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Le philatéliste canadien

Journal of The **ROYAL PHILATELIC**
SOCIETY OF CANADA

Revue de la **SOCIÉTÉ ROYALE DE**
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(from/de 01-01-92)

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President's Page- La page du président

by/par Michael Madesker

Tempora mutantur, nos et mutamur in illis - times change and we change with them. This is true in everyday life and ranges into our hobby in several ways. Many of us have re-directed our interests, either broadened them or narrowed them; we have become more selective. This last attitude seems to dominate the scene with traditional philatelists becoming more specialized in some aspects of the country they collect; postal historians concentrating on particular eras rather than areas; aerophilatelists and thematic collectors each carving out a new niche for themselves with hitherto "hidden" specialists coming into their own; marcophilately, revenues, philatelic bibliophilia, just to mention a few.

Collecting changes have affected supply houses. The old type store caters to the broader needs of collectors by stocking the needed supplies, enlarging its inventory of products and keeping a keen eye out for items on the want lists of their customers. Many dealers tend to do well by specializing in particular fields of collecting with specialized auction houses becoming more common.

The collector should determine the best way of obtaining materials that suits him/her but it is important to deal with a knowledgeable dealer with an established reputation. You will do well by remembering to patronize dealers who support the hobby by participating in your club's exhibitions and advertise in *The Canadian Philatelist*.

Club exhibitions are a good way to promote philately in an area and thus attract new members. Dates for exhibitions should be submitted to the editor of the *CP* as soon as they become available. This will help to publicize the exhibition and avoid possible conflicts with other

Tempora mutantur, nos et mutamur in illis - les temps changent et nous avec eux. Ceci est vrai non seulement dans notre vie mais aussi dans nos passe-temps. Plusieurs d'entre nous avons changé la direction de nos intérêts, soit en élargissant nos horizons ou en devenant plus spécialisé, nous sommes devenus plus sélectifs. Cette dernière approche prédomine puisque plusieurs philatélistes traditionnels se spécialisent dans un aspect ou des aspects du pays qu'ils (elles) collectionnent; les spécialistes de l'histoire postale se spécialisant dans des périodes plutôt que des aires géographiques; les aerophilatélistes et les thématistes découvrent d'autres champs de collection et de nouveaux domaines d'études apparaissent: revenues, littérature philatélique, marcophilatélie, etc.

Les changements dans les habitudes des collectionneurs affectent aussi les marchands. Le type de magasin d'antan s'efforce de répondre aux besoins toujours grandissant de sa clientèle. Il le fait en accroissant son inventaire et en gardant un oeil ouvert pour les pièces sur les manco-listes des collectionneurs. Plusieurs marchands se spécialisent dans des domaines intéressant les collectionneurs et des maisons de ventes à en- chères spécialisés apparaissent.

Il est important que le collectionneur décide quel est le meilleur moyen pour lui/elle d'obtenir les pièces qu'il/elle a besoin. Un marchand connaissant sa matière et ayant une bonne réputation vaut la peine d'être supporté. Il vous servira de donner votre clientèle aux marchands qui participent dans vos expositions locales et qui annoncent dans *Le philatéliste canadien (PC)*.

Les expositions de club sont une bonne manière de publiciser la philatélie et d'at-



clubs in the same geographic area. National exhibitions, which attract large crowds, usually are advertised as much as two years in advance. Any club or group which deliberately selects the same days as those made known to the public is doing itself and philately a great disservice.

The Royal is undergoing changes in its administrative structure. One of the big moves, from Ottawa to Toronto, is now completed. Thanks to our administrative secretary, Miss Leslie Ireland, we have encountered few delays in establishing our new base. Correspondence is dealt with quickly and routine office work is attended to in a good, orderly manner. The place is humming, thank you Leslie!

The Sales Circuit has a new home and a new manager, Mr. George Krajewski. There is no progress report as yet since the change-over took place only recently and not all the equipment has been installed at the time of writing this message. I have no doubt, however, that everything will be in place shortly and the Sales Circuit will be making its appointed rounds.

I would like to take this opportunity to welcome George Krajewski aboard. A professional engineer, George is an accomplished philatelist and philatelic administrator. He is serving currently as president of the Ajax Philatelic Society. His background and abilities bode well for the future of the subscribers to the Sales Circuit!

The *CP* is being complimented by readers on its new appearance. The changes were initiated by Henk Burgers and Maria Krupp and carried on, with some refinements, by the team of Ralph Mitchener, Charles Verge and Jim Kraemer. All of these individuals deserve a "thank you" from all of us for the new look for the 1990s.

Ralph and his crew have done a yeoman's job in maintaining the high quality of the *CP* and are preparing now

tirer de nouveaux membres. Les dates de vos expositions devraient être communiquées au rédacteur du *PC* dès que disponible. Ceci aidera à mousser la publicité pour votre exposition et aidera à empêcher des conflits de dates avec d'autres clubs dans le même rayon géographique. Les dates des expositions nationales, qui attirent un plus grand nombre de visiteurs, sont généralement connus deux ans à l'avance. Les clubs ou groupements qui choisissent des dates déjà réservées se rendent, ainsi qu'à la philatélie en général, mauvais service.

La Royale entreprend des changements dans sa structure administrative. Un des plus gros changements, le déménagement d'Ottawa à Toronto, est maintenant complété. Avec l'aide de notre secrétaire administrative, Mlle Leslie Ireland, peu de délais ont été encourus. La correspondance est répondue rapidement et le travail de bureau est en bon ordre. Bon travail, Leslie.

Le circuit des ventes a déménagé et a un nouveau gestionnaire, M. George Krajewski. Il n'y a pas encore de rapport de progrès puisque le transfert vient de s'effectuer et l'équipement n'est pas encore tout en place lorsque j'écris ce message. J'ai aucun doute que ce sera fait tout prochainement et que le circuit des ventes marchera rondement sous peu.

J'aimerais prendre cette opportunité pour accueillir George Krajewski. Un ingénieur professionnel, George est un philatéliste et un organisateur philatélique de renom. Il exerce présentement les fonctions de Président du Ajax Philatelic Society. Ces antécédents et ces aptitudes font bonne augure pour le futur des personnes intéressés au circuit des ventes.

Nos lecteurs nous indiquent leur appréciation du nouveau format du *PC*. Ces changements initiés par Henk Burgers et Maria Krupp ont été continués, avec certains raffinements, par l'équipe de Ralph Mitchener, Charles Verge et Jim Kraemer. Tous ont bien mérités un

to hand over their duties to permanent editor, Steve Thorning.

Steve Thorning is no stranger to the philatelic community. A well known postal historian, he contributed much to our knowledge of rural post offices in Ontario country. Steve is currently completing his doctoral studies in history at McMaster University. We are looking forward to his stewardship of *The Canadian Philatelist*.

The incumbent of the Youth Education Program, Art Holmes, married recently, is moving to Australia. Many of his excellent ideas and projects were implemented during his short stay in office. Applications and nominations for the position are invited.

Best wishes for a Happy Holiday Season and the New Year.

RP
SC

Canada '92

World Youth Philatelic Exhibition
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'grand merci' pour le nouveau 'look' des années 90s.

Ralph et son équipe ont fait un excellent travail en maintenant la haute qualité du PC et se préparent à transférer la responsabilité au rédacteur permanent, Steve Thorning.

Steve Thorning n'est pas un dernier venu à la communauté philatélique. Un fervent de l'histoire postale, il a contribué à agrandir notre connaissance des bureaux de poste ruraux en Ontario. Steve complète son doctorat en histoire à l'Université McMaster. Nous anticipons sa direction du *Philatéliste canadien*.

Le titulaire du programme d'Éducation des jeunes, Art Holmes s'est récemment marié et quitte le Canada pour l'Australie. Plusieurs de ces projets et idées ont été réalisés pendant son court terme. Les personnes intéressés dans le poste sont priés de me le faire savoir.

Mes meilleurs voeux pour la Saison de fêtes et le Nouvel An.

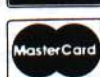
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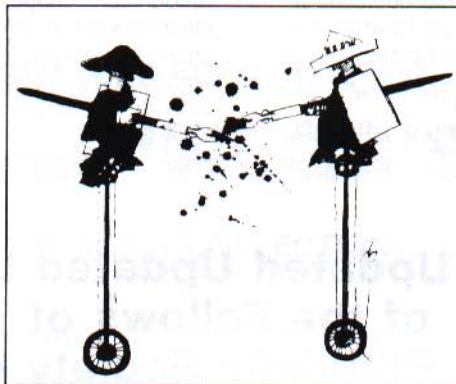
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Letters to the Editor



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The Canadian Philatelist reserves the right to edit letters for reasons of space, style or legal requirements.

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N0B 1S0

NOTE DU RÉDACTEUR EN CHEF

C'est avec grand plaisir que *Le philatéliste canadien* reçoit les lettres (dans l'une ou l'autre des langues officielles) de ses lecteurs. Les lettres doivent être brèves et fournir votre nom, votre adresse et votre numéro d'affiliation à la SRPC.

Le philatéliste canadien se réserve le droit de modifier les lettres reçues pour des raisons d'espace, de style ou des exigences juridiques.

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Le rédacteur en chef
Le philatéliste canadien
C.P. 121
Elora (Ontario) N0B 1S0

ONE ASTERISK TOO MANY!

Dear CP:

In the Sept.-Oct. 1991 number of *The Canadian Philatelist*, on page 424, there is a list of the Fellows of the Society - updated, it claims.

I can only name one mistake. However, since he is very much alive, I thought I should let you know, so that the record can be corrected. This Fellow is Dr. Norman O. Boyd and I should know as he is my husband.

Barbara Boyd
Windsor, ON

My apologies to the Boyds, and my thanks to Mrs. Boyd for her gentle but forceful correction. The asterisk before Dr. Boyd's name was not in the original manuscript but somehow appeared in the typeset table and was missed when the table was proofread. An updated updated list - with, I hope, all asterisks properly proofread - appears elsewhere in this number. R.D.M.

ANOTHER TYPO

Dear CP:

Please note that there was a minor typo in my article "Definitives of Canada: The Last Quarter Century" which appeared in the Sept.-Oct. 1991 number of *The Canadian Philatelist* in Table 5 on page 393.



The letters NPN should actually read NI under the first column 13-. In other words, the 10-cent stamp depicting a skunk appeared with a perforation 13- with the panes having no plate inscription.

It should also be noted that by "major

varieties" I am referring to well-known varieties that have largely received recognition. I hope that this will become clear in another article, on "The Landscape Definitives of Canada," that I am working on.

Joseph Monteiro
Hull, PQ

RP
SC

An Updated Updated List of the Fellows of The Royal Philatelic Society of Canada

1960-	*Jarrett, Fred	1979-	*Ayre, John F.
1962-	*Christensen, Allen H.		Madesker, Michael
	*Geldert, Dr. G.M.	1981-	Gosney, Harold G.
	*Greene, Vincent G.		Millar, Michael
1963-	*Lamoureux, Louis M.	1982-	Nickle, Sam C.
	*Waines, Russell T.		Reiche, Hans
	*Yuile, J. Watson	1984-	Arnell, Dr. J.C.
1964-	*Buckland, Herbert		Leggett, Arthur W.
	*Jephcott, Dr. C.M.		Snels, Gustave E.
	*Johnstone, Stuart	1985-	Clark, Mrs. Beverlie
1965-	Boyd, Dr. Norman O.		Lussey, Harry W.
	McKanna, Alan G.		McGuire, C. Ronald
1966-	*Law, James	1986-	Malott, Major R.K.
	*Richardson, E.A.		Robinson, Col. W.G.
1968-	Bayley, Colin H.	1987-	Baugild, G. Collins
	Geldert, Mrs. Phyllis		Hennig, Bernard A.
	Sutherland, Harry		MacDonald, Dr. John J.
	Wellburn, G.E.		Maresch, W.H.P.
1969-	*Davenport, Leslie A.		McDonald, Susan M.
	*Fairbanks, A. Graham		Robertson, George B.
	*Mangold, Carl R.	1988-	*Gauthier, Henri
1970	*Campbell, Frank W.		Mann, Peter M.
1971-	*Hicks, Dr. Henry D.		Steinhart, Allan L.
	Rowe, Kenneth		Toop, E.R.
1972-	*Marler, George C.	1989-	Dixon, David
1973-	*Patrick, Douglas A.		Mitchener, Ralph D.
	*Sissons, James N.	1990-	Bentham, Lorne W.
1975-	des Rivières, Guy		Cronin, Andrew
	**Stulberg, Dr. Fred G.		Spencer, Keith R.
1976-	*DeVolpe, Charles P.	1991-	Lavallée, Bernard
	Kraemer, James E.		Rushton, Eric
	Pike, James A.		Wegg, George S.
1977-	*Hinrichs, Andrew H.		
1978-	Chaplin, Dr. R.A.		
	DeVoss, Col. James T.		
	Hollingsworth, Dr. Charles W.		
	Pratt, Col. Robert H.		

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by Ralph Mitchener

A DESK IN LIMBO

The editor's desk in late December could be described as being in a state of limbo, somewhere between Ottawa and Elora. This issue of our journal has been put together in Ottawa. Steve Thorning, eager to assume the editorial mantle, will take over with the next issue.

Having been recently elected to the Elora town council, and being in the throes of putting the finishing touches on his Ph.D. thesis, Steve has had a number of chores that prompted me to continue - against my better judgment - editing, proofreading, and cutting and pasting for what I sincerely hope is the last time. Being editorial consultant I don't mind. Being editor, I do.

Please excuse the lateness of this issue. It is my fault. Tony Janssen and his staff in Port Perry have continued their rapid turn around time with material submitted to them. I was slow in submitting.

ARE YOU A MONKEY?

According to the Oriental lunar calendar, 1992 is the Year of the Monkey. The Republic of China - Taiwan - issued two stamps and a souvenir sheet on Nov. 30, 1991 as New Year's greeting stamps.



It is said that if you are born in the Year of the Monkey you are clever, flexible,

skillful, original and inventive. You are also inconsistent, troublesome, cantankerous and cunning. You love compliments, are successful at work, have an excellent memory, and are highly competent.

The Year of the Monkey occurs every 12 years. Were you born in 1908, 1920, 1932, 1944, 1956, 1968 or 1980? If so, and with whatever of the above attributes you choose for yourself - ignoring those you don't like, it is no doubt proper that you monkey around with your stamps, be it skillfully, cunningly, competently or in whatever fashion you choose.

CANADA 92

You should make a special effort to try to attend CANADA 92, the international youth philatelic exhibition to be held in Montreal from March 25-29 at the Palais des Congrès. There should be lots to see and do.

It is being organized by The Royal Philatelic Society of Canada in collaboration with Canada Post and with the participation of the Fédération québécoise de philatélie under the patronage of the Fédération Internationale de Philatélie.

His Excellency Ramon John Hnatyshyn, Governor General of Canada, will be honorary patron and will oversee its official opening ceremonies.

As of mid-December, 426 entries from 36 countries, for a total of 1,632 16-page CAPEX-style frames, had been received. Judging by some of the exhibits I've already seen, many would be highly competitive with those of adult exhibitors.

As a member of the organizing committee, I can attest to the hard work being done by many people to ensure the success of CANADA 92. Shows of this magnitude don't magically unfold overnight.



Bulletins 1 and 2 are now available.

Tourist and other information can be obtained from CANADA 92, Case postale 1992, Succursale Place d'Armes, Montréal, PQ H2Y 3L9.

The CANADA 92 catalogue will have a number of articles that should interest all levels of collectors. E.G. Bragh's "The Private Order Issues of CANADA 92 Postal Stationery" which appeared in the Sept.-Oct. 1991 number of *The Canadian Philatelist* will be updated with new information. I've prepared a piece on "Montreal: One of the Cradles of Philately in North America" which discusses some philatelic activities of Samuel Allan Taylor and John Appleton Nutter in Montreal in the 1860s. Nutter, a teenager, seems to have been the leading Montreal stamp dealer in the mid-1860s.

Canada Post, the major financial backer for CANADA 92, will issue four stamps, and a large souvenir sheet containing the four stamps, on March 25. There will be other philatelic goodies at the show.

OUR NATIONAL POSTAL MUSEUM

Elsewhere in this issue there appears a Canadian Museum of Civilization news release announcing the appointment of Francine Brousseau as Chief of the National Postal Museum.

The 1988 splitting of Canada Post's original National Postal Museum, opened in 1974, into two entities under two separate administrations was not applauded by all the philatelic community. The current National Postal Museum is, in a sense, custodian of three-dimensional postal artifacts while the Canadian Postal Archives - part of the National Archives of Canada - houses stamps and other philatelic material as well as having an extensive holding of Canadian and foreign philatelic literature.

Both entities are in dire need of space in order to be able to display more of their

holdings for public viewing. Until that space is available, I can't help but on occasion liken the two to sponges. They collect and store and preserve, but seem reluctant to be squeezed so that the public can see and can be kept fully informed about the extent of their holdings.

Now that there is no longer an advisory committee for the two with outside representation from the philatelic community to offer suggestions, I can only hope that the National Postal Museum and the Canadian Postal Archives will work closely together in staging displays and in jointly promoting our hobby and telling the broader story of the development of postal services in Canada.

I wish Francine Brousseau the best of luck in finding suitable permanent display quarters for her National Postal Museum. I have felt, perhaps wrongly, that the Canadian Museum of Civilization has not been as active as it might have been in finding such quarters for the museum. Plans for it to be housed in the Canadian Museum of Civilization's complex in Hull - a spaciouly laid out floor plan for the proposed quarters was prepared - seem not to have been followed up. Indeed, there is a possibility that the museum could in time be located back in Ottawa.

May that time - be the location in Ottawa or in Hull - be soon and may the two parts of what was once a single entity work closely together, with some advice being sought from the philatelic community.

IMPORTS FROM BEIJING?

Michael Madesker and Harry Sutherland were among the Canadians attending PHILANIPPON 91 in Tokyo in November. While in that part of the world, they flew to Beijing. I have it on good authority that neither officer of our society can be accused of bringing the Beijing flu virus on their return to Canada. They flew, but without the flu.



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Themaphil

by Frank Alusio

i INTRODUCTION

Canada has been represented at World/International Philatelic Exhibitions for many years. During those decades, a large number of philatelists have garnered awards and recognition in the "Traditional" branch of philately; but surprisingly only few have entered their exhibits in another branch - just as important and exciting - "Thematic".

This article has been written to foster thematic philately to the readership of *The Canadian Philatelist/Le philatéliste canadien*, the official publication of The Royal Philatelic Society of Canada.

A number of readers, from time to time, have read, with a certain degree of disapproval, about thematic collecting or perhaps have come face to face with an exhibit at one of the shows they attended which left them cold. However, due to the progress made worldwide, North American collectors are now realizing that perhaps they are missing some of the enjoyment which thematic philately brings.

This article, composed of eight sections, will be published from time to time in *The Canadian Philatelist/Le philatéliste canadien*.

ii THE SIGNET

The signet of Themaphil is a combination of the Greek letters Φ (phi) and Θ (theta) for the words thematic philately. It was adopted as the signet of TEMBAL 83 for the Fourth International Thematic Exhibition, held in Basel, Switzerland, on 21-29 May 1983.

iii ABOUT THE AUTHOR

Frank Alusio is a well-known philatelist and a laureate of many World/International Exhibitions specializing in thematic philately:

SOMMAIRE

Pendant des années le Canada a été représenté dans les expositions philatéliques internationales. Pendant ces décades, le grand nombre des exposants ont reçus leurs prix dans le secteur de la philatélie "Traditionnelle". Un petit nombre seulement a mis en compétition leurs collections "Thématique" - un secteur aussi important et intéressant.

Cet article de Frank Alusio a été écrit pour promouvoir la philatélie thématique parmi les lecteurs du *The Canadian Philatelist/Le philatéliste canadien*, la publication officielle de la Société royale de philatélie du Canada.

De temps en temps, certains lecteurs ont lu, avec désarroi, un article sur la thématique ou ont vu une collection thématique exposée dans une exposition qui les a laissé froid. Probablement à cause de l'intérêt croissant pour la thématique à travers le monde, les collectionneurs nord-américains commencent à réaliser qu'ils/elles peuvent y trouver un certain plaisir.

Cet article, composé de huit parties, sera publié de temps en temps par *The Canadian Philatelist/Le philatéliste canadien*.



BRASILIANA 79
TOPEX 80
TEMBAL 83
ITALIA 85
AMERIPEX 86
CAPEX 87
PHILEXFRANCE 89

He is also an accredited national judge (RPSC, APS, ATA), is affiliated with many societies - local, national, international - and conducts lectures at various clubs with a mission of promoting philately and exhibiting.

He is a long time collector in both branches - Traditional and Thematic - and an authority on the thematic scene for many years. His personal collections and achievements at national and international levels make him uniquely qualified to write about Thematic Philately, "Themaphil" for short.

1. WHAT IS THEMATIC PHILATELY

Recently there has been an increased tendency among philatelists to limit their collections by collecting stamps of the country of which they are citizens or by the subject or the theme that they depict.

Hence were born collections by "Subject" and by "Theme" which, as time went by, have drawn the attention of an ever increasing number of collectors. It could simply be stated that we are face-to-face not with a transient fashion, but, on the contrary, with a natural expression of our times. These innovations have been defined as "Collections of a new era".

Like all the arts and all the sciences in general, even philately has felt the need to evolve and to renew. On the other hand, it is almost impossible today for an individual to collect "worldwide" or restrict a collection to a continent. New issues, as we all know, are countless and to obtain them all would be very costly. Thus, truly specialized and personal collections are reaping success along with traditional collections. During the last couple of decades, thematic collecting

has progressed in an astonishing manner and has affected, with a greater certainty, the future of philately.

Thematic collecting is free. It is not bound by any catalogue, and the collector can impress upon the collection of the subject or theme chosen his/her own arrangement, character, personal taste and above all the exclusive cultural tendency. In fact, one of the most attractive aspects of thematic philately is the privilege that each collector has to determine the amplitude and the limits of the collection and to include or to exclude what one desires.

Up to now we have talked about "Subject" and "Thematic" collecting without distinction. However, between the two types a substantial difference exists that, more often than not, escapes the novice or the advanced collector. In truth, the definitions given by many are not too clear, and still misunderstandings remain in persisting to confuse "Subject" with "Theme" collecting. All of this is because many philatelists don't pay much attention in distinguishing first of all what are the meaning of the words "Subject" and "Theme".

"Subject", in philatelic terminology, is the study of the vignette or design of the stamp. One could arrange all the subjects that relate to, for example, flowers, animals, sports, paintings, etc. and form a "Subject" collection of floral, zoological, sports, artistic, etc. topics (Fig. 1). The "Subject" collection should logically be accompanied by brief explanatory notes describing the subject which they represent.

When however we propose to develop philatelically a "Theme" we should collect stamps which, even having the most dissimilar vignettes, are ideally bound together by a guiding thread. In other words, in the case of the "Theme", the illustration of stamps should serve only to develop a theme, just like an essay. For example, if the topic that we are dealing with is "The First World War", the approach in this case is to collect stamps



SUBJECT COLLECTION



Suzor - Côté



Kane



Krieghoff



Thomson

Canadian Paintings

THEMATIC COLLECTION



Vimy Memorial



Bassano Bridge



Armed Forces



Hero

World War I



which represent the places, heroes, politicians, warlike equipment, monuments, armed forces, historical rivers, etc. which recall in some way the War of 1914-18 (Fig. 2). Evidently the development of the theme should be contained within the limit of stamp collecting, but dealing with a cultural form of collecting. The development should be in accordance with the importance of the selected theme.

Thematic collections are also called "ideological" or "constructive" and should always be accompanied by an explanatory text that is invariably succinct and concise.

Now that the difference between "Subject" and "Theme" collections has been explained let us give the official definition. In the regulations promulgated by the Thematic Commission of the Fédération Internationale de Philatélie (FIP) we read:

A "Subject" collection is a philatelic assembly having for base of classification the subject which illustrates the stamp. It consists in a single juxtaposition of stamps and philatelic items having a certain relation between them for the subject which is represented.

A "Subject" collection is:

- a limited collection with only a subject where, in its presentation, items are classified by country and in chronological order of issue,
- a limited collection with only a subject which, in its presentation, is similar to a general collection.

A "Thematic" collection is a philatelic assembly elaborated according to a determined plan. It develops a theme, presents a thesis, illustrates a constructive idea with postage stamps and other philatelic items.

Given the enormous number of collectors who dedicate themselves to this branch of philately, many national and international societies have emerged. Some of the principal ones are:

American Topical Association (ATA), FIP

Thematic Commission, Society of Olympic Collectors (SOC), Centro Italiano di Filatelia Tematica (CIFT), Société Suisse de Philatélie Thématique (SSPT), Associacao Brasileira de Filatelia Tematica (ABFT), and Thematic Society of Australia (TSA).

2. THE EVOLUTION OF THEME CONCEPT

We will probably never know who was the first collector interested in the picture on the stamp. The first stamps showed the portrait of a sovereign, local coats of arms or even a mere number corresponding to the postage rate for a letter. Actually we find even other designs on these first stamps, which we could classify nowadays as thematic ones.

In 1843 the famous "Double Geneva" represented the origin of a very important event in thematic philately with its inscription "J.H.S." = Jesus, Saviour of Men and the text "Post Tenebras Lux" = After Darkness, The Light. On the Western Australia 1854 a swan symbolizes the Swan River, and on the Canadian stamp of 1851 there is a beaver (Fig. 3). It was a brilliant idea not to consider stamps as a mere payment of postage but as a support for an image and a message. Postal Administrations contributed to spreading this concept by now and then using cancellations with still another purpose than the mere obliteration of the postage stamp.

Nowadays, the situation is completely reversed; most of the stamps issued show a specific topic, and only the definitives still feature heads of states or numbers. New perspectives open up to the philatelists, for now he/she can unfold his/her personality.

The thematic collection is a philatelic entity which illustrates an idea or develops a theme according to a logical plan. On the one side it calls for deep and detailed research on the theme, with logical subdivisions, which are frequently based on a personal view; on the other side the development of the idea leads back to

EARLY THEMATIC STAMPS



1843 Double Geneva

J.H.S. = Jesus Hominum Salvator = Jesus Saviour of Men
Post Tenebras Lux = After Darkness, The Light



1854 Western Australia

The Swan, Symbol of Swan River



1861 Canada

The Beaver



philately, because the collector finds out that he/she needs all types of philatelic elements to effectively support the idea and especially to reinforce his/her personal opinion.

At this point, the thematic collector discovers the world of philately. Space and time no longer exist for him/her. An old or classic stamp can be shown side by side with a recent issue; a Norwegian and an Argentinian stamp can be placed together, a stampless cover (from the pre-stamp era) fits in with a modern cancellation.

There is only one rule in thematic philately: all stamps and philatelic elements must be related to the same theme and collaborate to the development of the plan. For instance an historical description of the medical arts (Fig. 4), which, proceeding from mythology and the ancient physicians, leads us to the discovery of the human body and its illnesses and illustrates the fight of humanity against sickness and death. It continues on with the chemical formula of medicine, a hospital in the jungle, or even the latest modern technology: a helicopter for air rescue or an ambulance with life-saving equipment. Another example would be the development of navigation (Fig. 5), beginning with the early boats, sailing ships, paddle-steamers to the nuclear-powered submarines. The purposes of navigation would follow with the transportation of people and goods, forwarding of mail and the use of sails and the story of expeditions. Naval and sea battles would also have to be explained.

All fields of human activity such as science, history and art can be developed into thematic collections.

To define philately, and especially thematic philately, merely as a leisure-time activity is demeaning it. The essence of thematic philately is far more than that; it calls for uninterrupted research work and for a continued

cultural contribution. Otherwise the philatelist must be compared to the so called "arm chair sportsman" who is satisfied with observing the events from his seat at the arena or from his chair in front of his television set.

Thematic philately enriches even more than a visit to a museum, reading of a book, or listening to a concert. Together with traditional philately it covers a wide range of cultural aspects.

The regulations for thematic philately are the result of a long evolution of thematic philately itself, which has eliminated the problems and has developed step by step towards an independent form of philately. After having mastered many difficulties, thematic philately has now achieved its aim and is accepted by philatelists all over the world.

3. KNOW YOUR THEME

Building up a thematic collection requires an enormous amount of knowledge related to the history of, for example, the Olympic Games. But then, one has to make the right choice of what part of that knowledge should be used for the development of the theme.

The main object of thematic philately is to tell the story of a chosen subject with philatelic material. When displaying a collection, one should strive to ensure that all the information conveyed in the write-up is as accurate as possible. The search for the correct information can be just as interesting and as rewarding as the search for the correct philatelic material.

Research and write-up when examining a stamp

Write-ups should only be included if one can show philatelic material to connect them. Let us take, for discussion purposes, the stamp issued by France for the 1960 Olympic Games held in Rome, showing the athlete J. Bouin. Where do we put this stamp? Under Rome 1960? Under France? Or under Stockholm

MEDICAL ART



Physician



Human Body



Ambulance



X - Ray



Hospital



NAVIGATION



Early Boats



Paquet Boat



Expedition



Submarine



Sailing Ship

1912, where Bouin participated in the 5,000 metre race? Certainly, from a thematic point of view, the stamp should figure in the chapter on "Olympic Medallists" of 1912.

Where should one look for the correct write-up? The obvious source would be the official report (English version) where one will find all the details of the 5,000 metre flat race on pages 366-68. Not being in possession of this report should not be a handicap, since this famous race is described in many general books on the history of the Olympic Games.

What would be a succinct write-up?

"J. Bouin, France, won the silver medal in the 5,000 metre race. His time: 14'36,7/10".

One could extend the write-up, but in this case more philatelic material is necessary in order to overpower the stamp with too much text. One could, for instance, use the black die proof, with the following write-up:

"J. Bouin, born 20 December 1888, was killed in World War I on 19 September 1914. He was beaten on the finish line in the 5,000 metre race. Three days later, he abandoned in the middle of the 8,000 metre cross country race, and did not show in the 10,000 metre race" (Fig. 6).

You have some more material? A colour essay or an "Épreuve de Luxe"? This could be put on the same page with the following write-up:

"J. Bouin had already participated in the 1908 Games. On 16 November 1911, he established the first official world record for the 10,000 metre in 30'58,4/5". (In fact, one could use the Bouin stamp when documenting the London Games of 1908). (Fig. 7).

Yes, know your theme, but only use this knowledge when you can connect it with corresponding philatelic material. Unsupported facts convey nothing and should not figure in the collection.

Research and write-up when examining a text or a picture

Let us examine the problem from another angle. To be consistent, I shall remain with Bouin. In 1958, I consulted a catalogue on sports and Olympic stamps. A footnote on a page attracted my attention. It stated that the seven cent stamp of the Barranquilla set issued by Colombia in 1935 shows the victory of Kohlemainen of Finland over Bouin of France in the 5,000 metre race, in Stockholm, 1912.

In my collection of the official cards of 1912, there is a picture of the finish corresponding, as it should, to the picture to be found in the official report. The picture showed the finish, but Bouin was still in the lead. Doubt now existed in my mind. Was the footnote correct, or just a fantasy? In fact, using a magnifying glass, one can distinguish two rings on the athlete's shirt, which corresponds to the shirt worn by Bouin in the race. Still, as far as I was concerned, no pictorial proof existed that tied the Colombian stamp to Bouin.

In 1976, Raymond Marcillac, a French sports journalist, published a book entitled *Champions olympiques*. To my surprise and satisfaction, I had found my proof. A picture on page 29 showed the finish of the race as it was seen on the Colombian stamp. It all fitted together now.

What write-up should one use? Where should one place this stamp? Obviously, the stamp could also be used to illustrate the 1912 Games in the chapter on "Olympic Medallists". The write-up could be:

"The finish of the 5,000 metre race on 10 July 1912, won by Kohlemainen, Finland, in 14'36,6/10", a new world record. Runner up, and silver medal, J. Bouin of France. In 1935, Colombia honoured this race on the seven-cent stamp in the Barranquilla issue".

One may use the Colombian stamp in an alternative way. Suppose you happen to



J. Bouin, France, won the silver medal in the 5,000 m race. His time was 14'36,7/10.

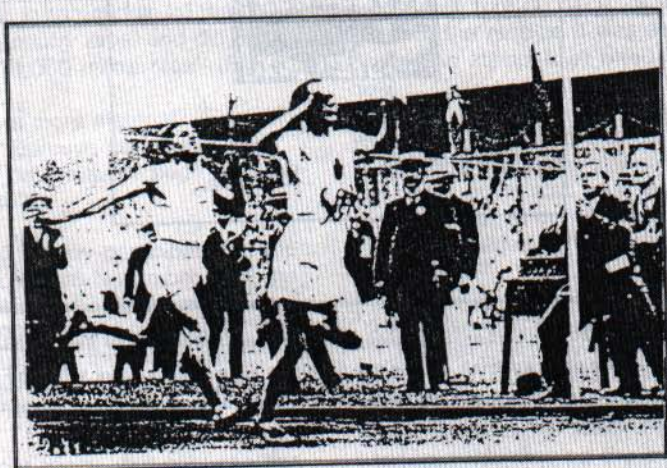


J. Bouin, born 20 December 1888, was killed in World War I on 19 September 1914. He was beaten on the finish line in the 5,000 m race. Three days later, he abandoned in the middle of the 8,000 m cross country race, and did not show in the 10,000 m race.



Argomenti de Fabrication aux Timbres Poste - PAF 21

J. Bouin already participated in the 1908 Games. On 16 November 1911, Bouin beat the world record of 30 minutes (9.721 km) and established the first official world record for the 10,000 m in 30' 58", 4/5.



The proof that the Colombian stamp design was based on the finish of the race, as seen in the photo of the Official Report.



The finish of the 5,000m race on 10 July 1912 won by H. Kohlmainen, Finland, in 14'36,6/10, a new world record. Runner up, and silver medal, J. Bouin, France. In 1935, Colombia honoured this race on the 7 cents of the Barranquilla issue.



10 July 1912, 12th day of the Games. Official Post Card showing the Olympic publicity cancellation, dated on the day of the race.

have an item posted on 10 July 1912. You could combine that item with the Columbian stamp under the chapter entitled "The Olympic Programme".

The write-up could be:

"10 July 1912, 12th day of the Games, Official Post Card showing the Olympic publicity cancellation of the day of the race. The Programme: One of the events was the final of the 5,000 metre race. The finish is shown on the stamp of Colombia" (Fig. 8).

Should you feel that the page is somewhat naked, with just one card and one stamp, then add some other stamps. Their date of issue is of secondary importance to documenting the various events of this day. The above examples show that thematic development can be made in different ways. The only requisite is that the write-up should be accurate and in complete accordance with the philatelic material shown. The choice, however, on how to show thematic development is not limited, and the collector can use his imagination to give the collection his personal touch.

(to be continued)



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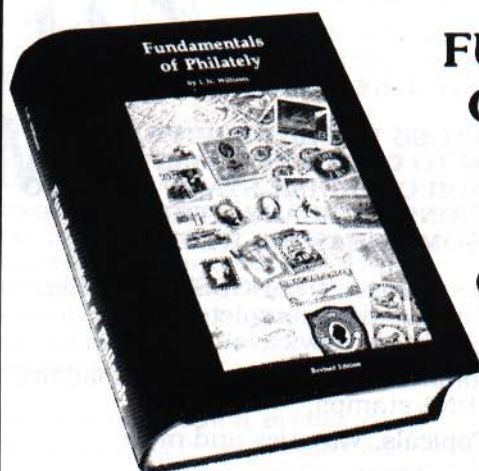
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Canadians and Armed Conflict (Part 1: to 1758)

by C.F. Black

Note: Unless otherwise specified, all catalogue numbers are from the Scott Standard Postage Stamp Catalogue.

Much of Canada's history has been shaped by incidents of violence in which we, as individuals, groups or as a nation have resorted to arms to assist causes in which we have believed. There have been more than a million of us who have become actively involved in these confrontations, here and elsewhere, and over 100,000 have lost their lives.

The following account is an attempt to link our wars and lesser struggles with such of the postal issues of Canada and other countries as can be shown to have a relationship to these unhappy events.

There have been human inhabitants in North America for more than 10,000 years. An early settlement is represented on Canada 1104, but records are scant for the long period before the arrival of the first Europeans on our shores about 1,000 years ago.

We do know, however, that these early peoples, tribes and families were wont to engage in warfare for cultural, economic or personal reasons.

Among their customary weapons were bows and arrows, which have achieved heraldic recognition in the Arms of two of our Provinces. One of the supporters in the Arms of Nova Scotia, pictured on Canada 420, is "holding in the exterior Hand an Arrow proper," and on the Arms of Newfoundland, on Canada 427, are two Beothuks "armed and appparelled in their guise when they go to war."

Another common weapon was the club, shown on two Canadian stamps, 563 and 571, the one on the latter being made of

SOMMAIRE

Dans cette nouvelle série: *Les Canadiens et le conflit armé*, qui débute dans ce numéro du magazine *Le philatéliste canadien*, le Lieutenant-colonel C.F. Black nous indiquera par la philatélie canadienne et étrangère comment l'histoire du Canada a souvent été formée par des incidents violents. Ces moments de l'histoire canadienne sont souvent le résultat d'actes d'individus, de groupes ou de la nation elle-même qui se décident de supporter des causes et des motifs dans lesquels ils croient.

Dans la première partie de cet article, monsieur Black nous parle des différents événements historiques et martiaux pendant la période débutant avec les autochtones et se terminant en 1758 en passant par les Vikings, les explorateurs européens, le Régime français, l'Acadie et Terre-Neuve.

whalebone. A special type of club, the tomahawk, is found on Czechoslovakia 1401.



Canada 427

One of Canada's greatly admired poetesses, the daughter of a Mohawk chief, wrote expressive verses on inter-tribal warfare. She was Tekahionwake, better known as Pauline Johnson, the centenary of whose birth was marked by Canada in 1961 with a stamp, 392, showing her portrait.

Her father, Onwanonsyshon (G.H.M. Johnson), was the head of the Six Nations Indians. He had married an Englishwoman, Emily Howells, who gave birth to their daughter at their home, Chiefswood, on the reserve bordering the Grand River near Brantford, Ontario.



Canada 392

She wrote such lines as:

"Armed with the ancient weapons of
his race,
A slender ashen bow, deer sinew
strung,
And flint-tipped arrow each with
poisoned tongue,-
Thus does the Red man stalk to death
his foe."

For a much different reason a long ornamented tobacco pipe also warrants mention; it is the calumet, the pipe of peace, one of which is on Canada 563. Its function was to be smoked and passed around among those who were negotiating an end to a quarrel.

The Norsemen

During the latter part of the tenth century and the early years of the 11th, Norsemen became the first Europeans who are certainly known to have sailed along our coasts. Their ships are on a number of postal issues, among them Canada 1105 and Ghana 14.

Their first landfall was probably Newfoundland's Great Northern Peninsula, which is considered by authorities to be the long promontory at the lower left of the map shown at the left of Iceland 391. This map is a 1668 copy of an original map of 1590 which has been lost. It had been prepared at the time a search for the lost colonies in the new



Iceland 391

world was being initiated. The copy of 1668 is now in the Royal Library in Copenhagen.

The earliest Norsemen who came here are not, as far as I know, represented on stamps. The first to be honoured was Leif Ericsson, who appears, for example, on Hungary 2533a and his is the statue on stamps on Iceland B6 and on United States 1359.

Ericsson came here, probably in the year 1000, and it is thought he first stepped ashore at L'Anse aux Meadows (Bay of Jellyfish). An excavation on this site is featured on Ethiopia 999, the 1b of the World Heritage year set issued in 1981,



Ethiopia 999

and a typical foundation of a Viking house, such as might be found here, is seen on Faroe Islands 82, the 2k of their Europa set of 1982. Leif and his men remained at this location on the Great Northern Peninsula for perhaps a year. The Norsemen called the natives they found here the Skraelings, or yelling savages. These were likely Beothuks, as on Canada 427, and for those interested in



watermarks they are also, in outline, to be seen in the paper of Newfoundland 172-82, etc. Although Leif and his crew are not definitely known to have been embroiled in violent incidents with the Skraelings, the name they gave them suggests that relationships were not friendly. A further indication of the strength of their feelings is given on the 1668 map on Iceland 391, where the Peninsula and the adjacent mainland is given the name "Skralings Land." A map of Leif's voyage is seen on Iceland 214.

In 1004, Leif's brother Thorvald outfitted a ship such as the one seen on Ghana 14 and sailed to the same place; they did not start off on the right foot, for they wantonly killed some of the natives not far from L'Anse aux Meadows. In turn they were attacked by the Skraelings, and Thorvald was himself killed.

An Icelander, Thorfinn Karlsefni, a statue of whom is shown, e.g., on Iceland 215-6, was the next to come, in about



Iceland 215

1008, and attempt to establish a colony near L'Anse aux Meadows, and a later one at White Bay. They and the Skraelings renewed the earlier hostilities; during the first of these encounters, the Norsemen panicked and ran until one of their women, Leif's half sister Freydis, took charge and, bared to the waist, waving her sword and 'yelling like a hellcat,' so alarmed the natives that they fled.

During their later years in the colony on the Peninsula, the settlers tended to split into two factions. This led to an incident in 1014 in which Freydis again came to

the fore. Tempers had been completely lost when her party went on a rampage during which the men killed all those in the other group and Freydis herself is said to have killed all the women.

When the survivors of Karlsefni's original colony decided to vacate it they began by taking revenge on the Skraelings, killing a number of them in their sleep and moving on to a temporary camp for the winter, before finally setting sail; but that winter was also an unhappy one, for there they quarreled much among themselves.

While en route home they captured two native boys in Markland (Labrador) who told them of an old oral tradition of an earlier lost colony. Their story was that these colonists were also white and yelled loudly what sounded like "Ireland the Great" (in a language not specified) and carried poles with pieces of cloth attached, i.e., flags. This tale brings to mind the old story that the Irish monk, St. Brendan, who is seen on Ireland 601 (and a boat of the type he would have used is on an Antigua \$5 of 1991) came to this new land in the sixth century during a seven-year voyage in the western ocean with 17 fellow monks. If the Irish yelling so impressed the Skraelings that the story was passed down for hundreds of years it must have indeed been a startling experience.

Some Later European Explorers

In May 1497, the Genoese native John Cabot sailed from Bristol, England, for the New World. As far as I am aware, no portrait of Cabot is seen on any stamp. The man labelled "CABOT - HYM THAT FOUND THE NEW ISLE" on Newfoundland 62 is not John; it is thought to be his son Sebastian. He was carrying with him letters patent from King Henry VII, pictured on Newfoundland 74, which called on him to take possession, in Henry's name, of any new lands he found.

His ship was the 50-ton *Mathew*, representations of which are found on Canada 282 and 1106 and Newfoundland

68 and 270. He made landfall, probably on Newfoundland's Great Northern Peninsula, on June 24, a date now celebrated in Newfoundland as Discovery Day, and he duly claimed the land for Henry.



Newfoundland 62

Cabot is not known to have explored inland, indeed his instructions to his crew were not to move farther from shore than the range of a crossbow. Nor is there any surviving account of any hostile reception from the natives. There may, nevertheless, be grounds for speculation, based on the following story. In 1501 the crew of one of Caspar Corte-Real's ships kidnapped four Beothuks from the Newfoundland coast and carried them to Lisbon. Among the possessions they treasured were part of a broken gilt sword of Italian manufacture, and silver earrings made in Venice, which lead one to the reasonable conclusion that they must have belonged to Cabot or a member of his crew.



Canada 97

Jacques Cartier, seen, for example, on Canada 97 and France 296-7, made three voyages to Canada, in 1534, 1535 and 1541, and during the latter two he built three forts at Stadacona (Quebec), having sensed that Iroquois distrust of the French was growing. The forts helped, but during their last winter there the natives kept the settlement in a state

of siege, and are reported to have killed more than 35 of the Europeans before Cartier left Canada for the last time in June 1542.

An Elizabethan buccaneer, also called a "sea dog of high order," Martin Frobisher, who appears on Canada 412 and Great Britain 665, sailed down the Thames in May 1576 with three ships in search of the North West Passage. Only one of his ships, the 25-ton *Gabriel*, completed the westward passage.



Great Britain 665

When they reached the mouth of what is now called Frobisher Bay they observed what they took to be porpoises or seals, but they turned out to be Inuit in kayaks, such as on Canada 351. Five of his men went ashore, but failed to observe due caution and were captured by the Inuit. During an attempt to rescue them, Frobisher and his men had to admit defeat; during this set-to, Frobisher himself was a casualty, suffering an arrow wound in a buttock. Later, on the occasion of another landing by the sailors, a group of Inuit fiercely assaulted them with "bows and arrows."

No Englishman ever saw the missing five again, but amazingly their fate became known outside the Inuit community nearly 300 years later. In 1860, an American explorer heard from an old Inuit woman their story that had been passed down over the centuries. The men had been kept as prisoners for five years, then freed; they built a boat, set sail and disappeared, presumably having perished at sea.



Another Englishman sailed westward in June 1583 armed with a royal charter to find, colonize and govern lands not colonized by any Christian prince. He was Sir Humphrey Gilbert, and anniversaries of his taking possession of Newfoundland for Queen Elizabeth were commemorated by Canada 994, the 400th, and Newfoundland 212-25, the 350th.

Four of Gilbert's five ships reached Newfoundland, the *Raleigh* having turned back to England. Newfoundland 219 mistakenly shows all five entering St. John's harbour.

Two incidents illustrate the forthright customs of Gilbert's day. One of his four ships had undertaken "a little piracy" against fishing craft engaged in their legitimate trade not far from St. John's, for which its captain was removed from his command, and one of the laws promulgated by Sir Humphrey provided that anyone who uttered words to the dishonour of Her Majesty would have his ears cut off.

Finally, in the year 1610 Henry Hudson, in a venture commemorated by Canada 1107 and Great Britain 666, set out in the 55-ton *Discovery* on a voyage, marred by internal discord, during which he hoped to find the elusive North West Passage.

They got as far as James Bay, where they spent the winter. In the following spring they attempted to explore inland, but the Inuit set the woods on fire and harassed any who set foot on shore. The crew became unruly, and before long a mutiny developed and Hudson, his son and seven members of the ship's company were set adrift in the shallop. The *Discovery* sailed away, and the unfortunate nine were not seen again.

While en route home some of the mutineers landed on Digges Island, near the eastern entrance of Hudson Bay, where three of them lost their lives during a scuffle with the natives. Only eight of them survived to see England again, and when they did land they were thrown into prison.

Quebec and Southwestward

The founder of the French settlement at Quebec, in 1608, was Samuel de Champlain, the name given to a portrait on Canada 97 etc., and on France B305. That on Canada 97 is, however, not of Champlain, but is a likeness of an unscrupulous comptroller of finances for King Louis XIV, one Particelli d'Emery.

Champlain had first seen the site of Quebec in 1603 when, possibly as Royal Geographer to Henry IV (having previously served as a sergeant in the King's army), he had sailed up the St. Lawrence. In 1604-7 he was back in North America, but not at Quebec. He was exploring the coast from Acadia as far south as Cape Cod.

In July 1608, back in North America, he fixed on the site of Quebec, founded the settlement and gave it its name. During the next spring he joined a war party of Algonquins, Canada 566-9, and Hurons, discovered the lake that bears his name and near the present Ticonderoga helped his friends win a victory over the Iroquois, Canada 578-81, by killing two of their chiefs with his arquebus.

From the beginning he had erected defensive works at Quebec, including moats and stockades, as the Iroquois were distinctly unfriendly. In 1609, on returning from France, he had another confrontation with them, and was wounded by an arrow that split his ear and cut his neck.

From 1612 until his death in 1635 he occupied a senior position, and from 1629 he was commander "in the absence of my Lord the Cardinal de Richelieu," who is portrayed on, e.g., France 304.

He met the Iroquois again, for instance, in 1615, when he and his Huron allies attacked them near Onondaga, but they failed in their assault, and he was again wounded twice by arrows, having to be carried for some days on the back of a Huron brave "like a little child in swaddling clothes."



Canada 1126-9

He felt humiliated in 1629, when an English fleet under Sir David Kirke appeared off Quebec and Champlain, whose defences had grown weak, capitulated.

One of those associated with Champlain at that time was Étienne Brulé, the subject of Canada 1126, who spoiled their relationship by entering Kirke's service. Champlain accused him of treason. Brulé went to live with the supposedly friendly Hurons, but within four years they turned against him and, in the words of his biographer, "killed and ate him."

One of the fortified buildings built at Quebec under Champlain's direction was "L'ABITATION DE QUÉBEC," which is seen on Canada 99 with a gun firing over its ramparts toward the St. Lawrence.

Additional defences were erected after Champlain's death in 1635. A plan of the settlement of the early 1700s identifies 12 of them in Lower Town and on the heights - forts, bastions, redoubts, enceintes and batteries; they would have been in existence in the Quebec of 1700 that is shown on Canada 101.

A young man who came to Quebec in

1640 is part-subject of Canada 1127. He was Médard Des Groseilliers, who by 1645 had become a part of the Jesuit mission of Huronia, probably serving as a soldier helping to defend it against the Iroquois. He later became an explorer and an originator of the Hudson's Bay Co. He has another passing interest for this account, for in 1647 he married Hélène, the daughter of Abraham Martin, after whom the Plains of Abraham are thought to have been named. Radisson, the other name on 1127, was an adventurous colleague of his exploring and Hudson's Bay days.

One of the Orders that spread the Christian message among the Indians of New France was the Society of Jesus, the Jesuits. They and the Sulpicians and Récollets, as well as Ste Marie Among the Hurons, are remembered on Canada 1129. It has a special significance for the Jesuits because of the five crosses in the background, relating to an incident that is also represented by five crosses on Vatican C81. The latter was issued to commemorate the visit to Canada of Pope John Paul II in 1984.

The story of the five crosses, one of the best known of those days, concerns the



fate that befell the Jesuit mission to the Hurons in 1649, when the Iroquois almost destroyed the community. The five crosses represent five of the Jesuits that lost their lives. During his visit, the Pope visited Midland, Ontario, where there is a Martyrs' Shrine dedicated to the five, who in 1930 were canonized by the Roman Catholic Church.

During the 1650s, the Iroquois conducted a war of ambush that kept the settlers in a state of tension; even Montreal, which had begun as a religious colony, became a fortified town with a military garrison. In 1653, when seen from a vessel in the river, it looked deserted, for all the inhabitants were indoors.

The critical importance of Montreal gave great significance to an exploit in early May 1660 by Adam Dollard, Sieur des Ormeaux, who with his sword is seen on Canada 390. This commemorates the 300th anniversary of his heroic defence of an improvised fort at the Long Sault on the Ottawa River. He, with 16 French volunteers and 42 Huron and Algonquin Indians held out for five days against the determined assaults of 700 Iroquois. They were then overwhelmed, but their heroism so impressed the Iroquois that they did not for some time harass the St. Lawrence settlements.



Canada 390

His contemporaries regarded Dollard and his party as the saviours of the colony. In 1977 the Historic Sites and Monuments Board placed a commemorative plaque at Carillon, near the site of their heroic stand.

Even convents in the larger settlements were not spared from the Iroquois

harassments. The first Ursuline Order of Canada had in the 1640s established a convent in Quebec, and one of its founders and first Mother Superior, Marie de l'Incarnation, honoured on Canada 886, suffered much from them. Until she died in 1672, at age 72, she experienced devastation of the Order's farms, defended the convent itself from attack, and saw some of her servants killed.

Another of the outstanding figures of this turbulent period was, of course, Louis de Buade de Frontenac et de Pallau, who was Governor General of New France from 1672 to 1682 and from 1689 until his death in 1698. The tercentenary of his first appointment was commemorated by Canada 561, and the following year Saint-Pierre & Miquelon issued a Frontenac stamp, C52.

Before coming to Canada, Frontenac had been a soldier, rising to the rank of brigadier. In Canada he had complete control over military matters, and organized and mustered war parties against both the English, who were contesting the French presence, and the Iroquois. In 1690, for example, he overcame a land attack, a rather feeble one it turned out to be, by troops that had appeared before Quebec in a fleet under Sir William Phips.

He found that attempts to appease the Iroquois only encouraged them, and he gradually became more aggressive. Even at age 73, in 1696, he personally led a force of over 2000 men, although at times he had to be carried in an arm-chair. On this occasion, however, they proved elusive, burned their villages and vanished into the woods. His party suffered only four fatalities, and of these three were accidental.

Another soldier of this period to be honoured on one of our stamps was Pierre Gaultier de Varennes, Sieur de la Vérendrye, who is pictured (in another capacity, as an explorer) on Canada 378. He was born in Trois Rivières in 1685, and while still a youth became a soldier. He first saw action during the American

phase of the War of the Spanish Succession, which broke out in 1702. By 1704 he was still in the Canadian militia, campaigning in Maine and Massachusetts. The next year he was fighting in Newfoundland. In 1707 he went to France, where he served in Flanders with the Regiment de Bretagne, and he was severely wounded and taken prisoner at the battle of Malplaquet in 1709. It was after all this that he became the fur trader and explorer seen on the stamp.

In 1753, the British Governor of Virginia, Dinwiddie, was building a fort at the confluence of the Allegheny and Ohio Rivers when it was attacked and captured, before it was completed, by the French force from Montreal. The French rebuilt it and gave it the name Fort Duquesne, in honour of Duquesne de Menneville, Governor of New France in 1752-5. The British tried to recover it in 1755, but failed; three years later, however, they succeeded in getting it back, an occasion commemorated on its bicentenary by the United States with a stamp, 1123, picturing some of the victorious British, including the 26-year-old George Washington (on horseback in the foreground) with the fort in the background in flames, it having been set ablaze by the departing French.



United States 1123

Another fort, built by the French in 1755 at the junction of Lake Champlain and Lake George to protect Crown Point on the probable route the British would take en route to Canada, is also seen on a U.S. stamp, 1701, issued on its bicentenary. This was Fort Carillon, later to be called Fort Ticonderoga. Its plan, shown on the stamp, was drawn by a French-Canadian military engineer, Michel Chartier de Lotbinière, who based it on

the fortress at Metz, France.



A strong British force attacked Fort Carillon in 1758, but the French garrison succeeded in repelling them. The French commander was the Marquis de Montcalm, whose portrait is seen on Canada 100 and St.-Pierre & Miquelon C52; the following year the British were in turn to defeat Montcalm on the Plains of Abraham.

Acadia

One of the earliest names that we come across in the European settlement of this part of the country is Samuel de Champlain, Canada 97 etc. and France B305, who in 1604 accompanied Pierre du Guast, Sieur de Monts, who had been granted privileges and fur trade monopolies; Champlain's role was as a geographer.

In the following year, they arrived at the site of Port Royal in the Bay of Fundy, of which later views are found on Canada 1051 and a 1930 post card, Webb 107, giving it its name and establishing a settlement, stockaded and surrounded by strongpoints. This settlement was attacked and destroyed in 1613 by a British force from Virginia commanded by Samuel Argall. A few years later the British were to build their own fort here.

Port Royal was restored to France in 1632, and during the following decades it was to change hands several more times, by capture or treaty, the latter usually as a part of a wider international rearrangement of possessions. An example of this was the 1667 Treaty of Breda, the subject of sets issued to mark its tercentenary by Antigua 193-4, and Surinam 349-51. Under its provisions



England gave its Acadian possessions to France in exchange for the islands of Antigua and Montserrat and part of St. Christopher.



Surinam 351

Port Royal finally became British in 1710, when it was captured by British and New England troops. It was then renamed Fort Anne (Canada 1051) and the nearby town became Annapolis (now Annapolis Royal) in honour of Queen Anne.

For a few years afterwards it was still subject to attack by French and Indian raiding parties, but always unsuccessfully. The garrison was finally withdrawn in 1854. The earthworks and the original buildings still surviving there are the oldest in Canada outside Quebec.

About 1680 French settlers first came to Grand Pré seen on Canada 176 and the 1972 post card Webb VC57, near the present town of Wolfville. In 1704 the growing settlement suffered a destructive attack by New England troops who ranged through the vicinity destroying property and crops and breaking the protective dykes.

By the Treaty of Utrecht in 1713 England gained all of Acadia, and by 1730 most of the French settlers had pledged conditional allegiance to the British Crown. But peace was elusive, for in 1747 the French attacked and defeated the New England garrison, but held it for only a short period. The French settlers this time refused to take a required oath of allegiance, thus leading in 1755 to the forcible deportation of some 6000 of them to British colonies further south along the Atlantic seaboard.

It was this event that inspired Longfellow, whose portrait is on U.S. 864, to write one of his best known poems, *Evangeline*. The site of the church where most of the deportees were gathered is believed to be in Grand Pré National Historic Park, which is pictured in part on Canada 176 and the post card VC57. A statue of *Évangéline* is seen in the foreground of Canada 176; it is the work of Philippe and Henri Hébert, and was unveiled in 1920.

Île Royale (Cape Breton Island) became the site of another French colony in 1713, when they founded Louisbourg, which soon became an important military base, the strongest and most costly fortress in North America. A major fortification programme was undertaken in 1719, and it took about 20 years to complete. When all this activity was going on the lighthouse pictured on Canada 1032 was also constructed, in 1734.



Canada 1032

This major French outpost was attacked by a New England force with British naval support in 1745 and surrendered, but was given back to France by the Treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle in 1748. Ten years later it was again captured by a British force under General Amherst. Two of the British naval ships supporting this assault were to be awarded the battle honour LOUISBURG 1758 for their contribution - the *Namur*, on Anguilla 129 and the *Vanguard*, St. Kitts 38. The fortress was then completely demolished.

The British concluded in the late 1740s that they needed a counterpoise to Louisbourg, and in 1747 built a bastioned fieldwork at Halifax, on Citadel Hill; Canada 283 reproduces a Jeffries painting showing the scene of its construc-

*St. Kitts 38*

tion. The present Citadel, completed in 1862, is on 988.

That work and its successors on the site, including the present Citadel, were never to be attacked, but it was continuously garrisoned until 1906 and was manned during both World Wars. In World War I it was, however, destined to play a role in preserving part of the city, as will be related.

Halifax, in its strategic position and dominated and defended by its Citadel, was once called by Rudyard Kipling "The Warden of the Honour of the North."

During these strenuous times the British also built a fort at the head of the Bay of Fundy, Fort Lawrence. In the early 1750s, to counter it, the French, on the other side of the little River Missaguash, constructed Fort Beauséjour, seen on Canada 992 and the 1930 post card Webb 156, not far from the present village of Aulac.

In June 1755 an attacking force of British regulars and Massachusetts volunteers came up the Bay and laid siege; the Fort surrendered, and the British strengthened it and named it Fort Cumberland.

A painting now on display in the Fort illustrates an interesting aspect of warfare in those days. It shows a British deserter in the then Fort Beauséjour about to be returned to Fort Lawrence. The practice that had been adopted by the rival garrisons called for the exchange of

deserters to discourage troops from "going over the hill."

Fort Beauséjour is now a National Historic Site.

Newfoundland

The French in 1662 founded a settlement at Plaisance (Placentia) on the south coast of Newfoundland; the appearance of Placentia in the 20th century is the view seen on Newfoundland 143.

*Newfoundland 143*

Thirty soldiers accompanied the settlers and quickly fortified the site by building a stronghold, Le Vieux Fort, as a base and check against English expansion on the Island.

In 1691 these first fortifications were replaced by Fort Louis, and the next year another defensive work, Fort Royal, was commenced there on Castle Hill. This fort as it was in the early 1760s is pictured on Canada 1053. The sites of all these defensive works are within the boundaries of Castle Hill National Historic Park.

These defences faced a British fleet in 1695, and were able to repel it. The next year the French in turn, under d'Iberville, were successful in attacking the British capital, St. John's. Then and on two later occasions the main fort, Fort William, was taken and the town destroyed. A view of an old battery overlooking St. John's, presumably in the same location as a defensive work of those early days, is pictured on a 1972 Canada post card, Webb VC52.

86P



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Vignettes of Early British North American Postal History

by J.C. Arnell, F.R.P.S.C.

Part X1X: Office Hours, Couriers & Mail Bags at Way Offices

The last Vignette described the handling of the Mails at the smaller post offices. Further aspects of the operation of these offices are discussed here and show what an onerous task being a postmaster was.

On 2 April 1832, the Deputy Postmaster General called the attention of the postmasters at the *Way Offices*, defined as those situated between any of the principal Post Towns, "to the expediency of regulating and publishing, from time to time, the hours at which the Mails are to be closed at their respective Offices.—Owing to the state of the roads at particular periods of the year, the Couriers cannot possibly arrive at the several Way Offices with uniform regularity—on many occasions there must be considerable delay. In the winter, when the sleighing is fine, great expedition is practicable in the transportation of the Mails, and at this period, in order to facilitate the arrival of the General Mail at the end of the route, (an object which every Post Master should consider of paramount importance,) the Mails at the Way Offices should be closed sufficiently early to prevent the chance of delaying the Grand Mail;—But the hour that would be suitable for closing at that period, would be found quite too early in the Spring and Autumn, when the roads are deep and heavy, and the time necessarily occupied in the conveyance of the Mail is considerably more than at other seasons.—This difference in the time occupied in the transit of the Mails, increases towards the end of the Post Routes, and it thus becomes necessary to regulate the hours for closing the Mails at the Way Offices according to the seasons and the state of the roads."

The instruction went on to indicate that

SOMMAIRE

Monsieur Arnell présente ici la XIXe partie de son étude sur les Vignettes de l'Histoire postale de l'Amérique du nord britannique. Il y continue l'histoire du maniement de la poste dans les petits bureaux de postes. Il explique les heures de travail, le courrier et les sacs à malle des bureaux de transit et il décrit aussi comment difficile pouvait être la tâche d'un maître de poste de l'époque.

the Deputy Postmaster General could only give general instructions on the subject and must leave the determination of the closing hour to individual "judgment and discretion". While stating that the convenience of the Public must be the first consideration, they were told that the closing hour should be well "in advance of the probable time of the arrival of the Stages or Couriers, within specific periods or seasons of the year", and once fixed must not be changed without due notice being given to the Public. The final admonition (in italics) was:

"It must never be lost sight of by Post masters at all Offices, that on no account is the Mail to be despatched by them earlier than the published hour for closing."
[Think of what all this means in terms of what hours of the day or night a postmaster may have to work.]

Turning to the matter of the couriers and mail bags. In 1827, postmasters were instructed to ensure that couriers and all other persons, except those with a legal right to be present, be excluded when Mails were being made up or mail bags opened. Eighteen months later, they were told that, if any large parcels of



clothing or other items were found in mail bags on arrival, they were to be removed and retained, while the Deputy Postmaster General was notified. The only exception was bags or packages of coins being remitted to the General Post Office.

In 1832, the instructions were issued covering four specific points. The first concerned the situation when a Mail Portmanteau arrived unlocked. In this case, the courier or driver was to be strictly interrogated as to the cause, and to record the results on the Road Bill or in a special report to the postmaster in charge of the route. In addition, a list was to be made of all the packets found in it, the destination offices, and, if possible, the offices of origin. This was intended to help decide whether a robbery had taken place. It was noted that this would delay the courier, but "it is better that the Mail should be delayed than exposed to depredation." A new lock was to be applied and, if such was not available, the bag was to be secured with the Seal of Office—noting same. Should the bag be defective in any way, it was to be repaired or replaced with a new one.

The second concern was with letters or newspapers arriving wet and damaged. In this case, they were to be dried, recovered and readdressed before the courier was allowed to proceed on his way. If the fault appeared to lie with the courier, this was to be reported.

The next dealt with a courier arriving intoxicated. In this case, the postmaster was to "engage some steady honest man as an extraordinary Courier, and send him forward with the Bags to the end of the Route, or until he shall meet with another Courier or Driver belonging to the same line, to whom he can hand over his charge". There was to be a standing rule: "*Never to entrust a Mail to a man who has ever disgraced himself by being intoxicated whilst in charge of a Mail.*" There are many reports of intoxicated couriers in the post office records. Having regard for the conditions under which

many of them had to operate, it is not surprising to find that many took to drink to keep warm or keep out the damp!

Finally, it was directed that, in the event of a courier falling ill, a Special Courier was to be engaged under the same conditions as above.

It would appear that there must have been some trouble over responsibility for the handling of the mail bags at way offices, for in 1836 it was laid down that, on arriving at an office, a driver, post rider or courier was to carry the Mail Bag or Portmanteau into the room where the Office was kept and deliver it or them to an authorized person; and when the Mail was ready to leave, it was to be delivered to him in the Office or at the door, and he was responsible for it from then until it was handed over at the next office.

As a collector of stampless letters, I never cease to be amazed at the amount of work that individual postmasters did in just handling the letter passing through their offices—checking them, rating them for distance, stamping them, and packaging them. When all the record-keeping in manuscript was added to this, one may wonder how they ever finished their day's work.

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The Postal History Society of Canada

invites applications for memberships

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B.O.B. (BACK OF THE BOOK)

In Canadian philately the most important sideline is the one devoted to booklet panes and complete booklets. I've been buying these for some 50 years, piling them up. Many come in the hundreds of collections and dealers' stocks I've purchased over the years. Others came in large purchases direct from the Canadian post offices, in large quantities, in an effort to locate certain known errors.

By now I must have several hundred thousand booklets on hand. There will never be time to properly organize these to fill want lists, etc. I'm going to clear these out in the form of packets of:

50 DIFFERENT BOOKLETS FOR \$100.00

Order one and if you like it, order a still different lot of 50 for another \$100.00, and so on until I have no more 50-variety-lots to sell.

Value? Well practically any Canadian booklet is well worth \$2.00 minimum. All are long obsolete, by the way, and in perfect condition. Most will be in complete sets. I'm especially strong in the Canadian Centenary Booklets and the experimental 1985 sets. This last is a wonder. There are four different sets to start and due to printing problems and wide dispersion all over Canada I don't believe anyone in the world has the complete lot of 1985 booklets as they exist.

In fact I'm willing to pay anyone \$5,000.00 if he can show me a complete collection of the 1985 booklets. This to show to me. After that, will buy up to 50 sets at \$3,000.00 each set.

To say the least, this 1985 group of booklets will be a lot of fun to chase down. The booklets are out there, scattered all over Canada, in thousands of collections, etc. I'll have a fair number in my '50 for \$100.00' lots. Also full details of what you will be up against!

"So as a buyer I get 50 different booklets worth \$100 retail for my \$100?"

Please, I do not do business that way. In the very first lot will be one booklet worth \$100.00 alone (and just try to locate one elsewhere at less than \$100.00!). There will be valuable sets worth up to \$50, single booklets worth \$5.00 and up each. The \$100.00 lot is sure worth \$100.00 of anyone's money, and if you don't think so, send it back for refund. Any of the subsequent lots can be returned for refund.

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Fellows of the Society

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

**George Carlyle Marler,
PC, BCL, LLD
1901-1981**



The Honourable George Marler, membership number 9439, was elected a Fellow of the Society in 1972.

George Carlyle Marler was born in Montreal on September 14, 1901, a descendant of a British Army Officer who arrived in Quebec in 1808. George Marler was educated at Selwyn House School, Bishop's College School, the Royal Navy College, and McGill University where he received his civil law degree. He was awarded honorary degrees from McGill University and the Université de Montréal.

An ardent philatelist, Mr. Marler was noted for his research and writings on the Admirals and the Edward VII issues. Publication of his first book *Canada - Notes on the 1911-25 Series* was made

in 1949. In 1975 his beautifully illustrated book *The Edward VII Issue of Canada* was published and has received many awards, world wide, for its excellence. It was very sad indeed that he did not live long enough to see his masterpiece *The Admiral Issue of Canada* published in 1982. As the Admirals were Mr. Marler's first love in philately, it is significant that both his first and last books were about them. Also, he contributed many well-researched articles to *The Canadian Philatelist*, *B.N.A. Topics*, *The American Philatelist*, *Maple Leaves*, *The Collectors Club Philatelist*, *The Essay Proof Journal* and the Postal History Society of Canada's *PHSC Journal*.

Mr. Marler had a political career on the Montreal city council and in the provincial and federal legislatures that lasted from 1940 to 1966. Although he left active politics in the middle sixties, he maintained a keen interest in public life. Mr. Marler became Chairman of the Board of the firm Ciments Lafarge Québec Ltd. He was senior member of the Notary firm of Marler, Tees, Watson, Poitevin, Javet & Roberge, Montreal. He served on the board of the Canadian Imperial Bank of Commerce, the Royal Trust Company Limited, the Royal Trust Mortgage Corporation, and the Ontario and Quebec Railway, etc. Also, he authored many reports and treatises, writing in either English or French. Among the better known is his great reference work, *The Law of Real Property - Quebec*, written in 1934.

Besides being named a Fellow of The Royal Philatelic Society of Canada, The Honourable, and very much respected, George Marler, was honoured by being named a Fellow of The Royal Philatelic Society, London, and a Fellow of The Canadian Philatelic Society of Great Britain. He was a former Director of our

Society and, for a number of years, he served as a member of Canada Post's Stamp Advisory Committee. He also belonged to a number of other philatelic societies.

Although writing absorbed much of his leisure time, he was an ardent golfer, a horticulturalist, and an expert photographer.

Mrs. George Marler, the former Phyllis Walker, passed away in 1985. They are survived by three daughters and one son.

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Variations

by R. Molar

For a change of pace, what follows is a reprint of an 1864 article in French — with a bit of Greek for good measure! — that contains the initial reference to the term "philately".

The reprint appeared in the March 15, 1902 number of *The Montreal Philatelist* (Vol. 4, No. 9), published by W. James Wurtele and edited by F.W. Wurtele, both of Montreal. James Wurtele, manager of the International Stamp Company — in Montreal at the time — was apparently associated with the same company in Quebec City in 1872, and in that year was, it is said, editor of the second periodical to have the title of *The Canadian Philatelist*. It was published in 1872 and 1873 in Quebec City and lasted for four numbers.

Here, then, is the reprint, "From the Original Source" as it was titled in *The Montreal Philatelist*, with introductory editorial comments by one or the other of the Wurteles.

...

Several of our readers have asked us to reproduce Mons. Herpin's original article giving its modern name to postage stamp collecting. The article appeared in *Le*

Collectionneur de Timbres-Poste, Nov., 1864, and we are indebted to the courtesy of Mr. H.E. Deats for a copy, in the original French, which we take pleasure in reproducing in this number.

Previous to the appearance of this article the only name given to stamp collecting was *Timbromanie* and it was to combat this contemptuous term that Mr. Herpin wrote. Mr. E.D. Bacon's book, "The Stamp Collector," is guilty of two blunders in this connection, it gives the date of the new name as 1865, whereas it was invented in 1864. It also erroneously states that "Timbrologie" was the term first of all employed. We have looked through many files of old French and English magazines and can find no mention of this word. It may have been suggested somewhere, but was certainly not generally used by any writer. It was introduced at a much later date by Dr. LeGrand (the precise date perhaps one of our French readers can inform us) because that eminent authority did not consider that the term "philately" comprised anything but postage stamps.

It will be noticed that Mons. Herpin translates the Greek word by the French term "affranchi" literally "set free," but commonly applied to a prepaid letter.



And he gives the signification of "Philately" as the love of the study of all that relates to "affranchissement," that is the franking or prepayment of the postage of a letter.

There is not one word in the article to indicate that the inventor applied the term to the payment of taxes which are indicated by fiscal stamps, and as we have before remarked, such an application is a flagrant misconstruction of the Greek, that would not be excusable in a first year Greek student.

BAPTÊME.

N'est-il pas étrange que depuis six ou sept ans que l'on s'occupe de l'étude et de la recherche des timbres-poste, on n'ait pas encore songé à donner un nom à cette attrayante occupation qui fait le bonheur des uns et la fortune des autres? Il est impossible de regarder comme une dénomination acceptable le mot *timbromanie*. Ce n'est en effet qu'un terme légèrement injurieux que certaines gens, en croyant faire un mot, articulent avec une intention sarcastique d'un effet d'ailleurs assez innocent. C'est donc faute de mieux qu'on l'a employé jusqu'ici; mais il est temps de bannir ignominieusement de notre vocabulaire; bien plus, lecteurs et écrivains de ce recueil, nous devons nous efforcer d'oublier cette odieuse expression et de douter même de son existence. Maintenant, en admettant que la bête soit morte et le venin aussi, il faut lui trouver un successeur qui n'ait rien de commun avec elle et qui même compte autant de qualités qu'elle avait de défauts. Mais où trouver cet oiseau rare? Chacun pouvant donner son avis sur cette grave question, et la fortune favorisant les audacieux, nous nous hasardons à formuler ici notre opinion.

Tout le monde a pu remarquer que la plupart des mots nouveaux avaient pour racine des mots anciens, sans doute à cause de l'affinité que les extrêmes ont les uns pour les autres; or, les néologismes empruntant leurs éléments aux Latins et aux Grecs, nous allons tenter aussi une incursion dans l'un de

ces idiomes. Nous entendons déjà les cent voix de la critique nous crier:

Qui nous délivrera des Grecs et des Romains!

Nous bravons ces vaines clameurs, nous poursuivons notre carrière, selon l'expression de M. Baour-Lormian, et nous nous disons que puisque la numismatique a tiré son nom du latin *numisma*, médaille, et la sphragistique (étude des sceaux, sans jeu de mots) du grec σφραγιζω, *je scelle*, nous pouvions aussi, vu sa richesse, faire quelque emprunt à cette langue généreuse et proposer aux amateurs le mot: *Philatélie*, comme exprimant l'idée que le terme odieux stigmatisé plus haut s'efforçait de ridiculiser.

Philatélie est formé de deux mots grecs: φίλος ami, amateur, et ατελης (en parlant d'un objet) franc, libre de toute charge ou impôt, affranchi: substantif: ατελεια. *Philatélie* signifierait donc: amour de l'étude de tout ce qui se rapporte à l'affranchissement.

Maintenant, puisque le mot est lâché et que le nouveau-né a vu le jour, en vue d'augmenter ses chances de bonheur et de prospérité, nous prions instamment nos jeunes et charmantes lectrices d'en être les marraines. Eh quoi! dira-t-on, vous parlez grec aux jeunes filles? C'est choisir un singulier moyen pour leur plaire et demandeur leur patronage. Le moyen n'est peut-être pas si mauvais que vous le supposez. Qui sait si l'étrangeté même de la requête ne sera pas sa meilleure recommandation. A qui donc, d'ailleurs, une chose nouvelle, un mot nouveau, peuvent-ils demander aide et protection, si ce n'est à la jeunesse amie des nouveautés en toute chose, et dont les faibles imploront bien rarement en vain la générosité? Du reste, au nom du grec, nous n'affichons aucune des folles prétentions du Vadius de notre Molière. C'est donc sans témérité, mais aussi sans embarras que nous sollicitons l'approbation de la plus belle moitié du genre humain, sûrs que nous sommes, si nous l'obtenons, de celle de l'autre moitié.

En définitive, nous n'imposons rien; seulement la lice étant ouverte, nous attendons, nous sollicitons même les communications qui auraient trait à cette question, nous déclarant d'avance tout prêts à nous ranger à l'avis d'un *Philatélie* mieux inspiré.

(*Le Collectionneur de Timbres-Poste*, Vol. 1., Nr. 5, Nov., 1864.)

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The Richard K. Malott Collection on the Development of Canadian Air Mail Services - La collection Richard K. Malott de documents sur le développement du service aéropostal canadien

The bush pilots have always been a romantic part of Canadian history. The Canadian Postal Archives is pleased to announce that it has acquired the Richard Kenneth Malott collection of manuscripts and photographs that document the development of air mail services in Canada, and the role these pilots played. Malott created the 54 box collection during his 30 years of researching, collecting, writing, exhibiting, and organizing in Canadian philately and aerophilately.

Major Malott explains "I've collected stamps from an early age. An interest in stamp collecting, an Honours History degree from the University of Western Ontario, and a career in the RCAF all came together in my decision to collect all aspects of Canadian aerophilately including Canadian pioneer, semi-official, and official air mail, crash covers, Canadian aerogrammes and Canadian Forces air letter forms. Starting with an award of participation I slowly worked up to the F.I.P. Championship Class. Thus there was method in my madness."

The Malott archive will be of value to researchers interested not only in Canadian aviation and philately, but also in promotional art, and in the history of northern and isolated parts of Canada. The papers, photographs, and a few covers are organized in eight series. Perhaps the most valuable is the "Pilot Series" of Malott's correspondence with nearly 200 early pilots. Most of this correspondence was during 1960-1962, and through it

Les pilotes de brousse sont associés à un aspect romantique de l'histoire canadienne. Les Archives postales canadiennes ont le plaisir d'annoncer l'acquisition des manuscrits et photographies de Richard Kenneth Malott, retraçant l'histoire du service aéropostal au pays et le rôle qu'y ont joué ces pilotes. Pour réunir cette collection comprenant 54 boîtes de documents, M. Malott a passé 30 ans à faire des recherches, à collectionner des documents, à écrire, à exposer et à organiser des manifestations dans les domaines de la philatélie et de l'aérophilatélie canadiennes.

Le major Malott explique: "Je collectionne les timbres depuis ma jeunesse. Un intérêt pour la philatélie, un baccalauréat spécialisé en histoire de l'Université Western Ontario et une carrière dans l'ARC sont autant de facteurs qui m'ont incité à constituer une collection illustrant tous les aspects de l'aérophilatélie canadienne: documents des tout débuts, documents semi-officiels et officiels, accidentés, aérogrammes et formules pour le courrier aérien des Forces canadiennes. Après avoir obtenu un prix de participation, j'ai progressé peu à peu dans le domaine jusqu'à la classe des maîtres de la F.I.P. J'étais méthodique dans ma folie."

Le fonds Malott présente une grande valeur pour les chercheurs qui s'intéressent non seulement à l'aviation et à la philatélie canadiennes, mais aussi à l'art de la communication ainsi qu'à l'histoire



Malott acquired copies and originals of letters, photographs, and newspaper clippings documenting their historic flights, as well as many personal accounts and anecdotes about the beginnings of Canadian air mail service.

Other series document Malott's work with various philatelic societies and his involvement in Canadian and international exhibitions, and another series consists of his philatelic correspondence. One of the more unusual features of the collection is the large number of airline timetables and other ephemera. The most valuable aspect of this material, which is throughout the papers, may be the logos, commercial images, and layout. They allow one to see the evolution of the promotion of aviation. Finally there are three series of files on a broad range of aviation and philatelic subjects: postmarks, stamp design, rates, new issues, first flights, aerogrammes, meter slogans, semi-official air stamps, military post offices, conventions, and commemorative covers. These files, covering a wide range of subjects, will be of interest and use to many philatelists.

For more information on the R.K. Malott archival collection, please contact:
Canadian Postal Archives
National Archives of Canada
365 Laurier Avenue West
Ottawa, ON K1A 0N3
Phone: (613) 995-8085
Fax: (613) 992-3744

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des régions septentrionales et isolées du Canada. Textes, photographies et quelques plis sont réunis en huit séries. La plus précieuse est peut-être la "série des pilotes", qui regroupe la correspondance de Malott avec près de 200 pilotes des premiers temps de l'aviation. Cette correspondance date en majeure partie de 1960 à 1962; elle a permis à Malott d'acquérir des copies et des originaux de lettres, photographies et coupures de presse documentant les vols historiques de ces pilotes, de même que des témoignages personnels et des anecdotes sur les débuts du service aéropostal canadien.

D'autres séries rassemblent des documents sur le travail de Malott au sein de diverses sociétés de philatélie et sa participation à des expositions canadiennes et internationales; une autre série regroupe sa correspondance philatélique. Une des caractéristiques les plus inhabituelles de la collection est le grand nombre d'horaires de compagnies aériennes et autres documents éphémères qu'elle contient. Ces documents sont peut-être surtout précieux par les logos, images commerciales et autres éléments visuels qu'on y trouve. Ils illustrent l'évolution de la promotion de l'aviation. Enfin, trois séries de dossiers portent sur un large éventail de sujets aéronautiques et philatéliques: marques postales, graphisme des timbres, tarifs, nouvelles émissions, premiers vols, aerogrammes, flammes publicitaires, timbres semi-officiels pour la poste aérienne, bureaux de poste militaires, congrès et plis commémoratifs. Ces dossiers, présentant une large variété de sujets, s'avéreront intéressants et utiles pour de nombreux philatélistes.

Pour plus de renseignements sur le fonds R.K. Malott, veuillez communiquer avec:

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Archives nationales du Canada
365, avenue Laurier ouest
Ottawa, ON K1A 0N3
Téléphone: (613) 995-8085
Fax: (613) 992-3744

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A New Chief at the National Postal Museum - Une nouvelle chef au Musée national de la poste

Hull, Quebec, December 12, 1991
— The Canadian Museum of Civilization is pleased to announce the appointment of Francine Brousseau as Chief of the National Postal Museum.

Francine Brousseau has been with the National Postal Museum since 1984 as Curator of the Art Collection, Head of Exhibitions and more recently as Acting Chief.

Francine Brousseau will contribute to the success of the Museum with her extensive experience in history, heritage and museology. She holds a Bachelor of Arts in Art History and Canadian Literature and is pursuing studies to obtain a Master's degree in Public Administration.

The National Postal Museum is a division within the Canadian Museum of Civilization.

Hull (Québec), le 12 décembre 1991 — Le Musée canadien des civilisations a le plaisir de vous annoncer la nomination de Francine Brousseau au poste de chef du Musée national de la poste.

Francine Brousseau oeuvre au sein du Musée national de la poste depuis 1984 à titre de conservatrice de la collection d'art, responsable des expositions et plus récemment, en tant que chef intérimaire.

Francine Brousseau contribuera au succès du Musée par sa vaste expérience dans les domaines de l'histoire, du patrimoine et de la muséologie. Elle détient un Baccalauréat en histoire de l'art et littérature canadienne et poursuit des études de maîtrise en administration publique.

Le Musée national de la poste est une division du Musée canadien des civilisations.

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Dear Bill,

I duly received your check. As this is the last payment for the sale of our Canada Collection I want to express my thanks for the nice work you and your staff have done. As is common practice in auctions, some lots sold much lower than I had expected. But this was compensated by several others that went much higher. We were content with the total result. I must say I admire your valuation capacity of the collection as your estimation made prior to the sale, going quickly through the albums, was exactly the amount the collection fetched after auction.

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Handwritten signature of J. L. van Dieten
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NEW STAMPS HONOUR CANADIAN MEN AND WOMEN IN DANGEROUS OCCUPATIONS

OTTAWA (September 13, 1991) – Four new commemorative 40¢ stamps to be issued on September 23, 1991 provide a fascinating look at four of *Canada's Dangerous Public Service Occupations*: firefighting; police; search and rescue; and the ski patrol. These occupations demand a high level of fitness, determination, life and death decision-making and offer, in return, action, adventure and the deep satisfaction of helping others. The stamps will be unveiled at a ceremony held in conjunction with an international convention of fire chiefs taking place in Toronto on September 22.

Firefighting is often regarded as North America's most dangerous occupation, due to the great risks involved for professional or volunteer firefighters. Firefighters rescue people from high rises, extract injured people from car wrecks, and administer first aid. Their occupation demands both scientific and technical expertise.

Each day, Canadian police officers face physical danger while upholding the law. Today's environment, as characterized by larger cities, reflects cultural diversity, more sophisticated criminals and rapid social change. Canada's law enforcement

NOUVEAUX TIMBRES À L'HONNEUR DES CANADIENS ET DES CANADIEN- NES EXERÇANT DES MÉTIERS DANGEREUX

OTTAWA (le 13 septembre 1991) – Le 23 septembre 1991, on lancera quatre nouveaux timbres commémoratifs de 0,40\$, qui donneront un aperçu captivant de quatre *occupations dangereuses*: lutte contre les incendies, police, sauvetage, et patrouilleurs-secouristes. Ces métiers exigent une grande forme physique, de la détermination, des décisions vitales, et offrent en contrepartie action, aventure et la profonde satisfaction de venir en aide à son prochain. Le dévoilement des timbres se fera au cours d'une cérémonie tenue à l'occasion d'un congrès international des chefs de service d'incendie à Toronto, le 22 septembre.

La lutte contre l'incendie apparaît souvent comme le métier le plus dangereux en Amérique du Nord, en raison des risques élevés auxquels sont exposés les soldats du feu professionnels ou bénévoles. Les pompiers sauvent des personnes dans des tours d'habitation, extraient des blessés des carcasses de voitures et prodiguent les premiers soins. Leur métier exige une expertise à la fois scientifique et technique.

Chaque jour, les policiers canadiens font face à des dangers physiques en faisant





occupation has a colourful history; the Royal Canadian Mounted Police was established in 1919 while municipal police forces did not appear until 1930.

Search and rescue was a necessary feature of early Canadian life. Today, the demand for services is still heavy, and technology helps to deliver rescuers on target faster than ever before. Numerous organizations concern themselves with search and rescue, including volunteer groups, police forces, Parks Canada, the Armed Forces, the Department of Fisheries and Oceans and the Canadian Coast Guard, among others.

In 1940, Dr. Douglas Firth and the Canadian Amateur Ski Association (CASA) organized a first aid and rescue group to patrol ski hills in the Laurentians. In 1961, the Canadian Ski Patrol System (CSPS) became independent of the CASA. Since then, the CSPS has more than 5,000 trained patrollers who possess life-saving skills including accident prevention and safety, accident management, evacuation procedures, search and rescue, and avalanche safety. 1991 marks CSPS's 50th anniversary as an independent, largely volunteer, operation.

Suzanne Duranceau of Montreal designed these four stamps. The colour and realism of the scenes stress the drama of each of the occupations depicted.

Official first day covers will bear a Toronto, Ontario cancellation and a cachet featuring a colour photograph of firefighters at work.

Stamp Specifications:

Issue date: 23 September 1991
 Printer: Canadian Bank Note Co. Ltd., Ottawa
 Quantity: 15,000,000
 Dimensions: 30mm x 40mm (vertical)
 Perforation: 13+
 Gum type: PVA
 Paper type: Coated one side, litho (Coated Papers)
 Printing process: Lithography (5 colours)
 Pane layout: 50 stamps
 Tagging: General tagged, four sides

respecter la loi. Dans notre contexte actuel, que caractérisent les grandes villes, on retrouve une diversité culturelle, des criminels plus astucieux et une société en rapide évolution. L'histoire du métier de gardien de la loi canadienne est colorée; la Gendarmerie royale a été créée en 1919, alors que les services de police municipaux ne sont apparus qu'en 1930.

La recherche et le sauvetage constituaient une caractéristique nécessaire des débuts de la colonie. À l'heure actuelle, la demande de services reste forte et la technologie aide à amener les sauveteurs sur place plus rapidement que jamais. Un grand nombre d'organismes se préoccupent de recherche et de sauvetage, dont des groupes de bénévoles, les services de police, Parcs Canada, les Forces armées, le ministère des Pêches et Océans, la Garde côtière canadienne, pour ne citer que ceux-là.

En 1940, le Dr Douglas Firth et l'Association canadienne de ski amateur organisaient un groupe de premiers soins et de sauvetage qui patrouillait les pentes de ski des Laurentides. En 1961, l'Organisation de la patrouille canadienne de ski (OPCS) s'est détachée de cette association. Depuis lors, l'OPCS a plus de 5 000 patrouilleurs formés compétents en sauvetage, y compris en prévention des accidents et en sécurité, en gestion des accidents, en procédures d'évacuation, en recherche et sauvetage et en sécurité dans le domaine des avalanches. On fêtera en 1991 le 50^e anniversaire de l'OPCS comme activité indépendante, en grande partie bénévole.

Le motif de ces quatre timbres a été créé par Suzanne Duranceau, de Montréal. La couleur et le réalisme des scènes soulignent l'aspect dramatique de chacun des métiers qui sont dépeints.

Sur les plis Premiers jours officiels, on trouvera une oblitération de Toronto (Ontario) et une photographie en couleurs de pompiers au travail.

Données techniques:

Date d'émission: Le 23 septembre 1991

FOUR TALL TALES FOCUS OF SECOND CANADIAN FOLKLORE ISSUE

OTTAWA (September 13, 1991) – The first stamp issue of October – Folktales – presents the second set of four stamps in the Canadian Folklore series. These four new 40¢ stamps highlight the Canadian folktales of *Buried Treasure*, the *Chinook*, the *Witched Canoe* (or *La Chasse-Galerie*), and the *Orphan Boy*. Folktales have a unique place in our culture; they entertain, enlighten and often act as cautionary tales.

Nova Scotia abounds in tales of *Buried Treasure*. One of the most famous, that of Oak Island, has been cloaked in mystery and drama since its discovery in 1795. Over the years, a mysterious pit has drawn scores of fortune seekers lured to the island by tales of fabulous treasure buried there by the notorious pirate Captain Kidd. So far, treasure-seekers have come up empty-handed.

Tall tales about the warm dry wind called a *Chinook*, which blows eastward out of the Rockies, are no less amazing than the facts. In minutes, the warm breath of the chinook was believed to make the deep snow of Southern Alberta disappear as if by magic. One storyteller claimed that a chinook melted the snow so quickly that, while the front runners of his sleigh slid over the snow, the back runners stirred up a cloud of dust!

Quebec's *La Chasse-Galerie* (or the *Witched Canoe*) is a 19th century humorous cautionary tale. It recounts how a pact with the devil, made on New Year's by lovesick lumberjacks allowed them to fly home in canoes to their

Imprimeur: Canadian Bank Note Co. Ltd., Ottawa
Tirage: 15 000 000
Format: 30mm x 40mm (vertical)
Dentelure: 13 +
Gomme: APV
Papier: Couché d'un côté, litho (Coated Papers)
Procédé d'impression: Lithographie (cinq couleurs)
Présentation de la feuille: 50 timbres
Marquage: Procédé général, sur les quatre côtés

QUATRE RÉCITS FABULEUX AU CENTRE DE LA DEUXIÈME ÉMISSION SUR LE CANADIEN

OTTAWA (le 13 septembre 1991) – La première émission d'octobre – Contes populaires – présente le deuxième ensemble de quatre timbres dans la série du folklore canadien. Ces quatre nouveaux timbres de 0,40\$ soulignent les contes populaires canadiens au sujet du *trésor enfoui d'Oak Island*, du *chinook*, de la *chasse-galerie* et de l'*orphelin Kaujjakjuk*. Les contes populaires ont une place unique dans notre culture. Ils divertissent, éclairent, et font souvent fonction de récits de mise en garde.

En Nouvelle-Écosse, on trouve de nombreux récits au sujet de *trésors enfouis*. L'un des plus fameux, celui d'Oak Island, s'est entouré de mystères et de drames depuis sa découverte en 1795. Au fil des ans, un puit mystérieux a attiré des dizaines de dénicheurs de fortune attirés sur l'île par des récits de fabuleux trésors enterrés par le célèbre pirate, le capitaine Kidd. Jusqu'ici, les chasseurs de trésors sont revenus bredouilles.





sweethearts far away. The story, while entertaining, also served to admonish blasphemers and those who would stray from the teachings of the Church.

The chilling Inuit legend of the *Orphan Boy* named Kaujjakjuk is used by the Inuit of Labrador as a moral warning by parents to teach children not to mistreat others. Kaujjakjuk overcomes abuse to gain revenge upon those who mistreated him. The story is full of magic, animals (dogs and polar bears) and provides a fascinating look at Inuit cultural values.

All four folktales can be read in their entirety in a new Souvenir Edition, which also contains four mint stamps and an Official First Day Cover. It sells for \$7.95 (plus applicable taxes).

The Official First Day Cover will bear a Calgary, Alberta cancellation and a cachet featuring an illustration of a colourful map depicting Oak Island, Nova Scotia.

Designer Ralph Tibbles teamed up with illustrators Allan Cormack and Deborah Drew-Brook, all of Toronto, to create these colourful stamps. The scenes in the foreground of the stamps are animated while a larger figure in the background looks on.

Stamp specifications:

Issue date: 1 October 1991
 Printer: Ashton-Potter Limited, Toronto
 Quantity: 20,000,000
 Dimensions: 30mm x 40mm (vertical)
 Perforation: 13 +
 Gum type: PVA
 Paper type: Coated one side, litho (Harrison)
 Printing process: Lithography (5 colours)
 Pane layout: 50 stamps
 Tagging: General tagged, four sides
 Related Item: Souvenir Edition

UNQUENCHED FIRE: CANADA'S SECOND PRESTIGE BOOKLET CELEBRATES 150th ANNIVERSARY OF QUEEN'S UNIVERSITY

OTTAWA (September 27, 1991) – On October 16, Canada Post Corporation will

Les récits fabuleux concernant le vent chaud et sec appelé *chinook*, qui souffle vers l'est en venant des montagnes Rocheuses, ne sont pas moins surprenants que la réalité. En quelques minutes, le souffle chaud du *chinook* pouvait, croyait-on, faire disparaître comme par miracle l'épaisse couche de neige du sud de l'Alberta. Selon l'un des conteurs, le *chinook* a fait fondre la neige si rapidement que les patins avant de son traîneau glissaient encore sur la neige, alors que ses patins arrière soulevaient un nuage de poussière!

La *chasse-galerie* du Québec est un conte drôle et moralisateur du XIX^e siècle. On y relate comment un pacte avec le diable, passé au Nouvel An par des bûcherons languissant d'amour, leur permit de voler jusque chez eux en canoë pour retrouver leur amoureuse lointaine. Le récit, tout en divertissant, servait également à admonester les blasphemateurs et ceux qui auraient voulu s'écarter des enseignements de l'Église.

La terrifiante légende inuit de l'*orphelin* Kaujjakjuk sert aux parents inuit du Labrador de leçon pour enseigner à leurs enfants à ne pas maltraiter autrui. Kaujjakjuk réchappe de mauvais traitements et prend sa revanche sur ceux qui l'ont maltraité. Le récit est plein de magie, d'animaux (de chiens et d'ours blancs) et donne un aperçu fascinant des valeurs culturelles inuit.

Les quatre contes populaires sont présentés en version intégrale dans une nouvelle édition-souvenir, qui comprend également quatre timbres neufs et un pli Premier jour officiel. Le prix de vente est 7,95\$ (plus les taxes applicables).

Sur le pli Premier jour officiel, on trouvera une oblitération de Calgary (Alberta) et une carte en couleurs d'Oak Island (Nouvelle-Écosse).

Le graphiste Ralph Tibbles a fait équipe avec les illustrateurs Allan Cormack et Deborah Drew-Brook, tous de Toronto, pour la création de ces timbres colorés.

issue its second Prestige Booklet, commemorating Queen's University's place in Canada's educational system and its 1991 sesquicentennial. The booklet contains ten 40-cent stamps and a written text explaining the history of the distinguished university. The stamp will be unveiled on October 16 (University Day) at the Principal's Reception in Grant Hall, Queen's University, Kingston, Ontario.

The booklet is called *Unquenched Fire*, named for a quote by Leonard Brockington, rector of the university from 1947-1966, who said, "The history of this university is the story of a fire that would not be quenched." The stamp shows Grant Hall Tower, an icon at Queen's since 1905, named for George Monro Grant, one of the school's most influential principals. The stamp was designed by Les Holloway and Richard Kerr of Toronto.

From the first handful of students studying in a rented house in 1842 to the current student population of 17,000, Queen's has seen much progress in the last 150 years.

In the fall of 1841, Queen Victoria granted a charter to the Reverend Thomas Liddell to establish "Queen's

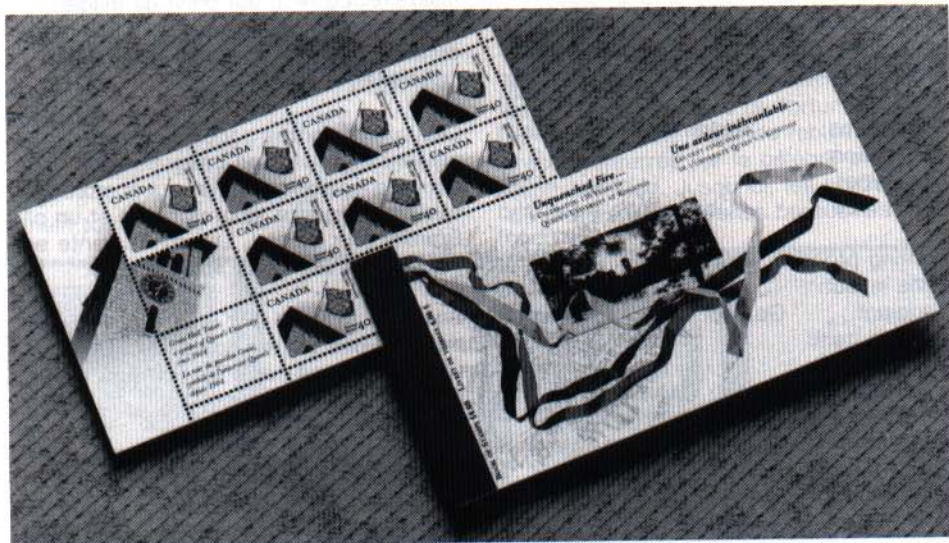
Les scènes au premier plan des timbres sont animées, sous l'observation d'une figure plus grande en arrière-plan.

Données techniques:

Date d'émission: 1^{er} octobre 1991
 Imprimeur: Ashton-Potter Limited (Toronto)
 Tirage: 20 000 000
 Format: 30mm x 40mm (vertical)
 Dentelure: 13 +
 Gomme: APV
 Papier: Couché d'un côté, litho (Harrison)
 Procédé d'impression: Lithographie (5 couleurs)
 Présentation de la feuille: 50 timbres
 Marquage: Procédé général, sur les quatre côtés
 Article connexe: Édition-souvenir

UNE ARDEUR INÉBRANLABE: LE DEUXIÈME LIVRET DE PRESTIGE CANADIEN SOULIGNE LE 150^e ANNIVERSAIRE DE L'UNIVERSITÉ QUEEN'S

OTTAWA (le 27 septembre 1991) – Le 16 octobre, la Société canadienne des postes émettra son deuxième livret de prestige, qui vient souligner la place qu'occupe l'université Queen's au sein du système d'éducation. Le livret est émis à l'occasion du 150^e anniversaire de l'institution. Outre dix timbres de





College at Kingston". After much financial strife, the first graduates emerged in 1847.

During his years as principal from 1877 to 1902, George Grant transformed Queen's into a national university, offering not only liberal arts and graduate studies, but also training in science and medicine. Today, Grant Hall stands as the architectural symbol of Grant's accomplishments.



Queen's University boasts such prestigious alumni as former Ottawa mayor Charlotte Whitton and actor Lorne Greene.

Official first day covers will bear a Kingston, Ontario cancellation and a cachet depicting the University's coat of arms.

The Queen's University Prestige Booklet will be available for \$4.00 (plus applicable taxes) at postal outlets across Canada, or by mail from the National Philatelic Centre, Antigonish, NS, B2G 2R8 (1-800-565-4362).

Stamp specifications:

Date of Issue: 16 October 1991
 Printer: Ashton-Potter Limited, Toronto
 Quantity: 5,000,000 (500,000 booklets)
 Dimensions: 30mm x 24mm (horizontal)
 Perforations: 13 +
 Gum Type: PVA
 Paper Type: Coated one side, Litho (Coated Papers)
 Printing Process: Lithography (5 colours)
 Pane Layout: Booklet of 10 stamps
 Tagging: General tagged (four sides)

0,40 \$, le livret comprend un texte racontant l'histoire de cette remarquable université. Le dévoilement du timbre se fera le 16 octobre – la Journée de l'université – au cours de la réception du recteur, qui se tiendra dans le pavillon Grant de l'université Queen's à Kingston, en Ontario.

Le titre du livret, *Une ardeur inébranlable*, s'inspire d'une citation de Leonard Brockington qui a été recteur de l'université de 1947 à 1966: «L'histoire de l'université Queen's est celle d'une ardeur inébranlable». Sur le timbre figure la tour du pavillon Grant, symbole de l'université depuis 1905 et ainsi nommée en souvenir de George Monro Grant, l'un des recteurs les plus influents de son histoire. Le motif a été conçu par Les Holloway et Richard Kerr, de Toronto.

L'université Queen's a beaucoup évolué au cours de ses 150 années d'existence, depuis les premiers cours donnés à une poignée d'étudiants dans une maison louée, en 1842. Aujourd'hui, elle compte 17 000 étudiants et étudiantes.

À l'automne 1841, la reine Victoria accorde au révérend Thomas Liddell une chartre créant «le collège Queen's à Kingston». Après de nombreuses difficultés financières, la nouvelle institution décerne ses premiers diplômes en 1847.

Pendant son mandat de recteur de 1877 à 1902, George Grant fait du collège Queen's une université d'envergure nationale qui offre non seulement des programmes en arts et des cours d'études supérieures, mais également des cours de médecine et de sciences. Aujourd'hui, le pavillon Grant est perçu comme le symbole architectural des réalisations de cet ancien recteur.

L'université Queen's compte parmi ses anciens étudiants des personnages de marque tels que l'ancienne mairesse d'Ottawa Charlotte Whitton et l'acteur Lorne Greene.

Les plis Premier jour officiels seront oblitérés à Kingston, en Ontario, et porteront les armoiries de l'université.

SANTAS FROM AROUND THE WORLD TOPIC FOR 1991 CHRISTMAS STAMPS

OTTAWA (September 27, 1991) – Canada Post Corporation's traditional Christmas commemorative stamp issue this year features four versions of Santa Claus as he is recognized in different parts of the world. Four stamps will be issued October 23, in denominations of 35, 40, 46 and 80 cents.

For the sixth year, Canada Post is offering special Greet More stamps for use on domestic greeting cards. The stamps are available at the reduced rate of 35 cents and are sold only in booklets of ten. They are used in conjunction with specially marked greeting card envelopes that permit more efficient mail processing.

The stamps were designed by Steven Slipp, a Halifax graphic designer. Slipp's Santa figures were first constructed from torn paper for a collage effect, and then scanned by a computer and manipulated so they could be reduced to stamp size.

The 40-cent domestic rate stamp shows the popular North American Santa Claus. He is presented on the stamp in his familiar red suit and black boots, filling a Christmas stocking and carrying his bag of presents.

Santa Claus came to North America in the 1650s, when Dutch immigrants introduced "Sinterklaas", who visited children the night of December 5. In 1664, the name was anglicized to Santa and his visited moved to Christmas Eve. He evolved from the European tradition of St. Nicholas, who was based on a philanthropic bishop from the fourth century.

The 35-cent Greet More stamp depicts Great Britain's "Father Christmas" who brings gifts for every stocking and Yule logs for the hearth. Unlike St. Nicholas-based Santas, Father Christmas evolved from pagan festivals that took place around the time of the Christian feast celebrating the birth of Jesus Christ. He is shown on the stamp holding a wassail

Le livret de prestige sera vendu 4 \$ (taxes en vigueur en sus) dans les divers points de vente postaux du Canada. On pourra également le commander en écrivant ou en téléphonant au Centre national de philatélie, Antigonish (Nouvelle-Écosse) B2G 2R8 (1-800-565-4362).

Données techniques:

Date d'émission: 16 octobre 1991
Imprimeur: Ashton-Potter Limited, Toronto
Tirage: 5 000 000 (500 000 livrets)
Format: 30mm x 24mm (horizontal)
Dentelure: 13 +
Gomme: A.P.V.
Papier: Couché d'un côté, Litho
(Coated Papers)
Procédé d'impression: Lithographie en
cinq couleurs
Présentation du feuillet: Livret de 10
timbres
Marquage: Procédé général, sur les
quatre côtés

DES PERSONNAGES DE NOËL DE PARTOUT AU MONDE ORNERONT LES TIMBRES DE NOËL DE 1991

OTTAWA (le 27 septembre 1991) – Cette année, les timbres qu'émettra la Société canadienne des postes à l'occasion des Fêtes présenteront quatre personnages de Noël issus des traditions de divers pays. Ces timbres commémoratifs imprimés aux tarifs de 0,35\$, 0,40\$, 0,46\$ et 0,80\$ seront mis en circulation le 23 octobre.

Pour une sixième année, la Société canadienne des postes émet un timbre Poste-bonheur destiné aux cartes de souhaits du régime intérieur. Le timbre Poste-bonheur est imprimé au tarif réduit de 0,35\$ et est offert seulement en carnets de dix. Apposé sur les enveloppes munies d'une grille de codage, il permet le traitement efficace du courrier.

Les timbres de Noël ont été conçus par le graphiste Stephen Slipp d'Halifax. Pour donner aux vignettes l'apparence de collages, Slipp a d'abord créé les personnages à partir de papier déchiré. Il les a ensuite reproduits au moyen d'un ordinateur puis réduits au format d'un timbre-poste.



bowl and wearing a wreath of holly on his head.

The 46-cent stamp, the rate for mail to the United States, depicts France's

Sur le timbre de 0,40\$ est présenté le père Noël nord-américain. Vêtu de son habituel costume rouge et de ses bottes noires, on le voit, sac au dos, garnissant un bas de Noël.



"Bonhomme Noël". This Santa began in the twelfth century, with the gift-giving tradition of St. Nicholas. He eventually evolved into Bonhomme Noël, who fills the shoes of children with gifts. He is shown on the stamp beside the white horse that accompanies him, and carrying a bundle of wooden switches, which he leaves for naughty children.

The 80-cent stamp, the rate for mail going to international destinations, shows "Sinterklaas", of the Netherlands, one of the St. Nicholas "Santas" common to many European countries. He was renowned for giving generously to the poor – and for doing so in secret at night. He is shown in a bishop's miter, carrying a crook and giving gifts to a child.

The Official First Day Cover will bear an Ottawa, Ontario cancellation and a cachet featuring an early 20th-century portrait of the North American Santa Claus.

La légende du père Noël est arrivée en Amérique du Nord dans les années 1650 par l'entremise des immigrants hollandais. Selon leur tradition, un certain *Sinterklaas* rendait visite aux enfants la nuit du 5 décembre. En 1664, le nom du personnage hollandais a été anglicisé et est devenu *Santa Claus*, et sa visite a été retardée jusqu'à la veille de Noël. Sa légende a pour origine celle de saint Nicolas, évêque et philanthrope qui vivait au IV^e siècle.

Le motif du timbre Poste-bonheur de 0,35\$ est formé du *Father Christmas* britannique qui apporte des présents pour garnir les bas et des bûches pour les foyers. Contrairement au père Noël, le personnage britannique n'a pas pour ancêtre saint Nicolas. Il a été créé dans le cadre des festivals païens qui avaient lieu aux environs des fêtes chrétiennes célébrant la naissance du Christ. Sur le timbre, il est présenté tenant une coupe et coiffé d'une couronne de houx.

Le timbre de 0,46\$, servant à l'affranchissement des envois à destination des États-Unis, est illustré par le bonhomme Noël de la France. Ce personnage qui date du XII^e siècle a son origine dans la légende de saint Nicolas dont il reprend la tradition de donner des cadeaux. Au fil des ans, il est devenu le bonhomme Noël qui remplit de présents les souliers des enfants. Sur le timbre, on le voit debout

Stamp specifications:

Date of Issue: 23 October 1991

Denominations: 35¢*, 40¢, 46¢, 80¢
(*available in Stamp Pack of 10 stamps only)

Printer: Ashton-Potter Limited, Toronto

Quantity: Sheet stamps: 40¢ - 55,000,000
46¢, 80¢ - 11,000,000 ea.Stamp Packs: 35¢ - 7,000,000
40¢ - 2,000,000

46¢, 80¢ - 400,000 ea.

Dimensions: 35¢ - 40mm x 26mm
(horizontal) - 40¢, 46¢, 80¢ - 30mm x 36mm (vertical)

Perforations/Gum Type: 13 + /PVA

Paper Type: Coated one side, Litho

Printing Process: Lithography (5 colours)

Pane Layout: 40¢, 46¢, 80¢ - 50 stamps

Tagging: General tagged, four sides

Official First Day Cover: Ottawa, Ontario

Related Items: \$3.50 Greet More Stamp Pack (10 x 35¢)

\$4.00 Christmas Stamp Pack (10 x 40¢)

\$2.30 Christmas Stamp Pack (5 x 46¢)

\$4.00 Christmas Stamp Pack (5 x 80¢)

BASKETBALL CENTENNIAL AND ITS CANADIAN INVENTOR TO BE COMMEMORATED ON STAMP, SOUVENIR SHEET

OTTAWA (October 11, 1991) - On October 25, Canada Post Corporation will issue a special 40-cent stamp and a souvenir sheet celebrating one hundred years of basketball, a game invented by Dr. James Naismith (1861-1939), originally from Almonte, Ontario.

Basketball fans across Canada will be able to see these new stamps on October 27, during the half-time broadcast of an NBA Exhibition game in Toronto. The stamp will be featured by The Sports Network (TSN) and le Réseau des sports (RDS), official sponsors of the issue.

In conjunction with the stamp presentation, a *Heritage Minute* about the invention of basketball and its Canadian creator will be premiered during the broadcast. *Heritage Minutes* are 60-second telefilms about Canadian historical topics and are produced by the CRB Foundation and sponsored by

à côté de son compagnon, un cheval blanc, tenant dans ses bras des fêrûles de bois qu'il laisse aux enfants désobéissants.

Le timbre de 0,80\$, le tarif des envois du régime international, offre une interprétation de *Sinterklaas*, un personnage des Pays-Bas et d'autres pays d'Europe qui est le pendant de saint Nicolas. Connu pour sa générosité envers les démunis, ce dernier faisait ses dons en catimini pendant la nuit. Sur le timbre, il est présenté vêtu d'une mitre et portant une crosse d'évêque, donnant un cadeau à un enfant.

Les plis Premier jour officiels seront oblitérés à Ottawa, en Ontario, et seront ornés d'une illustration du père Noël nord-américain datant du début du XX^e siècle.

Données techniques:

Date d'émission: 23 octobre 1991

Valeur: 0,35\$*, 0,40\$, 0,46\$, 0,80\$
(*Offert en carnets de dix seulement)

Imprimeur: Ashton-Potter Limited, Toronto

Tirage: Timbres: 0,40\$ - 55 000 000
0,46\$, 0,80\$ - 11 000 000 chacun

Carnets: 0,35\$ - 7 000 000

0,40\$ - 2 000 000

0,46\$, 0,80\$ - 400 000 chacun

Format: 0,35\$ - 40mm x 26mm (horizontal)

0,40\$, 0,46\$, 0,80\$ - 30mm x 36mm
(vertical)

Dentelure/Gomme: 13 + /A.P.V.

Papier: Couché d'un côté, Litho

Procédé d'impression: Lithographie en
cinq couleursPrésentation des feuilles: 0,40\$, 0,46\$,
0,80\$ - 50 timbresMarquage: Procédé général, sur les
quatre côtésOblitération des plis Premier jour: Ottawa
(Ontario)

Articles connexes: Carnet de timbres

Poste-bonheur (10 x 0,35\$) 3,50\$

Carnet de timbres (10 x 0,40\$) 4\$

Carnet de timbres (5 x 0,46\$) 2,30\$

Carnet de timbres (5 x 0,80\$) 4\$



Canada Post Corporation and Power Broadcasting.

In addition to a single 40-cent stamp, a special souvenir sheet has been added to the 1991 stamp program. The sheet will feature the 40-cent stamp, plus two additional stamps in denominations of 46 and



LE BASKET-BALL ET SON INVENTEUR FONT L'OBJET D'UN TIMBRE COMMÉMORATIF ET D'UN FEUILLET-SOUVENIR

OTTAWA (le 11 octobre 1991) – Le 25 octobre, la Société canadienne des postes émettra un timbre de 0,40\$ ainsi qu'un feuillet-souvenir pour souligner le centenaire du basket-ball, jeu qu'a inventé le Canadien James Naismith (1861-1939), originaire d'Almonte (Ontario).

Les commanditaires officiels des timbres, le Réseau des sports (RDS) et The Sports Network (TSN), présenteront les vignettes aux amateurs de basket-ball de partout au Canada le 27 octobre à la mi-temps d'une partie hors-concours de la NBA à Toronto.

Un épisode des *Reflets du patrimoine* sur l'invention du basket-ball et son créateur canadien sera diffusé pour la première fois pendant ce match. Les *Reflets* sont des mini-téléfilms d'une minute portant sur des éléments de l'histoire du Canada, produits par la Fondation CRB et commandités par la Société canadienne des postes et Power Broadcasting.

Au timbre seul de 0,40\$ prévu au programme de 1991, un feuillet-souvenir a

1891 - 1991

James A. Naismith, born near Almonte, Ontario, invented basketball in 1891 while teaching in the U.S. Today, basketball is one of the world's most popular sports.

James A. Naismith, né près d'Almonte (Ontario), a conçu le basket-ball en 1891 lorsqu'il était moniteur aux États-Unis. Aujourd'hui, le basket-ball est l'un des sports les plus populaires.



80 cents. The central element of each features a dynamic, stylized illustration of players involved in various actions seen in a game, as though captured for a single moment in time.

The souvenir sheet will also be unveiled on October 26 at Naismith Memorial Public School in Almonte.

Joseph Gault, Charles Reynolds and Tiit Telmet of Toronto designed the stamps and souvenir sheet, which are meant to suggest the skill and action of basketball. On the souvenir sheet, Naismith himself overlooks the scenes being played out on the stamps.

James Naismith was a doctor, teacher and theologian from Almonte, Ontario, near Ottawa, who excelled in his studies and in sports. At the suggestion of the Montreal YMCA secretary, Dr. D.A. Budge, Naismith registered at the Young Men's Christian Association Training School in Springfield, Massachusetts. It was at the training school that Naismith was challenged to create a game for the school's most rebellious gym class.

Using the restricted winter space of a gym, Naismith combined factors from outdoor games to create a new sport to amuse the students. He decided the new game would require a large, light ball which could be thrown but not carried, to force players to throw with skill rather than force. Each facet of the game was tailored to minimize roughness. Two peach baskets were nailed on either side of the gym and two teams of nine players tossed up a soccer ball.

The first game took place on December 21, 1891 and was christened "basket-ball" after the inventor modestly rejected the name "Naismith ball".

The Official First Day Cover will bear an Almonte, Ontario cancellation and a cachet featuring a portrait of Dr. Naismith.

Specifications:

Date of Issue: 25 October 1991
Printer: Ashton-Potter Limited, Toronto

été ajouté. Ce feuillet est composé du timbre de 0,40\$ et de deux autres timbres d'une valeur nominale de 0,46\$ et de 0,80\$. Le motif stylisé des timbres présente des athlètes pris sur le vif au cours d'un match.

Le feuillet-souvenir sera aussi dévoilé le 26 octobre à l'école publique *Naismith Memorial* située à Almonte.

Joseph Gault, Charles Reynolds et Tiit Telmet, de Toronto, signent les motifs des timbres qui évoquent l'adresse des joueurs. Le feuillet-souvenir, également conçu par ces artistes, présente James Naismith en train de contempler des joueurs de basket-ball dans le feu de l'action.

Né à Almonte (ville située près d'Ottawa, en Ontario), James Naismith était médecin, professeur et théologien qui excellait tant dans les études que dans les sports. Sur le conseil du secrétaire du YMCA de Montréal, le Dr D.A. Budge, Naismith s'est inscrit à l'école de formation de cet organisme à Springfield, au Massachusetts. C'est là que Naismith a relevé le défi de créer un sport pour la classe de gymnastique la plus rebelle.

Tout en tenant compte de l'espace restreint d'un gymnase, Naismith a cherché à combiner des éléments de divers sports d'extérieur pour inventer une activité capable d'intéresser les élèves. Il a d'abord choisi d'utiliser un gros ballon léger qui pouvait être lancé et non porté afin de favoriser l'adresse plutôt que la force. Au moyen de diverses règles, l'inventeur a essayé de réduire la rudesse du jeu. Deux équipes de neuf joueurs devaient tenter de lancer un ballon de soccer dans deux paniers à fruits accrochés aux deux extrémités d'un gymnase.

Le premier match du jeu a été disputé le 21 décembre 1891. Modeste, son inventeur refusa que le sport soit baptisé «Naismith Ball» et opta pour le nom qu'on lui connaît aujourd'hui, le basket-ball.

Les plis Premier jour officiels seront



Quantity: 15,000,000 (500,000 souvenir sheets)
 Dimensions: 26mm x 40mm, vertical
 (Souvenir sheet: 155mm x 90mm, horiz.)
 Perforations/Gum: 13 + /PVA
 Paper Type: Coated one side, Litho
 Printing Process: Lithography, 7 colours
 (Souvenir sheet: Lithography, 8 colours)
 Pane Layout: Stamp Pane: 50 stamps
 Souvenir sheet: 3 stamps
 Tagging: General tagged, four sides

TOTAL WAR: SET OF FOUR STAMPS FOCUSES ON THE SECOND WORLD WAR IN 1941

OTTAWA (October 11, 1991) – On November 8, Canada Post Corporation will issue the third set of stamps in a series commemorating the Second World War. Entitled *Total War*, the set of four 40-cent stamps looks at different aspects of the war in 1941, the year the hostilities grew to include Japan, the United States and the Soviet Union.

The stamps depict the defense of Hong Kong, women in the armed forces, war industry, and veterans and cadets.

In 1941, the British government requested that Canada send troops to Hong Kong to defend it from the Japanese. Two battalions were sent, The Royal Rifles of Canada and the Winnipeg Grenadiers. Though having fought valiantly, the under-equipped and under-trained troops suffered a crushing defeat when the Japanese invaded on December 8. The design shows three Canadian soldiers manning an anti-aircraft position at Hong Kong.

The role of women in the armed forces is commemorated with a stamp showing members of the three women's branches of the armed forces: the Canadian Women's Auxiliary Air Force (later the Royal Canadian Air Force, Women's Division), the Canadian Women's Army Corps, and the Women's Royal Canadian Naval Service. Also shown on the stamp is a "nursing sister", the term for nurses serving with the armed forces, who often worked close to the front to treat the wounded.

oblitérés à Almonte, en Ontario, et seront ornés d'un portrait du Dr Naismith.

Données techniques:
 Date d'émission: 25 octobre 1991
 Imprimeur: Ashton-Potter Limited, Toronto
 Tirage: 15 000 000 (timbre seul),
 500 000 (feuillelet-souvenir)
 Format: 26mm x 40mm, vertical
 (timbre seul)
 155mm x 90mm, horizontal (feuillelet-souvenir)
 Dentelure/gomme: 13 + /A.P.V.
 Papier: Couché d'un côté, Litho
 Procédé d'impression: Lithographie en sept couleurs (timbre seul)
 Lithographie en neuf couleurs (feuillelet-souvenir)
 Présentation de la feuille: 50 timbres (timbre seul),
 Présentation du feuillelet: 3 timbres (feuillelet-souvenir)
 Marquage: Procédé général, sur les quatre côtés

LA GUERRE TOTALE: JEU DE QUATRE TIMBRES CONSACRÉ À LA SECONDE GUERRE MONDIALE

OTTAWA (le 11 octobre 1991) – Le 8 novembre, la Société canadienne des postes émettra le troisième jeu de la série consacrée à la Seconde Guerre mondiale. Intitulé *La guerre totale*, ce jeu de quatre timbres de 0,40\$ rappelle différents aspects de la guerre en 1941, année pendant laquelle le Japon, les États-Unis et l'Union soviétique prennent part aux hostilités.

Les timbres ont pour sujet la défense de Hong-Kong, les forces armées féminines, l'industrie de l'armement ainsi que les vétérans et les cadets.

En 1941, le gouvernement britannique demande au Canada d'envoyer des troupes à Hong-Kong afin de défendre le pays contre les Japonais. Deux bataillons s'y rendent: le *Royal Rifles of Canada* et les *Winnipeg Grenadiers*. Bien qu'elles se défendent vaillamment, les troupes, mal équipées et mal entraînées, subissent une défaite cuisante lors de l'invasion des Japonais le 8 décembre. Le timbre



A third stamp looks at the changes to Canadian industry and the workforce during the war, when new factories sprang up practically overnight to meet the overwhelming demand for war material. One of the most dramatic changes to the workforce occurred as a result of the labour shortage brought on by the war, when women were increasingly called to work in previously male occupations. The stamps shows male and female workers assembling an anti-aircraft gun in an artillery factory.

The fourth stamp focuses on veterans and cadets, who also played a significant role during the war. Many veterans of the First World War, who failed to meet the age or health requirements for the second conflict, were able to serve in the veteran's organizations such as the Veteran's Home Guard (later the Veteran's Guard of Canada), which helped provide guards for factories, prisoner of war camps, and other sites.

Members of cadet corps, whether army, navy or air force, receive a wide variety of instruction in military and leadership skills, and often choose to serve their country in the military, as many did dur-

montre trois soldats canadiens guettant l'arrivée d'avions ennemis à Hong-Kong.

Le rôle des femmes est mis en évidence au moyen d'un timbre présentant des membres de trois groupements des forces armées: le Corps auxiliaire féminin de l'Aviation canadienne (qui est devenu la division féminine de l'Aviation royale du Canada), le Service féminin de l'Armée canadienne et le Service féminin de la Marine royale du Canada. En outre, on peut voir sur le timbre un «infirmière militaire». Ce terme désignait les infirmières des forces armées qui soignaient les blessés dans des installations situées près du front.

Le troisième timbre rappelle l'essor que connaît l'industrie pendant la guerre. En 1941, de nombreuses usines sont construites afin de répondre à la demande de matériel sans cesse grandissante. L'effectif de ces usines connaît aussi un changement marquant. Les hommes étant appelés au front, des femmes occupent des postes qui jusque-là leur étaient interdits. Le timbre illustre des hommes et des femmes en train d'assembler un





ing the Second World War. The stamps shows a group of military cadets listening to veteran's tales of past wars.

Montreal designer Pierre-Yves Pelletier created the stamps using illustrations by Jean-Pierre Armanville, also of Montreal.

Official First Day Covers will be an Ottawa, Ontario cancellation and a cachet showing a truck assembly plant.

Specifications:

Date of Issue: 8 November 1991

Printer: Canadian Bank Note Co. Ltd.,
Ottawa

Quantity: 15,000,000

Dimensions: 48mm x 30mm (horizontal)

Perforations/Gum Type: 13 + /PVA

Paper Type: Coated one side, Litho

Printing Process: Lithography (5 colours)

Pane Layout: 16 stamps

Tagging: General tagged, four sides

Related Item: Souvenir Edition

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canon antiaérien dans une usine d'armement.

Le quatrième timbre est consacré aux vétérans et aux cadets qui ont aussi joué un rôle important au cours de la Seconde Guerre mondiale. De nombreux vétérans de la Première Guerre, qui ne pouvaient aller au front en raison de leur âge ou de leur santé, ont servi dans des organisations comme la Garde nationale des anciens combattants (qui est devenue la Garde des anciens combattants du Canada) à titre de gardiens dans les usines, les prisons et d'autres emplacements.

Les membres des corps de cadets de l'armée de terre, de la marine et de l'aviation, à qui l'on enseignait l'art militaire et les principes de commandement, choisissaient souvent de s'engager dans l'armée et plusieurs l'ont fait durant la Seconde Guerre mondiale. Le timbre illustre un groupe de cadets militaires écoutant les récits de guerre d'un vétéran.

Le graphiste Pierre-Yves Pelletier, de Montréal, a créé les motifs des timbres à partir d'illustrations de Jean-Pierre Armanville, aussi de Montréal.

Les plis Premier jour officiels seront oblitérés à Ottawa, en Ontario, et porteront un cachet illustrant une usine d'assemblage de camions.

Données techniques:

Date d'émission: 8 novembre 1991

Imprimeur: Canadian Bank Note Co. Ltd.,
Ottawa

Tirage: 15 000 000

Format: 48mm x 30mm (horizontal)

Dentelure/gomme: 13 + /A.P.V.

Papier: Couché d'un côté, Litho

Procédé d'impression: Lithographie en
cinq couleurs

Présentation du feuillet: 16 timbres

Marquage: Procédé général, sur les
quatre côtés

Article connexe: Édition-souvenir

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The Judging Column - La rubrique du juge

by/par Charles J.G. Verge

Chairman, R.P.S.C. Judging Programme
Président, Programme des juges, S.R.P.C.

This month's column will deal with Philatelic Literature Exhibitions. I will bring you up to date on two new policies which were approved by the Board of Directors of The Royal Philatelic Society of Canada (R.P.S.C.). They deal with the regulations for national philatelic literature exhibitions and the criteria required to become a national philatelic literature judge.

...

Regulations concerning the holding of National Philatelic Literature Exhibitions in Canada

BACKGROUND: For some time, there has been a need to provide a framework for the exhibiting and judging of philatelic literature in Canada. From time to time, philatelic literature sections have appeared at National and Regional level shows in Canada. Philatelic judges are used to evaluate the entries and, in general, they are left to their own devices as to the relevant criteria. This situation is not deemed acceptable to organizers, exhibitors and judges themselves as it does not allow for fair and equitable judging of philatelic literature in Canada and does not allow for exhibitors to be given encouragement, support and an appropriate evaluation before venturing into international waters. Therefore, the following regulations became effective in May 1991 with the holding of Canada's First National Philatelic Literature Exhibition at ORAPEX '91 in Ottawa.

DEFINITION: A National Philatelic Literature Exhibition is defined as: A philatelic literature exhibition accredited at a national level by The R.P.S.C. and meeting the criteria established or revis-

Ce mois-ci notre rubrique portera sur les Expositions nationales de littérature philatélique. Je vous communique deux nouvelles politiques adoptées par le Conseil d'administration de La Société royale de philatélie du Canada (S.R.P.C.). Elles sont en regard des règlements concernant l'organisation des expositions de littérature philatélique et des critères requis pour devenir juge national de littérature philatélique.

...

Règlements en regard de la tenue au Canada d'Expositions nationales de littérature philatélique

CONTEXTE: Depuis quelques temps il était apparent qu'on avait besoin d'un encadrement pour les expositions et le jugement de la littérature philatélique au Canada. De temps en temps on voyait apparaître des sections de littérature philatélique dans les expositions régionales et nationales au Canada. Les juges philatéliques accrédités sont utilisés pour évaluer cette littérature et, en général, ils (elles) doivent le faire sans vraiment avoir de critères sur lesquels se baser. Cette situation n'est pas acceptable pour les organisateurs, les exposants et les juges eux-mêmes parce qu'elle ne permet pas une évaluation juste et équitable de la littérature philatélique au Canada et ne permet pas qu'on encourage, supporte et évalue ces exposants avant qu'ils ne s'aventurent sur la scène internationale. Les règlements ci-dessous ont pris effet, en mai 1991, avec la tenue de la Première exposition nationale canadienne de littérature philatélique tenue à ORAPEX '91 à Ottawa.

DÉFINITION: Une Exposition nationale



ed from time to time by The R.P.S.C. Board of Directors.

VENUE: A National Philatelic Literature Exhibition can be held at the same time as an accredited National Philatelic Exhibition or independently from any stamp show. As well, should it be more practical, a National Philatelic Literature Exhibition may be held by mail.

CRITERIA: The following criteria are required to be met, by a Philatelic Literature Exhibition, to obtain national level accreditation:

- a) The exhibition must be comprised of at least four of the following categories:
 - Handbooks, Monographs, Pamphlets and Studies,
 - Catalogues (other than Auction Catalogues),
 - Newsletters or Periodicals of National or International Societies or Groups,
 - Newsletters of Study Groups,
 - Commercial Philatelic Newspapers or Periodicals,
 - Articles, Series or Columns in the Philatelic Press,
 - Articles, Series or Columns in the non-Philatelic Press,
 - Club Newsletters,
 - Show Programmes, and
 - Other;
- b) It must have 24 or more entries;
- c) It must be judged by a separate jury of *qualified* national or international literature judges. The jury must be composed of at least two judges and one apprentice. The full panel must be approved, in writing by the Chairman of The R.P.S.C.'s Judging Programme;
- d) All entries must be accepted if they meet the requirements stipulated in the exhibition's prospectus;
- e) Entries written in English or in French must be accepted. Entries in other languages may be accepted if a member of the panel of judges is conversant with the language in which the exhibit is written; and,

de littérature philatélique est définie comme étant: Une exposition de littérature philatélique accréditée à un niveau national par La S.R.P.C. et qui rencontre les critères établis et révisés de temps en temps par le Conseil d'administration de La S.R.P.C.

LIEU: Une Exposition nationale de littérature philatélique peut être tenue en même temps qu'une Exposition nationale philatélique accréditée ou hors de ce contexte. De plus, si cela s'avère plus pratique, une Exposition nationale de littérature philatélique peut être organisée par courrier.

CRITÈRES: Les critères suivant doivent être rencontrés par une Exposition nationale de littérature philatélique afin d'obtenir une accréditation nationale:

- a) L'exposition doit comprendre au moins quatre des catégories suivantes:
 - les études, monographies, pamphlets et manuels,
 - les catalogues (autres que les catalogues de Ventes aux enchères),
 - les bulletins ou périodiques des Groupes et Sociétés nationales ou internationales,
 - les bulletins des Groupes d'études,
 - les journaux ou périodiques philatéliques commerciaux,
 - les articles, rubriques ou séries dans la presse philatélique,
 - les articles, rubriques ou séries dans la presse non-philatélique,
 - les bulletins des clubs,
 - les programmes d'expositions philatéliques, et
 - Autres;
- b) Il doit y avoir au moins 24 inscriptions;
- c) L'exposition doit être jugée par un jury séparé composé de juges nationaux ou internationaux *qualifiés* en littérature philatélique. Le jury doit être composé d'au moins deux juges et un juge-apprenti. La liste des juges doit être approuvée, par écrit par le Président du Programme des juges de La S.R.P.C.;

- f) The exhibition must be recognized, in writing, as a National Philatelic Literature Exhibition by the Chairman of the Judging Programme on behalf of the Board of Directors of The R.P.S.C.

Canadian Accreditation Programme for Philatelic Literature Judges

BACKGROUND: As for the creation of national level philatelic literature exhibitions, there is a need to regulate philatelic literature judges so as to ensure that we provide the philatelic community with the best trained and experienced individuals available. Previously, philatelic judges, in general, had little experience and were not trained in the area of philatelic literature. If The R.P.S.C. is to accredit National Philatelic Literature Exhibitions in Canada, it must ensure that there is a core of qualified judges. As well, such a core would allow for the training of new judges and increase the Canadian pool of judges from which prospective international philatelic literature jurors can be chosen.

CRITERIA: A national level philatelic literature exhibition judge is one who meets the following criteria and is accredited at a national level by The R.P.S.C. through the Chairman of the Judging Programme.

- a) Philatelic literature judges must meet the following criteria;
- Two (2) apprenticeships and one (1) invited judgeship (or a third apprenticeship) at a National Philatelic Literature Exhibition;
 - A national level medal for philatelic literature received as a writer and/or editor; or have a record of writing and/or editing philatelic literature that satisfies, in either case, the Judging Programme Committee; and,
 - Have followed a philatelic literature judging seminar.
- b) Accredited national level philatelic judges wishing to be accredited for philatelic literature must meet the following criteria:
- One (1) apprenticeship at a Na-

- d) Toutes les inscriptions doivent être acceptées si elles rencontrent les exigences énumérées dans le prospectus de l'exposition;

- e) Les exhibits écrits en anglais ou en français doivent être acceptés. Les exhibits écrits en d'autres langues sont acceptables si un des membres du jury connaît la langue dans laquelle l'exhibit est écrit; et,

- f) L'exposition doit être reconnue, par écrit, comme Exposition nationale de littérature philatélique par le Président du Programme des juges au nom du Conseil d'administration de La S.R.P.C.

Programme canadien d'accréditation pour les juges de littérature philatélique

CONTEXTE: Comme pour la création d'expositions nationales de littérature philatélique, il y a un besoin d'établir des règlements concernant les personnes appelées à juger cette littérature. Cela nous permettra d'assurer que nous fournirons à la communauté philatélique des juges expérimentés et formés. Par le passé les juges philatéliques avaient, en général, peu d'expérience et ils(elles) n'étaient pas formé(e)s pour juger la littérature philatélique. Si La S.R.P.C. est appelée à accréditer des expositions nationales de littérature philatélique elle est aussi responsable d'assurer qu'il existe un nombre adéquat de juges qualifiés. De plus ce nombre permettra la formation de la relève et assurera un groupe d'invidus parmi lesquels l'on pourrait trouver des juges internationaux de littérature philatélique.

CRITÈRES: Un juge national de littérature philatélique est celui(celle) qui rencontre les critères suivants et est accrédité au niveau national par La S.R.P.C. par l'entremise du Président du Programme des juges.

- a) Les juges de littérature philatélique doivent rencontrer les critères suivants:
- Deux (2) apprentissages et une (1)



tional Philatelic Literature Exhibition;

- A national level medal for philatelic literature received as a writer and/or editor; or having a record of writing and/or editing philatelic literature that satisfies, in either case, the Judging Programme Committee; and,
- have followed a philatelic literature judging seminar.

EXEMPTION: A one-time grandfather clause has been approved by the Board of Directors of The R.P.S.C. which allows already accredited national level philatelic judges to qualify as national philatelic literature judges as long as they have met the following criteria;

- A national level medal for philatelic literature received as a writer and/or an editor; or have a record of writing and/or editing philatelic literature that satisfies, in either case, the Judging Programme Committee; and,
- have followed a philatelic literature judging seminar.

All existing accredited national level philatelic judges can avail themselves of this one-time opportunity. It expires May 1, 1992 and judges would have to write to me to indicate their interest before that date. However, judges wishing to avail themselves of the grandfather clause would have until January 1, 1994 to meet all the criteria they are missing for accreditation as a national philatelic literature judge.

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invitation à juger (ou un troisième apprentissage à une Exposition nationale de littérature philatélique;

- Une médaille nationale en littérature philatélique obtenue comme auteur et/ou rédacteur philatélique ou avoir une historique comme auteur et/ou rédacteur philatélique qui satisfait, dans l'un ou l'autre cas, le Comité du Programme des juges; et,
- avoir suivi un séminaire sur l'art de juger la littérature philatélique.

b) Les juges philatéliques accrédités au niveau national désirant être accrédités pour la littérature philatélique doivent rencontrer les critères suivants:

- Un (1) apprentissage à une Exposition nationale de littérature philatélique;
- Une médaille nationale en littérature philatélique obtenue comme auteur et/ou rédacteur; ou avoir une historique comme auteur et/ou rédacteur philatélique qui satisfait, dans l'un ou l'autre cas, le Comité du Programme des juges, et,
- Avoir suivi un séminaire sur l'art de juger la littérature philatélique.

EXEMPTION: Une clause d'antériorité a été approuvée par le Conseil d'administration de La S.R.P.C. qui permet aux juges philatéliques accrédités au niveau national de se qualifier comme juge national de littérature philatélique s'ils (si elles) rencontrent les critères ci-dessus:

- Une médaille nationale en littérature philatélique obtenue comme auteur et/ou rédacteur; ou avoir une historique comme auteur et/ou rédacteur philatélique qui satisfait, dans l'un ou l'autre cas, le Comité du Programme des juges; et,
- avoir suivi un séminaire sur l'art de juger la littérature philatélique.

Tous les juges philatéliques présentement accrédités au niveau national peuvent se prévaloir de cette exemption unique. Elle se termine le 1^{er} mai 1992 et les juges intéressés doivent m'écrire

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avant cette date. Par contre les juges qui se prévalent de cette clause ont jusqu'au 1 janvier 1994 pour rencontrer tous les critères qui leur manquent pour être accrédité comme juge national de littérature philatélique.

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Postmarked Ottawa

by Hans Reiche

Colour matching is a function of quality control. It appears that there is little quality control exercised by the Bank Note Companies. Of course quality control costs money. Looking at some recently issued stamps one can see variations in colour shades which would indicate lack of any colour matching procedure. Maybe this gives some extra items for our collections and is done purposely to encourage us buying these varieties?

...

Ray Horning came up with two new rather strange mailing labels. The first one, re-addressing a letter, shows a yellow orange label with a computer number AUTOMATED MAIL (MUM) and a bar code. What MUM means is not known. The second one, again redirected mail, carries a yellow label with a long computerized number and a bar code with the new address. The first label has the bar codes in black by a machine. The second label has various, normally seen on mail, in red, yellow or black. The first label is always used above the second yellow one but the yellow one is used alone.

...

An attempt has been made by Ralph Trimble to classify all re-entries. This is not an easy task and he certainly needs all the encouragement he can get. For the field this writer is especially interested in, the Admirals, such a re-entry classification may look like this:
Class 1 - significant doubling of the major

parts of the total design (Major Re-entry).
Class 2 - significant doubling of some parts of the design but not of the entire design (Strong Re-entry).

Class 3 - doubling of limited parts of the design, such as top, bottom, numeral boxes or spandrels (Normal Re-entry).

Class 4 - slight doubling of some parts of the design (Minor Re-entry).

Class 5 - weak or limited doubling affecting only small parts of the design (Very Minor Re-entry).

...

Erwin Oberholzer in Bern, Switzerland, is the director for a paper restoration organization. It repairs old documents using the latest chemical, electronic and mechanical equipment. His experience stems from the paper making industry. Restorations are made to old, important documents, letters, covers. Although stamps or philatelic material are not directly mentioned, the article in the Bern newspaper appears to indicate that this kind of material can be restored by this organization. Cleaning and repairing covers and stamps has been practised for years and the question has always been to what extent this kind of repair is acceptable without becoming an item of doubtful origin. The techniques used by such an organization would suggest that the results are almost perfect restorations and that detection is almost impossible.

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NATIONAL EXHIBITIONS - EXPOSITIONS NATIONALES

1992

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

JUNE 5-7 - ROYAL '92* ROYALE, Edmonton, Alta. Europa Conference Centre, West Edmonton Mall.

1993

APRIL 30-MAY 2/30 AVRIL-2 MAI - ROYAL '1993* ROYALE at/à ORAPEX, Ottawa, Ont. at the Radisson Hotel.

MAY 7-9 - PIPEX '93, Vancouver, B.C. at the Robson Square Conference Centre.

1994

MAY 6-8 - ORAPEX '94, Ottawa, Ont. at the RA Centre, Riverside Drive S.

For information, application forms etc. write to the following: / Pour renseignements, formulaires, etc. veuillez écrire à:

ORAPEX: Paul M. Burega, P.O. Box 15765, Station "F", Ottawa, Ont. K2C 3S7.

SALON DES COLLECTIONNEURS: Richard Gratton, Président, Fédération québécoise de philatélie, 4545 ave Pierre-de-Coubertin, Montréal, (Québec) H1V 3R2.

ROYAL '92* ROYALE: John Attrell, Show Chairman, P.O. Box 296, St. Albert, AB T8N 1N3.

ROYAL '93* ROYALE: at/à ORAPEX: Charles J.G. Verge, P.O. Box/B.P. 2788, Station/Succursale "D", Ottawa, Ont. K1P 5W8.

PIPEX '93: Trevor N. Larden, 101-3787 West 4th Avenue, Vancouver, B.C. V6R 1P4.

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.

Les exposants désireux de compétitionner au niveau international se doivent d'obtenir de bons résultats dans les Expositions nationales. En général, une médaille de Vermeil et quelques fois une grande médaille d'Argent qualifiera votre collection pour la compétition internationale.

1992

JAN. 10-12 - PHIL-EX CANADA at the Metro Toronto Convention Centre, 255 Front St. W., Toronto, Ont. Friday 10 a.m.-8 p.m.; Saturday 10 a.m.-6 p.m.; Sunday 10 a.m.-5 p.m. Free admission. Information: (607) 724-4444.

FEB. 8 - BURLPEX '92, the 11th annual exhibition and dealer bourse sponsored by the Burlington Stamp Club will be held at the Appleby Mall (corner of Appleby Line and New Street, Burlington). 9:30 to 5:30. Information: Frank Haller, 430 Belvenia Road, Burlington, Ont. L7L 2G6.

MARCH 7-8 - NYPEX '92 at the Edithvale Community Centre, (Finch Ave. West between Bathurst and Yonge Sts.), North York. Annual show of the North York Philatelic Society. Dealers, exhibits, free parking and free admission. 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. Information: A.J. Hanks, 34 Seaton Dr., Aurora, Ont. L4G 2K1. Telephone (416) 727-6993.

MARCH 14 - OAKPEX '92, the Oakville Stamp Club's annual exhibition and dealers' bourse at the River Oaks Recreation Centre, 6th Line, Oakville. Free admission and parking. 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. Information: Mel Kertcher, P.O. Box 524, Oakville, Ont. L6J 5B4.

MARCH 20-22 - C.S.D.A. "TORONTO NATIONAL" at the Arts, Crafts, Hobby Building, Exhibition Place, Toronto, Ont. (Dufferin Gate Entrance). Friday 11 am - 8 pm; Saturday 10 am - 6 pm; Sunday 10 am - 5 pm. Free admission. Information: (416) 653-9885.

MARCH 21 - OXPEX at the College Avenue Secondary School, Woodstock, Ont. 43rd Annual Exhibition and Bourse of the Oxford Philatelic Society. Competitive exhibits, Youth Booth and 18 dealers. Free admission and parking. Information: Gib Stephens, P.O. Box 1131, Woodstock, Ontario. N4S 8P6.

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 des Congrès) in Montreal Que. This is Canada's second international youth exhibition. Information: CANADA '92, C.P. 1992, Succursale Place d'Armes, P.O. Box 1992, Station Place d'Armes, Montréal (Québec) H2Y 3L9.

APRIL 3-5 - LAKESHORE '92, the annual show of the Lakeshore Stamp Club Inc. at the Santos Desnoyer Community Centre, 1335 Lakeshore Drive, Dorval, Que. Competitive exhibits, club bourse including "Penny Books," and eight invited dealers. Free admission and free parking. Friday: 10-21 hrs., Saturday: 10-18 hrs. Chairman: Raymond W. Ireson, P.O. Box 1, Pointe-Claire, Que. H9R 4N5.

APRIL 4 - LONPEX 100, the 100th anniversary exhibition of the London Philatelic Society will be held at the Great Hall, St. Paul's Cathedral, Richmond Street N., London, Ont. 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. Information: A. Benjaminsen, 298 Neville Drive, London, Ont. N6G 1C3 or telephone (519) 438-3114.

APRIL 4-5 - WINPEX '92 (Windsor Centennial Postage Stamp Exhibition and sale), the 8th annual show of the Essex County Stamp Club will be held at the Knights of Columbus Hall, 1140 Goyeau St., Windsor, Ontario (downtown, several blocks south of the tunnel exit). Saturday 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. and Sunday 11 a.m. to 4 p.m.



COMING EVENTS - CALENDRIER

Free admission and lots of parking. Centennial commemorative cover. Information: Show Chairman, 356 Genevieve, Windsor, ON N8S 3V6.

APRIL 11 - STAMPEX '92, the Kitchener-Waterloo Philatelic Society's annual show at the Albert McCormick Arena, Parkside Drive, Waterloo. Exhibits, 20 dealers, youth activities. Information: Betty Martin, Box 1676, Kitchener, Ont. N2G 4R2 or telephone (519) 578-7782.

APRIL 24-MAY 3 - GRANADA '92, a World Philatelic Exhibition under F.I.P. patronage will be held in Granada, Spain. Canadian Commissioner: James E. Kraemer, 17 Commanche Dr., Nepean, Ont. K2E 6E8.

MAY 1-3 - ORAPEX '92, the 31st annual show and bourse of the RA Stamp Club to be held at the Ray Kinsella Arena of the RA Centre. Information: Paul M. Burega, P.O. Box 15765, Station F, Ottawa, ON K2C 3S7.

MAY 22-31 - WORLD COLUMBIAN STAMP EXPO '92 at the Rosemont O'Hare Exposition Center in Rosemont Illinois, under the patronage of the United States Postal Service. Information: 7137 West Higgins Road, Chicago, Illinois 60656.

JUNE 5-7 - ROYAL *1992* ROYALE, the 64th annual convention of The Royal Philatelic Society of Canada will be held in the Europa Conference Centre, West Edmonton Mall. A national exhibition. Information: John Attrell, Show Chairman, P.O. Box 296, St. Albert, AB T8N 1N3.

5-7 JUIN - C.S.D.A./F.Q.P./A.Q.P.P. SALON DES COLLECTIONNEURS DE MONTRÉAL à la Place Bonaventure, Montréal, Qué. Vendredi 10 à 20 heures; Samedi 10 à 18 heures; Dimanche 10 à 17 heures. Renseignements: (514) 252-3035. Information: (416) 653-9885. Admission gratuite.

JULY 30 - AUG. 7 - OLYMPHILEX '92, a world Olympic and Sports Philatelic Exhibition to be held in Barcelona, Spain under International Olympic Committee and International Federation of Olympic Philately sponsorship and F.I.P. patronage. Canadian Commissioner: R.D. Mitchener, 1253 Sherman Dr., Ottawa, Ont. K2C 2M7.

SEPT. 10-12 - BNAPEX '92, the annual convention and exhibition of the British North America Philatelic Society at the Pheasant Run Resort in St. Charles, Illinois (near Chicago). Information: Robert Schlesinger, 523 Highland Grove Dr., Buffalo Grove, IL 60089, U.S.A.

SEPT. 18-27 - GENOA '92, a world thematic exhibition with F.I.P. patronage in Genoa, Italy. Canadian Commissioner: David Dixon, P.O. Box 1082, Oakville, ON L6J 5E9.

OCT. 12-21 - WORLD PHILATELIC EXHIBITION URUGUAY '92 to be held in Montevideo under F.I.P. patronage commemorating the discovery of America by Christopher Columbus. For further information please contact the Canadian commissioner: Andrew Cronin, P.O. Box 5722, Station F, Toronto, Ontario M5W 1P2.

OCT. 24 & 25 - THE SASKATOON 31st ANNUAL COIN AND STAMP SHOW at the Travelodge, 106 Circle Dr. W., Saskatoon. Saturday 10 am to 7 pm; Sunday 11 am to 5 pm. Information: W. Wood, 318-111 Street, Saskatoon SK S7N 1T3.

NOV. 4-14 - PhilITex at the Collectors Club clubhouse, 22 East 35th Street, New York City. International philatelic literature exhibition sponsored by the Philatelic Foundation and the Collectors Club with the support of the Inter-American Federation of Philately (FIAF). Information: Harlan Stone, Philatelic Foundation, 21 East 40th Street, New York; N.Y. 10016, telephone (212) 889-6483 or FAX (212) 447-5258.

27-29 NOV - C.S.D.A./F.Q.P./A.Q.P.P. SALON DES COLLECTIONNEURS DE MONTRÉAL à la Place Bonaventure, Montréal, Qué. Vendredi 10 à 20 heures; Samedi 10 à 18 heures; Dimanche 10 à 17 heures. Admission gratuite. Renseignements: (514) 252-3035. Information: (416) 653-9885.

1993

APRIL 30-MAY 2/30 AVRIL-2 MAI - ROYAL *1993* ROYALE AT/À ORAPEX, the 32nd annual show and bourse of the RA Stamp Club hosts the 65th convention of the R.P.S.C. and Canada's second national philatelic literature exhibition. Information: Charles J.G. Verge, P.O. Box 2788, Station D, Ottawa, ON K1P 5W8.

MAY 7-9 - PIPEX '93, Vancouver, B.C. at the Robson Square Conference Centre.

MAY 7-16 - WORLD PHILATELIC EXHIBITION POLSKA '93 to be held in Poznan, Poland under F.I.P. patronage. Canadian Commissioner: Peter Madej, 25 Stockbridge Ave., Toronto, Ont. M8Z 4M6.

OCT. 1-10 - WORLD STAMP EXHIBITION BANGKOK '93 to be held in Bangkok under F.I.P. patronage. For further information please contact the Canadian Commissioner: Mr. William Simpson, 20 First Street, Chatham, Ontario N7M 2P8.

Les informations pour le Calendrier sont imprimées gratuitement. Afin d'assurer la parution de l'événement veuillez faire parvenir les détails au moins quatre mois à l'avance au Rédacteur en chef, Le philatéliste canadien, C.P. 5320, Succursale F, Ottawa, ON K2C 3J1.

Items for Coming Events are printed free of charge. To ensure insertion, send notice of event at least four months in advance to: The Editor, The Canadian Philatelist, P.O. Box 5320, Station F, Ottawa, Ont. K2C 3J1.



CHAPTER MEETINGS - RÉUNIONS DES CLUBS MEMBRES

AMICALE des PHILATÉLISTES 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 October-June inclusive (1:30-4:00 p.m.) and 3rd Tuesday year round (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, c/o 74 Glenmore Cres., Bramalea, Ont. L6S 1H8.

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 CAS, P.O. Box 9026, Alta Vista P.O., Ottawa, Ontario, K1G 3T8.

CANADIAN FORCES PHILATELIC SOCIETY

R.P.S.C. 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.

COBBOURG STAMP CLUB

R.P.S.C. Chapter 106 meets on the second and fourth Wednesday of each month at 7:30 p.m. in the Market Building (located behind Victoria Hall) Second and Albert Streets, Cobourg. Visitors most welcome. Iris J. Andor, Secretary, R.R.#6, Cobourg, Ont. K9A 4J9.

COLBORNE STAMP CLUB

R.P.S.C. Chapter 205, meets 7 p.m. second and fourth Tuesdays, Sept. to mid-May. Meetings held in the Drop-In Centre, Victoria Square, Colborne, Ont. All stamp collectors welcome. For 1991-92 season: Mary Jackson, Pres. tel. (416) 344-7882; Walter Smith, Sec. tel. (416) 355-2707.

COLUMBIA PHILATELIC SOCIETY

Chapter 11 R.P.S.C. 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). 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 - RÉUNIONS DES CLUBS MEMBRES

EDMONTON STAMP CLUB

Touring stampers, new members and guests are welcome to visit Edmonton's R.P.S.C. Chapter 6. Meetings are held on second Mondays, September through July, 7 p.m., at St. Joseph High School, 4th floor cafeteria, 109 St. and 108 Ave. Correspondence: Box 399, Edmonton, Alberta T5J 2J6. Phone 437-1787.

ESSEX COUNTY STAMP CLUB (WINDSOR)

R.P.S.C. Chapter 154 meets on the second and fourth Wednesday of the month (fourth Wednesday in July and August) at the Knights of Columbus Hall, 1140 Goyeau St., Windsor, Ontario (just south of Giles Blvd.). Meetings start at 7 p.m. but the program begins at 8 p.m. There is lots of parking and all visitors are welcome. Information: The President, Essex County Stamp Club, 356 Genevieve, Windsor, ON N8S 3V6.

ETOBICOKE PHILATELIC SOCIETY

R.P.S.C. Chapter 78 meets at Fairfield Centre, 80 Lothian Way, Etobicoke at 7:30 p.m., the first Wednesday of every month except July and August. Visitors are always welcome. Information from C.E. Allen, 5 Aintree Court, Etobicoke, Ont. M8W 2E1. Phone: 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 Prince of Wales School Library, corner of Monaghan Road and Sherbrooke St., Peterborough, Ont. Contact Lloyd Mosher. Mailing address of Club: Box 2222, Peterborough, Ont. K9J 7Y4.

KELOWNA & DISTRICT STAMP CLUB

Chapter 90 meets monthly, 2nd 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 Able 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

Chapter 13. Meets 2nd Thursday every month (except July-August). Location: Rink in the Park, Seagram Drive, Waterloo. Visitors welcome. Further Info: 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

R.P.S.C. Chapter 84 meets at Lindsay Place School, Broadview Ave., Pointe Claire, Quebec. Meeting nights 2nd and 4th Thursdays, September till June, at 7:30 p.m. President: Alan Dean. Mailing address: Box 1, Pointe Claire, P.Q. H9R 4N5.



CHAPTER MEETINGS - RÉUNIONS DES CLUBS MEMBRES

MILTON STAMP CLUB

P.O. Box 203, Milton, ON L9T 4N9, RPSC Chapter 180, GRVPA Chapter 18. MEETINGS: Last Wednesday monthly (except December) from 7:30 p.m. at Halton Centennial Manor (Auditorium). Enter from Childs Drive just south of Milton Mall. Park in rear and walk across to Auditorium. We have a "SILENT AUCTION" at every meeting. For information call: (416) 878-1533.

NORTH BAY & DISTRICT STAMP CLUB

Chapter 44 R.P.S.C. Meet on the 3rd Monday of each month, Sept. to June in the Arts Centre, 150 Main St. E., (TACC Room) North Bay, Ont. Visitors always welcome. Information: President, John Fretwell, R.R. 1, Callander, Ont. P0H 1H0 or phone (705) 752-1364.

NORTH TORONTO STAMP CLUB

Chapter 5 of the Royal welcomes all visitors to our meetings on the 2nd and 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 SHORE STAMP CLUB

R.P.S.C. Chapter 198 meets on alternate Tuesdays, September through June at Queen Mary School Library, 230 West Keith Road, North Vancouver, B.C. Visitors always welcome. Mailing address, P.O. Box 86523, North Vancouver, B.C. V7L 4L1. For current schedule or information please call Herb Williams 984-6218 or Mr. John Wheeler (604) 984-2744.

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. Visitors welcome. Corresponding Secretary: D. Allen, Nova Scotia Stamp Club, P.O. Box 8541, Station A, Halifax, NS B3K 5M3.

OAKVILLE STAMP CLUB

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

OTTAWA PHILATELIC SOCIETY

RPSC Chapter 16 meets every Thursday at 7:30 pm, September through May, at the Hintonburg Community Centre (Laurel Room), 1064 Wellington Street, Ottawa, Ontario. Visitors are always welcome. Information may be obtained by calling the President, Alain Racicot (613) 521-0458 or writing to him at P.O. Box 3899, Station "C", Ottawa, Ontario K1Y 4M5.

PENTICTON AND DISTRICT STAMP CLUB

R.P.S.C. Chapter 127 meets first Sunday of the month at 2 p.m. at the United Church Hall, 696 Main Street. A short business meeting is followed by alternatively a swap and shop session and auction or a slide presentation. Visitors are always welcome. Our address is R.R.#3, S55, C178, Penticton, BC V2A 7K8, Tel: (604) 493-0188.

PHILATÉLIQUE 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., Hawkesbury, Ont. K6A 1R1, 613-632-3106.

R.A. STAMP CLUB - OTTAWA

(Chapter 41, R.P.S.C.). 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.

ROYAL CITY STAMP CLUB

Meets the 1st and 3rd Thursday of each month (except July and August) at 7:30 p.m. at Community Centre, 65 East Sixth Avenue, by Canada Game Pool - North East corner of Sixth & McBride, New Westminster, B.C. Further information write: P.O. Box 145, Milner, B.C. V0X 1T0, ph. 534-1884.



CHAPTER MEETINGS - RÉUNIONS DES CLUBS MEMBRES

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.

ST. JOHN'S, NF. PHILATELIC SOCIETY

Meets 2nd and 4th Wednesdays at 8 p.m. at Cabot Institute with the exception of July and August. Chairperson: J. Don Wilson, 11 Elm Pl., St. John's, NF A1B 2S4. 709-726-2741. Visitors welcome.

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

(R.P.S.C. Chapter No. 3) meets every second and fourth Tuesday, September to June, at 7 p.m., 7110 8th Ave., Montreal (St-Michel), PQ. Visitors always welcomed. Postal address: B.P. 67, Station Youville, Montréal, PQ H2P 2V2.

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. Paul's Runnymede Church, 404 Willard Ave., near Jane and Bloor, Toronto, West Toronto Stamp Club c/o 331 Rathburn Rd., Islington, Ont. M9B 2L9. Visitors welcome.

WESTMOUNT PHILATELIC CLUB

Chapter 17 of the Royal. Meets every 4th Monday September through May (except December) at 7:30 p.m. at the United Service Club, 1195 Sherbrooke St. West., Montreal. President Bernie Margolis. Mailing address: c/o Robert Mirabelli, 9 Dobie Ave., Mt-Royal, PQ, H3P 1R9. Visitors very welcome. Information: phone Robert Mirabelli (514) 735-0183.

WINNIPEG PHILATELIC SOCIETY

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

YUKON STAMP CLUB

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

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WANTED - LITERATURE

WANTED - Essay Proof Journal, London Philatelist, PJGB, SPA, Philatelic Literature Review V6, #, 3, Maresh prior to 1966, other auction houses. Paul Burega, Box 15765, Stn. F, Ottawa, Ontario K2C 3S7.

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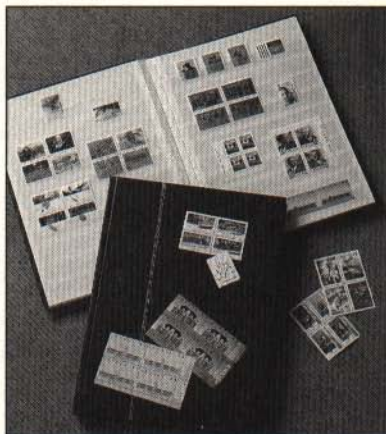
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