The Canadian Philatelist
Le philatéliste canadien

volume 42 • Number 2 • Numéro
Mar.-Apr. 1991 mars-avril

Journal of The
ROYAL PHILATELIC
SOCIETY OF CANADA

Revue de la
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Journal of The ROYAL PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF CANADA

Revue de la SOCIÉTÉ ROYALE DE PHILATÉLIE DU CANADA

Publication Date: April 1, 1991

Volume 42, No. 2 Whole No. 243 March-April, 1991

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Published bimonthly by Philaprint Inc., P.O. Box 100, First Canadian Place, Toronto Ontario M5X 1B2 and printed by Port Perry Printing Ltd., Port Perry, Ontario. Recommended by The Royal Philatelic Society of Canada.

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MANUSCRIPTS should be typewritten double-spaced on one side of sheet. Only original articles will be considered. BOOKS AND LITERATURE for review should be addressed to the Editor, The Canadian Philatelist, 2660 Southvale Cres., Suite 301, Ottawa, ON K1B 4W5. None of the Editor, the Society, the publisher nor any officer or director of either incurs any liability for any article or manuscript, or any item accompanying such article or manuscript for photography, all of which are at the sole risk of the person submitting same.

Indexed in the Canadian Magazine Index and available on-line in the Canadian Business & Current Affairs Database.

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Subscription price for members of The Royal Philatelic Society of Canada: $25.00 per year. This amount is included in membership fees and the member automatically receives the journal. Non-members: $30.00 per year. Change of address notices, undeliverable copies and orders for subscriptions are to be sent to P.O. Box 5320, Station F, Ottawa, Ontario K2C 3J1. Return Postage Guaranteed.

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From the Editor's Desk

by H. Burgers

This past week, I received two mailings from Canada Post. One was the letter dated "Spring 1991", introducing the new "Presenting" Stamp Cards, the other was a press release for the first commemorative issue of 1991: the four physicians' stamps slated for March 15 during the Edmonton show (see elsewhere in this CP/PC).

Although comments from some stamp collectors have been rather negative, I think the stamp cards are a wonderful idea; for instance, they could be mailed to overseas philatelic friends, or used to make up first day cards for yourself, or whatever strikes your fancy. The letter outlines what will be included (and excluded) on the cards and it also acknowledges that this information is minimal. For that reason, we are referred to a new booklet, to be called "Canada's Stamp Details". It is to be mailed with issues of "Collections of Canada", the Philatelic Service catalogue. This should, I hope, contain all those details beloved by stamp collectors: paper, new printings, perforations, plate numbers, design details, etc.

You may remember that, in 1989 "Canada's Stamp Images" was announced. Only one of the quarterly issues ever appeared, leaving collectors again in the dark about stamp specifications. Add to this the fact that Canada Post now considers perforation changes to be inconsequential details of no importance, and soon we may not be receiving any information at all. Unless, of course, there is a change of heart and the information desired by serious stamp collectors is to be included in the new "Canada's Stamp Details".

In addition, the cards I received were for the new definitives issued last December 28! If the cards are supposed to be "announcing new stamp issues", would it not make more sense to send these out *before* the stamps appear? As for the "Collections of Canada", the latest issue was Winter 1990 and it stops at the Second World War stamps issued on 9 November. It does mention in a postscript that we should look out for the next issue to find out "what's new for 1991" and for "a sneak preview of some of the 1991 stamp designs as well as all the news on the 1991 Stamp Program". Well, it is getting close to March at the time of writing and I am looking out for all the news and the sneak preview.

Many of our readers have been asking why we have not been publishing new issue information. The answer is twofold: the Canadian press releases generally have reached us too late for inclusion in CP/PC, and foreign announcements have not been included for a number of other reasons.

A common complaint of stamp magazines and columnists in the past has been this tardy appearance of information about new issues. The news release for the March 15 issue only reached us after our deadline, but we managed to squeeze it in.

Is Canada Post deliberately targeting its stamp marketing at the junior collectors? I would guess that the serious philatelists probably are not accounting for very much of the Philatelic Service's revenues; nevertheless, it is surely important that stamp specifications and other details be available to students of modern Canadian stamps in the future. RP SC

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The attractive $100.00 Canada face value lot. All obsolete, all very fine NH mint, singles, blocks, sheets and souvenir sheets. Price now is $85.00 U.S.A. + $5.00 for postage and registration, equals $90.00 total. In Canadian funds $105.00. Over 1,500 lots now sold. At long last one was returned for refund. (Buyer expected stamps to be all different).

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

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President's Page

by Michael Madesker

Our Advertising Department is managed by Paul Burega of Ottawa. Paul, who is doing an outstanding job, has to shuffle between obtaining the advertising copy, placing it in *The Canadian Philatelist* and watching for its appearance in the issue for which it was meant. The accounting part of the job has been recently taken over by Michael Millar, our Second Vice-President. Michael confirms, after consultation with Paul, that the ad was indeed in conformity with the order and at that point bills the customer.

One has to be in the position Paul occupies to fully understand the difficulties and responsibilities of it. To support our Advertising Department in their efforts on our behalf I would ask everyone to tell the advertisers that you have seen their ad in *The Canadian Philatelist*. Of further help would be to mention to stamp dealers, who are not currently advertising in it, that it reaches thousands of collectors in Canada, the United States and overseas.

Many of our members use the Sales Department which recently came under the management of Belinda Wilson. Belinda assisted Margaret Allen, our previous Sales Manager, many a time and is thus not a total stranger to the position.

The Sales Department is an excellent source of member-supplied materials as well as an outstanding outlet for a collector's duplicates and for areas one no longer is interested in.

Belinda needs the assistance of members to maintain the present level of service, as well as gradually improve it. Improvement can only come as a result of a greater circulation of the sales books. There is also a need to understand how the Sales Department operates. We all know that it must be a tedious job to scrutinize all the incoming books as well as to handle the accounting side of it. It is a job which requires much accuracy and a responsible attitude to it.

In a simplified form, one can surmise that Belinda receives completed books from members and clubs. Each book is then checked over and the contents are recorded. It is only then that the book would be mailed to the next name on the list, be it an individual or a club. On its return, Belinda checks the book again, records the sales, counts the proceeds and puts the book back into circulation.

Members who use the books consistently do on occasion get impatient when their supply does not come in a steady stream. This may be due to the temporary lack of the required materials or for the simple reason that there is not a sufficient number of books in some "hot" collecting specialties. Both of these problems can be remedied by an input by the members, which brings us back to the original statement that we can progress only through greater participation of the users. The Sales Department is also known by many as a Sales Circuit: it depends on the circulation of the materials with the Sales Manager serving only as a clearing house. Your support in this area as well will be appreciated and be rewarding to us all.

If you have not yet introduced someone new to the hobby and to our Society do it soon. Share your interests with your friends. RP SC

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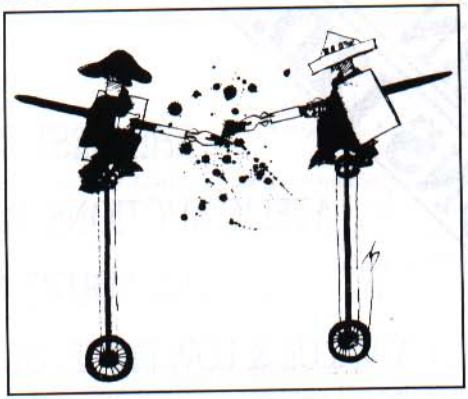

EDITOR'S NOTE

The Canadian Philatelist welcomes letters (in either official language) from its readers. Letters should be brief and contain your name, address and RPSC membership number.

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

Address your letter to:
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NOTE DU RÉDACTEUR EN CHEF

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

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

Veuillez faire parvenir votre letre à l'adresse suivante:
Le rédacteur en chef
Le philatéliste canadien
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Dear CP:
Would you please include an article on "Care of Stamps" in one's own collections. I have heard stamps must breathe, and should not be left in plastic pouches as supplied by P.O. How does this apply to the first P.O. sheets of early QE II, the $1.00 purse packs? I was sorry the seminar on care of stamps had been cancelled the day we were at the show, as I feel many collectors need this information.
Thank you
J.M. Baird

LOST OPPORTUNITY

Dear CP:
It is just too bad that the recently published 1991 *Scott Specialized Catalogue of Canadian Stamps* did not follow the lead established by Scott Publishing in the U.S.A. since 1990 and let the catalogue reflect actual retail prices. Instead, we find that most stamps from the 19th and early 20th century have the same inflated prices as two years ago.

In no way do these prices reflect the current market place.

For example, my favourite stamp the 'Bluenose' (Scott #158) is listed in the 1991 Scott (Volume 1) at US $110.00 in mint F-VF hinged condition. Stanley Gibbons (1991) shows US $135.00 for the same stamp. The Scott Specialized

Catalogue would like us to believe that the stamp is worth $250.00!!! ($200.00 fine, $300 very fine). In fact, a F-VF mint 'Bluenose' (previously hinged) can be acquired from most Canadian dealers at a price anywhere from about $100.00 to $150.00 at the most, even with the GST! (A never-hinged stamp will sell for more, of course).

Deep discounting from catalogue will keep on going for a while longer in Canada. It is most unfortunate as it certainly does not improve the image of the hobby.

Pierre J. LeBel
Agincourt, Ontario

RP
SC

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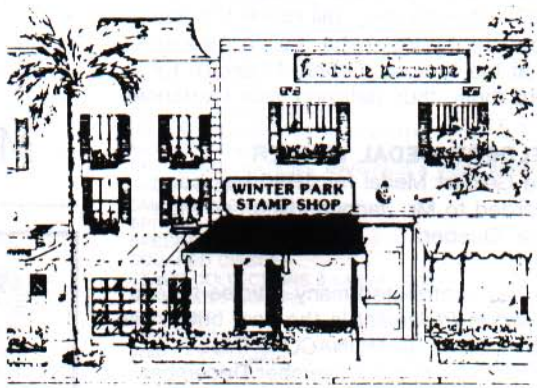

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From the National Office

by Maria Krupp

The National Office continues to be very busy, I have a feeling it's going to continue this way for the rest of the year. While we do try to keep on top of our correspondence, from time to time there will be delays, since correspondence is answered on a priority basis, and inevitably, some correspondence is put aside for a few days. Therefore, I would ask patience from our membership if, occasionally, letters do not receive an *immediate* response.

The orders for embroidered crests and lapel pins seem to have stalled, remember they're only $5.00 each, post paid, GST included.

I would, once again, like to remind members that they can send their requests directly to the Sales Department, to the Insurance Manager, etc. All of these addresses can be found on the first couple of pages of each *Canadian Philatelist* and if members send their requests directly they will reach the appropriate parties faster, i.e., if they end up at the National Office, I have to forward them, thus delaying your responses.

GELDERT MEDAL WINNER

The Geldert Medal for 1990 has been awarded to Mr. Jacques Nolet of Montreal, Quebec.

He has contributed many articles to *The Canadian Philatelist* in the past but in particular those on MONACO U.P.U. 1949-1950 in the November/December 1989 issue and completed in the January/February issue 1990 which were considered well researched and presented.

CANADA POST CHAIRMAN DEAD AT 61

Sylvain Cloutier, the chairman of the board of Canada Post, died on Feb. 1, 1991. He was 61.

Prior to his appointment to Canada Post in 1986, he served as chairman of the board, president and chief operating officer of the Export Development Corporation.

A native of Trois-Rivières, he began his public service career in 1953. His government posts included deputy secretary of the Treasury Board, deputy minister of National Revenue, deputy minister of Defence and deputy minister of Transport.

He is survived by his wife, Denyse, and two children.

He was a good friend of philately. RP SC

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Editorial Consultant's Notes

by Ralph Mitchener

A PLEA FOR BETTER CANCELS

The January 1991 number of *The Cinderella Philatelist* - a quarterly British periodical for collectors interested in such sidelines as local stamps, bogus and phantom issues, and various official and unofficial labels and seals - contained an article about labels, obtainable from post offices in certain European countries, that request that the stamps on the envelope to which a label is affixed be lightly and cleanly cancelled.

A Swiss label is illustrated here. A quite similar Austrian label, green at the top and buff at the bottom, was mounted in that issue of the periodical. I now understand why such labels appear on some European covers.

I continue to hear numerous complaints about heavy and smudged cancellations applied to philatelic mail in Canada. Could Canada Post consider emulating attempts by some other postal administrations to reduce the problem?

Perhaps this hope will not materialize, given high-speed cancelling and sorting machines, and the extra time that would be involved in separating philatelic mail from the bulk of mail being processed. However, the problem of excessive cancelling of philatelic mail does exist and if possible - even if it costs Canada Post money - more efforts should be made to reduce it.

It has often been suggested over the years that transposing the dater hub and the slogan or bar die on machine cancellers would help. The argument that has been used by Canada Post against that idea is that the date of posting - which would then be on the right side - would be hard to see because it would normally fall on a stamp.

That argument doesn't hold a great deal of water. We often see light machine cancels with the date - even though it is well away from any stamp - so light struck, or smudged, that it can't be read.

Those of us who have access to Canada Post philatelic counters can ask for hand cancellations and then can only hope that the resultant covers are not recancelled at main depots before going to their destinations.

CHRISTIE'S SEPT. 13, 1990 SALE OF B.N.A. MATERIAL

As mentioned in an earlier note, I've been trying to determine the circumstances under which the Canadian Postal Archives (CPA) received an extensive number of lots from this sale.

Late in December, after having been advised that an extension of 30 days beyond the 30-day statutory limit was required in order to consult with a legal adviser in the Department of Justice, I received a document from the National Archives of Canada (NAC). It was in response to my original Oct. 23 request, under the provisions of the Access to Information Act, for records relating to the reason or reasons for the transfer to the NAC's CPA of 184 lots and eight part lots included in the scheduled Sept. 13 Christie's auction of the British North America portion of the philatelic archives of the American Bank Note Company (ABNC).

I also requested records relating to any financial arrangements made by any agency of the Government of Canada with Christie's or with the ABNC with respect to the transfer.

The document received was a copy of an agreement dated Sept. 12 - the day

before the auction - by and among the Government of Canada as represented by the NAC, the United States Bank Note Company, the ABNC, and Christie's. Despite several key portions of the agreement being omitted "pursuant to Section 23 (solicitor-client privilege), Subsection 20 (1) (b) [third party information], and Subsection 18 (b) [economic interest of Canada] of the Act", I can make some assumptions about the background to the transfer.

- At least some of the material in the auction must have, from the time of its production, legally been the property of Canada or the provinces. Paragraph 1 of the agreement states that "Canada hereby withdraws, releases, relinquishes, and waives whatever right, title, claim or interest it may now have or may once have had, if any, in and to the lots of material described on Exhibit 'A', but not its interests in the material described in Exhibit 'B' hereto ..." Exhibit 'B' listed the lots and part lots transferred to the CPA. Exhibit 'A', not included with the copy of the agreement I received, presumably was the auction sale catalogue.

- Some payment was made by Canada for the transferred lots. Paragraph 2 of the agreement states that the bank note companies involved "hereby transfer and assign to the National Archives of Canada those lots of material described in Exhibit 'B' hereto (the 'Transferred Items'). The Transferred Items shall be delivered to Canada simultaneously with the receipt by Christie's of proof of the payment of the sum described in paragraph 5 hereof, the property to be held by Christie's under secure conditions until that time." The amount of money could have been anything from one cent to goodness knows how much. Paragraph 5 was one of those not included in the copy of the agreement I received.

- For reasons unknown to me, the full story behind the transfer was regarded by the parties concerned as being confidential. Paragraph 18 of the agreement states that "the Parties hereto agree that the provisions of this Agreement shall be maintained completely confidential, and shall not be disclosed to any person or entity, except (i) as otherwise required by laws in force in Canada or the United States, and (ii) that Christie's shall have the right to issue an announcement prior to the commencement of the Christie's Auction with regard to the Agreement to the extent it deems necessary in its business judgment."

The full agreement had 24 paragraphs following an introductory section with several "whereas" parts. At least one "whereas" and four subsequent paragraphs were omitted from my copy.

Why were only some lots transferred? Why did the NAC have to bid on other lots? Was some form of *quid pro quo* agreed to among parties? What is the explanation for the varied ways in which the NAC got its material? Whole lots and part lots were transferred and, in addition, 42 lots to the value of about $200,000 were purchased. I wonder if, after the 184-lot transfer and the picking - would "creaming" be a better word to use? - of eight other lots, Christie's or the ABNC said "enough is enough, if you want more you will have to bid at the auction."

All in all, explanations are overdue. In October I suggested that a general press release would be the fairest way to make full information available to all interested parties. I still think that would be sensible, even if done months after the acquisitions. Clarification would dispel the rumors and mystery that surround the acquisitions. It might also help to placate collectors who wanted to bid on some of the withdrawn lots.

To try to get more information, I applied on Feb. 20 under the Access to Information Act - I was surprised to learn that GST did not apply to the five dollar fee - for the missing parts in my copy of the Sept. 12 agreement.

Why is it seemingly so important that the full story not be made public? Censored

documents suggest that an attempt is being made, for whatever reasons, at hiding details of great interest to the philatelic community. How does censoring help the economic interest of Canada?

"ON TRACK" AT OUR NATIONAL POSTAL MUSEUM

From Jan. 24 to Sept. 2 Canada's National Postal Museum is staging an exhibition entitled "On Track: The Railway Mail Service in Canada - À fond de train: le service postal ferroviaire au Canada" in the Special Exhibitions Hall of the Canadian Museum of Civilization in Hull, Quebec. Numerous artifacts - including some covers, photographs, an activity room and an audio-visual presentaton highlight the role this service played - until it ended in 1971 - in the development of Canada for over 100 years. A free informative pamphlet adds interest to the displays.

An opening ceremony, attended by several hundred people, was held on Jan. 23. I was pleased to see Paul Sarault, president of l'Amicale des philatélistes de l'Outaouais (R.P.S.C. Chapter 190), among the dignitaries on the platform. Paul had served for some years as a railway mail service clerk.

In the interest of accuracy, I should not that some of the mail bags in the display had dates after 1971 printed on them. That observation notwithstanding and the fact that I nearly fell over a mail bag in the darkened audio-visual display area did not detract from my enjoyment of the exhibition. I heartily recommend it.

Stamp collectors, postal historians, nostalgia buffs and R.P.O. - Railway Post Office, not Retail Postal Outlet - enthusiasts should fine the exhibition most interesting. Two R.P.S.C. executive members with R.P.O. interests, Michael Millar and Bill Robinson, should in particular make a point of seeing it. They, and others, should be glad to know that there is no admission charge to the museum complex on Thursdays.

IS OUR NATIONAL POSTAL MUSEUM ON TRACK?

Announcements in the Nov. 19 and 26, 1990 issues of *Linn's Stamp News* indicated that a National Postal History and Philatelic Museum - funded by the United States Postal Servide (USPS) and the Smithsonian Institution - will open in Washington, D.C. in late 1992. That development offers an interesting contrast to the current postal museum situation in Canada.

Funding for the design and construction of the American museum will be aided by an over $15 million USPS capital investment. Operating expenses, estimated at $3 million per year, will be shared by the USPS and the Smithsonian. The Smithsonian's present national philatelic collection will become part of the new museum.

The USPS hopes that its sponsorship of a large stamp exposition in 1994, and revenue from the sale of its stamps and philatelic products to collectors, will raise the funds necessary to offset its capital and operating outlays. A spokesman for the USPS was quoted as saying that it is funding the museum "because it will enhance the image of the organization and because it will heavily promote stamp collecting and philatelic products."

The one-roof approach to an American postal history and philatelic museum contrasts with the present situation in Canada.

Many readers will recall that Canada Post's National Philatelic Museum - opened in 1974 after several years of planning - was for most intents and purposes closed as of March 1, 1985, although parts of the national stamp collection and the philatelic library were opened to the public in a new location - the museum's third - later that year.

At that time, Canada Post reaffirmed a commitment that a new museum, in permanent quarters, would be open in, or by, 1988.

That "one-roof" commitment was not to materialize, despite assurances that it

would, despite meetings with representaties of various philatelic societies to discuss plans for rehousing the museum, and despite recommendations in the 1986 report of the Federal Task Force on Program Review (the Nielsen Task Force) that the full museum be attached to what was then the planned National Museum of Man, subsequently renamed the Canadian Museum of Civilization.

On June 19, 1986 Canada Post's board of directors approved a decision to postpone the relocation of its museum until 1990.

It should be noted that for some years there had been an Advisory Committee for the museum. By 1986, it seemed to have fewer and fewer members with strong philatelic backgrounds. Senator Henry Hicks, for example, ceased to be a member in that year.

It should also be noted that Canada Post was "requested" by the Minister of Finance in 1986 to become financially self-sufficient by March 31, 1988. All in all, it was certainly beginning to look as if even the proposed opening date of 1990 was questionable.

One bright point in the post-1985 history of the museum was its staging in Ottawa on May 1, 1987 of a program, highlighted by an illustrated talk by Allan Steinhart on early Canadian postal history, in honour of the 100th anniversary of nationally organized philately in Canada.

By early 1988, rumors abounded about the museum's future and about Canada Post's connection with it. Canada Post had held no meetings with philatelic societies since September 1986.

April 6, 1988 news releases by Canada Post and by the federal Department of Communications cleared the air. Canada Post's National Postal Museum was divided into two entities, a Canadian Postal Archives attached to the National Archives of Canada and a Canadian - that word was subsequently changed to "National" - Postal Museum under the authority of the Canadian Museum of Civilization. Paper artifacts - such as stamps, photographs and library material - would go to the former. Other artifacts - they could be termed the three-dimensional ones - would go to the latter.

Staff of the old museum were able to choose which of the new entities they wished to work for, or were to be able to have positions elsewhere within Canada Post. That contrasted with the 1985 closing of the museum when a number of staff members were, in effect, left to fend for themselves.

The existing museum advisory committee was to continue to advise both new entities. Indeed, many observers felt that it could play a vital role - especially if restructured to include more philatelists - to ensure liaison between the two new parents of the former museum during the immediate transition period and later.

During April, meetings were held with representatives of Canada Post, the two new parents, and major philatelic societies to discuss the altered status of the museum.

To ease the transition, Canada Post would make two one-time grants totalling $3 million. The Canadian Museum of Civilization was slated to open in mid-1989 in Hull (it did, on June 29) and it was expected that the new National Postal Museum - the word "National" was used to indicate continuity with the former museum which, it should be noted, had a much broader scope - was to open in its own quarters there at that time (it didn't and still hasn't).

The advisory committee, according to a Dec. 12, 1988 agreement between Canada Post, the National Archives of Canada and the Canadian Museum of Civilization, was to be maintained in its present form until the following September. After that time, its structure and role were to be determined by the Minister of Communications, in consultation with the National Archivist, the

Director of the Canadian Museum of Civilization, and the advisory committee.

The committee was subsequently dissolved. How much input it had in that decision is questionable. A letter of May 7, 1990 sent by Marcel Masse, Minister of Communications, to its members indicated that "the Canadian Museum of Civilization and the National Archives of Canada are of the view that the museum and archival collections are receiving appropriate care, servicing and use. Liaison with the philatelic community is ongoing and interactive at appropriate levels, as is contact between Advisory Boards to advise on matters at a corporate level. This being the case, it is felt that the Committee has successfully achieved its goal of ensuring a smooth transition and can now be dissolved."

On being shown a copy of this letter, I was struck by the apparent disregard for the intended purpose of the committee. It should have been useful for more than the "transition period". Will internal advisory boards include representatives of the philatelic community who would perhaps temper or redirect matters decided at the corporate level? How ongoing, how frequent, and how publicized is liaison with the philatelic community? Liaison is much more than a matter of issuing occasional press releases and staging a few exhibits, excellent as the exhibits - in temporary quarters - may be.

The present public quarters of the Canadian Postal Archives, at 365 Laurier Avenue West in Ottawa, were expected to be moved to a permanent location in a refurbished West Memorial Building on Wellington Street in Ottawa during, or before, 1992. That move is not now expected to materialize by then, due to general budgetary restrictions imposed by the federal government. Meanwhile, the Canadian Postal Archives offers services to the public at its Laurier Avenue location, and its holdings - including the 1990 Christie's auction acquisitions, are available to be seen by appointment at its archival storage location elsewhere in Ottawa.

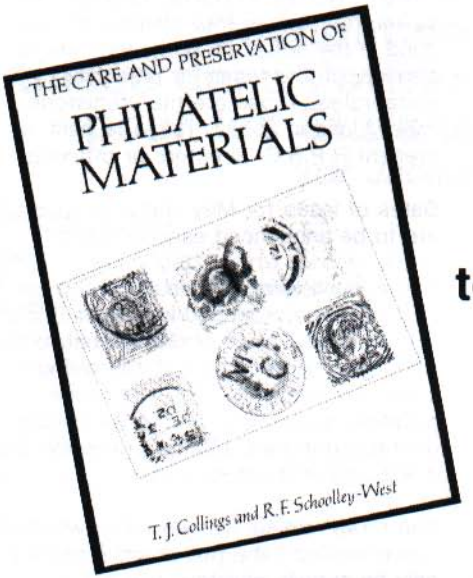
With regard to the current National Postal Museum, the Dec. 12, 1988 agreement between Canada Post, the National Archives of Canada and the Canadian Museum of Civilization stated that the postal museum would have space specifically dedicated to it. Over two years later, that space - initially planned to be in the curatorial wing of the Hull complex - has not materialized.

So, after all this preamble, I'll get back to the point of this note (or should I say the point of this long and perhaps rambling discourse?). The advisory committee is gone. It should be reactivated and strengthened. I and others are also concerned about when the museum will have its own space. Bureaucratic delays - and, to be fair, federal financial restraints - have not augured well for the museum's permanent home.

The United States is to have a single home for its museum within two years. It will include the full scope of Canada's first and unbifurcated postal museum. Three years after downsizing its museum, Canada Post saw fit to indulge in bifurcation, which has so far delayed the establishment and development of the new museum component more than it has the archival component.

Is it fair to suggest that the National Archives of Canada is honoring its 1988 commitment more than the Canadian Museum of Civilization is? Perhaps not, but that impression remains.

As a staunch supporter of the concept behind the opening of the original National Postal Museum and - given the fact that what happened in 1985 and 1988 can't be undone - of the potential of the Canadian Postal Archives and of the current National Postal Museum, I can only hope that that potential will be fully realized. One step in that direction would be regular news releases clearly communicating what is being done and what is being planned.



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WHAT SHOULD BE IN THESE NOTES?
I certainly seem to have been carried away in terms of the length of this issue's notes. Have I pontificated too much?

I'd greatly appreciate comments from readers about what subjects they would like me to discuss. The purpose of these notes should be to inform, and not to allow me a platform to give vent to personal interest which, although I find them interesting, may not be of similar interest to others.

CANADA'S 1991 STAMP PROGRAM
This year Canada Post will change the way in which it publicizes its new issue program. In the past the whole year's program, with dates of issue, was announced at one time. Last year it appeared on Jan. 10.

Beginning this year, the dates of issue will be announced quarterly. As a result, although general details about forthcoming commemoratives, for example, are known, the dates of issue will be announced in segments. The change, according to a Feb. 12 Canada Post news release, will enable Canada Post to fine-tune the program, "allowing the corporation some flexibility in choosing the best issue dates in terms of marketing opportunities." That flexibility may relate to finding sponsors for some issues.

Dec. 28 saw a deluge of definitives in sheet, booklet and coil form to meet the 1991 postal rates: 40 cents domestic, 46 cents to the U.S., 63 cents for the second stage of the domestic rate, and 80 cents for overseas. Canada's third "Quick Stick" booklet - containing 12 40-cent self-adhesive stamps, and priced at $5.25 (not including GST) - appeared on Jan. 11.

The first 1991 commemoratives will appear on March 15, the opening day of the Edmonton Stamp Club's annual national-level exhibition. Four stamps will honor Canadian physicians Frederick Banting, Harold Griffith, Wilder Penfield and Jennie Trout.

April 5, the opening day of ROYALE *1991* ROYAL in Dorval, Quebec, will be the first day of four stamps, the second in the series on prehistoric life in Canada, on the theme of primitive vertebrates. Those are the prehistoric variety, and in no way relate to past or present R.P.S.C. directors or officers!

Dates of issue for May and June stamps are to be announced early in March.

A new publication, *Canada's Stamp Details*, to be produced in conjunction with the *Collections of Canada* catalogue, will contain details about forthcoming issues as well as articles on various philatelic topics. The first issue will be distributed in early March. I presume that it will appear quarterly.

The news release was not clear whether - as it implied - the two publications will only be sent to philatelic mail order customers. They will also be available at Canada Post philatelic counters, but if mail distribution is limited due to a culling of National Philatelic Centre mailing lists to include only customers, I can foresee many complaints. I hope that the mailing lists will continue to include those persons who only want, or need, information about forthcoming issues.

The current *Presenting* brochures, which contain some details about each new issue, are being replaced by postcard-style announcements with even fewer details. Again, the extent of their availability is not clear, although they will be sent to mail order customers and will be available at philatelic counters. Postcard collectors with an interest in stamp-related cards will have a new series to collect! RP SC

Première émission de la Sarre (Occupation française) utilisée dans l'affranchissement de plis pour les États-unis d'Amérique

par Jacques Nolet

INTRODUCTION

Grâce à la découverte récente d'un ensemble exceptionnel de plis provenant de la Sarre à destination des États-Unis d'Amérique, nous allons étudier les divers affranchissements pour cette destination particulière, composés au moyen de la première série courante de la Sarre (occupation française) de l'après-guerre (Yvert 196-215).

D'un autre côté, l'étude de ces différentes lettres nous permettra de constater si ces plis correspondent bien aux tarifs exigés, portent les mentions obligatoires à cette époque, sont revêtus des cachets postaux utilisés durant cette période, comportent des variétés de planche notables, etc.

Ce qui nous permettra de découvrir la richesse des informations contenues dans chaque pli d'une part, mais aussi la complexité de l'histoire postale fusse-t-elle moderne et récente d'autre part.

DÉVELOPPEMENT

Pour réaliser notre analyse, il convient pour les lecteurs, qui ne sont pas très familiers avec au courant de l'histoire postale de la Sarre de l'après-guerre, de les informer brièvement de la complexité postale à cette époque (I) avant d'aborder l'analyse en profondeur des différents plis constituant la base de cette recherche (II).

I - L'HISTOIRE POSTALE SARROISE

Voici les principaux éléments qui permettront d'initier rapidement nos lecteurs sur l'histoire postale de la Sarre des années 1945 à 1947: le contexte historique (A), la poste sarroise (B), la première série courante de la Sarre occupée par la France (C), les principaux tarifs postaux (D), quelques informations supplémentaires (E), les mentions obligatoires (F), et finalement les cachets postaux utilisés à cette époque (G).

A) Le contexte historique

On ne peut comprendre réellement cette histoire postale de la Sarre française sans se référer pratiquement à certaines dates importantes que nous résumerons ici rapidement et qui serviront de cadre historique à la poste sarroise.

1) fin de la deuxième Guerre Mondiale

Rappelons que le 8 mai 1945, l'Allemagne capitulait sans condition et passait, par le fait même, sous le contrôle des Alliés (Américains, Britanniques, Français et Russes) et de leurs armées d'occupation.

La domination des Alliés allait se matérialiser par la création de quatre zones précises d'occupation par lesquelles les vainqueurs allaient se partager les dépouilles du grand perdant la deuxième Guerre mondiale.

2) la zone française

Dans ce partage, la Sarre revenait à la France, était placée sous son contrôle et faisait automatiquement partie de la zone française. Ce qui constituait un retour à une situation historique vécue antérieurement par cette région allemande. La France insista tellement, que la Sarre obtint son indépendance de l'Allemagne au cours de l'année 1947.

Conséquence politique de cette décision, la Sarre eut son propre gouvernement présidé par J. Hoffmann à partir de cette date. Toutefois, sa politiquement étrangère et sa défense militaire étaient assurées par la France à laquelle elle était rattachée économiquement.

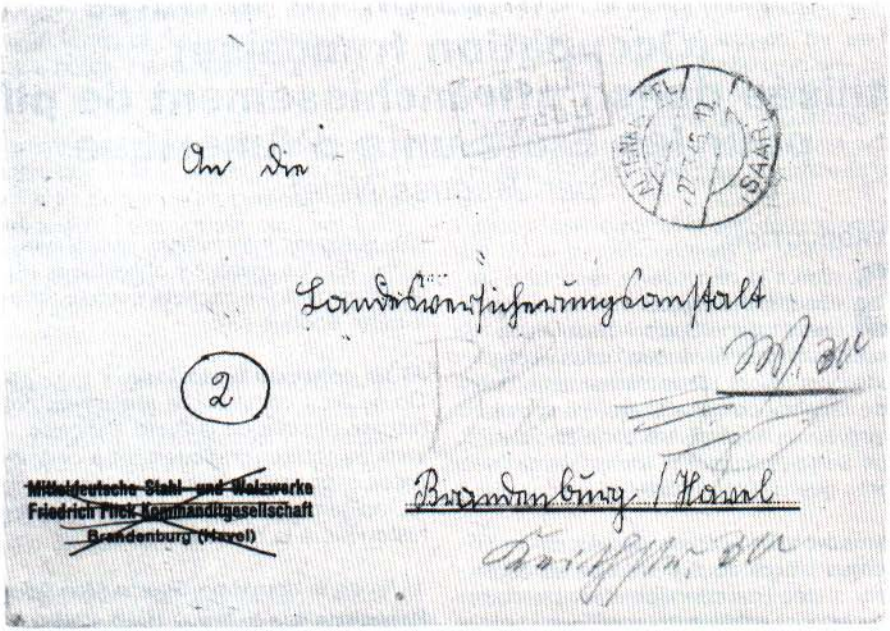

Illustration #1

Illustration #2

B) La poste de la Sarre

C'est ans ce contexte politique et économique que se situe l'histoire postale de la Sarre, entre les années 1945 et 1947. Elle était occupée militairement par la France, et sa poste dépendait pratiquement des PTT françaises.

Immédiatement après la conclusion de l'armistice de mai 1945, les autorités politiques d'occupation ont défendu l'utilisation des timbres-poste émis par le IIIe Reich pour l'affranchissement des lettres et des autres sortes d'envois postaux.

1) les cachets postaux

Dès la reprise du courrier, que nous pouvons situer approximativement entre les mois de juillet et août 1945, le public devait obligatoirement porter son courrier à un bureau de poste qui percevait son affranchissement en numéraire et apposait un cachet postal (illustration #1) mentionnant que la taxe postale d'affranchissement avait été perçue.

2) *émission générale de la zone d'occupation française*

À partir du 17 décembre 1945, l'administration française d'occupation a procédé à la mise en vente d'une série courante pour l'ensemble de la zone d'occupation française en Allemagne (Yvert 1-13), timbres-poste qui eurent cours en Sarre jusqu'au 27 novembre 1947.

C) La première série française de la Sarre

Ces timbres-poste de la zone d'occupation française furent en quelque sorte les précurseurs de ceux qui furent émis spécifiquement pour la Sarre, à partir du 20 janvier 1947.

La première émission courante (Yvert 196-215) mise en vente dans la Sarre occupée comporte vingt valeurs nominales regroupées en six types différents (illustrations #2 et #3).

Outre les types uniques «grand format» des deux hautes valeurs faciales de cette série («Le maréchal Ney» pour le 84 pf et «La boucle de la Sarre près de Mettlach» pour le 1 mark), les dix-huit autres valeurs de «petit format» se regroupent dans quatre types différents: «Mineur au travail dans une galerie de charbon» (2,3,6,8,10 et 12 pf), «Ouvriers au travail devant un four d'usine» (15,16,20 et 24 pf); «Deux travailleuses agricoles faisant la récolte» (25,30,40,45 et 50 pf), «Chapelle dans le parc de la maison Villeroy-Boch, à Mettlach» (60,75 et 80 pf).

Puisqu'il y avait un si grand nombre de valeurs et que les besoins postaux pressaient, on procéda pour cette première émission à une mise en vente étalée en quatre étapes: la première en date du 20 janvier (12 et 75 pf), la seconde le 4 février (24 et 45 pf), la troisième le 17 février (6,15,16,84 pf et 1 M), et la quatrième le 10 mars (2,3,8,10,20,25,30,40,50,60 et 80 pf).

Le 19 novembre 1947 fut la dernière journée de vente de ces timbres dans les bureaux de poste de la Sarre, mais ces vignettes postales furent toutefois acceptées jusqu'au 27 novembre suivant pour payer l'affranchissement des lettres et envois.

Concrètement, cela signifie que cette première série courante de la Sarre occupée par la France vécut dix mois avant d'être remplacée par une autre série courante.

Dans la présente étude, nous nous limiterons à cette série courante dite de «la première émission d'Offenbourg» où était située l'imprimerie Buda qui s'en est chargée. Vous constaterez facilement que le fait de se limiter à cette première série courante circonscrira très bien notre recherche tant il y aura de difficultés inhérentes à résoudre.

D) Les principaux tarifs postaux

Jetons un bref coup d'oeil sur les différents tarifs postaux en vigueur dans la Sarre française en 1947, ce qui sera d'une grande utilité pour la compréhension des différents affranchissements

Illustration #3

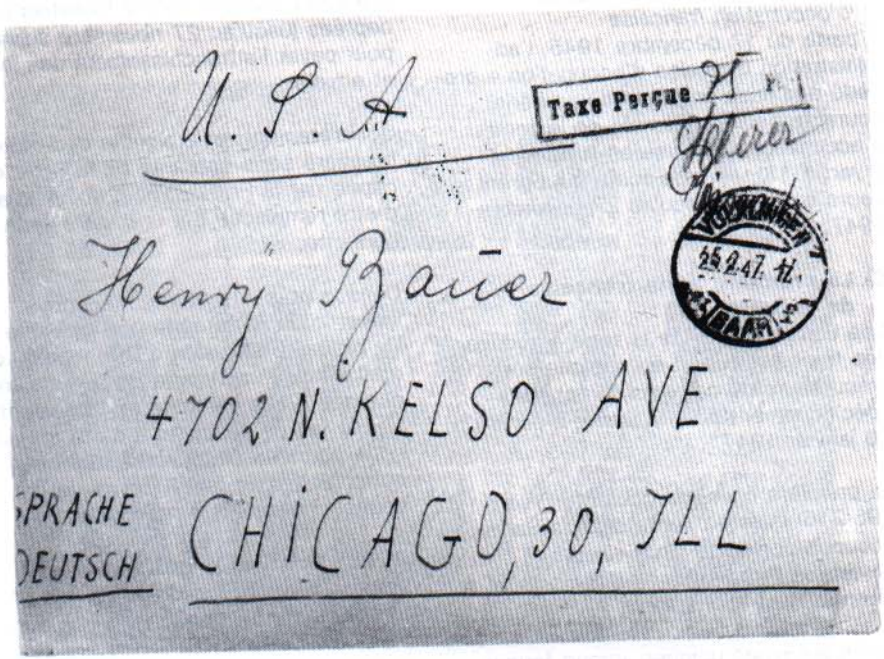

Illustration #4

véhiculés par les plis de la correspondance que nous analyserons ultérieurement dans la seconde partie de cet article.

Nous pouvons résumer rapidement la tarification postale de la Sarre pour l'année 1947 à ces trois étapes fondamentales: celle qui était en vigueur jusqu'au 19 janvier (première étape), puis la nouvelle tarification à partir du 20 janvier (deuxième étape), et finalement le réalignement monétaire du 27 novembre 1947 (troisième étape).

1) la lettre simple
On devait d'abord payer la somme de 12 pf pour affranchir une lettre destinée à circuler dans la même localité (2e étape), puis le tarif passa à 16 pf lors de l'augmentation générale des tarifs en date du 27 novembre 1947 (3e étape).

La lettre destinée à l'ensemble de la zone sarroise, et peut-être même pour la totalité de la zone française d'occupation, nécessita initialement une somme de 16 pf (1ère étape) puis le tarif fut porté à 20 pf (2e étape) avant de se chiffrer à 24 pf au cours du dernier trimestre (3e étape) de l'année 1947.

2) la carte postale
La deuxième sorte d'affranchissement qui peut nous intéresser dans toute étude sur l'histoire postale d'une région précise, est celle de la carte postale habituellement assez utilisée.

La carte postale pour la même localité coûtait 6 pf au point de départ (1ère étape), puis elle subit, elle aussi, une augmentation légère de 2 pf pour se situer à 8 pf le reste de l'année (2e étape).

Quant à la carte postale circulant dans l'ensemble de la Sarre, le tarif fut fixé à 10 pf (1ère étape) avant d'être établi définitivement, pour cette année-là, à 12 pf (2e étape).

Finalement la carte postale pour l'étranger fut fixée à 30 pf (Europe) et 45 pf (Amérique) précisement lors de cette augmentation générale des tarifs du 20 janvier 1947; mais nous ignorons quel en était le tarif exact avant cette date.

3) les imprimés
Troisième catégorie d'objets postaux courants, les imprimés, avaient eu aussi leur tarif particulier: mais, exception notable, ils n'augmenteront pas en 1947 malgré les deux hausses de tarifs postaux.

Voici brièvement les prix exigés pour l'envoi des imprimés en Sarre: jusqu'à 20 grammes, 6 pf; de 21 à 50 grammes, 8 pf; et de 51 à 100 grammes, 16 pf.

4) la lettre pour l'étranger
Précisons immmédiatement qu'il s'agit d'une lettre circulant toujours par voie de surface, puisque la poste aérienne ne fut rétablie pour la Sarre qu'à partir du 23 février 1948!

Quant à la lettre à destination de l'étranger, le tarif qui nous intéresse davantage dans la présente recherche, il y a une distinction à faire entre le tarif pour l'Europe et celui de l'Amérique.

Par conséquent, à partir du 20 janvier, la lettre pour l'Europe exigeait un affranchissement de 50 pf tandis qu'il fallait apposer 75 pf pour une missive à destination de l'Amérique.

E) Autres éléments importants à retenir
Pour continuer ces informations générales sur le cadre postal de la Sarre française d'occupation, nous devons ajouter certains autres renseignements généraux qui nous paraissent avoir une grande importance.

1) une certaine ordonnance
D'abord une ordonnance gouvernementale interdisait, à partir du 21 novembre 1947 et ce jusqu'au 21 février 1948, l'affranchissement de la correspondance à destination de l'étranger au moyen de timbres-poste.

Voilà pourquoi, en principe, nous ne devrions pas trouver d'affranchissement

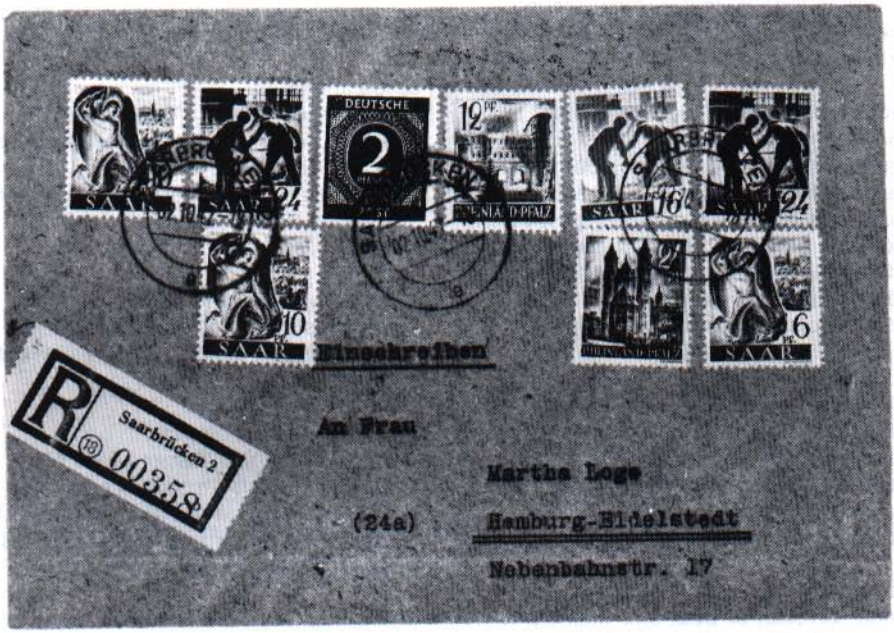

Illustration #5

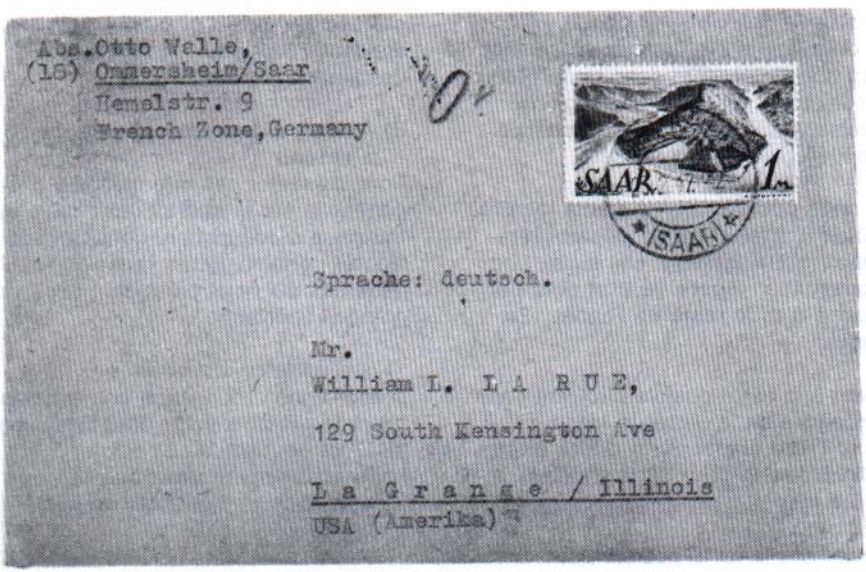

Illustration #6

composé avec des timbres de la première série sourante sur les lettres destinées à l'étranger après le 20 novembre 1947.

2) carence de certaines valeurs
Puis, dès le mois d'octobre 1947, le manque de certaines vignettes postales de la première série courante de la Sarre française d'après-guerre commença à se faire sentir dans les différents bureaux de poste de cette région. Ne pouvant composer les différents affranchissements requis, on revint à la pratique du tampon **TAXE PERÇUE** (illustration #4) ou **GEBÜHR BEZAHLT** (voir l'illustration #1).

L'administration postale de la Sarre décida alors de procéder à un nouveau tirage qui sera appelé «la deuxième émission d'Offenbourg» (Yvert 216-228) afin de pallier au manque de certaines valeurs de la première série courante.

Toutefois, l'usure prononcée des planches (il est question ici d'impression en photogravure) et la rectification de certaines anomalies (certains philatélistes avaient cru découvrir la tête d'Hitler sur quelques valeurs (15,16,20 et 24 pf) du type «ouvriers au travail devant un four d'usine») auraient comme conséquence matérielle de faire de ce nouveau tirage une série courante complètement renouvelée (réfection des clichés, création de nouveaux clichés, utilisation d'un nouveau papier, diminution du nombre de valeurs émises), etc. L'imprimerie faisait parvenir au chef-lieu de la poste, Sarrebruck, dès le 24 octobre 1947, trois valeurs (15,16 et 24 pf), puis trois autres (2,3 et 20 pf) le 12 novembre 1947.

Ce qui aura des effets incroyables sur l'histoire postale de la Sarre pour l'année 1947: on pourra voir dans les affranchissements postaux utilisés un mélange étonnant des différentes valeurs des deux premières séries courantes de la Sarre française occupée d'abord, puis même avec les timbres-poste de la zone françaises de l'Allemagne (Bade, Rhin-Palatinat et Wurtemberg). La description de ces affranchissements «mixtes» (illustration #5) nécessitera une autre étude en profondeur, car il y a de très nombreuses découvertes à faire et qui restent encore insoupçonnées encore aujourd'hui!

3) l'introduction du franc
Finalement, les événements se précipitèrent dans l'histoire postale de la Sarre de cette époque. Au Journal Officiel paraissait, en date du 15 novembre 1947, une ordonnance qui introduisait le franc français comme seule monnaie légale; puis un arrêté ministériel sarrois, daté du 19 novembre 1947, fixait le premier jour du cours légal obligatoire dès le lendemain, 20 novembre 1947.

Les autorités postales de la Sarre, ayant déjà entrepris de renouveler leur première série courante, eurent un joli casse-tête: elles n'ont même pas été capables de terminer cette deuxième série courante et ont été obligées de faire surcharger typographiquement les figurines restantes de la première et de la deuxième série courante avec les valeurs nominales exprimées en francs français (voilà un autre sujet de recherche approfondie qui réserverait de nombreuses découvertes et des surprises).

4) conclusion
Nous devrons fatalement tenir compte de tous ces éléments dans la présente communication basée sur l'analyse d'une quinzaine de plis sarrois formant la correspondance entre Otto Walle et William L. La Rue.

F) Les mentions obligatoires
Nous continuerons cette introduction générale de l'histoire postale de la Sarre française occupée, déjà particulièrement complexe comme cous venez de le voir rapidement, par les mentions obligatoires qui devaient se retrouver sur tout courrier transitant par les bureaux de poste sarrois.

1) le numéro de zone postale
Tout envoi postal devait comporter le numéro de la zone postale dans laquelle se trouvait l'adresse tant du destinataire que celle de l'envoyeur. Ce numéro

Illustration #7

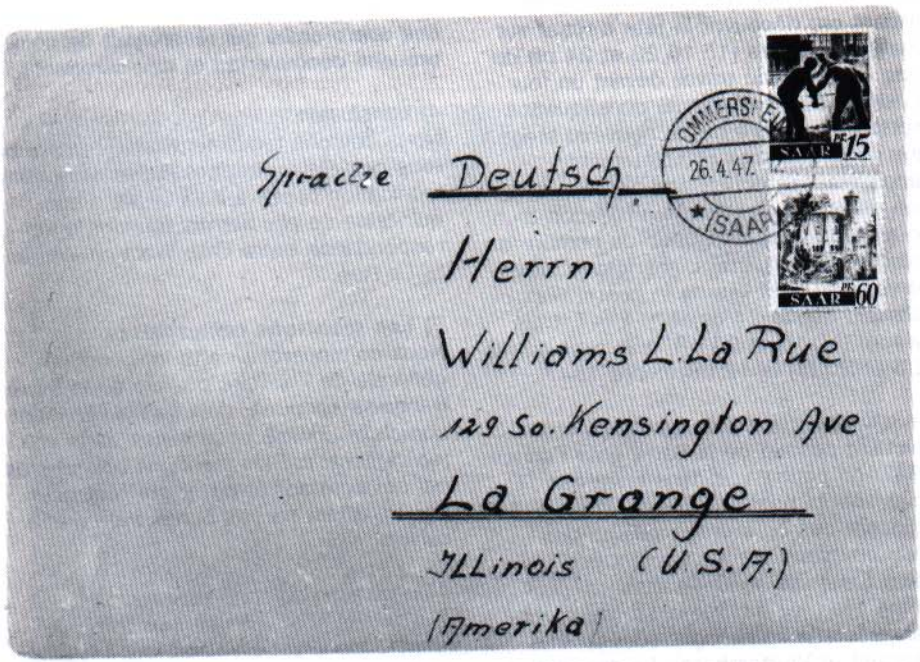

Illustration #8

pouvait se retrouver inséré soit entre parenthèses, soit dans un cercle, soit tout simplement inscrit avant la ville d'origine ou de destination.

Pour la Sarre, ce numéro demeure assez facile à découvrir: il s'agit du numéro «18» qui lui avait été attribué par les autorités postales allemandes et confirmé par les Alliés.

Quant aux numéros relatifs aux autres régions française d'occupation en Allemagne, en voici rapidement la liste: «17b» pour la région de Bade, «22b» pour le Rhin-Palatinat et «15b» pour le Wurtemberg.

Il en fut de même pour les autres ones d'occupation alliées: américaine (13), britannique (24) et russe (19). Ces derniers numéros ne sont que des exemples choisis au hasard pour illustrer notre propos et ne sont nullement exhaustifs!

2) la langue utilisée
À cette époque, soit en 1947, la censure existait encore tout comme en temps de guerre: voilà pourquoi l'envoyeur devait indiquer au recto de l'enveloppe quelle était la langue utilisée dans la correspondance contenue dans la missive (allemand, anglais, français, russe, etc.) afin de faciliter le travail des centres de contrôle.

Habituellement, l'auteur de la lettre utilisait soit un seul mot «**deutsch**» (voir l'illustration #11) ou une formule assez brève «**Sprache: Deutsch**» (voir l'illustration #4), parfois il apposait un tampon indiquant la langue employée. Mais il devait y avoir des cas où c'était le bureau de poste ou le centre de contrôle lui-même qui apposait un tampon approprié (voir l'illustration #18) en l'absence de toute annotation manuscrite de l'auteur. Toutefois, certains envois postaux réussissaient à transiter par la poste sarroise tout en ne comportant aucune mention de cette sorte: ce qui ne fut pas le cas de la présente correspondance.

G) Les cachets postaux
Aucune étude sérieuse en histoire postale de la Sarre ne serait complète sans traiter brièvement des différents cachets postaux utilisés pour annuler les vignettes postales composant les divers affranchissements requis.

Sans prétendre donner ici une liste exhaustive de tous les cachets postaux employés par la poste sarroise au cours de l'année 1947 (ce qui exigerait une autre recherche poussée), nous pouvons préciser qu'il y en a eu au moins trois différents utilisés dans la présente correspondance.

1) le premier type
Dans la présente analyse, c'est le type de cachet postal le plus utilisé, soit onze fois; et nous pourrions également ajouter, pour plus de précision, celui de la localité d'Ommersheim.

Comment se présente ce premier type de cachet postal? Constitué d'un double cercle (le cercle extérieur étant le plus grand et aussi complet, celui à l'intérieur étant brisé et plus petit), nous y retrouvons trois éléments fondamentaux: (a) le nom du bureau de poste d'origine dans la partie supérieure; (b) au centre, la date et l'heure de traitement du courrier; (c) au bas, entourée de deux lignes et deux étoiles, la zone postale concernée, en l'occurence la Sarre.

Ce cachet circulaire mesure approximativement 28 mm, et il se retrouve non seulement à Ommersheim mais également partout dans la zone postale de la Sarre.

2) le deuxième type
Parfois Otto Walle déposiat son courrier à St-Ingbert (voir les illustrations #13 et #18), une localité à proximité d'Ommersheim. Ce bureau possédait un grand cachet circulaire illustré, mesurant 35 millimètres et représentant une église avec un texte publicitaire. En termes d'imprimerie, on parlerait d'un cachet dit de «60 points».

Il faut noter que ce grand cachet circulaire n'était pas seulement utilisé à St-Ingbert, mais aussi en d'autres localités

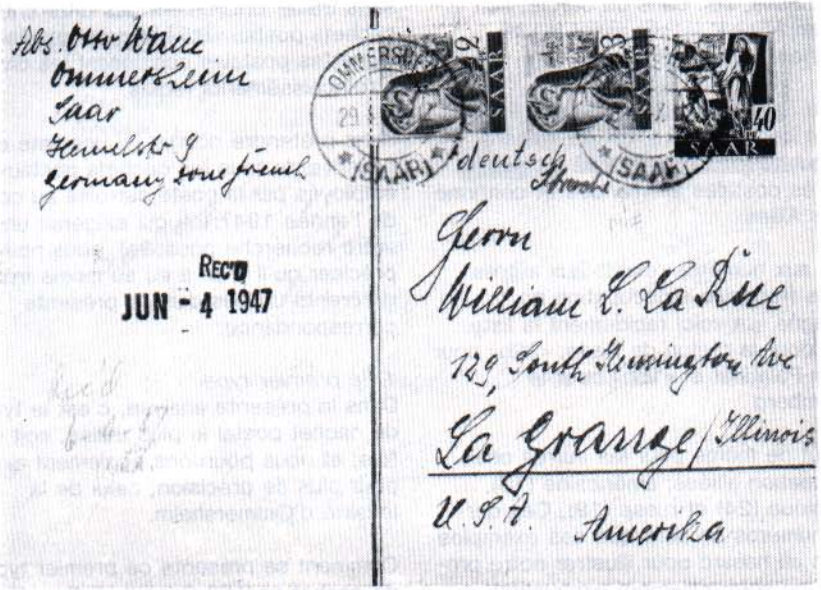

Illustration #9

Illustration #10

de la Sarre (comme à Rohrbach par exemple, selon un autre pli de notre collection): ce qui signifie qu'il était d'un type commun, et que ce qui changeait était uniquement le nom du bureau de poste d'origine.

Nous retrouvons ce deuxième type de cachet circulaire sur deux plis originant de St-Ingbert dans la présente correspondance; mais plusieurs autres fois répété sur différentes lettres qui appartiennent à notre collection spécialisée en histoire postale de la Sarre.

3) le troisième type
Parfois, certaines missives provenant de ces bureaux de poste furent oblitérées à l'aide du cachet dit de «100 points», un terme d'imprimerie qui détermine la grandeur dudit cachet postal (voir les illustration #11 et #16 provenant de Schafbrücke). Il s'agit d'un type mesurant 28 mm mais différent, car le tampon contient plus déléments (100) dans un pouce que le précédent (60).

4) autres types
Il y a également d'autres cachets utiliés en Sarre pour annuler les affranchissements: en particulier le cachet de «80 points» (type 4) et le cachet circulaire «avec des vagues» (type 5).

Mais comme la correspondance analysée dans la présente étude ne comporte point ces types de cachets, nous ne les illustrerons pas.

H) Conclusion
Bien que cette introduction fusse un peu longue, elle facilitera néammoins énormément notre travail d'analyse des diverses lettres constituant la correspondance que nous voulons étudier dans cet article.

En effet il suffira de s'y référer constamment pour connaître exactement le contexte précis dans lequel s'insère chacun de ces plis formant la dite correspondance et les principaux éléments qui peuvent en permettre une meilleure compréhension.

II - L'ANALYSE DE LA CORRESPONDANCE

Sur les dix-huit plis que contient cette correspondance particulière, nous avons éliminé trois lettres, dont deux avaient un cachet postal illisible (du moins en ce qui concerne la date elle-même) et l'autre qui était presque identique à un des plis analysés (voir l'illustration #16).

Par conséquent cette communication comprendra fondamentalement quinze plis différents déchiffrés et présentés de façon chronologique: une analyse qui réservera, nous l'espérons bien, quelques suprises et même des énigmes non encore résolues jusqu'à maintenant.

De cette façon, nous constaterons que l'histoire postale d'un pays ou d'une région n'est pas seulement riche dans sa période classique, mais même dans la période moderne et peut-être davantage à une époque récente souvent boudée par les puristes!

A) Premier pli
Déposé à la poste le 23 février 1947, le premier pli (illustration #6) arriva à destination le 21 mars suivant (soit environ un mois plus tard, délai normal pour une lettre voyageant en surface) selon une marque inscrite par le destinataire grâce à un tampon rouge «21 mar rec'd».

Un examen attentif du recto de cette enveloppe nous indique qu'Otto Walle a inscrit son adresse personnelle (premier élément), celle de son destinataire (deuxième élément) et la langue utilisée (troisième élément) à la machine à écrire.

Quant à l'affranchissement utilise pour cette missive, l'envoyeur a apposé un timbre-poste unique, celui d'un mark vert (Yvert 215): ce qui constitue un surplus de paiement de vingt-cinq pfennige supérieur au tarif normal de la lettre pour l'étranger à destination de l'Amérique, qui était de 75 pf à cette époque.

Toutefois, ce qui demeure intéressant avec cette vignette postale d'un mark représentant «la boucle de la Sarre à Mettlach», c'est qu'il s'agit d'une utilisation suivant de six jours seulement sa mise en vente postale, en date du 17 février 1947 (troisième tranche d'émission de cette première série courante d'apres-guerre pour la Sarre française occupée).

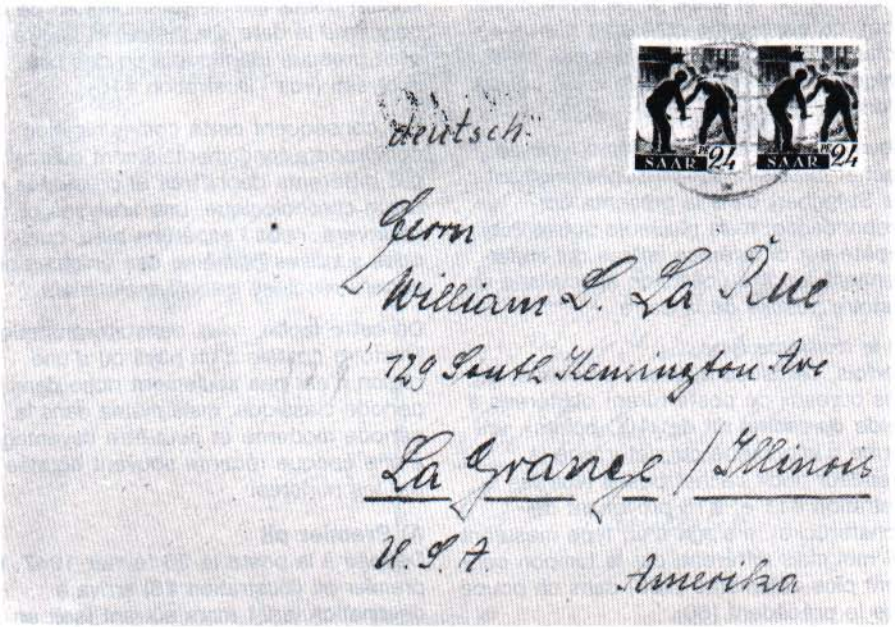

Illustration #11

Illustration #12

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Illustration #13

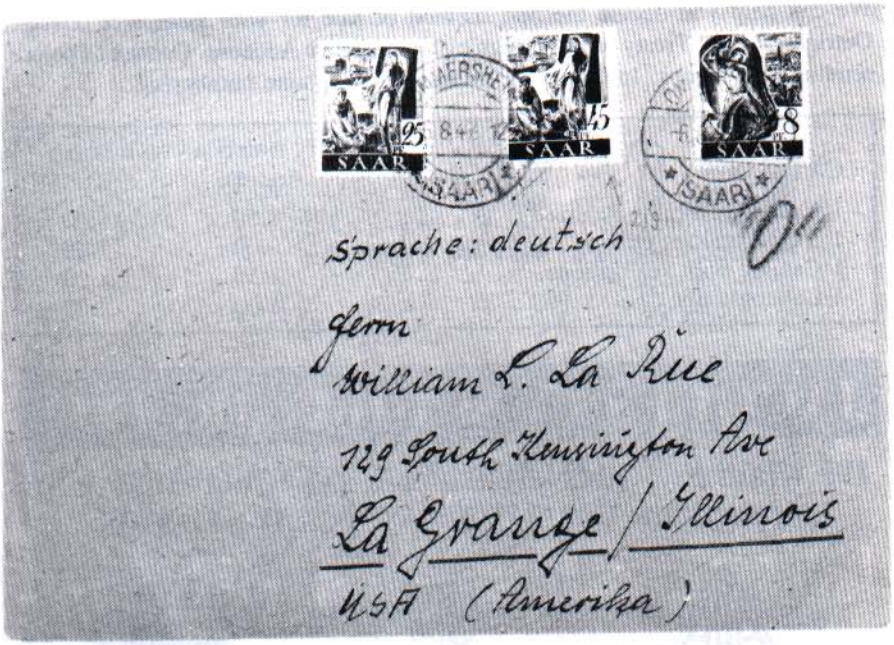

Illustration #14

Notons finalement l'inscription manuscrite en rouge «O» que nous n'avons pu déchiffrer jusqu'à maintenant avec précision. Nous retrouverons cette dernière marque manuscrite sur deux autres plis tirés de la même correspondance (voir les illustrations #13 et #14).

B) Deuxième pli

La seconde lettre (illustration #7) analysée dans le cadre de cet article est datée du 16 avril 1947 et arriva à destination le 13 mai suivant (acheminement qui exigea environ vingt jours, un délai habituel).

Pour cette fois-ci, l'envoyeur Otto Walle, a inscrit à la main son adresse dans la partie supérieure gauche au recto, l'adresse du destinataire dans le coin inférieur droit et peut-être aussi la langue utilisée (l'allemand).

L'affranchissement apposé sur cette deuxième missive se montait à 76 pfennige, soit 1 pf en surplus par rapport au tarif normal de la lettre pour l'étranger à destination de l'Amérique.

Trois timbres-poste différents composaient cet affranchissement de 76 pfennige: un 16 pf outremer (Yvert 203), et deux 30 pf vert-jaune (Yvert 207).

Ces vignettes postales sarroises ont été annulées au moyen du premier type de cachet utilisé en Sarre: celui d'Ommersheim réitéré deux fois à cheval sur chacun des timbres-poste fixés sur cette lettre.

C) Troisième pli

Le 26 avril 1947, Otto Walle fait parvenir la troisième missive (illustration #8) que nous analyserons dans la présente correspondance et qui atteignit William L. La Rue, le 17 mai suivant (un délai de vingt-deux jours).

L'envoyeur utilisa sa plume pour inscrire au recto, évidemment, l'adresse de son destinataire ainsi que la mention obligatoire «Sprache deutsch». Au verson, monsieur Walle inscrivit sur le rabat de la lettre sa propre adresse, toujours d'une façon manuscrite.

L'auteur du pli composa son affranchissement à l'aide de deux timbres-poste différents: un 15 pf marron (Yvert 203) et un 60 pf violet (Yvert 211). Ce qui correspondait exactement au tarif de la lettre pour l'étranger à destination de l'Amérique.

Cette missive fut oblitérée à son lieu d'origine avec le cachet régulier de premier type, utilisé à Ommersheim et daté du 26 avril 1947 à midi.

D) Quatrième pli

La dernière missive qu'Otto Walle fit parvenir à son destinataire au cours du mois d'avril 1947 fut une carte postale (illustration #9) mise à la poste à Ommersheim le 29 avril et reçue le 4 juin suivant selon une double inscription se trouvant également au recto dans sa partie gauche: incription manuscrite de la main de William L. La Rue et tampon dateur en rouge «Jun - 4 Rec'd». Ce qui signifie un délai d'acheminement de trente-sept jours.

Les inscriptions habituelles)les adresses de l'envoyeur et du destinataire) furent manuscrites par monsieur Walle à l'encre, ainsi que la langue utilisée dans la présente correspondance (l'allemand).

Le montant de l'affranchissement fut de 45 pfennige au total (le tarif de la carte postale pour l'Amérique) et fut réalisé à l'aide de trois timbres-poste différents: le 2 pf gris (Yvert 196), le 3 pf jaune-orange (Yvert 197) et le 40 pf brun (Yvert 208).

Ces vignettes postales ont été annulées par un double cacheté régulier d'Ommersheim, de premier type, comportant cependant une variété dans la lettre «S» du mot Sarre: voilà pourquoi nous dirons qu'il s'agit là du cachet de type Ia.

E) Cinquième pli

La correspondance reprit de plus belle au début du mois de mai 1947 quand Otto Walle fit parvenir à La Grange/Illinois une lettre (illustration #10) qui atteignit beaucoup plus rapidement son destinataire que les précédentes: le 26

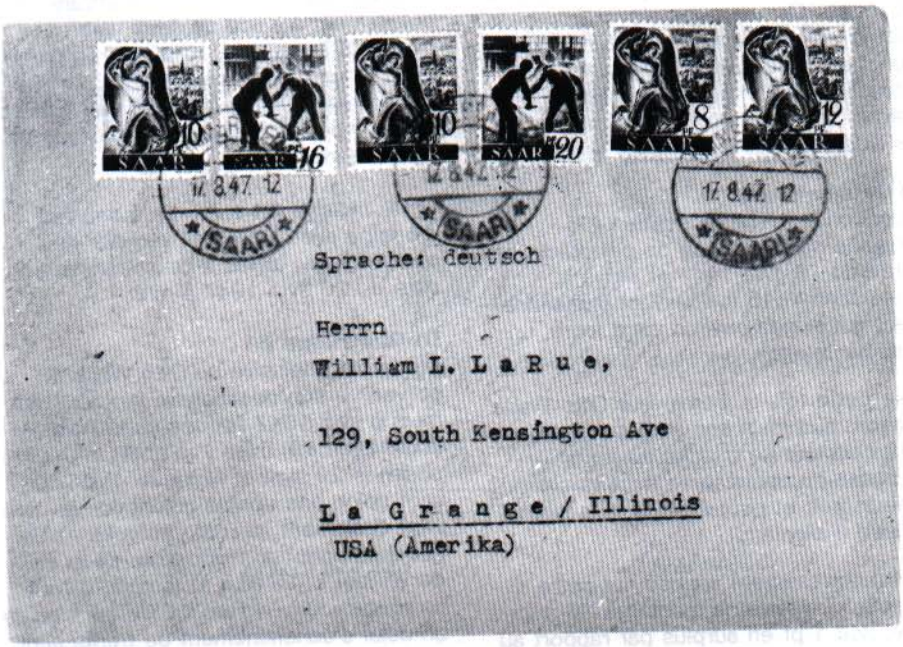

Illustration #15

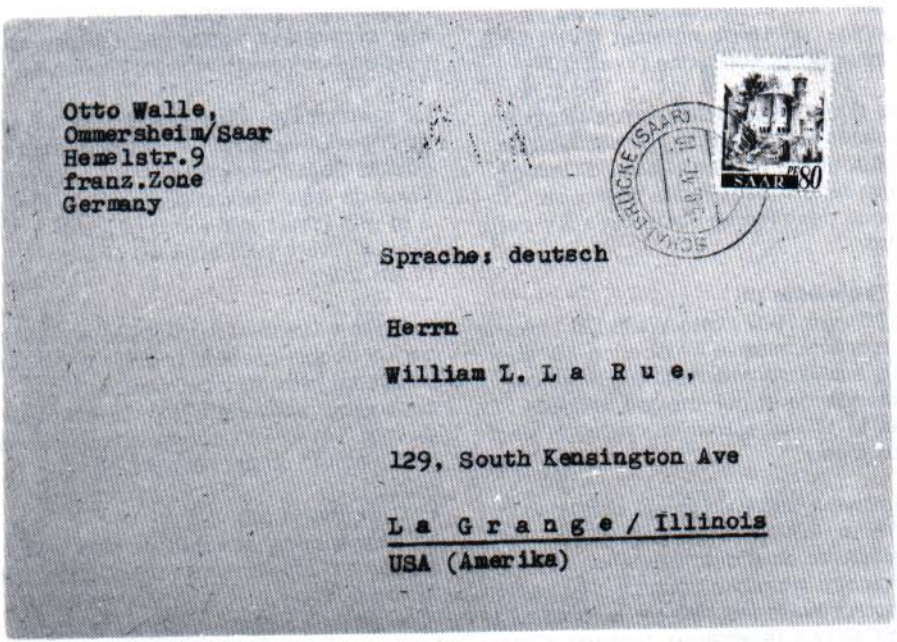

Illustration #16

mai, soit dix-sept jours à peine aprés avoir été confiée à la poste sarroise en date du 10 mai (un record de vitesse absolu).

Ce cinquième pli, bien que faisant partie de la même correspondance, diffère cependant des précédents et possède sa propre personnalité. C'est ce qui apparaîtra lors d'une analyse un peu plus poussée de la missive en question.

L'affranchissement se chiffre à 80 pfennige, ce qui constitue un surplus de 5 pf par rapport au tarif postal en vigueur à ce moment entre la Sarre et l'Amérique pour la lettre simple à destination de l'étranger.

L'envoyeur apposa sur ce pli un affranchissement composé de quatre timbres-poste différents: un 24 pf brun-orange (Yvert 205), un 16 pf outremer (Yvert 203) et deux 20 pf rouge-carmin (Yvert 204).

Le bureau postal d'Ommersheim oblitéra ces quatre vignettes en utilisant le cachet postal de premier type répété trois fois et avec une grande netteté.

F) Sixième pli

Le sixième pli (illustration #11) présente un cas fort complexe, puisqu'il a été affranchi au tarif double de la lettre ordinaire pour le courrier intérieur (2xLSI) bien qu'il fut adressé aux États-Unis. Cela nous indique que les employés des deux administrations postales impliquées n'ont pas été très vigilants ... du moins en ce qui concerne cette missive.

Regardons cette lettre plus en détail. Toutes les inscriptions normales (adresse du destinataire, celle de l'envoyeur et la langue utilisée) s'y retrouvent de façon manuscrite: au recto «destinataire» et «langue utilisée», tandis que l'adresse de l'envoyeur fut inscrite sur le rabat de la lettre au verso.

Expédiée le 18 mai 1947, cette lettre parvint à William L. La Rue, le 16 juin. Celui-ci lui répondit dès le lendemain, selon une double mention manuscrite qui se retrouve au verson de la présente missive.

Quant à l'affranchissement erroné de 48 pfennige qui correspondait au tarif double de la lettre du courrier intérieur de la Sarre, il se compose de deux vignettes postales identiques de 24 pf brun-orange (Yvert 205).

Otto Wallie déposa le sixième pli de cette correspondance non pas à Ommersheim, son lieu de résidence comme c'était le cas habituellement, mais plutôt à Schafbrücke, un petit village voisin de cette localité.

Voilà donc un «étrange pli» parmi tous ceux que nous venons d'analyser jusqu'à présent et qui demeure «mystérieux» puisqu'il a été accepté normalement à la poste sarroise et livré également par le service postal américain à son destinataire sans avoir été doublement taxé comme l'exigeaient les règlements postaux en vigueur!

G) Septième pli

Le pli suivant (illustration #12) à être examiné, ne fut expédié que durant le mois de juin suivant, soit exactement le 11 juin 1947.

L'envoyeur procéda comme à son habitude, donc en écrivant à la plume les trois principales inscriptions régulières pour une lettre: au recto l'adresse de William L. La Rue et la langue utilisée, et son adresse au verso.

Composé de trois figurines postales différentes, l'affranchissement totalisait 76 pfennige: un 6 pf vert-blue (Yvert 198), un 30 pf vert-jaune (Yvert 207) et un 40 pf brun (Yvert 208). Encore une fois, Otto Walla a dépassé d'un pfennig le tarif exigé pour l'envoi de sa lettre à son destinataire américain.

Ce pli a reçu l'oblitération normale de type I d'Ommersheim, mais frappée deux fois à cheval sur les timbres-poste employés, lorsqu'il a été déposé à la recette principale de ce village sarrois.

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H) Huitième pli

Le dernier jour du mois de juin, Otto Walle fait parvenir à son correspondant un huitième pli (illustration #13) qui nous étonnera par ses différences très marquées d'avec les précédents.

Notons d'abord qu'il y a une différence dans l'adresse: imprimée au moyen d'un tampon dans la partie supérieure gauche du recto, elle nous indique qu'il reste maintenant au numéro 5 de la rue Hoch. C'est la seule et unique fois qu'il indique cette adresse sur sa correspondance avec William L. La Rue: il s'agit peut-être de son domicile privé tandis que l'autre adresse (Hemelstrasse 9) pourrait être une adresse d'affaires. Toutefois, cette adresse reste pour nous un mystère jusqu'à maintenant!

L'affranchissement, d'un autre côté, demeure exceptionnel pour la correspondance étudiée entre Walle et La Rue, puisqu'il se compose de pas moins cinq vignettes différentes: un 16 pf outremer (Yvert 203), *un 2 pf* gris (Yvert 196), un 3 pf jaune-orange (Yvert 197), un 50 pf violet-gris (Yvert 210) ainsi qu'un 6 pf vert-bleu (Yvert 199).

Le total de cet affranchissement superbe se chiffre à 77 pfennige, soit un supplément de 2 pf pour l'envoi de cette lettre aux États-Unis. Nous pouvons croire que l'envoyeur ne se couciait pas trop d'apposer un affranchissement exact mais utilisait plutôt les figurines postales qu'il avait sous la main pour composer ce dernier avec le minimum requis.

Autre fait significatif révélé par ce huitième pli: il a été déposé dans la ville de St-Ingbert le 30 juin 1947, et a reçu une triple oblitération composée par le grand cachet illustré (du deuxième type) utilisé par cette localité sarroise. Ce qui constitue une autre grande originalité de cette missive dans la présente correspondance étudiée.

Nous retrouvons également la mystérieuse marque manuscrite «O» en rouge (voir le premier pli ainsi que la lettre suivante) apposée au recto de la présente missive.

Finalement deux autres marques manuscrites rédigées avec une autre encre se retrouvent sur ce pli: d'abord sous l'adresse de l'envoyeur «Franz-Zone» et la langue utilisée «Sprache deutsch» dans le coin inférieur gauche du recto, marques qui ne proviennent probablement pas de la main d'Otto Walle. De qui sont-elles? D'une autre personne de son entourage, d'un employé de la poste sarroise ou d'un contrôleur de la censure? Nous nous posons encore aujourd'hui la question, sans y trouver de réponse satisfaisante.

I) Neuvième pli

Voici une autre lettre qui dénote quelque chose d'insolite bien que nous ayions résolu maintenant la plupart des énigmes qu'elle renferme.

Cette missive (illustration #14) a été déposée à la poste sarroise le 6 août 1947 par le même envoyeur, Otto Walle, et adressée à son habituel destinataire, William L. La Rue. Celui-ci l'a reçue le 26 août suivant et y a donné réponse le même jour.

Otto Walle y a apposé trois timbres-poste différents: un 25 pf rose-lilas (Yvert 205), un 45 pf rouge (Yvert 209) et un 8 pf saumon (Yvert 199). Ces trois vignettes postales portaient l'affranchissement à 78 pfennige, soit encore un excédent de 3 pf, pour cette destination.

Au recto, nous voyons de façon manuscrite l'adresse du destinataire ainsi que la langue utilisée (l'allemand), tandis qu'apparaissent au verso l'adresse de l'envoyeur et les tampons «reçu et répondu» du destinaire.

Les trois figurines postales ont été annulées au moyen du cachet circulaire de premier type utilisé à Ommersheim utilisé deux fois.

Pour la première fois, nous voyons dans cet affranchissement une variété de planche pour la figurine du 45 pf: il s'agit du «4 avec une bosse» (Staedel, 14c) qui se trouve à la position 64 de chacun des feuillets imprimés (tant de la planche A ue de la planche B).

Finalement nous retrouvons apposée sur ce pli, et sous le timbre du 8 pf, la marque manuscrite en rouge «O» qui reste toujours mystérieuse.

J) Dixième pli

Cette dixième lettre (illustration #15) constitue un des plis importants de cette correspondance à cause du nombre élevé de timbres-poste, soit exactement six, utilisés pour en composer l'affranchissement.

En effet Otto Walle se servit de six vignettes postales (regroupant cinq types différents, dont un seul type a été répété deux fois) pour atteindre la somme de 76 pfennige, soit encore 1 pf de trop par rapport au tarif requis: un premier 10 pf lilas (Yvert 200), un 16 pf outremer (Yvert 203), un deuxième 10 pf lilas (Yvert 200), un 20 pf rouge-carmin (Yvert 204), un 8 pf saumon (Yvert 199) et un 12 pf brun-rouge (Yvert 201).

Ces six vignettes postales furent oblitérées au moyen du même cachet circulaire de premier type utilisé à Ommersheim répété trois fois, ce qui a permis d'annuler à cheval tous les timbres apposés sur ce pli.

Cette missive a été mise à la poste le 17 août 1947, et William L. La Rue l'a reçue le 15 septembre suivant, soit le délai normal pour une lettre empruntant la voie de surface.

Toutes les inscriptions furent faites à la machine à écrire: au recto l'adresse de W. La Rue et la langue utilisée (l'allemand), tandis qu'au verso se retrouve l'adresse d'Otto Walle.

K) Onzième pli

Pour la deuxième fois, nous découvrirons un pli (illustration #16) de cette correspondance affranchi avec un seul timbre-poste, le 80 pfennige orange (Yvert 213); un affranchissement qui, toutefois, représente un surplus de 5 pf par rapport au tarif en vigueur à cette époque pour expédier une missive au tarif simple pour l'étranger à destination des États-Unis.

Nous remarquons également que l'expéditeur a tapé à la machine son adresse ainsi que celle du destinataire, seulement la troisième fois dans cette correspondance.

Déposée dans un bureau de poste différent, celui de Schafbrücke, en date du 5 septembre 1947, la présente lettre atteignit William L. La Rue le 26 septembre suivant (soit un délai de vingt-et-un jours).

L) Douzième pli

Posté à Ommersheim le 11 octobre 1947, le douzième pli de cette correspondance (illustration #17) comporte un bel affranchissement composé de cinq timbres-poste différents qui correspond, pour une fois, à l'affranchissement exact de 75 pfennige.

Regardons ce bel affranchissement composé de cinq vignettes postales différentes: un 2 pf gris (Yvert 196), un 3 pf jaune-orange (Yvert 197), un 10 pf lilas (Yvert 200), un 20 pf rouge-carmin (Yvert 204) et un 40 pf brun (Yvert 208) avec la bandelette supérieure de la feuille qui portait une inscription «28.00» dans la même couleur.

Tous ces timbres ont été annulés au moyen du cachet postal circulaire de premier type d'Ommersheim répété trois fois et apposé à cheval sur les vignettes postales, le tout de façon très lisible.

Toutes les inscriptions sur cette lettre l'ont été de façon manuscrite par Otto Walle, l'expéditeur, tant au recto (adresse du destinataire) qu'au verso (sa propre adresse).

A l'exception peut-être de la langue utilisée (l'anglais), qui constitue également une première dans cette correspondance de 1947, dont l'inscription «Sprach: english» semble provenir de la main d'une personne étrangère.

M) Treizième pli

Autre enveloppe (illustration #18) qui ne possède qu'un seul timbre-poste (c'est la troisième jusqu'à date, *si nous ne faisons*

Illustration #17

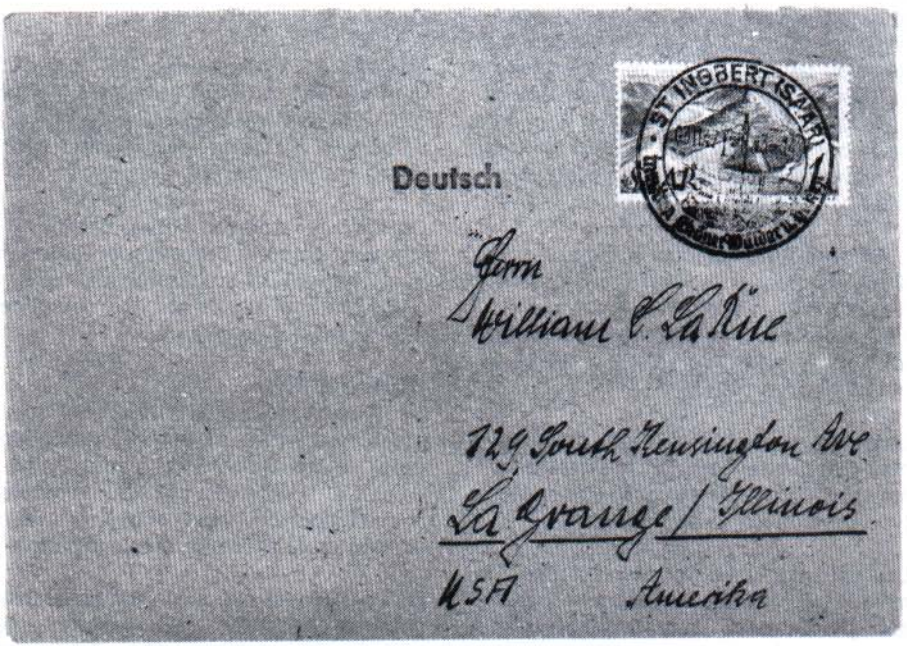

Illustration #18

pas erreur), le treizième pli ressemble beaucoup à la première missive analysée dans la présente recherche avec, toutefois, quelques différences marquées.

Otto Walle a par conséquent utilisé le timbre-poste vert à un mark (Yvert 215) pour affranchir sa correspondance à destination des États-Unis, un surplus de 25 pf par rapport au tarif de la lettre normale vers l'Amérique.

Puis il a déposé sa missive à St-Ingbert le 3 novembre 1947, date où elle fut revêtue du grand cachet illustré (le cachet de deuxième type) tout comme le huitième pli (illustration #13).

William L. La Rue l'a reçue le 28 décembre 1947 (un délai de près de quarante jours: ce qui constitue le plus long acheminement pour un objet postal provenant de cette correspondance) et y a répondu le 4 janvier de l'année suivante.

N) Quatorzième pli

Le quatorzième pli (illustration #19) nous cause encore quelque problème: il a été affranchi seulement au tarif de la lettre ordinaire pour l'étranger (50 pfennige) en dépit du fait qu'il ait été mis à la poste au milieu du mois de novembre 1947 et qu'il fut adresé aux États-Unis! L'employé de la poste a sans aucun doute confondu le tarif étranger pour l'Europe (50 pf) et celui pour l'Amérique (75 pf).

L'envoyeur a utilisé quatre timbres-poste différents pour composer son affranchissement: un 6 pf vert-bleu (Yvert 198), un 24 pf brun-orange (Yvert 205), un 8 pf saumon (Yvert 199) et un 16 pf outremer (Yvert 203).

Le bureau de poste d'Ommersheim a annulé ces quatre figurines postales au moyen d'un cachet circulaire de premier type en date du 12 novembre 1947.

Les deux adresses ont été rédigées à la main et se retrouvent au recto du présent pli. Au verso, se trouvent deux marques apposées au tampondateur par le destinataire: «reçu le 1er décembre» et «répondu le 4 janvier» selon son habitude!

Finalement, il y a l'indication de la langue utilisée pour cette correspondance: il s'agit de l'allemand. On retrouve sous forme manuscrite le mot «Sprach» et au tampon, répété deux fois, le terme «deutsch».

O) Quinzième pli

Trois jours seulement après l'envoi du quatorzième pli, Otto Walle fait parvenir une autre missive (la quinzième de la présente correspondance) à son destinataire habituel, William L. La Rue (illustration #20).

L'envoyeur a dactylographié son adresse ainsi que celle de La Rue au recto, tandis que l'on retrouve au verso les deux marques régulières de son destinataire: «reçu le 31 décembre» et «répondu le 4 janvier».

Ce qui nous intéresse particulièrement dans ce pli, c'est son affranchissement avec un seul timbre, le 84 pfennige sépia (Yvert 213): il est rare de le retrouver seul sur lettre!

Malgré tout, il s'agit encore là d'un excédent de 9 pf; en effet le tarif de la lettre ordinaire pour l'étranger à destination de l'Amérique n'était que de 75 pf à partir du 20 janvier 1947.

On a ajouté a crayon à mine le mot «Sprach» après le terme usuel «deutsch» dactylographié: il s'agit probablement d'une marque laissée par une personne différente de l'envoyeur.

CONCLUSION

Tous ceux qui estiment que l'analyse postale de lettres modernes ou contemporaines demeure un jeu d'enfants qui devrait être réservée aux néophytes de la collection, devraient changer d'avis à la suite de la présente communication.

Non seulement elle exige fondamentalement un ensemble de connaissances peu ordinaires en histoire politique et postale, mais elle réclame surtout beaucoup de

Illustration #19

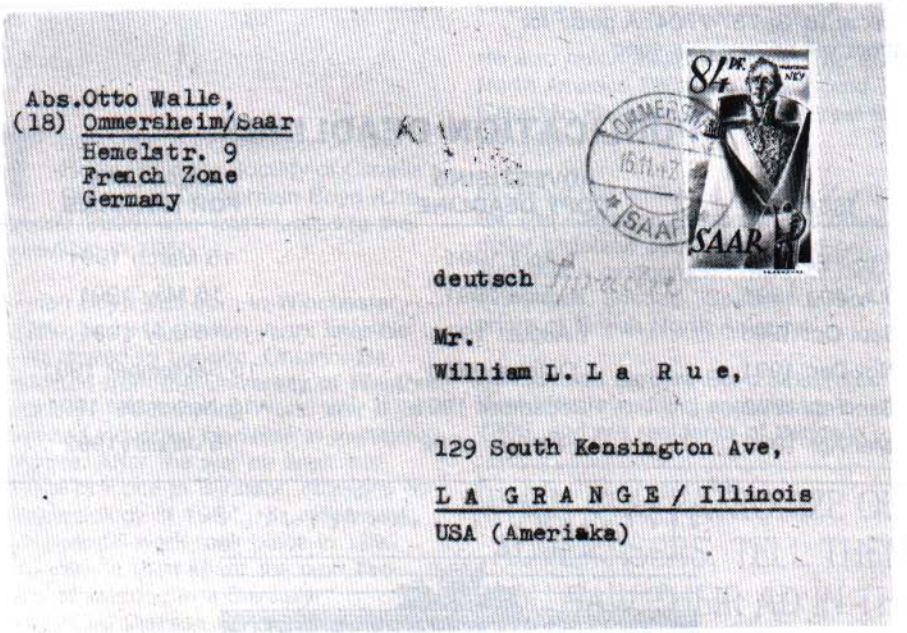

Illustration #20

travail pour en arriver à une analyse satisfaisante de ces missives et aussi une grande dose d'humilité pour être capable de reconnaître qu'il y a encore des énigmes à résoudre!

Voilà pourquoi nous estimons de plus en plus que l'histoire postale devient le *nec plus ultra* de la philatélie et devrait intéresser évidemment les philatélistes spécialisés qui veulent atteindre un niveau supérieur. RP SC

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Fellows of the Society

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

Norman O. Boyd, M.D.

The senior living member of The Royal Philatelic Society of Canada's Fellows is Dr. Norman Boyd (Life Member 3608) who was elected to the Fellowship in 1965.

Norman Boyd was born in Winchester, Ontario, in 1915. Seven years later his family moved to London, Ontario. He graduated from the University of Western Ontario in 1939. During World War II he practiced industrial medicine in munitions factories. After the war he went into general practice in Windsor, changing to anesthesiology in 1964. His retirement from hospital work took place in 1982. However, he then spent the next two years ministering in a Sexually-Transmitted Disease Clinic. Since 1983 he has been a full-time student in history at the University of Windsor.

Like a great many of us, Dr. Boyd began collecting stamps as a child but was inactive in the hobby until after World War II. His main collecting interests are Germany and German Colonial Postal History, along with Canadian Bank Note Company and American Bank Note Company proofs of the Canadian Pence and 1859 issues.

Dr. Boyd joined our Society in 1936, and served as a Director of the Society from 1957 to 1959, and as Vice-President from 1960 to 1964. He was instrumental in organizing the creation of the Fellowships of our Society which were introduced in 1960. In 1959, he assisted "Mac" Geldert, along with Alan McKanna, into making the Canadian Philatelic Society into The Royal Philatelic Society of Canada. He organized the Windsor "Y" Stamp Club in 1955, and when the R.P.S.C. National Convention was held in Windsor, in 1962, he served as General Chairman.

He also holds memberships in The British North America Philatelic Society and The Canadian Philatelic Society of Great Britain, etc.

Dr. Boyd has written a number of articles for *The Canadian Philatelist* and other major philatelic publications, and has authored a monograph (1990) of forty-five pages, entitled "Specimen Overprints of British North America."

Norman and Barbara Boyd celebrated their fiftieth wedding anniversary in July 1990, and are residents of Windsor. RP SC

WHEN YOU PATRONIZE OUR ADVERTISERS, TELL THEM YOU SAW THEIR AD IN THE CANADIAN PHILATELIST

The R.P.S.C. Junior Stamp Collector

by Art Holmes
3343 Cowichan Lake Rd., Duncan, B.C. V9L 4C4

THE PRINTING OF STAMPS

THE DEVELOPMENT OF PRINTING PROCESSES

To understand the origin of the making of stamps, or 'labels' as they were first named, we have discussed how modern papermaking came about, the gradual evolvement of dyes and inks, along with the more recent application of fluorescent tagging and the use of a variety of adhesives. Now let us look at the all-important unfolding means of visual communication known as printing.

It is generally believed that the first crude effort to make multiple copies of symbols, the beginnings of alphabets, all of which was to convey speech or the expression of thoughts in spoken words, was made by the Chinese and Japanese. They apparently started with the use of blocks of wood as printing forms, rough pictures being carved into their smooth faces. The blocks were then inked and printed on the rude presses. Later words were added to the pictures, carefully carved into the wood. Nearly a thousand years before any improvement was made to reproduce the written word, Johann Gutenberg, a German printer employed in a mint where metals for coins were pressed and stamped, is believed to be the man who first used the **movable metal type** (see Germany Scott #1014). Such was considered one of the greatest events in history. (Previously, scribes had to write books by hand, one at a time.) The first book printed by this method was the Gutenberg Bible, published in 1456. This system is still in use today though later inventors have greatly speeded up the ways in which the type is cast and set. The equipment so used is known as a typesetting machine. In England, William Caxton (1422-1492) was one of the first to learn the process of printing in Europe. He later returned to print some ninety-six separate books including Chaucer's "Canterbury Tales'. (See Great Britain Scott #794-97.) In the United States, Benjamin Franklin, was among the most famous of the early American printers. (See Scott USA #1690, Canada #691, and G.B. #785).

METHODS OF PRINTING USED IN IMPRINTING STAMPS

Rather than proceeding to explain the various means of the printing of stamps, which might be thought of as too technical at this stage of your understanding as juniors, let us list each method used in the printing of Canadian stamps, illustrating with stamps respectively. (To learn of actual processes, these can be found in encyclopedias, stamp catalogues, and books in your local library. Junior Club leaders may find it a useful exercise to have their members visit newspaper or large printing plants.)

Early stamps printed by the **engraved** process were prone to numerous imperfections. However, Canadian stamps were so printed, according to Volume I of Scott's Standard Catalogue, until 1952, when the Red Cross issue (#317) utilized a combination of engraving and lithography. Engraving can best be explained as that seen on bracelets, signet rings or sports trophies, also known as intaglio, meaning that process of cutting below the surface of metal or stone with a sharp shaped instrument. This is often referred to as recess printing. The early stamps were thus originated by skilled engravers, combined with what is still

called "machine work", providing fancy scrollwork, making fine geometric ovals, circles, and lines, hardly possible by skilled hands. This combination was also used in the printing of money to prevent forgery. The original "Penny Black" was never forged for thirty years, so successful was the resulting product. Canadian later examples are illustrated, where in each case you can notice the raised lines on the face of the stamps by passing your fingernail across the stamp.

Fig. 1 - Engraved (Scott #453,493,554)

A fine lithograph print closely resembles an engraving, but the lines are not raised on the face, and is of a duller appearance. When combined with engraving, the fingernail test will distinguish one from the other process.

Lithography stems from the use of smooth stones; lithology being the study of rocks. Smooth metal surfaces are now mainly employed, where the principle used is that oil and water do not mix thus repelling printing ink in all areas not covered by the greasy ink. Offset printing is a modern development of the lithographic process.

Fig. 2 - Lithography (#518-553)

Typography, as related to the printing of stamps, is the reverse of engraving. A simple example is the familiar rubber lettered stamp. This process is also known as a letterpress or surface printing. Typography is generally used for lettering, and for such as surcharges and overprinting.

Fig. 3 - Typography (#85,86)

Photogravure is that printing process which can best be explained by looking at a newspaper photograph with a magnifying glass where you will see a series of horizontal and vertical dots of greater and lesser size or intensity. When used in the printing of stamps, either in whole or in part, the 'dots' are not necessarily so regular, and take on a variety of shapes.

Fig. 4 - Photogravure (#488)

Embossing is employed in the printing of sheets of stamps, but the principle is more commonly used on envelopes, familiarly known as postal stationery. The result is the same as produced by a legal seal punch, or as is found on the stationery of governments, businesses, and individuals (arms, crests, or monograms) usually combined with ink printing.

Fig. 5 - Embossing (Postal Stationery)

A combination of the above processes is found in the printing of Canadian stamps, as also those of other countries. Here are some examples:

Fig. 6 - Lithography and Engraving (#475,487)

Fig. 7 - Photogravure and Engraving (#482,512)

Fig. 8 - Photogravure & Embossing (#689)

Fig. 9 - Lithography and Embossing (#577)

BRITISH YOUTH COMING TO CANADA

Gibbons Stamp Monthly reports that entries in Britain's National Junior Stamp Competition reached a new high, with considerable improvement in standards. After six hours work, the judges awarded the Club Trophy to Sunderland and the School Trophy to Queensway. Each year, two juniors are nominated to attend the next Youth International, a trip sponsored by the British Post Office and the Melville Committee. Nominees for this year will be visiting Canada in 1992 to attend the World Philatelic Youth Exhibition in Montreal, March 25th - 29th.

SCAVENGER HUNT, A GOOD PROJECT FOR JUNIORS

A very successful Scavenger Hunt was held recently at the Duncan Junior Stamp Club. The members were given a list of fourteen subjects and they were to mount an appropriate stamp for each on an album page by number. There were the items: 1. a drum; 2. a fish; 3. a physician; 4. a man with a beard; 5. a map or globe showing Greenland; 6. an envelope (on a stamp); 7. a person on a horse; 8. a book; 9. a chicken; 10. exactly four persons on a stamp (including at least one female); 11. an egg; 12. a bell; 13. a seashell; 14. a two-engined plane. The contest was extended over a two month period, since the club has monthly meetings.

One point was given for each stamp found. Two points were received for each item filled with a stamp that no one else had. The results were as follows: 1st - Chad Kaila (25); 2nd - Julie Ellison (23); 3rd - Joel McCooey (19); 4th - Ryan Worrall (18); 5th - Neil Johnson (17); 6th Kelby Clemens (15); 7th - Ryan Clemens (14); 8th - Earl Wikkerink (8). All participants were given prizes.

Ian Lee is the Juniors Co-ordinator and is assisted by other members of the Cowichan Stamp Club.

N.B. Our thanks to Ian Lee of Duncan, for his suggested illustrations.

IDEAS WANTED FOR JUNIOR'S LEADER KIT

In our last column we advised that details of our Youth Education Program would be announced in our next issue. A comprehensive masterplan was submitted to the R.P.S.C. Executive for approval, and it is hoped that once acceptance of the plan is received, a questionnaire will be included in a future issue of *The Canadian Philatelist*, sent to about 4,500 Canadian members of the R.P.S.C. This questionnaire is intended to enlist help from members who would be prepared to

assist in some phase or other of the proposed nationwide program to help leaders of existing junior clubs, and hopefully to encourage the creation of new clubs in areas where no junior club is now operating. A further feature is proposed to provide assistance to teachers in grades III to VI in using stamps as a supplement to the teaching of history, geography, social studies, art, literature, and other subjects. Other features of the program include the publishing of a Juniors' Handbook to incorporate the feature articles of this column and other helps for juniors to be made available to junior clubs and individuals not yet associated ith a club. A further publication will be the Juniors' Leader Kit, a compilation of proposals, letter, publicity notices, suggestions, program ideas, and other practical helps in organizing and maintaining an active junior club. In this connection, we are wanting to include any proposals for helping leaders in their important undertaking to promote philately among our young people. Please submit your suggestions to the writer at 3343 Cowichan Lake Road, Duncan, BC V9L 4C4, as soon as possible.

THE MOST FAMOUS CANADA STAMP ODDITY

On May 4, 1935, Canada issued a set of six stamps, known as the Silver Jubilee issue, to commemorate the 25th anniversary of the accession to the throne of King George V. The denomination portrayed Princess Elizabeth, who was 9 years old (born April 21, 1926) at the time, who was later to become Queen Elizabeth II (Feb. 8, 1952). On Plate No. 1, upper right pane, stamp No. 21 (starting the left top corner, being in the first vertical row) it was found that a small dot appeared below the right eye of the Princess, and this stamp became known as the 'Weeping Princess', which became the best known error in the printing of Canadian stamps. The dot was removed by the printers from later runs by means of a retouch to the plate, but collectors continue to search for a specimen of this particular oddity. Do you have one? (Scott catalogue lists it as No. 211).

COUNTRY IDENTIFICATION OF STAMPS

A continuation of our list of "hard-to-identify stamps".

Country	Identifying Inscription	Location
Costa Rica	Guanacaste	A republic in Central America between Nicaragua and Panama
Cyprus	Kilbris Cumhuriyeti	A republic in the Mediterranean, off the coast of Turkey.
Estonia	Eesti	A former independent republic, now part of U.S.S.R. (1940).
Finland	Suomi	A republic in northern Europe.
French Morroco	Maroc	Part of Morroco in N.W. Africa.
French Polynesia	Établissements de L'Océanie	A group of islands in the S. Pacific belonging to France.
Germany (to 1945)	Deutsches Reich/ Reichspost	Central Europe.
(1946 to 1949)	Deutsche Post	
(1949 to 1990)	Deutsche Bundespost	Federal republic - West Germany
(1949 to 1990)	Deutsche Demokratische Republik (DDR)	German Democratic Republic - East Germany
Ghana (native name)	Gold Coast formerly (to 1957)	A republic in West Africa.
Great Britain	No name - portrait of monarch	Including England, Scotland, Wales, and Northern Ireland.
Greece	(Greek letters for Helles)	A republic on the Balkan Peninsula, bordering on the Mediterranean Sea.
Greenland	Grønland	An island in the North Atlantic belonging to Denmark.

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Postmarked Ottawa

by Hans Reiche

Although this column has been about auctions before, attendance at some recent auctions brought up some additional suggestions for bidders which may be useful.

Make certain that you read the auction terms and conditions. Most Canadian and US auctions have simple, single page terms. European auction houses may have two or more pages of terms, explaining in great details all the legal terms and conditions which apply. This is especially important when the bidder likes to obtain a certificate or expertization for a stamp prior to purchase. Marking of stamps and time period allowed for such activities should be clearly understood, as many times this aspect has run into problems with some auction houses.

When bidding try to avoid steps which are not covered by the terms. If steps are in $10.00 increments do not bid below or above other increments otherwise your bid does not conform to the terms.

Usually auction houses recommend bids by mail as early as possible. This procedure may not always help the bidder but only the auction house. In case you like to have some further information from the auction and consult some other data for a particular It in which you are interested in, take your time and if necessar phone in your bid on the last allowable day, followed up by a written confirmation.

Make certain that the lots you want are not simply consignment or even owned by the company. At one auction the consigner who attended the auction practically set all the prices for his lots and most lots returned back to him.

Never forget that in most cases you pay an extra amount for each lot knocked down. There is the tax or taxes, there is a lot charge, there is a mailing charge, a handling charge and even a display charge for lots illustrated. All this can add up to a considerable sum. Make sure you know what will be charged.

Never become so involved that the auction fever gets you. Have a fixed amount in mind you like to pay for a lot and stick to it. If you are not successful, hopefully the next auction will have a similar lot for you.

High value illustrated lots which you purchased may form a useful reference for the future. Keep the illustrations with your stamp and the auction date.

Each auction house describes its lot differently. Some over-describe, others leave guessing to the bidder. European auctions usually are very precise in their lot description, so much so that one stamp may be listed with all known features on a single page.

Others may use terms which must be interpreted to be meaningful. For example one lot may read: very fine with transparent smudge cancel and invisible tear. Get used to the various types of lot description to avoid disappointment.

* * *

Everyone is aware of the shortcoming of catalogues. Some have items listed which do not exist, others miss stamps which have been issued. Errors in catalogues are very seldom corrected, probably due to the cost, even though most are now on discs or in a memory which can be changed without difficulties. When it comes to the major varieties there is little consistency as to what it listed and what is not. Some list very minor varieties and leave out major types. When it comes to such items as paper, printing methods and perforations there is in most cases a complete lack of this

data. Would it not be nice to have a catalogue which lists at least all the known and available items and data and which would be specialized enough but still simple to attract advanced and the average collector as well? There will always be some controversial information, such as pricing. it is impossible to please everyone, dealer, collector, investor, auctioneer. Some rumours have it that certain groups are talking about the possibility of bringing out a new catalogue which would try to overcome many of the present problems. This would be very welcome but it is not an easy task and will have to be planned very carefully. Hopefully we will hear more soon.

PRECANCEL CATALOGUE VALUES

This short note will not attempt to discuss the reasons for all the prices which are listed in *The Standard Canada Precancel Catalogue,* but rather indicate one example that may reflect the pricing. Take, for example, Moose Jaw, Sask. 3-217 and 3-218, the 1¢ and a 2¢ King George V issue. There is a considerable difference in price for the 2¢ compared to the 1¢ stamp. Reviewing Post Office File 13-13-16, which covers printing of precancelled stamps by the Canadian Bank Note Co., one finds that the following quantities have been printed for the time these stamps have been in circulation, namely 1 June 1935 to 1 April 1936.

1¢ 6,000,000 and
2¢ 120,000

It is obvious from this that such small printing quantities contribute to the pricing of such samps. This will give some idea of the scarcity of others priced similarily in the catalogue. The price ratio in this particular case of Moose Jaw appears reasonable but for such small quantities the price for both may be somewhat too low.

Unfortunately, very few printing quantities of precancels are known and most of the known quantities are listed in *The Canadian Precancel Handbook* by the Precancel Committee. Mr. H.G. Walburn with his outstanding knowledge of Canadian precancels set the prices for all stamps.

Admiral Lathework Precancels

G.C. Manler in his Admiral handbook has an extensive listing of the Admiral lathework which were known at the time of his publication. New items have been located. Lathework on the Admirals is not common but because a larger number of Admiral stamps were precancelled, it is not surprising that Admirals with lathework and precancelled can be found. Most are very difficult to find but various auctions and collections include such items. The demand for them is high because not only Admiral collectors but also precancel collectors are after them. This may be the first time that a listing has been made but it must be remembered that this listing is only the start as hopefully it will encourage others to report their finds.

Brantford	3-105	Type - D
Bridgeburg	1-105	D
Brockville	3-104	B
Calgary	1-110-I	D
	1-110	D
Edmonton	1-117-I	D
Estevan	1-104-I	B
	1-105	B
Halifax	2-110	D
	2-117	D
Hamilton	1-114-I	D
Kitchener	1-104	C
	1-105	D
London	1-110	D
Niagara Falls	3-110	D
	3-113	B
	3-113-I	B
	3-112	D
Regina	2-113-I	D
Peterborough	1-105	D
Toronto	10-119	D
	12-109	D
Vancouver	2-119	D
Victoria	1-109	D
Winnipeg	1-105	D RP SC

Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart 1756-1791

by Jay J. Edward

Mozart was born in Salzburg, Austria on January 27, 1756. To us, Salzburg is a magical city with baroque domes and turrets beneath an imposing castle, but to Mozart it was a dull provincial town with a cathedral but no opera house. His father's name was Leopold and his mother was Maria Anna née Pertl. There were only two children in the family, Wolfgang and an older sister, Nannerl.

On December 7, 1768, when Wolfgang Mozart was 12 years old the ceremonial consecration of the Orphanage Church in Rennweg, Austria took place. Not only did he completely re-write the music for the high mass, but he impressed everyone by conducting the church music using a baton. In 1769 he was appointed "Konzertmeister". Mozart began to compose a steady stream of music, ecclesiastical pieces, masses, symphonies, concertos, chamber music, serenades and divertimentos of a wide variety. Many of his compositions in the latter categories were written for wealthy Salzburg families.

In 1781 his opera, "Idomenio", was quite successful and as a result Mozart moved to Vienna, the Imperial City. He married Constanze Weber, a singer, the following year. In the period 1785 - 1787, he turned out his best known opera, "La Nozze di Figaro", along with six piano concertos. There followed "Don Giovanni" and "Cosi fan Tutte". In 1782 Mozart received an appointment to the Court of Prince Alois Josef I, (1759-1805), ruler of the House of Liechtenstein. At the time it was virtually taken for granted that the aristocracy would support established artists. In spite of the fact that Mozart was considered one of the best, there were many other outstanding artists. As a result money was hard to come by.

During his years in Vienna, Mozart was often heavily in debt, overworked and in poor health. He finally took ill and died on December 5, 1791, not quite 36 years of age. A great composer, Mozart is renowned for his vast contribution to the musical world, both in quantity and quality. During 1991 many countries are honouring Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart on the 200th anniversary of his death.

LIECHTENSTEIN

90/Rp. value - Printed by Helio Courvoisier, S.A. in 6 colour Rotogravure. Issued March 4, 1991 in sheets of 20 stamps (4x5), size 208 x 140 mm. Designer: Martha Griebler.

AUSTRIA

Souvenir sheet containing two 5 Sch. stamps, one a portrait of Mozart and the other depicting the "Magic Flute Fountain" in Vienna. Between the stamps is a label showing the birthplace of Mozart. The first day of issue is March 22, 1991. The sheet is 11.5 x 6.9 cm. in size, multi-coloured and wasprinted by the Austrian Government Printing Office. The stamps, perforated 13½ x 13½ were engraved by Wolfgang Seidel from a design by Professor Otto Sefferl.

RP SC

New From Canada Post

PHYSICIANS HONOURED ON FIRST COMMEMORATIVE STAMP ISSUE OF 1991

OTTAWA – Four Canadian doctors will be featured on commemorative stamps on March 15. The four 40-cent stamps honour Dr. Frederick Banting, Dr. Harold Griffith, Dr. Wilder Penfield and Dr. Jennie Trout.

Each design bears a likeness of the physicians, together with an illustration of a building that featured prominently in his or her professional life.

Dr. Frederick Banting (1891-1941) the well-known physician who discovered insulin, is shown in front of the original University of Toronto medical building where the discovery was made.

Developed in 1921, insulin was soon hailed as one of the greatest medical breakthroughs of the age. Although developed by a team of researchers that included C.H. Best and J.B. Collip, working under the direction of J.J.R. Macleod, Banting was widely honoured as the man who had the original idea that led to discovery.

LES PREMIERS TIMBRES COMMÉMORATIFS ÉMIS EN 1991 RENDENT HOMMAGE À QUATRE MÉDECINS

OTTAWA – Quatre timbres commémoratifs d'une valeur nominale de 0,40 $ sur lesquels figurent des médecins canadiens: Frederick Banting, Harold Griffith, Wilder Penfield et Jennie Trout seront émis le 15 mars.

Les timbres présentent les médecins devant des édifices qui rappellent leur carrière.

Frederick Banting (1891-1941), le célèbre médecin qui a découvert l'insuline, est présenté devant l'édifice de l'école de médecine de l'Université de Toronto où il a mené avec succès ses recherches.

La découverte de l'insuline en 1921 a immédiatement été reconnue comme l'une des plus grandes percées en médecine de l'époque. Bien qu'elle ait résulté du travail d'une équipe de chercheurs formée de C.H. Best et J.B. Collip que dirigeait J.J.R. Macleod, Banting a été honoré comme l'homme ayant eu l'idée qui a mené à cette grande réalisation.

Banting voulait explorer la possibilité d'utiliser un substance produit par le pancréas pour traiter le diabète, maladie qui dans sa forme la plus grave était à cette époque mortelle. Ses efforts ont permis d'allonger la durée de vie de millions de diabétiques.

Banting, originaire d'Alliston en Ontario, a été crée chevalier et nommé professeur en recherche médicale, le premier au Canada à porter ce titre.

Le Dr Harold Griffith (1894-1985), anesthésiste, est né à Montréal. Innovateur, il tentait continuellement de concevoir des techniques et des moyens visant à accroître le bien-être des patients endormis et à réduire les risques attribuables à l'anesthésie.

Banting wanted to explore the possibility that a substance secreted by the pancreas could be used to treat diabetes, which in its extreme form was fatal at that time. His efforts have extended the lives of thousands of diabetics around the world.

Banting, who was born in Alliston, Ontario, was later knighted and named Canada's first professor of medical research.

Dr. Harold Griffith (1894-1985), an anesthesiologist born in Montreal, was an innovator who constantly worked to develop new techniques that would make it more comfortable and safer for patients to be anesthetized.

His interest in homeopathic medicine, which focuses on treating illnesses using natural substances, led Griffith to be the first to administer curare during surgery. Curare, a poison used by South American Indians, relaxed the muscles of the patient more completely than other drugs available at the time, making the surgery easier for the surgeon and safer for the patient. This innovation changed the philosophy and practice of anesthesiology and became a turning point in the adoption of other anesthetic agents.

Griffith also went on to implement the first recovery room in Canada in 1943, which he considered essential for monitoring the patient's post-surgical condition.

He is shown on the stamp beside the Queen Elizabeth Hospital in Montreal where he practised.

Dr. Wilder Penfield (1891-1976), a neurosurgeon and medical researcher, is shown beside the Montreal Neurological Institute, which he founded in 1934.

Dr. Penfield is famous for what became known as the "Montreal procedure," a surgical method used in the treatment of epilepsy. The procedure involved probing the brain tissue while the conscious patient assisted in identifying areas control-

Son intérêt pour l'homéopathie, qui privilégie le traitement des maux au moyen de substances naturelles, l'a incité à utiliser le curare comme anesthésique pendant une intervention chirurgicale. Il a été le premier à faire un tel usage de ce poison utilisé par les Amérindiens d'Amérique du Sud. Comparativement aux substances alors utilisées, le curare provoque un relâchement musculaire accru, ce qui permet d'écourter les interventions et de réduire les risques qui y sont inhérents. Cette innovation a transformé la philosophie et la pratique de l'anesthésiologie et a été un point tournant dans l'usage des anesthésiques.

Griffith a également établi la première salle de réveil au Canada en 1943, qu'il jugeait nécessaire pour surveiller l'état des patients venant de subir une opération sous anesthésie.

L'hôpital Queen Elizabeth, où pratiquait le Dr Griffith à Montréal, paraît à l'arrière-plan du timbre consacré à ce grand anesthésiste.

Sur le timbre à l'effigie du neurochirurgien et chercheur Wilder Penfield (1891-1976), se dresse l'Institut neurologique de Montréal, qu'il a fondé en 1934.

Penfield est connu pour avoir mis au point la «technique de l'école de Montréal», méthode chirurgicale utilisée dans le traitement de l'épilepsie. Celle-ci consiste à sonder le tissu du cerveau d'un patient demeuré alerte; ce dernier est alors en mesur d'aider le médecin à identifier les régions responsables des diverses fonctions vitales. Après avoir localisé la lésion causant les crises d'épilepsie, l'on procède à son ablation.

Le Dr Jennie Trout (1841-1921) a été la première Canadienne autorisée à pratiquer la médecine au pays. En 1883, elle a joué un rôle de premier ordre dans l'établissement du *Women's Medical College,* à Kingston, en Ontario, qui figure sur le timbre émis en son honneur. En 1894, après la fermeture de l'école,

ling vital functions. Brain scars that were diagnosed as causing the epileptic seizures were then removed.

Dr. Jennie Trout (1841-1921) was the first Canadian woman licensed to practise medicine in Canada. She was instrumental in founding the Women's Medical College in Kingston, Ontario in 1883, which is pictured with her on the stamp. The Women's Medical College was later absorbed by a similar facility in Toronto, in 1894.

Dr. Trout grew up on a farm near Stratford, Ontario and became a teacher. She later studied at the Pennsylvania Women's Medical College in Philadelphia, obtaining her degree in medicine, a field that women were largely discouraged from entering.

Returning with a degree that had no legal standing in Canada, Dr. Trout entered the College of Physicians and Surgeons in Toronto, passing the exam and obtaining her licence to practise medicine in 1875.

The stamps, designed by René Milot of Toronto, have been printed in five-colour lithography by Ashton-Potter Ltd., Toronto.

les étudiantes ont dû s'inscrire à un programme de médecine de vocation semblable, à Toronto.

Trout a grandi sur une ferme située près de Stratford, en Ontario. Après avoir travaillé comme institutrice, elle a étudié au *Pennsylvania Women's Medical College,* à Philadelphie. Elle y a obtenu son diplôme en médecine, domaine alors réservé aux hommes.

Munie d'un diplôme non reconnu au Canada, le Dr Trout a dû passer l'examen de l'Ordre des médecins et chirurgiens de l'Ontario. En 1875, après avoir réussi cet examen, elle a été autorisée à pratiquer la médecine.

Les timbres qu'a réalisés le graphiste torontois René Milot ont été lithographiés en cinq couleurs par la maison Ashton-Potter Ltd, également de Toronto. RP SC

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British North America Philatelic Society

Introducing the *'Presenting' Stamp Card!*

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Welcome to 1991! As with each new year, Canada Post Corporation presents its new stamp issues and stamp products, and this year we're introducing new and improved ways to tell you about them.

Inside this package you'll find the first **'Presenting' Stamp Cards,** which replace the old 'Presenting' brochures as the method of announcing new stamp issues. Each time an issue is coming out, you'll receive a **Stamp Card** telling you the name and date of issue, as well as reproducing the stamp image in full colour.

That's very basic information, we know, so we're supplementing the 'Presenting' **Stamp Cards** with a new booklet called ***Canada's Stamp Details.*** This little publication will be mailed with each issue of our ***Collections of Canada*** catalogue to National Philatelic Centre customers and will provide background information on the new stamp issues as well as the stamp specifications and other news of philatelic interest. ***Canada's Stamp Details*** will give us the opportunity to tell more of the stories behind the stamps.

You may have noticed that the lengthy order forms of old have also disappeared. We're offering easier ways to order new stamp issues and stamp products.

Chaque année, la Société canadienne des postes lance de nouveaux timbres-poste et produits de philatélie et, en 1991, elle a amélioré la façon de vous les présenter.

Vous trouverez dans cet envoi les premières cartes **En primeur** qui, à l'instar des anciens dépliants du même nom, annoncent les nouvelles émissions. Ainsi, pour chaque timbre mis en circulation, vous recevrez une carte **En primeur** indiquant le nom et la date de l'émission, et sur lquelle sera reproduit en couleurs le motif.

Pour compléter les renseignements de base que contiendra la carte, la Société produira un nouveau livret intitulé ***En détail: les timbres du Canada.*** Cette publication sera envoyée aux clients du Centre national de philatélie en même temps que le catalogue ***Collections du Canada.*** Elle contiendra les données techniques de chacun des timbres ainsi qu d'autres renseignements philatéliques. Le nouveau livret nous permettra de donner plus d'information.

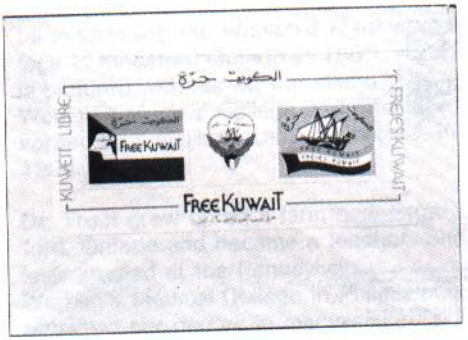
Vous avez sans doute remarqué que nous n'avons pas inclus de bons de commande de grand format. Nous avons décidé de simplifier la façon de commander les nouveaux timbres-poste et produits philatéliques.

RP
SC

Varia

by "Batavius"

"FREE KUWAIT" LABELS



Timbroscopie, a French stamp magazine, reports that Kuwaitis in exile have issued a miniature sheet containing three labels publicizing a Free Kuwait in three languages, French, English and German. They have been seen on mail from Switzerland. This cinderella effort was apparently produced by a group of Kuwaiti students and other Arabs in Europe.

FRAMAS ETCETERA

The French Post Office intended to standardize on the "Vol d'oiseau" (birds in flight) design used on the Diva and Lisa machines, but it seems that if the design is used with the new Mog and Mob computerized wicket printers, its information is obscured by the bird design. For the time being, they'll keep the two designs, until some solution can be found. Perhaps a third design, that will be compatible with both existing printers would allow retaining all machines, yet feature a common background design. For the time being, however, all you'll get is the two separate designs.

OUR CHAPTERS' AND AFFILIATES' PUBLICATIONS

Affiliate No. 1, the Fédération québécoise de philatélie, publishes *Philatélie Québec* 10 times per year. The February 1991 issue celebrates the first anniversary of "Phil jeunes", its youth supplement. The mini magazine is well-designed, with attractive lay-out and interesting articles for juniors collectors encouraging them to explore the fascinating world of stamp collecting, before becoming serious about it all and turning into philatelists. Issue 10 deals with Scouts and Guides on stamps and includes a big poster than can be removed and put up in school or at home. Félicitations to François Brisse and his team for a first class production.

A quick trip west brings us to Affiliate No. 4, the Northwest Federation of Stamp Clubs. It publishes a *Bulletin* at irregular intervals. No. 127 publicizes PIPEX 1991, to be held in Seattle, Washington from May 24-26 at the Seattle Airport Hilton hotel. This is the 51st Northwest Federation's Pacific International Philatelic Exhibition; the American Airmail Society will also use the occasion for its annual convention. The federation includes stamp clubs from Alberta, Saskatchewan, British Columbia and five U.S. northwest states. If you are interested, write Jerry Vaness, President, P.O. Box 66604, Seattle, WA 98166 for entry forms or further information, or call him at (206) 243-6258.

Staying in the west, Edmonton, Alberta, to be precise, we have our Chapter 6, the Edmonton Stamp Club. The February 1991 issue contains a minor mystery: I'm trying to decide whether Keith Spencer really intended to write "President's Massage" instead of "message", or whether it was a Freudian slip. And what is Deirdre's part in all this? Maybe some light will be shed on this at the Edmonton Spring National. Just a reminder that it will take place from March 15-17 in the Europa Conference Site at the West Edmonton Mall. Admission is free. RP SC

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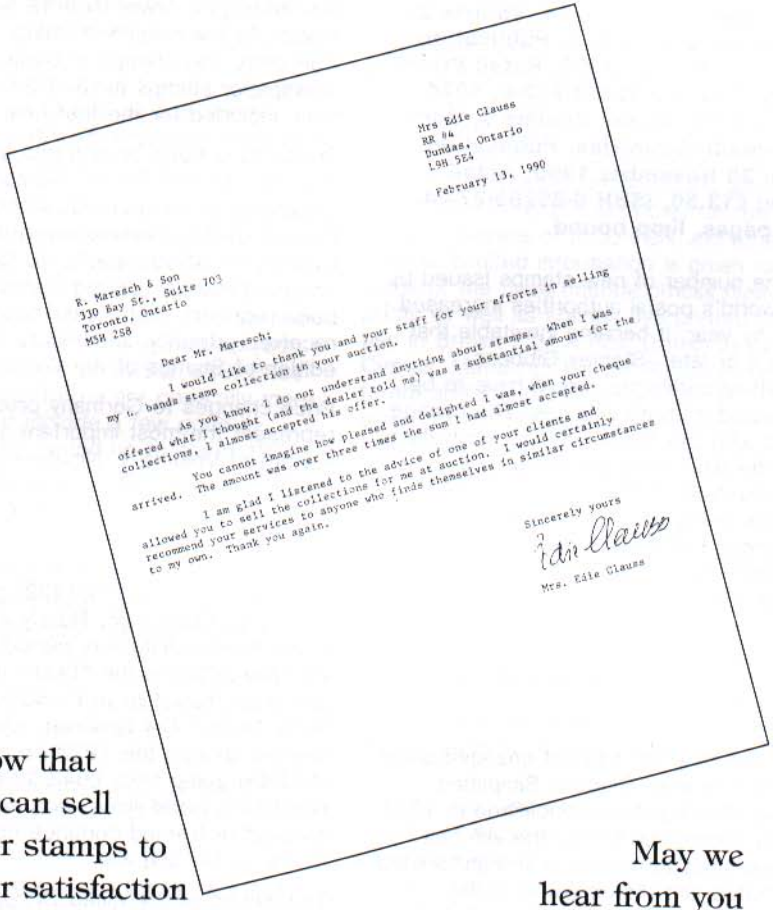

Mrs Edie Clauss
RR #4
Dundas, Ontario
L9H 5E4

February 13, 1990

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Dear Mr. Maresch:

I would like to thank you and your staff for your efforts in selling my t. bands stamp collection in your auction.

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

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

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Edie Clauss
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DEALERS IN RARE STAMPS SINCE 1924

Literature Reviews

STANLEY GIBBONS SIMPLIFIED CATALOGUE, STAMPS OF THE WORLD 1991 EDITION; Volume 1, Foreign Countries A-J, Publication Date: 14 September 1990, Retail Price: £15.50, ISBN 0-85259-272-8 1032 pages, limp bound. Volume 2, Foreign Countries K-Z, Publication Date: 12 October 1990, Retail Price: £15.50, ISBN 0-85259-273-6, 1024 pages, limp bound. Volume 3, Commonwealth Countries, Publication Date: 30 November 1990, Retail price: £13.50, ISBN 0-85259-274-4, 688 pages, limp bound.

As the number of new stamps issued by the world's postal authorities increased year by year, it became inevitable that sooner or later, Stanley Gibbons simplified catalogue, would have to be published in three volumes. The change came with the 1990 edition - ironically at just the time there appeared to be a slowing down in the quantity of new stamps being issued. The 1990 catalogue listed 6475 new stamps - a fall of about 12 percent compared with 1989. For the 1991 Stamps of the World however, this apparently promising trend has been reversed with an increase of 7305 new stamps giving a total of 283775.

One factor which has not changed since the first Stanley Gibbons Simplified Stamp Catalogue was published in 1934 is the criteria for listing, the aim has always been to provide a straightforward illustrated and priced guide to the postage stamps of the world without reference to changes of paper shade, watermark or perforation.

Former Commonwealth countries are listed in volume 3 only up to the date of their withdrawal from the organization, thus post-1947 issues of Ireland and post-1961 issues of South Africa and South West Africa are to be found in volumes 1 and 2 respectively. Post-1972 issues of Pakistan, which were in volume 2 of the 1990 edition have now moved to volume 3 since that country has now rejoined the Commonwealth. Among other editorial developments, the early issues of Saudi Arabia have been rewritten, adding no fewer than 18 new stamps to the simplified listing. The Obligatory Tax stamps of Syria and the Newspaper stamps of the USA have also been included for the first time.

Prices have been brough into line with the main 22-part Stanley Gibbons Catalogue so all countries included in Parts 1 (British Commonwealth), 17 (China), 19 (Middle East), 20 (South America) and 22 (United States) have been repriced, while other countries have received attention specifically for this edition of Stamps of the World.

Price changes to Germany probably represent the most important single feature of Volume 1. Nineteenth century issues are nearly all up, beginning with SG 1 which goes from £130/£45 to £140/£70. In percentage terms the lower values are the fastest risers, especially used, with the 1875 5pf (32) going from £70/£1 to £85/£2.25. Nearly everything in the hyper-inflationary period is up used with the 200m to the 1000m in the 1922 set all up from 12p to £1.50 (unchanged mint). From 1924 however, mint are also marked up with the 1928 Zeppelin set (443/45) going from £64/£83 to £88/£109. Good rises, with many prices doubled or trebled continue right through to the end of the war.

The issued of the Allied Occupation period see little change but those of the Federal Republic get off to a good start with the 1949 pair commemorating the opening of the Bonn Parliament (1033/4) going from £77/£32 to £88/£47 and the Stamp Centenary set (1035/7) from £74.50/£76.50 to £96/£106.50.

The issues of West Berlin follow a similar pattern though changes are, on the whole, less dramatic than was the case

with the Federal Republic. The early issues of East Germany are also extensively revised, mostly upwards with some quite good rises to be found.

Greece on the hand has been marked dow but Italy and the Italian Colonies include quite a number of dramatic price increases: SG1 of Italy doubles mint to £5000 and nearly doubles used (£80 to £150) and notable increases are recorded right through to the 1980s. Just to pick a couple of examples, the 1949 World Health Congress stamp (733) goes from £9.25/£6 to £29/£8 and, more recently, the 1984 Europa pair more than quadruples in price mint at £4.50.

In Volume 2 the most notable price rises are in Korea where earlier issues have made significant progress. SG1, the 1884 5m. red is up from £11/£700 to £50/£2500 while the 1902 40th anniversary of the Emperor's reign stamp (36) goes from £17/£9.50 to £50/£40. Price rises for South Korea are generally more moderate but include a few good increases in the period up to about 1970. The President's third term pair of 1956 (261/2), for example jumps from £4.80/£1.60 to £30/£15.

Other countries to have received significant attention include Albania, German States and Colonies, Mexico and the Vatican.

Available from: SG Strand Shop, stamp shops and booksellers or by post from *Stanley Gibbons Publications Ltd., Parkside, Ringwood, Hants BH24 3SH.* Postage (each volume) £2.50 UK, £5.00 overseas.

STANLEY GIBBONS GREAT BRITAIN NUMBERS ISSUED 1840-1910; Price: £3.95, ISBN 0-85259-263-9, 32 pages, Card Cover.

This useful little booklet was originally published by the author in 1975. It quickly sold out and has been out of print ever since so it is very pleasing to see it available once again.

As suggested by its title, the book provides, where possible, an accurate figure for the number issued of every stamp from the Penny Black to the De La Rue printed stamps of Edward VII. The author has undertaken extensive research in order to arrive at the figures he provides and, where information no longer exists, or was never recorded in the first place, he provides an estimate based on his own experience.

Figures are provided for each Penny Black plate as well as those for the 1840 and 1841 2d stamps and the embossed dies. Thereafter each stamp on which the plate number actually appears has a firm or estimated quantity issued given for it. Notes are also provided for the known numbers of abnormals and other rarities. Limited information is given for some of the departmental official overprints as well as stamps overprinted for use in British East Africa, British Levant, Cyprus, Mafeking, the Oil Rivers Protectorate and Zululand. Figures are also given for the protective underprints officially prepared by Perkins Bacon and Co. between 1872 and 1877.

The great value of the booklet is that it allows the user to assess the potential rarity of each stamp - a rarity which sometimes seems to bear little relation to its market price. For example there were more than ten times as many 1d blacks issued than there were 2d blues (68,158,080 and 6,462,960 respectively) yet the latter is only twice the price.

The fact that the book has not been updated may mean that discoveries of new abnormals over the past fifteen years or so have not been taken account of but this does not detract from an invaluable reference which may well give useful clues as to underpriced stamps and for that reason alone, should find a place on every GB collector's bookshelf.

Available from SG Strand Shop, stamp shops and booksellers or by post from *Stanley Gibbons Publications Ltd., Parkside Ringwood, Hants BH24 3SH.* Postage 50p UK, £1 overseas.

STANLEY GIBBONS STAMP CATALOGUE, PART 22, UNITED STATES, 3rd Edition, Price: £9.95, ISBN 0-85259-279-5, 276 Pages, Limp Bound.

The new Stanley Gibbons United States Catalogue includes all issues of the USA including the Postmasters' Provisionals, the Carriers Stamps and the Civil War issues of the Confederate States. Also listed are the Canal Zone, Cuba (1898-1900), Guam, Hawaii, Philippines (1898-1946), Puerto Rico, the new self-governing territories of the Marshall Islands, Micronesia and Palau and the United Nations offices in New York, Geneva and Vienna. New issue listings have been brought right up-to-date and include all stamps listed in the GSM catalogue supplement up to the October issue.

Numerous editorial additions and improvements have been made,notable among these is a full priced listing of the popular modern coil plate numbers with prices given for mint strips and singles and used singles. The booklet listings have been extended to the Canal Zone and Cuba and many previously unpriced booklets in the USA section have now been given a 'value'.

The 1989-99 issue of Cuba has been rewritten and many new imperforate errors on modern stamps from the 1955-65 definitives onwards have now been listed.

New editorial notes on a variety of topics have been added especially in the section devoted to the Postmasters' Provisionals but also in more recent issues, regarding privately produced coils, the 'RF' overprints used by the Free French navy and 'wet' and 'dry' printings on definitive issues of the USA and Canal Zone.

Prices appear to have been very thoroughly revised in all sections. There are some reductions noted among the Postmasters' Provisionals and the earlier general issues; SG1 is down from £2750/£425 (mint/used) to £2000/£300, but thereafter price increases seem to be the order of the day.

Stamps of the World prices were extensively revised for the 1989 edition so in most cases changes to 'basic' stamps are less dramatic than more specialized items which are listed only in Part 22. In the 1890 set, for example, the 6c (229) went from £26/£5 to £35/£10 in Stamps of the World but is now up again at £42/£11. In the same way the 13c. in the 1938-54 'Presidential' series was marked up from 80p/5p to £1.25/5p in Stamps of the World but is now increased again to £2/10p. As was the case in the 1991 Part 1, British Commonwealth Catalogue, the minimum price has been raised from 5p to 10p throughout.

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STANLEY GIBBONS GREAT BRITAIN SPECIALIZED STAMP CATALOGUE, Volume 3, Queen Elizabeth II Pre-Decimal Issues, 8th Edition, Limp Bound, ISBN 0-85259-278-7, Price: £15.95.

Bearing in mind the fact that the stamps of this period were all studied in considerable depth at the time of issue and that there have been seven previous editions of this Catalogue, one might be forgiven for thinking that the 'last word' had already been printed on these issues.

This, however, is not the case, there are still new discoveries being made and listed - among them two previously unrecorded Wilding booklet cylinder numbers. More detail has also been provided on broad band phosphor varieties. Where they exist with photogravure or typographically applied bands, these are now separately listed; likewise where a 'single band' variety is listed on a normally 'two band' stamp but exists in more than one width or on stamps with more than one watermark direction, these are also listed separately.

In the Machin section 'phosphor omitted' varieties are now listed where they occur on different shades and 'imperf to top margin' and 'one band omitted' varieties are now included. Among the commemorative varieties listed for the first time is the 1s.6d. EFTA stamp all over phosphor (it is not priced).

Prices have been revised throughout and include a number of significant changes. The 1d. on multiple crowns paper with three graphite lines is up from £4/£4.50 to £10/£8 (mint/used) and the same value with single blue phosphor band on whiter paper goes from £20 to £35 mint only. The 2d St. Edwards Crown graphite pair, one stamp with line omitted is p to £750 and the 2½d Type II one phosphor band, watermark inverted goes from £18 to £30 mint. A footnote is included regarding the 3d Tudor Crown on 'very thick paper', giving it a price of £40 and the 6d St. Edwards Crown on 'Pink tinted paper' is well up at £48 mint.

Among the booklet panes the ½d pane of six with a single broad phosphor band on each stam more than doubles in price from £150 to £350 and in the Machin section the 3d bluish violet, PVA gum from sideways coils goes to £28 from £16. The commemoratives too include some notable increases as well as stamps which were previously unpriced but are now given a valuation.

There really is a considerable amount of interest in this period of British philately - the period which is probably suffering from the greatest neglect at present - and this catalogue is the perfect guide as to the potential which it has to offer.

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Admiral Straight-Edged Stamps

by H. Reiche

For the first time, the 1991 *Scott Specialized Catalogue of Canadian Stamps* lists straight-edged stamps from booklets. This is a nice addition to the catalogue and will be welcomed by many collectors not only of booklet stamps, but of all straight-edged stamps.

Regular Admiral stamps, not the stamps from the booklets, can be found with straight edges from the sheets. It should be of interest that the centre of a sheet of 400 stamps which was cut into four panes of 100 stamps contained in some cases a stamp with a straight edge on two sides, like a corner, These stamps which come from positions 100 UL, 91 UR, 10 LL and 1 LR can often be recognized by the guide dots which accompany these positions. The four stamps illustrated shows the guide dots with the LR showing two dots. The dots have been slightly enhanced to show this feature better, because most dots are very fine and in a reproduction may not be seen. RP SC

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The Kars Ontario Post Office - A Unique Record

by James E. Kraemer, F.R.P.S.C.

The village of Kars, 18 miles south of Ottawa, described as, "a pioneer port of a vanished river fleet",[1] has the distinction of being the first post office in Canada to use a cancellation incorporating its postal code. Kars is located in Carleton County's south-central township of North Gower on the Rideau River and Canal. It is adjacent to one of the river's tributaries, Steven's Creek and is three miles from Osgoode, formerly Osgoode Station. It was at the mouth of Steven's Creek where the first steamer on the Rideau was built. A regular commercial steamboat service between Montreal and Kingston via Bytown (Ottawa) was established in late 1832. Some of the boats that called at this pioneer port were the *Otter*, the *Beaver*, the *Gleaner*, the *Pioneer*, the *Olive*, the *Firefly*, (the first to have a steam whistle),[2] the *City of Ottawa*, the *Britannia* and the *City of Kingston*. By 1840 the river steamers were transporting some of the mail.

James Lindsay, born in Lanarkshire, Scotland in 1802, came here in 1829 from Ogdensburg, New York. In 1832 he built a house, a wharf and a wharfhouse on his land which he had purchased for £1/5/6, the amount of the unpaid taxes. When the post office opened in Kars on September 1, 1856, it was located in a room in James Lindsay's wharfhouse and general store. Lindsay became the first postmaster.

It was several post offices and a number of postmasters later, in 1972, that the first postal coded cancelling device in Canada was put into use. During the formative years of the National Postal Museum the writer arranged with Pritchard-Andrews Ltd., Ottawa, to supply to the museum proofs of each new cancellation device supplied to Canada Post. These would form records for future study by postal historians. On Sept. 20, 1972 the Pritchard-Andrews regular mailing of cancellation proofs arrived at the museum. To the surprise of the museum staff one proof dated Dec. 15, 1972,[3] had the letters, "ONT." for Ontario, usually located at the bottom of the cancellation moved to the top to read, "KARS, ONT.", and in its place was Kars postal code, "K0A 2E0". Realizing that a new cancellation format had been discovered, the first time that a postal code had been incorporated into the cancellation, C.R. (Ron) McGuire and the writer decided to drive the short distance to Kars to visit the post office.

Mrs. Claire Murphy, the postmistress was very gracious and showed us the new cancelling device, explaining that so far it had not been used. It was decided to put it into use that day. Several covers were franked and cancelled and several more covers were left with the postmistress to be cancelled at her convenience.

The postal history of Kars is of equal interest to postal historians and those concerned with local history. John Eastman built the first mill in the township, a steam saw-mill near the mouth of Steven's Creek which subsequently gave rise to the village of Wellington.[4] James Lindsay, the first postmaster, brought his wife, Ellen Goodwin, and baby son John Campbell Lindsay here in 1830 when the settlement was known as Wellington. In the 1820's several United Empire Loyalist settlers came to the area from the U.S.A. The first settler, John O'Callaghan and his wife Ellen, both from Ireland, took over some land here in 1815.[5] That was the year that Sir Arthur Wellesley, the Duke of Wellington, after fighting the French in Spain and Portugal from 1808 to 1814, defeated Napoleon at Waterloo in Belgium. Mr. Eastman chose the name and the settlers were

pleased to name their village "Wellington", in honour of this great and distinguished British general.[6] Wellington was a popular name. Mail for Wellington often went in error to another Wellington, a village in Hillier Township in Prince Edward County, Ontario. A post office had been established in Wellington, Prince Edward County in 1830. At the same time the Wellington in Carleton County did not have a post office. Wellington Square, now Burlington, Ontario, was also known as Wellington and received some mail meant for Wellington (Kars).

Figure 1. St. Helena stamp showing the Duke of Wellington in 1812, from a painting by Francisco de Goya, after Wellington defeated the French at the Battle of Salamanca.

When the post office opened in Kars in 1856, the village still known as Wellington had a saw-mill, a brewery, a general store, a hotel and a number of other business establishments. Rapid growth was anticipated. As a result, streets and lots for the village of Wellington were surveyed and plans were drawn up in 1856-7 by H.O. Wood, P.S.L. In 1858 the fare for those crossing the Rideau River by ferry was one shilling for a horse and vehicle and three pence for foot passengers. In 1859 the latter fare was changed to five cents, the price of a dozen eggs.[7]

James Lindsay the postmaster and Justice of the Peace, also known as the wharfinger of Kars, resigned his postmastership in 1862. The postmaster's remuneration in 1858 was £5/11/7 and in 1859 when decimal currency came into use his remuneration was $25.27.[8] It was with considerable reluctance that some of the villagers eventually gave up the name Wellington and referred to the village as Kars. As late as the latter 1870s many references to the village still used the name Wellington.

When James Lindsay sent an application for a post office to the Post Office Department in 1855, the department, cognizant of these problems, requested that the villagers choose a different name for their post office. Mr. Lindsay who had been following the war in the Crimea suggested to the local residents that they put forward the name Kars. He explained that the name would honour the citizens of Kars, Turkey who beat back the Russian army in 1855 during the Crimean war. At the same time they would be honouring a distinguished Canadian General, Sir William Fenwick Williams (1799 - 1883). Born in Annapolis Royal, N.S., Sir Williams was a British Commissioner with the Turkish army and became Commander of the Turkish army defending Kars.

Figure 2. Cancellation proof P.PA-12 Dec. 72 courtesy of the National Postal Archives, Ottawa.

The population of Kars in 1858 was approximately 50.[9] Mail for Kars was dropped off at Osgoode Station by the Bytown Prescott Railway, three times a week. Mr. Lindsay was the main contractor. He drove a horse and buggy to Osgoode Station using the ferry across the Rideau River to pick up the mail. Effective July 31, 1858 this arrangement was discontinued. Instead, James Johnston of North Gower became the mail courier for a new mail route, Malakoff* to Osgoode Station via Kars. This was also a three trip per week service on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Satur

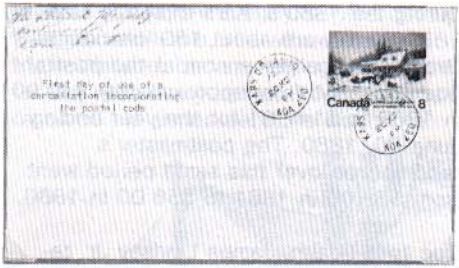

Figure 3. Cover cancelled Kars Dec. 20, 1972 signed by the postmistress.

Figure 4. First day cover cancelled Kars May 16, 1973 using the postal code cancellation.

days for which Mr. Johnston received $168.75 per annum.

The Malakoff-Osgoode Station route did not serve the settlers very well and as a result a petition was presented to Township Council, endeavouring to have the mail route changed. The settlers wanted the route to run from Osgoode Station to Kars, North Gower and on to Richmond. Council was asked to make its wishes known to the Postmaster General. Upon the expiration of the current mail contract, new tenders were called for a new eight mile route, North Gower to Osgoode Station, to start on August 1, 1862 and to provide a tri-weekly service. Effective the same day a second contract for service on a Malakoff to North Gower route was awarded. The mail contractor for both routes was James McEwen from the Township of North Gower. The competition for these routes was keen with seven contractors tendering for the North Gower-Osgoode Station route.

During the late 1850's a fleet of steamships plied the Ottawa River between Montreal and Ottawa. Sir George Simpson had the contract to carry the mail between these two centres on his steamships. The contract called for six trips per week at a fee of £800 for the season. The mail for Kars before 1854 was forwarded by stage. Occasionally mail was still forwarded to Kars by steamship on a non-contractural basis. The railway which had been built through Osgoode Station in 1854 brought the mail to Kars. When Ottawa became incorporated the railway changed its name to The Prescott and Ottawa Railway. Over the next few years it ran into financial difficulty and had to be re-organized. As a result, after 1866, it became the St. Lawrence and Ottawa Railway.

Following the resignation in 1862 of James Lindsay Sr., Henry Dunham, Nicholas I. Ault and William D. Wood served as postmasters for periods of approximately two, four and six years respectively. All three were merchants. Henry Dunn, who went by the name of Dunham,[10] was the agent and general merchant for Clark and Company. His store and post office was located on the north east corner of River Road and Wellington Street. When Nicholas I. Ault took over the post office he moved it north to his store located on the east side of River Road in the centre of the block between Washington and Wellington streets. Mr. Ault was a dealer in dry goods and groceries. William J. Woods operated a business known as W.D. Wood and Company, Merchants. Mr. Woods resigned as postmaster in 1874 and James A. Lindsay Jr., a storekeeper and the son of James Lindsay Kars' first postmaster, was appointed the new postmaster. He moved the post office to the Lindsay general store on the north east corner of Wellington Street and River Road.

When the mail contract for the North Gower-Osgoode Station mail route terminated, new tenders were called, specifying a six day a week service. W. Elliott was successful with his tender, becoming the new courier on Aug. 1, 1866. The contract came up for re-tendering in

1870 and Mr. Elliott lost to D.P. Brown only to regain it again in 1875. On Aug. 1, 1866 the mail service was increased from three trips per week to six. For this, Mr. Elliott received $248.88 per annum. In a bid to increase his remuneration when tenders were called in 1870 Mr. Elliott lost out to Mr. Brown, whose successful tender was for $312.00 per annum. On the next round, Mr. Elliott took over the route with a bid of $296.00 per annum.

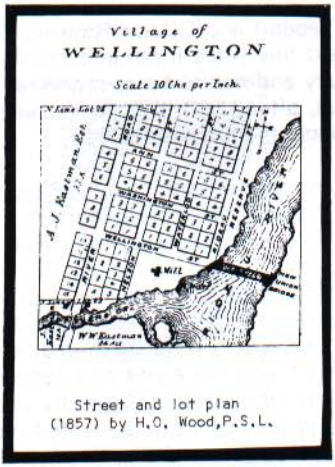

Figure 5. 1857 street and lot plan of Wellington.

Lindsay was sworn in as an assistant. Later in 1876 another of Mr. Lindsay's six sons (he also had two daughters), Charles Gavin Lindsay, took over the wharfing business from his father and built a new wharf and warehouse. Charles Lndsay was appointed postmaster, effective Jan. 1, 1877 and operated the post office from his business location. One year later the Lorne** Bridge was built across the Rideau River. No longer was it necessary to use a ferry. The next year James A. Lindsay, who had been the postmaster of Kars from 1874-1876, was awarded the contract to carry the mail between North Gower and Osgoode Station via Kars. Charles Lindsay, who was also a Notary Public, built a new home in 1905 and moved the post office into the front room on the north side. He retained the postmastership for 43 years until his death on Sept. 26, 1920.

During the 1860's, Kars tripled in size. In 1871 there were about 150 inhabitants.[10] Gross revenue per annum at the post office increased from approximately $40.00 in 1860 to $147.81 for the year ending June 30, 1880. The postmaster's recompense over this same period went from $32.00 in 1861 to $56.00 in 1880.

Due to ill health, James Lindsay Jr. required assistance in the post office. On June 13, 1876 his brother Winkworth

Figure 6. James Lindsay, first Kars postmaster (1856-1862), also known as the wharfinger of Kars.

Charles G. Lindsay was succeeded as postmaster by his wife, Mrs. L.V. Lindsay, the former Lizzie Brownlee.[11] Mrs. Lindsay served almost 20 years and was still the postmistress when she passed away on March 10, 1940. Her grandson,[12] Lucien Nicholson, who had assisted her for many years during his school years in an unofficial capacity, was appointed acting postmaster until a competition for a new postmaster could be held. Since Mr. Nicholson had been born in the U.S.A. and was an American citizen he was not elegible for the permanent appointment.

The successful candidate for the position of postmaster was Harold Elmer Wallace, who received his appointment effective June 15, 1940. The post office remained at its same location with Mr. Wallace renting the space. Two years later, in 1942,

Wallace joined the military service and was granted leave. His wife, Jessie Gertrude Wallace, became acting postmaster for the next five years until Mr. Wallace received his armed services discharge.

Figure 12. Kars post office 1942-1963 when owned by Mrs. Harold Wallace, Wellington St. Built by Alexander Kerr before 1861, it was a shoemaker shop, and a saddler shop before being used as the post office.

Figure 13. The home of Charles Gavin Lindsay, built in 1905, at 6722 Rideau Valley Drive South. The post office was located here from 1877 to 1920 when Lindsay was postmaster, and from 1920 to 1940 when his wife Lizzie was postmistress. It was rented to Harold Wallace for the post office from 1940-1942.

Mrs. Wallace was finally appointed Postmistress and held the position for almost 10 years, resigning on Dec. 31, 1963.

After the resignation of Mrs. Wallace a competition for postmaster was held. The successful candidate, Orville Rushleau, accepted the position but before he could take office, died quite suddenly on April 12, 1964. Mrs. Wallace had to carry on until a new appointment could be made.

Officially, Mr. Wallace resumed his duties as postmaster on Oct. 1, 1947. In actual fact, Mrs. Wallace continued the day-to-day operations of the post office. When Harold Wallace resigned in April 1954,

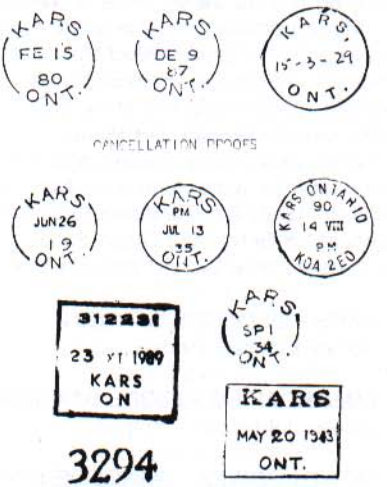

Figure 14. Cancellations of Kars, including proof strikes.

Figure 15. Kars general store - the post office opened here in 1979.

On April 9, 1964 Mrs. Claire Murphy was officially appointed postmistress and moved the post office to Murphy's Red and White Food Market. The Murphy's sold their store and post office to the Murdocks in 1973. Mrs. Murphy resigned and her postal duties were taken over by Mrs. Dorothy Murdock. After two years, almost to the day, the Murdock's sold their store, known as Murdock's Foodliner which included the post office, to Raymond Hellweck. During Hellweck's tenure as postmaster, the store and post office were destroyed by fire on March 27, 1979.[13] Hellweck provided postal service for a period in a rented trailer.

This did not work out to the satisfaction of Canada Post or the customers.

Nel Lawrence Miron and his wife Audrey operated the Kars General Store on Rideau Valley Drive S. When Mr. Miron became the new postmaster on Sept. 9, 1979 he moved the post office into his store. In midsummer 1985 Mr. Miron sold the store and post office to Donald and Diane Cameron. Mrs. Diane Cameron became postmaster by appointment on Nov. 5, 1985. In 1990 the Camerons sold the business to Derek and Diane Smith. For the present time Diane Cameron is still the postmistress of Kars and Diane Smith is her assistant.

Back in 1913 rural mail service came to Kars. William Brown became the first mail courier on R.R. #1 Kars on April 16, 1913. R.R. #2 Kars started rural mail delivery a few weeks earlier on March 1, 1913 with P.W. Pettapiece the courier.

The mail couriers serving Kars, their postal routes and periods of service,[14] mirror the efforts of the postal authorities to provide the best possible service to a community. The routes, couriers and periods of service are listed below.

KARS - OSGOODE STATION
James Lindsay, Kars — September 1, 1856 - July 31, 1858

MALAKOFF - OSGOODE STATION VIA KARS
James Johnston — August 1, 1858 - July 31, 1862

NORTH GOWER - OSGOODE STATION VIA KARS

James McEwen	August 1, 1862 - July 31, 1866
W. Elliott	August 1, 1866 - July 31, 1870
D.P. Brown	August 1, 1870 - June 30, 1875
W. Elliott	July 1, 1875 - June 30, 1879
James A. Lindsay	July 1, 1879 - June 30, 1883
J. Wright	July 1, 1883 - March 31, 1887
Alexander Haggins	April 1, 1887 - March 31, 1899

Figure 7. Map showing the location of Kars.

In 1891 the residents of Kars started to complain about the poor service provided by the North Gower-Osgoode Station courier. The protests grew over the next few years and as a result a new Malakoff-Osgoode Station route via Kars superseded the North Gower route.

MALAKOFF - OSGOODE STATION VIA NORTH GOWER TO KARS
Alexander Haggins — April 1, 1899 - March 31, 1914
Superceded by rural home delivery

In order to improve service for Kars that would be better than the rural mail routes, an express service of 12 trips per week between Kars and the railway station at Osgoode Station was initiated. On March 1, 1934 the service was reduced to six trips per week.

KARS - C.P.R. STATION (OSGOODE STATION)
E.P. Hunt — October 1, 1929 - November 15, 1942
John K. James — November 16, 1942 - June 30, 1957

Due to duplicate service provided by the courier on the North Gower - C.P.R. Station route, the Kars route was discontinued. In 1955 changes to neighbouring mail routes resulted in a new route North Gower to the C.P.R. Station, (Osgoode Station) being established.

NORTH GOWER - OSGOODE STATION VIA KARS

John K. James	July 1, 1955 - October 27, 1957
Robert Stewart Cleland	October 28, 1957 - September 14, 1961
Discontinued September 14, 1961	

On Oct. 4, 1957 major changes were made to the above route to coincide with the inauguration of the Prescott-Ottawa motor vehicle service on the same date. The service was finally discontinued in 1961.

R.R. #1 KARS

Established	April 16, 1913
William Brown	April 16, 1913 - March 31, 1914
Campbell Wilson	April 1, 1914 - August 31, 1918
J. O'Callaghan	September 1, 1918 - January 9, 1921
H. Johnston	January 10, 1921 - September 23, 1921
Winkworth F. Lindsay	September 24, 1921 - December 31, 1940
Norwood Montgomery	January 1, 1941 - August 16, 1942
James S. Lindsay	August 17, 1942 - October 8, 1959
Harold Wallace	October 9, 1959 - Octobr 31, 1960
Frank Burns	November 1, 1960 - September 9, 1964
Howard Ernest Scharf	September 10, 1964 - March 5, 1965
Harvey Campbell Wilson	March 6, 1965 - October 17, 1966
Walter T. Murphy	October 18, 1966 - August 31, 1973[15]
Donald Murdock	September 1, 1973 - January 31, 1975
Mrs. Joan Sullivan	February 1, 1975 - June 30, 1981
Mrs. June Brassard	July 1, 1981 - October 31, 1981
Mrs. Susan Brassard	November 1, 1981 -

One of the results of establishing R.R.# 1 Kars in 1913 was the closure of the Reeve Craig post office. The route, which was 19.7 miles, increased to 36.9 miles round trip in 1960 when R.R.# 1 took over the service provided by R.R.# 2 Kars. In 1959 Harold Wallace was the courier for both R.R.# 1 and R.R.# 2 routes. At that time there were 56 boxes on R.R.# 1 and 100 on R.R.# 2. James Lindsay became a familiar figure during the 16 years from 1943 to 1959 when he delivered the mail. He used a horse and buggy during the summer and a cutter during the winter months. After World War II, Mr. Lindsay used a car in the summer and in 1957, when the roads were kept open, he used his automobile all year round.[16] On Sept. 16, 1968 the rural route was extended to 40 miles.

R.R.# 2 KARS

Established	March 1, 1913
R. Wesley Pettapiece	March 1, 1913 - April 30, 1917
George F. Craig	April 1, 1917 - September 30, 1932
John Merrick Wilson	October 1, 1932 - December 2, 1935
Estate of J.M. Wilson	December 3, 1935 - December 31, 1935
Mrs. N. Montgomery	January 1, 1936 - September 30, 1936
James E. McKellar	October 1, 1936 - March 31, 1956
Arthur Joseph Mussell	April 1, 1956 - September 30, 1959
Harold Wallace	October 1, 1959 - October 31, 1960

Service discontinued and superseded by Kars. R.R.# 1.

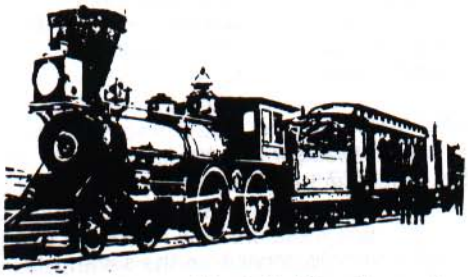

Figure 8. 1879 view of the Lady Dalton locomotive on the St. Lawrence and Ottawa Railway. Note the Pay Car with side platform from which wages were distributed to the employees.

Figure 9. 1899 Palace Company steamer, the "James Swift", on the Ottawa-Kingston-Montreal run.

When R.R.#2 Kars was established on March 1, 1913 the contract called for six trips per week, 19½ miles per trip. This was reduced on July 15, 1914 to 18½ miles when service to Carsonby was eliminated. The $595.00 per annum Mr. Pettapiece received in 1913 tripled to $1800.00 per annum in 1959. George F. Craig for 15 years and James E. McKellar for 20 years were the notable long service couriers on the Kars R.R.# 2 rural mail route.

In an ever-changing enterprise new services are bound to be provided. A post office "Highway Service" was established in 1968 between Ottawa and North Gower. The Ottawa area communities served by this service were, Kanata, Stittsville, Richmond, Manotick, Osgoode, Kars and North Gower. On March 3, 1969 Hazeldean post office was added. The contractor, Keith Pearson who inaugurated the service on March 3,

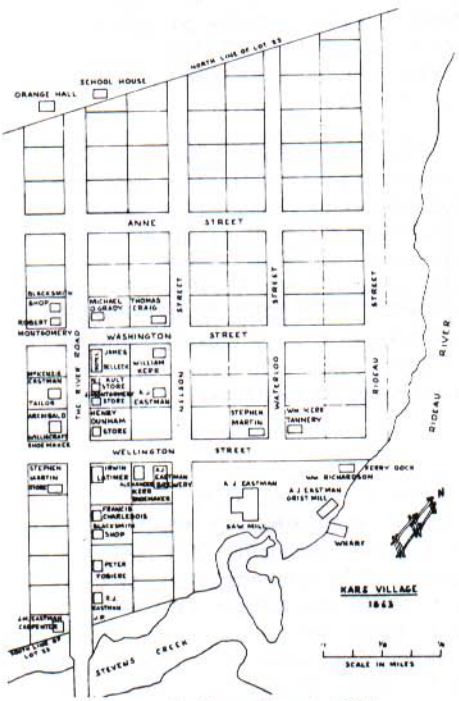

Figure 10. Kars village in 1863.

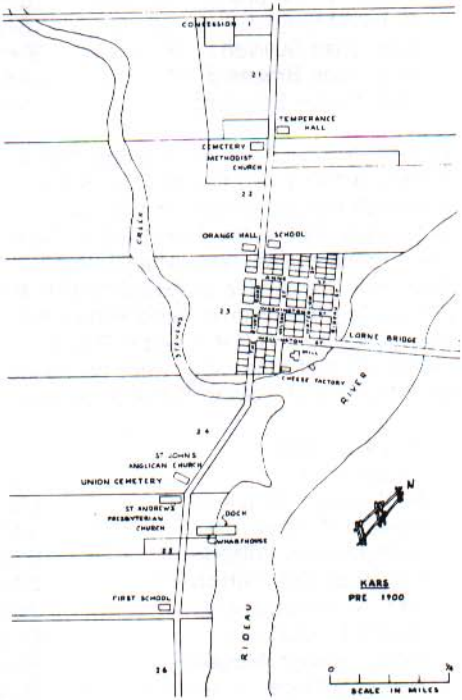

Figure 11. Pre-1900 map of Kars village.

1968, was successful in his re-tender in 1970.

Over the years Kars grew and prospered. By 1900 it had reached a population of 300 but this declined to about 200 by 1931. Other changes took place in the area. In 1962, when the railway station closed at nearby Osgoode Station, the name was changed to Osgoode. The last train ran through Osgoode Station on Oct. 26, 1957. Another post office in Carleton County named Osgoode had changed its name in 1877 to Metcalfe. For this reason the name Osgoode was acceptable.

Gross revenue at Kars post office in 1899 was $425.86. The postmaster's salary was $170.00. By 1902 the postmaster's annual salary had risen to $230.00. In 1915 gross revenue had increased to $637.39 and the postmaster's salary was raised to $250.00. During the 1880's the mail contract specified the use of a horse or vehicle to transport the mail. By the late 1800's stage coaches carrying passengers and mail ran a regular daily schedule between North Gower and Kars. As river transport declined and roads and railways took their place, the village of Kars stopped growing. The village became chiefly residential, with less than 300 inhabitants. In 1938 a disasterous fire in Kars destroyed many buildings including the Wellington House hotel. During the 1980s a building boom struck Kars. The population of Kars is growing. Many new residents have built homes there and commute to work in Ottawa.

The Kars post office in 1984 had 198 residential addresses and 15 business addresses. In addition R.R.# 1 Kars served 255 residential and 16 business addresses.[17] Contact is maintained between the Village of Kars, Canada and the City of Kars, Turkey. In 1964 the City of Kars, Turkey celebrated its 900th anniversary. Representatives from Kars, Canada visited Kars, Turkey to help celebrate the occasion.

THE POSTMASTERS OF KARS AND THEIR PERIODS OF SERVICE

Post Office established	1856 - 09 - 01
James Lindsay	1856 - 09 - 01 — 1862 - 04 - 01 Resignation
Henry Dunham	1862 - 10 - 01 — 1864 - 04 - 04 Resignation
Nicholas I. Ault	1864 - 06 - 01 — 1868 - 05 - 04 Resignation
William J. Woods	1868 - 07 - 01 — 1874 - 03 - 07 Resignation
James A. Lindsay	1874 - 04 - 01 — 1876 - 10 - 18 Resignation
Charles Gavin Lindsay	1877 - 01 - 01 — 1920 - 09 - 26 Death
Mrs. Lizzie V. Lindsay	1920 - 12 - 30 — 1940 - 03 - 10 Death
Lucien Nicholson	1940 - 03 - 14 — Acting postmaster
Harold Elmer Wallace	1940 - 06 - 15 — 1942 - 05 - 19 Military Leave
Mrs. Jessie Gertrude Wallace	1942 - 05 - 20 — 1947 - 09 - 30 Acting
Harold Elmer Wallace	1947 - 10 - 01 — 1954 - 04 - 20 Resignation
Mrs. Jessie Gertrude Wallace	1954 - 05 - 17 — 1963 - 12 - 31 Resignation
Mrs. Claire Gwendolyn Murphy	1964 - 04 - 09 — 1973 - 07 - 10 Resignation
Mrs. Dorothy P. Murdock	1973 - 07 - 10 — 1975 - 07 - 09 Resignation
Raymond Hellweck	1975 - 07 - 10 — 1979 - 08 - 31 Resignation
Noel Miron	1979 - 09 - 01 — 1985 - 08 - 06 Resignation
Diane Cameron	1985 - 11 - 05 —

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**The settlement was known as Windfall but changed its name to Malakoff in 1856 in honour of the British capture of the Russian fortress known as Malakoff during the Crimean war, just ended. Years before a Russian soldier named Malakoff had been expelled from the Russian army for habitual drunkeness. He set up a shop outside the entrance to the Russian fortress where he sold vodka and other alcoholic beverages. His name soon became synonymous with the fortress and the soldiers referred to the fortress as Malakoff.*

***Named in honour of The Marquis of Lorne, Governor General of Canada, 1878-1883.*

FOOTNOTES

(1) *Carleton Saga* by Harry and Olive Walker.
(2) *Rideau Waterway* by Robert Leggett.
(3) National Postal Archives - Proof Book PA-12, Dec. 1972.
(4) *Carleton County Atlas* - Belden and Co., 1879.
(5) Ibid.
(6) *Kars on the Rideau* by Cora Lindsay, 1972.
(7) *Early Life in Upper Canada: The Village of Wellington, 1850-60* by Edwin G. Guillet, Toronto.
(8) Postmaster's General Annual Returns, 1859 and 1860.
(9) *Lovell's Canadian Directory - 1857-8.*
(10) *Mitchell's Ottawa and Carleton County Directories*, 1864-5.
(11) Mrs. Cora Lindsay - Historian, Kars, Ont.
(12) Ibid.
(13) Canada Post Corporation - Rideau Division - Real Estate.
(14) National Archives of Canada RG Series, Vol. 282, 2705-13, 1230-5.
(15) Canada Post Corporation - Rideau Division - Transportation Services.
(16) Kars Women's Institute - Tweedsmuir History - Historian, Mrs. Audrey M. Bryan.
(17) Canada Post Corporation - Householder Figures for Non Letter Carrier Offices - 1984.

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COMING EVENTS

NATIONAL EXHIBITIONS

1991

MARCH 15-17 – SPRING SHOW 91, Edmonton, Alta, Europa Conference Centre, West Edmonton Mall.

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

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

JUNE 14-16 – STAMPEX, Toronto, Ont. The Sheraton Centre.

1992

JUNE 4-6 – ROYAL 92 ROYALE, Edmonton, Alta. Europa Conference Centre, West Edmonton Mall.

1992

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

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

ORAPEX: Charles J.G. Verge, P.O. Box 2788, Station "D", Ottawa, Ont. K1P 5W8

SPRING SHOW: Keith R. Spencer, 5005 Whitemud Road, Edmonton, Alta. T6H 5L2.

STAMPEX: P.O. Box 204, Station 'Q', Toronto, Ont. M4T 2M1.

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

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

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

1991

MARCH 22-24 – CANADIAN STAMP DEALER'S ASSOCIATION TORONTO SPRING SHOW will be held at the Arts, Crafts, Hobby Building, Exhibition Place, Toronto, Ont. Information from (416) 653-9885.

MARCH 23 – AMPEX '91. The annual exhibition and bourse of the Fraser Valley Philatelic Club will be held in the Clearbrook Community Centre, 2825 Clearbrook Rd., Clearbrook (Abbotsford). 10 a.m. to 4 p.m. Information: Show Chairman, Fraser Valley Philatelic Club, P.O. Box 3, Abbotsford, B.C. V2S 4N7.

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

APRIL 13-14 – NOVAPEX '91. The Nova Scotia Stamp Club will hold its annual Stamp Exhibition at the Lord Nelson Hotel, Halifax, Nova Scotia. The Exhibition will feature Senior and Junior displays, Bourse area plus a banquet on Saturday night. For further particulars write to the Exhibition Chairman, George MacKenzie, 1333 South Park Street, Apt. 515, Halifax, N.S. B3J 2K9.

APRIL 19-21 – SALON DES COLLECTIONNEURS DE MONTRÉAL, will be held at Place Bonaventure, Montreal, Que. Information from (416) 653-9885 or (514) 252-3035.

APRIL 6 – KAPEX '91. The annual exhibition and bourse of the Kawartha Philatelic Association at the Rock Haven Motel, 1875 Lansdowne West, Peterborough, Ont. Information: L.R. Mosher, 1269 Royal Drive, Peterborough, Ont. K9H 6R6.

APRIL 21 – SAIJEX '91. The annual show and bourse of the Saint John Stamp Club will be held at the Howard Johnson Hotel, Saint John, N.B. from 10 am to 4:30 pm. Information: P.O. Box 6783, Sta. A, Saint John, N.B. E2L 4S2.

APRIL 27 & 28 – THE NORTH TORONTO STAMP CLUB'S 48TH ANNUAL EXHIBITION & BOURSE will be held at the Masonic Temple, 888 Yonge St., Toronto. Saturday, 10 a.m. to 6 p.m. Sunday, 10 a.m. to 5 p.. Free admission, public transit and parking nearby. Information: Ms. Marilyn Cassie, P.O. Box 159, Port Carling, Ontario P0B 1J0. Telephone: 416-364-3945.

MAY 3-5 – ORAPEX 91, the annual exhibition and bourse of the RA Stamp Club at the RA Centre, Ottawa, Ont. A national exhibition. Information: Charles J.G. Verge, P.O. Box 2788, Postal Station "D", Ottawa, Ont. K1P 5W8.

JUNE 14-16 – STAMPEX CANADA, Royal Philatelic Society of Canada, Sheraton Centre, 123 Queen Street West, TORONTO, Exhibition & Bourse. Biennial meeting of the American Helvetia Philatelic Society. Contact STAMPEX, P.O. Box 204, Station Q, Toronto, CANADA M4T 2M1.

JULY 5-14 – ESPAMER '91, Buenos Aires, Argentina under the auspices of the Federacion Interamericana de Filatelia. For information contact Andrew Cronin, P.O. Box 5722, Station A, Toronto, Ontario M5W 1P2.

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

AUG. 29-31 – BNAPEX 1991, the annual convention and exhibition of the British North American Philatelic Society at the Bayshore Inn (Westin Hotel), 1601 West Georgia Street, Vancouver, B.C. V6G 2V4. Information from: P.O. Box 85442, Vancouver, B.C. V6M 4G8.

OCT. 26 – BRANTFORD STAMP CLUB ANNUAL EXHIBITION AND BOURSE at the Woodman Community Centre, 491 Grey Street, Brantford. For further information contact Dorothy Lanyi or Bob Anderson, Brantford Stamp Club, P.O. Box 1, Brantford, Ontario N3T 5M3.

COMING EVENTS

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

NOVEMBER 20-24 – C.S.D.A./A.S.D.A. "NORTH AMERICAN STAMP EXPO AND PHILATELIC EXHIBITION" at the Arts, Crafts, Hobby Building, Exhibition Place, Toronto, Ontario. Wednesday to Friday 10 a.m. - 8 p.m.; Saturday 10 a.m. - 6 p.m. and Sunday 10 a.m. - 5 p.m. Over 100 dealers. Free admission. For info (416) 653-9885.

29 NOVEMBRE-1 DÉCEMBRE – C.S.D.A./F.Q.P./A.Q.P.P. "SALON DES COLLECTIONNEURS NATIONAL MONTRÉAL" à la Place Bonaventure, Montréal, Québec. Vendredi 10 à 20 heures; Samedi 10 à 18 heures et Dimanche 10 à 17 heures. 50 détaillants. Admission gratuite. Pour renseignements (514) 252-3035. For information (416) 653-9885.

1992

JUNE 4-6 – ROYAL 92 ROYALE, the 64th annual convention of The Royal Philatelic Society of Canada will be held in the Europa Conference Centre, West Edmonton Mall. A national exhibition. Information: Keith Spencer, 5005 Whitemud Rd., Edmonton, Alta. T6H 5L2.

AD ASTRA '91
A National Show with International Participation
to be held from April 6 to 14, 1991
in Moscow
Entry forms and instructions may be obtained
from the office of the RPSC at
P.O. Box 5320, Station F, Ottawa, Ontario K2C 3J1

GENOA '92
World Thematic Exhibition
with FIP Patronage
to be held from September 18 to 27, 1992
Genoa, Italy
For Details Apply to Canadian Commissioner
Mr. David Dixon
P.O. Box 1082, Oakville, Ontario L6J 5E9

1992

MARCH 25-29 – CANADA '92, World International Youth Philatelic Exhibition under the auspices of The Royal Philatelic Society of Canada and approved by the F.I.P. will be held in the Montreal Convention Centre, (Palais de Congres) in Montreal, Que. This is Canada's second international youth exhibition.

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

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

1993

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

Items for Coming Events are printed free of charge. To ensure insertion, send notice of event at least four months in advance to: The Editor, The Canadian Philatelist, 2660 Southvale Cres., Suite 301, Ottawa, Ont. K1B 4W5.

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CHAPTER MEETINGS

AMICALE des PHILATÉLISTES de l'OUTAOUAIS

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

BARRIE DISTRICT STAMP CLUB

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

BRAMALEA STAMP CLUB

R.P.S.C. Chapter No. 144 meets 1st Sunday (1:30-4:00 p.m.) and 3rd Tuesday (7:30-9:30 p.m.), September to June at Terry Miller Recreation Complex, Meeting Room 2, Williams Parkway (between Dixie Rd. & Bramalea Rd.) Bramalea, Ont. All visitors welcome. Correspondence to: Bramalea Stamp Club, P.O. 2041 Bramalea, Ont. L6T 3S3.

BRITISH COLUMBIA PHILATELIC SOCIETY

Meetings every Wednesday at 7:30 p.m. at Sunset Community Memorial Centre, Multi 'C' Room, 404 East 51st Avenue, Vancouver, B.C. Visitors welcome. Mail to the club c/o Mr. Leslie Upton, Secretary, 607 East 6th Street, North Vancouver, B.C. V7L 1R4.

CALGARY PHILATELIC SOCIETY

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

THE CANADIAN AEROPHILATELIC SOCIETY

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

CANADIAN FORCES PHILATELIC SOCIETY

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

COBOURG STAMP CLUB

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

COLBORNE STAMP CLUB

R.P.S.C. Chapter 205, meets 7 p.m. second and fourth Tuesdays, Sept. to mid-May. Meetings held in the Drop-In Centre, Victoria Square, Colborne, Ont. Visitors welcome. Aris Marcus, Pres. tel. 613-475-2829; Walter Smith, Sec. tel. 416-355-2707.

COLUMBIA PHILATELIC SOCIETY

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

CREDIT VALLEY PHILATELIC SOCIETY – MISSISSAUGA –

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

DELTA STAMP CLUB

Chapter No. 138 meets on the second and fourth Tuesdays (except June/August). Visitors always welcome. Further information: Bill Heather, (604) 943-5303, 325-54th Street, Delta, B.C. V4M 3G6.

EAST TORONTO STAMP CLUB

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

EDMONTON STAMP CLUB

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

CHAPTER MEETINGS

ESSEX COUNTY STAMP CLUB (WINDSOR)
R.P.S.C. Chapter 154 meets on the second and fourth Wednesday of the month (except July, August and December) at Roseland Golf and Curling Club, 455 Kennedy Dr. W., Windsor, Ontario. Meetings are held at 7:30 p.m. All collectors and visitors are welcome, whatever your interests. Information from: The Secretary, Essex County Stamp Club, P.O. Box 1503, Station A, Windsor, Ontario N9A 6R5.

ETOBICOKE PHILATELIC SOCIETY
R.P.S.C. Chapter 78 meets at Fairfield Centre, 80 Lothian Way, Etobicoke at 7:30 p.m., the first Wednesday of every month except July and August. Visitors are always welcome. Information from C.E. Allen, 5 Aintree Court, Etobicoke, Ont. M8W 2E1. Phone: 251-3425.

FENELON STAMP CLUB
Fenelon Stamp Club R.P.S.C. Chapter 176 meets the 1st Tuesday of each month in the Fenelon Falls Public Library at 7:30 p.m. President Isabel Wessell, R.R. #3, Woodville, ON K0M 2T0. Visitors welcome.

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

KAWARTHA PHILATELIC SOCIETY
Chapter 58, R.P.S.C. Meetings 2nd and 4th Tuesdays of months September through June (exclude 4th Tuesdays in December and June) 7:00 p.m. Meeting place Prince of Wales School Library, corner of Monaghan Road and Sherbrooke St., Peterborough, Ont. Contact Lloyd Mosher. Mailing address of Club: Box 2222, Peterborough, Ont. K9J 7Y4.

KELOWNA & DISTRICT STAMP CLUB
Chapter 90 meets monthly, 2nd Wednesday, Sept. to June, from 7-10 p.m. in the Kelowna Secondary School Cafeteria, 575 Harvey Ave. business meeting 8 p.m. followed by an auction - visitors always welcome. Address: Box 1185, Kelowna, B.C. V1Y 7P8.

KENT COUNTY STAMP CLUB
Chapter No. 7 Regular meetings the fourth Wednesday of each month (except July, August and December) in the cafeteria of John McGregor Secondary School, 300 Cecile at 7:30 p.m. Visitors always welcome. Secretary Abie Heersma, 73 Jasper, Chatham, Ont. N7M 4C1.

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

KITCHENER-WATERLOO PHILATELIC SOCIETY
Chapter 13. Meets 2nd Thursday every month (except July-August). Location: Rink in the Park, Seagram Drive, Waterloo. Visitors welcome. Further Info: B.J. Martin, Box 1676, Stn. C, Kitchener, Ont. N2G 4R2.

LAKEHEAD STAMP CLUB
R.P.S.C. Chapter No. 33, meets second Wednesday and last Friday monthly from September to June in the Herb Carroll Centre, 1100 Lincoln St., Thunder Bay, Ont. Meetings start at 8:00 p.m. and visitors are welcome. Edith Dombrowsky, Secretary, Lakehead Stamp Club, 174 Elron Crescent, Thunder Bay, Ont. P7C 5T5.

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

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

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

CHAPTER MEETINGS

NORTH SHORE STAMP CLUB

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

NOVA SCOTIA STAMP CLUB

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

OAKVILLE STAMP CLUB

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

OTTAWA PHILATELIC SOCIETY

RPSC Chapter 16 meets every Thursday at 7:30 pm, September through May, in the Church Hall of the First United Church, 397 Kent Street, Ottawa, Ontario. Visitors are always welcome. Information may be obtained by calling the President, Alain Raciot (613) 521-0458 or writing to him at P.O. Box 3899, Station "C", Ottawa, Ontario K1Y 4M5.

PENTICTON AND DISTRICT STAMP CLUB

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

PHILATÉLIQUE ARGENTEUIL STAMP CLUB

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

R.A. STAMP CLUB - OTTAWA

(Chapter 41, R.P.S.C.). Meets 7:30 p.m. every Monday at the R.A. Centre, 2451 Riverside Drive, Ottawa, Ontario. (Except June, July and August). Visitors welcome - phone 733-5100.

REGINA PHILATELIC CLUB

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

ROYAL CITY STAMP CLUB

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

SAINT JOHN STAMP CLUB

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

TORONTO HARMONIE STAMP CLUB

R.P.S.C. Chapter 94 meets every 3rd Thursday of the month at Victoria Park Secondary School, 15 Wallingford Rd. Don Mills. We start at 7:30 p.m. in the Library Seminar Room. Visitors are always welcome and enquiries should be directed to J. Doehler (416-438-4862) at the above address or P. Mustard (690-9711).

UNION PHILATÉLIQUE DE MONTRÉAL

(R.P.S.C. Chapter No. 3) meets every second and fourth Tuesday, September to June, at 7 p.m., 7355, Christophe Colomb, Montreal, P.Q., H2R 2S5. Visitors always welcomed. Postal address: P.O. Box 398, Station A, Montreal, Quebec H3C 2T1.

WEST TORONTO STAMP CLUB

R.P.S.C. Chapter 14 meets 7:30 p.m. second and fourth Tuesdays, except July and August at St. Paul's Runnymede Church, 404 Willard Ave., near Jane and Bloor, Toronto, West Toronto Stamp Club c/o 331 Rathburn Rd., Islington, Ont. M9B 2L9. Visitors welcome.

WESTMOUNT PHILATELIC CLUB

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

CHAPTER MEETINGS

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

YUKON STAMP CLUB
Contact at P.O. Box 4841, Whitehorse, Yukon Y1A 2R8. RP SC

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Limited Ducks

Wildlife Habitat Canada Ltd., Ottawa, Ontario has announced that the basis for their 1991 conservation stamp to be released August 1, 1991 will be the painting, "LATE FALL - BLACK DUCK". The artist is the well known Canadian painter Christopher Bacon of Burlington, Ontario. More details will be announced at a later date.

STRONG SALES OF CANADA'S WILDLIFE HABITAT CONSERVATION STAMP REPORTED

Wildlife Habitat Canada has released the final sales figures for Canada's 1989 Wildlife Habitat Conservation Stamp.

The figures, as provided by the Canadian Wildlife Service, are:

Production:

Stamps affixed to Migratory Bird Hunting Permits:	625,000
Stamps produced in souvenir sheet format:	130,000
Stamps produced in 16-Stamp sheets (3,125 sheets):	50,000
TOTAL PRODUCED:	805,000

Sales:

Migratory Bird Hunting Permits/Stamps:	344,133
Souvenir Sheets:	61,175
Sheets of 16-Stamps (433 sheets):	6,928
TOTAL SALES:	412,236

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PAUL M. BUREGA
Advertising Manager
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CANADA

Specimens	
Retained for Law Enforcement purposes (stamps with permits):	10
Souvenir Sheets used for launch ceremony:	200
Retained by WHC for archival purposes (sheets of 16):	160
TOTAL SPECIMENS:	370

Destruction (by Canadian Wildlife Service)

Migratory Bird Hunting Permits/Stamps:	280,857
Souvenir Sheets:	68,625
Sheets of 16-Stamps (2,682 sheets)	42912
TOTAL FOR DESTRUCTION:	392,394

The annual Wildlife Habitat Conservation Stamp is issued each year on August 1 by the Canadian Wildlife Service of Envbironment Canada, Revenue from stamps sales is provided to Wildlife Habitat Canada, a non-profit foundation, which invests in major habitat conservation initiatives throughout Canada. Since its creation in 1984, Wildlife Habitat Canada has committed over $19 million in contributions to key habitat acquisition, enhancement, and stewardship projects. Canada's 1990 Wildlife Habitat Conservation Stamp featuring "Wood Ducks - Spring Mist" by artist Michael Dumas, is available at Canada Post Philatelic counters or mail order service, at a cost of $7.50 until July 31, 1991. RP SC

Wanted: English and French-language articles for

The Canadian Philatelist

If you have an article to contribute, please write:
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2660 Southvale Crescent, Suite 301
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63e réunion annuelle et convention

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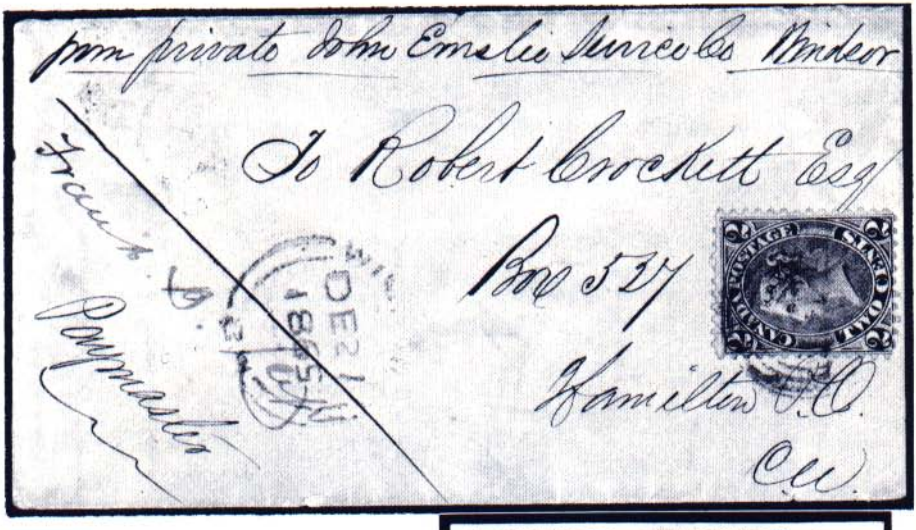

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