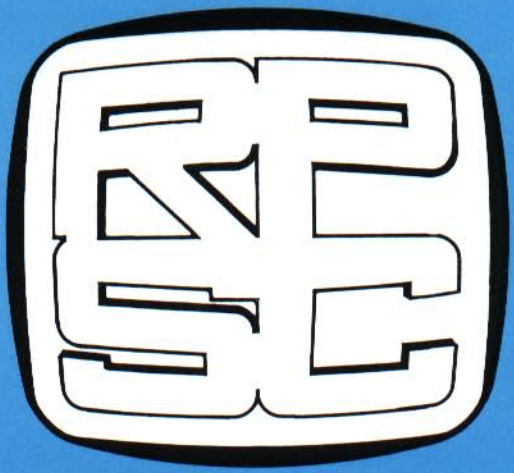
CANADIAN PHILATELIST



Journal of the
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VOLUME 40 SEPT.-OCT., 1989 NUMBER 5

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EDITOR
JIM HASKETT
23 Seneca Place, W.
Lethbridge, Alberta T1K 4M7

THE ROYAL PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF CANADA
P.O. Box 5320, Station F
Ottawa, Ontario
K2C 3J1

ADVERTISING MANAGER
PAUL M. BUREGA
P.O. Box 15765, Station F
Ottawa, Ontario K2C 3S7

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Editor
Jim Haskett
23 Seneca Place W.
Lethbridge, Alta. T1K 4M7

Editeur francophone
Richard Gratton
C.P. 133
Dorion-Vaudreuil, P.Q. J7V 5W1

FIP Representative for Youth Philately
M. Madesker*

Historian
Ralph D. Mitchener
1253 Sherman Drive
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188 Eglinton Ave. E.
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National Office
P.O. Box 5320
Station F
Ottawa, Ontario K2C 3J1
Executive Director: James Kraemer
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DIRECTORS

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Dept. of Sociology
5th Floor Tory Bldg.
University of Alberta
Edmonton, Alberta T6G 2H4

Harry Sutherland (1991)
P.O. Box 100
First Canadian Place
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OFFICERS

Advertising Manager
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EDITOR'S NOTES

by Jim Haskett

FALL ACTIVITIES

With the end of summer, many stamp clubs and chapters of the Royal Philatelic Society of Canada are resuming their regular meetings for the fall, winter and spring months.

Stamp clubs are an ideal way to meet fellow collectors and to gain knowledge about stamps and stamp collecting. If you aren't a member of your local stamp club, consider membership. There's many advantages, not the least of which is meeting a great bunch of people who share an interest. Many clubs use services offered by the R.P.S.C. to help their members and to form part of their weekly, twice-monthly or monthly programs. Slide programs, available through Ed Beaubien, the Royal's Chapter Medals and Slide Programmes Manager, at Box 441, RR 2, Orleans, Ont. K1C 1T1, are available on a large number of Canadian stamps and thematic collections.

Margaret Allen, Box 727, Fenelon Falls, Ont. K0M 1N0, the Royal's sales department manager, can supply exchange circuits to stamp clubs for their meetings so members can add stamps, usually at reasonable prices, to their collections. Contact her for details.

If you are not sure if there's a stamp club in your area, check the list of chapter meetings beginning on Page 400 in this issue for meeting places, dates and times of many of the Royal chapters.

The Royal's National Office can also direct Royal members to chapters. If there is no club in your immediate area, consider forming one. Stamp collecting is the world's most popular hobby and there's bound to be a number of collectors in almost any city, town or village. The Royal's National Office or Membership Manager Clifford Guile, 342 St. Clair Ave. E., Toronto, Ont. M4T 1P4 can provide information on how to get started.

COURT WARNING

An Ontario Supreme Court justice ordered that large stock of used but uncancelled stamps not be returned to their owner, a Toronto stamp wholesaler, after he was pleaded guilty to charges under the Canada Post Corp. Act of selling used stamps for re-use.

The wholesaler, Robert Bennett, admitted to washing stamps, including bleaching the cancellations of some, and selling them at about two-thirds of their face value for re-use, court was told.

Bennett had been buying huge quantities of used stamps and packing them for resale to distributors and stamp dealers. However, Canada Post alleged that served a front for a more lucrative business of selling uncancelled used stamps for re-use, bilking the postal system out of millions of dollars.

While Bennett's lawyer argued the wholesaler had learned his lesson and argued for the return of the stamps, the judge found that the practice was likely to continue and upheld an injunction blocking the return of the stamps, with a face value of about $10 million, to the man.



ICELAND POLL

A poll taken by the philatelic arm of the Iceland postal authority picked a semi-postal stamp recreating the 1836 painting of Nupsstadur in Fljotshverfi by Auguste Mayer as the most attractive Icelandic stamp in 1988. In second and third places were stamps designed by Throstur Magnusson depicting native bird species.

In all, 30,000 ballots from 58 countries were counted in the poll, the most from Denmark. West German, Sweden, Iceland, Norweigian and American collectors also voted extensively in the poll.



CANADA POST 'IMAGES'

Canada Post's Philatelic Service this summer launched a new publication aimed at stamp collectors – particularly beginning a stamp collectors.

The full-colour mini-magazine is bilingual and contains articles about recent issues of Canadian stamps – focussing on some of the stories behind the stamps themselves. It's to be issued three times a year.

For example, an article about the Canada Day-150th anniversary of photography issue details the difficulties pioneer photographers faced in their efforts to capture Canadian life at the time.

R.P.S.C. president James Kraemer is briefly interviewed in an article about collecting first day covers.

There's even a recipe for mushroom and anise salad accompanying a piece about the August issue of mushroom stamps, released in conjunction with a convention that month of the American Institute of Biological Sciences and the Mycological Society of America.

The magazine also introduces the Stamp Travellers' Club, aimed at getting youngsters interested in stamps and stamp collecting. For $9.95, members receive a starter kit containing a magnifying glass, tongs, a stock book, a membership card and certificate, the first club bulletin, and an album page depicting recent issue Canadian stamps. Members also receive a binder to hold the album pages and get updated album pages every two months or so – but no stamps.

As a service to interest non-collectors in the hobby, both efforts are a step forward for Canada Post. However, for anyone beyond the beginning stages of stamp collecting, Images contains very little useful information on which to expand or develop interest in stamps. There's none of the technical data or postal history that's a feature of publications of the British and Australian post offices, for example, the kind of stuff collectors want after passing the one-of-each stage.

It would be our hope that as Images develops over the years it can include information that's of use to intermediate and advanced collectors – paper and printer changes in definitives, for example. No only would that meet a need that's currently received on a hit-and-miss basis from Canada Post, it would also indicate to new collectors receiving the magazine the directions one can take in pursuing the hobby.

Copies of Images are available at most philatelic counters in post offices and from the Canada Post Philatelic Service, Antigonish, N.S. B2G 2R8.

Stamp Travellers' Club kits can be obtained by writing the Stamp Travellers' Club, Canada Post Corp., P.O. Box 16000, Station A, Toronto, Ont. M5W 2V8.



STAMPS AND ARCHIVES

The National Archives of Canada has produced a pamphlet on the 1949 stamp issued to mark Newfoundland's entry into Confederation. A four-cent value, the steel-engraved stamp was printed in green and depicted John Cabot's Matthew under full sail. The bilingual pamphlet contains a great deal of information how the stamp was designed and is being used to promote a display of an exhibit about the stamp at

the Canadian Postal Archives, 365 Laurier Ave. W., Ottawa. Write the archives for a copy of the pamphlet.

NEW COLLECTION

The British Library, in London, England, has received a major postal history collection.

The collection, formed by the late H.G. Fletcher, consists of about 300 volumes and details all the services carried out by the British Post Office as well as private and local operations from the middle of the 17th Century to the 1960s.

The collection includes material from Henry Dockwra's London Penny Post of the 1680s, 17th Century 'Bishop' marks introduced by Col. Henry Biship, examples of the "Fifth Clause Post" of the early 19th Century, ship letters and forwarding agents marks, and the introduction of uniform penny post and the first postage stamps.

DID YOU KNOW?

According to Canada Post, it handled about 150 million pieces of mail every five days in 1988. That's as much mail as was handled during the entire year of 1888.

DUCK STAMP UPDATE

A news bulletin from Wildlife Habitat Canada concerning the 1987 Wildlife Habitat Canada conservation stamp C.R.S.C. #FWH-3, announces that the following quantities were produced.

175,000 stamps in souvenir sheet format
650,000 stamps on sheets of 16

Total produced:	825,000
Number destroyed:	383,292
Number sold:	441,708

The above information compliments the article, Conservation Stamps Help Protect Wildlife Habitats in Canada, in Vol. 40, No. 3, May/June 1989, Page 210.

INDIA '89

India 89, Jan. 20-29, 1989 was opened by the President of India, Shri R. Venkataraman, chief patron of the exhibition. The official opening took place in the centre of the Prgati Maidan complex in New Delhi. The complex is huge, spread over 150 acres surrounded by gardens and lakes with no automobiles other than exhibition conveyances that took you from place to place. There were over 3000 exhibition frames.

The Grand Prix d'Honneur was awarded to Prakaipet Indhuophone of Thailand for his exhibit, Siam – 19th Century and post offices abroad. Samir Fikry of Egypt captured the Grand Prix International for his superb exhibit, The Nile Collection 200 B.C. up to 1872. The Grand Prix National went to Dilip Shah of India.

Troubles were evidenced in setting up the exhibits with only 75 of them mounted by the third day of the exhibition. Nevertheless India 89 was a very successful international exhibition. Canada garnered nine medals. These were reported in our May/June issue, Vol. 40, No. 3, of *The Canadian Philatelist.*

Visitors to India 89 reported that the Indian people showered them with their great hospitality and kindness.

ED RICHARDSON DIES

One of the all-time greats in Canadian philately and a tireless worker on behalf of the hobby, Edward (Ed) A. Richardson, pased away in Texas on Aug. 8, 1989. He was 80.

Ed, who was featured in Beverlie Clark's Fellows of the Society column in the July-August edition of *The Canadian Philatelist*, began collecting stamps of Canada in the 1940s. He was an acknowledged expert of Canadian flag cancellations, publishing the flag cancellation collectors' bible, *The Canadian Flag Cancellation Handbook, 1896-1973*, in 1974. He also authored *Collect Canadian Covers* in 1978 and contributed hundreds of articles to philatelic journals in his lifetime.

Named a Fellow of the R.P.S.C. in 1966 and a member of the Order of The Beaver of the British North America Philatelic Society in 1968, he was the first winner of the Dr. G.M. Geldert medal for philatelic scholarship published in this journal. His long-running column, The Hollow Tree, was published in *Popular Stamps* from 1948 to 1958 and continued in *The Canadian Philatelist* until 1969.

Ed was also heavily involved in collector groups, first in his native New York and later in Texas.

Shortly before his death, Ed received two more honors for his lifetime of work for stamp collecting and for his work with youth. He was named the first winner of the Carl Clardy Memorial Award for his service with the Lyndon B. Johnson Space Center Stamp Club in Texas and the Chief Rich Lodge (a nickname Ed had in his active days with the Boy Scouts) was dedicated a scout camp in the Galveston, Texas area.

He will be sorely missed by collectors of Canada everywhere, not only for his expertise but also for his dedication and his friendliness. While an American by birth, his interests and scholarship made him one of the best-known members of the R.P.S.C. □

CHRISTIE'S
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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Letters to the Editor

HONESTY IN ADVERTISING

In 1989, Scott lowered thousands of price valuations, trying to correct the overvaluations accumulated over the years. In 1990, they went a bit further and came up with what they feel are 'fair retail values'.

In view of these changes, time has come for the philatelic press to request from all advertisers making references to 'catalogue prices' or 'discounts off catalogue' to clearly state in their advertisements which catalogue edition they are refering to.

This simple change in advertising policy would give all collectors a better chance to compare apples with apples while deciding which dealers they prefer to deal with.

Dealers associations may wish to consider a similar policy for all dealers offering approvals by mail or participating in bourses and shows. Honesty in advertising will benefit everyone.

Pierre J. LeBel
Agincourt, Ont

FRUSTRATED COLLECTOR

(Editor's Note: The following letter was written to the general manager of the National Philatelic Centre in Antigonish, N.S. outlining one collector's frustrations with the lack of precise information about new Canadian issues, a frustration perhaps shared by many collectors.)

Dear Sirs:

This letter is written to complain about the amazing lack of information in your bulletins about new issues, stimulated by the one which arrived yesterday concerning early Canadian photographers. You identify the people and the designers by say nothing whatever about the scenes shown on the stamps and yet praise the four men for their important documentation of matters Canadian! You should not call yourselves a "philatelic" centre because you provide almost no help to philatelists.

When I mentioned this subject at our stamp club meeting last night I received universal agreement. Some members were thunderstruck when I mentioned the new 44-cent and 76-cent booklets which have different perforations from the sheet stamps but which I discovered only by seeing them on a rack in one of your retail outlets. When did you issue a bulletin telling us this? When did you tell us that the Queen 38-cent booklets have a different perforation from the sheets but that the Parliament booklets do not?

I suggest that you subscribe to the bulletins issued by Australia Post and learn lessons about how to inform philatelists. For example, concerning the Australian 1987 Christmas issue, specifically the 30-cent value not included in the souvenir sheet, they reported on the several changes in printers due to the huge demand for this stamp and told us that one of the printers used a different perforation. Canada Post does not even report the exact perforation, choosing to report 13+!

The recent four canoe stamps have very unusual features in their designs and yet there was not a word in your bulletin about what all the extra lines mean and that you apparently chose to show the canoes end-on above the side-on views.

Please write to me and supply details of the scenes on the four forthcoming stamps as I believe that one or more of them belong in my special Canadian history collection but have no clues in order to decide whether or on which subject.

I would also like to hear your plans to make your bulletins "philatelic" – my correspondent in Germany would certainly like to know because only I can tell him some of the specifics to watch for.

J.G. Hird
Mississauga, Ont

ARTIFACT NOTES

I have read with great interest, Mr. Joseph Monteiro's article "Artifacts, National Parks Definitives" published in the May-June issue (Vol. 40, No. 3) of the Canadian Philatelist.

In comparing my study notes with Mr. Monteiro's article, I have come across the following discrepancy: plate two of the 2 cent Spear and the 5 cent Bucket are, according to my findings, printed on Harrison paper rather

than on Clark paper as stated by Mr. Monteiro. First: I have on hand an unofficial product information bulletin from Canada Post's Philatelic Centre in Antigonish, N.S. stating that plate two of the 2 cent Spear (product #23713) issued January 23rd, 1986 and the 5 cent Bucket (product #22517) issued March 1st, 1985 where printed on Harrison paper. Second: Upon examination of my stock, I find that the gum side of the plate two issue of both stamps has the greenish tinge typical to the Harrison paper, whereas the Clark paper is sort of an off-white colour in comparison to the pure white of the Abitibi and Rolland papers.

Since I have a special interest for these issues, I would like to find out which is correct, Mr. Monteiro's article or my findings. Perhaps, both could be right has it is well possible that the subject issues where printed on both Clark and Harrison papers.

I would appreciate hearing from anyone that could enlighten me on this matter. Also, I am looking for a matched set of blank corner blocks of the 1 cent Decoy printed on Clark "field stock" by the C.B.N. If anyone has a spare set please contact the undersigned.

Jacques Perron, R.P.S.C.
12310 71st Avenue,
Montreal, Que. H1C 1K6



GREELY'S POST OFFICE

With reference to the article, Greely, Canada's First Solar-Designed Post Office, by James E. Kraemer, (Can. Phil., Vol. 30, No. 6, Nov./Dec. 1988), readers may be interested in the enclosed cover.

The Greely post office which re-opened on Sept. 2, 1970 was broken into on five different occasions during the next four years. On the fifth break-in, thieves wheeled the postmaster's safe out the rear door and hauled it away in a waiting truck. Some days later it was found in very battered condition. The thieves must have spent many hours trying to open the safe only to find that it was empty. After each robbery an emergency cancellation was used at the Greely post office for several days until a new cancelling devise became available.

The Greely post office was broken into on Saturday/Sunday, July 6-7, 1974. Monday, July 8 was election day in Canada. As a result the electoral returns from the polling stations in Greely received an emergency cancellation.

Jay G. Edward
Ottawa, Ont.

'QUICK STICK' PROBLEM

Canada Post has, with the recent 38 cent Flag definitive "Quick Stick", occasion to rejoice. This new, "trendy", postal product follows the not-so-recent innovations of pre-stamped stationery, gummed meter postage labels, the 1981 "A" stamp, and the matrix-coded Christmas care envelopes. My concern, however, is not with the 3.6-cent price over face, but with the alarming fate of these for future mint stamp collectors and postal historians.

Many users of other pre-adhesive labels etc. will know that there are particular problems associated with them. Some, regretfully, have a tendency for their gum to dry out when left for an extended period of time. Since mint collectors will not use these adhesive stamps for postage, they should at least be forewarned of the possible problems. Perhaps it is best that these stamps be collected in used condition only. Unfortunately time will be the determining factor.

Although the "never hinged" controversy remains moot when these stamps are concerned, the question of whether their gum will remain intact over the years is yet to be seen. Thank you.

Dean W. Mario
RPSC #23174
Saskatoon, Sask. □

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1991

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MAY 3-5 – ORAPEX 91, Ottawa, Ont. at the RA Centre, Riverside Drive S.

1992

MARCH 20-22 – ROYAL 91, Edmonton, Alta. Terrace Inn Hotel.

1992

MAY 1-3 – ORAPEX 92, Ottawa, Ont at the RA Centre, Riverside Drive S.

For information, application forms etc. write to the following:

ORAPEX: Charles J.G. Verge, 1100 Aldea Ave., Ottawa, Ont., K1H 8C2.
SPRING SHOW: Keith R. Spencer, 5005 Whitemud Road, Edmonton T6H 5L2.
STAMPEX: P.O. Box 204, Station 'Q', Toronto, Ont. M4T 2M1.
ROYAL 90: Dr. Frans H.A. Rummens, 94 Munroe Place, Regina, Sask., S4S 4P7.
ROYAL 1991 ROYALE: Raymond W. Ireson, 86 Cartier St., Roxboro, Que., H8Y 1G8.

Only by attaining high awards in National exhibitions can exhibitors expect to be accepted to competition in International (World) exhibitions. Generally a vermeil medal and occasionally a large silver medal will qualify your exhibit for international competition.

1989

SEPT. 23 – COPEX '89, the Cobourg Stamp Club's annual show and exposition will be held at the Cobourg District Collegiate Institute East, 335 King St. E., Cobourg, Ont. from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m., eight dealers and Canada Post, free admission. Information: Lloyd Strickland, 42 Arthur Mark Dr., Port Hope, Ont. L1A 3X1.

SEPT. 30-OCT. 1 – The 30th anniversary exhibition and bourse of the Okanagan Mainline Philatelic Association will be held in the Vernon Recreation Complex, 3310-37th Ave., Vernon, B.C. Free admission. The event will include seminars, exhibits, slide show, auction and commemorative covers. A buffet supper is set for the Saturday night with Bill Barlee, MLA and historian, as guest speaker. Former OMPA members are especially invited to return for the anniversary celebrations. Information: OMPA, c/o Box 2634, Station R, Kelowna, B.C. V1X 6A7.

OCT. 6-8 – UKRAINPEX '89, the annual exhibition convention of the Ukranian Philatelic and Numismatic Society will be held in the Ukranain Village Cultural Center, Chicago, Ill., Information: Peter Bylen, UPNS Chicago Chapter, P.O. Box 411238, Chicago, Ill. 60641-1238, U.S.A.

OCT. 6-8 – CALTAPEX '89, hosted by the Calgary Philatelic Society. Exhibition has no entry fees, sixteen 8½ by 11 pages per frame. Bourse and various club activities. Information: CALTAPEX Show Chairman, PO Box 1478, Station 'M', Calgary AB, T2P 2L6.

1989

OCT. 7-8 – VICPEX '89, the fall exhibition and bourse of the Vancouver Island Philatelic Society and the Greater Victoria Philatelic Society will be held at the Garth Homer Achievement Centre, 813 Darwin Ave., Victoria, B.C. Hours: Saturday 10 a.m. – 6 p.m.; Sunday 10 a.m. – 4 p.m. Information: Dr. Donald M. Shorting, Box 5164, Station B, Victoria, B.C. V8R 6N4.

OCT. 14-15 – VANPEX '89, the annual exhibition and bourse of the British Columbia Philatelic Society, will be held at the memorial Auditorium, Royal Canadian Legion, 727A East 49th Ave., Vancouver, B.C. Information: Don Johnson, Exhibition Chairman VANPEX '89, 4571 Elgin St., Vancouver, B.C. V5V 4R9.

OCT. 21 – MIDDPEX '89, the annual exhibition and bourse of the Middlesex Stamp Club, will be held in the White Oaks Mall, 1104 Wellington St. S., Bradley Ave. entrance, London, Ont., 9:30 a.m. – 6 p.m. Show will feature silent bid auction, 100-frame exhibit. Free admission. Information: Pat Delmore, Box 234, Mt. Brydges, Ont. N0L 1W0.

OCT. 28 – GATEPEX '89, the annual exhibition and bourse of the North Bay District Stamp Club (RPSC Chapter 44), will be held at the Northgate Square Mall, Highway 11, just off the North Bay bypass, North Bay, Ont., 9:30 a.m. – 5:30 p.m. Bourse will include 10 stamp dealers and five coin dealers. Information: John Fretwell, P.O. Box 812, North Bay, Ont. P1B 8K1.

NOV. 11 – The annual Trenton Stamp Show will be held at the Dufferin Centre, 344 Dufferin Ave., Trenton, Ont., 10 a.m. – 5 p.m., includes exhibits, dealers, door prizes and hourly table auctions. Information: Peter Howe, Box 894, Trenton, Ont. K8V 5R8.

COMING EVENTS

1989

NOV. 11 – KENTPEX 89, the annual exhibition and bourse of the Kent County Stamp Club, will be held in the Wheels Best Western Motor Inn, corner of Richmond and Keil Streets, Chatham, Ont., 10 a.m. – 4:40 p.m. Free admission and parking. Information: Paul V. McDonell, 76 Wiltshire Dr., Chatham, Ont. N7L 2N5

1990

JAN. 12-14 – PHIL-EX stamp show will be held in the Canadian Room of the Royal York Hotel, 100 Front St. W., Toronto, Ont. Hours: Friday 10 a.m.-8 p.m.; Saturday 10 a.m.-6 p.m.; Sunday 10 a.m.-5 p.m. Show cancels, 85 dealers, seminars, youth booth. Information: Frank J. Buona, PHIL-EX Canada, Box 120, 65 Front St. W., Toronto, Ont. M5J 1E6.

FEB. 17-18 – The North Toronto Stamp Club's 47th annual exhibition and bourse will be held at the North Toronto Memorial Gardens, 180 Eglington Ave. W., Toronto, Ont. Saturday hours 10 a.m. – 6 p.m.; Sunday 10 a.m. – 5 p.m. Free admission and parking. Information: Marilyn Cassie, 12 Newing Ct., Ajax, Ont. L1S 2T6.

MARCH 16-18 – SPRING SHOW 90, the annual exhibition bourse of the Edmonton Stamp Club at the Coast Terrace Inn. A national exhibition. Information: Keith Spencer, 5005 Whitemud Rd., Edmonton, Alta., T6H 5L2.

APRIL 27-29 – ORAPEX 90, the annual exhibition and bourse of the RA Stamp Club at the RA Centre, Ottawa, Ont. A national exhibition. Information: Charles J.G. Verge, 1100 Aldea Ave., Ottawa, Ont. K1H 8C2.

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 1082, Oakville, Ont. L6J 5E9.

MAY 25-27 – PIPEX '90, the Northwest Federation of Stamp Clubs annual meeting and national-level exhibition, will be hosted by the Oregon Stamp Society at the Monarch Motor Inn, 12566 S.E. 92nd Ave., Clackamas, Ore. (suburban Portland). Philatelic literature exhibits included. Information: PIPEX '90 Chairman, 1939 N.E. Broadway, Portland, Ore. 97232.

JUNE 8-10 – ROYAL '90, the 62nd annual convention of the Royal Philatelic Society of Canada at the Ramada Renaissance Convention Centre, Regina, Saskatchewan. For information write to Dr. Frans H.A. Rummens, 94 Munroe Place, Regina, Sask., S4S 4P7.

JUNE 22-24 – STAMPEX '90, a R.P.S.C. accredited national show, will be held in the Toronto Convention Centre, Toronto, Ont. Information: STAMPEX, P.O. Box 204, Station 'Q', Toronto, Ont. M4T 2M1.

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 Auckland, N.Z. For information, contact the Canadian Commissioner: W.L. (Bill) Percy, 18 Hyland Ave., Georgetown, Ont. L7G 3A2.

AUG. 291SEPT. 2 – WEIN '90, a thematic stamp exhibition, including literature and youth collections (not F.I.P.-sponsored). Canadian Commissioner: Major R.K. Malott, 16 Harwick Crescent, Ottawa, Ont. K2H 6R1.

1990

OCT. 6-7 – VICPEX '90, the Vancouver Island Philatelic Society and the Greater Victoria Philatelic Society fall exhibition and bourse will be held at the Garth Homer Achievement Centre, 813 Darwin Ave., Victoria, B.C. Hours: Saturday 10 a.m. 1 6 p.m.: Sunday 10 a.m. – 4 p.m. Information: Dr. Donald M. Shorting. Box 5164, Station B, Victoria, B.C. V8R 6N4.

1991

MARCH 15-17 – SPRING SHOW 91, the annual exhibition and bourse of the Edmonton Stamp Club at the Coast Terrace Inn, Edmonton, Alta. A national exhibition. Information: Keith Spencer, 5005 Whitmud Rd., Edmonton, Alta. T6H 5L2.

APRIL 5-7 – ROYAL 1991 ROYALE, the 63rd annual convention and national show of the Royal Philatelic Society of Canada will be held at the Dorval Community Centre, Dorval, Que. A national exhibition. Information: Raymond W. Ireson, 86 Cartier St., Roxboro, Que. H8Y 1G8.

MAY 3-5 – ORAPEX 91, the annual exhibition and bourse of the RA Stamp Club at the RA Centre, Ottawa, Ont. A national exhibition. Information: Charles J.G. Verge, 1100 Aldea Ave., Ottawa, Ont. K1H 8C2.

1992

MARCH 20-22 – ROYAL 92, the 64th annual convention of the Royal Philatelic Society of Canada will be held in the Terrace Inn Hotel, Edmonton, Alta. A national exhibition. Information: Keith Spencer, 5005 Whitemud Rd Rd., Edmonton, Alta. T6H 5L2.

MARCH 25-29 – CANADA '92, 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 the Montreal Convention Centre, (Palais de Congres) in Montreal, Que. This is Canada's second international youth exhibition.

NOTICE

Items for Coming Events are printed free of charge. To ensure insertion, send notice of event at least four months in advance to: The Editor, The Canadian Philatelist, 23 Seneca Pl. W., Lethbridge, Alta. T1K 4M7.

R.P.S.C. LAPEL PINS

The Royal Philatelic Society of Canada lapel pins are available from the R.P.S.C. National Office, P.O. Box 5320, Station F, Ottawa, Ontario K2C 3J1.

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ROYAL '90

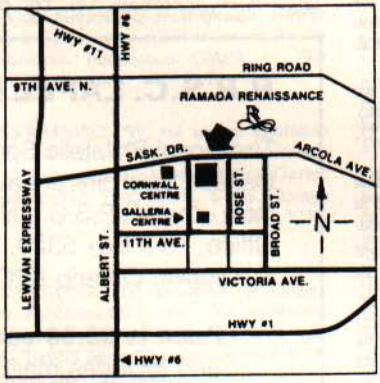
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JUNE 8-10 – ROYAL '90, the 62nd annual convention of the Royal Philatelic Society of Canada at the Ramada Renaissance Convention Centre, Regina, Saskatchewan. For information write to Dr. Frans H.A. Rummens, 94 Munroe Place, Regina, Sask, S4S 4P76.



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. Please note that 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.

Mr. Haim Utkovich Bersutskiy
Ul. Yubileynaya 1-79
Noviy Urengoy, USSR
626718

Stamp collector from the Soviet Union interested in collecting unused chronology stamps, FDC, postcards, aerogrammes from Canada, the U.S., Bermuda and the Falkland Islands. Themes (all countries): Fauna, Football, Painting - full sets. Also interested in catalogues, both auction and pictorial. Corresponds in English.

Lucio Figueiredo De Rezende
Praca: Governador Valadars, 37
37100 - Varginha - MG
BRASIL

Brazilian collector (17 years old) who has spent time in Canada is interested in exchanging Brazilian stamps (mint, used or FDCs) for new Canadian and USA issues. Corresponds in English and Portuguese.

G.S. Hussain
1-D, Street 56,
g-6/4, Islamabad
PAKISTAN

An advanced collector from Pakistan wishes to correspond with advanced Canadian collectors. Writes in English.

Leon Maniszewski
10-950 Olsztyn 1
Postfach 98
POLAND

A Polish collector of dog and geese thematics and special stamps wishes to correspond and exchange stamps with Canadian collectors with similar interests. Writes in Polish and German.

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 trouber 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 la 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. Henry Chung
P.O. Box 7
90007 Sandakan
Sabah, EAST MALAYSIA

Stamp collector wishes to collect used stamps from the countries of Central America, Latin America and the Caribbean. Will give Malaysian stamps in exchange. Corresponds in English.

Hilda Vila Sainz Baranda
Federacion Filatelica Cubana
Socio 255-1393
Apartado 2222, Habana 2
CUBA

Long-time collector offers to exchange various philatelic material of Cuba (new or cancelled) for new/mint items. Corresponds in Spanish.

103B Colonel Bougara
El-Biar (Alger)
ALGERIE

Young stamp collector from Algeria wishes to correspond, exchange stamps, etc., with young Canadian collectors (between the ages of 15-20). Interested parties please write in French.

Antoine Antoni
58-160 Swiebodzice
ul. Krasickiego 8/2 POLAND

A Polish collector wishes to exchange stamps with Canadian collectors. Writes in Polish and French.

PRESIDENT'S PAGE

by

James E. Kraemer

What is Postal History?

As one who loves postal history I was shocked some years ago to realize that not all of us agree about the benefit to be had from studying the past. Those not interested in history say, "Leave dead bones lie – What use are things of the past"?

Surely there is no basis for our society, save its past. We are forever indebted to what happened years ago. This is the source of our very identity. In the present, changes happen as we live it; the past is all we know.

Postal history inspires us in to directions: to respect the achievements of our fore-fathers and to strive to equal their resourcefulness and courage. We should pause and pay tribute to those pioneers who developed our postal system. They built post offices, set-up communication links, named settlements and helped establish society. Through them we have arrived at today's comforts. We can better understand our own times through a study of the past.

A knowledge of history begets prudence. It contributes to open-mindedness. History aids us to think maturely. The early settlers of this country came from many different societies with widely different views in social, political and religious matters. History shows that they were mature and worked together to develop a great country. We will do well to follow their example.

History is essential if we are to develop in a cultural sense. Through our history we can become completely conscious of ourselves.

Like all sciences, history seeks truth. Events, reported as the historian sees them are factual. They are not dull. They do not need embellishments. Propagandists do not write history, they masquerade their writing to imitate history. History consists of more than notable events; it marks the thoughts that guided and inspired people in the past.

Postal history will make philatelists more mature. Much of the material used in the postal historian's writings will come from our National Archives. Here are found manuscripts, maps, pictures, directories and original documents telling our story. We are inheritors of knowledge, skills, ideas and ideals. These are enduring things that we should not give up.

A 17th century German family motto, "Sitt und tracht der alten wollen wir erhalten" ("The traditions and customs of our fathers we shall always preserve and honour"), expresses the respect and esteem of a historian who is proud of his ancestory.

It is a natural progression for a philatelist to become interested in postal history. Postal history is the basis of local history. The essentials for a pioneer settlement were a grist mill, a saw mill and a post office, the latter usually in a general store. The establishment of a post office confirmed the settlements name or selected a new name that met with official approval.

While much more could be said about what use postal history is to us I trust that our readers find my few thoughts of interest. The writer purposely did not define the meaning of postal history. This has been done by other writers particularly in the columns of the Canadian Postal History Society's, *The PHSC Journal*. □



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Canada Post New Issues



CANADA DAY

Canada Post marked a pair of anniversaries with its June 23 issue of four stamps, Canada Day 1989, the 122nd anniversary of Confederation, and the 150th anniversary of the first known photograph taken in Canada.

Pierre-Gaspard-Gustave Joly de Lotbiniere, while travelling in Europe in 1839, became the first Canadian to experiment with an early photographic process, the daguerreotype. No known photographs he took of Canada survive, hence Canada Post's decision to commemorate four other pioneer Canadian photographers.

William Notman (1826-1891) was the first internationally recognized Canadian photographer. His photo record of the construction of Montreal's Victoria Bridge brought him a great deal of noteriety. His collection of photographs is housed at the McCord Museum at McGill University in Montreal.

The stamp honoring Notman appears to portray a photograph of the start of the construction on the Victoria Bridge; unfortunately Canada Post's publicity material does not identify any of the photographs depicted on this commemorative series – something we're sure hobbyists would have wanted to know.

Alexander Henderson (1831-1913) turned his photography hobby into a career in the 1860s after publishing a series of albums, Canadian Views and Studies, Photographed From Nature. His composition and atmospheric effects brought artistry to his work. His stamp features a photo of a horse-drawn cutter in winter.

Jules-Ernest Livernois (1851-1933) came from a family of Quebec City photographers and Jules-Ernest was considered the most artistic of them. The family produced a photographic chronicle of Quebec City and the province of Quebec. On his stamp, a photograph showing an early cyclist on a penny-farthing bicycle is shown.

W. Hanson Boorne (1859-1945) is the fourth pioneer photographer honored. Boorne went to Calgary in 1886 and set up the firm of Boorne and May Ltd. He captured railway construction, ranching, native life, and urban development from Thunder Bay to Vancouver. A Plains Indian encampment, complete with teepees, is depicted on his stamp.

The Canada Day-Photography Anniversary stamps were designed by Tom Yakobina and Jean Morin. The stamps, in se-tenant blocks of four, were printed in eight-colour lithography by Ashton-Potter Ltd. of Toronto; 15 million were issued.

SPECIFICATIONS

Issue: Canada Day – 150th Anniversary of photography
Denomination: 4 x 38¢ (se tenant)
Date of Issue: June 23, 1989
Last Day of Sale: Dec. 22, 1989 (as stock allow)
Design: Tom Yakobina and Jean Morin
Printer: Ashton-Potter Limited, Toronto
Quantity: 15,000,000
Dimensions: 40 xx by 30 mm (horizontal)
Perforation: 13+
Gum Type: PVA
Paper Type: Coated one side, litho (Slater)
Printing Process: Lithography (eight colours)
Pane Layout: 16 stamps
Tagging: General tagged, four sides
Official First Day Cover (OFDC)
Cancellation: Ottawa, Ont.

ART MASTERPIECE

The Masterpieces in Canadian art series continued in 1989 with the June 29 release of a 50-cent stamp depicting a ceremonial frontlet woen by a chief of the west-coast tribe, the Tsimshian.

The frontlet, a ceremonial symbol of the



chief's authority, was attached to a frame that held it in place on the chief's forehead. The frontlet depicted on the stamp is a large head with gleaming eyes and teeth made of abalone shell.

Release of the stamp was co-ordinated with the opening of the new Canadian Museum of Civilization in Ottawa where the frontlet is on display.

The Tsimshian Indians have lived in the Prince Rupert, B.C. area for at least 5,000 years. Communities still exist along the Nass and Skeena rivers in northern B.C. and adjacent coastal areas to the south to Milbanke Sound. There's also a settlement near Ketchikan, Alaska.

The stamp was designed by Pierre-Yves Pelletier of Montreal using a combination of lithography and metal foil stamping. Produced in sheets of 16 stamps, 10.5 million were printed by Ashton-Potter Ltd. of Toronto.

Good used copies of this stamp, like the first in the series issued last year, The Young Reader by Leduc, may be hard to come by as the 50-cent value does not pay an exact rate. Their likely use, in combination with other stamps to pay parcel and similar rates, could produce relatively few used copies with good, clean socked-on-nose cancels that collectors desire.

SPECIFICATIONS

Issue: Masterpieces of Canadian Art – Ceremonial Frontlet
Denomination: 50¢
Date of Issue: June 29, 1989
Last Day of Sale: December 28, 1989 (as stocks allow)
Design: Pierre-Yves Pelletier
Printer: Ashton-Potter Limited, Toronto
Quantity: 10,500,000
Dimensions: 40 mm x 48.5 mm (vertical)
Perforation: 13+
Gum Type: PVA
Paper Type: Coated one side, litho (Slater)
Printing Process: Lithography (six colours) with Foil Stamping (two colours)
Pane Layout: 16 stamps
Tagging: Untagged
Official First Day Cover (OFDC) Cancellation: Hull, Québec



'QUICK STICKS'

Canada Post is seeing if it can gain public accetance (and perhaps a little more profit) by taking the 'lick' out of stamps.

On June 30, a 12-stamp booklet of 38-cent (first class domestic rate) definitives was issues featuring peel-off, pressure-sensitive adhesive to fasten the stamps to envelopes.

How popular these 'no-lick' stamps will be will depend on public acceptance of paying a

premium for the pressure-sensitive stamp booklets. They are only available in the 12-stamp booklet format at $5 a booklet, a mark-up of nearly four cents a stamp over face value.

The pressure-sensitive stamps also pose a conumdrum for collectors – how to collect and preserve them.

Do mint, never-hinged fans collect them in booklet form only or clip-off a single stamp, with backing, for their display pages?

As well, pressure-sensitive adhesives tend to dry out over time, losing their grip. Will that mean that in a few years mint copies with adhesive still in place and able to perform its intended function will be virtually non-existent?

For collectors of used copies, successfully soaking these stamps off envelopes will likely pose a problem as did the U.S. Christmas stamp of a few years ago. The pressure-sensitive adhesive does not appear to be water soluble – perhaps collecting used copies on piece may be the way to go.

The design, by Toronto's Gottschalk + Ash International, combines a photograph of a Canadian flag on a photographic background of a forest. The two photographs were merged electronically in making the color seperation plates for the five-color lithographic printing by Ashton-Potter Ltd.

The stamps are also imperforates. As they are laid down separately on the backing of the booklet, no perforations are needed to separate them from one another. They are Canada's first real imperforates (aside from special printings of the two-cent Edward and low-value admirals) since the pre-Confederation days.

SPECIFICATIONS

Issue: Canadian Flag "Quick Sticks" Stamp Pack
Denomination: 38¢ (Booklet: $5.00)
Date of Issue: June 30, 1989
Last Day of Sale (For OFDCs Only): December 29, 1989 (as stock allow)
Design: Gottschalk + Ash International
Printer: Ashton-Potter Limited, Toronto
Quantity: Continuous Printing
Dimensions: 36 mm x 30 mm (horizontal)
Perforation: Diecut not perforated
Gum Type: Pressure sensitive
Paper Type: Slater/Fasson
Printing Process: Lithography (five colours)
Pane Layout: Booklet of 12 stamps
Tagging: General tagged, four sides
Official First Day Cover (OFDC) Cancellation: Ottawa, Ontario



CANADIAN POETS

Canadian poets Louis-Honore Frechette (1839-1908) and Archibald Lampman (1861-1899) are featured on a se-tenant commorative pair of stamps issued July 7.

The two are among Canada's best-known and loved 19th Century poets.

Frechette, born at Hadlow Cove, near Levis, Que., was French Canada's unofficial poet laureate. His verses, often with a patriotic theme, won him the Prix Montyon of the Academie Francaise in 1880. His major work, *La Legende d'Un People*, was published in 1887 and is considered the most important volume of poetry produced in Quebec during the 19th Century.

Lampman, studied in Canadian schools for decades, was Ontario-bred. A postal employee in Ottawa during his working life, Lampman produced two books of poetry, *Among the Millet and Other Poems* in 1888 and *Lyrics of Earth* before his death at age 37. He was regarded as among English-Canada's finest poets in the last century though a substantial number of his verses were never published.

The stamps, designed by Rene Milot of Toronto, picture each poet with a background suggesting the type of poetry each produced – a dramatic skyscape for Frechette and a colorful forest for Lampman.

The Frechette design is also featured on a souvenir card that was produced for the Philexfrance'89 show in Paris in July.

A total of 15 million stamps were printed by Ashton-Potter Ltd. in six-color lithography.

SPECIFICATIONS

Issue: Poets: Louis-H. Fréchette Archibald Lampman
Denomination: 2 x 38¢ (se tenant)
Date of Issue: July 7, 1989

Last Day of Sale: January 6, 1990 (as stock allow)
Design: René Milot
Printer: Ashton-Potter Limited, Toronto
Quantity: 15,000,000
Dimensions: 36 mm x 30 mm (horizontal)
Perforation: 13+
Gum Type: PVA
Paper Type: Coated one side, litho (Slater)
Printing Process: Lithography (six colours)
Pane Layout: 50 stamps
Tagging: General tagged, four sides
Official First Day Cover (OFDC) Cancellation: Ottawa, Ont.
Related Item: Philexfrance 89 Souvenir Card □

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Fellows of the Society

Leslie Davenport (1894-1988)

by Beverlie Clark

Leslie Davenport (No. 3513), one of the most respected members of the stamp trade in Canada, was elected a Fellow of the Society in 1968.

Les Davenport was born in Belleville, New Jersey. Although he started his career as a professional philatelist in New York in 1912, he came to Canada two years later to take the position as manager of Marks Stamp Company, where he remained until 1940. At that time he started his own mail order business for B.N.A. material, and was considered to have one of the finest stocks of B.N.A. stamps available. His advertisements appeared in stamp magazines and society publications from 1941 until 1979. It is believed his first ad in this journal was in Volume 7, No. 1, January 1956, and his last ad appeared in Volume 30, No. 1, January 1979, in which he stated "I am retiring from business" – in his 85th year.

Besides being honoured by the Royal Philatelic Society of Canada, he was also honoured when inducted into The Order of The Beaver (BNAPS), in 1972. He held an honorary membership in the Canadian Stamp Dealer's Association.

On the occasion of his 80th birthday he and his wife were honoured by a group of his Toronto friends. He was predeceased by his wife who was a constant companion at all philatelic conventions and exhibitions.

Throughout his life he supported all aspects of philately with both his time and money. He was a member of over 35 philatelic societies, including all the major societies. In 1951, he was general manager of Canada's International Exhibition, CAPEX '51. Les Devenport, known for his great store of philatelic knowledge, was a member of the jury for the Third Canadian Philatelic Exhibition held in 1925. He was also one of the first Canadian dealers, along with George Wegg and Jim Sissons, to act as an agent for private collectors for national auctions. As well he served on the Appraisal Board of the National Postal Museum.

A noted philanthropist, he was a very generous supporter of the Boy Scouts of Canada, the Rotary Club, and the United Church of Canada.

Les Davenport passed away on July 12, 1988 at the age of 94. □

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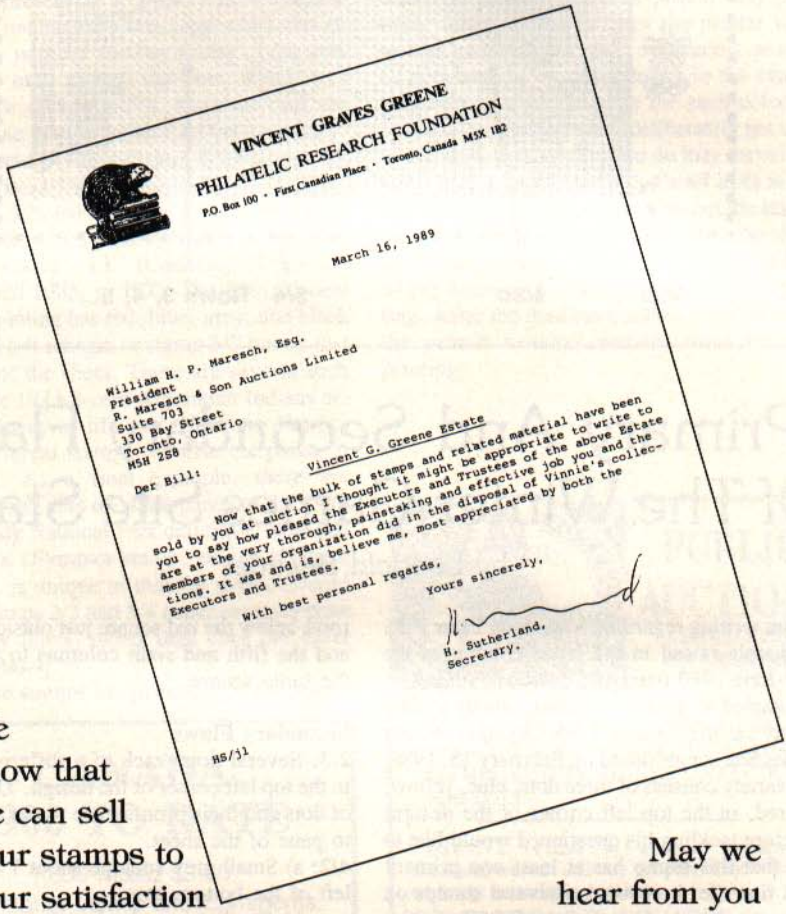
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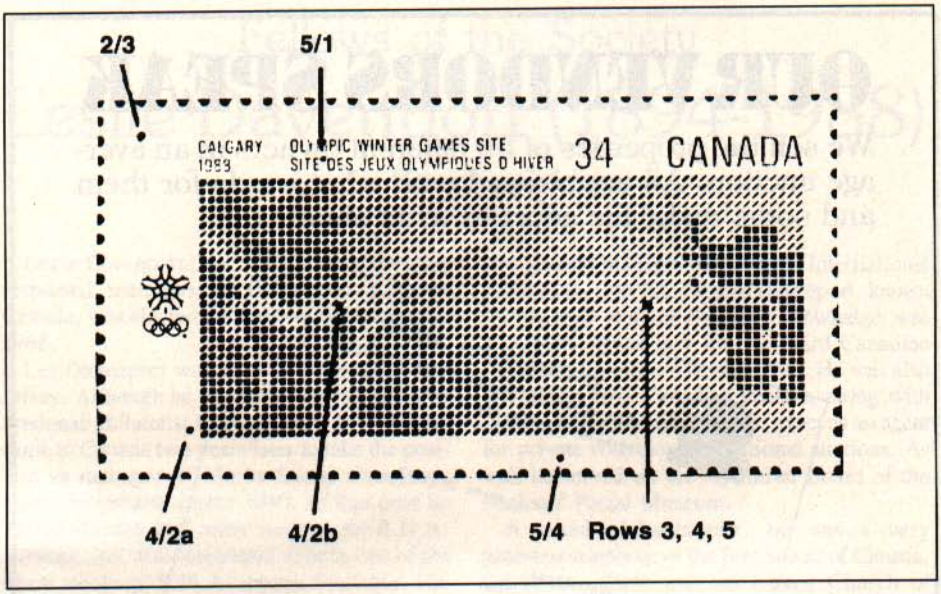
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Primary And Secondary Flaws Of The Winter Games Site Stamp

by Leopold Beaudet

I am writing regarding a question Peter F.R. Kirchmeir raised in the letter column of the May-June 1989 issue of *Canadian Philatelist*. He wanted to know something about a plate variety on the 34-cent 1988 Olympic Winter Games Site stamp issued on February 15, 1986. The variety consists of three dots, blue, yellow, and red, in the top left corner of the design.

Before tackling his question, I would like to note that this stamp has at least one primary plate flaw (ie: it occurs on several stamps on the same pane), several secondary flaws (ie: they occur on one stamp of every pane of the sheet), and many tertiary flaws (ie: they occur on just one stamp in the entire sheet). Listed below and shown in the accompanying diagram are the primary and secondary flaws I have found.

Primary Flaws

All stamps in rows 3, 4, and 5 of every pane. Small green dot between the second and third rows below the red square just outside Calgary and the fifth and sixth columns to the left of the same square.

Secondary Flaws

2/3: Several dots, each of a different colour, in the top left corner of the design. The number of dots and their prominence varies from pane to pane of the sheet.

4/2: a) Small grey smudge about 1 mm to the left of the bottom row.

b) Small green dot between two yellow hexagons on the Trans-Canada Highway between the second and third columns to the right of Mount Allan.

5/1: Small, faint red dot to the right of the top horizontal line in the "E' in "SITE" in the French inscription. I have one plate block without this flaw.

5/4: Small red, blue, and green dashes in the bottom margin below the column where the Elbow River occupies two squares.

The primary flaw is interesting in that it occurs on all stamps in three rows rather than just one like, for example, the "broken door frame" variety on the 1972 8-cent Krieghoff stamp. The flaw reported by Mr. Kirchmeir is a secondary flaw of sorts which occurs on stamp 2/3 (row 2, column 3 – a pane consists of 25 stamps, 5 rows by 5 columns). I say "or sorts" because while it is present on all panes I have examined, it does not have the same appearance on all panes. The number and the clarity of the dots vary from one pane to the next. There is a similar flaw on stamp 5/4. Here the dots are in the bottom margin rather than the top corner.

The 34-cent Olympic Games Site stamp is not the first with a "multicoloured dot" variety. The 1981 17-cent Canada Day sheet has a similar flaw which I described in "Canadian Stamp Varieties - 13" (*Canadian Philatelist*, March-April 1985, p. 102). The 1981 35-cent Borduas painting has red, blue, grey, and black dots in the left margin of stamp 5/2 but on just one pane of the sheet. There are several such dots on the 1973 8-cent Algonkian Indians artifacts and way-of-life pair. Here the dots occur on different stamps on different panes of the sheet. As a final example, there are multicoloured dots on some panes of the 1979 $1.00 Fundy National Park definitive. Note that the 34-cent Olympics stamp, among all these examples, is unique in that the multicoloured dots on stamps 2/3 and 5/4 occur once per pane (secondary flaws) rather than once per sheet (tertiary flaws).

All these stamps are printed by lithography (and engraving for the $1.00 Fundy), and each colour requires a separate plate. The intriguing aspect of a multicoloured dot flaw is that the same flaw occurs on several completely different plates. Since the dots on the 34-cent Olympics stamp are secondary flaws, they must have occurred when the "master" pane was reproduced to form the sheet. Because the flaws occur on several different plates, they were either added deliberately by the printer while he was making each plate or possibly produced accidentally by some defect in the camera used to duplicate the pane for each colour.

Assuming the dots were deliberately put there by the printer, what function do they serve? My guess (and unfortunately that's all it is) is that they are used as guide dots to lay out the stamps on the pane, or to lay out the panes on the sheet, or possibly to help in adjusting the alignment of the different coloured plates prior to printing. After the dots have served their purpose, the printer usually removes them prior to printing. □

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Philatelists and Poets: A Versatile Mixture

by Ralph Mitchener

I find historical trivia fascinating and, hoping that others do too, hunt for them to include in my weekly stamp column in *The Ottawa Citizen* (not the defunct *Ottawa Journal* as indicated on page 170 of the May-June 1989 of *The Canadian Philatelist).*

Knowing next to nothing about the poet Archibald Lampman (1861-1899), the subject of a Canadian stamp issued on July 7 of this year, and finding little information about his life in Canada Post's publicity material for the stamp, I did some background reading. While doing so, I discovered some references that at least indirectly connected him with philately. He doesn't seem to have been a stamp collector, but he did have some associations with collectors.

After graduating in 1882 with a degree in classics from Trinity College in Toronto, and after a subsequent few unsuccessful months as a school teacher, Lampman came to Ottawa in January 1883 to work as a civil servant. In March of that year he became a third class clerk in the inside service of the Post Office Department at an annual salary of $450. He remained with the department until his death. As a third class clerk in 1885, his annual salary was $550. It seemed to go up by $50 a year.

In mid-1887 a soon to be well-known philatelist – and a deservedly less well-known poet – joined the inside service of the Post Office Department in Ottawa. His salary in 1887 was $450. He too was a third class clerk. Until 1893 – when he left Ottawa – he continued to be at that rank.

John Reginald Hooper (1859-1944), the chief organizer of the Canadian Philatelic Association in 1887, must have known Lampman – if only to occasionally pass the time of day with him in talking about office affairs and politics. Perhaps Hooper and Lampman discussed philatelic poetry as practiced by a number of collectors in the 1880s and early 1890s.



Philatelic periodicals at that time were often adorned – if that is the proper word to use – with such verses.

I doubt that an anthology of 19th century philatelic poetry would find a ready market!

Lampman surely must have had no input to the following effort. It appeared in an article written by Hooper – using the pen name "Canadensis" – in the Dec. 1892 number of *The Ottawa Philatelist,* a short-lived periodical which ceased publication after its next – its fourth – number. Hooper's article was not the cause of its demise.

The article, "An Evening with the Philatelic Poets", began with the observation that "apparently poetry has come to stay with philately. The stamp poet is a fixture and no amount of abuse will drive him from his pursuit of dreamy effusions in Elysian fields." After a bit more of an introduction, he quoted this effusion of his own and then gave samples of other writers' verses.

"Summers may come and winters may go,
But never another will be, I know,
So full of poetry, glory and gaieties,
So laden with errors and many rarities,
So full of surcharges, intangible lore.
Ah! there was never summer like this before."

Hooper used the word "so" three times. Two should suffice as an assessment of the verse.

It must have appealed to Hooper. Together with a dozen limericks and other attempts at versification, it had appeared in the October 1892 number of *The Quaker City Philatelist* – published in Philadelphia – in a sometimes amusing discourse, "A Philatelic Reverie", written under Hooper's "Canadensis" pen name.

Here is an example of one limerick, neither the best nor the worst of the lot.

"And the philatelist in Natal,
Who said that he had but one gal,
On inquiry 'twas found,
That this young hound
Had nine gathering stamps for their pal."

Not content with limericks, Hooper parodied Shakespeare.

"All the world's an album;
And all the girls and boys merely collectors.
They have their whims and their fantasies,
And one in our time sees many stamps."

"To be or not to be –
Whether 'tis better to purchase a $1.50 album,
Or lie in wait for a blank affair;
The money? Aye! There's the rub."

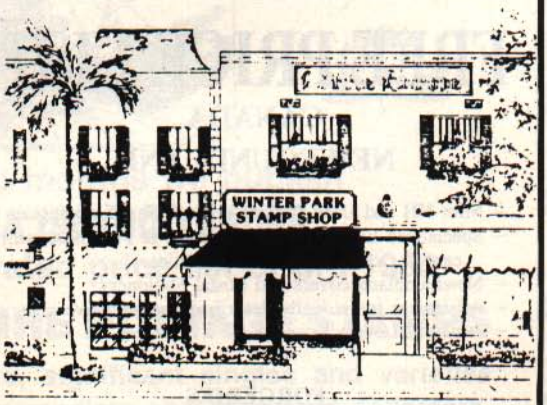
I can imagine Lampman shuddering as, and if, he read these lines.

Late in 1893 Lampman rose in the Post Office Department hierarchy, being promoted to the level of second class clerk. His annual salary in 1893, before he was promoted, was $950. Hooper's was $700.

Both men were married, although Hooper had committed his wife to an insane asylum in Kingston in October 1891 and was to be accused of murdering her in 1893. Was Hooper's 1892 summer "of glory and gaieties" the result of the fact that his wife was away, thus giving him more time for stamps, poetry and other pursuits? He commented after the Natal limerick that "I don't want nine summer girls all at once."

Lampman's renown as a poet was such that in 1895 he was elected to Canada's senior learned society, the Royal Society of Canada. Two members of the society, John George Bourinot and George Stewart, introduced the motion that resulted in Lampman's election.

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Stewart was a remarkable person. In 1865, at the age of 16, he began the second stamp journal to be published in Canada. Samuel Allan Taylor's *The Stamp Collector's Record* was published in Montreal in 1864. Stewart's *The Stamp Collector's Monthly Gazette*, printed in Saint John, New Brunswick, had a life of two years.

Its contents are fascinating. Apart from articles, editorials, fiction, letters to the editor, news of new issues and advertisements by early Canadian stamp dealers, it included word puzzles related to philately that are still of interest today. If any early Canadian philatelic periodicals are ever reprinted, Stewart's should be among those first considered.

Stewart retired from what he termed "the timbrophilic profession" in mid-1867 and went on to have a distinguished literary career. He died in Quebec City in 1906. His literary ability, as well as Lampman's, was recognized in Canada and abroad. He was one of the charter members of the Royal Society of Canada when it was founded in 1882.

The closest connection that I've discovered between Lampman and philately occurred in 1897 when Lampman was asked by a friend, Edward William Thomson, to get him a copy of the 1/2 cent Queen Victoria Jubilee stamp issued on June 19 of that year.

The stamp was in immediate short supply. Only 15,000 copies were issued, in contrast to eight million of the one cent and 20 million of the three cent Jubilee stamps. There was thus a run on the 1/2 cent value. Within a few days it was not sold separately.

Despite working in the Post Office Department, Lampman had problems getting the stamp, as evidenced by the following extracts from letter he wrote to Thomson. They are quoted from Helen Lynn's *An Annotated Edition of the Correspondence Between Archibald Lampman and Edward William Thomson (1890-1898)*, published by the Tecumseh Press, Ottawa, in 1980. The original letters are held by the National Archives of Canada.

Letter 112 – July 26, 1897: "From the point of view of this administration you appear to want the earth. It would be easier for a camel etc. than for anyone to obtain a 1/2 cent Jubilee stamp by itself. In a few days, however, it will be possible to obtain a 1/2 cent stamp by taking

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an entire set from 50 cts down – cost $1.22. These sets will be issued through stamp vendors – as I say, in a few days. If you wish me to get you a set or more sets than one I shall do so. Please send me the money as I happen to have none at all. I am sorry this is the only way to get the 1/2 cent stamps – interviewed Lesueur about it, and he told me that it was so."

William Dawson LeSueur was secretary of the Post Office Department at the time. His annual salary was $2,600 in 1897. Lampman's was $1,200.

Letter 113 – Aug. 18, 1897: "I am not neglecting you, and as soon as I can get that Jubilee set – if ever I get them at all – I will send them. I am awaiting my turn. I am on the list for a set at the Ottawa Post Office – that is the routine – and there are thousands of applications ahead of mine. You were rather late you see. Perhaps too late – but the assistant Postmaster gives me hopes that the supply will hold out till we are reached."

Letter 114 – Aug. 24, 1897: "I am solemnly assured that I shall have that set of stamps in 'two or three days'. Please remember that it is not I who am delaying."

Lampman was ultimately successful in securing the stamps. In a postscript to a letter dated Oct. 1, 1897 he asked Thomson "Did you get the Jubilee stamps I sent you?" It is not clear whether Thomson, who was then living in Boston, wanted them for himself or for a philatelic acquaintance.

A phantom stamp clipper had a small part to play with some of Thomsom's letters to Lampman. Eight of the 26 letters from Thomson in the holdings of the National Archives of Canada have pieces cut out of them. In the preface to her book, Lynn noted (page vii) that they were "mutilated by an unidentified philatelist who cut stamps from their envelopes without removing the enclosed letters."

We'll never know who the culprit was and when the clipping occurred. It was unlikely to have been Lampman and might well have been someone in a hurry, judging from the way in which the envelopes and their contents were cut. I'd hesitate to call the clipper a philatelist. There was no respect shown for the envelopes or their contents.

Although philately played a very minor role in Lampman's short life, its presence furnishes

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some trivia that help place him in a broader context than that contained in Canada Post's publicity for the stamp.

•••

Source of annual salary figures used: These are from appropriate editions of *The Civil Service List of Canada,* an annual publication that appeared at least from the 1880s to well into the present century. It is a useful source of information about the dates of birth, dates of appointment, classification levels and salaries of Canadian civil servants, some of whom were philatelists. As such, it adds to other sources of information about these people. □

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Techniques Philatéliques: Le Papier et la Philatélie Partie V

par Richard Gratton (AQEP)

PARTIE 5

Nous parlerons dans ce dernier article des papiers rares et des curiosités rencontrés en philatélie. Nous finirons avec un bref exposé sur les propriétés des papiers, sur leur préservation, ainsi que sur les erreurs retrouvées sur les papiers utilisés pour la fabrication des timbres-poste et des entiers postaux.

LES PAPIERS RARES ET LES CURIOSITÉS

J'ai classé dans cette quatrième partie (soit après les papiers sécuritaires, les supports de fortune et les papiers communs), les papiers rarement rencontrés en philatélie ou ceux qui sont véritablement exceptionnels!

Certains de ces papiers peuvent être considérés comme sécuritaires ou autre, mais ils ont en plus une particularité qui les classe dans une catégorie à part.

D'autres sont considérés comme papiers rares, soit les papiers faits à la main, les papiers pour les épreuves, ces derniers n'étant pas rencontrés ailleurs car ils sont fabriqués pour une fonction spécifique.

Voici donc une liste des différents papiers dont on traitera dans cet article. Le terme le plus souvent utilisé en anglais est indiqué entre parenthèses:

- papier avec motifs spirographiques (Spirograph paper)
- papier auto-adhésif (auto adhesive paper)
- papier de base ciré (wax paper)
- papier de base pour feuille métallique (base sheet for metal foil)
- papier hautement coloré (highly colored paper)
- papier d'épreuves (proof paper)
- papier fait à la main (handmade paper)
- papier coloré de début de roulettes (colored paper for coils)
- carton avec bosselures
- carton pour couvertures de carnets (booklet cover)



Figure 89

Des supports autres que le papier furent aussi utilisés pour l'impression des timbres-poste. On peut mentionner les suivants:

- le bois (figure 89)
- les feuilles d'aluminium (figure 90)
- les fibres textiles (figure 91)
- le plastique (figure 92)

Cependant, ces matériaux n'étant pas à base de papier, nous ne les étudierons pas.

PAPIER AVEC MOTIFS SPIROGRAPHIQUES

Le Royaume du Burundi a émis des timbres



Figure 90



Figure 91



Figure 92

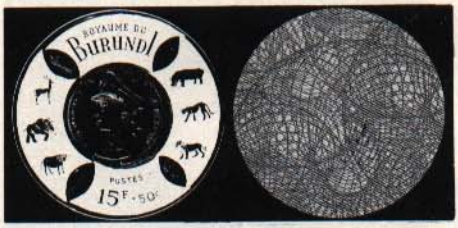


Figure 93

Figure 94

avec des notifs spirographiques au verso. On pourrait considérer ce type de papier-carton comme étant sécuritaire. Cependant, on se pose la question sur la raison de l'utilisation des motifs spirographiques, alors que le recto de l'émission est déjà passablement difficile à reproduire! (figures 93: recto et 94: verso)

Je crois qu'il s'agit-là plutôt d'une fantaisie de la part des imprimeurs de timbres-poste!

PAPIER AUTO-ADHÉSIF

Le gouvernement du Sierra Léone fut le premier à adopter ce type de paper le 10 février 1964 (figure 95). Les Etats-Unis d'Amérique en tentèrent aussi l'utilisation en novembre 1974 (figure 96), mais sans grand succès. L'idée en était qu'une fois le timbre collé, il devenait impossible de le décoller et ainsi il n'était pas nécessaire d'oblitérer une grand partie du volumineux courrier des Fêtes. Cependant,



Figure 96

c'était sous-estimer les fraudeurs que penser qu'ils ne trouveraient pas une méthode pour réutiliser les timbres-poste!

Le Canada a aussi fait des expériences avec des timbres sur papier auto-adhésif (figure 97). Cependant, le pays qui a certes le plus utilisé ce type de support est le Tonga (figure 98). La raison en est simple: le taux d'humidité dans ces îles est tellement élevé que les timbres-poste ayant une colle ordinaire sont inutilisables car toutes les feuilles collent ensemble au bureau

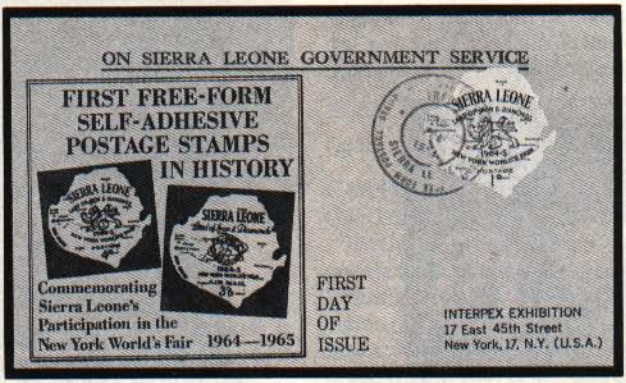


Figure 95

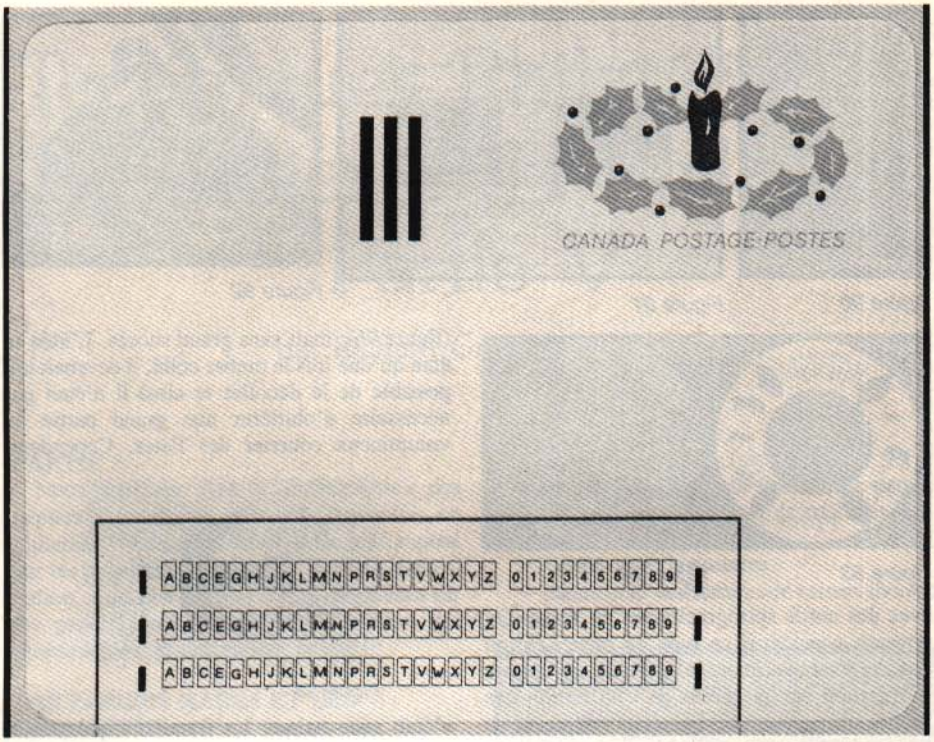


Figure 97



Figure 98

de poste! Ce pays doit donc utiliser ce genre de support afin d'être en mesure de manipuler les feuilles. On notera aussi que pour tous les timbres autocollants utilisés, il y a un support papier ciré amovible et jetable après usage.



Figure 99

PAPIER DE BASE POUR FEUILLES MÉTALLIQUES

Plusieurs Emirats arabes ont émis des figurines sur des feuilles métalliques d'or (figure 99), d'argent ou d'aluminium. Cependant, ces feuilles étaient très minces, et on a

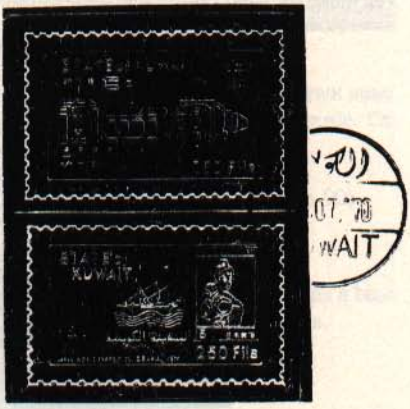


Figure 100

dû utiliser un papier support sur lequel était de plus apposé la colle.

Je ne tenterai pas ici de faire le procès de ces émissions, car je crois que la majorité des philatélistes est au courant de leur valeur postale et philatélique.

Pour illustrer ce type de papier, j'ai tenté de trouver des pièces utilisées postalement mais sans succès (figure 100).



Figure 101

PAPIER DE BASE POUR FIBRES TEXTILES

Au même titre que le papier utilisé comme base pour les feuilles d'or, on a aussi utilisé un papier de base pour les timbres-poste imprimés sur du textile.

Afin d'honorer Miss Monde 1970-71, la Grenade a émis un feuillet philatélique imprimé sur de la soie (figure 101).

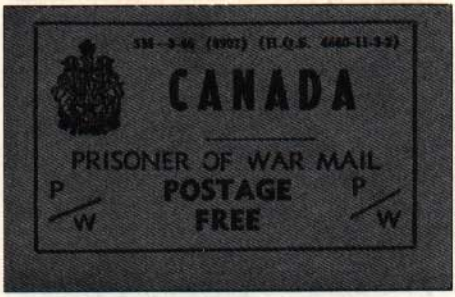


Figure 102

PAPIER HAUTEMENT COLORÉ

On a déjà parlé des papiers colorés dans la seconde partie de cette série d'articles lorsque l'on avait étudié les papiers sécuritaires.

Cependant, je ne peux considérer comme un papier sécuritaire le support sur lequel fut imprimé les timbres de franchise pour les prisonniers de guerre (figure 102) du Canada.

Ces étiquettes imprimées en noir sur un papier très hautement coloré rouge font véritablement "classe à part". Il existe aussi d'autres émissions entrant dans cette catégorie, et je vous laisse le soin de les répertorier.

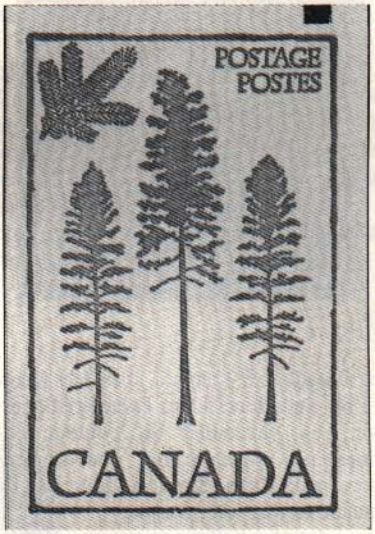


Figure 103

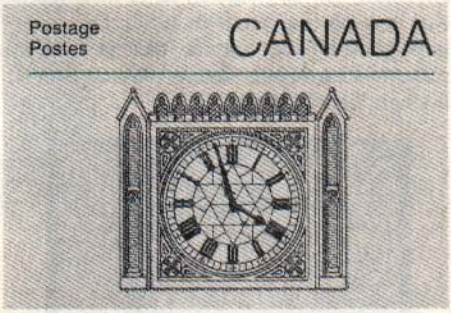


Figure 104

CARTON DE COUVERTURES DE CARNETS

Il existe de nombreux types de cartons utilisés pour la fabrication des couvertures de carnets. J'illustre ici un papier carton blanchi de couleur crème (figure 103), un papier carton à base de fibres partiellement blanchies et de couleur brune (figure 104) et une papier carton couché (figure 105).

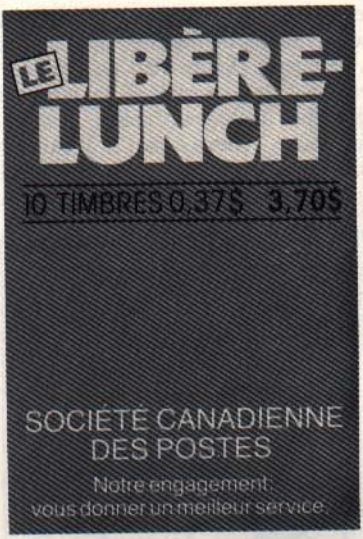


Figure 105

Au Canada, par exemple, il est très fréquent que l'on change certaines caractéristiques du carton, en particulier sa couleur et sa luminescence. L'étude des couvertures de carnets peut donc être un domaine assez spécialisé et très intéressante.

L'une des plus belles couvertures de carnets que j'ai vues est celle de la République gabonaise sur les richesses de la forêt (émission de la poste aérienne de 1967). La couverture possède une texture très particulière ressemblant à du bois (figure 106); cependant, il s'agit bien de papier!



Figure 106

PAPIER COLORÉ DE DÉBUT DE ROULETTE

Les postes canadiennes ont utilisé il y a



Figure 107

plusieurs années des papiers de diverses couleurs comme début de roulettes.

Ce papier n'était pas exactement du même type que celui utilisé pour l'impression des timbres-poste. En effet, les exemplaires que j'ai examinés étaient pleinement colorés et gommés (figure 107) et environ 20% plus minces que le papier à timbre-poste.

La collection des différentes couleurs utilisées peut être un domaine intéressant de spécialisation pour l'amateur de roulettes.



Figure 108



Figure 109

PAPIER FAIT À LA MAIN

Les premiers papiers étaient tous faits à la main. Le premier timbre-poste de la province du Canada, le castor de 3 pence, sur papier vergé, fut fabriqué à la main. Il est intéressant d'examiner ces papiers car la fabrication du papier fut longtemps considérée comme un art. Lorsqu' on les examine, on remarquera plusieurs irrégularités dans le réseau des fibres et l'on observera à l'occasion de très longues fibres (figure 108). On pourra voir aussi une dentelure très affectée par le type de fibres utilisées dans la fabrication du papier-main (figure 109).

Il est normal de rencontrer des variations dans le poids de base et l'épaisseur des papiers faits à la main.

PAPIER D'ÉPREUVES

Les imprimeurs utilisent différents papiers d'épreuves selon le mode d'impression choisi par les administrations postales et selon le type de production.



Figure 110

Les français ont utilisé un papier à épreuve très mince au siècle dernier (figure 110) et, aujourd'hui, l'imprimerie des timbres-poste de France utilise un papier ressemblant à du buvard (figure 111).

Nous avons vu dans la partie 4 que le papier bible (India paper) est aussi utilisé dans la fabrication des épreuves. Il s'agit d'un papier tellement fragile que l'on doit le coller sur un papier épais ou un carton qui lui servira de support avant l'impression.

Il arrive aussi que le papier servant aux épreuves soit le même que celui utilisé pour l'impression des timbres-poste.

CARTON AVEC BOSSELURES

Le Bhutan a utilisé un carton qui fut bosselé lors de la production d'un feuillet (figure 112). Le carton utilisé pour la production de cet item philatélique devait posséder certaines caractéristiques de surface et de force afin d'être en mesure de résister à ce type d'impression.



Figure 111



Figure 112

LES PROPRIÉTÉS DES PAPIERS

Nous avons vu que le papier est composé principalement de fibres, qui peuvent être de diverses natures, auxquelles on a ajouté différents pigments et produits chimiques afin que le papier produit possède certaines caractéristiques. Les papiers sont couramment classés selon une des quatre grandes catégories suivantes:

- les papiers d'impression et d'écriture
- les papiers d'emballage
- les cartons
- les papiers spéciaux et divers

Tout au cours de cette série d'articles sur les différents types de papiers utilisés en philatélie, nous avons vu que les divers types de papiers sont susceptibles d'avoir des qualités qui les distinguent les uns des autres.

Les principales caractéristiques du papier sont:

1. **son aspect**

a) **sa couleur:** blanc, teinté, coloré, hautement coloré, sa brillance,...

b) **son état de surface:** rugueux ou lisse, brillant ou mat, couché ou non.

c) **sa luminescence:** phosphorescence ou fluorescence (à plusieurs degrés)

d) **sa transparence:** l'opacité

2. **sa composition**

a) **son poids de base:** grammage (nombre de grammes par mètre carré)

b) **sa composition fibreuse:** type de fibres utilisées, fibres incorporées (comme par exemple le granite).

c) **sa teneur en cendres:** pigments inorganiques

3. **sa structure**

a) **le bouffant:** l'épaisseur du papier divisé par son grammage

b) **sa perméabilité, sa porosité, sa rigidité...**

c) **le sens de fabrication:** mailles verticales ou horizontales

d) **la présence de filigranes** ou autres marques à la surface du papier, par exemple le papier côtelé

Toutes ces caractéristiques sont importantes

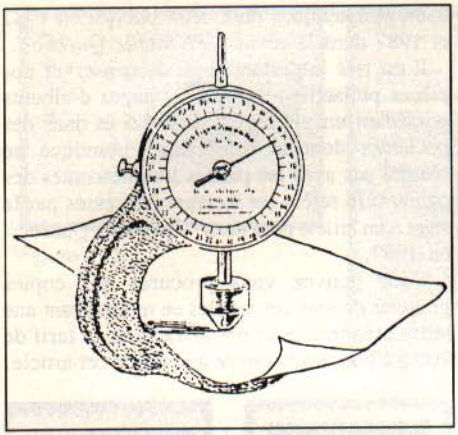


Figure 113

à comprendre pour être en mesure d'étudier les différents types de papiers utilisés en philatélie.

On doit utiliser des méthodes normalisées lorsque l'on désire mesurer à l'aide d'un instrument certaines caractéristiques du papier. Par exemple, pour l'épaisseur, on utilisera la norme numéro D.4 de l'Association canadienne des producteurs de pâtes et papier. On emploiera un micromètre tel qu'illustré à la figure 113 pour effectuer ce type de mesure.



Figure 114

Les erreurs rencontrées sur les papiers utilisés pour la fabrication des timbres-poste et des entiers postaux.

Les principales erreurs rencontrées sur les papiers en philatélie sont des papiers pliés, des plis accordéons et des papiers raccordés. Il existe aussi des papiers qui possèdent de minuscules impuretés dans leur base (inclusions); cependant, ceci est considéré comme une faute plutôt qu'une erreur (figure 114).

Dans le cas des papiers pliés, il s'agit en général d'une feuille qui fut mal alimentée dans la presse chez l'imprimeur (figures 115 et 116).



Figure 115



Figure 116

Pour les plis accordéons, il arrive à l'occasion que ce défaut parvienne du fabricant de papier. Après l'impression, on étire les deux extrémitiés du papier et l'on retrouve un endroit non imprimé (figure 117). A d'autres occasions, le papier se plisse après l'impression et avant la perforation; on se retrouve donc avec quelque chose du type de la figure 118.



Figure 117



Figure 118

Dans le cas de raccords, il s'agit d'une bande de plastique auto-adhésive qui a servi à raccorder deux morceaux de papier, suite à un bris sur la rebobineuse ou sur la machine à papier. On utilise aussi à l'occasion une bande de colle sans plastique, et j'ai rencontré des exemples de ces deux variétés sur des timbres-poste du Canada. Malheureusement, ce type de variété ne s'illustre pas bien par la photographie.

La permanence des papiers

Il est important de noter que la préservation des papiers est d'une extrême importance. En effet, le papier à timbre-poste n'est pas toujours du papier qui est destiné à posséder une durée de vie de plusieurs centaines d'années. Plusieurs papiers à base de fibres de bois qui sont non couches ou possedant un ph inférieur à 5 ou pire encore ayant une colle qui affecte chimiquement les fibres constituantes du papier, seront en état de décomposition avancé d'ici la fin du prochain siècle, si rien n'est fait pour les protéger ou les neutraliser.

Quelques articles ont déjà paru dans les journaux philatéliques dont ceux publiés en 1982 et 1987 dans la revue *"Philatélie Québec"*.

Il est très important aussi de conserver nos pièces philatéliques dans des pages d'albums possédant un pH supérieur à 5.5 et dans des pochettes dont la composante chimique ne réagira pas avec les parties luminescentes des papiers. Je réfère les lecteurs intéressés par le sujet à un article paru dans *"Philatélie Québec"* en 1987.

Vous pouvez vous procurer des copies gratuites de tous ces articles en m'envoyant une lettre préadressée et pré-affranchie au tarif de 100 g à l'adresse donnée à la fin de cet article.



Figure 119



Figure 120

Conclusions

Nous avons décrit plus d'une soixantaine de types différents de papiers utilisés pour la fabrication des timbres-poste et des entiers postaux dans le cadre de cette série comprenant cinq articles.

Nous serions très intéressés de connaître d'autres types de papiers. Si certains n'avaient pas été décrits dans cette série, n'hésitez pas de m'écrire à l'adresse mentionnée à la fin de cet article.

Bien entendu, nous n'avons pas parlé de toutes les variétés de papiers comme par exemple le papier DAVAC utilisé au Canada pour la production de deux émissions de timbres-poste (figures 119 et 120). La raison en est fort simple: c'est qu'il s'agit d'un papier vélin prégommé avec une colle spéciale et qui n'est fondamentalement pas différent du papier vélin décrit dans la partie no. 4.

Voici d'autres exemples de papiers utilisés au Canada: les Rolland (figure 121), les Harrison (figure 122), les Slater (figure 123) sont des papiers possédant de petites différences mais qui sont tous des papiers couchés avec une fluorescence qui leur est propre.



Figure 121



Figure 122



Figure 123

Ainsi donc, les papiers qui possèdent un nom commercial tels les papiers Cowan, De La Rue, etc., sont des produits fabriqués pour ou par une entreprise et qui possèdent certaines spécifications ou caractéristiques particulières.

En terminant, j'aimerais vous suggérer de vous bâtir une collection de référence sur les différents types de papiers, et ainsi vous serez en mesure de distinguer plus facilement tous les différents papiers utilisés en philatélie.

J'invite tous ceux qui ont des commentaires, des questions ou des informations complémentaires, à m'écrire à l'adresse suivante:

Richard Gratton
C.P. 133
Dorion-Vaudreuil (Québec) J7V 5W1

Pour une réponse personnelle, prière d'inclure une enveloppe préadressée et préaffranchie.

Références:

– "Le papier et la philatélie" (partie 1), *Can. Phil.* Vol. 37, #2
– "Le papier et la philatélie" (partie 2), *Can. Phil.* Vol. 37, #5
– "Le papier et la philatélie" (partie 3), *Can. Phil.* Vol. 38, #5
– "Le papier et la philatélie" (partie 4), *Can. Phil.* Vol. 39, #2
– *The Stamp Bug*, Douglas & Mary Patrick, McGraw-Hill,Ryerson Ltd. Canada 1989 (95 pages).
– *Cours de technique papetière*, Imprimerie Leperche, Paris, France 1963 (153 pages)
– *Propriétés physiques des papiers*, H. Micoud, Imprimerie F. Eymond et fils, Grenoble 1933.

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UNI

The Iron Road (II)

by Charles Gayral

1st - 1-2: The Rainhill Contest
c - locomotive "Rocket" (continued)



Poland YV 2264, Sc 2145, MI 2428;
San Marino YV 630, Sc. 597, MI 817.



Note that on the occasion of ExpoRail '80 a "Rocket" ran on a small rail line at Cannes in front of the Festivity Palace.

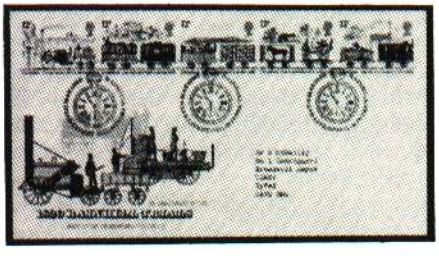
Postmarks:

Liverpool	6-10-1979
Horster Keynes	2-08-82
Lublin	11-09-69
Cancellation:	
Cannes	19-03-80

•••

Following the Rainhill contest, George Stephenson stopped all work on locomotives which his son, Robert, continued to develop. He devoted himself to the development of a network of rail lines in Great Britain.

He thus became the father of steam trains.



Cancellation: Liverpool, May 24, 1980, marking the 150th anniversary of the Rainhill contest. The envelope carried an illustration of the three machines which took part; "Sans Pareil", "Novelty" and the "Rocket". Postage is paid by the British set (of five) on which appears a "train" of the period.
Great Britain YV 926-30, Sc. 904-08.

•••



1827: locomotive "Royal George", type 030, three coupled axles, designed by Timothy Hackworth for Stockton Darlington. Two vertical cylinders outside the boiler with adjustment of the pull or draw of the stack in the cab.

This was the most powerful engine of the period but too heavy to take part in the Rainhill contest.

Cancellation:
Wylam 22-12-1985

•••



1827: Locomotive "Tom Thumb" type 020 built in the United States by Peter Cooper. An engine with a vertical boiler, two vertical cylinders transmitted the piston motion to the wheels by means of gears. This was the first

locomotive in the USA to pull a train on a public line. Feb. 28, 1827 it inaugurated the Baltimore and Ohio line.

The stamp shows the 'Tom Thumb'' between a pioneer, horse-drawn coach and a modern diesel locomotive.

USA YV 557, Sc. 1006, MI 626

•••



1829: locomotive "Marc Seguin" type 020, built by the celebrated French engineer Marc Seguin, 1786-1875, for the Lyon to Saint Étienne line.



The engine is equipped with a horizontal tubular boiler with 43 boiler tubes, the combustion gases circulate through them, passing through a cylindrical section enclosed by two cast iron jackets containing water preheated by the hearth situated in the section forward to the boiler. To improve the draft a deflector was mounted on the tender, made up of two large ventilators operated by gears and pulleys, sending air through a grill and increasing the steam production to 1,200 kg/h, an appreciable amount for the period.

France YV 2399

Gavon YV AV162, Sc. C-162, MI 556.



Cancellation: Annonay July 5, 1975 with portrait of Marc Seguin.

•••



1829: locomotive "Stourbridge Lion", type 020, built by Foster and Rastik (Gr. Br.). It was purchased by Horatio Allen who placed it on the Honestale in Pennsylvania, for the Delaware and Hudson network.

Grenada-Grenadines YV 549

•••



1830: Designed by Robert Stephenson, the celebrated "Rocket" pulled the historic train on the Liverpool to Manchester line which was inaugurated September 15, 1830 by the Duke of Wellington.



This line required the building of 63 bridges and an nine-arch viaduct on the Sankey at a height of more than 18 metres (Sankey viaduct of the Liverpool & Manchester Railway).

Postmark: Manchester, March 12, 1980, commemorating the opening of the first station 150 years earlier: Liverpool with a silhouette of the "Rocket".

Hungary YV 2655, Sc. 2573, MI 3343

Mongolia YV 1027, Sc. 1078, MI 1234

I. 1-3 Railway fever or the Big Day of Steam



1830: Locomotive "Planet", type 110 by R. Stephenson. December 4, 1830 it pulled an 80 ton train on the Liverpool to Manchester line. It marked a technical revolution: the cylinders were horizontal and were placed in front and within the chassis. The drive wheels were very large.

This was the prototype of the traditional English locomotive.

Paraguay YV 1476, MI 2274
Bhutan YV 626, Sc. 421

•••



1830: locomotive "Best Friend of Charleston", type 020, gauge of 1.435 metres, built by West Point Foundry (United Stated) after Horatio Allen. It was the first locomotive in regular service on a commercial railway – the South Carolina & Hambourg – which was inaugurated Christmas day 1830. It pulled a number of cars carrying invited guests at a speed in excess of 30 km/h. Original design: the vertical boiler was placed on a projecting section of the chassis while the vertical cylinders tilted out the other side, the two coupled axles were joined by an exterior connecting rod.

Bulgaria YV 2852, Sc. 2925, MI 3278

•••

1831: Locomotive "Northumbrian", type 020, of the Rocket class. It was placed in service on the Liverpool to Manchester line in 1831. The scene shows the Stephensons at work. Robert is busy stoking while his father is oiling the machine; after a design by Alexander Nasmyth.



Paraguay YV. AV. 629

•••



1831: locomotive "De Witt Clinton", type 020, USA designed by John B. Jarvis, built by West Point Foundry. The ninth of April 1931 it pulled a train full of travellers, on a 25 km stretch between Albany and Schenectady. This was the first locomotive to operate in New York State. The boiler appeared to be a big dome of corrugated sheet iron while the floor of the tender was actually the water reservoir.

Togo YV AV 372, MI. 1378

•••



1841: locomotive "Experiment", type 210 USA, designed by John B. Jarvis and built by

West Point Foundry for the Mohawk & Hudson Company. Boiler and firebox are almost identical with that of Stephenson's "Planet". For the first time one sees the two-axle boogie in front to support the chassis. The "Experiment, later named "Brother Jonathan" attained a speed of 96 km/h.
Bhutan YV AV627, Sc. 422

•••



1833: locomotive, type 020, with a width of 2.130 metres, by the A.E. and M.E. Tcherepanov brothers was built by the Nijne-Taguisk works, speed 15 km/h. It may be seen in the Moscow museum.
Russia YV. 4473, Sc. 4657, MI 4715

•••



1833: a steam donkey engine.
East Germany (DDR) YV 2681.

•••



In October 1833 Stephenson obtained a patent for a three axle engine; a central driveshaft and two supporting axles; the boiler is much longer, the chassis rests on a wooden frame covered with sheet iron. The cylinders were located in the smoke chamber. It was called the "Planet" (with an extra axle) also known as "The Patent', type 111, one of the most reputable locomotives it was adopted from 1835 to 1845 by all the European locomotive manufacturers: English, German and French.
Togo YV AV391, Sc. C389, MI 1371.

•••



Cancellation: "La Garenne-Colombes": December 28, 1977. It was one of the "Patented" locomotives which pulled a train on the Paris to Saint German run August 24, 1837.

•••



1835: locomotive "Adler" patented type: width 1.435 metres. It bore the number 118 of the Stephenson manufacturing plant. December 7, 1835 it pulled the "Ludwigsbahn" and in





augurated the Nuremberg to Furth railway of the Ludwings Eisenbahn Gosellscharf, the Ludwing Railroad company founded in 1833.

The Bonn postmark shows the engine, face on.

Germany YV 539, Sc 882, MI580, YV218, Sc. 456, MI 345, YV 1096.
Mongolia YV 1029, Sc. 1080, MI 1235.
Paraguay YV 1208.

•••







1835: locomotive "Le Belge", type: patented, the first locomotive built locally by Cockerill, 40 horse power, speed: 60 km/h. Belgium YV CP 195, Sc. Q193, MI 278; YV CP304, Sc. Q310.

•••



1835: locomotive "L'Elephant", type 021, built by Taylor & Co., two drive axles and a bearing axle at the rear. It pulled the third "inaugural" train on the first Belgian railroad from Brussels to Malines May 5, 1835 (there were three trains on this trip).
Belgium YV 2171.



Cancellation: Antwerpen 4-5-1986

•••



The "L'Elephant" locomotive was radically transformed in 1849 to a 120 formula by moving the bearing wheels to the front and installing a superior boiler; she then developed 100 horse power.
Zaire YV. 964, Sc. 937, Mi. 264.

•••

1835: locomotive "Black Hawk" (or "Black Eagle"), type 220. The eleventh locomotive built by Baldwin. Used a Bury boiler with exterior inclined cylinders placed at the front; the whole supported by a moveable two-axle



bougie. The drive shaft was at the rear as on the "Washington Farmer".
Bhutan Sc. 423

•••







1836: "Saxonia" locomotive, 210 type created by Professor Andreas Schubert of Dresden, built by Maschinefabrick Ubigau. The first of local construction to enter the service of the Leipzig to Dresden line in Saxony.
Bulgaria YV. 2853

Postmark: portrait of Professor Andreas Schubert.

•••



1836: "Dorchester" locomotive, 040 class by R. Stephenson, gauge: 1.435 metres.
Canada YV. 857, Sc. 1000, MI, 893.

•••



1836: "George Washington" locomotive, 210 type. First successful locomotive built by William Norris for the Philadelphia & Columbia. Similar engines were ordered by the Birmingham & Gloucester.
Grenada YV. 119, Sc. 1234.

•••



1836: "Pioneer" locomotive, patented, of the Cumberland Valley Road, which ensured the connection of Chicago with the North West. Heated by wood, built at the Baldwin Works for the Utica & Schenectady Road of New York, 125 were built.
Hungary YV. 2657, Sc. 2575, MI. 3345

(To be continued)

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St. Paul The Missionary: A Topical Examination (II)

by Maria Thomé

EDITOR'S NOTE:

Part I of the following article appeared in *The Canadian Philatelist*, Vol. 39, No. 6, Nov./Dec. 1988 (Page 435). The article originally was written in German and appeared in *Die Briefmarke*, Vienna, Austria in December 1985. It has been translated from the original German to English by Joachim D. Doehler, Scarborough, Ont. Permission to translate and publish this article was given by the author Maria Thomé and the editor of *Die Briefmarke*.

5. The Missionary Voyages

After about two years of soul searching, the elders of the congregation in Antioch chose Barnabas and Paul to spread the good news to foreigh lands. For Saul this was a great joy. It did not excape him that it was a difficult decision for the congregation to accept him, their former persecutor, as a theologian and apostle. However the enlightenment by Jesus Christ in front of the gates of Damascus and his calling to become a gentile apostle led to an equal standing with the older apostles. Paul later begins most of his letters with these thoughts. the Vatican stamp Michel #609, Scott. 525, shows, from a codex from the 14th century, the beginning of the letters to the Romans (fig. 22) which begins with the words: "Paul, servant of Jesus Christ, appointed apostle, specially selected for the Good News of God..."



Fig. 22. Maximum card from the Vatican. The beginning of the letter to the Romans from an Italian Codex, 14th century. In the capital letter Saint Paul with bible and sword.

For Paul the single extent of his gospel and the basis for his entire theology is the crucified and risen Jesus Christ in whom alone shines the true belief of God. (2 Cor. 4,6)



Fig. 23. souvenir Sheet from Cyprus which shows the area of his three missonary voyages.

So Barnabas and Saul started on their missionary voyage with the blessing of the community of elders (45 to 48 AD) (fig. 23). Barnabas took along his nephew John Marcus and determined the first missionary destination to be the island of Cyprus. They sailed to the

eastern coast of the island to Salamis, the largest port of the island at that time, approximately 9 km north of the present day port city of Famagusta.

The island which was conquered by the Romans in 58 BC was prosperous and served as the mineral centre of the Mediterranean; already around 1000 BC there existed a copper mine. Numerous discoveries from 6000 BC on, are proof of the importance of the island in our cultural epoch. The island was particularly renowned for its cult to Aphrodite. A blue inlet on the west of the island with huge rock boulders designate the birth place of the goddess born from the foam (Aphros = foam originating in plankton). The temple of her cult was situated high up on the vertical cliffs overlooking the inlet; at the time of the missionary voyage her veneration was still great.

According to the apostle stories the missionaries preached at first in the synagogues in Salamis – even on his later voyages Paul always spoke first in the synagogues of the various towns – then preached to the rest of the people and founded everywhere permanent Christian communities as they travelled in a westerly direction across the island. In Paphos on the west coast lived the Roman proconsul Sergius Paulus, a nobleman; his governorship has been authenticated. Open to religious and philosophical ideas he invited the missionaries for a discussion. According to Acts (chapt. 13, verse 12) he adopted the Christian belief and thus Cyprus became the first region ruled by a Christian.

After the meeting with Sergius Paulus, Saul is referred to in the bible by his Roman name Paul.





Fig. 24: Stamp from Turkey showing the port city of Attalia.

Fig. 25: Air mail stamp shows the Taurus mountsins whose pass Paul had to cross repeatedly.

Most likely in the autumn of 45 the missionaries sailed from Paphos to the southern coast of asia Minor to the port of Attalia (today in Turkish, Antalya see fig. 24) and from there by river boat to Perga (today a ruin), where they started to cross the Taurus mountains (fig. 25). Here John Marcus left the missionaries and returned to Jerusalem.

Paul and Barnabas were familiar with the Anatolian plateau (today the heartland of Turkey and Anadolu, 800-1200 metres above sea level) which they now neared. Separated in the north from the Black Sea by the Ponti mountains, in the south from the Mediterreanian Sea by the elongated Taurus mountain range, the interior consists mostly of treeless often desert-like grasslands with its raw climate, here and there interrupted by mountains with rushing rivers, green oases with little towns and villages, salt lakes and marshy areas existing even today. Paul wandered thousands of kilometres throughout this plateau and during all kinds of weather conditions. Nowhere in the Bible is it stated that he or any of his co-workers made use of an animal or a mail vehicle on a Roman military road. Paul could therefore rightly lament in the second letter the the Corinthians: "...How often was I on the road! I was endangered by rivers, and by thieves, in danger in cities and in the desert not to mention to hunger and thirst..."



Fig. 26: Stamp from Greece. Cybele the mother of the gods one of the well-known goddesses of Asia-Minor.

Our missionaries knew about the many deities which were honoured in this area and with whose cults they had to come to terms: especially the mother goddess Cybele (fig. 26) the Magna Mater, in addition to the goddess Astarte, in whose temples human sacrifice and licentious rituals were practiced, the Indo-Iranian god of light Mithras and the many other interwoven Asian, Greek and Roman deities.

For further missionary work Barnabas and Paul had chosen the cities of Antioch in Pisidia as well as Iconium in Lystra and Derbe in Łycaonia. Around 25 BC these territories were incorporated by the Romans into the province of Galatia in central Asia Minor; so that now these missionary areas belong to South-Galatia.

After a four-day arduous trek across the Taurus range the missionaries first reached the city of Antioch, a Roman colony. The majority of its inhabitants consisted of members of the Celtic legion Alauda which Caesar had conscripted in Gaul; added to this were Roman officials and veterans. Iconium, Lystra and Derbe (a Roman city of veterans) were more difficult to reach. In spite of many dificulties and persecutions by influential Jews, the missionaries were able to find strong communities in the entire area. From the above-mentioned cities only Iconiumz (today Konya in Turkish), thanks to its location in an oasis, remains preserved.

It is supposed that Paul contracted malaria in the marshes of Southern Galatia an illness which was to burden him for the rest of his life.

Well pleased with their progress the missionaries returned in the year 48 via Attalia to Antioch in Syria. Here in the meantime a dispute instigated by the Christian Jews threatened to split the young Church. The Gentile Jews demanded even from the non Jews that they be circumcised before baptism and that they adhere to Jewish law. This Paul opposed vehemently. At the "Apostelic Council" in Jerusalem the leaders of the Church Jacob, Peter and John (known as the pillars of the Church) said no to compulsory circumcision of Gentile Christians and compelled them to adhere only to the keeping of Jewish dietary laws.



Fig. 27: Pre-stamp cancellation from Invisano from 1856 shows the key of Peter and the sword of Paul.

Even though Paul and Peter could not always agree, they remained friends. Already in this young Church the two of them were mentioned together and depicted together. All the same, there appears, in the oldest Roman feast calendar of 354 on July 29th (the founding of Rome), the feast of the Apostles Peter and Paul. And furthermore, from the beginning, their symbols of the key and the sword were accorded to them (fig. 27). Many of these pictures are portrayed on stamps, pre-stamp letters, entires and special cancellations.



Fig. 28: Air mail letter from Cyprus. The upper pair shows the discovery of the remains of Barnabas in 477.

After the settlement of the question concerning circumcision at the Apostelic Council, Paul felt compelled to begin a new missionary voyage. Barnabas (fig. 28) had returned with John Mark to Cyprus and carried on their missionary work. And so Paul saw himself confronted with the task with which Christ had charged him, namely the world wide mission to the heathens which he would now carry out on his own. He had his pastoral intentions clearly in sight; the founding of permanent Christian communities in carefully chosen main cities, of the then Roman empire, especially port cities, which, due to their geographical, economic, cultural or political location, were centres of attraction and emanation for the expansion into the hinterland. Here he had Europe particularly in mind.

So he went on his way with Silas (Sylvanus), a member of the Jerusalem congregation, from Antioch on his second missionary voyage (49-52). It became his most important voyage for it forged the bridge between the Occident and the Levant. (West and East)

This time they crossed the Taurus range via the Ziliz pass. This pass was especially long, difficult and dangerous. Today only a few remnants remain to be seen of this ancient road on the high cliff walls. A railway line was built

by Germany decades ago through 70 tunnels as well as a new highway over the 1200-metre high pass leading to the interior.

The road through the mountains is 120 km long and our wanderers needed 7 days until they reached Derbe. They also visited the remaining southern Galatian communities so that Paul could joyfully inform them all of the decision of the Apostolic Council. The two missionaries were joined by the arrival of Timothy from Lystra.

Paul was eager to head west to the Agean Sea where the Holy Spirit also led them as it is reported in Acts. The letter to the Galatians presupposes that Paul also visited northern Galatia on this voyage. These Galatians came originally from Celtic tribes who in the third century BC migrated from the southern Rhine area via the Balkans to Asia Minor and settled around 270 BC in the middle of Phrygia; the area received the name Galatia from them. In the first century BC the Romans allotted to the Galatians the area west and east of the Halys river. Here the Galatians founded on top of previous settlements their modest capital Ancyra (today Ankara) and two additional cities.



Fig. 29: Turkish stamp; ruins of Troy.

However the letter to the Galatians does not mention any cities which Paul might have visited in northern Galatia. For Paul it would have meant a detour of about 600 km, which he would have had to make in a forced march over, to this day, poor roads and saltflats in order to accomplish this visit in the allotted time of his complete trip. This question must be considered even if biblical experts are still arguing about the north-south theories. We follow the missionaries to the west, as it is reported in Acts. They went to Troas the port city below the old city of Priam, Troy, (fig. 29) which the Romans had rebuilt. Here they were joined by Luke.

In a nocturnal vision, in which a Macedonian called out to Paul to come to Europe and asked for his help, he started out on this historic trip with his companions. The sailing vessel first stopped at the island of Samothrace, where, above the theatre, Nike the Winged Victory (today in the Louvre of Paris) reigned from a marble ship's bow. On the next day they reached the Macedonian port city of Neapolis (today Kavala) and travelled from there immediately to Philippi (Acts 16, 11-12).



Fig. 30: Special stamp from Greece showing the harbour area of Neapolis-Kavala. Hree Paul stepped for the first time onto European soil.

The Greek stamp Michel #679, Scott C-79, from Kavala shows quite clearly the port area where Paul stepped for the first time onto European soil (fig. 30). From here the Roman military road, the Via Egnatia (it connected Byzantium via Neapolis, Philippi and Thessalonica with the Adriatic Sea) led across a pass of the Symvolon mountains as seen in the background of the stamp, to the wide plain of Philippi (the plain made famous in the war between the murderers of Caesar, Brutes and Cassius, and Octavian and Antonius in 42 BC).



Fig. 31: Special stamp from Greece. King Philip II.

The city of Philippi, named after the Macedonian king Philip II (father of Alexander the Great) was at that time a Roman district capital which had become prosperous through trade and commerce (fig. 31). Here Paul founded with the help of the rich crimson merchant Lydia, whose house was always open to the missionaries, the first Christian community on European soil. It remained the favourite community of Paul. By 500 AD the city had already two huge churches and became the seat of the bishop; in the 12th century the city was completely destroyed. The well preserved Via Egnatia can be seen at the unearthed forum of Philippi.



Fig. 32: Special stamp from Greece. The port of Thessaloniki, second Christian community in Europe.

On this road the two missionaries wandered on to Thessalonica and founded here, over a longer period of time, the second large Christian community in Europe (fig. 32). Over the centuries Thessalonica remained an outpost of Greek culture and of Christianity, even during the 500 years of Turkish rule. The Turks called the city Selanic, the Europeans called it among others Saloniki. At the liberation of the city during the Balkan Wars in 1912 there appeared for the first time the Greek military postal cancellor with the city name Thessaloniki (fig. 33), as the city is now officially known.



Fig. 33: During the Balkan wars of 1912 Saloniki was freed from the Turks. The field post cancel of the Greek military command appears for the first time again with the city's name of "Thessaloniki" as it was known in the apostle stories.



Fig. 34: Special stamp from Greece. Mount Olympus lay on the route that Paul took.

Driven out by the Jews from Thessalonica, the missionaries made for Beroea (today Veria) north of the sacred Mount Olympus (fig. 34).



Fig. 35: Special stamp from Greece; the Acropolis. Paul saw these buildings still in their original splendour and harmony.

Even here Paul was pursued by the Jews from nearby Thessalonica. Shortly after he sailed alone to Athens, the city of the philosophers and the city goddess Athena, mistress of the Acropolis (fig. 35).



Fig. 36: Maximum card from Greece. Paul's address to the men of Athens (Acts, chapter 17, verses 22-31).

Paul had long ago come to terms with the hundred year old thought processes of the Greek philosophers and their representations of the gods. And yet on his rounds through Athens he was irritated by the countless temples and altars, pictures and statues which were to be seen everywhere in the city and especially by



Fig. 37: Stamp from Chat. This address was an enormous challenge to the philosophers and the gods of Greece.

one, to "an unknown god" (AGNOSTO THEO) sacred altar (Greek stamp Michel #578, Scott 535. The epicurian and stoic philosophers did not take Paul seriously in their conversations with him and even the passionate speech on the Areopagus "to the men of Athens" (fig. 36) to which they had invited him aroused only the curiosity of the philosophers, while others ridiculed him (fig. 37). Disappointed and deeply distressed (1. Thes. 3, 5 ..) Paul left Athens and travelled on to Corinth (fig. 38).



Fig. 38: Stamp from Greece; the canal of Corinth travel path for Paul. In Corinth he was active from 51-52 and 57-58.

In Corinth, the capital of the Roman province of Achaiea, a city with many nationalities and having a huge harbour, a booming economy, trade and banking centre, Paul found a great opportunity. Silas and Timothy assisted him later. But here the cult to the goddess Aphrodite was in full swing. Her temple stood between the fortresses on Mount Acrocorinth; as in Asia she was also revered here through ritual prostitution.

It was also in Corinth that Paul wrote the two letters to the Thessalonicans. They are the first written documents of the new testament. Twenty months of hard but successful work lay behind Paul when he left Corinth in the year 52 in order to return via Ephesus and Jerusalem to Antioch (Syria).



Fig. 39: Special stamp from Greece; ruins of the temple of Apollo in Corinth (6th century BC).

The Corinth of antiquity is today an impressive city of ruins. In the middle of the excavated business district, there still stand on the old Stylobat seven Doric columns of the old temple of Apollo from the 6th century (Greek stamp Michel #356, Scott C-9, (see fig. 39).

The third voyage of Paul took place from around 53-58 which led him from Antioch via Tarsus and Southern Galatia directly to Ephesus (1200 km from Tarsus).



Fig. 40: Stamp from Mali; reconstruction of the temple to Artemis Ephesus.



Fig. 41: Stamp from the Italian colony of Libya; the goddess Artemis. At the time of Paul she was the goddess of fertility and her attributes among others were numerous breasts.

Ephesus could be called the first metropolis of Asia Minor. The huge world and port city was already over a 1000 years old and was not only the economic but also the religeous centre of Asia Minor. In the temple to Artemis (fig. 40), one of the seven wonders of the world, stood the cult statue of the fertility goddess Artemis (called Diana by the Romans), a blackened statue carved from the wood of grape vine with countless breasts and other attributes which according to legend had fallen from heaven. Many silversmiths created likenesses of this statue for the many pilgrims. One preserved likeness is found today in the museum in Naples and is portrayed on the stamps of Italian Libya Mi. #27-29, Scott 23-25 (fig. 41).



Fig. 42: Stamp from Turkey; the theatre from Ephesus. The great insurrection of the silversmiths against Paul took place here (Acts, chapter 19, versus 29-40).

Because Paul considered the Artemis cult as

idolatry, the silversmiths rose up against Paul in the theatre of Ephesus (Acts chapter 19, verse 28; fig. 42).

After three years of activity in Ephesus during which time large Christian communities sprang up in the surrounding cities, Paul considered his mission task completed in the eastern half of the Roman empire (according to his letters to the Romans chapter 15, verse 23-24). He left Ephesus and visited once again the communities in Greece and took leave in Miletus on the Asia Minor coast from the representatives of those communities. From Miletus he travelled to Herusalem in order to personally hand over the accumulated prayers to the Church. Thereafter he planned to visit Rome and begin his missionary work in Spain.



Fig. 43: Special stamp from Italy; Roman soldiers. Paul got caught up on his return to Jerusalem in 58 in the rebellion of Jewish nationalists. Roman soldiers saved him from the Sanhedrin (High Council).

Voyage as a prisoner to Rome

As feared by his friends Paul got caught up in an uprising of fanatical Jews. In the immediate area of the temple, Roman soldiers saved him (fig. 43) from the lynch justice and from



Fig. 44: Stamp from Isreal. Ruins of the port installation of Caesarea. Here Paul was in protective custody from 58-60. On the salvage is depicted a coin from Caesarea from 44 AD.



Fig. 45: Maximum card from the Vatican. Travel route of Paul from Caesarea to Rome via Sidon – Myra – Knidos – Malta – Syracuse – Rhegium – Puteoli.

the High Priests. They took him immediately, under heavy armed guard, to Caesarea on the coast, where the Roman procurator Felix resided (fig. 44). Here Paul remained for two years under protective custody. Due to the repeated requests for extradition by the High Priest, Paul, as a Roman citizen, asked for intercession by the emperor. The new governor Festus arranged his transfer to Rome (fig. 45). In a very detailed and dramatic manner Acts reports in chapters 27 and 28 the voyage by ship to Rome. The Vatican stamps MI #369 and #372, Scott 304 and 307 show the exact route. The precise description of this sea voyage right up to the shipwreck on the northern coast of Malta is also of great importance outside the Bible to the knowledge of shipping and navigation in Imperial times.



Fig. 46: Stamp from Malta, Maina to this day a walled city. There Paul healed the father of the Roman procurator Publius.

The bay with its small island on which the ship came to rest is today called, like the small town in the bay, St. Paul's Bay (see town cancellor and registration label). The Roman procurator Publius in Mdina the capital of Malta at that time and to whom the shipwreck survivors were brought, had them moved to winter quarters in the neighbouring city of Rabat. Paul cured the father of Publius and many other ill people on the island. By the time he left to

continue his voyage in February of 61 on an Alexandrian wheat ship, he was thought of very highly (fig 46).



Fig. 47: Special stamp from Malta; statue of St. Paul in the cathedral in Mdina-RAbat. Paul is today one of the three protectors saints of Malta.

With Publius who, after his deliverance became bishop of Malta (consecrated by Paul), Paul became the national saint of Malta. After 1899 Malta released 11 different stamp issues of up to 12 values (highest values) with the Paul motif; another 6 Paul motifs in 2 special stamp issues; in addition to stamps of Publius, Mdina, and churches among others (fig. 47).

In Rome

The 230 km long route to Rome from the harbour of Puteoli (today called Puzzoli) on the Bay of Naples (fig. 48) where the sea voyage ended, was made by the prisoners on foot. The



Fig. 48: Stamp from San Marino. Gulf of Naples with Mount Vesuvius. Paul remained in Puteoli (port city) for seven days.

apostle stories ends with the report that Paul received permission in Rome to move into quarters with his soldier guard (who was liable with his own life and whom he had to pay). Here he could spread unhindered the word of God to all who came to visit him (fig. 49). For two years Paul remained in these quarters. Possibly thereafter he received his acquittal.

According to a letter from Clemens, the fourth bishop of Rome, to the Corinthians around 95/96, Paul was, during the Christian



Fig. 50: Stamp from Italy. The first church was built at the beginning of the 4th century over the grave of the Apostle Paul. Already between 379 and 423 this church was replaced by a larger basilica.



Fig. 49: Registered letter from the Vatican. The two stamps in the upper right show Paul accompanied by Roman soldiers (as in the bronze main entrance gate to the St. Paul Basilica in Rome).

persecution in the reign of Nero, sentenced to death in 67 and executed by the sword in front of the walls of Rome.

There are a large number of stamps and related material concerning Paul's arrival in Rome, buildings from his time, his grave and the church over his grave (fig. 50). The often repeated question as to whether Paul, on his acquital in the year 62, undertook any further voyages, can only be surmised from letters of a later time. According to them Paul was supposed to have visited Spain, Crete, Ephesus, and Greece.



Fig. 51: Machine cancel from the USA, from the writings of the apostle Paul.

Quotes from the letters of the apostle Paul

On many stamps and cancels etc. (fig. 51) short quotations can be read from the letters of the apostle Paul written by him to communities and friends. These letters are living proof and we find in them not only answers to questions of faith and help with difficulties in the life of his communities, but also theological interpretations transmitted by the Spirit and holy texts (for example "The high song of love"). They are the oldest Christian literary documents (fig. 52). The secret of his indescribable energy and charisma, he expresses in his own words in a letter to the Ephesians chapter 6 verse 17 (fig. 53,54): "SO TAKE THE SWORD OF THE SPIRIT, FOR IT IS THE WORD OF GOD!"



Fig. 52: Special stamp from Malta. Bok inscription "In Christ's name I have suffered a shipwreck" (2 Cor. 11, 25).



Fig. 53: Special cancel from Munster. According to Paul's words "So take the sword of the spirit, for it is the word of God", which resulted in the repeated portrayal of Paul with a sword.



Fig. 54: Aerogramme from Macao. Printed card showing St. Paul with a sword.

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Special Regulations for Youth Exhibits/ Réglements Spéciaux Pour Collections Jeunesse

Article 1: Competitive Exhibitions
In accordance with Art. 1.5 of the General Regulatons of FIP for the Evaluation of Competitive Exhibits at FIP Exhibitions (GREV), these Special Regulations have been developed to supplement those principles with regard to Youth Philately. Also refer to Guidelines to Youth Philately Regulations.

Article 2: Competitive Exhibits
The Exhibit of young philatelists aged from 14 to 21 assigned to age classes A to D form the youth class (ref. 2-3).

Article 3: Principles of Exhibit Composition
1. The principles defined in the special regulations of various competitive classes are, in general, also valid for the exhibits of young philatelists.
2. Each Young Exhibitor will introduce a title page for his exhibit and clearly define the scope of his exhibit.

Article 4: Criteria for Evaluation Exhibits
The following four main criteria are valid for exhibits of young philatelists:
- Treatment (philatelic/thematic)
- Philatelic knowledge
- Philatelic material
- Presentation of the collection

In accordance with article 4 of the GREV these criteria are from case to case modified to comply with the conditions for youth.

Article 5: Judging of Exhibits
1. For the evaluation of exhibits of young philatelists the following number of points will be allocated for the critera mentioned in the various age classes:

Criteria	Age Class	A	B	C	D
Treatment		20	24	29	35
Knowledge		15	21	20	35
Material		20	20	20	20
Presentation		45	35	23	10

2. The allocation of points for the various criteria in the respective age classes corresponds to the philatelic degree of advancement of young philatelists and takes into consideration their progressing qualification.

Article 1er: Expositions en compétition
Conformément à l'article 1.5 des règlements généraux de la FIP pour l'évaluation des collections en compétition aux expositions de la FIP (GREV), les réglements spéciaux ont été dévelopés pour renforcer ces principes à l'égard de la Philatélie Jeunesse. Ils se réfèrent également aux guides concernant la Philatélie Jeunesse.

Article 2: Collections en compétition
Les collections des jeunes philatélistes âgés de 14 à 21 ans, classé par âge de A à D forment la catégorie Jeunesse (réf. 2-3).

Article 3: Principes de composition de collection
1. Les principes définis dans les règlements des différentes catégories de compétition, sont, en général, également valables pour les collections des jeunes philatélistes.
2. Chaque jeune exposant présentera en tête de sa collection une page de titre et définira clairement la portée de sa collection.

Article 4: Critères pour évaluer les collections
Les quatre principaux critères suivants sont valables pour les collections des jeunes philatélistes:
- traitement (philatélique/thématique)
- connaissance philatélique
- matériel philatélique
- présentation de la collection

Conformément à l'article 4 des GREV, ces critères sont modifiés selon les cas pour coincider avec les conditions exigées pour la Jeunesse.

Article 5: Jugement des collections
1. Pour l'évaluation des collections des jeunes philatélistes, les points suivants seront alloués selon les critères retenus dans les différentes catégoris d'âge:

Critère	Catégorie d'âge	A	B	C	D
Traitement		20	24	29	35
Connaissance		15	21	20	35
Matériel		20	20	20	20
Présentation		45	35	23	10

Moreover, this allocation of points facilitates a gradual adjustment to the relative term of the GREV, Art. 5.2.

3. Medals, diplomas and certificates of participation are attributed upon the evaluation of exhibits. The following medals are awarded:
   45 points – Diploma
   50 points – bronze medal
   55 points – silver-bronze medal
   60 points – silver medal
   65 points – large silver medal
   70 points – vermeil medal
   75 points – large vermeil medal
   A Large vermeil medal is the highest award awarded to a young philatelist.
4. Youth exhibits will be judged by the FIP approved jurors who interest themselves regularly in youth philately and in accordance with Sec. V (Art. 31-47) of GREX.
5. The Jury will establish for each exhibitor a short critical evaluation sheet prepared by the FIP Commission for youth philately. The exhibitor is entitled to receive his valuation sheet through his national commissioner.

Article 6: Concluding Provision

1. In the event of any discrepancies in the text arising from translation, the English text shall prevail.
2. These Special Regulations for the Evaluation of Youth Exhibits at FIP Exhibitions have been approved by the 54th FIP Congress on 5th November, 1985 in Rome. They come into force on 5th November, 1985 and apply to those exhibitions which are granted FIP patronage, auspices or support at the 54th FIP Congress and thereafter.

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2. L'attribution de points selon les différents critères et dans la catégorie d'âge respective correspond au degré de progrès philatélique réalisé par les jeunes philatélistes et prend en considération leur compétence qui progresse.
   De plus cette attribution de points facilite une adaptation graduelle aux clauses relatives des GREV. art. 5.2

3. Des médailles, diplômes et certificats de participation sont attribués selon l'évaluation des collections. Les médailles suivantes sont décernées:
   45 points – Diplôme
   50 points – Médaille de bronze
   55 points – Médaille argent bronze
   60 points – Médaille d'argent
   65 points – Grande médaille d'argent
   70 points – Médaille vermeil
   75 points – Grande médaille vermeil
   Une grande médaille vermeil est la plus haute récompense décernée à un jeune philatéliste.

4. Les collections Jeunesse seront jugées par des juges agréés par la FIP qui s'intéressent eux-mêmes à la Philatélie Jeunesse et conformément à la Section V (art. 31.47) du GREX.

5. Le jury établira pour chaque exposant une courte page d'évaluation critique préparée par la commission de la FIP pour la Philatélie Jeunesse. L'exposant est autorisé à recevoir sa feuille d'évaluation par son commissaire national.

Article 6: Conclusion

1. Dans le cas de désaccord sur le texte de traduction la version aglaise prévaudra.

2. Ces règlements spéciaux pour l'évaluation des collections Jeunesse aux expositions de la FIP ont été approuvés par le 54ème congrés de la FIP, le 5 november 1985 à Rome. Ils entrent en vigueur à compter du 5 novembre 1985 et sont appliqués aux expositions qui sont patronées par la FIP, sous ses auspices ou avec son aide depuis le 54ème contrès de la F.I.P. □

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ORGANIZING A JUNIOR STAMP CLUB

Sponsorship: One of the worthwhile aims of a R.P.S.C. chapter might well be the establishment and on-going development of a junior club. This can be undertaken in various ways. It is generally thought that every adult club has a number of members who would be prepared to devote two or three hours every month, or even occasionally, to give guidance and encouragement to a few youngsters who have caught the bug of stamp collecting.

Most of us can remember when we were so afflicted and what happy moments we spent in those initial years of our lifelong hobby. We can recall certain people, even though we may not remember their names, taking the time to show us how to mount stamps, to explain the differences in the types of stamps we should look for, to send away first day covers for special events which were returned to our address, and so many other wonderful things about the joys of collecting. Surely it behooves all of us to carry on that tradition in helping a bunch of kids to get off to a good start in one of the most wholesome and educational hobbies still available to young and old alike. There are so many activities now inviting their curiosity and attention; some short-lived, some beyond their potential development, some undesirable and unknown to their parents, while stamp collecting remains the most popular and long-lasting of all hobbies extending over the last one hundred and fifty years.

An adult club might take the initiative in encouraging the school, particularly in the grades three to six to tie in stamp collecting with the appropriate academic subjects as a relevant supplement to the study of history, geography, social studies, literature, current events, nature study.

Other desirable educational aids could be cited such as the development of the valuable senses of observation, memory, concentration, general all-round interests, and a variety of subtle mental stimulants not often recognized as the benefits of our school system.

Organized adult clubs might lend assistance to an already existing junior dlub by providing packets of stamps, made up from the masses of duplicates most collectors could freely spare. Old catalogues, duplicate tongs, perforation gauges, and numerous other paraphernalia would be most welcome. Such clubs might gladly accept an invitation of sponsorship, in which case offers of help from club members would surely be appreciated.

Starting from Scratch: If there are no organized junior clubs in the vicinity of the active adult club then the time is ripe to get on the bandwagon and join the numbers of R.P.S.C. chapters who have already made the development of a junior club one of their most satisfying phases of an all-embracing programme. No club should be functioning without concern for their future membership and well-being. Hopefully every club has a number of members, from their ranks of a cross section of careers, who would volunteer to give it a fair effort. One such person should raise the matter at a club meeting with a forthright motion, "I propose that we consider the organizing of a junior club, forming a committee to study the proposal and report back at the next meeting", as simple as that. An offer to act on the committee by the mover and seconder, would put the matter up for discussion, which could hardly be rejected. Such a committee should look into a number of considerations for a subsequent report.

Leaders/consultants: The nucleus has already spoken. Other volunteers might come forward at that very evening when the idea was proposed. Others could be asked to assist, if only on an intermittent basis, or to take on a particular aspect of the programme agenda, such as giving a five-minute talk about one country or another, or about some facet of collecting like

coils (rolls), airmails, perfins, postage dues, or a combination or series of subjects. If asked outright members would be happy to do so without having to be members of the permanent committee. In this way more members become involved and enthusiastic about playing a small part. There could be one main leader with others often all called consultants, or all the leaders could be on equal footings, each being flexible enough to assume any role required. Of course the president of the sponsoring club, being an ex-officio member of all committees, should be asked to sign any correspondence pertaining to the initial organization of the junior club, such as will be suggested later in this column.

Meeting place, time and frequency: It is possible that the same location where the adult club meets may be available for the junior club. If so the president or executive members will be able to determine if such is possible. If not, other accommodation will have to be located. At any rate the time and frequency of use should be considered by the leaders. Saturday morning, – say the two hours before noon, is probably one of the best times, and to start with one a month (the first, second, third or fourth Saturday of each month, with the possible exception of July and August).

In most cities, towns or municipalities a community recreation commission or centre will be able to suggest an appropriate meeting place in either one of their own facilities, libraries, or other service centres which come under their wing. These are usually available free of charge. The same organization may even have small grants for use of non-profit organizations or for children's programs, as in the case of such as Regina, referred to in an earlier issue of this column.

The use of a school room for Saturday meetings may pose a problem if no maintenance crew is on duty during the weekends, and therefore no room would be available because of security reasons. Meetings after school hours may not be suitable if some who wish to attend must depend on the school bus system for transportation to their home. Parents may find it more convenient to transport their children to a school on Saturday mornings. Many school districts will provide free use of a room, but may have a policy of requiring the signing of an annual contract by two responsible parties, sometimes insisting on one of the parties being a member of the staff who will be aware of the operation of the security system, and be able to secure keys on each occasion of use. Other facilities to consider are those of church rooms or Canadian Legion anti-rooms.

A small room is desirable as a club should not have more members than can be supervised by one adult to three or four members in attendance, to provide adequate assistance for most programme activities. Perhaps the recreation room of a private home of one of the leaders might prove most suitable and thus minimize the problem of the transportation of club supplies and materials. The frequency of meetings may have to be arbitrarily decided by the leaders as the children will be inclined in their enthusiasm to want to meet weekly or biweekly. The time available by the leaders will determine if meetings held more often than once a month is practical.

Parental Involvement: It is imperative to have parents participation for the proper functioning of a club. Youngsters younger than nine years of age may want to join the club, and this will often happen and you can't really restrict the minimum age, especially if the parents are providing the encouragement of their children starting to collect at an early age. In such instances one or other of the parents should attend with their child. The span of concentration of younger members may be such that the parent will have to remind the child of what was said at the meeting when they are supervising their home activities. Many an adult becomes an enthusiast and may well be potential members of the sponsoring adult club.

As the child gets older he or she may not feel comfortable with their parents(s) sitting beside them; the parent will soon sense that "growing up" stage. At such a time the parent may prove very valuable as a leader or helper of the group as a whole. Parents attending meetings will be able to help their children at any age with those programme items that call for some club projects, especially in assisting in the preparation of entries in youth exhibitions, leaving as much of the actual work entailed to the child.

If lunch is to be provided after morning meetings the mothers should be responsible on a scheduled basis, providing veggie dips, cookies and a flavored drink as a suggestion,

nothing excessive, which would create a "keeping up with the Joneses" practice. It may be found necessary to have the parents organize themselves into an auxiliary, or at least establish phoning lists, for this purpose and for the occasional effort for the raising of funds by means of garage and cake sales in their neighbourhood, each family being asked to make their contributions. There will be times during the year when such funds will provide the goodies for a Christmas party/meeting and closing picnic. Funds are needed too to purchase items for the club use and for door prizes. It should not be expected that the leaders would have to provide out-of-pocket expenses. The parents will appreciate the efforts put forward by the leaders on behalf of their children.

School Encouragement: A letter to the school district superintendent soon after the opening of school in September should be sent by the sponsoring club president. This should be undertaken before a club meets for the first time and each successive year. This should be in the form of a request to the superintendent to have him/her contact all principals to pass along information to the teachers of grades three to six students informing them of the plans of the club for the coming year, with a word of encouragement stressing the relevance of stamp collecting with their curricular activities. A copy of a flyer giving the place of meeting, time and frequency should be enclosed for the principal to duplicate to provide a copy for each interested student. It has been found that superintendents are usually very keen to provide this cooperation as they realize the valuable supplement stamp collecting offers to much of the school curriculum in these grades. A follow-up letter of thanks should be sent to the superintendent after the second meeting to give some idea of the effectiveness of his/her letter to the schools. The membership form which should be completed by each new member should ask for the name of the school they attend, grade and teacher, if they learned of the club through their school. This will then form the basis of statistical information for the superintendent.

A telephone call to the superintendent to arrange a meeting with him attended by the adult club president and one of the junior leaders at sometime during the early part of the school year might further other possible school activities. 1. The invitation to principals to have a member of the adult club visit their school to talk to an asembly of students, or in their classrooms, or just a noon-hour talk to interested students about the hobby of stamp collecting and the significant relationship with their school work. Appropriate video aids should be used.

If any R.P.S.C. member has the facilities to produce a set of slides for this purpose we would like to learn of their interest in making these available. Perhaps ways and means could be found to have several sets made up if there is a demand. 2. An offer of assistance to teachers in forming a school stamp club. If the superintendent is anxious to propose these suggestions to the principals and teachers he, no doubt, will so advise them to make contact with the adult club.

Advertising: Most adult clubs have a publicity convener or this function may rightly belong to the club's newsletter editor. An editor is quite often a printer or newspaper person who is knowledgeable of contacts in radio, television and newspapers. It is preferable to request his or her assistance rather than have another members of the adult club or a junior club leader undertake this activity on their own. Weekly newspapers generally run a "Community Calendar" for free advertising for non-profit organizations. They will often print feature stories, especially if accompanied by a photograph of some junior club activity. Radio stations usually have sponsored programmes for community announcements. Community television channels will show announcements on a repeat basis. All of these media outlets should be considered for frequent exposure of the junior club meetings and fund-raising events. Community Recreation Board publications will be happy to include your club meeting dates. Libraries will often be willing to feature stamp collecting as a hobby in their display cabinets or boards of their making. Some post offices, especially in small communities will gladly allow the display of local junior club exhibition type album pages as reported by the Fort St. John, B.C. club in this column previously.

Club Organization: In time the members may want to elect officers of their club. It might be wise to hold off such an election until you have a few members who are at least eleven or twelve

years old who would be prepared to take on the responsibilities of president, treasurer, secretary and other positions.

The matter of membership dues is perhaps better decided by the parents. If funds can be derived from bake sales and the like membership dues may not be necessary. Members or their parents may decide on say twenty-five cents a meeting for those attending if necessary. Individual members should be encouraged to save their spending money to buy hinges, tongs and stock sheets through the club. It should be possible to obtain these supplies at less cost if the club leaders are able to purchase them at reduced prices, usually through dealers who are members of the adult club.

A kit is presently being assembled to assist those who are contemplating organizing a junior club, which will include an application form for duplication as required. It will also include suggested record sheets, newsletter format, letters to parents, table auction sheets, club circuit booklets and other programme suggestions, many of which have already appeared in this column over the past few months issues. Don't hesitate to write to the Juniors' editor, whose name appears at the top of this column. Also if you have any suggestions of material which might be included in the kit please send them along.

Good Luck! Enjoy your experience as you recapture the enthusiasm of youth with this fascinating hobby!

CANADA POST INTRODUCES NEW PUBLICATIONS

If you are already receiving bulletins of forthcoming stamps from Canada Post Corporation you will have received a copy of an application form for membership in their new "Stamp Travellers' Club" for children. Members will receive a personalized Club membership card, an official membership certificate, stamp album pages which feature new Canadian stamp issues and Club bulletins. They'll also receive a special Club binder to store their album pages and bulletins. Plus members also receive a Stamp Starter Kit containing everything they need to start collecting stamps. Every two months they'll receive a new Club bulletin and album pages. All this for one-time membership fee of $9.95. You may order this toll free and pay by Visa or Mastercard by dailing long distance access code plus 800-387-1388, extension 300.

Another new philatelic magazine, *Canada's Stamp Images* issue number one has already been circulated to those who are listed to receive the old bulletin format. This will be published three times a year. Enclosed is an order form and envelope (free postage) for ordering the "Stamp Travellers' Club" assortment of collecting aids. □

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A REGULAR FEATURE

An interesting little stamp journal was published many years ago in Kitchener Ont by the Germany Philatelic Society. The publication was called *Germany Stamp News*. Only one complete set apparently exists, which is in the Postal Museum, donated by Jim Kraemer who was once the editor.

The last one issued was around May 1968, Volume 7 No. 8. It contains suanch account of special cancels used during the surrender meeting of France in Paris in 1940. Some articles are written in German and a lot of information not written up anywhere else is covered in these seven volumes.

•••

An interesting new stamp gauge has been developed by Dr. W.M. Bohne. He is the head of the Germany Philatelic Society Expertization Committee as well as the President of the FIP Commission Against Forgeries. The new gauge incorporates a perforation gauge down to one-quarter as well as a circular gauge with 0.5mm divisions for postmark measurements. A millimetre gauge has been added at the bottom for linear measurements.

•••

Unless one is careful in washing and cleaning stamps they will suffer some deterioration. The paper may become slightly coloured, some gum remaining in the water may penetrate into the paper, some slight discoloration may take place, some of the printing ink may penetrate the paper, etc. Ordinary tap water contains lime, calcium, magnesium, chlorides, and other inorganic minerals and chemicals. Using distilled water for cleaning stamps will eliminate almost all the afore mentioned problems and the stamps will eliminate almost all the afore mentioned problems and the stamps will remain in a condition as if they were just printed today. Distilled water is a little more expensive but about 50 cents worth will do for one washing.

•••

It is rather astonishing that comprehensive research of one stamp or a set of stamps can sometimes take years or more until findings are published in book format. Take, for example the famous Strubel issue of Switzerland which was issued in 1854. An extensive study book was published until 1982 by W. d'Aujourdi'hui. The German 1889 issue with the eagle was issued in 1889 and the new study book was published in 1989 by M. Langer. The Canada Map stamp, issued in 1898, was written up in 1960 by Tomlinson. Bavaria imperforate stamps issued in 1849 were written up in detail in 1976 by Sem. Confederate States (Dietz in 1959) were issued in 1857.

The first book on the Large Queen stamps issued in 1868 was published in 1977 by Reiche.

•••

The booklet pane of five stamps, 3 x 2 cents, 1 x 6 cents and 1 x 38 cents shows a constant plate flaw in the left margin of the 2 cent top left stamp. A sloping line extends opposite the letters WEST BL in the colour of the 2 cent stamp. Two similar copies have been noted. A single bar appears vertically on the right side of the top margin.

•••

There seems to be some confusion between a die proof and a plate proof. Auction houses get these often mixed up.

A die proof is a proof which has been taken from a hardened or unhardened die, usually sunk on a card which is larger than the actual die or the stamp plus the metal around it. Although there are a few multiple die proofs, the majority show a single stamp impression. The die proof can be in any colour but is usually in black. Various sizes of die proof cards exist and care must be taken as some have been cut down from the original size which may have become frayed or damaged.

Plate proofs are usually printed on normal paper and many have been mounted on a card after cutting them from the complete proof sheet. These can also be in various colours but usually are in the issued colour of the stamp. Both singles and multiples can be found. Plate proofs are not sunk on a card and are always small in size.

Literature Reviews

NORTH ATLANTIC MAIL SAILINGS by Walter Hubbard and Richard F. Winter, edited by Susan M. McDonald. Published by the U.S. Philatelic Classics Society, 2030 Glenmont Dr. N.W., Canton, Ohio, U.S.A. 44708. ISBN 0-9503548-4-0. Hardbound. 20.5 cm by 27.5 cm, black and white illustrations, 430 pages, $39.50 U.S. postpaid (Canadian and other foreign destinations, add $2 U.S.) Available from the publishers.

For postal history students of trans-Atlantic mails, a listing of sailing dates and arrival dates of the mail packets is an invaluable resource in identifying on which ship a letter was carried.

The U.S. Philatelic Classics Society publication provides 31 chapters of listings of ship departures and arrivals at North Atlantic ports in the heyday for the mail sailings, 1840-1875.

The listings of ship arrivals and departures of such lines as Cunard and Allan are of particular interest to students of Canadian-originated and destined mail. Until the development of rail connections between Upper and Lower Canada and the Atlantic port of Halifax, most trans-Atlantic mail in winter and a large portion of it in other seasons was routed through U.S. ports such as New York and Boston. As well, Halifax was a major port for mail ships.

This hefty volume, while containing much information of particular interest to collectors of U.S. trans-Atlantic mail of the era, will aid Canadian collectors, too.

In addition to straight forward listings of ship depature and arrival dates of the many shiplines which carried mail, each chapter begins with an historical overview of the particular line, its ships and its mail contracts.

It's amply illustrated with examples of mail carried by particular lines and with photos or drawings of many of the ships involved in the trans-Atlantic mails.

There's also a perpetual calendar to figure out the exact day a letter may have left or arrived in port, an appendix dealing with the many postal markings of U.S. forwarding offices, indexes of Saturday sailings and the mail packet ships.

For trans-Atlantic students, it's a volume that's a necessity and at a fairly reasonable cost, too.

JPH

THE SMALL QUEENS OF CANADA, Second Revisd Edition, by John Hillson. Published by Christie's Robson Lowe, London, Bournemouth, New York, Zurich. ISBN 0 85397 429 2. Hardcover, 21 cm by 26 cm, 112 pages, black and white illustrations, £30, available from The Literature Department, Christie's Robson Lowe, 39 Poole Hill, Bournemouth, England BH2 5 PX.

There's little doubt that the Small Queens era was the Golden Age of Canadian stamps and that John Hillson, a Scottish-born collector, is among the leading authorities on this highly popular and highly collectable Canadian classic.

The second revised edition brings even more to light about this fascinating and long-running (1870-1897) series of definitive stamps.

Given the variations in inks, perforations and papers, there's enough occupy even the most avid collector of Small Queens for years and years. Add in rate and postal regulation changes, the myriad of postmarks from double-ring numerals to squared circles, and ship, rail and overland routes and there's a full plate for the most serious postal historian.

In his second revised work, Hillson serves up a strong foundation on which any student of Small Queens can build a fine collection.

Hillson's research, particularly into the mysteries surrounding the Ottawa and Montreal printings, broke new ground.

In this new edition he has added a great deal of postal history – postmarks, rates, cancellations etc.

While this edition is just 112 pages, it contains a wealth of information, written concisely and clearly enough that even a beginner in Small Queens collecting will be able to formulate a representative collection quite easily.

About the only downfall of this book is its illustrations. The black and white illustrations, even those showing miniscule re-entries etc., are large and clear enough to understand. However, given the many shade variations that even catalogues have difficulty describing, accurate colour reproductions would have made an excellent book even better.

It's difficult to imagine a Small Queens collector could be without a Hillson book, even more so with this edition despite its 30 pound cost (about $65 Cdn.).

JPH

The Postal History Society of Canada

invites applications for memberships

The PHSC publishes an award-winning quarterly Journal, sponsors seminars on Canadian postal history, and awards prizes for the best postal history exhibits at philatelic shows across Canada.

The 200-page special CAPEX 87 and 15th Anniversary Issue of the Journal is still available at C$15.00, postpaid anywhere in the world. For further information or membership application form, please write to Secretary: R.F. Narbonne, 216 Mailey Drive, Carleton Place, Ont., Canada K7C 3X9

R.P.S.C. R.P.S.C.

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NOTICE TO MEMBERS

A call for nominations of Directors of the Royal Philatelic Society of Canada is hereby set forth.

Eight (8) Directors will be elected at the annual meeting to be held in Regina, Saskatchewan at Royal 90 on June 9, 1990.

"Nominations must be in writing and be made and seconded by 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 National Office in Ottawa or by the President by January 1, 1990. 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 (1990) of The Canadian Philatelist along with a short biography of each nominee.

Society Reports

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.

* requests address not be published
(M) minor — activity guaranteed by parent or guardian
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Toronto, ON, M4L 2R2
Canada mint (UF, NH), Newfoundland mint (UF, NH)

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12158 James Morrice,
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Stamps, coins, post cards

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Timbres du Canada, premier jour

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24814 Mr. David Saul
70 Ruddington Dr., Apt. 503,
North York, ON, M2K 2X8
Wild life, birds & historical

24815 M. Pierre Dansereau
116 Trudeau,
Repentigny, PQ, J6A 3A4

24816 Mr. Shuichi Tsuchiya (M)
Ryuo, Ajimu-machi, Usa-gun,
Oita, Japan, 872-05
Japanese stamps, Canadian stamps.

CHANGE OF ADDRESS

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BATES, David (14097) 1970 Four Seasons Drive, **BURLINGTON,** ON, L7P 2Y1
BOTMAN, Maria M. (20127) 255 Duke, **MONTREAL,** PQ, H3C 2M2
BRAZIER, Michael A. (20513) 9 Rutherford Drive, **SIMCOE,** ON, N3Y 5J3
BROWELL, Earl G. (21420) 7020 Regalview Crescent, **DALLAS,** TX, 75248, USA
BRUNSKILL, Gordon B. (13981) #203-13863-100th Ave., **SURREY,** BC, V3T 5P5
BURWELL, Robert J. (22067) 418 Bar Crt., **POINCIANA,** FL, 34759, USA
CANGLEY, Patrick (12567) 761 Ste Famille, Apt. #2, **SERBROOKE,** PQ, J1E 1T4
CANNON, Brian R. (22930) 14255 - 70A Avenue, **SURREY,** BC, V3W 2J9
CLARKE, Paul K. (24257) Box 2518, **Port Hardy,** BC, V0N 2P0
CONNELLY, Stephen S. (24617) 5737 33rd Ave. South, Apt. 1, **MINNEAPOLIS,** MN, 55417, USA
CORNELL, Ray (15349) 1032 Lake Christina Way, **CALGARY,** AB, T2J 2R3
DANIELS, Boyd L. (20858) 3621 Manford Dr., **DURHAM,** NC, 27707, USA
DELISLE, Georges (20692) 312 Plage St. Laurent,**CAP-ROUGE,** PQ G1Y 3H1
DUGUID, Glenn A. (18083L) 329 Vickers Street South,**THUNDER BAY,** ON, P7E 1J6
ELLERTON, Russell G. (24738) 93C Columbus Ave., **TIMMINS,** ON, P4N 3H4
FOLTZ, Walter R. (20798) 36 Silver Ridge Rise N.W., **CALGARY,** AB, T3B 4P7
FRENETTE, Levis (23838) 1745 Du Ruisseau B.P. 136, **STE-MADELEINE,** PQ, J0S 1H0
FITZ, Charles M. (24500) 514 Miltonia St., **LINDEN,** NJ, 07036, USA
GARRETT, Robert E. (23014) 1717 Rebecca Lane, **APPLETON,** WI, 54915, USA
GILLETT, Mitchell G. (21029) P.O. Box 368, **ASTRA,** ON, K0K 1B0
GWYNNE-CRAIG, Anne (20900) 95 Gallimore Drive, **FREDERICKSBURG,** VA, 22401, USA
HALE, James F. (24395) 22 Fairmeadow Pl., **WHITBY,** ON, L1N ???
HEWSON, G.C. (17041) R.R. #3, **DURHAM,** ON, N0G 1R0
JONES, Michael F. (20835) 8 Durham St., **LINDSAY,** ON, K9V 1W7
KEAST, Randall G. (22929) 345 Aurora Crescent, **BURLINGTON,** ON, L7N 2B1
KESSELMAN, A.L. (14855L) P.O. Box 833842 #328, **RICHARDSON,** TX, 75083-3842, USA

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KIRKPATRICK, Robert B.J. (22936L) 30 Willowhurst Cres., **SCARBOROUGH,** ON, M1R 3R6
LE BAR, J.M. (20053) P.O. Box 5982, **ROCKFORD,** IL, 61125-1982, USA
LEE, Allen T. (22320) 11 Backhouse St., **LATHAM,** A.C.T., 2615
MA, John P. (24666) 34308 Platinum Terrace, **FREMONT,** CA, 94555, USA
OBORNE, J. Ross (19972) 655 Richmond Rd. #37, **OTTAWA,** ON, K2A 3Y3
OVERWATER, Wim T. (24648) 146 Meadowvale Rd., **WESTHILL,** ON, M1G 1S1
PARK, D.G. (12228L) 221-649-445, CFB Lahr, CFPO 5000, **BELLEVILLE,** ON, K0K 3R0
PIERPOINT, Ernest M (21532) #103-321 Sisel Lane, **TRAIL,** BC, V1R 4N5
PINCHEN, Craig (15869) 461 Belgreen Way, **WATERLOO,** ON, N2L 5X6
PURDON, Charles (14033) Box 33, **MAYNE ISLAND,** BC, V0N 2J0
REVOLINSKI, Paul R. (22273) 1971 S. 30th St., **MILWAUKEE,** WI, 53215, USA
RICHARDS, Ronald R. (13156L) #417-711 Bay Street, **TORONTO,** ON, M5G 2J8
RICHARDSON, Albert E. (22470) P.O. Box 566, **PORT HOPE,** ON, L1A 3Z4
ROTHENBERG, Dick (23498) 55 Greenview Drive, Apt. 29, **MANCHESTER,** NH, 03102, USA
SCHMIDT, John G. (10641) 2001 Flagstone, Dr., **MADISON,** AL, 35758, USA
SIMMONDS, Leonard C. (22286) 1200 Don Mills Rd., Ste. 301, **DON MILLS,** ON, M3B 3N8
SLATKIN, Al (15162) 14569 Candy Way, **DELRAY BEACH,** FL, 33484, USA
SMITH, John M. (23253) R.R. #2, Site 260, C-29, **QUALICUM BEACH,** BC, V0R 2T0
SOTNICK, Lewis Robert (13493) 5811 Leadrope Way, **BONITA,** CA, 92002, USA
SPANHOUSE, John C. (14204) 1271 Walden Circle, #902, **MISSISSAUGA,** ON, L5J 4R4
SPURR, Harry E. (23367) P.O. Box 43, **NORFOLK,** MA, 02056, USA
STEEN, Piet (11490L) Box 6420, **HINTON,** AB, T7V 1X7
STOCKTON, John (21976) P.O. Box 1514, **BUZZARD BAY,** MA, 0252, USA
TESSIER, Paul E. (15239) 60 Willowdale Ave., Apt. 505, **OUTREMONT,** PQ, H3T 2A3
TOTH, Albert B. (15946) P.O. Box 763, **ZEPHYRHILLS,** FL, 33539, USA
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WALKER, Jim A. (22673) Box 536, **PAISLEY,** ON, N0G 2N0
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WOLFF, Frank J. (22221) 18 Malvern Lane Chapel, **CORDOVA,** MD, 21625, USA

FORWARDING ADDRESS REQUIRED

AUBREY, Joseph M. (15559L) P.O. Box 1079, **INVERMERE,** BC, V0A 1K0
BARTON, Norman (23204)
DE WOLF, Daniel (23426L) 7346 rue Molson, **MONTREAL,** PQ, H2A 3K8
DESBIENS, Claude (19347) P.O. Box 60310, **NAIROBI, KENYA,** E. AFRICA
GAUDREAU, Jacques (20393) 110, rue Boteler, App. 301, **OTTAWA,** ON, K1N
HEELEY, Frank (11578)
HENRY, Laurence P. (11183) Ste. S-5, Towne & Country Square, **WILLOWDALE,** ON, M2M 3X4
HIGGS, Rodger M. (20791L) 2112 Cascade View Dr. E. **SUMNER,** WA, 98390-94
LAWS, Peter (10575)
MACDONALD, Wayne (24507) RR #2, **KAMINISTIQUIA,** ON, P0T 1X0
MCINNELL, Kenneth D. (22173) 3940 Benny Ave. #27, **MONTREAL,** PQ, H4B 2R
RUCKER, Rudolf M. (20872) S.S. #1, Site 5, House 12, **ELLIOT LAKE,** ON
SOUTHEY, Thomas W. (8655) 309-3310 Ave. France Prime, **STE-FOY,** PQ, G1W
SUTTON, J. Kenneth E. (23575) P.O. Box 1689, **MERRITT,** BC, V0K 2B0
BASKO, Steve (19917L) R.R. #1, **LORETTEVILLE,** PQ, G2A 1H9
VOSS, Harry J. (8263) 20 Fleming Dr., **HALIFAX,** NS, B3P 1A9
WATTS, David E. (6412) 4459-52A St., **DELTA,** BC, V4K 2Y3
WYMAN, Arnim (19551) P.O. Box 363, **DON MILLS,** ON, M3C 2S7
YARMAN, Paul M. (19736) 4459-52A St., **DELTA,** BC, V4K 2Y3
CH-85, SUDBURY STAMP CLUB, **SUDBURY,** ON
CH-65, OXFORD PHILATELIC SOCIETY, **WOODSTOCK,** ON

REINSTATEMENT

CSUCS, Alexander (12278)
HEBERT, Mlle Francine (23447)

REINSTATEMENT

HOLLINGSWORTH, Dr. C.W. (6797) 17 Mellish Rd., **WALSALL,**, W. Midlands, WS4 2DQ, ENGLAND
LUNDBERG, John P. (4299) P.O. Box 6192, **ANAHEIM,** CA, 92806, USA
MCGEE, Edwin Lloyd (11142) P.O. Box 432, **LAKEVIEW,** OH, 43331, USA
MUIR, Alister D. (23746) P.O. Box 8100, **SASKATOON,** SK, S7K 6C4
MUIR, Mrs. Terry J. (23747) P.O. Box 8100, **SASKATOON,** SK, S7K 6C4
PARDY, Audrey V. (13424) 122 Portugal Cove Rd., **ST. JOHN'S,** NF, A1B 2M7
RYMES, Thomas K. (20889) 1233 Willowdale Ave., **OTTAWA,** ON, K1H 7S5
WARREN, David (12890)

DECEASED

BIDNER, Thomas Michael (22190) **LONDON,** ON
FEAGAN, R. Dennis (14088) **OTTAWA,** ON
MERRILL, George L. (7180L) **TOLEDO,** OH, USA
TOOMS, David B. (22990) **LADNER,** BC

SALES DEPARTMENT – – –

By the time this column is printed, summer will be long over and all will be settled down and working with our stamps again.

At the R.P.S.C. annual meeting in May in Hamilton, Ont. I gave my yearly report. For those who weren't there, I will highlight the main points.

The following is a comparison of the sales results of 1987 and 1988.

	1988	1987
Chapter Sales	$69,529.88	$76,770.76
Books circulated	13,730	14,878
Membership sales	$88,714.36	$88,253.74
Books circulated	13,093	11,530
Books to date:		
Circulated	26,823	26,408
Circuits	2,399	2,173
Total sales	$158,244.24	$165,023.40

As can be seen from the report, 1987 and 1988 were busy years; 1989 is no different. But the only way the sales department can remain strong is with your continued co-operation, either as buyers or sellers or both. We need you.

If you prefer to buy you can get either a direct or a multiple circuit. A direct circuit is sent to you, as often as you want, with the stamps you want to see and then is returned directly to the sales department. A multiple circuit is sent to you and you send it on to the next person in the circuit, and so on, until it finally is returned to the sales department.

If you have stamps you want to sell, just write this department and I will send you blank books at 50 cents each and a page of instructions.

We always need Canada (anything), Newfoundland, U.S.A., Great Britain, Australia and New Zealand, British colonies, western and eastern Europe and colonies, and topicals. There is a limited market for the stamps of other countries.

If your stamps are mint, never hinged, the small clear plastic pockets are available from our supplier: Kathy Arscott, RR 1 Fenelon Falls, Ont. K0M 1N0.

The 1990 R.P.S.C. annual meeting will be held in Regina, Sask. June 8-10. I am planning to be at that affair and while I am in the West, I would like to visit some stamp clubs, especially those to which I send circuits. I am always available to speak about the sales department to any club as long as it isn't too far away.

For further information, do not hesitate to write me or telephone me:

Margaret Allen,
Manager, Sales Department,
RR 1, Fenelon Falls, Ont. K0M 1N0
Telephone: (705) 887-5386.

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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. Meetings held in Parkview Centre, 189 Blake St., Barrie. 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 7:30 p.m. at Sunset Community Memorial Centre, Multi 'C' Room, 404 East 51st Avenue, 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.

THE CANADIAN AEROPHILATELIC SOCIETY

The Canadian Aerophilatelic Society (CAS) welcomes as a member anyone interested in aerophilately or astrophilately, worldwide. Yearly membership is $10.00 Canadian. No regular meetings are held but several members meet regularly at the weekly RA Stamp Club meetings at the RA Centre, 2451 Riverside Drive, Ottawa, Ontario, 7:30 p.m. every Monday except June, July and August. For further data please contact E.R. "Ritch" Toop, Secretary OAS, P.O. Box 9026, Alta Vista P.O., Ottawa, Ontario, K1G 3T8.

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.

CHATEAUGUAY VALLEY STAMP CLUB

Chapter 186 usually meets the 1st and 3rd Wednesday of each month in St. George's Church, 162 St. Francis Blvd., Chateauguay, Quebec. Visitors welcome. For more information inquiries can be sent to Box 303, Chateauguay, Quebec J6J 3X0.

COLUMBIA PHILATELIC SOCIETY

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

CREDIT VALLEY PHILATELIC SOCIETY – MISSISSAUGA –

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

DELTA STAMP CLUB

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, 325-54th Street, Delta, B.C. V4M 3G6.

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. M4 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 Tuesdays 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.

KITCHENER-WATERLOO PHILATELIC SOCIETY

RPSC Chapter 13 meets the second Thursday of the month at 8 p.m. (except July and August), at the Rink-in-the Park, Seagram Drive, Waterloo, Ont. All collectors and visitors are welcome. Further information: B.J. Martin, Box 1676 Stn., 'C', Kitchener, Ont. N2G 4R2.

LAKEHEAD STAMP CLUB

R.P.S.C. Chapter No. 33, meets second Wednesday and last Friday monthly from September to June in the Herb Carroll Day Care, 1100 Lincoln St., Thunder Bay, Ont. 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.

MEDICINE HAT COIN AND STAMP CLUB

R.P.S.C. Chapter #146 meets the second and fourth Tuesdays of every month at 7:30 p.m., Room #14 at the Veiner Centre, 225 Woodman Avenue S.E. Visitors are welcome. Club address is Box 1163, Medicine Hat, Alberta T1A 7H3.

CHAPTER MEETINGS

NORTH BAY DISTRICT CHAPTER

Meets the 2nd and 4th Monday each month from September to June at the Board room in Cassellholme (Home for the Ages). 400 Olive St., North Bay, Ont. Visitors are welcome. Further information John Fretweell (705) 753-1364.

NORTH TORONTO STAMP CLUB

Chapter 5 of the Royal welcomes all visitors to our meetings on the 2nd ad 4th Thursdays of each month (July and August excepted) at 7:30 p.m. in the basement of Bedford Park United Church, 100 Ranleigh Avenue, Toronto, Table auction, Sales circuit and informative lectures. Secretary: Les Porter, 381 Elm Road, Toronto M5M 3V7.

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.

OTTAWA PHILATELIC SOCIETY

R.P.S.C. Chapter No. 16, meets Thursday at 8:00 p.m. September through May in room 021, Marion Hall, University of Ottawa. Visitors welcome. Information from P.O. Box 3899, Stn. C, Ottawa, Ont. K1Y 4M5.

PHILATELIQUE ARGENTEUIL STAMP CLUB

R.P.S.C. Chapter 118 meets 2nd Wed. except July/Aug., at 7:30 p.m. Bi-lingual and bi-province meeting monthly in Hawkesbury, Ont. and Lachute, Que. Starting its 31st year. Contact James R. Donaldson, 593 McGill St., Hawksbury, Ont. K6A 1R1, 613-632-3106.

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.

REGINA PHILATELIC CLUB

R.P.S.C. Chapter 10 meets on the 1st & 3rd Wednesdays of each month, September through May in Sheldon – Williams Collegiate Library, 2601 Coronation Street, from 7 to 10 p.m. Visitors are always welcome. Further information from and correspondence to the Regina Philatelic Club, Inc., P.O. Box 1891, Regina, Saskatchewan, Canada. S4P 3E1. REGINA, HOSTS OF ROYAL '90.

ROYAL CITY STAMP CLUB

Meets the 2nd and 4th Friday of each month at 7:30 p.m. at Community Centre, 65 East Sixth Avenue, by Canada Game Pool – North East corner of Sixth & McBride, New Westminister, B.C. Further information write: P.O. Box 145, Milner, B.C. V0X 1T0, ph. 534-1884.

SAINT JOHN STAMP CLUB

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

LA SOCIÉTÉ PHILATÉLIQUE DE QUÉBEC

Regular meetings will be held in the basement of The Saint Charles Garnier Church, 1215 Chanoine Morel, Sillery. As in the past, we will hold meetings on the first and third Wednesdays of the month 7:30 - 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., 7355, Christophe Colomb, Montreal, P.W., H2R 2S5. 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.

CHAPTER MEETINGS

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.

YUKON STAMP CLUB

Contact at P.O. Box 4841, Whitehorse, Yukon Y1A 2R8. □

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