1924

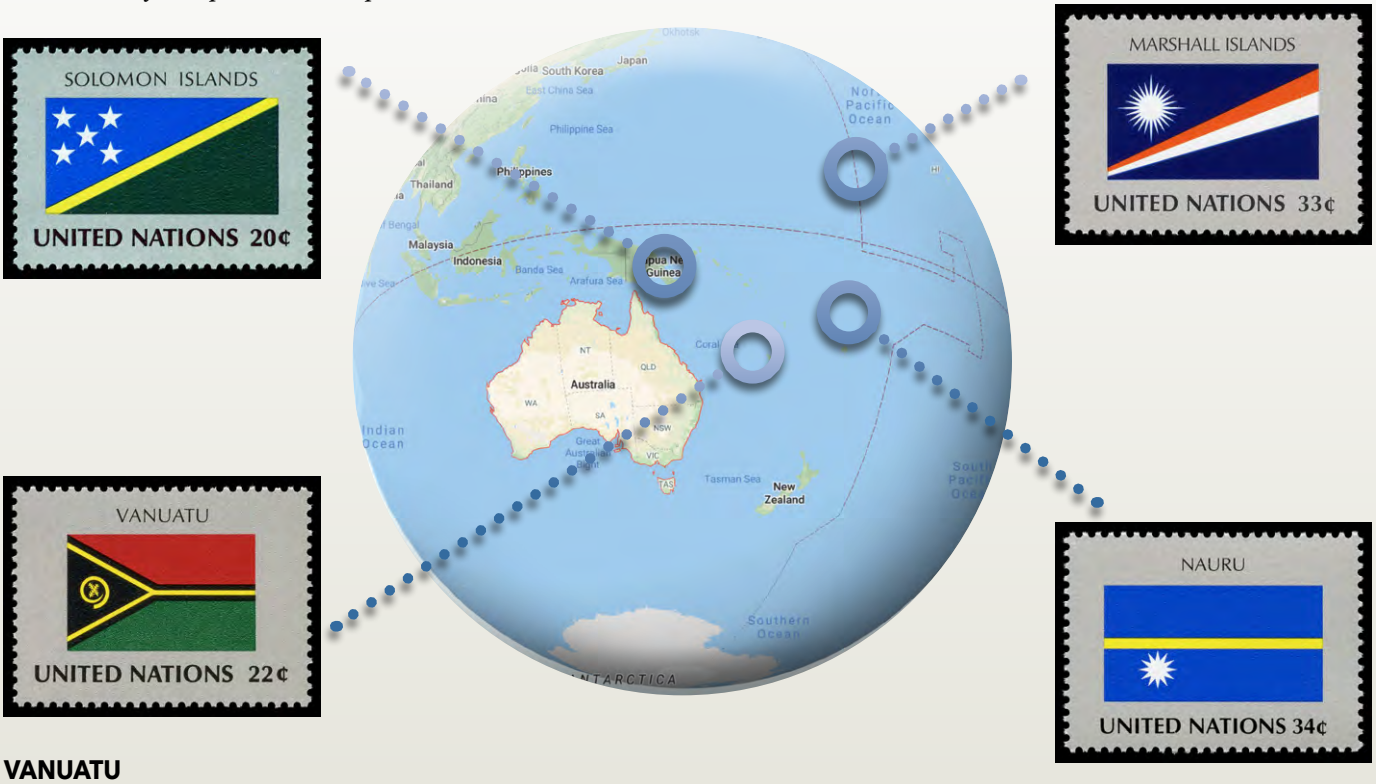
Adopted November 18, 1977, eight months before the country gained independence. It consists of a thin, yellow stripe dividing diagonally from the lower hoist-side corner. The upper triangle is blue and the canton charged with five white stars; the lower triangle is green. Although the number of provinces has increased from the five original provinces, the number of stars on the flag remains unchanged.

Est. number of stamps issued (to Sep '17): 4,760

MARSHALL ISLANDS
First stamps issued: 1897

A blue field with two diagonal stripes of orange and white radiating from the lower hoist-side corner to the upper fly-side corner and the large white star with four large rays and twenty small rays on the upper hoist-side corner above the stripes. It was adopted upon the start of self-government, May 1, 1979.

Est. number of stamps issued (to Nov '18): 4,155



VANUATU
First stamps issued: July 30, 1980

A horizontal bicolor of red and green with the black isosceles triangle based on the hoist side bearing the golden boar's tusk encircling two crossed namele cycad fronds in the center and the golden pall, a thin yellow narrow horizontal stripe that splits in the shape of the horizontal Y, centered over the partition lines and was edged in black against the red and the green bands while the two points of the Y face on each corner and enclose the triangle on the hoist-side.

Est. number of stamps issued (to Dec '18): 995

NAURU
First stamps issued: 1916

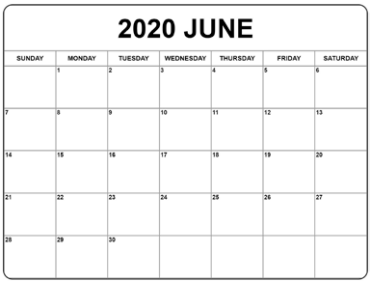
The flag depicts Nauru's geographical position, one degree south of the Equator. A gold horizontal stripe representing the Equator runs across a blue field for the Pacific Ocean. Nauru itself is symbolized by a white 12-pointed star. Each point represents one of the 12 indigenous tribes on the island.

Est. number of stamps issued (to Jan '18): 660



A LOOK BACK

May / June birth dates of people commemorated on Canadian stamps





Scott 1832b
May 2/1797
Birth of Abraham Pineo Gesner



Scott 858
May 8/1939
Birth of
Adolphe-Basile
Routhier



Scott 199g
May 16/1954
Birth of
Dafydd Rhys
"Dave" Williams



Scott 3172
May 27/1905
Birth of
Elsie MacGill



Scott 1612
May 19/1908
Birth of Percy
Alfred Williams



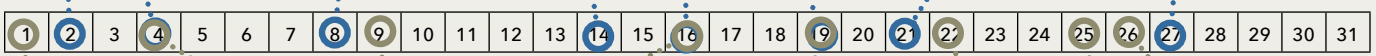
Scott 2271a
May 4/1949
Birth of
Audrey Hepburn



Scott 148
May 14/1868
Birth of
Emily Murphy



Scott 2280d
May 21/1917
Birth of
Raymond Burr





Scott 1826b
Jun 4/1887
Birth of Thomas
Charles Longboat



Scott 393
Jun 16/1874
Birth of Arthur Meighen



Scott 2219
Jun 22/1757
Birth of Captain
George Vancouver



Scott 303
Jun 26/1854
Birth of
Robert Borden



Scott 1128
Jun 1/1637
Birth of Father Jacques Marquette



Scott 2549d
Jun 9/1961
Birth of Michael J. Fox



Scott 1820c
Jun 19/1902
Birth of Gaetano Alberto "Guy" Lombardo



Scott 2333a
Jun 25/1944
Birth of
Robert Charlebois

PRESIDENT'S PAGE

continued from page 73

THE POSTAL HISTORY SOCIETY OF CANADA (PHSC)

The PHSC is an affiliate of The RPSC. It is devoted to the study of the postal history of Canada and the early North American colonies. Originally founded in 1972 as the Postal History Society of Ontario, the name was changed in June 1977, reflecting the expanded nature and scope of the Society. It is a non-profit society whose members are students of postal history at all levels of experience, and it promotes communication and the dissemination of information among members. At present, there are about 410 members in Canada, the United States and throughout the world. More than 300 members are registered at this site and many use it regularly. Watch for details about its annual symposium to be held in July.

GARFIELD PORTCH - INTRODUCTION TO FORENSIC PHILATELY

This is a 2-day course presented by Garfield Portch for the American Philatelic Society, held on Monday, June 22 and Tuesday, June 23, 2020.

Garfield Portch is the Chairman of the Vincent Graves Greene Philatelic Research Foundation and serves as the forensic examiner on the VGG Expert Committee.

He has been an active philatelist for 50+ years and is a member of several societies including: The Royal Philatelic Society of Canada (Fellow); British North America Philatelic Society (Emeritus); Canadian Philatelic Society of Great Britain; American Association of Philatelic Exhibitors; Philatelic Specialists Society of Canada and the West Toronto Stamp Club.

Portch is an accomplished philatelic exhibitor, has earned Gold medals for various exhibits of the Small Queens of Canada (1870 to 1897) and for postal history in Toronto between 1793 and 1901. He has also been heavily involved in the management of several stamp shows, including STAMPEX 2003, 2004, 2005; Ameristamp Expo 2006; ROYAL *2007* ROYALE and, most recently ROYAL *2019 * ROYALE.

CAPEX 2022

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

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

GARFIELD PORTCH – INTRODUCTION À L'EXPERTISE PHILATÉLIQUE

Un cours de deux jours que Garfield Portch donnera pour l'American Philatelic Society le lundi 22 et le mardi 23 juin 2020.

Garfield Portch est président de la Vincent Graves Greene Philatelic Research Foundation et agit à titre de spécialiste au sein de son comité d'experts.

Il est actif en philatélie depuis plus de 50 ans et membre de plusieurs sociétés philatéliques : Société royale de philatélie du Canada (fellow), British North America Philatelic Society (membre émérite), Canadian Philatelic Society of Great Britain, American Association of Philatelic Exhibitors, Philatelic Specialists Society of Canada et le West Toronto Stamp Club.

Garfield est un exposant philatélique accompli. Il a gagné des médailles d'or à diverses expositions de timbres Petite reine du Canada (1870 à 1897) et pour l'histoire postale de Toronto de 1793 à 1901. Il a aussi grandement participé à l'organisation de plusieurs expositions philatéliques, dont STAMPEX 2003, 2004, 2005, Ameristamp Expo 2006, ROYAL *2007* ROYALE et récemment, ROYAL *2019* ROYALE.

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 dont 400 collections d'un cadre et une sur la littérature philatélique. L'exposition est organisée par la Canadian Association of Philatelic Exhibitions et sera tenue par La Société royale de philatélie du Canada sous les auspices de la Federación Interamericana de Filatelia (FIAF).

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 à ceux qui ne sont affiliés à aucun club de se joindre à un club local et à La SRPC. Je lance aussi un appel aux membres de La SRPC afin qu'ils nous aident de toutes les façons possibles. Sans bénévoles, votre société et votre loisir ne peuvent prospérer. ✉

BOOK REPORTS

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as cross-references to countries listed in each of its companion volumes.

Complementing the stamp listings are a contents page, an introduction and five pages of "Information for users." Included in the four-page International Philatelic Glossary are the English equivalents of commonly used philatelic terms in Arabic, French, German, Spanish and Italian.

This is one 'six-pack' that dealers and collectors with wide-ranging interests in stamp collecting will find invaluable. The six volumes come in as a single package, double boxed in two sturdy cardboard boxes, somewhat like the Russian Matryoshka dolls. Only the entire set of six volumes is available for purchase. Individual catalogues cannot be purchased. ✉

CHAPTER MEETINGS
RÉUNIONS DES CLUBS MEMBRES

BRITISH COLUMBIA

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

ALBERTA

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

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

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

SASKATCHEWAN

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

MOOSE JAW STAMP CLUB
Chapter 248 meets on the 2nd and 4th Wednesday of the month from September to May at Lindale School Staff Room, 1322-11th Ave. NW, Moose Jaw, SK. Meetings start at 7:00 pm. For more information contact Richard Snell at 306-693-5705 or at richard.s@sasktel.net.

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

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

MANITOBA

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

ONTARIO

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

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

50+ BARRIE DISTRICT STAMP CLUB
Chapter 73, meets the second Thursday of the month, except July and August, at St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church, Owen and Worsley Streets, Barrie, from 6:30 p.m. to 8:30 p.m. Contact Bruce Walter, 16 Draper Cres., Barrie, ON. L4N 8B1 E-mail: b.walter@rogers.com. Website: www.barriedistrictstampclub.ca

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

50+ BRANTFORD STAMP CLUB
RPSC Chapter 1 meets on the 1st and 3rd Tuesday, September to May, and the 1st Tuesday in June at the Branlyn Community Centre, 283 Brantwood Park Rd, Brantford, ON at 7 pm. Short business meeting at 8 pm, followed by a program. Circuit books. Contact Paul James, 64 Lorne Crescent, Brantford, ON N3T 4L7. Phone: (519) 751-3513, E-mail: pamjames1027@gmail.com. Website: http://www.brantfordstampclub.com.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

ST. CATHARINES STAMP CLUB

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

ST. THOMAS STAMP CLUB

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

SARNIA STAMP CLUB

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

SAUGEEN STAMP CLUB

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

SCOUTS ON STAMPS – MAPLE LEAF CHAPTER

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

STRATFORD STAMP CLUB

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

SUDBURY STAMP CLUB

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

TIMMINS STAMP CLUB / CLUB DE TIMBRES

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

TORONTO STAMP COLLECTORS' CLUB, FOUNDED 1892

Chapter 238 meets the 2nd Tuesday every month, except July and August, at 10 Summerhill Avenue, Toronto, ON. Members arrive at 6:30 pm and meetings start at 7:00 pm sharp. Every December we hold our Annual Dinner meeting with invited guests. Contact: Mike Graf, Tel. 416-534-6936 or E-mail graf20003@yahoo.ca. (Website T.B.A.)

TRENTON STAMP CLUB

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

UKRAINIAN COLLECTIBLES SOCIETY (TORONTO)

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

WATERLOO REGION STAMP CLUB

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

WEST TORONTO STAMP CLUB

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

QUEBEC

ASSOCIATION DES NUMISMATES ET DES PHILATÉLISTES DE BOUCHERVILLE INC.

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

CLUB PHILATÉLIQUE "LES TIMBRÉS" DE BOISBRIAND

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

LAKESHORE STAMP CLUB – CLUB PHILATÉLIQUE DU LAKESHORE

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

LA SOCIÉTÉ PHILATÉLIQUE DE QUÉBEC

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

L'UNION DES PHILATÉLISTES DE MONTRÉAL

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

MONTREAL PHILATELIC CLUB

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

NEW BRUNSWICK

FREDERICTON DISTRICT STAMP CLUB

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

FUNDY STAMP COLLECTORS CLUB

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

SAINT JOHN STAMP CLUB

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

NOVA SCOTIA

NOVA SCOTIA STAMP CLUB

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

NEWFOUNDLAND

ST. JOHN'S PHILATELIC SOCIETY

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



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

AUGUST 8 AOÛT, 2020

The Kincardine Stamp Club, Chapter 196, is hosting KINEX 2020 on August 8, 2020 from 10:00 a.m. to 4:00 p.m. at 601 Durham St., Kincardine, ON. There will be 10-12 dealers, door prizes, a youth table and lunch booth. For more information, contact Andrew Lunshof at carm@bmts.com

OCTOBER 4 OCTOBRE, 2020

The Mississauga Stamp and Coin Show, sponsored by the Troyak Polish-Canadian Coin and Stamp Club, Chapter 240, will take place at the John Paul II Polish Cultural Centre, 4300 Cawthra Rd., Mississauga, ON L4Z 1V8. It will take place from 9:00 a.m. to 4:00 p.m. on Sunday, Oct. 4, 2020 with over 30 dealers and 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). For more information, contact Leszek Plonka at 416-505-7999 or leszekp@rogers.com. Website: http://www.tryalclub.com

NATIONAL EVENTS / ÉVÉNEMENTS NATIONALE

JUNE 19-21 JUIN, 2020

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

CANCELLED

OCTOBER 31 OCTOBRE TO NOVEMBER 1 NOVEMBRE, 2020

CANPEX 2020, sponsored by the Middlesex Stamp Club, Chapter 204, will take place at the Hellenic Centre 133 Southdale Rd W., London, ON on Saturday, 10:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. and Sunday, 10:00 a.m. to 4:00 p.m. 20 dealers, 100 frames of judged exhibits,part of World Series of Philately Society tables, Youth table with free stamps given to youths. There is free parking, free admission and a lunch counter. Contact: info@canpex.ca Website: http://www.canpex.ca.

INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITIONS / EXPOSITIONS INTERNATIONALES

FIP PATRONAGE EXHIBITS OPEN FOR ENTRIES

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

AUGUST 22-23 AOÛT, 2020

The SAVPEX 2020 South Africa Virtual Philatelic Exhibition will be hosted by the Orange Free State Philatelic Society in Bloemfontein, South Africa. SAVPEX 2020 is a One Frame Virtual Exhibition. There are no commissioners and no need to ship exhibits. Entries are made on line by the exhibitors. Fee payments are made by PayPal, and JPEG or PDF scans of the 16 exhibit pages are uploaded by the exhibitors. After judging the exhibits will be available on the exhibition website for viewing. One frame exhibits may be from the following parent classes; Traditional, Postal History, Thematic, Aerophilately, Revenue, Postal Stationery, FDCs, Open, Picture Post Cards, Marcophily & Modern. Entry close date is May 31, 2020. Contact: David McLaughlin. E-mail: david.mclaughlin@rogers.com. Website: http://www.sapa.africa

MARCH 17-20 MARS, 2021

The Cape Town 2021 International Philatelic Exhibition will take place at the Cape Town International Convention Centre, Cape Town, South Africa. It 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. Contact: David McLaughlin, Canadian National Commissioner. E-mail: david.mclaughlin@rogers.com Website: http://capetown2021.org.

MAY 6-9 MAI, 2021

IBRA 2021 is a FIP World Stamp Exhibition with competitive classes in Championship, Traditional, Postal History, Thematic Revenue, Postal Stationery, Aerophilately, Astrophilately, Open, Picture Postcards, One Frame, Maximaphily, Modern, Literature and Youth. The exhibition will run from May 6 to May 9, 2021 Iin Messe Essen, Germany with a total of 2800 frames to be exhibited. The regulations (IREX) & application forms will be available in the near future on the exhibition website www.IBRA2021.de . The deadline for exhibit entry applications is October 1, 2020.

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.

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
www.canadianstampnews.ca
info@trajan.ca

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

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MAXIMUM CARDS for France, Great Britain, Guernsey, Jersey, Man, Liechtenstein, and Vatican. Free price list. Alfred Lemay, Box 325, St-Liboire, QC J0H 1R0. *v71n03*

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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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