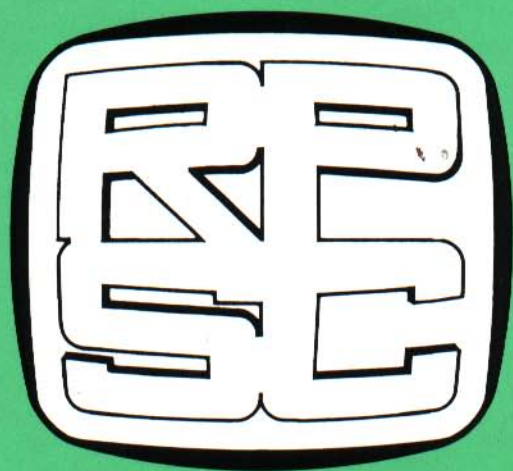


CANADIAN PHILATELIST



Journal of the
ROYAL PHILATELIC SOCIETY of CANADA

VOLUME 37

SEPT.-OCT., 1986

NUMBER 5

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THE CANADIAN PHILATELIST

JOURNAL of the ROYAL PHILATELIC SOCIETY of CANADA

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CZECHOSLOVAKIA COLLECTION

- 73 *O On pages, 1919-38, many stamps, includes some back of book issues, some faulty not counted, generally F-VF, Scott \$456, good lot E 175.

DANZIG

DANZIG

- 74 *O 1920-38 on pages, includes semi-postals, airs, dues, officials, generally F-VF, Scott approx \$240 E 100.

GERMANY

EARLY GERMANY

- 128 *O 1916-44 on pages, a few duplicates, some faulty not counted, light owner's stamps on a few, includes semi-postals, airmails, officials, local officials, etc, nice lot, Scott \$526 E 225.

HUNGARY

HUNGARY COLLECTION

- 178 *O On pages, 1900-1940, many stamps, some faulty not counted, includes semi-postals, airs, dues, special deliveries and occupation stamps, generally F-VF, Scott \$274 E 100.

COMMONWEALTH

BRITISH COMMONWEALTH

- 1033 *O An early collection of 'A to D' countries on pages, past 1945, many stamps, includes Aitutaki, Antigua, Basutoland, British Honduras, Bermuda, Ceylon, Cyprus, etc, generally F or better, Scott \$650 E 200.

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DEALERS IN RARE STAMPS SINCE 1924

EDITOR'S NOTES

by Ron Richards

NEW EDITOR

I have just learned, from our printer Hank Janssen of Port Perry Printing, that the CP has a new editor effective with the Jan/Feb 1987 issue.

As more details are given to me by the Executive, hopefully I can introduce the new editor in my final issue, Nov/Dec 1986.

CSDA DIRECTORY

The 1986 edition of the annual Canadian Stamp Dealers Association directory is now available free upon request.

As well as listing all members with their areas of special interest, the directory gives a brief history of the association, a President's message, reproduces the Code of Ethics by which all members abide, and provides a geographical listing of dealers to assist collectors in locating dealers in their area suited to their needs.

Copies are available from CSDA, P.O. Box 1123, Adelaide St. Post Office, Toronto, ON M5C 2K5.

INDIA EXHIBITS MISSING

The only unfortunate incident of any significance associated with AMERIPEX was the non-appearance of a case containing three collections destined for AMERIPEX. Two of the collections were scheduled to be exhibited in the Championship Class and the third exhibit was for competition.

The three exhibits were all of material from India. One dealt with Cochin, one was Early

India to 1900 and the third was Soruth-Indian Native State.

The case containing the exhibits was last seen at the Toronto, Canada, airport immediately after passing through U.S. Customs. Canadian Police, the Federal Bureau of Investigation, INTERPOL and Air Canada officials are investigating the disappearance.

The loss of these collections is a great tragedy to philately in general and especially to Indian philately. As a courtesy to the Indian commissioner and the owners of the exhibits, AMERIPEX is acting as a clearinghouse for information on the missing exhibits.

If you have any information on the three exhibits or the circumstances regarding the disappearance of the case, please contact AMERIPEX '86, 5944 West Montrose Ave., Chicago, IL. 60634.

AMERIPEX NOTES

For those who were unable to attend AMERIPEX, the official catalogue plus the Palmars is available for \$25 US from the organizing committee. The Committee also reports that several items still remain in the lost and found, and these can be claimed by forwarding a description of the lost article.

Ameripex is also warning collectors about special "limited editions". Several stamp dealers have been advertising "official proofs" and "Special VIP cards" as being presented to Ameripex officials and printed in limited quantities. Ameripex officials were never offered and have never received any of the advertised items from any postal administration. The only presentations received were from the USPS and the UNPA which were albums containing the respective new stamp issues, with the recipient's name printed on it.

INDEX OF BEAUDET'S ARTICLES

Bruce Murduck of Kingston, ON, has compiled an "index" of Leo Beaudet's "Canadian Stamp Varieties" series which has been appearing in the Canadian Philatelist.

Bruce is willing to send interested parties a photocopy of the index upon the receipt of 60¢ in stamps to cover copying and mailing costs.

Requests should be forwarded directly to:

Mr. Bruce Murduck
705 Willis Street
Kingston, ON
K7M 6J5

□

Letters to the Editor

ANNUAL MEETING

The President has suggested that I write a letter in reply to Mr. Meakes' letter published in the Letters to the Editor column in the July/August number of the Canadian Philatelist.

While any member is not only entitled, but welcome to attend an annual meeting of the R.P.S.C., I sometimes wonder whether, like you, most members might not find it anticlimactic. At an annual meeting reports of officers are read and, if necessary, discussed, the financial statements are presented and approved, directors are elected, the auditor appointed, and the meeting then adjourns. Generally the only interesting part of such a meeting comes under the heading of "Other Business", and at the 1986 meeting there was a discussion of the plans for CAPEX. The meeting was held in Chicago for a number of reasons, all of which were felt by the Board to be important:

1) From time to time we have held our meetings in the United States, the one in 1986 being our third;

2) By holding our meeting in the United States on the occasion of an international stamp show such as AMERIPEX, Americans are thereby encouraged to come to Canada on the occasion of an international stamp show in Canada, and I am happy to advise you and your readers that the spring meeting of the American Philatelic Society will be held in Toronto on the occasion of CAPEX '87, an action which will go far to ensuring the success of that show;

3) We have a substantial number of our members who are American and it is fitting that a meeting should be held in the United States at periodic intervals to recognize their contribution to our Society.

I share Mr. Meakes' concern about the state of the Canadian dollar, but the fact of the matter is that by not going to Chicago he missed a great opportunity of seeing some three miles of stamp exhibits! However, we hope that he will be able to come to Toronto next year to attend CAPEX which is being held in the Metropolitan Toronto Convention Centre from June 13 to June 21. While this will not be as

large a show as AMERIPEX, there will be some wonderful collections on display and it is an opportunity that no serious Canadian philatelist should miss. While it has not yet been formally fixed, it is anticipated that the Annual Meeting of the R.P.S.C. will take place during CAPEX, most probably on June 20.

While Mr. Meakes is, of course, at liberty to disagree with our decision, I do hope that he will see that there is some logic behind our reasoning.

Harry Sutherland
Board Secretary

MISSING IN C.P.

In my previous capacity of Annual Exhibition Chairman, I must register my disappointment in connection with apparent inaction on my letter of 24 December 1985, whereby the R.P.S.C. were not able to insert notification of our 1986 exhibition dates in the Jan/Feb and Mar/April issues of the Canadian Philatelist, particularly as our letter was timed at least to catch the March/April issue.

R.J. Hiscock
President
Lakeshore Stamp Club

(Mr. Hiscock's letter was mailed to the National Office in Ottawa on 24 December, when the copy deadline for Jan/Feb was 20 November. Although the copy deadline for Mar/April was 20 January, since Mr. Hiscock mailed his letter to the wrong address during the busiest mailing season of the year, it is conceivable that it was not forwarded and received until after the 20 January deadline had passed. This letter emphasizes the importance of forwarding your requests to the proper individuals as stated periodically in the C.P.—Ed.)

L'ARTICLE DE JACQUES NOLET

Je tiens à féliciter M. Jacques Nolet de l'Académie québécoise d'études philatéliques pour son excellent article sur la Fabrication du Timbre-poste au Canada (1950-1970) qui a paru dans l'édition de juin, 1986.

M. Nolet nous introduit de façon très intéressante à la base même de l'étude philatélique à partir de sa conception jusqu'à son événement émission.

Dans son introduction au sujet du "coût exact de cette émission (f)", M. Nolet exprime la difficulté d'obtenir certains détails relatifs dû à 1) l'absence presque complète d'informations données par le Ministère à ce sujet et (2) le secret jalousement gardé qui entoure les opérations de la Canadian Bank Note Company Ltd. En effet, le service d'information du ministère a toujours été et demeure un défi qui souvent pousse la patience des chercheurs à sa limite. Parfois, si la persévérance est une de vos qualités, vous pouvez obtenir des renseignements quasi-satisfaisants.

Un autre point très bien exprimé par l'auteur est la difficulté d'obtenir des commentaires précis sur les oeuvres des artistes impliqués dans le dessin des timbres-postes du Canada qui méritent sûrement beaucoup plus qu'une simple mention sur la bordure des feuilles de timbres et aussi d'une simple mention d'un nom sur les données techniques apparaissant sur les PS 14.

Bravo! M. Nolet pour un ouvrage bien recherché et dont la présentation mérite tous les superlatifs possibles.

Marcel Cool
Chateauguay, P.Q.

BRAVO A JACQUES NOLET

Bravo à Jacques Nolet pour son très intéressant article sur la fabrication du timbre-poste canadien dans le "Canadian Philatelist" de mai-juin 1986.

Une toute petite remarque toutefois: La Vérendrye n'était pas un explorateur "français" (p. 169); c'était un explorateur Canadien: il est né à Trois Rivières en 1685.

Jacques Gaudreau
New York, NY

C.F. BLACK'S CANADIANA

C.F. Black's *Canadiana* section on shipping is of considerable interest. On Page 164 he mentions the "Arawa" about which information is elusive. Would you kindly pass along the information that in 1893 the Canadian Australasian Line ship "Miowera", affectionately known as "Weary Mary", ran on a reef near

Victoria and had to go to England for repairs. The Line chartered "Arawa" from Shaw, Saville & Albion Line, to replace the "Miowera" for six months. The "Arawa" was built in 1884 and measured 5026 gross tons and 439 feet.

Incidentally, the Canadian Australasian Line's "Monowai" appears on a Cook Islands stamp in 1932 and on a French Oceania stamp. Another ship of the line, "Awatea" appears on a New Zealand stamp.

The "Monowai" was built in 1925 and measured 11,037 gross tons and 500 feet. She was an Assault Ship during the Normandy landings. "Awatea", which replaced "Niagara" on the Vancouver-Australia run, was built in 1936 and measured 13,480 gross tons and 545 feet. She sank off Algeria in 1942.

I would also point out that "SS Triadic" was launched at West Coast Shipbuilders' yard in Vancouver in 1945 and not at Allis-Chalmers, the company which supplied the engines.

Les Rimes
West Vancouver, BC

As a serving Naval Officer, I would like to point out that "HMCS Ottawa" is still serving as an anti-submarine frigate. Mr. Black's *Canadiana* article in the May/June issue mentions "HMCS Ottawa" as if she had been decommissioned.

Rick Bracken
Kingston, ON

The article, *Canadiana* Part 3, mentions five ships on which information is scarce or lacking the following data may be helpful:

(1) S.S. Arawa, Hawaii #78 (1894); a passenger steamer owned by Shaw, Savill & Albion, built 1884 by Wm. Denny Dumbart. 5,044 gross tons, 439' x 46'3" x 28'9". Steel hull; four masts. In 1885 she held the London - New Zealand record with a time of 34 days 17 hours, 23 minutes. She also held the Wellington - San Francisco record in 1893. Renamed Colon, 1895; Lake Megantic, 1900; Port Henderson, 1905; Anapo, 1912 and Porto Said, 1913 — each name denoting a new owner: Sunk by German submarine, U-39, in the Mediterranean on 10 December 1915.

The Canadian Australasian Line was founded in 1893 with Canadian Pacific as North American Traffic Agents. In 1901 the Union

Steamship Co. of New Zealand bought shares in the company and later become sole owners, changing the name to the Canadian Australasian Royal Mail Line in 1911. Canadian Pacific made an arrangement with the Union S.S. Co. in 1931 and bought half shares in two ships which were placed on the Vancouver-Honolulu-Suva-Sydney Voyage. Service was suspended in June 1953 and the company dissolved in November 1955.

(2) Cote d'Emeraude, France #1343 (1972); a barquentine-rigged fishing schooner owned by M. Marie-Ange Glâtier of St. Malo. Built 1925 by Chantier Naval de l'ouest, St. Malo. 380 gross tons, 294 net tons; 131-5 (pp) x 30.3 x 13.5 feet fished for cod on the Iceland & Newfoundland fishing grounds for 16 years. She left Cassablanca for Port Lyautey on 19 January 1941, having been sold for scrapping. She encountered a N.W. gale on 21 January and was wrecked abroad, losing five men.

(3) "Nova Scotian lumber schooner and Bermuda 1938 & 1940". This ship is the J.W. Clise (Bermuda 118-119), the ship on the left is the Monarch of Bermuda. The J.W. Clise was built in 1904 by Thomas C. Reed, Ballard, Washington for the Globe Navigation Co., Seattle, Washington. 845 gross tons, 715 net tons; 188.7 (pp) x 40.3 x 14.2 feet, 4 masts. She sailed under various owners in Pacific and European waters. In January 1924, sold to the Putman Lumber Co., Jacksonville, Florida, for trade between the Bahamas, Bermuda and the Antilles. She foundered in a hurricane while on voyage from Tampa, Florida to Puerto Rico, 4 August 1940. Crew rescued by S.S. Pan Amca. (4 & 5) Chignecto; Cobequid. No data available in unit records.

Hope that the above data is helpful but realize that few collectors are deeply interested in ships.

I enjoy reading Canadian Philatelist. Well Done!

A.W. Mears
St. Stephen, NB

DONATIONS TO THE R.P.S.C.

I note with interest the increase of fees for membership in the R.P.S.C. effective 1 January 1987. It is obvious that to keep "The Royal" operating in the black, each member must contribute a reasonable share.

As a life-member I have paid for all future

years as a member of "The Royal". However, I know that the R.P.S.C. could use more funds to meet certain special expenses and thus I suggest that all Life Members of the Royal consider donating an amount equal to or greater than the applicable annual dues for one year. There would be no gift tax receipt received, only the pleasure of knowing one was helping "The Royal". The Board of Directors are at present investigating the feasibility of issuing a gift tax receipt for donations to The Royal, and also the possibility of creating an organization to serve as Friends of the R.P.S.C. Due to government requirements such finalizations take time.

Would you please accept the enclosed cheque to be forwarded to the Treasurer of the R.P.S.C. to start this extra support of "The Royal" from R.P.S.C. Life Members.

Yours philatelically
R.K. Malott
Life Member 5358L

EXCHANGES WANTED

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

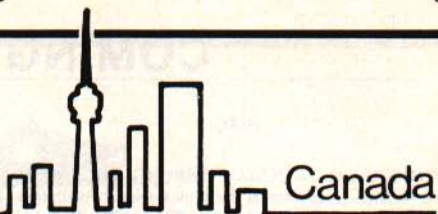
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COMING EVENTS

1986

OCTOBER 6-11 — JOHANNESBURG 100, international philatelic exhibition at the Witwatersrand Exhibition Centre, Johannesburg, South Africa. Aerophilatelic Commissioner: Kendall Sanford, 47 Lombardy, Baie d'Urfé, P.Q. H9X 3K9. Canadian Commissioner: James E. Kraemer, 17 Commanche Dr., Nepean, Ont. K2E 6E8.

OCTOBER 11 - OCTOBERFEST STAMP SHOW, exhibition and bourse of the Kitchener - Waterloo Philatelic Society, St Andrew's Presbyterian Church, Queen & Weber Sts., Kitchener, Ont. Sat.: 9:30 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. Free admission. Information: P.O. Box 8101, Bridgeport, Ont. N2K 2G6.

OCTOBER 17-19 — CALTAPEX '86, annual exhibition and bourse of the Calgary Philatelic Society at the Marlborough Inn, 1316 33 St. NE, Calgary, AB. Friday: 4 to 9pm; Saturday: 9am to 6pm; and Sunday: 9am to 5pm. Information: Bruce Crow, P.O. Box 6979, Station D, Calgary, AB T2P 1H2

OCTOBER 18 — GUELPH EX '86, annual exhibition and bourse of the Guelph Stamp Club at St. James Junior High School, 57 Victoria Rd. N., Guelph, ON. Sat: 10am to 6pm. Information: Steve Thorning, 231 Colborne, Elora, ON.

NOVEMBER 7-9 - STAMP MARKETPLACE, exhibition and bourse at the Sheraton Centre, Toronto. Information: Michael Madesker, 10-1300 Kamato Rd., Mississauga, Ont. L4W 2N2 (416) 625-2294.

DECEMBER 6 — Annual exhibition and bourse of the Stoney Creek Stamp Club at the Fiesta Mall, Highway #8, Stoney Creek, ON. Sat: 9:30am to 5pm. Information: P.O. Box 9343, Stoney Creek, ON L8G 4S1.

1987

JANUARY 9-11 - PHIL-EX, international stamp bourse at the Sheraton Centre, Queen St., Toronto. Fri.: 10 a.m. to 8 p.m., Sat.: 10 a.m. to 6 p.m. and Sun.: 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. Information: David Bastedo, Box 980, Station "K", Toronto, Ont. M4P 2V3.

FEBRUARY 21-22 — NIPEX '87, exhibition and bourse to be held at Stamford Lions Club Hall, 3846 Portage Road, NIAGARA FALLS, ONTARIO. Admission is free. Show will be open from 10am to 5pm Saturday and Sunday. Data from Ed Yonelinas, R.R. #1, Niagara-on-the-Lake, Ont. L0S 1J0, Canada

MARCH 28-29 — 44th annual exhibition and bourse of the North Toronto Stamp Club at the North Toronto Memorial Gardens, 180 Eglinton Ave. W., Toronto. Sat: 10am to 6pm and Sun: 10am to 5pm. Free admission and parking. Information: Stuart Sheppard, 81 Aldershot Cres., Willowdale, ON M2P 1M2.

1987

APRIL 10-12 — STAMPEX Canada, 15th annual exhibition under the rules for National Exhibitions of the R.P.S.C. and bourse at the Sheraton Centre in Toronto. Information against SASE from Michael Madesker, 157 Clifton Ave., Downsview, ON M3H 4L6.

MAY 15-17 — EXUP XVI, annual exhibition which commemorates the 54th anniversary of the Union Philatelique de Montreal at Centre Saint-Mathieu, 7110 8th Ave., Montreal. Friday: 5 to 9pm; Sat: 10am to 9pm; Sun: 10am to 4 pm. Information: EXUP XVI, 72 De Montbrun, Boucherville, PQ J4B 4T9

JUNE 13-21 - CAPEX '87, an F.I.P. sponsored international philatelic exhibition celebrating 100 years of organized philately in Canada, at the Toronto Convention Centre. Information: P.O. Box 204, Station "Q", Toronto, Ont. M4T 2M1.

OCTOBER 16-25 -- HAFNIA '87, FIP-sponsored international exhibition, Copenhagen, Denmark. Canadian Commissioner: R.K. Malott, 16 Harwick Crescent, Nepean, Ont. K2E 6E8.

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PRESIDENT'S PAGE

by

James E. Kraemer

What is the F.I.P.?

In a recent conversation with F. Burton Sellers, the President of the American Philatelic Society, we both agreed that there was a need to let our members know more about the F.I.P. Over the years I have learned much about this world organization. It has often been described as the "Philatelic United Nations." The Royal Philatelic Society of Canada is the officially sanctioned organization representing Canada and speaks for all the philatelists and stamp collectors in Canada.

The F.I.P. (Federation Internationale de Philatelie) is an international philatelic organization with 66 member countries. At the present time the offices of the F.I.P. are located in Zurich, Switzerland. They set up various committees, study various aspects of philately, set criteria for international philatelic exhibitions, including rules for judging, exhibiting, etc.

An International Philatelic Congress is held annually by the F.I.P., usually it is scheduled immediately after one of the F.I.P. sponsored International Exhibitions. The 54th Congress was held in Rome, Italy in November 1985. The 1986 Congress will be held in Stockholm, Sweden in September. Our delegate will be Dr. Peter M. Mann of Guelph, Ontario. The writer was an alternate delegate at the 53rd Congress held in Madrid, Spain in 1984. Observers may also attend by making prior arrangements with the delegate representing their country. An alternate delegate may vote if the official delegate is not available. The Royal Philatelic Society has the right to name a delegate and an alternate delegate (with the right to one vote). The Society can also name two observers to the Congress and can appoint one member to each of the nine commissions that operate under the F.I.P. These commissions are, - Aerophilately, Expertizing and Prevention of Forgeries, Maximaphily, Philatelic Literature, Postal History, Postal Stationery, Thematics, Tradi-


tional Philately, and Youth Philately. Each commission has a President elected for a four year term by the commission members and approved by the F.I.P.

Nine members of a Board elected at an F.I.P. Congress operate the organization. The Board consists of a President, three vice presidents and five Directors. There is also an Executive Secretary appointed by the Board. This is the only paid position in the F.I.P. The present Board has a member from each of the following countries: Argentina, Czechoslovakia, France, India, Singapore, Spain, Sweden, and the U.S. The President of the F.I.P. is Mr. Ladislav Dvoracek of Prague, Czechoslovakia. Funds for the F.I.P. organization come from membership dues and from fees paid by organizing committees who wish to have F.I.P. patronage for their particular international exhibition. No R.P.S.C. funds are expended for participation in F.I.P. activities except for the modest membership fee. The patronage fee for Capex 87 is paid by the Capex organizing committee. Harry Sutherland has often been our delegate. Richard K. Malott has represented Canada on the Aerophilately commission and Kenneth Rowe on the Philatelic Literature commission. Michael Madesker has ably represented Canada on the Youth Philately commission. These commissions are very important since they set up rules and regulations.

For example, a postmark exhibit comes under the Postal History class. According to the F.I.P. rules a Postal History exhibit is, "A collection of documents or items carried by a postal service (official, local, private); perhaps forwarded by agents, interfering with mail transport (censor, disinfection). It can explain either organization of functioning of mails or classification and study of postal marking applied to letter." The exhibitor should aim to show methods and means of franking and payment of postage. In


a postal history exhibit research and knowledge may be as important as the material shown. In F.I.P. exhibitions wrongly classified exhibits are not downgraded or disqualified but are transferred into their proper class. The onus for doing so is the judges responsibility not the exhibitor.

I am looking forward to telling you more about the F.I.P., particularly the various classes, in a future column. □



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PART 5 - INDUSTRY; VISITORS; A HELPING HAND; POSTAL MATTERS; CONCLUSION

Industry

There have been Canadian accomplishments in supplying the needs of industry, international and domestic, that have brought postal recognition in addition to those instances already noted, such as in the fields of shipping and aircraft.

One of the most noteworthy was the Quebec Bridge, one of the 'Bridges of the World' featured on the 5¢ of a set issued in 1971 by British Honduras.



This bridge, which spans the St. Lawrence River some seven miles above Quebec City, was designed as the world's largest cantilever bridge. Construction was begun in 1900, but it was plagued by misfortune before it was eventually completed. In 1907 a cantilever span collapsed, and in 1916 the centre span fell as it was being hoisted into position, causing the loss of 88 lives. It was completed in the following year.

One of the most important exports of the French Overseas Territory of New Caledonia is nickel, a prominence in their economy attested to by the issue of nickel-related stamps

in 1955, 1964 and 1967. Canadians had a good deal of the responsibility for the construction of their nickel-processing plant, pictured in 1955 and 1967.

Also Canadian-built was the Colombo Airport in Ceylon, which issued a 60¢ stamp in 1968 to mark its opening.

A Canadian-made tractor, the 'Muskeg' (a name adapted from a Cree word meaning 'swamp' or 'marsh'), has been extensively used in the Arctic and Antarctic; to such an extent in the latter that the British Antarctic Territory has twice shown it on stamps, in 1963 and 1969.

Our endeavours in another mode of transportation, the railway, has been featured by two unlikely, and almost neighbouring, areas in the Trucial States, Manama and Oman.

In 1972 Manama commemorated the centenary of Japanese railroads by issuing a set showing railway scenes representing various countries, among them, on the 7d, a Canadian Turbo Train. Five years later Oman, on the upper left stamp of a sheet showing locomotives, pictured an 1860 locomotive of the Great Western Railway of Canada.

Somewhat less obviously, Trinidad and Tobago gave some inadvertent publicity to the Royal Bank of Canada. On the 1¢ of the regular issue of 1960 is shown the Cipriani Memorial in Independence Square in Port of Spain. Behind the Memorial, just under the portrait of the Queen, is seen the Bank's logo; its name, however, is covered by the portrait. This building, then the Headquarters of the Bank in Trinidad, was replaced by a more modern one in 1967.

Stamp booklets of Great Britain have frequently included advertisements, and prominent among them have from time to time been two Canadian Insurance Companies, the Sun Life Assurance Company of Canada and the Canada

Life Assurance Company (or Group). Each of these may, for example, be found on the covers and inside pages of various booklets issued in 1973.

Visitors

Over the years there have been a number of visitors to this country that have been of such prominence or importance that the home country has issued stamps to mark, or later commemorate, the occasion.

An early example was the courtesy visit of the French corvette 'La Capricieuse' to Quebec in 1855, the first French naval vessel to have come to Canada in nearly a century. The centenary of this visit was commemorated by France in 1955 with a ship identified on the stamp as 'La Capricieuse,' but it is not an actual representation, for no picture of her could be found. That on the stamp was based on a watercolour of another French corvette of the same class, 'Galathée,' which had fortunately been located in the Naval Museum in Paris.



It was well into this century, however, before another transatlantic visitor warranted a special issue. This was the mass-formation flight in the summer of 1933 by 24 Savoia-Marchetti flying boats from Italy to North America, under the command of General Italo Balbo. The westward flight was in July and the return in August. The first three places visited in North America were in Canada — in Labrador, at Shediac, New Brunswick, and Montreal. On the return flight they touched down at Street Harbour, Newfoundland. To mark the occasion Italy issued two colourful se-tenant strips of three stamps, two of which paid the ordinary postage and air mail rates, while the third was a registered air express label.

Another visitor from Italy was the President, Giovanni Gronchi, who came to the United States and Canada in 1956. The Canadian leg of the journey brought him to Ottawa in

February. To attract attention to the visit a 50L Air Post stamp of the design of the 1945-6 issue was surcharged L120 and inscribed '1956 Visita del Presidente della Repubblica negli U.S.A. e nel Canada.'



Similarly, when Kwame Nkrumah, the Prime Minister of Ghana, came to the U.S. and Canada in 1958 (he was in Ottawa in July), an overprint to that effect was applied to the Independence issue of 1957.

The first passenger liner service between the Soviet Union and North America was inaugurated in April 1966, when the 18,860-ton luxury liner 'Alexandr Pushkin' made its initial voyage from Leningrad to Montreal. This event was marked by Russia with two stamps showing the liner and carrying appropriate inscriptions, of which 'MONTREAL' and 'LENINGRAD,' found on one of them, can be read by most Canadians.

In 1967 Jamaica issued two stamps that might be called a mourning issue, as they followed the death of its Prime Minister, Sir Donald Sangster. Sir Donald died in April of that year, having been in office less than ten months. Our interest in these stamps lies in the fact that his death occurred in Canada, while he was under treatment at the Montreal Neurological Institute. As far as I am aware he has been the only head of another Government to have died within our borders.

The most recent postally-recognized visitor was President Chun of South Korea, who called on us in 1982, an occasion marked by a stamp featuring the flags of both countries.

A Helping Hand

It is gratifying to know that there have been instances of other countries acknowledging Canadian contributions to their progress or well-being.

The Cooperative for American-Canadian Relief Everywhere (CARE) is a charitable

organization, founded in 1945-6, that has international ramifications, as the name indicates. Its 25th anniversary was marked by our partner, the United States, in 1971.

Four countries that have been helped by CARE have paid postal tribute by noting anniversaries: Ceylon, the 25th in 1971; Guatemala with three stamps in 1971-2 to commemorate the tenth anniversary in that country; Honduras, a set of 12 in 1976 for its 20th anniversary there; and the 20th anniversary in Costa Rica brought three stamps in 1977.



Another helpful effort by Canada has been under the aegis of the Colombo Plan, which assists in the economic development of countries of South and Southeast Asia. Under the Plan the Asian member countries plan their own programmes, while members outside the region contribute by giving financial and technical aid.

Pakistan was assisted materially by Canada as a fellow Plan member in the development of the Warsak Hydroelectric and Irrigation Project on the Kabul River; in 1961 she issued a stamp showing the Warsak Dam, in a scene reminiscent of that found on the Canadian Colombo Plan stamp of the same year.



This country has been involved in two joint school projects that have brought resultant

stamp issues. In 1971 the 8c of a Dominica set for International Education Year (not 'EDUCATIONAL,' as on the stamp) pictured Goodwill Junior High School, a joint Canada-Dominica project. In 1978 St. Vincent commemorated by two stamps the tenth anniversary of a school-to-school project between the children of Ontario and St. Vincent.

Postal Matters

Canada, and Canadians, have in one way or another contributed to the design and production of a surprising number of the stamps of others. Some of the connections may be slight, but each has its own interest.

One of the lesser-known designs which has a Canadian relevance is that of the 5c of the U.S. Columbian Exposition issue of 1893. Its central feature is a reproduction of a painting, on the stamp given the title 'Columbus Soliciting Aid of Isabella,' by the European artist Vaclav Bzik. When he painted it in 1884 he called it 'Columbus at the Court of Ferdinand and Isabella.'

Since 1929 this painting has, I understand, been in the lobby of the Hotel Manoir Richelieu, Murray Bay, Quebec. It has been designated by the Provincial Government as an historic work, and as such cannot be removed from the Province.

Another historical painting that draws our attention is by Henry Sandham, a Canadian artist born in Montreal in 1842, and a founding member of the Royal Canadian Academy. This painting, 'Dawn of Liberty' (alternatively known as 'Birth of Liberty'), a representation of the Battle of Lexington and Concord, has been used twice for U.S. stamp designs. In 1925 it was on the commemorative issued for the 150th anniversary of the Battle, and in 1975 it was on the one issued for its bicentenary.



The Ottawa photographer Yousuf Karsh, already mentioned in connection with a famous photograph of Churchill, has taken others that have been used in stamp designs. For example, the photo of Queen Elizabeth that appears on the 1974 Royal Visit issue of Papua New Guinea was by him, as also was that of Harlan Fiske Stone, the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States from 1941 to 1946, seen on a memorial stamp in 1948.

Stamps designed by Canadians have been more numerous. The earliest I have run across was the 1951 Air Post set of the Canal Zone, which was designed by George Gundersen, the Art Director of the British American Bank Note Company of Ottawa. In 1955 Sarawak used a Gundersen design for the 20¢ of its regular issue, which showed a Melanau girl weaving a basket, a design that won him an international award.

In 1968 Gundersen teamed with George Fanais, also of the B.A.B.N., to create the design of the World Weather Watch issue of the United Nations, and in 1972 B.A.B.N. staff artists were responsible for the design of the 17¢ of the U.N. Air Post set.



Another designer of stamps for the U.N. has been Alan L. Pollock, of Toronto. In 1957 his design was accepted for the World Meteorological Organization pair, and in 1977 the design of the 31¢ Air Post stamp was his work.

Ken Dallison, of Indian River, Ontario, has more recently had a number of U.S. designs to his credit. He was responsible for the two Wright Brothers Air Post stamps of 1978, the Octave Chanute and Wiley Post pairs of 1979, the Glenn Curtis single of 1980 and the Alfred Verville of 1985, all Airmails.

Dallison has, as well, been contributing to the Transportation series with the designs of the 11¢ Stutz Bearcat and the 12¢ Stanley Steamer of 1985.

It has already been mentioned that a Canadian, Ernst Barensher, designed both the U.S. and Canadian stamps issued in 1984 to commemorate the 25th anniversary of the St. Lawrence Seaway. In the same year Yves Paquin of Montreal designed the Cartier 450th anniversary commemoratives issued by France and Canada.

In the actual production of 'foreign' stamps there also are Canadian contributions.



An example is found in some of the regular issue stamps of Sweden of 1920 to 1922. The dies, transfer rolls and printing plates for the designs featuring the Arms (3 ore), the heraldic lion (5 ore, 25 ore and 30 ore), King Gustav (10 ore and 20 ore) and the Crown and posthorn (35 ore and 45 ore) were produced by the British American Bank Note Company, Ottawa.

In the actual printing we find that three Canadian companies have competed successfully for contracts, notably for postal paper issued by the United Nations: the British American Bank Note Company, the Canadian Bank Note Company, Limited, both of Ottawa, and Ashton-Potter Limited, of Toronto.

An early example by B.A.B.N. was the set issued by Honduras in 1937 to commemorate the 400th anniversary of the founding of the city of Comayagua. Later there have been a number of U.N. items. The earliest of these was an Air Mail postal card in 1957 and another card in 1958; in 1960 they printed two stamps and a miniature sheet commemorating the 15th anniversary of the U.N.; and in 1967 the five stamps of the U.N. Expo 67 set.

The 'Wings for Norway' issued by that country in 1946, already mentioned, was printed by C.B.N. Two years later the Company printed the Bahamas set issued in 1948 to mark the 300th anniversary of the settlement of the Colony. They have also printed a number of U.N. items. In 1959 they had the contract for printing four special issues - that one showing the New York City Building at Flushing Meadows



(where the General Assembly was held from 1946-50), the pair for the U.N. Economic Commission for Europe, the Trusteeship Council issue and that for World Refugee Year.

In 1962 C.B.N. printed the 5¢ of the regular issue, in 1963 a postal card, in 1964 the stamps issued to honour international efforts and achievements in the control of narcotics, in 1968 the two stamps that publicized the U.N. Industrial Development Organization, and an Air Mail Postal Card in 1969.

Ashton-Potter came into the picture later than the others, but has been responsible for the production of a larger number of U.N. issues than they have.

In 1974 A-P printed the three stamps (one for the offices in New York, two for Geneva) for the commemoration of the centenary of the Universal Postal Union; in 1975 two stamps and a sheet each for N.Y. and Geneva for the 30th anniversary of the U.N.; four of the five stamps of the 1976 N.Y. regular issue and one for the offices in Vienna; in 1979 two stamps for N.Y. and one for Geneva for the cause of a free and independent Namibia; in 1980 six stamps and three sheets (two stamps and a sheet each for N.Y., Geneva and Vienna) issued to commemorate the 35th anniversary of the U.N.; and later in 1980 came the six stamps (two for each office) of the Economic and Social Council issue.

Other postal administrations have on occasion entered into special arrangements for distribution and sale of their stamps in this country. The earliest of these was in 1916, when the Bahamas and Canada entered into a Special Delivery Agreement which permitted the use of the Bahamas 5d overprinted Special Delivery stamp (in addition to the necessary Canadian postage) on letters originating in Canada destined for the Bahamas and requiring special delivery. These stamps were on sale in Ottawa, Toronto, Winnipeg and Westmount (Montreal).

There were three printings (identifiable with difficulty), only the first of which, 600 stamps, was on sale in this country. Genuine 1916 covers originating in Canada are rare.

Another arrangement involving the more or less official sale of non-Canadian stamps in Canada also arose during wartime. In 1941 and 1942 a number of the earlier and current issues (Regular, Postage Due and Parcel Post) of Saint-Pierre & Miquelon were overprinted by the Free French Administration. The overprint, applied in various forms, reads 'FRANCE LIBRE F.N.F.L.' (Forces Navales Francaises Libres). Most of the stamps were obtained by speculators, but the remainders were taken over by the Free French Agency in Ottawa, by whom they were sold at a premium for the benefit of Le Syndicat des Oeuvres Sociales.

As already mentioned, the U.N. in 1967 issued five stamps, printed in Canada, for Expo 67. It may be added that these were in Canadian currency, and were valid for postage only on mail posted at the U.N. pavilion at Expo. The central designs of four of these stamps depicted bas-relief panels on the Canadian-designed doors at the public entrance of the General Assembly Building in New York. These panels were donated by Canada in 1961. A special stamp folder containing a set of these stamps provided an attractive souvenir of a visit to the pavilion.



Since Newfoundland came into the Confederation in 1949 we have occasionally seen their stamps used for Canadian postage. An interesting example of individual initiative shortly after that union occurred when a collector sent covers to all Provincial capitals, having affixed only Newfoundland stamps. A complete series of these covers make an unusual souvenir of that rounding out of the country.

As imitation is said to be the sincerest form of flattery we should have positive thoughts about any other country that adopted one of our stamp designs for their own use. There are three instances of this that come to mind.

The earliest is the 3¢ Liberian stamp of 1881 that has a border identical to that of the Canadian 3¢ 'Small Queen' stamp that had first appeared 11 years before.

A stamp of Newfoundland (not then, however, part of Canada) the 3¢ of 1890, has been paid a compliment by Uruguay, for in 1898 that country issued a 5¢ stamp that is remarkably similar to the earlier one, with the head of Liberty in the place of Queen Victoria.

Another one may be coincidence, but the logo we adopted in 1967 for Centennial Year, the 11 equilateral triangles arranged in the form of a maple leaf, is found again, with a 12th triangle added, on the 'standby' design of Israel, first seen in 1975. The additional triangle enables this symbol, in the form of a Star of David, to represent the Twelve Tribes. Such a representation had not been seen before on Israel's stamps.



The actual reproduction of our stamps on those of other countries is of more frequent occurrence.

In 1965 Ajman, in its Gibbons Catalogue Centenary Exhibition set, featured on the 25np a reproduction of Canada's 12d of 1851. The Newfoundland 'Hawker' of 1919 and the Canadian 'Inverted Seaway' of 1959 were among the Nicaragua selection of 'Rare and Famous Stamps' pictured in 1976, and the 'Hawker' and 'De Pinedo' of 1927 were seen on a Mauritania souvenir sheet in 1979.

The International Philatelic Exhibition 'CAPEX 78' was held in Toronto in June 1978, and a number of countries hastened to provide special issues, some of which showed reproductions of Canadian stamps.

Hungary had a souvenir sheet with three



stamps picturing the 3d 'Beaver' of 1851; Mongolia a set of eight, each showing one or two Canadians; Mozambique had one featuring Mozambique No. 1 and Canada No. 1.

'CAPEX 78' stamps without reproductions of ours were issued by Cuba, a souvenir sheet; the Philippines, two large stamps and a sheet, the latter perf. and imperf.; Poland, a sheet; Samoa, a sheet; and the U.S. a sheet of eight stamps showing wildlife found along our mutual border.

Anguilla in 1980, in a 'LONDON 1980' set edged into the 'CAPEX 78' picture by showing Canada's \$1.25 'CAPEX 78' stamp and the new Toronto City Hall. Incidentally, this provides an example of a 'stamp on stamp,' for the \$1.25 has on it a pair of the 6d of 1851.



The Philatelic Youth Exhibition 'CANADA 82' caused the United States to issue a bilingual souvenir card, on it is shown the by now familiar 'Beaver' design, but this time it is the 5¢ version of 1859, along with the U.S. 10¢ of 1869.

In 1968 Mexico issued a souvenir sheet to mark the International Philatelic Exhibition 'EFIMEX '68,' being held in Mexico City. Around the margin of the sheet are the emblems of several philatelic societies, among them, in an evident tribute to its standing in the philatelic

community, is the then emblem of the Royal Philatelic Society of Canada.

Another item of at least quasi-philatelic interest in the Canadian context arose out of a strike by the employees of the British Post Office in 1971. During part of the period they were on strike, from January 29 to March 10, a private courier mail service was authorized by the British Government to accept and carry mail from the U.K. to a number of other countries, including Canada. Special labels, individually designed for country of destination, were affixed on payment of the appropriate charge.

For Canada the charge was 20p. This covered transportation from Britain to a port of entry in this country. There, upon payment of the required Canadian postage, it entered our postal system. The 'Canada' label showed the British and Canadian flags and carried the inscription 'SPECIAL COURIER MAIL FROM UNITED KINGDOM — COURRIER CANADIEN.' This would seem to be an eminently collectible item, particularly if properly used on cover.

Conclusion

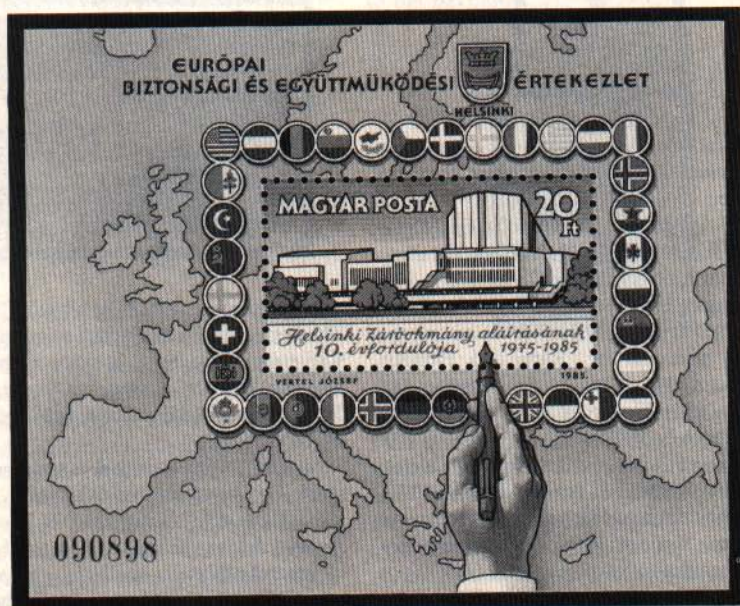
During the time this series has been under way a number of additions to the earlier topics have been noted. They are given here in about the sequence in which they would appear in the narrative.

In 1982 France honoured the memory of Cavalier de La Salle, who had come to Canada in 1666. Under Frontenac's aegis he undertook exploration from Quebec to the Great Lakes and along the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers. This French stamp was issued in connection with his discovery, and claiming for France, of the territory of 'LA LOUISIANE.'

Captain James Cook has turned up again in a Canadian context on a 100f Cameroun Air Post stamp of 1978, on which attention is drawn to his presence at the siege of Quebec in 1759.

The Jersey artist P.J. Oules, whose painting of the Gaspé Basin has been noted in connection with the long-lasting association of that Channel Island with Atlantic Canada, had another related painting on a 12p Jersey stamp of 1985. This shows the Jersey sailing ship 'Gaspé' engaged in battle off the Gulf of St. Lawrence with the United States privateer 'Diomedé.' This 1814 engagement lasted for four hours, until the American 'thought proper to make his escape.'

More attention has recently, in May 1986, been given by the United States to some of her Polar explorers, all of whom made their way north over Canadian land and waters. They were Elisha Kent Kane, who travelled north out of Baffin Bay in 1852-5; Adolphus W. Greeley, who led an 1882 expedition that explored



Ellesmere Island and northward, and had harrowing experiences and a number of deaths among the members of his party because relief ships did not arrive; Rear Admiral Robert E. Peary is again remembered for his 1909 march toward the North Pole, which he may have reached via Grant Land in the Canadian Arctic; and Vilhjalmur Stefansson, who in 1908-12 did important anthropological studies of the Eskimos, and in 1913-8 explored and mapped the northernmost islands of the Canadian archipelago.

There have been several additions to the list of issues marking the 40th anniversary of ICAO: Anguilla, Grenada, Guinea-Bissau, Morocco, Paraguay, Peru, Tanzania, Togo, Tunisia and the Turks and Caicos Islands.

The Canadian flag continues to wave abroad. In 1984 Bulgaria, we have been told, showed the Maple Leaf on a souvenir sheet for a Europa Conference, and Hungary in 1985 has ours among numerous others bordering a 20f stamp in a sheet commemorating the tenth anniversary of the Helsinki Agreement.

Another quadruped bearing a Canadian name is a Labrador dog found on two stamps in a miniature sheet issued by New Zealand in 1982.

Canachites canadensis, the Spruce Grouse, a permanent resident over a wide range in this country, is suddenly popular; it is one of the four 34c birds on the May 1986 Canadian issue prompted by the XIX International Ornithological Congress which took place in Ottawa in June; and in our present context, Bhutan featured it on the 4nu of an Audubon Birth Centenary issue of 1985.

An addition to the Canadian ships that other countries have pictured is found on a 1977 stamp of India; what had until 1914 been the Canadian Pacific 'Empress of India' is shown under another identity, the 'Loyalty' of the Scindia Steam Ship Navigation Company. She had been brought from CP by the Maharajah of Gwalior early in World War I to serve as a hospital ship, and was later turned over to the Scindia Line. The stamp marks the centenary of the birth of the Scindia founder, Narottam Morarjee.

Two of the 'Lady' ships that Canada provided in 1925 for service to the British Caribbean Colonies have again been recollected, this time by Trinidad and Tobago in 1985, the 'Lady Nelson' and the 'Lady Drake.' The same set includes the 'Federal Maple,' already seen on

a 1970 set of Antigua, and adds another which probably belongs here, the 'Federal Palm.'

One of our aircraft, the De Havilland (Canada) 'Twin Otter,' makes another appearance, on the \$5 stamp in the souvenir sheet of the ICAO 40th anniversary issue of Antigua.

Gaetan Boucher, the Canadian Winter Olympic gold medallist in speed skating in 1984, already seen on an issue of Equatorial Guinea, has been shown again, by Mongolia in 1985; they picture him so far ahead that no other competitor is in sight.

A new topic, Vancouver's 'Expo 86,' has had, at the time of writing, one international acknowledgement, a stamp and distinctive cover issued by Czechoslovakia.

This completes the account of the booty accumulated during a personal journey into what has been unexpectedly large and unknown territory. As suggested at the beginning, it has illuminated many aspects of Canada, from its remote past to the vibrant present in which we are having a recognized impact on the international scene.

The story, here undoubtedly incomplete, is still unfolding. The Calgary Olympics are around the corner, and there will surely continue to be other reasons, or excuses, to show our flag. □

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AMERIPEX '86

by R.K. Malott

What a show! Chicago, Illinois is known as the city of superlatives. The same nomenclature must apply to AMERIPEX '86 so ably organized by Chairman Bud Hennig and Executive Director Les Winick. Their multitudinous volunteers and the efficient and friendly 500 USPS personnel looking after purchases and cancellations of current US stamps made everything function well. Whatever your interest may have been in collecting, that subject was exhibited. Hundreds of dealers were there to cater to all needs and all sizes of pocket books. Over 140 countries had booths to sell their stamps and to cancel the very popular Ameripex Philatelic Passports. Canada Post operated a double booth with eight hard working and friendly staff. The four bird stamps were very popular and sold out before the end of the show. The special Canadian souvenir card for Ameripex depicting the snow goose and available cancelled only at the exhibition was particularly popular. Did you know Canada has issued seven of these cards over the last 4 or 5 years?

Special areas and events for children that were brought to the exhibition by 20 buses every day were most popular and proved there is a future for stamp collecting among the young in the USA at least. Let us hope CAPEX '87 in Toronto, 13 to 21 June 1987 has something special for the children and for the senior citizens too. The area of 7 football fields was filled with exhibits, booths, a large USPS display area and stamp collectors. During my eleven days there I noted all areas occupied - booths, dealers areas, lecture rooms, exhibit areas of court of honour exhibits, non-competitive and competitive areas. The collectors in the Chicago area certainly spent a great deal of time studying the exhibits. There are countless details that could be listed and perhaps others who attended AMERIPEX '86 will write about them including Dave Dixon, the Canadian Commissioner to Ameripex who

transported the 13 Canadian exhibits and 6 Canadian literature entries to Chicago, and Boris Margau, who supervised the CAPEX '87 complimentary booth S45 at AMERIPEX '86.

There was some Canadian activity at Ameripex - Dave Dixon was the Commissioner, Harry Sutherland and Michael Madesker, both R.P.S.C. Directors were members of the Jury, Jim Kraemer, President of the R.P.S.C., served as an apprentice judge. There were several Canadian stamp dealers in attendance and all appeared to be doing well financially. Judge René Marin, Chairman of the Board, Canada Post was in attendance for a successful launching of the four Canada bird stamps and the show card on 23 May, although the first day of issue was on 22 May 1986. Although the R.P.S.C. did not have a booth to promote itself, CAPEX '87 had a complimentary booth to promote CAPEX '87, pins and a leaflet to distribute. Aided by Maureen and Ritch Toop, Dorothy and Dick Malott and a new R.P.S.C. member Bill Olson of Calgary, hundreds of names were registered for interest in membership in the R.P.S.C., or interest in obtaining data on CAPEX '87. R.P.S.C. membership applications were distributed as were souvenir R.P.S.C. pins and a special cacheted R.P.S.C. participation certificate donated by the British American Bank Note Company Ottawa. A copy of a participation certificate is attached in this article. There were 500 left out of the 3,000 prepared as of 2 June 1986. Any R.P.S.C. member wishing a cacheted souvenir participation certificate may send \$1.00 to cover postage and handling for one. Address all requests to The National Office, P.O. Box 5320, Station F, Ottawa, Ontario, K2C 3J1. Attention Ritch Toop. A special dated R.P.S.C. cachet was prepared for the event also.

The annual R.P.S.C. members meeting was held on Saturday 31 May at the Hyatt Regency Hotel. Only 30 members were present due to the lack of signs indicating where the Meeting

was being held. A Miss pre-teenage competition blocked the entrance to the room which must have deterred some members from finding the location. Since President Kraemer had 50 proxy votes, everything was agreed to for future activities of the Club including a new ad rate schedule in the Canadian Philatelist and a new membership fee. Harry Sutherland, Vice Chairman of CAPEX '87 advised all present that once AMERIPEX '86 was completed the publicity data tempo on CAPEX '87 would be substantially increased. Bulletin No. 1 was already in the mail to prospective exhibitors, bourse holders and philatelic organizations.

The results of the exhibition competition were rewarding to the Canadian recipients. The four recipients of the main prizes were:

A) Grand Prix d'Honneur for the winner of the FIP Championship Class was Enrique Martin de Bustamente of Spain for his exceptional exhibit of **Venezuela Classics**. Senor Bustamente received **The Great Spirit "Wanka Tanka"** figurine, the North American Sioux Indian Great Spirit.

B) The Grand Prix National, a six-point nine inch Martele antique silver pitcher by the Gorham Manufacturing Company, 1910, was awarded to Ryohei Ishikowa of Japan for his fabulous showing of the United States Stamps 1847-1869. The Grand Prix National is the award for the best exhibit of philatelic material related to the host country. The recipient does not have to be from the host country.

C) The Grand Prix International, a hand-formed crystal with engraving and precious metal of an American country fair **Carrousel** by Peter Aldridge and Jane Osborn-Smith of Steuben Glass, was awarded to Rae Mader (pseudonym) of the United States for his devastating exhibit of British Guiana. Included in this exhibit was the world famous and unique British Guiana 1 cent Black on Magenta.

D) The Dr. James J. Metajka, Jr., Award **Excalibur** for the best aerophilatelic exhibit at AMERIPEX '86 composed of a miniature sterling silver broad-sword with an 18 karat kilt thrust into a block of Steuben Glass cut crystal by James Houston of Steuben Glass. This unique award for presentation only at AMERIPEX '86, was donated by Mrs. Marie Matejka and Interphil '76, in respectful remembrance of the late and imminent aerophilatelist, Dr. James J. Metajka. The recipient of **Excalibur** was Ma-

lor R.K. Malott, Retired, of Canada for his exhibit of **Canadian Pioneer and Semi-Official Flown Air Mail Covers, 1905 to 1934**.

The medal awards to Canada entrants and all members of the R.P.S.C. were:

A) Large Gold:

Major R.K. Malott, Ottawa, Ontario for his exhibit of Canadian Pioneer and semi-Official Flown Air Mail Covers, 1905 to 1934. This large gold, one of 71 awarded, was the only one to a Canadian and the only one awarded for aerophilately. With the award of this large gold, Malott is now eligible to compete in the FIP Championship Class, having received at least three large gold awards in three separate years over a ten-year period. Malott is the first Canadian collector of aerophilately to achieve this honoured recognition, and one of a very few Canadian collectors to achieve FIP Championship Class. The American Air Mail Society (AAMS) awarded Malott for his 36 years of aerophilatelic research the prestigious George W. Angers Memorial Award for 1986. George W. Angers was one of the co-founders of the AAMS.

B) Small Gold:

1. Kenneth Rowe, Toronto, Ontario, for **The Postal History of the Forwarding Agents**, with emphasis on the Western Hemisphere.

2. Allan L. Steinhart, Toronto, Ontario, for **Pre-Stamp and Stampless Mailings to and From British North America - 1685 to 1865**.

C) Large Vermeil:

1. Dr. Miet A. Kamiensky, Toronto, Ontario for **Poland - 1720 to 1923**.

2. John C. "Jack" Arnell, Bermuda (R.P.S.C. member) for his **U.S. Transatlantic Stampless Mail**. Jack was also granted felicitations with his large vermeil.

D) Vermeil:

1. David Dixon, Oakville, Ontario, **The War Effort Issue of Canada**.

2. Andrew Cronin, Toronto, Ontario **Postal History of Macedonia**.

3. Ray Simrak, Maidstone, Ontario **Canadian Pioneer Air Mail Covers and Stamps and Canadian SCADTA**.

4. Emmett P. "Pat" Sloan, Ottawa, Ontario, **South Atlantic**.

E) Large Silver:

1. Donald R.J. Welsh, Thornhill, Ontario, **Fiji-Government Issues 1871-1902**.

2. Kimmo K. Salonen, Milliken, Ontario, **Pioneer Post Offices of York County, Ontario.**

3. Frank Alusio, Islington, Ontario, for his thematic exhibit, **Atomic Energy.**

F) Silver:

1. William G. Robinson, Vancouver, British Columbia **Canada-Military Mail, 1865-1919.**

2. The Unitrade Press, Toronto, Ontario for the Literature Section - Handbooks, **The Nova Scotia Post, Its Offices, Masters and Marks. 1700-1867.**

G) Large Bronze:

1. Ronald Winmill, Ottawa, Ontario for the Literature Section - Handbooks, **The Evolution of Imperial Penny Postage and the Postal History of the Canadian 1898 Map Stamp.**

2. Ron Richards, Toronto, Ontario Editor for the Literature Section - Periodicals, **The Canadian Philatelist, Vol 36 (1985).**

3. H. Michael Street, Ancaster, Ontario, Editor for the Literature Section - Periodicals, - **BNA Topics.**

H) Bronze:

1. Denis Cottin, Montreal, Quebec, Editor,

for the Literature Section - Periodicals - **Philatelic Quebec.**

2. Piet Steen, Hinton, Alberta, Editor for the Literature Section - Periodicals - **The Latin American Post.**

To the 19 Canadian recipients of AMERIPEX '86 awards congratulations and thank for making a substantial Canadian imprint at AMERIPEX '86. It is hoped that the recipients will apply to have their exhibits and literature shown at CAPEX '87, that takes place at Toronto, Ontario, 13 to 21 June 1987.

**Plan ahead to attend
CAPEX '87
Toronto Convention
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Techniques Philatéliques

LE PAPIER ET LA PHILATELIE



par Richard Gratton (AQEP)

PARTIE #2

Les papiers utilisés pour la fabrication des timbres-poste dans le monde.

Plusieurs types de papiers furent utilisés pour la fabrication des timbres-poste et des entiers postaux dans le monde, on peut les diviser en quatre grandes familles:

- les papiers sécuritaires
- les supports de fortune
- les papiers communs
- les curiosités

On peut se poser à ce stade-ci la question suivante "Qu'est ce que du papier à timbre - poste?"

Lors de la production des timbres-poste, le papier joue un rôle très important — le papier étant produit sous des conditions diverses, il en existe une très grande variété de types.

Lorsque l'imprimeur choisit le papier, l'aspect le plus important, c'est qu'il doit convenir au procédé d'impression utilisé pour imprimer les timbres-poste: en effet, le papier utilisé en lithographie n'est pas le même que pour la gravure, par exemple.

Le papier doit aussi avoir une certaine texture et une épaisseur qui facilitent sa manipulation par le public. Idéalement, le papier devrait être le plus sécuritaire possible, c'est à dire qu'il ne doit pas être facile pour un faussaire de le reproduire ou le substituer par un autre type de papier, ou encore, pour un fraudeur d'être en

mesure de réutiliser le timbre après avoir nettoyé l'oblitération postale.

Les papiers sécuritaires

Le premier timbre-poste, le un penny noir de Grande-Bretagne, fut imprimé en 1840 sur un papier spécialement préparé pour cette émission le filigrane montrant une couronne, était présent sur chaque figurine, c'était un papier que l'on peut qualifier de *sécuritaire* (figure 15).



Figure 15

Les timbres-poste représentant des valeurs fiduciaires, de nombreuses administrations postales utilisent des papiers sécuritaires afin d'éviter la contrefaçon. En effet, lorsque l'on emploie ces types de papiers on peut alors détecter facilement si quelqu'un essaie de frauder le système postal en imprimant ses propres timbres-poste, car ces papiers ont une ou plusieurs marques distinctives ou particularités permettant de les identifier de façon sûre et habituellement rapide.



Figure 16



Figure 17

Les administrations postales doivent aussi trouver des papiers desquels on ne pourra pas enlever les marques postales facilement soit à l'aide de nettoyeurs ou de solvants divers, afin que l'on ne puisse utiliser les timbres-poste seulement qu'une fois.

Voyons donc différents types de papiers sécuritaires qui furent utilisés par les autorités postales dans le monde. Le terme anglais le plus souvent utilisé est indiqué entre parenthèses.

- Papier avec filigrane (Watermarked paper)
- Papier vergé (Laid paper)
- Papier bâtonné (Batonné paper)
- Papier quadrillé (Quadrille paper)
- Papier granité (Granite paper)
- Papier Dickinson (Silk thread paper)
- Papiers de couleur (Colored papers)
- Papier avec burelage (Winchester paper)
- Papier avec grille (Paper with grill)
- Papier avec bandes de vernis (Paper with varnish lines)
- Papier avec bandes de craie (Paper with chalk lines)
- Papier sécuritaire bleu (Blue safety paper)
- Papier à surface crétacée (Chalk surface paper)
- Papier à surface émaillée (Enamelled paper)
- Papier doublé (Double paper)
- Papier résiné (Resinised paper)
- Papier avec indicateur chimique (Paper with chemical indicator)
- Papier caméléon (Chameleon paper)

À ma connaissance, il n'existe pas de papier à timbres-poste possédant des planchettes de couleur, qui sont de petites rondelles de papier coloré (comme dans le papier-monnaie canadien, par exemple), il existe cependant des timbres fiscaux, provenant des carnets de rationnement, les possédant (figure 16).

Papiers avec filigranes

Les premiers filigranes sont originaires du

Moyen-âge en Europe. Déjà au 12^e siècle, les papetiers voulaient que l'on puisse distinguer la fabrique qui avait produit le papier, n'oublions pas que la fabrication du papier était alors considérée comme un art. Un collectionneur de filigranes, monsieur Briquet en avait répertorié près de 16 000 différents en l'an 1600!

Aujourd'hui la très grande majorité des papiers fabriqués sur les machines modernes ne possèdent pas de filigrane, seuls les papiers de très haute qualité et les papiers sécuritaires, habituellement à base de fibres de coton possèdent cette marque distinctive.

Les filigranes sont imprimés dans la pâte qui circule sur le treillis de la machine à papier, à l'aide d'un rouleau égoutteur (dandy roll) qui porte en relief les motifs désirés. Ce rouleau passe sur la surface de la pâte qui est en voie de se transformer en papier, au dessus de l'une des caisses aspirantes. Ces dernières ayant pour rôle d'extraire l'eau de la pâte en exerçant une action aspirante contrôlée sous la toile. Dans le cas d'un papier vergé ou bâtonné, on utilise un rouleau vergeur qui fonctionne sur le même principe.

On a utilisé plusieurs types de filigranes dans la fabrication du papier à timbre-poste; les dessins le plus souvent utilisés furent les couronnes, les étoiles, des croix et on a même utilisé des soleils, des parapluies, des ancres... (figures 17a, b, c). Cependant il existe aussi des impressions faites dans le papier après sa fabrication (type gaufrage) et ne doivent pas être considérées comme de véritables filigranes, comme c'est le cas par exemple des émissions de 1862-3 de la Suisse (figure 18). Un collectionneur pourrait se spécialiser dans les différents types de papiers filigranés qui furent utilisés dans le monde entier et n'aurait certes pas assez d'une vie pour amasser tous les types de filigranes et leurs variétés! Il existe sur le mar-



Figure 18

ché un livre intitulé *The Buxton Encyclopedia of watermarks* où l'auteur a répertorié environ 400 types de filigranes qui furent utilisés dans les papiers à timbre-poste. Le collectionneur intéressé par le sujet pourrait décider de se spécialiser dans les erreurs et variétés, par exemple;

- Timbre avec et sans filigrane
- filigrane inversé ou de côté
- filigrane sur papiers différents (épaisseur, couleur...)
- filigranes de couture (stitch watermark)



Figure 19

Papiers granités

Certaines administrations postales et tout particulièrement la Suisse, utilisent du papier granité comme papier sécuritaire. (Figure 19). Lors de la fabrication du papier, on incorpore des fibres colorées dans la pâte blanche et l'on envoie le tout sous agitation contrôlée vers la tête de la machine à papier. On utilise des fibres de coton sur lesquelles ont été préalablement fixés des colorants de diverses teintes vives (bleu, rouge, vert...) on peut aussi utiliser des fibres de laine, de lin ou de jute. Ce type de papier est aussi connu sous le nom "papier silurien".

Papiers Dickinson

Ce type de papier, du nom de son inventeur John Dickinson, possède de longs fils de soie incorporés, au verso du timbre, dans le papier. Il fut utilisé dans les premiers entiers postaux de Grande-Bretagne (enveloppes Mulready) et



Figure 20

sur les timbres-poste des États allemands, et de la Suisse (figure 20).

Papiers vergés

Semblables aux papiers filigranés, ces papiers possèdent une marque très caractéristique. En effet lorsqu'on les regarde par transparence, ou si on les examine dans un liquide détecteur de filigrane ou verra apparaître des lignes horizontales ou verticales équidistantes et très proches les unes des autres. Ces lignes sont produites par le rouleau vergeur lors de la fabrication du papier. On distingue généralement entre papier vergé horizontalement (figure 21) et papier vergé verticalement (figure 22).



Figure 21



Figure 22

Papiers bâtonnés

Semblable au papier vergé, lorsqu'on regarde ce type de papier par transparence, l'on voit apparaître des lignes verticales ou horizontales très distantes les unes des autres: à l'origine, ces lignes étaient destinées comme un guide pour l'écriture. Ce type de papier peut être vélin ou vergé et l'on distingue généralement entre les deux soit: bâtonné vélin ou bâtonné vergé (figure 23). Ce papier fut utilisé à plusieurs occasions dans la fabrication d'entiers postaux.

Papiers quadrillés

Ce papier possède une marque particulière, la distance entre chaque ligne verticale et horizontale est identique et il en résulte que les designs forment des carrés presque parfaits



Figure 23

(figure 24). Il existe aussi des types où les figures géométriques forment des rectangles (Équateur, émission 1865), dans ce cas on appelle ceux-ci "quadrillés rectangulaires" (oblong quadrille). Les lignes peuvent être des filigranes ou comme c'est la plupart des cas, des bandes de résine appliquées comme mesure de sécurité (figure 25).



Figure 24



Figure 25

Papiers de couleur

Plusieurs administrations postales ont utilisé des papiers colorés comme papiers sécuritaires ou tout simplement afin de permettre à leurs employés de distinguer facilement et rapidement entre les différentes valeurs postales. La gamme de couleur passe par presque toutes les longueurs d'ondes du spectre lumineux (figures



Figures 26a et b

26a et b). Certains papiers furent colorés dans la masse, d'autres à la presse encolleuse tandis que certains furent tout simplement imprimés (habituellement d'un seul côté.)

Papier sécuritaire bleu

Ce papier fut très utilisé par la Grande-Bretagne au siècle dernier. Il contient du prussiate de potassium (ferrocyanate de potassium) ce qui empêchait l'encre d'impression d'entrer trop profondément dans le papier, laissant le gravure très surélevée et lorsqu'un fraudeur tentait d'enlever l'oblitération postale, une partie du design du timbre-poste était aussi affectée. (figure 27).



Figure 27

Papiers avec burelage

Un ensemble de lignes (figure 28) ou de dessins répétés (figure 29) sont imprimés sur la surface du papier afin de prévenir la contrefaçon, ce type de papier est aussi appelé



Figure 28



Figures 29 et 30



Figures 32 et 33

“papier Winchester”. Quelques timbres de la Prussie possédaient un burelage invisible qui devenait apparent lorsqu’un fraudeur tentait d’enlever l’oblitération (figure 30).

Papiers avec grille

Une fois le timbre-poste imprimé, celui-ci était passé à travers une calandre ou une presse gaufreuse, celle-ci ayant comme fonction de briser les fibres du papier. L’encre du tampon oblitérateur pénétrait le timbre dans toute son épaisseur, et on ne pouvait pas le réutiliser une seconde fois (figure 31). Ce type de papier sécuritaire disparut dès que l’on trouva des encres qui n’étaient pas faciles à nettoyer. Les postes américaines utilisèrent ce procédé dans les années 1860-70 et il existe plusieurs types de grilles différentes, malheureusement il existe aussi plusieurs excellentes falsifications de ces émissions.



Figure 31

Papiers avec bandes de vernis

Des lignes de vernis brillant furent appliquées sur la surface de certains timbres d’Autriche (figure 32) et de Russie. Le vernis était soluble à l’eau et empêchait l’encre d’impression de pénétrer le papier, ce qui rendait impossible l’enlèvement de l’oblitération postale sans affecter aussi une partie du design du timbre-poste.

Papiers résinés

Ce papier est saturé avec une résine, ce qui le rend transparent. On imprime le design à l’endos de la surface (impression négative), et on le gomme du même côté. Le timbre montre alors une impression positive lorsque l’on le regarde de face et une fois apposé sur une lettre, on ne peut pas le nettoyer sans endommager le design. Les postes prusses ont utilisé ce type de papier, en 1866, connu aussi en anglais sous le nom “gold-beater’s skin paper.”

Papiers à surface crétaquée

Ce papier est couché, avant impression, avec une solution à base de craie, l’oblitération ne pouvant être enlevée sans causer du tort au design. Plusieurs timbres furent imprimés sur ce type de papier (figure 33), un test rapide afin de savoir s’il s’agit bien de craie, consiste à frotter délicatement à l’aide d’une pièce d’argent la surface du papier: si cette dernière devient grise, il s’agit effectivement de papier à surface crétaquée.

Papiers à surface émaillée

Ce papier est couché à l’aide d’une solution à base de blanc de zinc. (Oxyde de zinc) et de colle, (figure 34). La surface d’un tel papier est très fragile et toute tentative de nettoyage d’une oblitération ayant été apposée sur le timbre-poste est très apparente et rend donc ce dernier inutilisable une seconde fois.

Papiers doublés

Une feuille de papier très mince et poreuse était collée sur une feuille de base beaucoup plus épaisse. Une fois le papier imprimé, cela rendait l’opération de nettoyage de l’oblitération impossible. Une telle tentative aurait résultée en la destruction de la délicate surface de papier (figure 35).



Figures 34 et 35



Figure 38

Papiers avec bandes de craie

Semblable au papier à surface crétaçée, ce papier ne possède que des bandes linéaires de craie apposées sur sa surface, celles-ci absorbent l'encre de l'obliteration postale. La Russie employa, ce type de papier afin de décourager les fraudeurs de profiter du système postal (figure 36).



Figures 36 et 37

Papiers avec indicateur chimique

Ce type de papier possède un indicateur chimique qui se colore lorsqu'il est traité par un révélateur. L'Allemagne émit une série entre 1889-1900 qui reçut une impression à base de phénolphtaléine et celle-ci se révèle lorsque l'on expose des timbres neufs à des vapeurs d'ammoniaque, par exemple (figure 37). L'indicateur chimique phénolphtaléine devenant rouge lorsque dans un milieu faiblement basique.

Papiers caméléon

Ce type de papier fut utilisé aux États-Unis, lors de la fabrication des *documentary stamps* en 1871-72. (figure 38). Le Bureau of Internal Revenue s'était rendu compte que plusieurs personnes réutilisaient leurs timbres fiscaux. Ce papier, breveté, de couleur rosée ou violacée contenait des fils de soie et des colorants spéciaux, et semble-t-il a rendu la vie un peu

plus difficile à certains fraudeurs car il avait la particularité de changer de couleur lorsque traité chimiquement.

La troisième partie de cette série traitera des papiers qui furent utilisés par les administrations postales lors de pénurie de papier à timbre conventionnel: ce sont ce que l'on nomme des supports de fortune.

L'auteur invite les lecteurs qui auraient des questions particulières ou des informations complémentaires à communiquer avec lui au C.P. 2078 Sainte-Adèle, Québec J0R 1L0. Prière d'inclure une enveloppe préadressée et préaffranchie si une réponse est désirée.

Références

- Guide to stamp collecting, par Fred J. Melville, publié par Coles Publishing Co. Ltd., Toronto Canada.
- Philatelic terms illustrated, 2nd edition par R. Bennett et I. Watson publié par Stanley Gibbons Londres, Angleterre.
- The stamp collector's encyclopedia, 6th edition par R.J. Sutton publié par Arco Publishing New York États Unis d'Amérique.
- Scott Standard Postage Stamp Catalogue, édition 1985.
- Références déjà citées dans la partie 1.

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membre pour la
"ROYAL"!**

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Vignettes of Early British North America Postal History

AN
OCCASIONAL
FEATURE

— J.C. Arnell, FRPSC

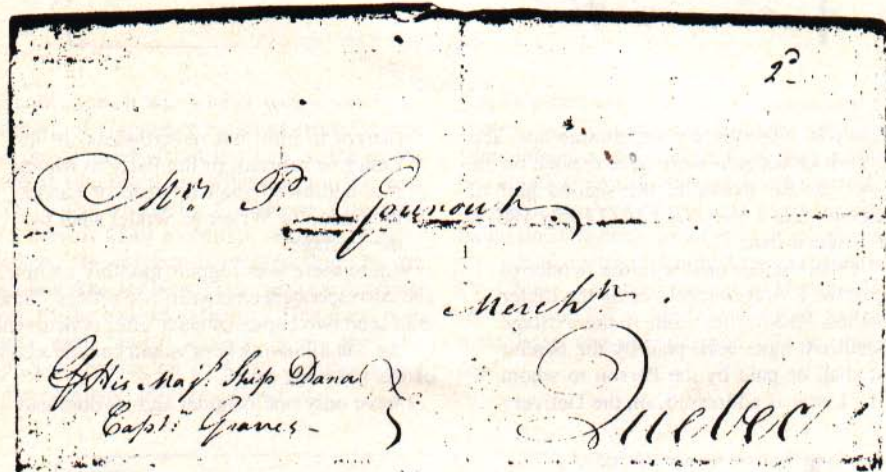


Figure 1

VI - Duplicate Letters

In the days of sail, when correspondents depended on trading vessels to carry their letters overseas, it was common practice to send two copies of a letter by different ships to ensure that at least one of them would reach a distant port and get delivered. Many a ship foundered in a storm or was wrecked in a fog, taking the Mail with her. When it was imperative to get information to the addressee, a triplicate would be sent on a third ship.

Several duplicate letters in my collection, and I know of others, have a small "2d" in the upper right or left hand corner, which is thought to have been put there by the writer to identify them as such. With pre-1820 letters, this was

undoubtedly intended to give the addressee the opportunity to refuse the second copy and thus avoid paying the postage due. Figures 1 and 2 show two such letters dated 1780 and 1821. Figure 3 is a 1804 original letter with "1st" at upper right.

Prior to this period, the British Post Office attempted to return undelivered letters to the senders, so that they would not look for replies. This was a free service until around 1813-14, when postage was collected, without formal authorization, on delivery of returned letters. During the first year of this, more than 135,000 letters were accepted by the senders, out of a total of 189,000 returned, and £4,421 postage paid.



Figure 2

This was subsequently written into law, and later Post Office Acts were quite explicit on the subject, as for example, the second half of paragraph 2 of 1 Vict. Cap 34 (12 July 1837), which stated that:

"it shall be optional with the Sender to pay the Postage on delivering the Letter to the Post Office; and if the Postage shall not have been paid by the Sender it shall be paid by the Person to whom the Letter is addressed, on the Delivery

thereof to him; but nevertheless, if the Letter be refused, or the Party to whom it is addressed shall be dead or cannot be found, the Writer or Sender shall pay the Postage."

Where there was regular monthly commercial correspondence between two offices, rather than send two copies of each letter concurrently, the one following later would contain a copy of the previous one.

I have only one original and its duplicate in

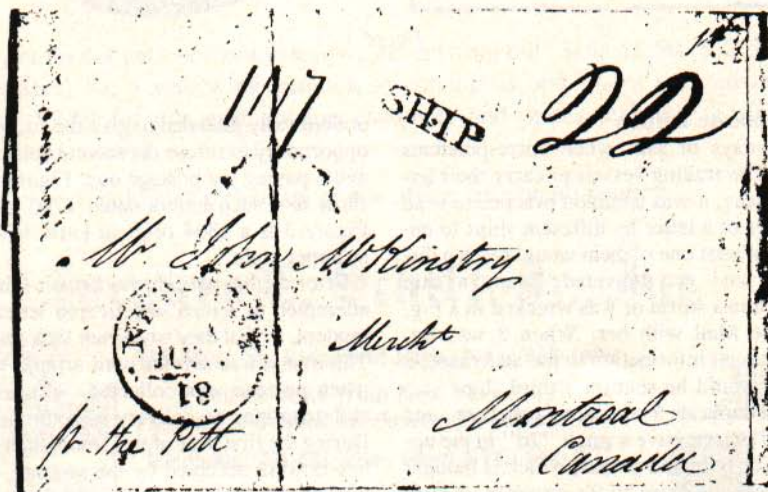


Figure 3

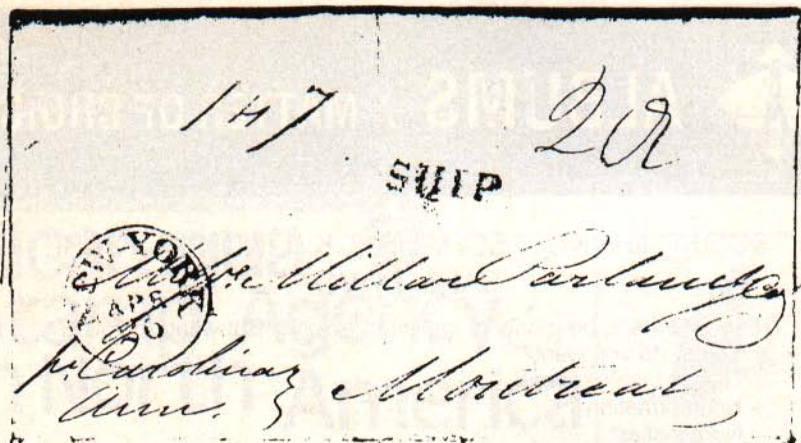


Figure 4

my collection. It was a letter with a year's accounting of shipments received from Quebec and the proceeds from the sale of the goods listed at Liverpool and Glasgow for the year 1818. It was written by A. Parlange, Liverpool on 7 March 1819 to Millar, Parlange & Co., Quebec. The original is marked to go by the **Carolina Ann** for New York, with the duplicate going by the **Falcon** to Boston. However, both letters were landed at New York, with the duplicate arriving on 25 April — a day ahead of the original. (Figures 4 and 5).

Both letters were rated 20½ cents postage due at New York (2 cents ship letter fee, plus 18½ cents inland postage to the Canadian border). The duplicate must have reached Montreal by 30 April, as it was rated 1/10 Cy. postage due, based on 20½ cents equal to 1/1 Cy., plus 9d. Cy. inland postage from the Lines to Montreal. On 1 May, the inland postage to Montreal was reduced to 6d. Cy., and the original, arriving a day later, was only charged 1/7 Cy. postage due! □



Figure 5



ALBUMS-A MATTER OF CHOICE?

SCOTT, MINKUS, SCHAUBECK, LINDNER, KA-BE SAFE, DAVO

There **seems** to be plenty of choice in albums. But what do you get, and what do you want?

- Lots of blank spaces
- No information
- No varieties
- A hodgepodge of definitives, Christmas stamps, airmails
- Identical spaces which leave it to your imagination whether they indicate different perms, different papers, or different colours
- Identical spaces with no indication if they are for stamps from sheets, booklets, or coils.
- Or no space at all for the stamp that you have.

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However...if you want

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- Arrangements that make sense
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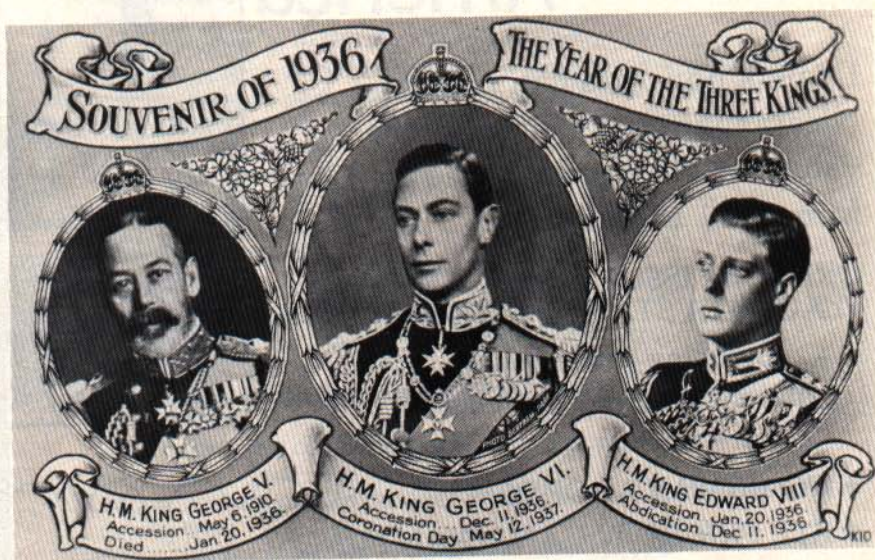
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Canada Mourns Her Monarchs

Part III

by Ron McGuire

This is the third in a series which began in the STAMPEX '83 and STAMPEX '84 souvenir catalogues and were revised and reprinted in "The Canadian Philatelist", May-Aug. 1984 and May-June 1985 editions. These previous articles concerned Queen Victoria and her son, Edward VII, this installment pertains to George V and his sons Edward VIII and George VI.



Valentine postcard tying George V and his two sons together by commemorating an eventful 1936, their common year of reign, their three accessions, a death, an abdication and a coronation.

GEORGE V

George V

Born: 1:30 a.m., 3 June 1865 at Marlborough House, London.

Christened: George Frederick Ernest Albert at St. George's Chapel, Windsor on 7 July 1865. He became known as "Georgie".

Queen Victoria did not approve of George's first name because it was not a "fine old name" but then she and the young Prince's father failed to agree on many things.

Overview of his life: George spent most of his

childhood at Sandringham House in Norfolk. As a consequence, this Royal home was his life long favourite residence. To prepare them for their future responsibilities, their father decided to send George and his older brother, Albert Victor for naval training; again Queen Victoria objected, nevertheless, on 5 June 1877, the two brothers joined the training ship "*Britannia*" as cadets. They performed the same tasks and received identical treatment given the other young midshipmen. From 1879-82 they continued to serve together aboard the "*Bacchante*" and cruised the world. George stayed with the navy and the life he always loved into the early 1890's. He was stationed at Malta where he lived with his uncle, Prince Alfred, the Duke of Edinburgh. It is believed that the Duke introduced George to philately. He eventually built one of the finest private collections of the stamps of Great Britain and its colonies. (His son George VI carried on with the hobby as does his granddaughter, Elizabeth II to this day). It was this Royal interest in stamps that gave philately the name, "*The Hobby of Kings - the King of Hobbies*".

George happily pursued his naval career rising to the rank of commander. Suddenly, his life was dramatically changed by the death of Albert Victor on 14 Jan. 1892. George then had to prepare himself to be heir to the throne. At his death Albert Victor was engaged to marry Princess Mary of Teck. George was captivated by this beautiful young woman who was actually approved of by Queen Victoria. On 6 July 1893 they married in the Chapel Royal, St. James Palace, London.

George was created the Duke of York by Queen Victoria on her birthday 24 May 1893. He and Mary, as Mary was known within the family, resided mainly at York Cottage on the Sandringham estate and at York House in St. James' Palace. They had six children:

- Edward — 1894-1972
- Albert — 1895-1952
- Mary — 1897-1965
- Henry — 1900-1974
- George — 1902-1942
- John — 1905-1919

and spent their time visiting relatives abroad and performing public works. George thought that his naval career placed him at a disadvantage for the throne and so he concentrated on studying for his eventual role.

Following the death of his grandmother on 22 Jan. 1901, George was created the Duke of Cornwall and York. He and Princess Mary made a voyage on board the Orient Line's "*Ophir*" to open the first Australian Parliament. On their return to Britain they made their first visit to Canada. They crossed the Dominion and returned to Halifax by train which gave them a memorable journey. George was created Prince of Wales on his father's birthday, 9 Nov. 1901. His second visit to Canada was made in July 1908 to represent the King at the Quebec Tercentenary Celebrations. During the visit George inaugurated the Plains of Abraham as a national park.

Accession: 6 May 1910

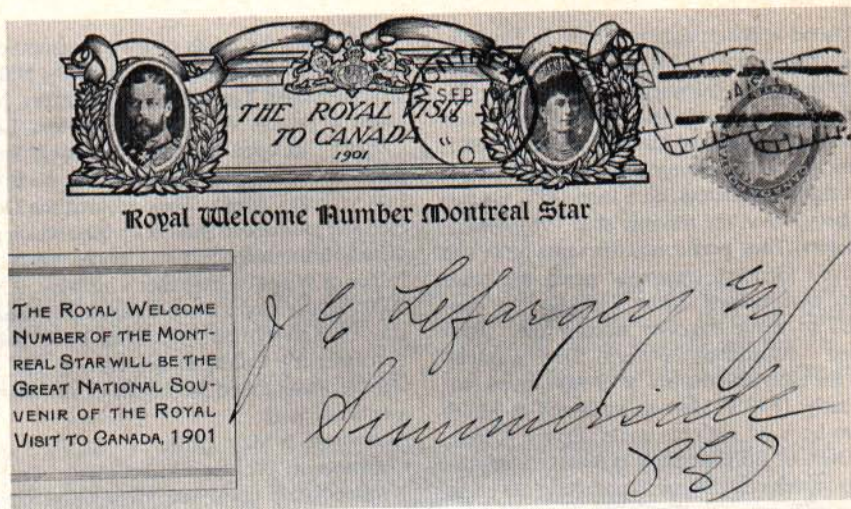
Coronation: 22 June 1911

Immediately upon becoming King, George had to face great difficulties both in home politics and foreign affairs. The former was to persist throughout his reign, the latter soon erupted into the "*War to end all Wars*" involving the majority of his foreign relatives.

George did more tours throughout the country than any of his predecessors to meet and speak with the people and to learn their problems. These tours continued during the war and included annual visits to the front in France. On his second trip in 1915 the King was thrown from a horse and suffered a serious injury which was to plague him for the rest of his life. Nevertheless, he insisted on continuing a strenuous round of activities. He made visits to the war zone during each of the remaining war years. This was typical of the admirable manner he and his family acted throughout the difficult period of war. They endured the same hardships and deprivations as their people.

Anti-German feeling reached such a level in England that on 17 July 1917 George decreed that his family name be changed from Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, to simply Windsor. While the British monarchy emerged from the conflict stronger and more assured, many of the other ruling houses of Europe were weakened or destroyed. The war had taken its toll on the king. His health was badly affected and he had aged, far beyond his years.

The post-war period continued to be trying with social discontent at home and unrest abroad. The antics of Edward, his son and heir, were often of great concern. George became seriously ill in 1928 and for several months



The 1901 Royal Visit

A lovely envelope printed in blue advertising the Montreal Star's special Royal Visit edition. Posted in Montreal 10 September 1901. The Royal couple were in Montreal 18 - 20 September and again 16 October.



An even more attractive multi colour postcard published for the Colonial House. Posted in Montreal 12 September 1901.



One of six "official" Quebec Tercentenary souvenir postcards used by "D.W.A. - c/o Capt. Nettleson, 6 Company, 49th Regiment", who was one of the military personnel attending the celebrations. He wrote and mailed the card at "Savard Park, Quebec City, July 16th/08" appropriately franking it with a pair of the stamps depicting the Prince and Princess.

Unfortunately, it is not posted the same day or it would be a first day cover nor at Savard Park post office. There were three military camps and one civilian "tented city", each with a post office and steel C.D.S., used examples of which are either rare or unknown.

there was fear for his life. So much so that the Prince of Wales had to be rushed home from a tour of Africa. He arrived at Victoria Station on 11 December and was met by his brother, Albert. Ironically this was the day he was to abdicate eight years later, and the brother who replaced him as king.

During the last years of George's reign the situation at home became somewhat tranquil. The Silver Jubilee celebrations on 6 May 1935 enabled the people to express their feelings of affection and admiration for the King and Queen. George was both touched and pleased with the whole affair. Unfortunately he soon passed away at his beloved Sandringham at 11:55 pm on 20 Jan. 1936.

Unlike his father, George had few social interests. His personal friendships were limited and confined mainly to shipmates from his navy days. His tastes and way of life was like those of a country gentleman. His greatest enjoyments were his family, stamp collection, country living and shooting. George was more like a common man than a nobleman. However, monarchs are not measured by their sophistication but by



Tuck postcard commemorating the Prince of Wales visit to Canada July 1908.

the way they perform their duties. By his actions and concern for his responsibilities, (confirmed by one of his dying questions, "*The Empire?*". His attendant's response, "*It's absolutely all right, Sir.*", pleased the old King and seemed to relieve him of a burden) George V was a legend in his time and certainly deserved to be called, the "*People's King*" and "*George the Well-Beloved*".

Buried: from the Chapel of the Knights of the Garter at Windsor Castle to St. George's Cemetery on 28 Jan. 1936.

Edward VIII

Born: 10 am, 23 June 1894 at White Lodge, Richmond Park.

Christened: Edward, Albert, Christian, George, Andrew, Patrick, David in the drawing room of White Lodge on 16 July 1894. The impressive list of names was appropriate for the heir to the throne of the still great British Empire. The last four were after the patron saints of the United Kingdom; the first his paternal grandfather and the third, his maternal grandfather, Christian IX, King of Denmark. His se-

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,
OTTAWA.

The Secretary to the Governor-General has the honour, by command of His Excellency, to inform

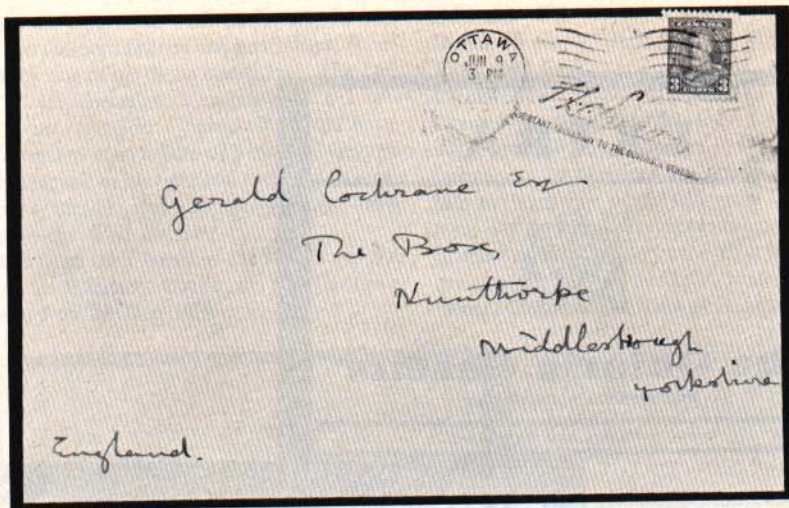
The Members of the Kitchener Stamp Club, that their message of sympathy

has been sent to His Majesty's Private Secretary, with the request that it may be humbly laid at the foot of the Throne.

BUCKINGHAM PALACE.

With
Rosalind Chichester's
Secretary to H. M. Queen Mary
compliments.

29th May 1936



The Governor General's mourning stationery is known in five envelopes sizes, of which this is the largest I have seen. Postage was required because it was mailed out-side Canada. Normally mail from the Governor-General could be sent under his Secretary's Free Frank handstamp seen below and to the left of the postage stamp appropriately depicting the deceased King.

cond name was out of respect (or fear) of his great-grandmother, Queen Victoria who demanded that all her male descendents bear the name of her beloved husband. He became known as David within the family.

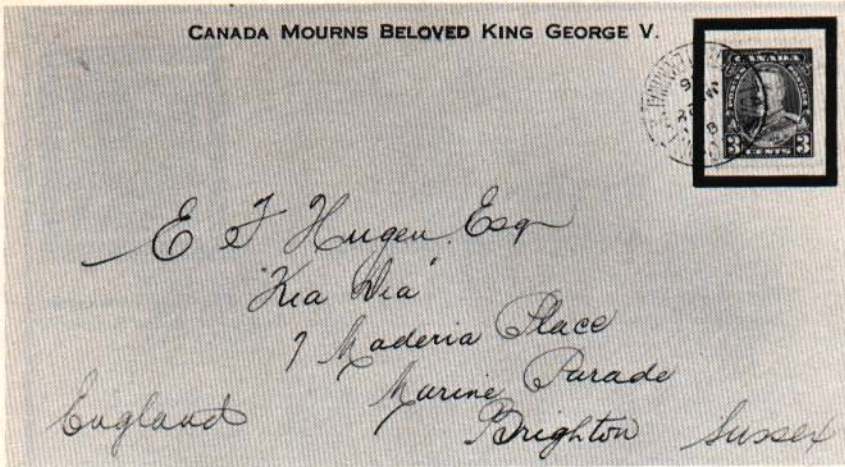
Overview of his life: Edward spent his youth at York Cottage. His parents strict upbringing was relaxed when his grandparents came to visit. Like his brother Bertie, Edward was sent for navy training. Upon the death of his grandfather on 6 May 1910 he became the Duke of Cornwall. He was formally invested as Prince of Wales at Caernarvon Castle in July 1911 but not before strenuously and futilely objecting to wearing the ceremonial garb because it was a "preposterous rig". This was one of Edward's early attempts to change tradition.

To his disappointment Edward had to give up his naval career in 1912 to become better prepared to be King. He was sent to Europe to learn languages and politics. After his return to England he attended Oxford. In addition, to entertaining his parents distinguished visitors, which he thought "what rot and a waste of time, money and energy all these state visits are", he managed to graduate.

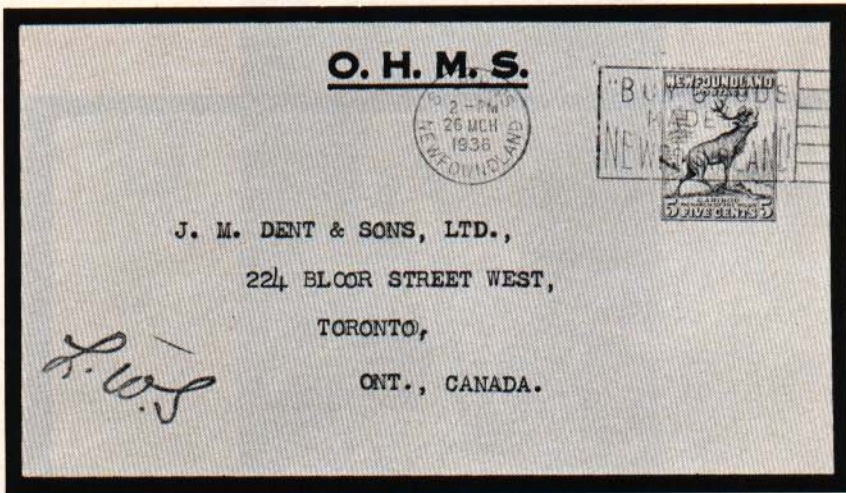
When war came, Edward was commissioned in the Grenadier Guards and went to France where he served on the staff of various senior



The only Canadian made mourning card of which I am aware. It is printed in purple and utilizes a photograph of the King by N.W. Barnett.



Some examples of this envelope have the stamp box in purple, others have it in black indicating that two printings were made. Both types have texts in black. Posted the day the King was buried.

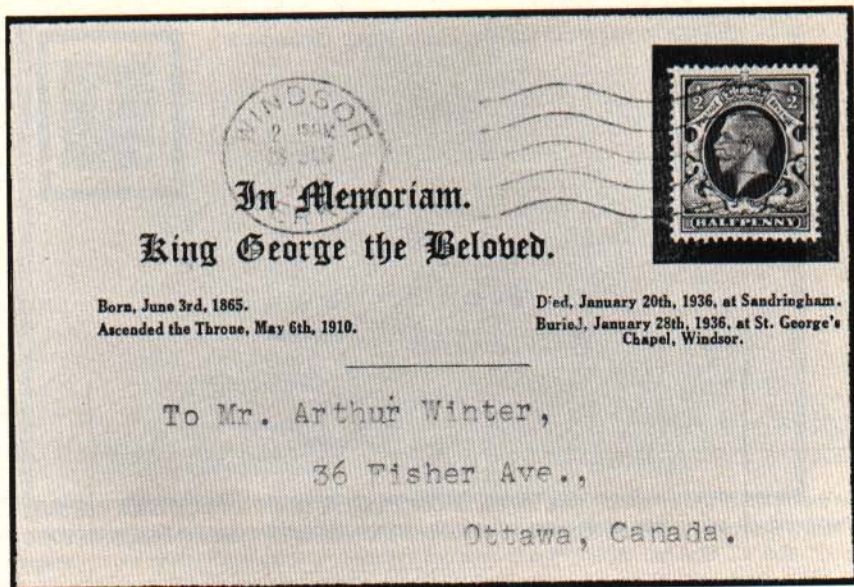


Official Newfoundland stationery.

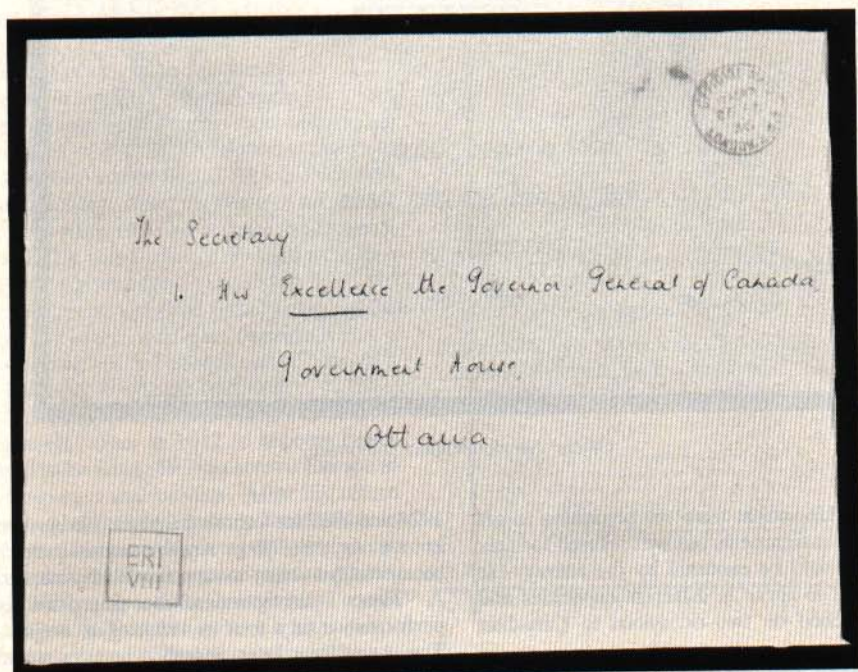
officers. He sought from the beginning to get front line assignments but was refused for fear that he would be captured by the enemy. He continued to serve in different capacities and was attached on two occasions to Canadian units.

After the war the Prince began a series of world tours. He came to Canada in 1919, 1923,

1924 and 1927 for various purposes. He became known as the "first royal communicator" because of his ability to rapport with the masses. A "Times" correspondent once described his performance on a tour as "that of an artist". The Aga Khan later agreed when he stated "There lies the real secret of his temperament, of his tragedy as much as of his achievement;



British made printed cover posted at Windsor on the day the King was buried.



George V mourning envelope with Edward's rubber free frank struck in purple.



Photographic card created by B. Voorsmit of Saskatoon recording the various postage stamp designs depicting George V. The fact that the king was a philatelist is noted. Voorsmit made a similar item also utilizing the postage stamp theme for the King's Silver Jubilee and used it as his 1935 Christmas Card.



Valentine postcard showing the "E.P." ranch house and one of two stamps issued by Canada depicting Edward. The Prince purchased the ranch during his first visit to Canada in 1919 while staying at the "Bar U", a neighbouring ranch. The Prince loved his ranch where cattle, sheep and horses were raised. He travelled to Canada incognito in 1923 specifically to spend time there.

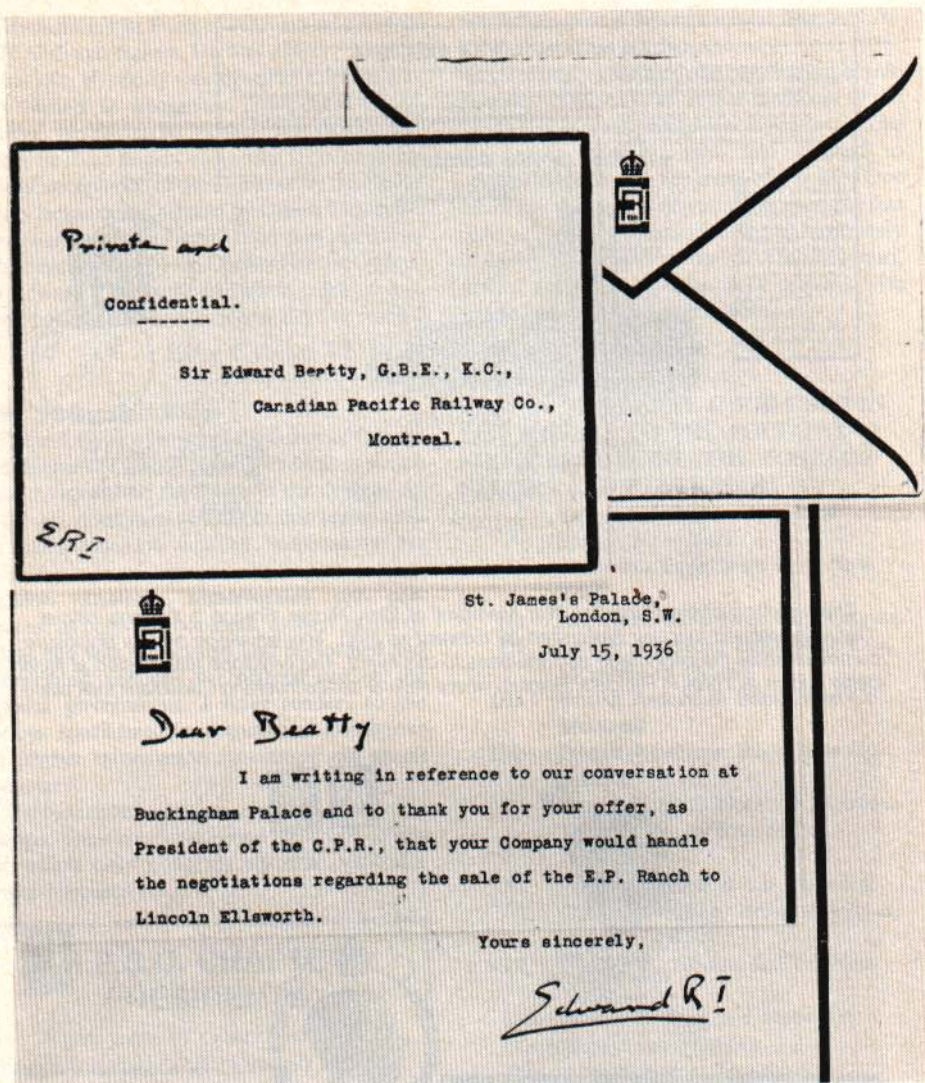
he was a born artist." In retrospect Edward may have been better described as an "actor". Whatever his style was, George V was a little apprehensive about the Prince's informal behaviour on his visits. However, the King had to admit they were always remarkable successes.

After his series of tours were completed the Prince took on his share of official duties throughout Britain. He enjoyed hunting, riding and golf. He learned to fly in 1929 and later owned his own plane. While in London Edward lived at York House but preferred Fort Belvedere, the country place his father gave him in 1930. It was an 18th century castellated house at Sunningdale on the edge of Great Windsor Park. It was there that he became an ardent horticulturist and an authority on roses. Meanwhile, his popularity among the people continued to grow probably because he attached himself to the ideals and anguish of the generation of World War I.

It was also in 1930 that Edward met Mrs. Wallis Simpson, a woman who was to change not only his life but the destiny of an Empire. By 1934, he decided he would marry this already divorced American whose present mar-

riage was coming to an end. The Prince had been involved with married women before but this was quite different and his family expressed strong objections to the relationship when it continued after George V died. The first months of Edward's reign were uneventful. In the summer of 1936 a quasi-attempt on his life created alarm as he returned from presenting new colours in Hyde Park. There was an impressive ceremony during which he unveiled the Canadian War memorial at Vimy Ridge in France. Accompanied by a private circle of friends and Mrs. Simpson, Edward went for a cruise on the Adriatic Sea. This created much comment in the foreign press. Concern increased in the royal household and soon spread to the British Cabinet. When Mrs. Simpson obtained a divorce in October the affair was brought to a head. During the next critical weeks there was much discussion and negotiation. Edward was confident that he would be able to marry Wallis and retain the throne. By 10 December he knew he could not and on the morning of the 11th he announced he would abdicate "to marry the woman he loved". He left England that night for France.

On 12 Dec. Edward was created Duke of



An historic letter with Canadian content concerning arrangements to sell Edward's Alberta ranch. The George V mourning stationery is embossed with Edward's impressive Art Deco style crest. The envelope has Edward's handwritten free frank.

Windsor by George VI. He lived in Austria until 3 June when he and Wallis married at the Chateau de Condé in France. They lived in France and visited other European countries including Germany where the Duke met Adolf Hitler. When war broke out Edward became a British liaison officer with the French. When France fell Edward went to Madrid where the

Nazis planned to kidnap him as part of a plot against Britain. He went on to Lisbon where Churchill offered him the governorship of the Bahamas which he held until war's end. In 1945 he returned to France where he lived in Paris. He and Wallis wrote their respective memoirs, enjoyed entertaining and being entertained and, their pug dogs.

CANADA'S NATIONAL WAR MEMORIAL

CANADA'S NATIONAL WAR MEMORIAL MEASURES 300 FEET SQUARE AND IS 125 FEET IN HEIGHT. IT OCCUPIES THE CENTRAL POSITION ON VIMY RIDGE IN FRANCE.


THIS MAGNIFICENT STRUCTURE WAS DESIGNED BY MR. WALTER S. ALLWARD, CANADIAN ARCHITECT AND SCULPTOR. IN 1921, UNDER WHOSE SUPERVISION THE ERECTION HAS BEEN COMPLETED.

HIS MAJESTY KING EDWARD VIII WILL UNVEIL THE MEMORIAL AT THE CEREMONY, WHICH WILL TAKE PLACE ON JULY 26TH, 1936, IN THE PRESENCE OF 6,000 CANADIANS WHO WILL PARTICIPATE IN A SOLEMN PILGRIMAGE TO EUROPE TO PAY HOMAGE TO THOSE WHO MADE THE SUPREME SACRIFICE.

SYMBOLISM OF VIMY MEMORIAL

AT THE BASE SHOWING THE BREW HELPLESS. ABOVE THE WALL STANDS BELOW IS SUGGESTING THE TWO POS OF SACRIFICE. WNC FIGURES OF PEACE HYMN OF PEACE. OUTSIDE OF THE P ON THE WALL TO BE DEAD BUT H MAILED DURING P WITH COMPLIMENT





CANADIAN PILGRIMAGE
UNVEILING OF CANADA'S MEMORIAL ON VIMY RIDGE AND TO THE BATTLEFIELDS OF FRANCE AND BELGIUM JULY-1936

Mr. J. E. Jewill,
18 King St. W.,
Hamilton, Ontario,
CANADA.

The unveiling of the Canadian War Memorial at Vimy Ridge, France is the only official Canadian-related function performed by Edward as king. This envelope and its enclosure commemorates the pilgrimage of Canadians to this event. The envelope was posted at Ieper better known as Ypres in Flanders, Belgium where several battles involving Canadians took place.



Edward VIII
Duke of Windsor
The Uncrowned King

Born	June 23 1894
Accession to the Throne	January 20 1936
Abdicated	December 11 1936
Died	May 28 1972




Edward VIII
Duke of Windsor

France mourns the death in Paris of The Uncrowned King who six months after his abdication married Mrs. Wallis Simpson at the Chateau de Condé on June 3rd 1937.



EDWARD VIII
DUKE OF WINDSOR

Born	June 23 1894
Accession	January 20 1936
Abdication	December 11 1936
Married	Mrs. Wallis Simpson Chateau de Condé France June 3 1937
Died	Paris France May 28 1972
Interred	Windsor England June 5 1972

"I cannot carry out the heavy burden of responsibility and discharge my duties as King without the support of the woman I love."



5 JUNE 72
10.30 AM
PERKS

At local offices in France were closed at 5 o'clock. Mrs. 28--day of death

I am not aware of Canadian mourning stationery for Edward. These examples of British manufacture are the only ones I have seen. They are cancelled on the day of Edward's death or burial at appropriate post offices.

Edward died in Paris at 2:55 am on 28 May 1972 of throat cancer. He was a heavy smoker all his life. His body was flown to London and was buried at Frogmore along-side Prince George, his favourite brother near the garden where he liked to play as a child. The longtime lack of acceptance of the Duchess by the Royal family began being relaxed by Queen Elizabeth. However, it was not until 1966 that there was public recognition of the Duchess by the Queen. To Edward's pleasure Elizabeth made provision that Wallis could eventually be buried

beside him. Since this article was first published Wallis died in her Paris home in April 1986. As previously arranged she was buried beside Edward. Ironically, all major members of the Royal family were present, including those, like the Queen Mother, who had refused to acknowledge Wallis for most of her life. One could say that this is an excellent example that time will erase almost anything; unfortunately it often takes death to do so. Thus Edward, finally got his long time wish that his wife would receive official recognition.

King George VI to be concluded in next issue

The "Philatelic" Kings

There follows a listing of the issues of Canada and the former stamp-issuing Provinces which have a vignette of the kings in the design. As in the previous installments in this series only the major issues are included. Some stamps exist in one or more varieties including shade, perforation variations, imperforates, part perforates; as coils and booklets, as well as provisional and war tax stamps and perforated and overprinted versions for official use by the Federal government. I refer readers to the various specialized catalogues and handbooks for further information on stamps and postal stationery.

The monarchs' vignettes appeared on revenue stamps. They are also beyond the scope of this list which only concerns material valid for postal purposes.

R.P.S.C. CHAPTER PRESIDENTS

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CANADA

ROMAN NUMERAL CODE USED IN LIST REFERS TO THE FOLLOWING FIRMS PRODUCING THE POSTAGE STAMPS AND STATIONERY

- I Rawdon, Wright, Hatch and Edson, New York.
- II American Bank Note Co., New York.
- Ila American Bank Note Co., Ottawa.
- III British American Bank Note Co., Montreal or Ottawa
- IIla British American Bank Note Co., Montreal
- IIlb British American Bank Note Co., Ottawa.
- IV Canadian Bank Note Co., Ottawa.
- V Thomas De La Rue & Co., London.
- VI Perkins, Bacon & Co., London.
- VII Charles Whiting, Beaufort House, Strand, London
- VIII George F. Nesbitt & Co., New York.
- IX Public Printing and Stationery Department, Ottawa.
- X Ashton-Potter, Toronto.
- XI National Bank Note Co., New York.
- XII Whitehead, Morris & Co., Ltd., London.
- XIII A. Alexander & Sons Ltd., London.
- XIV Bradbury, Wilkinson & Co., London.

GEORGE V**DOMINION OF CANADA — POSTAGE STAMPS****YEAR OR**

CS	SCOTT	DATE OF ISSUE	PRINTER	DETAILS
86	96	16 July 1908	IIa	½¢ Quebec Tricentenary
94-111	104-102	1911-1925	IIa & IV	1¢ - \$1 "Admiral" Issue
132-137	149-154	1928-29	IV	1¢ - 8¢ "Scroll" Issue
144-154	162-172	1930-32	IIIb	1¢ - 8¢ "Arch" Issue
166	192	12 July 1932	IIIb	3¢ Imperial Conference
170-175	195-200	1932-33	IV	1¢ - 8¢ "Medallion" Issue
185	213	5 May 1935	IV	3¢ Silver Jubilee
189-194	217-222	1935-36	IV	1¢ - 8¢ Definitives

NEWFOUNDLAND — POSTAGE STAMPS**YEAR OR**

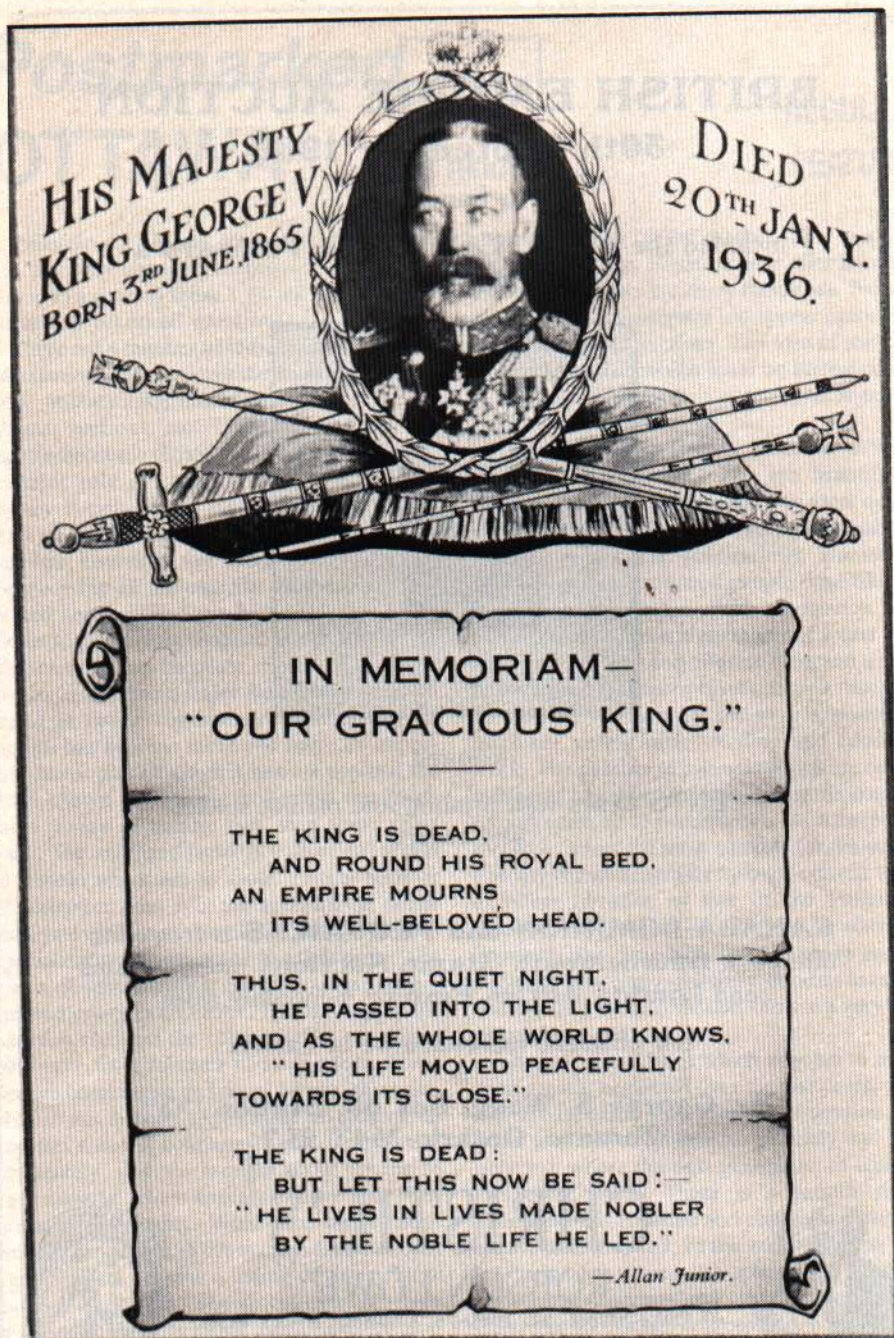
CS	SCOTT	DATE OF ISSUE	PRINTER	DETAILS
85	85	1899	II	5¢ Royal Family Issue
98	97	15 Aug 1910	XII	15¢ John Grey Issue
106	105	19 June 1911	XII	2¢ Royal Family Issue
152	147	3 Jan 1928	VI	3¢ Publicity Issue
195	185	1 Jan 1932	VI	2¢ Resources Issue
235-238	226-229	6 May 1935	XIV	4¢ - 24¢ Silver Jubilee

EDWARD VIII**DOMINION OF CANADA — POSTAGE STAMPS****YEAR OR**

CS	SCOTT	DATE OF ISSUE	PRINTER	DETAILS
167	193	12 July 1932	IIIb	5¢ Imperial Conference
186	214	4 May 1935	IV	5¢ Silver Jubilee

NEWFOUNDLAND — POSTAGE STAMPS**YEAR OR**

CS	SCOTT	DATE OF ISSUE	PRINTER	DETAILS
78	78	August 1897	II	½¢ Royal Family Issue
107	106	19 June 1911	XII	3¢ Royal Family Issue
153	148	3 Jan 1928	VI	4¢ Publicity Issue
198	188	1 Jan 1932	VI	4¢ Resources Issue



IN MEMORIAM—
"OUR GRACIOUS KING."

THE KING IS DEAD,
AND ROUND HIS ROYAL BED,
AN EMPIRE MOURNS
ITS WELL-BELOVED HEAD.

THUS, IN THE QUIET NIGHT,
HE PASSED INTO THE LIGHT,
AND AS THE WHOLE WORLD KNOWS,
"HIS LIFE MOVED PEACEFULLY
TOWARDS ITS CLOSE."

THE KING IS DEAD:
BUT LET THIS NOW BE SAID:—
"HE LIVES IN LIVES MADE NOBLER
BY THE NOBLE LIFE HE LED."

—Allan Jumor.

One of several British made postcards known. This is a good quality Valentine card printed in black with a purple border and posted in Canada 25 February 1936.

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A
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FEATURE

Philately-An Update. Over the last decade, has philately changed, improved, or become worse in a general sense? To tell the truth, the answer is yes to all questions.

There are a number of indicators which must be examined. These cover the economy, education, publications, automation, collecting interests, auctions, etc. There can be no doubt that the economy during the last decade did play a major role in changes in philately. When money is tight, taxes increase, cost of living goes up, and philately suffers. Cost of stamps, supplies, insurance, safe keeping, club or society membership all increase. In addition, any imported items suffer from high exchange rates. Collecting interests changed and a number of observations can be made. Postal history and covers have taken a major step forward and interest is rising continuously. The quality of stamps has become more and more an important factor and although it has not reached the level shown in Europe, collectors are much more aware of quality now than some years back. The unhinged factor is with us and seems to remain important to some. Larger number of collectors than ever are specializing rather than just collecting catalogue numbers. This specialization can be noted in exhibitions. The range of specialization covers stamps, covers and stationery in all forms. This new approach has also changed the selling habits of dealers who now have to cater to such needs. Some dealers concentrate on special items, others emphasize this through displays and advertisements and this trend is continuously developing. Unfortunately, this has brought about pricing of such material which appears to have little relationship with reality. What once was a list of well known names in the auction field has over the last years become a listing of a very large number of dealers. The so called retail trade is dwindling and is either substituted by auctions or even replaced by them. One of the reasons for this is probably the profit margin and another one is the increasing amount of

material coming on the market. This was not the case years ago. Some auctions offer not only a few hundred lots but many thousands. Not all such lots find a bidder and lots appear again and again in repeated auctions. The idea of starting bids or estimates which must be increased by at least one increment is now found in many auction catalogues.

Auction catalogues have become a very valuable reference as many are beautifully printed. European auctions go into great detail in describing lots. There has been an astonishing increase in philatelic publications. The information age has produced people who like to share their knowledge. With automation and word processing the preparation of a text can be reduced in time and effort to bring out a new publication. Manuscripts on a floppy disc can be transferred directly on to a typesetting machine, saving proof reading and editorial work. The number of journals which are being published has risen and it is almost impossible for any collector to purchase all. He is therefore forced to select the most suitable for his need. For any research activity he must consult such excellent libraries as that of the Philatelic Museum in Ottawa or that of a society. Research was done by a few but today one is surprised how many visit these libraries to carry out searches for information. This is a very encouraging trend.

There is one subject which appears to have been greatly neglected over the last years, and that is education. The younger generation appears to have less interest in philately and one must ask where the next generation of collectors come from? There is a definite need to address this question and philatelic societies should take the lead. In the accessory line the last years have seen the appearance of new watermark detectors and other gadgets. New electronic accessories will certainly come on the market. The philatelic expertization groups have now very sophisticated equipment making expertization more positive than ever. But, so

have the forgers found their equipment to manufacture items to meet their pocket book. Regumming certainly can now be done to almost perfection. What will the next decade bring?

Ads in some philatelic papers read: "Canadian Stamp News Canada's only newspaper dedicated to stamp collecting." Readers should be made aware of that other Canadian stamp newspaper, which has published for two years with the name "In Touch." Both papers cover similar material. In Touch has regular features, study group information, events, club notices. □

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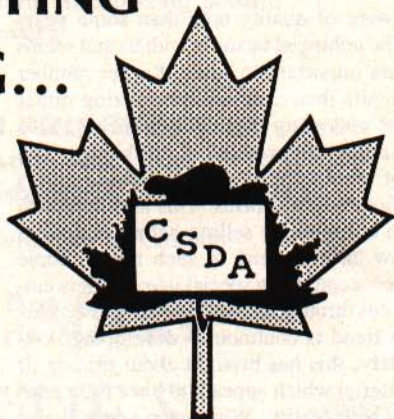
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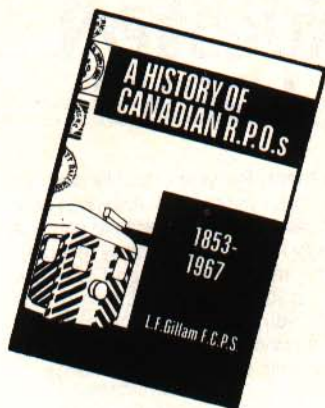
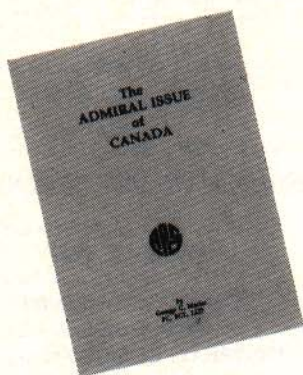
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CORRECTIONS

LANGUILLE, Benjamin St. Cean, (11130) listed reinstated Jul-Aug '86 should read LANGILLE, Benjamin St. Clair.**Ottawa Philatelic Society**

CH-16 - c/o P.J. Kaulback (22489), Box 9422 Alta Vista Term., Ottawa, Ont. K1G 3V1 listed May-Jun '86 should read Box 9442.

NATIONAL OFFICE - - -

The annual meeting of the R.P.S.C. was held at AMERIPEX in Chicago at which time a new schedule of membership fees was announced. Effective 1 January 1987 the following will apply. All fees are expressed in Canadian dollars and cover a 12 month period from date of initial publication or renewal and include 6 issues of the Canadian Philatelist.

Admission fee (new members)	\$ 5.00
Canada	18.00
USA	20.00
Other countries	20.00
Life membership	300.00
Chapters (without Journal)	5.00
Chapters (with Journal)	15.00

The reinstatement fee remains at \$2.00 and applies to all memberships which have expired

and upon rejoining the Society.

In addition to the R.P.S.C. tie and lapel pin, a ladies scarf will soon be available. Details of this new item will be printed in the journal immediately data is known. The ladies scarf will be \$12.00 and the tie will increase from \$10.00 to \$12.00 effective 1 January '87. The lapel pin remains at \$5.00. All prices include mailing.

E.R. Toop
Office Manager

**YOUR AD COULD
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JUDGES' ACCREDITATION PROGRAMME - - -

**SUPPLEMENTARY UNDERSTANDING
TO
AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE ROYAL
PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF CANADA AND
THE AMERICAN PHILATELIC SOCIETY
FOR A RECIPROCAL ARRANGEMENT
CONCERNING THE RECOGNITION OF
ACCREDITED INTERNATIONAL AND
NATIONAL LEVEL JUDGES OF BOTH
SOCIETIES** dated 27 September 1980.

In keeping with the reciprocal agreement between the Royal Philatelic Society of Canada and the American Philatelic Society it is understood that:

Canadian residents holding accreditation from the American Philatelic Society will not be permitted to judge in national shows held in Canada unless they have also fulfilled all of the requirements of the Royal Philatelic Society of Canada.

United States residents holding accreditation from the Royal Philatelic Society of Canada will not be approved to judge in American Philatelic Society certified national exhibitions unless they have also fulfilled all of the requirements of the American Philatelic Society.

Michael Madesker
Chairman

CHAPTER MEETINGS

AJAX PHILATELIC SOCIETY

R.P.S.C. Chapter 163 meets 2nd and 4th Thursdays of each month, September to June in the library of the Ajax High School, Bayly St. E., Ajax from 7 to 10 p.m. All visitors welcome, especially junior collectors. Address: P.O. Box 186, Ajax, Ontario L1S 3C3.

AMERICAN AIR MAIL SOCIETY, CANADIAN CHAPTER - #187

Holds regular meetings at major philatelic exhibitions. The Chapter plans to hold meetings and seminars during CAPEX '87 in Toronto between 13-21 June and will be host to the annual congress of the Aerophilatelic Federation of the Americas (AFA). For information on the Chapter, contact the Secretary, Nelson D. Bentley, 3044 Otterson Drive, Ottawa, Ontario K1V 7B6.

AMICALE des PHILATELISTES de l'OUTAOUAIS

R.P.S.C. Chapter 190 meets every Thursday, September to April in the basement of the Saint Benoit Church, 170 Sherbrooke Street, Hull, Qué. Visitors welcome. Plan to attend AMPHILEX 86, host of the 1986 Quebec Annual Philatelic Exhibition. For information, Amphilex 86, P.O. Box 422, Gatineau, Qué. J8P 7A1.

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 8 p.m. in the Kensington Community Centre, 37th Ave. & Dumfries St. (One block east of Knight St.), Vancouver, B.C. Visitors welcome. Mail to the Club, Box 2356, Vancouver, B.C. V6B 3W5.

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 1641, Calgary, Alta. T2P 2L7.

CANADIAN ASSOCIATION FOR ISRAEL PHILATELY

(C.A.F.I.P.) R.P.S.C. Chapter 76 meets every second Monday of the month (except July and August) at 7:30 p.m. at the Jewish Community Centre, 4588 Bathurst Street, Willowdale, Ontario. President: Dr. Mitchell Levine, 159 Willowdale Avenue, Willowdale, Ontario M2N 4Y7.

COLUMBIA PHILATELIC SOCIETY

Chapter No. 11. Meetings held monthly on the fourth Monday 7:30 p.m. Visitors welcome. P.O. Box 465, Trail, B.C. V1R 4L7.

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.

CHAPTER MEETINGS

DELTA STAMP CLUB

Chapter No. 138 meets on the second and fourth Tuesdays (except June/August) 8 p.m. at the South Delta Library, 1321A - 56th Street, Delta, B.C. Visitors always welcome. Further information: Bill Heather, (604) 943-5303

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. M4C 3Z4. Visitors always welcome.

EDMONTON STAMP CLUB

Touring stampers welcome. Meetings on alternate Mondays in the cafeteria of St. Joseph Composite High School. Address all mail c/o the club. P.O. Box 399, Edmonton, Alberta T5J 2J6.

ETOBICOKE PHILATELIC SOCIETY

RPSC Chapter 78 will meet for the 1986 - 1987 season as follows:

First Wednesdays - Sept. 3/ Oct. 1/ Nov. 5 - 1986 - at Fairfield Seniors Centre 80 Lothian Ave., Etobicoke. First Wednesday Dec 3 '86 at Montgomery Inn, Etobicoke.

Then the first Wednesdays of Jan; Feb; Mar; Apr; May and June '87 at Fairfield Seniors Centre. Meetings are at 7:30 p.m. - Visitors are welcome. Information from President C.E. Allen, 5 Aintree Court, Toronto, M8W 2E1, telephone: 251-3425.

FENELON STAMP CLUB

Fenelon Stamp Club R.P.S.C. Chapter 176 meets the 2nd Monday of each month in the Fenelon Falls Public Library at 7:30 p.m. President Ron Thoburn, P.O. Box 646, Fenelon Falls, Ont. K0M 1N0. Visitors welcome.

HAMILTON PHILATELIC SOCIETY

Welcome all visitors to our membership meetings held twice monthly on the second and fourth Monday of each month except June, July and August when the Society meets on the second Monday only. We meet at the Hamilton Fire Fighters Club 501 Concession Street (off Upper Wentworth) in Hamilton at 6:30 p.m. (Entrance and parking at rear of building). A bourse of up to 14 dealers attend every meeting with the Society's Sales Circuit and Library. Admission - Visitors - 75¢.

KAWARTHA PHILATELIC SOCIETY

Chapter 58, R.P.S.C. Meetings 2nd and 4th Tuesdays of months September through June (exclude 4th Tuesday in December and June) 7:30 p.m. Meeting place: St. Giles' Presbyterian Church, Park St. South, Peterborough, Ont. Contact Art Dixon, Pres. Home 742-0650, Bus. 742-9656. Mailing address of Club: Box 2222, Peterborough, Ont. K9J 7Y4.

KELOWNA & DISTRICT STAMP CLUB

Chapter 90 meets monthly, 1st 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 Jake Mieras, 38 Lincoln Road, Chatham, Ontario N7M 4Y7.

KINGSTON STAMP CLUB

RPSC Chapter 49 meets the second & fourth Monday, Sept. to May, at 6 p.m. for juniors and 7 p.m. for all members, at the Hall of St. George Cathedral, Johnson and Wellington Sts., Kingston, Ont. Correspondence to: Kingston Stamp Club, c/o Ronald Tritton, P.O. Box 1202, Kingston, Ont. K7L 4Y8.

KITCHENER-WATERLOO PHILATELIC SOCIETY

(Chapter 13) Meets on the 2nd Thursday of each month (except July and August) in the Elizabethan Room of St. Andrews Presbyterian Church (Queen St. entrance) at 7:30 p.m. Visitors welcome. Pres. Enn Glaaser, 34 Glenwood Drive, Kitchener, Ont., N2A 1H7, who may be contacted for information.

LAKEHEAD STAMP CLUB

R.P.S.C. Chapter No. 33, meets second Wednesday and last Friday monthly from September to June in the Emergency Measures Building. Visitors are welcome. David M. Pugh, Secretary, Lakehead Stamp Club, R.R. 3, Highway 61, Thunder Bay, Ontario P7C 4V2.

CHAPTER MEETINGS

LAKESHORE STAMP CLUB

501 St. John's Blvd., Pointe Claire, Quebec. Meeting nights 2nd and 4th Thursdays, September till June, at 7:30 p.m. President Alan Dean, Secretary, Jean Keep. Mailing Address: P.O. Box 1, Pointe Claire, Dorval, P.Q. H9R 4N5. Visitors Welcome.

NORTH TORONTO STAMP CLUB

Chapter 5 of the Royal. Meetings at 7:30 p.m. on Second and Fourth Thursdays (except in July and August) at Bedford Park United Church, 100 Ranleigh Avenue, Toronto. Visitors Welcome.

NORTH YORK PHILATELIC SOCIETY

Chapter 21 of the Royal meets on the 1st & 3rd Wednesdays of each month - July and August excepted, at the North York Memorial Community Hall, 5090 Young St., Willowdale, Ontario. Secretary: P.O. Box 62, Willowdale M2N 5S7. Visitors welcome.

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: Hugh Rathbun, Nova Scotia Stamp Club, P.O. Box 2935, Dartmouth E. N.S. B2W 4Y2. Visitors welcome.

OAKVILLE STAMP CLUB

R.P.S.C. Chapter No. 135 meets 7:30 p.m., second and fourth Tuesdays, year round at Trafalgar Hall Auditorium, Trafalgar Road at Hwy. 5, Oakville. R.P.S.C. Representative: Dave Dixon, P.O. Box 524, Oakville, Ont. L6J 5B4. Visitors welcome.

OTTAWA PHILATELIC SOCIETY

R.P.S.C. Chapter No. 16, meets Thursdays at 8:00 p.m. September through May in room 021, Marion Hall, University of Ottawa. Contact President Peter Kaulback, Box 9442, Alta Vista Terr., Ottawa, Ont. K1G 3V1; or telephone (613) 728-7863. Visitors welcome.

THE PHILATELIC CLUB OF MONTREAL

(Chapter 122 of the R.P.S.C.) meets the first and third Thursdays of each month, September through June at 7:30 p.m., at Le Manoir, 5319 Notre Dame de Grace Avenue, Montreal. Guests always welcome. Information: P.O. Box 264, Westmount, Quebec H3Z 2T2.

PRAIRIE BEAVERS OF TEXAS

"Snow Birds" and Touring Philatelists, interested in B.N.A. are always welcome at our All Day Saturday meetings held every September, January, March and May. Program consists of 2-3 speakers, exhibits, book reviews, "collectors bourse", auction and free hosted luncheon. For details contact ED RICHARDSON, P.O. Box 939, League City, Texas. Tel. (713) 554-6999 or 2408.

RA STAMP CLUB - OTTAWA

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

SAINT JOHN STAMP CLUB

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

LA SOCIÉTÉ PHILATÉLIQUE DE QUÉBEC

Regular meetings will be held in the basement of The Saint Charles Garnier Church, 1215 Chanoine Morel, Sillery. As in the past, we will hold meetings on the first and third Wednesdays of the month - 7:30 hr., to 10:00.

TORONTO HARMONIE STAMP CLUB

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

UNION PHILATÉLIQUE DE MONTRÉAL

(RPSC Chapter No. 3) meets every second and fourth Tuesday, September to June, at 7 p.m., 7110 8th ave., Montréal (St. Michel) P.Q. Visitors always welcomed. Postal address: P.O. Box 398, Station A, Montreal, Quebec H3C 2T1.

VANCOUVER ISLAND PHILATELIC SOCIETY

(Chapter 52) Meets monthly on the second Thursday, at the Gordon Head Lawn Bowling Club, 1742 Lambrick Street at 8 p.m. Mr. A. Bunting Secretary, Vancouver Island Philatelic Society, P.O. Box 6537, Postal Station "C", Victoria, B.C., V8P 5M4. Visitors always welcome.

CHAPTER MEETINGS

WEST TORONTO STAMP CLUB

Meets 7:30 p.m. second and fourth Tuesdays, except July and August at St. Pauls Runnymede Church, 404 Willard Ave., near Jane and Annette, 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: P.O. Box 400, Westmount Station, Montreal H3Z 2T5. Visitors very welcome. Information; phone Robert Mirabelli (514) 735-0183.

WINNIPEG PHILATELIC SOCIETY

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

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