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Revue de la SOCIÉTÉ ROYALE DE PHILATÉLIE DU CANADA

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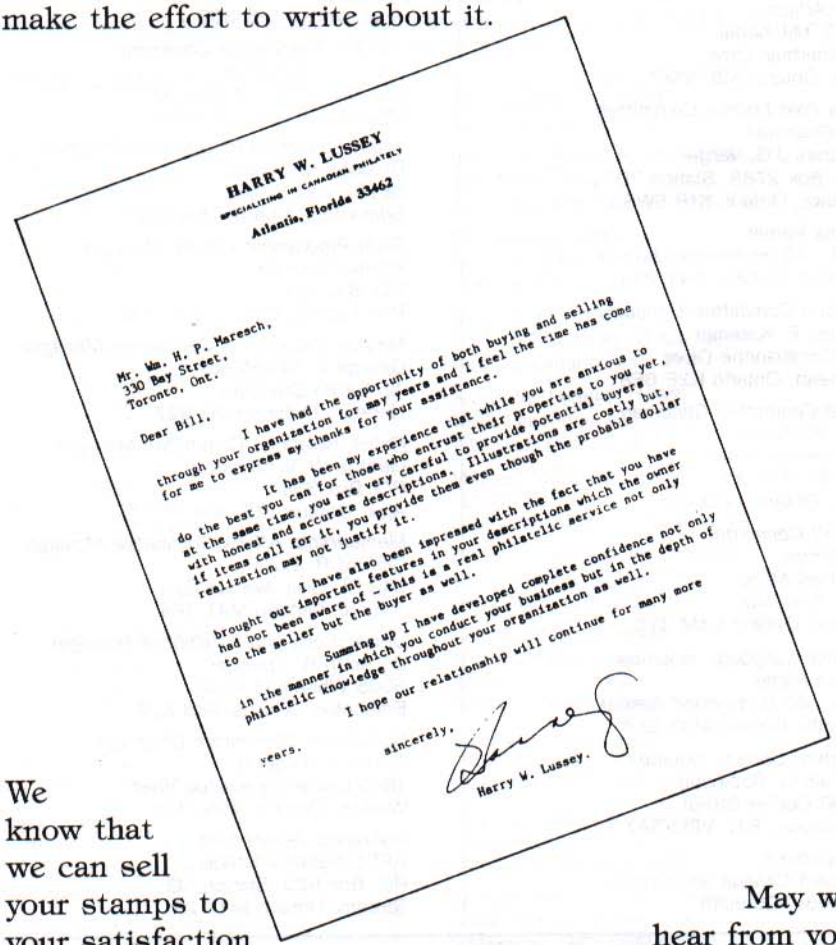
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CANADA 1992

OCTOBER IS STAMP MONTH | OCTOBRE EST LE MOIS DE LA PHILATÉLIE

The excitement of Stamp Month is blasting-off at these activity centres where you will:

- discover space, science and more,
- sign a giant postcard and send your message to Canada's next astronaut in space – Steve MacLean,
- get your free space hologram souvenir.

On lance le Mois de la philatélie à ces centres d'activité, et ils vous invitent à venir :

- découvrir l'espace, les sciences et bien plus,
- signer une carte postale géante qui sera envoyée à Steve MacLean, le prochain astronaute canadien à voyager,
- obtenir un hologramme en souvenir de votre visite «spatiale».

Watch for The Space Journals appearing on TV Ontario, Knowledge Network of BC, Access Network of Alberta and Saskatchewan Communications Network. Check your local listings.

Ne manquez pas The Space Journals à la chaîne TV Ontario, au Knowledge Network, en Colombie-Britannique, à l'Access Network, en Alberta et au Communications Network, en Saskatchewan. Consultez votre guide-horaire local.

CONTEST • CONCOURS

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October is Stamp Month! To celebrate the fascinating hobby of stamp collecting, Canada Post Corporation offers this Space Contest, with chances to win prizes that are out of this world. To enter, simply fill out the contest entry form on the facing page and mail to Space Contest, P.O. Box 1037, Toronto, Ontario M5W 1G5. No purchase is necessary, but you must enclose a special Stamp Month cancellation icon – watch for them on Canada Post publications, advertisements, promotions, posters and other items. Entries must be postmarked no later than midnight cancelled mail December 31, 1992.

Octobre est le Mois de la philatélie! Pour célébrer le passe-temps fascinant qu'est la philatélie, la Société canadienne des postes vous offre la possibilité de gagner des prix fabuleux dans le cadre de son concours «Espace». Pour vous inscrire, vous n'avez qu'à remplir le formulaire de participation qui se trouve à la page ci-contre et à l'expédier à l'adresse suivante : Concours «Espace», C.P. 1037, Toronto (Ontario) M5W 1G5. Aucun achat n'est nécessaire, mais vous devez joindre à votre formulaire le symbole d'oblitération du Mois de la philatélie que vous trouverez dans les publications, annonces, offres promotionnelles, affiches et autres produits de la Société canadienne des postes. Les formulaires de participation doivent être envoyés avant minuit, le 31 décembre 1992 au plus tard, le cachet de la poste faisant foi.



Watch for this cancellation icon on your mail.

Recherchez ce cachet d'oblitération sur votre courrier.



1 PRIZE/PRIX ❶

● Trip for four to Ottawa to meet a Canadian Astronaut and tour the spectacular "Canada in Space: Destination Earth" exhibit at the National Museum of Science and Technology. Then it's off to Orlando, Florida, and an exciting tour of the Kennedy Space Centre. This prize includes: return airfare to Ottawa and Orlando; two night's accommodation and continental breakfast in Ottawa and three nights accommodation near the Kennedy Space Centre; rental car in Ottawa and Orlando; gift certificates for dinners in Ottawa; $1,000 spending money; and a great assortment of space memorabilia. Total prize value: approximately $10,000.

Un voyage pour quatre à Ottawa, où vous rencontrerez un astronaute canadien et visiterez la spectaculaire exposition «Le Canada dans l'espace : Destination Terre» au Musée national des sciences et de la technologie. Vous partirez ensuite pour Orlando, en Floride, pour une visite emballante du centre spatial Kennedy. Ce prix comprend : l'aller-retour en avion à destination d'Ottawa et d'Orlando; l'hébergement pendant deux nuits et le petit déjeuner continental à Ottawa et l'hébergement pendant trois nuits à proximité du Centre spatial Kennedy; une location de voiture gratuite à Ottawa et Orlando; des certificats-cadeaux pour les repas à Ottawa; 1000 $ en argent de poche ainsi qu'un fabuleux assortiment de souvenirs ayant pour thème l'espace. Valeur totale du prix : environ 10 000 $.



2 PRIZE/PRIX ❶

● Trip for four to Halifax, including return airfare, three night's accommodation, rental car, $500 spending money and a trip on the schooner Bluenose II. Also included: a 1929 Bluenose stamp (estimated value $450), the 1992 Annual Souvenir Collection, and Special Edition

Un voyage pour quatre à Halifax, comprenant l'aller-retour en avion, l'hébergement pendant trois nuits, une voiture de location, 500 $ en argent de poche et un voyage à bord de la goélette Bluenose II. Vous recevrez également : un timbre Bluenose de 1929 (d'une valeur estimative de 450 $), la Collection-souvenir des timbres-poste du Canada de

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Bluenose video and Bluenose memorabilia. Total prize value: approximately $8,500.

1992, une vidéocassette sur le Bluenose (édition spéciale) et d'autres souvenirs ayant pour thème le Bluenose. Valeur totale du prix : environ 8500 $.

3 PRIZE/PRIX 5

● Space Gift Packs, which include a framed pane of Canada in Space stamps, space T-shirt, Canada in Space poster autographed by astronauts Roberta Bondar and Ken Money, and an Annual Souvenir Collection. Total prize value: approximately $300.

Des ensembles-cadeaux ayant pour thème l'espace : un feuillet encadré des timbres «Le Canada à l'ère spatiale», un t-shirt représentant l'espace, une affiche «Le Canada à l'ère spatiale» portant l'autographe des astronautes Roberta Bondar et Ken Money ainsi qu'un exemplaire de la Collection-souvenir annuelle. Valeur totale du prix : environ 300 $.

4 PRIZE/PRIX 15

● Bluenose Gift Packs, which include Special Edition Bluenose video, Bluenose T-shirt, Annual Souvenir Collection and Official First Day Cover autographed by a Captain of the Bluenose. Total prize value: approximately $75.

Des ensembles-cadeaux ayant pour thème le Bluenose : une vidéocassette sur le Bluenose (édition spéciale), un t-shirt représentant le Bluenose, un exemplaire de la Collection-souvenir annuelle ainsi qu'un pli Premier jour officiel portant l'autographe d'un capitaine du Bluenose. Valeur totale du prix : 75 $.

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CONTEST RULES
RÈGLEMENTS DU CONCOURS

Contest begins September 15, 1992 and all entries must be postmarked no later than midnight December 31, 1992. Winners will be selected January 11, 1993. Prizes to be awarded no later than February 1, 1993.

If entrant is under the age of majority, this entry form must be signed by a parent or guardian. Winners of First and Second Prizes must have a valid drivers' permit to qualify for use of rental car.

This contest is open to residents of Canada with the exception of the employees, representatives and agents of Canada Post Corporation, co-sponsors and other participating organizations, their advertising and promotional agencies, the suppliers of materials/services used in the contest, the prize suppliers, and those with whom they are domiciled. No purchase is necessary and there is no limit to the number of times a person can enter contest. Photocopies or duplicated entry forms not accepted. The odds of winning depend on the number of entries received. Winners must accept the prizes awarded, no cash value or substitution.

Le concours débute le 15 septembre 1992, et tous les formulaires de participation doivent être reçus au plus tard à minuit le 31 décembre 1992. Les gagnants seront choisis le 11 janvier 1993. Les prix seront attribués au plus tard le 1 février 1993.

Si le participant n'est pas majeur, le formulaire de participation doit être signé par un parent ou un gardien. Les gagnants des premier et deuxième prix doivent détenir un permis de conduire en règle pour avoir le droit d'utiliser la voiture de location.

Ce concours s'adresse aux résidents canadiens, à l'exception des employés, représentants et agents de la Société canadienne des postes, de ses partenaires dans les commandites et d'autres organisations participantes, de leurs agences de publicité et de promotion, des fournisseurs de matériel ou de services utilisés dans le cadre du concours, des fournisseurs de prix, et de quiconque partage leur domicile. Aucun achat n'est nécessaire, et toute personne admissible peut participer autant de fois qu'elle le désire. Les formulaires de participation reproduits à la main ou par un procédé mécanique ne sont pas acceptés. Les chances de gagner sont fonction du nombre de bulletins reçus. Les gagnants doivent accepter les prix tels qu'attribués, et ceux-ci ne peuvent être échangés contre de l'argent ou être remplacés par un autre prix.

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ENTRY FORM
FORMULAIRE DE PARTICIPATION

To be declared winners, all entries drawn must have correctly answered the mathematical skill testing question on the entry form. To be eligible, entrants must also enclose the special Stamp Month icon. For information, call toll-free 1-800-565-4362.

Pour être déclaré gagnant, tout participant dont le nom est tiré doit répondre correctement à la question d'arithmétique réglementaire figurant sur le formulaire de participation. Pour être admissibles, les participants doivent également joindre le symbole d'oblitération du Mois de la philatélie. Pour information, composez sans frais le 1-800-565-4362.

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Name/Nom

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Toronto, Ontario
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Tous les formulaires de participation deviendront la propriété de la Société canadienne des postes et pourront être utilisés à des fins de promotion par la Société ou des tierces parties. Ce concours est soumis à toutes les lois pertinentes.

Complete rules and regulations of contest available from: Space Contest, P O Box 1037, Toronto Delivery Centre, Toronto, Ontario, M5W 1G5. For information call toll-free: 1-800-565-4362. List of winners available after January 25, 1993 from above address.

Pour obtenir tous les règlements du concours, écrire à : Concours «Espace», C.P. 1037, Centre de livraison de Toronto, Toronto (Ontario), M5W 1G5. Pour information, composez sans frais le 1-800-565-4362. On peut se procurer la liste des gagnants après le 25 janvier, 1993 en écrivant à l'adresse précitée.

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From the Editor's Desk

by Steve Thorning

As most readers are already aware from comments by some of our regular columnists in previous issues, this number of the *Canadian Philatelist* is sponsored by Canada Post Corporation, as one of their activities marking Stamp Month. We are grateful for this support again this year, and are pleased to co-operate with Canada Post in promoting October as Stamp Month. I hope that our members are building on these efforts by promoting philately in their own communities, by chipping in with the work of running local stamp clubs, and by helping junior collectors get off to a good start in this wonderful and satisfying hobby.

* * *

This issue, at 112 pages, exceeds the normal bulk of the journal. We felt that Stamp Month provided an excellent excuse for expanding slightly, and I hope that readers find the additional material to be both interesting and useful. Cimon Morin, the genial head of the Canadian Postal Archives, has agreed to supply the *Canadian Philatelist* with a stream of articles prepared by himself and his staff, and based on the material in the collection. Ken Johnson's article in this issue is the first of these, and I propose to run them all in bilingual format.

Even with the expanded size, several articles I had planned to use for this issue had to be omitted for space reasons. These will be rescheduled for the November-December and January-February issues. I apologize to those authors who had believed they would be included this month. The changes were done for reasons of space and editorial balance, and are not a reflection on the quality of the postponed articles.

* * *

With the November-December issue, the *Canadian Philatelist* commences a new era. A desktop publishing system will bring the technical side of the journal from the 1960s to the 1990s. On one of the rare fine summer mornings we have had this year, President and Mrs. Madesker arrived here with a carload of cartons containing the new hardware. The equipment is now set up, and I am threading my way through the various programs that came with it. I have been using a 1986 vintage IBM clone for my own writing for years, and had not realized how quickly it had become outdated until I started unpacking the new equipment.

The new system utilizes Wordperfect Version 5.1 for text editing, and Pagemaker for page layout and makeup. A laser printer will allow me to prepare camera-ready pages. Beginning with the next issue, all responsibility for layout, as well as typos and other slips will rest squarely on my shoulders.

Without the need to send copy, galleys, corrections and page proofs back and forth between myself and the printer, the process of assembling the *Canadian Philatelist* will be speeded up considerably, and there will be significant economies achieved in production. For advertisers, the deadline for changes in copy can be moved up almost to press time.

Already, a number of our authors are submitting their articles on computer disks. From now on, I will be encouraging writers to enclose a disk along with their copy. Of course, there will be no bias against type written or handwritten articles – many competent writers do not have access to a computer. Disks may be in either 5.25 or 3.5 inch sizes, and should be in Wordperfect (or compatible) or ASCII text format. I will shortly have a modem in operation, allowing authors to send their articles by telephone.

By the time this issue is in members' hands, the fall exhibition season will be in full swing, and clubs with spring shows will be busy with their planning. Local stamp clubs are the backbone of organized philately, and I urge everyone to join their local club and to help the show committee in staging the annual exhibition. Much pleasure comes from assembling an exhibit for competition: far too few collectors participate in this aspect of philately. My best wishes to show committees across the country, and good luck to all exhibitors. RP SC



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Letters to the Editor
Lettres au redacteur

INFORMATION PLEASE

Sir,

Your help and that of the readers is needed please. With our continuing research into the stamps of Newfoundland for the Newfoundland Specialized Stamp Catalogue, we (Walsh & Butt, authors) would like to receive information on the following subjects. Readers have written to us suggesting that this information, if known, would be beneficial.

We are looking for the numbers printed of the following stamps and the earliest date cancelled. Please forward a photostat of your cancelled cover or stamp. Information is requested of the 1868-75 Second Cents Issue; the 1876-79 Rouletted Issue; the 1880-98 British American Bank Note Co. Issue which contains the ½¢ Dog, 1¢ Prince of Wales in its multiple colour shades, 2¢ Codfish, 3¢ blue, umber-brown Vickie, 10¢ Ship, 12¢ chestnut Vickie; the 1890 3¢ slate Vickie; the 1897 Royal Family Issue; 1908 Map Stamp and the 1905 Officially Sealed as well as the 1873-1933 Post Cards.

With the John Guy Issues of 1910 and 1911 the numbers printed are requested. In the 1928 Publicity Issue the earliest date cancelled on the 28¢ General Post Office is sought. With the 1929 Re-engraved Publicity Issue the numbers printed are required with the date of the issue of the 15¢ Flight being requested. The 1931 Publicity Issue requires numbers printed with the issue dates of the 1¢-5¢ values being sought.

For the 1932 Resources Issue; 1933 Gilbert Issue; 1937 Long Coronation Issue; 1938 Royal Family; the 1939 Royal Visit and overprints; 30¢ Memorial College and overprint; 1939 Postage Due Issue and the 1943 7¢ Airmail issue the numbers printed would be of benefit if known.

This seems like a tall request for help, but with all of those active Newfoundland stamp collectors many of these unknown (to us) will cease to be hidden. Possibly employees and ex-employees of the printing firms may be able to find the requested information in the company archive files that is not readily accessible to the average collector.

We thank you for your interest and cooperation.

John M. Walsh & John G. Butt
9 Guy Street
St. John's, Newfoundland
Canada
A1B 1P4
Tel/Voice/Fax: (709) 722-3476

A BOTANICAL QUESTION

Sir,

Regarding Canada Post's recent "Edible Berries" Definitive Stamps issue of August 5, 1992.

In my opinion the topic is a great idea and the designs are simply outstanding. Such a beautiful job.

However, I have one problem with the 25 cent stamp. My French is passable and I can not see how Saskatoon Berry translates into Petite Poire. To the best of my knowledge, Petite Poire in English is small pear. A much closer translation for Saskatoon Berry could be pomme de Saskatoon or let us go one step further. Saskatoon Berry is a native fruit – why not have it in the native language from which the English version came. If someone asked me for a petite poire, they would receive a small pear – no Saskatoons.

I think Canada Post should correct this one *now*.

Delwyn Jansen
LeRoy, Sask.

NUCLEAR REACTORS

Sir,

In the article "Themaphil" by Frank Alusio (Jan.-Feb. 1992) there is an error in Figure II on page 19, where it is stated that Pressurized Heavy Water Reactors (PHWRs) "use slightly enriched uranium oxide fuel, are cooled with steam and water, and are moderated with heavy water". In fact, almost all PHWRs are the Canadian-developed CANDU reactors, and they use natural uranium oxide fuel, are cooled by heavy water (although boiling occurs in some of the fuel channels of the more recent models), and are moderated by heavy water. This error may have arisen because there was a prototype heavy-water reactor developed in the U.K., called the Steam Generating Heavy Water (SGHW) reactor, which had the characteristics given in the article. Canada also built a prototype heavy-water moderated reactor that used natural uranium oxide fuel and was cooled by ordinary water and steam. Both of these prototypes are no longer operating.

R.E. Green
Nepean, Ont.

MORE SUPPORT FOR WILLIAMSON

Sir,

Congratulations to J.D. Williamson whose article on the apparent declining interest in philately hit the nail squarely on the head. For the past few years my interest in stamp collecting has been declining steadily, as a result of the dramatic increase in new issues and the corresponding decrease in the number of commemorative stamps appearing on the mail that comes into my house.

One of the things that I am doing to try and increase the number of commemorative stamps being cancelled, is to limit all my stamp acquisitions to the Philatelic Centre in Antigonish. Whenever I place an order I always make sure to get lots of extras. Very seldom does mail leave my house with a definitive on it. In addition to the changes Mr. Williamson makes let's as a group of collectors resolve to do as I do – mail only with commemoratives.

Peter Thompson
Lunenburg, N.S.

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President's Page
La page du président

by/par Michael Madesker

October is designated as STAMP COLLECTING MONTH. In honour of this event, Canada Post Corporation is again sponsoring an issue of *The Canadian Philatelist/Le philatéliste canadien*. We are grateful to the Corporation for this support and recognition of our National Society.

Philately in Canada is doing well. It is estimated that organized philately embraces some 25,000 members on the national, regional and local levels of our country. Our clubs are active meeting, exhibiting, presenting lectures, providing volunteers for schools, churches, hospitals and homes for seniors. Blessed by these activities we can look forward to a bright future.

Canadian philatelists are well regarded around the world. We are consistent in our medal ratings in international exhibitions and general knowledge of the art and science of philately. International exhibitions staged in Canada are considered models of organizational ability and hospitality.

Fifty Canadians have been elected Fellows of The Royal Philatelic Society of Canada in recognition of their contributions to the hobby; some thirty have been placed on the rolls of Fellows of The Royal Philatelic Society, London. The highest honour accorded a philatelist is an invitation to become a Signatory of the Roll of Distinguished Philatelists. The call came to the following Canadians:

J.A. Calder
V.G. Greene
F. Jarrett
H. Sutherland
G.E. Wellburn

Le mois d'octobre est identifié comme étant le MOIS DE LA PHILATÉLIE. Pour souligner l'occasion, Postes Canada patronne de nouveau cette édition de notre revue *The Canadian Philatelist/Le philatéliste canadien*. Nous sommes reconnaissant du support que Postes Canada accorde à notre société nationale.

La philatélie au Canada se porte bien. On estime que la philatélie organisée au pays compte 25,000 membres inscrits à des organisations nationales, régionales et locales. Les clubs se rencontrent, présentent des expositions, donnent des séminaires et fournissent des bénévoles pour les écoles, les églises, les hôpitaux et les maisons de retraite. Le futur de notre hobby restera solide tant qu'il recevra le support de ces clubs et leurs activités.

Nos philatélistes canadiens sont reconnus à travers le monde. Nos niveaux de médailles demeurent constants dans les expositions internationales et notre participation au développement de la philatélie est exemplaire. Les expositions internationales tenues au Canada sont considérées comme des modèles d'organisation et d'hospitalité.

Cinquante Canadiens ont été élus comme Fellow de la Société royale de philatélie du Canada en reconnaissance de leur contribution au développement de la philatélie canadienne, une trentaine se trouvent sur la liste des Fellows de la Royal Philatelic Society, London. La plus grande distinction accordée à un philatéliste est d'être appelé à signer le Roll of Distinguished Philatelists. Cinq Canadiens ont été honorés de cette façon:

J.A. Calder
V.G. Greene
F. Jarrett
H. Sutherland
G.E. Wellburn

Within the Fédération Internationale de Philatélie, the international body governing the world's philatelic activities we have 14 accredited international Judges. Within the F.I.P. itself we are represented in the Bureaus (Executive Committees) of four international Commissions:

Aerophilately	Murray Heifetz
Philatelic Literature	Kenneth Rowe
Traditional Philately	Harry Sutherland (a Past President of Inter-American Philatelic Federation "FIAF")
Youth Philately	Michael Madesker (Elected Commission President with 33 votes and 1 abstention of the 34 votes cast in a secret ballot)

Yes, philately in Canada is doing well.

* * *

The recent 11th World Philatelic Youth Exhibition, CANADA '92, held in Montréal, received many accolades. It was a superbly staged functon. To help fund and support the show, Canada Post Corporation donated the 10,000 so-called "signature sheets" to SOPEP, the administrative and organizing arm of the Exhibition. The "signature sheets" were produced by a laser copy of the signature of Maisonneuve, the founder of Montréal, on the Exhibition sheets issued by Canada Post Corporation as an example of modern art. These "signature sheets" were available with the purchase of an Exhibition catalogue.

Canada Post Corporation is a Crown body whose mandate it is to manufacture, issue and distribute postal products and provide postal facilities to the public. The method of production and disposition of these products remains iin the sole discretion of the Corporation. The Royal Philatelic Society of Canada was not consulted in this matter nor was it incumbent upon the Corporation to do so. RP SC

Nous avons 14 juges accrédités au niveau international par la Fédération Internationale de Philatélie (F.I.P.), l'organisme qui gouverne la philatélie internationale. A la F.I.P. même nous avons une représentation aux Bureaux (Comité exécutif) de quatre Commissions:

Aerophilatélie	Murray Heifetz
Littérature philatélique	Ken Rowe
Philatélie traditionnelle	Harry Sutherland (un ancien Président de la Fédération Interaméricaine de philatélie)
Philatélie Jeunesse	Michael Madesker (élu Président de la Commission par scrutin secret – 33 votes pour et une abstention sur un total de 234 votes)

Oui, la philatélie au Canada se porte bien.

* * *

La 11e Exposition mondiale de la Jeunesse, CANADA 92, tenue récemment à Montréal, a reçu beaucoup d'éloges. Ce fut une exposition très bien orchestrée. Pour aider au financement de l'exposition, Postes Canada a fait un don de 10,000 feuillets-souvenirs "signature" à SOPEP, la compagnie de gestion responsable de l'organisation de l'exposition. Les feuillets-souvenirs portant la signature de Maisonneuve reproduite au laser furent préparée par Postes Canada pour démontrer un élément d'art moderne. Ces feuillets-souvenirs "signatures" étaient disponibles avec l'achat du catalogue de l'exposition.

Postes Canada est une agence de la Couronne qui a pour mandat la préparation, l'émission et la distribution de produits postaux ainsi que de fournir des services de postes au public. Les méthodes de production et de distribution de ces produits sont à la discrétion totale de Postes Canada. La Société royale canadienne de philatélie n'a pas été consultée à ce sujet et il n'incombait pas à Postes Canada de le faire. SR PC

Editorial Consultant's Notes

by Ralph Mitchener

IT'S LIKE PULLING TEETH FROM A CHICKEN

Regular readers of these notes may recall my attempts to obtain information from the National Archives of Canada (NAC) about the circumstances surrounding the transfer to the NAC's Canadian Postal Archives (CPA) of 184 lots and eight part-lots originally scheduled to be sold with other lots on Sept. 13, 1990 in a Christie's New York auction of British North American philatelic material from the archives of the American Bank Note Company (ABNC).

The lead article on page one of the Oct. 22, 1990 number of *Linn's Stamp News,* headed "Canadian Postal Archives takes third of American Bank Note Co. BNA archives," certainly publicized the extent of the transaction.

The transferred lots, the value of which I and others have estimated to be in the vicinity of $1 million Cdn., were in addition to those bought by the CPA for about $200,000 Cdn. at the Sept. 13 auction. Why were some lots and part-lots "transferred" when others had to be bought by the CPA? To put it bluntly, what deals were made?

In response to my original request of Oct. 23, 1990 under the terms of the Access to Information Act, I received a copy of certain parts of an agreement dated Sept. 12, 1990 – the day before the auction – by and among the Government of Canada as represented by the NAC, the United States Bank Note Company, the ABNC, and Christie's. I commented on what I received in my March-April 1991 notes.

On two subsequent occasions I've tried to get the missing parts of the agreement. Both attempts were unsuccessful. The latest, in a request to the NAC dated July 23, 1992, resulted in a July 27 reply stating that "we feel that the conditions that existed when we initially applied the exemptions to the agreement in question have in no way changed. Therefore, we are unable to make more information than is contained in the documents available to you."

That was precisely the same wording I received in response to my earlier attempt, on Feb. 20, 1991, to get the missing details. The NAC can't be accused of being inconsistent, especially to the extent of being "unable to make more information." I didn't ask for the information to be made. I asked for it to be made available (i.e., to be supplied). It already exists.

The original – and continuing – conditions for the exemption of parts of the agreement resulted from the application of parts of the Access to Information Act related to solicitor-client privilege, to third-party information, and to the economic interest of Canada. As stated in my March-April 1991 notes, censored documents only suggest an attempt at hiding details of great interest to the philatelic community. How, for example, would the economic interest of Canada suffer by the release of the information? Taxpayers – including philatelists – should normally be entitled to know how their money is being spent by our government and its agencies.

Does the NAC's unwillingness to supply full details relate to continuing negotiations – seemingly for two years – for more material from the ABNC archives? Was some payment made for the transferrred lots? Was at least some of the material legally the property of Canada or the provinces from the time of its production?

My next step, it seems, will be to contact the Office of the Information and Privacy

Commissioner in an attempt to obtain the missing details. I have had that option since receiving the NAC's original reply but have hesitated to be a complainer. I'll keep readers informed as to the outcome.

WE AREN'T THAT SLOW!

Typos and missing words and such aren't peculiar to our journal alone. It took me a few moments to realize what was meant by Dick Malott in the following note in the Aug. 14, 1992 edition of *The Canadian Aerophilatelist*, published by The Canadian Aerophilatelic Society. Headed as Item 92-28, it read:

"The last issue of *The Canadian Philatelist* was Vol. VIII No. 1 dated 16 March 1992. This is the second issue for 1992."

Dick typed "Philatelist" rather than "Aerophilatelist". At least he was consistent. Item 92-45 indicates that "the next issue of *The Canadian Philatelist* will be released . . . sometime in late November 1992." By then, five or six 1992 numbers of *The Canadian Philatelist* should have appeared!

These comments at least allow me to recommend membership in The Canadian Aerophilatelic Society to anyone interested in aerophilately. Details about the society can be obtained from its secretary, E.R. Toop, P.O. Box 9026, Alta Vista Post Office, Ottawa, Ontario K1G 3T8.

HELP WANTED FROM SASKATOON

One of my great interests is the history of philately in Canada. I recently acquired a run of Saskatoon Philatelic Society *Monthly Bulletins* each of four or more mimeographed 8½" by 14" pages dating from Dec. 1934 (Vol. 1 No. 1) through Jan. 1936 (Vol. 2 No. 2), and two later ones in 8½" x 11" format dated May 1936 (Vol. 2 No. 6) and July 1936 (Vol. 2 No. 8).

R. Walter Smith was the society's secretary during this period. The society seems to have started in 1934 as Smith noted that the April 1935 annual report was his second. Bob Voorsmit could have been the first president. He was succeeded in 1935 by Dr. Chas. H. Biro.

Can anyone in Saskatoon, or elsewhere, tell me how many *Monthly Bulletins* were published, and something about the history of the society? One of the neglected areas of Canadian philatelic history is the story of the many local societies that have existed, and in many cases still exist.

There is at least one exception to the neglect mentioned above. Kathryn Hansuld Lamb's *The Quiet Hobby: A History of Organized Philately in the Grand River Valley, 1895-1985,* published for the Kitchener-Waterloo Philatelic Society by Ritz Printing Inc., New Hamburg, Ont. in 1985, is an excellent account of stamp clubs in that part of Ontario.

Another exception is work being done by Gray Scrimgeour. His *The History of the Toronto Stamp Collectors' Club: 1892-1992* should be available later this year. Judging by what I've seen of drafts of the manuscript, it will be a most useful addition to the literature on Canadian philatelic history.

IS "UPCOMING" SYNONYMOUS WITH "FORTHCOMING"?

One of my pet peeves is the use of the word "upcoming," as mentioned in one of my notes in the Sept.-Oct. 1991 number of our journal. In it, I wondered if Canada Post could keep our stomachs settled by referring to forthcoming rather than upcoming stamp issues.

Perhaps it has! Its May 15, 1992 news release about the Summer Olympic Games stamps was headed "Summer Olympics Subject of Upcoming Commemorative Stamp Issue." However, in its July 10 release about new issues for the third quarter of 1992, reference was made to "forthcoming stamp issues."

I'll leave it to others to decide whether the riot of colors on the Summer Olympics stamps would be enough to unsettle one's stomach, and if that occurrence would not happen with the berry low-value definitives (which I much prefer to their predecessors) and with the September folklore and minerals commemorative issues.

THANKS TO CANADA POST

This note is being written in mid-August before I have full information about this October's version of Canada Post's Stamp Month in Canada. It is not too soon, though, to thank Canada Post for its continuing support of philately and of *The Canadian Philatelist,* as will be evidenced by what I have been told will be the cover and an insert in this issue of our journal. Too often we criticize; too infrequently we praise.

OCTOBER WILL BE INTERNATIONAL STAMP MONTH

After Canada Post moved Stamp Month in Canada from October to February for 1988 and 1989, it has been observed in October since 1990.

This year Canada will join some other countries in marking October as International Stamp Month. Canada Post will have three commemorative stamp issues during October and may have a joint program with one or more countries to mark the month. RP SC

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Fellows of the Society

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

PHYLLIS GELDERT



Phyllis Geldert, Honorary Life member #7873, was elected as a Fellow of our Society in 1968, the first woman to be elected.

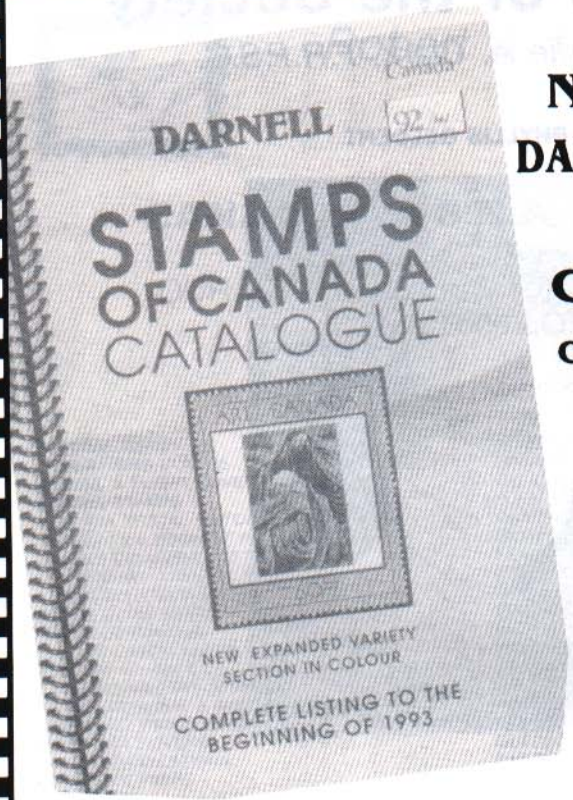
Originally from Inverness, Scotland, Phyllis served for many years as Secretary of the Royal Philatelic Society, London (England), prior to coming to Canada in 1961. She became involved with our Society through her husband, the late Dr. "Mac" Geldert, a Past President of the Royal Philatelic Society of Canada.

In 1967 Phyllis was elected a Director of the R.P.S.C. and held this position until 1978. She was named Honorary Secretary to the Society in 1967 and remained in this office until 1978, and during the same period served as Advertising Manager for the Society. From 1975 to 1978 she also served as Executive Director. On a number of occasions Phyllis served as Canadian Commissioner to the FIAP (Federation of Inter-American Philately) exhibitions in South America. And in 1971 she was General Chairman of our Society's annual convention held in Montebello, Quebec.

In 1966 Phyllis set up the Geldert award, named in honour of her husband Dr. G.M. "Mac" Geldert. This medal is awarded annually for the best article or articles appearing in *The Canadian Philatelist*.

Mrs. Geldert is an accomplished violinist and is a member of a musical ensemble well known in the Ottawa area. She is also an ardent golfer, and in 1989 scored a hole-in-one at her home club, The Ottawa Golf and Country Club.

Phyllis still resides in Ottawa. RP SC



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Variations

by R. Molar

Unintended typographical errors plague editors. When they are intended, as were those in a program for a Dominion Philatelic Association convention held in Toronto in 1899, they would still present problems for editors, typesetters and proofreaders.

What follows is a photocopy of at least part of the 1899 program as it was reproduced – presumably verbatim – in the June 6, 1927 issue (Vol. 12 No. 18) of *The Stamp Herald* published in Kitchener. This camera-format means that Port Perry Printing's typesetter and our editor won't be driven crazy by having to retype and then proofread the material!

An explanation for comments in item 10 may be in order. *Energy* and *The Philatelic Advocate* were contemporary Canadian philatelic periodicals. Both were published in Berlin (now Kitchener), Ontario.

Try to keep reading to the end. There are two marvelous shots at Hamilton and Toronto (which would be appropriate today for supporters of Ottawa or Winnipeg in the eastern division of the Canadian Football League). RP SC

D. P. A. CONVENTION SOUVENIR, TORONTO, 1899

A Note from the Yellow Kid—I now sit type and this Program wus sit by me, an it makes me proud. I havnt red it fur mistakes, an as th Boss is out raisin the Wind, I just print it as tis. So lon

A CHILLY RECEPTION

ADMISSION FREE (Children under 60, half price)

CHAIRMAN—Willie Mule-Lock The famous Banda Hatta in attendance

1 Chairmans Ad dress)by the Audiense(

1 Selekshun hAt band

3 LekchEr $ what i Dont no about sTamps — by A Cork er.

4 BiBle Read ding ——MICKS of HitcheLL

5 "Stamps and their relatshun to animals" Billy Baley | late of Barnum and bAILEYS)

6 SELECTION 0 RuBBer bAnd

7 Illustrated Sermon | candle lite fews|" the Filatelik editor at wurk " Editor of Energy

8 ShoRt addresses Impressions ov thee cOnvenshun bye thHe vizitors

9 Solo ',why doo eYe kollect stamd( )because I iuv U. silliee Bllee

10 20-ROUND BOUTT WILLING WORKERS vs working willies

NoTi——AT th e concLusion of this eVent. tHe members wIL| be aLOWD FivE minutes to r E a D the SpeCiL edItuns of ,'ENERgi" or—he "Advocate" containing detailed reports of the fight.

INTERMISSION

11 Some People Eye Wud Like Too Meat Wylie Wullie

12 The Mind Readers" bY Remind, Nevrmind and Mind-ur-bizness.

13 A-DRESS (Ow I I I II III Reduced the Debt of the P.O Dept) by Put-on-More- Gum MUE-LOCK

14 Ay bach of dittees M. P. BAcH

15 fhilately amung thee starz by the starr-namans

16 Selek.hun Banda-Hatta

1 7 One minute wiLL bee allowed hear for the diligashun from Hamilton too tell us "Why stamp collekting in **HAM**-ilton iz on the **HOG**

18 Quortett. "Shall wE call thee PAT-ROL. Rev. W. A.S. to be...

19 LIVING PIKTURS

(Note] These fameous reproducktions have bean exhibited befour thee crowned heads of Europe, the swelled heads of Hamilton, and we will now enedvor to present them to thea dead-heads inn tORONTO' (Titles will bee anownsed az the pikchure(R shown.(

20 CAKE WALKE Philatelic Clubb ov TooOnto.....

11.59¦ P.M. "God save the D.P.A.

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The Judging and Exhibiting Column - La rubrique du juge et de l'exposant

by/par Charles J.G. Verge

REVENUE EXHIBITS AT FÉDÉRATION INTERNATIONALE DE PHILATÉLIE (FIP) ACCREDITED INTERNATIONAL SHOWS

At the FIP Congress, held in Tokyo as part of PHILANIPPON '91, Special Regulations for the Evaluation of Revenue Exhibits (SREV) were approved. Guidelines for Judging a Revenue Philately Exhibit submitted at the same time are subject to the approval of the FIP Board of Directors.

I am reproducing them below for those of our readers who are interested in exhibiting Revenue collections or are called upon to judge them internationally. The guidelines, in particular, would be helpful as well to those judges who must also deal with such exhibits at a national or regional level.

SPECIAL REGULATIONS FOR THE EVALUATION OF REVENUE EXHIBITS AT FIP EXHIBITIONS (SREV)

(SECTION WITHIN TRADITIONAL PHILATELY)

Article 1: Competitive Exhibitions

In accordance with Art. 1.4 of the General Regulations of FIP for the evaluation of Competitive Exhibits at FIP Exhibitions (GREV), these Special Regulations have been drafted to supplement those principles with regard to Revenues. Also refer to Guidelines to Revenue Regulations.

Article 2: Competitive Exhibits

2.1 Competitive Exhibits
A revenue exhibit comprises embossed,

COLLECTIONS FISCALES AUX EXPOSITIONS INTERNATIONALES APPROUVÉES PAR LA FÉDÉRATION INTERNATIONALE DE PHILATÉLIE (FIP)

Au Congrès de la FIP, tenu à Tokyo à l'occasion de PHILANIPPON '91, des Règles spéciales pour l'évaluation des participations fiscales (SREV) ont été approuvées. Les Directives pour le jugement d'une participation de philatélie fiscale ont été soumises en même temps et sont sujettes à l'approbation du Comité de direction de la FIP.

Je les reproduis ci-dessous pour ceux d'entre vous intéressés à mettre vos collections fiscales en compétition ou à être appellé à les juger au niveau international. De plus, je recommande la lecture des Directives aux personnes appellées à juger de telles collections au niveau national ou régional.

RÈGLES SPÉCIALES POUR L'ÉVALUATION DES PARTICIPATIONS FISCALES DANS LES EXPOSITIONS DE LA FIP.

(SECTION À L'INTÉRIEUR DE LA PHILATÉLIE TRADITIONNELLE)

Article 1 – Expositions compétitives

En application de l'article 1-4 des règles générales de la F.I.P., pour l'évaluation des participations en compétition aux expositions de la F.I.P. (GREV), les présentes règles spéciales ont été rédigées pour compléter ces principes, en ce qui concerne les timbres fiscaux. On se réfèrera en outre aux directives pour la réglementation des timbres fiscaux.

imprinted or adhesive tax, fee or credit stamps issued by or under the originating authority of a state, municipal or intermediate authority. Such exhibits will display one or more such type of stamp, and where appropriate will explain, and in any event will make suitable reference to, the reasons for and where necessary the regulations relating to the services, transactions or other matter being considered.

2.2 Tax Stamps
Stamps issued for the payment of, or for noting matters relating to, the payment of or exemption from a tax, levy or other fiscal imposition or duty are "tax stamps".

2.3 Fee Stamps
Stamps the purpose of which is to record payment or exemption from a fee for which some service is to be or has been rendered are "fee stamps".

2.4 Credit Stamps
Stamps issued to denote some monetary or fiscal credit in favour of the purchaser his principal or assignee are "credit stamps".

Article 3: Principles of Exhibit Composition

3.1 A revenue exhibit consists of unused or used embossed, imprinted or adhesive revenue stamps. If used on documents, such documents should be arranged to illustrate clearly the pertinent transactions or services. The exhibit may comprise some of the following:

1. Registration of Deeds or Documents
2. General Revenues
3. Judicial or Court
4. Transfers of ownership of moveables or immoveables
5. Receipts
6. Documentary
7. Public Service
8. Bills
9. Duty Stamps

Article 2 – Participations en compétition

2-1. Participations en compétition
Une participation de fiscaux se compose de timbres fixes imprimés ou en relief (papiers timbrés = entiers fiscaux) ou de timbres adhésifs, destinés soit au recouvrement d'impositions ou de taxes, soit à la constatation de créances émis par une autorité étatique ou municipale. De telles présentations aligneront une ou plusieurs des catégories de timbres ci-dessus, et, là où celà sera opportun, exposeront – en donnant en tant que de besoin les références appropriées – les raisons d'être et les lieux d'application des réglements relatifs aux services, transactions et autres matières concernées.

2-2. Timbres d'imposition
Les timbres émis pour le paiement – ou la notification des éléments relatifs au paiement ou à l'exemption – d'une contribution, d'un prélevement ou de toute autre imposition ou droit fiscal, sont des "timbres d'imposition".

2-3. Timbres de taxation
Les timbres dont le but est le paiement ou l'exemption d'une taxe en contrepartie de laquelle un service a été ou sera rendu sont des "timbres de taxation".

2-4. Timbres de créance
Les timbres émis pour constater une créance monétaire ou fiscale en faveur d'un acheteur, son commettant, ou un assigné sont des "timbres de crédit".

Article 3 – Principes de composition d'une participation

3-1. Une participation fiscale consiste en timbres fiscaux fixes en relief ou humides (papiers timbrés dits "entiers fiscaux") ou mobiles. S'ils sont utilisés sur documents, de tels documents doivent être présentés de façon à illustrer clairement les transactions ou les services correspondants. La participation peut comprendre certains des timbres suivants:

10. Funds
11. Assurances and policies
12. Consular services
13. Inspections
14. Weights and Measures
15. Licenses
16. Postage stamps used as revenue stamps, or revenue stamps used for postage
17. Other Revenue Stamps

The plan or concept of the exhibit shall be described in an introductory statement (ref. GREV, Art. 3.4)

3.2 A revenue exhibit may contain, where it improves its composition:
1. Essays, proofs of adopted or rejected designs;
2. Legal documents and postal covers if applicable;
3. Varieties of all kinds including watermark, perforation, paper, and printing;
4. Maps, prints, decrees and similar associated materials.

Such items must have direct relation to the fiscal services described in the exhibit (ref GREV, Art. 3.4).

Article 4: Criteria for Evaluating Exhibits

"Knowledge" (ref. GREV, Art. 4.5)
A Revenue exhibit may require or admit of more comments and explanation than a comparable postal exhibit but this text must be concise and clear.

Article 5: Judging Exhibits

5.1 Revenue exhibits will be judged by the approved specialists in their respective fields in accordance with Section V (Art. 31-47) of GREX (ref. GREV, 5.1).

5.2 For Revenue exhibits, the following relative terms are presented to lead the jury to a balanced evaluation (ref. GREV 5.2)

1. Enregistrement d'actes ou autres documents
2. Fiscaux généraux
3. Instances judiciaires
4. Transferts de propriété de meubles ou immeubles
5. Reçus
6. Dimension
7. Services publics
8. Effets de commerce
9. Timbres de droit
10. Budgets spéciaux
11. Assurances
12. Affaires étrangères
13. Inspections
14. Poids et mesures
15. Licences et permis
16. Timbres-poste utilisés fiscalement et fiscaux utilisés postalement
17. Autres timbres fiscaux

La présentation ou la conception de la participation sera exposée dans un texte introductif (réf. GREV, art. 3-4).

3-2. Une participation fiscale peut inclure, là où celà améliore sa compréhension:

1. des essais, épreuves ou dessins, adoptés ou rejetés;
2. des documents légaux ou plis postaux, s'il y a lieu;
3. des variétés de toutes sortes relatives aux filigranes, perforations, papiers et impressions;
4. des cartes géographiques, textes réglementaires, et matériels similaires associés.

De telles pièces doivent avoir un rapport direct avec les services fiscaux évoqués dans la participation (ref. GREV, Art. 3-4).

Article 4 – Critères d'évaluation des participations

"Connaissance" (ref. GREV, Art. 4-5)
Une participation fiscale peut nécessiter ou exiger plus de commentaires ou d'explications qu'une participation postale comparable, mais ce texte doit être concis et clair.

Treatment and Importance of the exhibit	30
Knowledge and Research	35
Condition and Rarity	30
Presentation	5
	100

Article 6: Concluding Provisions

6.1 In the event of any discrepancies in the text arising from translation, the English text shall prevail.

6.2 These Special Regulations for the Evaluation of Revenue Exhibits at FIP Exhibitions have been approved by the 60th FIP Congress on 25th November 1991 in Tokyo. They come into force on 25th November 1991 and apply to those exhibitions which are granted FIP patronage, auspices or support at the FIP Congress and thereafter.

GUIDELINES FOR JUDGING A REVENUE PHILATELY EXHIBIT

Article 1: Competitive Exhibitions and Exhibits

1.1 It is the intention that these Guidelines should serve as advice on the application of the SREV for Revenue Exhibits following the approval by Congress of the Special Regulations in Tokyo (1991).

1.2 The general principles stated in SREV must remain the basic framework, but clear and sensible extensions will be practised to demonstrate revenue philately and its development within the Exhibit.

Article 2: Principles of Revenue Philately Exhibits

2.1 Generally a Revenue Exhibit should show:

2.2 mint or used revenue stamps of a particular State or Municipal or Local authority, explaining the reason for the issue or use and showing its developments;

2.3 it should show the date of usage and the date it was withdrawn from use, why and whether it was replaced;

Article 5 – Jugements des participations

5-1. Les participations fiscales doivent ête jugées par des spécialistes confirmés dans leurs différentes spécialités, en application de la Section V (Art. 31-47) du GREX (ref. GREV, Art. 5-1).

5-2. Pour les présentations fiscales, les termes relatifs suivants sont fixés pour guider le jury dans une évaluation équilibrée (Réf. GREV, Art. 5-2):

Traitement et importance de la participation	30
Connaissance et recherche	35
Qualité et rareté	30
Présentation	5
Total n'excédant pas	100

Article 6 – Dispositions de conclusion

6-1 Dans l'éventualité de discordances dans le texte provenant de la traduction, le texte anglais fera foi.

6-2. Ce réglement spécial pour l'évaluation des participations fiscales dans les expositions de la F.I.P. a été approuvé par le 60 ème Congrés de la F.I.P., le 25 novembre 1991 qui s'est tenu à Tokyo. Il est entré en vigueur le 25 novembre 1991 et sera appliqué aux expositions qui auront reçu le patronage les auspices ou le soutient de la F.I.P., lors de ce Congrès de la F.I.P. et ultérieurement.

DIRECTIVES POUR LE JUGEMENT D'UNE PARTICIPATION DE PHILATÉLIE FISCALE

Article 1 – Expositions competitives et participations

1-1. Ces directives sont destinées à servir d'orientations pour l'application des SREV aux participations fiscales, en conséquence de l'approbation par le Congrés de la F.I.P. de ces règles spéciales à Tokyo, en 1991.

1-2. Les principes généraux établis dans les SREV doivent rester le cadre de base, mais des compléments clairs et marquants seront mis en pratique, pour valoriser la philatélie fiscale et son développement.

2.4 method of printing, type of paper, essays, proofs, design varieties if appropriate to the subject or presentation;

2.5 geographical or chronological development within one country, continent or covering the whole world where the Exhibit lays emphasis on the subject matter of the revenue use;

2.6 documents with printed, embossed or adhesive revenue stamps demonstrating and explaining the rules, the sums paid and/or the reason for the document as may be appropriate.

Article 3: Criteria for Evaluating Exhibits

3.1 Plan
All Exhibits of Revenues must contain an introductory plan showing the scope of the intent of the Exhibitor, which should be educational. This plan should be headed with a title which corresponds to the introductory plan. The plan should also be used to give relevant general information on the subject and to indicate areas of personal research. It should also contain a short list of important documentary sources used. The judges will use this information to evaluate the material shown in relation to the aims of the Exhibitor as stated in the introduction and plan. If more than five frames, or if Revenues of different countries are shown, another introductory page may be desirable.

The Exhibit should clearly show the subject as introduced.

It must be stressed that complete revenue collections do not exist from the majority of the countries, and therefore Exhibits of Revenue stamps should be judged more according to their relative philatelic significance than for their completeness.

3.2 Article 4 of GREV is applicable.

Article 4: Criteria for Judging the Exhibit

4.1 Treatment and Importance
Out of 30 points, treatment should in the

Article 2 – Principes gouvernant les participations de philatélie fiscale

2-1. Généralement une participation fiscale devrait montrer:

2-2. Des timbres fiscaux neufs ou usagés d'un Etat particulier, ou d'une autorité locale ou municipale, avec l'explication de la raison de l'émission ou de son utilisation et la présentation de ses développements.

2-3. La date d'emploi de cette émission, la date de sont retrait et l'indication de son remplacement éventuel.

2-4. La méthode d'impression, le type de papier, les essais, les épreuves, les dessins et les variétés, dans la mesure où celà est justifié par le sujet de la présentation.

2-5. Un développement géographique et chronologique sur le pays, le continent, ou le monde entier, dans lequel la participation est basée sur la matière soumise à l'emploi des fiscaux.

2-6. Des documents pourvus de timbres fiscaux fixes imprimés ou en relief (entiers fiscaux) ou adhésifs justifiant et expliquant les règles, les sommes payées et (ou) la raison d'être de chaque document dns la mesure où celà est opportun.

Article 3 – Critères d'évaluation des participations

3-1. Plan
Toutes les participations fiscales doivent comporter un plan d'introduction donnant un panorama des intentions de l'exposant et revêtant un caractère documentaire. Ce plan doit être précédé d'un titre qui soit en rapport avec son contenu. Ce plan doit aussi être utilisé pour donner une information générale appropriée sur la question et pour indiquer les domaines de recherche personnelle. Il devrait aussi contenir une petite liste des principales sources documentaires utilisées. Les juges utiliseront cette information pour évaler le matériel présenté, en relation avec les objectifs de l'exposant telles qu'ils se dégagent de l'introduction et du

case of a Revenue Exhibit attract up to 20 points. This is because the composition of a Revenue Exhibit is vital to show a cohorent assembly to the Judges.

4.2 A Revenue Exhibit may require different treatment from a postage stamp or postal history exhibit. Postage stamps, with some few exceptions, are issued solely for the prepayment of postal charges, whereas the same Revenue stamp may be used for the collection of monies from a variety of different sources and, because of this, there is a wider scope for a Revenue Exhibit to have an imaginative treatment and this should be expected. For example, a display of Revenues of any of the categories mentioned in Article 3.1 of SREV, should be regarded as an acceptable approach and complying with the Guidelines, if, notwithstanding that the stamps come from different countries, there is demonstrated a similar purpose of their issue or the stamps have similar characteristics of design or production.

Within the narrower fields of specialisation, exhibits concerned with the plating of specific stamps or concerned with errors which have arisen during the production of stamps, should be treated in the same way as similar exhibits of postage stamps, but should never be considered a thematic Exhibit.

4.3 Whenever possible, the Exhibit should illustrate or at least explain usage. Non revenue stamps material should normally be avoided. Its inclusion will usually be regarded as legitimate only if it advances of enhances the central theme of the exhibit in some clearly discernable manner.

It is under treatment that we have to consider completeness. The introductory statement is a guide only. It will be better to show a specialised but complete set than to treat the Exhibit by showing wide sections of say Documentary Revenues with many of the rare combinations in the set missing.

plan. S'il y a plus de cinq cadres, ou si ds fiscaux de pays différents sont exposés, une autre page introductive peut être souhaitable.

La participation doit clairement illustrer le sujet, tel qu'il a été introduit.

Il faut souligner qu'il n'existe pas de collection fiscale complète pour la plupart des pays et que, par conséquent, les participations de timbres fiscaux devraient être jugées davantage en fonction de leur signification philatélique relative que de leur caractère complet.

3-2. L'article 4 des GREV est applicable.

Article 4 – Criteres de jugement de la participation

4-1. Traitement et importance
Sur les 30 points, le traitement devrait, dans le cas d'une participation de timbres fiscaux, aller jusqu'à 20 points. Celà parce que la composition d'une présentation de fiscaux est vitale pour présenter un ensemble cohérent aux juges.

4-2. Une présentation de fiscaux peut nécessiter un traitement différent de celui d'une présentation de timbres-poste ou d'histoire postale. Les timbres-poste, à de rares exceptions, sont émis uniquement pour le prépaiement de charges postales, alors qu'un timbre fiscal équivalent peut être employé pour la collecte de redevances se rapportant à une multitude de sources différentes. C'est pourquoi il existe un large éventail de possibilités pour qu'une participation fiscale fasse l'objet d'un traitement imaginatif et celà doit être attendu du concurrent. Par exemple une présentation de fiscaux de certaines catégories mentionnées à l'article 3-1 des SREV devrait être regardée comme une approche acceptable s'accordant avec ces directives, si en dépit du fait que les timbres viennent de différents pays, il est mis en évidence qu'ils répondent à un objectif similaire ou que ces timbres ont des caractéristiques analogues de dessin et de fabrication. Dans les domaines de spécialisation les

4.4 Importance is more subjective to the Exhibitor. We suggest up to 10 points. What is important to the Exhibitor may be less important to revenue philately. Showing the Beer Stamps, Consular Stamps of Gun Licences may be worth only 5 poins for importance, but the treatment of such an Exhibit may be so superb or perfect, that it may reach a maximum of 20 points.

4.5 The main point in judging will therefore be the overall relative balance between treatment and importance. For some of the best results individual sheets will give sub-titles with a positive reference to this balance.

Article 5: Knowledge and Research

5.1 It must be generally stated that, contrary to literature covering postage stamps, revenue stamps have been poorly treated in the last 60-70 years. Therefore out of the 35 points available under this heading, points awarded must depend on the extent of available research material. Without deducting points for lack of research because there may be considerable literature on the subject, the Exhibit shall be evaluated on the write-up of each page by reference to what is known and available in the extant literature and what, if any, new information is given. For instance, in a Bills of Exchange display, additional research on the rates relating to values would be a plus. Explanations of the less obvious and a reference to sources, rules and regulations which add to the reason for the transaction or service for which the revenue was paid, will add to the points. But these are not available for all countries. Knowledge and research are thus to be considered together, but with general knowledge being given not less than 20 out of the 35 points.

Note: Except for a few countries, collectors have perforce to restrict themselves for knowledge to out of date publications, and it may take one or two decades for a few dedicated students to produce good, up to date handbooks and catalogues on revenues.

plus approfondis, les participations concernées par le planchage de timbres particuliers, ou par les erreurs survenues dans la production de timbres, doivent être traitées de la même façon que les participations identiques concernant les timbres-poste, mais ne devront jamais être considérées comme des participations thématiques.

4.3 Chaque fois qu'il est possible, la participation doit illustrer, ou du moins expliquer, l'usage des timbres qui la constituent. Les timbres non fiscaux devraient en principe être écartés. Leur inclusion ne sera normalement regardée comme légitime que si elle fait avancer ou rehausse le thème central de la participation d'une façon clairement discernable.

C'est dans le cadre du traitement que nous avons à envisager le caractère complet de la participation. La déclaration introductrice est seulement un guide. Il sera préférable d'exposer un ensemble spécialisé mais complet, que de traiter la présentation en montrant de larges sections de fiscaux de dimension déjà cités, avec beaucoup de rares combinaisons manquantes.

4-4. L'importance est plus subjective à l'exposant. Nous suggérons de monter jusqu'à 10 points. Ce qui est important pour l'exposant peut l'être moins pour la philatélie fiscale. Une présentation de timbres de bière, de timbres consulaires ou de permis de port d'armes peut valoir seulement 5 points pour l'importance, mais son traitement peut être si superbe ou parfait qu'il pourrait atteindre jusqu'à 20 points.

4-5. Le principal élément de jugement sera par conséquent l'équilibre par dessus tout relatif entre le traitement et l'importance. Pour certains des meilleurs résultats, les feuilles individuelles donneront des sous-titres avec une référence positive à cet équilibre.

Article 6: Condition and Rarity

6.1 Many revenue stamps are far rarer than postage stamps, but often by the way they were used they became damaged. When used as a seal such as Beer or Tobacco stamps, they were torn. Others, such as Indian Native States revenues were mostly punched when applied to documents. Some were cut, even nailed or stapled. For these, fine condition is exceptional. Therefore acceptable damage of used stamps should not be downgraded. They may be very rare or even the only recorded examples.

6.2 Points for condition should be a maximus of ten.

6.3 Rarity in revenues is a vitally important factor. It seldom has any connection with price or value. Some revenues are expensive to buy but are not rare. On the other hand, many revenue stamps are very common and should not attract points for rarity. It will be given up to 20 points and if the display shows revenues of a country which has little or no literature, the use of the words "One or two copies recorded" will be acceptable and may be useful. When specialised revenues are shown, reference to a Catalogue (if one exists and provided it is relevant) may be helpful. Rarity is based on facts, and once the facts are established, condition can be judged in the light of these facts.

Article 7: Presentation

7.1 Good presentation is very important. The display should appeal to the eye and each sheet in every frame should give the impression of balance to the display. The rest, subject to any special regulations about frame or sheet size, is left to the Exhibitor.

7.2 Limit the write-up to essentials, but give all important information.

Charles J.G. Verge is the Chairman, RPSC Judging Programme. RP SC

Article 5 – Connaissance et recherche

5-1. On doit généralement constater que, contrairement à la litterature relative aux timbres-poste, les timbres fiscaux ont été pauvrement traités au cours des dernières 60 à 70 années. Par conséquent, parmi les 35 points attribuables sous cet intitulé, les points de récompense peuvent dépendre de l'étendue du matériel de recherche disponible. Sans déduire de points pour l'absence de recherche, car il pourrait y avoir une littérature considérable sur le sujet, la présentation sera évaluée sur le texte de chaque page, par référence avec ce qui est connu et valable dans la littérature existante et ce qui est donné, s'il en est, comme nouvelle information. Par exemple, dans une présentation de timbres de "Bills of Exchange", une recherche complémentaire sur les tarifs constituerait un plus. Des explications de ce qui est le moins évident, ainsi qu'une réference aux sources, règles et réglementations complétant la connaissance de la transaction ou du service pour laquelle la taxe est payée, ajoutera des points. Mais ces observations ne sont pas valables pour tout les pays. La connaissance et la recherche sont par conséquent à apprécier ensemble, mais en ne donnant pas moins de 20, sur les 35 points, pour la connaissance générale.

N.B. Excepté pour de rares pays, les collectionneurs sont contraints de se limiter eux-mêmes pour leur documentation à des publications dépassées, et celà pourrait prendre une ou deux décennies pour qu'une minorité de chercheurs spécialisés produise de bonnes études et catalogues à jour sur les fiscaux.

Article 6 – Qualité et rareté

6-1. De nombreux timbres fiscaux sont, de loin, plus rares que les timbres-poste, mais souvent, du fait même de leur mode d'utilisation, ils ont été endommagés. C'est ainsi que lorsqu'ils étaient utilisés comme cachets de fermeture, les timbres de bière et bandes de tabacs étaient déchirés. D'autes, tels que les

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fiscaux des Etats indigènes de l'Inde, étaient le plus souvent poinçonnés lors de leur application sur les documents. Certains étaient coupés, ou même griffés ou agrafés. Pour ceux-là le bon état est exceptionnel. Par conséquent certains défauts admissibles des timbres oblitérés ne devraient pas entrainer leur sous-classement: Il peuvent être trés rares, ou même les seules exemplaires connus.

6-2. Les points attribués pour la qualité devraient être au maximum de 10.

6-3. La rareté dans les timbres fiscaux est un facteur d'importance vitale. Elle est rarement en rapport avec leur prix ou leur valeur. Certains fiscaux sont couteux, mais non rares. D'un autre coté, de nombreux fiscaux sont communs et ne devraient entrainer l'attribution d'aucun point pour la rareté. Celle-ci pourrait obtenir jusqu'à 20 points et si la présentation montre les fiscaux d'un pays qui a peu, ou pas du tout, de littérature, la mention "un ou deux exemplaires connus" sera acceptable et pourrait même être utile. Quand des timbres fiscaux spécialisés sont présentés, les références au catalogue (s'il en existe un, et à condition qu'il soit pertinent) peuvent être utiles. La rareté est basée sur les faits et, une fois que les faits sont établis, la qualité peut être jugée à la lumière de ces faits.

Article 7 – Presentation

7-1. Une bonne présentation est trés importante. La mise en page doit appeler le regard et chaque feuille dans chaque cadre devrait donner l'impression d'un équilibre de la présentation. Le support, dans le cadre des règles spéciales relative aux dimensions du cadre ou de la feuille, est laissé à la discrétion de l'exposant.

7-2. Le texte doit être limité à l'essentiel, mais toute information importante doit être donnée.

Charles J.G. Verge est le président, programme des juges, S.R.P.C.

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by Hans Reiche

THE SWISS RAYON III 15 RAPPEN LARGE NUMERAL STAMP



The 15 Rappen Rayon III with the large numeral was designed and manufactured in Switzerland by Lithography Durheim Co. in Bern. Although the date of issue is unknown it is suggested by experts that the issue date was 27 April 1852. The stamp shows the Swiss cross with a posthorn above, the word Rayon III at the top and the left box with the large numeral 15 and the right with Rp. A thick frame line surrounds the design. The stamp was prepared using a single master stone or die and each complete plate contains 180 impressions. The plate was developed by using 9 separate sheets with three sheets arranged horizontally and three vertically. Each sheet has 10 different types and these types are repeated twice on each sheet, making each sheet consisting of 20 stamps. The sheets can be identified as Upper Left, Upper Centre, Upper Right, Centre Left, Centre, Centre, Right, Lower Left, Lower Centre, Lower Right. The master stone or die contained impressions for one complete sheet, namely 20 impressions, a feature which lent itself to a rather fast preparation of the total plate. But because the stone was primitive compared to modern die techniques various problems occurred during the design of the plate. Our interest here is the large number of re-entries which exist on this issue and which must have been caused by problems of the transfer from the stone to the plate. The majority of re-entries are in the doubling of the frame line and the cutting lines which were used to assist in separating the stamps from the sheets in the Post Office. The number of re-entries cover almost all stamps and this is not surprising because when each time the stone or die was entered wrongly a total of all or almost all subjects on this die doubled in one or the other area. The total number of re-entries is 153 of which there are: Left side 47, Right side 48, Top 20, Bottom 3, Top and Left 3, Top and Right 11, Bottom and Right 10, and Bottom and Left 11. One item is of interest in that the Master Die of 20 stamps was not used to lay down the final plate but a secondary one was used.

THE CUMBERLAND RAILWAY STATION

Prior to 1939 a railway passed through Cumberland, Ontario about 30 km from Ottawa. A line from Hawksbury to Hurdman Junction was opened by the Canadian Northern Railway in 1909. The line was abandoned after the Canadian National Railways took over. The bridge over the Ottawa river between Hawksbury and Grenville was closed for railway traffic in 1963 after the train service between Montreal and Ottawa along this line was suspended in 1962. The Canadian Northern Railway passed from Ottawa through Cumberland and then crossed the bridge in Hawksbury and went via the Northshore of the Ottawa river to Montreal. It ended in the North Shore Tunnel Station in Montreal on Dorchester Street. The line carried lumber and coal as well as passengers to Cumberland. The Cumberland station was located North of the Highway in Cumberland. When buses and private cars and trucks took over most of the load, the railway station was closed down in 1939 but the actual line was only discontinued in 1940.

The railway station consisted of an actual station and a storage shed. The station master had a number of cancelling devices in the station. Express money orders could be purchased and a cancel was available for this. All tickets sold were cancelled. Freight and express parcels received another type of cancel.

Whether incoming or outgoing mail was cancelled at the station could not be determined.

The total station was purchased in 1961 by the former station master Mr. Jones and then moved to the south side of the highway in Cumberland. The station was remodeled, repainted in red and the railway shed moved to the back of the present house where Mrs. Jones still lives. All cancelling devices were turned over to the CNR railway office but apparently were all destroyed. Amongst these were apparently some which may have been used for certain types of mail going through this station. RP SC

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Definitives/Timbres Courant

This column is forum for information on Canadian definitive issues of all periods, and for discussion on the study of these issues. Contributions and comments from readers are encouraged.

PERF 12 x 8 ADMIRAL
Hans Reiche, FRPSC, Ottawa, Ont.

Although Scott number 184 the 3c Admiral perforated 12 x 8 was issued in a quantity of 10,000,000, the post office limited each sale to less than one sheet. The reason for this is not clear but may be a certain speculator wanted to buy large quantities. Every order that was placed for a large quantity was refused and replacement was made by other commemorative stamps from that time period. Today there is no shortage of this stamp and prices for mint and used are still low. Well centered stamps may demand a higher price as so many of the coil issues were not well centered.

WILDLIFE & ARCHITECTURE DEFINITIVE STAMPS 1988 - 1992
John G. Schmidt, Ft. Collins, CO

Some notes on the listing:

A) – Perforations were measured and recorded using the formula G = 20 N/W in which G = Gauge, N = Number of teeth along the edge of the stamp, and W = Width (or Height) of the stamp in millimeters. Gauge numbers were rounded to the nearest tenth. (I counted the number of teeth between rows or columns of perforations. Width and height were measured from one edge of the stamp design to the same reference point on the next stamp.)

B) – Papers listed are (S) = Slater, (P) = Peterborough, (C/P) = Coated Papers, (R) = Rolland, and (H) = Harrison.

C) – Printers are APL = Ashton-Potter Limited, CNB = Canadian Bank Note Co., and BABN = British American Bank Note Co.

Description	Printer	Paper	Perforations	Tagging	FDI
1¢ Flying Squirrel	APL	S	(13.1x13.6)	None	Oct 3, 1988
	APL	C/P	(13.1x13.6)	None	Oct 25, 1991
2¢ Porcupine	APL	S	(13.1x13.6)	None	Oct 3, 1988
	APL	C/P	(13.1x13.6)	None	Oct 25, 1991
3¢ Muskrat	APL	S	(13.1x13.6)	None	Oct 3, 1988
5¢ Varying Hare	APL	S	(13.1x13.6)	None	Oct 3, 1988
10¢ Skunk	APL	S	(13.1x13.6)	4 Sides	Oct 3, 1988
	APL	C/P	(13.1x13.6)	None	Oct 25, 1991
25¢ Beaver	APL	S	(13.1x13.6)	4 Sides	Oct 3, 1988
	APL	C/P	(13.1x13.6)	4 Sides	Apr 22, 1992
43¢ Lynx	APL	H	(12x12.5)	4 Sides	Jan 18, 1988

Description	Printer	Paper	Perforations	Tagging	FDI
44¢ Walrus	APL	H	(14.4x13.8)	4 Sides	Jan 18, 1989
	APL	S	(14.4x13.8)	4 Sides	
Bklt. (5 + L)	APL	S	(12.5x13.1)	4 Sides	Jan 18, 1989
45¢ Pronghorn	APL	S	(14.4x13.8)	4 Sides	Jan 12, 1990
	APL	S	(13.1x13.1)	4 Sides	
Bklt. (5 + L)	APL	S	(12.5x13.1)	4 Sides	Jan 12, 1990
46¢ Wolverine	APL	P	(13.1x13.1)	4 Sides	Dec 28, 1990
	APL	P	(14.4x13.8)	4 Sides	
Bklt. (5 + L)	APL	C/P	(12.5x13.1)	4 Sides	Dec 28, 1990
57¢ Killer Whale	APL	R	(12x12.5)	4 Sides	Jan 18, 1988
	APL	H	(12x12.5)	4 Sides	
59¢ Musk-Ox	APL	H	(14.4x13.8)	4 Sides	Jan 18, 1989
	APL	S	(13.1x13.1)	4 Sides	
61¢ Timber Wolf	APL	S	(14.4x13.8)	4 Sides	Jan 12, 1990
63¢ Harbour Porpose	APL	P	(13.1x13.1)	4 Sides	Dec 28, 1990
	APL	P	(14.4x13.8)	4 Sides	
74¢ Wapiti	APL	H	(12x12.5)	4 Sides	Jan 18, 1988
76¢ Grizzly	APL	H	(14.4x13.8)	4 Sides	Jan 18, 1989
	APL	S	(14.4x13.8)	4 Sides	
Bklt. (5 + L)	APL	S	(12.5x13.1)	4 Sides	Jan 18, 1989
78¢ Beluga	APL	S	(14.4x13.8)	4 Sides	Jan 12, 1990
	APL	S	(13.1x13.1)	4 Sides	
Bklt. (5 + L)	APL	S	(12.5x13.1)	4 Sides	Jan 12, 1990
80¢ Peary Caribou	APL	P	(13.1x13.1)	4 Sides	Dec 28, 1990
	APL	P	(14.4x13.8)	4 Sides	
Bklt. (5 + L)	APL	C/P	(12.5x13.1)	4 Sides	Dec 28, 1990
$1 Runnymede Library	BABN	H	(13.3x13.3)	None	May 5, 1989
$2 McAdam Rail Station	BABN	H	(13.3x13.3)	None	May 5, 1989
$5 Bonsecours Market	BABN	P	(13.3x13.3)	None	May 28, 1990

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Vignettes of Early British North American Postal History

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

XXIII. EARLY MAIL TO SCOTLAND

As many of the early British settlers in the new provinces after the fall of New France were Scottish, either newly-arrived immigrants or discharged soldiers from the Highland regiments who had served in the British North American colonies, particularly after the American Revolution, it is not surprising to find many examples of letters to Scotland in late 18th century transatlantic mail.

This resulted in ongoing trade between Scotland, through Glasgow, and both Halifax and Quebec, when the St. Lawrence River was open for navigation – usually late May to November in those days of sail. A look at a map of the North Atlantic shows that the shortest sea route was a northerly one around northeastern Ireland and into Greenock in the Firth of Clyde, which was the port of Glasgow.

While the earliest letters seldom had definitive markings to show where they were landed, it can often be surmised from the postage due or the addition of the name of the captain, ship and intended port of call on the front of the cover. This is shown in a 1726 British colonial letter from Boston (Figure 1). This was addressed to Ayr in Scotland and had the added notation:

'p Capt. Battersbie via Glasgow Q.D.C.'

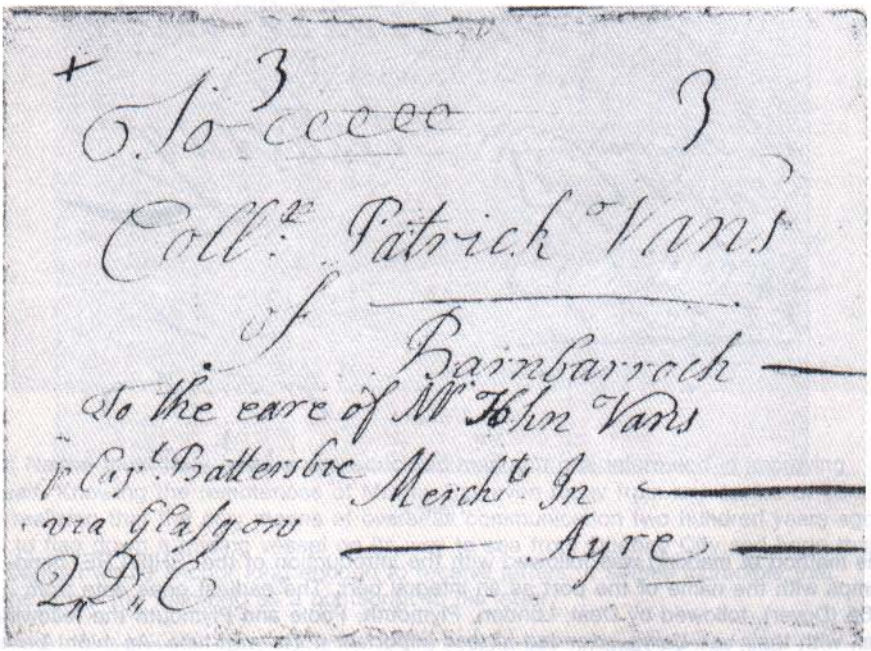


Figure 1

It can be presumed that this letter was landed at either Greenock or Glasgow, as the two are close together on the Clyde because, in addition to knowing that Capt. Battersbie was heading for Glasgow, the postage due was 3d Stg. This represented the 1d master's gratuity for bringing the letter and 2d inland postage from Glasgow to Ayr.

The General Post Office in London found the same problem in that it could not be certain that the port postmasters were collecting the correct amount of postage of incoming ship letters or even where the letters had been landed after they reached their points of delivery. The first step to remedy this was to issue individual handstamps bearing the name of the different ports and 'SHIP'. These were to be struck separately on each letter to show where it had been landed and that it was a ship letter. Figure 2 is a late example of this use at Greenock. It is a letter from Halifax dated 7 February 1792 and was carried by Capt. Joseph. It bears the two separate stamps – not as clear as I would have liked, but often one has to take what is available. It was also charged 3d Stg. as it was treated as a local letter because on the back was:

'to be left in the office at Greenock.'

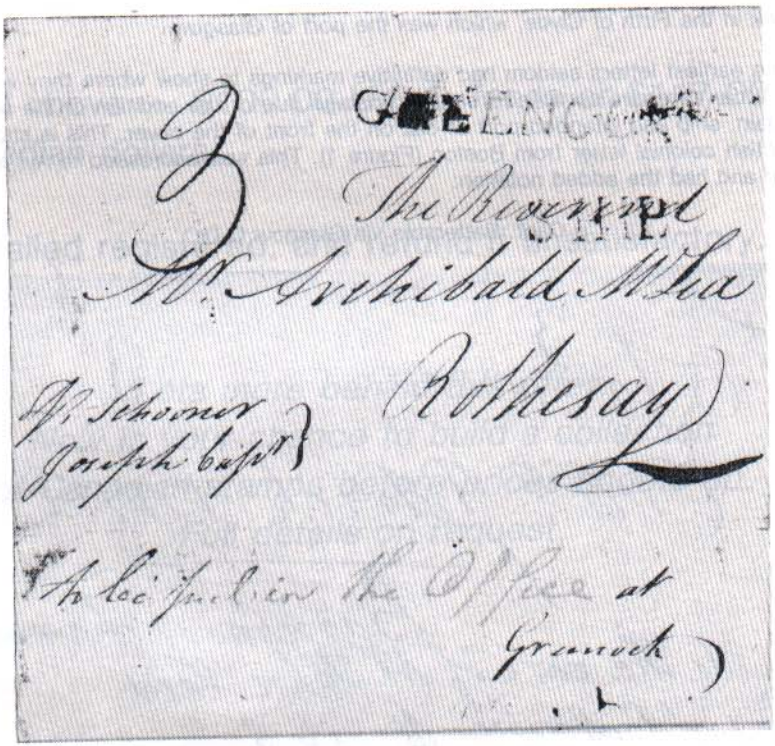


Figure 2

This method of marking was followed with the introduction of the 'SHIP-LRE' handstamps with the name of the port as an integral part. The earliest ones date from 1765 (Dover), followed by Deal, London, Plymouth, Poole and Plymouth the following year, with their use being extended to less important ports with time. As might be expected, the early ones are all recorded on letters from the British American colonies,

rather than from, in today's vernacular, British North America. I do not have one for Greenock, which must have been very rare, for Alan Robertson in his classic ship letter study indicates that it existed in 1791, but had never seen it to use as an illustration.

I do have an unusual Greenock ship letter marking, in that it is circular, instead of the usual two-line. This is shown in Figure 3. The letter itself is interesting in that it was written by John Nairne, the owner of the seigneurie of Murray Bay, on 1 March 1799, to a relative in Edinburgh. Only the postscript links it to my earlier comments, as it tells much about this early Scottish settler on the north shore of the St. Lawrence River, sixty miles through the wilderness below Quebec City.

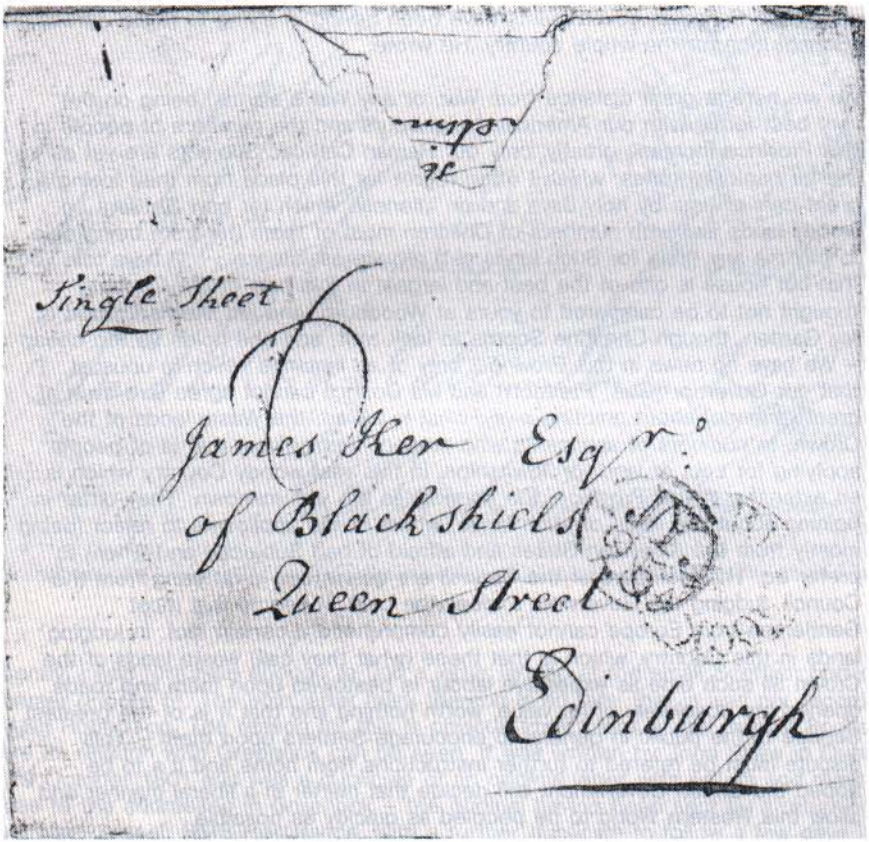


Figure 3

John Nairne must have been a well-educated man and one interested in improving himself. Knowing the remoteness of Murray Bay even today from any centre of culture and realizing that the only means of overseas communication two hundred years ago was to flag down a trading vessel on its way to sea from Quebec City and hope that the captain would anchor long enough to receive letters, it seems incredible that Nairne wrote the following as a postscript to his letter:

> The *Encyclopedia Britanica* is no doubt completely finished by this time. I have received here as far as the 17th Vol[m] Part 1st, but being so valuable a

> Book, would not choose to risk the other Volumes to be sent out here till the War is finished, as the Ships, for this Country are sometimes taken by the french = farewell.

A couple of years ago, I happened to tell a lifelong friend, who is an bibliophile, about this comment. He told me that he had a copy of this edition of the *Britannica,* which he had found among old family papers. It was published in serial form, much like a modern magazine, and his copy was still in its original state – he has since had it bound.

Much of the letter tells of the problems of settling in Lower Canada some forty years after it was captured from the French. In fact, his comments help to explain the recent difficulties the Canadian governments have been having in trying to reach agreement on a Constitution for the whole country. He wrote:

> We are here at great distance from War, or any War's alarms, being on the very best terms with our American Neighbours and the numbers of people in this Province increase greatly, only our Roman Catholic Subjects are yet as in the far back Centuries, which I often regret for this place from their losing a great deal of time by holy days and on idleness which for new Settlers on woody lands and with numbers of Children most of them (far from being able to pay me any thing for Such lands yet) require assistance . . . I have told you that our house is one of the best and largest in this part of the Country, thought not to be compared to yours at Woodburn, and am likewise proud of my Garden, though Christine Scorns to look at it, and she holds us too cheap – We have no news in this Province, only of an instance which is unusual, that our Governor (Gen[1] Prescott) and his Council cannot agree (are even at great variance) about granting away, what is called, the Waste lands of the Crown, to numbers of applicants who present themselves, that is of people applying for Lots of land, or Townships, in this vast woody Country which is so extensive in this Province, the boundaries are yet unknown. They differ in opinion about the value of such lands, whom of the applicants to reject (being mostly from the American States and affraid of bad Subjects) and whom to prefer &c. The members of the Council are unanimous in differing from the Council, judging the Governour's ideas the best. It seems that most Gentlemen from Europe cannot easily comprehend a certain fact, in judging lands in this Country, which is that these (what they call) waste lands of the Crown till such time as expensive labour is bestowed upon them and roads opened are absolutely of no value, worth nothing and that it is of the greatest Service to the public in general to encourage Settlers upon them – This dispute must be refered to further instructions from home and it's to be hoped the British Government will decide that matter in a liberal manner and allow this Western World to be peopled as quickly as possible.

Perhaps Nairne had a personal interest in some of these lands as a speculation. In a codicil to his will contained in the letter, he listed Scottish property worth £4,000; the Seigneurie of Murray Bay, £1,000; two houses in Quebec City, £450; and an outstanding loan of £630. He was a wealthy man for his day.

While this letter was probably carried to Scotland by one of the first trading vessels to come down the river after the spring break-up of the St. Lawrence river ice, he mentioned that he did 'not intend to answer (other important letters) till the Autumn by our fleet, being the surest Conveyance'. This referred to the annual convoy of trading vessels from Quebec, which were escorted by Royal Navy ships returning to England

for the winter. This letter was landed at Greenock, where it was struck with a circular 'GREENOCK SHIP LRE' and rated 6d Sterling postage due. On arrival at Edinburgh it was datestamped 25 July. As this was the correct inland postage to Edinburgh, it would appear that the 4d Stg. ship letter fee was overlooked.

This marking obviously was not is use for long, as Figure 4, dated 1800 shows. Although this letter was from Charleston, S.C., I have included it for completeness, as it shows the double oval crown ship letter handstamp, which came into use at that time.



Figure 4

Recently, I was fortunate enough to find a letter landed at the small Scottish port of Stranraer (Figure 5). The ship letter mark thereon is so rare, that is was not recorded by Alan Robertson. The reason for this is obvious from a look at the map of Scotland, where its relation with Greenock can be seen. It was written by John Shaw in Quebec on 29 October 1801 and was a duplicate of an original letter with orders and remittances to the addressee in Greenock – the original having been sent by a returning Royal Navy vessel, HMS *Resistance,* with a further duplicate to follow a few days later on the *Juno.*The fact that the letter was being sent in triplicate implies the importance the sender put on having the information reach Greenock, recognizing from the date that it was getting close to the closure of the St. Lawrence River shipping season, and there was no guarantee that any of those early sailing vessels would get out of the Gulf safely.

As shown on the front, it was sent by the *Ann,* which presumably was headed for Greenock, but made port at Stranraer instead, where it was struck with a two-line 'STRANRAER/SHIPLRE' and dated 2/9 Stg. postage due as a triple letter to Greenock (3 x 4d S.L. fee x 7d inland postage).

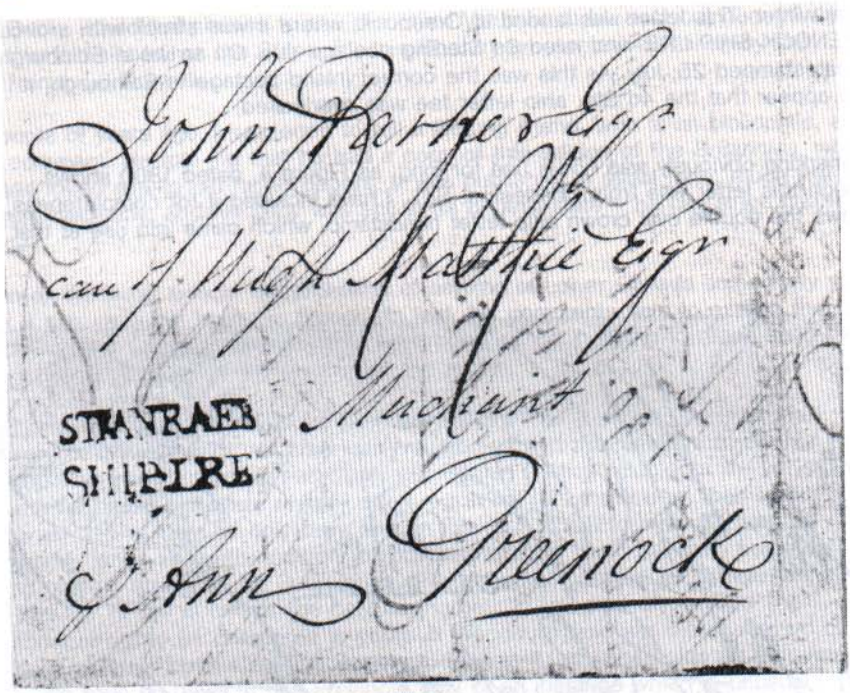


Figure 5

Thinking in geographical terms, it might be surmised that the *Ann* would have come in the North Channel between the northeast corner of Ireland and the Mull of Kintyre, with a northwesterly wind behind her. In such a wind, it would have been difficult, if not impossible for a square-rigged ship to turn northeast into the Firth of Clyde for the long run up to Greenock. In such a case, the obvious choice was to run across the mouth of the firth to Loch Ryan and into Stranraer at its head.

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By/par James E. Kraemer, President-président

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The RPSC Philatelic Research Foundation has received manuscripts from Argentine, Iceland, Turkey, three from Canada and one from Great Britain for the first volume of the *Opusculum*. The content of the articles that have been submitted is outstanding, and will make our book a desirable volume for anyone's library. Fortunate are those who are members of the Foundation since they will be able to purchase a volume at a discount. More articles for the first volume are on the way but more articles are required. Now is the time to complete that research and submit a philatelic or postal history article for consideration and inclusion in the first volume.

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During the last month the Foundation has received a number of stamp collections as gifts to the Foundation. One collection has been appraised at $7,700.00, another at $4,600.00 and a third is being appraised. Receipts for income tax purposes are sent to the donors promptly. If you have a collection that you are interested in donating to the Foundation and thereby assist in the philatelic education of our youth, we invite you to write to us for details. The tax receipt that you receive could be worthwhile. We assure you that discretion and satisfaction will prevail.

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1. Your books are competing with others in the circuit and with the outside market. Price them attractively, (collectors make a point of falling for bargains). Stamps priced well below catalogue value sell like hot cakes. A quick sale brings a faster return of your money which will help to make up for your reduced prices. The Sales Circuit will quickly retire any books which have come to below 25% of the original net value.

2. Do not forget to mark the Catalogue number, the Cat. value and the net price you are asking. Omission of any of this information is conspicuous and results in returns of the book with no sales. The catalogue on which you base your prices, should be a recent one; mark its year of issue on the front page.

3. Inferior quality stamps should not be offered, even at reduced prices. They lower the average standard of the Circuit and make a bad impression on the buyer, who is likely to put your book down and start looking at the next one. On more expensive specimens the condition or damage should be clearly marked. (no gum, missing perf., thin, etc.)

4. Common, low value stamps should be avoided; they evoke a feeling a boredom in a person flicking through the book and your better specimens may not even be noticed. Varieties such as colours, papers, perforations or tagging are an exception, but all the special features should be clearly marked. Including the low values is justified when offering complete sets. Envelopes of "50 different", or similar, are awkward, bulky and rarely sell because our buyers are too advanced for them.

5. The Sales Circuit is quite tolerant with regard to mounts for unused stamps or blocks. Some mounts however may create problems, so make sure that the stamp can be viewed front and back and that it will not get lost or damaged in the inspection. The mounts should lift up from the page to give access to the space below. Consider that the buyer would like to turn the pages comfortably without them sticking together and without things falling out.

6. Appearance sells. Use your artistic talents and try to catch the eye by arranging your stamps on each page to give a pleasing impression even if the catalogue number sequence is not exactly right. Maybe you can focus the viewer's attention on the more valuable items? Mark clearly any special features, which you think may help to sell. Make sure that your writing is legible and unambiguous.

7. The original net value of the book is important. Even the $25 minimum allowed by the Sales Circuit is not really sufficient if you consider the amount of work to make the book, to handle it through the circuit rounds and to pay the

postage. Take as an example 15 such books sent typically to fifteen different Chapters at a cost of $14 each time. The money spent on postage for each book would amount to $14, which is obviously a lot if the original net value is only $25, becoming less valuable with each round. I like books worth $100-$500. For cheaper stamps, we are considering starting a 'nickel box' circuit next fall.

8. Contents of the books make a big difference to how the book is circulated. One country per book or even one category of stamps per book is definitely the best selling point. It can be sent to buyers specialising in that country or category with an almost guaranteed success. Such buyers complain when we send them mixed books. They do not want to see, or pay postage for, things which they are not collecting. Mixed lots should be at least grouped in collecting areas such as Scandinavia, British Africa, Latin America, etc. In general, colonies may be grouped with the Mother Country. Alphabetic groupings serve no purpose. A book made up of say, Ukraine, Vatican, and Zimbabwe will not see many interested buyers, except some beginners who may be asking for World Mix.

No doubt you will have more ideas to make your sales material more attractive. Work on it and make more books for submission to the Sales Circuit. We need continuous replacements and shall be pleased to put yours into circulation. Good luck with your sales.

George Krajewski, Manager, Sales Circuit
Box 10
Ajax, Ont. L1S 3C3

Mr. Krajewski's reports on the Sales Circuit will appear from time to time in the ***Canadian Philatelist.*** *Members wishing to use the Circuit, as either buyers or sellers, should contact him directly.* RP SC

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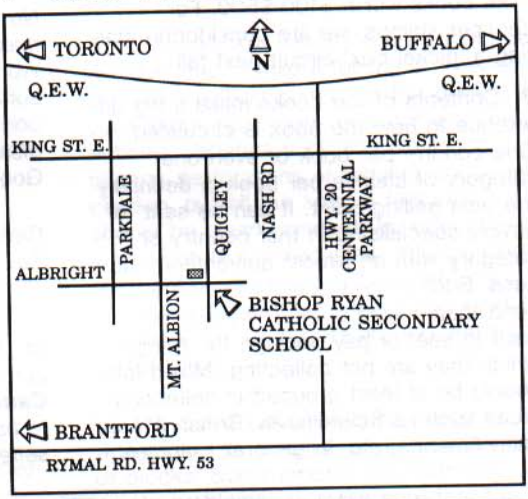
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1900 - 1992

Distinguished Historian – Eminent Philatelist

Canadians lost an exemplary citizen on May 25, 1992 when Gerald Wellburn died in his sleep at the age of 92. Gerry as he was known to all who knew him, formed the world's best collection of the stamps of British Columbia. He first exhibited in 1936, took the Grand Prix at Capex 51 (Toronto), the International Prix d'Honneur at Basle, Switzerland in 1974 and the National Grand Prix at Capex 87 in Toronto. Other outstanding collections of Canada, The Maritime Provinces and Great Britain Postal History were put together over the years.

A principled individual with family values and a cheerful quiet attitude, he and his late wife Ethelmay travelled many times to Europe and the Continent. He was a lumberman by profession and built the British Columbia Forestry Museum at Duncan, on Victoria Island. He gave the museum and its land to the provincial government.

Besides stamps, Gerry collected vintage automobiles. One of the highlights that he loved to talk about was the time he and Ethelmay participated in the famous Brighton to London heritage car race in England.

Gerry was the recipient of many honours and awards. Among the philatelic honours were a Fellowship in The Royal Philatelic Society of Canada (1968) and a Fellowship in The Royal Philatelic Society, London (1939). In 1950 he was asked to sign the Roll of Distinguished Philatelist in London, England. Gerry was also a Fellow (Order of the Beaver), of the British North America Philatelic Society (1969) and a Fellow of the Canadian Philatelic Society of Great Britain (1970). From 1970 to 1980 he served on the Advisory Board of the National Postal Museum.

Gerry Wellburn is survived by a son Vernon and a daughter Lois (Mrs. Jack Phillips) as well as nine grandchildren and seventeen great grandchildren.

Our sympathy goes to his family on the loss of a great father, grandfather and a gentleman.

The 3 Pence 'Beaver' Postage Stamp and the Search for a Printer/ À la recherche d'un imprimeur pour le «Castor» de 3 pence

by/par Ken R. Johnson

The May 22, 1849 Post Office Resolution passed by the Legislative Assembly of United Canada, authorized the use of stamps for the prepayment of postage.[1] Although the call to have the Colonial stamps engraved was issued at the same time, the order was not placed until 1851. Reasons for the delay have not been fully documented, but it is known that the Honourable James Morris, Postmaster General, expended considerable time and effort in early 1851 to find both a satisfactory printing method and a security printer for the world's first animal pictorial postage stamp – the **3 Pence 'Beaver'.**

One of Morris' first actions was that of locating a suitable designer who could develop the concept and prepare the required artwork for the postage stamp. As we now know, Morris met with Sandford Fleming on February 24th, 1851 in order to discuss the subject and Fleming made a note of this historic event by entering the statement that he was ". . . designing postage stamps . . ." for the PMG in his personal diary.[2]

The source of inspiration for Fleming's design remains uncertain. However, an early print that originally was retained by the Fleming family is one possibility. Entitled *'Beaver Hunting in Canada'* (figure 1), it bears the manuscript notation:

The old 1780 print which gave Sir Sandford the inspiration for the Beaver & Waterfall.

If the waterfall as depicted in the print is compared with the one in the lithographic essay proof (figures 2/3), it is possible to note some general

La proposition concernant les Postes que l'Assemblée légslative du Canada-Uni a adoptée le 22 mai 1849 autorisait l'emploi de timbres-poste pour acquitter à l'avance le port d'une lettre.[1] Quoique l'appel pour faire graver les timbres coloniaux fût lancé à cette même date, on ne passa pas la commande avant 1851. Les raisons de ce retard ne sont pas solidement documentées, mais il est connu que l'honorable James Morris, ministre des Postes, consacra, au début de 1851, beaucoup de temps et d'efforts à la recherche tant d'une bonne méthode d'impression que d'un imprimeur d'effets de valeur pour le premier timbre-poste au monde qui représenterait un animal, à savoir le **«Castor» de 3 pence.**

L'un des premiers gestes de Morris fut de chercher un artiste dessinateur en mesure de travailler le concept et de réaliser la maquette du timbre-poste. Comme on le sait, Morris rencontra Sandford Fleming le 24 février 1851 pour discuter de la question, et le second consigna ce fait historique dans son journal personnel : «Je dessine des timbres[2] pour le ministre des Postes.»

Nous sommes dans l'incertitude quant à la source d'inspiration de Fleming. Celui-ci s'est peut-être inspiré d'une estampe ancienne conservée à l'origine par sa famille. Cette estampe, *Beaver Hunting in Canada* (figure 1, la Chasse au castor au Canada), porte l'inscription manuscrite :

«The old 1780 print which gave Sir Sanford the inspiration for the Beaver & Waterfall»
(La vieille estampe de 1780 dont sir Sanford s'inspira pour le Castor et la Chute d'eau).

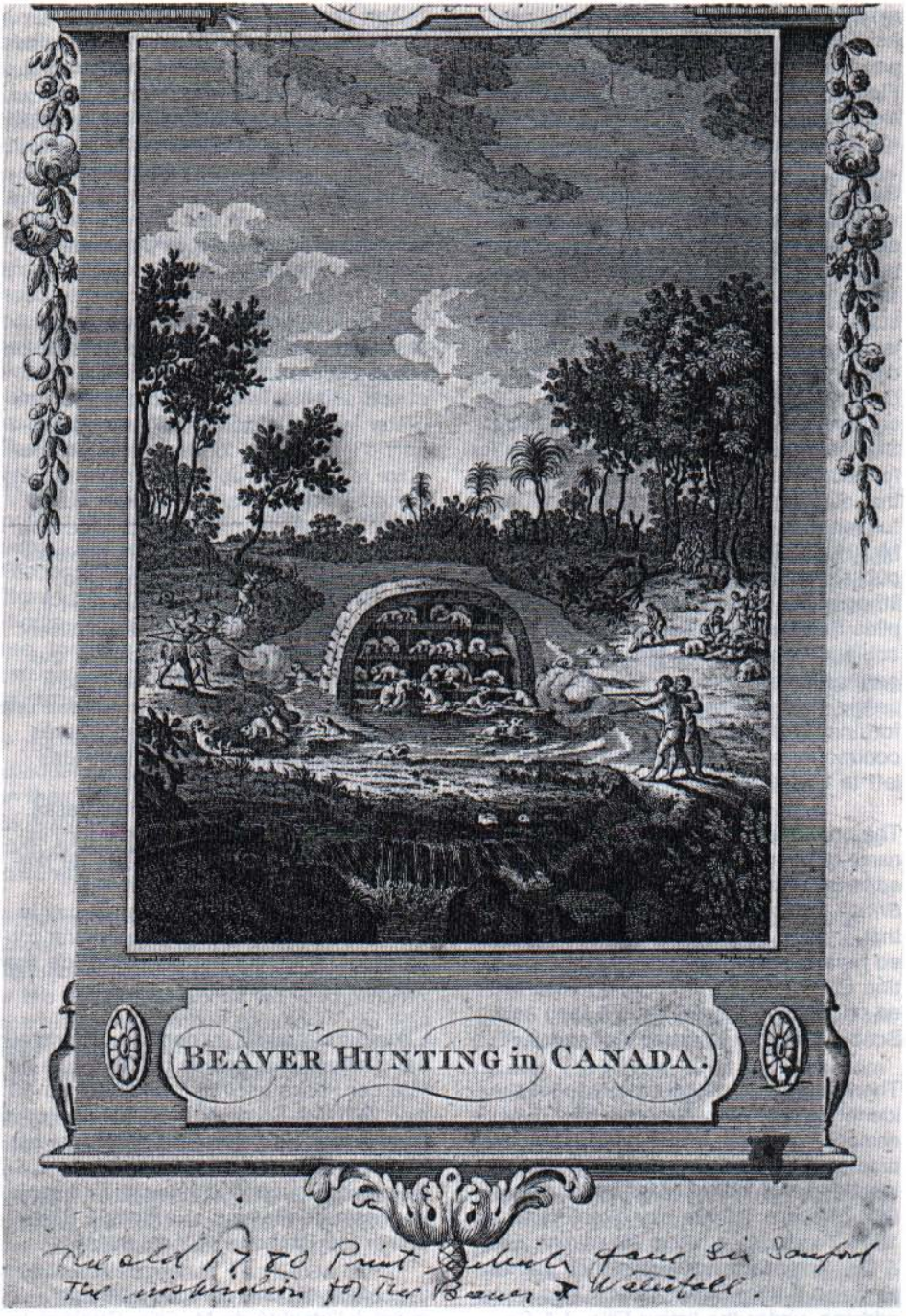


Figure 1

similarities. It is far more difficult however, to draw valid comparisons between the beavers as they are portrayed. Fleming likely used a number of visual aids before coming up with his design for the proposed postage stamp.

Seemingly satisfied with the resultant artwork, Morris initiated his search for a suitable Toronto-based printer who in turn could interpret the artwork, prepare a suitable printing base, and produce the stamp. An editorial in the April 29, 1851 issue of *The Globe* newspaper[3], indicates that Morris had applied to the *Colonist* and to one of the best engravers on the subject of Post Office Stamps[4] It seems that Morris received information from an undisclosed source that steel plate engravings could not be furnished in Canada and was told that Mr. (Hugh) Scobie, who had his own publishing house in Toronto, possessed a lithographic press. The article also implies that the PMG was anxious to encourage Canadian industry and 'at once gave an order for a quantity of three penny stamps which was supplied'. Unfortunately the printer who received the contract is not identified, and readers are left to formulate their own conclusions.

The uncertainty surrounding the printer's name is complicated further by a related editorial in the May 30, 1851 copy of the *British Colonist,* which informs the reader that a 'plate (for the stamp) was engraved here by Mr. Ellis'.[5] Did Morris requisition Ellis to create the printing base based on Fleming's drawing, and then have Scobie print the lithographed 'stamps'?

There is also some confusion about the identity of Mr. Ellis. Although Ellis' first name is not noted in the newspaper, over time certain philatelic publications have identified this individual as being *James* Ellis. Brown's Toronto city directory for 1846-7 includes a listing for a *John* Ellis & Co., engravers, and notes their address as being 8 King Street West.[6] This same address, under the listing Ellis, J & Co., appears in Rowsells' Toronto directory for 1850-1 but this time the entry has been

Si l'on compare la chute d'eau de l'estampe avec celle de l'épreuve réalisée d'après l'essai lithographique (figures 2 et 3), il est possible de relever des ressemblances générales. Il est toutefois beaucoup plus difficile d'établir des comparisons valables entre les castors tels qu'ils sont représentés. Fleming a probablement employé des moyens visuels pour en arriver à exécuter le dessin du projet de timbre-poste.

Apparemment satisfait de la maquette résultante, Morris se mit à rechercher un imprimeur compétent; il fallait que celui-ci soit établi à Toronto et capable d'interpréter la maquette, de préparer un support d'impression convenable et de produire le timbre. D'après un article de tête paru dans le journal *The Globe*[3] du 29 avril 1851, Morris pris contact avec *The Colonist*[4] et l'un des meilleurs graveurs sur le sujet des timbres-poste. Une source inconnue l'informa, semble-t-il, que, au Canada, on ne pouvait réaliser des gravures sur plaque d'acier et que M. (Hugh) Scobie, qui avait sa propre maison d'édition à Toronto, possédait une presse lithographique. Toujours d'après l'article susmentionné, le ministre des Postes, qui tenait beaucoup à encourager l'industrie canadienne, passa «sur-le-champ une commande pour l'impression d'une certaine quantité de timbres de trois pence qui fut livrée». Malheureusement, on ne connaît pas le nom de l'imprimeur auquel le contrat fut attribué. Le lecteur est donc libre de tirer ses propres conclusions.

L'incertitude quant au nom de l'imprimeur est d'autant plus grande qu'un article de tête paru dans le *British Colonist*[5] du 30 mai 1841 fait savoir qu'«une plaque (pour l'impression du timbre) fut gravée ici par M. Ellis.» Morris demande-t-il à celui-ci de créer le support d'impression d'après le dessin de Fleming et à Scobie d'imprimer les «timbres» lithographiés?

Il existe aussi une certaine confusion quant à l'identité de M. Ellis. Quoique le prénom de ce dernier ne soit pas mentionné dans le journal, des publications

expanded to include the notation – 'seal and banknote engravers'.[7] There is no listing for an engraver by the name of James Ellis. Brown's directory for 1856 similarly does not include an engraver by the name of James Ellis[8] and perhaps by way of transference, John has become James?

From the information contained in the aforementioned newspapers we can assume that a printing base was prepared. This statement can be validated by the fact that the Canadian Postal Archives philatelic collection contains two examples of the lithographic essay proofs that were printed in Toronto.[9]

The first of these (figure 2) is trimmed, printed in black on 'thin, brittle yellowish paper' and was acquired at the Stanley Gibbons auction in London, England in November of 1977.[10] The second proof (figure 3) is a full-margined example in red, that is mounted on a page that was removed from Fleming's personal scrapbook.[11]

If the originals are examined on an individual basis they appear to differ only in their colour. However, by placing them side by side and viewing them under high power magnification, a number of differences become apparent.

Presumably, by comparing the other known examples of the essay proofs, the variations noted here can be confirmed. If the design alterations are valid we are then left with another question – did Ellis prepare more than one single-image printing base for the proposed stamp?

If Morris had been satisfied with the final lithographic product, he likely would not have taken the following step. Somewhat concerned about using the lithographic printing method he apparently sought input from at least one out-of-Toronto engraver/lithographer. *The Globe* identifies this individual as Mr. Matthews, an 'intelligent engraver' who resided in Montreal.[12] Morris asked him if the lithographed stamps could be

philatéliques ont découvert avec le temps qu'il s'agissait de *James* Ellis. Dans le répertoire de Toronto (1846-1847) établi par la maison Brown[6], on trouve une inscription au nom de ***John*** *Ellis & Co, engravers* (graveurs), et l'adresse donnée est le numéro 8 de la rue King ouest. La même adresse, mais cette fois sous l'inscription *Ellis, J. & Co.,* à laquelle on a ajouté *«seal and banknote engravers»* (graveurs de sceaux et de billets de banque), figure dans le répertoire de la ville-reine (1850-1851) dressé par la maison Rowsell[7]. Il n'y a aucune inscription au nom de James Ellis. Dans le répertoire Brown pour l'année 1856[8], on ne trouve aucun graveur du nom de James Ellis, et il se peut que par transfert, John soit devenu James.

D'après les éléments d'information contenus dans les journaux mentionnés plus haut, on peut supposer qu'un support d'impression fut préparé, d'autant plus que la collection philatélique des Archives postales canadiennes contient deux exemplaires des épreuves (réalisées à partir de l'essai lithographique) tirées à Toronto[9].

La première épreuve (figure 2) est rognée et imprimée en noir sur du «papier jaunâtre, mince et cassant»; elle fut acquise à Londres, aux enchères Stanley Gibbons, en novembre 1977[10]; la seconde (figure 3) est rouge, à marge entière et fixée sur une page provenant de l'ablum personnel de Fleming[11].

Si l'on examine les originaux séparément, ils ne semblent différer que par la couleur. Par contre, si on les place côte à côte, sous une loupe puissante, plusieurs différences apparaissent.

Nous espérons qu'en comparant les autres exemplaires connus des épreuves réalisées à partir de l'essai, il sera possible de confirmer les distinctions relevées. Si les modifications du dessin sont valables, alors une autre question se pose à nous : Elle a-t-il préparé plus d'un support d'impression à image simple aux fins du projet de timbre?



Figure 2
The "Black" Proof
(National Archives of Canada Accession 1989.565 Neg. POS 33)



Figure 3
The "Red" Proof
(National Archives of Canada Accession 1989.565 Neg. POS 2671)

'Black' lithographic essay proof (Figure 2)		'Red' lithographic essay proof (Figure 3)	
Beaver's back: Highly-curved		Beaver's back: Flattened	
Beaver's head with indented snout		Beaver's head with rounded snout	
Beaver's mouthline: Straight		Beaver's mouthline: Up-curved	
Waterfall: Lightly detailed		Waterfall: Heavily detailed	
Rose: Circular-shaped centre		Rose: Linear-shaped centre	
Letter 'R': Elongated spur		Letter 'R': Rounded spur	
No horizontal lines below letter 'V'		Horizontal lines below letter 'V'	

Figure 4

counterfeited easily, and Matthews by way of response offered to produce a sheet 'exactly the same' in 24 hours! The editor of the *British Colonist*, possibly in defence of the Toronto-based engravers/lithographers, reacted by expressing doubt that such a feat could be accomplished in such a short time period and dubbed Mr. Matthews as being 'a clever man indeed'.[13]

Apparently there was another important factor that Morris had to consider while searching for a suitable printer and that was time. The *Colonist* notes that the PMG was told that in fact a steel plate could be engraved in Toronto, but (Morris) did not 'feel inclined to allow the requisite time for doing the work' as there was an immediate need for the supply of postage stamps[14] This statement counters the earlier *Globe* editorial that steel plate engravings could not be engraved in Toronto[15] and further adds to the confusion surrounding the time factor and the capabilities of the various Toronto-based engravers/lithographers.

Morris' concern about counterfeit stamps, Matthew's reinforcing statement and the time factor involved, undoubtedly had a direct influence on the PMG's decision to have the steel-engraved/intaglio postage stamps printed out-of-city. However, in spite of this action, Morris still was anxious to have as much of the work done in Canada as was possible. Accordingly, he applied to have the steel printing plates prepared in New York, but wanted to have the actual impressions 'thrown off' in Toronto. His request was not granted, as the firm of Rawdon, Wright, Hatch & Edson was unwilling to furnish the printing base unless they were also allowed to print the required postage stamps[16] This is precisely what transpired and the stamps were printed in New York.

It is apparent that many questions concerning Morris' actions during early 1851 still remain to be answered. However, the **3 Pence 'Beaver'** lithographic essay proofs that have survived remain as

S'il avait été satisfait du produit lithographique final, Morris n'aurait probablement pas fait les démarches suivantes : quelque peu préoccupé par l'efficacité de la lithographie, il se renseigna, semble-t-il, auprès d'au moins un graveur/lithographe de l'extérieur de Toronto. Selon le journal *The Globe*, cet homme serait un dénommé Matthews, «graveur intelligent» qui habitait Montréal[12]. Morris lut aurait demandé si l'on pouvait contrefaire facilement des timbres lithographiés. En guise de réponse, Matthews aurait offert de lui produire une feuille de timbres «tout à fait identiques» en l'espace de vingt-quatre heures! Le rédacteur en chef du *British Colonist*, peut-être pour se porter à la défense des graveurs/lithographes établis à Toronto, réagit en disant douter qu'on puisse accomplir pareil exploit en si peu de temps et qualifia M. Matthews d'«homme à l'esprit vraiment éveillé»[13].

Il y avait apparemment un autre facteur important dont Morris devait tenir compte dans ses recherches pour trouver un imprimeur compétent : le temps. Le *Colonist* signale qu'on a informé le ministre des Postes qu'il était en fait *possible de faire graver* une plaque d'acier à Toronto, mais Morris n'était pas «disposé à accorder le temps nécessaire pour effectuer le travail», car on avait besoin des timbres-poste[13] toute de suite. Voilà qui contredit l'article de tête antérieur du *Globe*[14], selon lequel on *ne pouvait pas faire graver de plaques d'acier* à Toronto, et qui accroît davantage la confusion au sujet du facteur temps et des capacités des divers graveurs/lithographes établis dans la ville-reine.

Les craintes de Morris quant à la contrefaçon des timbres, l'offre sans équivoque de Matthew et le rôle du facteur temps ont sans aucun doute influé directement sur la décision qu'a prise le ministre des Postes de faire imprimer à l'extérieur de la ville les timbres gravés en creux sur une plaque d'acier. Morris n'en tenait pas moins à faire exécuter le gros du travail au Canada, dans la mesure du possible. Il prit des dispositions pour

historical evidence of the first attempt to have a postage stamp designed and printed in the United Canada.

Bibliography/Notes

[1]*Debates of the Legislative Assembly of United Canada, 1841 – 1867;* Centre d/Etude du Québec and the Centre de recherce en histoire économique du Canada francais, Montréal, Québec, p. 2388.

[2]Page extracted from Sandford Fleming's diary. Text has been reproduced in various philatelic publications.

[3]"The Colonist and the Post Office", *The Globe,* Toronto, April 29, 1851.

[4]Likely the *British Colonist* newspaper.

[5]"The Post Office", *British Colonist,* Toronto, May 30, 1851.

[6]*Brown's Toronto City & Home District Directory 1846-7,* George R. Brown, Toronto, 1846.

[7]*Rowsell's City of Toronto and County of York Directory for 1850-1,* H. Rowsell, Toronto, 1850.

[8]*Brown's Toronto General Directory 1856,* MacLear & Co., Toronto, 1856. (In the sub-section of this directory, entitled *MacLear & Co.s Canadian Almanac . . .,* John Ellis is listed as an 'engraver, lithographer and draughtsman'. See advertisement page 94.

[9]Both of the essay proofs appear to have been printed from single-image rather than multiple-image printing bases.

[10]The Consort Canada Collection, Sale No. 5470, November 24, 1977, Lot 15. Ex-Reford/Dale-Lichtenstein. A similar proof, described as being printed in black 'on yellowish woven paper', is listed as item G1, in *Fine Stamps No. 8,* W.E. Lea (Philatelists) Ltd., London.

[11]Sandford Fleming Papers, MG 29, B-1, Vol. 87. Transfer from the Manuscript Division, NAC. A trimmed proof in red, which appears to be identical to this

faire prépaper les plaques d'impression en acier à New York, mais il voulait que l'impression comme telle se fasse à Toronto. Toutefois, on n'accéda pas à sa demande : en effet, la firme Rawdon, Wright, Hatch & Edson n'était pas disposée à fournir le support d'impression à moins qu'on ne l'autorise aussi à imprimer les timbres[16]. Et partant, ceux-ci furent imprimés à New York.

De toute évidence, de nombreuses questions quant aux actions de Morris pendant les années 1851 demeurent sans réponse. Cependant, les épreuves du **Castor de 3 pence** qui ont survécu témoignent de la première tentative effectuée pour faire dessiner et imprimer un timbre-poste au Canada-Uni.

Bibliographie et notes

[1]*Débats de l'assemblée législative du Canada-Uni, 1841-1867,* Centre d'étude du Québec et Centre de recherche en histoire économique du Canada français, Montréal (Québec), p. 2388.

[2]Page extraite du journal de Sanford Fleming. Ce texte a été reproduit dans diverses publications philatéliques.

[3]«The Colonist and the Post Office» in *The Globe,* Toronto, 29 avril 1851.

[4]Il s'agit probablement du journal *British Colonist.*

[5]«The Post Office» in *British Colonist,* Toronto, 30 mai 1851.

[6]*Brown's Toronto City & Home District Directory 1846-7, George R. Brown Toronto, 1846.*

[7]*Rowsell's City of Toronto and County of York Directory for 1850-1,* H. Rowsell, Toronto, 1846.

[8]*Brown's Toronto General Directory 1856,* MacLear & Co., Toronto, 1856. (Dans la sous-section de cet annuaire intitulée *MacLear & Co.s Canadian Almananc...,* John Ellis est inscrit comme «graveur, lithographe et dessinateur». Voir l'annonce publicitaire à la page 94.

one is known to have been mounted on the diary page noted in item 2.

[12]Likely George Mathews, engraver and lithographer, 19 Great St. James. *The Montreal Directory, New Edition,* May 1852, Robert W.S. MacKay, Montreal, p. 172.

[13]*British Colonist,* May 9, 1851.

[14]Ibid.

[15]*The Globe,* April 29, 1851.

[16]Ibid.

Mr. Johnson is an archivist at the Canadian Postal Archives.

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[9]Les deux épreuves semblent avoir été imprimées à partir de supports à image simple plutôt qu'à images multiples.

[10]La collection *Consort Canada,* vente n° 5470, 24 novembre 1977, lot n° 15, Ex-Reford/Dale-Lichtenstein.
Une épreuve analogue, décrite comme étant imprimée en noir sur du «papier vélin jaunâtre», est désignée comme l'article G1 dans la publication *Fine Stamps No. 8,* W.E. Lea (Philatelists) Ltd., Londres.

[11]Les papiers de Sandford Fleming, MG 29, B-1, vol. n° 87; transfert de la Division des manuscrits, ANC.
Une épreuve rognée en rouge et qui semble identique à celle-ci aurait déjà été fixée sur la page de journal mentionnée en 2 ci-dessus.

[12]Il s'agit probablement de George Mathews, graveur et lithographe, 19, rue Saint-Jacques. *The Montreal Directory, New Edition,* mai 1852, Robert W.S. MacKay, Montréal, p. 172.

[13]Le journal *British Colonist* du 9 mai 1851.

[14]Ibid.

[15]Le journal *The Globe* du 29 avril 1851.

[16]Ibid.

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Canadians and Armed Conflict (Part 6, 1919-1945)

by C.F. Black, F.R.P.S.C.

The capture of Vimy Ridge by the Canadian Corps in April 1917 was probably our greatest military victory, and two French stamps, 311-2, were issued to mark the unveiling, in 1936, of the splendid Canadian Memorial on the site. It is strange to have to relate that many more stamps honoured an event that had no connection with the battle except for the borrowing of its name.

This was the flight in a Vickers-Vimy biplane by Captain John Alcock and Lt. Arthur Whitten Brown in June 1919 from St. John's, Newfoundland, to Ireland, the first nonstop transatlantic flight, a feat for which a £10,000 reward had been offered by the London *Daily Mail*.

The stamps that flowed from that accomplishment included Newfoundland 156, C2 and C7, Canada 494, Great Britain 584 and at least a dozen others, from Anguilla to Umm al Qiwain.



Great Britain 584

In Canada, disabled servicemen began to organize in 1917, and by the early 1920s many different groups of Canadian veterans of World War I had been established. There were proposals to form one national body, and in 1925, with the active encouragement of Field Marshal Earl Haig, the Canadian Legion came into being, made up of all except three of its predecessors. In 1960 the Queen gave her consent for the Legion to add Royal to its name.

In 1975 Canada issued a stamp, 680, to commemorate our Legion's 50th anniversary.

In the years after the First World War ex-cadets of the Royal Military College at Kingston continued to enlist and serve in the British forces around the world, and some of them lost their lives. For example, the names of two who died while serving in India in 1926 are found on the Memorial Arch pictured on Canada 692.

The long period of peace between Canada and the United States was recognized by a ceremony on August 7, 1927, when the International Peace Bridge connecting Fort Erie and Buffalo was formally dedicated. Among those taking part were the Prince of Wales (later King Edward VIII), the Prime Minister of Great Britain, the Vice-President of the U.S. and the Governor of New York.

The Peace Bridge has appeared on three stamps; its 50th anniversary was marked in 1977 by both Canada, on 737, and the U.S., on 1721, but it had been seen on another stamp more than 30 years earlier, Bulgaria CB1.



Bulgaria CB1

Another symbol of the friendship and lasting peace between the two countries is the International Peace Garden which straddles the border between Manitoba and North Dakota. It was conceived by Henry Moore of Islington, Ontario, and established in 1932 close to the geographic centre of North America. Its 50th anniversary was commemorated by the United States in 1982 (2014), and Canada has pictured it on 1312, one of the 1991 set of five showing views of Public Gardens in Canada.

The man behind the camera on Canada 1254 has been identified as Norman McLaren who, during the Spanish Civil War in 1936, went to Madrid to make a film. This film, *The Defence of Madrid,* was used extensively in Spain to promote a drive for funds to be used to support the Republican cause.

Another Canadian went to Spain in 1936 to lend his support to the Republicans. He was Dr. Norman Bethune, who helped his chosen cause materially. He was there seven months, working near the front line establishing medical procedures and innovations, before he returned to Canada early in 1937.

By 1938 Bethune, led by his beliefs, had become a Communist and had travelled to China to help the Communists there fight against their Japanese invaders. He served there, with complete dedication, until his death in the field in November 1939.



China P.R. 538-9

There are no stamps marking his service in Spain, but the People's Republic of China have issued three pairs of stamps, 538-9, 1542-3 and 2263-4, to honour this dedicated Canadian, who had become the only one of our countrymen known to many Chinese, and indeed was one of their national heroes. The last of these three issues was a joint one with Canada; our similar pair is 1264-5.

WORLD WAR II

The underlying causes of this War included problems that were unresolved following World War I, territorial ambitions and the emergence of dictatorships, particularly those in Germany and Italy.

It may reasonably be assumed, however, that had there not been the aggressiveness of Adolf Hitler and his Nazis with their swastikas it might not have occurred. Many stamps of Germany picture Hitler, and the swastika is seen on a number, e.g., Germany 479-80.

Germany invaded Poland on September 1, 1939; this early phase of the War is illustrated by Marshall Islands 239, which depicts the tragic breakout attempt by one of Poland's elite formations, the Pomorski Cavalry Brigade, when they were surrounded by German panzers.



Marshall Islands 239

On September 3 Great Britain and France joined the struggle, opposing Germany in what Neville Chamberlain called 'the dread arbitrament of war.' Eventually there were 49 countries allied in opposition to Germany and that gave her their support.

Canada declared war on the 10th, a decision approved in our Parliament without a division. That day is illustrated on Canada 1260, which shows a group of civilian Canadians listening to a radio, behind them a calendar with a large '10'.

Canada's Prime Minister throughout the War was William Lyon Mackenzie King, who is pictured on Canada 304 and 589 and on Salvador 609, 612 and C115. It is of interest to note that King's three given names are those of his grandfather, the William Lyon Mackenzie who played a much less patriotic role in our history as a fiery anti-government leader during the Rebellion of 1837.

Even before Germany invaded Poland, Canada had foreseen the danger of becoming embroiled in war, and as early as August 26 had begun voluntary mobilization. By the end of the month some 10,000 men had enlisted. On September 1 the Government issued an order in council calling for the organization of an active service force, which by September 30 had grown to more than 60,000. This mobilization effort is the subject of Canada 1261.

On September 19 Canada announced that she would send troops overseas, and on December 10 about 7500 of our soldiers left Halifax as part of the first great convoy to Great Britain. The establishment of the convoy system is the theme of Canada 1262.

Meanwhile, there had been effected, quietly, an arrangement between Poland and Canada that brought to this country what have become known as the 'Polish Treasures,' which might be described as that country's crown jewels. They had been taken here for safekeepng from Cracow's Wawel Castle (Poland 361, 593 etc., and Ethiopia 994). For the duration of the War they were in a fireproof building at the Experimental Farm, Ottawa.

After the War they remained here until 1961 because of ownership disputes between rival Polish authorities, but are now safely back in Wawel Castle.



Poland 593

On December 17, 1939, an agreement was reached by Canada, Great Britain, Australia and New Zealand that resulted in the formation of the British Commonwealth Air Training Plan (Canada 1263), under which potential airmen from the Commonwealth and other allied countries were to be trained for war service.

It was highly successful, producing 131,553 graduates, including 72,835 Canadians. There were over 200 training facilities, and they achieved a remarkable safety record. The principal single-engined training plane was the Harvard II (Canada C7 and C8), of which 2775 were built in this country.

A Canadian stamp, 262, is unexpectedly connected with an incident that occurred in February 1940 along the shore of neutral Norway. The destroyer on the stamp is not, as one would have thought, a ship of the Canadian Navy; it is the Royal Navy's *Cossack* which became famous because of this episode.



Canada 262

The German ship *Altmark*, the auxiliary of the *Graf Spee*, was carrying captured crews of sunken British merchant ships when she violated Norway's neutrality by

entering her territorial waters. Captain Vian of the *Cossack* was ordered to board her and effect a rescue. During the fracas the *Altmark* ran aground, having failed to ram the *Cossack,* was boarded, with cries of 'The Navy's here,' and 299 prisoners were released and safely brought back to Britain, along with most of the *Altmark's* crew.

In November 1941 the *Cossack* was sunk by a submarine off Gibraltar; she had earned five Battle Honours.

The *Cossack* is shown on 262 flying the White Ensign of the Royal Navy. It features the Cross (or Standard) of St. George, which was the standard given by the Pope to King William the Conqueror, who flew it on the *Mora,* the longest and fastest ship in his fleet. The longship *Mora,* which was given to the Conqueror by his Queen Matilda, is pictured on Bulgaria 2286, wrongly identified there as a Viking longship, and Poland 1128 and 1303, but on these also called a Scandinavian ship. These representations are based on a portrayal of the *Mora* in the Bayeux Tapestry.

The Cross of St. George is also on the ensign of the Royal Canadian Navy, seen on Canada E10, and is included in the Arms of three Provinces. On E10 can be seen, as well, the Union Flag, representing our Army and the flag of the R.C.A.F.

It may also be mentioned here that two typical WWII uniforms are to be seen on our stamps. At the right of 1075 is an officer of the R.C.N. wearing the duffle coat used during cold weather, and the middle figure on 1043 is wearing a typical R.C.A.F. uniform, incorporated a parachute.

The Germans attacked Norway in early April 1940, seizing Oslo, Bergen, Trondheim and Narvik. Canadian units were alerted to form part of a British force that was to counter this invasion, but they were not called upon. Two Norwegian-speaking members of the Saskatchewan Light Infantry did, however, participate in the land fighting near Trondheim, where they were attached to the King's Own Yorkshire Light Infantry. Their mastery of Norwegian was useful to the K.O.Y.L.I., but they later said that they had great difficulty in understanding Yorkshire English. Two stamps that relate to this activity in Norway are Maldive Islands 1436 and Marshall Islands 241.

About this time France was becoming concerned about the safety of her gold reserves in event of German success, and decided to send them to Canada for the duration of the War. Their new liner *Pasteur,* pictured on France B114, accordingly, on her maiden voyage, brought them safely across the Atlantic to Halifax, and they remained in this country until after the liberation of France.



France B114

Following this voyage the *Pasteur* was taken over by the Canadian Navy and transferred to Cunard-White Star for use as a troop transport.

The rapid German advances in Western Europe in 1940 forced the British Army toward the coast, where, in late May and early June they were largely evacuated successfully back to England, about 338,000 making the risky voyage safely. One of the senior planners of this operation was later to come to Newfoundland, where he became the District Administrator of the Department of Veterans Affairs in St. John's when it became our tenth Province. Canadians also, although not in great numbers, assisted in the operation. This 'miracle of Dunkirk' is the subject of Marshall Islands 252-3, and the ruined city is pictured on France B197.

Not long after this evacuation was completed there was fought in the skies over Britain, from mid-July to late October, the attack by the Luftwaffe in an attempt to establish air superiority over southern England. Many Canadians were in the R.A.F., and there was one exclusively Canadian fighter squadron, when they successfully fought off the Germans in this 'Battle of Britain'. This great victory has proven to be a popular subject for stamp issues, among them Great Britain 430-7, the Isle of Man 426-31, Jersey 544-8, Belize 710-5 and New Zealand 249.

Meanwhile, Canada was proving to be a refuge for more than French gold. On the German occupation of the Netherlands their Crown Princess Juliana (later Queen, 1948-80) and her two daughters, Princesses Beatrix (Queen 1980-) and Irene, came here for the duration, arriving in Ottawa in June 1940 and returning in July 1945. While here Juliana gave birth to her third daughter, Princess Margriet. These Princesses and Queens are seen on a number of stamps, including Netherlands 304-5, 599, 763, Netherlands Antilles 170-3, (Photograph taken in Ottawa), 201-2, and Surinam (Ottawa) 176-9 and 236-7.



Netherlands Antilles 173

Those of us who have been in Ottawa in the spring have enjoyed the thousands of tulips that the Royal Family and tulip growers of the Netherlands continue to give as an expression of thanks for Canada's hospitality.

We were also host to the Hereditary Grand Duke Jean of Luxembourg, who came to this country on the German invasion of the Grand Duchy in 1940. While here he spent some time at Laval University, where he studied political science. He is now the Head of State, having succeeded his mother in November 1964. His portrait is on such stamps as Luxembourg 286-91 and 415-6.

Another European who spent some time here during the War was an involuntary guest. He was Hans Kahle, who had commanded the 11th International Brigade in the Spanish Civil War, when he met Ernest Hemingway (United States 2418) and was in the German forces in World War II until he was captured in 1940 and sent to Canada, where he was interned at Camp L in Quebec City.

Kahle, whose portrait in uniform is on the lower value, 848, of the German Democratic Republic pair issued in 1966 to honour German fighters in the Spanish Civil War, is said to have been the model for General Hans in Hemingway's *For Whom the Bell Tolls.*

The name of Norway comes to our attention again because of an agreement between our two countries that brought about 2600 Norwegian service men to Canada from 1940 to 1945 for Air Force training. They came to a training centre that became known as Little Norway, which was in operation first at Toronto, with flight training at Toronto Island, and from 1942 onward at an establishment near Gravenhurst.

Norway 274 and a Norwegian prestamped post card issued for CAPEX 87 draw attention to Little Norway. The two Norwegian flyers on 274 have been identified as Ulf Wormdal, on the left, and Henry Malmoe, both of whom trained at Little Norway and had lost their lives by 1943.

Another graduate of Little Norway is pictured on Norway 262, although the Canadian connection is not noted on the stamp. He was Sergeant Johannes Greiner, who flew one of the planes that supported the mainly Canadian raid on Dieppe in August 1942. Sgt. Greiner was

shot down, but was rescued and returned to Little Norway as an experienced flying instructor.



Norway 262

In September 1940 Great Britain and the U.S. reached an agreement under which the latter was to supply the British with 50 old destroyers in exchange for the lease of naval and air bases in British West Atlantic possessions.

All 50 sailed to Halifax; eight were eventually assigned to the Royal Canadian Navy, and 16 were manned by Canadians.

Four of these destroyers are pictured on Marshall Islands stamps, singly and all on a souvenir sheet.

H.M.S. Georgetown (ex U.S.S. Maddox), on 257, was based at Halifax, 1942-3; *H.M.S. Banff (ex U.S.C.G.C. Saranac),* on 258; *H.M.S. Buxton (ex U.S.S. Edwards),* on 259, was based at Halifax and Digby, was transferred to the R.C.N. and became a training ship; and *H.M.S. Rockingham (ex U.S.S. Swasey),* on 260, of the R.N., continued to put into and out of Halifax during the War.

Each of the four earned the Battle Honour ATLANTIC 1941-43.

A number of Canadians played an important role in support of underground resistance movements in a wide range of countries – France (France 967 etc.), Italy, the Balkans, Yugoslavia (173-84 etc.), Burma, with head-hunters in Sarawak, and other parts of Asia. Their dangerous activities were not widely known, and some did not survive their missions.

Meanwhile, at home in Canada we were producing a variety of guns (Canada 261 is representative), some 6500 tanks (258-9), 500 escort vessels (260), aircraft (846, 874, 876, 904) and over 800,000 military vehicles. Some of the aircraft are seen on the front covers of booklets, McCann Bk74Vii and iii, and in the souvenir booklet Airborne of 1985 and souvenir packs issued in 1979, 1980 and 1982.

The four stamps of the 1940 Second World War series (1298-1301) also picture home front acivities.

The transportation of service personnel across the oceans and seas of the world was a major operation in which a number of ships with a Canadian connection were well-known participants.

Some of them were Cunarders, or under their management during the War. The *Aquitania* (Belgium B97, St. Vincent 1177) was the only great liner to serve as a troopship in both World Wars, and after WWII she was used to bring war brides to Canada; The *Queen Elizabeth* (Bahamas 209, Great Britain 1214, Malawi 537, St. Vincent 1180) carried a total of 811,234 service personnel; The *Queen Mary* (G.B. 264, at the lower right, Hungary C55, Tristan da Cunha 256) carried over 810,000 service personnel; The *Ile de France* (Canada E3, at right, Falkland Islands 234, St. Vincent 1173) was under Cunard-White Star management while carrying service personnel from 1942 to 1945; and the *Pasteur* (France B114) was, as earlier mentioned, a troopship under Cunard-White Star management from 1940 to 1945.



St. Vincent 1177

The *Empress of Japan* (when Japan entered the War she was renamed *The*

Empress of Scotland) (Canada stamped envelopes Webb EN113, 115 and Hong Kong 169) was a Canadian Pacific liner that became a troopship and in 1949 brought Canadian troops back from Vladivostok.

The *Lady Rodney,* (Anguilla 697, Dominica 437), one of the five 'Lady' ships provided in 1925 by Canada for service between eastern Canada and the British Caribbean colonies, was a troopship frm 1942 to 1945.

Another one of the 'Lady' fleet, the *Lady Nelson* (Barbados 681, Dominica 436, Montserrat 428, St. Lucia 925 etc.), had a story to tell. In 1942 she was off Castries Harbour, St. Lucia, when she was torpedoed and sunk, but fortunately she was raised and then converted to a hospital ship. On more than 30 trips she brought about 25,000 Canadian wounded and convalescent servicemen safely across the Atlantic to Halifax.

Another hospital ship, the *Llandovery Castle* (St. Helena 226), of the Union Castle Line, also had a misadventure. In 1940, while being converted to a hospital ship, she was bombed, but luckily survived and steamed over 250,000 miles on her errands of mercy, including voyages to Halifax with Canadian casualties.

All the above ships survived the War, but there were a number of others that were not so fortunate.

An early casualty was the *Humber Arm* (Newfoundland 209, 236, 259). She was built in 1925 to carry paper from the Bowater Mills to Great Britain, but her luck ran out in July 1940, when she was torpedoed by a German submarine and sank.

One of the ships on United States 298, the rearmost of those seen in the Poe Lock at Sault Ste. Marie, was the *Northwest*. After living through an unusual series of adventures, such as being burned, sunk, recovered, cut in half and rebuilt, she was in a wartime convoy in February 1941 when she became a straggler and was torpedoed and sank, for the last time. She was then, as the *Maple Court*, carrying a cargo for her last owners, Canada Steamships.

Two of the five 'Lady' ships did not survive the War. The *Lady Hawkins* (Montserrat 417, 739 and St. Lucia 124), while on a regular passenger trip in January 1942 was torpedoed off the coast of New England with the loss of 241 lives, and the *Lady Drake* (Montserrat 541 and Trinidad and Tobago 431) suffered a similar fate in May 1942, when 12 lives were lost.



Montserrat 417

The Caribou (Newfoundland 146, 164, 173) was a passenger vessel, operated by the Newfoundland Railway, that had travelled safely between Port-aux-Basques and North Sydney for 17 years before she was torpedoed on October 14, 1942, and quickly sank. It was the greatest marine disaster of the War off Canada's coasts, with the loss of 137 lives. The submarine, the *U69,* also became a casualty when she was sunk in February 1943 by *H.M.S. Viscount.*

The ship on New Zealand 235 was the *Awatea* of the Union Steamship Company of New Zealand. She had been refitted as a troopship in Vancouver in September 1941 and two months later she carried members of the Royal Rifles of Canada, the Winnipeg Grenadiers and other members of Canada's forces, a total of 1975, to Hong Kong where, within a month, they had all been either killed or captured by the Japanese.

The *Awatea* had the misfortune to be sunk while engaged in Operation Torch in North Africa on November 10, 1942.



New Zealand 235

It will be recalled that Dr. Frederick Grant Banting, one of the co-discoverers of insulin, served with distinction in World War I. His career was to come to a sudden end during this War. At the outbreak he volunteered again for service and in February 1941 he was flying to Great Britain to study wartime medical research when his plane was forced to crash-land in a remote part of Newfoundland and he was killed. He has probably been honoured on more stamps than any other Canadian. These include Canada 1304, Belgium 811, Kuwait 523-4, Switzerland 539, Transkei 238 and Uruguay C385.

The joint Canada-People's Republic of China issue of 1990 honouring Dr. Norman Bethune shows at the left of one of each pair (Canada 1264 and China 2263) a scene in a hospital operating room. The philatelic columnist of *La Presse*, Denis Masse, has traced the origin of this part of the design, which he found was based on a photograph taken in an O.R. of the Royal Victoria Hospital in Montreal in the 1930s.

In that original there were five doctors, one too many for the designer of the stamp, for it shows only four, including a shadowy figure behind the screen. Of the remaining three in front of the screen two are of interest to us. Dr. Bethune, as has already been noted, was to die in 1939 while serving as a doctor with the Chinese Communist forces. The other is Dr. Arthur Vineberg, seen at this side of the operating table, who joined the R.C.A.M.C. Reserve in 1939 and three years later went on active service as a major in the Medical Corps, where he remained until 1945.

Incidentally, the missing doctor was Dr. Maitland Boyd Perrin, who was also in the R.C.A.M.C. during the War. Lt. Col. Perrin was Chief of Surgery at No. 23 Canadian General Hospital.

In August 1941 Prime Minister Churchill, who is seen on many stamps worldwide, and President Roosevelt, also a popular subject of postal recognition, met in Placentia Bay, Newfoundland, in what has become known as the Atlantic Conference. Churchill crossed the Atlantic in the battleship *H.M.S. Prince of Wales* (the one seen behind him on Marshall Islands 284) and the President on the *U.S.S. Augusta* (Marshall Islands 283). The leaders are shown together on Nicaragua 696 and C272. The portrait of Roosevelt on U.S. 1284 was also taken there, on board the *Prince of Wales*. Their achievement at Placentia Bay was the Atlantic Charter which, as stated on the fourth stamp from the left in the upper strip on the U.S. sheetlet 2559, set the war aims of the allies.

A suggestion in 1941 that Canada send troops to strengthen the garrison at Hong Kong was eventually approved by the Government, even though in 1940 the British Chiefs of Staff had declared the Colony indefensible. A brigade headquarters and two battalions sailed from Vancouver in the *Awatea* (New Zealand 235) as previously noted, but supporting vehicles were, because of poor administration, not made available. The troops arrived on November 16, 1941; on December 18 the Japanese attacked and a week later, on Christmas Day, our inadequately-trained soldiers surrendered. Their experience in captivity was a bitter one. One of them won a V.C., and a British barracks in Hong Kong has been named after him.

Three overprinted Japanese stamps were issued for use in Hong Kong during their occupation, N1-3.

In late December 1941 Winston Churchill was in Ottawa, and on the 30th he addressed the Canadian Parliament. Just

after the speech the Ottawa photographer Yousuf Karsh was allowed two minutes to take Churchill's photograph, Karsh removed the cigar from the great man's mouth, an action that brough a scowl that perfectly expressed the defiant and unconquerable leader. Churchill then said 'You can certainly make a roaring lion stand still to be photographed,' thus originating the name given to the portrait that has been reproduced on stamps such as Canada 440, Australia 389, Great Britain 420, New Zealand 371 and United States 1264.



Australia 359

The four Second World War stamps issued by Canada late in 1991 draw attention to our war industries, the women's armed forces, veterans passing on their experience to cadets and, in the only actual war scene, some of our troops are pictured in their hopeless defence of Hong Kong.

The Japanese attack on Pearl Harbour on December 7, 1941, brought the United States into the War; before long both the Americans and Canada came to fear that this aggressive act might be but the precursor of an attempt to invade North America.

Consequently, in early 1942 it was decided to build a military supply road from the northern end of the existing highway system in British Columbia to Alaska to provide a direct land connection between the States and that U.S. Territory, where the defence situation was precarious.

This cooperative venture by the two countries was commenced in April of that year and a rough road was completed by November. It ran over 1500 miles, from Dawson Creek to Fairbanks, through wilderness and over five mountain ranges. The next year it was greatly improved, gravel-surfaced and made usable in all weathers. The construction of this Alcan Military Highway (now the Alaska Highway), with its many auxiliary roads and other features, was a remarkable achievement.

In 1946 Canada took over the Canadan portion of the Highway and related facilities, and it has provided an immense impetus to the development of that part of our north.

A.Y. Jackson's painting 'Alaska Highway,' which shows what appears to be a military vehicle barrelling along the new road, is the subject of Canada 461, and in May 1992 two more related stamps were issued, one Canadian and one U.S., to mark the Highway's 50th anniversary.



Canada 461

On August 19, 1942, about 5000 men of the 2nd Canadian Division and British commandos made a raid, or a reconnaissance in force, at Dieppe to test and gain knowledge of the defences along the coast of France. It was a costly venture in which more than 900 of the force were killed and over 1800 taken prisoner. No stamps have been issued to commemorate this event, but there is at least one connection; one of the ships that carried the South Saskatchewan Regiment across the Channel on that day was the *Princess Beatrix*, named after the Netherlands Princess (now Queen) who spent the war years in Ottawa. Her

portrait is seen for example, on Netherlands B168-9 and 599, Netherlands Antilles 170-3 and Surinam 176-9.

As already noted, the Norwegian airman Sergeant Johannes Greiner (Norway 262) flew one of the planes supporting the raid, was shot down, but rescued and returned to Little Norway.

Later in 1942, commencing on November 8, the Allies made a series of successful assault landings in French North Africa – Operation Torch. None of our Army units were involved, but some hundreds of Canadians were attached to British formations that were in action there. The Canadian presence is indicated by the number of fatal casualties they suffered: 499 identified and unidentified of our countrymen rest in Algeria, Egypt, Libya and Tunisia.

These landings are commemorated, for example, on France 718, Cameroun C32 (and similar stamps from 11 others of the French Community) and more recently by Antigua (1388) and Guinea (1163). In 1943 Tunisia celebrated her liberation by issuing a stamp, B78, which features British (Canadian ?), French and American soldiers.



France 718

The first major battleground for Canadian troops in Western Europe during this War was when they formed part of an Allied landing on the shores of Sicily in early July 1943. The 1st Canadian Infantry Division and the 1st Canadian Army Tank Brigade, under command of Major-General Simonds, acuitted themselves well. General Montgomery called them "magnificent". At least one stamp commemorates the landings, Maldive Islands 1440.

Two more wartime conferences were held in Canada at which Prime Minister Churchill and President Roosevelt were again able to discuss and decide on war strategy and post-war planning. They both took place at Quebec, Quadrant in August 1943 and Octagon in September 1944.

Churchill was brought across the Atlantic on each occasion by the Cunarder *Queen Mary,* which is shown in outline at the lower right of Great Britain 264 and is seen on Tristan da Cunha 256. The leaders are shown at Quebec on Anguilla 194, with the Chateau Frontenac in the background, and, along with Mackenzie King, on Salvador 609, 612 and C115.



Anguilla 194

Two areas further up the Italian mainland saw operations that involved Canadian forces. The Cassino front was active for some time during 1943-4, and both Canadians and Newfoundlanders were there. In November 1943 about a third of the Special Service Force fighting there consisted of Canucks, and we were also involved in a number of later actions in the vicinity, an indication of our participation is shown in the Cassino War Cemetery, in which there are 855 Canadian graves. Related stamps are Italy 579-80, which were issued to commemorate the reconstruction of the Montecassino Abbey, which had been badly damaged during the fighting, and numbers 23 and 29 of the Italian Social Republic also show the Abbey.

Following the assault landing at Anzio on January 17, 1944, some 3300 Canadian were landed to operate a transit camp and provide refugee control, and we assumed a more active role when a Special Service Force landed in February 1 and held a line near the Mussolini Canal for over three months. The fighting on the Anzio front is the subject of Grenada 1836.

We took a much more prominent part in the D-Day landings on June 6, 1944, and the subsequent fighting in Normandy, Operation Overlord. From the Juno beaches, where our Third Division landed, our increasing forces fought and pursued the enemy through France, Belgium and the Netherlands until VE Day. And when, on August 15, there were Allied landings in Provence, on the south coast of France, Operation Anvil or Dragoon, the first to land were French commandos in a Canadian landing ship, and Canadian Special Service Forces landed and soon captured two islands off the coast, later moving to the mainland to pursue retreating Germans.

Much of all this activity is reflected on the following postal issues.

The Normandy landings – France 718, B379; Cameroun C12, C32 and similar stamps from other members of the French Community (see Scott CD listings), Maldive Islands 1435.

D-Day ships carrying Canadians – The *Prince David,* Bermuda 513, a Canadian National ship that, converted, was a flotilla leader; The *Monowai,* Cook Islands 89 etc., French Polynesia 308, of the Canadian-Australasian Line, which had become an armed merchant cruiser converted to a landing ship infantry, and continued for five months to run from Southampton to the beaches.

Troops under Canadian command – Poland 2907, which commemorates the August 1944 battle of Falaise, Normandy, when their 1st Armoured Division was under command of Canada's General Simonds.

Ruined French cities – Caen, France B199, was cleared of Germans, after savage fighting, on July 10, 1944, it having suffered great devastation; Rouen, France B198, the old capital of Normandy and the place where William the Conqueror died, was entered by the 9th Canadian Infantry Brigade on August 9; Dunkirk, France B197, was left uncaptured by the Canadian forces charged with clearing the western flank along the Channel coast as it could be isolated, 'invested,' or 'masked' (Churchill's word) until the end of hostilities in Europe.



France 199

Operation Anvil in Provence – France 718, 1252, B379; Cameroun C32 and similar stamps from other members of the French Community; Grenada 1831; and Bermuda 513, which shows the *Prince David,* the former C.N. ship converted to a landing ship that carried French commandos ashore.

Operation Market-Garden – Uganada 772, was a British-Canadian drive in September-October 1944 to establish a firm line along the Waal and Maas Rivers from which bridgeheads would provide a corridor for advance to the Rhine.

Postal services for the troops – Canada 1094 shows three men of the Fusilliers Mont-Royal at Groningen, in the Netherlands, in 1945. Their story, and that of the design of the stamp, has been researched and told by the philatelic columnist Denis Masse. At least one of these soldiers was living when the stamp appeared and recognized the scene. Another interesting, and anachronistic, feature of the design is that the background is based on a World War I photograph of the ruined city of Cambrai.

Victory in Europe Day, May 8, 1945 – Uganda 768 has a large VE Day, 5/8/45 and three flags, the Union Jack, the Stars and Stripes and Russia's Red Flag with the hammer and sickle.

Liberation anniversaries – Belgium 1210-2; France 503 (issued soon after Liberation) and a dozen or so others marking quinquennial anniversaries, some

for parts of the country; Netherlands 482, 528 etc. At least one French town, Le Grand Quevilly, has had a postmark, on 31-8-1991 to commemorate 'La Liberation le 31 août 1944 LE GRAND QUEVILLY CANADIENS 31-8-91,' which featured a maple leaf.

Japan accepted Allied surrender terms on August 14, 1945, an action not in accord with the inscription on a stamp they issued in April of that year, 335, which transliterates as 'The Enemy will Surrender'.

The following Orders, Decorations and Medals were awarded to members of the Canadian Forces and Canadians who served in the British Forces during the War and are illustrated on stamps of Great Britain, 1331, 1333-5, or in the Canadian Forces souvenir pack issued by Canada in 1985.

Victoria Cross, 16; Distinguished Service Order, 449 (and 26 bars); Distinguished Service Cross, 121 (21 bars); Military Cross, 678 (14 bars); Distinguished Flying Cross, 4018 (220 bars); Air Force Cross, 431 (1 bar); Distinguished Conduct Medal, 162 (1 bar); Conspicuous Gallantry Medal, 16; Military Medal, 1235 (11 bars); Distinguished Flying Medal, 516 (1 bar); and Air Force Medal, 44.

In the souvenir pack the Distinguished Gallantry Medal is wrongly identified as a Distinguished Flying Medal and the Air Force Medal is wrongly identified as the Air Crew Europe Star.

During the summer of 1946 a peace conference met in Paris, an occasion marked by two French stamps, 566-7. Canada, one of the less powerful Allies, had opportunities to express her views, but had little influence. A number of bilateral treaties were signed, but not with a divided Germany. In 1951, however, the situation was resolved by the western powers, including Canada, ending the War with Germany. The following year we signed a treaty of peace of Japan.



France 566

There were few new memorials erected specifically to honour the dead of World War II. In most instances its dates were added to those raised after the First World War, as, for example, our National Memorial in Ottawa, Canada 247.

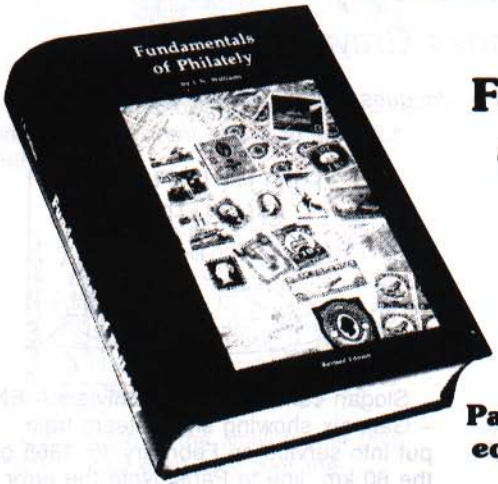
There is, however, in Westminster Abbey (G.B. 452 etc.) an R.A.F. Memorial Chapel, with a Battle of Britain Memorial Window, near the tombs of Queen Elizabeth I and Mary, Queen of Scots. Among the many it honours are those numerous Canadians who formed part of that body of men to whom Winston Churchill paid such memorable tribute.

A memorial stands at the entrance to the War Cemetery at El Alamein; on it are recorded the names of those servicemen of the Commonwealth who died while on duty in Africa, in the Middle East and the Agean, and have no known grave, among them 213 Canadians. A monument at that famous site is found, rather unexpectedly, on Greece 497, the top value of a 1946-7 Victory set.

The Book of Remembrance for the dead of World War II, in the Memorial Chamber of the Peace Tower, Ottawa, contains the names of 44,893 who gave their lives in this conflict. It was placed there by Governor General Massey on November 11, 1957. The Memorial Chamber is pictured on Canada 241 and on the 1930 stamped post card Webb 53.

(to be continued)

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The Iron Road (Part IX)

by Charles Grayal

(Translated from the French text by Jacques Plante, Baden, Germany.)



The small forestry train from Abreschviller follows the La sarre river, pulled by a locotender type 0-6-0T.



Slogan cancellation of Pithiviers – EN – Gatinaix showing small steam train put into service on February 15, 1968 on the 80 km. line to Paris. Note the error 80kms. instead of 80km.



Announcement of a special steam train to commemorate the centenary of the Narbonne-Bize rail line.



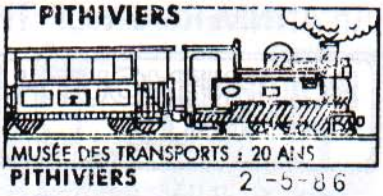
The corrected slogan cancellation.



Cachet announcing the beginning of a special steam train service marking the centenary of the Epinal – Jussey railway.



The transportation museum at Pithiviers has a tourist train pulled by a locotender, Type 0-6-0T, Decauville.



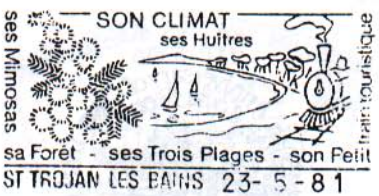
Cancellation showing the train which was in service from May 2 to June 22, 1986.



Cancellation of the small tourist train which passes every day over the Guerledan network between Mur-de-Bretagne and Kerjoly.



At Saint-Trojan-les-Bains the small tourist train travels along the shore and through the forest. The train went into service on July 30, 1964.



This cancellation illustrates a small train on the right side. A different inscription is used at the bottom of the cancel when it went into service at Le Midi D'oleron, April 11, 1970; also Talassotherapie, Centre Oléron, July 8, 1974.



Norway: The locomotive, "Caroline", No. 17, type 2-4-0, by Stephenson in front of a period train.
Yv. 349, Mi. 389, Sc. 331.



C4 – Red Cross Hospital Train.
Cancellation used at Bergen August 13, 1954.



C4 – Red Cross Hospital Train.
Finland: Cancellation illustrates a Mountain locomotive, Type 4-8-2, No. 1001 in front of a red cross train.
Yv. 271, Mi. 278, Sc. B-60.

TRAIN ACCIDENTS



Cuba: Derailment of a passenger train, pulled by a Type 4-4-0 locomotive. The

derailment occured during the battle for Santa Clara.
Yv. 335/337, Mi. 1731, 2479, Sc. C-200.

TRAINS KNOWN BY NAMES



Austria: The "Vienne-Salzbourg", train pulled by a Type 2-8-4, CL 214 locomotive, built in 1928 by Lufag at Florisdorf.
Yv. 504, Mi. 1647, Sc. 386.



South Korea: The "Sam Chun LI", express train with a Type 2-6-2 locomotive.
Yv. 43, Mi. 73, Sc. 107.



United States: The inverted centre variety of the "Empire State Express" train. Issued May 1, 1901 for the Buffalo Pan American exhibition.
Yv. 139, Sc. 295



Great Britain: The "Bournemouth Belle". When it went into service on July 5, 1931 it was considered the most beautiful train in Great Britain. It rivalled "The Golden Arrow". The locomotive was a Type 4-6-0. After 20 years of inactivity it now operates during the summer between London and Waterloo.

FAMOUS TRAINS



Great Britain: The "Royal Scot", at Holyhead on the London-Euston-Holyhead line. Used a type 4-6-0 No. 6100 locomotive. North Locomotive Works built 50 units with 20 more after 1930.
Great Britain Yv. 1171, Mi. 1020, Sc. 1096.



Cachet, Euston Station, London, Jan. 22, 1985.



Cachet, Norfolk, England, September 14, 1977.



The "Flying Scotsman" pulled by a streamlined locomotive at Glasgow on the London, Kings Cross and Glasgow line.
Great Britain: Yv. 1168, Mi. 1067, Sc. 1093.



The "Flying Scotsman", with a Type A3 Pacific locomotive No. 4472, drawn by the "Sir Nigel Gresley". In 1923 the train did the London-Edinburgh run, 632 km., without a stop.



Cachet, Kings Cross Station, London, Jan. 22, 1985.



Cachet: Birmingham, England, October 7, 1973.
Grenada: Yv. 1058, Mi. 1156, Sc. 1123



The "Golden Arrow" or "Fleche D'Or", on the London-Victoria and Paris line.
Great Britain: Yv. 1169, Mi. 1018, Sc. 1094.
Grenada: Yv. 1059, Mi. 1152, Sc. 1124.



Cachet, Dover, Kent, England, January 22, 1985.



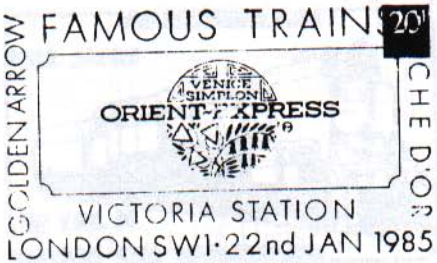
Cachet, Bournmouth, England, May 15, 1979.



The "Cheltenham Flyer" at Cheltenham on the London – Paddington line.
Great Britain: Yv. 1170, Mi. 1069, Sc. 1095.



Cachet: Cheltenham (Glos.) England, January 22, 1985.



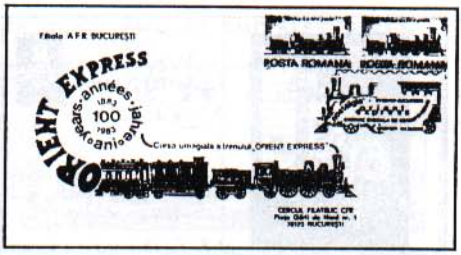
The "Venice Simplon", Orient Express on the London-Paris-Milan-Venice line. Cachet, Victoria Station, London.



Inaugural cachet, May 25, 1982. Cachets at Denham Station, Jan. 25, 1985: Folkstone, Kent, April 2, 1987: Bristol, April 25, 1985.



The first "Orient Express", train left the East Railway Station in Paris on June 5, 1883 and completed the Vienna-Budapest-Bucharest-Istanbul run in 80 hours. Later the Simplon ran between Switzerland and Italy to connect with the Orient Express, Paris to Istanbul with stops at Dijon, Vallorbe, Lausanne, Milan, Venice, Lubijana, Zagreb Belgrade, Sofia, Edirna, a distance of 3070 km. in 53 hours.
Grenada: Yv. 1050, Mi. 1153, Sc. 1120.



Romania: Yv. 3205, Mi. 3675, Sc. 2934. Cover with steam locomotive cancellation. The steam locomotive is "EP. BHOR".



Ireland: "The Princess" pulled by a Type 2-2-2 locomotive on the Dublin-Kingstown line in 1841, a distance of 1.4 km.
Yv. 531, Mi. 528, Sc. 581.



Bucharest: First day cancellation. Type 2-2-2 No. 12 locomotive heading "The Orient Express" at the North railway station in Bucharest in 1883.
Yv. 113, Mi. BL-113, 3165.



Grenada: The "Trans-Siberian", the longest railway line in the world, was completed in 1914. Being too close to the Chinese border and therefore too vulnerable to attack, a new line, "BAM", (Baikal-Amour", was built. The Trans-Siberian was inaugurated on Oct. 27, 1894.
Yv. 1056, Mi. 1154, Sc. 1121.

D-1 FREIGHT TRAINS



India: "The Singareni Express". Cachet is from Bellampalli, India.



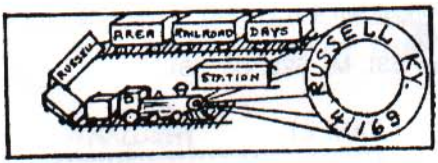
Belgium: Locotender pulling a line of box cars. Cancellation – Jemelle, Belgium, Nov. 7, 1980.



France: Special cancellation showing a forestry train transporting logs.



Romania: A 1960 postal card showing a freight train pulled by a Type 4-6-0 locomotive. Card gives comparable statistics for the year 1959 and 1965.



United States: Cancellation from Russell, Kentucky showing a stylized freight train.



Antigua: Locotender pulling a sugar cane train.
Yv. 506, Mi. 528, Sc. 605.



Swaziland: Locomotive No. 268, Type 2-10-0 pulling a freight train at the exit of a tunnel.
Yv. 467, Mi. 469, Sc. 464.



Nicaragua: A Type 4-6-2 locomotive pulling a train.
Yv. AV-984.



Mozambique: Train working in the forestry industry.
Yv. 125, Sc. 123.

FACTORY TRAINS AND MATERIALS



China: Locomotive in front of a train hauling steel rails. Train is in front of an iron and steel factory. Yv. 2166.



13 AUG 1980

TENTERDEN Kent

Great Britain: 80th anniversary of the Rother Railway. Train of four locotenders Type 0-6-0T.



Hungary: Steam train in front of a factory at Dunapentale. Yv. 1152.



Locotender pulling different train cars in front of a steel factory at Diosgyor. Yv. AV-99.



Train at Matyas Rakosi factory in Csepel. Printed in 1955 on aluminum foil. Yv. Av. 189.



Poland: Type 0-8-0T locotender pulling freight cars at the Lenin steelworks. Yv. 769, Sc. 649.



Russia: A steam train in a metallurgical works.
Yv. 1164 ND, Sc. 1187.



Russia: A freight train with a type 2-10-0 Class L locomotive.
Yv. 1403, Mi. 1456, Sc. 1413.



Russia: A train of flat cars loaded with tractors pulled by a Type 0-6-0T, class L locomotive, in the city of Tcheliabinsk.
Yv. 2102, Mi. 2151, Sc. 2116.

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France: Blocs-feuillets spéciaux, 1946-1959

par Jacques Nolet

INTRODUCTION

En dépit du fait que les *blocs-feuillets spéciaux* émis par les PTT de France soient inscrits et cotés dans les principaux catalogues français, bien peu de collectionneurs chevronnés ou spécialisés de ce pays en connaissent l'existence et surtout la rareté.

C'est la raison qui nous justifie particulièrement de présenter, dans la présente étude, une analyse exhaustive de l'ensemble des «blocs-feuillets spéciaux sur papier gommé» qui ont été émis en France entre les années 1946 et 1959.

Grâce à cette recherche, tous les philatélistes intéressés par la philatélie française auront un instrument efficace pour les connaître à fond d'une part, et surtout apprécier leur très grande rareté d'autre part.

DÉVELOPPEMENT

Afin d'obtenir une connaissance satisfaisante de ces «blocs-feuillets spéciaux sur papier gommé» français, nous procéderons de la façon suivante : après avoir rappelé brièvement leurs origines (I), nous indiquerons leur évolution historique (II) ainsi que la politique administrative qui a présidé à leur émission (III), les divers types existants (IV), leur tirage réel (V) et leur distribution (VI), les cas singuliers (VII) et, finalement, leur avenir (VIII).

I – Origines

Depuis 1923, l'Administration des PTT de France réalisait des «tirages spéciaux» de la plupart des timbres-poste dentelés émis par ce pays : soit des «épreuves de luxe» qui reproduisaient, sur papier beillant l'émission dans ses couleurs originales, soit des «épreuves collectives» qui regroupaient sur une seule épreuve tous les timbres-poste appartenant à une même série, utilisant à cette fin un papier-carton mat.

Nous pouvons raisonnablement penser que ce furent ces «épreuves collectives» qui furent à l'origine des «blocs-feuillets spéciaux».

Lorsque nous examinons une «épreuve collective», nous ne pouvons nous empêcher d'en admirer la perfection de l'alignement et le coup d'oeil que nous en avons à première vue.

Sans doute, si *l'Atelier de Fabrication des Timbres-Poste, Paris* était en mesure de réaliser une épreuve collective, il n'y avait qu'un pas à franchir pour imprimer un «bloc-feuillet spécial» sur papier gommé: le travail technique demeurait le même, exception faite du support (un papier gommé spécial au lieu d'un papier-carton mat) et de la dentelure (en y insérant les peignes d'une façon spéciale).

Ce pas fut franchi au cours de l'année 1946 quand les autorités postales françaises estimèrent qu'il était bon de réaliser un premier «bloc-feuillet spécial» sur papier gommé afin de promouvoir le Musée postal.

II – Évolution historique

Les PTT de France commencèrent donce en 1946 à émettre, pour certaines émissions revêtant un intérêt exceptionnel, un «bloc-feuillet spécial». Nous pouvons diviser l'évolution historique qu'a connue cette sorte de «tirages spéciaux» réalisés par l'Atelier du boulevard Brune, à Paris, en quatre grandes périodes : les débuts (1945-1949), le développement

(1950-1955), l'âge d'or (1956-1958) et le déclin (1959).

A) **Les débuts** (1946-1949)

Dans cette première période, les PTT françaises émirent un total de vingt-six blocs-feuillets spéciaux : vingt pour la poste ordinaire, et seulement six pour la poste aérienne.

1) 1946

L'Imprimerie des timbres-poste de France n'a commencé à tirer des «blocs-feuillets spéciaux» sur papier gommé que durant l'année 1946, et cette année-là, elle en réalisait cinq au total : Musée postal, Armoiries 1946, Conférence de la Paix, Célébrités du XVe siècle et Mythologie (série de la poste aérienne).

2) 1947

En 1947, nous dénombrons six blocs-feuillets spéciaux : quatre pour la poste ordinaire (Cathédrales, Fournier, Sites 1947 et 12e congrès de l'Union Postale Universelle), et deux pour la poste aérienne (12e Congrès de l'U.P.U.; St-Exupéry et Dagneaux).

3) 1948

L'année suivante, nous notons une légère diminution du nombre des blocs-feuillets puisque l'Atelier n'en imprima que cinq : quatre pour la poste ordinaire (Centenaire de la Révolution de 1848, Sites 1948, Nations-Unies (illustration #1) et Célébrités), et un pour la poste aérienne (St-Exupéry, Dagnaux et Ader).

4) 1949

Finalement, en 1949, un sommet fut atteint avec dix blocs-feuillets spéciaux : huit pour la poste ordinaire (Métiers, Centenaire du timbre, Armoiries 1949, Congrès international de Télégraphie et Téléphonie, Sites 1949, 75e anniversaire de l'Union Postale Universelle, Célébrités du XVIIIe siècle, et les Saisons) et deux pour la poste aérienne (Villes françaises et le pont Alexandre).

B) **Le développement** (1950-1955)

Dans cette seconde partie de l'évolution que connurent ces tirages spéciaux français entre 1950 et 1955, l'Imprimerie revint à un rythme normal (entre trois et huit réalisations annuellement) pour un



Illustration #1

grand total de trente-six blocs-feuillets.

1) 1950

L'année 1950 vit le tirage de trois blocs-feuillets spéciaux, tous pour la poste ordinaire (Célébrités du XVIIIe siècle, Mmes de Sévigny et Récamier, et le premier Croix-Rouge).

2) 1951

Six blocs-feuillets spéciaux seulement virent le jour en 1951, tous consacrés à la poste ordinaire (Châteaux, Célébrités du XIXe siècle, Armoiries 1951, Poètes symbolistes, Nations-Unies et Croix-Rouge 2e émission).

3) 1952

Une légère diminution suivit au cours de l'année 1952. Cinq blocs-feuillets spéciaux seulement furent émis, tous réalisés pour la poste ordinaire : Sites 1952, Victoires militaires, Endroits célèbres, Célébrités du XIXe siècle (2e série), et Croix-Rouge (3e émission).

4) 1953

En 1953, un plus grand nombre de blocs-feuillets spéciaux furent réalisés, soit sept au total, tous pour la poste ordinaire : Leclerc, Célébrités du XIIe au XXe siècle, Armoiries (4 valeurs), Comédiens, Armoiries (2 valeurs), Sports et Croix-Rouge (4e émission).

5) 1954

Croissance signalée au cours de l'année 1954, puisque l'on passa à huit blocs-feuillets spéciaux dont sept pour la poste ordinaire : (Productions, Sites 1954, Militaires (illustration #2), Versailles, Célébrités du XIIIe au XXe siècle, Armoiries 1954 et Croix-Rouge (5e émission), et un pour la poste aérienne (Prototypes).

6) 1955

Diminution relative l'année suivante, puisque les PTT n'émirent que six blocs-feuillets spéciaux au total, tous pour la poste ordinaire : Marianne de Muller, Inventeurs, Célébrités diverses, Série touristique, Armoiries 1955 et Croix-Rouge (6e émission).

C) **L'âge d'or** (1956-1958)

Au cours de cette troisième étape de l'évolution historique des «blocs-feuillets spéciaux», époque que nous n'hésitons pas à appeler «l'âge d'or», les PTT réalisèrent vingt-neuf blocs différents en moins de trois ans.

1) 1956

Huit blocs-feuillets spéciaux furent réalisés au cours de l'année 1956, et tous appartiennent à catégorie de la poste ordinaire : Batailles militaires, Inventeurs 1956, Célébrités du XVe au XXe siècle, Sports 1956, Europa 1956, Réalisations techniques 1956, Personnages étrangers et Croix-Rouge (7e émission).



Illustration #2

2) 1957

Autre année importante avec un total de dix blocs-feuillets spéciaux différents. De ce nombre record, un seul appartient à la poste aérienne (Caravelle) tandis que les autres se rangent dans la catégorie de la poste ordinaire : Savants et Inventeurs 1957, Héros de la Résistance (1ère série), Célébrités du XVe au XXe siècle, Moissonneuse, Sites 1957 (illustration #3), Europa 1957 (2e série), Série touristique, Célébrités étrangères et Croix-Rouge (8e émission).

3) 1958

Record absolu du nombre des bloc-feuillets spéciaux en 1958 : onze émissions furent réalisées. En détail : un pour le service U.N.E.S.C.O. et les dix autres destinés à la poste ordinaire : Grands médecins, Grands savants, Villes reconstruites, Héros de la Résistance (2e série), Jeux traditionnels, Célébrités, Europa 1958 (3e série), U.N.E.S.C.O., Armoiries 1958 et Croix-Rouge (9e émission).

D) **Le déclin** (1959)

Le tirage des «blocs-feuillets spéciaux sur papier gommé» connut non seulement un déclin mais aussi pratiquement sa fin au cours de l'année 1959 : seulement cinq blocs-feuillets furent émis au cours de cette dernière année, tous sous la rubrique de la poste ordinaire : Héros de la Résistance (3e série), Réalisations techniques (2e série), Célébrités, Europa 1959 (4e série) et Croix-Rouge (10e émission).

E) **Conclusion**

En conclusion, les PTT de France ont émis un grand total de quatre-vingt-quinze «blocs-feuillets spéciaux sur papier gommé» qui se répartissent de la façon suivante : quatre-vingt-sept pour la poste ordinaire, sept pour la poste aérienne et un pour le service U.N.E.S.C.O.

III – POLITIQUE D'ÉMISSION

Grâce à cette liste des «blocs-feuillets spéciaux» et en dépit du silence observé par les PTT sur ses normes d'émission, nous essaierons maintenant de découvrir les principaux éléments constitutifs de la politique d'émission qui a présidé à la réalisation de cette sorte de tirages



Illustration #3

spéciaux français entre les années 1946 et 1959.

A) Principe de base

Énonçons tout d'abord une vérité de La Palice : pour qu'il y ait émission d'un bloc-feuillet spécial, il faut que la série postale dont il fait partie contienne au minimum deux vignettes. Il n'y aura que trois exceptions à cette règle : le bloc-feuillet de la poste aérienne émis en 1947 pour le 12e Congrès de l'Union Postale Universelle, celui du Congrès de la Télégraphie et de la Téléphonies durant l'année 1949, et finalement celui de l'avion Caravelle, en 1957 (illustration #4).

Toutefois, cela ne veut pas dire automatiquement qu'ils ont été mis en vente au même moment (il y a plusieurs exceptions, surtout quand il s'agit de deux émissions différentes), durant la même année (souvent les vignettes postales les constituant s'étalent sur deux ou même plusieurs années) ou qu'ils traitent du même sujet (ils doivent avoir au moins du thème commun).

B) Choix d'émissions précises

Un simple coup d'oeil sur la liste citée dans la section précédente nous a fait entrevoir la constante suivante : l'Administration des PTT avait décidé d'émettre des «blocs-feuillets spéciaux» pour certaines de ses grandes séries : Célébrités (treize), Sites touristiques (onze), Croix-Rouge (dix), Armoiries (huit), etc.

Il y a donc réalisation de blocs-feuillets spéciaux chaque fois que les PTT lançaient une émission commémorative spéciale qu'elles considéraient comme fort importante.

Ce n'est que durant l'âge d'or et à son déclin (entre 1956 et 1959) que nous pouvons réellement entrevoir la politique générale suivie par l'Administration des PTT en ce qui concerne l'émission des blocs-feuillets spéciaux.

C) Émissions particulières

Toutefois, cela ne signifie pas que les PTT n'émirent pas de «blocs-feuillets spéciaux» pour des occasions particulièrement importantes à ses yeux et qui n'entraient pas dans cette politique générale.

Ces dernières occasions demeuraient néanmoins clairsemées (c'est le cas des



Illustration #4

émissions courantes comme Muller et la Moissonneuse), parmi les séries postales traditionnelles qui faisaient l'objet normal d'une émission de blocs-feuillets spéciaux.

IV – SORTES DE BLOCS-FEUILLETS SPÉCIAUX

Diverses sortes de «blocs-feuillets spéciaux» ont vue le jour pendant les quatorze annés d'existence de cette catégorie de tirages spéciaux réalisés en France.

A) Un seul timbre sur le même feuillet

Réglons d'abord le cas de ceux qui ne comportaient qu'une seule figurine : leur nombre est extrêmement réduit, puisque nous n'en comptons que trois qui ont été émis pour la poste aérienne : le premier, émis en 1947 à l'occasion du 12e Congrès de l'Union Postale Universelle, représentant une vue de Paris ou l'Ile de la Cité; le deuxième, en 1949, lors du Congrès international de la Télégraphie et de la Téléphonie, qui illustre le Grand Palais et le pont Alexandre; et le troisième, en 1957, montrant l'avion «Caravelle» et qui comporte un dessin original (voir l'illustration #4). Nous reviendrons plus loin sur ce dernier bloc-feuillet spécial.

B) Plusieurs timbres sur le même feuillet

C'est le cas de la plupart des autres «blocs-feuillets spéciaux» émis en France entre les années 1946 et 1959, soit quatre-vingt-quatre (84) parmi les quatre-vingt-douze autres tirages réalisés par *l'Atelier de Fabrication des Timbres-Poste, Paris.*

Cela revient à dire qu'il s'agit de la norme qui s'applique à l'ensemble des blocs-feuillets spéciaux émis par les PTT de France durant cette période.

C) Plusieurs timbres sur différents feuillets

Il nous faut parler d'une troisième catégorie de «blocs-feuillets spéciaux». Il s'agit des émissions qui comportent «deux ou plusieurs feuillets» sur lesquels on retrouve une seule émission postale.

Cette troisième sorte de «blocs-feuillets spéciaux» demeure relativement rare : seulement émissions sur un total de 95, c'est-à-dire moins de 10 p. cent du tirage d'ensemble, et uniquement entre 1953 et 1957.

Nous notons les émissions suivantes dans la catégorie «deux feuillets» : Sports (1953), Productions (1954), Inventeurs (1955), Série touristique (1955), Célébrités du XIIIe au XXe siècle (1957) et Personnages étrangers (1957).

Il faut remarquer aussi qu'il n'y a eu qu'une seule émission regroupée sur «trois feuillets» : celle de la Série touristique de 1957 qui réunissait huit valeurs différentes.

Si nous examinons bien ces illustrations, nous pouvons constater qu'il y a trois vignettes horizontales sur le premier bloc-feuillet, trois timbres verticaux sur le deuxième (illustration #3), et deux figurines horizontales sur le troisième bloc-feuillet. Voilà l'exception notable dans cette troisième sorte de blocs-feuillets.

Nous pouvons comprendre pourquoi l'Atelier utilisait dans de tels cas plusieurs feuillets au lieu d'un seul pour ces émissions : il se trouvait dans l'impossibilité matérielle (à moins que ce ne soit pour des raisons d'esthétique d'y inclure toutes les figurines de la même série (le nombre des timbres-poste variant entre six et huit valeurs).

D) Non dentelés

Comme le font remarquer les catalogues français, avec justesse devons-nous ajouter, tous les blocs-feuillets sont dentelés «sauf remarque contraire tous les feuillets sont dentelés» (Maury) – ce qui est conforme à la réalité – ou «à l'exception de Av. no 20, sont dentelés» (Yvert & Tellier) – ce qui ne reflète aucunement la réalité, comme nous le verrons ultérieurement.

Car il y a effectivement troix exceptions de taille : celui du 12e Congrès de

l'Union Postale Universelle (série de la poste ordinaire) qui est présenté par l'illustration #5, l'autre relatif au Congrès qui réunissait la Téléphonie et la Télégraphie à Paris en 1947 (valeur de la poste aérienne), et finalement l'émission Europa 1958.

Comment expliquer l'existence de ces trois exceptions : il semble que pour ces blocs-feuillets, ce soient des émissions qui devaient être insérées dans un livret spécial produit à cette occasion. Pour les deux premières exceptions, le livret avait été produit par un négociant philatélique parisien qui fabriquait également des reliures de grande qualité dans son propre atelier de production d'albums philatéliques; tandis que pour l'émission Europa 1958, le livret d'abord envisagé avait été finalement abandonné à la toute dernière minute par l'Administration (on a détruit l'ensemble de la production, sauf trente-cinq exemplaires qui ne contiennent ni la mention habituelle *Atelier de fabrication des Timbres-poste. Paris*, ni le poinçon de contrôle).

Pour confirmer cette explication, nous soulignerons ici une anecdote dont nous avons été témoin à Paris, à l'occasion de l'exposition Philexfrance : nous cherchions les deux versions (dentelée et non dentelée) du bloc-feuillet spécial sur papier gommé émis à l'occasion du Congrès de l'Union Postale Universelle de 1947. Le négociant parisien visité nous montra son stock (quatre «non dentelés» et un seul «dentelé») et se posait la question suivante : pourquoi avait-il tant de «non dentelés» et un seul «dentelé» ? La réponse demeurait assez simple : le tirage des blocs «non dentelés» se chiffrait à 200 exemplaires tandis que le tirage des blocs «dentelés» n'était que de 20 exemplaires !

V – TIRAGE

Nous avons déjà évoqué la rareté de ces «blocs-feuillets spéciaux», car ils ne sont presque jamais offerts sur le marché philatélique tant en France qu'à l'étranger. Mais quel est donc le tirage réel de ces «blocs-feuillets spéciaux» sur papier gommé ?

A) **Généralement**

À part une seule exception que nous expliquerons un peu plus loin, nous connaissons grâce au catalogue Maury (édition 1979, pages 177-178) le tirage précis de ces «blocs-feuillets spéciaux» émis entre 1946 et 1959 : ils ne dépasseront jamais le nombre de vingt-deux (22) exemplaires pour ceux qui doivent être considérés comme normaux. Et au minimum, nous retrouvons pour les premiers blocs-feuillets spéciaux imprimés en 1946, un tirage d'une douzaine d'exemplaires.

B) **Évolution**

Les «blocs-feuillets spéciaux» ont même connu une *évolution* en ce qui a trait à leur tirage : d'une douzaine (année initiale), ils ont atteint un sommet de vingt-deux dans la période dite de leur âge d'or (1956-1958) avant de revenir finalement à une impression de vingt exemplaires en 1959.

1) années 1946-1949

Durant cette première période, on a donc commencé à tirer les «blocs-feuillets spéciaux» d'abord à une douzaine d'exemplaires (le Musée postal) pour se rendre ensuite à une quinzaine (les Saisons de 1949).

Trois émissions (Armoiries, Cathédrales et Célébrités du XVe siècle) le furent à treize exemplaires, tandis qu'on passa à quatorze exemplaires pour les six suivants (Sites 1946-1947, Fournier, Centenaire de la Révolution de 1848, Sites 1948, Langevin et Perrin, et Métiers).

Puis durant l'année 1949, on atteignit quinze exemplaires (CITEX, Armoiries, Sites 1949, C.I.T.T., Célébrités du XVIIIe siècle et les Saisons), à l'exception de celui qui fut émis pour l'Union Postale Universelle (16 exemplaires).

2) années 1950-1955

L'Union Postale Universelle a par conséquent donné le ton pour les tirages suivants en 1950 : seize exemplaires



Illustration #5

(Célébrités du XVIIIe siècle, Mmes de Sévigny et Récamier, et Croix-Rouge).

Il en sera de même pous tous les blocs-feuillets spéciaux émis en 1951, sauf le dernier de l'année (Croix-Rouge) qui fut émis en dix-sept exemplaires.

L'Atelier imprima évidemment ceux de 1952 à dix-sept exemplaires, exception faite du bloc «Croix-Rouge» qui passa à dix-huit exemplaires.

Tous les «blocs-feuillets spéciaux» de 1953 furent tirés à dix-huit exemplaires, exception faite de celui de la Croix-Rouge qui en eut un de plus (selon sa bonne habitude).

C'est en 1955 que ce tirage spécial connut son évolution la plus significative en ce qui a trait au nombre d'exemplaires : l'un fut imprimé à vingt exemplaires (Inventeurs de 1955), trois à vingt-et-un exemplaires (Grands hommes 1955, Sites 1955 et Armoiries 1055) et finalement deux à vingt-deux exemplaires (Muller et Croix-Rouge). Tout cela en moins d'une année, et d'une façon anachronique !

3) années 1956-1958

Ce fut durant l'âge d'or de ces «tirages spéciaux» que l'on peut noter la plus grande stabilité : on en resta à vingt-deux exemplaires pour 1956, 1957 et 1958 (les quatre premiers blocs) avant d'amorcer une baisse à vingt-et-un exemplaires (Sports traditionnels et Célébrités 1957) et ensuite se stabiliser ultimement à vingt copies (U.N.E.S.C.O., Armoiries 1958 et Croix-Rouge 1958).

4) 1959

La dernière année d'émission des «blocs-feuillets spéciaux» en France conserva ce chiffre de vingt exemplaires pour les cinq blocs qui furent émis (Résistance 1959, Industries, Célébrités 1959, Europa 1959 et Croix-Rouge 1959).

5) la Poste aérienne

Le tirage des «blocs-feuillets spéciaux» pour la poste aérienne suivit la même évolution que celle de la poste ordinaire : selon l'année d'émission, ils ont eu le même tirage que les blocs émis au cours de cette année-là.

Ainsi la Mythologie 1946 (treize exemplaires), Congrès de l'U.P.U. de 1947 (vingt exemplaires), Saint-Exupéry et Dagnaux 1947 (quinze exemplaires), les deux précédents avec en plus Ader (quinze exemplaires), les Villes de 1949 (quinze exemplaires), C.I.T.T. (quatorze exemplaires seulement) et Caravelle (vingt exemplaires en 1957).

6) timbres de service U.N.E.S.C.O.

Quant au seul bloc-feuillet spécial pour le Service et consacré à l'U.N.E.S.C.O., nous ignorons présentement son tirage exact : mais comme il a été imprimé en 1958, nous pouvons raisonnablement présumer qu'il se situe autour de vingt exemplaires !

C) **Les exceptions**

Elles concernent spécifiquement les «blocs-feuillets spéciaux» NON DENTELÉS : celui d'Europa 1958 (tirage 35), ceux qui furent émis à l'occasion du Congrès de l'Union Postale Universelle tenu à Paris en 1947 (tirage 200) et l'émission de la poste aérienne qui lui était jumelée en même temps (tirage 200).

Les blocs-feuillets non dentelés de l'U.P.U. étaient destinés à faire partie d'un recueil édité par un négociant philatélique parisien au tirage de 200 exemplaires et qui ont été remis aux principaux dignitaires de ce Congrès.

À ces derniers s'ajoutent deux blocs-feuillets dentelés qui dépassent le tirage habituel : celui de la Conférence de la Paix (tirage 1000) et de l'O.N.U. (tirage 400). Il s'agissait probablement d'événements très importants au cours desquels les PTT françaises distribuaient généreusement ces blocs-feuillets spéciaux. Malgré leur tirage fort élevé, il ne faut pas croire qu'ils sont plus faciles à acquérir; en effet, ils sont dispersés un peu partout dans le monde, d'où la difficulté pour les collectionneurs de se les procurer !

D) **Émis après 1959**

Quant à ceux qui ont émis ultérieurement après 1959 («Depuis 1959 aucun autre bloc-feuillet n'a été émis», Maury 1979, page 178), ils varieront entre trois cents et quatre cents exemplaires qui seront distribués à ceux qui ont participé directement à l'événement particulier célébré par la dite émission du bloc-feuillet spécial. Encore une fois malgré leur tirage élevé, leur cote demeure astronomique (entre 2 000 et 3 500 francs) tourjours à cause de la difficulté de se les procurer sur le marché philatélique. Nous donnons le surnom de «Marette» à ces nouveaux blocs-feuillets dentelés sur papier gommé, du nom du ministre qui les a produits initialement.

En voici rapidement la liste : télécommunications spatiales (1962), centenaire de l'Union Internationale des Télécommunications (1965), lancement du premier satellite français (1966), Marianne de Cheffer (1967) et cinquantenaire des chèques postaux (1968).

Nous possédons deux émissions différentes de cette dernière sorte de blocs-feuillets spéciaux dit «Marette» : d'abord celui intitulé «Bloc feuillet commémoratif des premières liaisons EUROPE-USA de télévision et téléphonie par satellite» (illustration #6); ensuite un autre désigné comme «Bloc feuillet commémoratif du cinquantenaire des chèques postaux».

Cette catégorie de blocs-feuillets commémoratifs se présente toujours dans un encart constitué par un papier-carton épais, en format standard de 24 x 17 cm, et qui contient le bloc-feuillet dans une pochette protectrice encollée à l'intérieur du côté droit de l'encart. Sur la page arrière de l'encart on retrouve toujours le numéro inscrit sur le bloc-feuillet.

E) **Conclusion**

À part les exceptions énumérées précédemment, nous sommes obligés de conclure à leur très grande rareté.

Voilà pourquoi tous ceux qui peuvent réussir à en incorporer un ou plusieurs exemplaires dans leurs collections per-



Illustration #6

sonnelles jouissent d'une chance exceptionnelle du fait qu'ils sont recherchés non seulement en France mais aussi partout dans le monde à cause de leur intérêt thématique (Europa, Croix-Rouge, etc.).

VI – DISTRIBUTION

Malheureusement nous n'avons jamais su exactement comment l'administration des PTT distribuait ces «blocs-feuillets spéciaux» qui, situation exceptionnelle parmi les tirages spéciaux, «ont pouvoir d'affranchiseement» (Yvert & Tellier).

Sans doute ils étaient distribués de la même façon que les «épreuves de luxe» qui étaient «officellement réservées aux titulaires des hautes charges de l'État et à quelques hauts fonctionnaires des Postes» (Yvert & Tellier).

Toutefois, comme leur tirage était peu élevé (entre douze et vingt-deux exemplaires), leur distribution devait être parcimonieuse, réservée aux personalités les plus importantes et suivre des règles strictes d'attribution.

Heureusement que les bénéficiaires n'étaient pas tous des collectionneurs ou des philatélistes, puisque nous n'aurions pas été capables de nous procurer des exemplaires de ces magnifiques et rarissimes «blocs-feuillets spéciaux» dentelés sur papier gommé.

VII – CAS SINGULIERS

Malgré leur tirage infime et les diverses sortes existantes de «blocs-feuillets spéciaux», il existe évidemment des cas singuliers qui rehaussent considérablement cette sorte de «tirages spéciaux» réalisés par l'Atelier du Timbre de France.

A) Un dessin

Un seul «bloc-feuillet spéciaux» comporte un dessin, c'est celui de l'émission de la poste aérienne qui n'a qu'un seul timbre-poste et qui célèbre l'avion français «Caravelle» (illustration #4).

Au lieu d'être situé au milieu du comme c'est bloc, la tradition, la vignette postale de ce tirage spécial est placée dans la partie supérieure gauche du bloc et est intégrée au dessin particulier que renferme ce «blocs-feuillets spéciaux».

Ce dessin, imprimé en rouge, représente évidemment une Caravelle vue, toutefois, sous un angle différent et un autre appareil qui est probablement l'avion utilisé par Blériot.

B) Répétition

Autre cas singulier, qui se retrouve encore une fois dans la poste aérienne : il regroupe les valeurs postales qui célèbrent des aviateurs français célèbres (St-Exupéry, Dagnaux et Ader).

Au cours de 1947, les PTT émirent deux timbres-poste en l'honneur des pionniers de l'aviation française que furent St-Exupéry et Dagnaux : un «blocs-feuillets spécial» comprenant ces deux valeurs et poste aérienne fut réalisé.

L'année suivante, on a émis un autre timbre-poste honorant cette fois-ci Clément Ader, le fondateur de l'aviation en France. Les PTT décidèrent d'incorporer cette figurine postale dans un second bloc-feuillet spécial qui regrouperait également les deux autres timbres précédents ! D'où la production en 1948 d'un autre «bloc-feuillet spécial» qui réunissait les vignettes postales suivantes : Ader, Dagnaux et St-Exupéry.

Voilà pourquoi nous classons l'impression de ces deux blocs-feuillets spéciaux incorporant deux timbres communs comme un second cas singulier.

C) La plus grande rareté

Enfin, nous voudrions souligner, comme troisième et dernier cas singulier, la plus grande rareté de l'ère moderne en philatélie française qui se trouve dans un «blocs-feuillets spécial» émis en 1956.

Il s'agit du «blocs-feuillets spécial» réalisé dans le cadre de l'émission EUROPA 1956 de France : il contient le timbre-poste de 15 francs typographié ayant une dentelure différente (13 x 14) de la version émise en feuilles normales (13,5 x 14).

C'est pourquoi ce bloc-feuillet spécial n'a eu qu'un tirage très réduit (22 exemplaires), mais il contient aussi une très grande rareté de la France contemporaine au plan philatélique (le 15 francs) !

Bien peu de spécialistes chevronnés de la philatélie française connaissent ce fait, sinon la cote de ce «bloc-feuillet spécial» particulier grimperait davantage (quoique maintenant un catalogue français le cote à 25 000 francs !).

VII – AVENIR

Malgré leur grande rareté, est-ce que les «blocs-feuillets spéciaux» dentelés sur papier gommé ont un avenir dans la philatélie française contemporaine et par le fait même dans la philatélie mondiale ?

A) Comme «tirages spéciaux»

Parmi tous les «tirages spéciaux» réalisés en France (non dentelés, épreuves de luxe, épreuves collectives et blocs-feuillets spéciaux), nous croyons que ce sont les «blocs-feuillets spéciaux» qui ont le meilleur avenir au plan philatélique.

Non seulement à cause de leur très grande rareté, mais surtout pour la méconnaissance qui existe dans le miliue philatélique envers les «tirages spéciaux» réalisés en France.

Heureux sont-ils ceux qui réussissent à s'en procurer, même en les payant pleine cote indiquée par les catalogues spécialisés dans ce domaine. Car la cote attribuée aux «blocs-feuillets spéciaux» n'est absolument pas proportionnelle à leur tirage minime !

B) **Une nécessité**

Quand les philatélistes, qui se découvrent souvent une vocation de chercheur, étudient une émission en profondeur, il convient alors qu'ils se procurent le «blocs-feuillets spécial» (s'il en existe un dans l'émission étudiée) afin de posséder tout ce qui existe soit horizontalement soit verticalement, relativement à cette vignette postale.

Autrement son étude ne pourrait être complète et définitive, ce qui constitue souvent une des très grandes frustations de tout chercheur philatélique (comme c'est le désir du collectionneur de tout posséder dans sa collection !).

Toutefois, nous ne sous-estimons pas la très grande difficulté de s'en procurer un exemplaire en raison des faibles tirages : il est parfois plus facile d'acquérir une épreuve d'artiste tirée à 18 exemplaires qu'un bloc-feuillet spécial dont il existerait 22 exemplaires !

C) **Une impossibilité**

Néanmoins nous déconseillons fortement à tout collectionneur même s'il est très bien nanti financièrement, de vouloir se constituer une collection complète des quatre-vingt-quinze «blocs-feuillets spéciaux» émis par la France dans les années 1946-1959.

Même si nous avons réussi personnellement à nous en procurer une vingtaine d'émissions différentes, nous devons rappeler que nous avons bénéficié d'une chance exceptionnelle et surtout d'une bonne connaissance du marché philatélique français ou étranger depuis plus de vingt ans (tant chez les négociants qui en ont un certain stock que dans les diverses ventes sur offres).

À moins d'un concours de cironstances extrêmement favorables, il demeure pratiquement impossible de regrouper dans une seule et même collection tous les «blocs-feuillets spéciaux» émis en France durant cette période.

D) **Conclusion**

Malgré tout, nous n'hésitons pas à suggérer simplement aux collectionneurs ou aux philatélistes intéressés d'en acquérir un exemplaire, surtout s'il entre dans l'objectif général ou particulier de leurs collections.

Quand nous voyons la pléthore des blocs-feuillets réguliers émis par les administrations postales actuelles, nous ne pouvons qu'apprécier davantage les «blocs-feuillets spéciaux» émis par la France dans les années 1946-1959.

ÉPILOGUE

Au terme de cette recherche sur les «blocs-feuillets spéciaux» émis en France, nous espérons avoir atteint notre objectif initial, à savoir : tracer une vue d'ensemble de cette catégorie de «tirages spéciaux» qui puisse permettre aux chercheurs moyens et même aux spécialistes d'avoir en main un instrument de travail efficace.

En dépit de la faiblesse de leur tirage et malgré la difficulté de s'en procurer des exemplaires, nous avons pu réaliser cette étude d'ensemble qui porte sur un des domaines les plus sélects de la philatélie française moderne du XXe siècle. Cela montre qu'il existe une multitude de sujets possibles à étudier au plan philatélique et qu'il n'y a pas que la philatélie dite «classique» qui puisse offrir un champ intéressant !

Puisse d'autres chercheurs ouvrir leurs collections et faire découvrir leurs trésors, agrémentés de la recherce philatélique appropriée afin de les mettre en value. SR PC

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FOLKLORE LEGENDARY CANADIAN HEROS

OTTAWA – Canada Post Corporation is promoting four Canadian heros on 42-cent stamps, released September 8.

The third year of the Canadian folklore series focuses on Canadian heroes *Jos Montferrand*, famous Ottawa Valley lumberman; *Captain William Jackman*, a great Newfoundland hero who saved 27 lives; *Jerry Potts*, plainsman, guide and interpreter; and *Laura Secord*, the heroine of the War of 1812.

Canada Post Corporation announced that Laura Secord Inc. has been named the official sponsor of the Legendary Heroes

DANS LA SÉRIE CONSACRÉE AU FOLKLORE CANADIEN : LES HÉROS LÉGENDAIRES DU CANADA

OTTAWA – La Société canadienne des postes (SCP) émettra, le 8 septembre prochain, quatre timbres de 0,42 $ consacrés à des héros légendaires.

Ce troisième jeu, qui s'insère dans la série portant sur le folklore canadien, présente des héros légendaires du Canada, soit *Jos Montferrand*,bûcheron célèbre de la vallée de l'Outaouais; le capitaine *William Jackman*, héros terreneuvien sauveteur de 27 naufragés; *Jerry Potts*, guide et interprète des Prairies, et *Laura Secord*, héroïne de la guerre de 1812.

La SCP a annoncé que la société Laura Secord Inc. est le commanditaire officiel

issue. Further details of the sponsorship and related events will be released at a later date.

On June 22, 1813, Laura Secord (1775-1868) risked her life to inform the British command of an impending American attack. She endured a 30-kilometre walk through enemy lines and difficult terrain.

In doing so, she saved he outpost at Beaver Dam from American takeover. On the stamp, Laura Secord is shown running into the woods.

French-Canadian Jos Montferrand (1802-1864) worked as a voyageur for the Hudson's Bay Company and spent most of his life as a logger, raftsman, and foreman.

Tales of Jos Montferrand and his legendary strength and size are preserved in folktales and songs. On the stamp, he is featured as a lumberjack with raftsmen on the Ottawa River.

Captain William Jackman (1837-1877) saved the lives of 27 people who were left stranded in the Labrador Sea when the *Sea Clipper* ran aground. He swam out from shore in the cold water and rescued them, one by one.

On the stamp, Captain Jackman is shown with a coil of rope slung over his shoulders and heading towards the capsized boat in the sea.

Born of Scottish and Blood Indian parents, Jerry Potts (1840-1896) was known for his ability to find his way across the trackless prairies, even in raging blizzards. Potts worked as a guide, scout, and interpreter for the North West Mounted Police (NWMP).

Potts improved relations between the Mounties and the Natives by explaining to each the customs, protocol, and concerns of the other. Potts appears on the stamp with a Prairie Indian encampment and some NWMP officers in the background.

de l'émission sur les héros légendaires. D'autres détails concernant la commandite et les activités connexes seront révélés à une date ultérieure.

Le 22 juin 1813, Laura Secord (1775-1868) risque sa vie pour informer les Britanniques en poste d'une attaque imminente des Américains. Elle parcourt une trentaine de kilomètres à travers bois, marais et lignes ennemies pour accomplir sa mission.

Grâce à elle, le poste de Beaver Dam est sauvé des mains de l'envahisseur. Le timbre illustre Laura Secord dans sa course à travers les bois.

Le Canadien français Jos Montferrand (1802-1864) a été voyageur au service de la Compagnie de la Baie d'Hudson et il a travaillé comme bûcheron, draveur et contremaître.

Les récits au sujet de Jos Montferrand et de sa force légendaire ont tissé légendes et chansons. Le timbre illustre le bûcheron et des draveurs sur la rivière des Outaouais.

Le capitaine William Jackman (1837-1877) a sauvé 27 vies lorsque la goélette *Sea Clipper* fit naufrage au large des côtes du Labrador. À 27 reprises, il plongea dans les eaux froides pour ramener les naufragés.

La vignette illustre le célèbre capitaine se dirigeant vers les naufragés, portant un câble sur ses épaules.

Né d'un père écossais et d'une mère de la nation des Indiens du Sang, Jerry Potts (1840-1896) était connu pour son habileté à se retrouver dans la prairie vierge, même au cours des pires blizzards. Potts a servi de guide et d'interprète à la Police montée du Nord-Ouest.

Il a contribué à améliorer les relations entre les Amérindiens et les hommes de la Police montée. En effet, ses dons de négociateur ont contribué à faire comprendre les coutumes et les préoccupations de chacun. Le timbre illustre au premier plan Potts dans un campement des Amérindiens des prairies et, derrière eux, les hommes de la Police montée.

The official first day cover will show a cancellation site of Ingersoll, Ontario. Ingersoll was the family name of Laura Secord before she married.

The cachet features a C.W. Jeffery's drawing of Laura Second relaying her message to Lieutenant James FitzGibbon, of the British command.

The stamps were designed by Ralph Tibbles, Alan Cormack, and Deborah Drew-Brook Cormack, all of Toronto.

Stamp specifications:

Printer: Ashton-Potter
Quantity: 20,000,000
Dimensions: 30 mm x 40 mm (vertical)
Perforation: 13+
Gum Type: PVA
Paper Type: coated one side litho, Coated Papers Ltd.
Printing Process: lithography (five colours)
Pane Layout: 50
Tagging: general tagging, four sides

Le pli Premier jour officiel sera oblitéré à Ingersoll, en Ontario, Ingersoll étant le nom de jeune fille de Laura Secord.

L'illustration de pli a été réalisée par C.W. Jefferys. On y voit Laura Secord qui transmet son message au lieutenant James FitzGibbon, du commandement britannique.

Les vignettes sont l'oeuvre de Ralph Tibbles, Alan Cormack et Deborah Drew-Brook Cormack, tous de Toronto.

Données techniques :

Imprimeur : Ashton-Potter Ltée
Tirage : 20 000 000
Format : 30 mm x 40 mm (vertical)
Dentelure : 13+
Gomme : A.P.V.
Papier : couché d'un côté, litho (Coated Papers Ltd.)
Procédé d'impression : lithographie (cinq couleurs)
Présentation de la feuille : 50 timbres
Marquage : procédé général, sur les quatres côtés



CANADIAN MINERALS

OTTAWA – Canada Post Corporation announced today that is will issue five commemorative stamps on September 21 to celebrate the 150th anniversary of the Geological Survey of Canada.

LES MINÉRAUX DU CANADA

OTTAWA – La Société canadienne des postes a annoncé aujourd'hui qu'elle émettra, le 21 septembre prochain, cinq timbres marquant le 150e anniversaire de la Commission géologique du Canada.

The booklet of ten stamps features five prominent minerals: gold, copper, sodalite, grossular, and galena.

The Geological Survey of Canada (1842-1992) is the oldest scientific branch of the Canadian Federal Public Service. The organization was established to outline the geology of the Province of Canada, but also played a key role in exploring and mapping the country, as well as in promoting the country abroad.

The official first day cover cachet shows artifacts owned by William Logan, the first director of the Geological Survey of Canada, and for whom Mount Logan is named.

The Mining Association of Canada is sponsoring the Canadian Minerals stamp issue. The stamps will be introduced at the Mines Ministers' Conference in Whitehorse, Yukon, on September 21.

Gold, whether it is mined from the ground or panned in the river beds, is the mineral about which countless tales have been told. The gold portrayed on the stamp is from Hunker Creek, Yukon.

Canada ranks fourth in the world in *copper* production. This metal is most commonly used for electrical purposes. The copper depicted on the stamp is from the area of Kamloops, British Columbia.

Sodalite is an ornamental stone, commonly blue in colour. The sodalite portrayed on the stamp is from Brancroft, Ontario, known as the "mineral capital of Canada."

The gemstone *grossular,* of the garnet group, can be found in almost any basic colour. The grossular on the stamp is from the Jeffrey Mine in Asbestos, Quebec, the province with the main Canadian deposits.

Galena is the primary source of lead, of which Canada is the world's third largest producer. The galena depicted on the stamp is from Polaris Mine on Little Cornwallis Island, Northwest Territories, believed to be the world's northernmost mine.

Présentées en carnet de dix timbres, les vignettes illustrent cinq minéraux importants : l'or, le cuire, la sodalite, le grossulaire et la galène.

La Commission géologique du Canada (1842-1992) est l'institution scientifique la plus ancienne de la fonction publique canadienne. L'organisme a été créé dans le but de tracer le portrait géologique de la Province du Canada, mais il a également joué un rôle de premier plan dans l'exploration et la cartographie du pays dont il a aussi fait la promotion à l'étranger.

Le pli Premier jour officiel illustre des objets ayant apartenu à William Logan, premier directeur de la Commission géologique du Canada. Le mont Logan a été nommé en hommage au géologue.

L'émission consacrée aux minéraux du Canada est commanditée par l'Association minière du Canada. Les timbres seront présentés au moment de la Conférence des ministres des Mines, qui aura lieu à Whitehorse, au Yukon, le 21 septembre.

L'or, qu'il soit extrait du sol ou lavé à la batée, a toujours suscité d'innombrables légendes. Le spécimen illustré sur la vignette provient de Hunker Creek, au Yukon.

Le Canada se situe au premier rang des producteurs de *cuivre.* Le métal est largement utilisé dans le domaine de l'électricité. Le spécimen représenté provient de la région de Kamloops, en Colombie-britannique.

Les plus beaux spécimens de *sodalite* proviennent de Bancroft, en Ontario, surnommée la «Capitale minérale du Canada». Cette pierre bleue est surtout utilisée à des fins ornementales.

De la famille des grenats, le *grossulaire* adopte les couleurs fondamentales. Le timbre reproduit un spécimen de la mine québécoise Jeffrey, à Asbestos, où se trouvent les dépôts les plus importants au pays.

The stamps were designed by Raymond Bellemare of Montreal using photographs by Hans Blohm of Ottawa.

Stamp specifications:

Printer: Ashton-Potter
Quantity: 15,000,000
Dimensions: 40 mm x 30 mm (horizontal)
Perforation: 13+
Gum Type: PVA
Paper Type: coated one side, litho, (Coated Papers Ltd.)
Printing Process: lithography (10 colours)
Tagging: general tagging (four sides)



La *galène* est la principale source de plomb dont le Canada est le troisième producteur mondial. Le spécimen illustré provient de la mine Polaris, sur la Petite île Cornwallis, dans les Territoires du Nord-Ouest qui serait la plus septentrionale au monde.

Les timbres ont été réalisés par Raymond Bellemare, de Montréal, à partir de photographies de Hans Bloom, d'Ottawa.

Données techniques :

Imprimeur : Ashton-Potter Ltd.
Tirage : 15 000 000
Format : 40 mm x 30 mm (horizontal)
Dentelure : 13+
Gomme : A.P.V.
Papier : couché d'un côtté, litho (Coated Papers Ltd)
Procédé d'impression : lithographie (10 couleurs)
Marquage : procédé général, sur les quatre côtés

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Exchanges Wanted/ Demandes d'echange

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

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

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Semipalatinsk
Republic Kazkhstan
490003 CIS (RUSSIA)
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Dr. Walter Adamovitch
Jubleien Str. 36
Hut 15
Satechard, Tyumen
Russia
626608
Siberian medical doctor wishes to exchange Russian stamps for Canadian issues. Writes in Russian.

Mr. Stan Conska
PO Box 2613
Vilnius 15
Lithuania 2015
47-year-old collects mint Canada and thematics; offers mint and used stamps, view cards and post cards of USSR (CIS) in exchange. Writes in English.

Literature Reviews

GREAT BRITAIN CONCISE STAMP CATALOGUE 1992 – 7th edition released May 22, 1992: 16 x 21 cm (6.25" x 8.25"), 264 pages profusely illustrated in black and white: softbound, with attractive laminated card cover. ISBN 085259-319-8, Published by Stanley Gibbons Publications Limited, Parkside, Ringwood, Hampshire, BH24 35H, England. Retail price in United Kingdom £9.95. Available in an attractive counter pack containing 10 copies. Available from your favourite dealer.

The 7th edition has been completely revised with many price changes. It appears that pricing has been carefully and thoughtfully reviewed. This edition contains the 1992 definitive and commemorative stamp issues up to Spring 1992. This is the most popular Great Britain catalogue to-day. Established as a must for medium and specialized collectors alike, it is expected to sell out in a short time. (The 1991 catalogue sold out soon after it was published.) An attractive catalogue – highly recommended.

J.E. Kraemer

NEWFOUNDLAND SPECIALIZED STAMP CATALOGUE, by John M. Walsh and John G. Butt. Second edition. Published by Walsh's Philatelic Service, 9 Guy Street, St. John's, Newfoundland, Canada A1B 1P4. ISBN 0-9693434-1-8. 6 x 10 inches, illustrated, maps. Spiral bound, card covers. Cdn. $28.50 postage paid from the publisher. vi + 116 pages.

The title page offers "Postage Stamps, Postage Due Stamps, Air Mail Stamps, First Flight Covers, Officially Sealed, Postage Paid Cancellers, Post Cards and Bands, Envelopes and Registered Envelopes, Reply Coupons, Armed Forces Cancels, Postal Slogans, Registration Gummed Labels, Postage Meters, Perfins, Inland Revenue, Money Order Tax, Transportation, Customs Duty, War Savings, Postal Rate Table, Table of Plate Numbers, Town Post Offices". A cornucopia of Newfoundland philately. On reading, the catalogue contains more.

Listed with each stamp are varieties, such as the chin strap variety on #29, 12¢ Queen Victoria of 1865, proofs and color trials, and positions of imprints. In the cases where plate numbers exist, they are listed as well. Later Newfoundland stamps, famous for their perf varieties, have their respective lists of known perfs. In the 1928 set, 19 different perfs are listed, and from a table, one can tell at a glance which perfs occur on which values.

A nice addition to the catalogue is the list of Newfoundland First Flight covers, covering five pages, followed by 12 pages of photos of planes from those flights. For those who collect slogans, a list of Newfoundland slogans appears, as well as a list of all of the towns which had gummed registration labels. I did not know that these existed. Meter lovers will be delighted, as these are listed as well as are Newfoundland Perfins.

For postal history lovers, a table contains the postage rates for each year for local, inland, Canada, US, Great Britain, British Empire, and Foreign postal rates. Each stamp issue has a list of rates for each value in the set, a check list for the collector of that issue.

The section on town cancels is superb. Each town listed includes information on population, opening and closing of the office, and the type of cancellers known: split circle, small circle, large circle, large double circle, money order, box cancel, and telegraph.

It is unfortunate that the illustrations for many of the stamps are dark and muddy. In some cases, it is very difficult to discern what the stamp looks like. What

would make this excellent publication even more valuable to the collector would be illustrations of the varieties. A nice enlargement of the differences between a Die I and a Die II would help the collector in many cases differentiate between the common and scarce variety. A very worthwhile book, one which I readily recommend for the casual or specialist collector of Newfoundland.

Paul Burega

GREAT BRITAIN, VOLUME 1, QUEEN VICTORIA. A specialized catalogue, 10th edition, Released June 26, 1992, published by Stanley Gibbons Publications Ltd., 5 Parkside, Ringwood, Hants., BH24, 2SH, England, ISBN 0-8559-323-6 (Limp bound) ISBN 0-85259224-4 (Case bound), fully illustrated in black and white, size 13.8 x 21.6 cm (5-3/8" x 8.5"), 432 pages. Retail price £18.95, Limp bound: £25.00, Case bound.

British stamp issues of the Queen Victoria Era continue to be studied with keen interest. Like preceding issues this new edition covers the latest discoveries and research. This volume lists in extensive detail the stamps of Queen Victoria from the famous 1840 Penny Black to the final values of the 1887 - 1900 "Jubilee Issue". The volume contains many details for the specialized collector presented in a clear and logical manner. There are over 1000 black and white illustrations. The volume is available from the publishers or from your favourite dealer in the modern limp style or in the traditional cased style.

J.E. Kraemer

GERMANY PART 7, – A standard catalogue, 4th edition. Released June 26, 1992, published by Stanley Gibbons Publications Ltd., 5 Parkside, Ringwood, Hants., BH24 2SH, England. ISBN 085259-322-8, soft bound, fully illustrated in black and white, 344 pages. Size 14.6 x 21.6 cm, (5.75" x 8.5"). Retail price £15.00 in U.K. Available from the publishers or your favourite dealer.

The standard Stanley Gibbons catalogue, which first appeared in 1865, is now published in 22 parts. The stamps of Germany have taken on new interest for stamp collectors with the reunification of the former West and East sections. These issues as well as the many German colonies and other areas have been carefully revised. A full review of stamp values has been undertaken by the publisher and the changes made reflect current market trends. The volume contains over 2,000 illustrations.

J.E. Kraemer



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Les demandes d'adhésion ci-dessous ont été reçues et sont publiées en conformance avec la constitution. Si aucun commentaire adverse est reçu dans les trente jours qui suivent les postulants deviendront membres. Toute objection devra êtra communiquée à la C.P. 929, Succursale Q, Toronto (Ontario) M4T 2P1.

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25901 Mr. Clifford Burko
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25902 Mme. Danielle Huppe
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THETFORD MINES, PQ G6G 2J1

25903 M. Gille Boudreau
706 Marier
STE-THERESE, PQ J7E 3Y4

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CREVECOEUR, Xavier (25431) **BRUXELLES,** BELGIUM
DEBUSCHEWITZ, Paul J.A. (24868) **EDMONTON,** AB
DOROSH, Orest (25377) **FORD MACLEOD,** AB
FEIL, Robert C. (25289) **WINTER PARK,** FL USA
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HOOGENDAM, Ann (25594) **ANCASTER,** ON
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MAHEUX, Denis (25678) **MONTREAL,** PQ
PHILLIPS, Gary (20119) **TORONTO,** ON
ULRICH, John (23577) **MONTREAL,** PQ
WOHL, Sanford M. (23878) **RICHMOND,** BC

DECEASED – NECROLOGIE

DAWSON, Renard M. (24784) **PHILADELPHIA,** PA USA
EVANS, John O. (25235) **GERALDTON,** ON
MACKIE, Gordon Ronald (9773) **WEST HILL,** ON
MEYER, David S. (9488) **CONSHOHOCKEN,** PA USA
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BAIN, John D. (25504) 604 Hunters Place, **WATERLOO,** ON N2K 3L3
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BEDUZ, Mark D (25827) 1137-9 St. S.E., **CALGARY,** AB T2G 3B3
BURCHERT, Stephen B. (20960) 1270 Johnson, #303, **VICTORIA,** BC V8V 3P1
CANNON, Brian R. (22930) 2661 Wildwood Drive, **LANGLEY,** BC V2Y 1G2
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COLLINS, George E. (23887) 408 – 1630 Paris Street, **SUDBURY,** ON P3E 3C1
COURTIS, Dr. John K. (21896) Acctg. Dept-Polytechnic Hong Kong, 83 Tat Chee Avenue, **KOWLOON TONG,** HONG KONG
DE KOVACHICH, Emeric L. (25793) 2572 Vouvray Cres., **ST-LAZARE,** PQ J0P 1V0
DEVENEY, David C. (24605) Box 22031, **PENTICTON,** BC V2A 8L1
DISLEY, Glen W. (24296) 1304-360 Falshire Dr. N.E., **CALGARY,** AB T3J 2G3
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HOCKING, John K. (16024) #1 – 3380 Gladwin Road, **ABBOTSFORD,** BC V2S 6W8
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IWASZKIEWICZ, Jorge J.M. (13152) 295 Route 338, P.O. Box 737, **COTEAU-DU-LAC,** PQ J0P 1V0
JACQUES, P.E. Delphis (24850) 312 Molson, Apt. 4, **CHATEAUGUAY,** PQ J6J 2G3
JANAK, Harold P. (12309) 52487 IHLA, **SHELBY TWP,** MI 48316 USA
JEFFERY, Norman (23519) 640 St. George St., **N. VANCOUVER,** BC V7L 4S4
KAUFMAN, Justice Fred (19492) 800 Blvd. Rene Levesque W., #2536, **MONTREAL,** PQ H3B 1X9
LATTER, John R.B. (10557) 360 Old Brock Rd., **DUNDAS,** ON L9H 5E7
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LEMESSURIER, Leslie Edwin (19475) 93 Scott St., **TRENTON,** ON K8V 3B5
LYON, Doris, E. (10545) 175 Lofty Pine, Apt. 109, **GRAVENHURST,** ON P1P 1P9
LYON, Theo E. (12017) 175 Lofty Pine, Apt. 109, **GRAVENHURST,** ON P1P 1P9
MA, John P. (24666) 17231 Clara St., **MONTE SERENO,** CA 95030 USA
MACDONALD, Jean E. (25285) 36 Bruce Road, **WALTHAM,** MA 02154 USA
MARCUS, Dr. Joel D. (12822) 4 Willow St., **WEST HARRISON,** NY 10604-2525 USA
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MATTHEWS, Donald D. (16015) 110-512 Canonberry Ct., **OSHAWA,** ON L1G 2Z5
MCCULLOCH, Charles (25599) 2750 Cooperative Way, Apt. #225, **VANCOUVER,** BC V5M 4S32

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PLOUFFE, John H. (24897) 300 N. Hollenbeck, **COVINA,** CA 91723-1821 USA
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SCHIPPER, William (24925) 73 Waterford Bridge Rd., **ST. JOHN'S,** NF A1B 1E5
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SHERMAN, Gary (24511) P.O. Box 9, Main Post Office, **EDMONTON,** AB T5J 2G9
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SMITH, John M. (23253) 2900 Grafton Ave., **QUALICUM BEACH,** BC V9K 1W8
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STASIAK, Kenneth M. (25161) 327 Fifth Ave., **OTTAWA,** ON K1S 2N6
STILLIONS, Clarence A. (13100) 2010 – 48th Street N.W., **WASHINGTON,** DC 20007-1552 USA
SWIECH, Michael J. (21746) Box 1899, **KINGSTON,** ON K7L 5J7
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TREMBLAY, Conrad M. (22165) 3259 Lookout Park, **RAWDON,** PQ J0K 1S0
TRIGGLE, Ann M. (22600) 4865 Spaulding Dr., **CLARENCE,** NY 1403 USA
WILSON, Dennis E. (9447) 172 Wizard Court, **KELOWNA,** BC V1V 1N2
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MEMBERSHIP DUES SCHEDULE

Admission fee (New Members)	**5.00**
Canada	**25.00**
USA	**25.00**
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Life Membership	**360.00**
Chapters	**20.00**
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**This applies to all memberships which have expired.*

All fees cover a 12-month period from date of initial publication or renewal and include 6 issues of The Canadian Philatelist.

Fees are expressed in **Canadian Dollars** except U.S.A. and other countries which are in **U.S.A. Dollars.**

For further information, write to the National Office, P.O. Box 929, Station "Q", Toronto, Ontario M4T 2P1

R.P.S.C. Chapters and Members

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INFORMATION FROM:

George Krajewski

P.O. Box 10, Ajax, Ontario

L1S 3C3

Sales Manager

COMING EVENTS - CALENDRIER

NATIONAL EXHIBITIONS - EXPOSITIONS NATIONALES

1993

MARCH 2-7 – EUR-APEX '93
The British Aerophilatelic Federation invites Astro and Aerophilatelists to exhibit at their National air mal exhibition with International participation. The exhibition will be held at the Royal Horticultural Halls, London, England. This is the third Apex exhibition, Apex '73 was held in Manchester while Apex '83 was held in London. The International class is open to those who have gained a Vermeil medal at a National exhibition. A Canadian Commissioner is expected to be named shortly. Meanwhile those interested should send for Bulletin No. 1 to: The Aerophilatelic Exhibition 1993 Ltd., 21 Lynton Close, Hurstpierpoint, Hassocks, West Sussex, BN6 9AN, England.

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.

SEPT. 3-5 '93 – BNAPEX 1993, Toronto
The Royal York Hotel, 100 Front St. West, Toronto, Ontario M5J 1E3
Sept. 3 – Members only.
Seminars, bourse, exhibits. Contact: Allan L. Steinhart, 35 Church St., Suite 305, Toronto, Ont. Canada M53 1T3. (416) 362-8257

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 *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 Expositons nationales. En général, une médaille de Vermeil et quelques fois une grande médaille d'Argent qualifiera votre collection pour la compétition internationale.

1992

OCTOBER 9-10 - VICPEX '92, show of the Greater Victoria and Vancouver Island Philatelic Societies, at Garth Homer Achievement Centre, 813 Darwin Ave., Victoria BC. 100 6-page frames. Fees: adults $2 per frame, juniors $1 per frame. Admission by donation. 16 dealer bourse. Friday 5-9PM; Saturday 9-5. Information: Don Shorting, Box 5164, Stn. B, Victoria, BC V8R 6N4

OCTOBER 10 – KINCARDINE STAMP CLUB'S KINEX 92 show at the Royal Canadian Legion. Exhibition, 12 dealer bourse, computer demonstration by Spinney Hill Software, special 50-50 draw and souvenir program with limited edition First Day Show Cover. Plenty of free parking, refreshment bar. Admission $1 for adults 16 and over will be donated to the Kincardine Food Bank.

OCTOBER 17 - GUELPHPEX 92, annual exhibition of the Guelph Stamp Club. 9:30 am - 4:00 pm at St. James High School, 57 Victoria Road North, Guelph, Ont. Information: Gord Fulton, 131 Mountford Road, Guelph, Ont. 519-822-0342.

OCTOBER 24 - BARRIE DISTRICT STAMP CLUB, 31ST ANNUAL EXHIBITION AND BOURSE, at the Sunnidale Community Centre, Sunnidale Road, Barrie Ont. 10AM-5PM. Free Admission. Information: Lew Metzger. PO Box 1113, Barrie, Ont. L4M 5E2.

OCTOBER 24 – BRANTFORD STAMP CLUB ANNUAL EXHIBITION AND BOURSE at the Woodman Community Centre, 491 Grey Street, Brantford. For further information contact Bob Anderson, Brantford Stamp Club, P.O. Box 1, Brantford, Ontario N3T 5M3.

OCTOBER 24 - MIDDPEX 92, show of the Middlesex Stamp Club. 100 frame exhibition, 20 dealer bourse, silent auction. 9:30 am - 6:00 pm at White Oaks Mall, 1105 Wellington Road South, London, Ont. Information: Pat Delmore, Box 234, Mt. Brydes, Ont. N0L 1W0. 519-204-2507.

OCTOBER 24-25 - VANPEX '92, the annual exhibition and bourse of the British Columbia Philatelic Society, will be held at the Sheraton Landmark Hotel, 1400 Robson St., Vancouver, BC. Saturday 105, Sunday 10-4. Information: Michael Sagar, 2831 W. 45th Ave., Vancouver, BC V6N 3L4

COMING EVENTS - CALENDRIER

OCTOBER 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.

OCTOBER 28-NOVEMBER 2 - PhiLITex at the Jacob K. Javits Centre, 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.

NOVEMBER 6 - HAMILTON PHILATELIC SOCIETY ANNUAL FALL AUCTION. Canadian varieties; large lots; world wide. Viewing 6:30 to 7:30 pm; auction commences at 7:30 pm. Bishop Ryan Catholic Secondary School, Albright and Quigley, Hamilton, Ont.

NOVEMBER 7 - HAMILTON-BUFFALO STAMP EXHIBITION. 14 dealers, youth booth, exhibits, Canada Post. 10:00 am to 5:00 pm. Bishop Ryan Catholic Secondary School, Albright and Quigley, Hamilton, Ont.

NOVEMBER 7 - TRENTON STAMP CLUB 5TH ANNUAL SHOW AND SALE at the Dufferin Centre, Spring St., Toronto, Ont. 10 a.m. - 4:30 p.m. Free admission, 10 dealers, draw for a Jubilee, table auction. Information: Peter Howe, Box 894, Trenton, Ont. K8V 5R8.

NOVEMBER 7 - THE KENT COUNTY STAMP CLUB invites everyone to its twentieth annual stamp show to be held Saturday, Nov. 7th at the Wheels Motor Inn, corner of Richmond and Keil in Chatham, Ontario. Hours are 10:00 - 4:00. Free admission. Free parking. Many dealers. For more information, contact Paul V. McDonell at (519) 354-1845.

NOVEMBER 13-15 - CALTAPEX '92, annual show of the Calgary Philatelic Society, at Marlborough Inn, 1316 33 St. NE, Calgary. 100 frame competitive exhibition; RPSC Regional Show. 30 dealer bourse. Show cover. Friday 4-8, Saturday 10-5, Sunday 10-5. Information: Caltapex Chairman, Box 1478, Calgary, Alta. T2P 2L6

NOVEMBER14-15 - "BYPEX 92" POSTAGE STAMP SHOW, Embassy West Motor Hotel, 1400 Carling Ave., Ottawa, Ontario. Free admission. 11th annual show. 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. Stamps, covers, postcards. Exhibited and sold by 25 dealers. Information: (613) 729-7100.

NOVEMBER 20-22 - CSDA TORONTO NATIONAL at the Arts, Crafts and Hobbies Building, Exhibition Place. No admission charge. Hours: Nov. 20, 11 a.m. to 8 p.m.; Nov. 21, 10 a.m. to 6 p.m. and Nov. 22, 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. For more information contact Al Burrows, P.O. Box 1123, Adelaide St. P.O., Toronto, Ont. M5C 2K5.

NOVEMBER 27-29 – 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

MARCH 2-7 - EUR-APEX '93. The British Aerophilatelic Federation invites Astro and Aerophilatelists to exhibit at their National air mal exhibition with International participation. The exhibition will be held at the Royal Horticultural Halls, London, England. This is the third Apex exhibition, Apex '73 was held in Manchester while Apex '83 was held in London. The International class is open to those who have gained a Vermeil medal at a National exhibition. A Canadian Commissioner is expected to be named shortly. Meanwhile those interested should send for Bulletin No. 1 to: The Aerophilatelic Exhibition 1993 Ltd., 21 Lynton Close, Hurstpierpoint, Hassocks, West Sussex, BN6 9AN, England.

MARCH 19-21 – ESCPEX '93, Edmonton, Alta. at the Europa Conference Centre, West Edmonton Mall. Information from: Show Chairman, P.O. Box 399, Edmonton, Alta. T5J 2J6.

MARCH 20 - OXFORD PHILATELIC SOCIETY are sponsoring their 44th Annual Exhibition & Bourse. Competitive Exhibits, 18 Dealers, Youth Booth and Judges Critique. Location: College Avenue Secondary School, Woodstock, Ontario. Admission and parking are free. Further information from: Gib Stephens, P.O. Box 1131, Woodstock, Ontario N4S 8P6.

APRIL 17 - STAMPFEST '93. Waterloo, Ont. Sponsored by Kitchener Waterloo Philatelic Society, Albert McCormick Arena, Parkside Dr., Waterloo, 10 a.m. - 4 p.m. 100 frame exhibition, 20 dealer bourse, youth activities. Information: Betty Martin, Box 1676, Kitchener, Ont. N2G 4R2. (519) 578-7782.

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 - show of the Northwestern Federation of Stamp Clubs, at Robson Square Media Centre, 800 Robson St., Vancouver, B.C. Information: William J. Davidson, PIPEX '93, PO Box 6009, 6417 Fraser St., Vancouver, B.C. V5W 3A0

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.

NOTICE

Items for Coming Events are printed free of charge. To ensure insertion, send notice of event at least four months in advance to: The Editor, The Canadian Philatelist, Box 121, Elora, Ontario N0B 1S0.

CHAPTER MEETINGS - RÉUNIONS DES CLUBS MEMBRES

AJAX PHILATELIC SOCIETY

R.P.S.C. Chapter 163 meets 1st and 3rd Mondays of each month, September to June in St. Bernadette's Hall, S-E corner of Harwood and Bayly, Ajax, from 7 to 10 p.m. All visitors welcome, especially junior collectors. Address: P.O. Box 107, Ajax L1S 3C3

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

The British Columbia Philatelic Society meets every Wednesday, September to June at 7:30 p.m. in the Amenity Room, Grosvenor Building, 1040 W. Georgia St. (Alberni to B.C.P.S., 3604 Oxford St., Vancouver, B.C., V5K 1P3.

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.

COBOURG 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 on the second and fourth Tuesday, Sept. to May inclusive at 7 p.m., in the Drop-in Centre. Victoria Square, Colborne, Ont. All stamp collectors are welcome. Officers for 1992-93 season are Bruce Plumb, Pres. Tel. (416) 355-3901; Walter Smith, Sec. Tel. (416) 355-2707; Mary Jackson, Treas. Tel. (416) 344-7882.

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

CHAPTER MEETINGS - RÉUNIONS DES CLUBS MEMBRES

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.

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 Abie Heersma, 73 Jasper, Chatham, Ont. N7M 4C1.

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

KITCHENER-WATERLOO PHILATELIC SOCIETY
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 Cen-

CHAPTER MEETINGS - RÉUNIONS DES CLUBS MEMBRES

tre, 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.

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 ad 4th Thursdays of each month (July and August excepted) at 7:30 p.m. in the basement of Bedford Park United Church, 100 Ranleigh Avenue, Toronto, Table auction, Sales circuit and informative lectures. Secretary: Les Porter, 381 Elm Road, Toronto M5M 3V7.

NORTH 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.

NORTH YORK PHILATELIC SOCIETY
Chapter 21 of the Royal meets every 1st and 3rd Wednesday of the month, at 7:30 p.m., except July and August. Join us at the Edithvale Community Centre, Finch Ave. West between Yonge and Bathurst St. Sales Circuit, Auctions and Speakers, as well as Sat. Morning Workshops. Visitors are always welcome. For more info contact James R. Carcary, P.O. Box 62, Willowdale, ON. M2N 5S7 (416) 222-3526.

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., Hawksbury, Ont. K6A 1R1, 613-632-3106.

CHAPTER MEETINGS - RÉUNIONS DES CLUBS MEMBRES

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 Westminister, B.C. Further information write: P.O. Box 145, Milner, B.C. V0X 1T0, ph. 534-1884.

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

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: 9170 Millen St., Montreal, PQ H2M 1W7.

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. RP SC

R.P.S.C. CHAPTER PRESIDENTS

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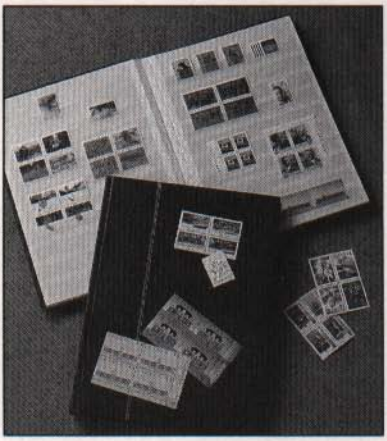
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