

CalVirt 2022

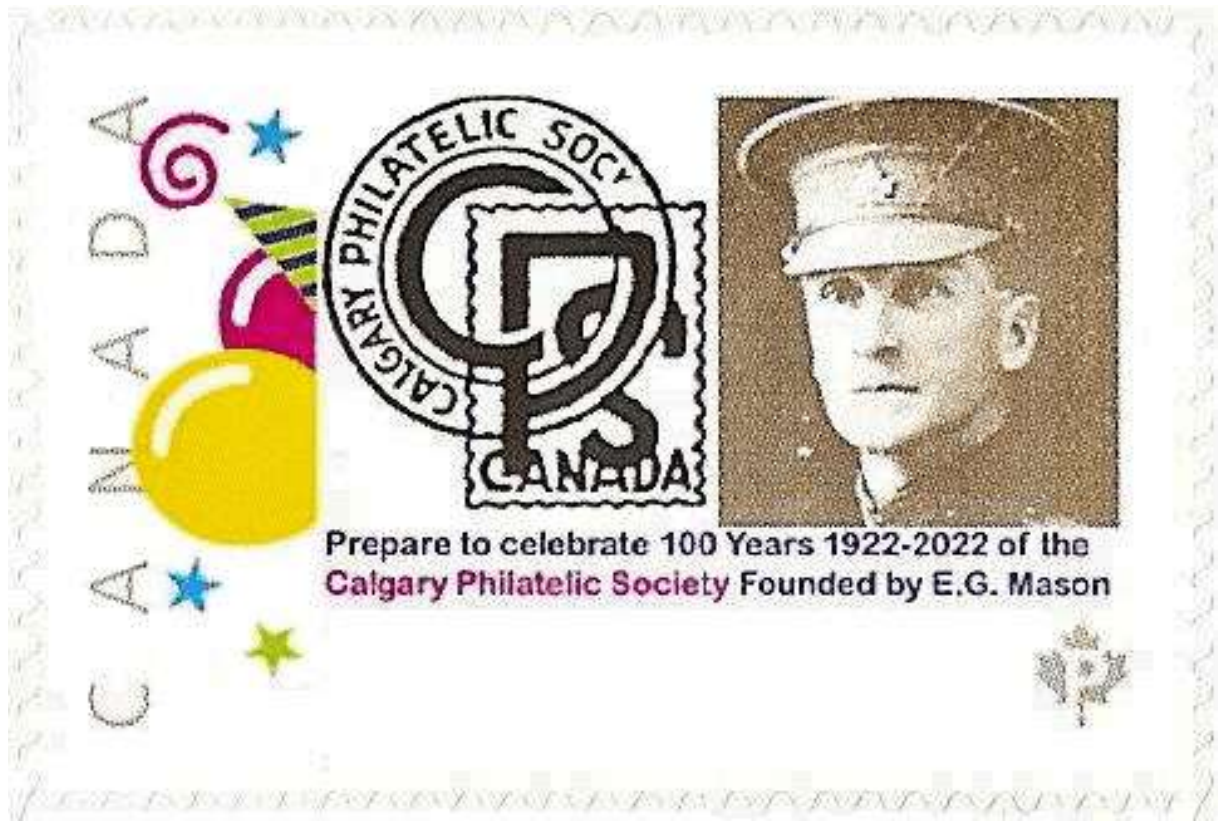


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ABOUT THE SHOW

CalVirt 2022 is the second online stamp show of the Calgary Philatelic Society. The constantly changing rules of the COVID-19 pandemic continue to disrupt traditional shows.

2022 is the centennial of the Calgary Philatelic Society, founded by Dr E.G. Mason in April 1922. The club is celebrating all year long, including a national-level convention on the Labour Day weekend at the Hyatt Regency Hotel. This edition of CalVirt is one of several events throughout the year that will emphasize the centennial.

Show Committee.

Chairman

Dave Russum

Webmaster

Dave Bartlet

Show Catalogue

Dale Speirs

Judge

Jannie Hofmeyr

HISTORY OF THE CALGARY PHILATELIC SOCIETY

by Dale Speirs

In late 1921, a Calgary stamp collector Dr. Edward George Mason began action to form a stamp club in the city. Announcements were made to likely members and to the press. In April 1922, five men met and decided to go ahead with a formal organization. The minutes of that meeting read as follows:

“The meeting was called to order at 8:30. Present at the meeting were Mr. K. Hall, Dr. G.R. Johnson, Dr. E.G. Mason, Dr. D.C. Howland, and Mr. M. Thomas. Moved by G.R. Johnson, and seconded by M. Thomas, that a Committee consisting of Mr. K. Hall, Dr. E.G. Mason, Mr. D.C. Howland, be appointed to procure a Constitution and Bylaws for the Society. [signed] E.G. Mason, Prest.”

Membership fees were set at \$2 per year plus an initiation fee of \$2. By the end of 1922, the CPS had 14 members. The CPS held its first auction in 1925 and established circuit books that same year. The first public stamp show in Calgary was held on October 22, 1927.

The Great Depression initially shook the club, but it survived because stamp collecting was an inexpensive hobby for the times. World War Two had a far worse effect, as members were lost to the military or to civilian war service.

In the 1950s, the CPS began to recover, and grew steadily through the next several decades. Today the club has two auctions per month, hundreds of circuit books, an annual autumn show CALTAPEX, and a spring dealer bourse. Membership totals fluctuated over the years with the fortunes of Calgary and now averages about 140.

The CPS publishes a monthly bulletin called the CALGARY PHILATELIST. It has a website at www.calgaryphilatelicsociety.com. It is Chapter 66 of the Royal Philatelic Society of Canada, Chapter 1360 of the American Philatelic Society, and Chapter 91 of the American Topical Association.

A full history of the CPS is available as a free pdf from the website. This is a 15 megabyte file about 200 pages long, so it may take a few moments to download. The book covers the history of the club in great detail.

A BRIEF BIOGRAPHY OF DR EDWARD GEORGE MASON

by Dale Speirs

Dr. Edward George Mason was the founder of the Calgary Philatelic Society. He started action in the autumn of 1921 that led to the formation of the CPS in April 1922. He was the first President of the CPS from its formation, and remained in that post until 1929. His seven-year term is the longest consecutive service as President. For many years the CPS held its meetings in Mason's office in the McNeill Block or at his house. Mason had membership #1 in the Society, and was the first person elected as Honourary Life Member.

Mason was born in Hamilton, Ontario, in 1875. His medical training was taken in Montreal at Bishop's College, and later McGill University. He graduated in 1902 and came west to Calgary that same year. By his wife Katharine he had two daughters (Elizabeth and Katharine Jr) and a son (Anthony), all three born before World War One [1].

Mason was active in many community organizations besides the CPS. In his younger days, he had played football in school and also for the Hamilton Tigers. On coming to Calgary, he helped establish the Calgary Tigers rugby club. He also involved himself in the Calgary Gun Club, the Victoria Curling Club, the Calgary Golf and Country Club, the Glencoe Club, and the Calgary Medical Association.

When World War One broke out, he was senior major in the 31st Battalion. He was made responsible for recruiting men into the 50th Battalion. Acting as commanding officer, with the rank of Lieut.-Colonel, he took the 50th overseas. His men thought highly of him and the battalion was nicknamed "Mason's Man-eaters". One of his soldiers, who later wrote the history of the 50th Battalion, said that Mason had "*... welded and forged the 50th Battalion Infantry into a superbly effective infantry unit which subsequently had proved its fighting and tactical skill under attack and defence conditions alike.*" [2].

His wife and children accompanied him as far as England. Mason was the only physician to command an active Canadian Battalion during the war. On arrival at the Western Front, he led the 50th Battalion into the trenches. Thereafter, he made it a point to walk up and down the trenches several times a day talking to his men. He was wounded in France at the Battle of Ancre Heights in October 1916 when a poison gas shell detonated in his face. He was sent back to England for treatment, and his departure from the front was recorded as being a terrible blow to the morale of the battalion.



Upon his release from hospital, Mason was sent into the Royal Canadian Army Medical Corps, which had a shortage of medical officers. His commanding officer was General (Sir) Sam Steele, the well-known figure in western Canadian pioneer history.

Mason took over command of the Shorncliffe Medical Hospital in England, remaining there until June 1919, at which time he returned home to Canada. Again, he received praise for his work, this time in the official history of World War One published by the Canadian government [3].

Of him, it was written: *“The final location [of the hospital] was in a commodious barracks at Shorncliffe where the training school reached its highest efficiency under Lieut.-Colonel E.G. Mason who was in command for nearly two years until it was disbanded June 6, 1919.”*

Mason and his wife Katharine kept up an interest in the health and welfare of the veterans. She organized a Ladies Auxiliary of the 50th Battalion in July 1919 to visit the sick and give any other help they could to the veterans. Mason worked as a physician for the military at Col. Belcher Hospital in Calgary until he took a pension from them in 1926.

Photo of Dr Mason circa 1930s. Courtesy of his great-granddaughter Beth Saunders.

In his subsequent medical career, Mason was neuro-psychiatrist with the Department of Pensions and Health, later renamed the Department of Veterans Affairs. He specialized in treatment of shell-shocked veterans. The University of Alberta made him a Doctor of Psychiatric Medicine in 1928.

In 1946, one year before his death, he was given life membership in the College of Physicians and Surgeons, and declared a Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons. Mason was awarded the Jubilee Medal at the Coronation, and was granted the Order of the British Empire. He became ill in December 1946, and died on January 3, 1947, aged 72 years.

References.

1 Lampard, Robert (2008) ALBERTA'S MEDICAL HISTORY. Privately published by the author, Red Deer County, Alberta. Pages 215 to 222.

2Wheeler, Victor W. (1980) THE 50TH BATTALION IN NO MAN'S LAND. Published by Alberta Historical Resources Foundation. Pages 15, 50, 96, 130, 408, 411 3]

MacPhail, Andrew (1925) OFFICIAL HISTORY OF THE CANADIAN FORCES IN THE GREAT WAR 1914-19: THE MEDICAL SERVICES. Published by the Department of National Defence, Ottawa. Page 245

ABOUT THE CALGARY PHILATELIC SOCIETY

The Calgary Philatelic Society was founded in April 1922 by Dr. Edward George Mason, and has been in continuous existence since. The CPS provides a meeting place for local stamp collectors to get together and share their interest in stamps and postal history. It is Chapter 66 of the Royal Philatelic Society of Canada, Chapter 1360 of the American Philatelic Society, and Chapter 91 of the American Topical Association.

Some of the benefits to members:

- 1) enjoying social interaction with other stamp collectors
- 2) opportunity to buy, sell, trade, and exhibit philatelic material.
- 3) subscription to our award-winning bulletin CALGARY PHILATELIST
- 4) access to our excellent library, with resources for all aspects of philately
- 5) participate in two philatelic shows per year: CALTAPEX in October, and a Spring Bourse in April.

General meetings are held on the first Wednesday of the month except July, August, and December. Pandemic meetings are held via Zoom.

CALGARY PHILATELIST is published monthly. Every issue contains club news, original articles on philatelic subjects or postal history, members' advertisements, and a schedule of meetings and upcoming events.

The CPS website is located at: www.calgaryphilatelicsociety.com

Real-mail address is Box 1478, Calgary, Alberta, T2P 2L6.

SHOW SOUVENIRS

Dave Bartlet prepared two show covers shown here. Covers are \$5 each.

CALVIRT 2022 - 21 January - 2 February



CALVIRT 2022 - the Virtual Stamp Exhibition that Beat COVID-19 (again). Open to any exhibitor showing whatever they want. **Live National Exhibition**
CPS 2022 BNAPEX 2-4 Sept.
 Visit * CalgaryPhilatelicSociety.com *



CALVIRT 2022 - 21 January - 2 February



CALVIRT 2022 - the Virtual Stamp Exhibition that Beats COVID-19. The Calgary Philatelic Society prepares for the 100th Anniversary of the club at our National Level show **CPS 2022 BNAPEX** in Calgary 2-4 Sept. Visit us at CalgaryPhilatelicSociety.com



SHOW SOUVENIRS

Dave Bartlet prepared two Picture Postage stamp booklets as shown here. The booklets are \$25 each and available from dave.bartlet@shaw.ca
Covers are \$5 each.



Use only on
approved
surfaces
Do not use on
surfaces that
may be damaged
by the use of
this product

100%
COTTON
FIBRE

100% COTTON FIBRE



12

Picture Postage
permanent stamps
Canada

Timbres-photos
timbres permanents
Canada



CALVIRT 2022- 100th Anniversary of
the Calgary Philatelic Society



Used Mark: Design: Stephen Cook: Bookshelves: Stock Photo: [Color bars]

PALMARES

by Dave Russum

A big thanks to all, those who submitted exhibits and those who voted in People's Choice. I want to recognise the unstinting efforts of Dave Bartlet to make this exhibition possible. I also salute Jan Hofmyr, our judge, who provide detailed feedback to all those who participated in the judged part of the show and has generously donated his honorarium to the Calgary Philatelic Society.

People's Choice.

Numbers refer to exhibit number as per the Exhibits list further ahead in this catalogue.

Mini Exhibits

#3 - Canadian Wildlife Conservation Stamps - Ray Villeneuve

#12 - Was Mrs Gourlay a half-sister of Queen Victoria? - Dave Russum

#17 - Calgary Stamp Collector in 1922: 100th Anniversary - Dave Bartlet

One Frame.

#10 - The Philately of the 1920 Antwerp Olympics - Greg Redner

#4 - Olympic Firsts - Ray Villeneuve

#7 - Queen's University at Kingston; A Postal Profile - Ray Villeneuve

#16 - British Columbia Hospitals Aid Stamps 1933 - Dave Bartlet

Multi Frame.

#27 - The Story of Lloyd's: From Coffee to Commerce - Norma Neilson

#6 - Postal History of the Calgary Winter Olympics - Dale Speirs

#13 Foreign mail from the Anglo- Egyptian Sudan - "Gordon Pasha"

Honourable mention to the non-competitive entry by the CPS Archivist, who received most votes in this category.

Most Creative Exhibit.

#10 - The Philately of the 1920 Antwerp Olympics - Greg Redner

#4 - Olympic Firsts - Ray Villeneuve

#8 - Mail Fraud - Dale Speirs

#27 - The Story of Lloyd's: From Coffee to Commerce - Norma Neilson

Best Overall Exhibit.

#10 - The Philately of the 1920 Antwerp Olympics - Greg Redner

#27 The Story of Lloyd's: From Coffee to Commerce - Norma Neilson

#6 Postal History of the Calgary Winter Olympics - Dale Speirs

Exhibits judged by Jan Hofmyr.

Exhibitors paid a nominal fee to receive a judged view of exhibit

Large Gold:

#9 - 15 Decades of Mail Britain to Canada - Dave Russum

Gold:

#16 - British Columbia Hospitals Aid Stamps 1933 - Dave Bartlet

Large Vermeil:

#7 - Queen's University at Kingston; A Postal Profile - Ray Villeneuve

#14 - Booklet Varieties of the Admiral Issue - Dave Bartlet

#13 - Foreign mail from the Anglo- Egyptian Sudan - 'Gordon Pasha'

Vermeil:

#10 - The Philately of the 1920 Antwerp Olympics - Gregg Redner

#24 - Canadian Mail - The Post Office and COVID 19 - Earle Covert

Large Silver:

#11 - Only 8 Stamps - David Biltek

#18 - When Free Franking is not Enough - David Biltek

EXHIBITS

HISTORY OF THE CALGARY PHILATELIC SOCIETY

The Calgary Philatelic Society was founded in 1922 by Dr. Edward George Mason. This exhibit shows items drawn from the CPS archives to illustrate the history of the society.



A display of covers and documents in the archives of the CPS.
Non-competitive display presented by the CPS Archivist.

THE FALL OF THE TWIN TOWERS

This exhibit uses philatelic material, postcards, and mail-artists covers to illustrate the rise and fall of the Twin Towers of New York City, destroyed by terrorist attack on September 11, 2001.

PLAN OF THE EXHIBIT

- | | |
|---------------------|--------------|
| 1] Before the fall | 4] Memorials |
| 2] The fall | 5] Legacies |
| 3] Patriotic covers | |



Covers and postcards telling the story of the origin and demise of the World Trade Centre, Manhattan.

Dale Speirs

Canadian Wildlife Conservation Stamps

Wildlife habitat and animal conservation issues are very popular subjects in the Revenue stamp field and countries have been promoting them for many years. Duck hunting permits have required a conservation stamp in Canada since 1985. None of these were valid for postage.

The sale of these stamps has been an important source of fundraising for wildlife habitat and conservation efforts in individual states and provinces.



1942 set of 5

The first to promote these stamps was the **Prairie Provinces Conservation Authority** which produced a set of 5 in 1942 and one more in 1943. Designed by Dr. William Rowan, the initial set was printed in sheets of 20 while the 1943 stamp came in sheets of 5. They were sold for 25¢ each at hunting license outlets throughout Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba.



1943 issue

A selection of conservation stamps issued in Canada.
Ray Villeneuve

OLYMPIC FIRSTS

The following exhibit offers a selection of Olympic events and athlete performances between 1896 and 2008 which made history at the time.

First Modern Olympic Games

The first Modern Olympic Games were held in Athens Greece in 1896. They involved 13 nations and 311 athletes.

Frenchman Baron Pierre de Coubertin is credited with bringing about the revival of this international sport festival.



These stamps, part of a set of 12, were the first and only set issued to commemorate these competitions.



A selection of Olympic events and athletes making history.
Ray Villeneuve

Slowest GB to Canada Mail

I have developed a database of over 850 GB to Canada covers (1795 to Present) where I can demonstrate both the mailing date and arrival date.

8 Nov 1823 folded letter Inverness, Scotland to Montreal paid 1/2^sd to Liverpool, + 2/1d by sailing ship to Falmouth, Trans-Atlantic Packet to Bermuda, and on to New York. Overland to Montreal, Lower Canada, 26 Feb 1824. Total 110 Days – Longest elapsed time I have recorded in my database.



10 Mar 2020 Air Mail, Utoxeter, Staffs to Calgary, Prepaid by PayPal (£2.30 for 25g). Sent at very start of COVID. Processed in Canada 16 Apr 2020 (date on barcode). Delivered Calgary 8 Jun 2020 (Pers. Com. from recipient). Total 90 Days – Longest elapsed time I have recorded during COVID.

Two additional covers in 2020 took more than 50 days to be delivered in Canada. Additional information for the data base would be very welcome.

1827 letter taking 110 days to Montreal and a 2020 airmail letter that took 90 days to reach Calgary.
Dave Russum

POSTAL HISTORY OF THE CALGARY WINTER OLYMPICS

This exhibit displays covers, postmarks, and meter marks relating to the 1988 Calgary Winter Olympics. The games were held February 13 to 28 at venues in Calgary, Canmore, and Kanaskela. The organization and deployment of thousands of staff in the era prior to e-mail meant that communication was by telephone or the mails.

PLAN OF THE EXHIBIT

Procurer covers:

| | |
|---|--|
| Business mail of the Calgary Olympic committee: | Outgoing mail Postage meter imprints Private couriers Incoming mail |
|---|--|

| | |
|--|--------------------------------|
| Business mail of foreign Olympic committees: | USA Other foreign countries |
|--|--------------------------------|

Official sponsors, suppliers, and licensees

| | |
|--|---|
| Canadian commemorative covers and postmarks: | Special postmarks Event covers Varieties and errors First-day covers |
|--|---|

| | |
|---|---|
| Foreign commemorative covers and postmarks: | South Korea Paraguay Finland USA |
|---|---|

Covers and postmarks used in the 1988 Calgary Winter Olympics.
Dale Speirs

Queen's University at Kingston: A Postal Profile

Queen's University has a rich history as a post-secondary institution. *"Queen's roots run deep into the history and national life of Canada."* Much of this postal profile was traced by fortuitous and/or deliberate research in areas surrounding the university's activities, communications and involvement with the community. Its alumni and its contribution to society have left a rich heritage which is reflected in this exhibit.

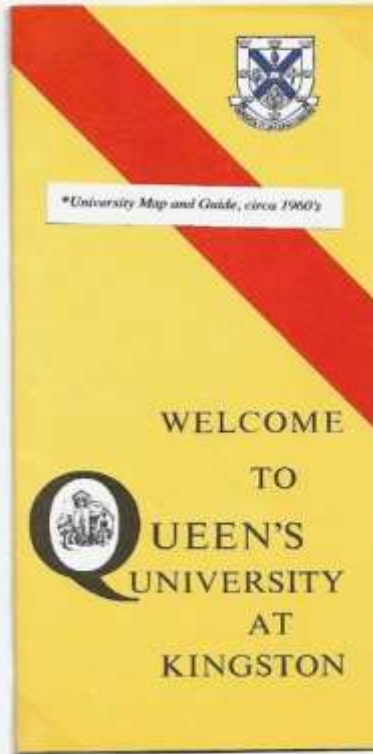
Philatelic information is noted in italics.
Special items of interest are framed in red.

- Plan:
1. Title page
 2. Fundraising
 3. World War I Participation
 4. Views of campus
 5. Alumni
 6. Promoting the University
 7. Royal Postal Order

University Girl postcards were a popular trend to promote campus spirit in the early 20th C. This is one of a few U. Girl PCs produced for Queen's by its College Bookstore in Kingston. The medallion reflects its coat-of-arms.



Dated Kingston Ont, Oct 16/ 1912



A display of various philatelic elements related to the history of Queen's University and its contribution to our society.

Ray Villeneuve

MAIL FRAUDS

The Internet has mostly eliminated mail fraud as the scammers migrated to emails and phishing Websites. This exhibit looks at the most common types of mail fraud: the Nigerian bank account, the Ponzi scheme and the advance-fee fraud.

Plan Of The Exhibit

- Section 1: The Nigerian bank account fraud
- Section 2: The A. Roberts Ponzi scheme
- Section 3: The Acom Employment Bureau advance-fee scheme



Although most fraud formerly done by mail has migrated to the Internet, some criminals still use the old ways, hence warnings from Canada Post such as this spray-on postage.

A look at the three main types of mail fraud.
Dale Speirs

15 Decades of Mail from Britain to Canada

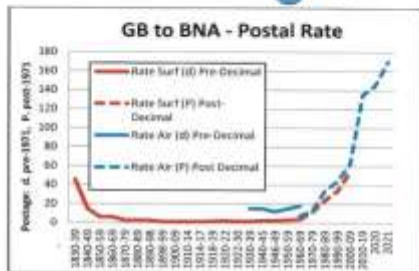
- Rates and Efficiency of Service

Scope and Plan: Exhibit covers the period 1850 – 1999 with examples for each decade illustrated on a separate page in chronological order. British North America (BNA) has been used to reflect inclusion of the Pre-Confederation North American Colonies.

Study is based on my searching many thousands of covers for information on efficiency of trans-Atlantic postal services between Britain and Canada. Where both date of mailing and arrival are available the covers have been input into a spreadsheet enabling analysis by date, area and type of service. I have recorded over 900 covers, sourced from my own collection supplemented by auction catalogues, internet sales, philatelic articles and information from other collectors.



- Highlights rare or unusual items.



Rates reflect the price for the lowest weight increment.

Note: Horizontal scale is variable and includes postal rates through to the present for comparison. Break in the curves reflects 1971 decimalisation (1P = 2.4d). Surface rates were available until 2011.

Rate information comes from the Great Britain Philatelic Society website and personal research.

Efficiency of Delivery - average time in days for delivery of items over specified periods. Horizontal scale is by decade but incorporates significant subsets of the data to reflect critical periods.

- 1) Delivery improvements (technology and infrastructure) throughout Victorian era
- 2) Efficiency decreased during WW1.
- 3) Trans-Atlantic Air Mail to Canada began in 1939 but disrupted by WW2.
- 4) Air Mail efficiency at peak 1950s – 1970s and has declined ever since.
- 5) Preliminary data for COVID is reflected at right of graph but is beyond timeframe of this exhibit.



A study of rates, routes, and efficiency of service between Britain and Canada from 1850 to 1999
Dave Russum

The Philately of the 1920 Antwerp Olympic Games

Objective

The purpose of this one frame traditional exhibit is to present the stamp issues, used and promotional cancellations issued for the 1920 Olympic games, held at Antwerp, Belgium. The 1920 Olympics were the first to take place after the cessation of World War. The 1916 Olympics had been scheduled to take place in Germany, but the Games were cancelled because of the war. In April 1919, the Olympic Committee, made the late decision to award the games to the city of Antwerp, in recognition of the suffering experienced by Belgium during the war. The Games are interesting philatelically because Belgium was both the second country in Olympic history to issue stamps for the Games & the first to make extensive use of promotional cancellations. Material presented covers the period from May 20, 1920 (the date that the stamps were first on sale) through January 13, 1921 (when they were invalidated for sale) with emphasis on promotional cancellations and their varieties, along with additional specimens. Original research is shown in blue, mostly from Belgium State Archives documentation. Better items are highlighted with red borders.

Scope

This exhibit spans the period May 20, 1920 - the date they were first offered for sale - through January 13, 1921 - the date that the stamps were invalidated for sale.

Philatelic Importance

The stamps issued for the Antwerp Olympics were only the second series of stamps issued for an Olympic Games. They were originally issued with a 5 centime surcharge designated to support wounded Belgian soldiers. Over three million stamps were produced cumulatively, but the public did not like the stamp and only 10% of the issue was sold to the public. This makes finding usages of the stamps on cover challenging. The stamps are most often found poorly cancelled because of the American Bank Note Company's practice of routinely postmarking down on their perforations. The promotional cancellations also range from common to extremely rare.

Challenge

Assembling this exhibit has taken over ten years. Because only 10% of the original three million stamps were sold, finding these stamps on cover is extremely challenging. Similarly, there is an acute lack of production material available to philatelists. No essays, progressive or colour die proofs are known to exist. The die proofs shown in this exhibit are rare. The exhibit contains cancellations, varieties, post cards and ephemera which are also rare.

Original Research

This exhibit contains original research conducted at The Belgium National Archives. Original research is printed in blue.

Condition

The condition of the material in this exhibit ranges from very fine to excellent. Given the relative scarcity of some of the material displayed, it is doubtful whether a similar exhibit could be assembled.



Printing Error - 15 c with partial reversed image on the gum side.

Exhibit Plan

- Title Page - p. 1
- Section I: History of the event - p. 2
- Section II: The Stamp Issues - p. 3
- Section III: Rates and Usages - p. 4
- Section IV: Foreign Usages - pp. 5-6
- Section V: The Promotional Cancellations - pp. 7-14
- Section VI: The Circular Date Stamp p. 15
- Section VII: Epilogue - p. 16

Antwerp 1920 Olympic Travel Pass issued to Antwerpian Arthur Joseph Bernard Peumman. Peumman was the Silver Medalist in the 10-kilometre walk. The card is cancelled with an Antwerp Central Station Parcel Post Cancel.



The stamp issues and advertising cancellations for the 1920 Antwerp Olympics.
Gregg Redner

There are 249 stamps classified as "Official" in the Canadian Catalogues; of this number 136 are "Five Hole" or Large O.H.M.S. and 61 are "Four Hole" or Small O.H.M.S. There is some duplication between these two: 24 stamps are in both Four- and Five-Hole categories.

Then there are 17 stamps overprinted with OHMS, and 35 overprinted with "G"

Again, there is some duplication, 12 stamps appear in both OHMS and G overprints while 13 stamps appear in the Four Hole and OHMS overprint, but there are **ONLY 8 STAMPS** which appear in the FOURHOLE, the O.H.M.S.

and G OVERPRINTS...This exhibit is about these eight stamps, and **What, Why and When:**



There are only 8 stamps which appear in Fourhole OHMS overprint and G overprint.

David Bilek

Was Mrs Gourlay a half-sister of Queen Victoria?

King George III reigned for 60 years (1760-1820), his extensive offspring (9 sons and 6 daughters) included George IV (1820-1830) and William IV (1830-1837), both were old by the time they reached the throne and neither had legitimate surviving offspring. They were predeceased by the 2nd son, Frederick Duke of York in 1827 who had no offspring and the 4th son Edward Duke of Kent who married Victoria of Saxe-Coburg in May 1818, sired a daughter (Alexandrina in March 1819), and died Jan 1820 (aged 52). Alexandrina became Queen Victoria in 1837. All four sons had a reputation for mistresses and illegitimate offspring, banishing them to Canada could be a convenient solution.



Mourning letter sent from Edinburgh to Mrs Gourlay at Barton Lodge, Hamilton, Canada West on 1 Jun 1867 (1 month before Confederation). 6d stamp cancelled with a Brunsvick Star (Arrest Type IV). 6d paid the (lower) Canadian route but 'First Packet Principle' resulted in letter being sent via the USA (6d rate). Resulted in 3d due converted to 5c due Currency with weak circular MORE TO PAY handstamp.



Barton Lodge, Hamilton, Ont. Built in 1830's part burnt down in 1930, demolished 1953.

'Julie' (Isabella Hyde) conceived a child (Emily) with Edward Duke of Kent c. 1817. Later, Isabella Hyde married John Lionel Whyte to give legitimacy to the birth. Julie's daughter, Emily Whyte married Colonel William Gourlay in 1850 to become 'Mrs Gourlay'.

Family legend maintains that the Whyte family was selected by the Duke of Kent to provide a husband and protection for Isabella and that in recognition of this the plantations in Jamaica were bestowed upon them. John later sold these holdings and moved to Barton Lodge, Hamilton, Ontario. The name change was a further disguise of the Duke's and Julie's firstborn.

Mrs Gourlay believed to be the illegitimate daughter of Edward the Duke of Kent (father of Queen Victoria) and Isabella Hyde in 1818.
Dave Russum

FOREIGN MAIL FROM THE ANGLO-EGYPTIAN SUDAN

This exhibit covers the rates, routes, and frankings from mail from the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan, from the first issue of 1897 to independence in January 1956. The condominium government of Egypt and Great Britain was formed to retake the territory which had been largely lost to Egypt in 1885 with the victory of Mahdist religious rebels after the siege of Khartoum, and the death of Charles Gordon, the English governor. After a preliminary military expedition in 1896 a new set of provisional overprinted stamps and postal stationery were issued in March 1897. A second permanent issue was printed by De La Rue in London and released in March 1898 as the army marched southward across the desert and along the Nile, assisted by steam gunboats. These were the famed Camel Postman design. During WW II provisional issues were used, and the camel postman design ran its use again from about 1943 to 1951 when a pictorial set was introduced. A fascinating postal service was set up as the army moved southward to Omdurman and Khartoum. Air mail service was introduced in March 1931 by overprinted stamps, and in September 1931 by engraved designs showing General Gordon on camelback. In 1950 a then-lived pictorial air mail set was introduced.

Mail to Egypt enjoyed postal rates similar to domestic rates within the Sudan. International rates were low to UPU countries, and 3rd and 2nd class rates for printed matter or commercial mail were also used, as were military rates, regular postcard rates, and registration fees. These rates were low and stable until 1919, and increases also occurred in the early 1930's. Surface mail rates increased in the early 1930's as well. Air rates to Britain fell immediately after the first flights by Imperial Airways in 1931, and varied by country until the 1950's. With the introduction of air mail to the UK in 1931 most European mail was sent by air. Rates were only about 66 per cent higher in Britain by air than surface mail, of which little is found after that time. World War II increased air rates dramatically, and much of the mail was censored or mailed by foreign forces of Britain, India, S. Africa and the U.S.A. Postwar air rates declined gradually and then increased again in the early 1950's.

Surface postal routes were northward by rail and Nile steamer through Egypt, Italy and by rail to Europe and Britain. Other continents were accessed through Egypt and ships through Alexandria or Suez canal ports. In the late 1940's ships left directly from Port Sudan. Early air mail routes went northward via Egypt, or southward via East Africa to South Africa. Early air mail went to India via Egypt and Iraq, but until 1939 air mail was not used to North America. During WW II mail was diverted west via Nigeria, due to fighting in Libya and Egypt, some by west Africa and Portugal, some going by trans-Atlantic clipper to the Americas.

Domestic mail from the Sudan is rare before the mid 1950's. Most of the available material is in English, Western Europe, or the U.S. The mail is a mixture of tourist (postcard), commercial, missionary, and personal mail from the expatriate community including foreign merchants, soldiers, or administrators. Mail in Egypt may be in Arabic. The exhibit includes mail to 5 continents.

The exhibit is in two parts, surface mail and air mail, generally by date of use. This also is generally by the type of frankings, including

The various camel postman issues, provisional issues, postal stationery, a few commemorative issues, and the pictorial issues. Rates are in Egyptian currency, with 10 millimes to the piastre. The piastre before WW I was worth about 2 1/2 pence or 5 cents U.S. Censorship marks, rail and steamer postal markings, and mail arrival times are noted where appropriate.

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SURFACE MAIL

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- P4 First Permanent Issue 1898-1901
- P5 Second Permanent Issue 1903-1920
- P14 Third and Fourth Permanent Issues 1921-39
- P21 War-time airmail, 1940-1945
- P24 Post-war surface mail 1946-1955

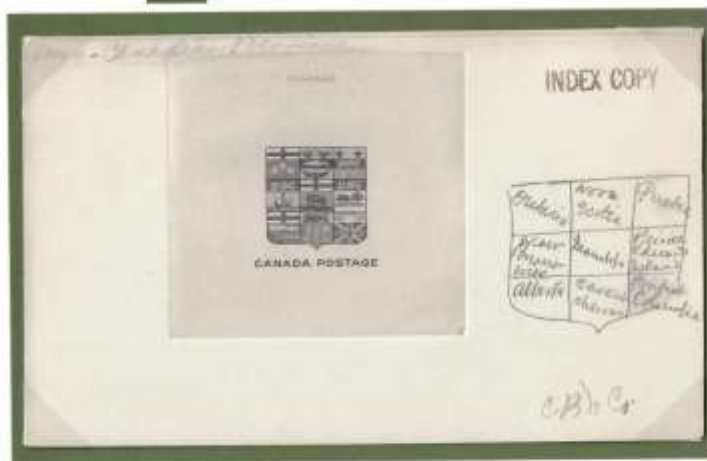
AIR MAIL

- P29 First flights England to Tanganyika 1931-32
- P30 First flights England to South Africa 1931-32
- P31 Air Mail usage 1932-39
- P41 War-time Airmail 1940-45
- P49 Early post-war air mail 1946-49
- P57 Late colonial period air mail 1950-55

Franking, rates, and postal routes of surface and airmail of the colonial government to the end of 1955.
Gordon Pasha

Booklet Varieties of the Admiral Issue

This exhibit displays booklet varieties of the Canadian Admiral Issue 1911-1926. While the issue has a significant number of booklets that would take several frames to exhibit, this exhibit will just show various printing varieties/errors on the covers followed by panes. All varieties shown can be seen by the naked eye and does not include the many plating varieties of the various panes and booklet covers. Scarcer items can be identified by a background in Green matte.



This is an Essay booklet cover Die Essay for the front cover of Canada's Admiral booklets. It is 88x87mm Die Surik on 202x123mm card and stamped "INDEX COPY", "Arms - Canadian Provinces" at upper left, and a sketch at right naming the provinces and "CBNCo" in pencil at right. In this Essay all 9 provinces are shown.

This exhibit shows varieties of the Admiral booklet covers and panes. The display is limited to those varieties visible to the naked eye.

Dave Bartlet

What Can I Collect?

The purpose of this exhibit is to demonstrate several possibilities available to the collector who wishes to focus his/her efforts upon a single issue; in this instance the Mufti Issue of the reign of King George VI.

| | |
|---------|--|
| Page 2 | Stamps of the Mufti Issue |
| Page 3 | Plate Number Inscription Pieces |
| Page 4 | Use of Pre-cancelled Stamps |
| Page 5 | Transportation of Mail -- Railway Post Offices (RPO) |
| Page 6 | Transportation of Mail -- Travelling Post Office (TPO) |
| Page 7 | Transportation of Mail -- Paquebot -- (RMS Andania) |
| Page 8 | Transportation of Mail -- Air Mail |
| Page 9 | Patriotic Covers -- Cachets and Slogans |
| Page 10 | Military Post Offices (MPO and FPO) |
| Page 11 | Prisoner of War Mail |
| Page 12 | Censored Mail |
| Page 13 | "Mail Service Suspended" |
| Page 14 | Corporate Publicity & Advertising Covers |
| Page 15 | Slogan Cancellations |
| Page 16 | Coils |

The various categories of collecting shown above, and others reflecting the state of both domestic and international affairs of the time, can be the focus of most issues, using the "Definitive Issues" as the basic issue enhanced by "Pictorial Issues" and "Commemorative Issues" in period.

All issues provide the collector the opportunity of making extensive studies and exposition of postage rates, both domestic and international in nature.

A display of 15 subjects available to collectors for the Mufti issues 1937-1942.
Eldon Godfrey

British Columbia Hospitals Aid 1933

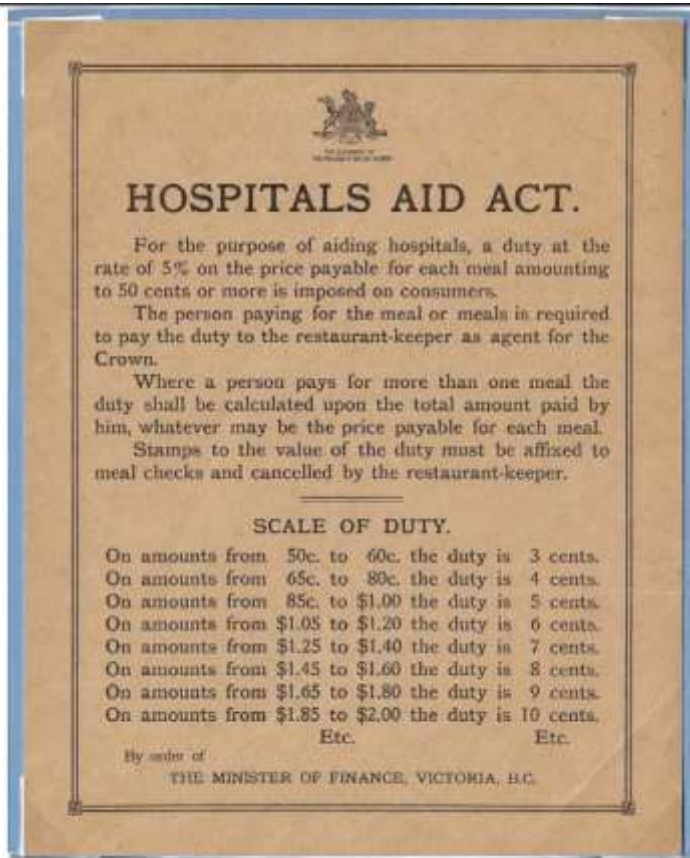
This exhibit displays the stamps and usages required by the British Columbia Hospitals Aid Act of 1933. A 5% duty was placed on all restaurant meals over 40 cents. The stamps were used for about 3 months from May 1933 through August 1933 before the courts ruled against the Duty. The details of the act can be seen in the brochure at right which describes the way the duty was to be collected and the stamps used.

Scatter items can be identified by a background in blue **halls**.

Plan

Frame 1

- Title Page and Stamps
- Hospital Act and Forms
- 3 Cent Sheet with Varieties
- 4 Cent Sheet with Varieties
- Stamps Varieties
- Restaurant Receipts
- Could have saved Money
- Reminders
- Epilogue



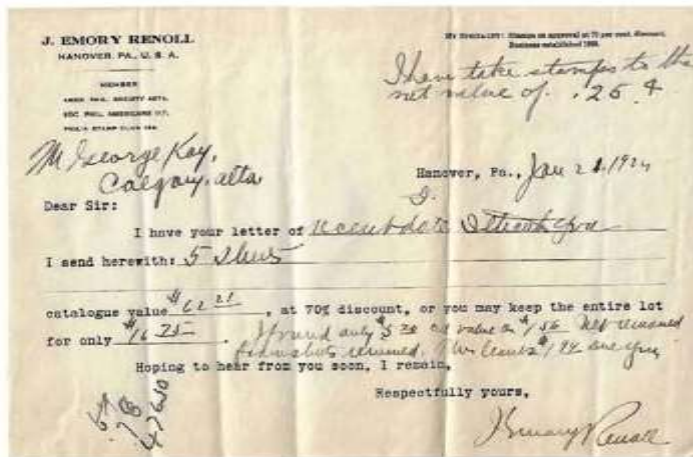
In May 1933 the British Columbia government legislated a duty on restaurant meals to supplement the funding of hospitals, but it was rescinded by court order in August 1933.

Dave Bartlett

Calgary Stamp Collector in 1922 – 100th Anniversary



Registered cover Feb 8, 1922, to Hanover PA received 13 Feb 1922 from George Kay, a collector of stamps in Calgary.



This is the contents of the envelope, it is dated 21 Jan 1922 which appears to be 5 sheets of stamps being sent to George Kay on Approval. George made remarks at the top right regarding buying some stamps, and also towards the bottom referring to where he says he will keep a different net amount and is returning the remainder (which is his response cover here). Emory Renoll was a US stamp dealer.

Was George Kay a member of the CPS in 1922 or later?

When Free Franking is not enough...

...Official stamps' role in Parliamentary Mail

“... “Franking” is the process by which Members of the House of Commons, by affixing their **signatures** to an addressed piece of mail, may have that mail delivered postage-free **anywhere in the country**. It is available only for mail that is addressed to places in Canada and **may not be used for parcels, special delivery or other special services** offered by Canada Post.”

From The House of Commons Procedure and Practice

From 1939 until 1963 when Members of Parliament needed to use airmail, special delivery or other special services offered by Canada Post, they used “Official Stamps”

This exhibit looks at those stamps and their use in Parliamentary Mail

Use of Official stamps on Parliamentary mail.
David Biltek

United States 1928-1960 mail for St. Pierre & Miquelon via The Gull Fast Train through Maritime Canada

1. The Routes Boston to St. Pierre & Miquelon via The Gull Train & the SS Belle Isle



The Gull Express under steam on the leg run by the Maine Central Railway (MCR). The train ran an international route through the United States and Canada using the rights of way of four railroads shown as red lines on the map.



SS Belle Isle of the Newfoundland Canada Steamships at sea near the French islands of St. Pierre & Miquelon. The company held a mail contract with the island's French Colonial Post Office. Belle Isle routes are dashed on the map.

Exhibit Plan

1. The Routes Boston to St. Pierre & Miquelon via The Gull & SS Belle Isle
2. Examples of United States mail sent to St. Pierre in sealed bags
3. Way bills The Gull via Halifax connecting with SS Belle Isle
4. Way bills The Gull via North Sydney connecting with SS Belle Isle
5. Return of way bills to Boston from the St. Pierre Post Office



Map of the Atlantic Coast of New England, Maritime Canada and southern Newfoundland shows the routes of rail and sea transport from Boston to St. Pierre [© used with permission].
Route of The Gull Express Train (red lines): Boston & Maine Railway (BMR); Maine Central Railway (MCR)
Canadian Pacific Railway (CPR); Canadian National Railway (CNR)
Route of the steamship service (dashed lines): Newfoundland Canada Steamships—SS Belle Isle

The Lowly "Air Mail" Sticker Takes Mail to Great Heights

Until the 1920's, most mail moved by surface modes of transportation. With the rapid advance in aircraft in the 1920's, postal authorities in various countries introduced transport of mail by aircraft. Air mail transportation initially offered relatively faster delivery of mail at a premium cost. Over time, the speed and range of aircraft increased and thus airmail service gained wider acceptance by the public. In the 1970's, aircraft development progressed so much that some surface mail ceased.

Mail transport by airplane required two things - 1) Additional postage as provided by governing postal authorities of each nation and 2) Markings identifying mail to be transported by airplane. Of course, various markings to identify mail to be transported by airplane have been used over the years. Early on, various envelope manufacturers preprinted various airmail markings right on the envelopes (in various colours and various languages). Plain envelopes needed additional marking.

Air mail stickers are instructions to postal officials.

This exhibit shows the use of "etiquettes" (French for labels or stickers) used to indicate that mail is to be sent by airmail. As all airmail stickers are distributed free of charge (never sold) they have no monetary value. While the only words needed are "Air Mail", a large variety of stickers have been created over the years in various languages and colours. In some cases, these labels have promoted various airlines and other ventures. This exhibit shows the great variety of air mail stickers used.

This review is not exhaustive. Many other stickers exist.



Someone's sample of stickers from four different countries - all bilingual.

These labels played an important role as instructional markings. In the 1970s and 1980s when air transport became economical and more widely adopted than in earlier periods, most international mail was sent by airmail. Surface mail was not an option. If the mail contained sufficient postage for airmail, no sticker was required. It should be noted that parcels and bulky letters were still subject to postal scrutiny as per weight limits.

This exhibit does NOT provide any details of the printing or any additional information about these labels. The labels are displayed and are themselves obvious. Please examine each sticker for its variety in this display exhibit.

All stickers are on postally used mail.

This is a display exhibit of etiquettes of airmail stickers and labels on commercial mail indicating air transport, as used by many countries of the world.

Walter Herdzik

Canadian COVID-19 Philatelic Souvenir Covers

Within the Philatelic community COVID-19 has impacted our hobby in many ways. Many of our favourite stamp exhibitions have been cancelled leaving us with fewer avenues to continue our hobby. The absence of the events however has provided opportunity to still have many of those special show items you might normally collect, or even non-show items were produced for various events affected by COVID-19.

The material shown is displayed chronologically to the best of my knowledge.



Dave Bartlet

DICK MERRILL's 1937 "ANGLO-AMERICAN GOODWILL CORONATION FLIGHT" COVER

Dick Merrill's adventurous career included many unusual events in his 41 years as a pilot, who logged more than 41,709 hours of flying. In 1937, Dick was asked to fly from New York to London by newspaper publisher Hearst for the flight called the "Anglo-American Goodwill Coronation Flight". The flight brought photographs of the Hindenburg disaster of May 6, 1937 at Lakehurst, New Jersey for publication in Hearst's UK newspapers. The return flight was perfectly timed to bring photographs from the Coronation of King George VI on May 12, 1937 back to the US for Hearst's newspapers on the other side of the Atlantic. On returning to the United States, Dick Merrill and his co-pilot, Jack Lambie, met President Roosevelt at the White House on May 15 to present him with this coronation cover for the President's stamp collection. It is unknown how many of these philatelic first Transatlantic round-trip covers were made.



Cancel 1

New York, N.Y., G.P.O.
May 8 / 2 P.M. / 1937
6 cent Winged Globe

Cancel 2

London, E.C. 176
2 15 AM 13 MY 37
1 1/2d Coronation stamp

Cancel 3

New York, N.Y., G.P.O.
May 14 / 5 P.M. / 1937
2 cent Navy stamp

*Two special commemorative
cachets (rubber stamped)
in blue and red were added
to recognize the flights.*

Walter Herdrik

INSTRUCTIONAL MARKING

"PLEASE CANCEL LIGHTLY"

Not all postal clerks care about how mail is handled. But an effort is made by some philatelists to get philatelic mail in pristine condition. Here are two items that made the grade.

This cover is a home made philatelic cover with words and nice stamps indicating the event commemorated. The red and blue label cannot be missed!



This cover was posted from Durban on 17 June 1939.



This cover was posted from Swanhill on 6 January 1958.

This excellently embossed cachet cover is well laid out in colour and design. The label at the bottom is not as obvious as the top cover. It appears to be in excellent condition after posting.

It appears that these label with instructional marking worked.

Walter Herdzik

CANADIAN MAIL THE POST OFFICE AND COVID-19

COVID-19 disrupted not only life styles in Canada but the Post Office in many ways. Early in March 2020 all guarantees of mail delivery was suspended. The request for signatures for items on receipt of the item was abolished on all but Registered Mail. Mail to a number of countries was totally abolished or certain types of mail and/or parcels were restricted. These regulations changed multiple times. These restricted items were supposed to be eventually returned to the sender, with a label which we show. Sometimes this took 6 months to arrive back to the sender or never at all. The volume of parcels increased dramatically as people shopped on line. Some mail processing plants were closed for a period of time because of Covid-19 within the plant. For instance, sometime in April 2020 the Calgary sorting plant shut down for 2 weeks. A package sent to me from Edmonton was sent to Calgary then forwarded to Toronto and returned to Southern Alberta. Letters and parcel delivery became erratic with items taking 3 days to 6 weeks to cover the same territory.

WE SHOW MAIL AND POSTERS

Commercial mail with Covid-19 picture or wording on the cover
Covers by produced with Covid-19 Stamps, and pictures
Stamp Show Covers cancelled and held as BNAPEX 2021 VITRUAL
A letter returned with labels from Haiti because of cancelled service
Canada Post's Christmas 2021 Gift to employees
Free Prepaid Postcards to all Canadian Addresses
Post Office cancels Honouring Healthcare Workers
Canada Post Christmas 2020 Postcards and Christmas Cards
Signs related Delivery Standards and Behaviour in the Post Office

**Until this crisis is over and long after, more
items will be found related to Covid-19**

Earle Covert



UPPER- March of Dimes

LOWER – Alzheimer Society

The "Elvis Presley" 29cent Stamp Sheet



A humorous look at the January 8, 1993, Elvis Presley stamp issue of 517 million stamps.
Walter Herdrik

Mail was Fast in those days and sometimes Sloooooow

Two postcards one arrived 7 days before it was posted, the other appears to have taken 25 years and 3 days to reach Stuttgart.

England to Baku, Caucasus, South Russia, posted 23rd December 1909, received Baku 16th December 1909! (Most of the world had switched to the Gregorian Calendar, Russia was still using the Julian Calendar which was - 10 days behind).



Edward VII stationery postcard, back dated 14th December 1906, has a Stuttgart receiver stamp of 17th December 1931. No evidence of why it was delayed.

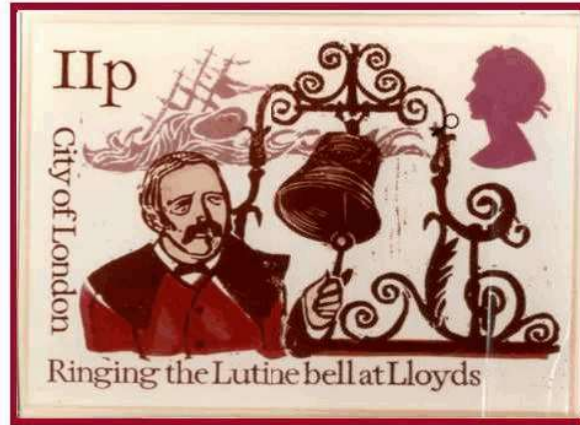
1909 postcard sent London to Baku when Russia was still using the Julian calendar, and a 1906 printed postcard that took 25 years to arrive.


Dave Russum

THE STORY OF LLOYD'S: FROM COFFEE TO COMMERCE

These pages describe the history of the world famous London insurance market, interspersing details about the role of postal communication alongside more conventional historical details. The display exhibit generally follows a chronological order:

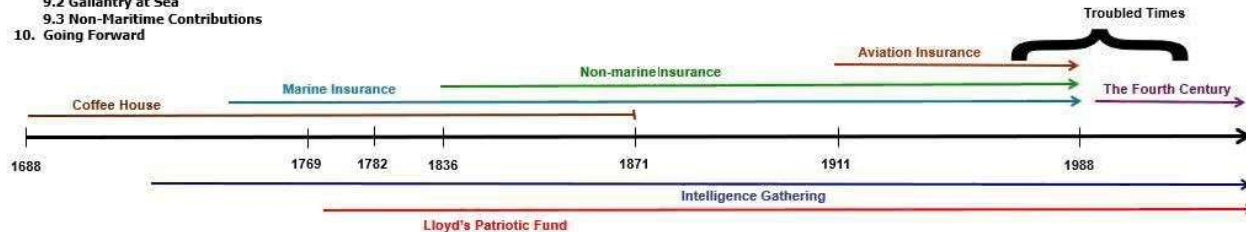
1. The Earliest Times
2. New Lloyd's Coffee House
 - 3.1 The Age of Sail
 - 3.2 The Age of Steam
 - 3.3 Modern Shipping
4. Intelligence Gathering
 - 4.1 Lloyd's Agents
 - 4.2 *Lloyd's Register of Shipping*
 - 4.3 *Lloyd's List*
5. Non-Marine Insurance
 - 5.1 Cars
 - 5.2 Sports
 - 5.3 Energy
 - 5.4 Arts and Entertainment
6. Aviation Insurance
7. Troubled Times
8. The Fourth Century at Lloyd's
 - 8.1 The Business is Business
 - 8.2 War and Terrorism
 - 8.3 But "Weird" is Still Part of It
9. Societal Contributions
 - 9.1 Saving Life at Sea
 - 9.2 Gallantry at Sea
 - 9.3 Non-Maritime Contributions
10. Going Forward



 This photographic essay of a linocut work is one of the images submitted by Andrew Restall for consideration as part of a London tourism series by Royal Mail in 1979.



The common design of the Lloyd's List omnibus issue of 1984 includes in the upper left corner the coat of arms issued to Lloyd's around 1907 when it was preparing to celebrate its 250th anniversary.



COMING THIS LABOUR DAY WEEKEND



The centennial celebrations of the Calgary Philatelic Society continue throughout the year 2022. On the weekend of September 2 to 4, Calgary will host CPS 2022 BNAPEX, a combined national-level show of both the Royal Philatelic Society of Canada and the British North America Philatelic Society.

The convention will be held at the Hyatt Regency Hotel, Centre Street and 7 Avenue SE, in the third floor facilities. The exhibits, auction, and dealer bourse are free admission. More details at www.calgaryphilatelicsociety.com