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Journal of The ROYAL PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF CANADA

Revue de la SOCIÉTÉ ROYALE DE PHILATÉLIE DU CANADA



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Journal of The ROYAL PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF CANADA **Revue de la SOCIÉTÉ ROYALE DE PHILATÉLIE DU CANADA**

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From the Editor's Desk

by Steve Thorning

WANTED: NEW WRITERS

Every magazine needs a continuing stream of articles. This one is no exception. Many of our authors have been writing on philatelic subjects for this and other journals for many years. These are the senior members of our hobby. Their research and knowledge are products of their longevity in the hobby. Philately would be very much weakened without their continuing published work.

It is important, though, that there is no closed, exclusive club of philatelic authors. New authors are as important as new articles. They bring fresh approaches to their studies in the hobby, and they tackle new areas and use new methods that expand the scope of philately, fostering the interests of new collectors and engaging the attention of older ones.

For most new and potential authors, the first article seems an impossible task. New authors are often intimidated by the reputations and knowledge of others, believing that they have nothing of value to contribute to the published literature. Nothing could be further from the truth. It is easy to become excessively absorbed in the solitary pursuit of a collection. But after spending years with a collection, a philatelist has, almost invariably, stumbled across something that would be of interest and use to other collectors.

Admittedly, writing an article can seem a daunting task, particularly for someone who has written virtually nothing since their school days. On the other hands, the guidelines are very simple. Philatelic writing should not be fancy or difficult; its goals are description and explanation. Collectors who can talk about their collections also have the ability to write about them.

Perhaps the greatest fault with new writers is that they assume too much knowledge on the part of the reader. This, of course, is understandable when they have been so close to their subject over a period of time. The typical reader, though, will probably know little or nothing about the subject. For articles in a journal such as this one, with a wide range of interests among the readership, it is necessary to offer a basic explanation of the subject, and to show its place in the larger context. With most authors, the bulk of my comments and suggestions involve the opening and closing paragraphs of the article.

Keep in mind that the editor's role is to help and encourage. It gives me no pleasure to reject an article; conversely, the greatest satisfaction of this job comes from bringing a new writer into print.

Are there particular subject areas that *The Canadian Philatelist* should tackle? I believe there are. In my opinion our coverage of classic Canada and provinces has been woefully slender in recent years. It is some time since we have had major articles on United States or German philately, two areas that are popular with our membership. There are hundreds of possible topics in South American, African and Asian philately that would make interesting reading, even for collectors who do not collect this material. I cannot produce these articles out of a hat; I need knowledgeable collectors to write them.

Next year, 1995, I intend to devote one or possibly two issues to the philately of the Second World War. A number of our members are veterans, and many others have interests of one sort or another with military philately. As well, there is the civilian side to the wartime movement of the mails. There are a number of excellent writers on military philately, but I would also like to tap some new ones for the theme issue or issues. I hope to hear from some potential authors willing to dip their toes in the water, as well as from anyone with suggestions for marking the fiftieth anniversay of the end of hostilities. □

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EXPERTIZING MARKS: A PROPOSAL

Sir,

In his column in the Nov.-Dec. 1993 issue, Hans Reiche brings up some points about expertizing stamps bought at auctions. As he says, the stamp must not be marked in case there is something wrong with it and it is to be returned to the dealer. The dealer will not accept the stamp if it is marked in any way, since the stamp does not belong to him. So, at the present time the expert committees do not mark the stamp. If the stamp is found to be genuine, then the buyer will keep the stamp and certificate.

However, if the certificate says that the stamp is not genuine, then the certificate can be thrown away and the fake item can be submitted any number of times to various auction houses until some `sucker' decides to accept the description in the auction catalogue and keeps it without expertizing it. I wonder how many times the same `phonies' keep turning up at the expertizing services.

The big question is, should the stamp be marked as a `fake' in some way by the experts if it is not genuine, and further, should not the auction houses be asked to accept this decision. The answer, I believe, is this. An item submitted to an expert committee should be marked on the back with an identifying letter and number and the appropriate certificate issued. If the stamp is genuine, it will be so recorded; if a fake, then the records will indicate this. A combination of letters and numbers would also identify the issuer of the certificate. The state and description of the item would be on record.

Sometimes it may happen that an original opinion by the experts has to be reversed. The records can then be adjusted to reflect the new finding. This avoids the situation where, if an item is stamped "Fake" and then later proved to be genuine, then there is no way to remove this marking from the back of the stamp. With a number on the back, we simply update the records to show the new state of affairs.

Another problem is that during the course of time a `fine' copy becomes damaged. In this case the stamp may be resubmitted and the records on it brought up to date.

On the question of printing a number on the back of a stamp, I would favour a method that is done in small print, and possibly it should be printed with invisible fluorescent ink which would show up clearly under an ultraviolet lamp. In this way the general appearance of the stamp is not visibly altered. Philatelists need have no fear that a big number will be imprinted on the back of the stamp. With the current state of the art, a very small, almost invisible dot can contain all the necessary information. The ink would have to be selected with great care to avoid any deleterious effects on the stamp.

Hans Reiche brings up the point that some dealers don't want any marking on the stamp. Well, the auction houses will have to tell the sellers that if the stamp is sent for expertization, then it will be marked in the fashion indicated above. If a sufficient number of buyers and sellers insist, then the dealers will be happy to comply. Anyway, if the seller is honest, why shouldn't he agree? If he objects, then the auction house can tell him to go elsewhere, or sell the item `as is.' I am sure that the great majority of collectors would like to see the elimination of the `phonies' or album weeds that crop up in our hobby.

Alex Rezanowich
London, Ontario

Hans Reiche offers the following response:

I am glad to hear Mr. Rezanowich's suggestion and feel this is a good idea that could be tried out.

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I am a member of the German Philatelic Society. They will not accept any stamp for expertization that cannot be signed. In case of a mistake they are fully responsible for a cash return or stamp return to compensate you. This is not time bound, but forever. So, why can people here on this continent not do the same? I can tell you: it is avoiding cost.

I can refer to a good example. A Canadian dealer sold a friend of mine some imperforate stamps three years ago. Later he wanted to sell them and found out that four of them have cut off perfs and not imperfs at all. He has the bill which he paid three years ago. He sent the stamps and a copy of the bill to the dealer, asking him to pay back or compensate him for the stamps that were fakes. The dealer refused on the ground that it would cost him $900.00 for stamps that he had not owned, but had sold for someone else. This kind of attitude would never have happened with any European dealer.

I still think the idea of not buying from anyone who has this kind of attitude is a good one. If all would follow this, the dealers sooner or later would lose many good customers, which they could not afford to do in difficult economic times.

Hans Reiche
Ottawa, Ontario

THERE ARE MORE AIDS STAMPS

Sir,

AIDS is not quite as new a thematic subject as your comments might lead the uneducated to believe. (Jan.-Feb. 1994, p. 11.)

The first AIDS stamps were issued by San Marino on 19 September 1988 (Scott 1162-65). These were followed several weeks later by AIDS stamps from Yugoslavia and Uganda.

These stamps were preceded by the British machine slogan cancellation "AIDS Don't Die of Ignorance," which was in general use in early 1987. Approximately 500 dies were used at a wide variety of post offices.

Canada's earliest contribution to AIDS philately was a meter slogan, "PREVENT AIDS/ CALL 392-AIDS," which was used by the City of Toronto as early as November 1987. Canada's most recent item is a hand cancel for World AIDS Day, 1 December 1993, from Vancouver.

I know of at least two Canadian exhibits on AIDS. One was from the London, Ont. area a few years ago, and the other is in the Vancouver area. Both were shown at local shows.

Philip J. Stager
St. Petersburg, Florida

SPRAY-ON CANCELS AGAIN

Sir,

I guess I must have written to Canada Post about the same time as other collectors did, complaining about the absurdness of double cancelling foreign mail. After making a series of telephone calls, I was finally given a postal address to write to about my concern.

When I wrote, I enclosed samples of double cancelling, and pointed out how utterly destructive this was to incoming mail from abroad. The reply I got was very surprising:

"Such markings do not resemble any cancellation devices or markings used by Canada Post Corporation."

How do you like that for apples? Well, then, WHO is applying the markings, which have been identified as ink-jet spray?

Admittedly, there is a possibility of collector interest developing in ink-jet spray cancelled stamps, provided they are applied neatly. I would hardly think this interest would extend into foreign commemorative issues on cover.

If the entire collector force got together on this issue, would it be possible to put a stop to this procedure, whoever is responsible?

Konrad Reinegger
Maynooth, Ontario

(The letter received by Mr. Reinegger, denying that the ink-jet markings were applied by Canada Post, came from the Customer Service office, Rideau Division. -Ed.)



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A 43¢ QUEEN CONSTANT VARIETY?

Sir,

Has anyone seen a slash or a dash after the last `a' in `Canada' on the current 43¢ Queen definitive? I have found it on stamp # 79 on the pane. It is in silver, the same as is the word `Canada'.



These sheets were on sale at the West Vancouver post office for two or three months, but are gone now, having been replaced with a new supply.

I would appreciate hearing from other collectors who might have seen this variety.

M.P. Aidan Butterfield
2436 Palmerston Ave.
West Vancouver, BC V7V 2W3

ANOTHER CANADA 125 MEDAL

Sir,

I received my Jan.-Feb. copy of the journal on Thursday last. I had settled into my chair that evening to enjoy a run through the issue, when I was surprised and pleased to see a picture of Denny May receiving his well deserved Canada 125 Medal. (Page 7.) What really surprised me was that the picture included myself as the presenter.

What makes this specially interesting is the following. When I presented the medal to Mr. May, I did not know that he was a member of the RPSC. I would wager that he did not know that I was a member as well. What you did not know was that I too was honoured with a Canada 125 Medal, for my work in Scouting, at a later date. So you have published a real coup! A member of the Society, presenting another member of the Society with a Canada 125 Medal. I wonder if there are any other instances of this?

Being a recipient of a Canada 125 Medal is indeed an honour and it is very satisfying to hear about other members who have been recognized for their contribution to Canada, through volunteer work in the community in which they live. I have always believed that stamp collecting was one of the very early activities that taught me about the world at large. Scouting also taught me about service to others in the brotherhood of man. A pretty good combination I would say.

William C.A. Wyman
Ottawa, Ontario

Philatelic News in Brief...

1994 DARNELL CATALOGUE ISSUED

Darnell Inc. of Montreal have released the 1994 edition of their popular catalogue, *Darnell Stamps of Canada*. The catalogue, available in English and French versions, is published in full colour, and provides the latest pricing for all Canadian stamps. The new edition lists more varieties than the older one, and the booklet section has been expanded. It is priced at $14.95 in spiral binding, and $12.95 in regular binding, and is available from stamp dealers, Coles and W.H. Smith bookstores, and Canada Post.

SINGAPORE STAMP CLUB

A useful organization for collectors of Singapore philately is the Singapore Stamp Club. The group publishes a newsletter and a very useful semi-annual journal. There are club auctions, and a full series of club meetings for those visiting Singapore. More information is available from the secretary, Hong Kian Wah, Robinson Road PO Box 1599, S9031 Singapore.

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1994 WILDLIFE HABITAT STAMP

A painting by Alan Sakhavarz of Mississauga, Ont., entitled "Morning Light, Ross' Goose," was selected on Oct. 23, 1993 as the illustration that will be used for the 1994 Wildlife Habitat Canada stamp. The artist, who was born in Iran, visited the central Arctic in order to portray accurately the Ross Goose in its habitat. Of the various species of geese found in Canada, the Ross Goose is the rarest and smallest. It nests in the North West Territories and spends the winter in the Central Valley of California.

Paintings were judged on the criteria of biological accuracy, artistic quality, and visual appeal. The five judges were Ken Ferris of Prince George, B.C., winner of the 1993 competition; Dr. David Gray, assistant curator of Vertebrate Ethology at the Museum of Nature; Michael Knell of Oshawa, Ont., editor of *Art Impressions* magazine; James E. Kraemer of Ottawa, President of the RPSC Philatelic Research Foundation; and Stewart MacDonald of Kanata, Ont., winner of the 1992 Massey Medal of the Royal Canadian Geographical Society for his work in the High Arctic. One of the principle features that sets the Canadian competition apart from the U.S. Duck Stamp selection process is that in Canada the habitat in the painting is of major significance.

Forty of the paintings submitted for the contest were selected for a tour of museum showings across Canada.

Sakhavarz's painting will be reproduced on the stamps mandatory for Canadian waterfowl permits. The stamps and prints are expected to raise $3,000,000 for wildlife habitat conservation in 1994. Both stamps and prints go on sale on August 1 of every year.

1994 MICHEL GERMANY CATALOGUE

The end of the German Democratic Republic and political changes in Europe have revived interest in philately of the German area. The most useful reference for German specialists is the *Michel Germany Specialized Catalogue,* and the 1994 edition, a hefty 1,558-page tome, has just been released. The catalogue is in German, but it includes a user's guide in English. The East German section has been substantially revised, with new listings and more information than in previous editions. Upward price movements characterize the listings for Upper Silesia, East Germany, used AM Zone, and some booklets. A more complete review of this important catalogue will appear later in the "Bookshelf" column. This, and other Michel catalogues, are distributed in Canada by Lighthouse Publications, 255 Duke St., Montreal, QC, H3C 2M2, and are available from stamp dealers.



THE VICTOPICAL '94 SHOW

VICTOPICAL '94, the seventh annual topical show staged by the three philatelic societies of Victoria, B.C. on February 19 and 20, proved to be a very successful exhibition. The show was particularly notable for the number of out-of-town exhibits on display. VICTOPICAL is fast gaining a reputation as a high calibre local show, and the quality of material and presentation were reflected in the awards presented.

Vincent Leonardson of Sequim, Washington was a gold winner for his "Runners and Blades," which also won the Grand Award and the ATA Gold Medal. Joan Martin won a vermeil award, the Reserve Grand Award, the Clifford Moore Trophy and the ATA Silver Medal for "Women in Medicine." This fine exhibit was also voted the most popular.

Blair Henshaw of Vancouver, B.C. won a vermeil award and the ATA Bronze Medal for his timely "AIDS: A Global Perspective." Vermeil awards were also won by Elmer Kennedy for his well-researched "Canadiana" and by Vernon Richards for "From the Golden Age of Railways: The 4-4-0 Locomotive."

Viola Gianetti of Pawtucket, Rhode Island won a silver and the Novice Award for an intriguing exhibit, "Famous Men Named George." The other awards went to Michael Hanna, silver for "Mushrooms;" Jim Brown, silver for "Lore of Flight;" Chester Masters, silver for "Voyages of Columbus;" Lindsay Kiessling, silver for "Vincent;" Larry Margetish, silver bronze for "Canada Landscapes;" and Heather Kochems, bronze for "St. Vincent-Elvis."

The juniors were well represented. Leah Bowman, 9, won a silver and the Junior Trophy for "Christmas," and Graham Robb, 10, won a silver for "Aircraft." Cameron Picyk, 11, won a silver-bronze for "Butterflies" and Joel Dooley, 13, and Firmin Windels, 9, won a bronze award for "Heads."

Bill Bartlett represented Canada Post, with a wealth of attractive material at face value. An extensive dealers' bourse helped make the show a great philatelic event.

"ON EAGLE'S WINGS"

Among the new stamp issued for the Paralympics held earlier this year in Lillehammer, Norway, is a pair of stamps issued by the host country.



These are exciting stamps. They were designed by Bruno Oldani and were released on March 10, the opening day of the Paralympic Games. Soft cheerful pastel colours are used to portray athletes triumphing over their handicaps. Typographically they are similar to Norway's 1993 Olympic stamps, but the Olympic rings have been replace by Paralympic drops. The eagle's wings represent the power and strength needed to raise oneself up from a handicap and proudly achieve excellence, endurance, and greatness beyond one's expectations. The participating Paralympic athletes achieve satisfaction and promote, by their example, hope, courage, faith and determination for all who are handicapped, and a will to contribute to humanity.



During the Paralympic Winter Games, from March 10 to 20, a total of six special postmarks were used. All five sites where the games were held had post offices with their own postmarks. The six postmarks feature the pictograms representing the Paralympic events.

- Jay J. Edward

WWII NAVAL POSTAL HISTORY BOOK

Maurice Hampson and Percy Colbeck have compiled a reference book entitled *The Royal Canadian Naval Postal History, 1939-1945.* It is the first definitive work to be published on this subject. It lists RCN Censor Stamps; Fleet Mail Numbers; FMOs, including overseas locations; RCN Shore Establishments; cancellation types; Registration stamp types; Blackout Cancellations; and other relevant subjects. Most are illustrated by examples.

The book is 8½ x 11 in size and 84 pages long, with a plastic comb binding. It is available for $19.95 GST included plus $5.00 for shipping. A special hardbound limited edition is priced at $39.95. Supplements, additions and amendments will be made available to purchasers at intervals in the future, as updated information becomes available. Collectors should address their orders to CANIMPEX, 619-21, 10405 Jasper Ave., Edmonton, AB T2J 3S2.

NEW ISSUE SERVICES

A couple of catalogs of new stamp issues have recently passed across the editor's desk. The Bangladesh Post Office bulletin lists stamps of that country since independence in 1972. Deposit accounts can be opened for future new issues. Interested collectors should write to Sr. Postmaster, Dhaka G.P.O., Bangladesh.

Fausa and Nilsen Stamps of Oslo have issued a list of the stamps of the newly independent states of eastern Europe. Minimum orders are $100 U.S. The firm also has a new issue service. Their address is F & N Stamps, St. Olavsgt. 26, N-0166 Oslo, Norway.

LAKESHORE '94

The Lakeshore Stamp Club of Pointe-Claire, Quebec held its 31st annual exhibition at the Sarto Desnoyers Community Centre in Dorval over the weekend of April 8–10. There were 23 competitive exhibits, including five entered by members of the Club's Junior Group, on display in 72 frames, plus several smaller frames containing `1-page' exhibits. In addition to the Club's own bourse and four dealers, there were 11 guest dealers present.

The show was opened by His Worship, Mayor Peter Yeomans of Dorval, who bade a warm welcome to the visitors present. Attendance over the three days was very gratifying, especially seeing that the weather had improved considerably and people might have been more inclined to get into their gardens, rather than visit a stamp show!

Throughout the Show one of the busiest spots was the Club's `loose mixture' table, followed by the Club's `penny' tables. All dealers present also did well and were reported to be very satisfied with their sales.

As usual for this show, the quality of the exhibits was of a high standard. The jury, composed of James Kraemer (Nepean), Paul Burega (Nepean), and Doug Lingard (Ottawa), expressed their pleasure to see such fine material. Gold medals were awarded to Elmer W.A. Cleary (A World of Pigeons), Richard Thompson (Four-Ring Numeral Cancels – Canada), and Graham Locke (Great Britain: The Two Penny Blue). Recipients of Vermeil medals were Richard Thompson (The 10-Cent `Consort' Stamp of the 1859 Issue of Canada), Wally Gutzman (Aspects of Postal Services – Canada), Cliff Abram (Barbados – The Early Years, 1852-1935), Peter McCarthy (Canadian Railway Post Office Cancellations), and Francois Brisse (Marques postales de Bordeaux, 1700 – 1870).

The Best Junior exhibit was that of Emmanuelle Cyr for her presentation of "Les Poissons speciaux." Elmer Cleary won the Best in Show cup for his pigeon exhibit, which was truly a remarkable display. There is no doubt about it: thematic/topical exhibits are becoming ever more popular - in the Lakeshore Club at least. Six of the 18 adult exhibits were in this classification.

As usual, the Club had covers with a special Show Cancel, designed by Club member

Francois Brisse, who has designed many cachets for Canada Post. The theme of this year's design was the Coat of Arms of the City of Dorval. The background history of this Coat of Arms was given in the show programme, which was distributed free to all visitors.

The awards Banquet was held on the Friday evening at Le Vieux St. Charles restaurant in Pierrefonds. The three judges were the Club's guests at the banquet, which was well attended in a warm ambience of good fellowship. All in all, another highly successful show!

- Ray Ireson

CARRIERS AND LOCALS SOCIETY

This specialist group is composed of collectors of various American nineteenth century local posts, independent mails, carriers, and package expresses. The society's quarterly journal, The Penny Post, now in its fourth year, is of a very high quality. For membership information, write to the secretary, John Halstead, 757 Chestnut Hill Road, East Aurora, NY 14052 USA.

CAPEX '96 PLANS PROGRESSING

The organizers of Capex '96 are planning the largest philatelic show ever held in Canada. The show will feature 4,000 16-page frames of competitive exhibits, 125 dealers, and 75 foreign postal administrations. It is the fourth international show under F.I.P. auspices to be held in Canada. The others were in 1951, 1978 and 1987.

Collectors who wish to support the show should join the Beaver Club. Membership costs $100.00. In return, the collector can use a members-only entrance to the show and avoid lineups. There will be members-only Beaver Lounge, offering food and drink, as well as various collectibles and souvenirs for members. Beaver Club members will also receive all show bulletins and other information as it is released.

CAPEX '96 is scheduled for June 8 to 16 at the Metropolitan Toronto Convention Centre.

Information is available from CAPEX '96, Box 204, Station Q, Toronto, ON M4T 2M1.

Recent New Issues

AUSTRALIA:

JUNE 9: Votes for Women, 45¢. Sheets of 100 (2 panes of 50). Gutter strips of 10 available. Maximum cards also available.

JULY 14: Bunyips (Australian mythical monster), 2 x 45¢ (se tenant), 90¢, $1.35. Sheets of 50 (2 panes of 25). Gutter strips of 10 available. Stamp packs and maximum cards also available.

For further information and standing order service:
Australian Stamp Agency, 1 Unicover Centre, Cheyenne, WY 82008-0001 U.S.A.; 1-800-443-4225.

GREAT BRITAIN:

MAY 6: National Postal Museum Postcode postcards, 5 x 25p. £1.25 set from British Philatelic Bureau.

JUNE 6: D-Day Stamps, 5 x 25p (se tenant). Offset-litho by House of Questa Ltd, OBA free paper, perf 14, PVA gum, sheets of 100.

UNITED STATES:

APR. 22: Buffalo Soldiers, 29¢. Panes of 20, four colour offset + one-colour intaglio. First day: Dallas, TX.

APR. 27: Stars of silent movies, 10 x 29¢. Theda Bara, Clara Bow, Lon Chaney, Charlie Chaplin, John Gilbert, Buster Keaton, the Keystone Cops, Harold Lloyd, Zasu Pitts, Rudolph Valentino. Panes of 40 divided into two subpanes, three colour offset + two-colour intaglio. First day: San Francisco.

APR. 28: Garden flowers, 5 x 29¢. Lily, zinnia, gladiola, marigold, rose. Booklets of 20, four-colour offset + one colour intaglio. First Day: Cincinnati, Ohio.

MAY 5: $1.00 definitive, "Surrender at Saratoga" by Trumbull. Panes of 20, one-colour (blue) intaglio. First Day: New York City.

MAY 25: 10¢ definitive coil, Transportation series. Same design as 1987 issue but printed by gravure instead of intaglio. Coils of 3,000. First Day: Secaucus, New Jersey.



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NEW BRUNSWICK POSTAL HISTORY
NEW BRUNSWICK STAMPS
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NEWFOUNDLAND STAMPS
N.W.T. POSTAL HISTORY
NOVA SCOTIA POSTAL HISTORY
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O.H.M.S. PERFINS
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PENCE ISSUES
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PLATE BLOCKS
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The President's Page / la page du président



by William G. Robinson

By the time this column appears, you should either be on your way to the 1994 meeting at Vernon, B.C., or perhaps even have returned. We hope that it will be a successful meeting. The surroundings are beautiful, the preparations have been made, and it is now up to the members who attend to make it a success.

Our larger cousin, the American Philatelic Society, is some ten times our size, but appears to be having the same types of problems. At a recent meeting, their Board of Directors decided to re-introduce an admission fee for their Annual Convention, and to introduce a $25 filing fee for complaints. They claim that the free admission policy to their Convention has cost the Society between $5,000 and $7,000 per year in each of the last two years. Personally, I don't think it makes much difference to the RPSC, as our Conventions are locally funded.

The complaint filing fee is an interesting concept. I don't think we are as inclined to litigation as our southern neighbours, but our Complaints and Ethics Committee does handle quite a volume of work – all on a volunteer basis. The APS hope that the fee for this previously free service should reduce the number of petty complaints received – especially those that basically ask the Society to act as a collection agency. Their Board emphasizes that the Society complaint service is to be used as a last recourse. I agree with this philosophy – as I am sure Director Don Wilson and his Committee do – but I wonder about introducing a fee. What do you think?

Other recent comments about the APS include the Executive's emphasis on International Exhibiting, even though fewer than three percent of APS members are exhibitors at any level, and many among that three percent do not exhibit internationally. I don't know what percentage of RPSC members exhibit, but three percent of our membership amounts to about 150 members – and I think that there are far more than 150 exhibitors in Canada. I do agree, though, that probably less than 50 of our members exhibit internationally. How much emphasis should be placed on this in our program? We can't forget either that one of our mandates as the National philatelic organization of Canada is to promote and regulate international exhibiting by Canadians.

The concerns of our two organizations are similar, although different by magnitudes of scale, and we certainly learn from their discussions and decisions. No doubt we will have many similar subjects to discuss at our forthcoming Directors, meeting and at the Annual General Meeting in Vernon.

Please don't hesitate to contact me regarding these or any other subjects that are bothering you, and which you consider your Society and Board of Directors should be addressing.

I hope to see many of you at Vernon. All the best. □

Our auctions always contain large sections of Postal History and Aerophilately: large lots to single rarities. Our meticulously described and illustrated catalogs have in themselves become collectors items.



To receive a sample catalog containing items of interest, please write and identify the areas that you are interested in. If selling, we would be pleased to hear from you. You will be pleased that you did.

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Fellows of the Society

by Beverlie A. Clark, FRPSC

Louis M. Lamouroux
1893 – 1966



Louis M. Lamouroux, membership No. 5491, was elected a Fellow of the Society in 1963.

Louis M. Lamouroux was born in Bordeaux, France, on March 24, 1893. He was sent to England, at the age of seven years, for his education. On completion of his education he took a position with Gresham Life, in London, but returned to France to do his military service. He was there at the outbreak of the First World War, and fought with the French Army through the war. After the armistice he returned to Gresham Life in London.

In 1929 he came to Canada, and a year later was married to May Hambling, in Toronto. They had originally met in London. For the next 30 years he was with Confederation Life, in Toronto, as a translator in their French department, retiring in 1959. During this time he was considered the leading authority on the translation of technical insurance matters into the French language.

Louis Lamouroux was an ardent stamp collector and liked nothing better than talking about his favourite subject – the stamps and postal history of France, his native land. He gave many presentations on this subject to chapters of the Royal.

In 1953 he was elected President of this Society, and remained in that office for five years. He then took on the task of editing *The Canadian Philatelist.* He continued to serve as editor until his death in 1966.

Over the years he had been honoured by being made an honourary life member of a number of chapters of the Royal. He was a founding member of the North Toronto Stamp Club, and was their president for several years. He was also the editor of their newsletter at the time of his death. □

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Postmarked OTTAWA

by Hans Reiche

Practically all Canadian stamps exist imperforate. How many ever got out from the Post Office has never been clarified. C.M. Jephcott and Henry Gates wrote a number of lists that were published in *BNA Topics.* The final listing is for the imperforates from 1859 to 1942.

With the release of material from the American Bank Note Company it may be time that someone collects all available data and republishes the findings. This would help in setting prices when such material is sold. A typical example would be the half-cent Queen Victoria Numeral of 1898. Four hundred imperforates were first listed. The current *Unitrade Specialized Catalogue of Canadian Stamps* indicates that 1,397 copies exist of the half-cent imperforate.

At a recent meeting at the Department of Supply and Services in Ottawa an interesting comment was made. All incoming mail that requires a clear identification of the mailing date and origin, and which must arrive at a specified time and date, such as a response for a bid on a contract, must be posted using a postage stamp, properly date cancelled. Meters or stickers are not acceptable. A mail item with a sticker or meter is not proof that the item was sent in time.

What does one do with a few hundred pounds of stamps left over from an estate?

One such estate contained bags, stockbooks, cards, envelopes, and files of mostly modern European, Canadian and US material. There were large quantities of commemoratives and high values such as British Pounds and Canadian Dollars. In addition, there was low-value mint material. Regular dealers have little interest because they already have large stocks of this kind of material and they have difficulty in getting it placed.

Stamp clubs may take some for auctions or penny boxes, but that would reduce the disposal of the material to a trickle. If one had the time one could make up packets of different stamps or mount some of the better stamps in circuit books. In this particular case over 370 such books were circulated with the good result of almost 50% sold.

But what about the rest? There are some who buy such material in bulk and probably wholesale it to others. *The Stamp Wholesaler,* the largest newspaper for stamp dealers, carries advertisements from those wanting such material. Expectation of market value must be kept low as quantity rather than individual stamp values govern the sale price. Catalogue value means nothing. Take, for example, a lot of $1.00 Glacier National Park definitives, listed in catalogues at 70 cents each. The lot contained 3,200 of these stamps, in mixed condition. The catalogue value, at the lowest quality level, would be $2,240.00. One would be lucky to obtain $200.00 for this lot.

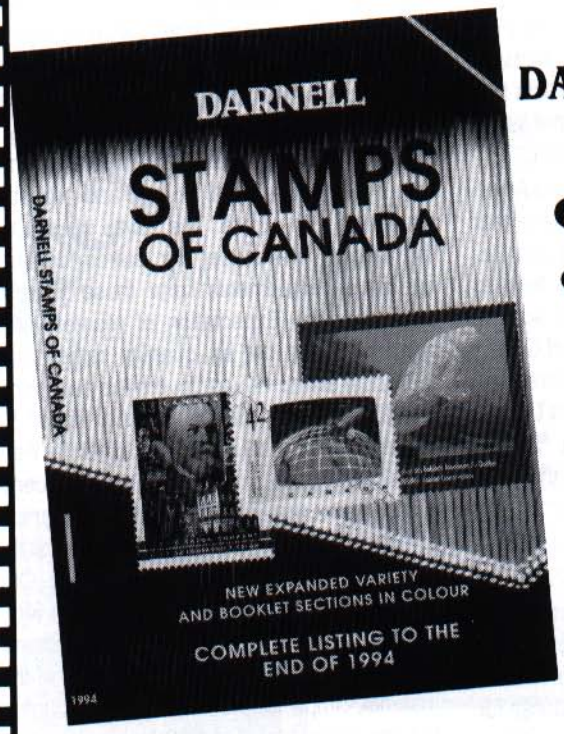
There may be some hoarders or accumulators who would be glad to take some of this material, simply for the fun of going through it, but one would have to find them.

One piece of advice would be to dispose of such lots before the estate has to do it. This would save much disappointment later on. □

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Under the Hammer...

...with Dean Mario

Strong auction prices continue to dominate the market and bidders in record numbers are looking towards auction houses to assist in their collections. Such was the case on January 12 and 13, 1994, when R. Maresch and Son conducted their sales 282-84.

Collectors were offered a wonderful array of fine items and an indication of the popularity of Canadian postal history was evident in lot 43. Offered as a collection in three volumes with over 400 covers and cards, this lot was highly desired and fetched $1,650 against a $500 estimate (prices include the 10% buyer's premium). Lot 241 featured a vertical pair (one faulty) of the 12½¢ Blue Large Queens on an 1869 mourning cover to Australia. This scarce rate cover was estimated at $2,000+ and sold for $2,860.

The third session of the auction contained several pieces of scarce Great Britain postal history including a mounted collection of Dockwra's Penny Post items from 1705-1785. Lot 783 had an estimate of $500+ and sold for $660. Lot 809 was another wonderful offering and included a rare Hume's comic envelope No. 1 (poking fun at the Mulready design) in used condition (stated by Bodily to be the earliest recorded) and estimated at $1,250+. The item sold well above that figure at $1,980.

As well as the quality pieces of postal history, desirable stamps were also offered in these sales.Canadian Pence issues were well represented. Lots 88-89 contained nice examples of the 1859 6d Brown Violet and Grey Violet Consort respectively. Each copy was in used condition with perforations intact. Lot 88 reached $935 and lot 89 $2,420 (both estimated at $2,250). A mint copy of the 12½¢ Dark Blue Large Queen on soft white paper described as "fresh unused and sound" and "a Canadian and Large Queen rarity" sold for $3,575 against a $2,000+ estimated value (lot 230). Lot 378 featured an imperforate mint imprint block of ten (full gum) of the 1896 10¢ Dull Rose Small Queen. Although one stamp had a shallow thin, the showpiece went to a new home for $2,970 against an estimate of $1,500+. A mint hinged 1897 $4 Diamond Jubilee (lot 410) and a mint hinged $5 value from the same set (lot 412) each sold for a reasonable $880 despite their $1,000+ estimated value. A 1908 Quebec Tercentenary set in "extremely fine to superb" never hinged condition (20¢ with a few nibbed perfs) sold for $1,210 with a catalogue price of $1,716 (lot 453). A similar quality set of the 1911-25 Admiral issue (lot 463) complete from 1¢ to $1 went to a new collector for $1,017.50, between its estimate of $500+ and its catalogue value of $2,207.

R. Maresch and Son's next sale will include the medal-winning collection of Newfoundland First Cents by Paul Burega (among other properties) on April 13-14 and it appears to be another great sale. The firm can be contacted at 330 Bay Street, Suite 703, Toronto, ON M5H 2S8; phone (416) 363-7777/fax (416) 363-6511.

Royal members may be interested in the services offered by APS member Gary Van Cott. His Stamp Auction Information Service assists specialized collectors and dealers in finding the material they are searching for at auction. Subscribers to his service complete a detailed interest form and periodically obtain listings of auction lots of suitable material. Subscribers are then free to submit bids on the offerings. Van Cott examines an average of 50 catalogues each month. Some auction firms represented include Stanley Gibbons, Harmers, Christie's, and Phillips London among others. Van Cott cautions collectors of Canada and B.N.A. that they should continue to receive their catalogues,but if one's interest is narrow, he may be able to help. For information contact Van Cott Information Services, Inc., Box 9569, Las Vegas, Nevada 89191 U.S.A.; phone/fax (702) 438-2102.

Mr Mario encourages correspondence from readers, as well as catalogues and prices realized lists from auction houses. He may be reached at 933 Dudley St., Saskatoon, SK S7M 1K8. □

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DEFINITIVES / TIMBRES COURANTS

with John G. Schmidt

This column is a forum for information on Canadian definitive issues of all periods, and for discussion on the study of these issues. Each column lists new issues in summary, as well as recent discoveries and corrections to previously published information. Mr. Schmidt's listing of modern Canadian definitives began in the July-Aug. 1992 issue; this listing is in reverse chronological order. Correspondence is welcomed, and should be addressed to John G. Schmidt, 2649 Shadow Court, Ft. Collins, CO 80525 USA.

Notes on New Issues

The purpose of this month's column is to bring readers up to date on new issues from Canada Post. With Ashton-Potter Ltd. no longer printing Canadian stamps, Canada Post has gone to Leigh-Mardon Pty. Ltd. of Australia.

The table below lists the newer issues (marked with an asterisk) with printer, paper, and perforation changes that were not available on the original issues. Canada Post had previously announced that the 1¢ Blueberry would be reprinted on Harrison paper by Canadian Bank Note. This printing has been cancelled.

Canada Post has now made available, through the National Philatelic Centre in Antigonish, Nova Scotia, both `Inscription' and `Non-inscription' booklets. The `Inscription' booklets are from philatelic stock only and the `Non-inscription' booklets are from field stock.

Item	Printer	Perforations	Paper	Form	FDI	Prod #
43¢ Flag	L-M	Quick Stick	J	Bklt of 10	Jan 28, '94	94306
43¢ QE II	CBN	13.1 x 13.6	P	Sheet [Insp]	Dec 30, '92	93203
43¢ QE II	APL	13.1 x 13.6	C/P	Bklt of 10	Dec 30, '92	93303
43¢ QE II	APL	13.1 x 13.6	C/P	Bklt of 10 [w/o Insp]	Dec 30, '92	93311
*43¢ QE II	CBN	13.1 x 13.6	H	Bklt of 10 [w/o Insp]	Jan 7, '94	94302 94352
43¢ Flag	APL	13.6 x 13.1	C/P	Sheet [Insp]	Dec 30, '92	93201
*43¢ Flag	L-M	14.5 x 14.6	C/P	Sheet [Insp]	Jan 18, '94	94201
43¢ Flag	APL	13.6 x 13.1	C/P	Bklt of 10	Dec 30, '92	93301
43¢ Flag	APL	13.6 x 13.1	C/P	Bklt of 10 [w/o Insp]	Dec 30, '92	93309
*43¢ Flag	L-M	14.5 x 14.6	C/P	Bklt of 10 [w/o Insp]	Jan 18, '94	94301 94351

43¢ Flag	APL	13.6 x 13.1	C/P	Bklt of 25	Dec 30, '92	93302
43¢ Flag	APL	13.6 x 13.1	C/P	Bklt of 25 [w/o Insp]	Dec 30, '92	93310
*43¢ Flag	L-M	14.5 x 14.6	C/P	Bklt of 25 [w/o Insp]	Jan 18, '94	94303 94353
49¢ Del. Apple	APL	13.1 x 13.1	C/P	Sheet [Insp]	Dec 30, '92	93205
*49¢ Del. Apple	CBN	13.1 x 13.1	H	Sheet [Insp]	Jan 7, '94	94202
49¢ Del. Apple	APL	14.4 x 13.8	C/P	Bklt of 5	Dec 30, '92	93305
49¢ Del. Apple	APL	14.4 x 13.8	C/P	Bklt of 5 [w/o Insp]	Dec 30, '92	93313
*49¢ Del. Apple	CBN	13.1 x 13.1	H	Bklt of 5 [w/o Insp]	Jan 7, '94	94304 94354
86¢ Pear	APL	13.1 x 13.1	C/P	Sheet [Insp]	Dec 30, '92	93209
*86¢ Pear	CBN	13.1 x 13.1	H	Sheet [Insp]	Jan 7, '94	94204
86¢ Pear	APL	14.4 x 13.8	C/P	Bklt of 5	Dec 30, '92	93306
86¢ Pear	APL	14.4 x 13.8	C/P	Bklt of 5 [w/o Insp]	Dec 30, '92	93314
*86¢ Pear	CBN	13.1 x 13.1	H	Bklt of 5 [w/o Insp]	Jan 7, '94	94305 94355
50¢ Snow Apple	CBN	13.1 x 13.1	H	Sheet [Insp]	Feb 25, '94	94212
50¢ Snow Apple	CBN	13.1 x 13.1	P	Bklt of 5 [w/o Insp]	Feb 25, '94	94308 94358
69¢ Hickory	CBN	13.1 x 13.1	H	Sheet [Insp]	Feb 25, '94	94214
88¢ Apricot	CBN	13.1 x 13.1	P	Sheet [Insp]	Feb 25, '94	94216
88¢ Apricot	CBN	13.1 x 13.1	P	Bklt of 5 [w/o Insp]	Feb 25, '94	94309 94359
1¢ Blue-berry	APL	13.1 x 13.6	C/P	Sheet [Insp]	Aug 5, '92	92215

2¢ Strawberry	APL	13.1 x 13.6	C/P	Sheet [Insp]	Aug 5, '92	92216
*2¢ Strawberry	CBN	13.1 x 13.6	H	Sheet [Insp]	Apr. 22, '94	94206
3¢ Crowberry	APL	13.1 x 13.6	C/P	Sheet [Insp]	Aug 5,'92	92217
*3¢ Crowberry	CBN	13.1 x 13.6	H	Sheet [Insp]	Apr 22, '94	94207
5¢ Rosehip	APL	13.1 x 13.6	C/P	Sheet [Insp]	Aug 5, '92	92218
*5¢ Rosehip	CBN	13.1 x 13.6	H	Sheet [Insp]	Mar 11, '94	94208
6¢ Raspberry	APL	13.1 x 13.6	C/P	Sheet [Insp]	Aug 5, '92	92219
*6¢ Raspberry	CBN	13.1 x 13.6	H	Sheet [Insp]	Mar 11, '94	94209
10¢ Kinnikinnick	APL	13.1 x 13.6	C/P	Sheet [Insp]	Aug 5, '92	92220
*10¢ Kinnikinnick	CBN	13.1 x 13.6	H	Sheet [Insp]	Mar 11, '94	94210
25¢ Saskatoon	APL	13.1 x 13.6	C/P	Sheet [Insp]	Aug 5, '92	92221
*25¢ Saskatoon	CBN	13.1 x 13.6	H	Sheet [Insp]	Apr 22, '94	94211
$1 Court House	L-M	14.5 x 14.0	C/P	Sheet [PI #1]	Feb 21, '94	94219
$2 School Truro	L-M	14.5 x 14.0	C/P	Sheet [PI #1]	Feb 21, '94	94221

Symbols used:

APL = Ashton-Potter Ltd.
CBN = Canadian Bank Note Co.
L-M = Leigh-Mardon Pty. Ltd.
J = JAC (paper)
H = Harrison
C/P = Coated Papers
P = Peterborough
w/o = without

Note on booklet covers: To distinguish between APL printings and CBN & L-M printings where no inscription appears on the booklet panes, one has only to look at the covers. For the APL printing of the QE II, Flag (10 stamps), Delicious Apple, and Bartlett Pear, only 2 stamps appear on the covers. For the later printings by CBN and L-M the QE II, Flag (10 stamps), Delicious Apple, and Bartlett Pear, only 3 stamps appear on the covers. For the APL Flag (25 stamps), only 3 stamps appear on the cover. For the later L-M printing of the Flag (25 stamps), 4 stamps appear on the cover. □

Bits 'n' Pieces

by Ron Koop

There have appeared on the market forgeries of the current 43-cent green coil stamp. Close inspection reveals a somewhat crude forgery with no gum. The perpetrators have apparently sent a few covers bearing this stamp through the mail system in an attempt to legitimize it as a postal forgery. Postal forgeries are generally produced in mass and are used to defraud the postal system on a large scale. This particular stamp does not fit the description, nor is it rare, as it has surfaced all across the country.

A satirical Ottawa-based magazine has produced a number of Cinderellas, and fooled the Canada Post mail sorting system. One of the stamps bears a doctored photo of then defence minister Kim Campbell smoking marijuana, and another depicts athlete Ben Johnson on the 1988 Olympic podium with the words "Freestyle Doping." Yet another pictures the upside down flag carried by the U.S. Marine Corps at the 1992 World Series baseball game.

Twenty-eight covers were prepared and mailed using these stamps. Twenty-six arrived at addresses across Canada. Two of the covers that made it to their destination had no postal markings of any sort. The stamps have no phosphor bars.

The magazine tried to draw the attention of postal authorities to the Cinderellas by putting comments on the covers like, "Check stamps carefully. This one could be a fake." Each cover contained a single sheet of paper with the message, "Frankie says stamp forgery hurts everyone."

And while we're on the topic, the CBC program `Market Place' has reported what many stamp collectors already know. The mail sorting system, which cost Canada Post millions of dollars, can't tell the difference between a 1-cent and a 43-cent stamp. CBC staffers mailed 100 letters bearing a 1-cent stamp from various points across Canada. All but 15 were delivered without a problem.

The smallest post office in the world, 1.83m x 1.22m (6 ft. x 4 ft.), was located at Lower Cape Bridgewater, Victoria. It opened in 1863 and closed in 1953.

The longest post office counter in the world is located in the Trafalgar Square Branch post office in London. It is 56.4 meters (185 ft.) long and is open 24 hours a day, seven days a week.

So, you think you know what the world's first adhesive postage stamp was? Well, you are probably wrong! Anne Genevieve, Duchesse de Longueville, suggested small slips of paper affixed with a solution of isinglass, inscribed, "Port payé....le....jour de l'an 1653" (Postage paid on the ....day....of the year 1653). They were issued in 1653 and sold for a sou. The sender filled in the date, affixed the stamp to the letter, and posted it in one of the street corner posting boxes of the `Petit Post' organized by Renouard de Villayer. This postal service came to an abrupt end because letters were often damaged when the boxes were vandalized, and because of the downfall of Fouquet. The use of these labels is well documented in contemporary literature. Unfortunately, not one example has ever surfaced.

Stamps used as money? You bet. Countries using stamps as currency at various times during a shortage of coins include U.S.A. (during the Civil War), France, Monaco, Belgium, Austria, Germany, Argentina, Greece, Italy, Norway, Rhodesia, Madagascar, Spain, Russia, and the Ukraine. As late as the Second World War, the Indian State of Bundi, and Filipino guerillas operating in Japanese territory, indulged in this practice. □

Jaime Flamenbaum's
Collector's Notebook

ONE LITTLE SPOT

Suddenly, while staring at your collection, you notice it! One of your so beloved stamps is sick. A little spot, light brown, is there, defacing the beauty and harmony of that piece of paper. Maybe no one will notice it, you think. Probably the price depreciation is not that great, But still, purchasing a replacement stamp means that you will not be able to buy a fantastic cover you saw the other day....So, forget it.

What a lousy doctor you are! We cannot forget tuberculosis or meningitis. They are infectious diseases, just like the mycosis you diagnosed in your stamp. Forget it, and you will endanger all your collection.

O.K. Wise guy, what shall I do? Take that stamp out of your album now! I answer.

The best way to fight an infectious disease is prevention, and I know the pain of quarantining a treasured stamp.

So, doctor, can we heal it? I will describe the best method I know a little later, but first there are a couple of things to remember:

a) Practice with some cheap stamps first. Sometimes our patient will die from the treatment. Some papers and inks could be destroyed in the process. Whenever possible try with a cheaper stamp from the same series or year before trying the technique on a valuable stamp.

b) Under high magnification the spot will always be detected, so the stamp will be forever downgraded.

c) No gum will survive the treatment.

d) The stamp will always be under suspicion, and must be examined carefully for a reappearance of the disease.

Now, the treatment. First, drop the stamp patient in clean water until it is completely wet. Then dip it in a 1% solution of potassium permanganate in water, until the stamp turns purple. Wash it in water again until the normal colour returns. Then dip it in a 20% nitric acid solution, followed by a final water wash.

As you can see, healing your stamp takes time. Treatment must be done one stamp at a time, and is risky.

Well, you convinced me. I am worried now. What can I do to prevent an epidemic in my collection? This is the important part of our chat.

First of all, we must use clean album pages. Second hand or used pages must be examined one by one, front and back, with a magnifying glass and good light coming from the other side through the page. Only really clean pagers should be used. Manipulate the pages with clean, dry hands, or even tongs. Interleaves, if used, should be handled the same way.

Album covers can also be the source of problems, so I prefer to use only new ones. Tongs should be sterilized every now and then, and always after working with sick stamps. Just put them in boiling water for 15 minutes, or in a dry oven at 70° Celsius for an hour.

Use a brand new stock book for storing stamps. If you notice one single spot on one stamp, change all the items immediately to a new book. Do not use second hand stock books for mint stamps. Remember that black pages are harder to examine for spots.

Never reuse hinges. Mounts can be safely reused if that stamp that was previously in it was not sick. All pages and albums that are not fit to be used should not be kept. Throw them away.

Treat your stamps just like babies, with a lot of love and talcum powder.

Talcum powder?

Yes! The main component of the talcum is highly hydrophillic (it attracts and holds water).

Applied to the back of each stamp with a soft brush, it will prevent most of the fungus infections. Also, it will prevent the disturbed gum that sometimes occurs where the stamp is in contact with the mount. Use only neutral talcum powder. Antiseptic or fungicidal powders are not yet proven to be harmless to the paper, ink, and glue.

Always mount your stamps, and every now and then you must turn the pages of the album, allowing fresh air to circulate. Of course, your albums should always be kept in a dry place.

One last piece of advice, and the most painful: Sick stamps must be eliminated from your collection, and treated ones must be mounted in such a way that they cannot fall from the mount.

Paper is an organic material. It will not live forever. Maintaining your collection in a clean state is the only way to insure your investment for the future. □

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Don's Corner

Comments on Canadian Plate Blocks

by Donald J. LeBlanc

THE WAR ISSUE – THE ULTIMATE PLATE BLOCK CHALLENGE (Part 2)

As mentioned in the previous column, no two plate block philatelists collect exactly the same material or exactly in the same manner. Some may add the officials to their basic collections or include varieties, perforated officials, precancels and the `cracked plates.' Others may avoid the basic collection and only collect these sideline areas. This article will explore these plate collections related to the War Issue.

The Officials

Scott #	*Darnell #*	*Plate #*	*# of corners*	*Remarks*
O1	294	30 + 31	8	four are common & four are expensive
O2	295	4	4	all four are expensive
O2a	295a	4LL	1	Pos. 52 Pl. 4LL (10)
O3	296	32 + 34	8	two are expensive
O4	297	49 + 50	8	two are quite rare

The officials are classified into two groups, those overprinted O.H.M.S. (including the narrow spacing), and the perforated O.H.M.S. The above graphic illustrates all known positions of the overprinted official plate blocks.

When one verifies their values, one might consider collecting one block from each plate number rather than trying to get matched sets. Besides the obvious cost involved, the rarity factor is tremendous since the War Issue collector is competing with the back-of-the-book plate collectors. Figure 1 shows the plate block #02a. Again, Hagner sheets are ideal to protect your blocks.

In regards to the narrow spacing varieties, there are 16 blank corners for the complete collection. On the full sheet of 400 stamps, this error occurred 20 times; that is, in 20 strips of three stamps. They are the first three vertical strips of the UR sheet of 100 stamps and the same first vertical strips of the LR sheet of 100. Since the plate blocks are found on the UR and LR corners, this variety cannot be found with a plate inscription.



Figure 1. Block of 10, Plate 4 of Scott O2a, with no period after `S' on upper right stamp. A very rare position block.

However, there are 4 possible blank corners of each denomination. The difference between the UL block of the UR sheet and the UL block of the LR sheet is the width of the margins.



Figure 2. The four positions of Scott O4(i).

It is difficult to find a complete listing of the plate blocks with perforated officials. The following is a combination of Mr. Bileski's original listing with the additions reported over the years. It is normal to find the bottom margins of LL and LR blocks removed to fit the perforation machines.

#0249	Plates 1LL, 2LL, 4LL, 5LL, 6LL, 7LL, 8LL, 9LL, 10LL, 11LL, 12LL, 13LL, 14LL
#0250	Plates 1LL, 2LL, 3LL, 4UL, 4LL, 5LL, 6LL
#0251	Plates 1LL, 2LL, 3LL, 4LL, 5LL, 6LL, 7LL, 8LL, 9LL, 10LL
#0252	Plates 7UR, 10LL, 11UR, 11LL, 12LL, 13LL, 14LL, 15LL, 16LL, 21LL, 22LL, 25UR, 27LL, 29LR
#0253	Plates 1UL, 1UR, 1LL
#0254	Plates 1LL, 2LL, 3LL, 4LL, 5LL, 6LL, 7LL, 8LL, 9LL, 10LL, 11LL, 12LL, 13LL, 14UR, 14LL, 14LR, 15LL, 16LL, 17LL, 18LL, 19LL, 20LL, 21LL, 22LL, 25LL, 26LL, 27LL, 28LL
#0255	Plates 1UL, 1LL, 1LR, 2LL, 2LR, 3LL
#0256	Plates 1UL, 1UR, 1LL, 1LR
#0257	Plates 1UL, 1UR, 1LL, 1LR, 2UL, 2UR, 2LL, 2LR, 3UL, 3UR, 3LL, 3LR, 4UL, 4LL, 6UL, 6UR, 6LL, 6LR
#0258	Plates 1UL, 1LL, 1LR
#0259	Plates 1UL, 1UR, 1LL, 1LR
#0260	Plates 1UL, 1UR, 1LL, 2UR, 2LL, 2LR
#0261	Plates 1UL, 1UR, 1LL, 1LR
#0262	Plates 1UL, 1UR, 1LL
#0C7	Plates 1UL, 1UR, 1LL, 1LR, 2UL
#0C8	Plates 1LL, 1LR, 2UL, 2UR, 2LL, 2LR, 3UR, 3LL, 4UL, 4UR, 4LL, 5UR, 5LL
0CE1	Plates 1UL, 1UR, 1LL
#0CE2	Plates 1UL, 1UR, 1LL, 1LR
#E10	Plates 1UL, 1UR, 1LL, 1LR



Figure 3. Plates 2, 3 and 5, three of seven reported positions of O250, the 2¢ perforated O.H.M.S.

The Varieties And `Cracked Plates'

The variety collector is hard pressed to find any with the War Issue. Considering the number of stamps issued, the number of plates required due to inferior steel plates, and the long period of time before the Peace issue, it is almost a miracle that no major errors are reported with the stamps themselves.

One variety for the plate block collector are the `cracked plates' listed in Unitrade, even though these stress cracks are found in the margins. The war issue was produced by the Canadian Bank Note Company, and printed on flat bed presses from hardened chromium plated steel. Since the better grade of steel was utilized for the war effort, only the lesser grade was reserved for stamp printing. This is the main reason why so many plates were required for the common issues. For example, with the 1¢ denomination, they needed 32 different plates and with the 4¢ denomination, 49 plates were required.



Figure 4. The progress of stress cracks on the lower left of Plate 20 of the 1¢ War Issue.

Once in use, the clamps would cause the plates to crack, usually on the upper and lower margins. These stress cracks would cause the ink to pass through and leave uneven lines in the sheet margins. Also because of the war effort, the printers would continue to use these defective plates as long as the crack did not continue into the stamps themselves. This practice resulted in varying degrees of ink seeping through the crack. Figure 4 shows the dramatic difference of the crack when comparing the same plate corners. Rather than collect only one example of each cracked plate, some collectors try to find at least 3 examples of each to illustrate the varying degrees of ink passing through these stress lines.

The Unitrade Specialized Catalogue has recently included a lot of these `cracked plates' in the plate block section and credit goes to Mr. John Jamieson of Saskatoon Stamp Centre for including these listings. The following should be added to the existing listings and will probably be included in 1994 or 1995:

#249 Plates 7UL, 10LL, 11LL, 17UL, 18LR, 20LL, 24UL, 24UR, 31UL
#250 Plates 3LL, 5LL, 6LL
#251 Plate 7LL
#252 Plates 12LL, 19LL, 20LL, 27LL
#254 Plates 12UL, 27UL, 28LL, 36LL, 48UL, 48UR
#255 Plate 4UL

This completes my comments on varieties. On a different matter I have noticed that there are 16 plate blocks of the LL position that require a block of six (2 horizontal x 3 vertical) to show the complete plate inscription including the order number. These include plates # 1, 2, 24, 28 and 29 of the 1¢, plate 4 of the 2¢, plates 13, 14, 21 and 23 of the 3¢, plates #40, 41, 47, 48 and 49 of the 4¢ and finally plate # 1 of the 8¢. Figure 5 shows one of these LL corner of 6 stamps.

Lastly, there exist imperforate plate blocks but these are quite rare and not offered often in auctions. The following is the complete list:

#249 Plates 1LR, 2LR
#250 Plates 1LR, 2LR
#251 Plates 1UR, 1LL, 2LL
#252 Plates 11UL 12LL, 12LR
#253 Plates 1UL, 1UR, 1LR
#254 Plates 6UR, 6LR
#255 Plates 1UR, 1LL 2UR
#256 Plate 1UR
#257 Plates 1UL, 1LL, 2LL
#258 Plates 1UL, 1LL, 1LR
#259 Plates 1UR, 1LL, 1LR
#260 Plates 2UL, 2LR
#261 Plates 1UR, 1LR
#262 Plates 1UR, 1LR
#C7 Plates 1UR, 1LR
#C8 Plates 1LL, 1LR, 2UR
#CE1 Plates 1UR, 1LR
#CE2 Plates 1UL, 1UR, 1LL, 1LR
#E10 Plates 1UL, 1LL.



Figure 5. Plate 13 of the 3¢, one of 16 lower left positions requiring a plate block of 6 for the complete inscription.

To conclude, I will consider the problem of storing and displaying your blocks. I utilize Hagner sheets to store my collection. The smaller blocks can be stored with two matched sets per sheet and the larger blocks with one matched set per sheet, as shown on the cover of this issue.

I welcome any inquiries, additions or corrections to these listings. Good hunting! □

The author welcomes correspondence from readers. His address is: D. LeBlanc, P. O. Box 3171, Caraquet, N.-B. EOB IKO.

Vignettes of Early British North American Postal History

by J.C. Arnell, FRPSC

XXXIII. The Monetary Return from Carrying Ship Letters

Anyone with an interest in postal history who has collected or seen early letters, which were brought into a port in the course of transportation, will be aware of the ship letter fee that was added to any other postage charges. This dated from the earliest times, for before the days when there were post office packets carrying the seam mails, correspondents were dependent on the captains of trading vessels to carry their letters as a favour. Such early letters often had a notation indicating the captain or his vessel. Figure 1 is an example from 1765, which was carried by a Captain Atwood. Captain Atwood would have collected a penny for his service when accepting the letter and, as this letter was delivered to Judge Belcher by the captain, the judge would have also paid him a penny.



Figure 1. A ship letter carried by Capt. Atwood.

The British Post Office frowned on the practice of captains carrying letters privately, as they lost the revenue from inland postage on such letters. Successive Post Office Acts banned the practice, and to encourage the captains to collect letters from the postal service and deliver them at the end of their voyages, the post office undertook to pay the so-called `master's gratuity.' This started at one penny with the 1711 Post Office Act of Queen Anne, and was doubled in 1799. So, at the start a captain got two pence for carrying a letter between post offices, and four pence after 1799-providing, of course, that the letter writer had taken his letter to the post office in the first place.



Figure 2. A ship letter from Quebec to Greenock, 1801.

Figure 2 is an example of a ship letter from Quebec in 1801 to Greenock in Scotland, which was taken directly to the trading vessel *Ann,* as there is no Quebec marking. That it was landed at Stranraer is interesting because this small port is close to Greenock, the destination. However, a look at a map shows that Stranraer is on the eastern shore to the south of the entrance to the Firth of Clyde. One can imagine that there was a strong north wind and possibly a threatening storm, making it impossible to sail north into the Clyde and Greenock, so this was `the port in the storm'-it also gives the letter a very rare Ship Letter strike. At Greenock, it was rated as 2*s.* 9*d.* sterling (Stg.) postage due as a triple letter, having enclosures (3 x 4*d.* ship letter fee [see below] + 3 x 7*d.* inland postage to Greenock).

Figure 3 is an example of a letter on which both outgoing and incoming postal letter fees would have been paid. This was written in Montreal in 1801 and taken privately to Quebec, where it was handed in at the post office and the outgoing ship letter fee paid (not shown), and it was struck with a double circle crown `Ship Letter QUEBEC' and delivered with the rest of the British Mail to HMS *Hind,* a British war vessel about to sail for Britain. Although it has no British ship letter strike, it was nevertheless a ship letter, as it was charged 1*s.* 2*d.* Stg. (4*d.* ship letter fee + 10*d.* inland postage to London. Backstamped at London and re-rated at 1*s.* 6*d.* Stg. postage due, it was forwarded to Dublin.

While the various postal laws and regulations on both sides of the Atlantic established these payments made to the captains of private vessels for letters either delivered by them to the post office at their port of arrival or which they take with them when they sail for

another port, as already described, they tend to be overlooked as part of the ship letter fee. On the other hand, they provided a source of revenue, which is the case of the American sailing packets must have proved quite lucrative for the captains during the 1820s and 1830s, when they were carrying the bulk of the transatlantic mail between North American and Great Britain.



Figure 3. Montreal to Dublin ship letter, 1801, via HMS Hind.

As noted above, the British Post Office Act of 1799 raised the gratuity to be paid to a captain for incoming and outgoing letters from one penny to two pence (2*d.*) Stg. per letter. Although successive acts increased the ship letter fees from 4*d.* to 6*d.* in 1814, and then to 8*d.* in 1815, the gratuity remained at 2*d.* Subsequent acts in 1835 and 1837 modified to inland postage aspect of ship letters, but left the fee and gratuity unchanged.

Likewise, the successive United States Post Office Acts set the ship letter fee at six cents on incoming letters, if for delivery at the port of arrival, and two cents, plus inland postage, if going inland. The arriving captain was to be paid two cents per letter on delivery to the post office. On the other hand, they stated that:"Masters of foreign packets are not to be paid any thing for letters delivered into the office; such letters are, notwithstanding, to be charged with postage when delivered from the office or forwarded by mail." When a passenger delivered a letter, instead of the captain, no gratuity was paid, although the ship letter fee was charged. These acts do not mention payments to captains for carrying outgoing letters, but it is believed they received the same two-cent gratuity.

With this relatively small return from carrying letters, the owners were dependent on the merchandise and passengers which their vessels carried, for sufficient revenue to

cover their costs and provide some profit. In contrast, the captains of the Falmouth packets, being government operated and therefore having their costs covered, were forbidden to carry either passengers or freight-it being argued that this would interfere with the security and timely delivery of the Mails.

The introduction of the Freight Money charge, first by the pioneer steamers and subsequently by the American sailing packet companies, could be viewed as an attempt to parallel the governments in collecting sizeable ship letter fees, most of which was retained by them. Freight money provided the owners of the vessels with a means of recovering more of their operating expenses from the carriage of the Mails.

The only place where the revenue from this combined system, which I have seen, is to be found in the evidence given before a Select Committee of the British Parliament "appointed [in 1846] to inquire the Circumstances connected with the granting of the present CONTRACT for the CONVEYANCE of the MAILS from ENGLAND to HALIFAX and BOSTON; and also into the Circumstances connected with the granting of any new, or the extension of the existing Contract, for the same purpose." One of the main witnesses to appear before the committee was Captain Christopher Claxton, R.N., who was managing director of the Great Western Steam Ship Company during the early years of the company and the first years of the operation of the *Great Western* on the transatlantic run. This company had sought some compensation from the British Government, in addition to the ship letter fee mentioned above. A memorial sent to the Treasury in September 1838 included the following paragraph:

> Your memorialists respectfully submit to your Lordships that the accustomed allowance of 2d. for letters out of the sum received upon ship letters by Her Majesty's Post-office authorities is by no means adequate to the extraordinary service performed by the Great Western, and that her owners are entitled to remuneration for carrying Government despatches.

By 1846, the Great Western Steamship Company considered that it had been ill-treated with respect to the increases in the subsidy paid Cunard since the original contract to establish a transatlantic packet service. It was to look into this aspect that had prompted the committee hearings. In the course of the exchange between Captain Claxton and the committee members, the following was recorded in the committee minutes:

> 118. You say that you have no public remuneration for carrying letters; have you any idea what amount of postage is paid you annually for the carriage of letters?-I have no return here of that, but we could furnish it.
>
> 119. You receive 2*d.* for each letter that you bring from New York, and 2*d.* for each letter you take out?-Yes; and a quarter of a dollar we charge the Americans for each letter that we take from New York, and 2*d.* paid by the United States Post-office.
>
> 120. Have you any idea whether that which you receive amounts to anything like the sum paid by the Government for the conveyance of the mails?-I can easily conceive that it does not amount to anything like the sum, because, unless letters are marked to go by the

Great Western or Great Britain, they are kept for the Boston boats, at least so we understand....

127. How much do you receive on each letter you deliver in New York?-We get 2*d.* on the outward letters before we start, and 2*d.* from the American post-office after we arrive at New York.

128. Then it is 4*d.* a letter?-Fourpence upon letters outward, and a quarter of a dollar, and 2*d.* upon letters homeward; that is 1*s.* 2*d.* home, and 4*d.* out, but only 2*d.* from our own government.

There is a discrepancy in the above evidence. Captain Claxton stated that they received two pence from the U.S.P.O. for each letter taken to and from New York; the relevant Act stated two cents on receipt of a letter and no reference to outgoing ones.

Before it faced competition from Cunard, the *Great Western* carried 10,000 to 12,000 letters per voyage. Subsequently this decreased to 4,000 to 5,000 after Cunard entered the picture. This indicates a revenue from postage of about £600-700 per eastward voyage originally, dropping to £355-290; and £125-150 per westward voyage, dropping to £50-60. The distance between Liverpool and New York was just over 3,000 nautical miles and Captain Claxton estimated that the *Great Western's* operating expenses were 14*s.* to 15*s.* per mile or something more than £2,000, which would have to be made up from freight and passengers.

During his testimony to the parliamentary committee, Captain Claxton accused the Government of favouring Cunard and paying that company an excessive subsidy. Although the Great Western Steamship Company had been invited to tender for the original contract, a factor that had led the original rejection of the *Great Western* as the selected steamer was the refusal of the company to call at Halifax or sail in the winter, while Cunard was prepared to meet all the requirements laid down by the Admiralty, including that of building steamers strong enough to be armed in the event of war. As these were costly and not required in the type of seasonal operation carried out by the Great Western Steam Ship Company, the larger subsidy was provided to Cunard than would have been justified by the type of operation the other company was prepared to provide. □

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by/par James E. Kraemer, President/président

The Philatelic Research Foundation has just received another interesting collection of stamps. The collector is quite pleased with our appraisal and a receipt for tax purposes is being forwarded to him. If you have a collection that is `gathering dust,' we suggest that you contact us. As well as receiving a receipt for income tax use, your donation will help the research Foundation in its goal of preparing educational material for school age children.

Rather than give you incomplete information on our first book, *The Opusculum,* we will wait until the next issue of The Canadian Philatelist. Full details should appear in this column. A number of articles have been received for our second volume. Some of these have been written in a foreign language and need to be translated. As a result we are interested in contacting anyone who can do a translation for us. We need German to English, Japanese to English, Italian to English, French to English, and Polish to English translators. The Philatelic Research Foundation expects to recompense individuals who can help. If you can be of assistance contact the office.

Philatelic writers and postal historians interested in submitting an article for consideration by the Foundation's Editorial Committee, who are selecting articles for our second book should contact the office. We have a writer's information package available in English and French which we would be pleased to forward.

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The Portrayal of Women on Stamps

by James Gray

When the President of the Annapolis Valley Stamp Club invited me to give a talk on the subject of "Women on Stamps" in November 1993, I had only a faint idea of the challenge involved. Not being a thematic type of collector, I approached the task with some diffidence.

At first, I thought, it might be simplest to divide the topic into a series of sub-themes, such as Women as Objects of Beauty, Women as Workers and Achievers, Women as Wives and Mothers, Women as Artists, Musicians, Authors, Actors, Scientists, etc., and Women as Political Activists and Leaders. While, as will be seen, I did make a few discoveries in some of these categories, I found that I had to change my tactics as I waded through *Scott's 1988 Catalogue,* which lacks a comprehensive thematic or commemorative index to its four hefty volumes.

Instead, then, I decided to concentrate on a few countries: Great Britain and the Channel Islands, the Isle of Man (should it be changed, at least for this talk, to the Isle of Person, I wondered?), Canada, a sprinkling of other Commonwealth nations, the United States, Russia (before the recent break-up), and one or two others chosen at random. What follows, therefore, is a necessarily limited attack on an obviously huge but fascinating subject.

Great Britain, the Channel Islands, the Isle of Man



The first woman on a stamp: the Penny Black of 1840.

The very first postage stamp, as every collector knows, was the famous Penny Black, which came into official use on May 6, 1840. It bore the head of the first lady of the Empire at that time, Queen Victoria. There were some objections to it, such as the bad taste of the gum. One schoolboy wrote to his sister: "Have you tried the stamps yet? I think they are very absurd and troublesome. I don't fancy making my mouth a glue-pot, although, to be sure, you have the satisfaction of kissing or rather slobbering over Her Majesty's back. This, however, I should say is about the greatest insult the present Ministry could have offered the Queen." (L.N. and M. Williams, *The Postage Stamp, Its History and Recognition,* Penguin Books, 1956, p. 19). Nevertheless, the Penny Black (Scott #1), like the Queen herself, reigned supreme, and was followed by many another stamp bearing her head, right until her death in 1901. The question of whether it was indeed an insult either to slobber over Her Majesty's back or slap her over the face with those heavy postal strikes, for which the Post Office in Britain became notorious, has never been satisfactorily answered. In this context, at any rate, it has never been reported that the

Queen "was not amused."

The second woman to be depicted on a British stamp? If you except the angel carrying the laurel crown on the 1/6*d* Olympics issue of 1948 (Scott #274), and the issue showing the folk dancers from Trinidad and French Canada (the famous Feux Follets) in 1965 (Scott #428-9), the first woman, other than a queen or Britannia, who ruled the waves on the higher values of 1913 to 1918, was the Madonna. I mean the Madonna, not the sexologist Madonna - though heaven knows, she may one day be collected like Elvis Presley on U.S. stamp labels. The Madonna appeared with child in that beautiful portrait by Murillo (Scott #523), the 4*d* value issued in 1967.

The third woman, interestingly enough, depicted the statue of that pioneer for women's suffrage, Emmeline Pankhurst, and carried the slogan, "Votes for Women 1918-1968," the occasion being the fiftieth anniversary of the granting of that right to women in Britain (Scott 565, the 9*d* value).



Votes For Women: 50th Anniversary of Women's Suffrage. (G.B. 565)

After 1968 there were several other issues depicting women, such as an unnamed female nurse, female characters from novels of Jane Austen, the Brontë sisters, George Eliot, and Mrs. Gaskell, the royal princesses, and the Queen at six different stages of her career. One of the most popular issues (Scott 919) was the 1980 12*p* stamp celebrating the eightieth birthday of the Queen Mother.



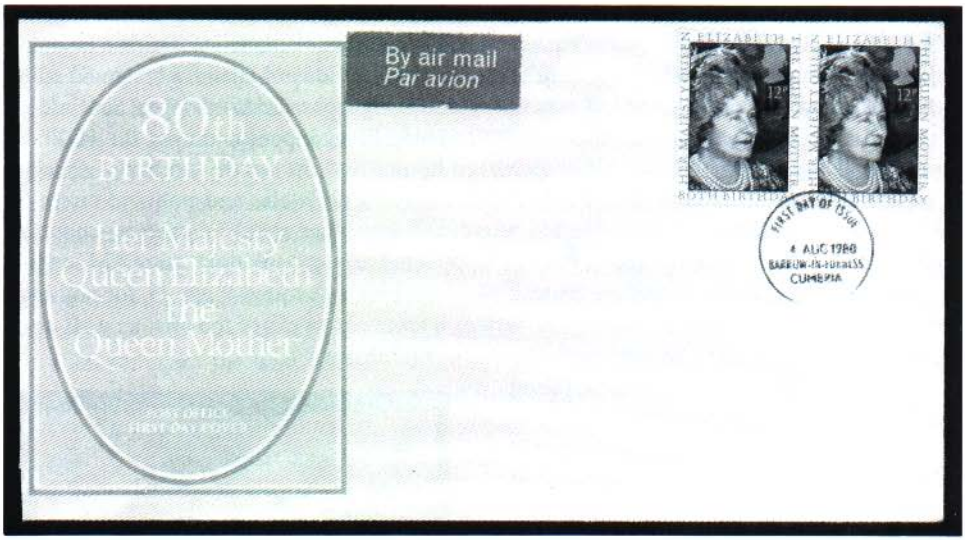
Emily Brontë and Wuthering Heights. *(Great Britain 917)*

In general, however, it must be said that women and their achievements have been given scant attention over the years by the British postal authorities, and the same can be reported for most countries in the Commonwealth. The achievements of women in many fields of endeavour have been largely ignored or forgotten, though the feminist movement may be beginning to have some effect, as the following brief survey of happy exceptions to the rule may indicate.

In 1976 one of the Channel Islands, Jersey, issued four stamps honouring, a hundred years after her birth, Dr. Lilian Mary Grandin (1876-1924), a Jersey-born missionary doctor who, like our own Dr. Norman Bethune, served in China with great distinction (Scott 164-67). These stamps show her in four scenes: against a map of China, going down the Yangtze River, on horseback to Chaotung, and holding an infant. I hope you will agree that more of this type of action picture, showing deservedly



Lilian Grandin (1876-1924), Medical Missionary in China. (Jersey 167)



The Queen Mother on her 80th Birthday: First Day Cover.
(Great Britain 919)

celebrated women engaged in the things for which they became celebrated, would be a welcome change for philatelists.





Jersey also had the temerity (or could we call it courage?) to depict a famous royal mistress, Lillie Langtry (misspelt in Scott as Lantry) in the painting by Sir John Millais. Lillie was best known as an actress. Born in Jersey in 1853 and christened Emilie Charlotte Le Breton, she became known as the Jersey Lily, which is also featured in the issue of January 28, 1986 (Scott 391-2). There was also a souvenir sheet (392a) with a multicolored inscription margin showing her signature, the Lalee and the White Ladye. Neither Queen Victoria nor her consort, Prince Albert, approved of Edward, the Prince of Wales, having affairs with various women, including Lily Langtry. When he became King Edward VII in 1901, his wife, Queen Alexandra, must have had some reservations about his conduct, but she was both prudent and long-suffering. Some years ago, when my wife's parents lived in Milford-on-Sea in Hampshire in the south of England, they pointed out a large house in the neighbourhood where Edward and Lillie had held their trysts.

The Jersey Lily (Jersey 391) and
Lillie Langtry (1853-1929), Actress and Royal Mistress, in a Portrait by Millais. (Jersey 392)

I wonder whether Canada Post would ever consider bringing out a stamp showing the Duke of Kent, the father of Queen Victoria, and his mistress, Alphonsine Thérèse Bernardine Julie de Montgenet de St. Laurent? After all, Prince Edward Island was named after the Duke, and the couple lived together in Prince's Lodge, near Bedford, Nova Scotia, for some time. Why not give her some credit for being his companion during the Halifax years and for bearing two of his sons before he married the future mother of Queen Victoria? Wouldn't such a stamp cause quite a stir in philatelic and political circles? While on this aspect of the subject, I wonder if any other royal mistresses, such as Charles II's Nell Gwyn, and Louis XV of France's consolation prize, Madame Pompadour, are shown anywhere on stamps. If so, I haven't found them. If, for nothing else, Pompadour deserves a place in history as a great patroness of the arts, as well as a jeweller's delight, and a hairdresser's dream (or nightmare).

An interesting Isle of Man issue (Scott 197) of 1981 depicts suffragettes Emmeline Goulden Pankhurst and Sophia Jane, in celebration of the centenary of women's right to vote in that island as a result of the Election Act passed by the House of Keys, the Manx equivalent of our House of Commons. The Act granted voting rights to widows and unmarried women for the first time. In 1985, too, the Isle of Man celebrated the 75th anniversary of the Girl Guides Movement with pictures of two early Island commissioners, Mrs. W. and J. Cunningham, against the background of Cunningham House, the Guides' Headquarters (Scott 276). In the same year, the Isle of Man issued a stamp with the rare portrait of Her Royal Highness Princess Alexandra (1844-1925) before she became Queen. Alexandra was the first President of the Soldiers', Sailors', and Airmen's Families Association. Later presidents, also shown in that issue, were Queen Mary, Earl Mountbatten, and Prince Michael of Kent (Scott 287-90).



Princess (later Queen) Alexandra (1844-1925). (Isle of Man 287)

Before we leave the subject of royal women, I might mention that Queen Victoria was not only the first monarch to be represented on stamps of the United Kingdom. For a long time she was the only one. Apart from Henry VIII (shown in 1982 on Scott 991 with the resurrected ship the *Mary Rose)*, and his daughter, Queen Elizabeth I (seen on Scott 568 in 1968 in a portrait by an unknown artist *c.*1575), no British monarch prior to the twentieth century has been shown on British stamps. Strangely enough, the Commonwealth has done much better in this respect, as it has produced some 70 stamps depicting at least once all 34 kings and queens between William I, better known as William the Conqueror (1066-1087) and William IV (1830-1837), Queen Victoria's immediate predecessor.



Queen Elizabeth the First. (Great Britain 568)

For another glimpse of Queen Elizabeth I, for instance, we have to go to Seychelles and its 1977 series of portraits of famous women (Scott 331-38). The others in that series are Gladys Aylward, Elizabeth Fry, Emmeline Pankhurst, Florence Nightingale, Amy Johnson, Joan of Arc, and Eleanor Roosevelt.

Then we might go to St. Vincent for its 1977 series of ten stamps (Scott 483-92) which feature all the monarchs from William I to Elizabeth II, including six queens: Lady Jane Grey, Mary I (better known as Bloody Mary), Elizabeth I, Mary II, Anne, Victoria, and Elizabeth II. Newfoundland, when it was still a British colony, issued stamps between 1860 and 1941 depicting all the members of the then contemporary royal family at least once, and the Channel Island of Guernsey, in 1969 and 1973, in a total of 24 stamps (Scott 8-20 and 41-52), including three queens, Elizabeth I and II and Victoria.

Elizabeth I, by the way, appears on stamps seven times altogether. Canada, for some unknown reason, has no stamps depicting sovereigns prior to Victoria, nor did the provinces, apart from Newfoundland. The first female, aside from Victoria, Alexandra, and Mary, to appear on a Canadian stamp was Princess Elizabeth at the age of ten, the occasion being the Silver Jubilee of King George V in 1935 (Scott 211; you will remember the Weeping Princess variety, #211a, and 213, on which Queen Mary appears with King George VI.

Surely the most unfortunate of all female monarchs was Lady Jane Grey, who is shown in that St. Vincent series previously mentioned. A great-granddaughter of King Henry VIII, she was married against her will at the age of 16 to Lord Guilford Dudley as part of a plot to change the succession of the crown from the Tudors to the Dudleys. After the death of Edward VI in 1553 she was proclaimed queen, still only 16. Nine days later, after the defeat of her father-in-law's troops, she was imprisoned. When her own father participated in Wyatt's rebellion (aimed against the Spanish marriage of Mary I to Philip II of Spain), she and her husband were executed on Tower Hill in London. I believe that she is the only executed female person, apart from Joan of Arc, who is celebrated on at least six stamps of France, to appear philatelically. No wonder she looks so sad on that St. Vincent issue (Scott 488). After all, she was only in her seventeenth year.



The Royal Succession: Lady Jane Grey, the Nine-Day Queen, is second from left. (St.Vincent 488)

Canada

This country has been quite slow to recognize female accomplishments on stamps, though things have improved in recent years. In particular, the pane of twenty stamps issued on International Women's Day, March 8, 1994, in honour of our late Governor-General, Mme. Jeanne Sauvé, shows what can be done. The first non-royal woman to appear, however, was an unidentified swimmer on the Recreation Sports issue of 1957 (Scott 366).

The first one to be recognized for her achievement was the Mohawk poet, Emily Pauline Johnson, who appears on a commemorative (Scott 392) that was issued on March 10, 1961, the date thought to be the hundredth anniversary of her birth - and indeed "1861" is shown on the book illustrated on the stamp. Yet all the authorities I have consulted give her birth date as 1862. Is this, then, a philatelic error? Before you start rounding up all the copies, remember that there were 35,450,000 issued! Pauline, who died in 1913 at the age of 51 or 52, was the first Canadian writer, as well as the first Canadian woman, to be honoured by name on a postage stamp. The daughter of a hereditary chief of the Mohawks and an English mother, Emily Howells of Bristol, England). She gave Pauline her first name, and Pauline was the name of the sister of Napoleon Bonaparte, whom her father greatly admired. She was born on the Six Nations Reserve at Chiefswood, near Brantford, Canada West, and she adopted the Indian name of Tekahionwake, which means `double wampum' in English, wampum being the beads that were sometimes used as currency, but here it no doubt refers to the double string of beads worn by Pauline. She received a broad liberal education, mainly at home, and quite early showed a talent for poetry. Some of it began to appear in American, Canadian, and English magazines in 1885, when she was in her early twenties. Her verses, often in the form of lyrics, were very popular, and she began to make national and international recital tours dressed in her Indian costume. Longfellow's *Hiawatha,* published in 1855, had set the fashion for poetry about North American Indians, or aboriginals. Critics of Pauline have found much of her writing to be shallow and over-sentimental, but in my own opinion it is far from that. It should be remembered that poems like "The Train Dogs" and "Shadow River" were meant to be read aloud or recited to produce the dramatic emphasis their creator built into them. In 1909, at the age of 47 or 48, Pauline gave up the lecture circuit and went to live in Vancouver, where, with the aid of Chief Joseph Capilano, she wrote a series of short stories called *Legends of Vancouver* (1911), dealing with the tales surrounding the customs of the Squamish tribe. Her first book of poems, *The White Wampum* (London, 1895) was followed by *Canadian Born* (1903), and her collected poems, *Flint and Feather,* were published in 1912. The standard biography of Pauline Johnson is Marcus Van Steen's *Pauline Johnson: Her Life and Work* (1965). A more recent study is Betty Keller's *Pauline: A Biography of Pauline Johnson* (1981).



Pauline Johnson (Tekahionwake), poet and the first Canadian woman on a stamp. (Canada 392)

The Pauline Johnson stamp was designed by B.J. Reddie of Ottawa, who also designed the Northern Development (Scott #391), Columbo Plan (394) and Postal Service 200th Anniversary (413) issues. His intentions were good, as he wanted the stamp to be related not only to the life and work of Miss Johnson, but also to honour all the members of her race. He wanted, too, to show her two very distinct personalities: the Victorian lady and the Indian princess. In the foreground of the stamp she is seen wearing a high ruffed

Victorian collar, and in the background she is in tribal dress. But somehow the greens and browns favoured by Mr. Reddie fail to bring the subject to life, even under a powerful magnifying glass.

What else did our Post Office do for Canadian women in the sixties? Not very much. In 1960 there was, to be sure, a Girl Guides Issue (Scott 389) showing the Guides' emblem but no human portrait. An unnamed female student appears on Scott #396 (1962) in the Education Issue, and another unidentified woman, a figure skater, is depicted with her partner on Scott #559, but we had to wait until 1972 for that one - the year the World Skating Championships were held in Calgary. Again in the seventies, an Iroquoian woman is shown with her husband on Scott #581 (1976) in a special issue devoted to the Iroquoian Indians. But for a second, named, individual woman on a Canadian stamp - other than queens or princesses - we had to keep our patience until April 18,1973, when Jeanne Mance, the first secular nurse in Canada, was honoured on the 300th anniversary of her death (Scott 615). Nellie McClung, Canada's suffragette leader, appeared the same year on August 29 (Scott 622) on the centenary of her birth. Then there was Lucy Maud Montgomery, of *Anne of Green Gables* fame, who was honoured with a wistful picture of Anne, on May 15, 1975 (Scott 658). In the same year Marguerite Bourgeoys (1620-1700), founder of the Congregation of Notre Dame in Montreal, was depicted as one of four Canadian personalities on Scott #660 (May 3, 1975), the other three being men.



Four Canadian Feminist Pioneers. (Canada 879-82)

In recent years Canadian women have fared a little better, as a direct result, I suspect, of the feminist movement. In 1981, for instance, four Canadian feminist pioneers - Emily Stowe, Louise McKinney, Idola Saint-Jean, and Henrietta Edwards - appeared on four imaginatively designed stamps, the work of Muriel Wood, who showed much more ingenuity than B.J. Reddie, at least in my opinion. Each of the women honoured is shown against the background appropriate to her achievements. Emily Stowe, the first woman Canadian doctor, appears to the left of a picture of the old Toronto General Hospital. Idola Saint-Jean and Louise McKinney are shown against their respective provincial legislatures, where they successfully campaigned for women's voting rights, and Henrietta Edwards, founder of he Working Girls' Association, is depicted with a group of club members (Scott 879-82).

The eighties and nineties brought us such items as a long-overdue stamp honouring the

artistic achievements of Emily Carr (1871-1945), issued in 1991 in the Masterpieces of Canadian Art series, a splendid reproduction of her picture *Forest, British Columbia* in an untagged miniature sheet of 16 (Scott 1310). In the same series is the spectacular work of an Inuit woman, Kenojuak Ashevak, a native of Baffin Island. Her *Drawing for the Owl,* lithographed in six colours with gold foil stamping, was issued on May 17 of last year.

There have, of course, been quite a number of other female talents and achievements recognized at long last. A religious figure, Marguerite d'Youville, founder of the Grey Nuns, was shown in prayer with other members of her sisterhood in a 1978 issue (Scott 768). The beatification (the 1993 *Unitrade* catalogue spells it "beautification"!) of the first North American Indian saint, Kateri Tekakwitha (Lily of the Mohawks), and the founder of the Ursuline Order of Nuns, Marie de l'Incarnation, were celebrated in the 1981 Canadian Religious Personalities series (Scott 885-86). The soprano, Emma Albani (1847-1930) appears on Scott #860 in the 1980 series of Canadian Musicians. (Will Maureen Forrester be so honoured one day, and what about Ann Murray and Rita McNeil? Why do we have to wait for people to die before showing them our philatelic appreciation?)

Two more Canadian feminists, Thérèse Casgrain, who won the right for women to vote in Quebec, and Emily Murphy, the first Canadian woman judge, were nicely portrayed against suitable backgrounds in 1985 on Scott 1047 and 1048 - not quite as good as sainthood, perhaps, but not far behind either! Then, in 1986, there was the stamp depicting Molly Brant, the American Loyalist Indian (Scott 1091). Six years later, in 1992, someone in Ottawa woke up to remember Laura Secord (1775-1868) who, as every chocolate eater should know, risked her life to inform the British command of an



Jeanne Sauvé, Governor-General of Canada, showing four stages in her career.

impending American attack. The stamp shows her running into the woods on her way to saving the outpost at Beaver Dam from American takeover. The design was also by a woman, Deborah Drew-Brook Cormack of Toronto. This stamp is part of a series labelled `Folklore Legendary Canadian Heroes,' but they are all part of Canadian history, whether authenticated or not, and should be so designated.



It was satisfying to see Agnes MacPhail (1890-1954), Canada's first female member of parliament and first woman delegate to the United Nations, honoured on the centenary of her birth (Scott 1293), though the stamp itself is not a particularly handsome one: it shows three-quarters of her face peeping at us from a corner of Parliament Hill, and her name crudely labelled, white on red, on a vertical corner strip. The designer of that one could not have been a fervent admirer of hers. Most recently on International Women's Day, March 8, 1993, Canada Post issued four more stamps featuring Canadian Women. The set marked the centennials of the establishment of the National Council of Women of Canada and the founding of the National Office of the YWCA. The four are: Pitseolak Ashoona (c1904-1983), a leading Inuit artist; Marie-Josephine Gerin-Lajoie (1890-1971), a social reformer and activist; Adelaide Hoodless (1857-1910), a prominent founding member of the Victorian Order of Nurses, the Women's Institute, and the YWCA; and Helen Kinnear, the first woman in the Commonwealth to be appointed a King's Counsel, and the first federally appointed woman judge in Canada.



Four Canadian Women, Commemorated on March 8, 1993.

Finally, for International Women's Day, March 8, 1994, Canada Post excelled itself with the magnificent issue honouring Mme. Jeanne Sauvé.

As you can see, then, steps have been taken in recent times to balance the philatelic gender accounts, so to speak, and you will join with me, I'm sure, in hoping that this practice will continue in the future.

United States

As with our own country, it took the United States a long time to give women philatelic recognition. We all remember the endless (and rather boring) pictures of George Washington, Benjamin Franklin, and others, on the early issues. It took over a century

after Washington's death, and over half a century after the first U.S. stamp issue for a woman - other than the Statue of Liberty - to be given a place in the philatelic hall of fame.

That woman was Washington's wife, Martha, who graces the eight-cent violet black value (Scott 306) of the 1902 set featuring American leaders. Born in 1731, she was one year younger than Washington when she married him in 1759. He was not her first husband. That honour went to Daniel Parke Custis, to whom she had been wedded at the tender age of 17, and who died when she was only 25, leaving her with two young children - Jack Custis, a bit of a ne'er-do-well who died in 1781, and Patsy Custis, who died in 1773. The good side was that Custis left her with an estate of many thousands of acres and £45,000.

When she married George Washington, this meant a tremendous addition to his own personal fortune and to his broad and fertile acres at Mount Vernon. Much of his wealth, by the way, depended on his tobacco farming and his business acumen. With Martha's contribution, he became one of the richest men in Virginia, and probably the wealthiest president before John Kennedy in our own time. In that stamp of 1902, Martha looks swaddled and dowdy. This is unfortunate as well as misleading, as she was a woman of action, even joining her husband at Valley Forge in the difficult winter of 1775, when she was real inspiration to the tired and shivering troops. Instead of showing her in that ridiculous widow's bonnet, I wish the U.S. Post Office had depicted her arriving at the camp in her gorgeous coach and four, bestridden by black postilions in their livery of scarlet and white, as another president, Woodrow Wilson, was later to describe her and her entourage. [Woodrow Wilson, *George Washington* (1896), p. 184.] That would have been a stamp to remember!



Martha Washington on two drab issues: Scott 805 of 1937 (left) and 306 of 1902 (right).

When I checked the index of American commemoratives in Scott's 1988 Catalogue, I found that, out of a total of 752 issues, only 35, or 4.65%, were devoted to women. To be sure, we have them from A to Z: Louisa May Alcott, the author of *Little Women* (Scott 862) to Babe Zaharias, the golfer (Scott 1932), but 35 is not a very impressive number, is it? Moreover, in the famous U.S. Champions of Liberty series, not one woman is represented. There are plenty of general issues, of course, like those honouring the Girl Scouts of America (Scott 974 and 1199); the Gold Star Mothers (mothers of deceased members of the U.S. forces), showing star and palm fronds but no portraits (Scott 969, issued in 1948); Homemakers (Scott 1253); Mother's Day (Scott 737-38); Nursing (Scott 1190); and so on. I almost included the entry in the index titled "Endangered Flora" (Scott 1783-86), but found that they were



The American Woman. (U.S. 1152)

about flowers and not a woman named Flora.

There are stamps, too, to mark occasions like International Woman's Year (Scott 1571); the 50th anniversary of the nineteenth amendment, which gave women the right to vote (Scott 1406, issued in 1970); a Mother and Daughter stamp (Scott 1152), issued "to pay tribute to American women and their accomplishments in civic affairs, education, arts and industry" in 1960; a Service Women's commemorative (Scott 1013) showing women of the marine corps, the army, the navy and the air force all on one stamp (issued in 1952); a rather pleasant one, and one of the first U.S. tagged stamps, issued in 1966 to honour 75 years of service by the General Federation of Women's Clubs (Scott 1316) and depicting a Victorian lady and a modern mini-skirted miss holding a commemorative shield.



One Hundred Years of the Progress of Women. (U.S. 959)

A somewhat duller issue (Scott 959) was designed to mark the Progress of Women up to 1948, but showing the solemn faces of Elizabeth Stanton, Carrie C. Cott, and Lucretia Mott, evidently the only three during an entire century that the postal authorities could think of. Important pioneers in suffragette and temperance movements, they had lots to be solemn about, but surely they smiled sometimes. The first smiling face on an American stamp was that of Frances Perkins, the first woman to serve in the American cabinet, and Secretary of Labor from 1933 to 1945 (Scott 1821, issued in 1980). In the same year we find the faces of Dolly Madison, wife of President James Madison (Scott 1822); Emily Bissell, who introduced Christmas seals in the U.S. (Scott 1823); and Helen Keller, the blind and deaf writer and lecturer, together with her teacher, Anne Sullivan (Scott 1824).

In 1980 there appeared 26 stamps in a definitive series headed "Great Americans." How many of the 26 were women? Only four: Dorothy Dix, Pearl Buck, Rachel Carson, and Lillian Gilbreth (Scott 1844, 1848, 1857 and 1868). There are several men in the series who look like women, but that isn't quite the same thing!



Jane Addams (1865-1935), Social Worker. (U.S. 878)

We should note, also, Moina Michael, originator of the poppy fund, on a stamp issued on November 9, two days before Armistice Day in 1948 (Scott 977), and Blanche Stuart Scott (the first American woman pilot, 1886-1970), honoured ten years after her death and shown with a biplane soaring over her head (Scott C99). On the whole, though, the American record is bleak: in the Famous American Authors series of 1940 (Scott 859-63) there is only one woman (Louisa May Alcott) out of five; of the five Famous American Scientists (Scott 874-878, also issued in 1940), only one woman, Jane Addams (1860-1935) was chosen, though some would argue that she wasn't, strictly speaking, a scientist at all, but rather a great social worker who founded a social settlement, Hull House, in Chicago. She

did make some contributions to the field of sociology, a newly evolving social science in her time, and she was a leader in the women's suffrage and peace movements, sharing in 1931 the Nobel Prize for Peace with Nicholas Murray Butler. In the other series of 1940, Famous Composers, Artists, and Inventors (Scott 879-83, 884-88; 889-93), there was not one woman out of a total of fifteen.

As with our own country, there have been improvements to the record in the past couple of decades, but in a great country like the United States one wonders why women have lagged behind in philatelic recognition. No wonder the Equal Rights Amendment has never been ratified. Will Free Trade make a difference?

Russia

Although Russia produced postage stamps as early as 1857, it wasn't until 1913 that women made their appearance on them, and then only two in number: Catherine II (Catherine the Great) and her successor, Elizabeth Petrovna (Scott 94 and 99). Those were stamps commemorating the founding, three hundred tears before, of the Romanov dynasty, which, as we know, collapsed with the Communist Revolution of 1917. Apart from those two, the country and its stamp collectors had to wait until 1936 for a female to appear on a postage stamp. There evidently had been an epidemic of mail-box thefts in the U.S.S.R. A kind of vigilante group was formed to protect the mails, and was given the name `Pioneers.' The 15 kopek value of that year (Scott 588) shows one of the Pioneers, a girl, saluting. Another stamp (the 1 kopek, Scott 583) reveals Pioneers in action, preventing a mail-box robbery. I believe that this was the first crime prevention issue in philatelic history.

We see a female nurse weighing a child in the Child Welfare Issue of 1938 (Scott 659, the 10 kopek value), and a woman teacher giving a biology lesson (20 kopek, Scott 661). A girl with a parachute appears in the 1938 issue commemorating the twentieth anniversary of the Young Communist League, or Komsomol (20 kopek, Scott 693), but it wasn't until the next year, 1939, that a woman with a name appeared on a Russian stamp. In fact, there were three of them (Scott 718-20) - Paulina Osipenko, Marina Raskova, and Valentina Grizodubova - all involved in a non-stop flight from Moscow to the Far East. Otherwise the Communist postal authorities seemed to specialize in thematics like "Milkmaid with Prize Cow," "Woman Worker with Tractor," and so on. World War II heroines like Shura Chekalin (fighting Nazi soldiers) and Zoya Kosmodemjanskaya (being led to her death by Nazis) appeared in the 1942-44 series (Scott 865-66, the 1 and 2 rouble values). These were followed by a large number of stamps honouring women for their war efforts. In 1945 Russia struck medals for Motherhood, and established two Orders - the Order of Motherhood Glory and the Order of Mother-Heroine. The medals are depicted in the 20, 30 and 60 kopek values (Scott 984-86). An International Day of Women was established, and on March 11, 1947 a special issue marked the event. The 15 kopek stamp (Scott 1123) shows a woman teacher at work in the classroom, and the 30 kopek (Scott 1124) depicts a parade of women, with portraits of Lenin and Stalin over their heads.

Though Russia has always been renowned for its excellence in ballet, it was not until 1961-62 that ballerinas were shown in action on Russian stamps (Scott 25548-51, the 2, 3, 6, and 10 kopek values). Also in 1962 there appeared an unusual stamp titled "Woman and Various Activities" (4 kopek, Scott 2559), for the purpose, evidently, of honouring women in general. The rather crude design shows the face of a grim-looking worker, and

in the four corners dim pictures of factories, hospitals, and other work places, or so one assumes.

Lenin died in 1924, and was quickly honoured with postal tributes, but the country had to wait until 1956 to see his widow, Nadezhda K. Krupskaya (1869-1939) on a postage stamp (Scott 1831, 40 kopek). In addition to being Lenin's wife, Nadezhda had a distinguished career as a teacher. In the same year, 1956, G.N. Fedotova, a leading Russian actress (1846-1925) was similarly honoured on a 40 kopek stamp (Scott 1837). But the most celebrated feat of a Soviet woman in our time, the space flight of Valentina Tereshkova, Russia's first woman cosmonaut, was celebrated in 1963 with the issue of three stamps (Scott 2750-52, two 6 kopek and one 10 kopek), showing her portrait and depicting her journey into space. As the first nation to launch a space satellite, of course, Russia had every reason to be proud of her achievements. The country established a Cosmonauts' Day, April 12, 1963, which was marked with another special issue (Scott 2732-34, three 10 kopek values). There were several later issues, such as the large 1983 stamp (Scott 5126) depicting the three cosmonauts on board Soyuz T-7, Salyut 7, and Soyuz T-5, including a woman with name of S. Savitskaya, and another one marking the twentieth anniversary of Tereshkova's pioneer space flight (Scott 5153, 10 kopek). Apart from space heroines, factory workers, the occasional female artist, sculptor, or poet, Russia has been more sparing than the United States or Canada in honouring its women philatelically. There were no suffragettes during the Communist regime, of course, and women leaders were singled out for their patriotism and their productivity rather than their struggle for freedom. It will be interesting to see wether the new Russia, and the newly independent states, give women a better deal in the stamp world to come.

At the outset, I mentioned "Women as Objects of Beauty" as one of the categories that might be used for a study of Women on Stamps. I soon realized that this aspect of the subject alone could have occupied my entire space and more. Three examples will have to suffice here; two of them may be somewhat controversial.

The non-controversial one carries a sad story. What many collectors may consider to be the most beautiful of all mourning issues is the series of semi-postals issued by Belgium on December 1, 1935 to mark the death in a car accident of Queen Astrid. Proceeds from the surtax went to various charitable organizations. There were eight stamps in the series (Scott B170-77).



Queen Astrid Mourning Issue. (Belgium B174)

The second example, a set of three stamps issued by Spain on June 15, 1930, depicts the famous *Maja Desnuda* by Francisco de Goya y Lucientes (1746-1828), an artist who specialized in portraits of beautiful women. Some art historians have identified the *Maja* (in Spanish this simply means a pleasure-loving young woman, usually of the leisured class, just as her male counterpart, the `Majo,' was an upper-class dandy and a lover of intrigue) as the Duchess of Alba, who is said to have been the artist's mistress for a time. There are, in fact, two similar paintings of the *Maja,* the other showing her scantily draped, but it was the nude version that caused a sensation in social as well as philatelic circles.



The Maja Desnuda *by Goya: This issue was on sale for only three days. (Spain 397)*

The Spanish masters rarely depicted nudes, and Spanish tradition prescribed a very strict dress code for women. The three stamps (Scott 397-99) were intended to commemorate the 1928 centenary of Goya's death, but the sale was delayed till two years later, and it lasted only three days. The three values are also known imperforate; these command, according to Scott, six times the price of the perforated ones. I have never seen this issue on cover, and a friend of mine has suggested that any such covers from Spain to Canada might well have been confiscated by our Customs office in the more puritanical days of 1930. Perhaps some older collectors could comment on this theory.

The third example, also controversial but for different reasons, is the set (Scott 205-07) issued by Jamaica on February 14, (Valentine's Day, of course), 1964. This handsome set was produced to celebrate the crowning of Carole Joan Crawford, Miss Jamaica, as Miss World. Later, on May 25, a souvenir sheet (Scott 207a) was issued, containing all three stamps but with simulated perforations, and marginal decorations and inscriptions. There was no controversy over these stamps at the time, but recently beauty pageants have been the subject of much criticism from feminists who see them as examples of exploitation. For Jamaica in 1964, however, this particular `Woman on Stamp' was the object of intense national pride. Somehow she symbolized Jamaican independence from Britain, gained less than two years earlier.



Miss Jamaica, who became Miss World. (Jamaica 205)

The foregoing survey, necessarily limited in scope, may nonetheless serve to show the enormous possibilities for collectors in the field. Many great women leaders not mentioned in my study could easily have been included: such outstanding achievers as Amelia Earhart (1897-1937), the lost American aviator; Eleanor Roosevelt (1884-1962), wife of the president, but a wonderful humanitarian in her own right; and Golda Meir (1898-1978), the first woman prime minister of Israel, have all been honoured on stamps.The list could be extended, too, to embrace personalities of the theatre and the concert hall, and the world of sports and popular entertainment, in which women have increasingly made their mark in recent decades.

Postal authorities everywhere have at last awakened to the fact that the so-called second sex has the well-earned right to be recognized philatelically in every phase of human achievement. □

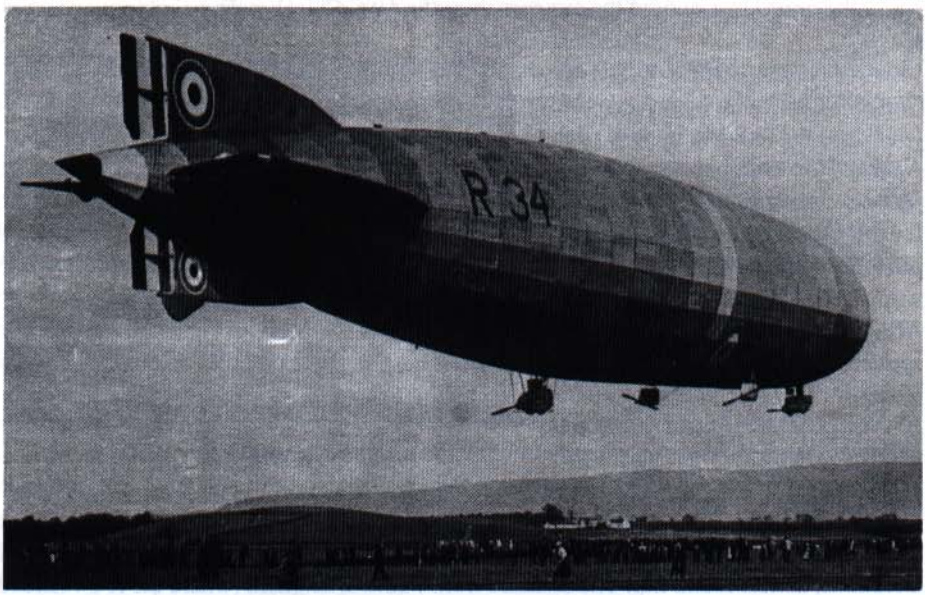
James Gray, a long-standing RPSC member, began, as many do, by collecting the World. He now concentrates on Great Britain, Canada, selected Commonwealth and foreign countries. His special interests are advertising covers and Nova Scotia postmarks.

The 75th Anniversary of British Airship R-34's Trans-Atlantic Flights

by Gary O. Briggs

Of all the first trans-Atlantic flights, probably the most impressive was the British dirigible R-34's trek from East Fortune on the east coast of Scotland to Mineola, New York. This air journey, beginning on July 2, 1919, took four and a half exciting days and covered about 3,130 nautical miles. Prevailing winds made this route extremely dangerous for heavier-than-air float planes at this early date. Even Charles Lindbergh's *Spirit of St. Louis* in 1927 did not have enough power to lift pontoons for landing gear when flying the other direction, from west to east, with tailwinds helping to conserve fuel. Not until 1928, nine years after the R-34's flight, did any airplane fly from Europe to North America, non-stop, over the Atlantic.

In the public's mind today, Charles Lindbergh's trans-Atlantic solo flight of 1927 seems to overshadow all previous successful flights over the ocean. Before Lindbergh's flight, however, not only had the R-34 made the crossing in both directions, but the German-built Zeppelins ZR-3 and LZ-127 had already spanned the Atlantic flying the more difficult east to west direction.



A souvenir postcard of the R-34, depicting the airship being readied for her first flight on March 14, 1919. The airship was powered by five 250HP motors, and had a maximum speed of 62 mph and a cruising speed of 45 mph. It measured 643 feet in length, 79 feet in diameter, and had a capacity of 1,950,000 cubic feet of gas.

Offically, the R-34 was a dirigible of the Royal Navy, but it carried out a strictly commercial mission on that pioneer trip, flying freight and passengers. As well, it proved that German Zeppelins of World War I really could have reached targets in North America and returned to bases in Greenland, or even could have rendezvoused with U-boat supply ships at sea for supplies of bombs, fuel, hydrogen, food, and fresh crews.

By May of 1919, competition was passionately under way for a £10,000 prize offered by press baron Lord Northcliffe, publisher of the *London Daily News,* to the first person to fly across the Atlantic Ocean, non-stop, from North America to any place in the United Kingdom. Great expense and a lot of sacrifice and work had to be accomplished in order to transport state-of-the-art airplanes from Europe to Newfoundland in preparation for winning the £10,000 purse.



The R-34 over Manhattan on Scott C217 of Romania.

In the third week of May, 1919, the U.S. Navy's non-rigid airship C-5 arrived to compete with the airplanes at Newfoundland for the Northcliffe prize. It made a 1,400 mile non-stop flight from its base at Moatauk, Long Island to reach St. John's. Unfortunately, before setting off for the 1,900 mile trans-Atlantic attempt, the C-5 was blown off its mooring mast by a gale while the crew slept aboard the support ship, the *USS Chicago.* The airship was lost at sea.

On May 31, 1919, a U.S. Navy Curtiss NC-4 flying boat successfully crossed the Atlantic by way of the Azores. However, because this flight was not non-stop, it did not qualify for the *London Daily News* £10,000 prize. Two weeks later, the prize was won by Capt. John Alcock and Lt. Arthur Whitten-Brown, who flew a sputtering, but reliable twin-engine Vickers Vimy biplane from St. John's to Cliften, Ireland in 16 hours and two minutes on June 14-15, 1919.



The R-34 on Scott 506 of Montserrat.

Less than three weeks after the Alcock–Brown flight, the R-34 lifted off from East Fortune, Scotland en route to becoming the first aircraft to fly the Atlantic in both directions, almost round trip. The distance from Pulham, England (where the R-34 landed on its return to England) to East Fortune technically prevents this flight from being a true round trip.

About seven years later history would record another highly publicized airplane, flying

to the North Pole and preempting another airship: the *Norge's* flight over the North Pole on the way to the first crossing of the Arctic Ocean by air to Teller, Alaska.

Philatelists and historical aviation buffs can count at least six postage stamps issued in the past 75 years which have honoured the trail-blazing R-34. Curiously, none of the nations issuing these stamps had any direct involvement with the R-34's trans-Atlantic flights over Great Britain, Ireland, Canada (Newfoundland and Nova Scotia) or the United States. These four nations have never issued a postage stamp commemorating the R-34. We may have to wait 25 years or more for such a commemorative or transportation stamp from the postal authorities of these countries.



Scott 677 of Belize, one of a 1983 set of six commemorating 200 years of manned flight, shows the R-34 against a cloud.

In fact, Great Britain, Ireland and Canada have never issued a postage stamp depicting any airship. The only airship to appear on a U.S. stamp is the LZ-127, the *Graf Zeppelin,* the great German dirigible which is now prolific on world-wide postage stamps. A lot of material has been issued covering the big German airships, but the British contributions to the development of dirigibles have been routinely ignored. For example, the great German zeppelin master, Dr. Hugo Eckener, is depicted on a May 1993 stamp of Dominica.

The nations which have issued R-34 stamps are the Central American country of Belize, the Comoros Islands, Guinea Bissau, Liberia, Montserrat, and Romania.

On July 6, 1919 when the R-34 reached Long Island, New York, a stowaway was discovered by the airmen aboard, along with a kitten and two pigeons. The unauthorized `passenger' was Bill Ballantyne, a member of the crew who had been excluded from the flight roster to better accommodate the V.I.P. passengers, Major J.E. Pritchard, General Maitland, and Lt. Commander Zachary Landsdowne, an observer for the U.S. Navy. On the westbound trip there were 26 crew and passengers, including Ballantyne, who was given duties after he was discovered. Ballantyne was not allowed to board for the return flight to Pulham, which carried 30 people.

When the R-34 reached Mineola, New York, after setting the east-west trans-Atlantic record and enduring 108 hours over the gusty Atlantic Ocean, it did a slow motion nose dive, an indication of displaced water ballast and/or too many people in the nose or front of the airship without proper trim. Fortunately, the 643-foot-long airship levelled off nicely under Captain George H. Scott's firm guidance. It was determined that Major Pritchard of the Admiralty would parachute down in order to supervise the ground crew, which was composed of U.S. Army soldiers. Two lines were lowered down and secured as the huge airship slowly was managed from a successful `landfall' to a secure mooring. The Brits had arrived two days after the Fourth of July Independence Day celebrations.

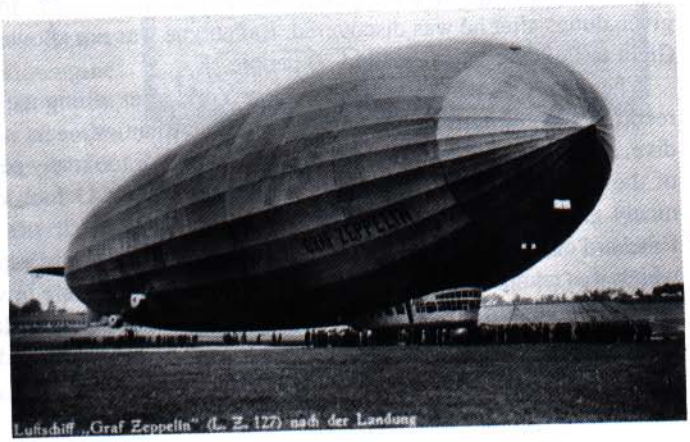


Legacy of the R-34: Commercial flights by dirigible for passengers and mail began in 1928 with the LZ-127, the Graf Zeppelin. *This 1978 show cover, prepared by the Euclid (Ohio) Stamp Club, commemorates the 50th anniversary of the service.*

The R-34's return trip to England was noteworthy because it took only about three days and three hours, or about 33 hours less than the triumphant initial crossing, which had to contend with headwinds. Also, another pigeon spotted the zeppelin perhaps at about 2,000 feet above sea level and hitched a free ride back toward the British Isles.

The R-34 landed safely at Pulham on July 13, 1919. Commercial and/or military airships to follow her were the LZ-126 (ZR-3 *Los Angeles*), LZ-127 *Graf Zeppelin*, the R-100, and the LZ-129 *Hindenburg*. The German zeppelin LZ-126 crossed the Atlantic in 1924, and the LZ-127 *Graf Zeppelin* began commercial passenger and airmail service in 1928. During the next eight years such flights became routine.

Memorial markers or historical plaques for the R-34's historic flight were set in place at Mineola, New York; Pulham, Norfolk; and East Fortune, Scotland by the Friends of Cardington Airship Station (FOCAS) and the Air League of the British Empire. The R-34's masthead or figure head, in the form of her shield with the royal coat of arms of Scotland picturing a standing lion, which was attached to the nose or prow of the great airship, is at Cardington, England.

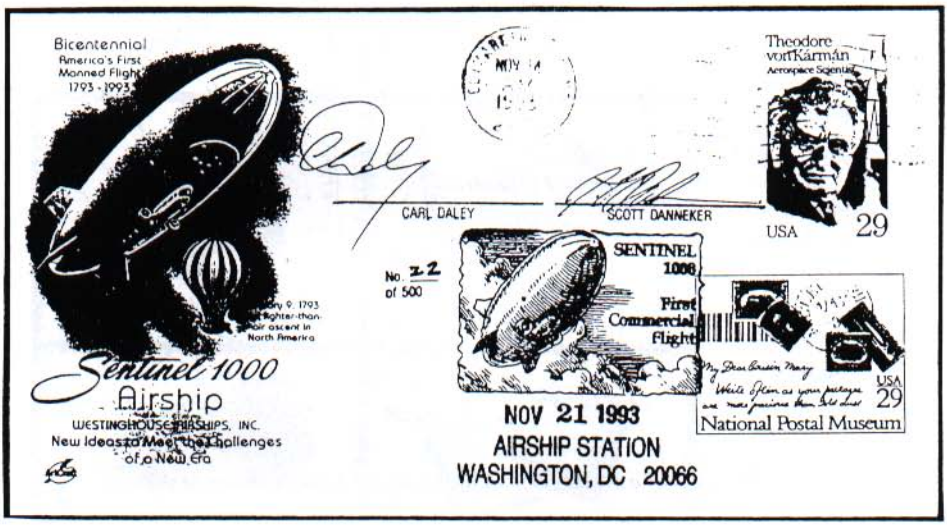


The Graf Zeppelin: *Longer (776 feet), more powerful (2,650 HP) and faster (68 mph) than the the R-34, this German airship began commercial service nine years after the R-34's pioneer flight. It has been widely commemorated on stamps and postcards such as this one.*

Although there were a few veterans who celebrated the 75th anniversaries of the events of World War I, the last known airman of the R-34's trans-Atlantic crossings, Albert G. Evenden, sadly passed away on August 6, 1989 at the age of 96. Another crew member, helmsman John N. (Jock) Forteath, also worked aboard the R-29. After his duty on the R-34 he went on to serve at Gibraltar during World War II. Up until 1977 when he passed away, Jock Forteath spent part of his retirement collecting airship lore, especially R-34 memorabilia in Canada. The R-34 met its end on January 27, 1921. It crashed and broke up on a Yorkshire hillside during a training flight.

Flight covers and mail carried aboard the R-34's trans-Atlantic flights are eagerly sought by aerophilatelisrts. But after 75 years, they are not easy to find or affordable for most collectors.

Whether or not modern airships are to advance beyond advertising blimps, to soar gently and elegantly and crisscross oceans, depends on the dwindling supply of helium, financial and political considerations, and perhaps the whims of tourist consortium executives. Today at our busy centralized airports there is much grid lock, rush hour traffic, and jet lag associated with modern airline travel. Small airports and obscure clearings off the beaten track may await the zeppelins of the future.



The Modern Descendant: In November 1993 the Sentinel 1000, *world's largest existing airship, flew mail from Weeksville, North Carolina to Ft. Meade, Maryland, for delivery to Washington. Built by Wesinghouse and measuring 222 feet long, this airship is much smaller than the R-34, but has state-of-the-art navigation and propulsion equipment. This is one of a limited number of flown covers signed by the pilots. Larger airships are now under construction and on the drawing boards.*

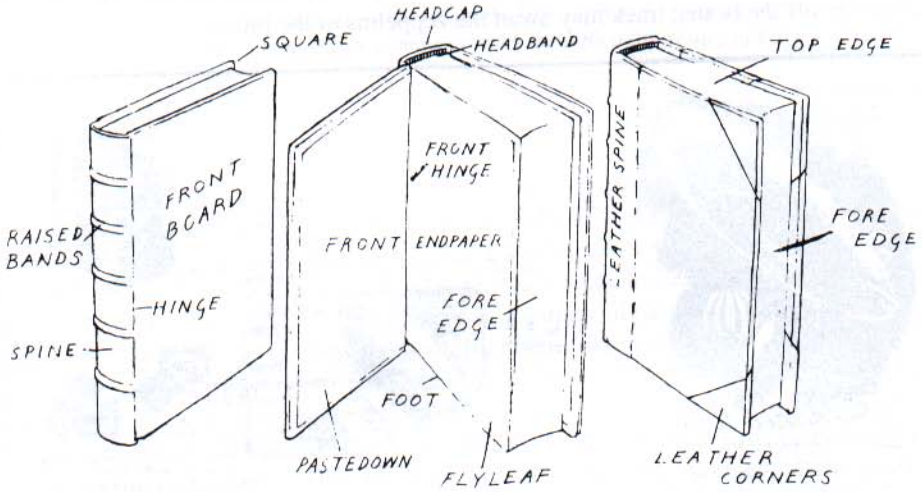
For now we can take some measure of comfort in monitoring the activities of today's blimps, which bear advertising messages on their sides and carry television cameras which focus in on baseball games and golf contests. Presently, the world's two largest blimps are the *Sentinel 1000,* which has flown some exquisite philatelic covers, and the colour-rich laser-equipped `Pink Floyd' blimp, which is flown at rock concerts. □

PAPER: Its Preservation and the Agents of Its Destruction, Part V

by Kenneth D. Campbell

Bookbinding

Although bookbinding is not of great concern to philatelists in the pursuit of stamp collecting, most collectors maintain a library. We will not go into great detail, but will note and examine the materials used by the bookbinder. The basic principles involved in hand binding a book have not changed over the centuries.



The parts of a bound book. A half bound volume is shown at the right.

Paste: For mending tears in a book, a paste made of cornstarch or rice flour is used. These pastes do not leave stains and do not contain injurious chemicals. Thin transparent Japanese tissue is used to cover a tear. After drying, the tissue is removed, leaving only a few fibres in the tear as a reinforcement.

Glue: One of the chief materials required by a bookbinder is glue. An animal glue made from hides is the one most commonly used. It comes in large cakes or chunks. The glue is heated in a large glue pot and water is added. The water is absorbed into the glue. As the water evaporates more water is added each morning until the proper consistency is attained.

Commercial paste: Bookbinders also use a commercial paste that is purchased from suppliers. This type of paste is of the consistency of thick cream.

Sewing cord: Sewing cord used in the bookbinding industry is hemp. The strands contain long fibres. If tape is used instead of cords it should be unbleached. The French make a finely woven bleached tape that is very strong. It has been found to be very satisfactory. Thread for sewing is unbleached linen. Surgeon's silk thread is very strong and is satisfactory.

Leather: Better books are often bound in leather. Whether the book is full bound, three-quarters bound or half bound in leather, the best leather is from near the backbone. When a book is half bound, the leather covers the spline and about a quarter of the surface of the front and back covers. It is usual to cover the two corners diagonally on the front and back with leather when the book is half bound.

Doublures: Doublures is a name of French origin and refers to a doubling of material or a lining. It is particularly needed when books are bound in leather. Doublures are silk or woven fabric. Flyleaves or end papers are blank pages used at the beginning and the end of a book.

Solander cases: In many instances valuable books are case bound. The solander case in such instances is usually lined with a soft chamois or flannel cloth.

All in all, bookbinders do a conscientious job. They use materials that are conducive to long life, and they take pride in their workmanship.



The Republic of China issued a set of stamps in 1992 showing different types of binding used with ancient Chinese books.

3.50: Scroll

5.00: Fold Bound Book

9.00: Butterfly Binding

15.00: String Bound Book

Storage

Many of us like to use wood containers for storing our philatelic treasures. If you insist on wood choose old well seasoned wood or well dried soft woods (except Douglas Fir or Sitka Spruce). Oak is especially corrosive and should not be used. Wood gives off natural acidic vapours, and no varnish or paint will prevent all vapours from escaping. Shellac or clear acrylic varnishes will improve the sealing of wood to some extent, but they do not provide a complete barrier. If you choose wood boxes, allow a few months waiting time before storing your philatelic material in them. We recommend the use of acid free board containers for storage, rather than wood.

Acid free storage boxes or boxes made from fluted polypropylene are good alternatives. Corrugated cardboard boxes, although readily available, should be avoided as they are highly acidic and will, in time, degrade the contents.

Certain types of photographic materials are sensitive to alkalinity and should be stored in acid free unbuffered (neutral pH) enclosures. Covers should be placed in acid free paper envelopes or polyester (Mylar) enclosures. The material holding the covers should then be placed in acid free file folders and stored vertically in baked enamel metal filing cabinets. Alternatively, if you insist on using wooden cabinets, be certain that they are thoroughly sealed with a high quality waterproof urethane or a good latex paint such as Pratt and Lambert's Vapox.

Acid free slip covers and boxes are available commercially in various sizes, but it is often more suitable to construct simple custom-designed enclosures. Materials are readily available. Two practical types of enclosures that you can make are described at the right.

Custom-Made Storage Boxes

Equipment and materials:

- metal ruler
- sharp knife
- 2-ply or 4-ply acid free mat board from any good art supplier
- Sturdy acid free paper such as Permalife (80lb. weight or 60 g/m^2)*
- 4 cm gummed linen acid free tape
- poly (vinyl) acetate adhesive (PVA), LePage's Bondfast, Weldbond, Elmer's Glue All, Jade 454 and 403, or C.M. Bond.

*Olde White is available from Talas Library Service, 213 West 35th St., 9th Floor, New York, NY 10001-1996

General instructions:

Draw out the pattern on matboard or paper. Cut out the pattern. Allow 3 mm extra around all edges.

When matboard is used, score along the dotted lines with a sharp knife to make folding possible. Use gummed linen tape to secure corners and to strengthen folds. If additional strengthening is required, use bookbinding cloth. Each of the enclosures takes approximately one hour to construct.

When you are ready to store your items in a container, remove:

- staples, paper clips, pins or any other metal attachments
- all types of plastic covers and interleaving
- envelopes, brown paper bags, newspaper wrappings and loose cardboard
- loose dust and dirt

Inks

As philatelists and postal historians, we are concerned with three quite different types of ink: those for printing stamps, those for cancelling stamps, and writing inks used in some postal markings and addresses on covers.

Printing Inks. The various printing processes used to print stamps dictate the type of ink used. A brief review of the many printing processes will help us to understand the inks that are used for each process.

Lithography: A metal plate whose surface is so treated that what is to be printed can be inked but the remaining surface areas reject ink.

Collotype: A thin gelatin plate exposed to light, treated with reagents and used to print by lithography. Seldom used for stamps.

Custom-Made Storage Boxes

Slip-case

This open-sided box, made of 2-ply or 4-ply acid-free matboard, is designed to contain books requiring support and protection. The open side leaves the spine visible for identification. The scored extension flaps fold up. The numbers on the flaps denote assembly sequence (Figures 1a, 1b). The flaps are held together with PVA adhesive.

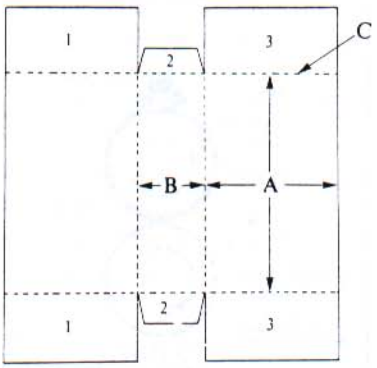


Figure 1a
Pattern for the slip-case.

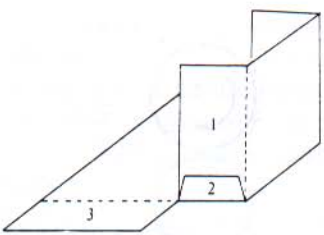


Figure 1b
Assembling the slipcase:

A - Dimensions of book plus 3 mm around all edges
B - Thickness of book plus 3 mm on ends
C - Board stored to half its thickness

Box

This box is for storage of archival documents, works of art and books. Depending on the size required, it is made of 2-ply or 4-ply acid-free matboard (Figure 2).

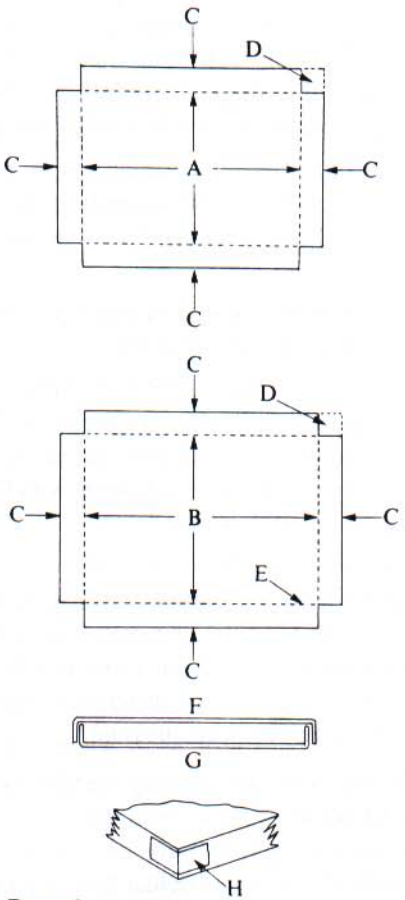


Figure 2
Construction of box:

A - BOTTOM: Dimensions of book plus 3 mm around all edges
B - TOP: 5 mm larger than bottom
C - Thickness of book
D - Corners removed
E - Board scored to half its thickness
F - Top of box
G - Bottom of box
H - Gummed linen tape on outside of both top and bottom

Letterpress: Refers to printing from raised moveable type or zincs with raised images. No printing plate is used. Sometimes the moveable type is used to make a stereotype plate, which is then curved and used for the printing. This is known as *rotary letterpress.*

Planographic: Printed from a flat level plate.

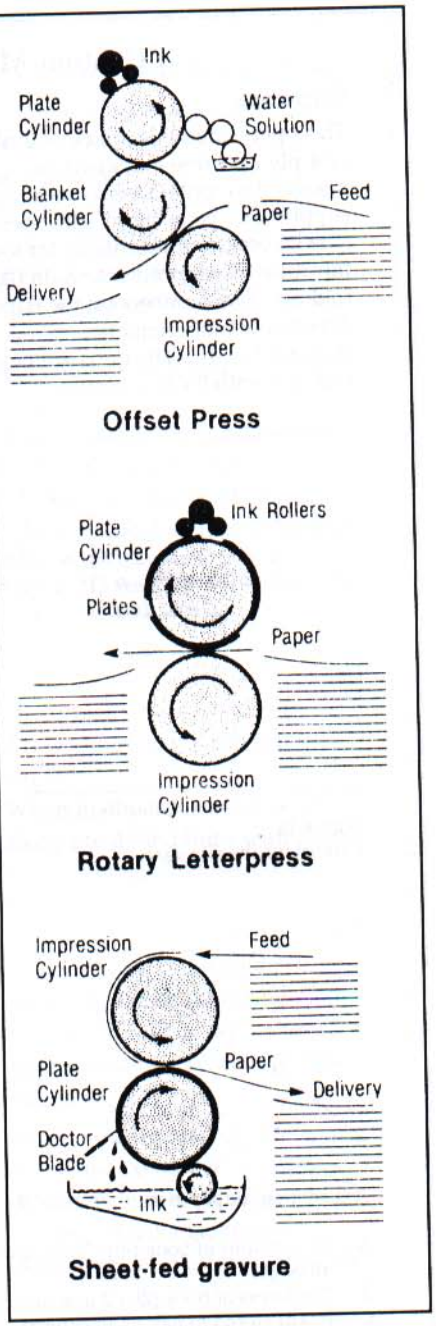
Photogravure: Printing from a photographic negative transferred to a metal plate by the use of acid to etch in the design and text. For rotary gravure (rotogravure) the printing plates are bent into a curve before hardening.

Intaglio: Engraved or incised design cut into a metal late. Ink on the incised design is transferred to the paper and dries in a raised image.

Line Engraving: Incised or engraved into metal as lines of varying width.

Thermographic: The printing is a process where a pigmented powder is dusted onto the wet ink and then subjected to infrared radiation, producing a raised image with the appearance of an engraved finish.

Metallic printing: A metallic ink has fine powdered metal as a pigment in a suitable vehicle. Another type of metallic printing uses a fine metallic film on a foil, usually a polyester. The colour is transferred to paper from the foil by heat and pressure.



The inks used for printing stamps have varied down through the years, but generally there were similarities to the inks in normal commercial use at a particular time. Stamps printed by lithography, collotype and letter-press use `paste inks,' which are inks that are pigment-based and use a drying oil as the binding agent. These inks dry by absorption into the paper and by the evaporation of the solvent. For photogravure, the ink is a pigment/dye dissolved in a solvent such as xylene with a resin binder added. These inks are more sensitive to solvents than other printing inks. They dry by absorption into the paper and by atmospheric drying.

At various times, fugitive inks have been used in printing postage stamps, and these

cause problems. Fugitive inks fade over time and run when the stamps are soaked off paper, even to the point where the coloured ink will dye the stamp paper, including the back of the stamp. Canada's 3¢ Jubilee of 1897 is noted for this. Extreme care must be taken in separating the stamps from the paper they adhere to by not over soaking in water. The addition of a teaspoon of salt to four cups of cold water used in soaking the stamps from the paper will stabilize the ink and reduce running to a minimum. Some countries purposely use fugitive inks to prevent re-use of uncancelled washed stamps. Salt or sodium chloride in the water acts as a sort of sizing agent and results in a stiffening of the paper. [Sizing will be discussed in a later section of this series.]

Collectors who live in areas where tap water is chlorinated may have noticed that used stamps, when soaked off paper and left in the water for half an hour or more, will brighten up considerably. This is due to the minuscule amount of chlorine present in the water. Let me remind you that you should not leave your stamps in the water longer than is necessary to separate the stamps from the adhering paper. Water softens and changes the paper fibre.

Many collectors add three drops of household bleach (Javex), which contains sodium hypochlorite, to a quart of tepid water for washing stamps. This solution stabilizes most inks and brightens the stamps. As soon as the stamps have been soaked from the various papers they should be thoroughly rinsed in plain tepid water before drying. Collectors are warned to use precautions when handling bleaching compounds. Bleach is a great destroyer. If stronger solutions than the above are used, the solution will destroy your stamps and fade the inks.

Cancellation Inks. Inks for cancellation purposes are indelible and resistant to removal by chemicals or washing. Cancellation inks are made to recipes controlled by postal administrations. They use a pigment suspended in a medium such as a linseed oil base. The medium adheres the pigment to the paper's surface. At times a spirit base is also used. These inks are diffused into the paper fibres and remain there after the spirit base has evaporated.

An excess of oil in the ink results in the oil bleeding beyond the cancellation into the paper. Most of us have seen covers with oily brown stains around and beyond the cancellation. Many old stamps, heavily cancelled by a mischievous postal clerk, can be improved by carefully using pure, uncoloured liquid soap on the ball of one's finger, and then washing the stamp lightly. As the soap blackens or becomes grey, wash it off the stamp, and repeat the process several times. Extreme care must be taken so that the soap acts as a lubricant and that no abrasion takes place. Although the soap will decrease the black cancellation, it will also bleach the colour in the stamp. For this reason caution and care are required, and the stamp must be thoroughly washed. After the stamp has been washed it should be dried between two sheets of blotting paper. The result of this cleansing is a vast improvement of the stamp through a reduction of the heavy black cancellation to a grey-black colour. This process should not be confused with wet cleaning a stamp, which is described in another section of this series.

Postal history collectors have all encountered cancellations on some covers a century or more old that have faded to the point of being unreadable. This is usually due to the use in the cancelling ink of organic dyes, which are susceptible to fading as a result of

light. In the 1800s most countries, including Canada, used a carbon ink for hand cancelling postage stamps. Carbon pigment particles were mixed with gum arabic (Acacia). The ingredients were sent to the local postmaster with instructions on how to mix the ink. Very few problems have been encountered with this ink, with the exception of some water solubility.

A third type of nineteenth century cancelling ink was a blue-black ink made from an extract from wood logs, which accounts for its colour. This ink fades when exposed to light and is affected by acids and alkalis. Blue inks were based on Prussian Blue pigments made soluble in an oxalic acid solution. A Brazil wood extract was used in the early days for a red-carmine ink.

Writing Inks.



Ink Problems on a Stampless Cover. Excessive oil in the postmark is bleeding, and acid in the writing ink is causing paper deterioration.

One of the older inks used exclusively for writing was known as Iron Gall ink. This was a black acidic ink made from oak galls, produced on oak trees by a wasp as protection for its larvae. Iron sulphate was added to the tannins extracted from the oak galls by boiling in water. It is a strongly acidic ink and causes immense damage to paper fibres. Some recipes call for the addition of a small amount of sulphuric acid to give the ink better adherence to the paper. This made the ink even more of a disaster for historians as it will eventually degrade the paper and totally destroy it where the writing occurs, leaving holes in the paper. Furthermore, the ink will migrate to adjoining sheets, showing up as a brown writing in reverse. Often called `mirror writing,' this migration produces a brown discolouration that is very injurious to papers. Studies have shown that sulphates and chlorides in writing ink will also migrate on papers.

Modern writing inks are so diverse as to defy categorization. Many modern inks, those in ball point pens for example, are sensitive to organic solvents. Today the composition of inks is continually fluctuating.

(to be continued)

For further reading:

Edith Diehl, *Bookbinding — Its Background and Technique,*(Volume 1 and 2 combined).
David Muir, *Binding and Repairing Books by Hand.*
National Museums of Canada, *Storing Works on Paper,* Catalogue No. NM 95-57/11-2 (1986).

Kenneth Campbell prepared and partially wrote this series before he passed away suddenly in August 1989. Mr. James E. Kraemer has completed the series from the research notes.

New on the Philatelic Bookshelf...

Catalogue des Marques de Passage

Author: James Van der Linden. Publisher: S.A. Soluphil, Luxembourg. Hardbound; 336 pages.

The subtitle of this magnificent volume is "Origine-Transit-Comptable, 1661-1875." The list of consulted works numbers 344, and the bibliography ads 52 titles to this number. In addition, Mr. Van der Linden consulted 10 magazines, five sources of documents, and 14 catalogues. All this was augmented by a study of 12 collections of postmarks.

Written in French, it can be used with ease by any unilingual speaker of English, German, or other languages. The book follows another one under the same title published in 1977 but in which Mr. Van der Linden confined himself to the 1815-1875 period only. Except for the title there are no real similarities between the two volumes. While the 1977 edition was a 'rehearsal' for the one which appeared 16 years later, it is no match in quality of work and research of postmarks and accounting markings of 114 postal authorities in the present volume.

The *Catalogue des Marques des Passage* is amply illustrated, with the format of devices and colours of usage well defined. Separate sections on numerical devices used in taxation and manuscript markings add to the completeness of this volume, an essential book for every postal historian. -Michael Madesker

Update II to the Second Edition of The Postal History of the AEF 1917-1923

Edited by Theo. Van Dam and compiled by the World War I Study Group of the Military Postal History Society. Publisher: The Military Postal History Society, Box 32, Cypress, TX 77429. Perfect bound; 168 pages; $23.00 US.

The first edition of *The Postal History of the AEF 1917-1923* was published in 1980, the second edition in 1990, and Update I in 1991. This volume contains a host of new discoveries made since the first update.

The new data in this volume are listed in the same sequence as the original book, noting new postal markings, covercards, usages, and other distinctive features. This volume is the result of the research of over 30 members of the study group who contributed the information to this volume.

The quality of the 388 illustrations varies from excellent to looking like the fourth generation photocopy of a dark colour paper cover. The cancels are not reproduced separately, filled in or otherwise strengthened. The photographs showing ships and people come out quite dark, and would have appeared better if a half-tone had been used. However, the goal of this volume is to document new discoveries, and make them available at a reasonable cost. The volume certainly succeeds in this goal, and in the addition to a table of contents and an index, a two-page bibliography appears. The editor is to be congratulated for pulling this material together. -Paul Burega

Canadian Revenues, Volume 7: B.C. and Yukon

Author: Edward Zaluski. Publisher: Right Road Printing Ltd., Nepean, Ont. Available from the author at 2696 Flannery Dr., Ottawa, ON K1V 8M2, or from George Wegg, Toronto; Saskatoon Stamp Centre; and Subway Stamp Shop, New York. 7 x 8¼, card cover, spiral bound; 184 pages; $24.50 postpaid to Canadian addresses, $21.50 U.S. to American addresses.

The seventh and last volume of a series on the Revenue Stamps of Canada was released in April 1994. Volumes III, IV, V, and VI are still available. Volumes I and II are no longer available. Printed on non-acidic super white pages with sharp clear illustrations, this volume is on a par with the last volume, No. VI.

An excellent four-page index precedes the text. The next seven pages are devoted to explanatory detail, terminology and referencing.

The British Columbia section begins with the Law Stamps. Punch cancellations are illus-

trated and identified, followed by an illustrated identification check list of all 13 issues of the B.C. Law Stamps. The next 25 pages describe these issues in detail. B.C. Law meters, Police Inspection Stamps, Hospital Aid Stamps, Real Estate Licence Stamps, Search Fee Stamps and Amusement and Sales Tax Stamps follow. Duck Stamps and Chinook Salmon Stamps, both issued for conservation purposes,precede the final 13 pages on B.C. Telephone franks.

The Yukon Law Stamps require 16 pages for their description and listing. The section on Telegraph franks takes up 19 pages. An even longer section of 23 pages lists and describes the Bell Telephone franks.

The book's final chapters deal with Prisoner of War labels, Proprietary or Medicine labels, Lock seals, and Petroleum labels. Among the various items described in the addendum are illustrations of the N.S. forgeries, the watermark on the third issue of Canada Bill Stamps, and a Visa Fee update.

This volume concludes a remarkable series. All seven volumes are needed by every serious Canada revenue collector. We predict that this series will remain the definitive work for many years.

-J.E. Kraemer, Philatelic Research Foundation

Sakura - Catalog of Japanese Stamps 1994, *29th Edition.*

Publisher: Japan Philatelic Society Foundation, Box 1, Shinjuku, Tokyo 163-91, Japan. 254 pages; ISBN 4-88963-492-4.

While this catalogue is in Japanese, there is a full page in English at the front entitled "Catalog Information for Users." This page gives a translation showing the Japanese characters for various printing methods used throughout the catalogue, and their English equivalents. In the stamp listings, each section is titled in Japanese and English, and each stamp is identified in both languages. All stamps are shown in full colour, at a reduced size, making it easy for the reader to match his stamp with the catalogue listing.

Of interest is a section of the catalogue which shows the reader how to mount mint stamps in mounts, and how to soak, dry, and mount used stamps with hinges. This is an idea which should be used in North American catalogues. This may help those stamp collectors who are new to the hobby. What better place to have information on soaking and mounting used stamps than in a stamp catalogue. This volume is recommended for collectors of Japanese stamps, or those with topical/ thematic interests, for there are many stamps from Japan which would fit into different themes.

-Paul Burega

A History of the Finnish Posts, 1638-1988

Author: Jukka-Pekka Pietiäinen. Publisher: Posts and Telecommunications Authority of Finland. Hardbound; 74 pages.

This is a condensed version of a two-volume, 1,100 page opus. Its chief thrust is on postal operations. Well illustrated with many maps, it also lists postal stations. It even includes a photograph of the interior of a postal bus, replete with employees and passengers. Delivery plans, routes and statistics complete this compact book. This is a `sampler' of the postal history of Finland from the Swedish Era to date. It explains the complexity of the country's postal services very adequately.

-Michael Madesker

The Private Ship Letter Stamps of the World, Part 4: The Letter and Parcel Stamps of the Finnish Shipping Companies

Author: G.W. Connell. Publisher: Finnish Philatelic Federation, Oy Finlandia 88 Ab. ISBN 952-9677-22-7. clothbound; 174 pages, 16 colour plates. Available from the publisher at Fin 245 plus postage, or $47.50 from L.H. Hartmann, Box 36006, Louisville, KY 40233.

The introduction to this book is in Finnish and Swedish as well as English, but the remainder of the book is in English. Finnish ships and lake steamers provided an important part of local and maritime philately. These ships offered letter and parcel services, often before regular postal service operated in an area.

Very good photographs of the stamps and covers illustrate the text. Most are black and white, with 16 colour plates. Also included are maps and photographs of the people involved.

A brief historical background of each area documents how the various shipping companies were formed. In many cases, photos of the boats are included. Many covers are shown; in some cases, these are the only recorded copies. Others may be recorded as a result of this book. Where known, the stamps, proofs, colour trials, cancellations, and covers are documented to the extent of the existing knowledge by the author and the many individuals listed who contributed data.

Up until this time, the identification of the stamps was difficult as the designs range from a few typeset lines to lithographs in multiple colours. These stamps could easily be overlooked and confused with various non-philatelic labels. This volume puts an end to this problem, as the stamps are made easily identifiable.

The issues are well covered and researched. The book concludes with a bibliography, something which I wish more authors would provide. This book is a must for the library of anyone interested in Finnish or maritime philately.

-Paul Burega

Victoria Gold

Author: Kenneth J. Kutz. Publisher: Gold Fever Publishing, Seven Whaling Road, Darien, CT 06820. ISBN 0-9620411-2-2. Hardbound; 234+vi pages; $37.50 U.S. regular edition; $49.50 U.S. deluxe.

This book starts off with the diary of an Englishman, Henry Catchpole, who took a trip to Australia to make his fortune in the gold fields. After the end of the diary, we are treated to the contents of the letter he wrote home, and later with the correspondence of his younger brother William, who also went to Australia to make his fortune.

The text is interspersed with covers, photos, and drawings of the Australia gold fields. An appendix lists Victoria postal rates during the period 1850-1875. Some of the letter contains insights on the workings of the postal system in the gold fields. It is unfortunate that the envelopes to the letters are no longer available, as they would have added greatly to the philatelic contents of the book.

This is very interesting reading about a prospector/miner in the 1800s. I found the book difficult to put down, and read it over the course of 24 hours. It is highly recommended for its insight into life one hundred years ago.

-Paul Burega

Argentine Maritime Postal History (Historia Postal Maritima Argentina)

Author: Dr. Mario David Kurchan. Bilingual (English and Spanish). Information on availability from the author at Amador 1604, 1636 Olivos, Argentine. Hardbound; profusely illustrated; 6½ x 8½; 440 pages. ISBN 950-43-5424-6.

Twenty years of research and writing on the maritime postal history of Argentina has culminated in this very informative book, published earlier this year.

Dr. Kurchan, an accredited international jurist, has written this book in a bilingual format. The book is divided into three parts containing a total of 26 chapters plus a list of ships and a table of rarity.

The first part has 12 chapters, on such topics as "The Last Colonial Government Period," "Steam Navigation on the River Plata," "Navigation on the Uruguay and other rivers," "Postmaster Antonio de Posadas," "The Brokers, Bernal and Carega," and "Brazilian and Paraguayan Steamships," among others.

The second part is made of nine chapters on the navigation companies of Germany, Belgium, France, Great Britain and Sardinia and Italy.

The third part of the book deals with the River Plata basin, The Terra del Fuego adventure, the Patagonia, World War I European mail, and other topics.

At the end of the sections are listings of ships, ship agents, and a documented annex.

- J.E. Kraemer

New from Canada Post / Nouveautés de Postes Canada

JEANNE SAUVÉ

On International Women's Day, 8 March 1994, Canada Post Corporation issued a stamp commemorating the late former Governor General Jeanne Sauvé.

The 43¢ commemorative stamp is a retrospective of Jeanne Sauvé the journalist, the Member of Parliament, the Speaker of the House of Commons and Canada's first woman Governor General. Included in the unique stamp pane are four different tabs which represent Madame Sauvé's four major career roles.

Marie Jeanne Mathilde (Benoît) Sauvé was born in Prud'homme, Saskatchewan on April 26, 1922. In 1925 her family moved to Ottawa. It was there she received her education. In 1948 she married Maurice Sauvé. She began her career as a journalist and broadcaster in 1952. In 1972 she entered politics, winning a Liberal seat in Parliament. In 1980 she was chosen to be the first woman Speaker of the House of Commons. On May 14, 1984, Jeanne Sauvé became the first woman to occupy the position of Governor General of Canada, retiring in 1990 She died on January 26, 1993.



Specifications:

Date of Issue:	8 March 1994
Last Day FDC only):	7 September 1994
Denomination:	43¢
Printer:	Canadian Bank Note Co. Ltd.
Quantity:	15,000,000
Dimensions:	40 mm x 27.5 mm (horizontal)
Perforation:	13+
Gum Type:	PVA
Paper:	Peterborough
Printing Process:	six colour lithography
Pane Layout:	20 stamps, 4 different tabs
Tagging:	General tagging, four sides
First Day:	Prud'homme, Saskatchewan

La Société canadienne des postes émettra un timbre à l'effigie de l'ancien gouverneur général, Jeanne Sauvé. Le timbre sera mis en circulation le 8 mars 1994, proclamé Journée internationale de la femme.

Le timbre commémoratif de 0,43 $ offre une rétrospective de la carrière de Jeanne Sauvé qui fut journaliste, députée, présidente de la Chambre des communes et la première femme au Canada à porter le titre de gouverneur général. Quatre bandelettes illustrant les principaux volets de sa carrière rendent le feuillet unique.

Marie Jeanne Mathilde (Benoît) Sauvé est née à Prud'homme, en Saskatchewan, le 26 avril 1922. En 1925, sa famille s'installe à Ottawa où Jeanne Benoît fait ses études. Elle épouse Maurice Sauvé en 1948. En 1952, elle entreprend une brillante carrière de journaliste. M^{me} Sauvé obtient, en 1972, un siège libéral au Parliament. Elle devient, en 1980, la première femme nommée à la présidence de la Chambre des communes. En 1984, elle devient la première femme à occuper le poste de gouverneur général du Canada. Elle sert son pays jusqu'a sa retraite, en 1990. Son décès est annoncé le 26 janvier 1993.

Spécifications techniques :

Date d'émission :	8 mars 1994
Dernier jour de vente (PPJO):	7 septembre 1994
Valeur :	0,43 $
Imprimeur :	Canadian Bank Note Co. Ltd.
Tirage : Timbres :	15 000 000
Format :	40 mm x 27,5 mm (horizontal)
Dentelure :	13 +
Gomme :	A.P.V.
Papier :	Peterborough
Procédé d'impression:	Lithographie (six couleurs)
Présentation :	20 timbres, 4 bandelettes différentes
Marquage :	Procédé général, sur les quatre côtés
Premier jour (PPJO) :	Prud'homme (Saskatchewan)

T. EATON STAMP BOOKLET / CARNET DE TIMBRES CONSACRÉ À T. EATON

On March 17 Canada Post Corporation issued a special stamp and Prestige Stamp Booklet celebrating the 125th anniversary of the T. Eaton Company. The booklet contains 10 of the 43¢ commemorative stamps, colour photographs and written text portraying the long and distinguished history of this Canadian retail giant. The stamp itself features an image of the store's founder, Timothy Eaton, the original store in downtown Toronto, as well as a colourful collage of items sold over the years.

Official sponsors of the Eaton Prestige Stamp Booklet include RBC Dominion Securities, the Bank of Montreal, the law firm of Hoskin and Harcourt, Ernst & Young, Sedgwick Noble Lowndes and the Toronto Dominion Bank.

After emigrating from Northern Ireland in 1854, Timothy Eaton operated dry goods stores in rural Ontario with his brother James, before moving to Toronto in 1868. He leased a building at Yonge and Queen, and opened his store on 8 December 1869, with a staff of four.



Specifications:

Date of Issue:	17 March 1994
Last Day FDC only):	16 September 1994
Denomination:	43¢
Printer:	Canadian Bank Note Co. Ltd.
Quantity:	7,500,000 (750,000 booklets)
Dimensions:	30 mm x 40 mm (vertical)
Perforation:	13+
Gum Type:	PVA
Paper:	Harrison
Printing Process:	five colour lithography
Pane Layout:	booklets of 10 stamps
Tagging:	General tagging, four sides
First Day:	Toronto, Ontario

Le 17 mars, la Société canadienne des postes émettra un timbre très spécial ainsi qu'un livret prestige à l'occasion de 125e anniversaire de La compagnie T. Eaton ltée. Le carnet de 10 timbres commémoratifs de 0,43 $ sera agrémenté de photos en couleur et d'un texte racontant la longue histoire de ce géant canadien du commerce de détail. Le motif du timbre est formé du portrait du fondateur, Timothy Eaton, et illustre le magasin original au centre-ville de Toronto ainsi que divers articles vendus au cours des ans.

Parmi les commanditaires officiels du livret de prestige consacré à Eaton, figurent RBC Dominion Securities, la Banque de Montréal, l'étude d'avocats Hoskin et Harcourt, Ernst & Young, Sedgwick Noble Lowndes et la Banque Toronto-Dominion.

Après avoir émigré d'Irlande du Nord en 1854, Timothy Eaton exploita, avec son frère James, des magasins d'articles de première nécessité dans les régions rurales de l'Ontario jusqu'à son arrivée à Toronto en 1868. Il loua l'édifice situé au 178, rue Yonge, à l'angle de la rue Queen. M. Eaton ouvrit ses portes le 8 décembre 1869 avec quatre emplyés.

Spécifications techniques :

Date d'émission :	17 mars 1994
Dernier jour de vente (PPJO):	16 septembre 1994
Valeur :	0,43 $
Imprimeur :	Canadian Bank Note Co. Ltd.
Tirage : Timbres :	7 500 000 (750 000 livrets)
Format :	30 mm x 40 mm (vertical)
Dentelure :	13 +
Gomme :	A.P.V.
Papier :	Harrison
Procédé d'impression:	Lithographie (cinq couleurs)
Présentation des feuilles :	Livret de 10 timbres
Marquage :	Procédé général, sur les quatre côtés
Premier jour (PPJO) :	Toronto (Ontario)

FUR TRADE RIVER ROUTES / VOIES DU COMMERCE DES FOURRURES











Five of the most important rivers of the fur trade were commemorated on April 22 when Canada Post issued the fourth and final stamp booklet in the `Canada's River Heritage' series. Five 43-cent stamps, available in booklets of 10, feature the Saguenay, French, Churchill, Mackenzie and Columbia Rivers.

This year's theme for the series is `Routes of the Fur Traders.' The central element of each stamp shows a portion of the river, and the foreground includes a landmark or animal unique to the area. These stamps were designed by Malcolm Waddell of Eskind Waddell, Toronto, based on illustrations by Jan Waddell.

The 698 km-long Saguenay River was the primary route for virtually all furs from the Quebec interior to the St. Lawrence River. Canada's first fur trading post was established in 1600 at Tadoussac, where the Saguenay empties into

Le 17 mars, la Société canadienne des postes émettra le quatrième et dernier carnet de timbres commémoratifs de la série «Fleuves et Rivières du patrimoine canadien». Cette année, l'émission présente cinq des principaux cours d'eau empruntés pour le commerce des fourrures. Les rivières des Français, Saguenay et Churchill de même que les fleuves Columbia et Mackenzie figureront sur cinq timbres de 0,43 $, offerts en carnets de dix.

Cette année, la série porte sur les voies du commerce des fourrures. Chague vignette présente un tronçon du cours d'eau auquel vient s'ajouter, au premier plan, un élément ou un animal évocateur de la région. Les timbres ont été réalisés par Malcolm Waddell de la maison torontoise Eskind Waddell, à partir d'illustrations de Jan Waddell.

La rivière Saguenay, longue de 698 km, était la principale voie d'acheminement des fourrures depuis l'intérieur du Québec jusqu'au fleuve Saint-Laurent. Le premier poste de traite du Canada fut établi en 1600 à Tadoussac, à l'endroit où la Saguenay se jette dans le Saint-Laurent. La vignette illustre l'embouchure de la rivière et un campement de Montagnais, premiers habitants de coin de pays.

Les 290 km de la rivière de Français, située au coeur de l'Ontario, constituaient jadis la

the St. Lawrence. The stamp depicts the mouth of the river and an encampment of the Montagnais, early inhabitants of the area.

The 290 km-long French River, located in central Ontario, once formed an important link in the voyageurs' fur trade route from Montreal to the far northwest. The river received provincial park status in 1985 and in 1986 was officially designated a Canadian Heritage River. The stamp portrays a set of rapids on the river and a voyageurs' canoe in the foreground.

The Churchill, Canada's fifth longest river, also played a significant role in the fur trade, being used extensively by the Hudson's Bay Company and the North West Company. This stamp features an autumn scene with outcroppings of granite beside the river. The vignette shows two pelicans, birds commonly found in this area.

The Mackenzie River, Canada's longest at 4,241 km, was named after Alexander Mackenzie. In 1789 Mackenzie travelled the full length of the river for the North West Company and opened up the area for the fur trade. The stamp depicts a section of the river delta and in the foreground, an Inuit umiak skin boat.

The 2,000 km-long Columbia River was the exploration, transportation and trade link between British Columbia's interior and the Pacific Coast. The stamp depicts the river's broad flood plain, along with a Pacific tree frog in the foreground.

Specifications:

Date of Issue:	22 April 1994
Last Day FDC only):	21 October 1994
Denomination:	5 x 43¢
Printer:	Canadian Bank Note Co. Ltd.
Quantity:	15,000,000 (1,500,000 booklets)
Dimensions:	48 mm x 30 mm (horizontal)
Perforation:	13+
Gum Type:	PVA
Paper:	Harrison
Printing Process:	five colour lithography
Pane Layout:	booklets of 10 stamps, 5 designs
Tagging:	General tagging, four sides
First Day:	Tadoussac, Quebec

grand-route empruntée par les Voyageurs pour aller de Montréal jusqu'aux confins du Nord-Ouest. Instituée parc provincial en 1985, elle fait partie du Réseau des rivières du patrimoine canadien depuis 1986. Des rapides de la rivière sont illustrés sur la vignette, avec un canot de maître au premier plan.

La rivière Churchill, cinquième grand cours d'eau au pays, a, elle aussi, joué un rôle de premier ordre dans la traite des fourrures. La Compagnie de la Baie d'Hudson et la Compagnie du Nord-Ouest en ont toutes deux été tributaires pour leurs activités commerciales. La vignette s'orne d'un décor automnal où des roches granitiques affleurent le long d'une berge. Deux pélicans, communs dans la région, figurent au premier plan.

Nommé en l'honneur d'Alexander Mackenzie, le plus long cours d'eau du pays, le fleuve Mackenzie, baigne sur 4241 km. L'explorateur l'a parcouru dès 1789 pour le compte de la Compagnie du Nord-Ouest, l'ouvrant ainsi au commerce des fourrures. La vignette juxtapose une portion du delta entrelacé du fleuve et une embarcation inuit faite de peaux.

S'étirant sur 2000 km, le fleuve Columbia constituait un corridor d'exploration, de transport, et de commerce de peaux reliant l'intérieur de la Colombie-Britannique à la côte du Pacifique. Le timbre offre un panorama du lit d'inondation du cours d'eau et s'orne, au premier plan, d'une rainette du Pacifique.

Les plis Premier jour officiels porteront un cachet d'oblitération indiquant Tadoussac (Québec) ainsi qu'une photographie de la rivière Saguenay.

Spécifications techniques :

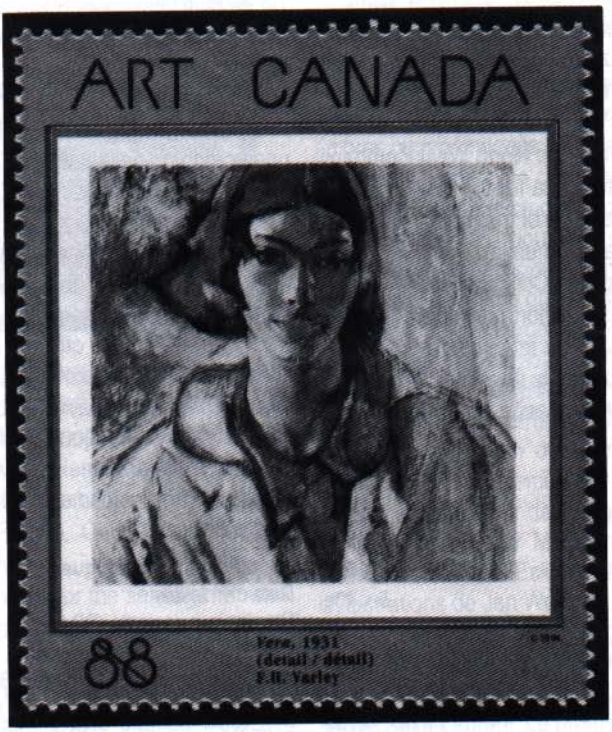
Date d'émission :	22 avril 1994
Dernier jour de vente (PPJO):	21 octobre 1994
Valeur :	5 x 0,43 $
Imprimeur :	Canadian Bank Note Co. Ltd.
Tirage :	15 000 000 (1 500 000 livrets)
Format :	48 mm x 30 mm (horizontal)
Dentelure :	13 +
Gomme :	A.P.V.
Papier :	Harrison
Procédé d'impression:	Lithographie (cinq couleurs)
Présentation des feuilles :	Livret de 10 timbres
Marquage :	Procédé général, sur les quatre côtés
Premier jour (PPJO) :	Tadoussac (Québec)

VERA BY FREDERICK VARLEY

On May 6 Canada Post Corporation issued an 88¢ commemorative featuring *Vera,* by Frederick H. Varley as part of the `Masterpieces of Canadian Art' series.

Frederick H. Varley (1881-1969) immigrated to Canada from Sheffield, England in 1912. After working as a commercial artist in Toronto, Varley went to the front to capture the war on canvas. He returned to Canada in 1920 and spent the next six years painting portraits, some on commission.

In 1926, Varley moved to Vancouver to head up the drawing department of the Vancouver School of Decorative and Applied Arts. The following year he met Vera Weatherbie, an eighteen year old student, who became the model for many of his paintings and drawings during the 1930s.



This year's masterpiece, *Vera* (1931), oil on canvas, is said to be one of Varley's best portraits and a symbolic representation of his interest in Eastern art and religion. In *Vera,* Varley used greens and blues to evoke spirituality; pale violet for aesthetic sentiments, and earth tones for lust. The piece is now in the collection of the National Gallery in Ottawa, bequeathed by Vincent Massey in 1968.

VERA, DE FREDERICK VARLEY

La Société canadienne des postes émettra, le 6 mai, un timbre commémoratif de 0,88 $ de la série «Chefs-d'oeuvre de l'art canadien» consacré à la toile *Vera,* de Frederick H. Varley.

Né à de Sheffield, en Angleterre, Frederick Varley (1881-1969) émigre au Canada en 1912. Travaillant d'abord comme graphiste à Toronto, il fait un séjour au front à titre d'artiste de guerre. Il rentre au pays en 1920, et pendant six ans, se consacre au portrait qu'il réalise également sur commande.

En 1926, il s'installe à Vancouver et dirige la Vancouver School of Decorative and Applied Arts. L'année suivante est marquée par sa rencontre avec Vera Weatherbie, une étudiante de 18 ans qui, pendant les années 1930, lui servira de modèle pour un grand nombre de toiles et dessins.

Vera, le chef-d'oeuvre mis à l'honneur en 1994, a été réalisé en 1931. Cette huile sur toile serait un des meilleurs portraits de l'artiste. Influencé par l'art et les religions de l'Orient, Varley y véhicule ses valeurs spirituelles : les verts et les bleus traduisent la spiritualité, le violet pâle évoque l'esthétisme et les ocres expriment la passion. Le tableau, légué par Vincent Massey en 1968, est exposé au Musée des beaux-arts du Canada, à Ottawa.

Past masterpieces of Canadian art in the series are: Ozias Leduc, *The Young Reader;* *Tsimshian Ceremonial Frontlet;* Tom Thomson, *The West Wind;* Emily Carr, *Forest, British Columbia;* David Milne, *Red Nasturtiums;* and Kenojuak Ashevak, *Drawing for `The Owl'.*

All seven stamps in the Masterpieces series were designed by Pierre-Yves Pelletier of Montreal. The Official First Day Cover bears a Vancouver, B.C. cancellation and a cachet featuring a charcoal drawing by Varley entitled *Portrait No. 2* (c.1930).

Specifications:

Date of Issue:	6 May 1994
Last Day FDC only):	5 November 1994
Denomination:	88¢
Printer:	Leigh-Mardon PTY Ltd.
Quantity:	8,700,000
Dimensions:	40 mm x 48 mm (vertical)
Perforation:	13+
Gum Type:	PVA
Paper:	Coated Papers
Printing Process:	six colour lithography (plus foil stamping)
Pane Layout:	16 stamps
Tagging:	General tagging, four sides
First Day:	Vancouver, B.C.

Les autres chefs-d'oeuvre enrichissant la série «Chefs-d'oeuvre de l'art canadien» sont : *Le petit liseur,* Ozias Leduc; un bandeau rituel tsimshian; *Le vent d'Ouest,* Tom Thomson; *La Forêt, Colombie-Britannique,* Emily Carr; *Capucines rouges,* David Milne; et *Dessin pour «Le Hibou»,* Kenojuak Ashevak.

Les sept timbres de la série ont été réalisés par Pierre-Yves Pelletier, de Montréal. Le pli Premier jour officiel portera un cachet d'oblitération indiquant Vancouver, Colombie-Britannique, et une illustration au fusain, intitulée *Portrait n° 2,* réalisée vers 1930.

Spécifications techniques :

Date d'émission :	6 mai 1994
Dernier jour de vente (PPJO):	5 novembre 1994
Valeur :	0,88 $
Imprimeur :	Leigh-Mardon PTY Ltd.
Tirage :	8,700 000
Format :	40 mm x 48 mm (vertical)
Dentelure :	13 +
Gomme :	A.P.V.
Papier :	Coated Papers
Procédé d'impression:	Lithographie (six couleurs) et estampage métallique (une colleur)
Présentation des feuilles :	16 timbres
Marquage :	procédé général, sur les quatre côtés
Premier jour (PPJO) :	Vancouver (C.-B.)

CANADA POST AND CAPEX '96

Canada Post Corporation is pleased to announce that it will be a major participant in the CAPEX '96 World Philatelic Exhibition, to be held in Toronto from June 8 through June 16, 1996.

Details of Canada Post's involvement with the show will be announced at a later date, prior to the exhibition.

CAPEX 96 OU LA FIÈVRE DE LA PHILATÉLIE

La Société canadienne des postes est heureuse d'annoncer qu'elle sera un important participant à CAPEX 96, l'Exposition philatélique mondiale, qui aura lieu à Toronto, du 8 au 16 juin 1996.

Des renseignements supplémentaires concernant la participation de la Société canadienne des postes à CAPEX 96 seront communiqués avant la tenue de l'exposition.

TORONTO CANADA CAPEX'96 JUNE 8-16 JUIN 1996

WORLD PHILATELIC EXHIBITION

EXPOSITION PHILATÉLIQUE MONDIALE

Society Reports / Rapports de la Société

From Molly Krajewski, Sales Circuit Manager....

TO OWNERS:

This is a list of our current wants for Approval Books, Mininimum Value $50.

GREAT BRITAIN	HONG KONG	SCANDINAVIA
ITALY & COLONIES	FAR EAST	U.S.A. Mint & Used
POSTALLY USED USSR	BALKANS	GERMANY
TOPICALS	SPAIN	CHANNEL ISLANDS
ST. PIERRE & MIQUELON	NEWFOUNDLAND	AUSTRALIA

CANADA: REVENUES, CANCELS, PERFINS, B.O.B., POSTAL HISTORY, EARLY ISSUES, PROVINCES

The fashion for collecting plate blocks seems to be over; they do not sell. Please don't send us any. We are currently overstocked with recent B.W.I. We do not seem to have many collectors of Portugal. There are a dozen books of Portugal here which no one is asking to see, so it really any use sending Portugal.

I still need more owners to try the new "Nickel Box" circuits. They continue to be called "Nickel Box" but the price of the stamps in them is currently ten cents. Our aim is to get all the common stamps out of the books and into Nickel Boxes. It is not cost effective to circulate low value books. We retire books worth less than $20 and will not accept any worth less than $50. These minimum values will be going up when we get the Nickel Box circuits better established, so will the minimum charge for handling books.

TO BUYERS:

I now have about thirty five Nickel Boxes in the circuit, but unfortunately most of them are mixed. Owners are complaining that they have difficulty finding 1440 different stamps all in one collecting area. Should you wish to see a Nickel Box please write to the circuit specifying exactly what you are prepared to pay the postage to see, and we will mail them when and if we can match your interests.

The bane of our lives here at the circuit are those buyers who take stamps in pockets, leaving the books sticky. If you want to take the pocket, please cut it off carefully or leave it in place.

To participate in the Sales Circuit, as either a buyer or seller, write to Molly Krajewski, R.P.S.C. Stamp Circuit, Box 10, Ajax, Ont. L1S 3C3.

From Michael Millar, Ant-theft Co-ordinator....

A major theft occurred at Stampex in Toronto on the evening of Thursday, May 19 between 5 pm and 7 pm while the show was being set up. The missing material was in a suitcase belonging to dealer Charles Firby. It contained stamps and postal history with a retail value of approximately $69,000 U.S. Police and dealer associations have been advised of the theft. Collectors should be on the watch for the following material, and should advise the Anti-theft Committee and their local police if they are offered any of the material. The missing material includes:

1. A `large gold' award winning collection of squared circle cancels on map stamps, including more than 350 stamps and 165 covers. There are rare RPOs, exotic frankings and destinations, FDCs, and many multiples, including blocks, some on cover.

2. Newfoundland `Cabot Issue' plate proofs on India card, complete in superb lower left margin blocks of 24.
3. Prince Edward Island proofs and essays produced by J.A. Tilleard, used to illustrate Scott #9; 4d. black reprint plate proof sheet of 30 in 5 x 6 format.
4. Prince Edward Island stamps and covers, including Scott #6, 3d. blue on white paper, complete sheet of 30.
5. Dynely correspondence to India 1847-1852, 26 covers with letters, includes engravings of Montreal and Niagara Falls.
6. Canadian postal history: 55 cards and covers with squared circle postmarks; 35 covers of the War Issue, most to overseas destinations; group of legislative postmarks on cover 1878-1924, including House of Assembly markings.
7. Collection of New Brunswick proofs and covers.
8. Newfoundland: large lot, Scott #20 to #J6; collection of revenues; lot of covers, 1861-1940, from foreign countries to Newfoundland.
9. Canada #14, group of 16 stamps with various cancels.
10. Canada #039, 10¢ Kayak with `Flying G' overprint, 36 copies in 8 sheets with plate blocks removed.
11. Canada plate proofs, #211P to 214P, blocks of 36, 1¢, 2¢ and 5¢ imperf.

NEW MEMBERS - NOUVEAUX MEMBRES

The following applications were received and are herewith published in accordance with the Constitution. If no adverse reports are received within thirty days of publication, applicants will be accepted into full membership. Any objections should be sent to: P.O. Box 929, Station Q, Toronto, Ont. M4T 2P1.

● requests address not be published (M) minor - activity guaranteed by parent or guardian (D) dealer

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 étra communiquée à la C.P. 929, Succursale Q, Toronto (Ontario) M4T 2P1.

● demande que son adresse ne soit pas publié (m) mineur-activités philatéliques garanties par un parent ou un tuteur (M) marchand

26131 Mr. John Bloor
8727 E. Kettle Place
Englewood, CO 80112-2710 USA
Mint Canada, semi-official airmails, booklets; France; US; UN; R.O.C.

26132 Mr. Roland E. Simpson. Jr.
5526 Warrington Dr., Apt. A
New Orleans, LA 70122 USA
Canada; Australia; Germany (all areas)

26133 M. Charny Dufour
994 Petite Riviere St-Francois
CTE Charlevoix, QC G0A 2L0
Canadian commemoratives

26134 Mr. Edward T. Bird
5 Linden St.
Toronto, ON M4Y 1V5
Mint – Canada, Ireland, Cyprus, Pitcairn Islands

26135 Mr. Craig McLaughlan
Canada

26136 Mr. Morgan G. Self
621 Shakespeare Ave.
Oshawa, ON L1H 3H8

26137 Mr. Jacques Bailliu
68 Beechmont Crescent
Gloucester, ON K1B 4A8
Canada (corner blocks), France (ex-colonies)

26138 Mr. Tien Yu Wong
1845 Marsh Road
Wilmington, DE 19810 USA
Malaya and states; N. Borneo; Labuan Straits Settlements

26139 Maurice Rivet
41, Ch. Lac Lunettes
St-Jean-de-Matha, QC J0K 2S0

26140 Mr. Vishal Naresh Oberoi
P.O. Box 21187
Sharjah, United Arab Emirates
FDCs, Anniversary Stamps, etc.

26141 M. Rodrigue Bouchard
Canada, USA, England

26142 G.P. Shinn
15 Tunstall Ave.
Senneville, QC H9X 1S9

26143 M. Albert Aimaro, Ing.
1093 rue Ladouceur
Joliette, QC J6E 3X2
Canada, Vatican, Italy, USA, France

26144 M. Marie Louis Audet
491, rue Principale
St. Leon de Standon
Dorchester, QC G0R 4L0
Canada

26145 Mr. Derek J. Eyles
12893 Oyama Road, RR 1
Oyama, BC V0H 1W0
Canada and British Empire

26146 Ms. Arlene M. Sullivan
3750 Southwood St.
Burnaby, BC V5J 2C9
Used Canada and dolls

26147 Mr. Kazimierz Adamiak
50 Ewald Place
London, ON N6H 3A5
Mint Canada 18511-1950, Poland 1860-1950, Central Lithuania, Danzig, Vatican

26148 Mr. Barry M. Zolkivski
24 McCabe Street, RR 3
Truro, NS B2N 5B2
Canada, USA, British Commonwealth, Russian aircraft and watercraft

26149 Mr. Clifford W. Bressler
6909 Willingdon Avenue
Burnaby, BC V5J 3R3
Canada, USA, mint and used

RESIGNATIONS - DÉMISSIONS

ALLAN, Robert A. (24279) Surrey, ENGLAND
COLE, Thomas F.C. (21781)
FAN, Ian (20589) San Diego, CA USA
FRASER, R. Jean (11810) Dinsmore, SK
GUINDON, Marcel G. (21881)
HARRISON, Henry P. (19908) Toronto, ON
HICKS, Robert C. (25043) Mississauga, ON
HUDON, Jean-Paul (23452) Ottawa, ON
JANNA, Richard (25784) Ottawa, ON
KWANTES, Elizabeth N. (24198)
MILLER, John C.R. (24295) Ottawa, ON
MUGGAH, Henry (25804) Hamilton, ON
NAYDA, Oliver (25199) Thunder Bay, ON
PIERCE, Aaron (23471)
RUTON, Robert W. (24312) Oakville, ON
SMITH, Lawrence D. (22337) El Paso, TX USA
STONE, Roy A. (25049) Calgary, AB
SUSEL, Peter (22040)
TROTTER, Leonard T. (21480) Parry Sound, ON

DECEASED - NÉCROLOGIE

DAVENPORT, William J. (25818) Harper Woods, MI USA
HENNING, Erwin A. (8241) Lloydminster, SK
MERRIMAN, Robert L. (25417) Mesa, AZ USA
MURRAY, John H. (23163) Sudbury, ON
UBBELOHDE, Theodore R. (21177)
WILLEY, Robert C. (6590) Victoria, BC

DROPPED FOR NON-PAYMENT OF MEMBERSHIP DUES

ARNOT, Fred R. (8155) Penticton, BC
BAKER, Rowan S. (23730) London, ENGLAND
BARNA, Y. Eugene (5478) Leamington, ON
BATE, Dr. Larry R. (20457) Brantford, ON
BECKER, John K. (25761) Port Elgin, ON
BEHRENDS, Horst A. (21164) Mississauga, ON
BLADE, Thomas C. (25000) St. Albert, AB
BOISVERT, Suzanne (21320) Quebec, QC
BOSHART, David (25762) Fort Myers, FL USA
BRABANT, J.E. (16038) Vanier, ON
BROCHU, Claude (25085) Montreal, QC
CARIGNAN, Pierre (22483) Montreal, QC
CHAMPAGNE, Lloyd C. (25528) Burlington, ON
COATS, William D. (24133) Waterloo, ON
DAILEY, David G. (24601) Inver Grove Height, MN USA
DANIS, Laurent (25078) Montreal, QC
DAVIS, Harold T. (12619) Saint John, NB
DE Caen, R.F.B. (21773) Calgary, AB
DECEPIDA, Clemente (25969) Toronto, ON
DITLOF, Richard (25792) Woodbridge, ON
DREHER, Adam A. (25135) Regina, SK
DUNN, Allan F. (21104) Yellowknife, NT
ELLIOT, Richard M. (25767) New York, NY USA
FALLA, Michael V. (15707) Cambridge, ON
FOSTER, John P. (25622) Belleville, ON
GRANT DUFF, Brian N. (23726) Vancouver, BC
GRIFFIS, Gary (10570) Beaconsfield, QC
HALL, Brian (22932) E. Wenatchee, WA USA
HECKROTH, Charles W. (19724) Tucson, AZ USA
HILDEBRANDT, Henry (21619) Bassano, AB
HODGES, Dr. David M. (10692) Prince George, BC
JACQUES, Andre A. (21587) Garthby, QC

JARVIS, Michael G. (25972) Hamilton, ON
JOHNSON, Sarun (14588) Provo, UT USA
KELLNER, Donald W. (21044) Edmonton, AB
LEVITSKY, Robert (25370) QWuincy, MA USA
LIS, Albert E. (24143) Green Bay, WI USA
LONDON PHILATELIC SOCIETY (CH-9) London, ON
MAILLOUX, Daniel (25981) Brossard, QC
MANLEY, Robert W. (25978) Welland, ON
MARSHALL, Harold T. (21372) Kitchener, ON
MCDOUGALL, Anne M. (23786) Willowdale, ON
MCINTYRE, Lillian E. (23448) London, ON
MINCHIN, Frank H. (21585) Mill Bay, BC
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MUNSON, Wayne (25794) Calgary, AB
NEILON, Gertrude M. (25148) Midland, ON
OWSIANY, Michael C. (25002) Toronto, ON
PABSTEL, John H. (25110) Douglastown, AB
PARSONS, Frank (9247) Memphis, TN USA
PERDUE, Raymond R. (13509) West Islip, NY USA
POLUNSKY, Steven M. (20532) Austin, TX USA
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PRICE, Betty M. (25067) Toronto, ON
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RICHARDS, John (11807) Winnipeg, MB
RODAK, Daniel G. (16099) Rochester, NY USA
ROUILLARD, Rosaire (24649) Ste-Foy QC
SCHATZ, Leslie A. (24068) Toronto, ON
SELBY, Dr. D. Alan (15278) Scarborough, ON
STEINGASZNER, Ian C. (24098) Toronto, ON
WALKER, Ellis P. (13085) Ft. Washington, MD USA
WEINSTOCK, Dr. Sanford A. (25770) Westland, MI USA
WHITE, J. Rupert (25526) Powell River, BC
WICKER, John F. (25986) Narberth, PA USA
WRIGHT, Robert (24969) Charlottetown, PEI

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BANNISTER, James Walter (13618) Box 93109, 499 Main St. South, Brampton, ON L6Y 4V8
BELL, Cyril F. (25408) 4445 Riverside Dr., Lilburn, GA 30247 USA
BOOSEY, Richard W. (24471) 8711 E. Pinnacle Peak Road, #311, Scottsdale, AZ 85255-3599 USA
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BROMFIELD, Ruel O. (22628) 6 Valia Road, Scarborough, ON M1E 3W1
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DUGUID, J.A. (15706) 32 Moseley Rd., Lake Louisa, Lachute, QC J8H 3W8
EADIE, Robert Kenneth (6095) 2004 – 1333 Bloor St., Mississauga, ON L4Y 3T6
EKSTROM, Rudolph B. (24585) 1 Ridge Rd., Cromwell, CT 06416-1516 USA
ELLIOT, Bryan R. (12044L) c/o 2353 Tampa Ave., Ottawa, ON K1H 7K2
FITZSIMMONS, Paul J. (25889) 2156) Riverlea Circle, Naperville, IL 60565 USA
FRIESEN, Bonnie J. (24525) F. Mombaersstr. 100, 3071 Erps-Kwerps, BELGIUM
GRIFFITH, Alistair (25892) RR 2, Site 57, C-16, Gabriola Island, BC V0R 1X0
HARPELL, Rev. Ralph S. (24502) 349 Lr. River Herbert Road, RR 1, Maccan, NS B0L 1B0
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JOYNER, Gordon N. (21901) 217 Menhinick Dr., Salt Spring Island, BC V8K 2W6
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MACDONALD, G. Smith (11141) 179 Charlotte St., P.O. Box 245, Port Colborne, ON L3K 5W1
MACEACHERN, Don E. (19928L) P.O. Box 22022, Parkdale, PEI C1A 9J2
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MOREAU, Lucien (16090) 152 – 5 Avenue, Pincourt, QC J7V 5L2
NESBITT, Bruce (25397) 3 Merriman Avenue, Ottawa, ON K1K 3E5
PROULX, Theresa (11531L) 1702 – 251 Donald St., Ottawa, ON K1K 4B7
ROBERTSON, D.J. (15548L) 8186 –143A St., Surrey, BC V3W 0J4
SLUTE, Roger A. (6066) 125 Sylvan Ave., Scarborough, ON M1M 1J9
WONNACOTT, Dr. J.B. (9679L) 2015 W. 34th, #177, Houston, TX 77018 USA □

COMING EVENTS / CALENDRIER

NATIONAL EXHIBITIONS - EXPOSITIONS NATIONALES

1994

MAY 6 - 8: ORAPEX '94, Ottawa, Ont., at the RA Centre, Riverside Drive S., Ottawa. Information: Paul Burega, Show Chairman, 16 Aldgate Cres., Nepean, Ont. K2J 2G4.

MAY 20 - 22: STAMPEX 1994, Toronto, Ont. Information: Ted Nixon, Exhibits Chairman, Box 204, Stn. Q, Toronto ON M4T 2M1; Frank Buono, Bourse Chairman, Suite 116 - Box 120, 65 Front St. W., Toronto, ON M5J 1E6.

JUNE 10 - 12: ROYAL OGOPEX *1994* ROYALE, at the Coast Vernon Lodge, Vernon, B.C. Information from the Okanagan Mainline Philatelic Society, #203 - 1139 Sutherland Avenue, Kelowna, B.C. V1Y 5Y2; Fax (604) 860-0818.

SEPT. 29 - OCT. 1: BNAPEX '94, in Burlington, Vermont, at the Radisson Hotel on the shores of Lake Champlain. Information from James F. Hansen, Rd. #1 Box 450, Plainfield, Vt. 05567.

1994

MAY 6 - 8: ORAPEX 94, the 33rd annual exhibition of the RA Stamp Club, at the RA Centre, 2451 Riverside Drive, Ottawa. Information: Charles Verge, Box 2788, Station D, Ottawa, ON K1P 5W8.

MAY 27 - 29: PIPEX 1994, sponsored by the Greater Eugene Stamp Society, at the Valley River Inn, Eugene, Oregon. Information: Chairpersons, PIPEX 1994, P.O. Box 734, Eugene, OR 97440 USA.

AUGUST 6: FENPEX 10, Stamp Exhibition and Bourse of the Fenlon Stamp Club, at Senior Citizens Hall, Lindsay Street, Fenlon Falls, 10am to 4pm. Many dealers and good exhibits. Information: Margaret Allen, R. R. 1, Fenlon Falls, ON K0M 1N0.

AUGUST 18 - 21: STAMPS SHOW '94, 108th Annual Convention of the American Philatelic Society, at Lawrence Convention Center, Pittsburgh, Ohio. Information: APS, Box 8000, State College, PA 16803 USA.

OCTOBER 1 & 2: Annual Stamp Show of the Sudbury Stamp Club, in the Foyer of Civic Square, Sudbury, Ont, 10 am to 5 pm each day. Exhibits, dealers, refreshment booth. Free admission. Information: Dan McInnis, Box 2063, Station A, Sudbury, ON P3A 1L8; (705) 566-0293.

OCTOBER 1 & 2: VICPEX 1994, sponsored by the Greater Victoria Philatelic Society, Vancouver Island Philatelic Society, and the Victoria Junior Stamp Club, at the Holiday Inn, 3020 Blanshard Street, Victoria, BC. 15-page frames at $5.00 per adult frame and $1.00 per junior entry. Prospectus and information: Don Shorting, Box 5164, Station B, Victoria, BC V8R 6N4.

OCTOBER 15: GUELPHPEX 94, 24th annual exhibition and bourse of the Guelph Stamp Club. NOTE NEW LOCATION: Seniors' Centre, 683 Woolwich Street, Guelph. Free parking, 15 dealers, hourly draws. Hours: 10 am to 4:00 pm. Information: Gord Fulton (519) 822-0342.

OCTOBER 21, 22 & 23: CALTAPEX '94, Annual Show of the Calgary Philatelic Society, at the Chinese Cultural Centre, 197 – 1st Street SW, Calgary, Alberta. 20 dealers, com-

petitive exhibits, junior table, door prizes, show cover. Free admission. Information: CALTAPEX '94, Box 1478, Station M, Calgary, AB T2P 2L6.

OCTOBER 22: Brantford Stamp Club's annual exhibition and bourse at the Woodman Community Centre, 491 Grey Street, Brantford, Ont., 10 am to 4 pm. Free admission and parking, 14 dealers, sales circuit, beginner's booth, draws and prizes. Information: Bob Anderson, Brantford Stamp Club, Box 25003, West Brant Postal Outlet, Brantford ON N3T 6K5.

OCTOBER 22 & 23: 51st Annual Exhibition and Bourse of the North Toronto Stamp Club, at the Civic Garden Centre, Edwards Gardens, 777 Lawrence Avenue East at Leslie Str., Toronto. Saturday 10 am to 6 pm, Sunday 10 am to 5 pm. Ample free parking and free admission. Information: Stuart Sheppard, 229 Elmood Avenue, North York, ON; phone (416) 225-8070.

NOVEMBER 5 & 6: VANPEX '94, exhibition and bourse sponsored by the British Columbia Philatelic Society, at the Sheraton Landmark, 1400 Robson Street, Vancouver, B.C. Information: Ron Koop, 3604 Oxford Street, Vancouver, BC V5K 1P3.

1995

APRIL 8: STAMPFEST '95 annual exhibition of the Kitchener-Waterloo Philatelic Society, at the Albert McCormick Arena, Parkside Drive, Waterloo, Ont. 110 am to 4 pm. Information: Betty Martin, Box 43007, Eastwood Square P.O., Kitchener, ON N2H 6S9; (519) 578-7782.

Coming Events are listed free of charge. Please send information to the editor as far in advance of the event as possible.

International Exhibitions

1994

AUGUST 16-25: PHILAKOREA '94, FIP sponsored international stamp exhibition, Seoul, Korea. Canadian Commissioner: William Simpson, 20 First St., Chatham, ON N7M 2P8; (519) 352-0050.

1995

MAY 10-15: FINLANDIA '95, an FIP sponsored specialized world exhibition of philately celebrating the 150th anniversary of the first Finnish Postal Stationery. Limited to Postal History and Postal Stationery. Canadian Commissioner: K. Salonen, Box 421, Port Carling, ON P0B 1J0.

SEPTEMBER 1-10: SINGAPORE '95, at the Singapore International Convention and Exhibition Centre. Organized by the Association of Singapore Philatelists. Canadian Commissioner: W. G. Robinson, 5830 Cartier St., Vancouver, BC V8T 3A7.

1996

MARCH 21-30: INDONESIA '96, specialized youth exhibition, Bandung, Indonesia.

JUNE 8-16: CAPEX '96, at the Metropolitan Convention Centre, Toronto. Prospectus now available; trade brochure and Bulletin #1 to be issued shortly. Information: CAPEX '96, Box 204, Station Q, Toronto, ON M4T 2M1; tel: (416) 482-1996; fax (416) 482-8182.

SEPTEMBER: EXPOPHILEX, Budapest.

SEPT. 27 - OCT. 6: ISTANBUL '96, Turkey.

OCT.-NOV.: ATHINA '96, Athens, Greece.

1997

APR. 11-20: NORWEX '97, Oslo, Norway.

JUNE 29–JULY 8: PACIFIC '97, San Francisco.

SEPTEMBER: MOSCOW '97, Russia.

SPECIALTY SHOWS

APRIL 1-9, 1995: AVIACION Y ESPACIO, Barcelona. Specialized air mail exhibition.

JULY 19 - AUG. 3, 1996: OLYMPHILEX, in Atlanta. Specialized Olympic & sports philately.

The names of Canadian commissioners to these F.I.P. sanctioned exhibitions will be published when they are available.

Exchanges Wanted / Demandes d'échange

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 names 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 corrspondants pour échanger des timbres. Ainsi a-t-elle décidé, pour rendre service à ses membres, de publier les noms intéressés d'outre-mer, afin que ceux qui désirent établir des rapports avec eux puissent la faire. Je vous signale toutefois que nous ne savons rien des personnes qui nous demandent de publier leur nom, c'est pourquoi je vous conseille d'être prudent en épondant à ces demandes d'échange.

M. Red Siaci
12, rue Hassiba Ben Bouali
35300 Rouiba, ALGERIE
"Je serais extrêmement ravi d'échanger les timbres en ma possession contre des timbres du Canada ou d'autres pays du monde, ou toutes les nouveautés d'Algerie à venir."

Mr. Linas Čekauskas
P.O. Box 2083
LT-3000 Kaunas – C, LITHUANIA
Collector wishes to exchange mint stamps of Lithuania, Latvia, Estonia, and Commonwealth of Independent States for mint stamps of Canada.

Polo Pasquale
C.P. 75 S. Silvestro
1 – 00100 Rome, ITALY
"I am a philatelist with a collection of British Airgraphs, 1940-1945. Is it possible for me to exchange with Canadian Airgraph collectors?"

Michèle Calle
10 rue Professeur Tavernier
69008 Lyon, FRANCE
"Je désire échanger par correspondance, des timbres-poste français contre des timbres du Canada, par l'intermédiaire d'un club de philatélistes ou d'un particulier."

Aloisia Petz, bei Fam. Bumm
Karl-Berner-Str. 4
D 79117 Freiburg, GERMANY
"I do not collect Canadian stamps but am interested in polar mail, military mail and ship mail. Canada has polar post offices; Canada has military staff in many countries and Canada has ships. I would like information about what is currently happening in these areas to enable collectors to have their own covers serviced."

George S.D. Cheng
167-71, Quingyun Road
Shanghai, 200081, CHINA
"I am a writer of the Chinese magazine, *Philately,* and I'd like to write articles about Canadian philately. I am the chairman of the Society of Chinese Haiyun Philatelists. I hope to exchange with Canadian collectors. Can you pass on my name?"

Roberto Duñas Gil
41 No 10410 e/ 104 y 106
Marianas 15, Ciudad Habana
C.P. 11400, CUBA
"I'm a Cuban philatelist very interested in contact with people of your country for stamp exchanges. I hope you can help me to find friends in Canada."

Gennady Usdensky
P.O. Box 36
278100 Bendery 19, MOLDOVA
Would like to exchange stamps, FDCs, and other philatelic material. Has USSR,Ukraine, Russia, Belorussia, Moldova, etc. Writes in English and Russian.

Dominiek Ryelandt
Bruggestraat 314
B-8770 Ingelmunster, BELGIUM
Thematic collector wants to exchange better material on `Birds' with a collector of same. Writes in English and French.

G. Salam Hussain
House 1-D, Street 56
Sector G-6/4, Islamabad
PAKISTAN
Advanced collector of British Commonwealth, Western Europe, U.S., Japan "wants to exchange mint stamps and other philatelic material with active stamp collectors."

Ramesh Shrestha
P.O. Box No. 2060
Kathmandu, NEPAL
"I am secretary of the Nepal Philatelic Society. I would like to exchange, buy and sell stamps, covers, cards, etc. Also interested in friendly correspondence."

W.W. Rybakov
Oktjabrskiy prospect 294-47
Ljubertsy, Moskow Region
140000 RUSSIA
"My favourite hobby is Canadian stamps, and I would like to exchange with other collectors. I need mint Canadian stamps 1991- and booklets. I can give Russian, USSR and ex-USSR (Latvia, Estonia, Moldova, Ukraine, Belorus, Kasakstan) stamps, blocks, FDCs, postcards and other philatelic material. Write in English, please! Registered mail only."

Jiang Guowen
109-2 Hamzheng Street
Wuhan 430033
PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA
"I am very eager to make friends with your readers. I can exchange my China MNH with your Canada or US MNH. I can supply FDCs and postal stationery of P.R. China. I also want telephone cards worldwide. Please write in English."

Mr. Wojciech Tuz
ul.Pesztenska 10 A m.46
03-925 Warszawa
POLAND
"I would like to correspond in English or Polish with philatelists interested in the subject of 'co-operative movements,' including agricultural co-operatives, co-operative banks and credit unions, and co-operative stores and businesses. I already have the majority of stamps on the subject, and am particularly seeking special cancellations, covers and postcards. My aim is to publish a catalogue on this subject, and I already have a checklist available for anyone who is interested. I have many stamps and cancellations for exchange, and I also have Polish stamps and cancels for exchange." □

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 pm. All visitors welcome, especially junior collectors. Address: P.O. Box 107, Ajax ON L1S 3C3.

AMICALE des PHILATÉLISTES des l'OUTAOUAIS

R.P.S.C. Chapter 190 meets every Thursday, September to April in the basement of the Saint Benoit Church, 170 Sherbrooke St., Hull, Qué. Visitors welcome. For information, Write P.O. Box 422, Gatineau PQ J8P 7A1.

CLUB PHILATÉLIQUE ARGENTEUIL STAMP CLUB

Chapter 118 meets 2nd Wednesdays of each month (except July and August) at 7:30 pm. Bilingual and bi-province meetings in Hawkesbury ON and Lachute PQ. Information: Yves Lemay, 452 Cécile, Hawkesbury ON K6A 1N9; phone (613) 632-3779.

BARRIE DISTRICT STAMP CLUB

R.P.S.C. Chapter 73 meets second Wednesday of each month except July and August at 7:30 pm. at Parkview Centre, 189 Blake St., Barrie. Table Auction at every meeting. Visitors welcome. Contact: Sec.-Treas. Lew Metzger, P.O. Box 1113, Barrie ON L4M 5E2.

BRAMALEA STAMP CLUB

R.P.S.C. Chapter 144 meets 1st Sunday October to June inclusive (1:30-4:00 pm) and 3rd Tuesday year round (7:30-9:30 pm), September to June at Terry Miller Recreation Complex, Meeting Room 2, Williams Parkway (between Dixie Rd. and Bramalea Rd.) Bramalea, Ont. Visitors welcome. Correspondence: Bramalea Stamp Club, 74 Glenmore Cres., Bramalea ON L6S 1H8.

BRANTFORD STAMP CLUB

R.P.S.C. Chapter 1 meets on the 1st and 3rd Tuesdays of the month, September to May inclusive, and the first Tuesday in June, at the Woodman Community Centre, 491 Grey St., Brantford, Ont. Doors open at 7pm, short business meeting at 8pm, followed by a pro-

gram. Circuit books available; 5 dealers. Visitors always welcome. Information: Secretary, Box 25003, 119 Colborne St. W., Brantford ON N3T 6K5. Phone (519) 753-9425.

BRITISH COLUMBIA PHILATELIC SOCIETY

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

CALGARY PHILATELIC SOCIETY

(Chapter 66) Regular meeting: First Wednesday of month, 7:00 pm. Auctions on third and fourth Wednesday of month, 7:30 pm. Kerby Centre, 1133 7 Ave. S.W. No meetings July and August. Correspondence to Calgary Philatelic Society, P.O. Box 1478, Station "M", Calgary AB T2P 2L6.

CANADIAN AEROPHILATELIC SOCIETY

The Canadian Areophilatelic Society (CAS) welcomes as a member anyone interested in aerophilately or astrophilately, worldwide. Yearly membership is $10 Cdn. No formal meetings; several members meet regularly at the weekly RA Stamp Club meetings at the RA Centre, 2451 Riverside Dr., Ottawa, Ont. 7:30 pm every Monday except June, July and August. Information: Ron Miyanishi, 124 Gamble Ave., Toronto ON M4J 2P3.

CANADIAN FORCES PHILATELIC SOCIETY

R.P.S.C. Chapter 139 meets twice per month, September to June (1st Wednesdays of each month and Thursday two weeks later) at 7:30 pm at Suite 301, 2660 Southvale Cres., Ottawa. Write to: Secretary, C.F.P.S., Box 46006, Beacon Hill Postal Outlet, 2339 Ogilvie Rd., Gloucester, ON K1J 9M7.

COLBORNE STAMP CLUB

R.P.S.C. Chapter 205 meets on the second and fourth Tuesday September to May inclusive at 7 pm, in the Drop-in Centre, Victoria Square, Colborne, Ont. All stamp collectors are welcome. Information: Mary Jackson, Box 33, Castleton, Ont. K0K 1M0, phone (905) 344-7882.

COLUMBIA PHILATELIC SOCIETY

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

CREDIT VALLEY PHILATELIC SOCIETY - MISSISSAUGA -

Chapter 67 meets 2nd and 4th Monday of every month (except on holidays and in July and August) at 7:30 pm at Forest Avenue Public School, 20 Forest Ave., Port Credit. Visitors always welcome. Contact E.A. Read, (416) 278-4716.

DELTA STAMP CLUB

Chapter 138 meets 2nd and 4th Tuesdays (except June/August). Visitors always welcome. Information: Bill Heather, 325-54th St., Delta BC V4M 3G6, phone (604) 943-5303.

EAST TORONTO STAMP CLUB

Meets 1st and 3rd Wednesdays of each month (except July and August) at Stan Wadlow Clubhouse, Cedarvale Ave. first east of Woodbine, at Cosburn, north of arena. Visitors always welcome. Sec.: Raymond Reakes, 188 Woodmount Ave., Toronto ON M4 3Z4.

EDMONTON STAMP CLUB

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

ESSEX COUNTY STAMP CLUB (WINDSOR)

R.P.S.C. Chapter 154 meets on the 2nd and 4th Wednesday of the month (4th Wednesday in July and August) at the Knights of Columbus Hall, 1140 Goyeau St., Windsor, Ont. (just south of Giles Blvd.). Meetings start at 7 pm, program at 8 pm. Lots of parking and all visitors are welcome. Information: President, Essex Count 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 pm, 1st Wednesday of every month except July and August. Visitors always welcome. Information: C.E. Allen, 5 Aintree Court, Etobicoke ON M8W 2E1. Phone 251-3425.

FENELON STAMP CLUB

R.P.S.C. Chapter 176 meets 1st Monday of each month (2nd Mon. if the 1st is a holiday) in the Fenelon Falls Public Library at 7:30 pm. Visitors Welcome. President: Isabel Wessell, RR 3, Woodville ON K0M 2T0.

HAMILTON PHILATELIC SOCIETY

R.P.S.C. Chapter 51 welcomes all visitors to our meetings on 2nd and 4th Mondays, September to June except holiday Mondays. Meetings at Bishop Ryan High School on Quigley Road in Hamilton's east end. We consistently have a bourse of 12 dealers in addition to our sales circuit, library, auction, slide show or speaker and door prizes. Refreshments are provided; there is a nominal door fee. Information: Paul Trudel, Box 6510, 673 Upper James St., Hamilton ON L9C 7N7.

KAWARTHA PHILATELIC SOCIETY

R.P.S.C. Chapter 58 meets 2nd and 4th Tuesdays of each month September through June (except 4th Tuesdays in December and June), 7 pm at Prince of Wales School Library, corner of Monaghan Rd. and Sherbrooke St., Peterborough, Ont. Information: Lloyd Mosher, Box 2222, Peterborough ON K9J 7Y4.

KELOWNA & DISTRICT STAMP CLUB

Chapter 90 meets monthly, 2nd Wednesdays, September to June from 7 - 10 pm at the Kelowna Secondary School Cafeteria, 575 Harvey Ave. Business meeting at 8 pm, followed by an auction. Visitors always welcome. Information: Box 1185, Kelowna, BC V1Y 7P8.

KENT COUNTY STAMP CLUB (CHATHAM, ONT.)

Chapter 7 meets 4th Wednesday of each month (except July, August and December) in the cafeteria of John McGregor Secondary School, 300 Cecile at 7:30 pm. Visitors always welcome. Sec.: Abie Heersma, 73 Jasper, Chatham ON N7M 4C1.

KINGSTON STAMP CLUB

Meets 2nd and 4th Monday, September to April and 2nd Monday in May, 7pm, at St. Paul's Anglican Church Hall, corner of Queen and Montreal Streets, Kingston Ont. Information: Kingston Stamp Club, Box 1202, Kingston ON K7L 4Y8. Phone (613) 546-3332.

KITCHENER-WATERLOO PHILATELIC SOCIETY

Chapter 13 meets 2nd Thursday every month (except July and August) at Rink in the Park, Seagram Dr., Waterloo. Visitors welcome. Information: Betty J. Martin, Box 1676, Stn. C, Kitchener ON N2G 4R2.

LAKEHEAD STAMP CLUB

Chapter 33 meets 2nd Wednesday and last Friday each month from September to June at the Herb Carroll Centre, 1100 Lincoln St., Thunder Bay ON. Meetings start at 8:00; visitors welcome. Sec.: Ms. Daryl Lein, #5 230 North Brodie Street, Thunder Bay ON P7C 3S5.

LAKESHORE STAMP CLUB

Chapter 84 meets at Lindsay Place School, Broadview Ave., Pointe Claire, Quebec, on 2nd and 4th Thursdays, September to June at 7:30 pm. Pres.: Alan Dean, Box 1, Pointe Claire PQ H9R 4N5.

MILTON STAMP CLUB

Chapter 180 meets last Wednesday of each month (except December), 7:30 pm at Halton Centennial Manor (Auditorium). Enter from Childs Drive just south of Milton Mall. Park in rear and walk across to auditorium. Silent auction every meeting. Information: Box 203, Milton ON L9T 4N9; Phone (416) 878-1533.

NORTH BAY & DISTRICT STAMP CLUB

Chapter 44 meets on the 2nd and 4th Tuesday of each month, September to May, at the Cassellholme Home for the Aged, 400 Olive St., North Bay ON at 7 pm. (Basement meeting room.) Table auction and sales circuit. Visitors are welcome. Information: John Fretwell, RR 1, Callandar ON P0H 1H0; phone (705) 752-1364.

NORTH TORONTO STAMP CLUB

Chapter 5 welcomes all visitors to its meetings on the 2nd and 4th Thursdays of each month (except July and August) at 7:30 pm in the Civic Garden Centre, Edwards Gardens, Lawrence Ave. E. at Leslie (southwest corner) Toronto. Table auction, sales circuit and informative lectures. Sec.: Roger Slute, 5 Concord Place, Toronto ON M3C 3M8.

NORTH SHORE STAMP CLUB

Chapter 198 meets on alternate Tuesdays, September through June at Queen Mary School Library, 230 West Kith Road, North Vancouver BC. Visitors always welcome. Write to Box 86523, North Vancouver BC V7L 4L1. Current schedule and information: Herb Williams 984-6218 or John Wheeler 984-2744.

NORTH YORK PHILATELIC SOCIETY

Chapter 21 meets 1st and 3rd Wednesdays of each month (except July and August) at 7:00 pm. in Edithvale Community Centre, Finch Ave. W. between Yonge and Bathurst. Sales circuit, auctions, interesting speakers and lectures. Visitors always welcome. Information: John DeGroot, Box 62, Willowdale ON M2N 5S7; (416) 493-1008.

NOVA SCOTIA STAMP CLUB

The first affiliate of the R.P.S.C., est. 1922, meets 2nd Tuesdays of each month, September to June at the Nova Scotia Museum. Visitors always welcome. Corresponding Secretary: D. Allen, Box 8541, Stn. A, Halifax NS B3K 5M3.

OAKVILLE STAMP CLUB

Chapter 135 meets 2nd and 4th Tuesdays of each month at 7:00 pm in the Cafeteria, St. Thomas Aquinas Secondary School (formerly Perdue High School), 124 Margaret Drive (Lakeshore West/Dorval Drive), Oakville. Visitors welcome. Information: Oakville Stamp Club, Box 69643, Oakville ON L6J 7R4.

OTTAWA PHILATELIC SOCIETY

Chapter 16 meets every Thursday at 7:30 pm, September through May, at the Hintonburg Community Centre (Laurel Room), 1064 Wellington St., Ottawa ON. Visitors are al-ways welcome. Information: Pres. George MacManus, Box 65085, Merivale Postal Outlet, Nepean ON K2G 5Y3.

OXFORD PHILATELIC SOCIETY

Chapter 65 meets on the first and third Thursdays of each month, September to May, at Woodstock Collegiate Institute Cafeteria, Riddell Street, Woodstock, Ont. Trading at 7 pm, program at 7:30 pm. Speakers, mini auctions, draw prizes, contests, dealers. Information: Gib Stephens, Box 20113, Woodstock ON N4S 8X8.

PENTICTON AND DISTRICT STAMP CLUB

Chapter 127 meets the first Sunday of each month at 2 pm at the United Church Hall, 696 Main St., Penticton. A short business meeting is followed by circuit books every month and four slide shows in the year. Visitors always welcome. Information: 217 Redwing Pl., Penticton BC V2A 8K6; phone (604) 493-0188.

LA SOCIÉTÉ PHILATÉLIC DE QUÉBEC

La S.P.Q. tient ses réunions régulières les premiers et troisièmes mercredi du Mois, au Montmartre canadien, 1671 chemin St-Louis, Sillery. Les réunions ont lieu de 19:00 heures à 22:00 heures.

R.A. STAMP CLUB - OTTAWA

Chapter 41 meets every Monday (except June, July and August) at 7:30 pm at the R.A. Centre, 2451 Riverside Dr., Ottawa ON. Visitors welcome. Information: (613) 733-5100.

REGINA PHILATELIC CLUB

Chapter 10 meets 1st and 3rd Wednesdays of each month, September through May, from 7 -10 pm at Sheldon-Williams Collegiate Library, 2601 Coronation St., Regina. Visitors are always welcome. Information: Box 1891, Regina SK S4P 3E1.

ROYAL CITY STAMP CLUB

Meets 1st and 3rd Thursdays (except July and August), 7:30 pm at Community Centre, 65 East Sixth Ave., by Canada Game Pool, northeast corner of Sixth and McBride, New Westminster BC. Information: Box 145, Milner BC V0X 1T0. Phone 534-1884.

SAINT JOHN STAMP CLUB

Meets 2nd and 4th Wednesdays (Except July and August), 7 pm at the Aitken Bicentennial Centre, 20 Hazen Ave., Saint John, NB. Visitors and new members welcome. Information: Saint John Stamp Club, 185 Princess Street, Saint John NB E2L 1K8.

ST. JOHN'S PHILATELIC SOCIETY

Meets 2nd and 4th Wednesdays (except July and August), 8 pm at Cabot Institute. Visitors welcome. Chairperson: J. Don Wilson, 11 Elm Pl., St. John's NF A1B 2S4, phone (709) 726-2741.

SUDBURY STAMP CLUB

Meets 2nd Tuesday of each month (except

July and August) 7:30pm, in the library of LaSalle Secondary School (off Kennedy St.). Slide shows, presentations, auctions. New members are very welcome. Contact Dan McInnis, president, Box 2063, Stn. A, Sudbury ON P3A 1L8.

TORONTO HARMONIE STAMP CLUB

Chapter 94 meets every 3rd Thursday of the month, 7:30 pm at Victoria Park Secondary School, Library Seminar Room, 15 Wallingford Rd., Don Mills ON. Information: J. Doehler (416) 438-4862, or P. Mustard 690-9711.

UNION PHILATÉLIQUE de MONTREAL

Chapter 3 meets 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, September to June at 7 pm, 7110 8th Ave., Montreal (St-Michel) PQ. Visitors always welcome. Information: 9170 Millen St., Montreal PQ H2M 1W7.

WEST TORONTO STAMP CLUB

Chapter 14 meets 2nd and 4th Tuesdays (except July and August), 7:30 pm at St. Paul's Runnymede Church, 404 Willard Ave., near Jane and Bloor, Toronto. Visitors always welcome. Information: 331 Rathburn Rd., Islington ON M9B 2L9.

WESTMOUNT PHILATELIC CLUB

Chapter 17 meets 4th Monday of the month September to June (except December), 7:30 pm at the United Service Club, 1195 Sherbrooke St. W., Montreal. Visitors very welcome. Pres.: Bernie Margolis. Information: Robert Mirabelli, 9 Dobie Ave., Mt-Royal PQ H3P 1R9, phone (514) 735-0183.

WINNIPEG PHILATELIC SOCIETY

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

YUKON STAMP CLUB

Contact the club at P.O. Box 4841, Whitehorse YK Y1A 2R8.

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PHOTOGRAPHY

PHILATELIC PHOTOGRAPHY: Black and white prints, colour slides, 2¼ and 4 x 5 transparencies. Paul Burega Photography, 16 Aldgate Cres., Nepean, ON K2J 2G4 Canada.

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HOW MAY WE HELP YOU?

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