

Federated Philatelist

Newsletter of the Northwest Federation of Stamp Clubs

No. 198, February, 2012

Early Mails from San Francisco to Victoria



Figure 1: September 7, 1863 San Francisco to Nanaimo sent at the 3¢ per ½ oz rate

— By Gray Scrimgeour

Until the Canadian Pacific Railway was completed across Canada in 1886, mail from eastern Canada to Victoria came west to Victoria through the United States. In the 1860s and early 1870s, virtually all of these letters passed through San Francisco.

In studying the early mails to and from Victoria, a great deal might be learned by examining many covers carried on the San Francisco to Victoria leg of the route from the United States. San Francisco was a vigorous trading centre for Victoria. Victorians purchased many supplies from San Francisco, and one would think that ordinary covers from San Francisco to Victoria would be common. They are not. Some express covers (mostly Wells, Fargo) can be found because at least half of the incoming letters were carried to Victoria by these private carriers. However, even express covers incoming from San Francisco to Victoria are uncommon. Government-handled mail is rare.

I will describe three government-carried covers from

San Francisco to Vancouver Island mailed in 1863, 1868, and 1874, respectively. While I have covers from the eastern United States to Victoria, these are the only covers I have from San Francisco itself in this time period. Fortunately, they are spaced in time so that they demonstrate the postage rates that applied to this mail route.

— Continued on page 2

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PIPEX 2012, May 11-13 in Portland, Oregon

Early Mails from San Francisco to Victoria *(continued from page 1)*



Figure 2: November 25, 1868 San Francisco to Victoria folded letter sent at the 10¢ per ½ oz rate

I will first discuss the postage rates for a single-weight (half-ounce) US domestic letter and compare them to those for similar-weight letters from San Francisco to Vancouver Island. From April 1, 1855 to June 30, 1863, the US domestic letter rate for less than 3,000 miles was 3¢ per ½ oz, and the rate for greater than 3,000 miles was 10¢ per ½ oz. A uniform domestic rate (no zones) of 3¢ per ½ oz came into effect on July 1, 1863. This rate structure lasted for two decades.

These US domestic rates had some application to letters dispatched from San Francisco to Vancouver Island. The 1855 to 1863 rate of 3¢ for less than 3,000 miles applied, as did the 3¢ uniform rate—but only until 1864. These rates are (combined) shown on line 2 of the table below. As shown on line 3, the postage rate was raised to 10¢ per ½ oz on July 1, 1864. On this date, an Act of Congress took effect stating that letters from the US to any nation with which the US did not have a postal treaty but to which there was regular mail carriage would be charged 10¢ per ½ oz. ^{1,2} The first postal convention between the US and British Columbia became effective June 1, 1870, and the letter rate dropped then to 6¢ per ½ oz. When British Columbia joined Canada in 1871, the US to Canada postage rates applied, and the basic letter rate remained at 6¢.

Letter Rates from San Francisco to Victoria

Years	Rate per ½ oz
To 1864	3¢
1864 to 1870	10¢
1870 to 1875	6¢

Figure 1 shows a cover mailed to Nanaimo, Vancouver Island at San Francisco on September 7, 1863. It bears a 3¢ Washington stamp, tied by an 11-bar enclosed grid. The cover is dated by a 26-mm double circle reading SEP 7, 1863. Both of these San Francisco postmarks are described on the Post Office in Paradise web site. ³ Some kind soul has written on my cover in ink “& Dated cancellation which is scarcer than without date.” I agree with the writer; dated San Francisco double circles are less common than those missing the year date. The September 8, 1863 issue of the newspaper the *Daily Alta California* lists the steamship *Sierra Nevada* as departing San Francisco for Portland and Victoria on September 7th.

This paper is amongst those California newspapers now available online at the California Digital Newspaper Collection (<http://cdnc.ucr.edu>).

My second cover (Figure 2) was mailed on November 25, 1868 (the year date is written inside the letter). It was received in Victoria by the addressee on November 30th. A 10¢ green Washington adhesive paid the 10¢ per ½ oz rate. The letter is endorsed for carriage in the steamer *Continental* owned by the California, Oregon and Mexico Steamship Company. Online newspapers show the *S.S. Continental* was scheduled to depart from San Francisco on November 25, 1868; she reached Victoria on November 30th with the mail.

Although not shown by any markings, each of these covers was subject to additional payment of 5¢ Colonial postage. Presumably this was collected at the post office when the addressee picked up his letters. Few details are available about the collection of Colonial postage on incoming letters.

— Continued on page 6

Royal *2012* Royale

Edmonton, June 1-3, 2012

West Edmonton Mall

Celebrating the life of Sir Sam Steele of the Northwest Mounted Police and 100 years of organized philately in Edmonton

For more information see www.royal2012royale.com

The Federated Philatelist

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From the Editor's Desk

Executive Secretary William R. Geijsbeek Resigns

William (Bill) R. Geijsbeek, Executive Secretary of the Northwest Federation of Stamp Clubs (NWFSC) resigned effective immediately on January 23, 2012. Bill's resignation has been accepted with regret.

Bill served as Executive Director for 14 years succeeding Peter Steernberg. During that time he coordinated a number of successful Philatelic International Philatelic Exhibition (PIPEX) shows. Also, during his tenure, the Federation strongly supported and helped sponsor Carol Edholm's work with young philatelists for many years.

Bill was a strong backer of the *Federated Philatelist*, the Federation newsletter, and oversaw the creation of the Federation website: www.nwfedstamps.org.

Bill dedicated much time and effort to helping the Federation continue as a strong, viable organization in coordinating and supporting organized philately in the Pacific Northwest.

His efforts are much appreciated and we wish him well in his future endeavors.

— *Lawrence Clay, Chairman of the Board of Directors*

It has been a pleasure working with Bill Geijsbeek during the past seven years that I have been the editor of the *Federated Philatelist*. He made my job easier by keeping the mailing list and schedule of Northwest stamp shows current, sending official Federation information that needed to be published, and contributing occasional articles and suggestions. Probably the thing that I appreciated most was that Bill trusted my judgment as editor and gave me the freedom to create this newsletter as I thought best.

Until a new Executive Secretary is selected, Lawrence Clay will be doing most of the things that Bill Geijsbeek normally handled. Please contact the following people to do any of the following:

Who to Contact

To do the Following ...	Contact ...
Pay yearly club dues / file your club report	Treasurer Alex Hadden
Make a change or addition to the Northwest show schedule	Editor Larry Mann
Change your mailing or email address for receiving the <i>Federated Philatelist</i>	Editor Larry Mann
Change or update content on the Federation website	Webmaster David Harris
Anything else	Lawrence Clay, Chairman of Board of Directors

The next issue of the *Federated Philatelist* will be published approximately April 1. That will be the last issue before PIPEX. The deadline for content for that issue will be March 24.

— *Larry Mann, Editor*

Assessing U.S. Type “I, II ...” Stamps



1851 1¢ Franklin



Type I [499], Type Ia [500], Type II [454] and Type III [540]

— By Steve Chown & Charles Neyhart

The word “**type**” has been used philatelically in different ways, sometimes in conjunction with or as a surrogate for the terms “die,” “flaw” and “variety.” As a descriptive term, “type” distinguishes similar things, that is, it provides recognition for differences between those things. Embedded in this, of course, is that a difference exists and that it matters. This is particularly important for cataloging purposes.

Different stamp catalogs are not consistent with the use of the term. Some do not use the term at all, instead using different terms. Individual catalogs are sometimes not consistent over time. Similarly, those that do use the term vary in classification, that is, whether to simply note it, treat it as a minor number, or assign it a major catalog number.

We adopt George Brett’s working definition of a “type” to indicate a design difference – no matter how it was arrived at. So what is a design difference? It can be any difference of some constancy and importance, all the way from simply a point up to a major design revision prior to printing plate production, such as *coming from a die, transfer roll relief, or master negative*. Reconciling this definition with what has actually transpired in the stamp catalog raises reasonable questions of application, the answers to which may not be as obvious or as clear cut as we would prefer. “Types” ought to be sufficiently apparent, constant enough to unequivocally differentiate them for identification purposes, and clearly traceable to the die or transfer roll [or an equivalent medium].

Specialists often decide what to collect based on the catalog; on the other hand, how specialists discuss and collect may inform the catalog treatment. There are both emotional and financial considerations in play here, neither of which is unsubstantial. Labeling a stamp a “type” and its catalog treatment may impose important collector implications.

The first *Scott Specialized Catalogue* lists U.S. postage stamps issued through 1922. There are a total of 30 stamps identified as types and sub-types, beginning with the one-cent 1851 Franklin. For the same array of stamps, the 2011 *Specialized Catalogue* lists 47 types and sub-types. Odd? Not necessarily, as long as the criteria are comparable.

What we sensed, though, is that these “types” were not necessarily cut from the same cloth.

Then there is the matter of the degree of recognition afforded types in the catalog. Some are merely noted in the catalog description; others are assigned a minor catalog number; and yet others rate a major number. Then there are those items for which the catalog description changes over time, or not. How to decide? This is not a new discussion thread among collectors.

Identifying a “type” means potentially one more stamp to collect. And, if you are inquisitive, the differences may better allow you to understand the stamps and how they were produced.

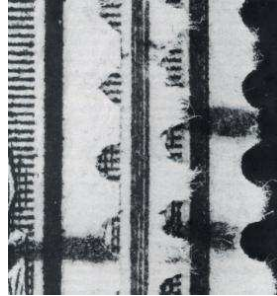
But many collectors form their collections around major catalog numbers. These collectors, with an almost irresistible “urge to complete,” are today faced with the intimidating prospect of filling more than a few open album spaces with major-numbered “types.” Yet, many of these same collectors might not be terribly interested in acquiring the listed “types” if some of them are catalog-rated as minor number varieties, or if their differences from the major-numbered stamp are trivial and the stamps are artificially and indefensibly expensive. Who loses here?

The first example we examine is the *engraved* two-cent Washington-Franklin design, Scott 406. Originally printed on the flatbed press, it was subsequently determined that the Type I die was not suitable for use on the rotary press. The outer frameline of the design was actually composed of a series of small lines which coalesced into a single thick line upon printing. However, the process of curving the printing plates to fit around the rotary cylinder caused certain engraved parts of the image, principally the larger frame line, to widen and to force the bottom of an engraved line outward or toward the surface, thus leading to ink mashing.

To remedy this, the series of lines making up the frameline were simply engraved more deeply. This is the Type II design, but it did not consistently produce the desired results. This led to the Type III design which involved a new type of engraving whereby the thin lines making up the frameline were diagonally scored to create “dams” to control the flow of ink. This scoring was done directly to

Assessing U.S. Type "I, II ..." Stamps *(continued from page 4)*

the reliefs on the transfer roll. Interestingly, this process was repeated many years later and for the same reason in preparing the Type II 15-cent Holmes in the Prominent American series, Scott 1288a. [The creation of the Type Ia, Scott 482 and 500, was not the result of inking problems as for Types II and III. Rather, it was an attempt to speed up the production of printing plates by using a transfer roll with 10 reliefs of the Type I design.]



Left: Type I, II, and III Framelines of the 2¢ Washington–Franklin



Type IV [526], Type V [527], Type Va [528], Type VI [528A] and Type VII [528B]

Our second example, intrinsically related to the first, is the *offset* printed two-cent Washington-Franklin design, Types IV through VII, including Va. The printed output was often less than satisfactory and we recommend reading the catalog description of the differences among these stamps, some of which seem trivial and perhaps only an unintended and unexpected artifact of the offset method. The focus here is to examine the evolving catalog treatment of these stamps. The original 1923 specialized catalog included all offsets, then limited to Types IV, V and VI, under a single catalog number, Scott 436. By the 1932 catalog, the perforated stamps were separated from the imperforates as Scott 526 and 532, respectively. By 1957, the catalog had morphed to its current configuration, expanded now by the addition of Types Va and VII. Regrettably, no explanation was given for this significant change.

1923 SPECIALIZED UNITED STATES

436	2c carmine , type V	.04	.01
	bright carmine, type V	.04	.01
	rose carmine, type V	.04	.01
	carmine, type IV	.08	.01
	rose carmine, type IV	.08	.01
	carmine, type VI	.08	.01

VARIETIES

Imperf., type V	.06	.06
Imperf., type IV	.50	2.50
Imperf., type VI	.12	.12
Double impression, type V	5.00	--

1932 SPECIALIZED UNITED STATES

526	2c carmine , type V	.10	.03
	bright carmine, type V	.10	.03
	rose carmine, type V	.04	.01
d.	carmine, type VI	.35	.05
	bright carmine, type VI	.35	.05
c.	carmine, type IV	.25	.03
	rose carmine, type IV	.25	.03

VARIETIES

b.	Double print, type V	7.00	---
e.	Imperf. Horizontally, type VI	---	---

Imperf.

532	2c carmine , type V	.15	.15
a.	carmine, type VI	1.25	1.25
b.	carmine rose, type IV	1.25	1.25

VICTOPICAL 2012

Stamp Show

Greater Victoria Philatelic Society

March 17-18, 2012

Victoria, British Columbia

Assessing U.S. Type “I, II ...” Stamps (continued from page 6)

The last catalog use of the term “type” was the 1982 20-cent Rocky Mountain Bighorn, Scott 1949c. This is not to imply the subsequent elimination of design differences; rather, those differences were now assigned either a major or minor catalog number with a verbal note of explanation. Two examples, one from the Transportation series, Scott 2128 and 2231, and the other from the Flora and Fauna series, Scott 3044 and 3044a, are shown at right. There has been no explanation given for the change in treatment.

Since the mid-1990s, U.S. definitives have been produced by multiple printers often with different stamp characteristics. Inasmuch as the catalog separates each printer’s output by major number, any design differences are described in a note. For example, the 2008 four-design Flag series, Scott 4228-4247, includes one printer’s set with a larger sized paper vignette and larger year date that are described in a note to the issue. We do not know if this would have, by itself, resulted in a major or minor number if the series had been produced by a single printer.

The resources of Northwest Philatelic Library proved most useful to our preparation.



“Ambulance 1860s” (left) and “1996” year date (right) are 0.5mm longer on the bottom stamps, respectively.

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Early Mails from San Francisco to Victoria (continued from page 2)



Figure 3: March 20, 1874 San Francisco to Victoria, sent at the 6¢ per ½ oz rate

The final cover (Figure 3) was mailed after British Columbia had joined Canada. Therefore, there was no Colonial postage due. This cover—mailed at San Francisco on March 20, 1874 and received in Victoria on March 24th—bears a 6¢ Lincoln stamp to pay the 6¢ per ½ oz rate.

The steamer *Prince Albert*, which came “about the 10th and 25th of each month,” brought this cover from San Francisco to Victoria. By this time, mail was also reaching Victoria from Port Townsend, Washington on Mondays and Thursdays each week. Although the San Francisco steamship-mail service continued for many years, its role shrank drastically.

References:

- 1 M. Laurence, “June to November, 1870: 10¢ Rate to New Zealand,” *Chronicle*, Issue 86, Vol. 27, No. 2 (May 1975), pp. 103-105.
- 2 S.C. Walske, “Postal Rates on Mail from British Columbia and Vancouver Island via San Francisco, 1858-1870,” *Chronicle*, Issue 212, Vol. 58, No. 4 (November 2006),

pp. 289-297.

- 3 Post Office in Paradise, <http://www.hawaiianstamps.com/sfdouble.html>.

2012 Inland Northwest Philatelic Day

Inland Northwest Philatelic Day will again be held in Moses Lake, Washington on Saturday, April 14, 2011 at the Best Western Hotel. The event is partly sponsored by the Northwest Federation of Stamp Clubs, with the involvement of philatelists from around the Northwest. It includes speakers, an auction, and meals.

Schedule

Friday, April 13

- 5:30 PM – Hospitality Room opens. Beer and wine will be available.
- 7:00 PM No Host Dinner, Super China Buffet II

Saturday, April 14

- 8:00 AM – Philatelic Day Registration, Log in auction lots, renew and make new acquaintances. Coffee and rolls will be available.
- 8:50 AM – Welcome and announcements
- 9:00 AM – Program by Cathie Osborne, *Stamping With Bells*
- 9:45 AM – Clothesline exhibit presentations
- 10:15 AM Break -- Finish entering auction lots and view auction lots
- 11:00 AM – Program by Eric Bustad, *Introduction to International Reply Coupons*
- **12:15 PM – Lunch**
- 1:30 PM Program by Tim Bartshe, *The Rainbow Trout, aka "Oncorhynchus Mykiss"*
- 2:30 PM – Program by Larry Maddux, *Oregon Territorial Postal Rates, Incoming and Outgoing, 1847-59*
- 3:30 PM – Break. The silent auction closes at 3:40.
- 3:45 PM – Clothesline and one page exhibits
- 4:15-6:15 PM – Live auction
- **6:20 PM – Dinner**
- 7:30 PM – Auction settlement for both the live and silent auctions

AUCTION I - A SILENT AUCTION

Enter as many lots as you desire. Starting price on each lot is minimum of \$3.00. Bidding increments are not applicable and lots may not be subjected to a minimum or reserve price. Lots will be awarded to the highest bidder as of the end of the designated silent period time. **The designated end time is 3:40 PM.**

AUCTION II - REGULAR FLOOR BID AUCTION

Everyone is urged to enter at least three lots. Additional lots may be entered at the sole discretion of the auctioneer. Time constraints limit floor lots to not more than 150. Minimum opening bid is \$3.00 per lot or the sellers stated minimum selling price. **Minimum price, if any, must be stated on the lot card.** Bidding increments will be announced by the auctioneer.

AUCTION RULES

- Precautions will be taken to safeguard auction lots.
- Insurance is the responsibility of the seller.
- The Northwest Federation of Stamp Clubs, The Inland Empire Philatelic Society, the Inland Northwest Philatelic Day committee, the Best Western Lake Inn and Conference Center, their agents, officers, employees, volunteer or paid assistants or any other person authorized to perform any task in connection with the auction lots shall NOT be liable for damage or loss or claim thereof of any kind or for any reason whatsoever.

ALL PARTICIPANTS

- You may enter material in one or both auctions.
- Turn lots over to auction manager during registration.
- Lots must be identified by condition, catalog number, description, and value.
- A non-refundable lot fee of \$2.50 will be collected regardless of the number of lots entered in either or both auctions.
- Register by Friday, April 6 to receive an advance supply of auction lot cards, which can be filled out before your arrival in Moses Lake.

2012 Inland Northwest Philatelic Day

Motels

The Best Western Lake Inn & Conference Center is initially holding a block of rooms at the group rate of \$70.00 per night (Friday and Saturday Nights). This rate includes breakfast (Buffet) both Saturday and Sunday morning. Please be sure to identify you are with the "stamps" group. "Stamps" is the key word for the reduced rate.

- **Address:** 3000 Marina Drive, Moses Lake, WA
- **Phone:** 1-509-765-9211 or 1-800-235-4355.

Directions

- **I-90 west** - Exit 176 (Broadway) - The motel is on the left as you cross I-90.
- **I-90 east** - Exit 176 - the exit intersects (Broadway) and the motel is directly in front across Broadway

Other motels nearby

- Motel 8 1-800-943-1991 1-509-765-8886
- Motel 6 1-800-466-8356 1-509-766-0250
- Oasis Budget Host Inn 1-509-765-8636
- Lakeshore Motel 1-509-765-9201

Registration

Name(s): _____

Address: _____

Phone: _____

Email: _____

Must be received no later than April 6, 2012.
\$5.00 extra per meal for late registration at the door.

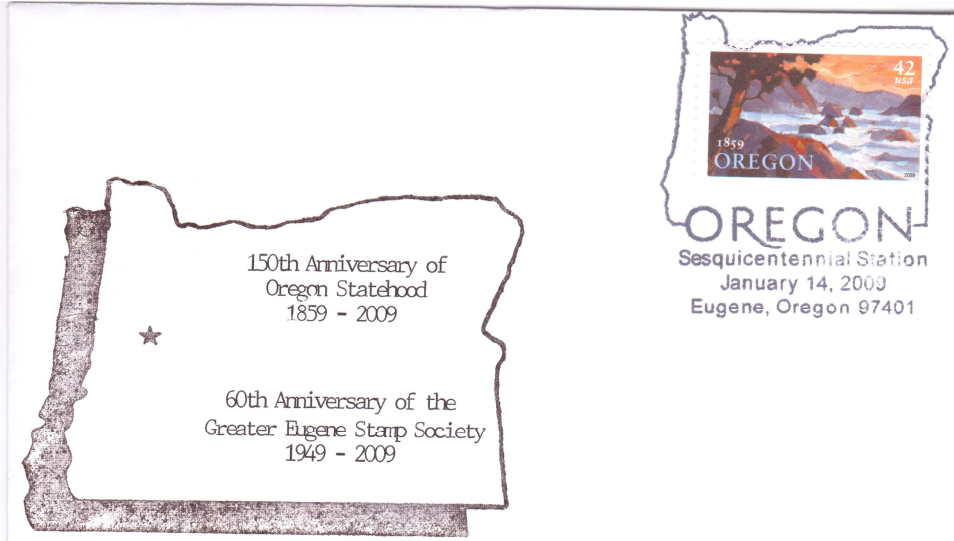
Mail to:

David Harris
 20908 W. Bannock Ave.
 Medical Lake, WA 99022

509-299-7543
 sqpiano@gmail.com

Description	Cost	Meals	Sub total
Participation ticket (registration and lunch)	\$41.50	Menu: Taco salad bar	
Fellowship ticket (registration and dinner)	\$51.00	Menu: Roast tender chicken breast in shiitake mushroom sauce	
Fellowship "Plus" ticket (registration, lunch & dinner)	\$72.50	(both lunch and dinner)	
Extra lunch ticket	\$21.50		
Extra dinner ticket	\$36.00		
TOTAL ENCLOSED (Check or money order only)			
Payable to David Harris			
___ Check here if you plan to attend the Friday night dinner. (You can pay at the door.)			

Federation clubs, Part 4: Greater Eugene Stamp Society



The Greater Eugene Stamp Society celebrated its 60th anniversary in 2009.

— *By Phil Bronner*

The current Greater Eugene Stamp Society (GESS) was formed in 1949. A prior Eugene Stamp Club, started in the 1920s, was disbanded at the beginning of World War II. The club is a member of the Northwest Federation and an APS affiliated club. GESS has 66 members, including charter member Richard Palmer, who has been a member since 1949.

GESS meets on the second and fourth Wednesdays of each month, except for November and December when they only meet on the second Wednesday due to the holidays. Meetings are held at Saint Jude's Catholic Church, 43rd and Willamette in Eugene. Guests are always welcome. They have an annual picnic in the summer and a Christmas party at the December meeting.

GESS has two important outreach programs to the surrounding community. They work with the Boy Scouts, and two of their members are qualified Stamp Collecting Merit Badge counselors. They also have a three year old program at the Springfield Public Library to provide free stamps and information to children and adults. Two club members are available for two hours the second Saturday of each month, from 1-3 PM, for this service. GESS also has a list of members who will give presentations upon request from other clubs or community organizations.

GESS also has a mentor program to help their own members. Experienced collectors make themselves available to help members in specific collecting areas. They created a "New Member Packet" for new members to receive the latest club documents, and a "guide" to integrate them into the club and answer any questions they may have. They are working on completing a "Procedures Manual" to standardize club activities (such as the Library,

Silent Auction, Officer positions, etc.)

GESS has a variety of programs and activities at their meetings. These include three club auctions a year, four "Buy, Sell, Trade" nights, and a variety of interesting programs and presentations. Two members are available to assist in creating PowerPoint presentations, which have become the norm at GESS meetings. As an APS affiliate, they also receive APS Sales Circuits and allow members to purchase stamps from them. GESS also has a club library, and members can borrow books. Volunteers take turns bringing cookies and other treats to meetings.

GESS sponsors two stamp shows each year, on the third Sunday in March and September. They have recently begun to encourage members to create exhibits for their shows.

GESS has a bi-monthly newsletter, *Echoes*, that has been published since 1951.



Swearing in club officers in 2010

GESS can be contacted at philbronner@netscape.net, by phone at 541-206-0306, or at PO Box 40068, Eugene, OR 97404.

SPRINGPEX 2012 Stamp Show
Greater Eugene Stamp Society
Sunday, March 18
Eugene, Oregon

PACIFIC NORTHWEST 2012 STAMP SHOWS / BOURSES

includes other major shows and holidays in bold

2011			Revised: January 09, 2012		
SHOW DATES					
FRI	SAT	SUN	SHOW NAME	Location	Type
Feb-03	Feb-04	Feb-05	APS AmeriStamp Expo 2012	Sarasota, FL	WSP show
Feb-03	Feb-04	Feb-05	ORCOEXPO 2012	Garden Grove, CA	show
		Feb-12	Fenwick	Renton	bourse*
		Feb-19	Sno-King Stamp Club Show	Everett	bourse
		Feb-20	PRESIDENT'S DAY (Monday)		
Feb-24	Feb-25	Feb-26	ARIPEX 2012	Mesa, AZ	WSP show
	Feb-25	Feb-26	APEX 2012	Anchorage	show
	Mar-03	Mar-04	NWSDA Show	Seattle	bourse*
	Mar-17		STAMPEX - Spring 2012	Salem	bourse
	Mar-17	Mar-18	VICTOPICAL 2012	Victoria	show
		Mar-18	SPRINGPEX 2012	Eugene	show
	Mar-31	Apr-01	Vancouver Stamp Fair	Vancouver, BC	bourse
		Apr-08	EASTER		
		Apr-08	Fenwick	Renton	bourse*
	Apr-14	Apr-15	SOPEX 2012	Medford	show
	Apr-14		Inland Empire Philatelic Day	Moses Lake	seminar
	Apr-21	Apr-22	Evergreen (Boeing) Stamp Club Show	Kent	bourse
	Apr-21	Apr-22	Bellingham Stamp Club Show	Bellingham	bourse
		Apr-29	OLYMPIA ROUNDUP	Olympia	bourse
Apr-27	Apr-28	Apr-29	WESTPEX 2012	San Francisco, CA	WSP show
May-11	May-12	May-13	PIPEX 2012	Portland	WSP show
May-18	May-19	May-20	Rocky Mtn Stamp Show 2012	Denver	WSP show
	May-26	May-27	CESSPEX	Bellevue	bourse
		May-27	Victoria Stamp & Coin Fair	Victoria, BC	bourse*
		May-28	MEMORIAL DAY (Monday)		
Jun-01	Jun-02	Jun-03	ROYAL (RPSC) 2012	Edmonton	Nat'l show
		Jun-10	Fenwick	Renton	bourse*
		Jul-04	INDEPEDENCE DAY (Wednesday)		
Jul-06	Jul-07	Jul-08	ASDA Northern California Show	Burlingame	bourse
	Jul-21	Jul-22	Evergreen (Boeing) Stamp Club Show	Kent	show
Aug-10	Aug-11	Aug-12	AMERICOVER 2012	Irving, CA	WSP show
	Aug-11		Strait Stamp Show	Sequim	show
		Aug-12	Fenwick	Renton	bourse*
Aug-17	Aug-18	Aug-19	APS StampShow 2012 (4 days)	Sacramento, CA	WSP show
		Aug-19	Victoria Stamp & Coin Fair	Victoria, BC	bourse*
Aug-31	Sep-01	Sep-02	BNAPEX 2012	Calgary	show

PIPEX 2012

Portland, Oregon

May 11-13, 2012

<http://www.pipexshow.org/>

Future PIPEX shows

PIPEX 2013 – May 10-12 in Portland

PIPEX 2014 – May 9-11 in Portland

PIPEX 2015 – May 8-10 in Portland