

THE SHOEBOX

Journal of the
Lakeshore Stamp Club Inc.

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December 2019

Postal address

Lakeshore Stamp Club
P.O. Box 1
Pointe-Claire Dorval, QC, H9R 4N5

Meeting place

Church of Saint John the Baptist
233 Sainte-Claire Avenue
Pointe-Claire, QC H9S 4E3

PAST PHILATELIC EVENTS

Lakeshore

Garage sale. The first meeting of the season, featuring a garage sale, was very well attended.

Welcome to new members. Four new members have joined the ranks of our club. They are: Ronald Coughlin, Rosette Elkeslassi, Ronald Harris and John Noordhof. Welcome to the club.

Philatelic Discussion Group

At the October meeting, Harald von Cramon gave a presentation on the postal history of the Italian States. This talk was well illustrated with stamps from his collection very rarely seen.

Sam Chiu honored

"Michèle,

I received at the AAPE meeting, during the APS Stampshow in Omaha, the AAPE Sapphire award.

There is an actual Sapphire on it. The AAPE president Mike Ley is pinning this on me (even though it looks as if he is trying to choke me!). I am the 4th person to receive it and the first and only Canadian to do so. The rules of the award are listed on the AAPE website.

Sam"



Lakeshore members at Buenos Aires 2019

A 500-frame FIAF continental exhibition took place August 26-31, 2019 in Buenos Aires, Argentina. Canadian exhibitors entered three multi-frame and two single frame exhibits.

Two of the participants were from the Lakeshore Stamp Club: John McEntyre, with a single-frame exhibit won Silver, while Sam Chiu obtained a Vermeil for his multi-frame exhibit.

Leonard Cohen stamp unveiling

The unveiling of the three Leonard Cohen stamps took place on Friday, September 20, 2019 at the Montreal Museum of Fine Arts on Sherbrooke Street. Many stamp collectors from the greater Montreal area were invited.



“The three stamps were created by the Montreal graphic design firm Paprika. They portray the poet/novelist/songwriter in three stages of his life and artistry. We wanted to keep it as simple as possible,” says Paprika art director and stamp designer Raymond Lancot.

The silhouette of the Gold stamp is from a 1988 beach shot by the French photographer Claude Gassian. The Silver stamp uses a portrait taken by U.S. photographer Jack Robinson for Vogue magazine in 1967. The Bronze stamp's portrait was done in 2012 by British photographer Platon.

“It’s probably not a coincidence that the setting for the unveiling overlooks the giant Cohen mural on Crescent St. The Cohen stamps will be available to the public on Sept. 21. Not entirely a coincidence, either, since Cohen would have turned 85 that day. Canada Post was celebrating, from 10 a.m. to 2 p.m., at its downtown branch on 1974 Ste. Catherine St. W. with St. Viateur bagels, coffee, cake and prize packages. The stamp designers were in attendance. And, natch, the music of Cohen was played and gently lifting us again. Hallelujah!”

bbrownstein@postmedia.com

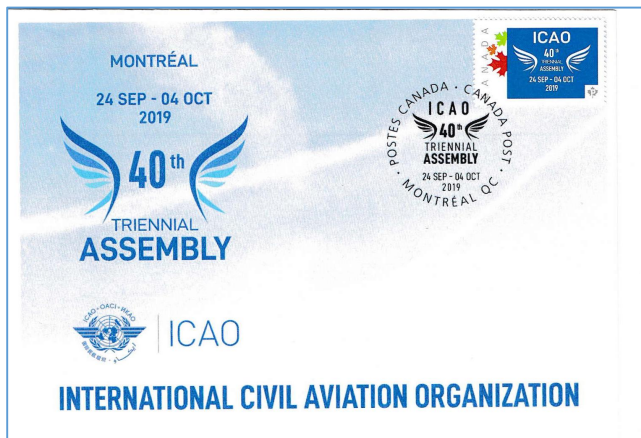


During the reception, Michel Rivard played the guitar and sang a couple of Cohen’s songs. Attending the stamp unveiling were, from the Lakeshore: John McEntyre, Alexandra Glashan, Mario Chevrette, Rosemary Turpin, George Styan, François Brisse. As well, there were many members from the Fédération québécoise de philatélie, the Société philatélique de la Rive-Sud, the Union des philatélistes de Montréal, as well as Mrs. Kathy Hartley of the Toronto-based Harry Sutherland Philatelic Library. Thanks Kathy for the picture. At the end of the celebration, souvenir covers were offered by Canada Post to all those attending.

ICAO –OACI 2019

You may have seen this newly decorated 727 express bus coming from or going to the Pierre-Elliott Trudeau (Montreal) airport. The decoration consists of OACI-2019 and a big 75.

This was to welcome the delegates to the ICAO convention which took place in Montreal during the fall. The event was also celebrated with two special souvenir covers, one to mark the 40th Assembly of the ICAO delegates. The second cover marks the 75th anniversary of the Chicago Convention.



COMING EVENTS

Lakeshore

December 12, 2019

Wine & Cheese Party Michèle Cartier is organizing this event.

Please let her know if you will attend and if you will bring a guest. mcartier14@videotron.ca

Please note the important following dates:

January 9, 2020

Garage sale. The first meeting of the New Year, features a garage sale. It is an occasion to bring your no-longer wanted stamps and covers; other club members might like them.

March 20-21, 2020

LAKESHORE 2020. This annual exhibition will take place, as usual, at the Sarto Desnoyers Community Center on March 20-21, 2020. Take advantage of the holiday to get your exhibit(s) ready.

Lakeshore Stamp Club 2020 Calendar

Bourse & Garage Sale January 9	Philatelic Discussion Group January 16	Bourse January 23	Executive Committee Meeting January 27	Bourse Silent/live Auction February 13	Philatelic Discussion Group February 20
Executive Committee Meeting February 24	Bourse February 27	Bourse March 12	Set up for Lakeshore 2020 March 19	Lakeshore 2020 March 20	Lakeshore 2020 March 21
Executive Committee Meeting March 30	Philatelic Discussion Group April 16	Bourse April 23	Executive Committee Meeting April 27		
LAST Bourse May 14	Philatelic Discussion Group May 21	Executive Committee Meeting May 25	Garage Sale May 28	Wine and Cheese June 4	

Annual General Meeting
Elections
Bourse Settlements
June 11

Enjoy summer
See you in September

Easter Sunday is April 12th

April 24-25

EXUP 48. 7501, rue François-Perrault, Montreal. For more details, go to; www.philatelic-upm.com

May 2-3, 2020

ORAPEX 2020. The 59th Annual Exhibition and Bourse ORAPEX 2020, Ottawa's National Stamp Exhibition will be held at the RA Centre, 2451 Riverside Drive, Ottawa, ON. For details visit www.orapex.ca or email: info@orapex.ca

June 19-21, 2020

Royal*2020*Royale. The Convention and Exhibition will be held at the Fredericton Inn, 1315 Regent Street Fredericton, NB. For information call Rob Lunn (506) 460-2159 or email: fredstampclub@gmail.com

June 25-28, 2020

SPM Expo 2020. A continental FIAF exhibition with FIP sponsorship is planned for June 25-28 in Saint-Pierre-et-Miquelon. Get ready for a trip to the islands following the Royal*2020*Royale Convention and Exhibition in Fredericton NB. The exhibitions could be combined with a vacation trip to the Maritime Provinces or Newfoundland. Visitors to SPM can travel by passenger ferry from Newfoundland or by Air Saint-Pierre from Halifax

Following are two interesting philatelic stories.

Leonardo Torres Quevedo, the constructor of the Whirlpool Aero Car over Niagara Falls.

Torres was born on 28 December 1852 in Santa Cruz de Iguña, Cantabria, Spain. The family resided for the most part in Bilbao, where Leonardo's father worked as a railway engineer. Torres studied in Bilbao and later spent two years in Paris to complete his studies. In 1870, Torres studied in the Official School of the Road Engineers' Corps.

He began his career with the same train company where his father had worked, but he immediately set out on a long trip through Europe to get to know the scientific and technical advances of the day firsthand.

He married in 1885 and had eight children. In 1899 he moved to Madrid to the Laboratory of Applied Mechanics of which he was named director. The Laboratory dedicated itself to the manufacture of scientific instruments. That same year, he entered the Royal Academy of Exact, Physical and Natural Sciences in Madrid.

In 1916 King Alfonso XIII of Spain bestowed the Echegaray Medal upon him. In 1920, he entered the Royal Spanish Academy and became a member of the department of Mechanics of the Paris Academy of Science. In 1922 the Sorbonne named him an Honorary Doctor. Torres died in Madrid, in the heat of the [Spanish Civil War](#) on 18 December 1936, ten days shy of his eighty-fourth birthday.

Cable cars

Torres's experimentation in the area of cable cars began very early while he lived in the town of his birth, Molledo. There, in 1887, he constructed the first cableway to span a depression of about 40 meters. The cableway was some 200 meters across and was pulled by a pair of oxen, with one log seat. This experiment was the basis for his first patent: an aerial cable car with multiple cables. Later, he constructed the cableway of the Río León, of greater speed and already with a motor, but which continued to be used solely for the transport of materials, not of people.

In 1907, Torres constructed the first cableway suitable for the transportation of people at Mount Ulia in San Sebastián. The execution of the project was the responsibility of the Society of Engineering Studies and Works of Bilbao, which successfully constructed other cableways in Chamonix, Rio de Janeiro and elsewhere. But it is doubtless the Aero Car in Niagara Falls in Canada which has gained the greatest fame, although from a scientific point of view it was not the most important. The cableway of 580 meters in length is an aerial cable car that spans the whirlpool in the Niagara Gorge on the Canadian side, constructed between 1914 and 1916, a Spanish project from beginning to end: devised by a Spaniard, constructed by a Spanish company with Spanish capital (The Niagara Spanish Aero Car Co. Limited); a bronze plaque, located on a monolith at the entrance of the access station recalls this fact: *Spanish aerial ferry of the Niagara. Leonardo Quevedo Torres (1852–1936)*. It was inaugurated in tests on 15 February 1916 and was officially inaugurated on 8 August 1916, opening to the public the following day; the cableway, with small modifications, continues to run to this day, with no accidents worthy of mention, constituting a popular tourist and cinematic attraction.



The Aero Car and the Spanish stamp issued in 1983 honoring Leonardo Torres Quevedo and showing the Aero Car over Niagara Falls, Canada. *Transbordador sobre El Niagara.*

Essays for the Prince Consort

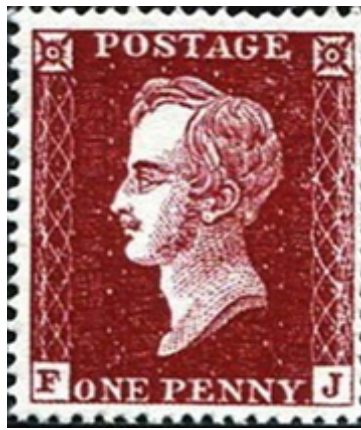
Ken Lewis

Back in 1851 evidence was given to a House of Commons select committee that these essays were prepared for Henry Archer in order to produce stamps bearing the head of Queen Victoria's husband, the Prince Consort. These stamps were to be produced by surface printing rather than the more usual line printing, which was being used at the time. The purpose of these essays, if accepted, was intended to take the current contract to produce stamps from Perkins Bacon. History tells us that this did not happen, and that Prince Albert's head did not appear on postage stamps for our country.

The background story of these essays is that Archer was going to show that he could produce and supply perforated stamps at a much more favorable rate than currently produced by Perkins Bacon. There is every probability that the original die was engraved by Samuel W. Reynolds, who was, apparently, acting on behalf of Robert E. Branston. On the other hand, the lower corner check letters 'F' and 'J' could indicate that a person by the name of Ferdinand Joubert was involved somewhere in the history of these essays, but there is no evidence that connects him to them.

Edwin Hall, the supervisor of the stamp department of Somerset House, did make Archer's engraver, Samuel W. Reynolds, aware that the use of the Queen's head was not permitted. As a result of this it was decided to use the head of Queen Victoria's husband, Prince Albert. The unauthorized use of any Royal head was not permitted, and the reason why the enquiry at the House of Commons Select Committee level was instigated.

These essays are alleged to have been surface printed in 1850 by Archer using his printing presses and perforating machines. They were printed in panes of 36 (3 rows or 12 stamps) and in sheets of 240 and 252 (21 panes of 12). Each of the sheets were gummed before printing, and each of the panes of 12 are known to be plateable. Below are the three stamps, each with the perforation 16.



The stamps were printed in these colors to imitate the stamps in use at the time; the penny black, penny red and the two penny blue. The intention was that the stamps could be compared with the existing stamps and also the prices to print them from Archer and Perkins Bacon. Archer hoped that, as his prices were cheaper than Perkins Bacon, the contract would be given to him. Alas, this never came to be, but they did succeed in bringing his unauthorized use of a Royal Head to the notice of the House of Commons and the resultant enquiry. As a result of this infringement, Archer never did print any stamps for use in Britain, yet he did, unsuccessfully, try to get involved in the perforation of stamps and producing special postmarks.

Single examples of these perforated essays printed in blue are known to be in the British Postal Museum and Archive, Royal Philatelic Collection with a third in private hands. Also in private hands are perforated examples four in brown and the rest in black.

Before anyone asks, no, these are not originals, which each currently retail in excess of £35,000 (CAN\$55,300), but facsimiles that sell for a few dollars each.

These are shown in this article so that other members can see what may have been, and the trouble people go through to just try and win a lucrative contract to print stamps.

As you can see it deals with a stamp issue that never came to fruition, but could have been.

Best Wishes for the New Year

2020

Meilleurs Voeux pour la Nouvelle Année