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

THE CANADIAN PHILATELIST

July/August 2020 juillet/août- VOL. 71 ◆ NO. 4

LE PHILATÉLISTE CANADIEN



THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, 1775 - 1783



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Dear Collector,

With the social distancing and stay-at-home measures recommended by our governments, collectors are spending more of their spare time with their stamp collections. We have heard stories from friends around the world who are reactivating their hobby after years of neglect or who have been captivated by a new philatelic interest.

Behind the scenes, we have been fortunate to be able to continue working on various projects, such as new retail price lists and Mail Auction catalogues recently published. Feedback has been very positive. Overall there has been an increased demand for stamps, covers and other specialty items.

Due to the cancellation of the Royal 2020 stamp show in Fredericton, our public auction has been postponed to a later date. This has permitted us to continue lotting for what will be a very interesting and larger sale. We are still accepting consignments and invite you to take advantage of this opportunity. Should you wish to dispose of a portion of your collection (to someone who will also cherish it for years) we are here to serve you. Please contact us today to discuss your needs and answer any questions you may have.

Gary Lyon
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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

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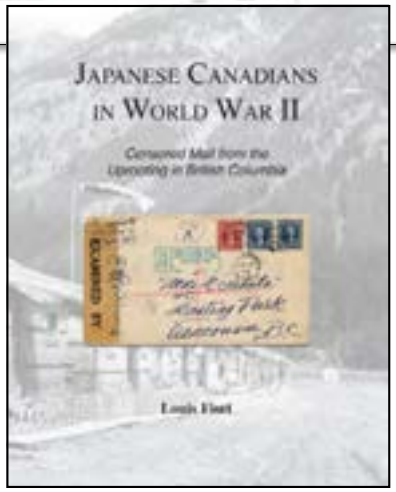
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by Bill Pekonen

This article is a short digest of the lengthy 1962 report written by K. F. Meyer, M.D. about the history relating to disinfected mail. This report is recommended to anyone interested in collecting disinfected covers.

The Real Sam McGee ---------- 208
by Dale Speirs

The tourist brochures from Alberta do not mention the flat-lands of the southern prairies, just the mountains, the Calgary Stampede rodeo, and the Red Deer River badlands. I made a trip to Level-land on June 29, 2019. It is not a settlement but a church and a graveyard.

What Is My Favourite Stamp? A Measured Moment ---------- 210
by Jim Measures

Those who know me may think that my favourite stamp is the Penny Universal, issued by New Zealand on January 1, 1901. This is a stamp that is the subject of an exhibit that I have shown nationally in both Canada and New Zealand showing all manner of varieties and uses.

'Italia al Lavoro' ---------- 212
by Richard Logan

In Fathers and Sons, Turgenev wrote, "The drawing shows me at one glance what might be spread over 10 pages in a book." Such is the case with Italy's Italia al Lavoro series of pictorial definitives .

The American Revolution 1775-1783 ---------- 216
by Robin Harris, FRPSC

The American Revolution, by which the United States won its freedom from British rule, followed more than a decade of growing hostilities between the British crown and a large influential segment of the population of its North American colonies caused by British attempts to assert greater control over colonial affairs.

British Central Africa Protectorate and Dr. David Livingstone ---- 229
by Michael Somerville

For those of you who, like me initially, are not sure where the British Central Africa Protectorate is or was, the answer is Nyasaland or Malawi as it is called today. A long skinny country of some 36,400-sq. miles in south-east central Africa.

The Canadian Connections with the 1935 Quetta Earthquake ---- 232
by Neil Donen

A 1989 article in *The Canadian Philatelist* by Dean Mario discussed the May 31, 1935 Quetta earthquake in which an estimated 30,000 to 45,000 people died. Included in the article was a cover addressed to 'Sydney Bearey' of Toronto.

Harmer, Rooke & Co., British Stamp Dealer, Wrapper ---------- 235
by Michael Peach, FRPSC

I recently found the Post Office postal stationery wrapper shown. The wrapper conforms to the Post Office size 113x280 mm with two corners cut off, on buff paper. It was mailed on November 24, 1919 from Woolwich B.O. to Leeds.

Tanzania Aerogramme, 1965 ---------- 236
by Duff Malkin

There are sometimes surprises inside formular airletter sheets and aerogrammes and the illustration of Jesus Christ sharing a meal with a small African family, who are in prayer, is one of them.



















PRESIDENT'S PAGE

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

LA PAGE DU PRÉSIDENT

SOCIAL DISTANCING, VIRTUAL MEETINGS AND STAMP COLLECTOR GATHERINGS

We are months into the consequences of the COVID-19 pandemic and still continue to see how our society is changing. May this message find you and your loved ones doing as well as can be in the present circumstances. We all wish for a speedy and successful end to the current crisis.

Even though some restrictions are being lifted, we all still are subject to restrictions on travel and mass gatherings. "Social distancing" has become part of our vocabulary and has prevented us from going to meet at stamp shows or at local stamp club meetings. I have communicated with many stamp collectors over the past number of weeks. We lament the absence of in-person gatherings and miss communications in person. However, to a person, everyone is grateful for having our hobby and the time to work on putting materials away, revising exhibits, writing publications and learning to communicate about stamps by virtual means.

The next few months will, in my uninformed view, still present much uncertainty. However, we all must cherish our health and our loved ones, friends and colleagues and appreciate what we have. It may be time for you to join stamp groups on Facebook. I have. It may be a time for stamp clubs to have short virtual meetings. In one of my clubs, members now regularly communicate by email and share stories about covers and stamps. These communications help with the loneliness and the isolation.

In an earlier column, I suggested some ways to keep philatelically connected for your mental health and to satisfy your cravings for interacting. Here they are again:

- The American Philatelic Society and other organizations are promoting Stamp Chats on their websites;
- Go to YouTube and watch videos about stamp collecting. You will be amazed at what you will find;
- If you have not emailed or called philatelic friends, consider doing so. For the most part, people who are stamp collectors want the interaction, especially if the topic involves stamps;
- Consider writing an article for newsletters or philatelic journals. Subscribe to new stamp journals or newspapers;
- Reorganize your collections and the areas in which they are housed;
- Start collecting a new area;

DISTANCIATION SOCIALE, RÉUNIONS VIRTUELLES ET RASSEMBLEMENTS DE PHILATÉLISTES

Nous vivons depuis des mois les conséquences de la pandémie de COVID-19 et nous continuons de voir notre société changer. Puisse ce message vous trouver, ainsi que vos proches, aussi bien que possible étant donné les circonstances. Nous souhaitons que la crise actuelle se termine vite et bien.

Même si certaines restrictions ont été levées, nous sommes toujours soumis à des restrictions sur les voyages et les grands rassemblements. La « distanciation sociale » fait maintenant partie de notre vocabulaire et nous a empêchés de nous regrouper pour des expositions philatéliques ou des réunions à nos clubs locaux. J'ai communiqué avec beaucoup de collectionneurs ces dernières semaines. Nous nous désolons de l'absence de rassemblements réels et les communications en personne nous manquent. En revanche, chacun est reconnaissant à quelqu'un pour notre loisir et le temps utilisé à recueillir du matériel, à revoir des collections, à rédiger des articles en vue de les publier et à apprendre à communiquer au sujet des timbres de façon virtuelle.

Les prochains mois, selon mon point de vue non informé, seront encore pleins d'incertitude. Cependant, nous devons tous chérir notre santé et ceux que nous aimons, nos amis, nos collègues et apprécier ce que nous avons. Pour vous, le temps est peut-être venu de joindre un groupe de philatélistes sur Facebook. Je l'ai fait. Le moment est peut-être aussi venu pour les clubs de tenir de courtes réunions philatéliques virtuelles. Dans l'un de mes clubs, les membres communiquent maintenant régulièrement par courriel pour se raconter leurs histoires de plis et de timbres. Ces communications nous aident à combattre la solitude et l'isolation.

Dans une chronique précédente, j'ai suggéré quelques façons de rester philatéliquement connectés pour votre santé mentale et satisfaire vos envies d'interaction. Les voici à nouveau :

- l'American Philatelic Society et d'autres organisations font la promotion des clavardages philatéliques sur leurs sites Web;
- rendez-vous sur YouTube et regardez des vidéos sur la collection de timbres. Vous serez étonnés de ce que vous y trouverez;
- si vous n'avez pas appelé vos amis philatélistes ni pris contact avec eux par courriel, songez à le faire. La plupart des collectionneurs de timbres souhaitent interagir, surtout s'il est question de timbres;
- pensez à écrire un article pour une infolettre ou une revue philatélique. Abonnez-vous à de nouveaux journaux ou revues philatéliques;
- réorganisez vos collections et l'endroit où vous les gardez;
- commencez une collection dans un nouveau domaine;

• Go through your material to see whether you hadn't noticed some interesting aspects of your stamps or covers at an earlier time;
• Occupy some time reading catalogues and other journals or literature that have been piling up;
• Try to interest others in the hobby especially if people are complaining of being bored; this includes younger people;
• Explore philatelic websites to expand your philatelic knowledge and/or to make new purchases;
• Surfing philatelic websites for material can be an endless source of enjoyment. I just saw that Stanley Gibbons put interesting exhibits online from a recent virtual exhibition;
• Go and look at exhibits on other philatelic websites such as Exponet, and the American Association of Philatelic Exhibitors;
• If you are interested in exhibiting, perhaps now is the time to get started. Experienced exhibitors may also wish to consider revising pages or upgrading their current exhibits;
• Join a new stamp organization. Renew your current memberships. The RPSC and other organizations are in need of members.

THE RPSC - WHERE ARE WE AND WHAT ARE WE DOING?

The RPSC continues to function remotely with the help of its dedicated Board of Directors, its volunteers, its extraordinary editor and webmaster, Robin Harris, and Lee Ann Stewart who runs the National Office. The RPSC Board communicates regularly by email and has regular two-hour teleconferences. Lee Ann is working remotely and will continue to process your membership dues and applications for new memberships. The Canadian Philatelist always welcomes your new articles for possible publication and will continue to be published with the able and faithful assistance of those at Trajan Publishing. The RPSC also has a Facebook page which I encourage you to visit. Please consider nominating people for The RPSC Volunteer Awards. The RPSC has been receiving many worthy nominations. Please keep them coming in. The RPSC will announce the award recipients through various means.

The most recent board meeting of The RPSC was on June 1, 2020. We discussed a number of issues including a date and location for our annual general meeting and how to better engage and serve members in these extraordinary times.

PLEASE MARK THIS IN YOUR CALENDARS!!!

Royal *2021* Royale is scheduled to take place in Peterborough, Ont., on June 25-27, 2021.

Please keep safe and stay healthy.

I want to thank you all for your support of The RPSC and the hobby. Thank you for your patience and understanding. I look forward to seeing you all in person, in print, or even in person as the year progresses. ✉

• faites le tour de votre matériel pour voir si des aspects intéressants de vos timbres ou de vos plis ne vous auraient pas échappé;
• passez du temps à lire des catalogues, des revues ou des ouvrages qui se sont empilés;
• essayez d'intéresser les autres à votre passe-temps surtout ceux qui se plaignent de s'ennuyer - ce qui inclut les jeunes;
• explorez les sites philatéliques afin d'augmenter vos connaissances ou pour faire de nouveaux achats;
• surfez sur les sites Web philatéliques peut devenir une source de joie inépuisable. Je viens juste de voir que Stanley Gibbons a mis en ligne des collections intéressantes tirées d'une récente exposition;
• allez voir les collections qui se trouvent dans d'autres sites Web de philatélie, comme Exponet et celui de l'American Association of Philatelic Exhibitors;
• si les expositions vous intéressent, il est peut-être temps de vous y mettre. Quant aux exposants expérimentés, ils souhaiteront peut-être aussi réviser les pages des collections qu'ils exposent ou les améliorer;
• joignez-vous à une nouvelle organisation philatélique. Renouvelez vos adhésions. La Société royale de philatélie du Canada (SRPC), comme bien d'autres, a besoin de membres.

LA SRPC - OÙ SOMMES-NOUS ET QUE FAISONS-NOUS?

La SRPC continue de fonctionner à distance avec l'aide de son conseil d'administration, de ses bénévoles, de son extraordinaire rédacteur en chef et webmaître, Robin Harris, et de Lee Ann Stewart qui s'occupe du Bureau national. Le conseil d'administration de La SRPC communique régulièrement par courriel et tient des téléconférences de deux heures. Lee Ann travaille à distance et continue de traiter vos droits d'adhésion ainsi que les nouvelles demandes d'adhésion. *Le Philatéliste canadien* accueille toujours avec plaisir vos nouveaux articles qui seront possiblement publiés et il continuera d'être publié avec l'aide assidue du personnel de Trajan Publishing. La SRPC possède aussi une page Facebook que je vous encourage à visiter. S'il vous plaît, pensez à suggérer un candidat pour le prix de La SRPC à l'intention des bénévoles. Nous avons déjà reçu de nombreuses candidatures valables. S'il vous plaît, continuez à nous en faire parvenir. Nous annoncerons les noms des récipiendaires par divers moyens.

La dernière réunion du conseil d'administration a eu lieu le 1er juin 2020. Nous avons traité de nombreuses questions, notamment, de la date et du lieu de notre assemblée générale annuelle et de la meilleure façon de mobiliser et de servir les membres en ces temps hors du commun.

NE MANQUEZ PAS D'INSCRIRE CECI À VOS CALENDRIERS!!!

Royal *2021*Royale devrait avoir lieu à Peterborough, Ontario, du 25 au 27 juin 2021.

S'il vous plaît, soyez prudents et restez en bonne santé.

Je veux remercier chacun d'entre vous pour son soutien envers La SRPC et notre loisir. Merci de votre patience et de votre compréhension. J'ai hâte de vous voir tous concrètement, sur une page imprimée ou même en personne plus tard, cette année. ✉



EDITOR'S NOTES

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

NOTES DU RÉDACTEUR

PHILATELY IS ALIVE AND WELL?

We are now, as I write this in mid-May, entering into the third month of the COVID-19 world pandemic. Here in Manitoba where I reside, where we have had just a handful of new cases over the last couple of weeks, there is talk of lifting many restrictions in the very near future. Time will tell if that is the right decision.

From my very unscientific analysis of the last eight weeks or so, it is clear to me that stamp collectors are certainly taking advantage of this self-isolation and looking more closely at the stamps in their collection.

How do I come to this conclusion? Because of the number of e-mails I have received in these last two months asking various philatelic questions.

My Machin website has produced many more Machin-related queries than the usual weekly e-mails that I typically receive. In addition, I have received far more Unitrade catalogue-related questions in my role as editor of that catalogue.

Answering many of these questions requires a bit of research on my part, which it turns out is very helpful for me as I learn a bit more with each query. When I used to teach continuing education many years ago, I would tell my students, "if your neighbour asks you a question, take the time to answer – it makes you think about the specific query and you actually learn something as well". A win-win for both parties.

The higher-than-usual number of questions is a good thing, at least in the way it tells me that collectors are, hopefully, enjoying the time studying their stamps a bit more closely than they might have prior to the COVID-19 issues we are still facing today.

When I took over as editor of *The Canadian Philatelist* a year and a half ago I jotted down several different 'topics' that might be relevant for an editorial at some time. One such item was this quick note: "are there enough hours in the day to work on all of the stampie stuff you have cluttering your desk?"

Of course this was written a year before our current stay-at-home restrictions. Then, and still today, it seems that I do not have enough hours in the day! To be fully transparent, I should note that I am self-employed and have worked from home for the last 18 years, so these last couple of months don't seem much different to me in that respect.

My office/stamp room is just as cluttered today as it was two months ago, if not more so! I really do need to take time to re-organize and clean it up. However, to do it right, I

LA PHILATÉLIE, VIVANTE ET BIEN PORTANTE?

Alors que j'écris ces lignes, nous voilà à la mi-mai et nous entrons dans le troisième mois de la pandémie mondiale de COVID-19. Ici, au Manitoba, là où j'habite, nous n'avons eu qu'une poignée de cas ces dernières semaines et on entend dire que beaucoup de restrictions pourraient être levées dans un très proche avenir. Le temps nous dira si c'est la bonne décision.

Selon mon analyse, pas du tout scientifique, des quelques huit semaines que nous venons de passer, il est évident que les collectionneurs de timbres tirent profit de l'auto isolation en examinant en profondeur les timbres de leur collection.

Comment en suis-je venu à cette conclusion? À cause des nombreux courriels que j'ai reçus depuis deux mois dans lesquels les gens me posent diverses questions philatéliques.

Mon site Machin a produit beaucoup plus de demandes que les habituels courriels hebdomadaires typiques. Et, à titre de rédacteur en chef du catalogue Unitrade, j'ai aussi reçu une abondance de questions à propos de ce catalogue.

Pour répondre à ces questions, je dois faire des recherches, ce qui finalement m'est très utile, car je m'instruis un peu chaque fois. Lorsque j'enseignais à l'éducation permanente, il y a de cela bien des années, je disais à mes étudiants « si votre voisin vous pose des questions, prenez le temps d'y répondre; cela vous oblige à réfléchir au sujet en question et de fait, vous apprenez vous aussi quelque chose ». Les deux parties sont donc gagnantes.

Lorsqu'il y a plus de questions que d'habitude, c'est bon signe, du moins en ce sens que cela montre que les collectionneurs, je l'espère, passent d'agréables moments à étudier leurs timbres d'un peu plus près qu'ils ne l'auraient fait avant les problèmes de COVID-19 que nous affrontons aujourd'hui.

Quand j'ai entrepris mon mandat de rédacteur en chef du *Philatéliste canadien* il y a un an et demi, j'ai noté différents « sujets » qui pourraient un jour convenir à un éditorial. En voici un petit exemple : « y a-t-il assez d'heures en une journée pour que vous puissiez passer à travers tous les objets philatéliques qui encombrent votre bureau? »

Bien sûr, j'ai écrit cela un an *avant* les restrictions actuelles de confinement à la maison. À ce moment-là, il me semblait qu'il n'y avait pas assez d'heures dans une journée et c'est toujours pareil aujourd'hui! Par souci de transparence, je devrais toutefois préciser que je suis travailleur autonome et que j'exerce mon emploi chez moi depuis dix-huit ans. Alors, ces derniers quelques mois ne sont pas trop différents pour moi à cet égard.

Mon bureau-coin philatélique est tout aussi encombré qu'il l'était il y a deux mois sinon davantage. Je n'ai pas vraiment besoin de prendre le temps de le réorganiser ni de faire le ménage. Cependant, pour bien faire, je devrais tout sortir de mon bureau et examiner attentivement ch-

should be removing everything from the office and then carefully looking at each individual item before deciding whether to keep it or toss it. That just seems like too much work, especially when the outside is calling (as it is right at this moment).

In my last editorial I noted several stamp-related projects that I hoped to work on during this period of 'seclusion'. Here we are eight weeks later and the list hasn't changed much! With the beautiful spring weather that southern Manitoba is currently experiencing, I have spent much of my free time outside working on some self-made projects around our acreage. I just need some rainy days to keep me inside to work on "stamps".

Are you taking advantage of playing with your stamps these days? I'll repeat an item from my last editorial: *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). Please, and thanks!

One downside that I have noticed for stamp collectors during these trying times is how it has affected Canada Post's stamp program and new issues. The four stamp issues for April and May (Eid, V-E Day, Group of Seven, History of Radio) have not been delivered to any post offices that I have visited. I was able to order them on-line and have received them in my normal mail, but post offices themselves are having a difficult time getting their regular supplies.

Stay safe and healthy. Enjoy your stampie time. ✉

aque article avant de décider de le garder ou de le jeter. On dirait tout simplement que c'est trop de travail, surtout lorsque l'appel du dehors se fait sentir (comme en ce moment).

Dans mon dernier éditorial, je notais quelques projets reliés aux timbres auxquels j'espérais travailler pendant la période actuelle d'isolement. Nous voici, huit semaines plus tard, et la liste n'a pas beaucoup changé. Le beau temps printanier qui règne actuellement dans le sud du Manitoba m'a incité à passer la plupart de mon temps libre dehors à travailler sur des projets personnels autour de chez moi. Il faudrait juste quelques jours de pluie pour me garder à l'intérieur à travailler sur mes timbres.

En profitez-vous pour jouer avec vos timbres ces jours-ci? Je vais répéter l'un des points de mon dernier éditorial ; *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). S'il vous plaît et merci!

L'un des effets négatifs que j'ai observés pour les philatélistes en ces temps difficiles est la façon dont la situation s'est répercutée sur le programme et les nouvelles émissions de timbres de Poste Canada. Les quatre émissions de timbres pour avril et mai (Aïd, Victoire en Europe, Groupe des sept, Histoire de la radio au Canada) n'ont été livrées dans aucun des bureaux de poste que j'ai visités. J'ai pu les commander en ligne et je les ai reçus par le courrier habituel, mais les bureaux de poste peinent à recevoir leur approvisionnement régulier.

Soyez prudents et portez-vous bien. Savourez vos moments « timbrés ». ✉



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IN THE MAILBOX
DANS LA BOÎTE AUX LETTRES

DEAR EDITOR:

Subject: *The Canadian Philatelist* for May and June 2020

I have just read the most recent issue of the journal and as usual it is a fine publication for members of the Society. However, I would like to point out a couple of corrections namely:

Page 168 shows a photograph of the Queen's Silver Jubilee in 1977. To the left of Her Majesty the person is said to be the Duke of Windsor who died May 28th 1972, however I am sure it is her husband Prince Phillip, the Duke of Edinburgh!



Page 183 shows a stamp issued in 1927 that has an arrow stating that the gentleman on the right hand side is Emily Murphy who was, of course, a woman born in 1868 and became the first female magistrate in Canada. I believe that the man on the stamp to be Sir Louis Hippolyte La Fontaine born in 1807 and who became the First Premier of the United Province of Canada.

Kindest regards,
John Davies

Editor: the caption should have read May 12, 1804, Birth of Robert Baldwin; our apologizes.

DEAR EDITOR:

I am surprised to see a picture with a caption indicating that the Duke of Windsor was on the balcony of Buckingham Palace in 1977 during the Queen's Silver Jubilee year ('Royal Communication, May-June 2020 TCP). Firstly, he was estranged from the family. Secondly, he died in 1972! I believe it is Prince Philip, Duke of Edinburgh, in the picture.

The title "Lord Louis Mountbatten" was a courtesy title of the man born His Serene Highness Prince Louis of Battenburg in 1900. The title was due to his being son of the 1st Marquis of Milford Haven, a title created when the Battenburgs became Mountbattens (and the British line of the House of Saxe-Cobourg and Gotha became the House of Windsor in 1917). By 1977, he was Lord (strictly Earl) Mountbatten of Burma in his own right.

Regards,
Duncan H. Barber

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Epidemics, Pandemics and Disinfected Mail

PART TWO

BY BILL PEKONEN

This article is a short digest of the lengthy 1962 report written by K. F. Meyer, M.D., about the history relating to disinfected mail. This report is recommended to anyone interested in collecting disinfected covers. A foreword written by C. E. Doleman, Professor of Bacteriology and Immunology, UBC stated "It (the article) is warmly recommended to professional people as diverse in their enthusiasms as philatelists, bacteriologists, public health and medical historians, sociologists, and political scientists." For the purposes of this digest, the emphasis is on what might interest philatelists.

Meyer concluded that examples of disinfected covers were scarce, and informative publications were few in number. He quotes from two monographs: The Great Mail, a Postal History of New Orleans by Leonard V. Huber and Charles Wagner describing how authorities dealt with the Yellow Fever epidemic. Florida's Hellfire and Brimstone Mail (1952) by Margetta Lane is a record that should be read by every collector of disinfected mail.

Mrs. Lane and Kenneth L. Rice compiled a list of 41 known covers from Jacksonville, Florida during the period August 18 to November 17, 1888. Not enough information was available about other known covers to create a checklist of surviving covers out of over two million covers that went through the mails in that city.

A story about disinfected mail was published in The Western Stamp Collector, Saturday, June 1952, whole number 1908. This story describes how mail was handled in San Francisco during an epidemic.

Another subsequent article of interest is: From Medicine Man to Medical Man by William Perkins Bull. This is a record of a century and a half of progress in health and sanitation as exemplified by developments in Peel County, Ontario, Canada. The following quotation appears in Meyer's account.

Though smallpox still raged, especially in Montreal, the (Provincial) Board, in its 1885 report, states that the scourge was under control: 'It has no permanent place in this country', it avers. 'Vaccinations contributes to immunity, but the most efficient agents are isolation and precautionary disinfection.'

Meyer further states that certification of disinfection of letters happened only in rare instances by hand stamp cachets. It is often difficult to recognize disinfected mail.

The following hand stamps were observed on covers illustrat-



ed in Meyer's article: The font sizes varied in size and mixed capital and lower case letters. "fumigated", "sterilized", "disinfected", "quarantine", "medical service - office of disinfection" and "disinfected / por calor" (using heat).

Examples of disinfected mail exists from most countries in South America and Europe, Australia, Puerto Rico, Haiti and the leprosy colony in Molokai (Hawaiian Islands) .

A folded letter from Ponce, Puerto Rico dated Jun 4 (1835) was held by quarantine for 21 days at the Boston Harbour. Yellow Fever prevailed in Puerto Rico at the time. All ports in the South and Gulf coasts (USA) had quarantine procedures. Quarantines were also in place in other world ports including Honolulu and Venezuela. Holes were punched in envelopes at New Orleans during 1822-1849 to ensure the contents would also be disinfected.

The railway postal service in the USA practiced disinfection methods during 1893-1908. The French Sanitary Police Law was used as a guide to establish regulations in the USA. Other Yellow Fever precedents in France, Cadiz and Barcelona in 1879 may also have been responsible for the procedures used in North America. Another source for the disinfection of mail was established by the 1866 Constantinople International Sanitary Conference.

The conclusion was that disinfecting mail was not necessary since the virus infection did not survive for any length of time on paper or cardboard. Currently, there is an expectation that a virus can survive longer on plastic surfaces. Perhaps that is why Canada Post is irradiating mail. On-line ordering and parcel mail deliveries exceeding the number of parcels usually delivered during the Christmas season has also caused a delay in delivery. The delivery delay is, in that sense, acting as a disinfecting process.

Other articles about disinfected mail have been published since 1962. A partial list follows:

Douglas Patrick wrote an article about disinfected mail December 17, 1976;

S Nathan wrote an article in the Western Stamp Collector December 4, 1971;

"The use of disinfected mail in Pennsylvania" December 6, 1976 (publication not known);

"Canada Disinfection of Mail, 1855-1903" by R.M (Sandy) Clark PHSC Journal 105 (p.17).

Illustrated with this article is a modern-day delayed mail example. This registered cover was posted at Buenos Aires 17 MAR 2020. An embargo was in place at Argentina. Airlines were parked at the airport. Airmail was delayed. This cover reached Montreal Canada 57 days later on 13 MAY 2020. It arrived at the destination May 25, 2020 with a total transit time of 69 days.

Meyer's report indicates that numerous epidemics and pandemics have occurred over the last 500 years. The changes that may have resulted by changes in social interaction and negative economic consequences are missing from that story. The ultimate social and economic consequences from the 2020 pandemic will evolve in the future. How those changes will affect mail processing and society remains to be seen and something to watch over time. In the meantime, watch all mail coming into Canada from other countries. ✉

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THE REAL SAM

BY DALE SPEIRS

The tourist brochures from Alberta do not mention the flatlands of the southern prairies, just the mountains, the Calgary Stampede rodeo, and the Red Deer River badlands. I made a trip to Level-land on June 29, 2019. It is not a settlement but a church and a graveyard.



Figure 1. Level-land scenic view.

As its name suggests, it is out on the flatlands. Level-land is about an hour's drive northeast of Calgary. Its only claim to fame, and my reason for visiting, was that it is the resting place of Sam McGee, the subject of the famous poem by Robert W. Service. Figure 1 is a scenic view from the cemetery. Notice the McGee grave in the foreground.

The Northern Lights have seen queer sights,
But the queerest they ever did see
Was that night on the marge of Lake Lebarge
I cremated Sam McGee.

Service's best-known poems are "The Cremation Of Sam McGee" and "The Shooting Of Dan McGrew". They were based on his experiences in Yukon Territory when he worked as a bank clerk in his younger days. One of his friends was William Samuel McGee, known as Sam, who gave him permission to use his name in the poem. In later life Sam sometimes regretted the notoriety the poem brought him.

Now Sam McGee was from Tennessee, where the cotton blooms and blows.
Why he left his home in the South to roam 'round the Pole, God only knows.
He was always cold, but the land of gold seemed to hold him like a spell;
Though he'd often say in his homely way that "he'd sooner live in hell."

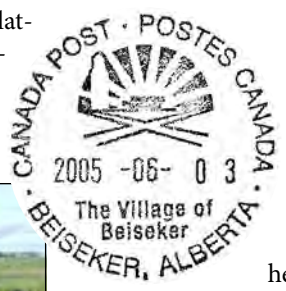


Figure 2. Postmark - Alberta, Beiseker, pictorial, 2005.

The real Sam McGee was an Ontario farm boy who drifted about as a young man and never went near Tennessee. He met up with Service in Yukon. Eventually he drifted back south and lived in various locations in Alberta before settling as an old man on a farm in the Level-land district.[1] The nearest settlement and post office was the village of Beiseker, where McGee often visited from his farm.[2] A sample postmark of Beiseker is shown in Figure 2.

"It's the cursed cold, and it's got right hold till I'm chilled clean through to the bone.
Yet 'tain't being dead; it's my awful dread of the icy grave that pains;
So I want you to swear that, foul or fair, you'll cremate my last remains."



Figure 3. Level-land cemetery.

McGee died in 1940 of a heart attack. He was not cremated but buried in the Level-land Cemetery. His grave is near the back, as seen in Figure 3, second row from the big cottonwood tree. His original tombstone is shown in Figure 4. His wife Ruth outlived him by sixteen years. After her death and internment, a second marker was added with both their names, as seen in Figure 5.



Figure 4. McGee original gravestone.

McGEE



Figure 5. McGee and wife gravestone.

In 1977, the Canadian Post Office (not then Canada Post) issued a stamp in honour of Robert Service and chose to illustrate the famous Sam McGee poem (Figure 6). The illustration is not accurate. The poem clearly stated that McGee was cremated inside the boiler of an old abandoned sternwheeler, not in an outdoor campfire. As to whether or not the real Sam McGee looked like that, it is possible. Figure 7 is a photo of him in later days, taken from reference 1, when he was a middle-aged farmer living on the flatlands. As a young roustabout in the Yukon, it was possible he looked like the image on the stamp. In the cold climate of the Arctic, long hair and full beards went a long way in keeping the head warm. ✉



Figure 6. Stamp - Canada, Sam McGee.



Figure 7. Photo - Sam McGee.

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WHAT IS MY FAVOURITE STAMP?

A Measured Moment

BY JIM MEASURES

That is like asking a father, "Who is your favourite son or daughter?"



Those who know me may think that my favourite stamp is the Penny Universal, issued by New Zealand on January 1, 1901. This is a stamp that is the subject of an exhibit that I have shown nationally in both Canada and New Zealand showing all manner of varieties and uses.



Since my first attempt at exhibiting was to show my New Zealand health stamps at a Boy Scout hobby show in 1947, you may think that my favourite stamps were the first health stamps that I obtained: the 1943 triangle princesses.

As a stamp show judge, I served as an apprentice at Canada 82; therefore the 60-cent Bluenose stamp-on-stamp has a special place in my list of favourite memories – and the Bluenose is certainly one of the most beautiful examples of engraved stamps; and it is 'Canadian, Eh!'



I have always been a royalist and a fan of Queen Elizabeth, even when she was just a princess. She has appeared on more stamps than anyone, and I believe that Canada's 25-cent stamp, issued in 1977 to mark her Silver Jubilee, is the most attractive of them all.



I have always been interested in the small territory of Christmas Island that issues its own stamps, and I have collected their stamps ever since the first issue. When the island started to issue stamps, showing Santa Claus on a tropical beach with a palm tree in the background, it tickled my funny bone, and I couldn't resist.



When the United Nations started to issue its own stamps, I was impressed with the 50-cent stamp in its first issue. It is in U.N. blue and, to me, it speaks of the organization that is bringing the world together: a truly noble aspiration. Even though U.N. stamps have lost some of their popularity, they still speak to me, and rank high on my list of favourites.



As a proud Canadian football fan, and a supporter of the Toronto Argonauts since 1948, I was delighted to see the Argo logo beside the Grey Cup on the stamp that honours that great trophy. Did you know that the Toronto Argonauts are the longest continuous operating professional sports team in North America? They began scoring touchdowns 35 years before the New York Yankees ever hit a home run.



Since I was the person who started the campaign to have the 'Volunteer Firefighter' stamp issued in 2003, I have to have it on my list of favourites. Jessica Kaufman, the nine year old, who asked me why Canada issued stamps in 1994 and 1996 honouring the 'Bickle Chieftain' fire truck and not her dad who drove a truck, was so pleased when this stamp was launched at Royal*2003*Royale in Hanover.



Among recent Canadian stamps, the series 'Birds of Canada' in souvenir sheets are some of the most attractive that I have ever seen. However, they would have to continue the series for 50 years to show all of Canada's birds. With that said, the crow, seen on the first sheet in the series, is always with us. Like most Canadians, it enjoys the summer, but stays here all winter.



I suppose that, in summary, I can say that – like my three children, six grandchildren, and four great grandchildren – I love them all; and my favourite is the one I am dealing with at the moment. I thank the good Lord that none of them are ever far from my heart. ✉

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'Italia al Lavoro'

BY RICHARD LOGAN

INTRODUCTION

In *Fathers and Sons,* Turgenev wrote, "The drawing shows me at one glance what might be spread over 10 pages in a book." Such is the case with Italy's *Italia al Lavoro* series of pictorial definitives (Figure 1). They were the work of prolific stamp designer Corrado Mezzana (Figure 2), and issued on October 20, 1950 (Scott 549-567). The series, also known as The 'Provincial Occupations' issue, depicted 19 different, hard-working, ordinary Italian citizens who were responsible for rebuilding Italy following World War II. They exhibited, in a cohesive way, Italy's newfound national identity.



Figure 2. Scott 1826, Self portrait of stamp designer Corrado Mezzana, and first day cancellation.

The large 24mm by 40mm vertically formatted, monochrome pictorial definitives are denominated from 50 centesimi to 200 lira. They are sometimes regarded as commemoratives when looked at individually. The 17 low value stamps were printed in photogravure, and the two higher values were engraved by Vittorio Nicastro and Trento Cionini respectively in sheets of 50.

Mezzana had actually thought up this concept of 'Italy at Work' just after the war, submitting this design to replace previous Italian war stamps, which featured Mussolini and Hitler, monarch's portrait, Roman Emperors, and an issue seeking to intimidate by an aggressive display of military power. Instead, Italy issued the 'Democratica' definitives (Figure 3), representing Freedom, Work/

Figure 1. Italia al Lavoro series of pictorial definitives, Scott 549-567.



Figure 3. Democratica definitives.

Justice and Family, Enlightenment, Regeneration, Forestry, Peace, and a larger version of Work/Justice and Family. (*Scott* 463-477).

Corrado Mezzana had been designing stamps since 1930 for Italy, Vatican City and San Marino and was well aware that Italian definitives, in particular, were not known for their consistency of design. He was also very much aware that Italy's involvement in World War II, as a member of the Axis powers, had required the establishment of a war economy and, by the end of the war, the Italian economy had been all but destroyed. Mezzana also knew that the presence of a large and cheap stock of labour was the foundation for spectacular economic growth.

This economic expansion induced massive inflows of migrants from rural southern Italy to the industrial cities of the north. It is estimated that around nine million Italians were involved in inter-regional migrations, sometimes dissolving entire communities, and creating large metropolitan areas and energy infrastructures.

This was the Italy that Mezzana wanted to portray in the *Italia al Lavoro* series. He wanted to integrate technology, tourism, and culture. A typical example is the one lira denomination (*Scott* 550). In the foreground, an auto mechanic works on a car part in his 'workshop – L'Officina' in 'Piemonte' one of 19* regions of Italy. Through the open garage door, we see the Alps and, at the base, buildings ascending steep streets. Midway is the Sacra di San Michele on Mount Pirchiriano, entrusted to the Rosminians and acknowledged as the symbolic monument of the Piemont region.

Turin is famously the home of the 'Shroud of Turin' – respected by many faiths and known all over the world -- so why the car and auto mechanic?

Following World War II, Turin was rapidly built up. The city's automobile industry played a pivotal role in the Italian economic miracle of the 1950s, attracting hundreds of thousands of immigrants to the city, and giving it the moniker the 'Detroit of Italy.' It is the headquarters of automobile manufacturers Fiat, Fiat Chrysler, Lancia, and Alfa Romeo.

At first glance, the issue seems uncomplicated. The profession, administrative region, regional landmarks, same layout, and attractive artwork seem straight forward enough. But the issue gains complexity through its perforations, watermarks, and specific use.

PERFORATIONS

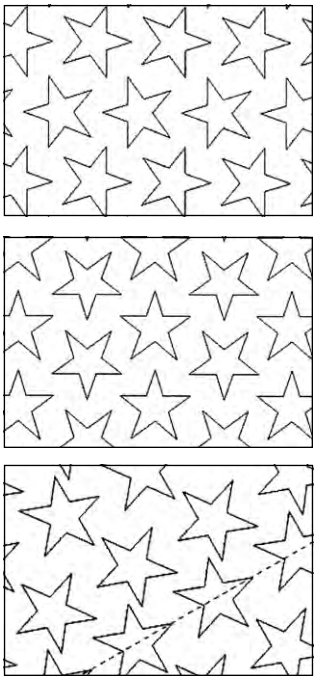
The 17 lower denominations (*Scott* 549-565) are perforated 14. The 100 lira and 200 lira denominations (*Scott* 566-567) are perforated 13x14 and 14x13. In addition, the 100 lira denomination exists perforated 13 (*Scott* 566a) and 14 (*Scott* 566b), and the 200 lira denomination exists perforated 14 (*Scott* 567a). Perforation varieties of 14¼x14¼, 14x14, 13¼x13¼, 14¼x13¼, 13¼x14¼, 14¼x14, 14x14¼, 14x13¼, 13¾x13¼, 13¼x14, and rare 12¼x13¼ exist for the 100 lira denomination. Varieties of the 200 lira denomination exist perforated 14¼x14¼, 14x14, 13¼x13¼, 14¼x13¼, 13¼x14¼, 14x13¼, and 13¼x14. Both 100 lira and 200 lira denominations also exist in two rare compound perforations of 14¼x11¼x14¼x13¼ and 14¼x13¼x14¼x11¼.

WATERMARKS

Post World War II watermarks on Italian stamps featured three types of winged wheel watermarks (Figure4; Scott 277) and four types of multiple star watermarks. (Scott 303) The three types of winged wheel watermarks come in eight possible orientations: upright to the right, upright to the left, inverted to the right, inverted to the left, to the right below, to the right above, to the left above, and to the left below. However, it is rare for there to be more than four for an individual stamp and oftimes, only one.



Figure 4. Winged watermarks.



In 1955 through 1957, a star pentagon watermark was introduced on the 50 centisimi and one-two-15-30-50 and 65 lira stamps (*Scott* 668-673A) to get around the orientation problem of the winged wheel. These stars, known as Type I, are distinct and aligned vertically and horizontally. Three other star watermarks, less clearly defined and aligned at an angle, were also used over the years. The angle can be 25 or 65 degrees leading to collectable varieties.

Figure 5 (top to bottom):
Star pentagon watermark - horizontal;
Star pentagon watermark - vertical;
Star pentagon watermark - angled.

The 50 centisimi, 15 and 25 lira denominations may be found without watermarks, especially the 25 lira denomination, which is highly valued.

SPECIFIC PURPOSE

The *Italia al Lavoro* issue was in use from 1950 to 1958 and it is comparatively easy to find the basic letter rate, for instance, on cover at reasonable cost. That being said, many of the stamps were issued for a specific purpose. The values, and uses shown below, are those in effect on the day of issue and offer a challenge to those collectors seeking single franking covers with the proper value for each postal rate.



Figure 6 (a & b). Trieste cancelled postcard to the USA - external postcard rate.

50 centisimi - Postcards sent by mayor's offices and postcards sent to military personnel.

1 lira – Braille mail for the blind, coupons for political periodicals and libraries, and accounts stated for newspapers.

2 lira – Used as a makeup value and second step braille mail for the blind.

5 lira – Printed matter, postcards with date and signature only, and letters for the blind sent abroad.

6 lira – Postcards, visiting cards, library coupons and announcements.

10 lira – Samples, postcards, visiting cards, printed matter sent abroad by surface mail, letters sent between mayor's offices and between military personnel, cash on delivery fee and internal air fee for letters and postcards.

12 lira – Commercial invoices and registration fees on articles for the blind.

15 lira – Complaints, private industry postcards, picture postcards and right of countermand.

20 lira – Letter rate, including: France, Algeria and Monaco, registration fee on medical tests and editorial printed matter, advice of receipt fee, samples sent abroad by surface mail.

25 lira – Manuscripts, small (200g) postal packets, registration fees on books sent at the editorial tariff, postcard with internal air fee, postcards sent abroad by surface mail, air mail fee (5g) to: European countries, Greenland, Algeria, the Canary Islands, Cape Verde, Egypt, Libya, Morocco, Tunisia and Cyprus.

30 lira – Registration fee on open correspondence, manuscripts (200-250g), second step samples sent abroad by surface mail, and letters with internal air fee.

35 lira – External surface mail postcards and foreign cash on delivery fees.

40 lira – Ordinary express fees, second step internal letter rate, air mail fee (5g) to: the Azores, Madeira, Aden, the Gulf States, Iraq and Syria.

50 lira – Manuscripts (400-450g), combined rate for an internal open registered letter, letter at the reduced rate of 10 Lira sent express, registered manuscript unless open, express sample, postcards sent to: Tunisia express, postcards sent by air mail to: Aden, the Gulf States, Cyprus, Morocco, Libya, Iraq and Egypt.

55 lira – Foreign surface mail rate except to: France, Algeria and Morocco, manuscripts sent abroad by surface mail, foreign advice of receipt fee, express postcards, registered sample and air mail fee (5g) to the US and Canada.

60 lira – Third step internal letter rate, internal express letter, foreign registration fee, registered postcard, air mail fee (5g) to: Eritrea, Ethiopia, Kenya, Moyen Congo, Nyasaland, Rhodesia, Sao Tome e Principe, British Somaliland, Sudan, French Sudan, Tanzania, Uganda, Zanzibar, Cuba, Haiti, Jamaica, Martinique, and the Dominican Republic.

65 lira –Combined rate for an internal registered letter, express manuscript, express small postal packet, second step manuscripts sent abroad by surface mail, foreign insurance fee up to 300 francs, foreign reclaim service fee, postcards sent by air mail to: Palestine, the Azores, and Madeira; air mail fee (5g) to: Somalia, the Bahamas, Bermuda, Antigua, Dutch Antilles, British Honduras, Costa Rica, Dominica, El Salvador, Grenada, Guatemala, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Puerto Rico, St. Lucia, St. Vincent, St. Kitts Nevis, and Trinidad and Tobago.

100 lira – Heavyweight items, and to make up air mail rates.

200 lira – Postal passports.

ALLIED MILITARY GOVERNMENT OVERPRINTS

The *Italia al Lavoro* issue was also put to use – on the same day it was introduced domestically – in Zone 'A' of the Adriatic seaport of Trieste, which was still under occupation by a joint Anglo-American military government. Values therefore received the AMG FTT overprint (*Scott* 90-108) type 'g' in black ink. Three of these AMG-FTT *Italia al Lavoro* stamps were overprinted FIERA di TRIESTE 1951 in black ink (*Scott* 122-124) and three (*Scott* 178-180) were overprinted V-FIERA DI TRIESTE – AMG-FTT 1953 in red or green ink to commemorate fairs in Trieste.

CONCLUSION

The format chosen for the *Italia al Lavoro* stamps was initially well received as a purposeful issue. However, the large stamps lacked the right proportions for everyday use. The answer was found in a single design, smaller format: the Siracusana series (Figure 7), issued in 1953 (Scott 626-633) and 1954. (Scott 628A) They are sometimes called the 'Italian Machins' because of their 35 year lifespan. The *Italia al Lavoro* issue, and the Siracusana issue, coexisted for five more years. However, as the Lavoro issue entered 1958, the writing was on the wall and Giovanni Gronchi, the president of the republic, issued a decree on February 11, 1958 that this issue – and others – would be invalid as of April 1, 1958. ✉



Figure 7. The Siracusana series.

** There were only 19 administrative regions of Italy in 1950. Molise, the youngest region, was part of the region of Abruzzi e Molise alongside the region of Abruzzo. The split did not become effective until 1970.*

For more in-depth information on Italian stamps, readers are directed to The Italy and Colonies Study Circle (www.icsc-uk.com). The society publishes a quarterly journal called 'Fil-Italia,' the only significant source of information on Italian philately in the English language.

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The American Revolution

1775 – 1783

BY ROBIN HARRIS, FRPSC

The American Revolution, by which the United States won its freedom from British rule, followed more than a decade of growing hostilities between the British crown and a large influential segment of the population of its North American colonies caused by British attempts to assert greater control over colonial affairs.

This is the story of the American colonists struggle for independence, as portrayed by postal items (stamps, postal cards and envelopes) issued by the United States of America.

The American colonists had long been dissatisfied with government from Britain. The colonists had originally gone to America to escape what they looked upon as oppression in Britain.

The government in Britain looked on the colonies as ready markets for British goods, and also sources of raw materials for British industries. Various acts of parliament were passed in Britain which restricted the Americans' freedom of action. The American colonists objected to being ruled by a government in which they had no representatives.

In the early 1770s the American colonists began to vent their grievances. The American Revolutionary War for Independence began on April 19, 1775 at Lexington and Concord, Massachusetts, and ended in October 1781 with the surrender of a British force at Yorktown, Virginia. We begin with the early struggles in 1773 ...

THE BOSTON TEA PARTY



One of the most bitterly resented taxes was the Tea Act imposed by Lord North in 1773.

American retaliation was immediate and swift: in Boston, where angry patriots vowed to stop the sale of tea, a "Tea Party" was held on the night of December 16, 1773. A group of citizens disguised as Mohawk Indians went to the waterfront, boarded English ships, and dumped 342 chests of tea into the harbour.

FIRST CONTINENTAL CONGRESS



On September 5, 1774, delegates from 12 colonies met in Carpenters' Hall, Philadelphia, to vent their grievances against Britain's passage of the "Intolerable Acts" and the closing of Boston Ports.

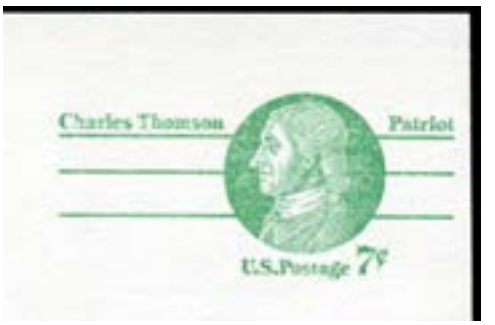
Debates by delegates on taxation without representation resulted in the drafting of the Declaration of Rights, adopted by the assembly on October 14, 1774. The petition to the king read in part: "We ask but for peace, liberty and safety."

Another significant outcome of the first congress, perhaps its boldest resolution, was the decision to cease all trade with Britain until trade and taxation policies had been changed.

Before adjourning, the delegates agreed to return to Philadelphia in May 1775 to resolve any remaining grievances with Great Britain.

There were 56 delegates from 12 colonies (none from Georgia) at the First Continental Congress, including Charles Thomson (secretary), Samuel Adams, George Washington, Patrick Henry, John Adams, and John Jay.

CHARLES THOMSON (1729–1824)



Charles Thomson served as secretary of the Continental Congress from 1774 to 1789, the entire period of its existence. As secretary, he signed the copy of the Declaration of Independence.

GEORGE WASHINGTON (1732–1799)





Virginia legislators elected seven delegates, including George Washington, to attend the First Continental Congress in Philadelphia. Here, Washington had his first chance to meet and talk with the leaders of other colonies. The members were impressed with his judgment and military knowledge.

PATRICK HENRY (1736–1799)



In August, 1774, the colony of Virginia elected Patrick Henry to the First Continental Congress. He was also a member of the Second Continental Congress for a short time in 1755.

SAMUEL ADAMS (1722–1803)



The Massachusetts legislature sent Samuel Adams to the First Continental Congress in 1774. He was elected to the Second Continental Congress in 1775, and pleaded for independence and a confederation of the colonies. He narrowly escaped arrest by the British in Lexington.

RISE OF THE SPIRIT OF INDEPENDENCE

It was important during this time to spread the spirit of independence. There were many ways that this was done, including newspapers, broadsides, horseback and drummers.






News during the early 1770s was spread by postriders, the first colonial mailmen. A postrider carried letters or messages, traveling on horseback along a certain route called a post road. On the way, he picked up news and passed it on to the men who welcomed him at taverns and post offices.





BATTLE OF LEXINGTON AND CONCORD

The American War of Independence began on April 19, 1775 in Lexington and Concord, Massachusetts when British troops clashed with armed and angry Minutemen over weapons held by the Americans. On that day the "shots heard around the world" were fired and the military phase of the Revolution finally began.



ISAIAH THOMAS (1749–1831)



Isaiah Thomas was a Minuteman at the Battle of Lexington and Concord. He is noted as an American publisher, including the journal, Spy, denouncing the British.

PAUL REVERE (1735–1818)





On April 18, 1775, the British were mounting their forces in Boston preparing to raid the colonial strongholds at Lexington and Concord. The Boston patriots got word of the plans and hung two lanterns in the tower of the Old North Church, a prearranged signal, to announce the British were proceeding by boat. The rebels at Lexington had to be alerted.



Paul Revere mounted his horse and threaded his way through British patrols spreading the alarm, "the British are coming, the British are coming."

PATRICK HENRY



Patrick Henry's argumentative skill in the Virginia legislature helped start colonial revolt in the South. His famous "Give me Liberty or give me death!" speech was made to his state's assembly on March 20, 1775 in support of armed resistance to the British.



MINUTEMEN

In the years just before the Revolutionary War, volunteers were organized into military companies and trained to bear arms. These men were prepared to fight "at a minute's notice."

Minutemen fought side by side with the militia at Lexington and Concord. The minutemen groups disappeared when regular armies were formed, in 1775.

AMERICAN MILITIA



The Militia includes all able-bodied men liable to be called into the armed forces in time of an emergency. Thus, the militia includes the Army, Navy, and Marines.

Each of the 13 colonies in America required its citizens to enrol and train in the militia. Militiamen formed almost half of the Continental Army that fought in the American Revolutionary War.

PHILADELPHIA LIGHT HORSE



The Philadelphia Light Horse flag was carried by a troop of 28 men from Philadelphia. The troop served as escort to General Washington.

The founders were assembled at Carpenter's Hall on November 17, 1774 and formed the "Light Horse of the City of Philadelphia." Captain Abraham Markoe presented the troop its standard in 1775.



SECOND CONTINENTAL CONGRESS

Because of the conflicts which had broken out in Massachusetts, the atmosphere surrounding the meeting of the Second Continental Congress in Philadelphia on May 10, 1775 was one of unity for independence.

INDEPENDENCE HALL



In 1775 patriots met at Independence Hall to hold the Second Continental Congress. It was here that George Washington was elected to serve as Commander in Chief of the Continental Army, and it was in Independence Hall, on July 4, 1776, that the Declaration of Independence was signed.

JOHN HANCOCK (1737–1793)



John Hancock was president of the Continental Congress from 1775 to 1777. Hancock wanted to be commander in chief of Revolutionary forces, and was jealous of General Washington.

BENJAMIN FRANKLIN (1706–1790)





The people of Philadelphia chose Benjamin Franklin to serve in the Second Continental Congress. He seldom spoke at the Congress, but became one of its most active and influential members.



JOHN JAY (1745–1829)

John Jay was president of the Continental Congress from December, 1778 to September, 1779. He helped frame the Treaty of Paris of 1783.

FORT TICONDEROGA

Fort Ticonderoga was the scene of many battles in the American Revolution. The Fort provided a route between New York and Canada and was an important British stronghold during the American Revolution. To prevent British forces from using Canadian bases, Ethan Allen, Benedict Ar-

nold and Vermont's "Green Mountain Boys" were ordered to capture the fort. On May 10, 1775 a surprise attack took the fort without loss of life.





HENRY KNOX (1750–1806)

Henry Knox, a General in the American Army, moved artillery from Fort Ticonderoga in the winter of 1775–76. He also fought in the Battle of Monmouth in June 1778 and was at Yorktown for the surrender of Cornwallis in 1781. He succeeded George Washington as Commander of the Army in December 1783.

CONTINENTAL ARMY

The Continental Army had its real beginning even before the Revolutionary War, in the time of the Militia.

On June 14, 1775, the Continental Congress voted to raise 10 companies of riflemen in Maryland, Pennsylvania, and Virginia, and enlist them for service in the Revolutionary War. The following day, it appointed George Washington as "general and commander in chief of the Continental Army".



BATTLE OF BUNKER HILL









One of the earliest engagements of the Revolutionary War, the Battle of Bunker Hill, fought on June 17, 1775, was hailed as a great moral victory for the Americans because of the heavy casualties among the best of british troops.

The hill had been fortified on the evening before by a force of 1,000 colonial troops. Three assaults by the 3,000 British fighters were required to capture the hill. The colonial troops were commanded by Col. William Prescott, who said, "Don't fire till you see the whites of their eyes."





SALEM POOR

Salem Poor was a black militia man whose conduct was so exceptional at the Battle of Bunker Hill that it was noted in a petition signed by fourteen Massachusetts officers. He went on to serve the cause of liberty in the Battle of Valley Forge and White Plains.

BENJAMIN FRANKLIN, POSTMASTER GENERAL

The Continental Congress chose Benjamin Franklin as Postmaster General on July 26, 1775 because of his experiences as a colonial postmaster. The government directed him to organize a postal system quickly. He soon had mail service from Portland, Maine, to Savannah, Georgia. He gave his salary to the relief of wounded soldiers.



WASHINGTON'S CRUISERS

The outfitting of six vessels, known as Washington's Cruisers, was paid for by George Washington out of his own pocket. These cruisers, the earliest commissioned vessels in the first American naval fleet, were used in the defense of the colonial coastline.



The flag was selected by Washington to fly over his Cruisers. The pine tree represented the strength and courage of the New England colonists.



CONTINENTAL NAVY

The Continental Congress established the Continental Navy on October 25, 1775. It set up a naval committee and later a marine committee to administer naval affairs and to build and equip warships.

During the Revolutionary War, about 50 vessels served in the Continental Navy. Privateers usually operated on independent missions.

FIRST NAVY JACK

The First Navy Jack features an uncoiled rattlesnake and the warning, "Don't Tread On Me." The flag was hoisted in October 1775 to become the first Navy Jack.



JOHN PAUL JONES (1747-1792)
JOHN BARRY (1745-1803)

John Paul Jones and John Barry have both been called the Father of the American Navy.



Barry was given command of the brig Lexington in 1776 with which he captured the British tender Edward, the first ship ever taken by a commanding officer in the United States Navy.

Jones received a commission as a lieutenant in the Continental Navy on December 17, 1775, and became first lieutenant of the Alfred, the first naval ship bought by the Continental Congress. In 1779, Jones took command of the Bonhomme Richard with which he captured the British ship, the Serapis, on September 23, 1779.

CONTINENTAL MARINES



The Continental Congress established a marine corps on November 10, 1775, to fight in the Revolutionary War. Marine Corps is the branch of the armed services that is especially trained and organized for amphibious assault operations.

Marines also served with the Continental Army in the battles of Trenton, Assunpunk, Morristown, and Brandy wine.

RHODE ISLAND FLAG



The First Rhode Island Regiment carried this flag in battles at Brandywine, Trenton, and Yorktown, as well as numerous lesser engagements. It flew at Red Bank, N.J. in 1777 when Col. Christopher Greene and his troop of 400 defeated a force of 1200 Hessians.

GRAND UNION FLAG

The Grand Union Flag was displayed for the first time on January 1, 1776, the same date the Continental Army came into existence.

This design revealed loyalty to England and a binding kinship even though the Declaration of Independence was signed six months later. It was nearly a year after the Declaration of Independence had been signed before a new national flag to symbolize the country's independence and unity was adopted.



THOMAS PAINE (1737-1809)



In January 1776 Thomas Paine anonymously published "Common Sense", a pamphlet in which he stated clearly the case of the colonies against the mother country.

FORT MOULTRIE FLAG

The Fort Moultrie flag was the first American flag displayed in the South during the Revolutionary War. It was flying over Fort Sullivan, Charleston Harbour, when the British fleet attacked on June 28, 1776.



A 2,000 man British landing force was beaten back by the fort's defenders, resulting in the withdrawal of the British.

Col. William Moultrie was in command at Fort Sullivan when the British attack was launched. Later the fort was renamed Fort Moultrie in his honour.

SPIRIT OF '76





People of every description and every background joined together to repel the forces of tyranny and create a new nation where free men could govern themselves. In the pursuit of freedom, Americans endured severe hardships and major setbacks. The will and determination demonstrated by these brave patriots became known as the "Spirit of '76."

DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE

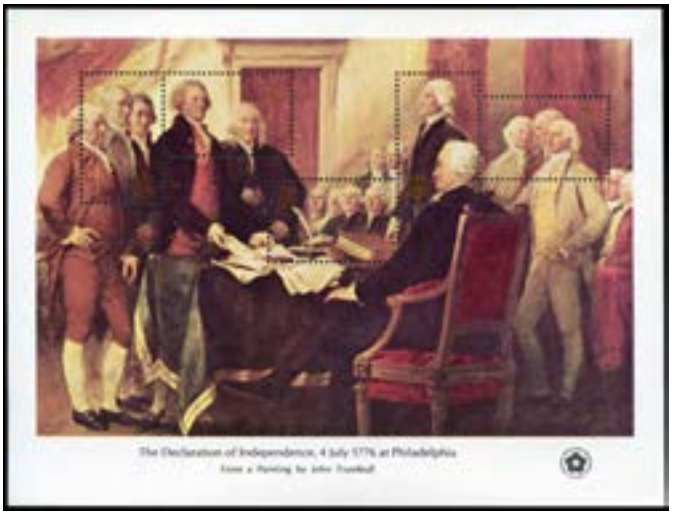


The United States of America was born on July 4, 1776 when the Second Continental Congress ratified the Declaration of Independence. With this document the colonies renounced

all ties with the British Crown and pledged their lives, their fortunes, and their saved honour to the cause of building a new nation.



Written with great eloquence and force by Thomas Jefferson, it affirmed the hopes and dreams of the founders of the United States and held forth the promise of a just and democratic government for all.



The only person to sign the document on July 4 was John Hancock, President of the Continental Congress, whose signature was attested by Charles Thomson. Members of Congress present on August 2 began signing the parchment copy that day.

THOMAS JEFFERSON (1743–1826)

The Second Continental Congress appointed a committee made up of Thomas Jefferson, John Adams, Benjamin Franklin, Roger Sherman, and Robert Livingston to draw a Declaration of Independence. The committee unanimously asked Jefferson to prepare the draft, and approved it with few changes.



BENJAMIN FRANKLIN

Franklin helped draft the Declaration of Independence. During the signing ceremonies, Franklin said, "...we must indeed all hang together, or assuredly we shall all hang separately."





GEORGE MASON (1725–1792)

In early 1776, George Mason drafted the Virginia state constitution. This document influenced Thomas Jefferson in the drafting of the Declaration of Independence.

ABRAHAM BALDWIN (1754–1807)

Baldwin, from Georgia, voted with the small states in the dispute over representation in Congress. He served as a chaplain in the Army and signed the Constitution.

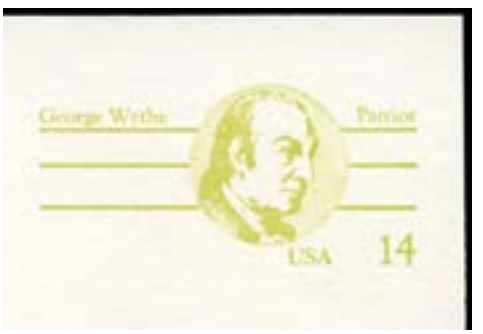


ROBERT MORRIS (1734–1806)



Robert Morris, known as one of the founding fathers, was a member of the Continental Congress who became better known as the financier of the American Revolution between 1776–1778.

GEORGE WYTHE (1726–1806)

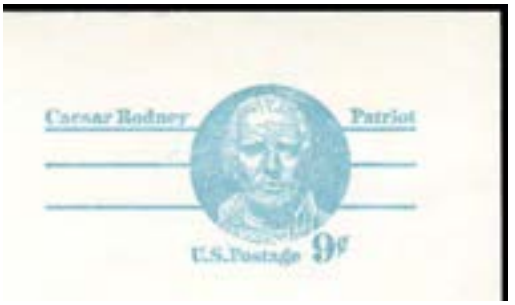


As a delegate to the Continental Congress, George Wythe signed the Declaration of Independence. He was a judge and noted law teacher.

PARTIAL TEXT OF THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE, AS WRITTEN BY THOMAS JEFFERSON



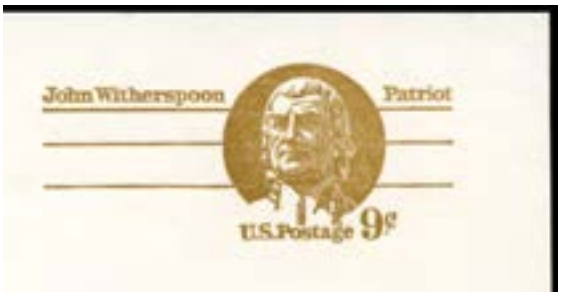
When in the course of human events, it becomes necessary for one people to dissolve the political bands which have connected them with another, and to assume among the powers of the earth, the separate and equal station to which the Laws of Nature and of Nature's God entitle them, a decent respect to the opinions of mankind requires that they should declare the causes which impel them to the separation. - We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable Rights, that among these are Life, Liberty and the pursuit of Happiness...



CAESAR RODNEY (1728-1784)

Caesar Rodney was most responsible for Delaware's participation in the American Revolutionary War. As a delegate to the Continental Congress in 1776, he voted for independence, riding 130 kilometres on horseback to arrive in time.

JOHN WITHERSPOON (1723-1794)



John Witherspoon served in the Continental Congress and signed the Declaration of Independence, representing New Jersey.

THE LIBERTY BELL



The bell was commissioned in 1751 by the Pennsylvania Provincial Assembly and was delivered in 1752 after being cast in London. It became the Liberty at last when it was rung on July 4, 1776 to signal adoption of the Declaration of Independence by the Continental Congress.

"Proclaim liberty throughout all the land unto all the inhabitants thereof, Leviticus 24:10", is engraved on the symbol of US freedom, the Liberty Bell.

BATTLE OF BROOKLYN

In July 1776, British forces had moved into New York and made an encampment on Staten Island. George Washington,



having anticipated this move, sent troops to Long Island and Manhattan.

On August 27, General William Howe laid siege on Long Island and forced American troops to evacuate by boat across the East River to Manhattan.

THADDEUS KOSCIUZKO (1746-1817)



Tadeuz Andryej Bonaventura Kosciuszko came to America in 1776 to offer his military and engineering skills to the Patriots. The fortification he prepared on Benis Heights helped stop General Johan Burgoyne at Saratoga and contributed greatly to the first major American victory of the war. The next two years were spent designing and building his masterpiece — the fortress at West Point.

NATHAN HALE (1755-1776)





During one of the darkest hours of the American Revolution, even though he knew that spies were hanged if captured, twenty-one year old Nathan Hale volunteered to go into the British camp and find out what they were planning.

His mission completed, he had almost reached his own camp when he was arrested. He was sentenced to be executed by hanging at daybreak. As they put the rope around him he said, "I only regret that I have but one life to lose for my country."

BATTLE OF WHITE PLAINS



The Battle of White Plains was part of the British campaign of 1776 to isolate the New England colonies by gaining military control of New York.

On October 28, 1776, near White Plains, British General Howe prepared to advance with 20,000 troops. In a brief, sharp action, a Continental brigade was defeated at Chatterton Hill. George Washington was able to withdraw his 14,000 men.

WASHINGTON CROSSING DELAWARE

Crossing the Delaware River nine miles above Trenton, Washington surprised the Hessian troops in their winter



quarters. The ensuing battles at Princeton and Trenton caused the British to evacuate all of New Jersey and turned the tide of the war.

WASHINGTON AT PRINCETON

After the historic crossing of the Delaware River and the defeat of the Hessians at Trenton on December 26, 1776, Washington again crossed the Delaware, outmarched Lord Cornwallis at Trenton and won the decisive victory at Princeton. The victory by Washington's forces ended the successful New Jersey campaign during the Revolutionary War.



HAYM SALOMON



Born in Poland of Jewish-Portuguese parents, merchant and banker Haym Salomon provided much of the money needed to carry on the Revolution and later to save his adopted country from financial collapse. Working with Robert Morris, Superintendent of Finance, Salomon advanced loans to the government and gave generously of his own resources to pay the salaries of government officials and army officers.

ALEXANDER HAMILTON (1755–1804)



In 1772, Alexander Hamilton left his birthplace in the West Indies and came to New York where he became an attorney and joined the struggle for American independence.

In March 1777, he was made secretary to General George Washington. In 1782 and 1783 he represented New York in the Congress of Confederation.

SYBIL LUDINGTON



Sybil Ludington, daughter of Colonel Henry Ludington, lived in Patterson, N.Y., a few miles from Danbury, Connecticut. On the night of April 26, 1777, she rode muddy and rain-soaked through the Connecticut and New York countryside, rallying her father's militia regiment with the call: "The British are burning Danbury! Muster at Ludington's!" Although Danbury was looted and burned, British General Tryson lost a tenth of his forces in the ensuing battle and was forced to retreat.

MARQUIS DE LAFAYETTE (1757–1334)





After a tedious seven-week voyage aboard the La Victoire, equipped at his own expense young Marquis de Lafayette came ashore on the coast of South Carolina on June 13, 1777.

Although Lafayette was an able soldier, his most valuable service to the Continental Army was political. In 1779 he returned to France and persuaded King Louis XVI to send a naval force under Rochambeau to the U.S.

FIRST STARS AND STRIPES

On June 14, 1777, Congress resolved that "the flag of the United States be thirteen stripes, alternate red and white; the union be thirteen stars, white in a blue field, presenting a new constellation", and thus the Stars and Stripes were born.

George Washington and a committee appointed by Congress met with Mrs. Betsy Ross (1752–1836) some time between May 23 and June 7, 1777 and arranged to have her complete the first American flag.







HERKIMER AT ORISKANY



On August 6, 1777, General Nicholas Herkimer and his 800 militiamen stopped an advance by British Colonel Barry St. Leger at Oriskany, thus contributing to the failure of the British northern campaign. Herkimer was ambushed in a ravine by British troops and Indians in what developed into one of the hardest-fought hand-to-hand battle of the Revolutionary War. Herkimer died of wounds on August 16, seven days before St. Leger withdrew permanently from the area.

COLONIAL AMERICAN CRAFTSMEN



The colonists were the backbone of the Revolutionary War. During the Rise for Independence each job performed by the patriots was just as important as the next job. The skills of American civilians who supported troops in the field were essential to the winning of the American War of Independence.

If the American colonies were to be successful in breaking away from England, they would have to become self-supporting.

The blacksmith was an important member of almost every community as he made and repaired tools.

The work of the silversmith was considered an investment because the metal itself had a high value.

Glass blowers produced bottles, window panes, and much fine table glass that were sold throughout the colonies.











The American farmer was the most important member of the society as it was he that fed the rest of the colonists.

All members of a home worked together to support the household.

The seamstresses were important people in most colonial households, as making clothing and uniforms for the fighting patriots was necessary.

Craftsmen working with leather used hides for saddles, harnesses, boots and shoes.

BATTLE OF BENNINGTON





The "Green Mountain Boys", as the Vermont fighters were called because of their being local militia from the settlements in the Green Mountains, led the victory at Bennington, which started the series of British defeats that contributed to British General Burgoyne's surrender at Saratoga.

The Bennington flag is believed to be the first Stars and Stripes carried by ground forces to be raised in victory.

SURRENDER AT SARATOGA (BURGOYNE)





British military strategy was to seize control of New York and isolate the New England colonies.

To secure this, General Johan Burgoyne and 8,000 British, Hessian and Indian troops headed towards Albany. At Freeman's Farm, less than 30 miles from Albany, Burgoyne's troops suffered heavy casualties. Short of men and supplies, Burgoyne was forced to retreat to Saratoga, where the colonials, under General Gates, surrounded his troops. On October 17, 1777, Burgoyne surrendered his entire army.

GENERAL CASIMIR PULASKI (1748–1779)



Casimir Pulaski arrived in Philadelphia in 1777 and joined Washington's army. He distinguished himself at the Battle of Brandywine and was made Brigadier General and Chief of Cavalry by Congress. In 1779 he led the siege of Savannah, Georgia, where he was mortally wounded.

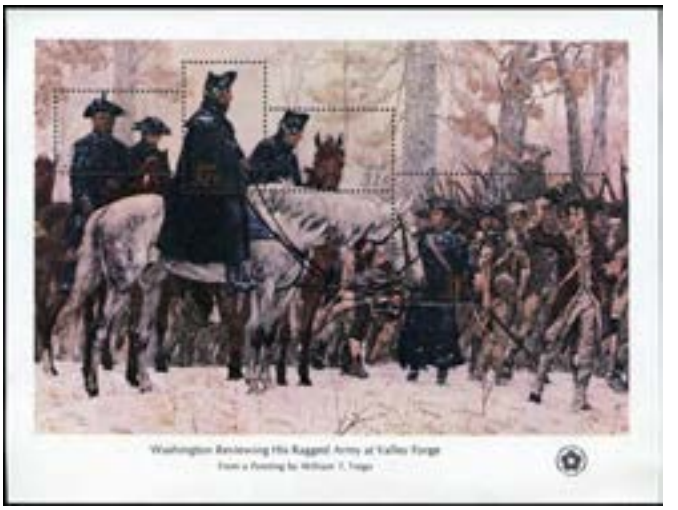
DRAFTING THE ARTICLES OF CONFEDERATION

Although the Revolutionary War was still being fought, government had to be provided for the New Nation. Work on the draft of the Articles of Confederation, the agreement under



which government would be established, was prepared in York Town's Court House, Pennsylvania. On November 15, 1777, Congress finally agreed to a draft. However, only twelve of the thirteen states ratified. The Articles of Confederation did not become effective until March 1, 1781.

WASHINGTON AT VALLEY FORGE



The American Revolutionary Army of about 11,000 men under George Washington spent the winter of 1777–1778 at Valley Forge, about twenty miles outside Philadelphia. Their sufferings from cold, starvation and sickness caused many desertions and occasional threats of mutiny, but, for the most part, the soldiers bore their sufferings with heroic fortitude.







JOHN MARSHALL (1755–1835)

When the Revolutionary War broke out, John Marshall joined the patriot army and fought in several battles. He served in Virginia, New Jersey, New York and Pennsylvania, and was at Valley Forge.

GENERAL VON STEUBEN (1730–1794)



Frederick William Augustus Henry Ferdinand, Baron von Steuben came to Valley Forge in February 1778 as Washington's Inspector General. Shouting orders in German, von Steuben drilled the ragged troops into an army that could maneuver smoothly and in unison.

FRENCH ALLIANCE

In 1778, Benjamin Franklin went to France to gain alliance from King Louis XVI. The French Alliance was signed in Par-

is in February 1778, and ratified by the Continental Congress in York on May 4, 1778.

Large-scale French aid, including an army and a powerful fleet, soon began arriving in the United States.



MOLLY PITCHER (1754–1832)

It was during the Battle of Monmouth that Mary Hays picked up the nickname "Molly Pitcher." The battle took place on an extremely hot day, June 28, 1778.





Having accompanied the soldiers into battle, Mary not only carried pitchers of water to the fighting men, she also took her husband's duties at a cannon after he was wounded.

PHILIP MAZZEI (1730–1816)

Philip Mazzei was an Italian physician and merchant who supported the American colonies. In 1779 he went to Italy, where he collected political and military information.



GEORGE ROGERS CLARK AT VINCENNES

In 1777, Indians of the northwest had savagely attacked new American settlements in Kentucky. The State of Virginia assigned Lt. Col. George Rogers Clark to protect the settlers.



Even though Clark was considerably outnumbered, he took the offensive and on February 25, 1779, forced the British to surrender at Vincennes using psychological warfare.





SULLIVAN'S EXPEDITION

John Sullivan (1740–1795) served at the First Continental Congress in Philadelphia. In June 1775 he was appointed Brigadier General in the Continental Army.



In 1779, General Sullivan was commissioned to lead a retaliatory expedition against British-inspired Indian raids in the Mohawk Valley of New York. With 5,000 troops he routed the Iroquois and their Loyalist supporters at Newtown, N.Y.

CASIMIR PULASKI (1747–1779)



Kazimierz Pulaski became Brigadier General and Chief of Cavalry of the army immediately after commanding the cavalry during the battle of Brandywine (September 11, 1777). While leading a cavalry charge in the allied attempt to recapture Savannah, Pulaski was mortally wounded. He died two days later, October 11, 1779, on board the frigate Wasp.

JOHN PAUL JONES (1747–1792)



On September 23, 1779, as commander of the Bonhomme Richard, John Paul Jones fought the battle that earned his lasting place in history. His squadron encountered a large British convoy and his ship attacked the convoy leader, H.M.S. Serapis. The British vessel was larger and better equipped than the American ship. Asked to surrender to the superior vessel, Jones' heroism for fighting spirit were expressed in his famous reply, "I have not yet begun to fight."

PETER FRANCISCO



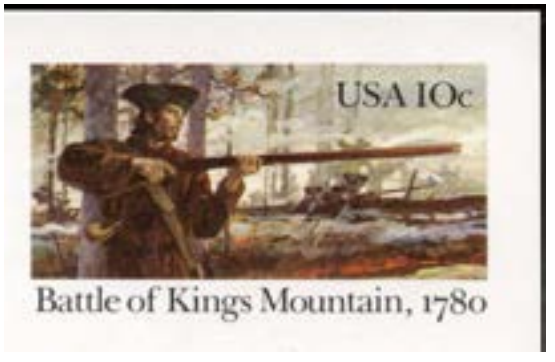
Peter Francisco joined the Continental Army at the age of 15, serving with distinction in seven major battles including the one ending with the British surrender at Yorktown. His herculean strength and exploits became legendary around American campfires. He reportedly shouldered a 1,000-lb cannon alone during the Battle of Camden on August 17, 1780, where he also saved his commander's life.

LANDING OF ROCHAMBEAU



General Comte de Jean Baptiste Donatien de Vimeur Rochambeau (1725–1807), commander of 5,000 French troops dispatched to America from France, arrived at Newport, R.I. in 1780 to serve under General George Washington. In 1781, he helped plan the Battle of Yorktown and the defeat of Cornwallis.

BATTLE OF KINGS MOUNTAIN



On October 7, 1780, backwoodsmen from the Southern states surrounded British soldiers and American Loyalist troops at Kings Mountain, South Carolina. This battle, one of the most brilliant victories of the war, helped to break British military power in the South.

BATTLE OF MOBILE

At the time of the American Revolution, Great Britain possessed East and West Florida and part of French Louisiana east of the Mississippi River including Mobile, Alabama, one of the strongholds of British power.



General Bernardo de Galvez and his forces, fighting for Spain, launched a campaign aimed at defeating the British. On March 14, 1780, Galvez defeated the British at Mobile.

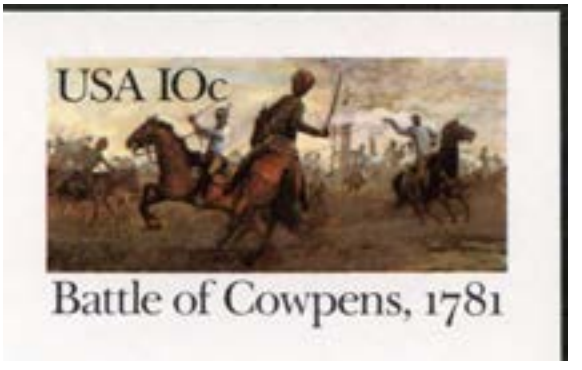
NATHANIEL GREENE (1742–1786)

In December 1780, Nathaniel Greene replaced General Horatio Gates, whose army had been badly beaten at Camden, S.C. By skillful preparation and a series of brilliant maneuvers, Greene pushed the British back into Charleston and Savannah by the end of December 1781. Many historians rank Greene second only to Washington as a military leader.





BATTLE OF COWPENS



The Battle of Cowpens, near King's Mountain, S.C., was led by the American General Daniel Morgan, who won a decisive battle over the British forces led by Cornwallis, on January 17, 1781. The Patriot victory encouraged Southern militiamen to come out and fight.



ARTICLES OF CONFEDERATION, JOHN HANSON (1721–1783)

The Articles of Confederation finally became effective on March 1, 1781, four years after they were ratified by Congress. John Hanson, president of the Congress of the Confederation in 1781, would not sign until all of the states gave up their western land claims to the United States,



which they consented to. The Articles of Confederation were the basis of the government until the United States Constitution was adopted.

JAMES MUNROE (1758–1831)



James Munroe fought in the Revolutionary War at White Plains, Brandywine, Monmouth, and others. On March 1, 1781 he was elected to the Congress of the Confederation.

THE BATTLE OF YORKTOWN



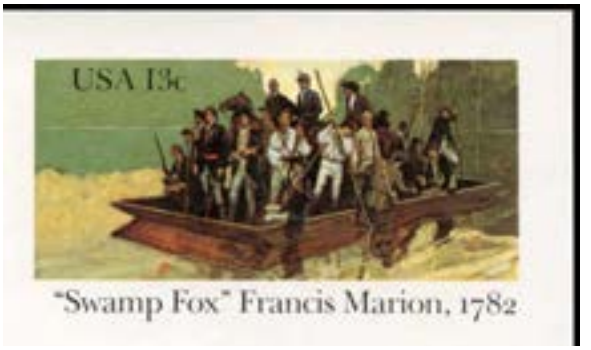




The Battle of Yorktown was the last decisive battle of the Revolutionary War. That it ended on a note of triumph for the United States was, in large part, due to the aid given the Continental Army by Lafayette's fellow Frenchmen, De Grasse and Rochambeau.

De Grasse, with a French fleet of thirty-six ships converged on Yorktown where Cornwallis and 8,000 British troops were encamped. On land, Washington and Rochambeau invaded Yorktown with a combined force of 16,000 men. The siege began on September 28 and continued until October 17 when Cornwallis surrendered.

GENERAL FRANCIS MARION (1732?–1795)



Marion was an American military leader from South Carolina whose shrewd, daring raids won him the nickname of The Swamp Fox. He and his soldiers repeatedly darted out of marshes to attack the British.

THE PURPLE HEART (1782)



In June 1932 the Purple Heart superseded the Badge of Military Merit, which was established by George Washington in 1782 to honour soldiers for extraordinary bravery. It had rarely been awarded.

THE GREAT SEAL OF THE UNITED STATES







On June 20, 1782, the Continental Congress adopted the Great Seal of the United States. It was to be

Continued on Page 231

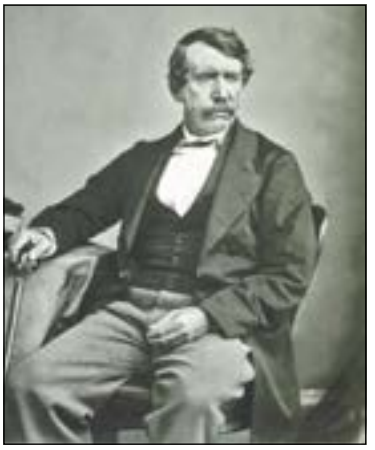
British Central Africa Protectorate and Dr. David Livingstone

BY MICHAEL SOMERVILLE

For those of you who, like me initially, are not sure where the British Central Africa Protectorate is or was, the answer is Nyasaland or Malawi as it is called today. A long skinny country of some 36,400-sq. miles in south-east central Africa. It is landlocked and surrounded by Zambia (formerly Northern Rhodesia) to the north-west, Tanzania (formerly Tanganyika) to the north-east and Mozambique, which surrounds the east and south-west. Further to the south-west lies Zimbabwe (formerly Southern Rhodesia).

DR. DAVID LIVINGSTONE

The country owes much of its origins to the exploratory travels of a truly remarkable man, Dr. David Livingstone (1813–1873). Livingstone was born in Blantyre, South Lanarkshire, Scotland as the second of seven children to Neil and Agnes Livingstone. His father was a Sunday school teacher who sold tea door to door whilst handing out Christian tracts. David and one of his brothers worked from the ages of 10 at the local cotton mill. He started at 12-hour days as a "piecer," having to piece together threads on the spinning frames that were in danger of breaking, and graduating to 14-hour days (6:00 am to 8:00 pm); he had half an hour for breakfast and an hour for lunch. By age 21 he had become a spinner. During his Zambezi Expedition of 1858, cotton gins were introduced to what is now Malawi, and today form part of one of their top agricultural industries – cotton.



David Livingstone; source: Wikipedia.

Despite the long work hours, Livingstone attended the village school. He joined the London Missionary Society, where he studied Greek, Latin, Hebrew and theology and hoped to become a missionary in China. However, the outbreak of the First Opium War in 1839 put that plan to rest. He was a student at the Charing Cross Medical Hospital from 1838–40, studying medical practice, midwifery and botany. In November 1840 he qualified as a Licentiate of the Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons in Glasgow. During his studies he met other missionaries and became excited by the idea of combatting the slave trade through the influence of legitimate trade and the spread of Christianity in northern Africa.

Livingstone's first two missions to Africa were not a success. He was obliged to leave his first mission to Botswana (formerly Bechuanaland) due to irreconcilable differences with his fellow missionary and the lack of interest in Christianity by the local tribes. During his second mission to Botswana he found himself in an area where lions were terrorizing the local villagers and felt that if he could kill one lion it might deter the others. He therefore joined a local hunt and upon seeing a large lion, fired but only wounded it. Whilst he was reloading his gun, the lion attacked and mauled him, breaking his arm. He set the arm with the help of a missionary's daughter. Although the break bonded strongly, he was never able to lift the arm above his shoulder and suffered from it for the rest of his life. He abandoned his second mission because of drought, the proximity of the Boers and a desire to move to the regions beyond.

It is perhaps ironic that he is only recorded as having converted one African to Christianity.

His convert came at Kolobeng Mission in 1849 during his third and final mission, and was Chief Sechele, the chief of the Kwěna tribe of the Tswana people of modern day Botswana and only came after two years of persuasion. Although Sechele learned to read and write, he could not accept not being the local rainmaker and having to give up his five wives. Nonetheless, Sechele remained a converted Christian according to his own altered beliefs.

Livingstone's experiences on his missions convinced him that the best long-term chance for evangelism amongst the native tribes was to explore Africa in advance of European commercial interests and other missionaries and map and navigate the rivers, so that they could become "Highways" into the interior. In addition to establishing trade and missions, Livingstone was determined to abolish the slave trade carried out by the Portuguese and Arabs. His motto – now inscribed on his statue at Victoria Falls – was "Christianity, Commerce and Civilization". He hoped that this combination could form an alternative to the slave trade, and impart dignity to the Africans in the eyes of the Europeans.



Livingstone's statue at Victoria Falls; source: Wikipedia.



British Central Africa, Scott 60-64.

Between 1851 and 1873 he criss-crossed south-central Africa with the aid of guides and local porters, mapping and navigating the rivers for routes into the interior. He was the first European to see "the smoke that thunders" waterfall, which he named Victoria Falls after Queen Victoria. He was also the first European to claim a crossing of south-central Africa (a task performed by Arab, native and Portuguese traders before him). He became famous as the explorer who "opened up Africa". He returned to England to publish a book on his journeys, which brought him fame as one of the leading explorers of the age.



British Central Africa, Scott 10.

Livingstone suffered over 30 attacks of malaria during his travels, but deliberately underplayed their severity as he did not wish to deter others from becoming missionaries. Sadly, this led to the deaths of a great many who ventured into the marshy regions without adequate supplies of quinine.

Livingstone resigned from the London Missionary Society in 1857 following a difference of opinion over new mission stations. In May that year he was appointed Her Majesty's Consul with a roving commission, extending through Mozambique and areas west. Livingstone tried unsuccessfully to find the source of the Nile. He had hoped that by so doing he could use the information to influence people to accept his influence in ending the slave trade.

In 1861 Livingstone established a mission station at Blantyre in what is known as the Shire Highlands. These highlands form a plateau of 7,250 square kilometers, which have a cooler more desirable climate with more rain than the surrounding lowlands. The capital Zomba is also located in the highlands.



British Central Africa, Scott 19, 20.

It was on April 27, 1862, during Livingstone's second Zambezi expedition from 1858–64 that his long-suffering wife Mary Moffat, whom he had married in 1845 and who had born him six children, died from malaria. It was during this expedition that Livingstone became the first European to see and explore Lake Nyasa. The expedition was not a success. The physician, John Kirk, wrote in 1862, "I can come to no other conclusion that Dr. Livingstone is out of his mind and a most unsafe leader." Grief over the death of Mary may well have affected him. In 1864 the British government ordered his recall due to increasing costs and his failure to find a navigable route to the interior.



British Central Africa, Scott 52.

In January 1866, Livingstone returned to Zanzibar to seek the source of the Nile. He set out from the mouth of the Ruvuma River, but his assistants gradually began deserting him. He reached Lake Nyasa on August 6, by which time most of his supplies and all his medicines had been stolen. He was forced to travel with Arab slave traders. By early 1869, whilst in the jungle, he was extremely sick and again had to be rescued by slave traders. He suffered from cholera and tropical ulcers on his feet and had to be rescued once more by slavers. On July 15, 1871 he witnessed a massacre of some 400 natives by slavers, which so horrified him that he was unable to continue his search for the source of the Nile. He completely lost contact with the outside world for six years with only one of his 44 letter dispatches reaching Zanzibar.



British Central Africa, Scott 55.

On October 23, 1871 he arrived in Ujiji, an Arab settlement on the eastern shore of Lake Tanganyika, by which time he was a very sick man. The famous meeting with the newspaper reporter, Henry Morton Stanley took place on November 10, 1871 at Ujiji, when Stanley uttered the greeting "Dr. Livingstone, I presume." "Yes" he replied. Stanley then said, "I thank God, Doctor, I have been permitted to see you." Livingstone answered, "I feel thankful that I am here to welcome you".

Despite Stanley's urgings, Livingstone refused to leave Africa without completing his mission. He continued to explore until his death from malaria and dysentery whilst praying, on May 1, 1873. His heart was buried under a baobab tree and his other remains were interred at Westminster Abbey in London.

Livingstone made geographical discoveries for European knowledge, he inspired abolitionists of the slave trade, explorers and missionaries. To this day his name is held in esteem in Africa.



British Central Africa, Scott 67, 68.

POSTAGE STAMPS

In 1891 the Shire Highlands Protectorate was unofficially designated the Nyasaland Districts Protectorate and in 1893 it became the British Central Africa Protectorate, which lasted until 1907, when the name was changed to Nyasaland Protectorate.

From 1891 to 1895 the Rhodesian stamps of the British South Africa Company were overprinted with the initials B.C.A. and new post offices were opened at Blantyre, Zomba, Port Herald, Fort Johnston and elsewhere.

Surcharged British South Africa Company-stamps were issued in 1892, 1893 and 1895. 1895 saw the introduction of stamps printed specifically for the protectorate, which featured their coat of arms and the words BRITISH CENTRAL AFRICA. In August 1897 a new design was introduced, still using the coat of arms but with a clear instead of a lined background. This series was used until 1901.

In 1897 the supply of penny stamps ran out and initially the three-shilling stamp was surcharged. In March the government began using embossed revenue stamps overprinted with INTERNAL/POSTAGE.

In 1903 a new series of stamps was issued featuring the profile of King Edward VII and inscribed BRITISH CENTRAL AFRICA/PROTECTORATE. They came in denominations from one penny to ten pounds.



Livingstone & Victoria Falls Rhodesia & Nyasaland, Scott 157.

Registration envelopes and postcards were issued in varying amounts and dates until 1907 when the Protectorate changed its name and became Nyasaland.

Numerous stamps have been issued to commemorate Dr. Livingstone's life and achievements. For those interested in this fascinating African era, I recommend an excellent little book entitled "*David Livingstone – His life and work as told through the media of postage stamps and allied material*", by Peter J. Westwood, 1986. ✉

REVOLUTION... *Continued from Page 228*

affixed to specified official documents to attest to their authenticity. The Eagle holds a Branch of Olive in the right talon and 13 arrows in the left (representing the 13 colonies). The ribbon in the mouth has the motto, E Pluribus Urum, meaning "From Many, One."

PROCLAMATION OF PEACE



Peace negotiations began in Paris in April, 1782. Benjamin Franklin, John Adams, John Jay, and Henry Laurens represented the United States.

A preliminary treaty was agreed upon on November 30, 1782. The United States ratified the preliminary peace treaty on April 15, 1783.

The final peace treaty, signed on September 3, 1783, established liberal American boundaries.

The Revolutionary War delivered a blow to the European colonial system. In the years to come, the United States would stand as a shining example of a nation created by a colonial people, free and governed by its own representatives.

THE STATUE OF LIBERTY





The American Colonists achieved their liberty over the British through The American Revolution. Liberty for the Americans has been symbolized by the "Statue of Liberty".

The statue of "Liberty Enlightening the World" stands in New York Harbor, gateway to the New World. The statue was a gift from the people of France to the people of the United States to celebrate the 100th year of American Independence.

Broken shackles at her feet represent Liberty's victory over tyranny. Her left hand holds a tablet inscribed with the date "July 4, 1776" and her right hand, raised high, holds the torch of freedom as a beacon to all mankind. ✉

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The Canadian connections with the 1935 Quetta EARTHQUAKE

BY NEIL DONEN

A 1989 article in *The Canadian Philatelist* by Dean Mario discussed the May 31, 1935 Quetta earthquake in which an estimated 30,000 to 45,000 people died (Figure 1).[1] Included in the article was a cover addressed to 'Sydney Bearey' of Toronto. I have a specific interest in the Quetta earthquake and thus it was with some interest that I received a scan of the cover from a philatelic colleague. To my surprise the scans also included a copy of the enclosed letter sent to Mr. Bearey. This had not been mentioned in the 1989 article. Subsequently I uncovered more Canadian connected material. Most of the information related to the sender of the 'Bearey' cover, Dr. John Brebner. The seventh Canadian related cover had a tangential relationship to Brebner. This article discusses the six 'Brebner' covers as well as the seventh cover.

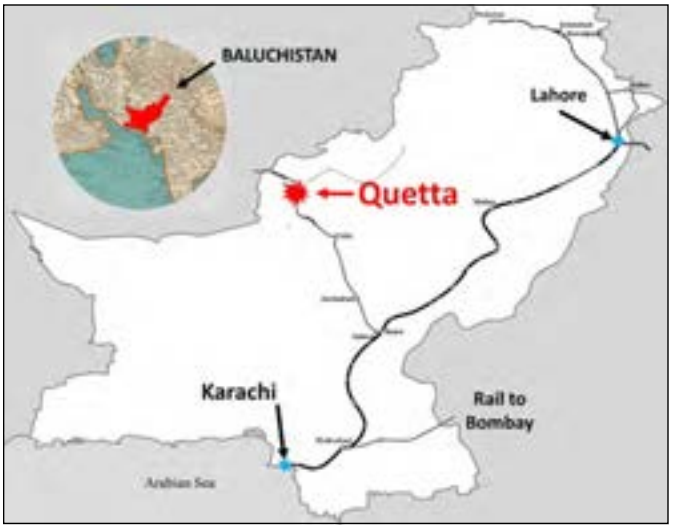


Figure 1. Map of Baluchistan (part of modern-day Pakistan) showing location of Quetta.

DR. JOHN BREBNER (FIGURE 2)

Dr. John Brebner graduated from the University of Toronto Medical School in 1931. In 1934 he joined the Indian Medical Services (IMS). On May 1, 1935, he and his wife, Margaret (a registered nurse and midwife) arrived in Quetta where they spent the next three years. Although he initially focused his clinical practice on Obstetrics and Gynecology, he became more involved, over time, in administrative medicine including being the Superintendent at the Chittagong Medical School in Bengal. Retiring from the IMS in 1947 he subsequently worked first for the Anglo-Iranian Oil Company and then for the Kuwait Oil Company. He was their Chief Medical Officer in London, England, retiring in 1976. He died the following year. It is worth noting that Dr. Brebner was awarded the MBE in 1943 and his wife received the Kaiser-i-Hind Medal for meritorious services during the Quetta earthquake.



Figure 2. Dr. John Brebner. Taken in Quetta in 1937.

An avid stamp collector, Dr. Brebner accumulated a large collection of covers which were sold by his estate. His other contribution to both philately and history was the donation of his 1935 and 1937 copies of the Western Command Quarterly Directories, which contained a listing of both military and civil personnel based in Quetta, to the Royal Army Medical Corps section of the Wellcome Library in London, England. The directories have been a valuable resource for researchers, not only in identifying individuals and regiments, but also in providing postal and transportation-related information[2]

THE MAIL

Following the earthquake, the Indian postal authorities arranged for a postage-free concessionary period for mail sent from Quetta between June 4 and 14.[3] The arrangement includ-



Figure 3. Envelope mailed to Sydney Bearey from Quetta with indistinct date cancel of June 14, 1935 on back. Front cover shows single-line black handstamp.

ed mail sent to other Empire countries. This was a British Empire historical first as previously only official government mail had been sent postage free during peacetime.

The envelope sent to Bearey has the single-line black handstamp (quetta earthquake postage free) (Figure 3). This handstamp, one of three types produced in Quetta, was used between June 10 and 14. It is the commonest Quetta handstamp seen. The back of the 'Bearey' cover has an indistinct Quetta R.M.S. postmark dated June 14, 1935. There is no receiving cancel. All "concession period" postmarked Quetta covers used an RMS canceller. This was due to the death of virtually all the local postal personnel as well as the destruction of most of the postal facilities, resulting in loss of equipment. Mail services were taken over by the Railway Mail Services (RMS), a separate department within the India Post Office, who applied their own cancellers. Two types of cancellers are known. All of the Quetta postmarks seen in this article were of the type applied after June 6.

Figure 4 is part of the undated handwritten pencil note. Below is a transcript of the complete unsigned letter. A comparison of the handwriting from these two items with that seen in Figure 5 confirms it was written by Dr. Brebner. The letter lists his wife as "Marg", short for Margaret. It also draws attention to evacuation of families of British military personnel on the SS *Karanja*, which was chartered to transport them to Britain and left Karachi on June 20.

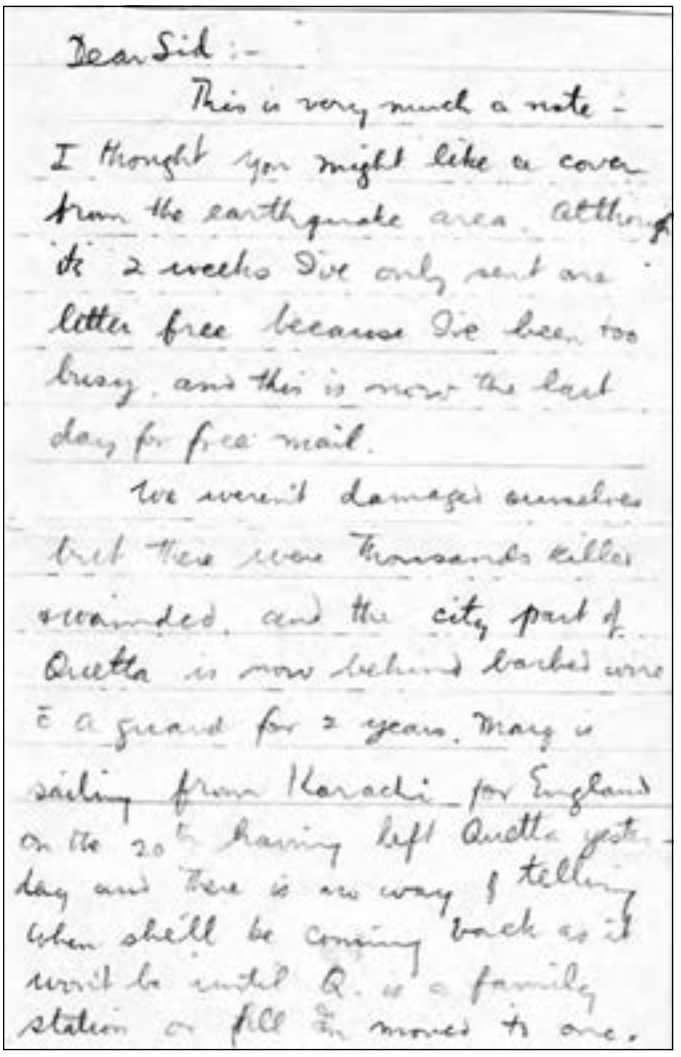

Dear Sid :-
This is very much a note -
I thought you might like a cover
from the earthquake area. Although
it 2 weeks I've only sent one
letter free because I've been too
busy. and this is now the last
day for free mail.
We weren't damaged ourselves
but there were thousands killed
wounded. and the city part of
Quetta is now behind barbed wire
& a guard for 2 years. Marg is
sailing from Karachi for England
on the 20th having left Quetta yest-
day and there is no way of telling
when she'll be coming back as it
won't be until Q. is a family
station or till I'm moved to one.

Figure 4. Part of handwritten note to Sydney Bearey describing conditions in Quetta. See text for full letter.

"*Dear Sid,*

This is very much a note – I thought you might like a cover from the earthquake area. Although its 2 weeks I've only sent one letter free because I've been too busy, and this is now the last day for free mail.

We weren't damaged ourselves but there were thousands killed & wounded, and the city part of Quetta is now behind barbed wire with a guard for 2 years. Marg is sailing from Karachi on the 20th having left Quetta yesterday and there is no way of telling when she'll be coming back as it won't be until Q. is a family station or till I'm moved to one.

There have many small quakes – one occurred even this morning at 6:30 so the district hasn't become extremely quiet yet. The top of the mountains here fell off during one big quake.

If you want the envelope keep it otherwise save it for me as I'll have very few myself.

I'll write again when the world is relatively peaceful and I can get things together, at present it is impossible."

Complimenting this cover was one, also with the single line black handstamp, sent to Mrs. Brebner in Karachi (Figures 5a and b). It is postmarked June 14, 1935 in Quetta and has a Karachi receiving postmark of June 15. Unfortunately, the enclosure cannot be found.


Mrs. John Brebner,
% Capt. McCully I.M.S.
8 RA Lines
Karachi

Figure 5. Cover mailed from Quetta by Dr. John Brebner to his wife, Margaret, in Karachi, following her evacuation from Quetta. The front of the cover shows the single line black handstamp used to indicate the item was being sent postage free. The back cover shows the RMS Quetta postmark of June 14 and the receiving cancel in Karachi.



Figure 6. Cover addressed to Fred Jarrett in Toronto from Quetta. Cancelled Quetta June 13, 1935.

Of the 189 letters recorded to date as being mailed from Quetta in the immediate aftermath of the earthquake, only two are known to have been posted to Canada. The second letter is addressed to the well-known philatelist, Fred Jarrett (Figure 6). It too has the single-line black handstamp. The letter was mailed in Quetta on June 13 and travelled by air from Karachi to London and hence by sea to Canada. The back cover has a poor-quality Quetta R.M.S. postmark and two Toronto receiving cancels dated June 30 and July 2, respectively. The cover is interesting in that the address is typewritten. Of the just under 200 covers mailed from Quetta I have examined, only seven covers were typewritten. It is also interesting to speculate as to whom the sender may have been. Gordon Sinclair, at the time a travelling correspondent for the *Toronto Star*, was in Quetta a few days after the earthquake and wrote about his experiences soon after the event. In his book he notes that he sent a letter without a stamp from the city.[4] Although Sinclair does not name anyone, one notes that for many years Jarrett worked as a representative for the Underwood Typewriter Company. William Brebner, John Brebner's son indicated to me that his father and Sinclair met in Quetta. Was Brebner the inspiration for the letter to Jarett?

In 2010, Sparks auction of Ottawa offered three Quetta related items in their sale (Figure 7).[5] All were covers, each cancelled June 1, 1935, with a high value Canadian stamp first issued on that date (10¢, 50¢ and $1 respectively). The covers are addressed to Captain John Brebner. All were forwarded to the Military Hospital in Karachi. As the covers were all sent surface mail to Quetta, their date of arrival was probably late June, early July. Because of his stamp collecting interest, it is assumed these were sent as first day of issue mailings.



Figure 7. One of three First Day Covers (June 1, 1935) mailed to Captain John Brebner in Quetta from Toronto. All were forwarded to Karachi.

The final Quetta-related cover was also sent to Dr. Brebner. Mailed from Toronto on February 10, 1936, the double weight, registered cover was sent to Chaman. Its journey involved travelling across the Atlantic Ocean to England and being carried to India on one of the British Steam Navigation Royal Mail vessels. Arriving in Bombay the cover and contents travelled to Quetta by train. From Quetta it rode on the once daily six-hour rail journey for the 77 miles to Chaman. Of interest is that the Indian information was accessed from the Directories donated courtesy of Dr. Brebner to the Wellcome Library! ✉



Figure 8. Double weight registered cover mailed from Toronto February 10, 1936 to Chaman (near Quetta). No receiving cancels on back.

Acknowledgements

I would like to acknowledge and thank Bruce Gillham (Figures 3 and 4), Max Smith (Figure 6) and Ian Kimmerly of Sparks Auctions (Figure 7) for their permission to reproduce the respective images. I am also indebted to Ardith Brebner and William Brebner for their help in willingly providing me with much of the personal information relating to Dr. Brebner and his wife Margaret, including the photo of John Brebner (Figure 2).

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Sparks Auction #7. November 10, 2010. Ottawa Session 5 Lots #2054-6.



Wrapper mailed from Harmer, Rooke & Co.

HARMER, ROOKE & CO., BRITISH STAMP DEALER, WRAPPER

MICHAEL PEACH, FRPSC

I recently found the Post Office postal stationery wrapper shown. The wrapper conforms to the Post Office size 113x280 mm with two corners cut off, on buff paper.

It was mailed on November 24, 1919 from Woolwich B.O. (Branch Office) to Leeds. There are three different British green halfpenny stamps: two George V ones (a letter press printed on the wrapper, a Mackennal head adhesive) and an Edward VII one cut out from a postcard. Cut-outs, stamps cut out from postal stationery, were valid for postage from 1905 until 2012 and were often used by dealers during the early years of the last century.

If undelivered it was to be returned to the philatelic auctioneers Harmer, Rooke & Co., of Fleet Street in London, England, a major stamp and coin dealer and auction house in London.

Why was the postage 1½d? As the two stamps added are tied to the wrapper, they were definitely not added later. There is no Leeds cancellation, so it was not redirected in Leeds. Presumably the writer noticed the wrong address and after crossing it out wrote the correct one.

In 1919 the inland letter rate was 1½d for up to 4 oz, and the printed matter rate was the same as the letter rate for above 2 oz. The folded wrapper is 78mm high, so it is unlikely that it was used for printed matter weighing more than 2 oz. The blank back shows that it is definitely a wrapper and not a cover that has had the ends trimmed. As the sender was confused about the address, he/she may have accidentally mailed it at the letter rate. Or is it just a philatelic item. Doubtful?

In 1905 the Harmer brothers, Ernest George (Figure 2) and Henry Revell, purchased the business Martin, Ray & Company, stamp auctioneers, founded in 1901. In 1907 the company moved from Chancery Lane to 69 Fleet Street, London, the former premises of Perkins, Bacon & Company, the printers of the Penny Black and where the sales room and offices were all on the same floor. They had been joined by Mark Rooke in 1906. The firm was renamed Harmer, Rooke & Company in 1908, shortly after Rooke left the company. Henry left in 1908 to found his own auction house. In 1920 the auction house Walter Bull & Company, which had conducted its first philatelic auction in 1888, was purchased.



Figure 2: Ernest Harmer

Following Ernest Harmer's death in 1937, the Company was carried on by his three sons, Gordon, who purchased Scott Publishing Company in 1946, Guy and Kendrick. The UK operation was taken over by Stanley Gibbons Limited in 1959 and was renamed Stanley Gibbons Auctions Limited in 1966.

Ernest George Harmer is not to be confused with his elder brother Henry Revell Harmer, who founded the well-known philatelic auction business in London, H. R. Harmer Ltd. ✉

Tanzania Aerogramme, 1965

BY DUFF MALKIN

There are sometimes surprises inside formular airletter sheets and aerogrammes and the illustration of Jesus Christ sharing a meal with a small African family, who are in prayer (Figure 1), is one of them. We are a bit confused as to what "race" Jesus may belong to in this depiction, for he is in the shade, which may mean, in this case, that he is in the place of honour, but that the sun is also shining down on the small family.

There is rather a lot of missionary mail in terms of African covers. In truth there are not so many foreign missionaries in Africa, especially in comparison to native populations. It is just that they were (and, to some extent, still are), sending out a required requisite number of newsletters by the post and they sent out quite a few of them in the past. These seldom contained much of a really personal nature and were thus given rather freely to collectors and saved.

On April 30, 1965, George and Dorothy Smoker, of "P.O. Box 7, Musoma, Tanzania", sent a combination form letter/note to Pasadena, California (Figure 2). This case is one of those where a post box address of 40 years ago can still reveal where the mission work was being done. Please note that it doesn't exactly mean that the two users of "P.O. Box 7" were/are in Musoma, Tanzania. It just states that they used "P.O. Box 7". Musoma is a city on the eastern edge of Lake Victoria in Tanzania close to Kenya.



Figure 1.



Figure 2.

In the spring of 2005 Dorothy Smoker celebrated her 80th birthday in Alhambra, California, after she and her husband had retired to Pasadena sometime before 1986. They had served in "the Eastern Mennonite Board of Missions from 1941 until 1970. Short terms followed throughout the 1970's." There was only one search result for the couple and this in a Mennonite newsletter, and this, probably because she was still living at the time I first started this research. Dead missionaries are sometimes harder to search for than living ones, possibly because being deceased they are not of quite so much use now to the Mission groups they were a part of. Dorothy Elizabeth Waterhouse Smoker died on January 27, 2014.

Why all this attention with regards to the sender? The printing that was applied to this form was applied to a number of other forms so it has become a minor part of the form's history. As well, it may help determine when the form was printed, when and if others put in some data.

It is clear that the Smokers also knew something about stamp collectors for they used one stamp each from Kenya, Tanganyika and Uganda to pay the 50 cents postage. In general, the postal practice was to honour the commemoratives of the three countries everywhere in the Kenya, Uganda and Tanzania region, but to only honour the regular issue stamps of the specific country in the specific country. So, it is a little odd to see the 5 cent Kenya issue. Tanganyika had also, by June 30, 1964, become Tanzania, but this fact is not reflected in the postmark. In general, the regular series of the three countries differed in so much as one could do birds, one could do animals and one could do fish during the same period of time.

Another unwatermarked and unstudied type of form!

While the three countries have had bad times with negative growth rates their economic growth rates since about the 1990's are now in the 5 to 7 percent range annually. ✉



LET'S TALK EXHIBITING

by/par David Piercey, FRPSC

PARLONS EXPOSITIONS

EXHIBIT FREEDOM AND EXPERIMENTAL EXHIBITS

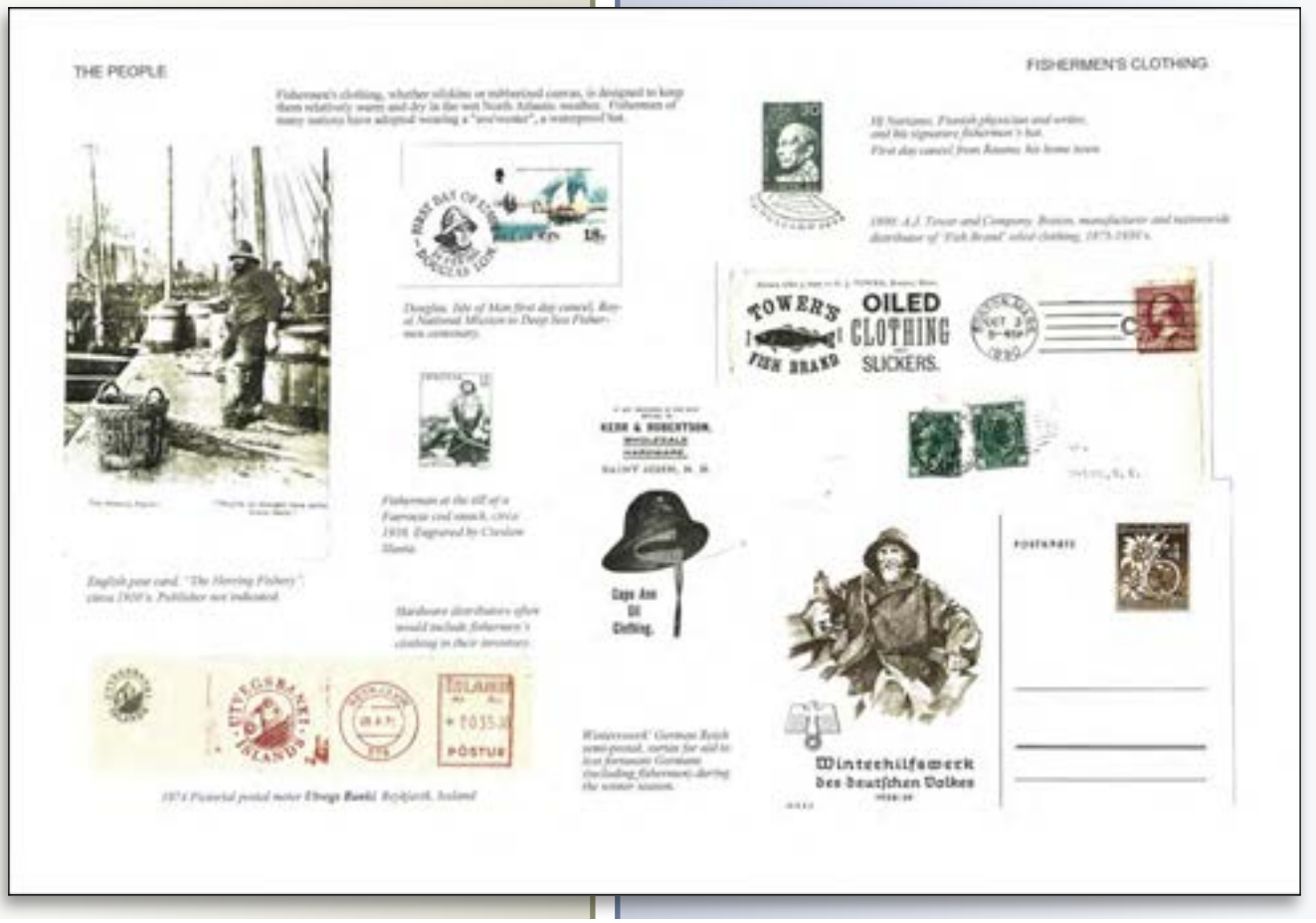
In the current edition of the Manual of Philatelic Judging and Exhibiting there are no longer separate exhibiting classes like 'Aerophilately', 'Revenue', Postal History', Thematic', 'Traditional' or the like; instead, all the old classes have been collapsed into one all-encompassing 'General Class', which enumerates and explains 15 different sorts of exhibit division types which now make up all possible types of adult multi-frame exhibits.

During the writing of the current edition of the Manual there was a conscious attempt to reduce the number of 'boxes' within which to pigeon-hole our exhibits, and which could often lead to confusion among both exhibitors and judges in their attempts to force a

EXPOSER LES COLLECTIONS LIBRES ET EXPÉRIMENTALES

L'édition courante du Manual of Philatelic Judging and Exhibiting ne fait plus de découpage entre les diverses classes de collection, comme « aérophilatélie », « fiscale », « histoire postale », « thématique », « traditionnelle » ou autre. Elles sont maintenant réunies sous un seul chapeau, celui de « classe générale », où sont expliquées 15 différentes sortes de collections, ce qui ouvre la porte à tous les types de collections multi cadres, adultes.

Lors de la rédaction de l'édition courante du Manuel, un effort conscient a été fait pour réduire le nombre de « cases » où placer nos collections. La confusion s'introduisait souvent parmi les exposants et les juges, qui étaient contraints à rendre des décisions procustéennes lorsque des collections difficiles à classer se retrouvaient dans une classe non appropriée.





Procrustean decision onto exhibits which were not easily and otherwise placed in their most appropriate box.

The old attempts at enforcing uniformity or conformity without regard to natural variation or individuality was, in fact, seen as a detriment to the ingenuity being displayed by exhibitors who were challenging assumptions about how exhibits had to be structured, and as to how the exhibiting 'rules' were being seen as inhibiting the natural evolution of philatelic exhibits.

So, what we have now in the Manual is the current best attempt to free up how we decide what to place in our exhibits and now the concept of "exhibit freedom" seems to run behind the Manual's guidelines for exhibitors.

Talk to any accomplished judge, and they will likely say there are now few, if any, exhibiting 'rules' and that now there are only 'guidelines' through which to reflect the best practices that exhibitors have developed to showcase their material in the best possible light. Ask them about which pigeon-hole your exhibit best fits within, and they will likely say try not to pigeon-hole it all, and trust that your synopsis, title, treatment and development fully communicate your intent and your story.

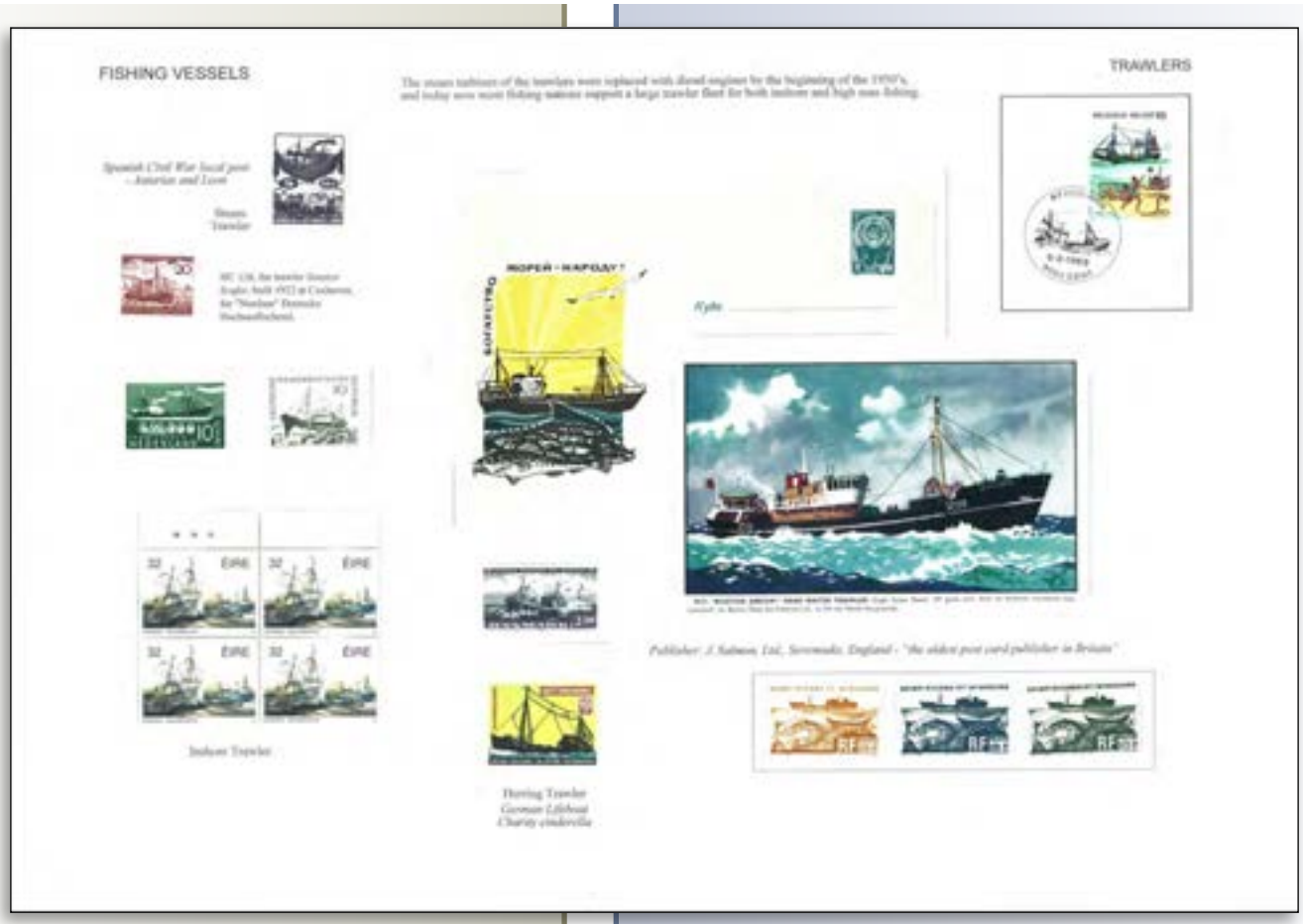
The General Class, in the spirit of full inclusivity, now includes 'Experimental Exhibits' in its enumeration of all possible sorts of exhibits. Experimental exhibits are really just the old 'Special Studies' class of

Les tentatives révolues d'uniformisation et de conformité sans égard aux variations naturelles ni à l'individualité étaient en fait perçues comme un obstacle à l'ingéniosité des exposants qui mettaient en question les idées reçues sur la façon de structurer les collections et d'établir des « règles » considérées comme inhibitrices de l'évolution naturelle des collections philatéliques.

Dès lors, ce que nous propose le Manuel est le meilleur effort qui soit pour nous donner davantage de liberté quant à la manière d'organiser les collections que nous exposons. Dorénavant, le concept de « liberté de collection » transparaît dans les lignes directrices du Manuel.

Parlez-en à n'importe quel juge chevronné et il vous dira qu'il y a maintenant peu de « règles », si tant est qu'il y en ait, sur l'exposition des collections; elles ont cédé la place à des « lignes directrices » qui révèlent les meilleures méthodes que les exposants ont trouvées pour présenter leurs collections sous le meilleur jour possible. Demandez-lui quelle case convient le mieux à votre collection et il vous répondra sans doute de ne pas essayer du tout de la caser, mais plutôt de veiller à ce que votre résumé, votre titre, votre traitement et votre développement communiquent entièrement votre propos et votre sujet.

La « classe générale », dans un esprit de totale inclusion, ajoute maintenant les « collections expérimentales » à sa liste de possibilités. La classe collections spéciales n'est finalement rien d'autre que celle autrefois appelée « études spéciales » et a été introduite pour permettre certaines formes de collections multi cadres, soit « celles qui, pour diverses raisons, ne



exhibits, and have been reintroduced to allow for other forms of multi-frame exhibits "that are those which for various reasons do not fit into the other exhibit types". Experimental exhibits allow for the incorporation of material from two or more other General Class exhibit types (e.g., Aerophilately and Picture Post Cards incorporated effectively together within the same exhibit). They are not to be confused with 'Display Exhibits', which allow for a much wider variety and quantity of non-philatelic, collateral, and ephemeral material. 'Experimental Exhibits' are still exhibits of primarily philatelic material and any collateral material they may contain has been severely minimized.

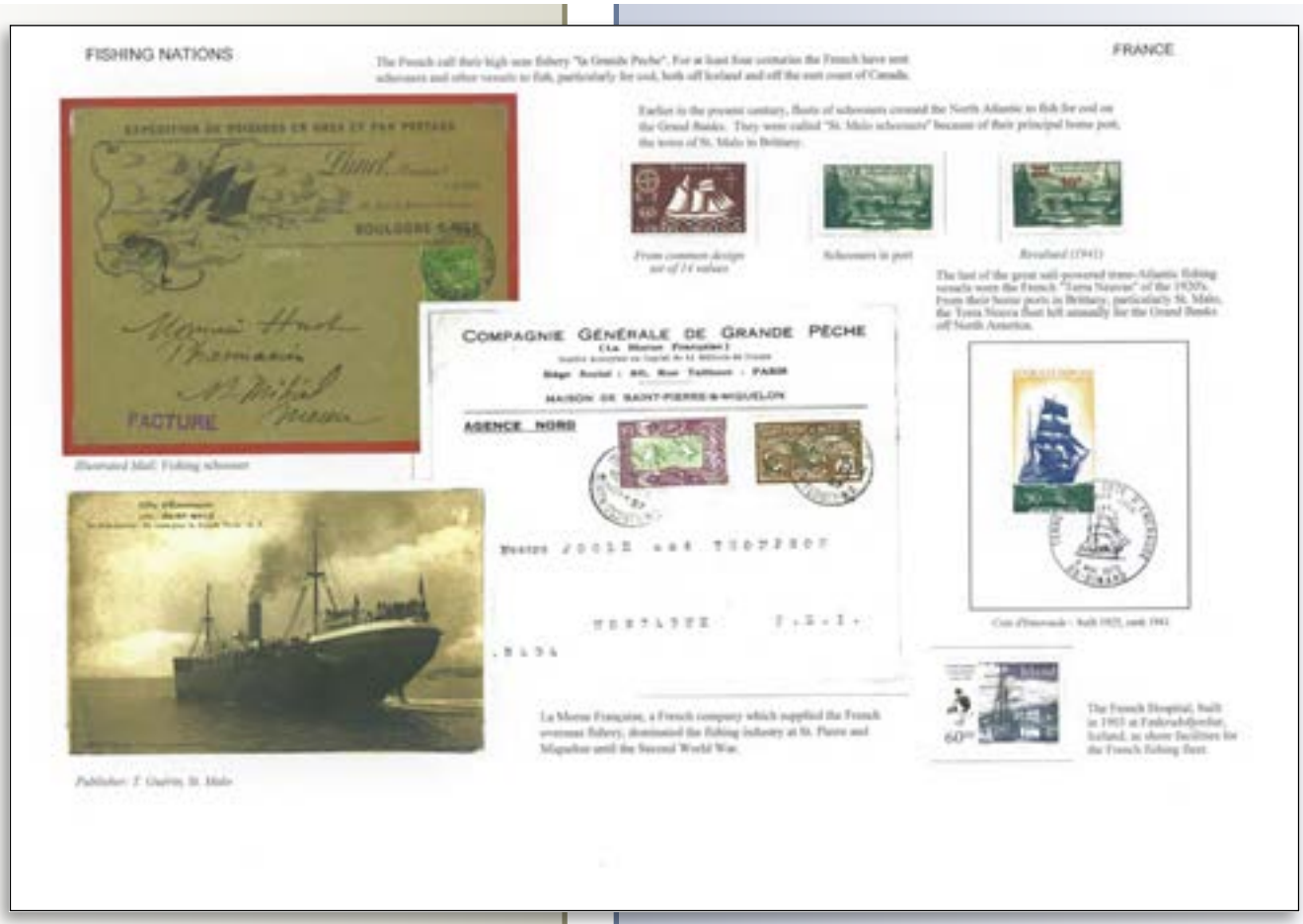
Let's take a look at how an Experimental Exhibit can be shown. I will show as an example a few draft pages from a forthcoming, thematically organized, exhibit of mine, "Fisheries of the North Atlantic", to show how one can possibly incorporate material from other General Class divisions into the showing of one's chosen topic.

Looking initially at the pages one may decide that it certainly looks like a philatelic exhibit, and has a variety of material used to tell the story. Yet look further and one may then see that each page consists of not only stamps and other thematically appropriate elements, but also instances of illustrated mail and business corner cards, as well as picture

peuvent pas être intégrées à d'autres types de collections ». Les collections spéciales donnent le champ libre à l'ajout d'articles provenant de deux types ou plus de collections de « classe générale » (p. ex., aérophilatélie et cartes postales incorporées efficacement dans la même collection). Il ne faut pas les confondre avec la classe « présentations », qui permet une plus grande variété de pièces non philatéliques, connexes et éphémères. Les « collections expérimentales » sont toujours consacrées aux articles principalement philatéliques et les pièces connexes qu'elles peuvent contenir ont été sérieusement réduites.

Voyons voir comment une collection expérimentale peut être exposée. À titre d'exemple, je vais vous montrer quelques pages d'ébauche organisées de façon thématique pour une collection que je veux exposer prochainement, « Les pêcheries de l'Atlantique Nord ». Vous verrez comment il est possible d'incorporer certaines pièces d'autres divisions de la classe générale au sujet que vous avez choisi.

Au premier coup d'œil, vous pourriez conclure qu'il s'agit bien d'une collection philatélique comportant divers éléments utilisés pour raconter une histoire. Toutefois, en vous y attardant, vous remarquerez peut-être que chaque page ne contient pas uniquement des timbres et d'autres éléments thématiques appropriés, mais aussi des exemples de courrier illustré et de cartes professionnelles ainsi que de cartes postales. Les « plis publicitaires, patriotiques ou événementiels » et les « cartes postales » sont deux exemples des divisions de la « classe générale ». Si vous regardez d'encore plus près, vous trouverez peut-être l'occasionnelle pièce de paraphilatélie de la classe paraphilatélie



post cards. 'Advertising, Patriotic and Event Covers' and 'Picture Post Cards' are two examples from the set of General Class divisions. Look closer, and you may find the occasional cinderella, which come from the General Class division of 'Cinderella Exhibits'. There are also a few items of postal stationery, from the 'Postal Stationery' division.

Incorporating material from two or more General Class divisions begins to make this an 'Experimental Exhibits' exhibit. Although it is thematically developed and arranged, it is not a 'Thematic Exhibit', because thematic exhibits, as currently defined by both the American Topical Association and by FIP thematic rules, should not include elements like picture post cards, business corner cards, or cinderellas, as they are items not issued by a postal agency.

When I said "begins to make this an 'Experimental Exhibit'", I am meaning that just incorporating a bunch of material across two or more General Class divisions into an exhibit does not immediately make it so. Yes, we have the "exhibit freedom" with which to do it, but with such freedom comes the responsibility, as the Manual indicates, to have "a well-defined purpose and scope as well as a logical plan of organization", and to "take care to explain in the Synopsis what you are attempting to accomplish and the challenges of putting the exhibit together." The material shown must be germane to your topic

dans la classe générale. Il y a aussi quelques entiers postaux de la division des entiers postaux.

L'incorporation de pièces de deux divisions ou plus de la classe générale commence à faire de cette collection une collection expérimentale. Bien qu'elle soit développée et disposée de façon thématique, il ne s'agit pas d'une « collection thématique » parce qu'une collection thématique, selon les règles actuelles de l'American Topical Association et de la Fédération internationale de philatélie, ne devrait pas comprendre d'éléments, comme des cartes postales, des cartes professionnelles ou de la paraphilatélie, car ces articles ne sont pas émis par une agence postale.

Quand j'ai dit « commence à faire de cette collection une collection expérimentale », je veux dire que le seul fait d'y incorporer un paquet d'articles issus de deux divisions ou plus de la classe générale n'en fait pas de facto une collection expérimentale. Oui, nous avons la « liberté de collection » nécessaire, mais cette liberté s'accompagne de la responsabilité, comme le Manuel l'indique, d'avoir « un but et un champ bien définis de même qu'un plan logique d'organisation… et la responsabilité d'expliquer dans le résumé ce que vous essayez d'accomplir ainsi que les difficultés encourues lors du montage de la collection ». Les articles montrés doivent être pertinents pour votre sujet ou votre récit et tout cela doit se tenir sans que l'un quelconque des éléments semble dominer.

En fin de compte, ce n'est qu'un autre genre de collection philatélique, mais un genre qui nous permet de franchir quelques-unes des anciennes frontières traditionnelles, de nous

or story line and somehow it must all fit together, without any particular element seeming to dominate across the exhibit.

This is, after all, in the end just another kind of philatelic exhibit, but one which allows us to cross some former traditional boundaries, to "think outside the box", and to use more of the sort of material we often collect to fully illustrate our topics. We should be seeing more and more of this type of exhibit as collectors, and judges, become more comfortable with them. ✉

The idea for this article was stimulated by a PowerPoint presentation compiled by Mike Ley, the current President of the American Association of Philatelic Exhibitors, titled "Exhibit Freedom in the Judging Manual 7th Edition", and which had incorporated some previous information presented by Tim Bartshe, another senior APS judge. It was first introduced at last year's APS StampShow. I have extrapolated from their ideas to discuss exhibit freedom as it may pertain to experimental exhibits.

Previous columns in this series may also appear on The RPSC website at http://www.rpsc.org/exhibiting.htm. Readers are encouraged to use any of them to facilitate further discussion at club meetings, and to promote novice exhibiting at local and regional levels. The author can be reached at dpiercey@telus.net for further discussions about exhibiting.

aventurer hors des sentiers battus et d'utiliser davantage tout ce que nous nous plaisons souvent à collectionner afin d'illustrer pleinement nos sujets. Nous devrions voir de plus en plus ce genre de collections dans les expositions à mesure que les collectionneurs et les juges se sentiront à l'aise dans le domaine. ✉

L'idée du présent article m'a été insufflée par un exposé PowerPoint de Mike Ley, président actuel de l'American Association of Philatelic Exhibitors, intitulé « Exhibit Freedom in the Judging Manual 7th Edition » (« La liberté de collection selon la 7e édition du Judging Manual ») qui contenait de l'information antérieurement émise par Tim Bartshe, un autre juge expérimenté de l'APS. Ces idées avaient été présentées à l'exposition philatélique de l'APS de l'année dernière. J'y ai simplement puisé de la matière pour parler de la liberté de collection, puisqu'elle peut se rapporter aux collections expérimentales.

Certains articles de cette série ont été publiés dans le site Web de La SRPC au http://www.rpsc.org/exhibiting.htm. Nous encourageons les lecteurs à les utiliser pour alimenter les discussions aux réunions de clubs et promouvoir la participation des nouveaux aux expositions de niveau local et régional. Vous pouvez joindre l'auteur à dpiercey@telus.net si vous voulez poursuivre la discussion sur les expositions.

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Do you have stamp-collecting friends who are not members of The Royal Philatelic Society of Canada? Provide their name and address or pass along this copy of The Canadian Philatelist to them. Have them complete and return the information below. Place your name and RPSC member number (found above your name on the address label of this magazine) in the "referred by" area. For every new member you recruit we'll credit your next year's membership with $5.

Avez-vous des amis philatélistes qui ne sont pas membres de La Société royale de philatélie du Canada? Donnez-nous leur nom ou remettez-leur cet exemplaire du Philatéliste canadien. Demandez-leur de remplir et de retourner le formulaire de renseignements qui suit. Inscrivez votre nom et votre numéro de membre de La SRPC (que vous trouverez au-dessus de votre nom sur l'étiquette d'adresse apposée à la revue) dans la case « Recommandé par ». Pour chaque nouveau membre que vous recruterez, nous vous accorderons un rabais de 5,00 $ sur votre prochaine cotisation.

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AROUND THE WORLD IN 86 SECONDS

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

SWEDEN
First stamps issued: Jul 1, 1855

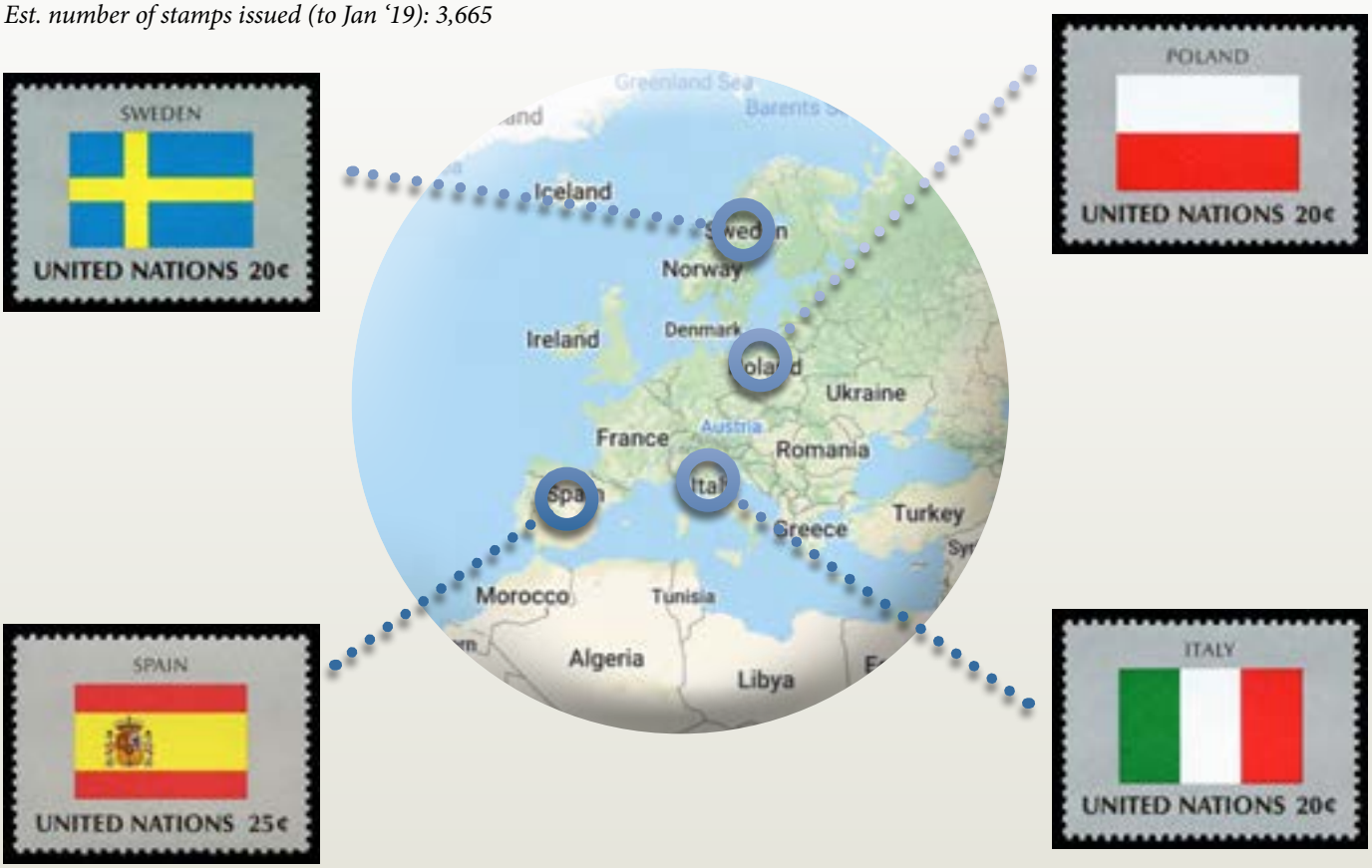
The flag of Sweden consists of a yellow or gold Nordic cross (i.e. an asymmetrical horizontal cross, with the crossbar closer to the hoist than the fly, with the cross extending to the edge of the flag) on a field of blue. The Nordic cross design traditionally represents Christianity. It was adopted on June 22, 1906.

Est. number of stamps issued (to Jan '19): 3,665

POLAND
First stamps issued: Jan 1, 1860

The flag of Poland consists of two horizontal stripes of equal width, the upper one white and the lower one red. The two colours are defined in the Polish constitution as the national colours. It was adopted on August 1, 1919.

Est. number of stamps issued (to Jan '19): 5,175



SPAIN
First stamps issued: Jan 1, 1850

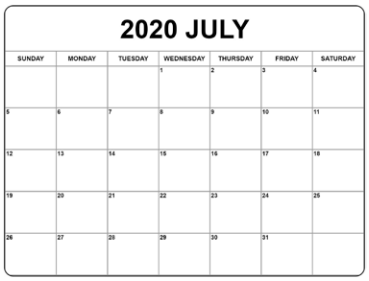
The flag of Spain, as it is defined in the Spanish Constitution of 1978, consists of three horizontal stripes: red, yellow and red, the yellow stripe being twice the size of each red stripe. Traditionally, the middle stripe was defined by the more archaic term of gualda, and hence the popular name rojigualda. It was adopted on December 6, 1978.

Est. number of stamps issued (to Mar '19): 5,540

ITALY
First stamps issued: Feb 24, 1862

The flag of Italy, often referred to in Italian as il Tricolore, is a tricolour featuring three equally sized vertical pales of green, white and red, with the green at the hoist side. Its current form has been in use since June 18, 1946 and was formally adopted on January 1, 1948.

Est. number of stamps issued (to May '18): 4,170



A LOOK BACK

May / June birth dates of people commemorated on Canadian stamps





Scott 1819d
Jul 5/1918
Birth of
René Lecavalier



Scott 2850
Jul 10/1931
Birth of
Alice Munro



Scott 2806
Jul 18/1918
Birth of
Nelson Mandela



Scott 1305
Jul 25/1894
Birth of Harold
Randall Griffith



Scott 357
Jul 3/1870
Birth of
Richard
Bedford
Bennett



Scott 2521
Jul 6/1914
Birth of
Viola Desmond



Scott 495
Jul 12/1849
Birth of
William Osler



Scott 3084
Jul 22/1966
Birth of
Sonja Gaudet

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



Scott 237
Aug 4/1900
Birth of Elizabeth Angela
Marguerite Bowes-Lyon
(Queen Mother)



Scott 2337
Aug 15/1875
Birth of Captain
Robert A. Bartlett



Scott 2182
Aug 22/1878
Birth of Edward Patrick Johnson



Scott 1999d
Aug 29/1959
Birth of
Chris Austin Hadfield



Scott 1820d
Aug 2/1914
Birth of
Félix Leclerc



Scott 2280c
Aug 11/1902
Birth of Norma Shearer



Scott 1240
Aug 18/1851
Birth of Jules-Ernest Livernois



Scott 2551
Aug 26/1957
Birth of Rick Hansen

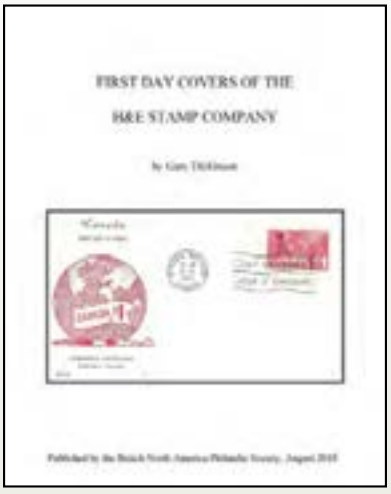


BOOK REPORTS

by/par Tony Shaman, FRPSC

FIRST DAY COVERS OF THE H & E STAMP COMPANY

By Gary Dickinson, published by the British North America Philatelic Society, 2018. Spiral bound, 84 pages, 8½ by 11 inches. ISBN : 978-1-927119-91-4 (colour edition). Member price $32.00 Canadian funds, plus shipping and handling. Available from Longley Auction, P.O. Box 520, Waterdown, ON L0R 2H0.



Like so many other first day of issue publishing companies, the H&E Stamp Company vacated the business when the Canada Post Office began issuing Official First Day Covers in 1971.

H&E Stamp Company, a small business operating out of the basement print shop of one of its owners, was a leader in the first day cover marketplace during the 1950s and 1960s. However, the company began running into headwinds as early as 1957 when J.C. Rosenbaum of Montreal ceased producing its line of JCR cachets and adopted the Rosencraft brand name. And with the Canadian Post Office entering the first day of issue cover arena, the fate of the H&E Stamp Company was sealed. It ceased to operate in 1972.

Dickinson presents the H&E Stamp Company story in nine chapters. A list of references and an appendix consisting of an eight-plus-page checklist complement the handbook.

Chapter 1 is replete with illustrations of cachets, including the very first one for the year 1955 featuring the 4-cent musk ox stamp from the Wildlife series. With few exceptions, H&E produced cachets for all the stamps numbered between Scott #352 and #559. All of the company's cachets were printed by thermography, a process which raises the graphics to give it an almost braille-like effect.

Chapter 2 depicts covers with stamps released between 1955 and 1957. Multiple cachets exist for the stamps printed between these dates. Each of the illustrations are numbered and fully described by the author. Dickinson devotes nearly 13 pages of his book to covers featuring these stamps.

Each of the first day covers in Chapter 3 are franked with stamps released in 1958. Readers also learn in this chapter that the H&E Stamp Company was Canada's largest provider of first day covers at that time. Also, that the company discontinued its two-colour process for cachets and that all covers will in future be printed in only one colour. However, cachet varieties became available with the company producing anywhere from four to six different colours for its output of covers for 1958.

In Chapter 4 we learn that the company was sold and would continue under new management. No further information about the change of ownership, or the new company, is provided although the author suggests that one of the two original owners may have bought out the other and continued the business as a sole proprietorship. First day covers discussed in this chapter look at stamps released from 1959 to 1962 plus the 1-cent to 5-cent "Wilding" definitive issues released between 1954 and 1962.

Chapter 5 looks at the first day covers featuring the Cameo definitives, first issued in 1963. Non-definitive stamps on these cacheted covers include the stamps released up to and including all 1964 releases.

Chapters 6 to 9 encompass the years 1965 to 1972. No first day covers by the H&E Stamp Company are known to have been produced beyond 1972, the year that the company is believed to have ceased printing cacheted covers.

In summing up his work, the author informs readers that this small printer, operating out of an Ottawa basement, produced a run of cacheted covers spanning nearly all of the commemorative and definitive stamps issued from 1955 until it closed its doors in 1972. The only exceptions of note were the coil stamps issued during that era.

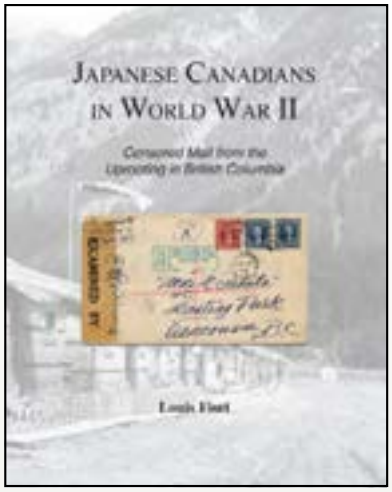
Devotees of first day of issue covers will find the list of references complementing the nine chapters of fully illustrated material together with the eight-plus-page appendix enumerating the more-than-300 illustrated cachets most useful.

JAPANESE CANADIANS IN WORLD WAR II, CENSORED MAIL FROM THE UPROOTING IN BRITISH COLUMBIA

By Louis Fiset. Published by the British North America Philatelic Society, 2018. Spiral bound, 150 pages, 8½ by 11 inches. ISBN: 978-1-927119-95-2 (Colour edition). Member price $59.00 Canadian funds, plus shipping and handling. Available from Longley Auctions, P.O. Box 620, Waterdown ON L0R 2H0.

Louis Fiset, in his amply illustrated book, tells the story of the 22,000-plus Japanese Canadians living within 100 miles of Canada's Pacific coastline that were forced to move from their British Columbia homes beginning in March 1942,

about three years into World War II. Many never returned to British Columbia and the homes they were forced to leave, opting instead to remain in the Prairie provinces, or in Eastern Canada, where they had spent the latter half of the war years.



The book is divided into nine chapters replete with postmarked covers, illustrations, references, tables, maps, postcards, official notices, postmarks, photographs and related similar items.

Chapter 1 outlines a brief history of Japanese immigration to Canada and provides an overview of their way of life in British Columbia. It also delves into the policy of the discrimination against all Asians living in Canada, including not just newcomers, but also second-generation Japanese. Prejudice against Asians was widespread. Prime Minister Mackenzie King, although paying lip-service to being supportive of the Japanese population, tried for 15 years to drive Japanese Canadians from the fishing industry and limited Japanese immigration to Canada to 150 individuals per year.

In Chapter 2 we learn that while initially the Japanese communities in BC were not impacted by the war, this changed dramatically with the fall of Hong Kong on Christmas Day 1941 and the capture of 2,000 Canadian troops. As a result, public attitudes changed in Canada and BC politicians began to demand that Japanese males of military age be interned. The chapter is richly illustrated with covers, maps, postmarks and a table outlining dates of population evacuations from the protected areas of British Columbia.

Chapter 3 deals with the roadbuilding camps to which Japanese men were assigned to help build highways such as the Blue River-Yellowhead Road running from British Columbia to Alberta. As expected, most of the covers illustrated throughout the chapter bear the "Examined By" imprint. Also shown is a pair of airmail covers sent from Ontario to Vancouver.

Chapter 4 describes the housing provided for the displaced Japanese population. BC's interior ghost towns would play a major role in housing these people. Abandoned buildings in these ghost towns could be habitable for less money than building new housing and local residents were more than happy to see their towns receive some much-needed investment. Best of all, these towns were located well outside the 100-mile protected area. Pictured is a postcard of Sandon, BC, one of the "ghost towns" housing displaced Japanese Canadians along with a selection of relevant covers.

Chapters 5 and 6 each look at aspects of the Japanese resettlements and internments that lasted for several years. Japanese families who were more or less able to support themselves outside of the 100-mile protected area were allowed to live independently of direct government supervision. This arrangement gave some families a semblance of normalcy. One outstanding illustration in this section of the book is a postcard, attractively franked with Japanese stamps, mailed to East Lillooet, a community located outside the protected area.

Because of the state of war that existed between Canada and Japan, regular mail between the two countries was non-existent. Chapter 7 looks at some of the unusual ways that Japanese Canadians could communicate with family members in Japan.

In Chapter 8 we learn that the Canadian government shut down the then three existing Japanese-language newspapers in BC. The English language paper, The New Canadian, was converted into a bilingual publication, but with heavy censorship and close oversight. Pictured in this chapter is a photo of the staff of The New Canadian along with a selection of censored and uncensored covers.

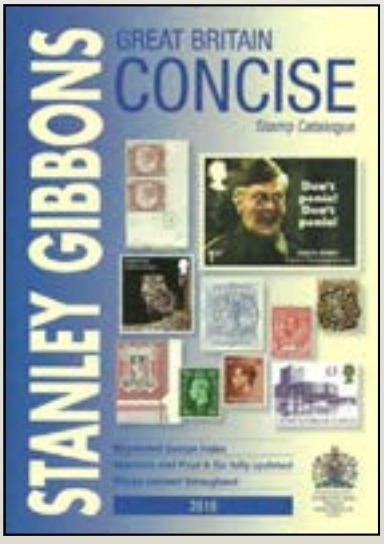
"Delayed Returns" is the title of the book's last chapter. It deals with the reticence of the government to allow the Japanese population to return to their former homes in BC. Shown is a cover, postmarked Tashme, July 19, 1946, less than a month before the August 16, 1946 closure of this interior housing center, which at one time temporarily housed more than 2,600 Japanese residents.

Complementing the nine chapters is a list of tables and maps, the author's acknowledgements, an introduction, two appendices, a bibliography and an index.

Fiset has done an excellent job researching and documenting a sad part of Canadian history. Postal historians will certainly enjoy viewing the many covers that help to bring this World War II episode to life.

GREAT BRITAIN CONCISE STAMP CATALOGUE

Published by Stanley Gibbons Ltd. 2019. ISBN-13:978-1-911304-45-6; (7 Parkside, Christchurch Road, Ringwood, Hampshire, Great Britain, BH24 3SH). Laminated soft cover, 566 pages, 240 x 170 mm. Retail price: 32.95 British pounds. Orders can be placed by telephone: +44(0)425-472 363 or by e-mail:orders@stanleygibbons.co.uk or internet:www.stanleygibbons.com



The 34th edition of this ever-popular catalogue includes all issues from the iconic Penny Black, issued in 1840, to the most current issues released in April 2019. Collectors will no doubt be pleased with the inclusion of the complete set of Queen Elizabeth 'Wilding' booklets, whereas the previous editions of this catalogue included only the advertisement panes, compound

panes and the major imperforate and part perf pane varieties. The addition of these new listings has resulted in many new catalogue numbers and the renumbering of others. All number changes are listed in a highlighted section of the catalogue.

Another obvious improvement are the much clearer and crisp new images of stamps issued up to 1952. Large, new colour images were added to assist in the identification of the different printing processes employed for the 1961 Post Office Savings Bank Centenary, the 1964 Churchill Commemoration, and for the 1972 Royal Silver Wedding commemorative issues. Other additions to assist collectors in a better understanding of our hobby include a series of images to illustrate grades of cancellations.

Collectors currently using the 2018 case bound, hard cover edition should note that the 2019 edition has reverted to its former use of a laminated soft cover binding. Of note also is the extensive listing of Post Office Telegraph Stamps that have been added to this latest edition.

Improved colour images have also been added for the main die types of the 1881 1-pence lilac, the 1887 5-pence "Jubilee," the 1911 12½-pence and the 1-pence "Downey" definitive issues, the 1912 2-pence orange and for the 1952-53 2½ Wildings.

Longtime users might note that the upper-case "E" which in previous editions appeared as part of many catalogue numbers has been removed. Apparently, the capital "E" was included for internal purposes only and as it no longer serves any purpose, it has been removed.

Catalogue prices have been updated to reflect current market conditions for stamps in very fine condition. Although price changes are less numerous than in last year's edition, revisions for the earlier Machins and the more esoteric items are noteworthy.

As one would expect of a catalogue providing necessary information for knowledgeable collectors, this latest edition includes listings from the basic stamp issues to notes on postage due bisects, Royal Mail postage labels, priced in mint and used sets and for British Post Office first day covers, to Royal Mail Post & Go stamps with notes on machine types to errors, date codes and special inscriptions and to everything in between.

In short, this latest edition includes pretty much all the currently available information that collectors of the stamps of Great Britain could wish for: a complete index of the listed countries in alphabetical order, as well 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 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. ✉

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.

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COMING EVENTS
CALENDRIER

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

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

REGIONAL EVENTS / ÉVÉNEMENTS RÉGIONAUX

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

JANUARY 9 JANVIER, 2021

The Brantford Stamp Club Annual Show & Bourse will be held at the Branlyn Community Centre, 238 Brantwood Park Road, Brantford, ON from 9:30 am to 3:00 pm. Free admission and parking, 15+ dealer bourse, silent auctions, Club circuit books, door prizes, stamp exhibits, lunch counter with refreshments. Wheelchair accessible. For more information contact Paul James at 519-751-3513 or pamjames1027@gmail.com. Website: http://www.brantfordstampclub.com.

NATIONAL EVENTS / ÉVÉNEMENTS NATIONALE

OCTOBER 31 - NOVEMBER 1, 2020
OCTOBRE 31 - NOVEMBRE, 2020

CANCELLED

CANPEX 2020, sponsored by the Middlesex Stamp Club, Chapter 204, will take place at the Hellenic Centre 133 Southdale W., London, ON on Saturday, 10:00 a.m. to 4:00 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~~
NEW DATE
NOVEMBER 5-10 NOVEMBRE, 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~~
NEW DATE
NOVEMBER 9-13 NOVEMBRE, 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 in 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.



CHAPTER CHATTER

by/par George Pepall, FRPSC

PARLONS DES CHAPITRES

The RPSC Board of Directors has approved by motion a set of policies intended to recruit more members to the Society. The Member Recruitment Committee, consisting of Doug McAndless, Sam Chiu, Joe Trauzzi and myself, are planning a revised and updated set of member benefits in a new and attractive promotional brochure. We are offering to try to find directors or members who will be representatives of the Society at a chapter's show or major meeting. In doing so, the representative would be prepared to give a brief report on our current Society and to offer a philatelic talk or presentation.

In order to be ready to try to fulfil requests, we are looking for philatelic talks that can be downloaded as multi-media presentations. Increasingly, shows are including such talks as part of their list of show events. We also may look for an artist to help us design a top quality brochure. We will be meeting in person, once that becomes possible, to finalize the member benefits and plan a new brochure.

Our ability to provide a representative to visit your chapter or show naturally depends on volunteers willing to provide that service, so if that sounds like it might apply to you under the right circumstances, please let a committee member know. By the way, we use the word chapter to describe a club that is a member of The RPSC; so a club is a group of collectors that has not yet become a chapter. Being a member of a chapter does not entitle that member to individual member benefits of The RPSC. That requires individual membership.

Read recently in a chapter newsletter:

"Stamps are a hobby that never really gets finished." Thank goodness!

****

Since the calendar year turned over I've learned of one new chapter being born (Prairie Mountain Philatelic Society in Brandon, Manitoba) and one shutting down (Oakville Stamp Club in Ontario). Sincere thanks, by the way, to Roy Honess for his many years of service as president of that chapter.

Opening a new chapter is a direct indication of energy, interest and leadership in a community, large or small. Often it's the result of one or two people

Le conseil d'administration de La Société royale de philatélie du Canada (SRPC) a approuvé une motion portant sur un ensemble de politiques visant à recruter davantage de membres. Le Comité de recrutement des membres, composé de Doug McAndless, Sam Chiu, Joe Trauzzi et moi-même planifions une révision de l'ensemble des avantages offerts aux membres, qui seront présentés dans une nouvelle brochure promotionnelle attrayante. Nous sommes donc à la recherche de directeurs ou de membres qui représenteront la société aux expositions des clubs membres ou aux réunions importantes. La tâche consistera à préparer et à livrer un court rapport sur l'actualité de notre société et à donner un discours ou une présentation philatélique.

Pour être en mesure de répondre aux demandes, nous avons besoin d'exposés philatéliques téléchargeables dans des présentations multimédias. De plus en plus, les expositions incluent ce genre de discours à leurs programmes. Nous songeons aussi à demander à un artiste de nous aider à produire une magnifique brochure. Nous nous rencontrerons en personne, dès que cela sera possible, afin de terminer la mise à jour des avantages aux membres et de nous pencher sur la nouvelle brochure.

Notre capacité de fournir un représentant qui visitera votre club membre ou votre exposition dépend naturellement de volontaires désireux d'offrir ce service. Alors, si vous avez l'impression que cela vous correspond et que les circonstances sont favorables, veuillez en faire part à l'un des membres du Comité. En passant, nous utilisons le terme club membre pour décrire un club qui est membre de La SRPC. Ainsi, un club est un groupe de collectionneurs qui n'est pas encore devenu un club membre. Une personne faisant partie d'un club membre n'a pas *de facto* droit aux avantages qu'offre La SRPC à ses membres; pour cela, elle doit être membre à titre individuel.

Lu récemment dans l'infolettre d'un club membre :

« La collection de timbres est un passe-temps qui n'est jamais vraiment achevé ». Dieu merci!

****

Depuis le début de l'année, j'ai appris la naissance d'un nouveau club membre (Prairie Mountain Philatelic Society à Brandon, Manitoba) et la fin d'un autre (Oakville Stamp Club, Ontario). Je profite de l'occasion pour offrir mes sincères remerciements à Roy Honess pour ses nombreuses années de service à la présidence de ce club membre.

L'ouverture d'un nouveau club membre est une indication directe de l'énergie, de l'intérêt et du leadership d'une collectivité, grande ou petite. Elle est souvent le résultat des efforts d'un ou

having a vision for what the hobby could be in the community. The number of members is secondary if leadership is present, and a belief in the attractiveness of our hobby. No doubt dialogue and preliminary meetings took place, maybe in someone's living room or den.

Closing an existing chapter suggests a fading out of leadership. Maybe someone has acted as president for too long and is ready to turn over the gavel to someone newer, with fresh ideas for the growth of the group, but that person didn't come forward. Was the groundwork for a new leader done? Were potential leaders brought along in minor roles before being asked to take over? Above all, was a chapter website in place, and being kept up to date? Again and again, I hear how vital a website is for attracting new members and potential leaders. Yes, a website costs money, but what else is a bank account for than to serve and develop the stamp collecting community?

Speaking of money, when a chapter closes, there could be a rebirth very soon after. It only makes sense that any money in the name of the chapter be kept in a bank account for just such a possibility. In the meantime, past members can attend the events and meetings of chapters in their vicinity. ✉

deux visionnaires qui imaginent ce que notre passe-temps pourrait devenir dans leur milieu. Le nombre de membres est secondaire pour autant que le leadership et la foi dans l'attrait qu'exerce notre passe-temps soient au rendez-vous. Un dialogue et des réunions préliminaires, peut-être dans le salon ou le bureau de quelqu'un, ont sûrement eu lieu.

Par contre, la fermeture d'un club membre suggère un affaiblissement du leadership. Quelqu'un a peut-être été président pendant trop longtemps et lorsqu'il s'est senti prêt à passer le flambeau à un nouveau dont les idées fraîches auraient favorisé la croissance du groupe, personne ne s'est manifesté. Le travail préparatoire à la venue d'un nouveau dirigeant a-t-il été fait? A-t-on confié des rôles mineurs à des meneurs potentiels avant de leur demander d'accepter la présidence? Mais avant tout, le club membre possédait-il un site Web régulièrement mis à jour? Encore et encore, j'entends dire à quel point un site Web est vital pour attirer de nouveaux membres et des meneurs potentiels. Oui, un site Web coûte de l'argent, mais à quoi sert un compte de banque sinon à faire fonctionner et à servir le groupe de collectionneurs?

Parlant d'argent, lorsqu'un club membre ferme, une renaissance pourrait survenir très rapidement après. Il serait donc tout à fait judicieux que l'argent d'un club membre soit placé dans un compte bancaire juste au cas où. D'ici là, les anciens membres peuvent toujours assister aux activités et aux réunions des autres clubs membres à proximité. ✉

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

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

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

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

PHILATELIC WEBSITE LISTINGS / LISTE DES SITES WEB PHILATELIQUES

Auctions / Enchères

ALL NATIONS STAMPS AND COINS
www.allnationsstampandcoin.com
collect@direct.ca

EASTERN AUCTIONS LTD.
www.easternauctions.com
easternauctions@nb.aibn.com

LONGLEY AUCTIONS
www.longleyauctions.com
bill@longleyauctions.com

R. MARESCH & SON AUCTIONS
www.maresch.com
peter@maresch.com

SPARKS AUCTIONS
www.sparks-auctions.com
kate@sparks-auctions.com

VANCE AUCTIONS LTD.
www.vanceauctions.com
mail@vanceauctions.com

WEEDA STAMPS LTD.
www.weeda.com
beverly@weeda.com

BNA-Canada / ABN-Canada

ARPIN PHILATELY INC.
www.arpinphilately.com
canada@arpinphilately.com

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

CENTURY STAMP CO. LTD.
www.centurystamps.com
centurystamps@rogers.com

CITY STAMP MONTREAL
www.citystamp.ca
info@citystamp.ca

DEVENEY STAMPS
www.deveneystamps.com
info@deveneystamps.com

GARY J. LYON (PHILATELIST) LTD.
www.garylyon.com
info@garylyon.com

SASKATOON STAMP CENTRE
www.saskatoonstamp.com
ssc@saskatoonstamp.com

VISTA STAMPS INC.
www.vistastamps.com
info@vistastamps.com

GB/Commonwealth

CITY STAMP MONTREAL
www.citystamp.ca
info@citystamp.ca

Miscellaneous / Divers

COLLECTORS SUPPLY HOUSE
www.collectorssupplyhouse.com
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

THE UNITRADE PRESS
www.unitradeassoc.com
unitrade@rogers.com

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

Postal History / Histoire Postale

HUGO DESHAYE (PHILATELIST) INC
www.hdphilatelist.com
hugo@hdphilatelist.com

LONGLEY AUCTIONS
www.longleyauctions.com
bill@longleyauctions.com

US-Worldwide / ÉU-Monde

CITY STAMP MONTREAL
www.citystamp.ca
info@citystamp.ca

STAMPS FRANCE
www.StampsFrance.com
mail@stampsfrance.com

classifieds / annonces classées

AUSTRALIA / AUSTRALIE

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

CANADA FOR SALE / CANADA À VENDRE

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

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

EUROPE / L'EUROPE

ZIMO OFFERS EUROPA: All different complete Mint NH Sets, Scott 2016 Value of $100.00 US Yours for only $35.00. Pricelist for NH, Used, Covers. Zimo, Box 578 Bromptonville, Sherbrooke QC, J1C 1A1. *v68n06*

FOR SALE / À VENDRE

COLORANO FDC: Canada 1972-1994, USA 1975-1995, France 1970-1990. Free price list. Alfred Lemay, Box 325, St-Liboire, QC J0H 1R0. *v69n03*

CANADA POST Official FDC: 1971-2008. Singles, pairs, blocks, imprint blocks, combo.Also tags and varieties. Free price list. Alfred Lemay, Box 325, St-Liboire, QC J0H 1R0. *v71n03*

FREE PRICE LISTS for Canada FDC: Fleetwood, HDE, GINN, CANECO, Canadian Banknote, British American Banknote. Alfred Lemay, Box 325, St-Liboire, QC J0H 1R0. *v71n03*

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*

ROSE CRAFT FDC 1957-1974. Ottawa and local cancels. Also tags and varieties. Free price list. Alfred Lemay, Box 325, St-Liboire, QC J0H 1R0. *v71n03*

MAIL ORDER / VENTE PAR CORRESPONDANCE

WIDEST CANADA, Australia, United States, Great Britain choices. Free lists sent the next day. We specialize, you fill the gaps. Robert Millman, 105-6655 Lynas Lane, Richmond, BC V7C 3K8. Phone: 604-241-1948, fax: 604-594-4155, Email: robertmillman@rogers.com. *v68n06*

MIXTURES / MÉLANGES

ZIMO OFFERS MIXTURES: Try our Japan 1 Recent Commémoratives, 100 Grammes for only $35.00. Many reorders on this one! Super Variety! Mixture pricelist included. Zimo, Box 578 Bromptonville, Sherbrooke QC, J1C 1A1. *v68n06*

SCANDINAVIA / LA SCANDINAVIE

ZIMO OFFERS ALAND: Superb collection, Mint NH Complete sets, all Different, $125.00 US Scott 2016 Value, yours for $65.00. Ducks, Sailships, Orchids, Lighthouses, Xmas. Zimo, Box 578 Bromptonville, Sherbrooke QC, J1C 1A1. *v68n06*

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ZIMO OFFERS FAROE: All different VF NH topical complete sets, Scott 2016 Value of $75.00 for only $30.00. Faroe pricelist included with Promotions. Zimo, Box 578 Bromptonville, Sherbrooke QC, J1C 1A1. *v68n06*

ZIMO OFFERS GREENLAND: Nice lot of VF used Greenland, all different, $60.00 Scott 2016 Value Only $ 20.00. Greenland Pricelist included with our Bulletin. Zimo, Box 578 Bromptonville, Sherbrooke QC, J1C 1A1. *v68n06*

ZIMO OFFERS ICELAND: All different VF NH Europa Complete sets, Scott 2016 Value: $65.00 Yours for only $25.00. 24 pages Europa pricelist included. Zimo, Box 578 Bromptonville, Sherbrooke QC, J1C 1A1. *v68n06*

ZIMO OFFERS NORWAY: Nice VF used Complete Sets, all different, $60.00 Scott 2016 Value for Only $20.00. Norway Pricelist included with Special Offers. Zimo, Box 578 Bromptonville, Sherbrooke QC, J1C 1A1. *v68n06*

ZIMO OFFERS SWEDEN: Lot of all different complete sets, VF used, Scott 2016 Value: $60.00 Yours for only $20.00. Energy, Animals, Flowers, Dogs, Cats. Zimo, Box 578 Bromptonville, Sherbrooke QC, J1C 1A1. *v68n06*

SPECIAL OFFER / OFFRE SPÉCIALE

ZIMO OFFERS BONUS: Buy $50.00 from our classifieds, receive $50.00 Scott value, Buy $100.00 receive $100.00 all different, cataloging over $1.00 each. You must Ask for it! Zimo Stamp! *v68n06*

WANTED / RECHERCHÉ

SANTA LETTERS or envelopes with H0H 0H0 return address. Any era. Buy or trade. Tony 519-745-2973, e-mail:tshaman@rogers.com or Box 46024, Kitchener, ON N2E 4J3. *v68n06*

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*

WWF

ZIMO OFFERS WWF: Nice VF used Complete Sets, all different, $40.00 Scott 2016 Value for only $15.00. WWF Pricelist with FDC, Maxi-Cards, Sets. Zimo, Box 578 Bromptonville, Sherbrooke QC, J1C 1A1. *v68n06*

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CALL Jim at
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ALL CLASSIFIED ADS MUST BE PREPAID.
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PLEASE CHECK ONE / PRIÈRE DE COCHER UNE CASE.

❑ **CHEQUE / CHÈQUE** ❑ **MONEY ORDER / MANDAT**

make cheques payable to: / chèques payable à: Trajan Publishing

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Signature: _____

Check your advertisement for accuracy of the first insertion. **THE CANADIAN PHILATELIST** cannot be responsible for the cost of more than one incorrect insertion.

Vérifiez l'exactitude de l'annonce à sa première insertion. **Le Philatéliste canadien** n'est responsable que du coût d'une seule insertion erronée.

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Abbreviations, initials and phone numbers count as one word. / Les abréviations, initiales et numéros de téléphone comptent pour un mot.

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OF ISSUES TO RUN IN / Parution dans: _____ numéros de la publication.

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All ads require **name**, **address** and **phone number** with order; they do not need to be used in your copy.

Pour commander, indiquez vos **nom**, **adresse** et **no. de téléphone**, qu'il n'est pas indispensable d'utiliser dans le texte de l'annonce.

THE ROYAL PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF CANADA

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
(unaudited)

DECEMBER 31, 2019

BRUCE E. HOUSER
Professional Corporation
CHARTERED PROFESSIONAL ACCOUNTANT

THE ROYAL PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF CANADA

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DECEMBER 31, 2019

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Bruce E. Houser
Professional Corporation
CHARTERED PROFESSIONAL ACCOUNTANT

REVIEW ENGAGEMENT REPORT

To the Board of Directors of
The Royal Philatelic Society of Canada

I have reviewed the accompanying financial statements of The Royal Philatelic Society of Canada that comprise the statement of financial position as at December 31, 2019, and the statement of operations, change in net assets and cash flows for the year then ended, and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these financial statements in accordance with Canadian accounting standards for not-for-profit organizations, and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

Practitioner's Responsibility

My responsibility is to express a conclusion on the accompanying financial statements based on my review. I conducted my review in accordance with Canadian generally accepted standards for review engagements, which require me to comply with relevant ethical requirements.

A review of financial statements in accordance with Canadian generally accepted standards for review engagements is a limited assurance engagement. The practitioner performs procedures, primarily consisting of making inquiries of management and others within the entity, as appropriate, and applying analytical procedures, and evaluates the evidence obtained.

The procedures performed in a review are substantially less in extent than, and vary in nature from, those performed in an audit conducted in accordance with Canadian generally accepted auditing standards. Accordingly, I do not express an audit opinion on these financial statements.

Conclusion

Based on my review, nothing has come to my attention that causes me to believe that the financial statements do not present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of The Royal Philatelic Society of Canada as at December 31, 2019, and the results of its operations and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with Canadian accounting standards for not-for-profit organizations.

BRUCE E. HOUSER Professional Corporation

CHARTERED PROFESSIONAL ACCOUNTANT
Authorized to practise public accounting by the Chartered Professional Accountants of Ontario

Toronto, Ontario
February 27, 2020

THE ROYAL PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF CANADA

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION
(unaudited)

AS AT DECEMBER 31

	2019	2018
ASSETS		
CURRENT ASSETS		
Cash and cash equivalents	$ 47,838	$ 57,446
Government remittances receivable	2,391	3,016
Accounts receivable	5,880	-
Inventory	2,447	2,301
Prepaid expenses	518	719
	59,074	63,482
Capital assets (note 4)	15,574	17,969
	$ 74,648	$ 81,451
LIABILITIES		
CURRENT LIABILITIES		
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	$ 3,500	$ 4,003
Deferred revenue	33,675	38,986
	37,175	42,989
Restricted donations (notes 5, 7)	1,500	1,500
	38,675	44,489
UNRESTRICTED NET ASSETS (note 7)	35,973	36,962
	$ 74,648	$ 81,451

Accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements

On behalf of the Board

Members _____

Members _____

THE ROYAL PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF CANADA

STATEMENT OF OPERATIONS AND CHANGES IN NET ASSETS
(unaudited)

YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31

	2019	2018
REVENUES		
Membership fees	$ 49,767	$ 47,914
Interest income	2,194	1,715
Donations	1,447	1,239
	53,408	50,868
EXPENDITURES		
Printing costs (note 3)	20,429	20,521
Office and general	15,662	13,269
Professional fees	3,500	3,500
Dues and fees	2,841	2,755
Database costs	2,469	2,401
Amortization	2,395	2,396
Telephone and utilities	2,291	1,918
Interest and bank charges	1,920	1,738
Travel	1,757	955
Insurance	1,048	2,508
Inventory write-down	85	2,875
	54,397	54,836
DEFICIENCY OF REVENUES OVER EXPENDITURES	(989)	(3,968)
BALANCE, BEGINNING OF YEAR	36,962	40,930
BALANCE, END OF YEAR	$ 35,973	$ 36,962

Accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements

3

THE ROYAL PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF CANADA

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
(unaudited)

YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31

	2019	2018
OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Deficiency of revenues over expenditures	$ (989)	$ (3,968)
Adjustment for		
Amortization	2,395	2,396
	1,406	(1,572)
Change in non-cash working capital items		
Decrease (increase) in Government remittances receivable	625	(790)
Increase in accounts receivable	(5,880)	-
(Increase) decrease in inventory	(146)	1,072
Decrease in prepaid expenses	201	402
Decrease in accounts payable and accrued liabilities	(503)	(3)
Decrease in deferred revenue	(5,311)	(6,497)
DECREASE IN CASH	(9,608)	(7,388)
CASH, BEGINNING OF YEAR	57,446	64,834
CASH, END OF YEAR	$ 47,838	$ 57,446

Cash and cash equivalents consist of cash on hand and any bank overdraft.

Accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements

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THE ROYAL PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF CANADA

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
(unaudited)

DECEMBER 31, 2019

1. **NATURE OF OPERATIONS**

The Royal Philatelic Society of Canada was incorporated by Letters Patent issued December 13, 1928 under the Canada Corporations Act. It was continued under the Canada Not-for-Profit Corporations Act on October 22, 2014 under the same name. The society was established to promote and foster the hobby of stamp collecting in Canada. This is accomplished by providing its members with a community that provides an environment where enthusiasts, collectors and philatelists can communicate, meet, conduct exchanges and sales and collectively advance the hobby.

2. **SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES**

The financial statements were prepared in accordance with Canadian accounting standards for not-for-profit organizations and include the following significant accounting policies:

(a) **Revenue recognition**

The society follows the deferral method of accounting for contributions. Restricted contributions are recognized as revenue in the year in which the related expenses are incurred. Unrestricted contributions are recognized as revenue when received or receivable if the amount to be received can be reasonably estimated and collection is reasonably assured. Endowment contributions, which include life membership fees, are recognized as direct increases in net assets.

The society derives the majority of its revenue from annual dues paid by its members. In accounting for this revenue the society uses the completed contract method, which is a method that recognizes revenue only when the rendering of services under a contract is completed or substantially completed. The society considers its services to have been rendered with regards to its annual dues at the end of the calendar year for which the dues were paid. Any annual dues received from members that relate to future periods are setup as deferred revenue and brought into income in accordance with its method of revenue recognition.

(b) **Inventory**

Inventory is measured at the lower of cost and net realizable value. The cost is determined using the weighted average method. Net realizable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less the costs of completion and costs necessary to make the sale. When the reversal of previously written down inventories is recognized, this reversal is recognized in income.

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THE ROYAL PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF CANADA

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
(unaudited)

DECEMBER 31, 2019

2. **SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES, continued**

(c) **Accounting estimates**

The preparation of financial statements in accordance with Canadian generally accepted accounting principles requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amount of assets and liabilities, disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amount of revenues and expenses during the reported period. These estimates are reviewed periodically and are reported in earnings in the period in which they become known. Actual results could differ from these estimates.

(d) **Income taxes**

The society is recognized as a not-for-profit organization and as such is exempt from paying income taxes under the Canadian Income Tax Act.

(e) **Capital assets**

Capital assets are recorded at cost. The company provides for amortization using the following methods at rates designed to amortize the cost of the capital assets over their estimated useful lives. The annual amortization rate and method is as follows:

Exhibition frames	10 years Straight-line

(f) **Financial instruments**

The organization initially measures its financial assets and liabilities at fair value, except for certain non-arm's length transactions. The organization subsequently measures all its financial assets and financial liabilities at amortized cost, except for investments in equity instruments that are quoted in an active market, which are measured at fair value. Changes in fair value are recognized in the statement of operations.

Financial assets measured at amortized cost include cash and accounts receivable. Financial liabilities measured at amortized cost include accounts payable and accrued liabilities.

Financial assets measured at amortized cost are tested for impairment when there are indicators of impairment. The amount of the write-down is recognized in the statement of operations. The previously recognized impairment loss may be reversed to the extent of the improvement, directly or by adjusting the allowance account, provided it is no greater than the amount that would have been reported at the date of the reversal had the impairment not been recognized previously. The amount of the reversal is recognized in the statement of operations.

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THE ROYAL PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF CANADA

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
(unaudited)

DECEMBER 31, 2019

2. **SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES, continued**

(g) **Foreign currency transactions**

The organization uses the temporal method to translate its foreign currency transactions. Monetary assets and liabilities are translated at the exchange rate in effect at the statement of financial position date. Other assets and liabilities are translated at the exchange rate in effect at the transaction date. Items appearing in the current year's statement of operations are translated at average year rates. Exchange gains and losses are included in the statement of operations.

(h) **Impairment of long-lived assets**

Long-lived assets are tested for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that their carrying amount may not be recoverable. The impairment loss is measured as the amount by which the carrying amount of the long-lived asset exceeds its fair value. Fair value is determined using prices for similar items and the results of other valuation techniques unless there are readily available quoted market prices in an active market in which case that is used to determine fair value.

(i) **Contributed materials and services**

Services provided by volunteers and members are not reported as an expense in the statement of operations due to the difficulty of determining the fair value of the services provided.

3. **RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS**

The society purchased during the year goods and services from a related party for total consideration of $20,429 (2018 - $20,521). The related party oversees the printing and production of its journal *The Canadian Philatelist* as well as generates advertisement revenue from ad placements in the journal. The related party charges the society the net cost of producing the journal, being printing expenses less advertisement revenue.

The two parties are related as certain individuals serve as management and/or board members for both organizations and therefore exert significant influence on the operations of both parties. The purchases were made in the normal course of operations and have been measured at the exchange amount, which is the amount of consideration established and agreed to by the related parties.

THE ROYAL PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF CANADA

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
(unaudited)

DECEMBER 31, 2019

4. **CAPITAL ASSETS**

	Cost	Accumulated amortization	2019 Net	2018 Net
Exhibition frames	$ 23,959	$ 8,385	$ 15,574	$ 17,909

5. **RESTRICTED DONATIONS**

In 2009 The Royal Philatelic Society of Canada received a donation in the amount of $1,500 from the St. Catharines Stamp Club. In accordance with the St. Catharines Stamp Club, the donation received was to be used only for providing loans to clubs who would like to host a ROYAL convention. Specifically, the loan is intended to provide the host club with the ability to make a deposit on a venue in which the ROYAL will be hosted. Any loans made to host clubs are to be repaid one (1) month prior to the event and are non-interest bearing. As this donation meets the definition of a restricted contribution it has been setup as deferred revenue, as required using the deferral method of accounting for revenue. At the discretion of the St. Catharine's Stamp Club, if the funds have not been requested at any time by a host club it is authorized to instruct the society to take this restricted donation into general revenue on the 15th anniversary of the original donation which occurs in July 2024.

6. **FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS**

The organization is exposed to various risks through its financial instruments, without being exposed to concentrations of risk. The following analysis provides a measure of the organization's risk exposure as at year-end.

(a) Market risk

Market risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices. Market risk comprises three types of risk: currency risk, interest rate risk and other price risk. The organization is mainly exposed to currency risk.

(b) Currency risk

Currency risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in foreign exchange rates. The organization maintains a US currency bank account which is mainly used to facilitate currency conversion when receiving payments of annual dues or making purchases denominated in US currency. Consequently, cash is exposed to foreign exchange fluctuations. As at December 31, 2019, US currency on hand amounted to $2,620 (2018 - $2,952) and has been converted into Canadian dollars at the year-end exchange rate.

THE ROYAL PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF CANADA

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
(unaudited)

DECEMBER 31, 2019

7. **RESTATEMENT OF FINANCIAL RESULTS**

In the current year The Royal Philatelic Society of Canada discovered an accounting error with respect to a donation received in 2009. The donation received in the amount of $1,500 was made with an attached restriction in how it was to be used. The donation was originally recorded as donation revenue in 2009 and closed out to unrestricted net assets. This accounting error has been corrected to show the $1,500 restricted donation as deferred income for both the current year and comparative figures. The opening unrestricted net assets has been adjusted by $1,500 for both the current and comparative figures.

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varieties,
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