CANADIAN PHILATELIST



Journal of the
ROYAL PHILATELIC SOCIETY of CANADA

VOLUME 39 NOV.-DEC., 1988 NUMBER 6

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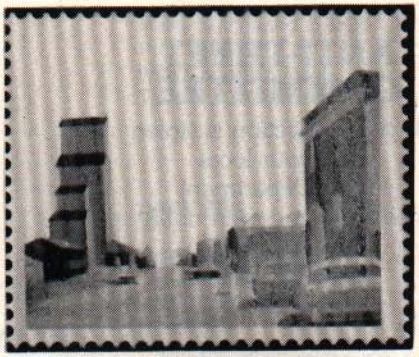
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EDITOR'S NOTES

by Jim Haskett

GREAT SCOTT!

Scott Publishing Company, the firm that publishes the highly popular and widely used Scott catalogues (in North America), has caused quite a stir with its Vol 1 1989.

The reason is that despite generally rising price trends, especially among popular collecting countries, areas and topics, Scott has included a large number of price decreases in its newest edition. That has many stamp dealers fuming and seems to be causing a fair degree of confusion among both dealers and their customers.

Why all the fuss? Even though Scott and most dealers acknowledge that the Scott catalogue values are not true reflections of the actual market value of a particular stamp or set of stamps, catalogue values are used as a common base for pricing. A check of stamp dealers' ads in this publications will reveal several offering stamps at a set percentage of catalogue value ie at 60 per cent.

A catalogue price is only a guideline as any experienced collector will tell you. For example, Scott and other major catalogues establish a 'minimum' price for a stamp, be it 5 cents or 5 pence, to reflect the time and effort a dealer would have to put in to provide a fine-very fine copy of a common stamp if he/she were to provide it to a customer. Yet such stamps are available, either through bundleware or packets, at a fraction of catalogue, especially in used condition or CTO. Mint stamps of current issues are often catalogued at twice face value; a visit to the post office will get you the same stamp at face value and sometimes dealers sell quantities of recent mint stamps at 10-15 per cent below face.

Even among rarer stamps, the price varience can be broad. Natasha F. Haase, who runs the Stamp Depot out of Phoenix, Arizona, points out that dealer prices can run from five per cent of catalogue for some CTO issues up to 70-80 per cent for fine copies of GB #1, the Penny Black, UN #38 souvenir sheet, and the U.S. Zeppelin issues. And while there may be catalogue values for stamps of which there are very few copies in existence, it is, at best, a 'guesstimate'. Auctions or private negotiation usually establish a price if and when a very rare or unique stamp is offered for sale.

Scott, for its part, notes that the decreases "are an attempt to bring all prices into an internal consistency. This consistency will permit catalogue users to have confidence that all items in the catalogue have been valued in such a manner that the catalogue user may expect to pay a like percentage of the catalogue value for items of like condition and source of supply."

But what many dealers object to is that the new prices are less consistent than before, especially in popular collecting areas. Some have even decided to continue to base their prices on the 'old' 1988 Scott catalogue.

What all this points out is the basic free market nature of stamp collecting and trading. Notwithstanding catalogues – Scotts, Stanley Gibbons, Michel and others – the current value of stamps is largely determined by the unfettered laws of supply and demand. While catalogues do act as a pricing guide, for dealers and collectors alike, they are usually no more than that – a guide. Given the widespread use by North American dealers and collectors of Scott as their pricing guide, the pricing changes for some countires are bound to cause a great deal of upset.

Eventually, though, the laws of supply and demand will likely prevail and provide the litmus test on how accurate or inaccurate Scott's new prices are. If they prove to be highly inaccurate, we can expect future price readjustments. If they are, as Scott claims, consistent, then it's likely they'll prevail.

HAPPY HOLIDAYS

While temperatures remain in the mid-20s (that's around 75 degrees F.) in sunny southern Alberta this fall, the impending deadline for the November-December issue of *The Canadian Philatelist* reminds me that Christmas and the New Year are drawing near. To all members of The Royal, a Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year. May your Christmas want list be

filled and may all your philatelic resolutions for 1989 be kept!

MEET HERBERT C. FORCE

A couple of issues ago, one of our correspondents, Alex Ross of Scarborough ON, wrote to ask about Herbert C. Force, a gentleman who has written this publication many times seeking support for a Canadian and/or American stamp issue commemorating Niagara Falls.

Mr. Ross, noting the latest missives from Mr. Force in *The Canadian Philatelist* and *The American Philatelist*, wanted to know more about this persistent proponent of Niagara Falls philately.

Well, Mr. Force noted that letter and has sent us a bit of background on himself and copies of literally dozens of letters he has sent over the past 17 years promoting the idea of a Niagara Falls stamp to presidents, postmasters general, newspaper and magazine editors and generally anyone and everyone who has ever expressed some sort of interest in Niagara Falls, including Ann Landers and Dear Abby.

A resident of Niagara Falls, N.Y., Mr. Force is a philatelist and a photographer – a photograph he took of the Falls lighted by fireworks is part of America's Bicentennial Archives and is being touted as a possible design for a new stamp honoring the mighty cascade of the Niagara.

Mr. Force points out that the U.S. flag has been the central design of 33 U.S. stamps and a recognizeable part of the design of some 43 others. George Washington has been featured on 52 U.S. stamps while Niagara Falls hasn't been seen on a U.S. stamp since 1922 (and a Canadian stamp since 1935). That's too long to Mr. Force, given the attractiveness of the Falls and its ability to draw millions of tourists annually on both sides of the border to view the one of the world's natural wonders.

Mr. Force is seeking support for his continuing efforts to have Canadian and U.S. postal authorities issue Niagara Falls stamps. If you'd like to help him, you may write him at 754-Tenth Street, Niagara Falls, N.Y. 14301.

And good luck, Mr. Force; we, too would like to see a Niagara Falls stamp.

NATIONAL SHOWS

Dick Malott, an R.P.C.S. Fellow, a former director of The Royal and former advertising manager of *The Canadian Philatelist*, is often a judge at international stamp shows, especially those featuring his specialty – aerophilately. He also frequently serves as Canadian commissioner for overseas philatelic exhibitions, charged with the responsibility of gathering entries, transporting them to and from Canada, and overseeing their setting up at those overseas destinations. He's currently commissioner for an October 1990 exhibition in Vienna, Austria, WIEN '90 which is specifically for thematic and youth collections and philatelic literature.

He's seeking Canadian entrants for that show and points out for someone to enter, they must meet three qualifications:

- The entrant must be a member in good standing of the R.P.S.C.
- The collection must be the personal property of the entrant
- The collection must first have received at a R.P.S.C.-sponsored or approved national exhibition, a R.P.S.C. national small vermeil (silver-gold) medal for a thematic collection; a national small silver medal for philatelic literature; or a national silver-bronze medal for a youth collection.

While 1990 may seem a long way away, it is important for anyone thinking of exhibiting internationally to meet that national standard as soon as possible.

In 1989, two nationally-recognized shows are slated. Royal '89 Royale in Hamilton ON, is set for May 5-7; Pipex '89 is scheduled for June 23-24 in Edmonton, AB. As well, there is the possibility that a major stamp show, such as the Stamp Marketplace or Stampex held in Toronto each year, may also receive R.P.S.C. designation – at this point, that's only a possibility.

This issue of *The Canadian Philatelist* contains entry rules and an entry form for Royal '89 Royale. As is noted there, it's usual that a stamp collection first be judged at a local show, to qualify for entry to a national show. Our Coming Events column notes many of those local shows. If you haven't exhibited before, take in a show in your area to see how it's done; consult the judges and collectors at such shows on how to prepare your collection for exhibition; and then try it yourself. Especially at local shows, judges and other collectors do their best to help novice entrants.

We're always intrigued by the story (a true one at that) of a longtime collector who had

never exhibited his collection until fellow stamp club members finally talked him into entering a local show. He did well enough at that to qualify for a national show where his collection made the standard for international exhibitions. With advice and help gathered at the local and national levels, he made some improvements for his first international show. And guess what – not only did his exhibit win gold, the top medal available at this time, but also it won a special prize as the best in its class. It can be done, even by novice exhibitors though that experience is very rare.

Still, the point of exhibiting locally, nationally and internationally is to share your stamps and stamp knowledge with fellow collectors. It's a lot of fun, too.

PRIZE WINNER

The Buffalo, the monthly newsletter of The Winnipeg Philatelic Society, has won a major award in a stamp club newsletter competition sponsored by the American Philitelic Society. *The Buffalo* won a vermeil medal, the highest medal given out, in the class for news and articles in publications of stamp clubs with over 100 members. Congratulations to *The Buffalo's* editor, D. Robin Harris, for the award. It's well-deserved as the WPS newsletter is informative not only about the club's activities but also for its articles about stamps and collecting.

SAFE TAPE?

Cellophane tape (best known as Scotch tape) has long been the bane of stamp collectors. Just ask any collector who has tried to remove the tape from covers or stamps. It's darn near impossible without damaging the stamp or the cover, no matter how careful one tries to be. And the stains that are left behind are nearly impossible to remove. 3-M, the company that manufactures Scotch tape, recently developed a white tape – it's called Post It Cover-up Tape – using the same kind of adhesive that's used for its very popular Post It note paper – the little yellow squares of paper the receive wide use in business as stick-on notes to original documents.

The Post It tape was recently tested, Stuart Clark of Winnipeg tells us, and it appears it could be safely used for short-term (two years or less) philatelic purposes such as holding down covers without causing damage. While we would personally hesitate to use this or any tape on valuable covers, it may be of use to some collectors for short term mountings. We would caution collectors to test it first as the manufacturer advises it "may leave marks on some surfaces and lift correctable ink."

NOT UNIQUE

In our July-August column, we referred to a recent issue of New Zealand "greeting stamps" as unique. While novel they are, unique they aren't. Ian Taylor of Wheeling, Ill. pointed out the U.S. issued greeting stamps in April 1987 in a 10-stamp special occasions booklet with stamps bearing such messages as Get Well, Keep In Touch, Happy Birthday, Congratulations and Love You Dad and Love You Mother. A new booklet, with the new U.S. rates, has just been issued.

YOUTH EFFORTS

The Canadian Stamp Dealers Association, in conjunction with Canada Post, is trying to develop a national youth program to help in the promotion of philately across the country. At three CSDA shows – Nov. 11-13 in Ottawa, Nov. 25-27 in Montreal, and March 31-April 2, 1989, in Toronto – a youth booth will be a feature with stamp collecting kits being supplied to all youths attending.

The Royal, too has been concentrating on the development of youth philately. It has a director, Denis Hamel, specifically in charge of youth programs, an effort that's aimed at introducing the hobby to young people. Through its chapters and video tapes and slide programs available to them, the Royal encourages its members to help young people enjoy stamp collecting. *The Canadian Philatelist* earlier this year introduced a regular column by Art Holmes aimed at youth and beginning collectors, one we hope will be used in chapters that have youth affiliates or passed on to schools and other groups that operate stamp clubs for young people.

We note, too, that The Royal and Canada Post are co-operating in holding a world youth stamp exhibition in Quebec City in 1992. It'll be the second one under R.P.S.C. auspices, the first being in Toronto in 1982.

FOR SPECIALISTS

If you're a collector of Scandanavian stamps – Denmark, Norway, Sweden, Finland, Iceland, Aland, Danish West Indies, Greenland



Souvenir covers such as this one commemorating the inaugural Canadian International Airline Vancouver-Beijing flight are available through the Canadian Aerophilatelic Society, an R.P.S.C. chapter.

and Faroe Islands – a specialist society exists in North America. The Scandanavian Collectors Club, based in the U.S., is now 53 years old, having evolved from the Finnish-American Stamp Club of New York, formed Nov. 25, 1935. It's an American Philatelic society affiliate.

The club has a quarterly journal, *The Posthorn*, offers a stamp selling circuit to its members and clubs, maintains a reference library, has several study groups and offers help to its members from beginner to advanced specialist.

For information, write Bill Lamkin, Executive Secretary SCC, P.O. Box 302, Lawrenceville, GA, 30246 U.S.A.

For current and former members of the Canadian Armed Forces, and the reserves, the RCMP, and the Canadian Coast Guard, current and former civilian employees of the Department of National Defence and their direct dependents (spouses, sons, daughters) as well as current and former members of regular or special forces of NATO and allied nations, the Canadian Forces Philatelic Society exists. It publishes a quarterly journal, *The Bulletin*, edited by well-known Canadian philatelist Major David Gronbeck-Jones. The society also has regular auctions, exchange and sales circuits, all for annual membership fee of $5. For details and eligibility requirements, write Canadian Forces Philatelic Society, P.O. Box 2595, Station 'D', Ottawa, ON K1P 5W6.

If airmail stamps and airmail postal history is your interest, the Canadian Aerophilatelic Society is looking for members. An RPSC chapter and a chapter of the American Airmail Society, it delves into all aspects of aerophilately, from its beginnings to modern day uses and flights.

As a fund-raising effort, the CAS recently created two special first flight covers in cooperation with Canadian International Airlines (formerly CP Air). The covers, marking the first Canadian International flights to Beijing and Bangkok in October 1987, are available at $10 for the pair from Nelson Bentley, Treasurer CAS, 3044 Otterson Dr., Ottawa, ON K1V 7B6.

For membership details, write Kenneth R. Johnson. Secretary CAS, 1046 Chateau Cres., Gloucester, ON K1C 2E1.

NEW ISSUES

Canada Post issued seven new low-value definitive stamps, one cent through 25 cents, on Oct. 3. The new stamps continue the theme adopted on the mid-value definitives issued earlier in the year, portraying Canadian mammals. For the low value definitives small mam-



Seven new definitives, one cent to 25 cents, feature Canadian mammals. They were issued on Oct. 3.

mels were chosen: flying squirrel on the one-cent, porcupine (two cent), muskrat (three cent), varying or arctic hare (five cent), red fox (six cent), skunk (10 cent), and that ever popular symbol of Canada, the beaver, on the 25 cent.

The stamps were designed by Gottschalk & Ash International of Toronto. The stamps depict the small mammals on a split, textured background that's supposed to suggest the animals' environment. Printed by Ashton-Potter Ltd, of Toronto, all are in four color lithography with the exception of the three cent which is in five-color lithography.

Baseball, Canadian-style, was honored with a commemorative stamp issued on Sept. 14. Marking the 150th anniversary of the first recorded baseball game in Canada at Beachville ON in 1838, the stamp launch was held at the Canadian Baseball Hall of Fame in Toronto. The stamp, a 37-cent value paying the first class rate, was designed by Toronto artist Les Holloway who also designed last year's commemorative honoring the Grey cup anniversary, and is similar in style and design.

A total of 15 million stamps were printed.

Incidently, Beachville residents claim that baseball originated in Canada, not the U.S. There is some evidence that baseball was played in that area prior to the first recorded event of 1838. Beachville, a village located on Highway 2 about halfway between Woodstock and Ingersoll ON is known for its huge quarry operations.



Icons, works of liturgical art, are featured on Canada's 1988 Christmas stamps which were issued Oct. 27. They were designed by Ernst Roch and Tom Yakobina.





Pioneer painter Frances Ann Hopkins and Captain Angus Walters and The Bluenose are portrayed on Canada's final two commemoratives of 1988.

Oct. 27 saw the release of four Christmas stamps for 1988. This year icons, religious art which illustrates biblical stories, are featured.

The icon tradition dates back to the 4th Century and the beginnings of the Christian Church in Rome. But the Eastern Church holds the icons sacred and they still play an important role in the celebration of liturgy.

The four-value set, designed by Tom Yakobina and Ernst Roch of Montreal, depicts icons from different traditions of the Eastern Church. They are printed in five-color lithography by Ashton-Potter Ltd. of Toronto.

They are issued in the 37-cent first-class domestic rate; the 43-cent U.S. rate; and the 74-cent international rate. In addition, a 32-cent stamp for a special domestic greeting card rate (and used on specially-prepared envelopes with a bar code and a postal-code matrix) is available for use for that purpose until Jan. 31, 1989. The 32-cent value can only be purchased in a 10-stamp booklet for $3.20.

The Bluenose is back on a 37-cent commemorative stamp to be issued Nov. 18, 59 years after it was first featured on what is widely considered as the most beautiful of Canadian stamps, the 50-cent stamp of 1929. This time – the Bluenose shares the honor with her captain, Angus Walters, who sailed her from 1921, when she was built in Lunenburg, N.S., until 1942 when she was sold.

The Bluenose, the ship known as the queen of the North Atlantic fishing fleet, was designed by William J. Roue of Halifax, won five international sailing championships and represented Canada at the 1933 World's Fair in Chicago and at King George V's Silver Jubilee celebrations in London in 1935. Capt. Walters, also a Lunenburg native, was born in 1882 sailed for nearly 50 years. He retired from the sea when the Bluenose was sold and pursued a successful second career as a dairy farmer. He died in 1968 in Lunenburg at the age of 86.

Roger Hill, a Toronto illustrator, designed the Captain Walters stamp, an air brush painting of him with the Bluenose under full sail in th foreground.

The second Nov. 18 commorative depicts painter Frances Ann Hopkins (nee Beechey). Born in England in 1838, she later married Edward Hopkins, a senior Hudson's Bay Company official, and travelled to Canada with him in 1859. On trips by canoe with her husband to HBC posts, she crossed the vast Canadian wilderness. Her paintings often depicted the struggles of the voyageurs in the wilderness. She returned to England in 1870 and continued to paint until her death in 1918.

The stamp, designed by David Nethercott of Ottawa, superimposes a sepia photograph of Frances Ann Hopkins over one of her best-known works, Canoe Manned by Voyageurs, which hangs in the National Archives.

Both stamps are being printed by Ashton-Potter Ltd. in five-color lithography.

1989 STAMP PROGRAM

Canada Post plans to issue 32 commemorative stamps and two new definitives in 1989. Subjects selected for commemorative issues range from a continuation of the Exploration and Art Masterpieces series to architecture and photography.

The Exploration series will get its fourth and final set of four with stamps depicting explorers of the Canadian North: Matonobee who helped lead the 1770-72 exploration of the Coppermine River with Samuel Hearne; Sir John Franklin who led three expeditions to the Arctic in the first half of the 19th Century, the final one proving fatal to

him and his entire crew; J.B. Tyrrell who led scientific expeditions on the Dubawnt and Kazan Rivers in 1893-94; and Vihjalmur Stefansson who charted the last undiscovered Arctic islands between 1913 and 1918.

A new three-year series depicting small craft of Canada will be inaugurated next year. The first set will focus on small craft developed by natives.

A set of four stamps will be issued to mark the 150th anniversary of Canadian photography and Masterpieces of Canadian Art will continue with a stamp depicting a ceremonial frontlet, the symbol of authority of one of the chiefs of the west coast Tsimhian Indians. The latter will be issued in conjunction with the opening of Canada's new Museum of Civilization.

Two 19th Century Canadian poets, Archibald Lampman and Louis Frechette will be featured on two commemorative stamps. Ballet, film, music and theatre will be the subjects of a four-stamp set being issued to mark the 50th anniversary of the National Film Board and the 25th anniversary of the Confederation Centre of the Arts in Charlottetown, P.E.I.

An international trade issue will "illustrate the importance of trade to Canada's economy and honor the efforts of Canadians to reduce barriers to world trade," according to Canada Post. (We speculate the issuing of this stamp or stamps may depend on the outcome of Nov. 21's federal election and the free-trade agreement with the U.S.)

Mushrooms will be the subject of a four-stamp set issued in conjunction with the conventions of the American Institute of Biological Sciences and the Mycological Society of America to be held in Toronto.

Two of Canada's best-known military regiments will celebrate their 75th anniversaries next year and stamps will be issued for the occasion. The Princess Pats (Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry) and the Van Doos (the Royal 22nd Regiment) will be honored.

The 50th anniversary of the outbreak of World War Two will be commemorated with a pair of stamps. One will feature the British Commonwealth Air Service Training Plan which was run by the Royal Canadian Air Force and trained 131,553 airman during the war; the other will commemorate the Royal Canadian Navy's first transatlantic convoy of the war.

The two definitives will be $1 and $2 values featuring Canadian heritage buildings. They will replace the current pair depicting national parks in Canada. □

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Letters to the Editor

ONE MORE PIECE

I was delighted to read David J. Sessions' letter about the possibility of a half-pane of Seaway inverts being in the royal collection (CP July/Aug. 88).

As I wrote in the article, Canada Post has no record of the donation being made. If John Marriott, keeper of the royal collection, doesn't know of such a munificent gift, then, like Mr. Sessions, we can safely assume none of the "missing" stamps are in the royal collection.

This is one more piece of the Seaway invert jigsaw in place. Many of them, most 30 years old, have been put in place since the January story in CP.

Larry McInnis
Beauharnois, Que.

BAR ON COIL

I have an example of a current coil mailed from Clington B.C., apparently in the fifth month this year.

The intriguing thing is a red bar down the left side. I have asked a couple of our knowledgable philatelists here in Vancouver with no results; maybe I did miss the one person who could unravel the mystery.

The bar is not opaque, but is pretty solid overall.

Question: Was this a coil with this red bar running the full length; or is somebody creating mischief?

I, and some other collectors, am curious of what can be deduced or ascertained.

G.H. Churley
P.O. Box 76711, Station S
Vancouver, B.C.

(Editor's note: Anyone have an answer to Mr. Churley's question?)

APPRAISING APPRAISALS

In the May-June 88 Philatelist you have a note, "Appraisals, Anyone?" You then go on to suggest the possibility of maybe forming an association of appraisers or valuators of stamp collections.

I am not sure that this would serve any useful purpose. Any dealer who has been established for a number of years and is a member of his national dealers association almost has to be well qualified in appraising in order to carry out the buying requirements of his business – otherwise he wouldn't survive!

Further along you suggest the alternative possibility of the R.P.S.C. maintaining a list of knowledgeable collectors, dealers and auctioneers. I am also not sure that this would be the best thing. I can forsee all kinds of possible complications, including philatelic politics, creeping in.

For 50 years I have been urging my clients to leave instructions, naming one or more dealers or consultants upon whom their family, lawyers or executors can rely.

For executors who have no instructions from the collector, most of the established dealers and consultants are regular advertisers in the *Canadian Philatelist, B.N.A. Topics* or *Canadian Stamp News.* In selecting an appraiser from one of these advertisements it is wise to ensure that the dealer is a member of his national dealers association. The Canadian Stamp Dealers Association and the American Stamp Dealers Association oblige their members to sign a rigid code of ethics to protect the public against unbusinesslike (or worse) practices.

George Wegg
Toronto, ON

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AIRMAIL NOTES

The article by J.E. Kraemer in the Mar.-Apr. 1988 issue of *The Canadian Phhilatelist* is most scholarly. Mr. Kraemer is to be congratulated for presenting such a thorough study of this subject and airmail collectors particularly will be impressed with the amount of research and detail presented. I would like to emphasize some points noted in the article.

As additional background material, I would mention that the Post Office Department authorized the use of what are commonly known as Semi-Official stamps during the period 1924 to 1932. These were privately-printed stamps produced by some 15 different flying companies across Canada. The largest users of such stamps were likely Patricia Airways & Exploration and Western Canada Airways.

It is significant to note that just halfway through this Semi-Official period, in 1928 to be exact, the government decided to get into the airmail stamp business itself. There is no doubt in my mind that these early flying companies from 1924 onward proved the worth of airmail service and gave considerable impetus to the idea of government participation in airmail services. From 1928 onward the air mail service tended to be regional and it was not until 1939 that a semblance of nation-wide service came to fruition.

Also as noted by Mr. Kraemer, the first day of issue saw no flights for carrying airmail. Collectors of airmail covers tend to put a particular value on the second day of usage of the stamps as this was the first day of use in flight. First Day covers, Sept. 21, 1928, although not rare, are difficult to find. The First Day of Flight covers, Sept. 22, 1928, seem more difficult to locate.

Another interesting point arises from the circular sent out by the P.O. Department, Sept. 13, 1928, advising of the first-international air service between Canada and the U.S. scheduled for Oct. 1, 1928. This likely refers to the first service under the new agreement accepting each other's airmail stamps. The first international air mail service generally accepted, and as listed by the A.A.M.S. catalogue, commenced in 1920 between Victoria and Seattle.

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COMING EVENTS

1988

NOV. 12 – The Cambridge Stamp Club's annual exhibition and bourse will be held at the South Waterloo Agriculture Society Building, George Street, Cambridge ON, 10 a.m. - 5:30 p.m. Information: A.G. Moore, P.O. Box 1632, Cambridge ON, N1R 7G8.

NOV. 11-13 – The Canadian Stamp Dealers Association will hold its Ottawa national show at the Ottawa Congress Centre. Special events at the show include a Youth Booth from which youths attending the show will receive a stamp collecting kit. Information: A. Kosztandy, Show Chairman, 902-225 Davisville Ave., Toronto, ON M4S 1G9.

NOV. 19 – THE TRENTON STAMP SHOW will be held in the Dufferin Centre, 344 Dufferin Ave., Trenton, ON., 10 a.m. - 5 p.m. featuring exhibition, table auction, 10 dealers, door prizes, and a club-run stamp information table. Information: Trenton Stamp Club, Box 894, Trenton ON, K8V 5R8.

NOV. 25-26 – UKRAINPEX-88 FALL, a stamp exhibition being held in conjunction with the celebrations of the Millenium of Christianity in Ukraine, at the Convention Centre of the Harbour Castle Hotel, Toronto, Ont. Hours: 11 a.m. - 9 p.m. Nov. 25 and 9 a.m. - 4 p.m. Nov. 26. Information: Dr. R. Zelonka (Chairman, Exhibiting Committee), 1274 Monks Passage, Oakville, Ont. L6M 1R4.

NOV. 25-27 – The Canadian Stamp Dealers Association will hold its Montreal National show at Place Bonaventure, Montreal, QUE. Special events include a Youth Booth from which youths attending the show will receive a stamp collecting kit. Information: A. Kosztandy, 902-225 Davisville Ave., Toronto, ON M4S 1G9.

DEC. 13 – STONEY CREEK STAMP CLUB'S 13th annual show Saturday, Dec. 3 at the Fiesta Mall, Highway 8, Stoney Creek, ON, 9:30 a.m. - 5:30 p.m. with 10 dealers, exhibits, club circuit books, youth booth. Free parking and admission. Information: Stoney Creek Stamp Club, PO Box 9343, Stoney Creek, ON L8G 4S1.

1989

JAN. 3-5 – PHILEX in the Sheraton Centre, 123 Queen St. West, Toronto, Ont. Hours: Friday 10 a.m. - 8 p.m., Saturday 10 a.m. - 6 p.m., Sunday 10 a.m. - 5 p.m. Information: David B. Bastedo, PHILEX Canada, P.O. Box 980, Station 'K', Toronto, M4P 2V3. Telephone: (416) 489-3759.

JAN. 20-29 – INDIA '89, FIP - sponsored world philatelic exhibition to be held in new Delhi, India. Canadian Commissioner: David Dixon, P.O. Box 1082, Oakville, Ont. L6J 5E9.

FEB. 25-26 – NIPEX '89, the Niagara Philatelic Society's annual stamp exhibition will be held in the Stamford Lions Club Hall, 3846 Portage Road, Niagara Falls, ON, 10 a.m. - 5 p.m. both days, free admission. Information: Dave Hill, P.O. Box 2038, Station 'B', St. Catharines, ON L2M 6P5.

1989

MARCH 31-APRIL 2 – The Canadian Stamp Dealers Association will hold its Toronto National show in the Toronto Convention Centre. Special events include a Youth Booth at which youths attending the show will receive a stamp collecting kit. Information: A. Kosztandy 902-225 Davisville Ave., Toronto, ON M4S 1G9.

APRIL 19-23 – IPHLA '89, an International Philatelic literature exhibition to be held in Frankfurt am Main, German Federal Republic. Entry forms, which must be received by Sept. 15, 1988, are available from Harry Sutherland, P.O. Box 100, First Canadian Place, Toronto, Ont. M5X 1B2.

MAY 5-7 – ROYAL '89, the 61st annual convention and exhibition of the Royal Philatelic Society of Canada at the Hamilton Convention Centre, Hamilton, Ont. Host club is the Hamilton Philatelic Society, R.P.S.C. Chapter #51. For information, contact Vernon G. March, 200 Charlotte St., Hamilton, Ont. L8K 4V6.

MAY 21-31 – BULGARIA '89, a world philatelic exhibition held under FIP patronage in Sofia, Bulgaria. Canadian Commissioner: Andrew Cronin, P.O. Box 5722, Station 'A', Toronto, Ont. M5W 1P2.

JUNE 23-25 – PIPEX '89, the national exhibition and show of the Northwest Federation of Stamp Clubs in Edmonton AB, hosted by the Edmonton Philatelic Society, R.P.S.C. Life Chapter No. 6. Information: Keith R. Spencer, Dept. of Sociology, 5th Floor, Tory Building, University of Alberta, Edmonton, AB T6G 2H4.

JULY 7-17 – PHILEXFRANCE '89, a world philatelic exhibition held under FIP patronage at the Parc des Expositions (Porte de Versailles), Paris, France. Canadian Commissioner: James E. Kraemer, 17 Commanche Dr., Ottawa, Ont. K2E 6E8.

JULY 26-AUG. 6 – BRASILIANA '89, in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil under the patronage of the FIAF. Canadian Commissioner is Andrew Cronin, P.O. Box 5722, Station A, Toronto, ON, M5W 1P2.

1990

MAY 3-13 – STAMP WORLD LONDON '90, a World Philatelic Exhibition under F.I.P. patronage celebrating the 150th anniversary of the Penny Black, at the Alexandra Palace, London, England. Canadian Commissioner is David Dixon, P.O. Box 182, Oakville, Ont. L6J 5E9.

JUNE 7-9 – ROYAL '90, the 62nd annual convention of the Royal Philatelic Society of Canada to be held in Regina, SK.

JULY 12-17 – DUSSELDORF '90, an International Exhibition for Youth under F.I.P. patronage, to be held in Dusseldorf, Germany. Canadian Commissioner to be appointed.

AUG. 24 - SEPT. 2 – NEW ZEALAND 1990, a world Stamp Exhibition under F.I.P. patronage in Aukland, N.Z. For information, contact the Canadian Commissioner: W.L. (Bill) Percy, 18 Hyland Ave., Georgetown, Ont. L7G 3A2.

OCT. 19-29 – WEIN '90, a thematic stamp exhibition, including literature and youth collections in the thematic field (not F.I.P. - sponsored). Canadian Commissioner: Major R.K. Malott, 16 Harwick Crescent, Ottawa, Ont. K2H 6R1.

1992

MAY 5-12 – World International Youth Philatelic Exhibition, under the auspices of the Royal Philatelic Society of Canada and approved by the F.I.P., will be held in Quebec City, QUE. This will be Canada's second international youth exhibition, the first having been held in Toronto in 1982.

□



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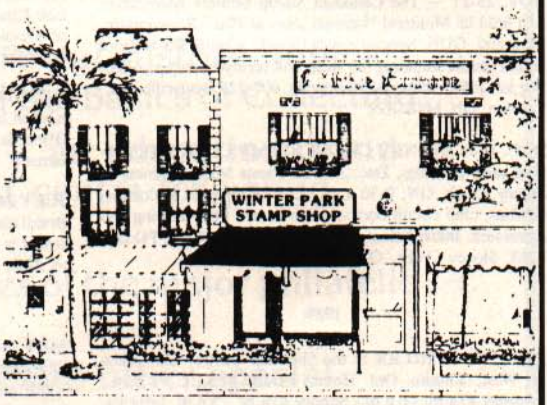
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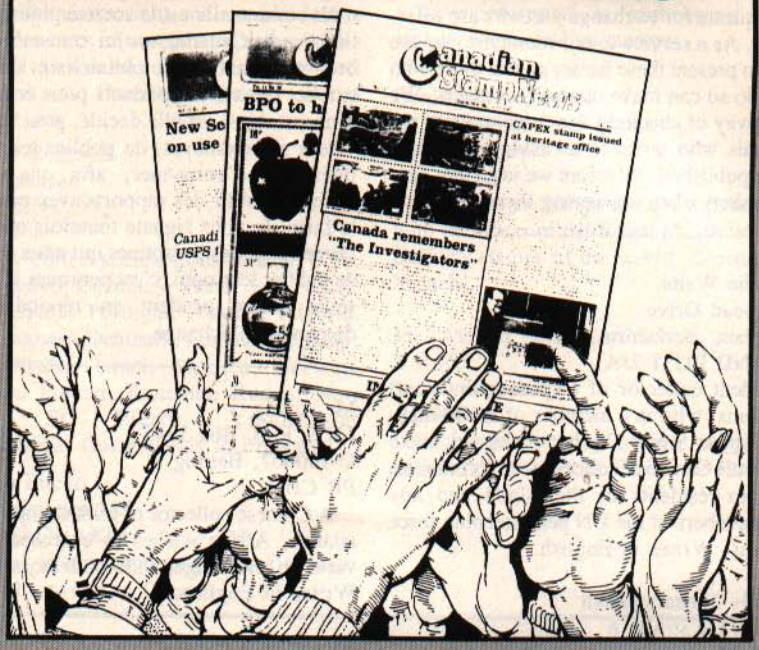


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EXCHANGES WANTED

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.

Garthwaite Watts
13 Starmead Drive
Wokingham, Berkshire
ENGLAND RG11-2JA

An ardent collector of Cyprus stamps and postal items, who is a member of the British-based Cyprus Study Circle, wishes to make contact with Canadian collectors of Cyprus, including ex-residents of the island and any former members of the UN peacekeeping force on Cyprus. Writes in English.

Mr. Willy Schaarschmidt
Marienberger straBe 6
Fach 01-33
Wolkenstein/Erzg.
DDR-9372

He is very interested in: First day Covers, postal stationery and the special cancellation stamps; vignettes, official Olympic covers and cancels; an entrance ticket from any Olympic event. Corresponds in German.

Ing. Andrzej Sieczkowski
P.O. Box 69
P1 09-405 Plock 7
POLAND

A Polish collector will exchange modern Polish and Russian stamps and FDCs for mint flora, fauns and sport topical stamps. Writes in English, Polish and esperanto.

Dr. Dimiter Kraev
P.O. Box 60
Sofia - 1090
BULGARIA

A Bulgarian collector will exchange mint issues of Eastern bloc nations for mint Canadian and U.S. issues of the past two or three years.

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.

Mr. Liang
LKE, P.O. Box 1145
C-100007, Beijing
PR CHINA

A Chinese collector of mint stamps of Pacific islands, Africa wishes to correspond with a view to exchange with collectors of same. Writes in English.

Ms. Jasmin Martinez
Br. Artigas 88-101
Montevideo
URUGUAY

Looking for a serious correspondent in Canada for exchanging mint stamps, complete sets, thematic: flora and fauna of Europe and North/South America. She offers mint/used stamps, any topic, of Uruguay, Argentina and other Latin American countries. Corresponds in English.

Mr. Jurgen Lehmann
1231 Lindenburg
Herzberger Str. 24
Germany-DDR

This collector in East Germany wants to trade stamps and picture postcards.

Mr. Bartosz Nowik
02-759 Warsaw
Warnenska 2/30
POLAND

Would like to correspond with philatelists from Canada and exchange stamps and letters with them.

Mr. Rudiger Miller
Strasse des Friedeus 3
1550-Nauen DDR

Interested in corresponding and exchanging ideas (tourist information) and air mail letters with complete sets of stamps, dogs, butterflies and air mail stickers on envelopes. Offers sport sets, nature sets, flowers, and other special blocks and sets.

Ms. Marie Borusset
710 Mc Eachran
OUTREMENT, PQ
H2V 3C7

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Mr. Milan Bucko
94108 Rastislance 185
CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Interested in exchanging Czechoslovakian stamps with anyone in Canada.

Ms. Luiz Gonzaga Camargo Maia
Rua Dr. Candido Espinheira, 29 - Ap. 52
CEP: 05004 – Sao Paulo – S.P.
BRASIL

Very interested in exchanging Brazilian stamps for Canadian stamps.

Benkhennouf Mahdi
16231 Rue de Constantine
Kouba, Alger
ALGERIA

Wants to exchange stamps and correspond with members of the Royal Philatelic Society. Collects stamps of the world. Corresponds in French.

Mr. Azzouz Benameur
B.P. 65
Saida, Algeria
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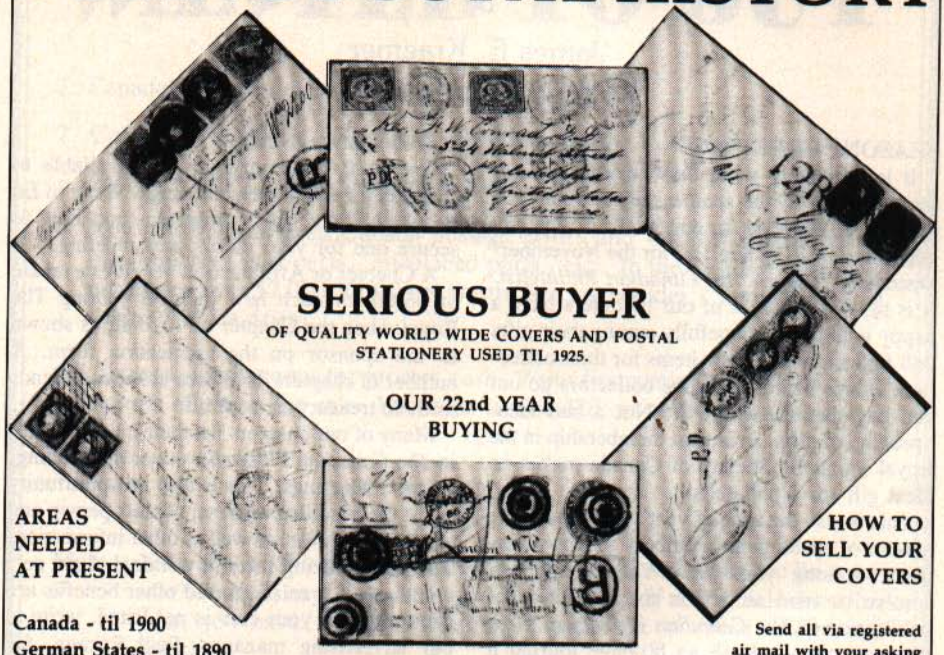
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COLLECTORS CLUB OF NEW YORK

PRESIDENT'S PAGE

by

James E. Kraemer

SEASONS GREETINGS

It is dificult to write those words in early September with the temperature a sunny 24 degrees C. However the editor tells me that my copy must be in by Sept. 10 for the November/ December issue of *The Canadian Philatelist.* It is my wish that all of our members have a happy holiday and hopefully among their gifts will find a few philatelic items for their collection. I have heard that some collectors go out and buy themselves a gift. Not a bad idea. Speaking of gifts, an annual membership in the Royal Philatelic Society of Canada makes an ideal gift for a philatelist.

This is also the time of year when I have the honour of wishing our members a Happy New Year. Among your New Year resolutions resolve to send an article to the editor for publication in *The Canadian Philatelist.* Now that we try to publish an 80-page journal it means that the editor generally has space for an article on your favourite topic. It is always rewarding to share ones philatelic knowledge with our fellow members.

•••

Our Chapters, now numbering 138, have been receiving a lot of attention lately, particularly those listed in *The Canadian Philatelist.* Numerous enquiries are received at the office from various organizations wanting to contact the chapters. We also receive enquiries from member philatelists wanting to make contact with local clubs. They are given what information we have on hand about the chapter closest to them.

No doubt one of the best philatelic bargains these days is a chaptership in the Royal. Dues are the same as for members, $18 a year. All chapters receive a copy of the journal. Many use our sales books at their meetings. Arrangements can be made with our sales manager, Mrs. Margaret Allen, to keep the sales books for two conecutive meetings helping to reduce postage costs.

Over 100 slide programs are available to chapters for use at their meetings. Write to Ed Beaubien for a list of programs and how to secure one for your club's next meeting.

A Chapter or Affiliate now receives a rebate of $6.00 for each new member joining The Royal when the Chapter or Affiliate is shown as the sponsor on the application form. A number of chapters have been able to add funds to their treasury as a result.

Many of our chapters list their meeting dates in *The Canadian Philatelist* under the heading, Chapter Meetings. This is also an opportunity to list their mailing address, contact person and telephone number, as well as other information. The cost of being listed is nominal. I am certain the public relations and other benefits are substantial. If your club is not listed, write to our advertising manager, Paul Burega, for details.

Many of our chapters have regular newsletters. The national office, the editor and the president receive copies of these newletters. They are well presented, contain considerable information and are obviously the result of a lot of hard work and dedication to the hobby and to the club. Now that literature is gaining in popularity at our National exhibitions I would like to see these entered in a special class in the exhibition.

The Royal also has another group known as Affiliates. While the chapters as a rule are generally local clubs, affiliates are national organizations who wish to associate with the Royal. Affiliates also receive a copy of our Journal, *The Canadian Philatelist.* Dues for an Affiliate are $25.00 per annum. Being an affiliate of the Royal is a good way to have The Royal speak for the group in international matters. Over the past few months we have received a number of enquiries from national groups in Canada and the United States of America interested in becoming affillates of The Royal. □

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* * *

Memo: 1985, 50¢ booklets. What varieties found in these, would you have for sale? Wanted; any flaws, untagged booklets, etc. If not for sale describe what you have. I'll be publishing a catalogue of these fascinating booklets.

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PTS

Fellows of the Society

Henri E.D. Gauthier

by Beverlie Clark, F.R.P.S.C.

Né à Tours, France, le 1er avril 1898, Henri Gauthier a immigré au Canada en 1908, s'établissant à St-Paul l'Hermite avec son père, sa mère et sa soeur. Son père décédé en 1910 à la suite d'un accident, la famille s'installa à Ottawa en 1912.

Eduqué à l'Université d'Ottawa, il s'engagea comme volontaire dans l'Armée française en 1915, deux ans avant l'appel de sa classe.

De retour au Canada en 1918, il travailla aux Services topographiques et au ministère fédéral des Forêts jusqu'à sa retraite en 1961. Retraité, il accepta le poste de gérant des ventes de la Royale, poste qu'il conserva pendant huit années.

Philatéliste depuis 1936, spécialiste des timbres de France, son pays d'origine, il a toujours été très actif et a eu le privilège d'être élu Président de l'Ottawa Philatelic Society.

Il a eu une part active dans les évènements philatéliques des Iles St-Pierre et Miquelon en 1942, apportant une aide précieuse aux habitants des îles en écoulant leurs timbres sur le marché nord-américain.

Il a toujours aimé la philatélie avec passion, en outre, ses connaissances et ses conseils étaient appréciés de tous ses collègues et quoiqu'aujourd'hui sa santé ne lui permet plus de participer à son passe-temps il garde le souvenir d'une vie philatélique bien remplie.

(C'est avec regert que nous apprenons le dexes de M. Gauthier. Nos plus sincères sympathies à sa famille et à ses amis).

•••

One of this year's elected Fellows, Henri Gauthier was born in Tours, France on April 1, 1898, and immigrated to Canada in 1908, later attending Ottawa University.

His philatelic collecting began in 1936 with many diversified interests, but with a particular emphasis on France, the country of his birth. A member and past-president of the Ottawa Philatelic Society, he was for a number of years the RPSC Sales Circuit Manager.



Henri E.D. Gauthier

From 1915 to 1918 he saw active service with the French Army where he was wounded twice. Returning to Canada he joined the Public Service as a map draughtsman. He remained with the government until his retirement in 1961.

In 1942, as Secretary of the Free French Agency in Ottawa, he was given the task of liquidating the overprinted stamps of the Islands of St. Pierre and Miquelon. These stamps had been overprinted "F.N.F.L.", which stood for the "Forces Naveles Francaises Libres" or "Free French Naval Forces" which had taken over the Islands on Christmas Day 1941. The stamps were sold at a premium and all funds realized were returned to the Islands.

Through his knowledge and dedication to the hobby he made many friends in the philatelic community. Mr. Gauthier passed away Nov. 1, 1988. Our condolences to his wife and family. □

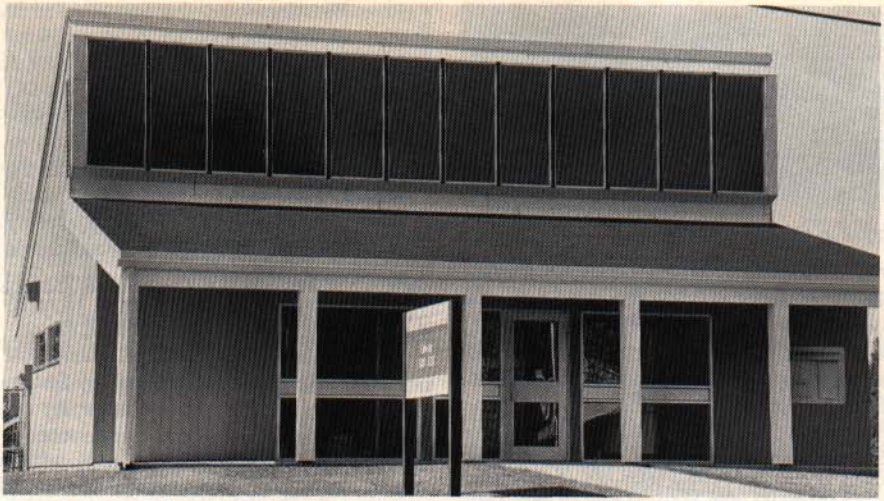
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ROBSON LOWE



British North American collections are regularly featured in sales held in New York, London and Bournemouth. Information about catalogs and consignment procedures may be obtained from each of the offices listed below. Our appointed philatelic representative in Canada, Mr. George S. Wegg, may be contacted locally for appraisals and sale information (Box 68, Station "Q," Toronto, M5T 2L7).

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Greely ON post office showing 12 solar-heating panels

Greely: Canada's First Solar-Designed Post Office

by James E. Kraemer, F.R.P.S.C.

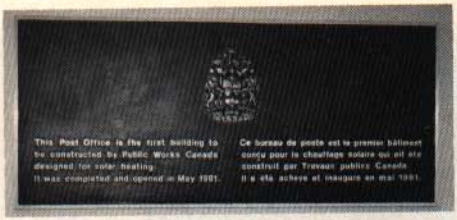
The community of Greely, about 12 kilometres south of Ottawa city limits on Highway 31 in Osgoode Township, was chosen as the site for the federal government's first solar-designed post office in Canada.

The new post office was officially opened on Friday, May 29, 1981. It is equipped with a glass-panelled roof that soaks up and recycles the sun's heat to warm the building. The single storey, wood-frame building has 12 solar collector mounted on its roof. They heat the building's water supply and add considerable support to the building's main heating system. An electrical heat pump supplies additional heat in the event of insufficient heat storage from the solar system. The post office was built at a cost of $127,531.34.(1) Ottawa G&C Construction Company Limited of Ottawa, Ont was the general contractor.

The Greely post office, which had been closed for almost 56 years, re-opened on Sept. 2, 1970 in rented quarters at 134 Meadow Dr., a small building just north of Larry's Confectionery Store. Rita Vanderydt was appointed postmaster. Two part-time assistants, Lillian Belisle and Pauline Lauzon, were employed to assist in sorting, distribution and general duties. The mail which was previously delivered to the Greely customers via RR 2 Manotick now came direct from Ottawa via Manotick Station.

Greely, one of a number of expanding communities within commuting distance of Ottawa, has been growing at a rapid pace. It is now almost a suburb of the city of Gloucester which adjoins Ottawa on the southeast. Several housing developments in the community have given considerable momentum to Greely's growth. As a result post office business has grown rapidly. The status of the post office was raised to Grade 2 on May 1, 1976, to grade 3 effective Sept. 1, 1977 and to Grade 4 effective May 1, 1979.(2)

The new solar designed post office is located at 7139 Parkway Rd. Today (1988) it has 400 boxholders and serves an ever growing population. Mrs. Vanderydt was promoted to super-



Plaque in Greely post office.

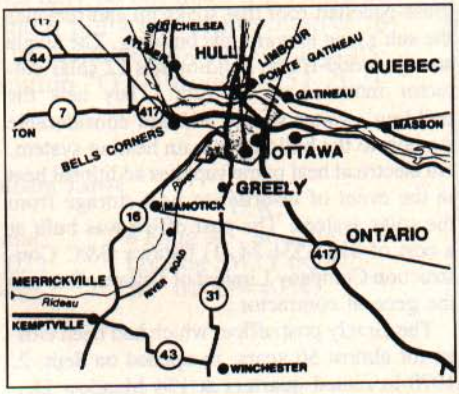
vising postmaster at Manotick, Ont. and was succeeded by Sandra Lafontaine on Sept. 15, 1982. Mrs. Lafontaine had previously been with the Lyndhurst post office, north of Gananoque, Ont. From Jan. 4, 1983 to Jan. 3, 1984, Mrs. Belisle served as acting postmaster while Sandra Lafontaine was taking a course in the French language. Lillian Belisle has also served for indeterminate periods during recent years at Osgoode and Metcalfe, Ont., post offices.

A glimpse into the past of the Greely community is equally as interesting as its more modern history. As early as 1834 the Bytown and Prescott stage coach passed through the area. In earlier years settlers came into the area via Cornwall. They blazed a trail through the bushlands to what is now known as Greely. James Kearns was the first to fell a tree across what later became known as Dunlap Creek. By 1951 the stage coach was running a twice-a-day service between Bytown (Ottawa) and Prescott through Greely, known then as Rossiter's Corners. Adam and Sam Rossiter were both active in municipal affairs in the area during the 1850s. As time went on the road became known as the Old Prescott Road. It was macadamized in 1875 and completed in 1876. Presumably to pay for modernizing the road, a toll gate went into operation at Rossiter's Corners (now Greely). The fee was five cents for a single horse and buggy, 10 cents for a team and express.(3)

By 1883 upwards of 20 settlers were residing in the immediate area. Moss K. Dickinson, M.P., recommended to the Post Office Department that a post office be established. He was visited by T.P. French of the postal inspector's office. As a result Mr. French wrote the following letter to the Postmaster General under date of July 16, 1884(4):

> "Mr. M.K. Dickinson, M.P. has recommended the establishment of a Post Office at Stanleys Hotel, Lot 5, Concession 5, Township of Osgoode, County of Russell. I beg to say that as indicated in the enclosed rough sketch, Stanleys Hotel is 2 miles from South Gloucester and 5 miles from Leitrim, the nearest Post Offices. There is a store, a blacksmith shop, one tavern and some 4 or 5 private buildings in the immediate vicinity of the proposed site and the surrounding country is well settled and improving somewhat. The office if established would accommodate some 30 or 35 families. The revenue would be I think some 12 to 15 dollars per annum but the cost of the service would be small as the courier for Leitrim, South Gloucester Railway Station tri-weekly service could be made, by extending 2 miles to the present route, to serve the proposed office. This he offers to do for $25.00 per annum, a sum much less in proportion to what he is now receiving, which could be safely accepted. I have the honour to be your obedient servant.
> T.P. French"

The establishment of the post office was approved in principle but a name for the post office was required since the name Rossiters Corners was not acceptable to the Post Office Department. The names of the landowners and more prominent settlers were checked but a general consensus for a name could not be achieved. Thomas Greely lived in a small log shanty on Lot 6, Concession 5 across the road where All Saints Anglican Church now stands. Today very little is known of the man or what became of him. However, his name was synonymous with that of Lieutenant Adolphus W. Greely, a U.S.A. cavalry officer whose



Map showing Greely's location near Ottawa ON



U.S. Stamp (Scott 2221) commemorating Adolphus W. Greely was issued May 28, 1986.

name was very much in the news in 1884 and early 1885.

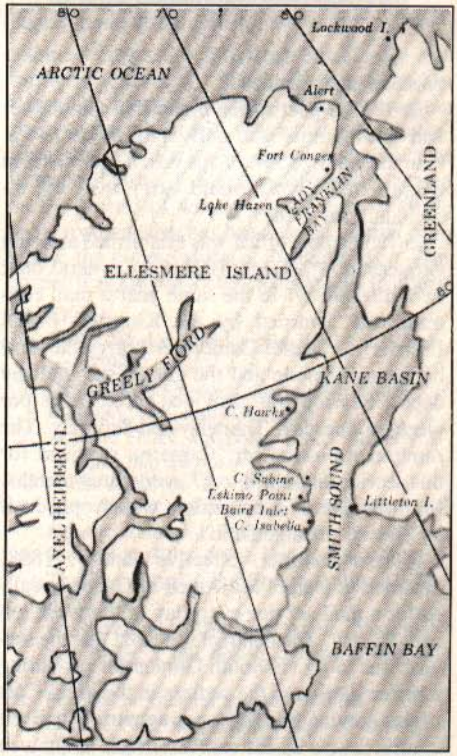
Lieutenant Greely was in charge of the Lady Franklin Arctic Expedition, 1881 - 1884.(5) The expedition wintered at Fort Conger on northern Ellesmere Island in 1881-2 and in 1882-3, the fort served as the base camp. In 1882 the expedition's supply ship was caught in the ice and sank. When no supply ship arrived the following year (1883), the expedition abandoned the Fort Conger camp on Aug. 10, 1883. By mid-October they reached Cape Sabine with rations for only 40 days. A rescue party on the ship Thetus under Captain W.S. Schley finally reached them on June 22, 1884 and found only seven survivors out of an expedition that numbered 25. All seven were near death. It was a story of endurance, heroism and death(6) or as another writer said, "It was a polar expedition plagued with starvation, murder and cannibalism."(7)

With interest in the Arctic and the lost Greely expedition current at the time, the Post Office Department readily accepted the name Greely. The post office opened in Stanley's hotel on June 1, 1885 with Reuben Bates the first postmaster. Three and a half years later, Mr. Bates resigned effective Jan. 1, 1889 and left the community. A number of hotel clerks operated the post office until Thomas J. O'Connor was officially appointed postmaster on March 1, 1890. Upon Mr. O'Connor's appointment the post office moved from the Stanley Hotel to the O'Connor home on the North half, Lot 7, Concession 5. The O'Connors operated a tannery on Lot 6, Concession 4, just south of Shea's Corners.

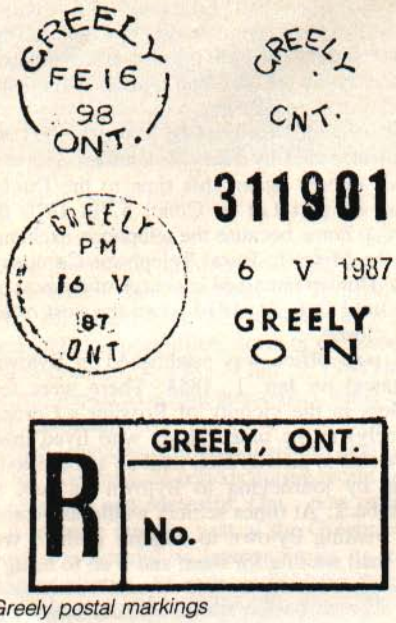
Postmaster O'Connor resigned on April 9, 1894 and was succeeded by Frances Stanley, wife of Richard Stanley. Mrs. Stanley's appointment was not made official until Oct. 1, 1894. The post office moved to Lot 5, Conc. 5 where the Stanley home was located. The Stanley brohers had purchased Lot 5, Conc. 5 in 1862 and at a later date, Lot 6, Conc. 5. During the summer of 1900 the post office relocated to the home of William Albert with Mrs. Stanley still in charge.

Mrs. Stanley resigned on May 10, 1903 and was succeeded by Mary J. Dunlap. The post office moved again, this time to the Dunlap home on part Lot 6, Conc. 5. In 1910 the Dunlap home because the telephone exchange for the Metcalfe Rural Telephone Company. Mrs. Dunlap remained in charge of the post office until Oct. 24, 1914 when the post office was closed.

A post office was established in Bytown, (Ottawa) on Jan. 1, 1854. There were few settlers in the vicinity of Rossiter's Corners (Greely) at the time. Those who lived there were able to pick up their mail on an occasional basis by journeying to Bytown on foot or horseback. At times settlers would ask someone visiting Bytown to enquire if there was any mail waiting for them and if so to bring it



Greely Fiord, Ellesmere Island, N.W.T. Named after Lt. A.W. Greely.



Greely postal markings

back on their return.

In 1842 a post office opened in Gloucester and service now was only eight miles away.

In the early 1850s a stage coach service from Ottawa to Prescott would carry mail for individuals for a fee.

In 1852 a post office was established at South Gloucester, (formerly Barton's Corners) only two miles away. In the same year a mail contract was awarded by the Kingston Postal District* to Daniel Cameron to carry the mail between Osgoode and the Gloucester railway depot. Service was provided three times per week on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday. The remuneration that Mr. Cameron received for this service amounted to £7 every three months. Mail for Greely area settlers was dropped off by special arrangement.

A new contract, effective Jan. 1, 1858, awarded to Daniel McDonell of Osgoode called for a mail service everyday of the week except Sunday. The contract specified that the service was to go via South Gloucester providing a better service to the settlers in the area. Cost of this service was $192 per annum. When the contract came up for renewal in 1861, Duncan McLaurin of Osgoode Township was successful with his tender of $240 per annum.

Osgoode - Gloucester Mail Service(8)
Daniel Cameron
Jan. 1, 1852 - Dec. 31, 1854
Thomas Gould
Jan. 1, 1855 - Dec. 31, 1857
Daniel McDonell
Jan. 1, 1858 - Dec. 31, 1861
Duncan McLaurin
Jan. 1, 1862 - Dec. 31, 1861
(*The Kingston Postal District had jurisdiction over the post offices and postal routes in eastern Ontario, the post office headquarters being located in Montreal.)

On July 1, 1866 the Osgoode - Gloucester mail route was superceded by a new route Russell to Gloucester Station. Tenders were called and a contract was awarded to R. Young to carry the mail over this 24-mile route for $450 per annum. The contract called for the courier to connect with the trains on the St. Lawrence and Ottawa Railway at Gloucester Station. New tenders were called for April 1, 1870. Of the five tenders received John Carson of Osgoode quoted the best price. He was awarded the contract at $600 per annum. Effective July 1, 1875 new postal routes were set up and the Greely area was again served from South Gloucester.

Russell - Gloucester Station
(Service on Tues., Thurs., and Sat.,)
P.I. Hornidge
July 1, 1889 - May 12, 1890
John Carson
April 1, 1870 - June 30, 1875

From July 1, 1875 until the post office opened, settlers managed to pick up their mail at Gloucester Station. When the post office opened at Greely on June 1, 1885, Henry Cowan, the courier for the Leitrim - South Gloucester Station route, went the additional two miles to Greely and return. A tri-weekly service of nine miles per trip was specified in a revised contract for which Mr. Cowan received $198.32 per annum. Cowan's contract was terminated on June 30, 1889. To give better postal service, a new courier route, Metcalfe - Ottawa, distance of 21 miles, was established on June 30, 1889. R.L. Hornidge was successful in receiving the contract at his tender bid of $645 per annum

for a six-day per week service. Competition increased over the years so that by 1897 when Jimmy Simpson was awarded the contract, the contract price dropped to $312 per annum, about 2.4-cents per mile.

Metcalfe - Ottawa Mail Service(8)

P.I. Hornidge
July 1, 1889 - May 12, 1890
C.M. Garrow
June 1, 1890 - June 30, 1890
R.I. Hornidge
July 1, 1890 - Sept. 30, 1895
T. Ross
Oct. 1, 1895 - June 30, 1897
Jimmy Simpson
July 1, 1897 - June 30, 1909
The Ottawa Valley Motor Transit Co.
(L. Younghusband)
July 1, 1909 - June 30, 1912

It is of interest to note that for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1888 the gross revenue from the sale of postage stamps etc. for Greely, a non-accounting post office, was $42.25. The postmaster received an $18 salary for providing service for the year.

When rural free delivery of mail was inaugurated in Ontario, sweeping changes were made to the old courier routes. As a result a new courier service was set up to transport the mail between Greely and Gloucester. The contract was awarded to M. Stackpole at $82 per year and was supposed to run for a four-year period. On Oct. 24, 1914 the contract was terminated when the Greely post office closed. Closure was due to the advent of rural mail delivery. A new rural route, RR 2, Manotick Station with John Blais as courier began serving Greely and area. The route was 23 1/2 miles long and service was daily except Sunday.

In September 1942, Norman Pyper took over the Greely route and was succeed by his wife Doris in 1950 when he began working for the township. Later Norman Pyper's brother and sister-in-law, Russell and Margaret, took over the Greely and Manotick routes.

When the Greely post office reopened on Feb. 9, 1970, the rural route became known as RR 2, Greely. The mail was picked up from the evening train that stopped at Manotick Station. In 1984 Greely post office served 335 residences and 29 businesses while RR 2, Greely served 350 residences and 31 businesses. (9) New housing developments have recently contributed to increased post office business to such an extent that further facilities will soon be required. Perhaps a sub post office or more likely a franchise postal operation will be set up.

Greely, Ont. (formerly Rossiter's Corners*)

Post office opened	1885-06-01
Reuben Bates	1885-06-01
1888-12-31	Resignation(10)
Thomas J. O'Connor	1890-03-01
1894-04-09	Resignation
Mrs. Frances Stanley	1894-10-01
1903-05-10	Resignation
Mrs. Mary J. Dunlap	1903-07-30
1914-10-24	Rural Mail Delivery
Post office closed	1914-10-24
Post office reopened	1970-09-02
Mrs. Rita Vanderydt	1970-09-02
1982-09-14	Transferred
Mrs. Sandra Fontaine	1982-09-15
1983-01-03	Leave of Absence
Mrs. Lillian Belisle	1983-01-04
1984-01-03	Acting
Mrs. Sandra Fontaine	1984-01-04

Organization Number 311901
Postal Code K0A 1Z0

*Some writers have reported that Greely was formerly known as "Shea's Corners" and as "Stanleys Corners" Shea's Corners was the corner west of Greely at what is now the intersection of Parkway Road and the Old Prescott Road(11). Stanleys Hotel was located on the corner of what is now Meadow Drive and a roadway that has been closed, across from where the cheese store is located today. This corner was known locally as Stanleys Corners.

NOTES:

1. Public Works Canada, File 3010-G8/1, Project 039892
2. Canada Post Corporation/National Postal Museum, Operational Orders
3. Michael Daley, Osgoode, Ont., *"Greely, A Glimpse into the Past"*
4. Public Archives, RG 3 Series
5. L.H. Neatby, "The Greely Ordeal, *The Beaver*, Autumn (1961)
6. Richard N. Ellis, "The Greely Expedition: The Last Days", *The Beaver*, Spring (1974), p. 33.
7. A. Stevenson, "The High Arctic, Yesterday and Today", *The Beaver*, Spring (1974), p. 28-32.
8. Postmaster General's annual returns
9. Canada Post, Householder Figures for Non Letter Carrier Offices annual report.
10. Public Archives Canada, RG3 Series
11. Michael Daley, "Greely etc..."

New Information Surfaces On Freight Money

by Allan Steinhart, F.R.P.S.C.

In a recent article in *The Canadian Philatelist*, Vol. 39, No. 2 Mar.-Apr. 1988 there was an article by J.C. Arnell on Freight Money on Trans-Atlantic Mails. A short few days after the receipt of the magazine I acquired a most important cover, important for its contents relating to Freight Money.

In his article, Mr. Arnell notes that Canadian postmasters at Montreal, Kingston and Queenston corresponded directly with New York over Freight Money but this arrangement was soon terminated and such monies were forwarded to New York via Stayner less commissions except for the Montreal post office.

The cover I acquired, previously in the Stulberg and Palmer collections, gives us some details which differ from the previously published information.

On the Niagara Frontier the main exchange post office between Canada and the United States were Queenston, U.C. and Lewiston, N.Y. Besides these offices, Fort Erie-Buffalo and Niagara, U.C. and Youngstown, N.Y. were also exchange offices but mail from the interior of Canada did not pass through these offices, only mail originating locally and vice versa.

The cover has a red Niagara Nov. 14 1839 U.C. date stamp and a faint red Youngstown No 16 N.Y. datestamp. There is also a red Money Letter handstamp (Harrison Type 1) and it is rated PAID 75, the PAID being applied at Niagara. No Canadian postage is shown as the letter was freefranked in Canada as we shall see and charged triple rate in the United States, three times the 25-cent single rate over 400 miles from Youngstown N.Y. to New York City.

The letter is addressed to Abraham Bell & Co. who were agents for a number of shipping companies in New York. On the flap the cover is endorsed "Alex Davidson A/C/Postages/Niagara, U.C./11/14, 1839" & "L6". The contents of the letter document the amounts of money collected and remitted by Alexander Davidson to Abraham Bell & Co. The account reads as follows:

Credit

1839		
May 11 by 18 single letters sent p the Liverpool	4.50	
May 11 by 1 newspaper	.02	
May 13 by 1 double and 2 single letters	1.00	5.52
July 1 by 1 Packet	1.25	
July 1 by 1 Packet	.75	
July 1 by 1 Packet	.50	
July 1 by 15 single letters 25 cts.	3.75	
July 1 by newspaper	.04	6.29
Aug. 19 by 16 single letters 25 cts	4.00	
Aug. 19 by 8 newspapers	.16	4.16
Oct. 12 by 1 double letter	.50	
Oct. 12 by 9 single @ 25 cts	2.25	
Oct.12 by 14 newspapers	.28	
Oct. 14 by 2 single letters	.50	3.51
	19.50	

Debit

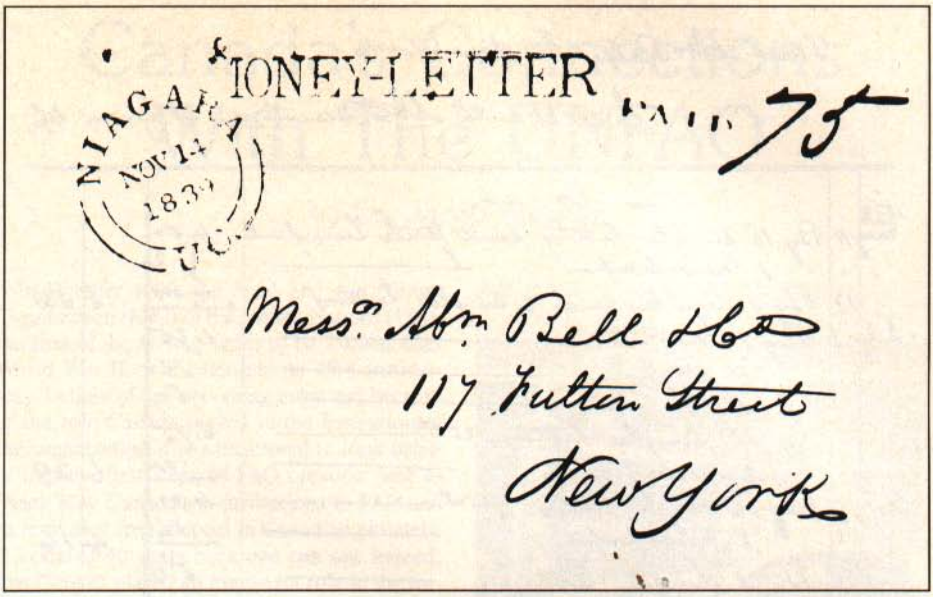
1839		
Nov. 14 to Commission on above 7½ p. ct.	1.46	
Nov. 14 Cash in full	18.04	19.50

$.....

$18. Canadian money – $16.57

T.A.S.S. Co. Postage a/c=C66

First, a bit about Alexander Davidson (1794-1856) who was at this time postmaster of Niagara. He came to Canada in 1821 and settled on a 400-acre grant in Donn Township, becoming a teacher and publishing the *Canada Spelling Book*, the first copyrighted book in



Nov. 14, 1839 money letter mailed to Abraham Bell & Company.

Upper Canada which sold about 130,000 copies by 1856. He published other books as well.

By January 1837, Davidson was in Niagara as postmaster (Niagara-on-the-Lake) where he ran a bookshop, the post office and sold stationery, hardware and garden supplies. He served seven terms on the town council, was a school trustee, was on the board of health and was president of the Board of Police and in 1850 was Niagara's first mayor. He also published and edited *The Niagara Mail.*

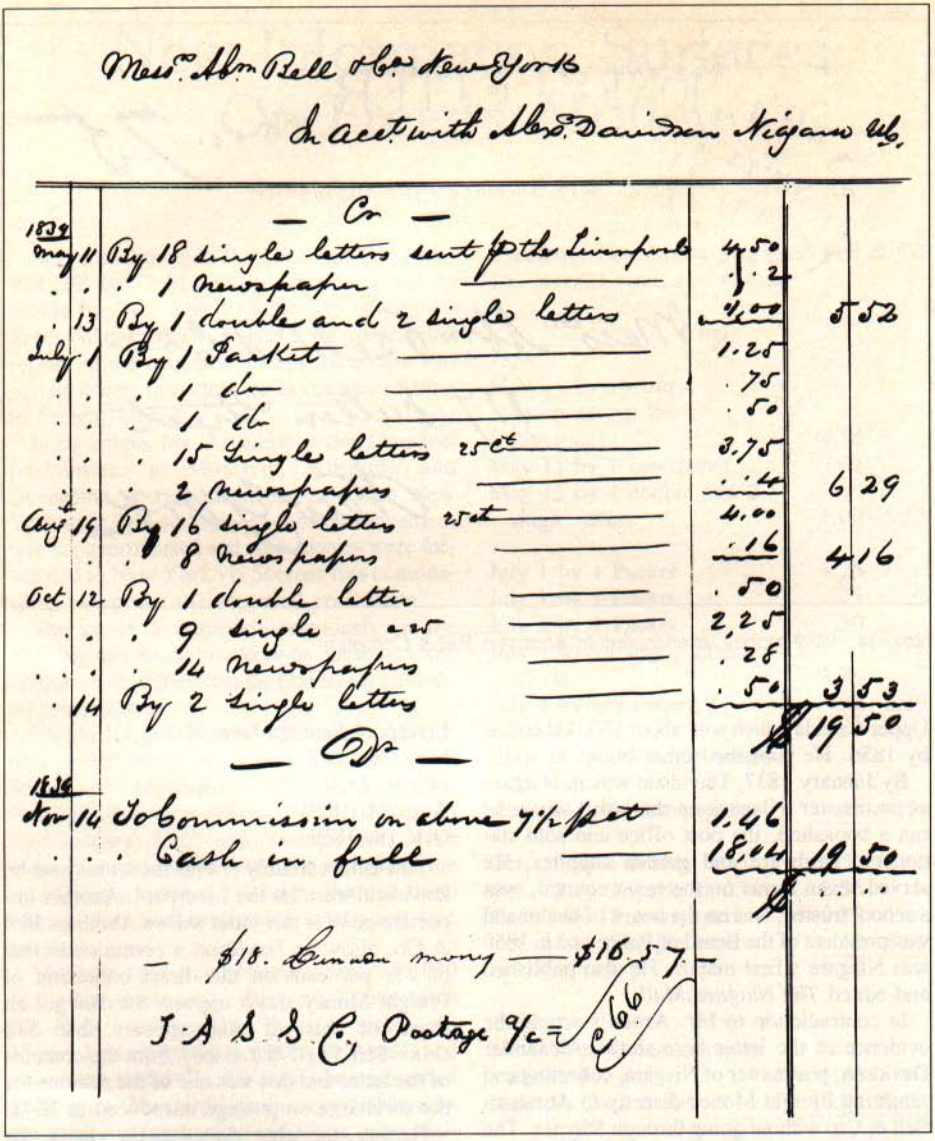
In contradiction to Mr. Arnell's article the evidence of the letter here shows Alexander Davidson, postmaster of Niagara, collecting and remitting Freight Money directly to Abraham Bell & Co. without going through Stayner. The Freight Money here appears to be collected on behalf of mails for the pioneer Steamer, Liverpool. The dates of the forwarding of the letters by Davidson ties in to the sailings of the Liverpool from New York as follows:

Niagara Mails	Liverpool Sailings from N.Y.
May 11 & 13, 1839	May 18, 1839
July 1	July 6, 1839
Aug. 19	Aug. 24, 1839
Oct. 12 & 14	Oct. 19, 1839

This table certainly proves the letters sent by Davidson were for the Liverpool. Another important point is this letter shows Abraham Bell & Co. allowing Davidson a commission rate of 7½ per cent on the direct collection of Freight Money and it appears Stayner got no share of this. It also appears that $18 Cdn=$16.57 (U.S.) money from the contents of the letter and this was one of the reasons for the surcharge on postage introduced in 1842.

Further, the letter shows us the charge for single rated letters was as previously reported 25 cents per letter via the Liverpool, 50 cents for double letters, 75 cents for triple letters, etc. Whether the freight money charge actually appeared on the covers sent remains open to question but I suspect it did not as it appears that no Canadian postage appeared on the letter that originated at Niagara and Davidson also acted as an agent of the United States Post Office.

Probably the most important point raised by



Messrs. Abm. Bell & Co. New York

In acct. with Alexr. Davidson Niagara Uc.

— Cr —

1832 May 11	By 18 single letters sent for the Liverpool		4.50	
" "	1 newspaper		.2	
" 13	By 1 double and 2 single letters		2.00	6.52
July 1	By 1 Packet		1.25	
" "	1 do		.75	
" "	1 do		.50	
" "	15 Single letters 25ct		3.75	
" "	2 newspapers		.4	6.29
Augt 14	By 16 single letters 25ct		4.00	
" "	8 newspapers		.16	4.16
Oct 12	By 1 double letter		.50	
" "	9 single " 25		2.25	
" "	14 newspapers		.28	
" 14	By 2 single letters		.50	3.53
			£	19.50

— Dr —

1836 Nov 14	To Commission on above 7½ pct	1.46	
" "	Cash in full	18.04	19.50
		£	

— £18. Canada money — $16.57 —

I.A.S.S.C. Postage 9c = 66

The contents: A statement of monies collected and remitted by Alexander Davidson to Abraham Bell & Co.

this letter is that there was a Freight Money charge on newspapers sent from Canada to Britain via the U.S.A. on the Liverpool. Whether this freight money on newspapers was charged on other pioneer steamers or sailing packets remains to be seen. The charge as shown here was two cents Freight Money per newspaper. To the best of my knowledge, this is the first time this information has been presented to students of Trans-Atlantic mails. Whether a newspaper by such a route with Freight Money will ever be found is very doubtful.

As a result of a study and interpretation of this cover and its contents a considerable amount of information has been discovered about Freight Money charges. □

Canada's Connections With The UNFAO

by Dr. Jacob Kleiman

In October 1990, the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) of the United Nations (UN), the first of the UN agencies to be formed after World War II, will celebrate its 45th anniversary. In light of this upcoming event and because of the role Canada played in the formation of the organization it is educational to look briefly into the first steps of FAO creation, and to check how Canada's contributions to FAO and its activities are reflected in Canadian philately.

Looking 40 years back one can say, indeed, that Canada played an important role in the formation of the organization. Thus, the establishment of the FAO was proclaimed in 1945 on Canadian soil, in Quebec City (Fig. 1), in the Le Chateau Frontenac hotel, and is associated with a prominent Canadian. The Chateau Frontenac officially opened its doors to the public in 1893. During the next 30 years a number of additional wings and a central tower that climaxes the entire building (Fig. 2) bearing a resemblance to the medieval chateaux of France were added to the hotel structure. The hotel played host to numerous national and international events, and many of them were commemorated by plaques placed at different locations in the hotel.

On Oct. 16, 1945 representatives of 34 nations gathered at the Chateau Frontenac to sign the Constitution of the Food and Agriculture Organ-



Figure 1



Figure 2

On Oct. 16, 1945 representatives of 34 nations gathered at the Chateau Frontenac to sign the Constitution of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations. Upon the completion of the signing ceremony the first Conference of FAO opened and lasted until the Nov. 1. Its first act was to elect into the chair Lester Pearson (Fig. 3) who had opened the proceedings in his capacity as chairman of the Interim Commission. The United Nations Interim Commission on Food and Agriculture was established two years earlier, in 1943, at the United Nations Conference on Food and Agriculture held at Hot Springs, Virginia. Mr. Pearson, who became in 1945 the first Canadian Ambassador to the United States, was elected as the chairman of the Interim Committee. It should be noted here that Mr. Pearson took a very active part in the United Nations Organization. He was elected president of the General Assembly in 1952. He also distinguished himself in dealings with the Korea and Suez crises. For his peacekeeping efforts in the Suez



Figure 3

crisis of 1956 he was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize in 1957.

During the period 1943 – 1945 the Interim Committee prepared the Constitution of FAO and submitted three additional documents to the first conference: a proposal for merging the International Institute of Agriculture, established in 1905, with FAO; a special report on forestry (for more information on forestry activities sponsored by FAO the interested reader is referred to an article by the author in the April 1988 issue of the *Journal of the United nations Philatelist* (1)); and a non-technical paper describing the work envisaged for the new organization.

As a reminder of the historic event of FAO creation and to commemorate the 10th anniversary of FAO establishment a plaque was put up on Oct. 15th, 1955 on Le Chateau Frontenac hotel where the signing of the FAO Constitution took place (Fig. 4). The inscription on this bronze tablet, located opposite the World Conference plaque at the entrance to the hotel reads (in English and French): "In this building, 16 October, 1945, representatives of 44 nations met and established the Food and Agriculture Organization, first of the new United Nations agencies. Thus for the first time nations organized to raise levels of nutrition and to improve production and distribution of food and agricultural products".

It should be noted that only 34 nations signed the Constitution on Oct. 16, 1945. There is some confusion, however, as to the exact number of nations participating in the first conference. Different sources (2-4) put the number of nations represented at the conference from 39 to as high as 45. The plaque shown in Fig. 4 quotes 44 nations. Part of the confusion could be due to the fact that three countries joined FAO membership not at the signing ceremony, but later, during the remaining days of the conference, and two more countries that were not eligible* for regional membership were also elected at that time. However, not all of the 44 countries represented on the Interim Commission signed the FAO Constitution. Thus, the USSR had participated in the Hot Springs Conference in 1943 and in the work of the Interim Commission being therefore eligible for "original membership" in FAO. However, it

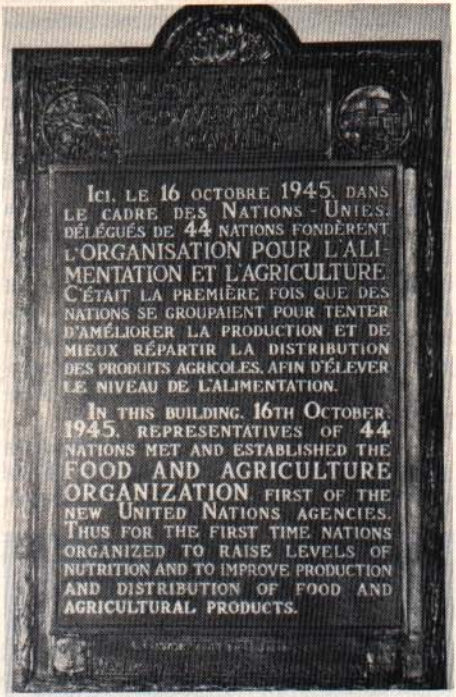


Figure 4

*All countries that participated in the UN Conference in Hot Springs in 1943 were elected to the Interim Committee and were therefore eligible for original membership in FAO.

sent to Quebec a delegation that had a status of observers only, and not participants. Lester Pearson, being the Chairman of the conference, expressed on behalf of all members the "earnest hope that the Government of USSR will soon be able to acccept the Constitution of FAO". However, the USSR has not so far acquired FAO membership.

More than 700 stamps and 40 souvenir sheets as well as other philatelic material honoring the FAO has been issued worldwide in the 43 years of the organization's existance. An article in *The American Philatelist* by the author describes this aspect in more details (5). It is worthwhile to note that, unlike other topics, the FAO topic is relatively free of the flood of stamps and souvenir sheets from various postal agencies otherwise very active in topical philately. However, despite the close involvment of Canada in the creation of the FAO, no stamps have ever issued by Canada Post to honor the organization. The only items related to FAO and issued in Canada that the author was able to find so far were two types of postal cancellations that were used in March of 1963 to mark the Freedom From Hunger Campaign.

March 21, 1963 was the midpoint in a five-year campaign undertaken by the FAO. The campaign had a dual purpose; to publicize the fact that close to half the world's population was faced with starvation or malnutrition; and let it be known that real possibilities exist for wiping out the ancient scourge of hunger.



Figure 5

One of these postal cancellations was used in Ontario (Fig. 5) and has an English text: "Freedom From Hunger Week, March 17-23". The other, postmarked March 22, 1963, was used in Quebec (Fig. 6a) and contains a similiar inscription in both English and French not indicating, however, the dates of the week it was used. Another cover from Quebec (Fig. 6b), postmarked March 15, 1963, when combined with the data from the cover shown in Fig. 6a, suggests that this postal cancellation was used in Quebec during the week of 15-22 of March.

Analyzing the dates of use for the postal cancels in Ontario (Fig. 5) and in Quebec (Fig. 6) it is unclear whether the cancellation in Quebec had been put in use before that of Ontario, or it was used for more than one week. March 15, 1963 was a Friday, and it looks unlikely that a week-long cancellation was started at the calendar end of the week and not at the beginning.



Figure 6

The Food and Agriculture Organization came recently under sharp criticism from a number of Western nations. The criticism was aimed mainly at the director-general of the FAO, Dr. Edouard Saouma. Canadian diplomats were in the forefront of international attempts to prevent him from being elected to a third term in the office. The director-general was accused of "practising coercive tactics" and of "elevating ward politics to the globel level" (6). However, despite Canada's dissatisfaction with FAO's performance it continues to play a very important role in the FAO structure. Thus, the commitment of $310 million in international food aid for 1985 and 1986 made Canada the world's second-largest food donor after the United States and represented about 20 per cent of total United Nations aid to the world's hungry. The recent apology of the director-general of FAO to the Canadian Government for the attacks made by the representative of the organization towards Canada cleared the way for the payment of the payment of the annual, 1988 contribution of $11.5 million to FAO.

As can be seen from this article, Canada, indeed, played in the past and continues to play at the present a very important role FAO's

operations. It is, therefore, disappointing to see that this role is not reflected at all in Canadian philately unlike the participation of Canada in other international (Scott #394), and UN-sponsored (Scott #690,513/14) programs. In light of the approaching 45th anniversary of the FAO, it would be, therefore, quite timely to suggest to the Chairman of Canada Post Corporation to include in the plans for 1990 a stamp commemorating the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations and Canada's contribution to this organization.

There is no doubt that the FAO theme offers numerous opportunities to the collector. So far the author has assembled an extensive list of stamps and souvenir sheets dedicated to FAO (13 pages and growing). An illustrated list of official and unofficial FDC's and postal cancellations is in the works. Anyone interested in the list is encouraged to write to the author. A self-addressed stamped envelope would be appreciated and a small charge of $4.50 is necessary to cover the computer and copying charges. The author is also working on a number of articles highlighting different aspects of FAO's activities, and he would like to ask all readers that have or are aware of any interesting philatelic material on FAO to write him: Jacob Kleiman, P.O. Box 3231, Station 'D', Willowdale, ON, M2R 3G6.

Acknowledgement: The kind help of Mr. Martine Pelchat, from the Le Chateau Frontenac hotel, Quebec City, in obtaining information on the hotel is acknowledged with thanks.

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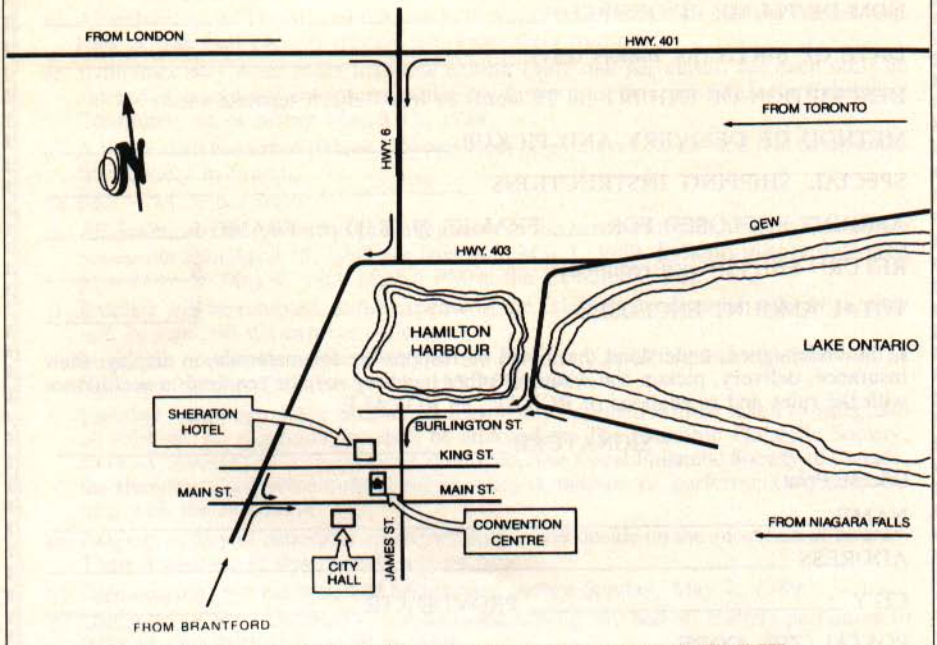
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St. Paul The Missionary: A Topical Examination

by Maria Thomé

Editor's Note: The following article was originally written in German and appared in *Die Briefmarke*, Vienna, Austria, in December 1985. It has been translated from the original German to English by Joachim D. Doehler, Scarborough, Ontario. Mr. Doehler is president of the German Philatelic Society of Toronto. We also wish to acknowledge that permission to translate and publish this article was given by the author and by Karl Dostal, the editor of *Die Briefmarke*.

•••

World Missionary Saint Paul

Paul was a messenger and an untiring prophet of the gospel throughout the ancient Greco-Roman world. The creation of a topical stamp collection about this most important missionary of the early Christian church and the accomplishments of his missionay voyages are a very interesting and rewarding excercise.

1. **Paul and Christian art**
2. **Saul's birthplace and surrounding influences**
   - 2.1. The City of Tarsus
   - 2.2. Schooling and apprenticeship as a tentmaker
   - 2.3. The influences of Greek and Roman culture on Saul
3. **Apprenticeship in Jerusalem**
   - 3.1. The city of Jerusalem
   - 3.2. Saul and the Pharisee under Hebrew law
4. **Conversion**
   - 4.1. The stoning of Stephen
   - 4.2. The persecution of the Christians until Damascus
   - 4.3. The enlightenment outside of Damascus
   - 4.4. Baptism and Sermon in Damascus
   - 4.5. Flight to Arabia
   - 4.6. First union with the church at Antioch (Syria) and missionary work within the congregation (42-44AD)
5. **The missionary voyages**
   - 5.1. First voyage to Cyprus and southern Asia Minor (southern Galatia) 45-48AD
   - 5.2. The Apostalic Council in Jerusalem 49 AD
   - 5.3. Second voyage to Asia Minor (southern Galatia and Asia) and Greece (Macedonia and Achaea) 49-52 AD
   - 5.4. Third voyage – three years missionary work in Ephesus (Asia) and the last effective ministry in Macedonia, Illyria and Corinth, 53-58 AD.
   - 5.5. Farewell in Miletus in Asia and voyage to Jerusalem 58 AD
6. **Voyage to Rome as a prisoner**
   - 6.1. Two years protective custody in Caesarea 58-60 AD
   - 6.2. Ship's voyage from Caesarea to Rome 60-61 AD
7. **In Rome**
   - 7.1. First Roman imprisonment 61-62 AD
   - 7.2. Execution in the year 67 AD during the reign of Nero
   - 7.3. The church of Saint Paul in Rome over the grave of the apostle
8. **References from the letters of Paul**

•••

The foundation for this topical collection is based largely on the stories of the apostle from the Bible which report on Paul beginning with the stoning of Stephen in Jerusalem and ending with Paul's imprisonment in Rome, 61-62 AD.

To this are added, from the Bible autobiographical sources in the form of letters which Paul wrote to the various Christian congregations and friends. These letters, written 30-40 years earlier than the apostle stories (even those by the disciples of Christ), are appropriately of greater importance: with regard to the divergence between the apostle stories and the letters of Paul, the letters outweigh them by far.

The question of "true" and "untrue" letters of Paul which has been discussed by biblical scholars for several decades, will not be discussed here.

Paul and Christian art

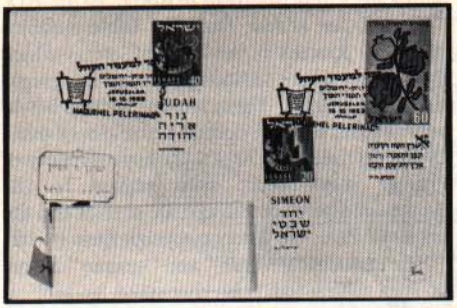
Nothing authentic is known about the physical appearance of the apostle Paul. Looking at icons



Maximum card, Vatican. Fresco of the apostle Paulus from the Marceillinus catacombs in Rome (around 500 AD).

whose reliable evidence does go back to the 3rd century, a certain Levantian facial type is repeatedly attributed to Paul which has resulted in a somewhat established tradition. To this also belongs the fresco of Paul from the Marcellinus Catacombs in Rome (late 4th century: fig. 1) as seen on the Vatican stamp Michel 524, Scott 449.

From the apostle stories and especially Paul's letters, a more exact picture of Paul the person



Entire from Israel. The Special cancellation shows an unrolled Torah.

can be reconstructed and so from the earliest Christian era, artists throughout the centuries have tried to portray him; many of their works have been depicted on stamps.

Saul's birthplace and surrounding influences

Paul presents himself in the apostle stories and several times in the letters to the Philippians and to the Romans: "I am a Jew from Tarsus in Cilicia, an unimportant city. Circumcised on the eighth day (at which time he received the Hebrew name Scha'ul = Saul, Saulus. His Roman name was Paulus) from the race of Israel, the tribe of Benjamin, a Hebrew according to the law..."

Tarsus on the southern coast of Asia Minor was at the time of Saul already a very important city, the focal point of Greek Culture and learning with an internationally recognized university. A booming economy with a large harbour provided for prosperity. Saul's father was a wealthy citizen of the city and from him Saul inherited his Roman civic rights. Saul was bor between 1 and 5 AD and attended the synagogue school in Tarsus to learn Hebrew (the Aramaic language) and to study the Torah (fig. 2) and due to his thorough command of the Greek language and its concepts, he also attended Greek schools.



Maximum card, Spain. Paulus with a canvas sheet over the shoulder, as painted by El Greco.

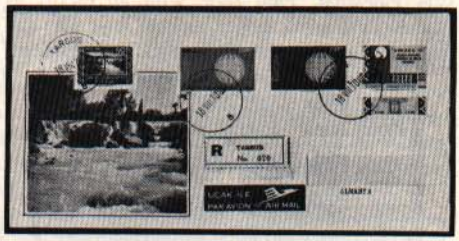
According to the principle of Pharasee families in those times, he combined the study of the Torah with a worldly occupation and

hence Saul, like his father, apprenticed as a tent-maker (El Greco painted Paul with a canvas sheet over his left shoulder, fig. 3; Greek stamp Michel #580 and Spain #1377 Scott 537 and 1154 respectively). This occupation he repeatedly practised later to earn a living. His experiences in the working world and his great respect for the work ethic, as well as his familiarity with Greek sports and theatre life, find expression in his later letters.



Stationary, Turkey. Censor cancellation from Tarsus (Arabic and Latin inscription).

Tarsus is today a small unimportant Turkish city (fig. 4) still retaining its thousand-year-old name. Behind the city, the Kydnos river (fig. 5) today, (Tarsuez in Turkish) forms a 110-metre wide waterfall (stamp of Turkey Michel #1328, Scott 1070). In antiquity the river was navigable into the city.



Registered letter from Tarsus, Turkey. The picture in the upper left of the stamp shows the Kydnor River; at the time of Paulus, the Kydnor River flowed through the middle of the city Tarsus.

Apprenticeship in Jerusalem

In the beginning of the Christian era, the Jewish people had settled everywhere in the known world and maintained many synagogues; even at that time more Jews lived abroad than in Palestine. Jerusalem (fig. 6) with its temple remained the religious and political focus of the scattered people who made annual pilgrimages from far away to the annual feasts in Jerusalem.



Commemorative stamp from Israel showing a part of the old city Jerusalem, Scott #482.



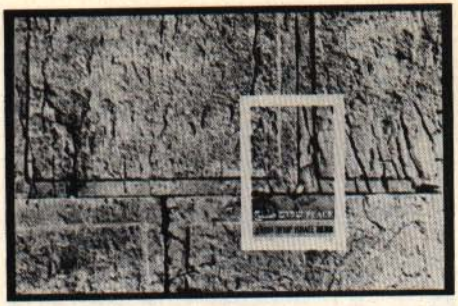
Mint stamp, Scott #76, shows the Dome of the Rock in Jerusalem. At the time of Paulus there stood a temple for Herod with the sacrafical altar.

Paul came to this holy city when he was about 15 years old in order to study for the next 15 years at the temple school. As a pupil of the famous teacher Gamaliel he studied thoroughly the old testament and the interpretive methods of the rabbis.

Saul knew Jerusalem only in its great splendor as Herod the Great had created it. On the gigantic square in the eastern part of the city, where today the Golden Dome of the Rock (fig. 7), a holy shrine of Islam from the 7th century is found, stood the splendid temple which was linked on the north to the fortress Antonia, from whose steps Saul defended, three decades later, his teachings before the High Court and irate Jews. In the northwest of the city glittered the huge palace of Herod (fig. 8).



Air mail letter. The stamps, Scott #67, show the citadel with the David Tower in Jerusalem. All of this stands on the foundation of the palace for Herod the Great.



Souvenir sheet from Israel, Scott #724. Part of the western wall of the temple the so called Wailing Wall.

After the destruction of Jerusalem by the Romans in 70 AD only the western wall of the temple remained (the so-called Wailing Wall, fig. 9). Of the three mighty towers of Herod's palace, only the foundation of one of the towers remained which is capped by a minaret from Turkish times. The Israelis today call it the David Tower.

As a faithful Jew and Pharisee, Paul was pledged to defend Jewish law (the Torah, the five books of Moses). The laws regulate everything; knowledge of them and adherence to them led Jews to salvation. From this viewpoint one can understand Saul's hatred and zealous persecution of the Christians who according to his perception, wanted to dissolve the Mosaic Law.



Maximum card from Austria showing the deacon Stephen who was stoned to death. The stamp is Scott #B-192.

Saul's Conversion

In the Bible we meet Saul for the first time at the stoning of Stephen (fig. 10) a Christian Jew from the Disaspora (dispersion). Possibly Saul was an officially-engaged execution witness of the High Court, who out of fear of the Romans, kept himself in the background of this lynch-style justice.



Registered letter from Israel. The Stephen Gate (also Lion Gate) on the eastern wall of the old city of Jerusalem reminds one even today of the first martyr of Christianity.

The murder of Stephen (fig. 11, Israel, Scott #375) was followed by persecution of the Christians in which Paul joined in with great enthusiasm. With full authority of the high priests who by authority of the Romans were granted jurisprudence in religious matters over all members of the Jewish communities even outside Palestine, Paul rode with an escort to Damascus to arrest those Christian Jews who had fled there and to bring them back to Jerusalem.



Souvenir sheet from Israel, Scotts #491A; city gates of Jerusalem.

The 250 km-long trip from Jerusalem (800 m above sea level) to Damascus led through the



Special stamp from Israel, Scott #85, showing the bridge over the Jordan River south of the Sea of Galilee, over which Saul rode.



Special stamp from Israel; on the tablet is depicted the topography of the Sea of Galilee.

North gate of the city (probably the Damascus Gate of today (fig. 12), directly north of the Sea of Galilee (208 m above sea level) past Bet El, Sichem, Bet Shean and down into the Jordan valley. Shortly before the southern bank of the Sea of Galilee, they crossed the Jordan River (fig. 13), and rode along the eastern bank of the lake to the Golan Heights, always keeping the magnificent Hermon Range in sight. On the tablet attached to the Israeli stamp Michel #189, Scott #167, one can clearly see the topography of the lake area (fig. 14). From Quneitra on the Golan Heights (980 m above sea level) it is only 40 km to Damascus (fig. 15), France, Scott #1114).

In the desert area before the gates of Damascus, Saul and his men met Jesus Christ who revealed to him the Christian belief and at the same time gave him his special calling as the apostle of the Gentiles (Galatian 1:3). The spiritual conversion of Saul has become one of the most crucial events in world history. The persecutor of the young Christian church became her greatest champion and founder.



Registered letter from France. The special stamps show Paulus on his ride to Damascus.

Paul was still unaware of the full significance of these events and was led by his men into the city of Damascus to a house which was on Straight Street. Here he was visited, as we are informed by the apostle story, on God's command, by Hananias, a Christian who baptised him and led him to the Christian community in Damascus.

Damascus, in the fertile oasis Barada at the edge of the Anti-Lebanon Range, is one of the oldest cities in the world and remains even today the "pearl" and the richest city of the Near East. Through the old city with its beautiful bazaar and its magnificent inner courtyards runs even today, from west to east, Straight Street, the Victus Rectus, known to the Arabs as Souk'el Tawil (Long Street).



Airmail stamp from Syria, Scott #C-48, part of the city wall of Damascus. Here Saul was lowered in a basket in his flight from the Jews.

The fact that Saul was taken to Christians in Damascus and that he was allowed to preach after his baptism proves that there was already a large Christian community which could give refuge to this "renegade". However a short time later Saul was persecuted by the Jews. The Christians helped him to flee and secretly lowered him by night in a basket over the wall (fig. 16). Tradition has it that this place was just south of the East Gate near Bab Kisan (today the site of a Christian church as depicted on the Syrian stamp Michel #1031, Scott #C-419, fig. 17).



Airmail stamp shows the city gate at the south-east wall of Damascus.

According to the letter to the Galatians (Gal 1:7) Saul went from Damascus to Arabia, that



Part of a miniature sheet from Jordan, Scott C35-38. Paulus went from Damascus to Arabia, that is to say the neighbouring kingdom of Nabatea. where he most certainly visited the booming cities of Gerasa (today Jerash), Philadelphia (Amman) and the capital Petra. The motifs show temples, triumphal arches and the remains of forums.

is to say, to the adjacent land of the Nabatea. To this kingdom belonged at that time the famous city of Petra (the capital), Philadelphia (Amman) and Gerasa (Jerash). The ruins of their once magnificent buildings can be seen on many stamps of Palestine and Jordan (fig. 18). One should not eliminate the possibility that Saul also carried on missionary work in the vicinity. In the 4th century Petra was already a bishop's see.

Three years later Saul returned from Arabia to Damascus and from there visited Peter for 14 days in Jerusalem (fig. 19 and 20). What Saul did between the years 37 and 42 is not known. According to the letters to the Galatians 1:21 he went into the area of Syria and Cicilia.

Paul lived in Tarsus when his friend Barnabas (fig. 21), a Christian Jew from Cyprus visited him in 42 AD to invite him to come to Antioch as a missionary assistant.

Antioch in Syria, elevated by the Seleucids around 300 BC to the capital and focal point of hellenic culture, had during Paul's time already 500,000 inhabitants and competed with Alexandria and Rome as a world city. In the city and its



Special cancellation from Buenos Aires in memory of the martyrdom of the apostles Petrus and Paulus 1900 years ago.



Special stamp from Germany (Berlin); Petrus (Peter), Scott #9MB16.

surroundings there was a large community of followers of Jesus who for the first time were called Christians. This mostly Gentile-Christian community later provided the basis for the Christian Church. Like Tarsus, Antioch which retained its old name until June 30, 1939 and today is called Antakya in Turkish. It is today a poor reflection of its glorious past as a metropolis.

(The Missionary Voyages will follow in a future edition.)

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Rules for Thematics/ Règles Pour Thématiques

The Canadian Philatelist will be presenting several thematic articles in the next few issues. For this reason and to aquaint our members on how a thematic collection should be assembled, we are printing the F.I.P. (Federation Internationale de Philatelie), Guidelines on the subject. Following the Guidelines we will print the Special Regulations for the evaluation of Thematic Exhibits at F.I.P. International exhibitions.

GUIDELINES TO THE REGULATIONS FOR THE EVALUATION OF THEMATIC EXHIBITS

Art. 1 – COMPETITIVE EXHIBITIONS

These Guidelines, together with the Special Regulations for the evaluation of thematic exhibits (SREV), combine the most advanced level of knowledge and expertise of exhibitors and specialists in thematic philately. The two documents provide the relevant information for:

- the composition of the exhibit by the collector;
- the evaluation of the exhibits by the juror;
- provision of advice by the experts.

The SREV for thematic exhibits offer the collector considerable liberty of construction within the framework of the established rules.

With these Regulations, the previous subdivision of the thematic class into "thematic" and "documentary" collections becomes obsolete.

Art. 2 – COMPETITIVE EXHIBITS

The essence of thematic philately requires the balances and best possible use of both the thematic and philatelic aspects of the material. An exhibit which is entered in a competitive exhibition should, therefore, contain the most suitable material which contributes both to the development of the chosen theme and its philatelic significance.

Le Canadian Philatelist présentera plusieurs articles thématiques dans les prochains numéros. Pour cette raison et afin de permettre à nos membres de se familiariser avec la façon de prèsenter une collection thématique, nous publions les directives de la F.I.P. (Féderation Internationale de Philatélie), pour les collections thématiques. Suivant ces directives nous publierons les règles spéciales pour l'évaluation des présentations thématiques aux expositions de la F.I.P.

DIRECTIVES POUR L'UTILISATION DES RÈGLEMENTS D'ÉVALUATION DES PARTICIPATIONS THÉMATIQUES

Article 1 – EXPOSITIONS COMPÉTITIVES

Ces directives, associées aux règlements spéciaux pour l'évaluation des participations thématiques (SREV), constituent l'état le plus avancé de connaissance et d'expertise des exposants et des spécialistes en philatélie thématique. Ces deux documents fournissent l'information nécessaire pour:

- le montage de la participation par le collectionneur;
- l'évaluation des participations par les jurés;
- servir de base aux experts

Le SREV concernant les collections thématiques permet au collectionneur une grande liberté dans le montage de sa collection tout en restant dans le cadre des règles établies.

Avec ces règlements, la subdivision ancienne entre collections thématiques et collections de sujet est abolie.

Article 2 – PRÉSENTATIONS COMPÉTITIVES

L'esprit même de la philatélie thématique implique un équilibre et un usage optimum des aspects thématiques et philatliques du matériel.

Par conséquent, une participation engagée

The pages selected:
- give a synopsis of the chosen theme as a whole, or
- show in depth specific sections of the collection as an example, without losing the overall essence of the theme.

In both cases, the coherence and the continuity of the chosen theme must be observed.

Art. 3 – PRINCIPLES OF EXHIBIT COMPOSITION

3.1 Appropriate Philatelic Material

Each philatelic item, which fulfills the requirements stated by the GREV (see para. 3.2.3 hereafter), and which, at the same time, is thematically appropriate, can be used. Furthermore the thematic information which it presents must have postal connotation (see para. 3.2.2).

3.2 The Elements of a Thematic Exhibit

3.2.1 The Plan

In a thematic collection an appropriate, well organized plan must show the clear concept of the theme.

The title and the plan represent a meaningful entity and should reflect the specific characteristics of the chosen theme.

The plan should define the structure of the collection and of the exhibit (a selection of the collection) by means of rational classification in main chapters and their sub-divisions, it should provide a clear and intelligible insight into the whole theme, and be consistent with the title.

The plan should be more than just a simple listing. It should detail both direct and cross references, developments, and special characteristics of the chosen theme. It should include all the different aspects of the theme, and cover the largest scope compatible with it. In this respect, one should avoid limiting or concentrating the development of the plan only to one or a few countries, as far as the chosen theme allows it.

Characteristics of the Plan

The plan is the free choice of the collector, who may decide to analyze a specific theme or present a thesis according to his knowledge and/or cultural and philatelic background. It is possible to demonstrate original development of a theme by the construction of a creative plan.

dans une exposition compétitive devra inclure le plus grand nombre possible de pièces appropriées en considérant à la fois leur intégration dans le thème choisi et leur importance philatélique.

Les pages sélectionnées:
- donnent un panorama du thème choisi, considéré dans son ensemble;

ou:
- traitent en profondeur des parties spécifiques de la collection sans perdre de vue l'esprit du thème.

Dans tous les cas, on doit conserver la cohésion et la continuité du thème choisi.

Article 3 – PRINCIPES DE COMPOSITION DE LA PARTICIPATION

3.1 Matériel philatélique approprié

Chaque document philatélique qui répond aux exigences du SREV (cf. 3.2.3) et qui, en même temps, est thématiquement approprié, peut être utilisé. En outre, les informations thématiques qu'il présente peuvent avoir une connotation postale (cf. 3.2.2).

3.2 Les éléments d'une participation thématique

3.2.1 Le plan

Dans une collection thématique, un plan approprié et bien construit doit mettre en évidence la claire compréhension du thème.

Le titre et le plan forment un tout qui doit refléter les caractères spécifiques du thème choisi.

Un tel plan doit définir la structure de la collection et celle de la participation (sélection d'une partie de la collection) au moyen d'une répartition rationnelle en chapitres principaux avec leurs subdivisions. Il doit présenter un aperçu compréhensible du thème en restant cohérent avec le titre.

Le plan doit être plus qu'une simple liste. Il doit aussi détailler à la fois les relations directes et croisées, les développements et les caractères spécifiques du thème choisi. Il doit inclure les différents aspects du thème et en couvrir la plus grande étendue possible, tout en restant compatible avec lui. A cet égard, on doit éviter de limiter ou de concentrer le développement du plan à un ou quelques pays, pour autant que le

The sequence of the plan may follow a time-related classification (historical, evolutionary), or a subject-related (scientific, systematic, organizational, economic, etc.) or other criteria (importance, etc.).

A logical plan requires adherence to the above definitions. In particular, the sequence of the main chapters and their sub-divisions must have a clear rationale, without superfluous or misplaced chapters.

Correct means accurate, scientifically reliable and sound.

Balanced means that the same importance should be given to the different sections in accordance with the thematic significance and the available material.

Themes related to Organizations and Institutions (e.g. Red Cross, League of Nations, Council of Europe), repetitive events (e.g. Stamps Day, Olympic Games) etc. can be subdivided according to their structure, type of organization, and individual events following thematically time - or place-related classifications. However, the aims, tasks, results and effects of the activities of such organizations or events should be clearly shown.

The plan should consist only of thematic classifications, without any generic chapters (e.g. "Miscellaneous", "Appendix", etc.). Furthermore, sub-divisions by issuing dates and/or country, or by type of material (e.g. "meters", "Postal stationery", etc.) or by purpose of issue (e.g. "Anniversaries", etc.) should content, and the same applies to special philatelic studies (see para. 3.2.3)

If the exhibitor decides to show a self-contained section of his collection, the plan and the title of the exhibit must be consistent with that section.

The Plan Page

The plan has to be divided in such detail that the essential structure of the theme and its subdivisions are clearly seen. More detailed subdivisions, which can assist the understanding of the exhibit, should, in principle, be included only on the individual pages.

A numerical classification (e.g. decimal, legal systems) may be used if it helps to make the exhibit easier to understand. It should be limited to the major divisions of the plan. Experience has shown that a three digits letters system is sufficient.

thème choisi le permette.

Caractéristiques du plan

Le plan est un libre choix du collectionneur, qui peut décider d'étudier un thème spécifique ou de présenter une thèse en accord avec ses connaissances et/ou sa culture et sa formation philatélique. Il est possible de développer un thème de façon originale en s'appuyant sur un plan créatif.

Les séquences du plan peuvent suivre un ordre chronologique (histoire, évolution d'une technique), un ordre imposé par le sujet (classification scientifique, systématique, économique), ou un ordre dépendant d'autres critères (importance, etc...).

Un plan logique doit respecter les définitions énoncées plus haut. En particulier, l'ordre des chapitres principaux et de leurs subdivisions doit être rationnel, sans chapitre superflu ou mal placé.

Correct veut dire précis, véritable scientifiquement et judicieux.

Equilibré veut dire que la même importance doit être donnée aux différents chapitres, en accord avec leur signification thématique et le matériel disponible.

Les thèmes relatifs à des Organisations et à des Institutions (par exemple: la Croix-Rouge, la Société des Nations, le Conseil de l'Europe), à des évènements répétitifs (Journée du Timbre, Jeux Olympiques) peuvent être subdivisés en fonction de leur structure, de leur type d'organisation et de classifications regroupant dans un cadre de temps ou de lieu des évènements singuliers. Quoiqu'il en soit, les actions, les tâches, les résultats ou les activités de ces organisations doivent être présentés clairement.

Le plan doit présenter une classification thématique sans aucun chapitre générique (comme "divers", appendices, etc...) De plus, on doit éviter les subdivisions par pays, par dates d'émission, par type de matériel (empreintes de machines à affranchir, entiers postaux, etc...) ou par but d'émission (jubilés, etc...).

Ces types de documents doivent être placés en fonction de leur contenu thématique. La même chose s'applique aux études philatéliques spéciales (cf. Article 3.2.3).

Si l'exposant décide de montrer un seul chapitre de sa collection, le plan et le titre de la participation doivent concerner ce seul extrait.

The plan, presented at the beginning of the exhibit, is the best possible introduction for the understand of the theme. It cannot be replaced by a literary description.

An introductory title page, when shown, should highlight the theme. It can be combined with the plan, as long as it is not to the detriment of the plan.

The title and the plan must be presented in one of the official FIP languages: English, French, German, Russian and Spanish.

The number of pages shown for each subdivision of the exhibit should be indicated adjacent to the number of pages available in the collection, so that it is possible to see the relationship between the exhibit and the whole collection. This unsubstantiated information will not, however, be used for evaluation purposes. The content of the plan page should be brought up to date each time the exhibit is presented.

3.2.2 **Development of the Theme**

The plan and the development repesent the two aspects of an interlaced process, based on the personal study and research by the collector on both the theme and the material. A deeper knowledge of the theme enables one to increase the number of facts and details and to look for additional items to illustrate them; a deeper knowledge of the material allows one to identify new pieces which often must be justified through further study of the theme.

The **depth of development** of the theme is demonstrated by the representation of connections, cross references, ramifications and effects within the framework of the selected theme, as well as through the display of material, either scarcely known or totally unknown, related to the theme.

The thematic qualification and appropriateness of the material must be clearly demonstrated.

Originality refers to the successful elaboration of new themes, or new aspects of, or new approaches of known ones, new classifications and imaginative, effective description.

A thorough knowledge of both the theme and the appropriate material (analysis), is a prerequisite for the best possible thematic development. The skillful choice of the material and its correct positioning and sequence (synthesis) are necessary to ensure a proper understanding of the represented relations.

La page de plan

Le plan doit être divisé de façon détaillée pour que la structure du thème et ses subdivisions apparaissent clairement. Les subdivisions plus précises qui améliorent la compréhension de la participation doivent, en principe, être inclues sur les pages mêmes.

Une classification numérique (par exemple: 1.2.1) peut être utilisée dans la mesure où cela facilite la compréhension. De toutes façons, cela doit être limité aux principales divisions du plan.

Le plan, placé au début de la participation, est la meilleure introduction possible pour la compréhension du thème. Il ne peut être remplacé par une description littérale.

Une page d'introduction et de titre peut éclairer le thème. Dans ce cas, elle peut être associée au plan, pour autant que ce ne soit pas au détriment de ce dernier.

Le titre et le plan doivent être présentés dans l'une des langues officielles de la F.I.P.: Anglais, Français, Allemand, Russe et Espagnol.

Le nombre de pages exposées pour chaque subdivision de la participation doit être indiqué en regard du nombre de pages disponibles dans la collection. De cette façon, il est possible de voir le rapport qui existe entre la participation et l'ensemble de la collection.

Quoiqu'il en soit, cette information non prouvée ne sera pas prise en compte au cours de l'évaluation.

La page de plan doit présenter un état «à jour» de la participation chaque fois que celle-ci est exposée.

3.2.2 **Développement du thème**

Le plan et le développement représentent les deux aspects d'une relation croisée, basée sur l'étude et la recherche personnelle du collectionneur, tant en ce qui concerne le thème, qu'en ce qui concerne le matériel. Une connaissance approfondie du thème permet d'accroître le nombre de faits et de détails thématiques qui pourront être illustrés par des documents nouveaux: une connaissance approfondie du matériel permet d'identifier de nouvelles pièces qui trouveront une place justifiée dans une extension du thème étudié.

La **profondeur du développement** est démontrée par l'illustration des points de concours, de ramifications et de leurs conséquences, dans le cadre du thème choisi, avec

The Thematic Arrangement

The development is demonstrated in the exhibit by the correct thematic arrangement, which shows the relationship between the items used and the theme, i.e.:

- presence of the sub-divisions, preferably at the top of the pages, in accordance with the plan;
- possible utilization of fine/finer sub-divisions in form of titles and sub-titles, that go beyond the divisions of the plan, in order to provide an easier understanding of the content of the page;
- correct relationship between all the items shown on the same page;
- selection of the most suitable items for each thematic detail described;
- correct and short text, but sufficient to provide an appropriate illustration of the thematic contribution of the items and to correlate them clearly.

It is recommended that the text should:

- demonstrate the logical sequence in the development of the plan;
- give appropriate descriptions of the thematic details of stamps and documents;
- avoid thematic descriptions that are not related, or are related only indirectly, to the material shown, since they weaken the thematic development.

The Thematic Information

The development utilizes the thematic information directly represented by the appearance and/or the purpose of issue of the items.

It also utilizes the tematic information that can be shown as a result of a deeper analysis. In this sense, to the thematic information one can also include:

— for the purpose of issue:

- issues which are due to changes in political relations;
- issues which document the spirit of the time;
- functions of the postal service which have a thematic significance (e.g. railway, telegraph, newspaper stamps, etc.)

— in addition to the main and the secondary design of the item:

- the text, art style of illustration and similar peculiarities;

des documents très peu connus ou totalement inconnus, en relation directe avec le thème. La concordance thématique de ce matériel doit être clairement démontrée.

Originalité veut dire élaboration réussie d'une collection concernant un thème nouveau, de nouveaux aspects ou une approche nouvelle d'un thème connu.

La parfaite connaissance du thème et du matériel approprié (analyse) sont nécessaires pour mener à bien un développement thématique optimal. Le choix judicieux du matériel et sa mise en place correcte et dans le bon ordre (synthèse) sont nécessaires pour assurer une bonne compréhension de cet ensemble de relations.

Le classement thématique

Le développement est mis en évidence dans la participation par un classement thématique correct qui montre la correspondance entre les documents utilisés et le thème. C'est-à-dire:

- présence des sous-chapitres, de préférence en haut de la page, en concordance avec le plan;
- utilisation possible de divisions plus fines sous forme de titres ou de sous-titres qui vont plus loin que les chapitres du plan, de manière à permettre une compréhension plus facile du contenu de la page;
- relation correcte entre tous les documents présentés dans la même page;
- sélection des documents les plus appropriés pour chaque détail thématique mentionné;
- texte correct et court, mais suffisant pour préciser la contribution thématique des documents et les relier clairement.

Pour le contenu du texte, il est recommandé:

- de rendre explicite le cheminement logique tout au long du développement du plan,
- de donner la description appropriée des détails thématiques des timbres et des documents,
- d'éviter les descriptions thématiques non rattachées ou rattachées indirectement aux documents exposés. De telles descriptions nuisent au développement thématique.

L'information thématique:

Le développement utilise les informations

- the material on which printed e.g. granite (silk thread), banknote paper, war maps, etc.;
- the watermark design and perforation
- the text or illustration of margins, gutters, tabs, etc.

The information utilized for the development of the theme must have postal connotations. In this sense, in order to distinguish between postal and private origins, for stamps, postal stationery, and other documents, the information must have been:
- initiated by the postal service, or
- introduced by the postal service (e.g. advertising appendices, marginal descriptions, postal stationery illustrations), or
- approved by the postal service (e.g. postal stationery to private order).

Additional printing or surcharges introduced privately after the sale of the items are not to be considered.

Generic cancellations can be of interest because of the specific meaning of a place name; alternatively, they must contain adequate thematic information (e.g. advertising text, illustration), in addition to the date concerning the place and/or the date. A pre-philatelic postmark does not document the birth place of a person, nor is the postmark date relevant when related to a special event which happened on the same day (unless other thematic elements on the document or cancellation are relevant to the theme).

Private vignettes, postmarks and decorative overprints as well as sender and address date represent private information and should not be used for thematic development. In exceptional cases, they can be considered as a part of the document (but not for their direct thematic content) as long as they are relevant to describe a specific postal route or significant thematic association. Where a sender or addressee is entitled to special postal privileges (e.g. reduced or free postage) as a result of their position, condition or status (e.g. forces or official mail etc.) such information can be included as thematically relevant. The indication of reduced (or free) postage or the service postmarks, or equivalent markings of the postal route, provide sufficient evidence.

3.2.3 **The philatelic material**

The GREV (Art. 3.2) defines appropriate thématiques liées aux sujets représentés sur les documents ou liées au but d'émission.

Il utilise aussi l'information thématique résultant d'une analyse plus profonde. Dans cet ordre d'idées, on peut retenir aussi:
- le but d'émission:
- les émissions dues aux changements politiques;
- les émissions qui illustrent l'esprit de ces moments;
- les fonctions du service postal qui peuvent avoir une signification thématique (par exemple: chemins de fer, télégraphe, timbres de journaux, etc. ..);
- en plus des sujets principaux ou secondaires:
- le texte, le style de dessin, ou des particularités de ce genre;
- le support (papiers de billets de banque, cartes d'état-major, etc. ..);
- le dessin des filigranes et la dentelure;
- le texte ou l'illustration des marges ou des tabs.

L'information prise en compte pour le développement du thème doit avoir des caractéristiques postales. Pour distinguer l'usage postal et privé des timbres, des entiers postaux ou d'autres documents, l'information doit:
- provenir des services postaux, ou
- être introduite par les services postaux (par exemple: publicité, description sur les marges, illustration d'un entier) ou
- être approuvée par les services postaux (par exemple: entiers postaux timbrés sur commande).

Par contre, on ne doit pas prendre en compte les impressions ou les surcharges faites par des particuliers après la vente des documents.

Les oblitérations courantes peuvent être intéressantes à cause de la signification du nom de lieu qu'elles contiennent. Elles peuvent aussi contenir des informations thématiques (par ex. texte publicitaire, illustration) en plus des données concernant le lieu ou la date. Mais une marque postale ne doit pas illustrer le lieu de naissance d'une personne tout comme la date d'un cachet à date ne doit pas être associée à une évènement ayant eu lieu le même jour (à moins que d'autres éléments thématiques du document ou de l'oblitération concernant le thème).

Les vignettes, les oblitérations privées, les surcharges décoratives, les coordonnées de l'expéditeur ou du receveur sont des informations

material as having the "Purpose of transmitting mail or other postal communications". This gives the collector the possibility of selecting items with the following characteristics:

Type of emission:
- postal items (stamps, stamp booklets, postal stationery, franking meters, etc.) and their modifications (overprints, surcharges, perfins, etc.). Modifications which do not relate to the theme of the original postal items, and which do no longer relate to that theme, should not be included;
- cancellations (ordinary, slogan, commemorative, and other special postmarks),
- other items used in the postal operations, such as registration labels, postal route labels and markings, supplementary markings or labels (e.g. censorship, disinfection, crash mail, etc.), mail delivery and shipping dockets, reply coupons, forwarding agents markings, etc. Where applicable, these items should be on the relevant document;
- varieties;
- items "intended for issues, or produced in the preparation for issue", e.g. sketches, proofs, etc.

Time frame:
- postal material from the pre-philatelic era, through the classic period, until the modern issues and documents.

The use of common stamps and covers, including very modern ones, can be justified if they best represent important thematic details.

Postal function:
- in addition to the normal transmission of mail, specific types, e.g. (postage free) service- and military-post (including Airgraphs and V-mail); maritime mail, railway mail, air mail of any type; prisoner-of-war and concentration camp mail; small parcel and parcel post (and accompanying documents);
- stamps, marks and/or cards for free postage (e.g. authorities, military);
- postal payment service;
- different forms of post automation;
- private post, authorized or tolerated by the governmental Post, or active in total absence of a State post.

privées qui ne peuvent être utilisées dans le développement thématique. Dans des cas exceptionnels, elles peuvent être considérées comme faisant partie du document (mais pas pour leur contenu thématique direct) si elles précisent un ordre postal ou un évènement ayant une signification thématique. La même chose concerne le nom de l'expéditeur ou du destinataire qui ne peuvent être exploités que dans le cas de privilèges postaux (affranchissement réduit ou franchise liés à leur statut ou à leur fonction).

Ce sont les indications de franchises postale, les marques de service ou d'autres indications relatives à un ordre postal qui précisent cela.

3.2.3 **Le matériel philatélique**

Le GREV (cf. & 3.2) donne comme définition du matériel adéquat: celui qui a été émis «DANS LE BUT DE TRANSMETTRE DU COURRIER OU TOUTES AUTRES COMMUNICATIONS POSTALES». Cela donne à l'exposant la possibilité de sélectionner des documents ayant les caractéristiques suivantes:

Type d'émission:
- Documents postaux (timbres, carnets de timbres, entiers postaux, machines à affranchir) et leur modifications (surcharges, perforés etc. ..). Les modifications qui ne concernent pas le thème du document postal original et qui ne sont pas non plus reliées à ce thème, ne doivent pas être utilisées.
- Oblitérations (ordinaires, avec texte publicitaire, commémoratives, etc. ..).
- Autres documents utilisés lors d'opérations postales comme étiquettes de recommandé, étiquettes ou cachets d'ordres postaux (express, par avion, etc. ..), marques ou vignettes additionnelles (censure, désinfection, accidentés), bordereaux de distribution ou de transports maritimes, coupons-réponses, cachets de direction etc. ...Ces documents doivent être présentés sur lettre.
- Variétés
- Documents servant à préparer une émmission (croquis d'étude, projets, essais d'impression, etc. ..).

Cadre de temps

Matériel postal depuis la période préphilatélique, en passant par la période classi-

Under "other postal communications" are included other forms of postal services, like pneumatic post, telegrams, electronic mail, etc.

The following items are not appropriate:
- fantasy issues from non-existent postal territories, issues of Exiles without postal service;
- private additional cancellations, which are applied by a sender or a supplier before mailing the documents;
- picture postcards;
- private decorations on envelopes and cards;
- vignettes (advertising labels), which are of private nature, issued for advertising or financing purposes. Of course, these are not to be confused with vignettes which refer to a specific postal service (e.g. airmail), or to the authorization of a special postal route, or which give postal privileges (e.g. military or prisoner mail in some countries), all of which are full appropriate and may be included.

Border-line material always has to be supported by a thorough philatelic justification within the framework of an already highly specialized exhibit.

A philatelic description is only necessary when a specific characteristic of the item is not recognizable with average philatelic knowledge, or a philatelic study has to be described.

Selection criteria

The criterion of postal character implies that, within the principles for the appropriate material, some reference levels for the selection of the items should be established. Exhibitors should look for the best ones; if they need to show some inferior pieces because of lack of availability, one of their major objectives should be to replace them as quickly as possible.

Preference and greater importance should be given to:
- issues which have an information content bearing a direct relation to the issuing country from a political, historical, cultural, economic and/or similar standpoint, as opposed to speculative issues, which exploit the "fashion trends" in thematic philately (these dubious issues can in principle be totally ignored).

que, jusqu'aux émissions modernes.

La participation d'un détail thématique important justifie l'utilisation de timbres et de documents communs, y compris les très récents.

Fonction postale
- En plus de la transmission normale de courrier, des cas spécifiques comme les plis de service (en franchise), la poste militaire (Airgraphs, V. Mails), la poste maritime, la poste ferroviaire, tous les types de poste aérienne, les postages de prisonniers de guerre ou de camps de concentration, les colis postaux (et tous les documents qui peuvent s'y ajouter);
- Timbres, cartes ou marques de franchise (par exemple: Autorité Militaire);
- Service de paiement postal;
- Différentes formes de poste automatique;
- Postes privées, autorisées et tolérées par la poste gouvernementale ou actives en l'absence de poste d'état.

Par «autres communications postales», il faut entendre «d'autres formes de services postaux» comme la poste pneumatique, les télégrammes, la poste électronique, etc...

Ne conviennent pas:
- Les émissions de fantasie provenant de territoires postaux qui n'existent pas, les émissions d'exilés sans service postal;
- Les cachets privés apposés par l'expéditeur ou un fournisseur avant l'expédition des documents;
- Les cartes-postales illustrées;
- Les décorations privées sur enveloppes our cartes;
- Les vignettes (étiquettes publicitaires) de nature privée, émises pour recueillir des fonds ou faire de la publicité. Bien sûr, cela ne doit pas être confondu avec les vignettes qui ont trait à un service postal spécifique (par exemple: poste aérienne), à l'autorisation d'un ordre postal spécial ou qui donnent des privilèges postaux (poste militaire ou de prisonniers dans certains pays). Ces dernières sont pleinement appropriées et doivent être inclues.

Dans le cadre d'une collection de haut niveau, les documents en marge de ce qui vient d'être défini doivent toujours être justifiés par un intérêst philatélique incontestable.

Les descriptions philatéliques ne sont nécessaires que lorsque les caractéristiques

- normal issues as opposed to additional imperforate parallel issues (stamp and souvenir sheets), especially of recent years;
- genuinely transported commercial mail with relevant cancellations as opposed to mere souvenir documents and any similar items created to please collectors, e.g. decorated FDCs (even when issued from the postal service), maximum cards, etc.;
- genuinely transported items with correct postage and relevant thematic cancellations as opposed to favor cancellations, often with underfranked postage, or, even worse, blank cancellations (unless due to a free postage privilege);
- documents with individual, differing addresses, as opposed to covers and cards received as a result of a subscription;
- correct postage frankings as opposed to frankings substantially greater due to philatelic reasons (e.g. complete sets);
- meter frankings with appropriate postage, as opposed to the "000" favor cancellation.

The relevant rarity or other unusual characteristics of proofs, essays, varieties, and similar items, can increase the philatelic level of the exhibit. Common varieties, e.g. minor color nuances, easily acquired color essays, etc. do not add to the exhibit and are likely to affect adversely the thematic development.

When printing varieties, surcharges and overprinted items no longer present the relevant thematic information, the normal item should be also shown.

The use of maximum cards should be limited to a few, significant items, chiefly to make more obvious the information on the stamps. In addition to the necessary appropriateness of subject, cancellation and date, these items should have a theme-related cancellation.

Philatelic studies

In most thematic areas there is philatelic material that, without great thematic differentiation, presents a large number of very important philatelic variants. If this material, at the same time, illustrates a very important point of the theme, then some deeper philatelic studies are allowed, so that this valuable and extraordinary material can be properly shown.

In order to keep the balance, the objective

spécifiques d'un document ne sont pas immédiatement perceptibles avec des connaissances philatéliques moyennes, ou lorsqu'une étude philatélique doit être expliquée.

Critères de sélection

Le critère de caractère postal implique que, dans le cadre des principes énoncés plus haut, on peut établir un système de référence pour la sélection des documents. L'exposant doit choisir les meilleurs. Aussi, s'il est obligé d'utiliser un document de moindre intérêt philatélique parce qu'il a des difficultés à trouver mieux, il doit avoir pour objectif de le remplacer le plus rapidement possible.

La préférence et la plus grande importance doivent être données à:

- des émissions dont le sujet a une relation directe avec le pays émetteur par le côté politique, historique, culturel, économique et/ou d'autres points similaires, par opposition aux émissions spéculatives qui exploitent les «modes» de la philatélie thématique (ces émissions douteuses doivent en principe être totalement ignorées).
- des émissions normales par opposition aux émissions non-dentelées (timbres et feuillets-souvenir), spécialement celles émises récemment.
- les timbres oblitérés normalement, par opposition à ceux oblitérés sur ordre.
- le courrier ordinaire avec des oblitérations normales, par opposition aux documents souvenir ainsi que tous les documents similaires édités pour les collectionneurs comme les enveloppes FDC (même celles émises par la poste), les cartes-maximum, etc.
- les documents avec oblitérations thématiques et réellement transportés, par opposition aux oblitérations de complaisance, souvent avec affranchissement insuffisant, ou même pire, avec des oblitérations «en blanc» (dans la mesure où elles ne sont pas dûes à un privilège de franchise postale),
- les documents avec des adresses normales, par opposition aux enveloppes ou cartes résultant d'une souscription,
- un affranchissement correct par opposition à un suraffranchissement dû à des raisons philatéliques (série entière),
- des affranchissements mécaniques avec

of these studies should not be the completeness, but the representation of the most significant philatelic peculiarities. The extension of the studies should be proportional to the level of the specialization of the exhibit. However, the development of the theme must not be affected, and the thematic text shall be carried on within the study, so that there is no disturbing interruption.

(To be continued)

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une valeur correcte, par opposition aux affranchissements de complaisance (CTO).

Les épreuves, les essais, les variétés peuvent augmenter le niveau philatélique de la collection par leur rareté ou par d'autres caractéristiques insolites. Par contre, les variétés communes, les petites nuances de couleur, les essais de couleur faciles à se procurer n'apportent aucun avantage et même affectent négativement le développement du thème. Quand les variétés d'impression et les documents surchargés n'apportent pas d'informations thématiques par eux-mêmes, le document normal doit aussi être montré.

L'usage des cartes-maximum doit être limité á quelques documents significatifs, principalement pour rendre plus évidente l'information contenue dans le timbre. En plus de la concordance de sujet de l'oblitération et de date, ces documents doivent avoir une oblitération relative au thème étudié.

Etudes philatéliques

Pour la plupart des thèmes, il existe du matériel qui, sans grande distinction thématique, présente de nombreuses variétés philatéliques. Si ce matériel illustre aussi un point du thème très important, des études philatéliques en profondeur sont permises.

Pour garder un bon équilibre, ces études ne doivent pas être exhaustives mais présenter les particularités philatéliques les plus significatives. L'extension de ces études doit être proportionnelle au niveau de spécialisation de la collection. Cependant, le développement du thème ne doit pas être affecté et le texte thématique doit se poursuivre sans interruption dans le cadre même de cette étude.

(A suivre)

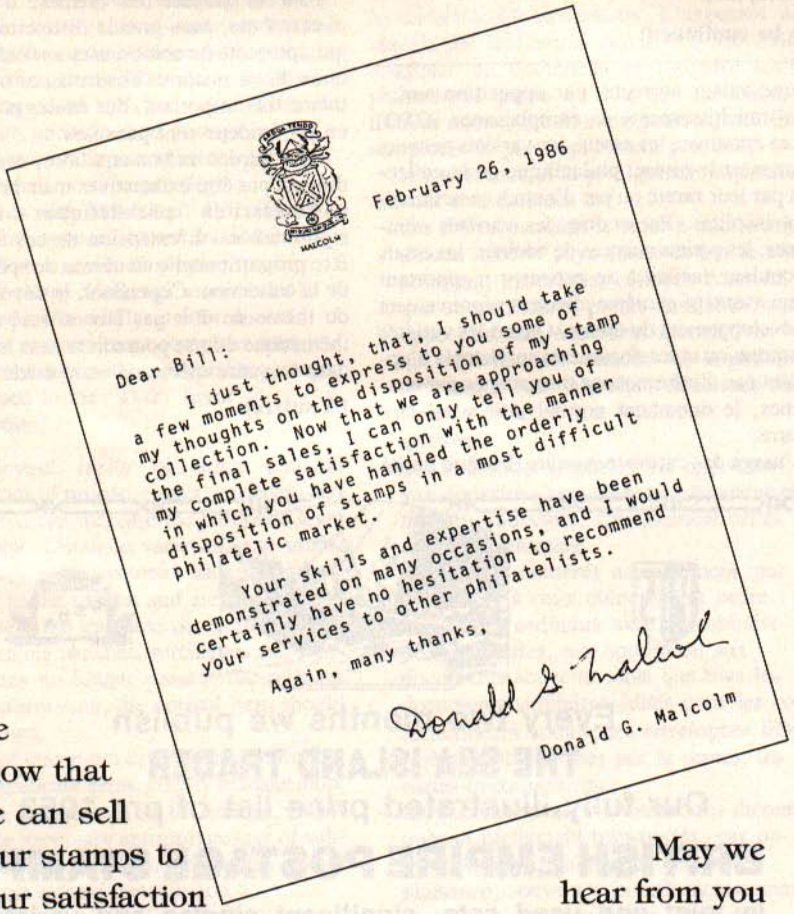


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Canadians Do Well At LUPO WIEN '88

by R.K. Malott, F.R.P.S.C.

A special aerophilatelic and astrophilatelic international exhibition was held at LUPO WIEN'88 in Vienna, Austria, at the Kurzentrum Wien - Oberlaa, from May 19 to 22, 1988.

Major R.K. (Dick) Malott, F.R.P.S.C., and vice president of the Canadian Aerophilatelic society (CAS) had the privilege of being appointed the Canadian Commissioner and a member of the international aerophilatelic jury.

The facilities exhibiting 744 frames of outstanding aerophilatelic and astrophilatelic exhibits from 123 exhibitors were very good, in the outskirts of Vienna, in a lovely countryside environment. The social events were in keeping with the excellent hospitality, food and drink of the Austrian hosts.

The Grand Prize International was awarded to Mrs. Brigitte Kaplan, of Colombia for her exhibit of Colombian Airmails.

There were Court of Honour exhibits including one from Dick Malott: "Canadian Interrupted (Crash) Covers 1919-1978".

The 109 awards given were five large gold, 20 small gold, 12 large vermeil, 23 small vermeil, 20 large silver, 24 small silver, four silver-bronze, and one bronze.

The awards to the six competitive entries from Canada were as follows:



Souvenir cover from LUPO WIEN '88

Small Gold: Paul Barbatavicius, Lithuanian Air Mail Flown Covers and Air Mail Stamps.

Large Vermeil plus Special Prize: E. Patrick Sloan, South Atlantic Flights, 1920-1940.

Vermeil plus Special Prize: Manfred Walther, Flights of the Graf Zeppelin 127 and the Hindenburg 129 depicting Flown Covers using Canadian Postage.

Large Silver plus Special Prize: E. Richard Toop, Airgraphs, Air Force Letters, and Military Aerogrammes of World War II.

Small Silver: Thomas W. Cummings, The MacRobertson Air Race.

Silver-Bronze: Nelson Bentley, The English Helicopter Flights from 1948 to 1978.

Congratulations to all six CAS and RPSC aerophilatelists.

The XXVIII Congress of the International Federation of Aerophilatelic Societies (FISA) was held during LUPO WIEN'88. □

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The R.P.S.C. Junior Stamp Collector

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WHERE DO YOU FIND STAMPS?

A dream which may come true

Have you asked your grandparents, or great grandparents, if they have any old letters tucked away in a trunk, maybe up in the attic? Perhaps they have an old rolltop desk with a secret panel hiding away some forgotten love letters – what a find! If so, could they still be in envelopes and with stamps?

Take care!

Don't rush into tearing the stamp off the corner. No, leave it all intact, showing from where it was posted and the date. There may be other significant markings or several post marks, showing the route it may have travelled. It so often happened when post offices were required to hand-stamp each piece of mail they sorted for re-routing to another sorting station.

In the pre-1900 days mail was often carried by a runner, a courier on horseback, on stagecoach, ship or railroad, very often showing postal markings indicating the means of transport.

One wonders at the hardships and stamina of those early pioneers responsible for getting the mail through, as was their devoted job, from one place to another.

Evidence of these heroic days is what the serious collectors dream about. To some it actually happens. You, too can hope to come on to such a find. There are lots of treasures still to be found.

Current stamps

In the meantime, "Where else do we find stamps?" you ask. The sources are many. It will take a little effort on your part to really organize your continual search – if only to keep up-to-date with current Canadian issues. Before we go any farther; let's concentrate on locating used or posted stamps. We will discuss the buying of mint, still gummed stamps later.

Family mail

The normal everyday source is your own family mail, and this is a good time to talk about removing the stamps from the envelopes. As a first step, after the letter or other contents are removed, be sure to ask if you may have the stamp. This is the courteous thing to do, no matter to whom the envelope is addressed unless you are the recipient. You then either cut off or tear off the stamped corner of the envelope.

DO NOT try to peel it off – ever.

Be sure you don't tear or cut into the stamp, not even to damage the zig-zag looking edges, which are known as perforations. Now put them aside until you have a few dozen to wash clean.

Here, we must add a further word of caution. If you have not been shown how to wash stamps by an experienced collector – don't go any farther until reading our next colum when we will discuss this very important procedure thoroughly. You can easily damage or stain stamps, rendering them useless for your collection or for trading duplicates.

So be patient and when once you know what you are doing you will be able to proceed with this delicate matter, and hopefully successfully preserve all your precious findings; yes, these may well include some valuable specimens.

As you become aware of all the do's and don'ts of the hobby, either through reading books on stamps from your library, belonging to a stamp club, learning from another collector, or reading this column, you will realize there is a lot to learn before you go from one step to another. So, we are going to advance very slowly, and with considerable detail.

Keep some envelopes intact

Until you are thoroughly acquainted with postal markings, commercial cachets (specially stamped or printed envelopes), first day covers (envelopes specifically printed to be used

when a new stamp is affixed with the postal marking "First day of issue"), and other unusual features, DO NOT remove the stamp(s). Wait until you receive some guidance from an experienced collector. You may want to start a collection of these particular covers. You will find that some of them are more valuable or have a greater collection significance than if you had removed the stamp(s).

Relatives and friends

As a young boy or girl, many an older collector can recall the real joy in receiving a letter from grandpa or grandma, aunts and uncles, enclosing a few stamps gleaned from their regular mail or from envelopes of mail received a few years back. Once your relatives know you are a collector you'll be happily surprised how many of these loved ones will be eager to help your collection. They, in turn, may get in touch with their friends and business acquaintances to have them save stamps for you.

Boxes in business offices

One of the best sources to obtain quantities of stamps are business firms right in your neighbourhood. These may include your parents' places of employment or business. If you are keen and imaginative, you should make an effort to show that you are willing to do your share of this little enterprise. Have your mother save empty facial tissue boxes or ask for boxes at your local shoe store. Decorate them with colorful paper or art work, leaving the top slot open or the cover detachable. Print on top (and sides) the words, "Used Stamps" and "Thank you". Have the boxes placed in the mail room of businesses after obtaining permission from the office manager for not only the daily mail but from the personal home mail of the staff members. Make a point of visiting these offices once a week, emptying the contents in a plastic shopping bag, thanking the person responsible for helping you.

Whole envelopes

If the businesses involved do not have the time to tear off the stamped corner of the envelopes, leave a larger box for the whole envelope – you can tear or cut them off carefully at home.

A R.P.S.C. junior club leader in Winnipeg has made arrangements with several of the larger utility (telephone, hydro) firms and other smaller businesses to have their mail clerks place all envelopes in a box which he collects every Tuesday and Thursday. He then takes them to a senior citizens' home where a number of faithful volunteers check to see of all the contents have been removed, after which as they have been instructed, carefully cut off the stamped corner, leaving only a single thickness of paper. The ladies sort out the stamps making sure there are no damaged ones or any with heavy cancellations, placing them in plastic bread bags for sale to club members, the public at stamp exhibitions or to dealers. These ladies enjoy their little project, knowing that they are helping junior stamp enthusiasts. On occasion they find cheques, and believe it or not, one in the amount of over $11,000 was found. It is not unusual to find as many as three cheques a week.

It saves the parties concerned stopping payment at the bank and the issuing of another cheque. Quite a service! Perhaps some of our retired members would give consideration to organizing such a program for the benefit of our junior clubs while providing something for an elderly, but active, group of friends.

"Mission" lots

Many churches place Mission boxes at the vestibule for members to contribute their family or business mail stamps from envelopes and parcels, which are generally sold to dealers, who package and sell them as "Mission" lots. Enquire from dealers in your area as to what they are paying per pound or per kilogram (often known as kiloware lots when sold). You may be able to arrange with churches to purchase these direct, saving them the trouble of finding dealers to purchase their lots, many of whom are overloaded and are no longer interested in buying more. The churches still get the proceeds for their mission funds.

Your junior club could make good use of these for grab boxes, auctions, prizes and a variety of other ways for resale to add to your club funds. Many other religious organizations, like the Bible Society, have similar collections for funds.

Join a club

When you are a member of a stamp club you will find numerous ways of obtaining stamps, when you can be selective through trading, buy-

ing, bidding at auctions or through club circuit booklets. You will also have the opportunity of trading or selling your duplicates. If you are a member of the R.P.S.C. you have the convenience of buying stamps in the comfort of your own home, and of preparing booklets for sale of your duplicates through the Royal circuit sales division. Hopefully, we will some day have a circuit arrangement for juniors and/or junior clubs on a regional basis, when a way can be found to minimize postage costs.

Dealers

Many Royal members or members of local clubs are full-time or part-time dealers. It has been the experience of most junior club leaders that these knowledgeable individuals are generally very helpful and generous in providing junior clubs with common worldwide selections of stamps at very reasonable prices/discounts or even gratis, along with reduced prices on stamp supplies such as hinges, tonges, stock sheets, out-of-date specialized catalogues. Dealer auctions are also good sources occasionally for assorted lots at minimum prices.

Get working at it – it's fun

Junior collectors or adult beginners need not spend murch more than a few dollars in getting started. One only needs to develop a little ingenuity and some real persistence to obtain a sufficient supply of stamps to keep you busy and happy.

JUST A REMINDER...

Junior club meeting ideas

Juniors or leaders of clubs with novel ideas, which have been found successful, should share them with other clubs. Send them along to the Juniors' editor.

Pen pals

If you would like to correspond with other junior collectors or beginners send along a self-addressed, stamped envelope to the Juniors' editor, telling what is your preference of stamps you would like to have sent to you, whether a country or topical, and what you have to exchange. You should also say from what country you would like your pen pal to be from and whether speaking in English, French or other languages.

Help from senior members

Experienced Royal collectors who are prepared to assist with short write-ups of interest to beginners, or some pithy one-liners, are asked to help to make this column a reflection of your years of fun and happiness which the hobby has brought to you.

Topics to come

You're going to enjoy the ramblings occasionally, "My Grandpa Says...." from a junior's grandfather who lives in Smuggler's Cove. Sounds exciting and it will be.

Help for junior clubs

Send along the names of sources of help for clubs, such as national clubs of other countries, so that our clubs may write for whatever helps are available. Thanks. □

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A REGULAR FEATURE

It is 1840 and you give a letter to a courier. He in turn is handed a form by his company which says (freely translated from German): "Presently, our own high-speed courier shall very quickly and without delay, by day or night, deliver to...and nowhere being held up, nor neglected, nor in more days or hours mark down diligently here the arrival and departure in every place."

Our letter was mailed at 9 o'clock at night, travelled 80 km and arrived at 1:15 a.m. at its destination, after a bit over four hours. Not bad at all.

•••



To beat the ever-increasing cost of postage many Canadian companies sending letters to the U.S. by means other than the post office to take advantage of the lower postage rates there, transfer their mail to the U.S. A good example is the Royal Bank of Canada which mails out all U.S. mail in the States. The example shows mail from Jamaica N.Y. to a Canadian pensioner whose account is in Ottawa. The cost of this letter is 25 cents U.S. (about 30 cents Canadian) instead of 43-cent Canada to U.S. rate, a considerable saving. The company which delivers this mail is TNT Mailfast, 151-02 132nd Avenue, Jamaica N.Y. 11434.

•••

In the May/June column we mentioned the extra cost of mailing a parcel if stamps are used. A member of the Royal in Vancouver dug up the regulation and what the interpretation of this regulation means. The regulation is called "Regular Parcel Rates Within Canada" and it says: "These rates apply to parcels for which postal counter staff are required to weigh and calculate postage." The interpretation is that regardless of meter or stamps applied on a parcel by the customer himself, not the postal clerk, the quoted rates do apply. This regulation will apply until next year when parcel rates will be deregulated to compete with the increasing use of private courriers.

•••

Many collectors are aware that they can buy mint postage stamps for less than face value. Many dealers give 10 to 15 per cent off. Now a franchised post office has entered this game. One drug store in Ottawa is selling the booklets of 25, 37-cent stamps for $8.75. Presumably the outlet has to pay full face for them. For a time some U.S. distributors received a discount from the Post Office. This could be an interesting development.

•••

The 1988 Standard Canada Precancel Catalogue does not distinguish between precancels in mint used conditions. In accordance with the regulations of Canada Post, once a stamp has been cancelled in any for, including a precancel, it is recognized as a used stamp. The regulations say it is an offence to re-use a used precancelled stamp to defraud the corporation of revenue. Therefore, such stamps are classified used regardless of whether they have gum or not. A very similar situation applies to U.S. precancels.

Some collectors of Canadian precancelled stamps have suggested that precancels in mint condition should be listed and priced separately in the catalogue. Although the idea sounds simple it becomes complex in light of the supplies that exist. Something else to consider is that many mint stamps have been hinged and the question arises should hinged mint stamps be listed separately.

Perhaps one could apply a single additional

percentage factor to all mint precancels but this would not take into account the quantities which are available. One might list for each stamp a separate percentage factor, similar to those used for Canadian stamps in various catalogues.

At this time not enough data is available and it would be very difficult to come up with the applicable factors for each stamp.

Another way might be to apply a factor to groups of stamp issues rather than for individual precancels.

It would seem that the early issues will demand a higher percentage than the later issues. Beginning with the Admirals, large quantities of precancels were sold through the Philatelic Agency in Ottawa. But H.G. Walburn writes that the War Tax precancels have never been seen in mint condition. Although Queen Victoria and King Edward precancels are not plentiful in mint condition, they can be found.

A look at auction prices for mint precancels indicates that no extra premium prices were paid for them.

To collect the Elizabeth II 1967-8 issue in the two types of gum, it is necessary to purchase mint copies. This is one area where price quotations for mint copies are required.

One more fact should be noted. Neither *The Canadian Precancel Stationary Catalogue* nor any of the US precancel catalogues list mint or even unused stationary and stamps.

Constructive comments would be appreciated. □

R.P.S.C. CHAPTER PRESIDENTS

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Literature Reviews

STANLEY GIBBONS CATALOGUE – PART 1 BRITISH COMMONWEALTH, 1989 edition, published by Stanley Gibbons Publications Ltd., Parkside, Christchurch Road, Ringwood, Hants, England BH24 3SH, 21.5 cm by 30 cm, 992 pages, black and white illustrations, hardbound, ISBN 0-85259-194-2, £21, available from the publisher (add £3.50 for postage) and from stamp dealers.

This semi-specialized catalogue has long been considered the basic 'bible' for British and Commonwealth collectors, even though its price at about $50 Canadian is quite steep.

Issues through 1987 and, in many cases, well into 1988 are included.

Unlike its North American counterpart, Scotts, the Stanley Gibbons Part 1 is fairly detailed for a general catalogue. Paper, perforation, printing and watermark varieties are often explained in detail and illustrated when necessary. A little postal history is included and the occasional warning given about forgeries if such 'cinderellas' are or have been a widespread problem. Minimum factors for pricing covers are also given for older issues.

While Stanley Gibbons also publishes very specialized catalogues for Great Britain, for example, it's still possible to put together a fairly extensive collection of a very complicated issue such as the modern British machin head definitives using Part 1 catalogue as a guide.

In some instances, we prefer the Stanley Gibbons numbering system for its straightforward nature to the numbering systems offered in other widely used catalogues. Separate printings usually get a number of their own in Gibbons.

Unlike the 1989 edition of Scotts, Gibbons Part 1 has maintained price levels and price increases, some substantial, are in place for India and States, Malaya, Hong Kong, Borneo and the (Persian) Gulf States. Wartime occupation issues have also seen prices go up as have early and middle periods of Canada and the popular Kangeroo and King's Head issues of Australia.

Also noted is the relative scarcity of early 1980s issues and firm prices for them due to the general lack of quantity buying by dealers and collectors in those times of tight money.

Several sections of the catalogue have been rewritten for this edition, Fiji, New Guinea, New Zealand and Transvaal among them. A fair number of new plate and watermark varieties have been added along with more detailed information for GB used in Ascension and Gibraltar used in the Morocco Agencies.

Despite its hefty price, Part 1 is a valuable catalogue that general Commonwealth collectors could ill-afford to be without.

JPH

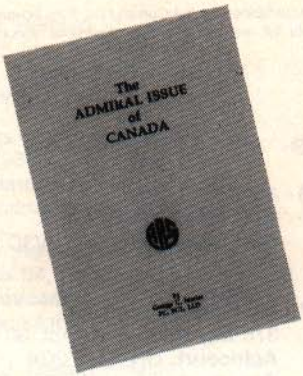
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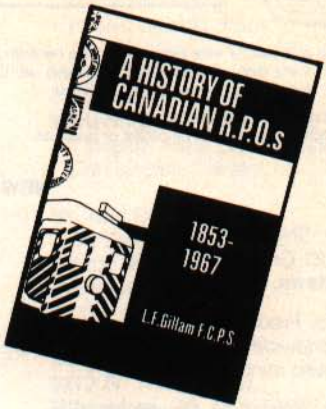
A CALL FOR NOMINATIONS OF DIRECTORS OF THE ROYAL PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF CANADA is hereby setforth,-

Eight (8) Directors will be elected at the annual meeting to be held in Hamilton at ROYAL '89 on May 6, 1989.

"Nominations must be in writing and be made by and seconded by the members in good standing of the Corporation. The person nominated must consent to his or her nomination and such nomination to be valid must be received by the office in Ottawa or by the President by January 1, 1989. All nominations will be placed before the Nomination Committee who will prepare a slate of Directors of those nominated to ensure national representation based on levels of membership."

The proposed slate of Directors will be published in the March/April issue (1989) of the Canadian Philatelist along with a short biography of each nominee.





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The following applications were received and are herewith published in accordance with the Constitution. If no adverse reports are received within thirty days of publication, applicants will be accepted into full membership. Any objections should be sent to: P.O. Box 5320, Station "F", Ottawa, Ontario K2C 3J1.

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Postal history of Eastern countries, Canada

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Port Coquiitlam, B.C., V3C 5N9
MINT

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G.B. and Canada

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3400 Englinton Ave., Apt. 706,
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India (stamps and FDC's)

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DECEASED

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DAVENPORT, L.A. FRPSC (3513), **Toronto,** ON
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GREENE, Vincent G. FRPSC (3080), **Toronto,** ON
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SPUNT, Howard M. (24207), P.O. Box 500 (LSAKA), Station A, **Ottawa,** ON K1N 8T7

SLIDE PROGRAMS – – –

5. Admiral Issue of Canada, 1911-18, by Gerald Drew-Smith, 40 slides (F). I have found one program with some of the slides with a little damage. One would have to be careful in showing it. For those who ordered the program in 1987 and 1988 and were told it had been lost, this program can now be re-ordered.

New Programs:

49. Canadian Postal Stationary, 1953-59, the Karsh Portrait Issue, by Douglas Irwin, Scarborough, ON, 30 slides.

52. Canadian Postal Stationary, 1954-60, The Wilding Portrait Issue, by Douglas Irwin, Scarborough, ON, 27 slides.

62. Canadian Postal Stationary, 1960-64, The Revised Karsh Portrait Issue, by Douglas Irwin, Scarborough, ON, 30 slides.

63. Canadian Postal Stationary, 1964-68, The Cameo Issue, by Douglas Irwin, Scarborough, ON, 44 slides.

64. Canadian Postal Stationary, 1967-75, Centennial Post Office Stationary, by Douglas Irwin, Scarborough, ON, 57 slides.

69. Canadian Postal Stationary, Prestamped Postcards 1971-74, Floral Aerogrammes and Domestogrammes, 1973-75, by Douglas Irwin, Scarborough, ON, 31 slides.

70. Canadian Postal Stationary, 1975-81, by Douglas Irwin, Scarborough, ON, 39 slides.

78. A Fantasy of Flight by Dr. F.G. Stulberg, Downsview, ON, 55 slides.

79. Canadian Postal Stationary, 1982-88, The Transportation Issue, by Douglas Irwin, Scarborough, ON, 35 slides.

120. (Revised) Canadian Postal Stationary, 1967-75, Centennial Issue Special Order Stationary, by Douglas Irwin, Scarborough, ON, 30 slides.

Youth Education Program:

YH. L'ami Affranchi/Keeping You Posted On Stamps, by Philatelie Quebec/Royal Philatelic Society of Canada, VHS videocassette.

For details on how to borrow slide and other programs, please contact:

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Orlean, ON
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Telephone: (613) 824-1534 □

CHAPTER MEETINGS

AJAX PHILATELIC SOCIETY

R.P.S.C. Chapter 163 meets 1st and 3rd Mondays of each month, September to June in St. Bernadette's Hall, S-E corner of Harwood & Bayly, Ajax, from 7 to 10 p.m. All visitors welcome, especially junior collectors. Address: P.O. Box 186 Ajax, Ontario L1S 3C3.

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. For information, P.O. Box 422, Gatineau, Qué. J8P 7A1.

BARRIE DISTRICT STAMP CLUB

R.P.S.C.. Chapter 73 meets second Wednesday of each month except July and August, at 7:30 p.m. at the Parkview Centre - 191 Blake Street, Barrie, Ont. Table Auction at every meeting. Visitors welcome. Contact: Sec.-Treasurer Lew Metzger - 164 Wellington St. East, Barrie, Ont. L4M 2C8.

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.

BRITISH COLUMBIA PHILATELIC SOCIETY

Meetings every Wednesday at 7 p.m. at Post House, 1010 Home Street (at Nelson); Vancouver, B.C. Visitors welcome. Mail to the club c/o Mr. Leslie Upton, Secretary. 607 East 6th Street, North Vancouver, B.C. V7L 1R4.

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 1478, Station "M", Calgary, Alta. T2P 2L6.

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: Harvey L. Frankel, 61 Alness St. #228, Downsview, Ont. M3J 2H2.

COLUMBIA PHILATELIC SOCIETY

Chapter 11 RPSC meets 7:30 every fourth Tuesday. Visitors welcome. Box 465, Trail, B.C. V1R 4L7. Phone 368-9601.

DELTA STAMP CLUB

Chapter No. 138 meets on the second and fourth Tuesdays (except June /August) 8 p.m. at the South Delta Library, 1321A - 56th Street, Delta, B.C. Visitors always welcome. Further information: Bill Heather, (604) 943-5303.

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.

ESSEX COUNTY STAMP CLUB (WINDSOR)

RPSC Chapter 154 meets on the second and fourth Wednesday of the month (except July, August and December) at Roseland Golf and Curling Club, 455 Kennedy Dr. W., Windsor, Ontario. Meetings are held at 7:30 p.m. All collectors and visitors are welcome, whatever your interests. Information from: The Secretary, Essex County Stamp Club, P.O. Box 1503, Station A, Windsor, Ontario N9A 6R5.

ETOBICOKE PHILATELIC SOCIETY

RPSC Chapter 78 will meet for the 1988-1989 season as follows: Wed. Sept. 7; Wed. Oct. 5; Wed. Nov. 2 at Fairfield Senior Citizens Centre, 80 Lothian Ave. Etobicoke, then the first Wednesdays of Jan.; Feb.; Mar.; Apr.; May & June 1989 again at Fairfield Senior Citizens Centre. All meetings start at 7:30 p.m. VISITORS ARE WELCOME. Information from President C.E. Allen, 5 Aintree Court, Toronto, Ont. M8W 2E1 Tel: 251-3425.

FENELON STAMP CLUB

Fenelon Stamp Club R.P.S.C. Chapter 176 meets the 1st Tuesday of each month in the Fenelon Falls Public Library at 7:30 p.m. President Isabel Wessell, R.R. #3, Woodville, ON. K0M 2T0. Visitors welcome.

HAMILTON PHILATELIC SOCIETY

Welcome all visitors to our membership meetings held twice monthly on the second and fourth Mondays of each month except June, July and August when the Society meetings 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) 7:00 p.m. Meeting place St. Johns' School, corner of Braidwood and Jane St. Peterborough, Ont. Contact Lloyd Mosher, Pres. 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 Abie Heersma, 73 Jasper, Chatham, Ont. N7M 4C1.

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.

LAKEHEAD STAMP CLUB

R.P.S.C. Chapter No. 33, meets second Wednesday and last Friday monthly from September to June in the Emergency Measures Building. Visitors are welcome. Edith Dombrowsky, Secretary, Lakehead Stamp Club, 174 Elron Crescent, Thunder Bay, Ontario P7C 5T5.

LAKESHORE STAMP CLUB

RPSC Chapter 84 meets at The Church of The Resurrection, 99 Mount Pleasant, Pointe-Claire, Québec. Meeting nights 2nd and 4th Thursdays, September till June, at 7:30 p.m. President Ray Ireson. Mailing address: P.O. Box 1, Pointe Claire, P.Q. H9R 4N5.

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 & August excepted, at Edithvale Community Centre, Finch at Edithvale (between Bathurst & Yonge). Secretary: P.O. Box 62, Willowdale, Ont. M2N 5S7.

OAKVILLE STAMP CLUB

Chapter No. 135 meets the second and fourth Tuesday of each month at 7:30 p.m. in the "Pine Room", Oakville Arena, Rebecca Street, Oakville. Mailing Address: P.O. Box 524, Oakville, Ontario, L6J 5B4. Geoff Hill, President.

CHAPTER MEETINGS

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. Visitors welcome. Information from P.O. Box #9442, Alta Vista Terminal, Ottawa, Ont. K1G 3V1

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 te month 7:30 - 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.

WEST TORONTO STAMP CLUB

R.P.S.C. Chapter 14 meets 7:30 p.m. second and fourth Tuesdays, except July and August at St. Pauls Runnymede Church, 404 Willard Ave., near Jane and Bloor, 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: c/o Robert Mirabelli, 9 Dobie Ave., Mt-Royal PQ, H3P 1R9. 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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