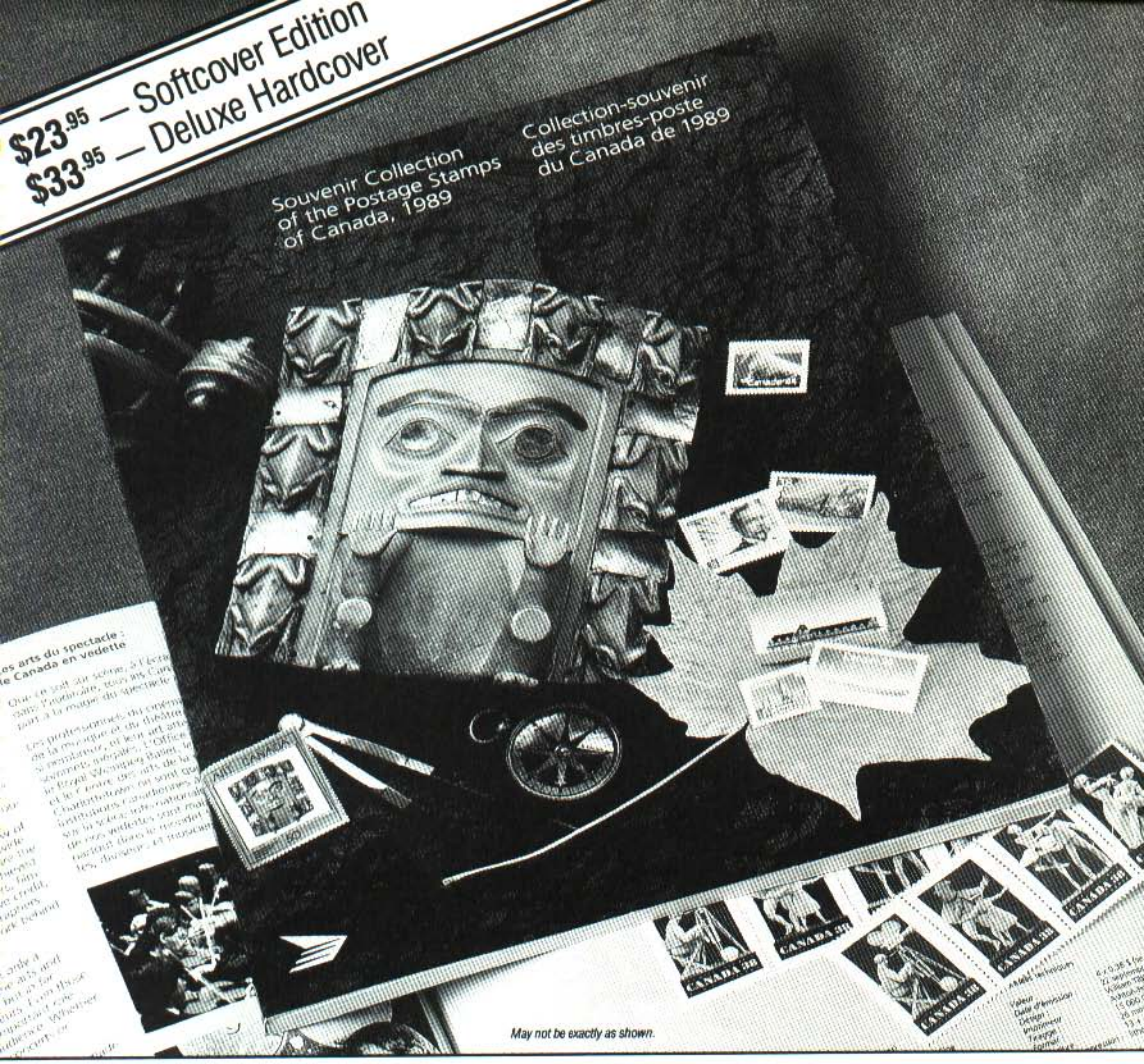
CANADIAN PHILATELIST



Journal of the
ROYAL PHILATELIC SOCIETY of CANADA

VOLUME 41 **MAY-JUNE, 1990** NUMBER 3



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From the Editor's Desk

So what does a new editor do for the first issue? Something spectacular or controversial maybe? Or completely revamp the layout and look? Or perhaps wait a while before making changes?

Or is the answer "d" - None of the above? Sorry, I did not really mean to start off with a multiple choice test. However, I do want to say that the new editorial team will not make drastic changes (at least not immediately). As all those who work with words for a living know all too well: any text can be improved, given enough time. Unfortunately, we seldom have that luxury, because we have deadlines to meet.

The Philatelist is no different: articles to edit, letters to write, layout to check, galleys to proof, etc. And still, of course, trying to meet the deadlines, keep the schedule. Much of the content of this and the next few issues will consist of material submitted some time ago. That is why any changes you will see in this journal will be mostly gradual. No overnight changes!

Nevertheless, I plan to introduce some changes sooner rather than later. One of these deals with the way in which articles may be submitted. Those prospective authors out there with access to a computer: please send your material on disk. We can accommodate most common wordprocessor formats. The general specifications are listed elsewhere in this issue.

Oh, I almost forgot. The editor of a publication has easy access to his very own soapbox and, from time to time, I'll take advantage of it to praise or damn something or someone. Please remember also that articles and letters published are the author's opinion and do not reflect RPSC or the Publisher's policy. The same applies to my soapbox. Until next time!

R.P.S.C. POLICY

It is the policy of the Royal Philatelic Society of Canada to publish articles in *The Canadian Philatelist* in both official languages as received. At the present time resources do not permit us to translate all articles into the other official language. With the help of volunteers we hope to translate some articles and make them available to our members.

NEWS FROM THE NATIONAL OFFICE

New R.P.S.C. Officer Appointments

The Board of Directors have pleasure in announcing the following new officer appointments.

Sales Manager:
Belinda Lee Wilson
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Fenelon Falls, Ontario
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Charles J.G. Verge
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P.O. Box 727,
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Members should note that the Sales Department office will suspend operations from July 1, 1990 until August 15, 1990 in order to make the changeover from one Sales Manager to the other. It is hoped that this time may be shortened.

TRIBUTE TO W.C. McCULLOGH

Some months ago we asked for volunteers to help us translate articles from French to English. Among those who responded was Wilfred McCullogh of Quebec City. Mr. McCullogh later moved to Kingston, where he continued to assist us. It is with great sadness that we report the death of Mr. McCullogh, who passed away suddenly on January 1st. We extend our sympathy to Mr. McCullogh's family and friends. RPSC

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Letters to the Editor

DROIT DE RÉPONSE

Sir:

I was somewhat surprised to read D.E. Axford's letter regarding French articles in *The Canadian Philatelist*. Needless to say I was also disappointed in reading his comments, despite the current political issues which no doubt prompted him to write.

There is *no* place for politics in philately. Stamp collecting must be a hobby for *all* to enjoy, discuss, and participate – petty differences and political stands must not be allowed to enter. It is indeed unfortunate that such drivel should be allowed to spoil the non-partisan nature of our hobby.

Instead of concentrating upon issues relative to stamps or postal history, Axford has taken it upon himself to criticize Canada's bilingual policy (of all things) in a philatelic publication. Surely he could have better made use of his comments in his local newspaper or to his M.P. I don't know what "... the new party from out west ..." has to do with our hobby or, for that matter, most of his other statements.

Personally I do not read the French articles in *The Canadian Philatelist* because I am not fluently bilingual. Still, I believe that they have their place in the *CP* because the R.P.S.C. is a *national* society, and French members should have articles in French.

The entire debate regarding bilingualism, the Meech Lake Accord, South Africa's apartheid system and other non-philatelic issues should be argued elsewhere, NOT in a philatelic publication where the primary focus should be on philatelic matters.

Dean W. Mario
Saskatoon, Saskatchewan
(Ed. No further comment required.)

GOLD FEVER

Sir:

Could you possibly pass this enquiry to some of your more knowledgeable members?

For the last fifteen years I have been meaning to ask someone whether the following Canadian stamp variety has been spotted by someone else: – The January 1973 8¢ Bishop Laval stamp, Scott No. 611, with a visibly much brighter gold coating of the inscription.

Side-by-side, the normal stamp and the "bright gold" stamps are quite different in appearance. The bright stamp appears to have had a second or thicker coating of gold paint. Both sets of stamps were sent to me via the Canada Post Philatelic Service at the time of issue.

There has never been any mention of the variety in the Scott or other catalogues, and yet the difference is much greater than for say the No. 621 and 621 i (QE2 bronze) varieties.

A specimen stamp can be made available if someone is interested in the matter. In the meantime I look forward to the comments of your experts and wish to thank you for your interest.

Dr. F. Aumento, Ph.D., F.R.S.C.
Piazza Cinque Ciornate, 4
20020 - ARESE (MI)
Italy

HERITAGE QUESTION – REPLY

In *The Canadian Philatelist* (Vol. 40, No. 6, November-December 1989) Mr. Samuel Rock, Jr. in particular and other writers made complimentary and encouraging remarks on my article "Artifacts, National Park Definitives" which were pleasing to read. Mr. Samuel Rock Jr. has retabulated the omissions made by me very well. In his article, he requested a clarification about the sequence of printings of the one cent stamps. According to the postal authorities, the first printing of the one cent stamp was on Abitibi Paper (19/10/82). The second printing was on Harrison Paper (10/1/85). The supply of the second printing stamps were exhausted and due to a shortage of Harrison Paper the one cent stamp was printed on the only available paper – Clark Paper (6/8/85), the third printing. When Harrison Paper subsequently became available, the one cent stamp continued to be printed on Harrison Paper (one can call this the fourth printing, if one chooses). Finally, the last printing was on Rolland Paper (4/7/86).

I also received a letter from Mr. R.M. Makoojina, requesting the dates of these printings. The dates of printing of the 'Artifacts,

National Park Definitives' are shown in the following table, which corresponds one-to-one with my tabulation revised by Samuel Rock, Jr. printed in *The Canadian Philatelist* (Vol. 40, No.6, November-December 1989, P.415).
Joseph Monteiro

DEFINITIVES PAPER

Sir:

I wish to congratulate Mr. John Schmidt for his fine article "The Definitive Stamps of Canada, 1977-1989," published in your January-February issue (Vol. 41, No. 1). If this first article is representative of the others to come, I truly feel that this series will be a dandy reference source.

I note that Mr. Schmidt has a question concerning the use of Abitibi paper. In answer, I quote an undated Canada Post philatelic notice concerning that paper.

"...when reviewing the specifications on the enclosed World Council of Churches Stamp Bulletin, you will notice that the paper specification line includes a name in brackets – it's the paper manufacturers'.

"Abitibi-Price Inc., the only Canadian mill producing postage stamp paper for some years, decided on short notice to discontinue this paper. While we are arranging for another suitable Canadian supplier, interim arrangements had to be made.

"Beginning with the World Council of Churches issue, Canadian postage stamps are being produced on PVA gummed, non-fluorescent paper coated for either gravure or litho printing by well-known, quality non-Canadian paper mills. During this period, the supplier's name will appear bracketed on the paper specification line. You will be notified when once again a Canadian paper supplier is identified."

In light of the above, one can with reasonable assurance conclude that stamps issued prior to the World Council of Churches (1983-07-22, Scott's No. 994) were printed on Abitibi paper.
Jacques Perron
Montréal, Québec

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PRESIDENT'S PAGE

James E. Kraemer

STAMP CLUB NEWSLETTERS

The arrival of a copy of "Totem Post," a regular 10 page newsletter published by the Cowichan Stamp Club, our Chapter 206 in Duncan, on Vancouver Island in British Columbia, has prompted me to write about the newsletters and publications produced by many of our Chapters and Affiliates. Club members who produce these newsletters spend many hours in an effort to help promote and create an interest in the local club and in philately in general. I am certain it is a "labour of love," with much satisfaction when the editors see each publication completed and mailed.

The positive effects of these newsletters are many. No doubt they create a spirit of co-operation among club members. They initiate an interest in others joining the club and generate growth. They affirm that the club is active, progressive and above all, interesting. Newsletters provide a forum for reporting on the club's activities, writing up its members interests, informing members about local postal history, current philatelic news and stamp stories of the past. They give a stamp club a regional and national image and promote philately far beyond the club's borders.

The Fraser Valley Philatelic Club in Abbotsford, R.P.S.C. chapter 137, has been publishing a similar 10-page newsletter for some time. The Winnipeg Philatelic Society, Life Chapter 86, publishes "The Buffalo," a 12-page monthly publication now in its 24th year. The Postal History Society of Canada, Chapter 134, the Canadian Aerophilatelic Society, Chapter 187 and the Canadian Association for Israel Philately, Chapter 76 all have regular publications. The Postal History Society of Canada issues an outstanding 54-page journal four times a year known as the "PHSC Journal."

These are some of the newsletters and journals published by our Chapters and Affiliates. In total they make a tremendous contribution to philately. It is probably with this in mind as well as to honour the philatelic writers and editors involved in their publication that the Lakeshore Stamp Club, Chapter 84, of Pointe Claire, Quebec is planning a special division in the Literature class of their exhibition when they host the Royal Philatelic Society's 63rd annual convention, Royal-91-Royale, April 5-7, 1991.

Many newspapers across Canada carry a weekly stamp column. Generally the column appears in the Saturday edition of a daily newspaper. These columns are widely read by the newspaper's subscribers and promote an interest in stamp collecting. A yearly series of a stamp column occasionally shows up in the Literature entries. They are highly rated and do quite well in competitions. The F.I.P., (Fédération internationale de Philatélie), the world body governing international exhibitions, encourages their entry in the world international exhibitions. Writers are encouraged to enter their columns in National and international show. It would be of special interest to see some entries entered into competition at Royal-91-Royale in Pointe Claire, Quebec, our annual convention and exhibition.

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A few names of writers of these weekly columns come to mind. James Montagnes, Toronto; Ian Kimmerly, Ottawa; Denis Masse, Montréal; Glen Hansen, Winnipeg; Ralph Mitchener, Ottawa; Larry McInnis, Montréal; Kathryn Hansuld, Kitchener; and André Pellerin, Trois Rivières are a few writers. There are certainly many more. Perhaps in the future a listing of the stamp columns in Canadian papers and their writers will be assembled.

Volunteer Translators Needed

Again I am asking for volunteers who could translate an article from French to English and also English into French. While we have a number of volunteer translators at the present time, we do not wish to overburden anyone. If you can help, please drop me a note by mail.

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Editorial Consultant's Page

Ralph Mitchener

OUR JOURNAL'S CONTENT

Writing a column in a philatelic publication produced six times annually is quite different from writing a weekly column about stamps in a general circulation newspaper. The audience, for one thing, is quite different. While there is a common theme in both – philately – the more regularly appearing column allows much more current information to be presented.

For example, advance information about Canada Post new issues can be given in greater or less detail – depending on my reactions to the reasons for the stamps being issued and their designs – than in *The Canadian Philatelist*. On that subject, if all members of the R.P.S.C. made a point of being on the mailing list of Canada Post's National Philatelic Centre, Antigonish, Nova Scotia B2G 2R8, its various bilingual publications could serve as a substitute for rehashing similar information for subsequent inclusion here.

One thing your new editorial team will try to do is reduce the number of typographical errors in our journal. The Regina Philatelic Club, for example, is not the **Reginal** Philatelic Club. The Earl of Crawford was not the **Ear** of Crawford.

Typos, while annoying, can sometimes be amusing. In a column I wrote in *The Ottawa Citizen* about Archibald Lampman, a reference he made to Members of Parliament being "bunco-men" came out as "bronco-men." Perhaps, though, there was some truth in the typo. Some might well be cowboys of one sort or another.

Would readers be interested in responding to a questionnaire about what types of articles and other content they would like to see in the journal? Reader input – rather than that only of society directors and officers – might help make the content of more interest to many readers. Response to this suggestion would be appreciated.

POSTAL ARCHIVES AND MUSEUM

Over two years ago – on April 1, 1988 – Canada Post gave up its National Postal Museum. It had been opened in 1974 with much fanfare.

As of April 1, 1988, the former museum became two entities. The Canadian Postal Archives (CPA) – part of the National Archives of Canada – became the custodian of philatelic material including stamps and various essays and proofs, artwork, photographs, postal maps, the philatelic library and other related material.

A new National Postal Museum (NPM) – part of the Canadian Museum of Civilization – became the custodian of what could be called three-dimensional material from the old museum, including postal artifacts such as letter boxes, postal uniforms, postmarking devices and other postal equipment.

Two events in Ottawa earlier this year have shed some light on what has been happening in the past two years.

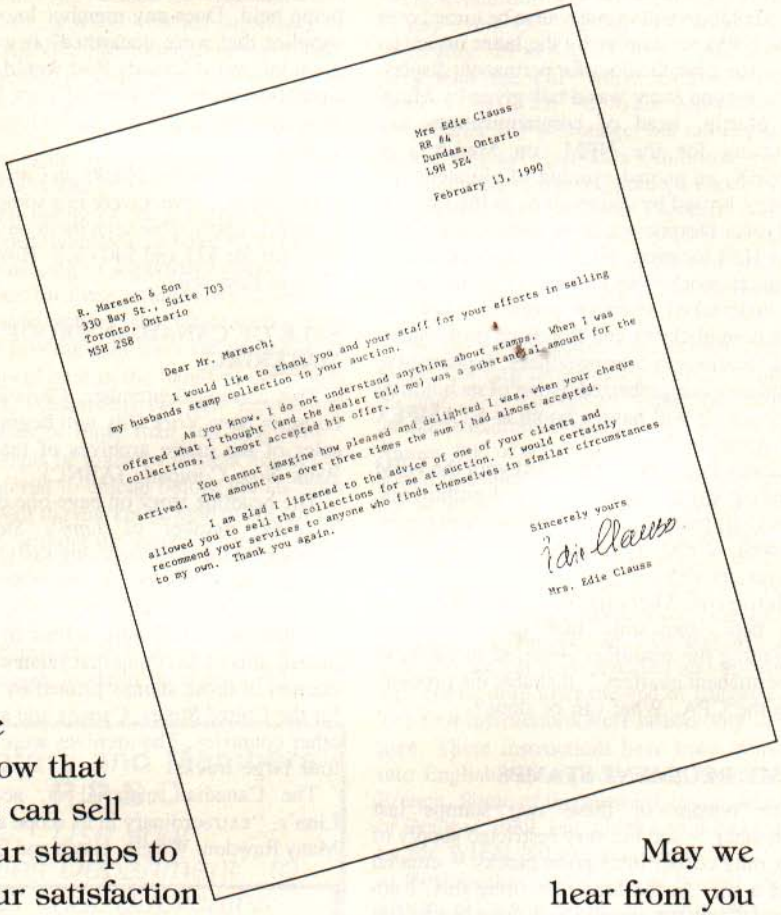
On February 21 the National Archives of Canada and Canada Post hosted a ceremony marking the transfer of some 25,000 items of philatelic material – including essays, proofs and artist's designs – that had not gone to the CPA in 1988. With this transfer, the CPA now holds about 225,000 Canadian Philatelic items and several hundred thousand foreign items.

Financial constraints – the latest being a delay in constructing new quarters in the West Memorial Block in Ottawa for the CPA – mean that while appointments can be made by interested persons to view specific items, very few of the holdings will be on public display for some time. On occasion, the CPA has had, and will have, displays either at its present location at 365 Laurier Ave. W., Ottawa K1A 0N3 or at the building on Wellington Street that houses the National Archives of Canada.

Work is in progress to list both the philatelic and library holdings of the CPA in a

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Dear Mr. Maresch;

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As you know, I do not understand anything about stamps. When I was offered what I thought (and the dealer told me) was a substantial amount for the collections, I almost accepted his offer.

You cannot imagine how pleased and delighted I was, when your cheque arrived. The amount was over three times the sum I had almost accepted.

I am glad I listened to the advice of one of your clients and allowed you to sell the collections for me at auction. I would certainly recommend your services to anyone who finds themselves in similar circumstances to my own. Thank you again.

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Edie Clauss

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DEALERS IN RARE STAMPS SINCE 1924

computerized data base. When completed, this information should be of great value to interested collectors and researchers.

Meanwhile, the philatelic library is open at the Laurier Ave. location and is well worth a visit by any level of collector. The CPA has recently issued a bilingual pamphlet, obtainable on request, outlining its collections and activities. I understand that duplicate CPA postage stamp holdings will in due course be turned over to the NPM for display by the latter organization when it has facilities for permanent display.

The second event was a talk given by Monique Martin, head of communications and marketing for the NPM, on March 1 at MINIEX, an annual evening of philatelic enjoyment hosted by stamp clubs in the Ottawa-Hull area. Despite not being open to the public in its Hull location, NPM has been active. It has given workshops and school programs. It has undertaken research projects related to railway mail clerks and to retired postmasters in 21 locations in four provinces. It planned to complete a computerized listing of its holdings in March. It will have a booth at STAMPEX in Toronto in June.

Canada Post has collaborated with the NPM in telling current and past postal employees, through its publications, about museum needs. As well, NPM volunteer helpers assist in various activities.

Martin ended her talk on a somewhat plaintive note, indicating that the NPM was "awaiting the resources required to establish its permanent quarters." It shares the problem with the CPA. What can be done?

ARMY REGIMENT STAMPS

The release of these two stamps last September – and the very restricted supply of their mint corner inscription blocks – created quite a stir. At the time of writing this, I am aware of only two quantities of these blocks that were available to collectors. None were available at Canada Post philatelic sales counters.

Canada Post's National Philatelic Centre had a severely rationed supply of plate 1 mint blocks which, seemingly, were only sold singly to its standing order customers.

John Jamieson, of the Saskatoon Stamp Centre, managed to acquire over 800 mint blocks - some in full panes – on the day of issue at various Saskatoon postal outlets before they had received a recall notification from Canada Post. His supply has all been sold. The first sales of the mint blocks by dealers were at $100 for a set of four. The price soon increased to $150 and I've recently seen individual blocks being offered – and sold – for $125 each.

Their future will depend on continuing demand and on whether or not other quantities are being held. Does any member know of other supplies that were unearthed? It would be of great interest if Canada Post would release information on the number of mint blocks that were distributed through the National Philatelic Centre.

Inscription corner blocks on Canada Post official first day covers were in a somewhat more plentiful supply. I've seen them on sale earlier this year for $35 and $40 each. How many did Canada Post sell?

SALE OF CANADIAN PROOF MATERIAL

This coming September, Christies' auction house in New York City will begin a series of sales of the entire archives of the American Bank Note Company (ABNC).

The headline story on page one of the April 9, 1990 number of *Linn's Stamp News* highlighted these forthcoming sales, which will include record books, correspondence and archival samples as well as essays, trial color samples and proof impressions of stamps – indeed almost anything that relates to the production of those stamps printed by the ABNC for the United States, Canada and a number of other countries. The archives were said to fill four large trucks.

The Canadian material is, according to Linn's, "extraordinary in its scope and depth." Many Rawdon, Wright, Hatch and Edson issues


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PHILATELIC CONSULTANT

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are represented by complete sheets, with and without specimen overprints. That company produced the 1851 pence stamps of the Province of Canada and in 1858 became part of then newly-formed ABNC.

In 1896 the ABNC constructed a plant in Ottawa. According to Winthrop S. Bogg's *The Postage Stamps and Postal History of Canada,* this branch in 1923 became the Canadian Bank Note Co. Ltd., a wholly-owned subsidiary of the parent ABNC. The connection was subsequently severed, at first in part and later fully.

The Canadian 1897 Queen Victoria Jubilee issue is represented by complete sheets of each value. Later issues have a profusion of artists' designs, essays and proofs.

A detailed listing of the Canadian material to be auctioned remains to be seen. Its sale could have a devastating or supportive effect on the stamp market for these articles. My immediate reaction was to wonder what effect such a large and varied holding will have on the value of similar objects now in the hands of collectors and dealers. Presumably the new supply will in some cases be more than that now held.

Will attempts be made by present holders of similar material to unload before the auctions are held? Will the market be able to absorb the new supply without the value of present stock being affected?

Staff of the Canadian Postal Archives must be salivating at the thought of acquiring some of the auction lots. Will the CPA be able to unearth enough funds to be able to bid? RP SC

Chapters and Members R.P.S.C.

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INFORMATION FROM:

Belinda Lee Wilson
Box 1081
Fenelon Falls, Ontario
K0M 1N0
Sales Manager

NEWS RELEASE RE WIEN (VIENNA) '90

There have been several drastic changes for Wien (Vienna) '90 the national postage stamp exhibition organized by the Federation of Austrian Philatelic Associations (VOPH) in cooperation with WIPA, the Vienna International Postage Stamp Exhibition Organizing Committee.

The exhibition has been changed from an 11-day event Oct. 19-29, 1990 to a five day event Aug. 29 to Sept. 2, 1990, thus overlapping with the FIP world exhibition, New Zealand '90. Wien '90, to cut down costs, has not retained FIP patronage, but rather plans to have a national Europhila exhibition with international participation, perhaps under FEPA, the Federation of European Philatelic Associations. The exhibition is now primarily for collectors who are members of German-speaking European nations, – Austria, Switzerland and Germany.

The site for the exhibition has been changed to the Hofburg facilities right in the centre of Vienna. This change of venue has reduced available exhibition space from 3,000 to 1,200 frames, 800 of which are reserved for German-speaking exhibitors. The remaining 400 frames are to be allocated to 35 interested countries. It is estimated that no foreign country will receive more than 10 to 15 frames each.

The designated executive manager of WIEN '90 suffered a heart attack some time ago and is now slowly recovering. Due to delays, final data has not yet been released and apparently will not be until after the end of Bulgaria '89. The first instructions were issued only in German. These instructions have been translated into English and are now being completed in French. Some of the most important details as of October 1989, but which could be changed by the WIEN '90 executive are:

a) Participation in the class of honour and the official class will be by invitation only;

b) To qualify for this exhibition the exhibit must have been awarded at least a silver medal (large or small) in the competition category, the same for the publications category, and at least a silver-bronze in the youth category, in a regional or equivalent exhibition;

c) The exhibition must have been in the exhibitor's possession for at least two years;

d) Final application for entry may be Dec. 31, 1989. As soon as the final details are received

they will be announced. Anyone interested in applying for exhibiting at WIEN '90 should immediately contact R.K. Malett, 16 Harwick Cres., Nepean, ON, K2H 6R1;

e) The competitive categories are thematic philately, maximaphilately, thematic national collections, postal history national collections, and publications and youth collections in all those categories;

f) Frame allocation will be from 5 to 6 frames for competitive categories, and 2 to 6 frames for the various youth categories;

g) The rental fee for the competitive category and for publications will be (125.00 Austrian schillings per frame or publication). The youth category will not be subject to the frame rental fee. At present the fee of 125 schillings is equal to $12.50 Canadian.

Those planning to apply for exhibiting at WIEN '90 should remember this is a European national show on the same level as the annual RPSC convention and exhibition. It does not have the status of such FIP world exhibitions as Praga '87, Philex France '89 and Stamp World London '90.

Canadian exhibitors are advised that the implementation of a RPSC fee is under consideration by the RPSC Board of Directors. An exhibitor in the USA by an APS directive must pay $10 US for each frame entered in a FIP world or international exhibition, to which the US commissioner takes the exhibits. This is in addition to the FIP exhibition's entry fee. The RPSC directors are contemplating a straight $50 Canadian fee for each entry, effective Jan. 1, 1990. The details are not yet known as to whether the size of the entry, and the category (traditional, aerophilatelic, youth, literature, etc.), will make a difference, or whether the fee is paid if the exhibitor takes the entry himself to the exhibition.

Exhibitors are also cautioned to check with the commissioner as to what alternate plans are to be made, in case the original commissioner cannot take the exhibits to the exhibition. Failure of the RPSC and its Commissioner to effect a replacement commissioner to a FIP exhibition can be a costly experience to the exhibitor. A complete collapse of the RPSC system to deliver the approved Canadian entries to India '89 found out last fall he could not go to India and ask for a replacement. Although one experienced commissioner was ready to go, attempts to obtain others were unsuccessful, and since the one Canadian judge to INDIA '89 was unable to take the philatelic entries (the literature entries went beforehand), the assistance of the US Commissioner for the East was requested and received. The end result was that six entrants lost their entry fees as they could not get their entries to new York in time.

One entrant's exhibit was lost in transit to New York for three weeks. He lost his entry fee and had the extra cost of a special delivery to and from New York for a total cost of over $200. Two exhibitors got their entries to New York on time and on to India where they received appropriate reards. One of the successful exhibitors had to spend an extra $510.00 to get his two exhibits to India '89. The missing exhibits left six large embarrassing blank areas at India '89. There were, by the way, several other blank areas at India '89, but it is hoped the RPSC Board of Directors will ensure that this unfortunate situation does not occur again. The President of the RPSC has indicated that corrective action is to be taken, that a letter of apology has been sent to India '89, and a thank you to Mrs. Mary Anne Owens, the US Commissioner from the East. None of the eight entrants received reimbursement for their unnecessary financial expenditures relating to INDIA '89.

Major R.K. Malott (Retired)
16 Harwick Cres.
Nepean, ON K2H 6R1

RP SC

R.P.S.C. CHAPTER PRESIDENTS

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CANADA

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.

— — — — — — — —

Piotr Mizak
ul. Hamernicka 89/85
26-900 Kozienice
Woj. Radon, POLAND

Junior collector (13 years old) collects fish on stamps, as well as other Canadian stamps, and would like to hear from Canadian collectors. Corresponds in Polish.

Rolf Gentsch
Schottgenstr. 12
WURZEN, DDR - 7250

Forty year old collector (male) wishes to exchange used stamps (Canada - GDR), novelties and some older postage stamps. Writes in German and English.

Mario Cimmimo
Viale Napoli 42
03100 - Frosinone, ITALIA

Italian stamp collector (male) wishes to exchange stamps (Vatican and S. Marino series complete from 1962 to date) and novelties with Canadian collectors. Corresponds in English and Italian.

Gao Hong
No. 12 Xin An Village
Shi Quan Road
Shanghai 200061, CHINA

Chinese collector (31 year-old engineer) wishes to exchange worldwide stamps: birds, animals, maps, flags, sports, music, transports, paintings, etc., with Canadian collectors. Writes in English.

DEMANDES D'ÉCHANGE

La Royal Philatelic Society ne s'occupe pas normalement des échanges entre philatélistes, mais comme elle est la société philatélique nationale du Canada, on lui transmet de nombreuses demandes de philatélistes désireux de trouver des correspondants pour échanger des timbres. Ainsi a-t-elle décidé, pour rendre service à ses membres, de publier les noms des intéressés d'outre-mer, afin que ceux qui désirent établir des rapports avec eux puissent 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. Antonius Hermanto
Jl.Banjar Perâmi I no:10
RT:9 KM: 5,7
Banjarmasin, 70249, INDONESIA

25 year old collector seeking exchanges with Canadians. Writes in English.

C.G. Yang
22 Feng Yuan Dong Street
Shigi, Zhongshan City
Guangdong, 528400 CHINA

Chinese collector will exchange stamps from his country for Canadian stamps (FDCs). He is especially interested in obtaining a set of the "100th Anniversary of the birth of Dr. Norman Bethune" special issue stamps (May 3, 1990). Writes in English.

Mieczyslaw Glebocki
ul. 1 Maja 3 m 49
05-200 Wolomin, POLAND

Polish collector will exchange Polish mint and used stamps for Canadian stamps. Corresponds in English.

Nelson L. Ferretti
Saavedra 115, 1744 Moreno
Prov. Bs. Aires, ARGENTINA

Would like to exchange mint stamps (ordinary, commemorative, etc.) with Canadian collectors. Writes in English, Spanish, Italian and French.

A.Y. Igonin
a/ya 5024, Ulyanovsk
USSR 432601

Soviet collector of stamps that have sports, painting, technology, cosmos and nature themes wishes to exchange with Canadian collectors. Corresponds in English.

Waheed-R-Islam
12/19 Sir Sayed Road
Dhaka - 1207, BANGLADESH

Young collector (16 years old) will exchange mint Bangladesh stamps for mint Canadian stamps. Writes in English.

Jan Kosecki
Rynek 33/34 m6
59-700 Boleslawiec, POLAND

Polish collector will exchange mint and used East European stamps (complete series or year sets) for Canadian mint and used stamps (religious, railway, manned space flights, composers, and polar expedition themes). Corresponds in French.

Igor Maurenko
ul. Adm. Spiridonova, 28-49
Vladivostok 690013, USSR

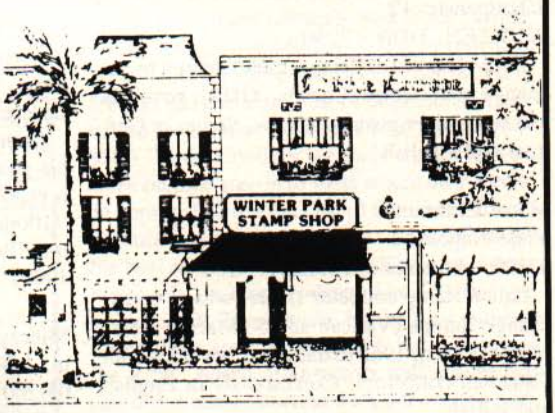
Soviet collector will exchange USSR and East European mint and used stamps with collectors anywhere in the world. Writes in English.

Ing. Alois Borovec
Baarova 15
70900 Ostrava 1
CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Czech collector will exchange Czech mint and used stamps and covers for Canadian mint and used stamps and covers. Writes in English.

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This is the lot that has $10.00 or less of the face value for sure worth $100.00 alone. In Canada the buyer can use the surplus for postage but what would a buyer in the U.S.A. do with the duplicates? Use them to buy anything else from me (except more $100.00 face value lots) at 15% discount. Canadians too can use the extras to pay for purchases from me if so desired.

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I've purchased, not long ago, a world class lot of Canada 5¢ Beavers, Scott #15. It is the second best lot in existence. Available: shades, cancellations, imprints, singles used and mint, pairs, strips, PLATE FLAWS, blocks and covers. Ask for a selection on approval. Quite a stamp and after all the Beaver was the first time an animal was used in a stamp design.

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INSURANCE NOTES

by

Paul Smith

In 1977 the Royal Philatelic Society of Canada's Board of Directors instituted an insurance program that would benefit its members. This program was a valuable tool to all collectors; however, due to a lack of publicity, many members of the society were unaware that it was available.

With the changes in the insurance marketplace over the past number of years, I felt that it was an opportune time to review the program so that it addresses the changing needs of society members.

I have been successful in placing the insurance program with the Chubb Insurance Company. The Chubb Group has a solid reputation of corporate stability in a rapidly changing marketplace. Chubb brings the company's overall vast experience in insurance programs to the program, as well as corporate and personal protection. It is a company known for its expertise and fairness in dealing with insurance claims, which is without a doubt a key factor when it comes to placing your coverage with them.

There are many modifications to the stamp insurance program, but there are a few key items which I wish to bring to your attention.

The ever-increasing value of general collections and individual items: I felt it important that the maximum limit for any one collecton or item be increased. This new program now provides for collections up to $200,000.00 in value. Appraisals for individual articles and/or collections are required for any article over $2,500.00 in value or any collection over $75,000.00 in value.

These three changes enable the small collector to insure his or her collection with ease, and at the same time, providing the limits and protection for the large collector.

There are a number of large and small collectors who, from time to time, take part of their collections to Europe. I am pleased to note that coverage is now available that extends to the European Continent. This coverage can be acquired on request and would be rated accordingly.

In my conversations with individual collectors, many believe that coverage afforded by their home insurance policy is adequate; however, this is not the case. A home insurance policy (unscheduled) only provides coverage of up to $1000.00 in value, on any loss and is limited to the scope of coverage.

One can broaden this protection by specifically scheduling articles at a rate of .90 per $100.00 value, but again the scope of coverage is limited.

The Royal Philatelic Society of Canada Stamp Insurance Program provides coverage at .55 per $100.00 of value. The coverage is broad in scope, responding to cover collections in transit, collections at shows and collections within Canada and the United States. The program does not call for any security except for those collections in excess of $100,000.00 in value. These require an approved central station alarm system.

I am pleased to be able to introduce this new stamp insurance program to you. If you wish further information please call or write to my attention at:

Hargraft Wood Fleming Limited
1 Eglinton Avenue East
Toronto, Ontario
M4P 3A1

In the coming issues of *The Canadian Philatelist*, I will be bringing you information on insurance and stamps in general. If you have any questions please let me know. RP SC

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A REGULAR FEATURE

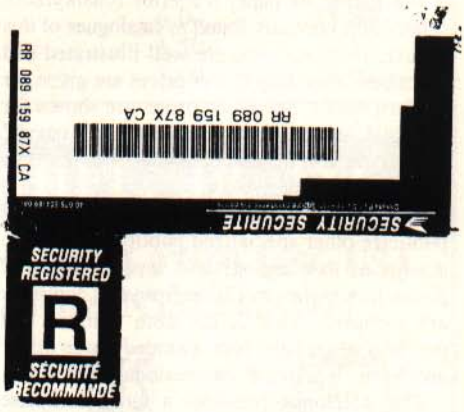
Imperforated coil stamps have appeared for many years. Initially the majority of these contained strips of 12 imperforated stamps. The total coil stick prior to separation into ten separate coils also showed these imperforated stamps across each of the individual coils or a total of 120 imperforated stamps per coil stick. Lately imperforated coil strips of three or less than 12 have been noted. The perforator perforates 12 stamps at a time and the question is how these imperforated strips of less than 12 occur. If the perforator fails to come down and the machine continues to forward the printed coil strips, all ten coils in the stick would show the imperforated stamps. If the machine accidentally forwards more than 12 stamps, for example 16 stamps, then when the perforator engages it would have missed the stamps which already passed the perforator. This is one possibility; another is that the electronically controlled machine recognizes only when 12 stamps are counted before the perforator is engaged. If fewer than these are forwarded for some reason, the machine would not recognize this and would cancel the count and return to zero. It would then wait until the next 12 stamps were forwarded and then activate the perforator, leaving the already forwarded stamps imperforated. How about some other explanations? In addition, it is of interest that coil jumps may not be found across the total coil stick. Why?

Recently a new registration control system has been noted. Letters from registered mail carry an adhesive sticker as shown. The sticker is marked Security-Securité and a code number. When the letter is delivered, part of this adhesive is removed with the code number and stuck on to the form which has to be signed by the receiver. Apparently this ensures that the registered mail is delivered by the letter carrier.

An overseas letter was returned to its sender recently; the letter carried a blue airmail sticker. A note on the letter said "Improper location of label." The label was on the bottom left side of the cover. Apparently, the blue airmail stickers must be affixed on the top left corner of the cover. This was the first time that such was mentioned.

Carl Siemens of Ottawa showed a 5¢ Quebec Tercentenary stamp which has been printed from a cracked plate. The bottom left, top left and right margins show extensive, fine hairlines. A guide line goes through the word POSTAGE and the P has a guide dot with a vertical guide line. This may be the first time that such a cracked plate of the 5¢ has been reported.

Practically all mail from England makes use of a red cancelling device with a slogan. This is very effective and certainly is a very good means of advertisement. Colour cancels have not been used frequently in Canada, but some of the older issues show cancels in various colours. Maybe it is time to introduce some coloured cancels again, for example on special occasions. RP SC



The new registration sticker.

Literature Reviews

STANDARD CATALOGUE OF MALAYSIA - SINGAPORE - BRUNEI STAMPS & POSTAL STATIONERY 1990, by Steven Tan. Softbound, 199 pages, 18 x 25.5 cm (approx. 7 x 10 in.), black and white, illustrated. Available from the publisher, International Stamp & Coin Ltd., G.P.O. Box 12016, 50764 Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia, for $27.00 (Malaysian) (US $11.00) per copy, postpaid by sea.

As the title indicates, this catalogue gives listings for Brunei, Singapore and Malaysia, including Sarawak, North Bornea and Sabah. It is unfortunate that the scope does not include Burma and Hong Kong, which would make useful additions to this British South East Asia catalogue. Current stamp prices are given in Malaysian dollars (M$2.00 = Cdn $1.00).

This work includes postage stamps, Revenues (including Judicial, Marine, Foreign Bill and Receipt stamps) and Postal Stationery. Of particular value are the listings of Japanese Occupation overprints, including those on Revenue stamps. The Postal Stationery section of 40 pages lists post cards, envelopes, booklets, air letter sheets and maximum cards, which makes the catalogue a must for the collector of this specialty.

The listings are very comprehensive, with most shade, perforation and watermark varieties included. One significant omission, however, is the listing of paper varieties (chalky/substitute/thin) normally found in catalogues of this stature. Plate varieties are well illustrated and described, First Day Cover prices are given for modern issues, Specimen prices are shown for sets and scarce "prepared but not issued" stamps are listed. The publisher uses its own (ISC) numbering system.

Several ads scattered throughout the book publicize other specialized publications on the stamps of this region, and several pages of philatelic supplies available from this company are included. This is the 18th edition, and previous issues have been awarded Large Silver and Vermeil prizes at International exhibitions.

This catalogue provides a more complete listing than Bridger & Kay, Urch Harris or Stanley Gibbons (Part 1) catalogues for this region. The South East Asia specialist would find this work a very worthwhile addition to his/her philatelic library.

T.R.B.

COLLECT RAILWAYS ON STAMPS, Second Edition, 1990, compiled by Howard Bukhalter and published by Stanley Gibbons Ltd., 15 cm by 21 cm, soft cover, 272 pages, black and white illustrations, ISBN 085259-237-X, L9.50 (plus L3.50 overseas postage), available from the publisher, Stanley Gibbons Publications Ltd., Parkside, Ringwood, Hants, England BH24 3SH or from several Canadian dealers.

If you've enjoyed Charles Gayral's Iron Road series (part V of which is in this edition of *The Canadian Philatelist*), here's a useful catalogue/handbook from Stanley Gibbons on the same topic.

While Gayral's articles show one way in which railway stamps can be collected, this Gibbons' publication shows the vastness of scope of the theme - some 5,700 stamps, - which makes it one of the most popular topicals for collectors.

The Gibbons' catalogue lists all stamps with a railway theme, from engines and railines to toy trains and stations, by country, in chronological order, using Gibbons number system and prices in sterling.

It also has a handy subject index which lists 24 subtopics by country and number.

There's hundreds of black and white illustrations, normally at least one per set, throughout the catalogue. Varieties, such as watermark or perforation, are not given.

The author is an American, a railroad enthusiast who has collected railroad stamps for 39 years.

For someone thinking of getting into railroad thematics, this catalogue is an ideal start. The only drawback for North American collectors might be the use of the Gibbons' numbering system, though that's easily overcome as the year of issue for each stamp is given.

JPH



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Jay J. Edward

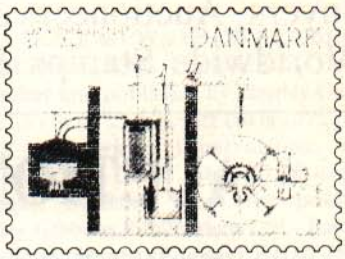
The following article will be of interest to members who follow the series, "The Iron Road," in The Canadian Philatelist. (Ed.)

Denmark's greatest period as a naval power from 1750 to 1800 was abruptly terminated at the Battle Copenhagen in 1801 when the British fleet led by Admiral Nelson destroyed most of Denmark's men-of-war. Denmark was allied with Napoleon and this led to the destruction of her fleet and to the British bombardment of Copenhagen in 1807 with dire consequences for the civilian population.

Among the items lost were the papers describing Denmark's first steam engine. To know more about this first steam engine and its importance we have to go back 300 years to 1690. This was the year that the Frenchman, Denis Papin, built the world's first steam engine. Like the model made by Thomas Newcomen of England in 1705, it was too weak, used too much fuel and was never used very extensively. In 1759 James Watt, a Scotsman, was asked to repair a Newcomen engine. Watt studied the Newcomen engine and used it to develop an effective steam engine. The design has scarcely changed through the years and its development led to the start of the industrialization era in the 19th century.

One of Watt's associates, another Scot, Andrew Mitchell showed up in Copenhagen in 1788, at the invitation of a Danish naval officer, Captain Haaber, who contacted him while on a secret mission in England. Securing the services of Mitchell and his knowledge of British steam engines was a security matter of prime importance to the Danes.

In the years betwen 1780 and 1795, fourteen full-rigged ships and five frigates were launched at the naval dockyards in Copenhagen. The requirement for anchors, made to stringent specifications by blacksmiths became a major problem. The Danes had learned that the blacksmith's hammers at the British Naval Dockyards were driven by a "fire machine,"



The 8.25 DKK stamp was issued on February 15, 1990. It is printed in red in sheets of 50 by PFC's Stamp Printing Works by steel engraving of fluorescent paper, perforated 12.75. The engraver was Arne Kuhlmann and the artist was Rasmus Nellemann.

or steam engine. The Danish Admiralty at Gammelholm were more than anxious to obtain one.

After many difficulties the steam cylinder was manufactured in Berlin at the same place where a Watt engine had been built in 1785. The complete engine and plant was ready for use on November 25, 1790. Everyone was apparently satisfied. Mitchell received an award of 10,000 rigs dalers and the title, "Royal Mechanic." He was given a yearly salary of 1,560 rigs dalers, the equivalent of a naval captain's salary and made responsible for the plant and the training of Danish mechanics.

References:

1. P.F.C.-Journal, Copenhagen, Denmark
2. Danish Naval Museum, Copenhagen

RP
SC



First Day Cancellation

Polish Armed Forces In Canada During World War II

Jan Danielski, Ph.D., and Piotr Madej, B.B.M., C.G.A.



Fig. 1 - Registered airmail cover from the Polish Training Camp in Owen Sound taken by train to Toronto, then by air to Montreal.

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

The attempt to form a Polish Army in Canada is one of the less well-known episodes of World War II. It was precipitated by many factors which may be summarized as follows:

(1) As a result of co-ordinated attacks by the Wehrmacht on September 1, 1939 and the Red Army on September 17, Poland was occupied by German and Soviet forces;

(2) The responsibility for rebuilding the armed forces on foreign soil was undertaken by the Polish government-in-exile in France, and after its collapse in June, 1940, in Great Britain;

(3) There was a great need for manpower for the army, but very few resources were available. The Polish authorities counted on Americans of Polish descent, who during WWI strengthened the ranks of Gen. Haller's army in France with about 22,500 volunteers; and

(4) Since the United States proclaimed their neutrality at the beginning of the war, and no recruitment activities would be tolerated on American soil, Canada, just like twenty years before, became the logical choice.

The first step was initiated as early as September 18, 1939 by the Polish Consul General in Ottawa, who, through a formal note directed to the Department of External Affairs, proposed a recruitment scheme for Polish nationals and those of Polish extraction. This was intended as part of the rebuilding of the Polish army in France, since the collapse of Poland was anticipated shortly due to a surprise Soviet attack on the rear of the Polish army fighting against the Germans.

The first response from the Canadians was not at all positive. Although the Department of External Affairs did not object to the recruitment, it restricted it to the territory of Canada and to Polish nationals who were not British

subjects. The ban on recruitment of Polish nationals in the United States dealt a serious blow to Polish intentions. Not only Canadian attitudes but also the defeat of France in June, 1940 further delayed this undertaking.

The fall of France and the loss of the just-rebuilt Polish units precipitated the next diplomatic steps. In July, 1940, a Polish military mission headed by Colonel F.A. Rola-Arciszewski, arrived in Canada to negotiate technical problems of recruitment and training. By the beginning of 1941 significant progress had been made. After long discussions, the Canadian government released a memorandum setting out the conditions of recruitment on its territory. The most important of these were as follows:

- no Canadian or British subject may be recruited without individual permission from the Canadian authorities;
- the Canadian government will not bear any costs related to army pay, transport, meals and accommodation of the volunteers;
- the Canadian government will not be held responsible for medical and hospital costs as well as pensions and similar outlays;
- Polish representatives may not recruit those working in the basic industries in Canada;
- volunteers will be properly informed of the conditions of their recruitment in Canada; and
- Polish military personnel will be governed by Polish military law and will be judged by Polish military courts. However, if Canadian law is violated, then the Canadian courts take over.

The main problem for both sides was financial in nature. From the beginning, the Canadian government required a deposit the finance the recruitment scheme. Polish suggestions for a loan to finance this undertaking were not accepted. Therefore, the Polish government had to pledge $2,000,000 in gold and $400,000 in cash with the Bank of Canada as a guaranty of covering the costs of recruitment and training. The agreement was finalized at the beginning of April of 1941 during Gen. W. Sikorski's (Prime Minister and C. in C. of the Polish army) visit to Canada.

Local authorities were much more supportive to the Polish undertaking. In Windsor, Ontario, which had been chosen as a recruiting centre for the Polish units in Canada, the city authorities transferred two buildings, namely the Old East Windsor City Hall and the residence known as the Henckel House, to the Poles on a rent-free basis. Those premises had to be altered and renovated with the costs borne by the Polish government.

Windsor had been chosen for its convenient location close to the main centres of Polish-American communities in Detroit, Milwaukee and Chicago. Since there was not enough room for all projected personnel and recruiters in Windsor, the Polish military mission rented the North American Furniture Factory building in Owen Sound, Ontario. Thus, finally, the headquarters and the recruiting centre were located in Windsor and the training centre and camp were set up in Owen Sound.

Although originally the Canadian government agreed to recruit no more than 7,000 volunteers, the Poles planned on about 70,000 armoured corps personnel to be organized by 1942. However, during the entire period of operation only 1,250 volunteers had been recruited of which 903, after military training, were sent to the Polish units in Great Britain and the Middle East.

There were two main reasons why these plans failed. In June, 1941, Germany attacked the Soviet Union which became a member of the anti-Axis coalition. Agreements between the Soviet Union and the Polish government-in-exile were signed, which provided for the formation of a Polish army in Russia. Through these agreements, an additional 50,000 soldiers were to be released and sent to Great Britain. We have to remember that during its aggression against Poland in 1939, the Soviets captured about 250,000 well-trained Polish servicemen and during the two years of occupation of Eastern Poland, they deported about 1,200,000 Poles to Siberia. The second reason for the failure of the scheme was the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbour. The United States joined the anti-Axis coalition and subsequently the main source of Polish volunteers dried up. On May 20, 1942, C.-in-C. Polish Army, Gen. W. Sikorski, issued an order which suspended the recruitment of volunteers with American citizenship and released all those already inducted, from service in the Polish army.

When, by the end of 1941, it was noticed that the recruitment quotas could not be met, the organizational structure of the Polish units in Canada was scaled down. The headquarters in Windsor was closed down in the middle of 1942, and the C.-in-C. Polish Army in Canada, Maj. Gen. B. Duch was transferred to Scotland.

All the duties and functions of the former H.Q. were taken over by the Polish Military Mission, and after its closure in May, 1942, by the Polish Air Force Mission in Canada. The Air Force Mission continued recruitment and training, but only for the Polish air force in Great Britain (as part of the Commonwealth Training Plan).

In May of 1942, a decision was made to close the military camp and training centre in Owen Sound. The existing armoured forces training school for non-commissioned officers was transferred to St. Andrews, Scotland, and the remaining personnel were relocated to Windsor on September 5, 1942. Eventually, they also left Canada for Great Britain. The decision to close the Windsor recruiting station was made on March 6, 1943, and its final closure took place on May 20, 1944.

During its short existence, the Poles built up an extensive administrative and organizational structure to fulfill their far-reaching goals. Some major parts of that structure are summarized below:

H.Q. Polish Armed Forces in Canada - existed between July, 1941 and May, 1942; located in the Henckel House, George St. and Riverside Dr. in Windsor; C.-in-C.-Maj. Gen. B. Duch, Chief of Staff-Lt. Col. Z. Wzacny.

"Fighting Poland" Newspaper - from July 17, 1941 to April 1942; first located at H.Q. then at 849 Kildare Rd., Windsor; highest circulation attained - 20,000 copies.

Polish Military Mission in Canada - in existence from July, 1940 to May 20, 1943; located in the Henckel House; the heads of the mission were the following officers: Col. F. Rola-Arciszewski, Lt. Col. J. Ilinski, Navy Capt. W. Zajączkowski and Air Force Col. S. Sznuk.

Polish Recruiting Station, Windsor - existed officially from May 3, 1941 to March 6, 1943, with first volunteers signed up on March 23, 1941 and final close-down on May 20, 1944; locted - Barracks #1 in the East Windsor City Hall, Druillard and Riverside Dr.; Barracks #2 in the Burroughs Building.

Polish Military Camp and Training Centre, Owen Sound - opened August 6, 1941 and closed in May, 1942, with final liquidation on September 5, 1942; was located on the premises of the North American Furniture Company.

For official and administrative purposes of the above branches, special rubber head stamps were used. To date, the following have been recorded:

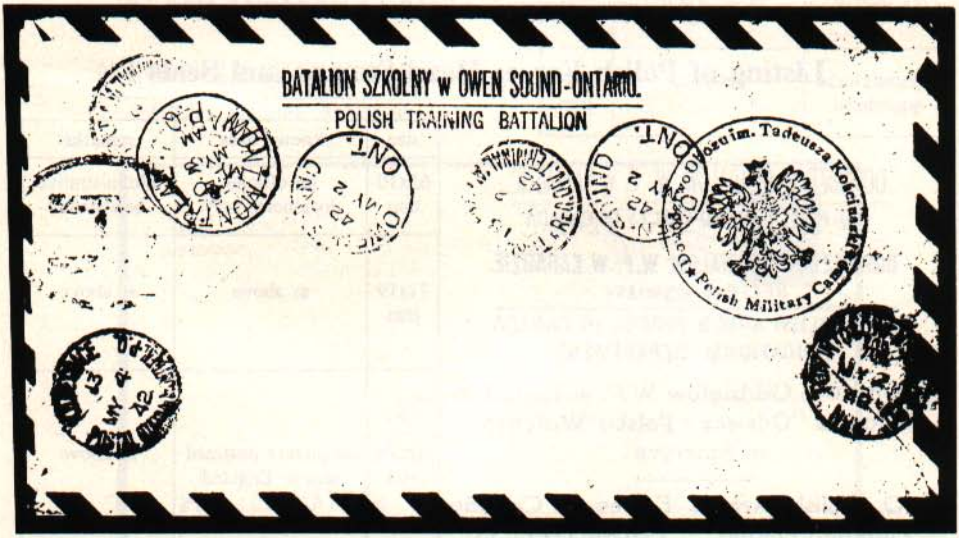


Fig. 2 - Reverse shows postal route of the cover as it left the training battalion of the Owen Sound camp on May 2, 1942, deposited to the Toronto - Owen Sound (No. 2) RPO to Toronto and by Air-mail to Montreal, arriving the next day May 3, 1942. Note coat of arms seal across flap of sealed envelope.



Fig. 3 - Cover from Polish Training Battalion in Owen Sound (June 11, 1942) utilizing normal first class rate to the U.S.

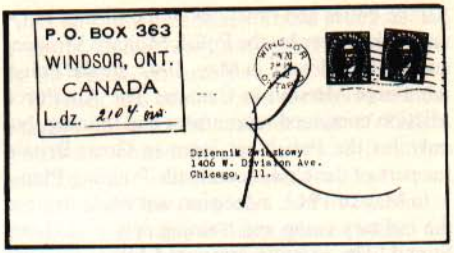


Fig. 4 - Address hand stamp on official cover to Chicago posted around the time of the H.Q.'s closing down. Note the registration number and abbreviation "osw." (most probably means "oświata" - education as the originating department).

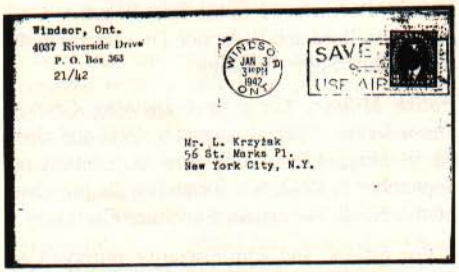


Fig. 5 - Combination typewritten/stamped address of the H.Q. Polish Forces in Canada used on official correspondence, with the registration number of the document as entered in the official registry.

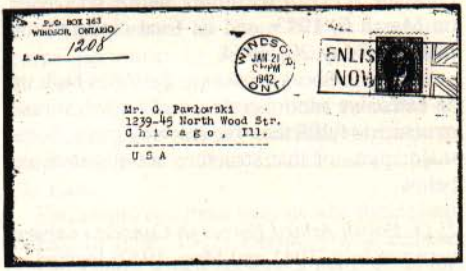


Fig. 6 - Another type of hand stamp for use on official correspondence from the H.Q. of the Polish Forces. The initials "L.dz." stand for "liczba dziennika" that is registration number.

Listing of Polish Forces Head Stamps and Seals

DOWODZTWO ODDZIALOW W. P. w KANADZIE
H.Q. POLISH ARMED FORCES IN CANADA

DOWODZTWO ODDZIALOW W.P. W KANADZIE
REFERAT OSWIATY
H.Q. POLISH ARMED FORCES IN CANADA
EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT

Dowództwo Oddziałów W.P. w Kanadzie
Redakcja "Odsiecz - Polska Walcząca w Ameryce"

H. Q. Polish Armed Forces In Canada
"Fighting Poland" - "POLMILITPRESS"

POLSKA MISJA WOJSKOWA w KANADZIE
POLISH MILITARY MISSION IN CANADA

size	known uses	remarks
65x10 mm	on official documents only	administrative headstamp
71x19 mm	as above	as above
83x28 mm	on picture postcard sent to England	as above
57x10 mm	on official documents only	as above

POLISH ARMED UNITS IN CANADA
RECRUITING STATION, WINDSOR

OSRODEK REKRUTACYJNY W. P.w WINDSOR
ONTARIO.

POLISH RECRUITING CENTRE



DOWODZTWO OBOZU im. TADEUSZA KOSCIUSZKI
POLISH MILITARY CAMP



POLISH MILITARY CAMP

BATALION SZKOLNY w OWEN SOUND-ONTARIO.

POLISH TRAINING BATTALION

59x8 mm	as above	as above
62x17 mm	-on official documents -on ID's for recruiters -on leave passes	as above
Ø 37 mm	-on official documents -on ID's for volunteers -as a seal on reverse of envelopes	official coat of arms seal
70x10 mm	on envelopes only	administrative headstamp
Ø 37 mm		official coat of arms seal
59x4 mm	on envelopes only	headstamp
64x10 mm	as above	administrative headstamp

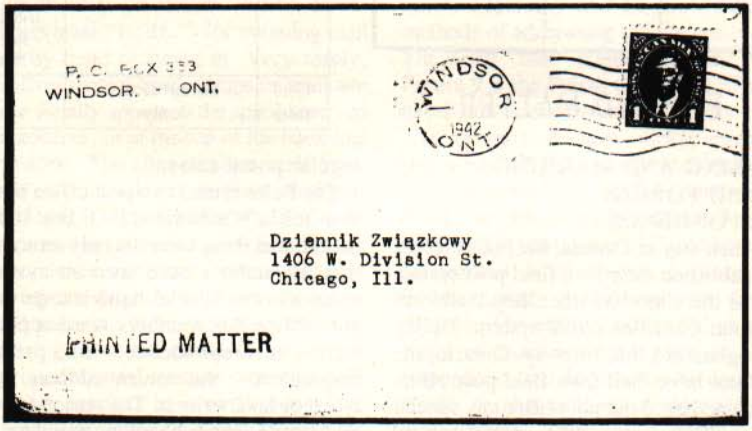
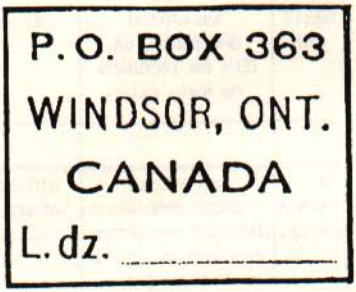
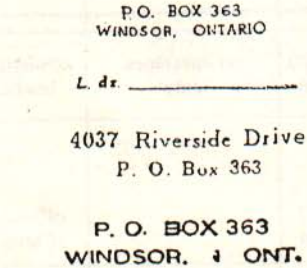


Fig. 7 - P.O. Box 363, Windsor, Ont. (H.Q. Polish Forces) stamp on a printed matter rated cover to Chicago.

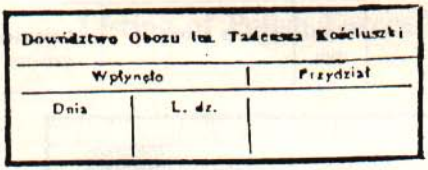
LISTING OF RETURN ADDRESS MARKINGS

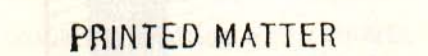




size	known uses	remarks
60x50 mm	envelopes only	"L.dz."-an abbreviation for "liczba dziennika" which means registration (filing) number for outgoing and incoming mail.
38x15 mm	as above	as above
41x8 mm	as above	shows the H.Q. address
39x7.5 mm	as above	

INFORMATIONAL/INSTRUCTIONAL MARKINGS





size	known uses	remarks
73x27 mm	on incoming mail only	translation of the text: "Command of the T. Kościuszko Military Camp/ Received - Distributed/Date - Registration Number"
45x4 mm	on envelopes only	

ADDRESSING AND MARKING OF POLISH FORCES CORRESPONDENCE

During their stay in Canada, the Polish forces neither established their own field post system nor utilized the Canadian one; they made use of the regular Canadian postal system. Unlike the Norwegians at Little Norway, Ontario, the Poles did not have their own field post office in Canada and hence did not utilize any special postmarks. There were no special postal privileges granted and all correspondence, whether official or private, was subject to regular postal rates.

The Poles rented two post office boxes, P.O. Box 363 in Windsor and P.O. Box 106 in Owen Sound, and these were the only return addresses that the authors have seen on available correspondence. Special hand stamps with these post office box numbers were applied on official correspondence. On private correspondence, the return address was either typed or handwritten. The reason for this practice could have been to maintain wartime secrecy.

To date the authors have recorded five

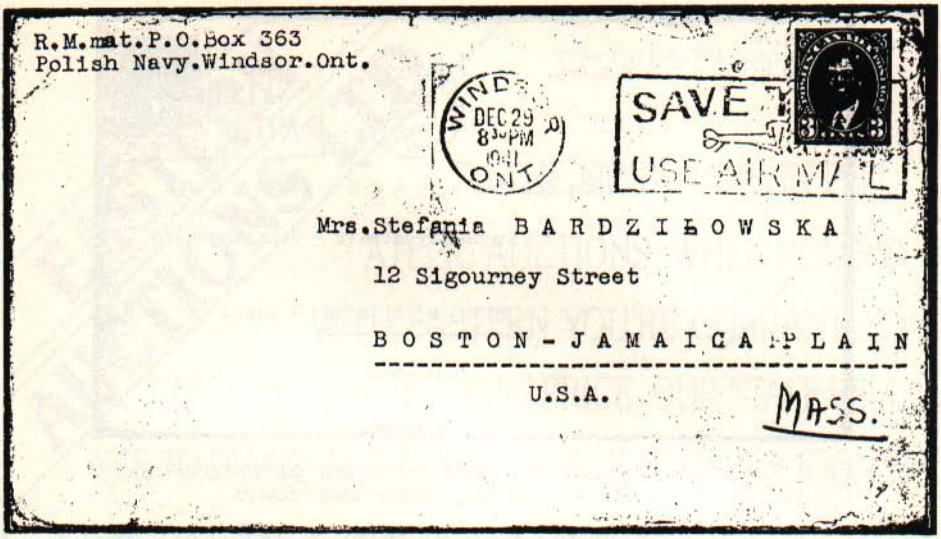


Fig. 8 - Private correspondence, showing sender's initials only. Mrs. Bardzilowska corresponded with many servicemen in Polish units throughout the world providing moral support for those who could not correspond with their families in occupied Poland.

different post office box hand stamps, all with the Windsor address. The existence of the Owen Sound post office box is known from return addresses written or typed on two different covers. Both appeared to be of private origin. It is the authors' belief, however, that a special hand stamp(s) bearing the Owen Sound P.O. Box number must have also been in use, but so far has not been seen.

Post office box hand stamps were probably applied only on official correspondence. Their registration number (in Polish "liczba dziennika," abbreviated "L. dz.") for outgoing mail was added by hand or typed in. Very rarely, administrative/official head stamps or seals are seen. These usually appear in the space reserved for return address, or at the top of the back flap of the envelope. The coat-of-arms seals were also struck on the back across the sealed part of the envelope. It is not known whether these head stamps and seals were sanctioned for use on correspondence since their primary purpose was to certify validity and/or attest the origin of official documents. It is entirely possible that covers bearing these are philatelic in nature.

The "printed matter" stamps were probably used on mail handled in both Windsor and Owen Sound, although so far only the one used in Windsor has been recorded. Also, receiving and distribution stamps must have been used in both locations, although to date ony the Owen Sound one has been recorded.

It appears that private correspondence from either the staff or the recruits themselves does not bear any special markings. Both full names and initials were used, although full names were generally avoided, probably where the sender had family in Poland against whom reprisals could be made by the Germans. In that case initials were used followed by the rank in Polish, P.O. Box number, arm of service, city and province. Figures 9 and 10 show both of these methods of addressing private correspondence. The word "mat" appearing in the address on Figure 9 is the Polish equivalent of an English naval non-commissioned officer's ranking.

In summary, the above article attempts to present a part of Canadian postal history not yet fully explored. It should be of interest to Canadians, because it happened on Canadian soil with the full permission of Canadian authorities. As well, it is of interest to those collecting Polish military postal markings for obvious reasons. The authors attempted to present all types of markings that were used on correspondence and documents. No doubt there are others, or other methods of addressing such correspondence. Thus, as a parting note, the authors will be grateful for any additional information, as well as good photocopies of

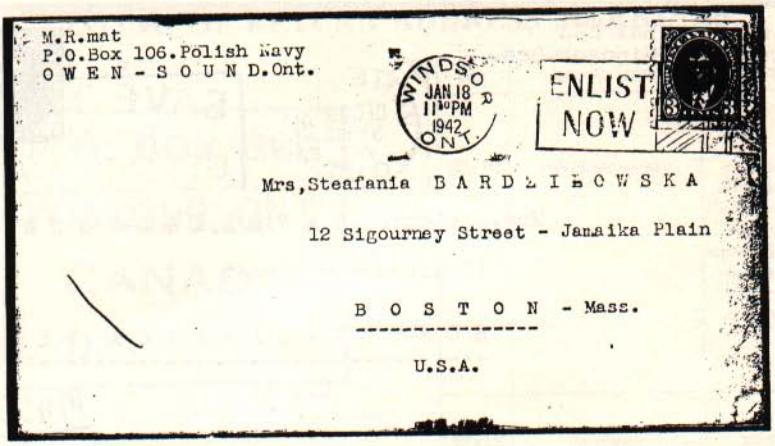


Fig. 9 - Private correspondence, with sender's initials only, confirming existence of P.O. Box 106 used by the Polish Training Camp in Owen Sound.

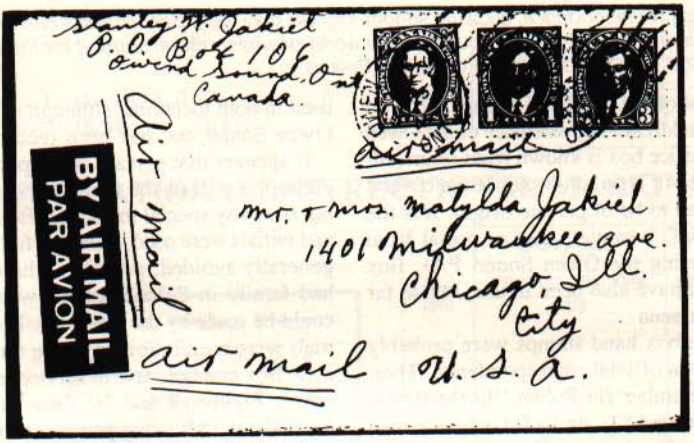


Fig. 10 - Airmail cover sent to Chicago on Oct. 23, 1941. Note the full name of the sender and the Owen Sound P.O. Box number. Compare with Fig. 9.

material related to the above. If anyone is in possession of such, please inform the authors at 25 Stockbridge Ave., Toronto, Ontario, M8Z 4M6 (P.S. Madej). All related costs will be reimbursed.

Finally, the authors wish to express their appreciation to Mr. J. Niebrzydowski of New Britain, Conn., Mr. T. Gobby of Chicago, Ill. and Mr. E.R. Toop of Ottawa, Ont. for providing most of the illustrative material in this article.

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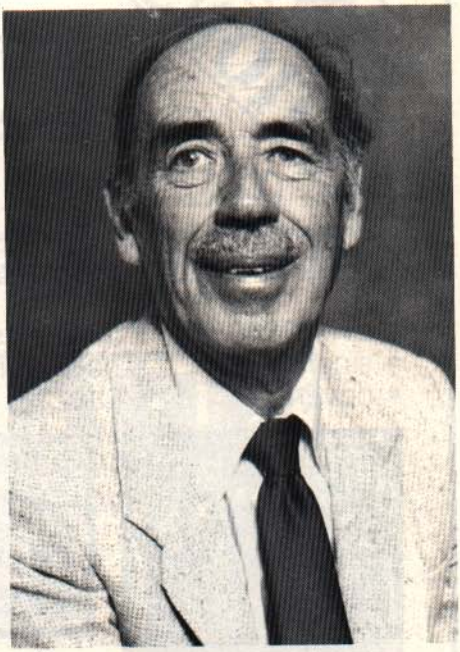
CP

Fellows of the Society
Guy Des Rivières, Q.C.

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

Guy des Rivières, member 3461, was elected a Fellow of the Society in 1975.

Born in Quebec City on February 2, 1911, where he still resides, he attended Collège Quebec Seminary and later graduated in Law from Laval University, in 1933. He practiced law in his own firm for fifty years. During his many years in private practice he served as Batonnier (President) of the Quebec City Bar as well as two years on the Executive Committee of the Province of Quebec Bar Association. In 1960 he was appointed Queen's Council.



Like many of our members, Guy started collecting as a youngster, dropping it for a number of years, but returning to the hobby in 1945 when he joined The R.P.S.C. His collecting interest have comprised a variety of subjects. He began with Canada, British West Indies, Benelux, Switzerland and the Vatican. Later he went on to specialize in the Money and Registered letters and stamps of Canada. Today his specialties are the First Postmarks of Lower Canada, as well as early France and French R.P.O.'s. He is a member of most national societies as well as the France & Colonies and the Philatelic Specialists Society of Canada.

Guy has been a regular exhibitor throughout the years. His exhibits have won many National Gold awards. Recently he captured the Grand Award at both ROYAL '88 (Winnipeg) and ROYAL '89 (Hamilton). He won International Gold awards at Capex '78, Philex France '82, Filandia '88, and Large Vermeil awards at Capex '87, Philex France '89 and Bulgaria '89.

Over the past couple of decades Guy became actively involved in promoting philately through the performance of executive duties. He served as a director of our Society from 1971 to 1987. In 1979-1980 he was President of the British North America Philatelic Society, and became a Fellow (Order of the Beaver) of that Society in 1980. He served as President of *La societé philatélique du Québec* and was a founding member of *La societé d'histoire postale du Québec.* Guy served as a director for Capex '87 and chaired national conventions in 1975, 1979 and 1984, all held in Québec City. For several years he served on the National Postal Museum Advisory Committee. Further, he has served on juries for regional and national levels.

An enthusiastic student of Quebec Postal History he has written a monograph *(La première route postale au Canada)* and numerous articles for several philatelic publications, the latest being "Mail in Chaleur Bay in 1930."

His community involvement saw him serving as Vice President of the Quebec Catholic School Board for six years as well as mayor of the resort town of Lac St-Joseph, for six years. In addition, he served terms on several charitable organizations. Guy's other hobbies are hunting, fishing and some golf.

Guy has been a regular at conventions and exhibitions accompanied by his constant companion, his lovely wife, Thérèse - the nicest, friendliest couple ever. RP SC



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1859 FIRST CENTS ISSUE
FIRST DAY COVERS
FLAG CANCELLATIONS
FOREIGN COVERS
FORGERIES
INTERNATIONAL MACHINE CANCELLATIONS
JUBILEE ISSUE
LARGE QUEEN ISSUE
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LITERATURE
MANITOBA POSTAL HISTORY
MAP (1898) ISSUE
MAPLE LEAF ISSUE
MILITARY POSTAL HISTORY
MOON, MOTO & POCON CANCELLATIONS
NASCOPIE POSTAL HISTORY
NEW BRUNSWICK POSTAL HISTORY
NEW BRUNSWICK STAMPS
NEWFOUNDLAND POSTAL HISTORY
NEWFOUNDLAND STAMPS
N.W.T. POSTAL HISTORY
NOVA SCOTIA POSTAL HISTORY
NUMERAL ISSUE
OFFICIAL STAMPS
OFFICIALLY SEALED STAMPS
O.H.M.S. PERFINS
ONTARIO POSTAL HISTORY
PATRIOTIC COVERS & POSTCARDS
PENCE ISSUES
PERFINS (PRIVATE)
PLATE BLOCKS
POSTAGE DUE ISSUES
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VARIA

"Batavius"

PHILATELIC VANITY

The Soviet Union, along with many other stamp-issuing entities, this year honours the birth of the adhesive postage stamp. It commissioned a design for a set of three and a souvenir sheet featuring the famous "Penny Black." What the postal authorities had not counted on was the stamp designer's vanity. He used his initials and those of his wife and daughter as the corner letters on the stamps: N-K on the 10 kopek, T-P on the 25 and V-K on the 35 kopek design.

Alert philatelists who were shown the designs, immediately spotted this and made the authorities aware that aside from T-P, the other two combinations could not possibly exist on the Penny Black.

The post office, of course, was now faced with a problem: what to do with the millions of stamps already printed. If they issued them, they might become the laughing stock of the philatelic world; if they destroyed them, all those stamps would be wasted.

Never stuck for an answer, the Soviet post office bureaucrats turned to a tried-and-true solution: correct the error, print a new batch and issue everything. Equal quantities of errors and corrections were released on the first day of issue. The set now appeared with five values and a souvenir sheet, instead of three and a sheet. Collectors, of course, were the losers: they had to shell out R 2.20, instead of R 1.65. It was ever thus!

CAVEAT EMPTOR - Let the buyer beware!

In recent months, a number of collectors in Canada have received an unsolicited mailing, including fraudulent material, from a firm, "House of Stamps," - Technodif S.A., Geneva, Switzerland. The F.I.P. Commission for the Fight Against Falsification and Undesirable Issues, under President Dr. Werner M. Bohne reported the following in the December 1989 issue of the F.I.P. publication, "Flash."

"At the congress and at the plenary session of the commission in Sofia, Bulgaria, the distribution of fraudulent material by, 'The House of Stamps,' located near Geneva Switzerland was reported in detail. These stamps and covers were previously produced and distributed by ProPhilForum of German, Germany, until the Bremen postal administration stopped this company from operating. The owner, Mr. Peter Winter agreed to cease all production and sale of these forgeries. Since the material that is being sold by the 'House of Stamps', is identical, it must be assumed that a large stock of these forgeries still exists and only the point of distribution has been changed. The matter is currently under investigation."

According to some letters received in Canada, the firm is extending its "collection of high quality facsimiles of rare and modern stamps," and offers a catalogue for sale at a cost of $10.00 U.S. RP SC

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Historic Postal Route Marks Its 500th Anniversary

Jay J. Edward

The 500th anniversary of the first postal route between INNSBRUCK, Austria and Mechlin, Belgium was commemorated by the countries of Belgium, Germany and Austria jointly issuing a commemorative souvenir card.

This historic postal route was inaugurated a few weeks prior to 1490 and covered 1,024 km, (4640 miles) by postal relay. The 1400's were the days when the title *postmaster* meant a courageous man, dressed in leather, exposed to the elements riding horseback at full speed travelling through desolate areas often over unsafe, winding roads. Postal networks had come into being in some countries at an earlier date. As early as 1436 the Duke of Burgundy, Philip the Good granted privileges to Bruges (Belgium) stipulating that its, "post messengers, would receive an annual salary of fifty pounds, mint in Paris."

Louis XI, in 1464, created several functions of postmaster. These postmasters operated all over the country and were exclusively at the King's service. But there is no doubt that the German emperor Frederick III, who was born in 1415 and died in Innsbruck in 1493, was the first to have the idea of creating an international postal network. The creation of that network was intended to enable the sovereigns of that time to exchange messages. Most relays were situated in Burgundy, and Brussels became the hub of the important international postal routes.

When Mary of Burgundy died, her consort, Maximilian of Austria, became Regent of the Netherlands. Soon after Maximilian concluded peace with France in 1482, he allowed his daughter Margaret to leave and be educated at the court of Louis XI, since she was engaged to the Dauphin.

Three years later after the Battle of Gavere in Belgium, during which the Ghent rebellion was put down, the young prince, Philip the Good, Maximilian's son, took up residence in



First Day postmark used in Belgium.

Mechlin with Margaret of York, the widow of Charles the Bold.[1] Maximilian I of Austria who was crowned Holy Roman Emperor in 1486, left the provinces of Belgium for Innsbruck, the capital of Tyrol, where he took up his residence. To link more than one country into a postal service was a great step forward at the time. Setting up a postal network between Mechlin and Innsbruck, the two capitals of his states, became desirable. The itinerary for the 5-1/2 day summer trip covered by a postal relay team was as follows:

1st day – Mechlin - Eupen, 184 km
2nd day – Eupen - Rheinböllen, 171 km
3rd day – Rheinböllen - Rastatt, 189 km
4th day – Rastatt - Löffingen, 173 km
5th day – Löffingen - Sulsberg, 179 km
6th day – Sulsberg - Innsbruck, 128 km[2]

This relay courier service operated by passing messages or letters at agreed points to another horseman. Both the horseman and the horses were changed regularly at so-called, "haltes" (stops). A letter posted in Mechlin on Monday reached its destination (Innsbruck) on Saturday. It was the first time that so long a distance had been covered in so short a time. Previously, messenger services were not available to the public. Neither the great Kings of Persia nor the Roman Emperors permitted their couriers to transport private messages. Medieval town administrators, the merchants and the religious orders maintained their own private messenger services.



Commemorative Souvenir Card

The Taxis family, who originated in Italy, possessed the experience to help Maximilian I create his postal route in 1490. A decree of Maximilian to the town of Steyr, Austria dated July 14, 1490, ordered the provision of "one messenger on horseback and one on foot," for the Imperial service.[3] An invoice book in Tyrol dated December 11, 1490 indicates an over-payment of 300 Rheinische Gulden to, "Johanneth Daxn, Obristn, postmaster." A note in the 1490 chronicle of Memmingen states that from that date, "we started to employ postmen." When the inauguration of this first postal route between Mechlin and Innsbruck took place, a few weeks before 1490, it went via Füzzen, Cannstadt, Rheinbausen, the Hunsrück, the Eiffel and the Ardennes. In 1505 it was noted that in winter the trip took 6-1/2 days, one day longer than in summer. What was intended to serve the Hapsburgs was soon transformed, with Imperial permission, by Franz von Taxis, for use by the general public.

Four countries, Belgium, Austria, Luxembourg and Germany chose a common motif for their commemorative stamps, the depiction of a "Postreiterlein," (postman on horseback) by Albrecht Dürer, (1471-1528), for the central motif to honour the anniversary. Dürer of Nurenberg was a famous printer, copper etcher and draftsman.



Belgium



Germany



Berlin

The Belgian stamp printed by a combination of steel engraving and rotogravure was designed and engraved by Paul Huybrechts. The paper used is referred to as Polyvalent phosphorescent. Jacek Kanior engraved the stamp released in Germany and Berlin. It was printed by



Special Cancellations

a combination of engraving and offset on white fluorescent postal paper DP 1.(4) The design for the Austria stamp was by Reinhold Gerstetter and the engraving was done by Wolfgang Seidel. The Austrian post office advises that it used white postage stamp paper.



SONDERPOSTMARKE

500 JAHRE EUROPÄISCHE POSTVERBINDUNGEN

Darstellung:	Das Markenbild zeigt das „Postreiterlein" nach Albrecht Dürer (Kupferstich)
Nennwert:	5 S.–
Vorbezugszug	9. Jänner 1990
Ausgabetag:	12. Jänner 1990
Markengröße:	aj Gesamtgröße: 27,5 × 32,8 mm bj Bildgröße: 23,5 × 28,8 mm
Farben:	Rastertiefdruck: Sämisch, braunoliv Stichtiefdruck: Braunschwarz
Papier:	Weißes Briefmarkenpapier
Gummierung	Kaltleim
Zähnung:	13¾ × 14 auf 2 cm; Kammzähnung
Entwurf:	Reinhold Gerstetter
Stich:	Wolfgang Seidel
Druck	Österreichische Staatsdruckerei; Kombinationsdruck
Auflage	Nach Bedarf. Die Marken werden in Blättern zu 50 Stück aufgelegt

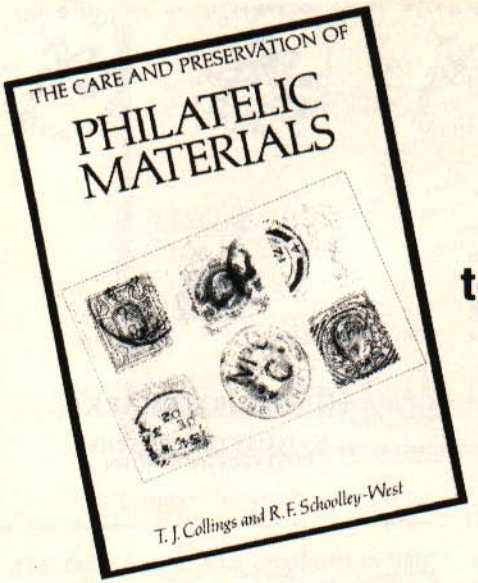


First Day Cancellations used in Bonn & Berlin.

References:

(1) The Belgium Postal Museum, Brussels
(2) Postzeugverwaltung, Vienna
(3) Dr. Christine Kainz, Austria
(4) Bundesministerium für Post und Telekommunikation, Bonn

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A Philatelic Foursome



Québec - At a recent meeting of the Lakeshore Stamp Club, Pointe Claire. The Lakeshore club will host the Royal Philatelic Society of Canada's 63rd annual convention, "Royal-91-Royale", April 5-7, 1991. Left to Right: François Brisse, Editor in chief, "Philatélie Québecoise". Raymond W. Ireson, Past President Lakeshore Stamp Club, James E. Kraemer, President, Royal Philatelic Society of Canada and Bernard Lavallee, Montréal, Director of the R.P.S.C.

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Charles Gayral

(Translated from the French by Kenneth Campbell, Montreal, Que.)

(Part of a continuing series started in Vol. 40, No. 3, May-June, 1989)

I-1-5: The Mid-Ninteenth Century (continued)



1869: United States, locomotive "Pride of the Prairie" No. 119, type 220, American, built by Rogers for the Union Pacific. Large drive wheels, wood fired.



United States, - Scott #922, YV 477, MI 525

1869: United States, locomotive "Jupiter" No. 60, Norris type 220, built by Schenectedy Loco's Works for the Central Pacific, wood fired.

Reproduction of the painted mural of John Marie Quarrie "Ceremony of the Golden Spike" at the Salt Lake City (Utah) station.

Construction work of the San Francisco line to the most easternly border of California began at one end January 8, 1863 (at Sacramento), on the other October 19, 1865.

The ceremony of the meeting or joining of the two was held May 10, 1869 at Promontory Point in Utah when the "cow catchers" of the "Jupiter" and the "Pride of the Prairie" touched. The last spike (actually a lag bolt) was put in place. It was gold according to the "Ceremony of the Golden Spike."



Complete U.S.A. (envelope) with Gold Creek, MT, postmark, September 8, 1983.



Pakistan - Sc. 157, YV 155, MI 160

1869: Pakistan, locomotive "Eagle," type 021, width 1.678 m, built by R. Stephenson and Kilson for the Scinda Punjab & Delhi Railway.



Romania - Sc. 2933, YV 3204, MI 3674

1869: Romania, locomotive "Calugareni", No. 43, type 120, built by Canada Works for the Bucharest to Giurgui line, width 1.435 m - speed 83 km/h.





Also Romania - YV 2496, 581, 596 MI 609



Bhutan - Sc. 426, YV 631

1870: Great Britain, locomotive No. 1, "Northern," type 211, built for the Great Northern.



Bhutan - Sc. 431, YV BF104

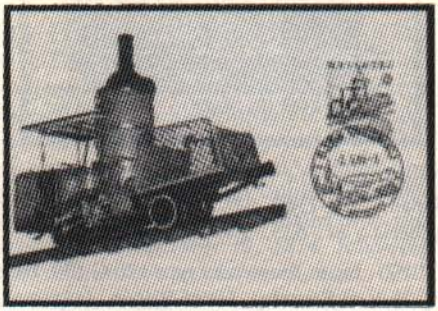
1870: Hungary, locomotive "Erzsbet," No. 34, type 120, the 1000th locomotive built by S.G.I.L. Vienna (Austria).

The chassis and cylinders were external, the suspension springs were located on the upper portion of the chassis above each axle, the fire-box depressed and located behind the third axle.



Jersey - Sc. 85, YV 79, MI 85

1870: Jersey, locotender "North Western" remained in service with the Jersey Eastern Railway until 1898. Gauge: 1.067 m.



Postcard with Swiss stamp and Witznau postmark 3-5-83 showing the current electric train leaving Witznau.

1870: Switzerland, rackrail locomotive with vertical boiler, equipped with one of the first of the method developed by the engineer Niklaus Reggenback (1817-1899). It was used in 1871 for the inauguration of the first rackrail on the run from Witznau - altitude 435 m to Riggikulm - altitude 1,752 m. The movement is transmitted directly to the rack.



Guinea-Bissau - MI 336



Switzerland - Sc. B-120, YV 380
Portrait of the engineer Niklaus Riggenbach.



Niger - Sc. 514, YV 510, MI 707
Japan - YV 1160, MI 1258
Liberia - Sc. 633, YV 603, MI 873

1871: Japan, locotender type 120 C 150, built by Vulcan Foundry, Great Britain. Imported, served first on the regular service on the Yokahama and Shimbashi Tokyo line for the inauguration of the first Japanese railroad, the line from Shimbashi to Yokahama, 1.067 m rail width.



Canada - Sc. 1037, YV 896

1872: Canada, locomotive "Countess of Dufferin," type 220 American, built by Baldwin Locomotive Works of Philadelphia for the American company, Northern Pacific Railroad. Incorporated in 1881 as the Canadian Pacific Railway who made it a monument, in witness of its contribution to the opening of the western frontiers, at Sir William Park in Winnipeg. It is a symbolic representative of the iron road which crossed the immense territories of Canada.



Brazil - Sc. 1109, YV 879, MI 1198

1872: Brazil, locomotive "Maria Fumaca" No. 1, type 220 span 1.6 m, built by John Fowler & Co., Great Britain. Used by the Paulista de Estradas de Ferro, it went into service and the railway opened August 11, 1872. It is now preserved at the Barao de Maua Museum at Jundia, Sao Paula.



Jersey - Sc. 88, YV 82, MI 88

1873: Jersey, locotender "Caesaria", type 021, built by Kinston & Co. for the Jersey Eastern Railway. It opened the line between St. Helier and Gorey, a distance of 11 km. (this line was closed August 6, 1921).



Isle of Man - Sc. 29, YV 18, MI 29

1873: Isle of Man, locotender "Sutherland," type 120, gauge: .914 m., built by Beyer Peacock. Named after the founding president of the company, the Duke of Sutherland.



Japan - YV 1417, MI 1515

• • •

1873: Japan, locotender type 030 T, No. 1292, span 1.067 m., built by Manning Wardle, Great Britain.



Poland - Sc. 2252, YV 2372, MI 2544

1873: Poland, locomotive Py27, 030 type, with its tender No. 731, built for the narrow gauge line going from Znin to Gasawa. It is preserved in the museum at Wenecja.



Upper Volta - YV 626

1874: Austria, locomotive "Livingston" No. 83, type 220, designed by the Austrian, Anton Ebal, and built by the Florisdorf Works. The front truck is quite long between the axles, and cylinders are placed about the centre of the machine. Maximum speed: 60 km/h.



Hungary: Sc. 2443, YV 2523, MI 3157

1875: Hungary, locomotive No. 4, type 030, built by Sigl, Vienna. Used on the Gyor - Sopron - Ebenfurth line.



Belgium - YV CP-306, MI 280

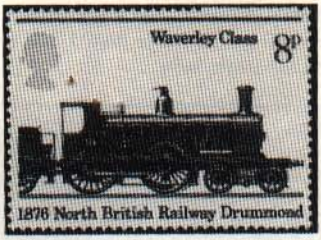
1875: Belgium, locomotive T 29, type 030, built by Hersteller, S.A. of St. Leonard, Liege.

• • •

1876-1900

The final quarter of the ninteenth century saw the establishment of new techniques and also the growth of the "compound" – expansion of steam first in a high pressure cylinder and then a second time in a low pressure cylinder thus using it to its maximum and economizing on fuel. This principle was a valuable contribution of the engineer Anatole Mallet who was issued a patent October 10, 1874, following tests carried out on a small type 021T locomotive "l'Anglet."

This was a revolutionary development and had an effect on all future development.



Great Britain - Sc. 750, YV 760, MI 683

1876: Great Britain, locomotive type 220, "Abbotsford," Waverly or 476 class of the North British Railway.

Designed by Dugald Drummond, with the truck having two axles, drive wheels of 1.98 m., the length of the connecting rods is unusual, they were 2.74 m. long with internal cylinders. Twelve units of this design were built and operated on the Edinburgh to Carlisle line.



Niger - Sc. 517, YV 513, MI 710

1877: Germany, locomotive of the Preussische Staatsbahn P. 2, type 120 of the Prussian national railroads. Adaptable to many

tasks, they pulled freight trains at 40 km/h and passenger trains at 80 km/h. 242 of these were built by various contractors.



Germany-Berlin - Sc. 9NB116, YV 513, MI 189

Gabon - YV AV249, MI 779

1878: Germany (Prussia), locotender T.3. A very popular shunting engine, type 030 T. series 89. External cylinders and drive wheels of 1.1 m. Speed 40 km/h. More than 1,300 of these locomotives were built.



Russia - Sc. 4734, YV 4577, MI 4821

1878: U.S.S.R., locomotive, series A, type 130, wood fired, built at the Kolomma Works for the passenger trains on the Ural Railway.



Chad - Sc. 473, YV 450

1879: African locomotive "Lady," type 230 T, built by Kinson & Co., Leeds (Great Britain).



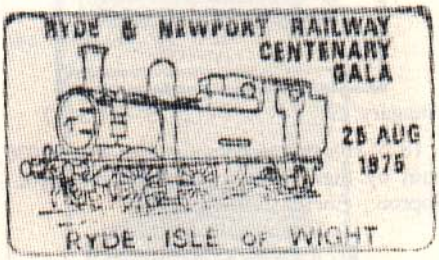
Bhutan - Sc. 427, YV 632

1880: Prussia, small locomotive, type 110 of the Prussian state. It operated at the front of the local shipping trains.



Hungary - Sc. 2128, YV 2214, MI 2735

1880: Great Britain, locotender type 022 T of the Caledonian Railway (Great Britain). Chassis and cylinders were external, truck at the rear (the ullustration on the stamp gives an incomplete and inaccurate picture of this machine, the proper outline is given by the postmark). Was used on the secondary lines for passenger service.



Postmarked RYDE-ISLE OF WIGHT 27-08-1975

1881: India, locotender type 020 T, built by Sharp and Stewart for the Darjeling Himalayan Railway and the Siliguri to Darjeling line, 82 km long with a rise of 1,920 m.

The two joined axles are very close, the water reservoir is located astride the boiler, the diameter of the drive wheels being .66 m. It remained in use until 1954.



Bhutan - Sc. 428, YV BF-102

Japan - Sc. 396, YV BF-13, MI 383

1881: Japan, locomotive "Benker" class 7,100, type 130, eight locomotives were built b H.K. Porter of Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, U.S.A. They operated on the Sapporo to Tamiya line on the island of Hokkaido. One is preserved in the Tokyo Museum.



Central Africa - Sc. 399, YV 401, MI 469

Grenada - Sc. 1237, YV 1202

1882: United States, locomotive "Champion," type 240, wood-fired. Built for the Lehigh Valley company for the freight trains on the slopes of the Allegheny and Rocky mountains.

An unusual arrangement of wheels, it is similar to a "joining" of a type 140 with a supplementary front axle.



Mali - Sc. 142, YV 144

1882: Mali, locomotive-tender type 230 T built by Bechevel, span one metre.



Yugoslavia - Sc. 1111, YV 1363, MI 1469

1882: First Serbian locomotive "Milan," type 021.



Cancellation: Sopot 10-12-1977

Cancellation: York 28-05-1977

1882: Great Britain, locomotive No. 214 "Gladstone," type 021, designed by William Stroudley and built by Stephenson Locomotive Corporation, of Brighton for the Brighton and South Coast.

Powerful in spite of its modest size, it was perfectly stable at 120 km/h; it pulled the heavy Pullman trains in the southern part of England. Used until 1933, it may be found in the Museum of York.



Hungary: Sc. 2576, YV 2658, MI 3446

1883: Hungary, locomotive type 220, built by M.A.V. to pull the Oriental Express.



Belgium - YV CP-307, MI 281

1884: Belgium, locomotive T.25, type 030 built by L.R. Masui, "les Charbonnieres."



Chad - YV 456

1885: France, locomotive series 701, type 220, built by S.A.C.A.M. for the Compagnie du Nord. First combining of the Gledn and Bouquet systems. Restored by the Dunkerque depot in 1970 it may be found in the Mulhouse railway museum.



Canada - Sc. 1038, YV 897

1886: Canada, locomotive GT, class E3, type 130 Mogul (one bearing axle and three joined axles).



Chad - YV 457

1888: Belgium, locomotive "Columbia," type 121, designed by Alfred Belpaire and built by Cockerill Seraing.

External framing, internal cylinders, tapered smokestack, belpaire type cab, used until 1921 for fast passenger service: 110 km/h.



Romania - Sc. 2934, YV 3205, MI 3675

1888: Romania, locomotive "Orleans," type 121.



New Zealand - Sc. 517, YV 586, MI 603

1889: New Zealand, locotender class W, type 131, span 1.067 m., built by Addington at Christchurch, Australia.





Israel - Sc. 674, YV 660, MI 722

Mozambique - Sc. 659, YV 716, MI 722

1892: Israel, locomotive, type 130 Mogul, gauge: 1 m., built by Baldwin, U.S.A. for the line joining Jaffa and Jerusalem.

1892: Mozambique, locotender type 120 T, span 1.067 m., built by Dubs & Co.



Phillipines - YV 1412

Grenada - Sc. 1238, YV 1203

1892: Philippines, locotender type 040 T of the Manila to Dagupan line.

• • •

1893: Great Britain, locomotive "Webb," compound type 040, designed by Francis Webb, the main pioneer of the compound system in Great Britain.

(To be continued) RP SC

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GELDERT MEDAL PRESENTED

George B. Arfken, Clearwater, Florida receives the 1989 Geldert medal from Mrs. G.M. Geldert. The Geldert medal is named after Mrs. Geldert's husband, the late G.M. Geldert, and is awarded the author whose article(s) in *The Canadian Philatelist* are judged to be the best for the year.



EN AFFRANCHISANT PHILATELIQUEMENT VOUS FEREZ PLAISIR A VOS CORRESPONDANTS

A PRESS RELEASE FROM THE FRENCH P.T.E.

An interesting competition to select the best postage stamp was held during Philexfrance 89. Seven approved designs by various artists were selected from more than 800 submissions. These seven designs were available to visitors to Philexfrance 89, the world philatelic exhibition held in Paris, France, in August 1989. Paul Quiles, Minister of Posts, Telecommunications and Space announced that a total of 18,093 ballots were submitted by visitors to Philexfrance 89 as to their preference for a definitive postage stamp. A majority of the ballots which were counted before a Bailiff, showed that most were in favour of design "D." As a result the designer, Claude Jumelet will receive the special Philexfrance 89 award of 30.000 FF, ($6,000.00 Can. approx.).

The stamps were designed for the 2.20 and 2.30 definitive stamp. The artists in alphabetical order, were: Franck BEPNAL, Claude BONNEHON, Louis BRIAT, Charles BRIDOUX, Claude JUMELET, Cyril de la PATELLIERE and Jean-Claude MATHIAS.

The French P.T.E. also announced that there were 1,450,000 subscribers for the special souvenir sheet that remained on sale only until July 17, 1989. As a result, all expenses were covered with a small profit and the ownership of 2250 double exhibition frames (4,500 single frames holding 16 album pages) going to the A.D.P., (Association pour le Développement de la Philatélie).

The stamps and philatelic products sold by the French post office during Philexfrance 89 amounted to over 7 million francs. ($1.4 million Can. dollars).

In all, 115,760 electronic post cards were dispatched. The average typing time was longer than initially estimated due to the fact that not everyone is familiar yet with a keyboard.

NEW FELLOW OF CPS of GB

Congratulations to Mr. Stanley Lum, Toronto, Ontario, who was elected a fellow of the Canadian Philatelic Society of Great Britain during the society's 43rd annual convention held at the Station Hotel in Ayr, Scotland. Mr. Lum is a well known collector who writes under the penname, "The Yellow Peril."

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JUNE 22-24 – STAMPEX 90, Toronto Convention Centre.

1991

MARCH 15-17 – SPRING SHOW 91, Edmonton, Alta, Coast Terrace Inn.

APRIL 5-7 – ROYAL 1991 ROYALE, Dorval Community Centre, Dorval, Que.

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

1992

MARCH 20-22 – ROYAL 92 ROYALE, 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:

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ROYAL 91 ROYALE: Raymond W. Ireson, 86 Cartier St., Roxboro, Que., H8Y 1G8.

ROYAL 92 ROYALE: Keith Spencer, 5005 Whitemud Road, Edmonton, Alta. T6H 5L2

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.

1990

MAY 3-13 – STAMP WORLD LONDON '90, a World Philatelic Exhibition under F.I.P. patronage celebrating the 150th anniversary of the Penny Black, at the Alexandra Palace, London, England. Canadian Commissioner is David Dixon, P.O. Box 1082, Oakville, Ont. L6J 5E9.

MAY 11-13 – STAMP SHOW '90, the annual exhibition of the Winnipeg Philatelic Society, celebrating the 150th anniversary of the postage stamp, will be held in the Malborough Inn, 331 Smith St., Winnipeg, Man., Friday 5-9 p.m., Saturday 10 a.m.-6 p.m., Sunday 10 a.m.-4 p.m. Includes 18-dealer bourse, Canada Post sales counter, show cachet and cancellation, children's activities, slide and movie presentations. Information: Winnipeg Philatelic Society, PO Box 1425, Winnipeg, Man. R3C 2Z1.

MAY 11-13 – Canadian Stamp Dealers Association Montreal spring show will be held in Place Bonaventure, Montreal, Que. Information: CSDA, PO Box 1123, Adelaide St. Post Office, Toronto, Ont. M5C 2K5.

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 ROYALE, 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.

1990

AUG. 11 – FENPEX 6, the annual exhibition and course of the Fenelon Stamp Club will be held at the Royal Canadian, 23 Forest St., Fenelon Falls, Ont., 10 a.m. - 5 p.m. Information: Margaret Allen, RR#1, Fenelon Falls, ON L0M 1N0.

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. 29-SEPT. 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, Nepean, Ont. K2H 6R1.

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.

OCT. 13-14 – VANPEX '90. The annual Exhibition and Bourse of the British Columbia Philatelic Society will be held at the Gymnasium, Sunset Community Centre, 404 East 51st Avenue, Vancouver, B.C. Information - Exhibition Chairman: Mr. Donald Johnson, 4571 Elgin Street, Vancouver, B.C. V5V 4R9.

OCT. 12-14 – STAMPSHOW '90, the annual exhibition and bourse of the Winnipeg Philatelic Society at the Marlborough Inn, 331 Smith St., Winnipeg, Man., celebrating the 150th anniversary of the postage stamp. Special show cachet and cancellation, 18-dealer bourse, youth table, door prizes, Canada Post, and banquet. Information: Ron Harries, c/o Box 1425, Winnipeg, Man. R3C 2Z1.

OCT. 19-21 – Canadian Stamp Dealers Association Toronto fall show will be held in the Convention Centre, Toronto, Ont. Information: CSDA, PO Box 1123, Adelaide St. Post Office, Toronto, Ont. M5C 2K5.

COMING EVENTS

1990

NOV. 23-24 – Canadian Stamp Dealers Association Montreal fall show will be held in Place Bonaventure, Montreal, Que. Information: CSDA, PO Box 1123, Adelaide St. Post Office, Toronto, Ont. M5C 2K5.

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, P.O. Box 2788, Postal Station "D", Ottawa, Ont. K1P 5W8.

AUG. 4-14 – PANAMFILEX '91, an FIP and FIAF-approved exhibition to be held in Havana, Cuba in conjunction with the 11th Pan American Games. Canadian Commissioner: Ralph D. Mitchener, 1253 Sherman Dr., Ottawa, Ont. K2C 2M7.

NOV. 16-24 – PHILANIPPON 91, a World Philatelic Exhibition under F.I.P. patronage will be held at the Tokyo International Trade Centre, Tokyo Japan. Canadian Commissioner: Major Richard K. Malott, 16 Harwick Cres., Nepean, Ont. K2H 6R1.

1992

MARCH 20-22 – ROYAL 92 ROYALE, 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., 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.

APRIL 17-26 – ESPANA 92, a World Philatelic Exhibition under F.I.P. patronage will be held in Granada, Spain. Canadian Commissioner: James E. Kraemer, 17 Commander Dr., Nepean, Ont. K2E 6E8.

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Once a year, the various philatelic societies and clubs in the Ottawa area hold the Miniex exhibition featuring an auction and a speaker. The exhibits are entered as club exhibits by each club. It makes for an interesting evening. At this years event hosted by the RA Stamp Club of Ottawa, Ralph Mitchener, our Historian and Library Affairs Officer, was honoured with a plaque. The plaque was presented in appreciation of Mr. Mitchener's many years of dedicated work on behalf of the philatelic community in the Ottawa - Outaouais area. Coming events of the various clubs are always written up in Mr. Mitchener's weekly columns that appear in the Saturday edition of the Ottawa Citizen. We are pleased to add the ROYAL's congratulations to Ralph Mitchener.

Left to Right: Alain Racicot, President, O.P.S.; Paul Saroult, Président, Amicale des philatélistes de l'Outaouais; Gerry Lepine, President, R.A. Stamp Club; Ralph Mitchener; James E. Kraemer, President, R.P.S.C.; Joe Pykor, President, Ottawa-Hull Coin & Stamp Dealers Assoc.; Tom Barber, President, Canadian Forces Philatelic Society. RP SC



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The Transfer Printing Method Used for Steel Engraved Stamps

Hans Reiche

L.N. Williams and M. Williams, in their excellent book, *Fundamentals of Philately*, explain in great details the manufacturing process of a steel-engraved printed stamp. The method, known as the Transfer Method, is one of the oldest but has been used for many years by many countries, including Canada. The original paper which was published by these authors dates back to 1954. It is possible that some have never read these articles concerning steel-engraved stamps or do not know the book which was published at a later date. It is the writer's intention to outline some of the features of the steel-engraved manufacturing process for stamps with emphasis as it applies to Canadian stamps.

Once a subject has been selected for a new stamp to be produced by line engraving, the proposed design has to be translated into a line-engraved design. This is done by producing a steel die which can later on be used to produce a printing plate.

There are a number of methods available, which can produce a die, but the most common one is explained herewith. All the design features of the proposed stamp should appear on the die, so that the die duplicates the original design as much as is feasible.

The original design is usually a photo, a drawing, a sketch or a painting. This information has to be translated into a line engraving. For example, a photo may show a blue sky and this must now become a design of many fine engraved lines to simulate as closely as possible the sky conditions. With special tools, an engraver then cuts into the steel fine lines which will represent the actual design. The interpretation of the design by the engraver is a very individual one and the translation into a line-engraved design depends not only on his skill but on his own impressions.

The die itself is a piece of SAE 1030 steel plate or equivalent, about 5 mm thick, with a polished, unhardened surface. To ensure that the size of the eventual stamp design and the location on the die is correct, certain guides are marked or engraved on the die steel plate. These guides may be in the form of lines, dots or circles.



(A) The Die - After tempering in an 800 C bath of sodium cyanide for 25 to 30 minutes, the red hot plate is removed and quickly hardened by immersing in cold water making the steel very hard.

Each feature of the design is then cut into the steel plate in the form of lines or grooves, using special tools. The depth of these grooves is important to ensure a satisfactory end result.

For trial purposes, the engraver will fill these grooves with a colour dye, ever so often, then press a paper or card onto the die to obtain an image of how well his engraving is progressing. The trial proofs or trial die proofs are seldom kept and in most cases destroyed, but some so-called progressive die proofs do exist and are kept for reference purposes. These progressive die proofs will indicate to the engraver where possible changes, additional lines or other features that must be made before finalizing the die.

A frame line of a stamp is usually much wider than other engraved areas of the design, and the engraver may have to cut two or three parallel lines to produce the needed wide frame line.

Once the engraver is satisfied with the steel-engraved die, he will try to obtain an approval before carrying out the next step. There are many cases which could be quoted where the initial die was not acceptable and a new die or

change to the first one had to be made before approval was given.

The proofs which were made from the final die were sent to the Postmaster General for approval. These proofs may be in different colours or shades so that a final decision can be made by the authorities as to which one is the best suited for the design.

Although the approved die proof carries a signature and a date, the date is not always the actual approval date. This had mislead a number of researchers. The reason is that the signature date is the date when the authorities had time to sign it, but the actual approval was given in some cases verbally to the company before the actual signing date. This prevented unnecessary delays.

Once the die has been given an approval, this die becomes the master die and receives a die number. The die must then be hardened so that it can be used for further work. Before hardening takes place, all unwanted guides or other information on the die will be removed by burnishing the data off. If this is not done, some of the unwanted information may show up in the final stamp design. It is well known that not all the information is always removed from the master die and that certain features will remain which, in turn, will later appear on the actual stamp. Such features are lines or dots which then can be found on every stamp.

A good example of such a die flaw which appears on every stamp is the 20¢ olive Admiral stamp of Canada where the die proof shows a fine dot in the left numeral box. This dot was never removed and thus repeats itself on every stamp printed.

To harden the die, a hole is drilled into the steel plate so that the die plate is held by a wire for the hardening process. This hole will appear as a coloured dot on any die proof which is made from this hardened die unless cut off. Unhardened die proofs do not show this.

Now the die is ready for the preparation of the plate. The die, known as Master Die, takes many months to finalize and is considered a valuable item by the manufacturer in terms of time and cost. To avoid any damage occurring to this die, in any of the following operations, a secondary die is prepared which will be used from then on.

This secondary die is made by the transfer



(B) A plate proof.



(C) The stamp image on the tempered steel die is put against a transfer roller in a special machine. The machine presses the soft steel in the transfer against the steel die. The reversed image of the original engraving is now stamped in relief on the transfer roller.

method, and is therefore negative. Again, this is a steel plate which is hardened after the subjects have been transformed.

Slight differences may be found on this secondary die compared to the master die. There are some possible reasons for this. First, the secondary die may have been slightly altered before hardening to accommodate certain printing requirements. There may be some accidental changes to this die due to minor transfer problems. Die proofs of secondary dies are almost non-existent where one could compare one against the other, but in the Postage Dues of Canada, a few such die proofs exist and these clearly show differences.

Of course, a much better proof is the comparison of the actual stamp with the approved die proof from the master die. For example, the 3¢ Queen Victoria carmine Maple Leaf stamp of Canada shows different features from the proof mounted on a card and signed, initialled and dated. It indicates that the master die was not used for production, but rather a transfer die, slightly altered.

The stage is now ready to produce a transfer roll. This is a steel roll about 70 mm in diameter and about 45 mm in width. The roll is mounted into a fixed position on a transfer press in such a manner that it can roll or turn on its own axis but not move forward or backward. Special precision, self-lubricating bearings allow accurate rotation of the roll.

The die (hardened steel plate) is mounted below the roll and the roll is lowered to make contact with the die plate. Under increasing pressure, the engraving on the hardened steel die is transferred to the soft steel roll by moving the steel plate back and forth and letting the roll turn freely. In that way, one or more subjects are transferred to the roll.

These subjects may not all come from the same die. Wear of the die may require another die or the die may be replaced by another die for a different face value. Examples are known where transfer rolls carried two different stamp values.

The space between each individual subject on the roll is 10 mm minimum. this is required to avoid transferring to the plate unwanted information. The movement of the die plate is controlled by a simple mechanical device which allows the die to move only a certain distance below the roll. This, as well as the distance between each subject, prevents wrong information being entered.

Once this roll is finished, it is hardened. Certain guides are usually entered prior to hardening on the side of the roll which will assist in laying down the plate. A transfer roll usually contains two or three subjects, but only one is used in laying down the printing plate. If the subject die becomes worn or is damaged, a second subject on the roll will be used.

The laying out of the plate is the next step. The transfer roll will be used to make the plate, using a very similar process as was used to make the transfer roll. In this case, a large, highly polished unhardened steel plate is used and the information is transferred from the roll to the plate.

The plate is first prepared by adding certain guides to assist transfer accuracy. Both the guides on the roll and the plate are used for this purpose.

Not always are these guides properly matched. Misaligned subjects are occasionally entered

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in a wrong location. Since the human-machine interface plays a major role, such incorrect entries indicate a lack of human reliability.

The entry on the plate is normally done from the bottom up, rather than from top down. There are definite reasons for this. The transfer roll will displace some metal on the plate with every pass and, as long as the next pass enters exactly, no problem occurs. Unfortunately, it sometimes happens that the misplaced metal from the previous pass is in the way of the following pass. This will result in an entry on top of the misplaced metal in addition to the original entry. The grooves become doubled and the result appears as if this is a re-entry which, in actual technical terms, it is not. It is called a metal displacement by the manufacturers.

A very fine example is the 7¢ Canada airmail goose stamp which can be found with various double frame lines. Catalogues refer to these re-entries.

There is another feature that must be mentioned. Examples exist where some additional information was on the transfer roll just above or below the design. These may be layout features which should have been removed or were schedules for partial removal to a point that would avoid a problem. On every stamp of the 7¢ brown Admiral, there are extra lines in the margin and the design. These lines are from the roll and were transferred to the plate. Some fall in the margins, others just inside the design of the next stamp transferred above. The location of these lines may vary very slightly on each stamp due to the fact that entries may not be accurately located. This has given rise initially to the idea that one could plate this particular stamp, but all the transferred extra lines are exactly the same on every stamp throughout the entire plate.

The transfer roll subjects will wear in time. Only a single subject on the roll is used. Unused subjects on the roll are often used for further plate development. Minor differences may be noted between these different subjects on the transfer roll and this has been used to identify certain plates.

Plates may also have certain characteristics, such as breaks or other features.

After all plate subjects have been entered, depending on a plate of 100, 200, 400 or more subjects, the plate will be examined for any possible unsatisfactory entry. The transferrer may note some problems which he feels require some corrections. These corrections may be in the form of retouches or re-entries. A subject which has been entered poorly may require additional entry to produce a good image. It is a very delicate operation to re-enter a subject and to make sure that the entry is exactly in the same position as the original one. Very minor displacements of the roll will show up as re-entry or doubling of certain parts. Some re-entries are so well done that it is almost impossible to see them.



(D) After tempering the transfer roller is put in a machine which imprints the printing cylinder. The cylinder is steel with a thin layer of copper.

The last thing which is done on the plate is to enter by transfer roll the plate inscriptions. Some of the inscriptions, such as the plate number, may be entered by hand. Many of the early plates show punched-in plate numbers. The inscription also includes the manufacturing order number.

The plate is now ready for final approval and a plate proof is prepared. Once approval has been given by the customer, the plate is hardened.

Various processes have been used over the years to harden the surface of the plates. Hardening is accomplished by inserting the steel die or plate in a cyanide bath, heated to 800 degrees C. When the die has been heated sufficiently, it is quenched in oil or water.

Another method is to heat the die in a ceramic, high-temperature oven and quench in oil or water.

Backer proof sheets, which exist from the Admiral plates, are on soft, blotting-type thick paper and show all the details of the plate at that stage.

Early plates remained flat, but later plates were bent or curved in a semi-circular cylin-



(E) Detail of an engraved stamp enlarged 11 times.

drical shape. They were curved in order to fit high-production entry printing presses. One or two such part cylinders were mounted on the printing press by fasteners on the back of the plate.

The bending of the plates stretched the plate surface. As a result, in a few cases, fine cracks exist and show up as fine hairlines on the stamp. Plate No. 4 of the 2¢ red Admirals is a good example where initially the cracks appeared after bending and with continual printing, the cracks became very extensive until the plate was withdrawn.

Although there were contractual agreements with the printers that a certain number of impressions were to be made from one plate prior to any refurbishing of the plate, the Bank Note companies ignored this provision and printed a much larger number of sheets from a plate before refurbishing took place.

Two factors had to be taken into account when preparing a plate, the type of printing ink and the kind of paper to be used. Some printing inks, such as green, are very abrasive.

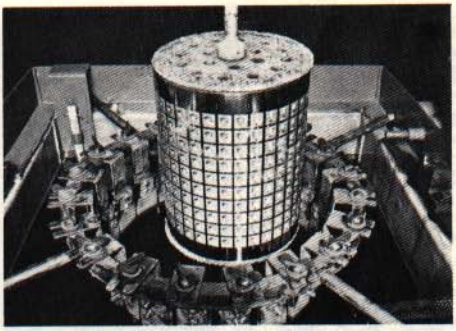
The humidity content of the paper was another consideration. Both wet and dry printing papers were used. Both contained some humidity but the dry printing paper much less. When wet printing paper was used, the paper had to be dried before the gum could be added. The dry paper was gummed before printing.

Differences between these two printing processes can be seen easily by comparing one stamp with another. Not only do the stamps printed from the dry paper show indentations on the back more clearly, but the stamp is larger depending on the direction of the grain or weave of the paper. The wet paper shrank and reduced the stamp size, either in a horizontal or vertical dimension. Dry printing required a greater printing press pressure than the wet printing.

After printing a great number of impressions from the plate, it will often show signs of wear. In these cases, the manufacturer had to decide if the plate could be refurbished or if a new plate was required.

The proper special steel for plates was not always available and, as a result, refurbishing was carried out extensively during the periods from the Large Queens, through the Small Queens to the Admirals. Even the well known 5¢ Beaver stamp went through many plate refurbishing stages, including a change in the location of the plate inscription, which for years was attributed to a second plate. Similar cases can be quoted for the Large Queens and the Small Queens where changes to the inscriptions were made when refurbishing the plate.

Refurbishing varied. The plate could be re-etched using acid, thus increasing the depth of the grooves. A typical example of this is the 50¢ black Admiral. When the plate wore, the



(F) The printing cylinder is chromium plated in order to give a harder and more lasting surface. Often the cylinder will again be imprinted by the transfer roller in exactly the same position as before.

grooves became shallow, resulting in under-inking. The under-inked stamp appears silver-greyish in colour. Although the plates were hardened, it is well known and has been confirmed by this writer as well as the late George C. Marler that, on some occasions, a hardened plate was annealed and retouched or even re-entered to improve certain weaknesses on the flat or the curved plate and then re-hardened.

One can, therefore, find stamps which come from the same position in the sheet with or without such changes.

To identify the fact that a plate has been refurbished, the manufacturer often deleted the original manufacturing number and added a new one.

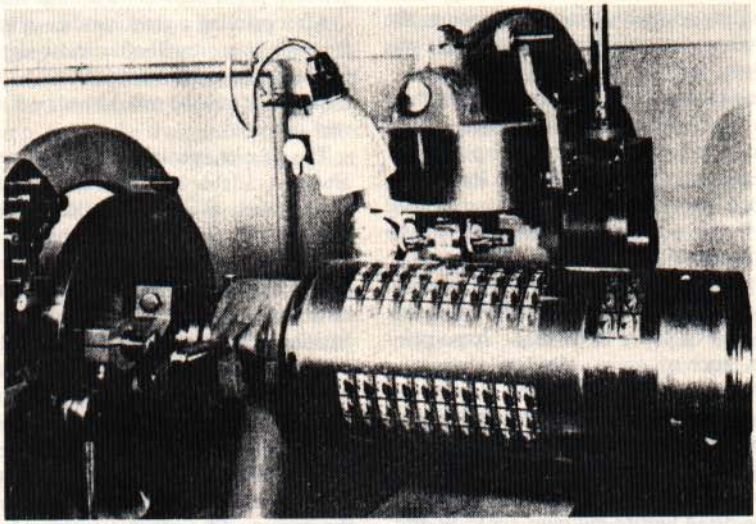
This practice of refurbishing plates continued over a long period. As late as 1956, such repairs can be found on sheets.

The Small Queen 6¢ brown stamps show such refurbishing of the plate. Additional dots designate each repaired or reworked subject. Re-etching results in all engraving having the same depth. The result is a sharper image.

One area on the plate that is vulnerable is where the mounting grippers are located on the back of the plate. Excessive stress is this area results in major cracks, occurring at the bottom of the plate. The plate enters the press from the bottom. A fine example of a plate crack is in the inscription of the 4¢ King George V sheets of the 1946 stamp printed in both carmine and orange. The break started on the same plate. The plate was taken out of production at an early stage and destroyed. As a result, Plate Blocks of the 6¢ orange, Plate 6, are quite scarce.

The number of stamp engravers today has shrunk to a point that few are available. The cost of engraving is high. Each engraver is an artist and develops his own style which can be recognized by experts. Bank Note companies can tell who engraved a certain stamp by its characteristic style. In some cases, this has helped in identifying a forgery.

Philatelists enjoy finding out where a certain feature, such as a flaw, originated. As the reader can see from this article, this is not an easy task. To identify if a flaw originated with the master



(G) A repair carried out with a transfer roll on a curved plate.



(H) Die proof after hardening.

die, the secondary die, the transfer roll or the plate, one requires a comparison of all these different proofs. Unfortunately, most are not available.

The other problem is that it is not always possible to establish if the proof was taken from the master die or the secondary die. It is the master die proof which generally exists and which has been approved. This also applies to plate proofs. Again, the Admiral backer proof sheets which exist do not show all the features which the final stamp sheets show. This means that alterations were made to the plates after the proofs were made. The 2¢ carmine King Edward is an example where one of the early plates exists with two different plate inscriptions but the same plate number.

During the early days of engraving Canadian postage stamps, attempts were made to speed up some of the lengthy preparations. None were successful. An attempt to prepare a roll with multiple impressions for the Admirals and to transfer a number of subjects at the same time was not acceptable. Today, with photo etching and electronically-controlled machines, less time-consuming and improved methods of preparing line engraved stamps are available. The refurbishing of plates for longer usage is no longer done, and the need for retouching or re-entering does not exist.

In a further article, the author will describe the methods used today by the security printings in the production of engraved stamps.

The author would like to thank the Canadian Bank Note Company for reviewing this article for accuracy and J. Kraemer for making some important editorial changes.

• • •

NOTE: Illustrations A,C,D,E and F are courtesy of the Swedish Post Office.

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A Quizzical Look at Canada Post's Souvenirs

C.F. Black

Canada has been issuing souvenir articles, all of them bilingual, since 1959. In that year, a card appeared, about 8-5/8 x 3-3/4 inches, with an accompanying envelope. The card had nine 5¢ stamps issued during the previous two years affixed to one side, and on the other were brief informative notes on the subjects of their designs, the heading reading 'CANADIAN HISTORY IN POSTAGE STAMPS.' On the envelope, suitable for mailing, the contents were identified as Commemorative Issues.

This card was the first of an annual series of 14. Some of the later ones were far more elaborate and colourful. In 1972, the year of the last of the History series, a small booklet was also produced containing the Commemorative and Special Issues of the year, thus commencing a new series which settled down by 1974 into the present sequence of annual collections of all stamps issued during the year.

Commencing in 1964 there have been special souvenirs, mostly devoted to outstanding events or to themes or occasionally for other reasons. These have taken the form of cards, folders, booklets, books and stamp cases.

All the above, some 80 in number, have contained stamps, and have been readily available to the public. There have been, as well, what the Post Office calls 'novelties,' coin banks in the form of mail boxes, miniature mail vans, playing cards and posters picturing stamps; these are not our present concern, nor are those souvenirs containing stamps that have been presented to participants in international conferences or other gatherings.

As in previous Quizzical Looks at Canada's postal emissions, this one observes imperfections that have been noted, in this instance in the texts and illustrations of the Souvenir Articles themselves, not on the stamps they contain. There may be factual inaccuracies, errors in spelling, inconsistencies and perhaps other transgressions.

The first souvenir articles to be considered will be the annual series, then those marking special occasions or on themes.

THE HISTORY SERIES

No. 1 (unnumbered), 1959 - The envelope identifies the stamps as commemoratives, but one of them is the current 10¢ definitive.

There is no indication on either side of the card that the other side would be of interest, an oversight haltingly corrected on later cards.

No. 2, 1960 - At the lower corners of the stamp side of the card are '(over)' and '(verso),' but they are not found on the other side.

No. 3, 1961 - This card had two printings. On the first there is no '(over)' or '(verso)' on either side, but on the second they are on both sides.

No. 4, 1962 - On the text side are '(over)' and '(verso),' but on the stamp side one finds '(over)' and '(tourner).' This new word may have come from the realization that 'verso' is a noun, and that what was needed (but curiously on one side only) was a verb that encouraged action.

No. 5, 163 - On the card and envelope the samps are called commemorative issues, but three of the 11 are definitives.

No. 6, 1964 - Three of the nine 'commemoratives' are definitives.

An inconsistency in the use of lower- and upper-case letters in surnames results in 'SIR MARTIN FROBISHER' and 'SIR CASIMIR Gzowski' (in English, in French it is 'GZOWSKI').

'POSTAL BI-CENTENNIAL' should be 'POSTAL BICENTENNIAL.'

No. 7, 1965 - Two of the ten 'commemoratives' are definitives.

On the Quebec Floral stamp of 1964 are the Arms used for the Province since 1939. They are not the 'heraldic devices,' as given in the note on the card. (These Arms were adopted by authority of a Provincial order-in-council, not the sovereign authority, a royal warrant).

No. 8, 1966 - In the note on the Inter-Parliamentary Union Conference stamp 'seventy five' should be hyphenated, as is 'twenty-fourth' in the Churchill note.

On the New Brunswick Floral stamp are the Arms of the Province, not the 'heraldic devices.'

No. 10, 1968 - The 5th Pan-American Games were held in Winnipeg in July 1967. On the stamp issued to mark the Games the hyphen is present in 'PAN-AMERICAN,' but in the note on the card the hyphen is lacking in both the heading and text.

No. 13, 1971 - In the note on the 1970 stamp issued in recognition of Canada's participation in the International Biological Programme/Le Programme Biologique International (as it is correctly given on the stamp) the name in English is in the heading 'International Biological' and in the text 'International Biological Program,' and in French it is 'Programme international de biologie.'

ANNUAL COLLECTIONS

Collection of 1973 Commemorative Postage Stamps, 1973 - In the note on 100th anniversary of the founding of the R.C.M.P. the word 'perseverance' is misspelt 'perserverance.'

A note on the first issue for the 1976 Summer Olympic Games, Montreal has the erroneous statement 'the modern Olympics were revived in 1896 and have been held every four years since.' This is incorrect because Games were not held in 1916, nor in 1940 or 1944, because of the two World Wars.

Standard Postage Stamps, 1974 - Despite the unusual word 'standard' in the title there is a reference in the introductory article in the booklet to 'The eight cent definitive.' Although 'eight cent' is not hyphenated, there is mention later in the article to 'one- and two-dollar stamps.'

In a biographical article on Sir John A. Macdonald the B.N.A. Colonies before Confederation are called 'isolated provinces.'

Annual Collection, 1974 - When stamps of different designs are issued joined together in unsevered pairs, strips or blocks the descriptive term used in philately is, in English, 'se-tenant' (with a hyphen) and in French 'se tenant' (without the hyphen). This booklet has the first example of an error, 'se-tenant' in French. There will be many others, mostly in English, usually not mentioned here.

There are three misspellings in the names of stamp designers. The Pacific Coast Indians stamps were designed by Ray Webber, as in the French note, but in the English one he is 'Ray Weber.' The stamps commemorating the centenary of the Universal Postal Union were designed by George A. Gundersen, but in the French note his name is given as 'Georges A. Gundersen.' An Agricultural Education stamp had three designers, one of whom was Allan McAllister, not 'Allen McAllister,' as the English note (but not the French) tells us.

The 6¢ of the Christmas issue features a painting by Jean-Paul Lemieux (the hyphen is found in authoritative references), but in both English and French notes he is 'Jean Paul Lemieux.' The painting reproduced on the 8¢, 'Skaters in Hull,' is by Henri Masson, not as in the English note, 'Henri Mason.'

There are two other misspellings in English. In the 'Olympic Games - Keeping Fit (Summer Scenes)' is 'exemplies' instead of 'exemplifies,' and in 'Invention of the Telephone,' 'accidently' should be 'accidentally.'

Annual Collection, 1975 - In a note on the 1976 Olympics - Track and Field there is the erroneous statement 'The marathon pictured on the 25¢ stamp recalls the famous run of Pheidippides from the battle scene at Marathon to Athens, announcing the victory of the Greek armies over Darius, the Persian conqueror.'

This is a commonly-held belief, but it is wrong. Pheidippides was a Greek athlete who, when the Persians landed at Marathon, was sent from Athens to Sparta to ask the help of that city against the invader. Herodotus claims that he ran the 150 miles in two days. The name of the runner who brought to Athens the news of the Greek victory has not been preserved.

Later in the same paragraph the name of the winner of the first modern marathon race was the Greek shepherd, Spiridon Louis, is misspelt (in English only) 'Loues.'

In 'Subarctic Indians' the Beothuks of Newfoundland are, in English and French, 'Beothuks.' In Royal Canadian Legion, Field Marshal Haig is called a 'Field Marshall,' and 'dependents' should be 'dependants.' In Supreme Court Centenary, the Court is called Canada's court of highest appeal instead of Canada's highest court of appeal.

Annual Collection, 1976 - Below an article on the Montreal Olympic site there is a drawing of the Olympic stadium, but it is shown with the tower and retractable roof that was not added to the stadium until the late 1980s.

The article in French on the 10¢ definitive stamp picturing the Queen twice spells the name of her husband, Prince Philip, as 'Philippe.' In the later annual collections it is 'Philip.'

Annual Collection, 1977 - In 'Queen Elizabeth II Silver Jubilee' is the erroneous statement that 'Queen Elizabeth II was not only born to be Queen ...' That is not so, because her father ascended the throne, as King George VI, only upon the unexpected abdication of King Edward VIII in 1936, when Princess Elizabeth was ten years old. In the 1976 Annual Collection is a contrasting statement in which it is correctly observed that '... in May 1935 ... few people at that time foresaw that she would one day succeed to the throne.'

In the British North America Act and in the Constitution Act of 1982 the representative of the Sovereign is the Governor General. In the heading and text of 'Canadian Governors-General' there are eight references to the occupants of the vice-regal office; in all of them there is, wrongly, a hyphen, and three do not have capital initials.

Annual Collection, 1978 - The unique 1956 British Guiana 1¢ magenta stamp is, in 'CAPEX 78 - Souvenir Sheet,' illustrated and referred to as 'The world's rarest and most valuable stamp.' It is probably the most valuable, but there are other stamps of which only one example is known, so the British Guiana is not itself uniquely the rarest.

In the article on the Marguerite d'Youville stamp 'perseverence' is a misspelling of 'perseverance.' It is correct in an article on the Canadian National Exhibition on an earlier page. It will be remembered that this word had a different misspelling in 1973.

Annual Collection, 1982 - In 'Salvation Army' there is reproduced a photograph of two Army members, Jack Addie and Joe Ludgate, who in 1882 began the work of the Army in Canada. The photo is, however, a mirror image of the original, for the buttons and badges are on the wrong side of their jackets.

One of our pioneer airmen, "Duke" Schiller, is referred to in 'Bush Aircraft' as " 'Canada's Lindberg', " but the American flyer who completed the first solo transatlantic flight in 1927 was Charles Lindbergh, not 'Lindberg.'

In the 1977 Collection 'Governor General' was seen in eight (out of eight) times wrongly with a hyphen, three of them without the capitals. In this 1982 Collection, in an article on Jules Leger, four out of five times it is correct, and in the other it lacks the capitals.

Annual Collection, 1985 - In 'Canada Day - Forts across Canada' Fort Whoop-up is called 'Fort Whoop Up.'

There is a reference in 'Booklet and Coil Stamps - Parliament' to the Peace Tower in which it states 'the Memorial Chamber, a shrine dedicated to Canada's war dead whose names are listed in the prominently displayed Book of Remembrance.' There are, however, five Books of Remembrance in the Chamber, four of which together contain the names of 114,710 Canadians who lost their lives while serving in the Nile Expedition (1884-5), the War in South Africa (1899-1902), the names for both of which are recorded in the same book, World War 1 (1914-8), World War 2 (1939-45), and those who died while serving in the United Nations Forces in Korea (1950-3). The fifth Book is the Newfoundland Book of Remembrance, in which are entered the names of 2,363 Newfoundlanders who lost their lives in war (1914-49), before Newfoundland joined the Canadian Confederation.

Annual Collection, 1986 - This is the first Annual Collection to have the pages numbered.

On page 38, in 'La Maurice: our Laurentian heritage' it is said that 'La Maurice National Park is actually as old as the Laurentian Hills - 980 million years, to be exact.' In that scale the phrase 'to be exact' implies more accuracy than is warranted, as is illustrated by the estimate in the Canadian Encyclopaedia that the Park's granite and gneiss landscape is a billion years old.

Annual Collection, 1987 - On page 8, in 'Our postal past: heritage post offices,' is a reference to Toronto's first post office. It is stated that after the post office was located elsewhere the building '... alternately served as a boy's school, ...' Surely there must have been more than one boy in attendance, so that it would have served as a boys' school.

On page 12 there is an illustration in which the explorers Louis Jolliet and Father Marquette are pictured standing in canoes being rowed in open water, a practice not recommended.

The Charter of Rights and Freedoms stamps, on which are the Canadian Arms, is depicted on page 19 and above it is the curious sentence 'Because there was no official prototype of the Coat of Arms on which to base this illustration, designer Ralph Tibbles of Toronto created an "original" version. This is nonsense, for an official representation could easily have been

found. An example of the Arms correctly based on the blazon is to be found in the booklet 'The Arms, Flags and Emblems of Canada,' copyrighted by the Minister of Supply and Services Canada 1981. Another correct representation is found in the 1987 Collection itself, on the page opposite the one displaying the stamp!

Had the designer chosen to consult readily available references, and had based his design on them, he would have been spared the adverse comments that were soon made. For example, the colours of the wreath below the lion holding the maple leaf, argent and gules (white and red) should have been transposed, with the sequence from the viewer's left commencing with argent.

As well, the second division of the quarterly coat should have the lion rampant within a double tressure fleury-counter-fleury (adorned with fleurs-de-lis placed alternately).

And the scroll inscribed with the motto 'A MARI USQUE AD MARE' should be azure (blue).

On page 23 is the erroneous claim that the ship 'Great Eastern' laid the first transatlantic (wrongly given as 'trans-Atlantic') cable. She did, indeed, lay one in 1866, but it was not the first. In 1858 the ships 'Niagara' and 'Agamemnon,' warships lent for the purpose, finished laying a cable from Valentia, Ireland, to Trinity Bay, Newfoundland, an event commemorated postally on its centenary in 1958 by the United States.

Those interested in split infinitives will find some in this booklet, e.g., on page 5 (to best portray), 22 (to electronically link), 27 (to diligently excavate) and 31 (to graphically evoke).

What many will consider undesirable is the presence in illustrations of active political leaders: Prime Minister Mulroney (4 times) Liberal leader Turner (1) and N.D.P. leader Broadbent (1).

Annual Collection, 1988 - On page 3 is a photograph of the Queen and Prince Philip, but it is obviously a mirror image of the original. Her Majesty, as Queen of Canada and Sovereign of the Order of Canada, is shown wearing the Sovereign's insignia on her right, and the Prince's medals are also on his right, whereas they would all, of course, be worn on the left.

On page 4, in the same introductory article, is a sentence commencing 'Another special annual issue is the Canada Day stamp ...' The word 'stamp' in the singular is misleading, for Canada Day issues customarily consist of from two to as many as 12 stamps; in this year, 1988, there had been four.

In 'Baseball: Canada Up at Bat,' on page 26, we are informed that the first recorded game of baseball in this country, at Beachville, Ontario, was played in 1838, the year before the famous game at Cooperstown, N.Y., which has been claimed to have been the birth of the game. Then on page 27 it is said that 'Canada's 150th season of baseball was ushered in with this colourful commemorative stamp.' On the reasonable assumption that baseball has been played in this country every year since 1838, the year 1988 would be the 151st season.

A portrait on page 30 of Bishop Inglis, the Church of England's first Bishop of Nova Scotia, is a mirror image of that featured on the stamp issued in his honour, shown on the opposite page. The latter, also seen on the dust jacket of a recent biography of the Bishop, is the right way round.

Angus Walters and the schooner 'Bluenose' are featured on pages 34-5, where the International Fishermen's Race, which made them both famous, is four times called the 'International Fisherman's Race.'

Once again Queen Elizabeth and Prince Philip are seen in a reversed picture. On page 36 they are shown during a visit to the Great Wall of China; the reversal is indicated by the brooch worn by Her Majesty, shown on her right, but she customarily wears it on her left, and by the Prince's jacket, shown buttoned from the wrong side, and his handkerchief pocket on the right.

Annual Collection, 1989 - On page 18 there are three pictures of mushrooms, but the legend lists four, the one not there is Cantharellus cinnabarinus.

There is an inconsistency in the use of an apostrophe in 'Princess Patricias,' as it is in English, but in French it is 'Princess Patricia's.' On page 20 there is a picture of two soldiers, but they are identified as 'a Canadian soldier at ...'

At the end of a line on page 30 a hyphen is misplaced, 'reco-gnized' should be 'recog-nized.'

On page 41 'Parliament wrangling continued ...' (in the debate in 1964 on the design of the new Canadian flag) could be better expressed, e.g., 'wrangling in Parliament' or 'Parliamentary wrangling.'



SPECIAL OCCASIONS OR THEMES

Some Canadian Postage Stamps, 1964 - This is a hard-cover book (red cover) produced by the Queen's Printer in cooperation with the Post Office Department. Its purpose was to stimulate new interest in Canadian stamps. It contains blocks of four of 21 stamps isued from 1959 to 1963. One of them is the 1961 Resources for Tomorrow (as on the stamp) issue, but in the text it is 'Resources for To-morrow.'

The Postal Bicentennial stamp is called the 'POSTAL BI-CENTENNIAL,' as it is on the 1964 History card. In the note on this stamp the Peace of Paris, which ceded New France to England, is said to have been signed in 1762 instead of 1763.

Some Canadian Postage Stamps, 1965 - This is a book similar to the 1964 one, but it has a green cover; eight of the stamps in the earlier volume have been replaced by 1964 issues. The mistakes of 1964 have been repeated.

In a note on the Quebec and Ontario Floral stamps are early instances of a mistake that also occurs on later souvenirs, but will not always be noted: the initial letters of the generic names of flora and fauna, which should have capital initials, are (for their provincial flowers) lower case, 'lillium candidum' (with the misspelling for 'lilium') and 'trillium grandiflorum.'

Canadian Postage Stamps, 1967 - Although this book, with a white hard cover, contained all the stamps issued during the Confederation Centennial year, it was primarily a souvenir of that anniversary rather than one of an annual series.

In a note on the Expo 67 stamp it wrongly calls that World's Fair a 'World Fair.'

The note on the stamp issued to commemorate the 50th anniversary of the year in which Canada's women were first allowed to vote in federal elections has the awkwardly-expressed heading '50th Anniversary of Franchise Extended to Women.'

Olympic Stamp Case, 1975 - Embossed on the inside of the back of the case is a representation of the Montreal Olympic Stadium, identified as 'The Olympic stadium Montreal 1976.' It shows the stadium with the planned, but then non-existent, tower intended for the raising and lowering of a then non-existent retractable roof; both of these were not added to the structure until the late 1980s.

Olympic Souvenir Collection, 1975 - This is the first of two 'prestigious albums' containing Canadian Olympic stamps. The dedication was signed by C.O. Roger Rousseau, President of the Organizing Committee.

The misstatement about Pheidippides, the Greek runner, and the misspelling of the surname of Spiridon Louis, the Greek shepherd who won the first modern marathon, to which attention was called in the comments on the Annual Collection for 1975, are also found here.

In the article (English) on the Montreal Games the word 'inter-laced' should be 'interlaced.'

As with the Stamp Case, the non-existent tower and roof of the Olympic stadium, are also pictured here, in a drawing.

Olympic Souvenir Collection, 1976 - This Collection is similar to that of 1975, but with stamps issued later than those in the earlier one. The dedication is signed by Prime Minister Trudeau and Bryce Mackasey, the Postmaster General.

In an article on 'Olympic Heraldry' the hyphened 'off-shoot' should be 'offshoot.' In the same article it is wrongly stated that the Olympic Games held in Antwerp in 1920 were the 7th in the modern series. They were the 6th. The error arose because the writer of the article included in his sequence Games that had been held at Athens in 1906. These were not recognized by the International Olympic Committee.

In the 'History of the Flame' the Antwerp Games are again wrongly referred to as the 7th.

In 'Olympic Protocol,' 'semi-circle' should be 'semicircle.'

Ships of Canada, 1978 - In this booklet there are three different representations, on pages 66-8 of the icebreaker 'Northern Light.' They differ in several respects, e.g., profile, number of portholes and the various features on the deck.

The Nova Scotian full-rigged ship 'W.D. Lawrence' is twice seen under full sail, on the front cover and on page 13. In each of these a brisk sind is filling the sails, but her flags appear to be blown by different winds.

Canadian Flying Boats, 1979 - This pack is probably the only souvenir that has the 'se tenant/se-tenant' error in both languages - in English without the hyphen and in French with it.

Airborne, 1983 - This booklet of 140 pages has an erratum slip that lists two mistakes in English texts and 42 (forty-two) in French. It also admits that a stamp pictured on page 26, the 7¢ Air Post of 1943, is not the one described in the accompanying note, the 6¢ of similar design issued on July 1, 1942.

But there were some errors that they did not list. On the second, but unnumbered page, it is asserted that Canada's second Air Post stamp, showing Mercury, was issued in 1928, but it did not appear until December 4, 1930. It states on the same page that the 6¢ Daedalus stamp of 1935 was issued in 1932.

Canada's first Air Post stamp was issued on September 21, 1928, but on page 25 its date of issue is given as October 1st. The same mistake is repeated in the English and French specifications on pages 126 and 128. The total of 50 errors in one souvenir is, so far, a Canadian record.

Cartier's 450th Anniversary, 1984 - This card was a joint issue of Canada and France.

On the stamp side of the card are the commemorative stamps of common design, and two postmarks; one has 'QUEBEC' without an accent, the other has 'QUÉBEC' (twice). That side has as well the unusual abbreviation (English) 'AN.' for 'ANNIVERSARY.'

On the other side of the card is a map of what on the stamp side is called an 'Historical map of the St-Lawrence estuary' (with the hyphen). An estuary is defined as the tidal mouth of a great river, where the tide meets the current. This map, however, extends westward beyond the St. Lawrence River and eastward and southward to include what are now the four Atlantic Provinces, much of New England and the North Atlantic.

Papal Visit, 1984 - Pope John Paul II visited Canada in September, an event marked by this souvenir card. On it the papal crest is pictured incorrectly, particularly in the shape of the triple crown. A better representation may be seen, for example, on a 170 lire stamp issued in 1979 by the Vatican to mark his inauguration.

Lighthouses of Canada, 1985 - The semi-automated lighthouse at Rose Blanche, Newfoundland, is located on Cain's Island, not 'Cains Island,' as in the text on this card.

Canadian Forces, 1985 - Illustrated and identified on this pack are 27 decorations and medals awarded to members of the Canadian Forces, nine to members of each of the Services. According to authoritative publications by Dorling (British) and Irwin (Canadian) a number of them are wrongly identified or portrayed.

Navy - The Victoria Cross, second from the left, should be at the left, in the position of honour. It may be of interest to know that the winner of this V.C. can be identified. It has a blue ribbon, which indicates it was won for service in the Navy not later than 1918, when the colour was changed to the more familiar crimson. The only Canadian who won a Naval V.C. during that period was a Nova Scotian, William Hall, who won it while serving on H.M.S. 'Shannon' of the Royal Navy. He had been sent to Lucknow during the Indian Mutiny, where he earned it for exhibiting 'unparalleled bravery' on November 17, 1857.

In the ribbon of the Atlantic Star, fifth from the left, the stripe at the right should be sea-green, not orange, and the decoration at the right is the RCN Volunteer Officers' Decoration, not the 'RCN Volunteer Officers Decoration.'


A selection of decorations and medals awarded to army officers and other ranks.
Sélection de décorations et médailles présentées aux officiers et autres grades de l'armée.

Royal Canadian Army badges of rank during the Second World War.
Insignes des grades dans l'Armée royale du Canada durant la Deuxième guerre mondiale.

Badges worn on army uniforms.
Insignes portés sur les uniformes dans l'armée.

Army - The fifth medal from the left is the Queen's South Africa Medal, not the 'Queen's South African Medal,' and the middle stripe in its ribbon should be orange, not red.

The second medal from the right is the Korea Medal, not the 'Korean War Medal.'

The medal at the right is the U.N. Emergency Force Medal (Egypt 1956-67), not the 'U.N. Cyprus Medal.'

Air Force - The fourth medal from the left is the Conspicuous Gallantry Medal (RAF), not the 'Distinguished Flying Medal.'

The fifth from the left is the Distinguished Flying Medal, not the 'Air Force Medal.'

The sixth is the Air Force Medal, not the 'Air Crew Europe Star.'

The seventh is the Air Crew Europe Star, not the 'Conspicuous Gallantry Medal.'

The eighth is the Long Service and Good Conduct Medal (RAF), not the 'RCAF Long Service Good Conduct Medal.'

National Philatelic Centre, 1985 - The official opening of the Centre took place in Antigonish, N.S., on February 8, 1985. A souvenir card was issued for the occasion, but was not generally available to the public. Nevertheless, it may be of interest to note that the name of the Centre, given three times in each official language, is misspelt once in French, 'nationale' instead of the correct 'national.'

Our World: International Images of Nature, 1989 - This booklet was a joint issue of six postal administrations - Australia, Canada, Sweden, the United Kingdom, the United Nations and the United States, and included appropriate issues of stamps from each.

In two of the four languages used there are mixups in alphabetical order in the names of the countries, and there are inconsistencies in the use of capital initials for the names of animals.

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Cost of the 16-stamp pane is $120.00 (Cdn) or $102.00 (US), less 25% dealer discount, plus $5.00 (Cdn or US) shipping and handling. Please forward $10.00 (Cdn or US) for handling of 10 panes or more.

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WILDLIFE HABITAT CANADA

CHAPTER MEETINGS

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 - P.O. Box 1113, Barrie, Ont. L4M 5E2.

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: Mr. Alvin Dickstein, 63 Covewood Street, Willowdale, Ont. M2M 2Z2.

CANADIAN FORCES PHILATELIC SOCIETY

RPSC Chapter 139 meetings are held twice per month, September to June (1st Wednesday of month and Thursday 2 weeks later) at 7:30 p.m. at Suite 301, 2660 Southvale Cres. Ottawa. Mail to Club Secretary: CFPS, Box 2595, Station D, Ottawa, Ont. K1P 5W6.

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.

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.

CHAPTER MEETINGS

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
R.P.S.C. Chapter 51 welcomes all visitors to our membership meetings held twice monthly on the 2nd and 4th Monday during Sept. through May, and the 2nd Monday of May, and the 2nd Monday of June. We meet at the Polonia Club, 4-C Solidarnosc Place (near Barton and Sherman) with plenty of parking available in the church lot. We consistently have a bourse of 12 dealers, as well as auctions, club sales books, slide show or speaker, library and door prizes, free cookies, coffee or tea, but there is a small door charge. For information write: P.O. Box 205, Hamilton, Ontario L8N 3A2.

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, 2md 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
Meetings held at new location – St. Paul's Anglican Church Hall. Corner Queen and Montreal Streets, Kingston, Ontario. Meets second and fourth Monday, Sept. to May at 7:30 p.m.

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 Centre, 1100 Lincoln St., Thunder Bay, Ont. Meetings start at 8:00 p.m. and visitors are welcome. Edith Dombrowsky, Secretary, Lakehead Stamp Club, 174 Elron Crescent, Thunder Bay, Ont. 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 David Nickson. 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.

NORTH BAY & DISTRICT CLUB
Meet the 2nd and 4th Monday each month from September to June at the Board room of the Public Library, 271 Worthington East, North Bay, Ont. Visitors are welcome. Further information John Fretwell (705) 752-1364.

CHAPTER MEETINGS

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.

NOVA SCOTIA STAMP CLUB

Halifax, Nova Scotia, est. 1922. First affiliate of the R.S.P.C. (1934). Meets 2nd Tuesday of each month, Sept. - June, Nova Scotia Museum. Corr. Sec'y Dave Cole, Nova Scotia Stamp Club, 6144 South St., Halifax N.S., B3H 1T5. Visitors welcome.

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.

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.

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.

CHAPTER MEETINGS

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. RP SC

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POSTAL HISTORY

WANTED a postmasters receipt for a MONEY LETTER during the period 1831 to April 1855. J. Fretwell, RR1, Callander, Ont. P0H 1H0. (Tel. 705-752-1364).

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WANTED - CANADIAN PHILATELIST V4 #2, V6 #8, V7 #6. Popular Stamps V4, #1, 2, 5 (Feb., Mar., June) Essay Proof Journal, London Philatelist, PJGB, SPA Philatelic Literature Review V6 #1, 3, Vol. 1. Sissons prior to 1960, Maresh prior to 1966, other auction houses. Paul Burega, Box 15765, Stn. F, Ottawa, Ontario K2C 3S7.

PHILATELIC SOCIETIES

CANADIAN FORCES PHILATELIC SOCIETY. For military, ex-military and their families. Annual dues $5.00 Quarterly journal, mail auctions, trading corner, sales and exchange circuits. For information contact the Secretary, C.F.P.S., Box 2595, Station D, Ottawa, ON K1P 5W6.

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VARIA

FRAMA LABELS

A copy of the publication "Kat" has been received. It is a 12-page mimeographed A4 (8-1/2 x 11") review containing information on Frama labels. Canada Post does not use Frama labels but many countries do, for example, – France, Portugal, Finland, South Africa, Belgium, Netherlands, W. Germany, China, Luxembourg, Yugoslavia, Greenland, Indonesia, Australia and New Zealand. Although the publication is written in Dutch, it would be of interest to collectors of Frama labels. Information about the organization is available from Phillippe Rewers, Adrinkhovenlaan 129, B-2210 Borsbeek, Belgium.

J.L. GUERRA AGUIAR

We have received word from Cuba that Mr. J.L. Guerra Aguiar of Havana passed away recently. Mr. Aguiar, who was retired, was a former Director of the Postal Museum in Havana. Noted for his research and writing, he contributed a number of articles published in *The Canadian Philatelist.* A respected postal historian, he was well known to our president and many other Canadian philatelists. We extend our condolences to his family.

WHO'S WHO IN PHILATELY

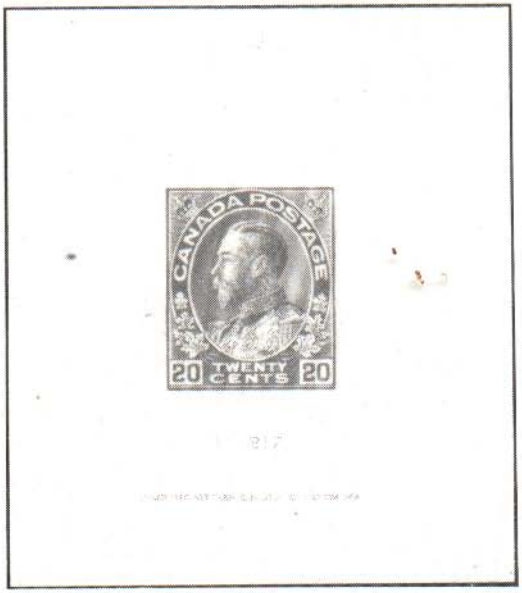
Who's Who in North American Philately 1990, is the title of a book scheduled for publication later this year, the publication by the publisher Peter Martin will be the first of its type in sixty years. The proposed volume will present a list of promiment philatelic organizations, resources, dealers, postal organizations, museums, libraries, periodicals, auction houses, etc.

If you are interested in having your name, organization or company listed, write for information regarding nominations and applications, advertising, etc. to: Paragon Publishing Co. Inc., 7657 Southern Oak Drive, P.O. Box 505, Springfield, Virginia, U.S.A. 22150-0505.

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