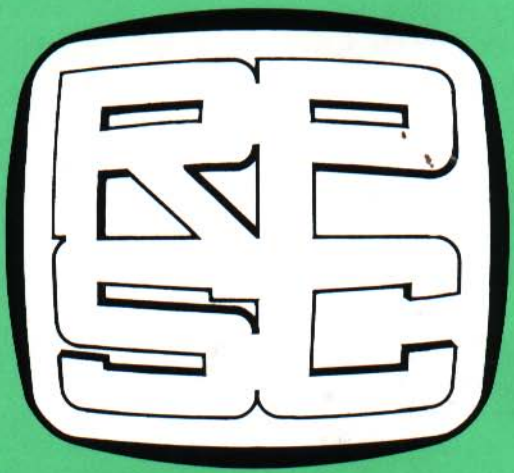
CANADIAN PHILATELIST



Journal of the
ROYAL PHILATELIC SOCIETY of CANADA

VOLUME 37 **JULY-AUG., 1986** NUMBER 4

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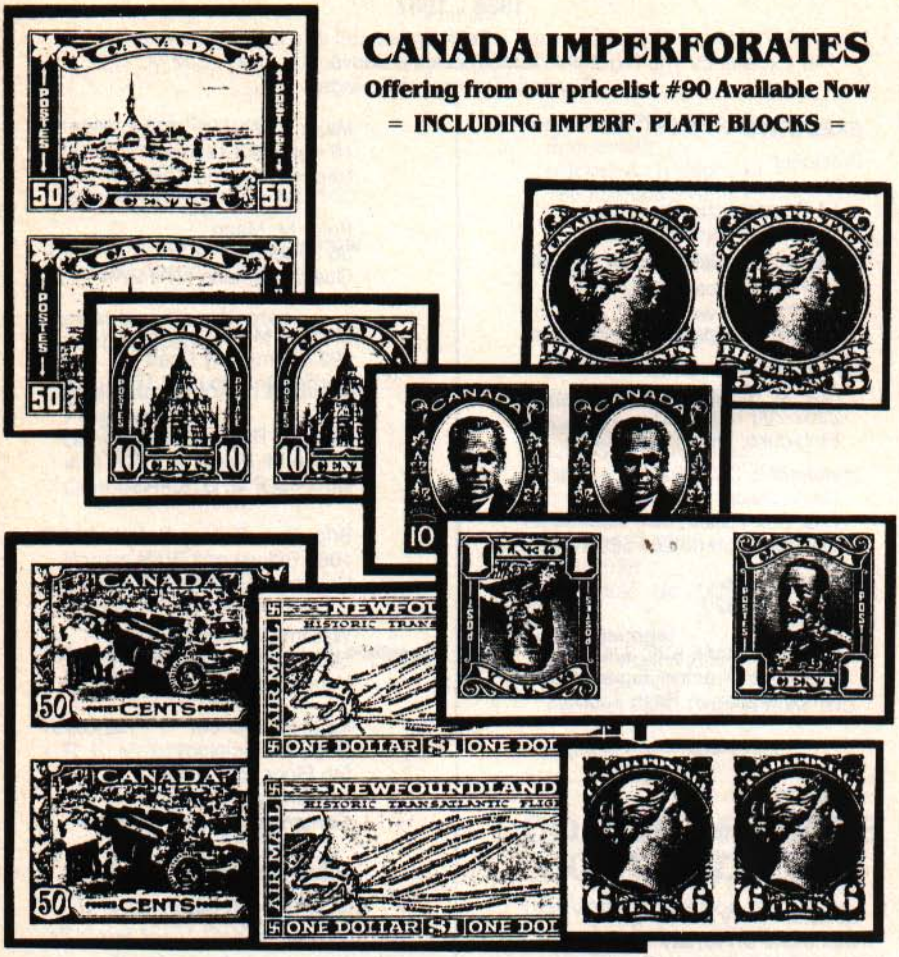
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EDITOR'S NOTES

by Ron Richards

RESIGNATION

For the benefit of those members who were not in attendance at our annual meeting in Chicago recently, I submitted my resignation as editor to our president, James Kraemer.

As of 20 May, I accepted the position as editor of Canadian Stamp News and Canadian Coin News. It was my decision to resign as editor of the CP as I do not believe it is in the best interests of our Society to have as editor someone who is also performing the same functions for commercial philately, even though the two publications are not in direct competition.

However, finding a replacement editor for the CP has never been an easy task, and I have consented to remain in the position until the completion of the Nov/Dec issue, thus completing the volume. This will enable the new editor to start fresh with a new year and a new volume.

Interested parties should contact either myself or James Kraemer for a list of duties. As I will be around for a few issues yet, I can leave my thank-you's and farewells until later.

CAUTION RE:

Hubert Van Den Heuval
Hubert's Stamp Exchange
Van Den Heuval
Norman Circuit Book Stamp Club

This is to advise our Members that the RPSC has received a number of complaints concerning the above. These complaints involve stamps for sale or money for purchases sent, with accounting or stamps not being received and complaints not being replied to. Additional complaints have been received by the Canadian Stamp Dealers Association as well as the American Philatelic Society.

TRANSLATION SERVICES

As our office manager, Ritch Toop, stated in the last issue of CP, the Society is currently seeking individuals to provide translation services in various languages, top priority of course being the French language.

I have received several requests for English translations of Richard Gratton's fine article on the history of paper which appeared in the March/April issue and I expect to receive more when Jacques Nolet's article on Canadian stamp production is seen in the May/June issue. Unfortunately the Society cannot comply with these requests at this time.

Since 1950 we have never supplied translations of many award-winning articles to our francophone members; in fact, no translations at all! The manpower and logistics are simply not available. The same holds true for English translations of French articles.

Translation services are not the responsibility of either the authors or the editor, but rather fall into the services which could be provided by our National Office. Our office manager is already stretched to the limit trying to cope with other requests from over 6,000 members, and he is not able to supply this service either.

I trust that our English-speaking membership will understand our position and if you find a particular article truly intriguing, find your own resources for a translation. After all, this is what our francophone members have been doing for over 35 years.

OBITUARY - WILLIAM BOGG

Former president of the American Stamp Dealers' Association and partner in Philatelic Consultants Ltd., William (Bill) Bogg passed away suddenly on 15 June in Florida.

Bill was noted for his vast knowledge of postal history and seldom did a Stampex show go by in Toronto without Bill in attendance. He was a true gentleman and a true philatelist, who will be missed by all.

Sincere condolences to his family and many friends. □

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Letters to the Editor

ANNUAL MEETING

In a letter addressed to all members of the RPSC I am informed that this year's annual meeting of the Society is to be held in Chicago on 31 May in conjunction with Ameripex.

As a member in good standing I wish to protest this decision. Although a member for many years I have never been able to attend an annual meeting. As one with a modest income, I had saved to the point I had hoped to attend this year's. With the state of the Canadian dollar I certainly cannot afford to go to Chicago.

The decision to hold the meeting in Chicago means that only the wealthy and more affluent members will be able to attend. Certainly the business lost by Canadians by it not being held in Canada will in no way assist our Society or its members.

I feel that our Board of Directors should be reprimanded for their very foolish decision.

Frank Meakes
Lestock, SK

(As published in the last issue of the CP, by-law No. 19 of the RPSC states that the annual meeting of members MUST be held in Canada, although "other" meetings may be held elsewhere. I won't comment on the Board making a "foolish" decision, but it does appear that their decision contravenes the very by-laws of the Society — one would have expected them to be better informed!

You may be relieved to learn that the meeting lasted less than 30 minutes, was sparsely attended by less than 30 people (many of whom were there for a CAPEX meeting since that's the way it was advertised) and the only decision taken was to ratify the Board's earlier decision to increase membership dues. In other words, had you travelled to Chicago simply for the meeting, you would have been disappointed, I know I was!

But you raise an interesting point, and perhaps in his next column, our president would like to offer an explanation as to why the Board decided to ignore the Society's by-laws and hold the annual meeting in Chicago. Under the by-laws, a meeting of members in Chicago was permissable, as long as it wasn't the "annual" meeting. Maybe the Board plans to hold two "annual" meetings for 1986! — Ed.)

EXCHANGES WANTED

Since the Royal Philatelic Society of Canada is the national society of philatelists in Canada, many requests for exchange partners are referred to us. As a service to our members, we are pleased to present these names so that those who wish to do so can make overseas contacts. We have no way of checking the credentials of the individuals who write to us asking that their name be published, therefore we urge that caution be taken when answering these requests.

— — — — — — — — —

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DEMANDES D'ECHANGE

La Royal Philatelic Society ne s'occupe pas normalement des échanges entre philatélistes, mais comme elle est la société philatélique nationale du Canada, on lui transmet de nombreuses demandes de philatélistes désireux de trouver des correspondants pour échanger des timbres. Ainsi a-t-elle décidé, pour rendre service à ses membres, de publier les noms des intéressés d'outre-mer, afin que ceux qui désirent établir des rapports avec eux puissent le faire. Je vous signale toutefois que nous ne savons rien des personnes qui nous demandent de publier leur nom, c'est pourquoi je vous conseille d'être prudent en répondant à ces demandes d'échange.

— — — — — — — — —

(For more Exchanges Wanted, see page 13)

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1986

AUGUST 28 - SEPTEMBER 7 – STOCKHOLM '86, a F.I.P.-sponsored International Exhibition at the Stockholm Trade Fair, Stockholm, Sweden. Canadian Commissioner: Peter Mann, 36 Sydenham St., Guelph, Ontario N1H 2W4.

AUGUST 29-31 - BNAPEX '86, 38th annual exhibition and bourse of the British North America Philatelic Society at the Dearborn Inn, Dearborn, Michigan. Information: Charles Firby, P.O. Box 208, Southfield, MI 48037.

SEPTEMBER 5-7 - PHIL-EX, international stamp bourse at the Sheraton Centre, Queen St., Toronto. Fri.: 10 a.m. to 8 p.m., Sat.: 10 a.m. to 6 p.m. and Sun.: 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. Information: David Bastedo, Box 980, Station "K", Toronto, Ont. M4P 2V3.

SEPTEMBER 20 - COPEX 86, annual exhibition and bourse of the Cobourg Stamp Club at St. Peter's Church Hall, King St., Cobourg, Ont. Sat.: 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. Free admission, door prizes, show cancel. Information: M.A. Pacey, P.O. Box 352, Port Hope, Ont. L1A 3W4

OCTOBER 6-11 — JOHANNESBURG 100, international philatelic exhibition at the Witwatersrand Exhibition Centre, Johannesburg, South Africa. Aerophilatelic Commissioner: Kendall Sanford, 47 Lombardy, Baie d'Urfé, P.Q. H9X 3K9. Canadian Commissioner: James E. Kraemer, 17 Commanche Dr., Nepean, Ont. K2E 6E8.

OCTOBER 11 - OCTOBERFEST STAMP SHOW, exhibition and bourse of the Kitchener - Waterloo Philatelic Society, St Andrew's Presbyterian Church, Queen & Weber Sts., Kitchener, Ont. Sat.: 9:30 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. Free admission. Information: P.O. Box 8101, Bridgeport, Ont. N2K 2G6.

OCTOBER 17-19 - CALTAPEX 86, annual exhibition and bourse of the Calgary Philatelic Society at the Marlborough Inn, 1316-33 St. N.E., Calgary, Alta. Fri.: 4 p.m. to 9 p.m.; Sat.: 9 a.m. to 6 p.m.; Sun.: 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. Information: P.O. Box 1641, Calgary, Alta. T2P 2L6

NOVEMBER 7-9 - STAMP MARKETPLACE, exhibition and bourse at the Sheraton Centre, Toronto. Information: Michael Madesker, 10-1300 Kamato Rd., Mississauga, Ont. L4W 2N2 (416) 625-2294.

1987

JANUARY 9-11 - PHIL-EX, international stamp bourse at the Sheraton Centre, Queen St., Toronto. Fri.: 10 a.m. to 8 p.m., Sat.: 10 a.m. to 6 p.m. and Sun.: 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. Information: David Bastedo, Box 980, Station "K", Toronto, Ont. M4P 2V3.

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JUNE 13-21 - CAPEX '87, an F.I.P. sponsored international philatelic exhibition celebrating 100 years of organized philately in Canada, at the Toronto Convention Centre. Information: P.O. Box 204, Station "Q", Toronto, Ont. M4T 2M1.

OCTOBER 16-25 -- HAFNIA '87, FIP-sponsored international exhibition, Copenhagen, Denmark. Canadian Commissioner: R.K. Malott, 16 Harwick Crescent, Nepean, Ont. K2E 6E8.

1988

JUNE 1-12 - FINLANDIA 88, F.I.P. - sponsored international exhibition, Helsinki, Finland. Canadian Commissioner: David Dixon, P.O. Box 1082, Oakville, Ont. L6J 5E9.

CHAPTERS/CLUBS

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PRESIDENT'S PAGE

by

James E. Kraemer

Ameripex 86, the first International Philatelic exhibition to be held in the U.S. mid-west is now history. The Organizing Committee deserves our sincere congratulations for staging such an eventful and successful exhibition. Those of us who were able to attend made a host of new friends, learned much about our hobby and have fond memories to cherish. Congratulations to our many members who were successful in winning awards. Had the organizing committee been able to accept all the entries, our members would have won many more medals. Our annual meeting was held at Ameripex on May 31.

Now is the time to start plans for our own "International", Capex 87 to be held in Toronto June 13 to 21, 1987. This will be Canada's third and largest International Philatelic Exhibition, the others being Capex 51 and Capex 78. Some months ago the Royal Philatelic Society of Canada reserved space so that our members would have a place to visit, sign the register and perhaps pick up a "Royal" tie, a ladies scarf or a membership pin. We also hope that visitors to Capex 87 will drop by, check out our Society and become a new member.

The task of looking after the R.P.S.C. visitors area, welcome members, sell memberships etc. is a major one. Looking after the visitors lounge will be Ted and Doris Lyon. Every successful organization has modest unsung heroes. The "Royal" is no exception. Our Chapter Co-ordinators Ted and Doris, (a husband and wife team), have looked after the R.P.S.C.'s stand at Stampex, at our conventions and many, many other exhibitions for years. They have signed up hundreds of new members and made new friends by the score. Our Society is very fortunate to have the Lyons who give so much of their time and resources in serving the "Royal". Since Ted and Doris took over the task of Chapter Co-ordinators in 1978, we have seen the number of Chapters increase year after year. To-day we have 138 chapters from coast to coast in Canada including the Territories and the U.S.A. The Lyons will need volunteers to assist them during the 10 days of Capex. Plan now to visit Capex and help Ted and Doris for half a day or a day. Drop a line to Theo E. Lyon, P.O. Box 187, Gravenhurst, Ontario, P0C 1G0 and let him know that you will be pleased to help him and Doris.

In June 1985 Canada Post increased the postage to mail our journal. Postage to mail the Canadian Philatelist to an address in the U.S.A. has increased by almost 20%. In addition, the ever increasing cost of paper and labour has made it impossible for the Society to continue absorbing rising costs. It will be of interest to our members to know that a single printing of the Canadian Philatelist costs us $7,900.00 for an 80-page journal. Incidentals such as labelling etc. add further to the cost.

It was with a great deal of reluctance that your Board of Directors recommended a small increase in membership dues. This was ratified at the annual meeting held on May 31, 1986. Effective January 1, 1987 membership dues will be as follows:

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Our membership dues compare favourably with other philatelic societies. We are still in line or below most of them. In order to give extra value to our members we will strive to

issue an 80-page journal rather than the 72 or 64-page journal that you have been receiving in the past. With the continued loyalty of our members we will continue to serve you in the future to the best of our ability. If you have any ideas or suggestions how we can serve you better, drop a note to the National Office in Ottawa. How about sharing your knowledge and write an article for the Canadian Philatelist. Our editor Ron Richards will be happy to receive your manuscript. □



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Regina K.S.M. Del Moro,
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BRAZIL

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Thomas Schafer,
GDR/DDR-6412 Sonneberg 2
P.O. Box 2
EAST GERMANY

A German collector wishes to exchange stamps of Germany for those of Canada. Writes in English and German, however, German is preferred.

DEMANDES D'ECHANGE

Deluchey Andre,
4 Allee des Vergers,
77200 Torcy,
FRANCE

A collector in France wishes to exchange French stamps for Canadian. Writes in French.

Rene Brux,
rue Foads dea Eaux 17
B-7161 HAINE-SAINT-PAUL,
BELGIUM

A Belgan collector wishes to exchange stamps with a Canadian collector.

Mr. Maxime Hanne,
c/o P.O. Box 22,
NOUMEA,
NEW CALEDONIA

A collector in new Caledonia wishes to exchange stamps of all countries with a Canadian collector. Writes in English and French, however, French is preferred.

Pedro Perona Villarreal,
Ermita 16-Villarreal,
CASTELLON,
SPAIN

A collector from Spain wishes to exchange stamps with a Canadian collector. Writes in English.

Frans van Klingeren,
Koninginneweg 101,
1075 ck AMSTERDAM,
NETHERLANDS

A collector from Amsterdam wishes to exchange stamps with a Canadian collector. Writes in English.

Thomas Wiess,
Richard-Wagner Str.1
6520 Eisenberg/Thr.
GDR

A 29 year old collector wishes to exchange stamps of Germany for those of Canada. Writes in English. □



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by C.F. Black

Part 4 - The United States; Aircraft; Sports

The U.S.

The long undefended border between our countries has encouraged the United States to emphasize our enduring, if not always entirely harmonious, relationship by issuing a number of appropriate stamps, a gesture which we have not fully reciprocated.

On the assumption that friendship between the countries had commenced in 1848 (most people would have said it arose before that, although sometimes strained) a 1948 stamp carried the legend 'A CENTURY OF FRIENDSHIP UNITED STATES-CANADA 1848-1948.' The main feature of the design is the old Niagara Railway Suspension Bridge across that river between the two countries. The bridge may well be a symbol of friendship, but it was not in existence in 1848, as it was not completed until 1855. There had been, however, a footbridge built across the river in 1848.



At another point on the border, Sault Sainte Marie, canals form a passageway around the rapids of the St. Mary's River, which links Lake Superior to Lake Huron. This waterway has five locks, of which four are on the American side, one on the Canadian. Two U.S. stamps have featured the 'Soo,' the 8¢ of the Pan-American issue of 1901, showing the canal locks, and the 3¢ of 1955 commemorating the centenary of their opening.

Another trans-border bridge at Niagara is shown on the 5¢ of the Pan-American issue; this is the Falls View Bridge, built in 1898, which no longer exists, having crashed in 1938 due to pressure of ice.

In 1909 the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition was held in Seattle, Washington, from June to October, an event marked by a U.S. stamp featuring the portrait of William Henry Seward, who as Secretary of State was responsible for negotiating the purchase of Alaska from Russia in 1867. Although 'Yukon' was part of the name the Canadian participation was comparatively limited, so this was a lightly-won honour.

In 1909 Rear Admiral Robert Edwin Peary of the U.S. Navy approached, and may have reached, the North Pole via Grant Land in the Canadian Arctic. This feat was commemorated on a 1959 Arctic Explorations stamp, along with the U.S. Navy's nuclear-powered submarine 'Nautilus,' which in 1958 had sailed under the ice to the North Pole. Admiral Peary and his ship, the 'Roosevelt,' show up again, this time in a Hungarian 'Explorers and their Ships' set of 1978.

In 1916 Great Britain and the U.S. negotiated and signed a major document in conservation history, the Migratory Bird Treaty. Its purpose was to protect many species of birds deemed to be in danger because of decimation by hunters of the flocks in transit over both countries. The 50th anniversary of this Treaty was commemorated by the U.S. in 1966, with a stamp showing birds, in outline, flying over the border.

Another birdlife stamp appeared in 1957. This shows Whooping Cranes nesting; as they nest, I understand, only in Canada, the scene must therefore be in this country.

Still another bridge at Niagara is the International Bridge, built in 1927 to connect Fort





Erie and Buffalo. The 50th anniversary of this 'Peace Bridge' was commemorated by both countries with single stamps, of different designs, in 1977.

Perhaps it should be mentioned here that Niagara shows up yet once more, but not this time on a U.S. stamp. In 1940 Cuba commemorated, a year late, the centenary of the death of the Cuban poet and patriot Joseph Heredia; on the stamp are seen the Canadian and American Falls, because of one of his most celebrated poems, 'Ode to Niagara,' which was written when he was in exile in the U.S.

The St. Lawrence Seaway, a joint project of Canada and the U.S., extends 182 miles from Montreal to the mouth of Lake Ontario, thus opening the world's largest inland waterway to deep-sea navigation. Single stamps of common design were issued by both countries on the occasion of the official opening in June 1959. The 25th anniversary was commemorated in 1984 by dissimilar single stamps. These may be found together on day-of-issue covers postmarked respectively at Massena, N.Y., and Cornwall, Ontario. They are also similarly postmarked on a souvenir card produced by the U.S. Postal Service. Both of these 1984 stamps were designed by a Canadian, Ernst Barenscher.

Still another border crossing, the Great River Road, has had a stamp devoted to it. This is an international highway that runs some 5,600 miles from New Orleans, Louisiana, to Kenora, on the Lake of the Woods in Western Ontario, a route shown on a 5¢ stamp in 1966.

It is pleasant to acknowledge that a floral International Peace Garden has had a similar distinction. This Garden, at Dunseith, North Dakota, near the border with Manitoba, was the subject of an attractive floral stamp issued in 1982 to commemorate its 50th anniversary. This stamp saw further friendly use when in 1985 a block of four was pictured on the 'NAPEX '85' Philatelic Exhibition card issued by the U.S. Bureau of Engraving and Printing, along with a symbolic shaking of hands between the flags of our countries.

Another U.S. item is the 1985 Aerogramme commemorating the 25th anniversary of the launching of the weather satellite 'Landsat.' It is of interest because 'Landsat,' on its route over the northern Hemisphere, is shown keeping its watchful eye on Eastern Canada.

Aircraft

Aircraft have been developed and constructed in Canada to the extent that a number of our planes have filled various needs in a number of countries, and have provided the central subjects of some of their stamps over the last 20 years or so. As well, our scientists have seen products of their inventiveness carried further up into space.



Prominent among the planes are some built by De Havilland (Canada). Their DHC2, the 'Beaver,' is found on several issues. It is a versatile plane that can operate under adverse

conditions on wheels, floats or skis. The British Antarctic Territory shows it on the 2½d of the 1963 issue; it is also on the 2d of the Falklands Islands Air Service 21st anniversary issue of 1969, having by that time been in service in those Islands for some 16 years. It is as well seen on their 13p of 1983. New Zealand also has found it useful, and it is pictured on a 1/9d of 1963 applying aerial 'top dressing' to farmland.



The DHC3, the 'Otter,' is likewise popular. It has served under difficult conditions in Antarctica, being the first wheeled aircraft to land on that continent. It is seen on the British Antarctic Territory 1/- of 1963, and on the 13p of the 1983 set commemorating the bicentenary of manned flight.

Another in the 'Otter' series, the DHC6, the 'Twin Otter,' is a twin-turbo-prop aircraft that first came into use in 1965. Its earliest appearance on a stamp was in 1968, when the Virgin Islands pictured one on the 2¢ of a set marking the opening of the enlarged Beef Island airport. Two years later it was seen on the 5¢ of the St. Vincent set celebrating the 20th anniversary of the Air Service. Another is on the 25¢ of a set marking the inaugural flight in 1977 of Air Mauritius International. In 1980 it was on the 40¢ of the Montserrat 'LIAT' anniversary issue, in 1984 on the 5p of the British Antarctic Territory Manned Flight set, and on the $4 of the Grenada issue of 1985 marking, prematurely, the 40th anniversary of the International Civil Aviation Organization.

The 'Norseman,' a light transport plane dating from 1935, was in use in the Falkland Islands from 1950 to 1953; the Mark V, built by the Canadian Car and Foundry Company, is found on the Falklands 6d of 1969, and one is also depicted on the 17p of 1983.

The 50th anniversary of Icelandic aviation was commemorated in 1969 by two stamps; on one of them, the 12k, is a Canadair CL-44. Another Canadair plane, the DC-4M, a Merlin-engined development of the Douglas DC-4, is on the 25¢ of the 1955 regular issue of Singapore.

In the field of space endeavour at least three Canadian contributions have had postal recognition. The earliest was on a 1c of Panama in 1964, which shows a Transit 2A satellite; it carried Canadian-built instruments to measure radio interference in space, but on the stamp it was wrongly called a meteorological satellite.

The second was on a Polish issue of 1966, where the 3.40z shows 'Alouette II,' which had been launched in California in November 1965 as part of the Canadian-American programme of space research.

The first man to set foot on the Moon was Neil Armstrong, on July 20, 1969. Some time later he visited Ottawa and, in acknowledging Canada's contribution to the space programme, stated 'When the Eagle landed at Tranquillity Base it landed on Canadian legs.' This first landing was celebrated by the U.S. with an Air Post stamp in September of that year, and one of the legs is prominently seen in the foreground.



There have also been a number of outstanding air achievements where related stamps have a Canadian element. The first Transatlantic flight was accomplished in 1919 by Captain John Alcock and Lieutenant Arthur Whitten Brown, who flew from St. John's, Newfoundland, on June 14th, to land in a bog in County Galway, Ireland on the 15th. In successfully completing the flight they won the 10,000-pound reward that had been offered by the London 'Daily Mail' to the first crew to accomplish the feat. In 1969 Great Britain commemorated the 50th anniversary of the flight by a stamp showing the plane and portraits of the flyers taken shortly after the completion of the flight, as had appeared on a page of the 'Daily Mail.'

The first solo flight across the Atlantic was, of course, that by Charles Lindbergh in the 'Spirit of St. Louis,' in which he flew from New York to Paris in 1927. The Canadian aspect of the flight came about when, the next month, the U.S. issued a 'Lindbergh Airmail' stamp, showing the plane at sunset during the ninth hour of its flight, when it was flying low over Nova Scotia-Newfoundland.

Fifty years later the anniversary of the Lindbergh flight was commemorated by Samoa with the issue of four stamps and a souvenir sheet. The route of the historic flight is shown on the 22s stamp and on the sheet margin; on the latter the detail includes the times of his passing over Cape Breton Island and St. John's.

The first east-west flight across the Atlantic, much less celebrated than the two west-east ones, was by Herman Koehl and two companions in a Junkers monoplane. They took off from Baldonell, County Dublin, on April 12th, 1928, and landed the next day on Greenly Island in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, near the entrance to the Strait of Belle Isle. In 1978 Ireland marked the 50th anniversary of this crossing by two stamps showing the plane in flight.



Norway in 1979 issued a souvenir sheet to publicize the philatelic exhibition 'Norwex 80,' to be held in Oslo. Of the four stamps in the sheet two had Canadian relevance. The 1.25k shows the Amundsen-Ellsworth Dornier Wal plane that in 1925 reached 87°43'N, and in the background a map of continental North America and the northern Canadian islands. On the 2.80k is the Loening air yacht amphibian used by Thor Solberg for his flight over the North Atlantic in 1935, and a list of the countries over which he flew, including Canada.

Three stamps of Saint-Pierre & Miquelon, the 'Surcouf' Air Post of 1962, the New York flight inauguration of 1964 and the Saint-Pierre Airport opening of 1967, all feature maps that show portions of Eastern Canada on comparatively large scales, but not always with accuracy.

Sports

The most important and spectacular sporting events that have brought 'Canadian context' stamps have been the Olympic Games, particularly the 21st Summer Games held at Montreal in 1976.

There are some Olympic entries that hark back to pre-1976 Games. The earliest of these Olympic Canadians was the charming and victorious Barbara Ann Scott, who won the Women's Individual Figure-skating event at the Fifth Winter Games at St. Moritz in 1948. Barbara Ann is shown on a Monaco 25c stamp of 1960, where she is pictured leaping in her famous folded-arm stag jump.



The next, a marksman, Gerald Ouellette, was the gold medallist in the shooting event 'Small-bore Rifle Prone' at the 16th Summer Games at Melbourne in 1956. He is seen with his rifle and under a Canadian flag on a 1957 Olympic Winners stamp issued by the Dominican Republic.

Panama in 1964, on two Scott 'For the Record' stamps, pictured the medals and gave the

names of the Canadians who won the Four-man Bobsled event at the Ninth Winter Games at Innsbruck in that year, and also showed the medal and named Petra Burke of Canada as the bronze medallist in the Women's Individual Figure-skating event.

In 1969 Ras al Khaima fell into error when it showed on a non-Scott item an ice-hockey player with 'CANADA' on his jersey, this on a 'SAPPORO 1972' stamp - but Canada did not have a team in those Games.



Another Sapporo Winter Games entrant was provided by Sharjah in 1972, where a stamp bearing the words 'SAPPORO WINNERS' shows a non-sport-related Chardin painting and in a narrow panel the Olympic rings, the Sapporo emblem and a Canadian flag, which anachronistically was the flag superseded seven years before.

The earliest pre-Montreal Olympics stamps were two Munich Olympic ones overprinted by Ras al Khaima in 1972 with 'PREPARATION OF THE OLYMPIC GAMES MONTREAL 1976,' the meaning of which seems to be obscure. The next year souvenir sheets issued by Bulgaria and Hungary (one each) were the first to depict the distinctive emblem associated with the Montreal Games.

In 1975 the pre-Olympic issues were more numerous, a presage of things to come. These pre-Montreal Olympic issues, a number of them ex-Scott, were: Albania 8 stamps + 1 souvenir sheet; Cambodia 9+21SS; Chad 3; Congo Republic 6; Dahomey 2; French Polynesia 1; Gabon 3+1SS; Madagascar 2; Mali 2; Mauritania 2; Nicaragua 35; Niger 2; Paraguay 8+3SS; Saint-Pierre & Miquelon 1; Uruguay 3+2SS.

The 1976 Olympic issues (many non-Scott) came in a flood: Afars and Issas 4; Aitutaki



4+1SS and the same 4+1SS overprinted for a Royal Visit; Andorra, Spanish 2, French 1; Antigua 7+1SS; Australia 4; Bahamas 4+1SS; Bangladesh 6; Barbuda 7+1SS; Belgium 3; Belize 3; Benin 3+1SS; Brazil 3; Bulgaria 7+2SS; Burundi 14+2SS; Cayman Islands 2; Chad 4+1SS; Comoro Islands 6+1SS; Cook Islands 8+1SS; Cuba 13+2SS; Cyprus 3; Cyprus, Turkish Cypriot Posts 2; Czechoslovakia 3; Dhufar 9; Dominica 7+1SS; Dominican Republic 4; Equatorial Guinea (probably) 7+2SS, 7+6SS, 11+8SS, 4+1SS; Ethiopia 3; France 1; French Polynesia 3+1SS; Gabon 3+1SS; Germany 2+1SS; German Democratic Republic 6+1SS; Ghana 4+1SS; Greece 6; Grenada 7+1SS; Grenada Grenadines 7+1SS; Guinea 12+2SS; Guinea-Bissau 6+1SS; Hungary 12+2SS; India 4; Indonesia 1; Iran 1; Iraq 4+1SS; Israel 3; Ivory Coast 2; Jamaica 4; Jugoslavia 4; Kenya 4+1SS; Korea, South 2; Korea, North 18; Kuwait 8; Lesotho 4; Liberia 6+1SS; Libya 3+1SS; Liechtenstein 4; Luxembourg 1; Madagascar 5+1SS; Maldive Islands 8+1SS; Mali 4; Malta 3; Mauritania 3; Monaco 5+1SS; Mongolia 14+2SS; Morocco 4; Nepal 1; New Caledonia 1; Nicaragua 2; Niger 5+1SS; Oman 6; Paraguay 8+3SS; Penrhyn Island 3+1SS; Philippines 1; Poland 6+2SS; Portugal 3; Qatar 6; Romania 13+2SS; Russia 5+2SS; Rwanda 16+1SS; Saint-Pierre & Miquelon 2; Samoa 4; San Marino 1; Senegal 14+16SS; Seychelles 4; Spain 4; Sudan 3; Swaziland 4; Tanzania 4+1SS; Togo 6+1SS and Winners 3+1SS, 5; Tonga 13; Tunisia 3; Turkey 3; Uganda 4+1SS; United States 2; Upper Volta 5+1SS, 5+1SS and Winners 5+1SS; Viet Nam North 18; Wallis & Futuna Islands 2.

A number of issues with the 21st Summer Games theme have appeared long after the events were over. Some have celebrated the



accomplishments of winners, and the Montreal Olympic emblem has proven to be a hardy one.

In 1977 Liberia devoted five stamps and a sheet to 1976 equestrian winners. In that year also Libya issued a stamp and a sheet for the Ninth World Telecommunications Day, and for some obscure reason included the 21st Summer Games emblem in each design. As well, Madagascar overprinted the five stamps and the sheet it had issued in 1976 with the names of the winners of the events portrayed in the designs. Paraguay added eight stamps and a sheet, and Trinidad and Tobago showed their winner of the 100-metre dash, Hasely Crawford, on a stamp and a sheet. Altogether 1977 accumulated 25 items.

Haiti tardily waited until 1978 to produce its Montreal Games set of six stamps.

In 1979 the Comoro Islands included the Montreal Games emblem, among others, on an Air Post stamp, and Hungary brought out a stamp for the 22nd Summer Games in Moscow, but much of its design was given over to a sketch of the Montreal skyline and the Canadian flag.

Jamaica in 1980, on a stamp issued for the 22nd Summer Games at Moscow, pictured the Jamaican runner Don Quarrie, who won the gold medal in the 200-metre sprint at Montreal. In that year Montserrat commemorated the Modern Summer Games with the issue of a colourful sheet showing the flags of the host nations of all the Summer Games, from Greece in 1896 to Canada in 1976. Belgium, too, in 1980, issued a Semi-postal tribute to the Belgian runner Ivo van Damme, who had been the silver medallist in the 800-metre run at Montreal. His untimely death occurred not long after this achievement.

In 1984 the 1976 Olympic connection was resumed. Jamaica had a souvenir sheet on the margin of which are listed Jamaican Olympic winners, from 1948 to 1976. On a $2.50 stamp of Montserrat in 1984, the top value in a set of four, are the flags of the United States and of the Olympic Games; on the latter the emblem of the five interlocking rings is in the distinctive form adopted for the Montreal Games (although the rings are mistakenly not interlocking). Also in this year Penrhyn Island, on a 60¢ + 5¢ Semi-postal, one of a set for the L.A. Games in 1984, shows an Olympic torch with the flame consisting of national flags, presumably of former host countries, including that of Canada.

As is well known, not all countries that issue Olympic stamps send athletes to the Games, nor do all countries that have competing athletes issue related stamps. Some of the statistics are revealing.

There were 61 countries that had athletes representing them at Montreal, and that issued stamps or sheets for the occasion. There were a total of 413 items, just under seven per country on average. France had the greatest number of athletes per stamp, 213, followed closely by the U.S. with 206.

At the other end of the scale was Paraguay, with eight items per competitor.

In all, 11 competing countries (or at least stamp-issuing authorities) had at least as many stamps as athletes, while 50 had fewer. There were 49 countries that competed but did not produce any related issues.

The 43 issuing authorities that contributed no athletes for competition chalked up a total of 381 postal items, 48% of the total. The distinction of being the most prolific non-competitor, and the winner of the gold medal in this category, was Equatorial Guinea, with 46 (as closely as this observer is able to determine). The silver was earned by Cambodia with 30 (all pre-Olympic), while the bronze was a dead heat, with North Korea and North Viet Nam tied at 18 each.

A more recent Olympic item is devoted to a Canadian winner at the 14th Winter Games in 1984 in Jugoslavia, Gaetan Boucher, who was a double gold medallist in speed skating. Boucher won the 1,000 metres and 1,500 metres events, and among his rewards was the privilege of being included in an issue of

Equatorial Guinea, along with other greats such as Torvill and Dean of Great Britain.

The last, so far, Olympic item is a 1,000f sheet from Togo, in 1985, which features the Canadian winners of the Two-man Kayak event at the Games in Los Angeles.

There are a number of other instances where the canoe and kayak, these useful watercraft developed by the Indian and Inuit peoples, have been featured on postal issues. In 1961 and 1966 the German Democratic Republic showed scenes representative of world championships in canoeing; Hungary in 1973 celebrated Hungarian victories in kayak racing; Jugoslavia produced a stamp in 1978 to mark the 14th World Championships in kayak and canoe, held at Lake Sava in August; Romania in 1962 pictured a kayak in a watercraft set, and in 1964 showed the medal won by a Romanian in the Canadian Kayak Singles event at the 16th Summer Olympic Games at Melbourne in 1956.



Other sporting events with a Canadian interest have brought their own rewards. The Pan-American Games in Winnipeg in 1967 led Cuba to issue a set of seven; the World Rowing Championship meet in St. Catharines, Ontario, in 1970 attracted a single from Saint-Pierre & Miquelon; and the Tenth World Aerobatic Championships in Oshkosh, Wisconsin, in August 1980 inspired Mongolia to issue an Air Post set which included, on the 60m, a Canadian aerobatic entry called 'Pits.'





One other winner in a less vigorous international activity, but one with an enthusiastic following, was a young Jamaican woman, Carole Joan Crawford, who in 1963 became Miss World for a year. Carole Joan's modelling career in Canada undoubtedly contributed to her success. We may, perhaps whimsically, claim some credit for our part in justifying her native land to issue three stamps graced by her presence.

To be concluded

C.S.D.A. R.P.S.C.



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Soldier's and Seamen's Rate Covers

by Allan Steinhart

One of the more interesting rates found in the British Empire's postal history was the soldier's and seaman's concession rate. This rate was established to allow soldiers and seamen serving in the British Forces around the world to write letters home and conversely to have letters written to them at a reduced rate. This rate, of course, applied to such soldiers and seamen who were serving in British North America.

An Act of Parliament of 1795 in Great Britain dealing with the Post Office (35 Geo. III Cap. 53) included in it the provision for the one penny soldiers' and seamen's concessionery postal rate. Article XVIII of the General Instructions to Postmasters in British America outlined the rules for such 1d. soldiers' and seamen's letters. The instructions read as follows:

"Single letters from a Seaman in His Majesty's Service, or from a sergeant, corporal, drummer, trumpeter, fifer or private, (in their own private concerns only), may be sent by post for one penny – to be paid at the time the said letter is put into the post office – provided that the cover of the said letter, the officer having the actual command signs his name, and the name of the ship, or regiment, corps or detachment he commands."

"On a single letter to seamen, or to soldiers as above, the penny must be paid at the time the said letter is put into the office. Its direction must specify the class of the person and the name of the ship or regiment, corps or detachment to which he belongs – that is to say it must describe him as Seaman, Sergeant, Corporal, Drummer, Private, etc., as the case may be."

Subsequently over the years the privilege was extended to East India Company soldiers and seamen and to a few other classes of military personnel.

There was a special format for such letters which was developed over a period of time especially on letters from the military personnel. At first such letters were simply addressed and countersigned. Later such letters had a line across the top of the cover with the return address over it and a line across the bottom or part of the bottom of the front where the commanding officer countersigned the cover. Later this privilege letter format became more set in style with the top as before and a diagonal slash line sloping from left to right with the address to the right and commanding countersignature in the left.

The covers I shall illustrate in this article are all privilege soldiers' and seamen's letters between British North America and other countries, mostly of course, Great Britain. There were also domestic soldiers' rate covers and stamped soldiers' rate covers and later soldiers' rate covers, but the covers in this article are all stampless and prestamp pieces to and from British North America.

Our first cover, figure #1, is a very early piece for a privilege rated letter dated July 16, 1809 from Halifax to England rated 1d. in manuscript. It has no Halifax datestamp and is endorsed on the reverse "S. BENDALE, ROYAL MARINE" and also "HIS MAJESTY'S SHIP EURYDICE, HALIFAX JULY 16th 09/J.W. BRADSHAW CAP'N". This piece was mailed during the period of the Napoleonic Wars. The letter does note some of the writer's military service as follows:

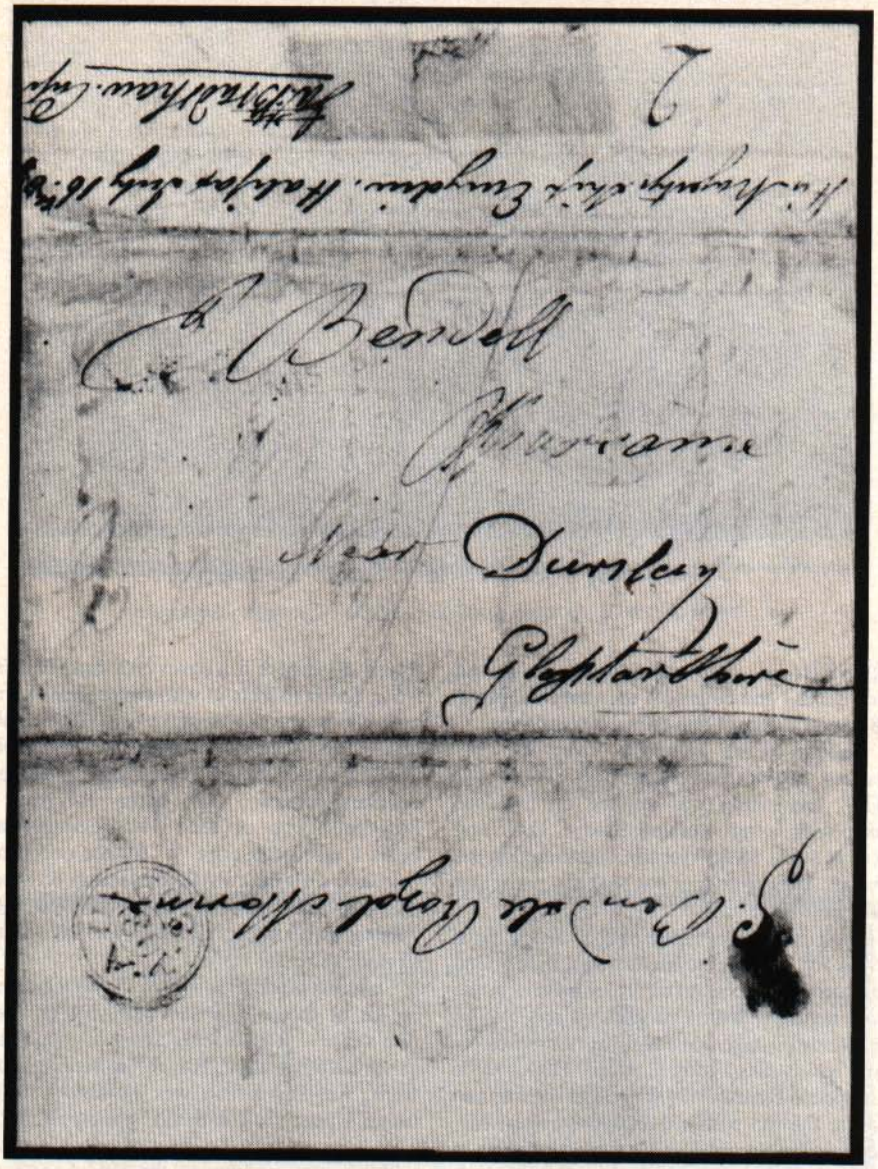


Figure 1 - July 16, 1809 - Halifax to England - Royal Marine

"...I have been in two Expeditions since, one in Martinique and other at Lisbon...we have got orders to take troops to Jamaica and from there to Guadaloupe in the West Indies and there we expect to pass the winter. We have taken a French Brig loaded with sugar, coffee, logwood and leather and it will give us ten guineas a man and we have a share for Martinique and Lisbon prize money and I have to get to share the 4 prizes which the Indefagitable has taken when I was in her...talk of provisions being dear...if you was at a place

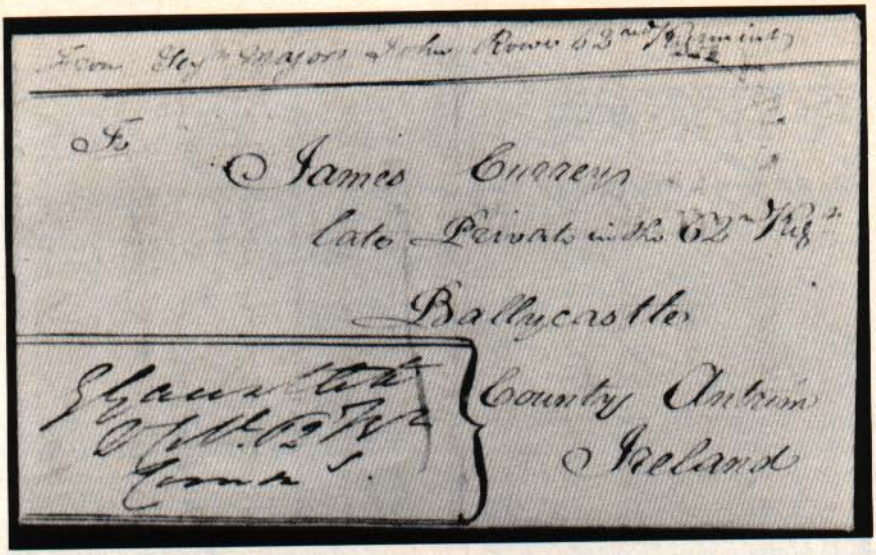


Figure 2 - May 9, 1821 - Halifax to Ireland - 62nd Regiment

called Bermuda soap was only 2/6 one pound and beef 3/4 and butter 3/4 the same and bread 1/8 pound and eggs one dozen is 6 shillings..." In addition to the above the cover was misdirected and a red "MIS-SENT TO LONDON" handstamp was applied on the face along with a red London Paid C.D.S. and there is a AU 18 809 receipt datestamp on the reverse. The cover does not bear any particular address format.

Our next cover, figure #2, is from Nova Scotia and is from a sergeant major in the 62nd Regiment to Ireland to a former private in the same regiment with a manuscript red "1" for one penny postage and a Halifax fleuron datestamp and is dated May 9, 1821. The cover is in a special format with the sender's name and rank at the top with a line across below this, the commanding officer's countersignature in the lower left enclosed in a box and the address between the two and to the right. There is a Dublin red diamond handstamp of receipt of June 13, 1821 and the cover was probably carried by the Falmouth Packet from Halifax to Britain. The letter deals with a claim for prize money from the War of 1812 for the captures on the Penabscat at Castine, Maine in September, 1814.

Next comes a similar soldier's rate piece, figure #3, which is a cover only from Halifax, Nova Scotia to Ireland with the sender's name, rank and regiment across the top with a double line below, then the address, another double line across and then the commanding officer's countersignature. The letter is from a Sergeant-Major of the 81st Regiment and bears a red manuscript "1" for the one penny paid and a Halifax PAID datestamp of March 28, 1823 and an Irish red APRIL 21, 1823 datestamp of receipt. This cover has again a slightly different format.

Our next piece, figure #4, shows the classic layout of the soldier and seaman's privilege rate covers. It is a letter from a gunner and driver, 9th Battalion, Royal Artillery at Woolwich, England which was addressed to Toronto, Upper Canada dated February 7, 1839. This cover shows the diagonal slash marking with countersignature to the left of the commanding officer and the address to the right. At the top of the front above a double line is the sender's name, rank and military unit. There is a manuscript red "1" indicating the one penny paid and the cover was forwarded to Canada by Falmouth packet via Halifax.

The next soldier's letter, figure #5, is a little unusual. It is laid out in the proper format from a private in the Royal Lappers and Miners



Figure 3 - March 28, 1823 - Halifax to Ireland - 81st Regiment



Figure 4 - February 7, 1839 - England to Toronto, Canada - 9th. BN, Royal Artillery



Figure 5 - March 20, 1840 - Grahams Town, Cape Colony to Niagara, Canada - Royal Sappers and Miners



Figure 6 - June 27, 1846 - St. John, N.B. to London England - Royal Artillery

dated March 20, 1840 from Grahams Town, Cape Colony to a painter at Niagara, Upper Canada. There is an indecipherable red datestamp and a boxed red "PAID 1 D." handstamp and the cover is endorsed in the lower left "Paid 1d.". A cover from South Africa to Canada at this time is most unusual and a soldier's rate cover even more so and possibly unique.

The next soldiers' rate cover illustrated here, figure #6, is from the colony of New Brunswick from a Gunner of the Royal Artillery addressed to England and laid out in the accepted format. There is a manuscript red "1" signifying the one penny paid and also a "Paid - 1d." endorsement in the lower left. There is a red ST. JOHN N.B. PAID datestamp of JU 27, 1846 on the face and a British receiving



Figure 7 - October 18, 1844 - Dum Dum, India to London, Canada - Royal Artillery



Figure 8 - April 7, 1846 - North Williamsburg, U.C. to Camp Kurrachie, India - 86th Regiment

datestamp and the cover was carried by the Cunard Steamer from Halifax to Liverpool.

The next cover, figure #7, discussed here is a little more interesting. It is laid out in the proper format and is from a gunner in the 5th Company, 3rd Battalion, Royal Artillery at Dum Dum, India dated October 18, 1844. The cover is addressed to London, Upper Canada

and is properly countersigned by the commanding officer and is also endorsed "Soldiers Letter". There is an oval DUM DUM/FREE datestamp on the reverse along with a Calcutta ship datestamp, a British transit datestamp and a London, U.C. receiving datestamp in December, 1844. On the face is a red INDIA handstamp in an oval. The cover was rated 2d. sterling, one penny soldier's rate plus an additional penny for the sea postage from India. It was forwarded to Canada per Cunard Steamer via Liverpool and Halifax. A "¼ Currency" rate handstamp was applied in Canada in error and obliterated and a "2d½ Currency" handstamp applied. The 2½d. currency equalled the 2d. sterling collect. This is an unusual use of the 2½d. cy. handstamp. Normally this handstamp was used to indicate the 2d STG-2½d. C.Y. collect portion of the ½STG-¼C.Y. single rate on letters to Canada prepaid per Cunard steamer the 1/0 STG. British inland and ocean postage.

Our next cover has again something a bit different. It is a letter to a soldier and not from a soldier. The letter, figure #8, is from North Williamsburg, U.C., dated April 7, 1846 and addressed to a soldier in the 86th regiment of foot at "Camp Kunachie" in India. The cover is endorsed "On Service" and "Paid" in the writer's hand. A red "1d" manuscript rate was added along with a Canadian PAID handstamp and the cover routed per Cunard Steamer to Britain and then onward. One penny rate covers to soldiers are scarcer than those from a soldier.

Our next cover, figure #9, again has a slightly different feature from the previous covers. This letter is from a gunner in the 10th Battalion, Royal Artillery at Quebec, L.C. to Scotland in the proper format with a red PAID/QUEBEC, L.C. datestamp and a circular PAID AT QUEBEC / 1d rate handstamp which is more normally found used on printed papers, circulars, etc. Also on the face are a British datestamp of receipt in red of March 30, 1854 and a PKT. LETTER/PAID/LIVERPOOL/MR 29/54 transit datestamp. The cover was probably carried via Halifax by the Cunard Steamer ANDES on her voyage from New York via Boston and Halifax to Liverpool, the only voyage where she carried the mails. The letter is written in February 1854.

Our second last cover, figure #10, again has a slightly different feature than our previous covers once more. It is from a private in the 71st Highland Light Infantry at Quebec dated September 5, 1848 addressed to London, England. It is laid out in the proper soldier's privilege rate format and countersigned, with a manuscript "1" indicating the one



Figure 9 - February, 1854 - Quebec to Scotland - Royal Artillery



Figure 10 - September 5, 1848 - Quebec to London, Britain - 71st Regiment



Figure 11 - February 4, 1848 - Montreal to Burlington, V.T., U.S.A. - 77th Regiment

penny postage. A QUEBEC, L.C. datestamp was applied along with a red PAID AT QUEBEC, L.C. crowned circle handstamp.

Our last cover, figure #11, is one of the most unusual soldier's rate covers I have ever encountered. It is dated February 4, 1848 and written at Montreal and addressed to Burlington, Vermont, United States. This is the only stampless cover I have encountered that is not to or from a British controlled country, an Empire country or Colony. It is properly laid out in the proper format from a soldier in the 77th Regiment and bears a red Montreal datestamp and a red HIGHGATE, VT. date-

stamp. The cover was manuscript rated "1" for the 1d soldier's rate which carried it to the United States border. The 1d soldier's rate was not recognized in the United States and so a boxed red "5" handstamp was applied and the cover rated 5¢ collect American postage. Therefore we have a very unusual cross border cover which is rated 1d cy. Canadian postage plus 5¢ United States postage. This is very unusual and is the only such rated cross border cover I know of. It is as far as I know probably unique.

These soldiers' and seamens' rate covers are generally not too common and they go on up to 1899 in Canada but are mostly stamped after this period. This small group gives a good cross section of them during the stampless and prestamp period of their use. □

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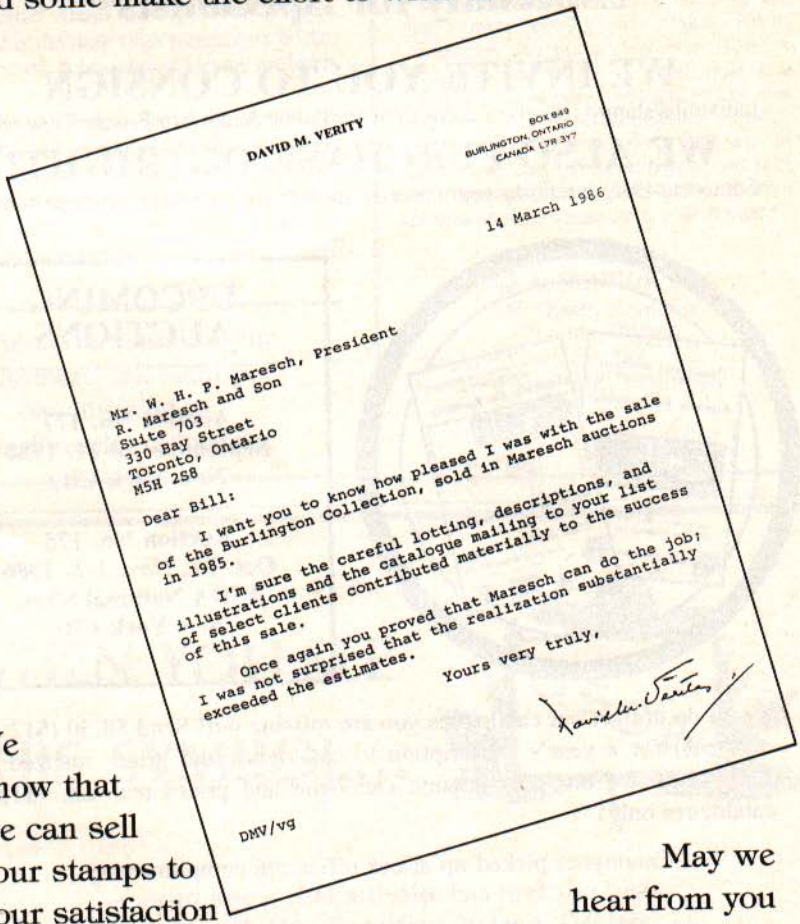
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16.1 1977-1982 Floral Definitives.
16.1.1 1¢ Bottle Gentian. 22 April 1977.

In Column 13.2 (March-April, 1985), I listed 15 stamps known to exist printed on the gum side. Thanks to **John Jamieson** of **Saskatoon Stamp Centre,** a sixteenth has come to light, the 1¢ Floral definitive printed by Canadian Bank Note Co. (CBN). This particular printed-on-the-gum-side variety is unique however because after producing the variety, CBN overprinted it with precancel bars. The variety probably exists only in precancelled format.

Mr. Jamieson reports that he obtained a Vincent Graves Greene Philatelic Research Foundation certificate for the error. He also soaked a piece of the selvedge with the precancel warning message to prove that it is genuine.

According to **Mr. Jamieson,** a collector received a matched corner block set in a sealed package from the philatelic bureau, and found that all four blocks were printed on the gum side. Thus only 16 copies of the error are known to exist although it is quite possible that the philatelic bureau supplied more. Check your copies. Perhaps the bureau did you a favour as well.

The variety has two other interesting features. The first is that the three lithographic colours (lilac, green, and light blue) are doubled. The doubling is best seen on the lilac where the second image is shifted about 0.5 mm to the lower right of the first. The tagging, engraved colour, and precancel bars are not doubled.

Have you noticed that almost all the CBN stamps printed by a combination of lithography and engraving have a glossy coated surface which shines when held at an angle to the light? This is true even on the areas covered with ink. The second interesting point about the variety is that the side on which the design should have been is dull while the gum side is shiny. Perhaps the gum was applied on the coated side of the paper. Perhaps the coating is missing altogether and the gum is producing the shine. Or perhaps the shiny surface results from the printing process rather than the paper manufacture.

16.2 1981-1985 Maple Leaf Definitives.
16.2.1 50¢ Booklet (32¢ x 1, 8¢ x 1, 5¢ x 2, 2 labels.) 15 Feb. 1983.

I must apologize for two errors in Figure 3 of Column 14.2.4 (July-Aug. 1985). The figure was supposed to show two constant cylinder varieties on a 50¢ booklet pane. First, the caption is wrong. It should have read, "Vertical line in selvedge and mark on bottom margin..." Second, the illustration was cropped short on the left side so that the vertical line is not shown.

Prior to its withdrawal on 21 June 1985 when the postal rates went up, this booklet appeared with several interesting varieties. In Column 14.2.4 I noted that in mid-February 1985 booklets appeared with reworked cover designs. Covers prior to the mid-February printing had several small flaws, the most prominent of which was two dots after the last "A" of "CANADA" on the Ontario design. On the reworked designs, most of the flaws were eliminated.

At the end of April 1985, **Frank Smith** of Toronto reported finding booklets with

orange-toned covers rather than the usual ivory. I found similar booklets in Ottawa vending machines in mid-May, and about a week later they were found in Hamilton. The Philatelic Service caught up with events in late May or early June when it finally made the new booklets available at philatelic counters in Ottawa. It also issued a bulletin well after the fact stating that the booklets were actually released on 3 April. **M. Zatka** of Calgary reports that the booklets were never sold in vending machines in the Calgary area and that as of mid-November 1985 the philatelic counter at the main Calgary post office had not seen them. The booklet was withdrawn from philatelic sale on 20 December.

As far as I know, the Philatelic Service has not bothered to explain the reason for the orange covers. I have been told that BABN ran out of the ivory cover stock shortly before the booklet was to be replaced by the Legislative designs on grey cover stock. Getting a new supply of the ivory stock required a large minimum purchase, but the orange stock was available for a lower minimum. Since the last printing was a stopgap measure, BABN procured the orange stock. I would like to stress that this information is based on an unconfirmed verbal report.

I think the orange stock is of higher quality than the ivory. The cardboard has a smoother finish and the printing is more even. The ivory covers have a rougher, more porous finish and the printing suffers in consequence.

Like the February 1985 printing, most of the extraneous dots in the cover designs are gone. This makes the last printing on ivory stock a scarce albeit specialized item. The sequence of cover designs (Man., Alta., NS, Ont., Que., BC, Sask., NB, PEI, and Nfld.) remains the same, and the counting tab still occurs on every fiftieth booklet on the Nfld. cover. The inside back cover of the NS booklet has a roughly horizontal scratch about 15 mm long which the last ivory printing did not have.

There are two fluorescent varieties on the stamp paper in the orange booklets, null+/null+ and dull+/dull+. The null+/null+ paper is by far the scarcer.

Table 1 lists all the constant cylinder flaws found to date. The booklet number in the table indicates its relative position around the circumference of the cylinder, and the letter indicates its position along the axis. See Column 12.3.3 (Nov.-Dec. 1984) for further details. Three flaws are quite noteworthy. Two are illustrated in Figure 1. The third, a horizontal scratch on stamps 2/1, 2/2, and 2/3 of booklet A5, is particularly interesting because it demonstrates how BABN prints the stamps. On stamp 2/1 the scratch is purple, on 2/2 it is blue, and on 2/3 it is brown. The scratch is continuous so it must occur on just one cylinder. This implies that all three colours are printed from the same design cylinder although normally one cylinder prints just one colour. BABN's secret lies with the inking rollers. There is one for each colour. The roller is routed so that a portion is raised and the rest is depressed. Only the raised portion goes into the inking fountain, picks up ink, and deposits it onto the cylinder. Thus the ink for any one colour is applied to just a selected area of the design cylinder. The three inking rollers take their turn putting ink on a different part of the cylinder. After the three colours are deposited, the design cylinder applies the

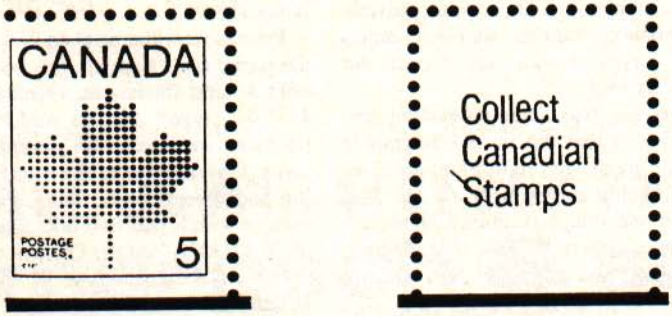


Figure 1. Spot next to the "S" on booklet B3 and scratch through the "S" of "Stamps" on booklet C1.

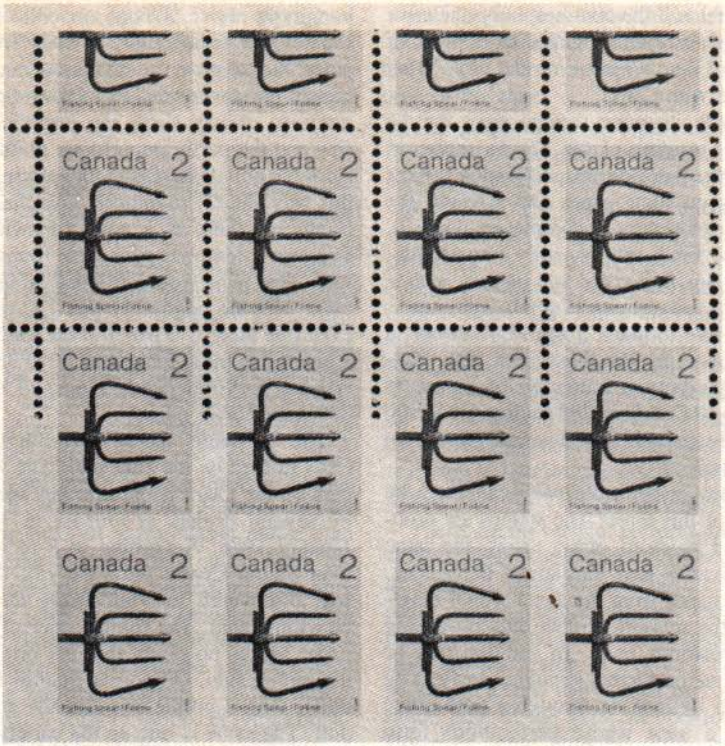


Figure 2. CBN printing of the 2¢ Heritage with the bottom two perforation strikes missing (courtesy John H. Talman Auctions Ltd.).

ink to the paper. Thus only one cylinder is required. Of course, none of the colours can overlap on the design. This printing process, also used by France and Sweden, is described in more detail on pp. 175-176 of **The Charlton Specialized Catalogue of Canadian Postage Stamps** (1). I would like to thank **Irv Singer** of Ottawa and a collector from Hamilton, Ont., for reporting some of these flaws.

Since these varieties were found in different locations (Ottawa, Toronto, and Hamilton) as well as in philatelic stock, they are almost certainly constant. Indeed the horizontal scratch discussed above could hardly be anything but a constant cylinder flaw. However there are two nagging problems. Why do these flaws appear on the orange booklets and on no others? The obvious answer is that BABN used a new cylinder for this printing. This gives rise to the second problem. As I discussed in Column 14.2.4, a printing of these booklets appeared in September 1984 with hairline tagging and a set of apparently constant cylinder flaws different from those in Table 1. These flaws were not present on the February 1985 printing with ivory covers. One is forced to conclude, if all these flaws are constant, that BABN used three different cylinders between September 1984 and April 1985. Cylinders used in steel engraving usually last for much longer periods.

16.3 1982 Heritage Definitives.

When the six low value Heritage stamps were issued, they were printed by Ashton-Potter Ltd. However starting with the 2¢ on 10 February 1984, CBN took over the printing contracts until now only the 20¢ Skate has not appeared with the CBN imprint. While

Ashton-Potter had the contract, only one error occurred to my knowledge, a large shift of one strike of the perforator on the 20¢. What a difference with CBN!

CBN made its most serious error on the Clark paper printing of the 2¢. As shown in Figure 2, the two bottom perforation strikes are missing on some panes. As a result, the bottom row of stamps is completely imperforate and the ninth row is partly imperforate. The panes are perforated top-bottom with a 12.9 by 13.3 gauge 1 row H comb perforator.

I would like to thank **John H. Talman,** a Toronto dealer, for the illustration. **Mr. Talman** sold the bottom four rows of a pane as one lot in a 10 October 1985 auction for $1900 (2), and subsequently sold a second pane from the same find.

How many imperforate pairs can there be as a result of this error? The stamps are probably printed in sheets of six panes, the same as the Caricature and Parliament definitives. If so three panes from the sheet would be affected by the missing strikes thus producing fifteen imperforate pairs. In addition four or five sheets are perforated simultaneously. You can see this by looking through a post office pad. Find a pane whose perforations form clean, sharp, round holes. Then flip to the fourth or fifth pane down. It will usually have coarse, irregular holes with confetti sometimes still attached. Thus a total of 60 to 75 imperforate pairs could exist.

I talked about imperforate pairs in the paragraph above. I hope no collector would separate the pane simply to make imperforate pairs! Such a pane should be separated to form blocks no smaller than four rows by two columns to clearly show the imperforate tenth row and the partly imperforate ninth row. Besides the philatelic reason for splitting the pane this way namely to indicate how the error was produced, there is a good financial reason. Suppose a complete pane were found imperforate. That pane would produce 50 imperforate pairs with the possibility that 250 more could exist (the other five panes of the sheet). Would a buyer pay more for one of 60 to 75 imperforate and part imperforate blocks of 8 or one of 300 imperforate pairs?

The 2¢ marks the seventeenth stamp that CBN printed on the gum side. The variety occurs on the Clark paper printing and was sold by several dealers at Phil-Ex in Toronto in January 1986. According to a recent Saskatoon Stamp Centre price list (3), the variety was discovered in Vancouver, Regina, and Newfoundland. The fluorescence of the Clark paper leaves no doubt that the printing is on the wrong side. On normal stamps the face is null - with a purple hue and the gum side is dull. The same is true on the variety, but now the design is on the more fluorescent gum side.

Finally the 2¢ and 5¢, both on Clark paper, come with the minor perforation shifts shown

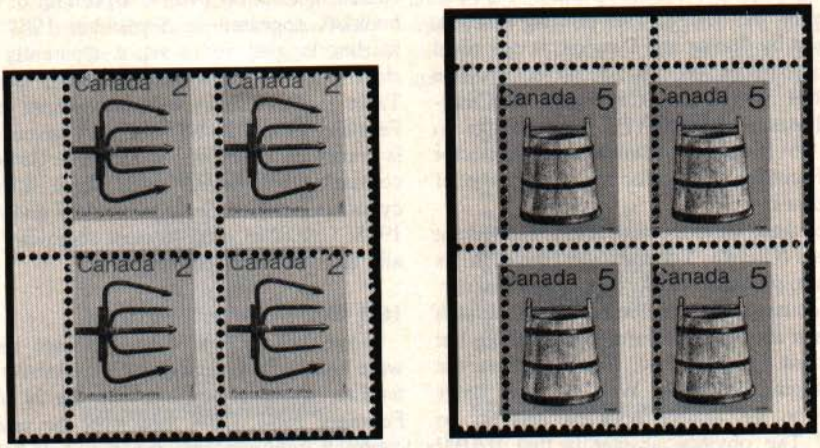


Figure 3. Perforation shift on the 2¢ and 5¢ Heritage definitives.

in Figure 3. The 2¢ has a 2.5 mm downward shift, and the 5¢ has a 2.5 mm shift to the right. These items come from **Gary J. Lyon** of Bathurst NB and **Saskatoon Stamp Centre.**

16.4 1985 Parliament Buildings Definitives
16.4.1 $8.50 Booklet (34¢ x 25). 1 August 1985.

About the only thing in common between the $8.50 booklet and previous definitive booklets is the printer, BABN. The stamps are not printed by engraving and photogravure but rather by four colour lithography (red, yellow, blue, and black). The booklet cover is entirely different, being printed on a glossy coated paper stock using two colour lithography. The perforator is not a drum perforator but rather a comb perforator. There is tagging on all four sides of every stamp rather than just along the left and right sides. Even the fold in the pane sets a precedent. The only fold in the pane does not coincide with the cover fold. Instead the pane is folded along a row of perforations towards the gum side prior to insertion into the booklets. The last difference on my list is more subtle. Previous booklets were bundled together and distributed to post offices in the order that the panes occurred around the circumference of the design cylinder. By buying enough consecutive booklets from the same bundle, you were assured of acquiring all the flaws around the circumference of the cylinder at one position along its axis. The $8.50 booklets are packaged differently such that all the booklets in any one bundle have the same flaws. This makes finding all the plate flaws considerably more challenging.

The tagging is very interesting because it gives rise to three readily distinguishable pane types, and provides clues as to the layout of the booklet panes on the sheet. On type I panes, the vertical bars do not protrude into the top pane margin, on type II they run through both top and bottom margins, and on type III they stop at the bottom horizontal bar. These three varieties can be seen without an ultra-violet lamp by holding the booklet at an angle to the light. I assume the varieties indicate how the panes are arranged in the sheet from which they were guillotined. The panes without bars in the top margin come from the top of the sheet, those with bars in both margins come from the middle, and those without bars in the bottom margin come from the bottom of the sheet.

The perforations also provide clues as to the layout of the panes on the sheet, but some careful detective work is required to glean the information. The stamps are perforated from top to bottom using a 13.2 by 12.9 T comb perforator. As shown in Figure 4, some booklets have a crooked pin in the vertical perforations between the stamps in columns 4 and 5. Note that the variety occurs only in the odd rows, thus proving that BABN used a 2 row T comb. Any strike misalignments will show up in the bottom corner of the stamps in the even rows. Because the sheet was perforated from top to bottom, the crooked pin occurs on a booklet with each type of tagging.

There are no vertical perforations along the sides of the booklets panes. Indeed as shown in Figure 4, most booklets have a wide left or right margin, indicating that the horizontal pins between adjacent panes were removed from the perforator. A few of these booklets have such a wide margin that part of the perforation hole of the adjacent booklet is visible. However some booklets do come with full horizontal perforations in one margin. Figure 4 shows an example with full perforations in the right margin. These booklets have another distinctive characteristic. On most booklets the cover is completely rouletted along the fold, but on these the indentations stop short of the edge. Furthermore the pane margin with the extra holes usually is not flush with the cover. In all other booklets the panes are flush. I believe the sheet of stamps is first glued to the cover stock, and the combination is then guillotined to form individual booklets. The panes with extra perforations come from the sides of the sheet.

You can plate three panes in each row using just the perforations and the rouletting along the fold in the booklet cover. Most of the panes also exhibit distinctive plate flaws which provide further guides to plating. The booklets I have plated to date are listed in Table 2. In the table I have assigned each pane a number and letter. The number indicates the row of the booklet pane in the sheet. The letter I chose arbitrarily to represent the column. Based on this plating exercise, I believe the

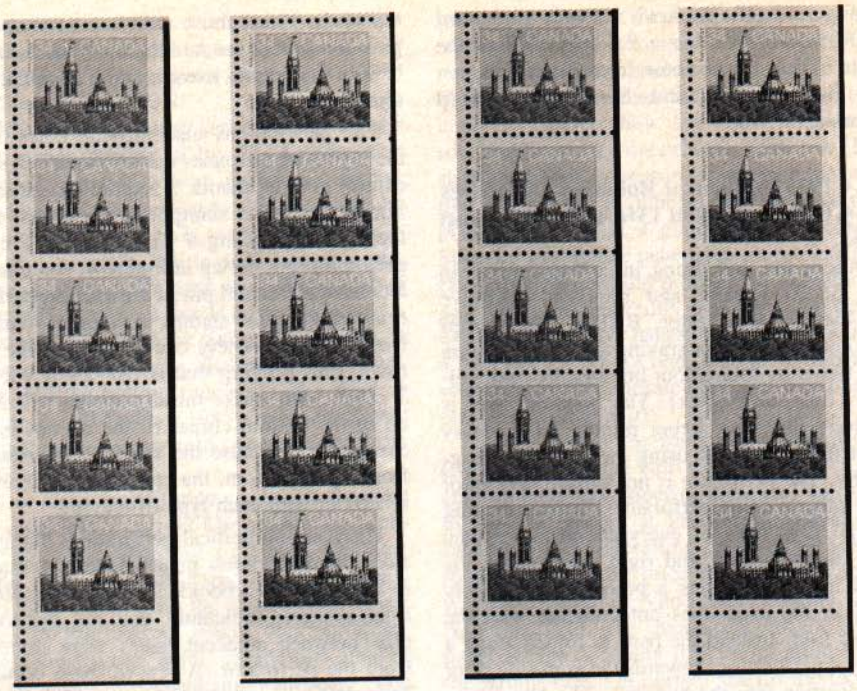


Figure 4. Perforation varieties on the $8.50 booklet. On the left, a pane with wide right selvedge. Next, wide selvedge and extra perforations. Third, a fully perforated right margin. And finally, the crooked pin in the vertical perforations in every second row of stamps.

sheet is composed of four rows by six to eight columns of panes.

To date I have seen four noteworthy plate flaws. There is the "moon over Parliament" on stamp 4/5 in booklet 1C and the red scratch on stamp 4/5 in booklet 2C. There is also the "storm over Parliament" on stamp 2/4 in booklet 1F. On this stamp the sky is much redder than on any of the surrounding ones. The flaw is not apparent on a single stamp, but it leaps out on a complete pane. The fourth flaw, the "engraver's slip" on stamp 1/3 of booklet 1B, is the smallest but also the most intriguing. It consists of an irregular black line 1.5 mm long just below the bottom frame line. It looks like an engraver slipped while trying to strengthen the bottom frame line. What makes this intriguing is that the stamp was printed by lithography.

While there is a world of difference between this booklet and previous ones produced by BABN, there is little to distinguish the stamps from their counterparts printed in sheet format by CBN. Both are printed using four colour lithography and perforated with the same gauge. Obviously the stamps along either side of the booklet are different because they have straight edges. In addition CBN perforates the sheet stamps left-right with a 1 row H comb which produces irregular perforations in the middle of the stamps rather than at alternate corners like the 2 row T comb used by BABN. The phosphor bars provide the surest way of distinguishing between the sheet and booklet stamps. The bars in the booklets are 4 mm wide. The horizontal bars in the sheets are fractionally less than 4 mm wide, but the vertical bars are only 3.5 mm. Half a millimeter may not seem like much, but it is ample when a booklet stamp is juxtaposed with a sheet stamp.

16.5 1979-1983 National Park Definitives.
16.5.1 $1.00 Glacier Park. 15 August, 1984.

You have no doubt read about imperforate stamps being passed through a sewing



Figure 5. Can you spot the error on this stamp? (Photo by Wayne Cuddington).

machine, and you may have seen photographs of imperforate coils cut up and used for postage. Find it hard to believe that anyone could be oblivious to so obvious an error? Could it really happen? Here is your chance to find out. Show your non-collector friends Figure 5, and ask them if they see anything peculiar with the stamp.

Like the $1.50 Waterton Lakes, $2.00 Banff, and both $5.00 National Park definitives, the $1.00 Glacier Park comes in panes of 25, 5 rows by 5 columns. CBN printed the stamp using four colour lithography (red, blue, yellow, and black) and 1 colour engraving (dark blue), and perforated it left-right using a 13.2 by 13.2 gauge 1 row H comb.

The original printing from engraved plate 1 is on Clark paper with white gum. Two fluorescent shades exist, null+/null+ and dull−/dull+, and the paper usually shows horizontal ribbing especially when viewed from the back. The error shown in Figure 5 comes from this printing. On 12 July 1985, a new printing on Harrison paper with greenish gum was released. The paper fluoresces null+/null. The face has a purple hue, and the gum itself fluoresces somewhat. Plate 2 was used. According to the Philatelic Service notice announcing the change, the printer encountered production difficulties with the Clark paper. The two printings may be distinguished even on used copies because the surface of the Harrison paper looks glossier and reflects the light more while the Clark paper is often (but not always?) ribbed horizontally.

In February or March 1985, an Ottawa collector found a complete pane of 25 with the major error shown in Figure 5 in a post office just west of Belleville, Ont. **George S. Wegg Ltd.** has offered stamps from this find. In March 1985, another Ottawa collector phoned me with some exciting news. He had stumbled across a registered envelope upon which two of the $1.00 stamps with the error had been used. The envelope came from a post office east of Belleville, and about half the pane was used for postage before the error was spotted. In an October 1985 private treaty sale, **Frank Vogel,** a dealer from Montreal, offered a mint specimen of this same variety (4). **Mr. Vogel** reports that the stamp was put up for sale by a Montreal collector. This suggests that at least part of a third pane has fallen into philatelic hands.

Incidentally you can console your friends who would have stuck the stamp in Figure 5 on an envelope by pointing out that in a black and white photograph the missing dark blue engraved colour is not as glaring as on the actual stamp. You spotted it immediately, didn't you?

Last March, Gary J. Lyon offered this stamp with the lithographic colours shifted downward by 2 mm. A specimen is illustrated in the 8 April 1986 issue of **Canadian Stamp News** (5).

16.5.2 $2.00 Banff Park. 21 June 1985.

The $2.00 Banff definitive is printed in panes of 25 (5 rows by 5 columns) by CBN using four colour lithography (red, blue, yellow, and black) and one colour engraving (dark green). CBN perforated the stamps left-right using a 13.2 by 13.2 gauge 1 row H comb perforator. The paper, supplied by Harrison and Sons, has greenish gum on the back and fluoresces null – /null. Note that the gum itself fluoresces somewhat. The Harrison paper has an unfortunate tendency to curl as every postal clerk in the country has discovered. It is difficult to handle panes of stamps on this paper and impossible to store them neatly. While the Banff issue is as bad as the other National Park definitives, it curls from top to bottom rather than left to right.

There is a large number of plate flaws on the stamps. Most are flyspecks which require a magnifying glass to find but a few are observable with the naked eye and one or two might rate catalogue status. Among the flaws which are constant on all panes, only that on stamp 3/4 is of any significance. The flaws are listed in Table 3 and are shown in the composite diagram in Figure 6. With these flaws, you can plate almost half the stamps in the pane.

In a recent price list (3), Saskatoon Stamp Centre illustrates a complete pane with the dark green engraved colour missing. The accompanying text reports that the pane was found in Edmonton some time before March of this year.

16.5.3 $5.00 Point Pelee. 10 Jan. 1983

Much to the dismay of my wallet, the $5.00 Point Pelee has seen several reprints since it was issued just three and a half years ago. Each printing was on a paper from a different manufacturer, and to mark the event Canada Post had the printer, CBN, change the plate



Figure 6. Composite diagram of the flaws constant on all panes of the $2.00 Banff.

inscription. Obviously plate blocks from each printing are easy to identify. Can singles from each printing also be differentiated? The answer is yes provided you exercise some care. The use of an ultra-violet lamp eases the task somewhat. What follows is a list of the printings and the indentifying characteristics.

1. Plate 1 on Abitibi paper, 10 Jan. 1983. This exists on three fluorescent shades, null/null+ with almost no fluorescent fibers impregnated in the paper, null+/dull − with a few fibers, and dull−/dull with many fibers. The engraved colour shift described in Column 11.5.4 (Sept.-Oct. 1983) comes on the null+/dull− shade. The Abitibi paper is thinner than the other two and does not curl. The gum is white.
2. Plate 2 on Clark paper, 14 Dec. 1984. The paper fluoresces null/null uniformly. It feels much thicker than the Abitibi paper, and is usually horizontally ribbed on the back. The gum is white.
3. Plate 3 on Harrison paper, 30 Aug. 1985. The paper fluoresces null/null. It is thicker than the Abitibi paper, but is smooth unlike the Clark paper. The gum is greenish.

There are three interesting plate flaws on this stamp. I mentioned the first one, the "extended sky" on stamp 5/3 (to the left of Al on the Thirkell position finder), in Column 10.2.8 (May-June 1983). The second, "the bullseye", consists of a white ring with a blue centre in the upper left part of the sky on stamp 2/3 (border of A1-B1). The third is a small horizontal red line in the sky on stamp 4/5 (left edge of B12). It is best seen with a magnifying glass. The first two are constant on just one pane of the sheet while the third is constant on all panes. What makes the flaws interesting is that they occur on all three printings on the $5.00. Lithographic plates wear much more quickly than engraved ones and are usually changed after every printing. Yet here we have the same lithographic flaws occurring in combination with three different engraved plates. Perhaps the engraved plates were not really worn. Perhaps Canada Post told CBN to use new plates for each printing to sell more stamps to collectors. Incidentally I have not seen the "extended sky" or the "bullseye" on philatelic panes, and would very much appreciate hearing from anyone who has.

16.6 32¢ United Empire Loyalists. 3 July 1984.

Ted Wright of **George S. Wegg Ltd.** provided information about a major perforation shift on this commemorative. A partial pane was discovered by a collector "in a sub post office west of Toronto". The pane was guillotined mid way through the third column of stamps leaving just two full columns and half of another. As I indicated in Column 13.7, BABN perforated the stamps left to right using a 1 row T comb. After perforating the second column of stamps, the sheet travelled half the normal distance before the perforator produced the next strike. Thus the vertical perforations which should separate the second and third columns actually fall in the middle of the second column. The next strike, the last on this partial pane, is shifted by the same amount.

16.7 4 x 32¢ Lighthouses. 21 Sept. 1984.

To confirm that a flaw is constant, one must find at least two and preferably several examples of it. To borrow a phrase from mathematicans, although this is essential, it is not sufficient. Transient lithographic flaws such as the so-called "doughnuts" or "hickies" may occur on many consecutive sheets. Thus the examples of the flaw must come from different sources. I suggested in Column 14.3 that finding the flaw in both philatelic and post office stock would provide excellent evidence that it was constant since the two examples would likely come from widely separated points in the print run if indeed they came from the same print run at all.

One of the most prominent flaws on the 1984 32¢ Lighthouse quartet discussed in Column 14.4 is the "pink moon" flaw on the Fisgard stamp (pane R2C1, stamp 7/5). The flaw consists of a circular pink area about 1.5 mm in diameter with blue wisps in it. I found this in philatelic stock and in several post offices in Ottawa. I was safe in stating that the "pink moon" was a constant plate flaw, right? After the Column appeared, **Joe Weaver** of Bear River, NS, sent me a used example to confirm that it was the "pink moon". His example was fascinating. It was indeed the same flaw...shifted 4 mm to the lower right of my examples as shown in Figure 7. A flaw which moves around is most certainly not a constant



Figure 7. Sketch of the two positions of the "pink moon" flaw on the 1984 Fisgard Lighthouse stamp.

plate flaw. The "pink moon" must be transient. Are the rules in the previous paragraph flawed? I still think they apply most of the time, but obviously not always. I would appreciate hearing from anyone else who has this flaw in a different position.

16.8 34¢ Thérèse Casgrain/Emily Murphy. 17 April 1985.

The Thérèse Casgrain and Emily Murphy stamps were issued se-tenant in panes of 50, 10 rows by 5 columns. The stamps were printed by Ashton-Potter Ltd. using six colour lithography (red, yellow, blue, black, greenish-grey, and bluish-grey), and perforated right to left using a 13.2 by 13.2 gauge 1 row T comb.

At least one pane was discovered with an enormous tagging shift of about 45 mm to the right. This is equivalent to one and a half stamps. As a result the leftmost column of the pane is completely untagged, and the remainder of the pane is one bar tagged. Two pairs were auctioned by John H. Talman Auctions Ltd. (6), and the variety was written up by Ken Rose (7) and by Claude Beaulac and Richard Gratton (8).

There is a minor flaw on stamp 1/3 on every pane. It consists of small red and blue dots above Casgrain's right eye (upper right side of C4 on the Thirkell position finder). Of considerably more interest is a diffuse horizontal grey streak on the Casgrain stamp from position 7/1 of the pane. The streak begins at the "N" of "COMMON", extends across the lower part of the neck and collar, and ends above the "C" of "CANADA". I have only seen this variety in two Ottawa post offices, and cannot say with certainty that it is constant. Can anyone confirm the variety? Has anyone seen it in philatelic stock?

16.9 34¢ Louis Hébert. 30 August 1985.

The Louis Hébert stamp was printed by Ashton-Potter Ltd. using 5 colour lithography (yellow, green, bluish-black, brown, and grey), and perforated from bottom to top using a 12.4 by 12.4 gauge 1 row T comb. In the 25 March issue of **Canadian Stamp News** (9), Jean Dallaire reports that a used pair from the top of a pane was found with the top row of perforations missing. The top strike of the comb is missing from at least one sheet. This is the fourth time Ashton-Potter produced this type of error.



Figure 8. Misperf. on the 1985 Louis Hébert commemorative.

James Kraemer showed me another perforation variety on this stamp. As shown in Figure 8, the perforations are shifted 5 mm to the right. **Mr. Kraemer** tells me he bought

nine copies of the variety from a non-collector who in turn bought them from a large Ottawa post office. The non-collector and postal clerk both shrugged off the fact that these stamps came apart in a peculiar fashion. The other 41 stamps in the misperforated pane were presumably used for postage. Ashton-Potter obviously had problems perforating this stamp. Perhaps the perforator rebelled at the insipid design.

16.10 Potpourri.

Peter J. McCarthy of Richmond, Que., showed me a noteworthy variety on the 7¢ Jet Plane stamp issued on 11 March 1963. He has a mint copy with what appears to be a strong plate crack on the right hand side extending from the bottom margin below the third "A" of "CANADA" to the middle of the right margin. The crack is obvious, and should be visible on the stamps below and to the right as well. Presumably it also occurs on the 8¢ overprint. Both **Mr. McCarthy** and I would welcome further reports to confirm this variety. Incidentally, **Mr. McCarthy** writes an interesting weekly stamp column in his local newspaper, **The Sherbrooke Record.**

The imperforate error on the 15¢ RCMP stamp issued on 9 March 1973 is well known. A large number have been offered at auctions in the past two to three years. Now the 15¢ value has shown up imperforate with the design doubled or with the design of the 10¢ superimposed on top of it. I had heard of the existence of these items shortly after the stamps were issued. I had also heard that they were under investigation by the very gentlemen the stamp commemorates, and that a number (obviously not all) had been seized. The "variety" was apparently caused when the printer used proofs of the 15¢ which were to be destroyed to wipe the plates of the 10¢ while proofs of it were being printed. It is unfortunate that dealers would handle such questionable material. This also raises doubts about the genuineness of the 15¢ imperforates. Caveat emptor.

Joe Weaver of Bear River, Nova Scotia, showed me an interesting variety on the 1973 8¢ QE II Caricature definitive from the BABN printing with the original perforation, 11.9 by 12.3. He has a horizontal pair in which the inscription "Canada 8" appears inverted and reversed at the top of the design. It appears as though a pane with wet ink was turned over, rotated 180 degrees, and placed on top of the pane from which **Mr. Weaver's** pair comes from. Has anyone else seen such a variety?

Mr. R.F.B. de Caen of Calgary, Alta., found copies of the 1981 17¢ Fortin (Baie St.-Paul painting) stamp with the tagging shifted about 14 mm to the right. The three 1981 painting stamps are tagged on all four sides. The normal tagging forms a frame while the shifted tagging forms an "I" beam. **Mr. de Caen** also reports that a used copy with a Calgary area postmark was found with the blue colour missing. This could be just a colour changeling. Has anyone else seen such a variety?

The British magazine **Gibbons Stamp Monthly** has a regular column on varieties. Recently the magazine featured a plate flaw on the 32¢ Roman Catholic Church in Nfld. commemorative issued on 17 August 1984 (10). Reported by James West of Pine Point, NWT, the flaw occurs on stamp 2/10 of every pane and consists of a blue diagonal line at the top of the first "h" in "Church". If you have an upper right inscription block, you have the flaw.

Mr. and Mrs. K. French of Salmo, BC, reported an interesting error on the 37¢ 1984 Locomotive stamp. This stamp is printed by Ashton-Potter and perforated from bottom to top with a 1 row T comb. **Mr. and Mrs. French** bought a lower left inscription block from the Nelson, BC, post office with an extra strike of the perforator in the bottom row of stamps, about 5 mm above the bottom strike.

The 1986 Canada Day quartet has the plate number inside a coloured circle for each colour, the first time such information has appeared in the inscription on lithographic stamps. In principle, I applaud this move on the part of Canada Post because it provides more information about how the stamps are printed. However I hope that this is more than just a token gesture, that the inscription will truly reflect the plate numbers being used. For example if a printer has to introduce a new plate during the print run (this happened for the 1980 "O Canada" miniature pane and the 1984 Lighthouse quartet), hopefully the printer will change the plate number accordingly.

In Column 14.3, I discussed constant plate flaws in some detail. An outstanding example of a plating study on a Canadian stamp has just been published, **The Five Cents Beaver Stamp of Canada** by Geoffrey Whitworth (11). Mr. Whitworth has made an exhaustive study of the flaws that have appeared on this stamp throughout its nine year life, and presented the details very clearly with many illustrations. His book is remarkable, one which I recommend highly to anyone interested in plate varieties, one which is indispensable to anyone studying the 5¢ Beaver.

I am happy to report that a monthly column on Canadian varieties has been appearing in another magazine since September 1985. The column is "Erreurs et Variétés Canadiennes" by Claude Beaulac and Richard Gratton and the magazine is **Philatélie Québec.** Each column consists of a page of commentary followed by three pages describing and illustrating specific varieties. The varieties run the gamut from misperfs to plate flaws, from inking smears to missing colours. I think this column as well as other parts of the magazine are invaluable to anyone interested in Canadian stamps and postal history who can read French or is learning to do so. Richard Gratton is also the French editor of the magazine you are now reading.

A new magazine, **In Touch With Canadian and BNA Philately Magazine,** began monthly publication in October 1985. It features several columns on BNA philately including tagged stamps by Ken Rose, booklets by Bill McCann, First Day Covers by Marcel Cool, Small Queens by Bill Burden, etc. For more information, write to: In Touch, P.O. Box 1208, Bathurst, NB, E2A 4J1.

I have received several requests for copies of previous columns. I believe the back issues of **Canadian Philatelist** containing the columns are all still available from the RPSC Library Officer, Ralph Mitchener, for $2.00 each with a discount of 20% for orders of $20.00 or more. The columns appeared in the following issues:

1980 Vol. 31, No. 6
1981 Vol. 32, No. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6
1982 Vol. 33, No. 3, 4
1983 Vol. 34, No. 3, 5
1984 Vol. 35, No. 6
1985 Vol. 26, No. 2, 4, 6

16.11 References.

1. George Papaspyrou and Ron Richards, editors, **The Charlton Specialized Catalogue of Canadian Postage Stamps,** Vol 3, first edition, 1982, The Charlton Press, vi + 239 pp.
2. **Stamp Auction Sale No. 84,** 10 Oct. 1985, John H. Talman Auctions Ltd., lot 602.
3. List #90, Saskatoon Stamp Centre, May 1986, 56 pp.
4. Frank Vogel, **Auction Sale No. 32 and BNA Net Price Sale,** 19 Oct. 1985, lot 471.
5. Gary J. Lyon (Philatelist) Ltd., advertisement, **Canadian Stamp News,** Vol. 10, No. 23, 8 April 1986, p. B8.
6. **Stamp Auction Sale No. 83,** 14 Aug. 1985, John H. Talman Auctions Ltd., lot 380.
7. Ken Rose, "Tagging Along", **Canadian Stamp News,** Vol. 10, No. 8, 10 Sept. 1985, p. A9.
8. Claude Beaulac and Richard Gratton, "Erreurs et Variétés Canadiennes Partie 3", **Philatélie Québec,** Vol. 12, No. 3, Nov. 1985, pp. 104-107.
9. Jean Dallaire, letter to the editor, **Canadian Stamp News,** Vol. 10, No. 22, 25 March 1986, p. A4.
10. Hugh Jeffries, "Through the Magnifying Glass", **Gibbons Stamp Monthly,** Vol. 16, No. 11, April 1986, p. 67.
11. Geoffrey Whitworth, **The Five Cents Beaver Stamp of Canada,** The Royal Philatelic Society, London, 1985, v + 90 pp.

Table 1
Cylinder Flaws on 50¢ Orange Booklets with 32¢ Maple Leaf Stamp

Bkt	Stamp	Description of Flaw
A1	–	Perforation misalignment at the top of the pane.
	2/1	Small dash above the dot in the Maple Leaf that is at the intersection of the longest row and the column forming the stem.
A2	1/2	Small dot in the bottom margin below the stem of the Maple Leaf.
A5	2/1*	Scratch at the top of 2/1, 2/2, and 2/3 extending from the pane selv-

edge to a point above "nne" in "Collectionnez". The scratch is purple on the 5¢ stamp, blue on label 2/2, and brown on label 2/3. It may fall on the perforations on 2/3.

2/2* See 2/1.

2/3* See 2/1.

A7 – Perforation misalignment at the top of the pane.

A9 LPM* Purple smudge in the selvedge to the left of stamp 2/1 a bit above the word "POSTAGE".

A12 2/2 Very small dot below the left side of the "e" in "Collect".

A13 – Perforation misalignment at the top of the pane.

B1 – Perforation misalignment at the top of the pane.

B3 2/1* Spot to the right of the "S" in "POSTES". There are also several small dots in the lower left portion of the Maple Leaf.

B5 2/2 Spot over the left side of the second "n" in Canadian".

B7 – Perforation misalignment at the top of the pane.

B13 – Perforation misalignment of the top of the pane.

C1 – Perforation misalignment at the top of the pane.

2/2* Strong diagonal line through the "S" in "Stamps".

C7 – Perforation misalignment of the top of the pane.

C12 LPM Short diagonal line in the left pane margin opposite "CANADA" on stamp 2/1.

C13 – Perforation misalignment at the top of the pane.

Notes:
1. LPM is an abbreviation for left pane margin.
2. An asterisk indicates a flaw worth cataloging.

Table 2
Plating the $8.50 Booklet

Pane 1A

No tagging in top margin and extra perfs in left margin.

(I have not seen this booklet type to date.)

Pane 1B

No tagging in top margin and crooked perforation pin.

1/3 "Engraver's slip". There is a horizontal black line about 1.5 mm long just below the bottom frame line in the lower left corner. It looks as though an engraver were trying to strengthen the frame line and his burin slipped. However the stamps are printed by lithography not engraving.

2/3 Small blue dot (red plate flaw) in the sky touching the bottom right side of the leftmost tower.

5/1 Small red dot (blue plate flaw) in the sky about 1.5 mm below the left tip of the first "A" of "CANADA".

(Found in two different post offices.)

Pane 1C

No tagging in top margin.

This booklet comes with two cover types indentified by 8 mm vertical scratches at the left edge of the front cover and the right edge of the back cover. One type has two scratches on the front cover, one opposite the word "Parliament" and the other opposite the top of the trees, and one on the back cover opposite the top of the two towers. The other type has two scratches on the front cover, opposite the Peace Tower clock and at the bottom of the cover. All these scratches are very close to the edge, so close that they may fall on the adjacent booklet depending upon where cover is guillotined. See also booklet ID.

2/1 Small red mark in the bottom margin below the third tree from the left border.

2/2 The horizontal member of the "A" in "PARLEMENT" is missing and the diagonal members are broken in several places.

2/3 a) Small red dot in the left margin below and to the left of the "P" in "PARLEMENT".

b) Three small red dots in the bottom margin, two close together below the third tree from the left border and the other below the Parliamentary Library.

3/2 Small black mark in the bottom margin below the third tree from the left border.

4/5 "Moon over Parliament". Red spot (blue plate flaw) about 0.5 mm in diameter to the left of the Parliamentary Library.

5/1 Small black dot in the sky below and to the right of the flag on the Peace Tower.

(I found this booklet type in two philatelic outlets and two post offices. Booklets from the post offices did not have the 2/2 flaw so it is probably non-constant.)

Pane ID

No tagging in top margin.

The outside cover has three 8 mm vertical scratches. Two are in the left border of the front cover. One is opposite the "P" in "Parliament" and the other is opposite the Peace Tower clock. The third scratch is in the same border on the back cover. Because of the orientation it is now the right border. The scratch is in line with the top of the two towers at the right. See also booklet IC.

Pane 1E

No tagging in top margin.

1/2 Very small red dot above the right side of the "N" in "PARLIAMENT".

4/2 Short thin vertical black line in the bottom margin below the trunk of the fifth tree from the left.

(Found in philatelic and post office stock.)

Pane 1F

No tagging in top margin and extra perfs in right margin.

1/3 Very small red dot in the bottom margin below the right side of the leftmost tree.

2/2 Blue dot in the top margin between the flag and the "C" in "CANADA".

2/4 "Storm over Parliament". The sky is much redder on this stamp than on any other in the pane. The variety is striking but cannot be distinguished on a single stamp. It must be collected in a block or preferably the entire pane. See also booklet 4B, stamp 3/5.

3/1 Small pink dot (blue plate flaw) in the sky between the Parliamentary Library and the tower to the right.

4/3 Three very small red dots in the top margin above the right corner of the design.

4/5 Black vertical scratch in the sky above the rightmost tree.

5/1 a) Break in the left frame line to the left of the middle of the "3" in "34".
b) Two black dots in the bottom left margin in line with the perforations (may be perfed out).

5/5 Pink dot (blue plate flaw) in the sky to the left of the roof of the Peace Tower.

BPM Small diagonal blue line in the bottom pane margin below 5/5 about 1 mm from the edge of the pane.

(These flaws were found on three booklets from the same bundle, so some may not be constant.)

Pane 2A

Tagging in top and bottom margins and extra perfs in left margin.

3/1 Pink spot (flaw in blue plate) in the sky between the left border and the first tower.

3/2 Blue spot (flaw in red plate) in the sky about half way between the "D" in "CANADA" and the two towers below.

3/5 Two small blue dots in the right margin about 2 mm to the right of the top of the design.

5/1 Three small scratches in the top margin, one above the "3" in "34", the second above the flag, and the third above the "C" in "CANADA".

(3/1 and 3/2 may well be non-constant. I have seen the flaws in two bundles of post office panes, but I also have a pane from a third bundle with extra perfs in the left margin without the flaws.)

Pane 2B

Tagging in top and bottom margins and crooked perforation pin.

(No plate flaws found to date.)

Pane 2C

Tagging in top and bottom margins.

4/5 "Red scratch". Almost vertical red line about 1.5 mm long in the left margin.

(Found in both philatelic and post office stock.)

Pane 2D

Tagging in top and bottom margins.

3/3 Small break in the right side of the second small tower on the left (black plate flaw).

3/4 Small break in the right side of the roof of the first tower on the left (black plate flaw).

3/5 Very small black dot touching the bottom frame line below the point where the foliage of the leftmost tree touches the frame line.

5/2 Very small break in the right side of the roof of the first tower on the left (black plate flaw).

Pane 2E

Tagging in top and bottom margins.

2/3 Vertical pink scratch (blue plate flaw) 4 mm long between the two leftmost towers.

(Seen only in post office stock to date so it may be transient.)

Pane 2F

Tagging in top and bottom margins and extra perfs in right margin.

4/5 Small break in the left frame line next to the "E" in "PARLIAMENT".

Pane 3A

Tagging in top and bottom margins and extra perfs in left margin.

1/3 Small black dot in the bottom margin almost touching the frame line under the second tower from the right.

4/3 Break in the right frame line near the midpoint.

(Found in two post offices.)

Pane 3F

Tagging in top and bottom margins and extra perfs in right margin.

1/4 Small blue dot (red plate flaw) in the sky close to the top, between "34" and the flag.

2/1 Very small black dot in the left margin to the left of the "T" in "PARLEMENT".

2/2 Break in the left frame line about 0.7 mm below the "P" in "PARLEMENT".

3/3 Break in the left frame line next to the "EN" in "PARLEMENT".

4/2 Pink dot (blue plate flaw) in the sky about 2 mm below the third "A" in "CANADA".

5/2 A small part of the vertical line in the "P" in "PARLEMENT" is missing.

Pane 4A

No tagging in bottom margin and extra perfs in left margin.

(A collector from Hamilton showed me a copy of this booklet.)

Pane 4B

No tagging in bottom margin and crooked perforation pin.

1/1 Blue dot in the sky about 0.5 mm to the left of the bottom of the flag pole. The sky consists of an array of red and blue dots. This flaw is produced by a larger than normal blue dot.

2/1 a) Break in the right frame line opposite the upper part of the rightmost tower.
b) Break in the top side of the first "A" in "PARLIAMENT".

3/1 Very small black dot in the top margin above the right side of the "D" in "CANADA".

3/4 Break in the Peace Tower clock at 7 o'clock.

3/5 "Storm brewing". The right side of the sky is much redder than normal especially around the letters "ADA" in "CANADA".

4/1 a) Very small black dot in the left margin to the left of the "R" in "PARLEMENT".
b) Small blue dot on the roof of the Parliament building to the left of the Parliamentary Library.

5/5 Black dot just to the right of the bottom of the Peace Tower roof.

BPM In the bottom pane margin below 5/5, there is a small black dot below the second tree from the right whose trunk shows clearly.

(A collector from Hamilton and **Peter Harris,** a dealer from Lowestoft, Great Britain, showed me this booklet.)

Pane 4C

No tagging in bottom margin.

1/1 Blue spot (flaw in red plate) between the two leftmost spires.

2/4 Small black dot in the bottom margin touching the frameline below the right side of the library.

4/3 Horizontal black scratch about 1 mm long in the top margin above the "N" in "CANADA".

5/1 BPM. Black dot on the left side in the bottom pane margin.

Pane 4D

No tagging in bottom margin.

1/2 Very small black dot in the left margin half way down the stamp close to the frame line.

1/5 The corner of the "L" in "PARLIAMENT" is damaged.

2/1 Several very small red dots in the bottom margin near the left edge of the design.
2/2 Very small red dot just touching the bottom frame line below the right edge of the first tree.
2/3 Small red dot in the bottom margin about 0.5 mm below and to the right of the right corner of the design.
2/5 Black dot in the sky about 0.7 mm to the left of the Peace Tower clock.

Pane 4F

No tagging in bottom margin and extra perfs in right margin.
(I have not seen this booklet type to date, but **Peter Harris** has reported it. He also reports that it has a cutting mark in the lower right pane margin.)

Table 3

$2.00 Banff - Flaws common to all panes.

1/4 Small green dot (blue plate flaw) in the snow at the lower right base of the leftmost mountain whose peak is visible (right side of E7).
2/2 Small blue dot in the wedge of grey snow at the base of the leftmost mountain (top left corner of E5).
2/4 Small green dot (blue plate flaw) a bit above the position of the dot on stamp 1/4 (E7).
3/2 Pink dot (blue plate flaw) in the water in the left foreground about 1 mm to the right of the tree at the water's edge (H5).
3/4 Red spot between the two ridges of snow near the top of the right mountain peak (border of B12-B13).
4/1 Three small blue dots in the sky above and to the right of the second peak from the left (A8).
4/4 a) Small red dot in the white snow at the base of the left mountain (E5).
b) Very small dot in the top margin above the central mountain peak (above A9).
4/5 Thin blue scratch in the top margin and in the stamp design above the second "F" of "BANFF" (A4). The prominence varies from pane to pane.
5/1 a) Horizontal blue scratch in the grey snow just below the second mountain whose peak is visible (intersection of D7-D8-E7-E8).
b) Small red dot just at the base of the mountain above the "N" of "CANADA" (E10).
5/4 Black dot in the snow-covered cleft between the two left mountains (left edge of D6).

In addition to the flaws listed above, there are several which are constant on just one pane of the sheet. To date three different pane types have been seen, two of which have flaws which might be worth catalogue listing.

The flaws on stamp 5/2 of pane type A are undoubtedly constant because they were found in philatelic stock in Ottawa and both philatelic and post office stock in Hamilton, Ont. I would like to thank the Hamilton collector who reported these to me. Although the flaws are difficult to spot immediately because they blend into the design, they are quite striking once seen.

$2.00 Banff – Flaws on pane type A.

3/1 "Black thread". There is a black thread shaped like an irregular inverted "v" in the grey snow at the base of the leftmost mountain whose peak is visible (right edge of E6.)
5/2 a) Black 2 mm diagonal scratch about 2 mm below the peak of the right mountain (B13).
b) Black 2 mm scratch in the snow above the gap in the trees at the right (runs through the corner of E11-E12-F11-F12).

The most noteworthy flaw on pane type B occurs on stamp
2/5 I have seen this only on post office stock in Ottawa so it may not be constant. I would appreciate confirming reports on philatelic stock or on post office stock from other parts of the country.

$2.00 Banff – Flaws on pane type B.

2/5 Green blob midway down the mountain on which "BANFF" is written (border of B5-C5). This is actually a blue plate flaw.
3/4 Small red dot in the snow-covered cleft between the two left mountains, about 3 mm below the second "F" of "BANFF" (B5).
4/1 LPM. Red dot in the pane margin opposite the top of the design.

At least one more pane type exists which has none of the flaws on pane types A and B.□

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Introduction:

According to an agreement signed under the auspices of the United Nations between the Governments of the Republic of Indonesia and the Kingdom of the Netherlands, the Western part of the island of New Guinea was administered by the U.N. from 1 October 1962 until 30 April 1963. This resolved hostilities between the two nations and served as a transitional period between Dutch and Indonesian administrations.

The former Netherlands New Guinea therefore ceased to exist on 1 October 1962, and became the Indonesian province of West Irian (later renamed Irian Jaya) on 1 May 1963. A special U.N. body, U.N.T.E.A. (United Nations Temporary Executive Authority) was formed to administer the area during this seven month period.

For postal purposes 19 different values of Netherlands New Guinea were overprinted with "UNTEA". Four different overprint variants exist, the third and fourth types (so-called "small" and "large" overprints) are rare.

The stamps were initially quite popular, but after some enthusiastic (and now obviously inaccurate) predictions regarding their investment potential, they have been for the most part forgotten.

One particular charge often leveled against issuance of these stamps is that far too many values were overprinted for such a small population (less than one million in 1962) that had only a limited literacy rate. This implies that a major portion of the stamps were made for philatelists only, since the indigenous population had no use for them. While philatelists certainly snapped up a good number of these stamps, a few points in defense of this most interesting issue need to be stated:

1. The 19 values represented types of Netherlands New Guinea definitives still available in significant quantities around the beginning of the UNTEA period. Anybody familiar with the policies of the Dutch postal authorities (P.T.T.) will agree that they have always been known for a rather conservative stamp issuing policy. UNTEA was therefore only continuing the Dutch postal policy in this regard, if anything on an even more conservative scale since none of the then valid Netherlands New Guinea commemoratives were overprinted.
2. Banking facilities being extremely limited or non-existent in large parts of West New Guinea, postal money orders were used in relatively large numbers. This is therefore one area where UNTEA stamps were postally used on a large scale. International and domestic postal money orders are known. This article will only discuss the latter.

Blank money orders were available to the public for a nominal fee at the post offices. These were Netherlands New Guinea forms without overprints or alterations. They were made out of thin cardboard, brownish-grey in color with dark brown lettering. A pale grey security grille was printed on certain parts of the form to facilitate detection of fraudulent alterations. The more commonly used forms measure approximately 17 x 11.5 cm and are either uni-(Dutch) or bilingual (Dutch and Indonesian). Figure 1 is an example of the former, figure 2 of the latter.

Another type, with a somewhat different layout is depicted in figure 3. It is bilingual as well, but lacks the PER LUCHTPOST (By Air Mail) indication.

The fee for mailing money orders was of the sliding scale type, with a minimum of 25¢, and higher according to the amount of money sent.

The sender filled in the amount of money involved (in numbers and in letters), and the



Figure 1. Unilingual postal money order, Hollandia Noordwijk 5.2.63 to Sarmi.



Figure 2. Bilingual money order, Sarmi 21.3.63 to Hollandia.

name and location of addressee on the front of the form. A vertical 4 x 10.5 cm strip on the left side and forming part of the form was reserved for the addressee, where the following data was entered by sender:

- name and address of sender
- amount of money mailed
- special instructions or information relating to the money transfer.

Unrelated communications were sometimes entered as well. It is therefore clear that even though the primary purpose was the transfer



Figure 3. Different type bilingual postal money order, Fakfak 8.4.63 to Hollandia Haven



Figure 4. Sender's receipt of mailing of postal money order. It is crossed out since this particular one was undeliverable. The post office made a refund to sender and took back his receipt.

of money, the postal money orders in some respects also served as letters.

A receipt was issued to sender upon payment of money to be transferred plus all postal charges. This receipt is a 12 x 4 cm (approximately) piece of white paper (figure 4) torn from a special register. It contains the name of sender, addressee's location, amount of money transferred and the circular date stamp (CDS) of the office. A carbon copy was made simultaneously and kept by the post office in the special register.

The forms came equipped with a pin perforation (percé en points) between the "strip for addressee" and the remainder. Upon arrival of the money order, addressee separates and keeps this strip. This is why almost all these used postal money orders appear "amputated" on the left side.

If he is literate and in the possession of the necessary identity papers, he goes directly to the post office to cash the money order. If he is not, he first goes to the local authorities in his village or neighborhood to have his finger-



Figure 5. (OBVERSE): Special delivery bilingual postal money order, Fakfak 29.3.63 to Kotabaru, transit CDS Sorong 8.4.63. (REVERSE): Arrival CDS Hollandia 10.4.63, office of payment CDS Kotabaruirian 14.6.63, plus rubber stamps of bank and oil company indicating payment and receipt of same.

prints or signature legalized on the reverse of the money order. All information and documentation regarding pay out of the money order to the addressee are recorded on the reverse of the form as well, and includes the signature of the postal clerk and CDS of the offices of receipt and pay out.

Since postal money orders were sent in much the same way as were registered letters, registration was redundant and was not done. However, by paying an extra fee, they could be sent by special delivery (figures 5a and 5b). Note that despite the urgent nature, payment was only made 11 weeks later, well after the



Figure 6. Bilingual postal money order, Mindiptana 22.3.63 via Merauke 26.4.63 to Fakfak.



Figure 7. Netherlands New Guinea Wasior rubber CDS used by the Indonesian postal station after removal of the old country name, on unilingual postal money order, on 14.6.63.



Figure 8a. (OBVERSE): Bilingual postal money order, office of origin (Hollandia Noordwijk), transit (Hollandia) and authorization (Enarotali) CDS. Handwritten authorization note at top.



Figure 8b. (REVERSE of 8a): Enarotali CDS: arrival (at top right), and pay out (bottom right). Biak CDS at centre top, probably administrative. Waghete (altered) local government rubber stamp in centre.

end of the UNTEA period. (Kotabaru was the name initially used by Indonesia to replace Hollandia).

Money orders could also be sent from small rural sub post offices (figure 6). In this case payment including postal fees were made locally in Mindiptana, the f 1. – postage stamp affixed and cancelled in the nearest large town (Merauke) four days later, and sent on to Fakfak.

The large rubber stamps so characteristic of the small rural sub postal stations were used well after the end of UNTEA, but only after removal of the words Netherlands New Guinea (figure 7).

The smaller post offices sometimes did not have enough cash available to pay out the larger money orders. Figure 8a shows the front of a relatively large money order (f 795.-). This was sent from Hollandia Noordwijk on 15.3.63, and received a transit CDS of the Hollandia GPO on 16.3.63. Arrival in Enarotali was on 25.3.63 (figure 8b, upper right. This is a Dutch cancel). On 16.4.63 a handwritten note in Indonesian across the top of the front (figure 8a) states that: "Payment at Biak Post Office is authorized since Ena (rotali) Post Office has insufficient funds." An Enarotali CDS accompanies this information. The addressee finally receives his money on 1.7.63, presumably after Enarotali Post Office received funds from Biak. (Figure 8b, lower right. This is now an Indonesian Enarotali CDS. Note the difference with the one in the upper right hand corner which is Dutch). The form is then sent on to Biak for administrative purposes. (Biak CDS 12. 7.63 on reverse, center top, figure 8b).

Pay out was authorized by the head of the local government at Waghete. Note that the local authority used the Dutch rubber stamp after excision of its center which consisted of the Dutch coat of arms.

Finally, the occasional official postal money orders are known. One is shown in figure 9. It was mailed from Biak on 10.4.63 to Kotabaru Irian (Hollandia). In the space for stamps (upper right) the following had been typewritten: Bebas bea/R.vrij. The first two Indonesian words mean Free of Duty. It is

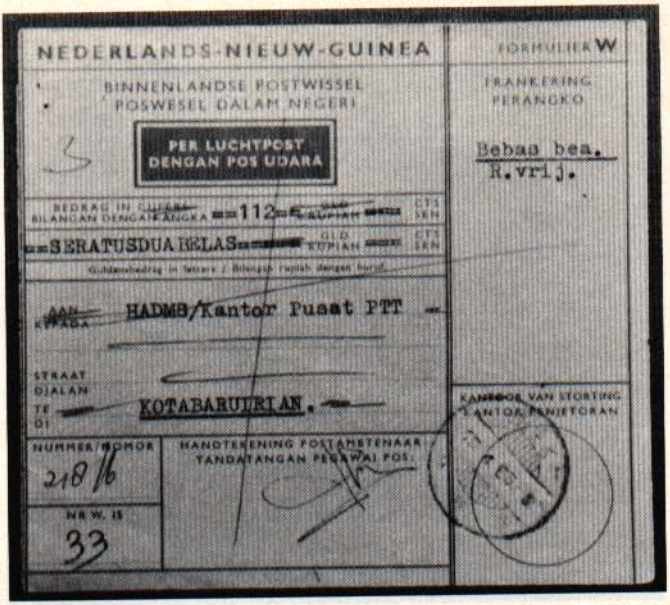


Figure 9. Unfranked, free of duty bilingual postal money order — official usage.

possible that "P" should have been used rather than "R", in which case the Dutch words P(ort)vrij would have meant the same thing. □

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Free Franked Machine Imprints

by Ross W. Irwin

The Post Office Act for the regulation of postal services in Canada was passed December 12, 1867. It came into effect April 4, 1868. Franking and Free Mail Matter were covered in sections 24 through 35 of the Act. Section 25 exempted from Canadian postage:

> all letters or other mailable matter addressed to or sent by any Department of the Government, at the Seat of Government at Ottawa, under such regulations as may from time to time be made by the Governor in Council.

The franking privilege predates Confederation. It was first introduced into both houses of the legislature, in April 1837, while sitting in session. The Post Office Department protested this privilege for the next 135 years.

FREE, meaning not subject to postage, was the usual handstamp marking. In later years, the word FREE was used with various designs indicating the source and date of the mailing.

Postage stamps were also used for government mail and in late 1920 postage stamps used by the office of the Receiver General and Assistant Receiver General were perforated using the 5-hole O.H.M.S. (On His Majesty's Service) perforator. Perforated postage stamps continued in use by these offices until July 1, 1939.

In 1937, the Auditor General remarked on the possible loss of postage through the use of ordinary postage stamps. The Deputy Post Master wrote a memo to the Assistant Deputy Minister of Finance on July 28, 1937, objecting to the use of overprinted stamps for general government use, but approved the perforating of them. Postage meters, or perforated postage stamps were recommended for smaller offices.

An Order-in-Council, dated June 29, 1939, approved the use of perforated postage stamps for general official use and made the Post Office Department responsible for the perforation and distribution of these stamps. The 4-hole O.H.M.S. stamps were used until September 1949. O.H.M.S. was overprinted on postage stamps from September 1949. When the bilingual policy concerning philatelic design was implemented in 1949 the letter "G", for Government in both official languages, was substituted. These date from the fall of 1950.

The Annual Report of the Postmaster General contained a general financial statement. Each year also it contained a statement dealing with the cost of the franking privilege. For example, the report for 1934/35 states,

> If, however, the Post Office Department had been idemnified for the expense imposed upon it by the franking privilege enjoyed by the various departments of Government, the revenue would have been increased by approximately $750,000, thusly increasing the surplus to the same extent.

By 1945 the cost of the franking privilege had reached $4,7000,000, and continued at well over $4 million into the late 1950's.

The Canada Official Postal Guide, 1938-1939, details the restrictions to the franking privilege. Section 162 states "all letters sent from Ottawa...will be franked and certified (free of postage) as entitled to pass free...for the guidance of local post offices." Those entitled to the privilege were Letters sent to or by:

Sec. 158	the Governor General
Sec. 159	public departments at Ottawa of a Department character.
Sec. 161	officers of the Senate and House of Commons and Librarian of Parliament.
Sec. 163	Library of Parliament books
Sec. 164	letters to or by members of

Senate or House of Commons while parliament in session and 10 days before and after.

Sec. 166 District Director of Postal Services, Dead Letter Office on Post Office business.

Sec. 170 Lists 31 departments, commissions and boards.

Sec. 172 Dominion Bureau of Statistics

In 1950 the Postmaster General wrote that the franking privilege at Ottawa included a large amount of free registered matter which placed a heavy burden on the postal service. The free franking privilege was originally not to apply to parcel post, airmail, registration and special delivery, stamps were to be used. Government mail which did not qualify for the franking privilege were required to pay full postage.

In 1962, Treasury Board asked the Post Office Department to estimate the value of free mail for each Government department, agency, board and commission, for annual estimates to be allocated to each department, etc.

Resulting from the report of the Glassco Commission all the costs of operation were to be borne by the individual departments and agencies. Bulk Postage Payment for Federal Mail became effective January 1, 1964. Overprinted "G" postage stamps were discontinued.

Standard envelopes were introduced as an economy measure instead of each department printing their own. The official endorsement consisted of a one-half inch high by one inch wide rectangle containing the words CANADA/POSTAGE PAID/PORT PAYE, with On Her Majesty's Service/Service de sa Majeste, to the left.

It was no longer necessary to apply a date cancel to government mail. If dating was desired a printing head was to be used. Rubber stamps were approved as a temporary measure on existing stocks of envelopes until new envelopes were available. Temporary measures ended January 1, 1968. Bulk payment of mail began March 12, 1970.

From April 1, 1972, the postage system for official mail reverted to the use of postage stamps, postage meters, and other normal methods of payment. All federal government departments were required to pay postage. This was the result of the task force which produced the Blueprint for Change in 1968. It reviewed the mailing arrangements for departments and saw the need to assure adequate compensation for the service. The Post Office Act was amended to eliminate the franking privilege that departments had enjoyed since Confederation.

This article deals with general government mail in the period 1937 to 1973 where the franking privilege and postage paid was indicated by printing head. Postage meter impressions will be the subject of a later article.

HOUSE OF COMMONS AND SENATE FRANKS

The franking privilege was extended to members of the House of Commons and Senate, as well as officers of both Houses and the Librarian of Parliament, for mail sent from and to Ottawa when the House of Commons was in session and 10 days before and after.

Various forms of handstamps were used over the years to signify the date of posting, and the source of the mail. Each cover was certified as FREE of postage by means of a rubber stamp bearing the name or initials of the member. The latest date I have for this form of frank is March 30, 1949.

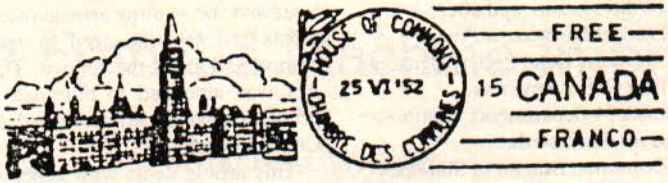
The House of Commons post office acquired a Pitney-Bowes Model RTPH auxiliary counting and printing attachment for their mailing machine. It was similiar to that used in the USA for "penalty-privilege mail".

The indicia (Irwin, Type 51.1) consists of a single circle townmark, 20 mm in diameter, bearing HOUSE OF COMMONS-CHAMBRE DES COMMUNES. The date mark, DMY, with the month in serifed Roman numerals, is similiar to the Pitney-Bowes Model R postage meter date.

To the right of the townmark are seven horizontal lines with FREE on the second line, CANADA on the fourth, and FRANCO on the sixth.

A numeral, to the left of CANADA, is the hour of posting. This numeral was 3 mm high but was enlarged to 5 mm in 1972. Hours of posting seen are 8 to 22, probably others exist.

To the left of the townmark is a "postmark ad" bearing a replica of the Houses of Parliament. The dimensions of the "ad" varies due to the photo-reduction process used by Pitney-



Bowes to make the slugs. The usual width is 40 mm. This length, and the setting, affects the over-all length which tends to be 92 or 105 mm.

Green ink has been used for this frank. Since February 15, 1975, the ink has been fluorescent. Impressions are usually on white envelopes, with a few on parcel post tapes.

The words FREE and FRANCO were left off unfranked mail. These words have not been used since mid 1974.

A close examination of current impressions indicate that the House of Commons post office uses about three different printing heads, each with a minor variation.

A unique application was the promotion of a conference for the period April 1, 1981, to April 30, 1981. A special postmark ad was used in place of the Houses of Parliament. This postmark ad reads: SIXTH CONFERENCE OF/COMMONWEALTH SPEAKERS/AND PRESIDING OFFICERS/APRIL 20-27 1981/CANADA. A maple leaf was to the left. This printing head impression was used to mid 1984.

In 1984 the indicia of the House of Commons printing head was changed. The townmark is a single circle, 20 mm in diameter, bearing OTTAWA CANADA, which is more appropriate for foreign mail. The datemark is similiar to the previous printing head.

To the right, setting 6 mm, are five horizontal lines. Between the first and second is HOUSE OF COMMONS; between the fourth and fifth is CHAMBRE DES COMMUNES.

To the left of the townmark, setting 5 mm, is a small hour of posting numeral.

To the left of the townmark, setting 19 mm, is a replica of the Houses of Parliament. The indicia is 120 mm over-all. Ink is green fluorescent.

A special promotional postmark ad was used in August 1985. The ad reads: 74th Inter-Parliamentary Conference/2-7 Sept. 1985/Ottawa/74e Conference interparliementaire, with a maple leaf.

The House of Commons post office acquired an AVPH for a Pitney-Bowes Model F mailing machine. This machine was for the larger flats and oversize envelopes. Most covers are kraft envelopes.

The indicia (Irwin, Type 51.2) is a townmark with a double circle, 26 by 17 mm. The datemark is made of loose type and can be any arrangement, usually T/DM/Y.

Horizontal lines to the right contain the words FREE, CANADA, and FRANCO similiar to the smaller printing heads. The FREE and FRANCO were gone by 1975. Setting between the townmark and the bars is 33 mm.

To the left, setting 40 mm, is a replica of the Houses of Parliament. The indicia is 120 mm overall, slightly longer in later years. The ink is green, fluorescent since 1975. The first use of this printing head is early 1965. The hour of posting is located in the datemark.

The Senate of Canada post office acquired a machine for franking Senate mail "as used in the House of Commons", in 1956. The townmark (Irwin, Type 52,1) bears the words SENATE OF CANADA-SENAT DU CANADA. The datemark is similiar to previous printing heads.

Horizontal lines to the right bear the words FREE/CANADA/FRANCO as the House of Commons, with the hour of mailing to the left of Canada. The hour of mailing was enlarged in 1977.

The indicia of the Senate frank was changed in 1985. The townmark is a single circle, 20 mm in diameter, with the words SENATE SENAT. The date mark is one line, DMY, with the month in Roman numerals with

serifs, similiar to Pitney Bowes Model R postage meters. To the right is CANADA with three horizontal lines above and below. The word FREE is on the second line, and FRANCO on the 5th line. The lines are 30 mm in length. To the left is a replica of the Houses of Parliament, setting 18 mm. Overall length of the indicia is 120 mm. Ink is red, fluorescent.

OFFICIAL DEPARTMENT MAIL

Postage stamps were used for department mail not subject to the franking privilege. This applied to nearly all offices outside of Ottawa, and to some mail arising in Ottawa. Some departments used specially printed envelopes however these will not be discussed here. This section will deal with the use of modified postage meters for franking department official mail.

On December 17, 1937, a design was submitted for use on franked mail. The inspiration for the design, and the rationale for it, was similiar to that which had recently been adopted in the United States. The imprint was made by a non-metered printing head.

The design (Irwin, Type 50.2) selected consists of a townmark bearing the only city where franking was permitted, OTTAWA ONTARIO, and the date of mailing. To the right of the townmark was a design which usually included the words FREE and FRANCO, the government department or source of the mail and the authorizing signature. The designs tended to vary with departments but followed the original design in substance. The imprint was made using a Pitney-Bowes auxilliary printing attachment on their Models A, B and F mailing machines. The device was strictly for printing and counting the mail matter. The mailing machines sealed the envelopes. This form of printing head was used until 1951.

The first indicia in my collection is dated April 1, 1938, and was used by Canada Post Office to mail notices to collectors. The overall length is 80 mm. The townmark is a double circle, 27/18 mm, and reads OTTAWA ONT., a few with ONTARIO. The date mark is made in two lines from loose type, usually MD/Y, with occasionally the time.

The endorsement signature of John Sullivan is to the right. Above, Canada Post Office used OFFICIAL = FREE between two wavy lines above the endorsement. Setting is 5 mm. Shortly after it was pointed out the Post Office had broken their own language guidelines and the frank was changed to FREE - FRANCO between two horizontal lines. The Department of Transport continued to use the original OFFICIAL = FREE pattern until after 1948, but in small letters. The endorsement was changed when W.J. Turnbull replaced Sullivan as Deputy Minister of the Post Office Department about 1946.

Other departments used the same townmark, however the frank varied. The King's Printer, Commissioner of Customs, Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Department of Pensions and National Health, Department of Transport, De-









partment of Veterans Affairs and the Civil Service Commission used this type of frank. The frank conformed to the general pattern of authorizing signature, title of official and the name of the department. The latest date I have found is May 1951.

A form of franked mail was used in World War II for V-mail, or Airgraphs. These were first used in the United Kingdom in April 1941 as a more reliable service for Middle and Far East theatres of war when there were many shipping losses in the Mediterranian and convoys around South Africa took 12 weeks more. Canadian troops in North Africa and Italy used this service. Airgraphs were special letter forms which were photographed and reduced to a reel of film to save space. One pound of regular mail was 30 ordinary letters or 168 Armed Forces Letters, or 3500 Airgraphs. They were reproduced at the country of delivery.

In April, 1942, the Canadian Postal Corps HQ London, suggested that an airgraph service to Canada be established since the USA had agreed to extend the Pan American "Clipper" service to Foynes, Ireland. Ottawa agreed to the service but pointed out that photoduplication services were not available in Canada - the film had to be processed at Rochester NY. The first airgraph was sent to Canada August 6, 1942.

The system was promoted by the postal service since it saved much work however it was never a popular system. As more cross-Atlantic aircraft became available after 1944 the need for the service lessened. It ceased July 21, 1945.

The indicia (Irwin, Type 50.1) was printed by a Pitney-Bowes Model AV-HB auxilairy printing head to record the number and print the frank. The townmark is double circle, 27/18 mm, bearing the words AIRMAIL POSTAGE PAID. The datemark is produced from loose type and many varieties exist; however, the general form is MD/T/Y. The datemark may also be blank. To the left of the townmark is the word AIRGRAPH within a fancy design. This design is also found to the right of the townmark. Overall length is 70 mm.

The RCMP used a different printing head (Irwin, Type 50.5) comprising a Pitney-Bowes Model H townmark, double circle, 25/17 mm, with OTTAWA ONTARIO. The datemark is one line, MDY. The endorsement signature, office and department is to the right. Ink is red. The use of a Pitney-Bowes Model H printing head is rare.

In 1947 the Bureau of Statistics was using one Pitney-Bowes Model A, 5 Model F, and one Model H, printing heads for franking only. By 1952 Federal departments at Ottawa were using 17 postage meters set at free (.00), 7 postage meters for regular use, 3 postage meters for combined use, and 12 mailing machines with a printing head.

About 1952, when the pattern was adopted for the House of Commons frank, the printing head indicia was also changed (Irwin, Type 50.3) for government departments. The townmark and datemark remained as before. The endorsement signature was placed to the left of the townmark. To the right of the townmark was 5 wavy lines with O.H.M.S. on the second line and S.S.M. on the fourth line. The setting was 17 mm, and the overall length of the block was 30 mm.

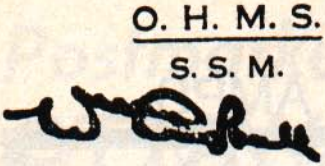
Total length was 120 mm. These were used by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics and the Department of Public Printing and Stationery until 1961.

A major type (Irwin, Type 53.1) but in the same series, was introduced about 1953. The townmark is a single circle, 20 mm, in diameter, reading OTTAWA ONTARIO. The datemark is a single line, DMY, with the month in Roman numerals as used in Pitney-Bowes Model R postage meters.

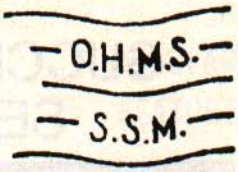
To the right is the same ad plate used above with five wavy lines and O.H.M.S. and S.S.M. on the second and fourth lines. The setting is 1 mm. The endorsement signature of the official is to the left. Overall length is 95 mm. Ink is red.

A variety (Irwin, Type 53.1.1) replaces ONTARIO with CANADA in the townmark. Departments using this indicia were Defence Production, Labour, Trade & Commerce, Patent Office and National Revenue. The period of use is 1953 to 1961, but some are found as late as 1966.

The decade 1960 to 1970 saw many innovations as departments attempted to meet the new guidelines economically. The old Pitney-Bowes Model A and F printing heads were reintroduced (Irwin, Type 50.4) to print the townmark, OTTAWA ONTARIO and the







datemark, still in loose type. A rubber stamp replaced the old ad plate. The endorsement was the name of the department in English and French above which was a rectangle containing the words CANADA/POSTAGE PAID/PORT PAYE. The rectangle was 32 mm by 18 mm and the setting was 15 mm. This was used by the Post Office Department about 1969.

The Post Office Department used the Model A-F mailing machine with the endorsement signature of G.A. Boyle to left, above his office in English and French. Setting is 6 mm, overall length is 80 mm. Ink was red. Used from 1961 to 1963 and replaced by Irwin Type 55.1.

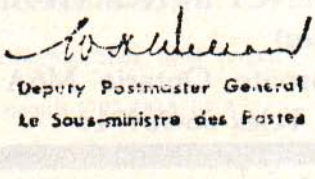
A strange indicia (Irwin, Type 55.1) was used by the Post Office Department, Queen's Printer, and National Film Board from late 1961 to 1974. The townmark was a small double circle, 20/12 mm, bearing OTTAWA ONTARIO. The datemark was in two lines M/Y or M/D/Y. Other date varieties exist.

To the left, setting 12 mm, was the endorsement signature with the department in English and French. Above, was the standard official rectangle with OHMS to left and SSM to right. Often the OHMS-SSM is omitted. The endorsement rectangle is also found to the right of the townmark, as well as varying in size. Ink is red or blue. The Post Office Department used these covers for mailing new issue notices.

The Post Office Department approved the Friden secondary printing head and date selector unit for government use on October 28, 1965. The townmark (Irwin, Type 54.1) is a single circle, 22 mm in diameter, bearing OTTAWA ONT. The datemark is DMY. A double circle, 23/17 mm, also exists as a townmark. The return address, bilingual, is to the left, and the standard official rectangle is often to the right. In many instances only the townmark is printed, although some include a postal code to the left. The standard rectangle was replaced in 1972 with the envelope style rectangle.

The Pitney-Bowes Model 5300 series printing head and mailing machine was used for franking department mail from 1960 to 1982. The indicia (Irwin, Type 56.1) consists of a townmark with no outer circle. The chief use of this franking device was by the Department of National Revenue and many towns exist, such as OTTAWA ONT; TORONTO CANADA; WINDSOR ONT. Prior to 1964 the office was to the left but was changed to the right. The standard official rectangle is often found with this type of frank.

The variety of printing head indicia is large with each department having something unique. Consequently it is only possible to generalize with respect to the form used in each time period. The search for additional indicia is on-going, but with little chance of being complete. □





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A REGULAR FEATURE

...HANS REICHE

Of the 18 different auction catalogue companies which issued catalogues over the last year, a survey was taken of how many Admiral lathework pieces were offered in one year. About ten years ago such material was almost impossible to get and seldom offered at auctions. During the last year a total of 743 lathework pieces came on the market – an astonishingly large figure considering the scarcity of most of them. Some values with lathework almost never appear. For example, the 50¢ black is one which is not often seen. A few pieces exist in mint and used conditions but no large multiples are known to date. The 2¢ carmine in type C is another difficult item, especially if properly used on cover and again multiples are nice items to own. The most common are still the 3¢ carmine and the 1¢ yellow. These must have attracted collectors more than some of the others and therefore are more plentiful, but still good items. The large number of such items coming on the market lately would indicate that there is a good demand for such lathework and prices appear to indicate this, especially for the better items.

A number of very interesting new German books has recently been published. All are very extensive studies of certain aspects of German philately but may also be valuable to anyone looking into postal history. The list follows:

- Old German States and German Empire Handbook, a reprint of a book which was written by H. Krotzsch around 1900
- French Army Mail 1792-1848, by A. Reinhardt
- Post-Used Old German Cancels, by P. Feuser
- Handbook of Reprints, by P. Orth
- Envelopes of the German States, by C. Lindberg.
- Fortresses of the German State, by H. Jurgen Kuschke
- Departements Conquis 1792-1815, by A. Reinhardt
- Handbook of the German Private Stamps, by C. Schmidt
- Listing of all districts of the Postal Districts of Karlsruhe and Konstanz, reprint of 1912
- Listing of the Districts of Hessen Postal Services and their Rural Post Routes
- Listing of all Postal Districts of the Province of Hessen-Nassau
- The Franco - Couverts of the Post in Saxony, C. Springer
- The Saxony Postmile Indicator Columns, C. Springer
- The Post and Taxsystem of Saxony, C. Springer
- Poststreets, Postwagons, Posttravel Forms, by C. Springer
- The Saxony General Postmaster of the Polish Post, C. Springer
- A Life for Philately, by A. Moschkau
- German Pre-Philately, Feuser-Munzberg

An interesting cancel was noted from Vancouver. The cancel is a single ring with the following inscription: "Counter Sales Vente du Guichet Vancouver B.C." The date is in the centre. This cancel may not be a mail cancel but may have been used accidentally.

Jack MacRory died recently. Some may have never heard his name. He was the owner of the well-known Lyman's Catalogue which in previous years used to be the bible for many collectors. Dealing in stamps he accumulated a wealth of fine Canadian stamps which now have been auctioned by Sissons Inc. He will be missed by all who knew him for his extensive philatelic knowledge.

Cumberland, near Ottawa, once had a railway station. CNR trains ran from Ottawa to Montreal passing through this small community. The old station still exists and is now a house, but basically not much has changed. The station did have the privilege to issue money orders and a special cancel for these was used. Whether this cancel was used on mail is not clear but apparently mail did go through the station and residents of this area did pick up mail from the station and trains took mail from the station to other cities on their route. No. RPO cancel exists from Cumberland. □

Literature Reviews

Civil Censorship in Canada during World War I by Allan L. Steinhart, Toronto, 22.9 cm x 15.2 cm, 77 pages, illustrated, softbound, 1986. A handbook of the British North America Philatelic Society (BNAPS). Price $12.95-available from the publishers and distributors, Unitrade Associates, 127 Cartwright Ave., Toronto, Ontario, M6A 1V4 or from your favourite stamp dealer. Orders to Unitrade are to include $1.00 for postage and handling.

This handbook is a study on World War I Canadian civil censorship. It will be of special interest to postal historians particularly students of military postal history.

Civil censorship and its background are described, followed by a description of the different types of labels and handstamps used on mail to the U.S. and foreign countries. All of the labels and handstamps are illustrated. Censored mail from Asia to Canada including U.S. postal agencies in Shanghai, China and Japan will be of interest to both Canadian and U.S. military postal historians. This section is included in the discourse which is in one long monologue format. The absence of an index, while disconcerting, does not detract too greatly from the overall presentation. Many tables of tapes and handstamps showing number, date, from certain locations to various destinations will be most useful to the collector. The handbook is well illustrated with examples from the author's collection.

As with most publications in a new area of collecting, interest in the Civil Censorship markings of World War I will greatly increase. Further research will be now generated with the result that more varieties are bound to be discovered. In the meantime you are well advised to pick up a copy of this handbook today and discover what is hidden in your own collection.

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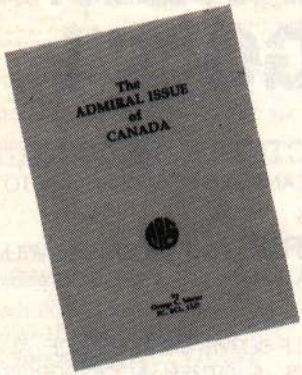
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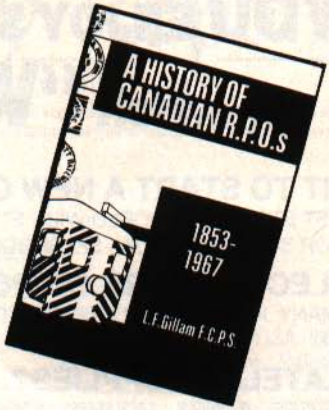
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PICHE, Edmond J. (19230), change of address in Jan-Feb'86 Philatelist should read P.O. Box 95 rather than P.O. Box 954.

NATIONAL OFFICE - - -

By the time you read this AMERIPEX'86 will be history. Having spent six days 'soaking' up all the activities I can only proclaim it as a super exhibition and hope other RPSC members attending enjoyed it as much as I did. Unfortunately, the RPSC did not have a booth and, as a result many of our members may have missed signing the RPSC register which was available at the CAPEX'87 booth.

The summer months are traditionally a time when many of our members will 'hang up their stamp tongs' till early fall, resuming activity after school holidays and vacations. It is hoped everyone enjoys a few months of relaxation prior to returning to active philatelic endeavours. Happy holidays everyone!

E.R. Toop
Office Manager

THE SALES CIRCUIT - - -

Even though it is the summer, I am sure all avid collectors still think stamps, so think of the R.P.S.C. Sales Department. You can sell through us and we need **Canada, Canada, Canada,** any and all. We are very short of Newfoundland, Great Britain, U.S.A., & U.N., Australia & N.Z., France & Col., Netherlands & Col., Belgium & Col., Switzerland, Scandinavia including Greenland & Iceland, Germany & Col. & States, & Austria. We also need Br. Europe & Channel Islands, Br. Asia, Br. Africa, B.W.I., Br. Oceania, Russia, Spain, Portugal, Mexico & South America, Western Europe, Poland, Topicals especially ships, birds, animals, trains etc.

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JUDGES' ACCREDITATION PROGRAMME - - -

Registration of Judging Specialties

The Accreditation File Record required to be completed by all those in the Judging Programme is designed with two basic purposes: to evaluate the needs of the Society in further training in specific specialties and as a guide for exhibition organizers. It is not a restrictive weapon to prevent judges from performing their duties.

Judges, accredited by the Royal Philatelic Society of Canada, on the National and Local/Regional levels, are expected to judge all collections in the section assigned to them. Exceptions to this rule arise only should a judge state an inability to review an exhibit due to a conflict of interest or an insufficient familiarity with the material. This should be communicated, in confidence, to the Chairman of the Jury so that another person can be assigned to the exhibit in question.

A compilation of judges, on all levels, and their respective interests will be prepared shortly and made available to all exhibition organizers in the Royal.

Michael Madesker
Chairman

CHAPTER MEETINGS

AJAX PHILATELIC SOCIETY

R.P.S.C. Chapter 163 meets 2nd and 4th Thursdays of each month, September to June in the library of the Ajax High School, Bayly St. E., Ajax from 7 to 10 p.m. All visitors welcome, especially junior collectors. Address: P.O. Box 186, Ajax, Ontario L1S 3C3.

AMERICAN AIR MAIL SOCIETY, CANADIAN CHAPTER - #187

Holds regular meetings at major philatelic exhibitions. The Chapter plans to hold meetings and seminars during CAPEX '87 in Toronto between 13-21 June and will be host to the annual congress of the Aerophilatelic Federation of the Americas (AFA). For information on the Chapter, contact the Secretary, Nelson D. Bentley, 3044 Otterson Drive, Ottawa, Ontario K1V 7B6.

AMICALE des PHILATELISTES de l'OUTAOUAIS

R.P.S.C. Chapter 190 meets every Thursday, September to April in the basement of the Saint Benoit Church, 170 Sherbrooke Street, Hull, Qué. Visitors welcome. Plan to attend AMPHILEX 86, host of the 1986 Quebec Annual Philatelic Exhibition. For information, Amphilex 86, P.O. Box 422, Gatineau, Qué. J8P 7A1.

BRAMALEA STAMP CLUB

R.P.S.C. Chapter No. 144 meets 1st Sunday (1:30-4:00 p.m.) and 3rd Tuesday (7:30-9:30 p.m.), September to June at Terry Miller Recreation Complex, Meeting Room 2, Williams Parkway (between Dixie Rd. & Bramalea Rd.) Bramalea, Ont. All visitors welcome. Correspondence to: Bramalea Stamp Club, P.O. 2041 Bramalea, Ont. L6T 3S3.

CALGARY PHILATELIC SOCIETY

(Chapter 66) Regular meeting: First Wednesday of month, 7:00 p.m. Auctions on third and fourth Wednesday of month, 7:30 p.m. Kerby Center, 1133 7 Ave. S.W. No meetings in July and August. Correspondence to Calgary Philatelic Society, P.O. Box 1641, Calgary, Alta. T2P 2L7.

CANADIAN ASSOCIATION FOR ISRAEL PHILATELY

(C.A.F.I.P.) R.P.S.C. Chapter 76 meets every second Monday of the month (except July and August) at 7:30 p.m. at the Jewish Community Centre, 4588 Bathurst Street, Willowdale, Ontario. President: Dr. Mitchell Levine, 159 Willowdale Avenue, Willowdale, Ontario M2N 4Y7.

COLUMBIA PHILATELIC SOCIETY

Chapter No. 11. Meetings held monthly on the fourth Monday 7:30 p.m. Visitors welcome. P.O. Box 465, Trail, B.C. V1R 4L7.

CREDIT VALLEY PHILATELIC SOCIETY - MISSISSAUGA -

Chapter No. 67 meets the 2nd & 4th Monday of every month (except on holidays and in July & August) at 7:30 p.m. at Forest Avenue Public School, 20 Forest Ave., in Port Credit. Visitors always welcome. Further information, contact E.A. Read, (416) 278-4716.

DELTA STAMP CLUB

Meets 2nd and 4th Tuesdays (except June/August) 8 p.m. at South Delta Library, 1710 - 56th St. Visitors welcome. Further information: Bill Heather, 943-5303. (Delta, B.C.)

CHAPTER MEETINGS

EAST TORONTO STAMP CLUB

Stan Wadlow Clubhouse, Cedarvale Ave., first east of Woodbine, at Cosburn, north of arena. 1st & 3rd Wednesdays of each month (except in July & August). Sec'y: Raymond Reakes, 188 Woodmount Ave., Toronto, Ont. M4C 3Z4. Visitors always welcome.

EDMONTON STAMP CLUB

Touring stampers welcome. Meetings on alternate Mondays in the cafeteria of St. Joseph Composite High School. Address all mail c/o the club. P.O. Box 399, Edmonton, Alberta T5J 2J6.

ETOBICOKE PHILATELIC SOCIETY

RPSC Chapter 78 will meet for the 1986 - 1987 season as follows:
First Wednesdays - Sept. 3/ Oct. 1/ Nov. 5 - 1986 - at Fairfield Seniors Centre 80 Lothian Ave., Etobicoke. First Wednesday Dec 3 '86 at Montgomery Inn, Etobicoke.
Then the first Wednesdays of Jan; Feb; Mar; Apr; May and June '87 at Fairfield Seniors Centre. Meetings are at 7:30 p.m. - Visitors are welcome. Information from President C.E. Allen, 5 Aintree Court, Toronto, M8W 2E1, telephone: 251-3425.

HAMILTON PHILATELIC SOCIETY

Welcome all visitors to our membership meetings held twice monthly on the second and fourth Monday of each month except June, July and August when the Society meets on the second Monday only. We meet at the Hamilton Fire Fighters Club 501 Concession Street (off Upper Wentworth) in Hamilton at 6:30 p.m. (Entrance and parking at rear of building). A bourse of up to 14 dealers attend every meeting with the Society's Sales Circuit and Library. Admission - Visitors - 75¢.

KAWARTHA PHILATELIC SOCIETY

Chapter 58, R.P.S.C. Meetings 2nd and 4th Tuesdays of months September through June (exclude 4th Tuesday in December and June) 7:30 p.m. Meeting place: St. Giles' Presbyterian Church, Park St. South, Peterborough, Ont. Contact Art Dixon, Pres. Home 742-0650, Bus. 742-9656. Mailing address of Club: Box 2222, Peterborough, Ont. K9J 7Y4.

KELOWNA & DISTRICT STAMP CLUB

Chapter 90 meets monthly, 1st Wednesday, Sept. to June, from 7 - 10 p.m. in the Kelowna Secondary School Cafeteria, 575 Harvey Ave. Business meeting 8 p.m. followed by an auction - visitors always welcome. Address: Box 1185, Kelowna, B.C. V1Y 7P8.

KENT COUNTY STAMP CLUB

Chapter No. 7 Regular meetings the fourth Wednesday of each month (except July, August and December) in the cafeteria of John McGregor Secondary School, 300 Cecile at 7:30 p.m. Visitors always welcome. Secretary Jake Mieras, 38 Lincoln Road, Chatham, Ontario N7M 4Y7.

KINGSTON STAMP CLUB

RPSC Chapter 49 meets the second & fourth Monday, Sept. to May, at 6 p.m. for juniors and 7 p.m. for all members, at the Hall of St. George Cathedral, Johnson and Wellington Sts., Kingston, Ont. Correspondence to: Kingston Stamp Club, c/o Ronald Tritton, P.O. Box 1202, Kingston, Ont. K7L 4Y8.

KITCHENER-WATERLOO PHILATELIC SOCIETY

(Chapter 13) Meets on the 2nd Thursday of each month (except July and August) in the Elizabethan Room of St. Andrews Presbyterian Church (Queen St. entrance) at 7:30 p.m. Visitors welcome. Pres. Enn Glaaser, 34 Glenwood Drive, Kitchener, Ont., N2A 1H7, who may be contacted for information.

LAKEHEAD STAMP CLUB

R.P.S.C. Chapter No. 33, meets scond Wednesday and last Friday monthly from September to June in the Emergency Measures Building. Visitors are welcome. David M. Pugh, Secretary, Lakehead Stamp Club , R.R. 3, Highway 61, Thunder Bay, Ontario P7C 4V2.

LAKESHORE STAMP CLUB

501 St. John's Blvd., Pointe Claire, Quebec. Meeting nights 2nd and 4th Thursdays, September till June, at 7:30 p.m. President Alan Dean, Secretary, Jean Keep. Mailing Address: P.O. Box 1, Pointe Claire, Dorval, P.Q. H9R 4NS. Visitors Welcome.

NORTH TORONTO STAMP CLUB

Chapter 5 of the Royal. Meetings at 7:30 p.m. on Second and Fourth Thursdays (except in July and August) at Bedford Park United Church, 100 Ranleigh Avenue, Toronto. Visitors Welcome.

NORTH YORK PHILATELIC SOCIETY

Chapter 21 of the Royal meets on the 1st & 3rd Wednesdays of each month - July and August excepted, at the North York Memorial Community Hall, 5090 Younge St., Willowdale, Ontario. Secretary: P.O. Box 62, Willowdale M2N 5S7. Visitors welcome.

CHAPTER MEETINGS

NOVA SCOTIA STAMP CLUB

Halifax, Nova Scotia, est. 1922. First affiliate of the R.S.P.C. (1934). Meets 2nd Tuesday of each month, Sept.-June, Nova Scotia Museum. Corr. Sec'y: Hugh Rathbun, Nova Scotia Stamp Club, P.O. Box 2935, Dartmouth E. N.S. B2W 4Y2. Visitors welcome.

OAKVILLE STAMP CLUB

R.P.S.C. Chapter No. 135 meets 7:30 p.m., second and fourth Tuesdays, year round at Trafalgar Hall Auditorium, Trafalgar Road at Hwy. 5, Oakville. R.P.S.C. Representative: Dave Dixon, P.O. Box 524, Oakville, Ont. L6J 5B4. Visitors welcome.

OTTAWA PHILATELIC SOCIETY

R.P.S.C. Chapter No. 16, meets Thursdays at 8:00 p.m. September through May in room 021, Marion Hall, University of Ottawa. Contact President Peter Kaulback, 419 Holland Ave., Ottawa, Ont. K1G 3H6; or telephone (613) 728-7863. Visitors welcome.

THE PHILATELIC CLUB OF MONTREAL

(Chapter 122 of the R.P.S.C.) meets the first and third Thursdays of each month, September through June at 7:30 p.m., at Le Manoir, 5319 Notre Dame de Grace Avenue, Montreal. Guests always welcome. Information: P.O. Box 264, Westmount, Quebec H3Z 2T2.

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R A STAMP CLUB - OTTAWA

(Chapter 41, RPSC). Meets 7:30 p.m. every Monday at The R.A. Centre, 2451 Riverside Drive, Ottawa, Ontario. (Except June, July and August). Visitors welcome - phone 733-5100.

SAINT JOHN STAMP CLUB

Meets 2nd and 4th Wednesdays 8 p.m. at St. Malachy's High School with exception of June to August. Auction at each meeting. Secretary, Saint John Stamp Club, Box 6783, Station A, Saint John, N.B. E2L 4S2.

LA SOCIÉTÉ PHILATÉLIQUE DE QUÉBEC

Regular meetings will be held in the basement of The Saint Charles Garnier Church, 1215 Chanoine Morel, Sillery. As in the past, we will hold meetings on the first and third Wednesdays of the month - 7:30 hr., to 10:00.

TORONTO HARMONIE STAMP CLUB

R.P.S.C. Chapter 94 meets every 3rd Thursday of the month at Victoria Park Secondary School, 15 Wallingford Rd., Don Mills. We start at 7:30 p.m. in the Library Seminar Room. Visitors are always welcome and enquiries should be directed to J. Doehler (416-438-4862) at the above address or P. Mustard (690-9711).

UNION PHILATÉLIQUE DE MONTRÉAL

(RPSC Chapter No. 3) meets every second and fourth Tuesday, September to June, at 7 p.m., 7110 8th ave., Montréal (St. Michel) P.Q. Visitors always welcomed. Postal address: P.O. Box 398, Station A, Montreal, Quebec H3C 2T1.

VANCOUVER ISLAND PHILATELIC SOCIETY

(Chapter 52) Meets monthly on the second Thursday, at the Gordon Head Lawn Bowling Club, 1742 Lambrick Street at 8 p.m. Mr. A. Bunting Secretary, Vancouver Island Philatelic Society, P.O. Box 6537, Postal Station "C", Victoria, B.C., V8P 5M4. Visitors always welcome.

WEST TORONTO STAMP CLUB

Meets 7:30 p.m. second and fourth Tuesdays, except July and August at St. Pauls Runnymede Church, 404 Willard Ave., near Jane and Annette, Toronto. West Toronto Stamp Club, c/o 331 Rathburn Rd., Islington, Ont. M9B 2L9. Visitors welcome.

WESTMOUNT PHILATELIC CLUB

Chapter 17 of the Royal. Meets every 4th Monday September through May (except December) at 7:30 p.m. at the United Service Club, 1195 Sherbrooke St. West, Montreal. President Bernie Margolis. Mailing address: P.O. Box 400, Westmount Station, Montreal H3Z 2T5. Visitors very welcome. Information; phone Robert Mirabelli (514) 735-0183.

WINNIPEG PHILATELIC SOCIETY

Meetings: 1st & 3rd Thursdays (except July & August), 7:30 p.m., Veterans Club Room, downstairs, C.N. Union Station, Main St. at Broadway, Box 1425, Winnipeg, Manitoba R3C 2Z1. Visitors always welcome.



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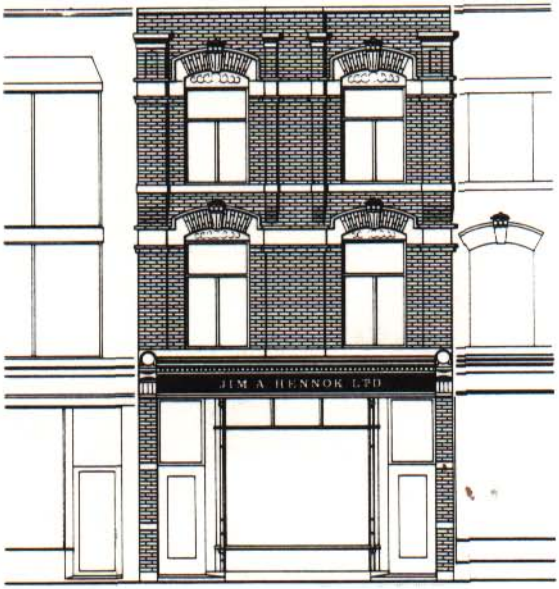


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