CANADIAN PHILATELIST



Journal of the
ROYAL PHILATELIC SOCIETY of CANADA

VOLUME 40 **MAR.-APR., 1989** NUMBER 2

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EDITOR'S NOTES

by Jim Haskett

ROYAL '89 ROYALE

It won't be long now until the R.P.S.C.'s annual meeting and exhibition takes place in Hamilton, Ont.

Vern March and his busy committee of the Hamilton Philatelic Society have been working long and hard to put together the Royal's annual and promise hospitality par excellence.

For Royal members who haven't visited Canada's Steel City, Royal '89 offers a unique opportunity. Despite its giant steel mills, Hamilton is a pretty city nestled beneath the Niagara Escarpment at the foot of Burlington Bay at the western end of Lake Ontario. It has many parks, pleasant tree-lined streets, and a very active cultural community with fine facilities. As well, Hamilton is home to the United Empire Loyalist monument, featured on the 10-cent stamp of 1934, Scott 209. It's within an easy drive of Toronto and Niagara Falls.

In addition to the competitive exhibition, Royal '89 Royale will feature a stamp launch, Canada Post facilities youth activities and several interesting seminars.

There's still time to register for all three days of Royal '89 Royale at a discount price. For details about this, hotel registration and more about the show and Hamilton, see Pages 102-113 in this edition.

The annual meeting of the R.P.S.C. will also be held at Royal '89 on the Saturday. As well as presentations of annual reports, the annual meeting will include the election of a slate of directors for two-year terms.

The election will differ from past annual meetings. Until Royal '88 in Winnipeg, all directors served the same two-year terms. As a result of a bylaw change approved in Winnipeg, the terms are now staggered, with half the directors being elected in any one year. At Winnipeg, the directors drew lots to see who would serve one-year terms and who for two years. At Hamilton this year, those serving one year will see their terms expire while the remaining half will serve until Royal '90 in Regina, Sask.

For nominees for 1989-91 terms, proxy forms for those unable to visit Hamilton and other information about the annual meeting, see Pages 109-113.

Royal '89 competitive exhibition is an opportunity to learn about stamps, stamp collecting and exhibiting. It's also an important step for collectors who wish to try their hand at international exhibiting as it is a national show, one of the few designated as such. Recent F.I.P. rule changes require those wanting to enter international shows to qualify first by reaching a certain level at a national show, including youth, traditional and thematic categories.

There are other nationally-designated shows – ORAPEX in Ottawa, April 29-30; STAMPEX in Toronto, June 23-25 and PIPEX in Edmonton June 23-25 – but the R.P.S.C.'s annual gathering is certainly THE national show of the year.

CASH OR MEDALS?

FLOREX '88, the annual exhibition and bourse of the Florida Federation of Stamp Clubs, tried a different approach for its competitive entries at its November gathering in Orlando, Fla.

Its grand and reserve grand award winners received cash prizes, a divergence from the usual award of plaques, trophies, medals or certificates.

I have mixed emotions about such awards. At international, national and local shows, entrants may have spent thousands, even hundreds of thousands of dollars, putting together a top-rated exhibition, not to mention large amounts of time and perhaps money researching their particular specialities. There are costs, too associated with insuring, shipping and mounting stamps for exhibition.

It seems that some sort of cash award that might offset a few of the costs associated with exhibiting would be appropriate.

And it's not as if the money isn't available. For many international exhibitions, special awards for class and overall winners often consist of valuable sculptures, crystals and the like. Special medals are struck, often in gold and silver alloys. Even for local shows, medals or trophies involve a major (relatively speaking) cash outlay that could just as easily be replaced

by awarding the equivelent amount in cash. And what do collectors do with medals and trophies? After a while, they may end up in a box in the basement.

Still, a major switch to cash awards from medals and the like may have long-term repercussions for the hobby. It invites professionalism into what is essentially an amateur's hobby. And would, over time, major shows begin to compete with one another for the best of the best by offering ever-increasing cash awards?

Competitive philately, even now, doesn't necessarily require huge cash outlays for one to be successful. Just look at what can be done in the area of thematics with its emphasis on research and study as opposed to rare (and usually costly) stamps and covers required to compete successfully in traditional areas of philately.

Essentially, too exhibits are judged against a standard – bronze to large gold – and not against each other except for the best of show or best of class categories.

There may be far more satisfaction for a collector to see his/her exhibiting efforts grow over the years from a bronze or silver standard to vermeil and gold and into the championship class than any monetary award could bring.

That's what the hobby is all about – the personal satisfaction that's possible, whether one is a one-of-each collector or a specialist of the most esoteric kind. One usually does not collect for the financial return that's possible (and that can take decades even to 'break even' on expenditures put into the hobby) but for sheer joy of it. Replacing medals and trophies with cash may impinge on that satisfaction – after all most of us pursue the hobby as an escape from the work-a-day world where there is already enough emphasis on chasing the dollar.

CHANGES

At the semi-annual board of directors meeting held in November, changes affecting some charges for membership services were approved.

The postage charge for slide programs increases to $7, the result of increases in postage charges, effective Jan. 1, 1989.

The cost of Society medals goes to $12 plus 50 cents for postage, effective in November, the result of an increase in cost of manufacturing. The medals are sold at cost to R.P.S.C. Chapters and a new shipment has recently been received from Italy.

For details on slide programs and medals, contact Ed Beaubien, Box 441, RR 2, Orleans, Ont. K1C 1T1.

Approval was also given to a suggestion from Clifford Guile, the Society's membership manager. Effective Jan. 1, a free year's membership will be given to any member who recommends five membership applications that are accepted. Members can pick up membership application forms from their affiliated Chapter or by writing the R.P.S.C. National Office.

Several inquiries have been received recently concerning Chapter and Affiliate status with the R.P.S.C. It is expected that approval will be granted for such status over the next few months.

A Chapter is usually a stamp or philatelic club, local or regional in nature, bringing together collectors of diverse interests. An Affiliate is usually national or international in nature, bringing together collectors of a single specialty or theme.

ERRATUM

In Jim Kraemer's President's column in the November-December, 1988 *Canadian Philatelist*, an incorrect rebate figure was given for the chapter rebate for new members recommended by a Chapter, the result of a typographical error. The correct figure is $5 per approved application sponsored by a Chapter, still a good opportunity for clubs to add to their treasuries.

BRITISH ISSUES

The 1989 British stamp program will see the continuation of popular series such as birds and anniversaries.

Jan. 17 saw the issue of four bird stamps – the puffin, avocet, oystercatcher and gannet – to mark the 100th anniversary of the Royal Society of the protection of birds.

Food and farming will be marked March 7 with stamps commemorating the 150th anniversaries of the Royal Agricultural Society of England and the Royal Show and the Centenary of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food.

Four more anniversaries will be commemorated on April 11: public education, the Interparliamentary Union, the Postal Telegraph

and Telephone World Congress and the third direct elections of the European Parliament.

Games and toys will be the feature of the May 16 issue of the continuing Europa stamp series.

Industrial archeology, the study of society during the indsutrial revolution, will be honored with a stamp series July 4 focusing on the preservation of the period's industrial buildings. July 25 will see the issuance of a miniature sheet of the same stamps.

On Sept. 5, a commemorative issue will mark the 150th anniversary of the Royal Microscopical Society.

The pomp and pageantry of the Lord Mayor's show will be featured on an Oct. 17 issue of a series of stamps.

A series of five Christmas stamps will be issued Nov. 14.

GELDERT WINNER

Jim Kraemer, the Royal's president, has been named the Geldert medal winner for 1988. The medal is awarded by a special committee to the author of best article or articles appearing in *The Canadian Philatelist* each year.

In Jim's case, it's for a consistent stream of articles that appeared last year, dealing with everything from airmail stamps to postal history.

It's an official recognition for the work he has done in 1988 and an opportunity for me to thank him and the many other contributors of articles who make *The Canadian Philatelist* interested and informative reading each issue.

The quality of their work is recognized internationally, too. At several recent international exhibitions, including PRENFIL '88 in Argentina, *The Canadian Philatelist* has been awarded large silver medals, about as high as regularly-issued society journals go.

ANNUAL INDEX

In the centrespread of this issue, 1988 index of *The Canadian Philatelist* appears.

It's published annually as a quick reference for philatelists to find articles of interest to them.

Prepared by Brian Russell of Russell, Ont., it's a much appreciated service. Thank you one again, Brian.

By the way, nearly 60 articles appeared in your journal as well as literally hundreds of snippets in such columns as this one, Hans Reiche's Postmarked Ottawa, Art Holmes' column for juniors and dozens of reviews of current philatelic literature.



As noted in the Jan.-Feb. issue, RPO's are back – this time designating retail post offices, the 'privitized' outlets in drug and other stores. Here's a recent example, a rubber handstamp, out of Calgary, Alta.

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Canada Post Recent Issues

PARLIAMENT, QUEEN DEFINITIVES

The 38-cent definitives, featuring the Karsh portrait of Queen Elizabeth and Parliament view, are available in a variety of formats.

Three printers and three types of paper are being used for the two issues.

The Queen, which gets a royal purple background for its 38-cent valuation, is printed by British American Bank Note Company on Harrison paper for its normal 100-stamp pane.

Ashton-Potter uses Slater paper to print the Queen definitive in its 10-stamp Lunch Savers pack released Dec. 29, 1988 and the 10-stamp Stamps by Mail pack released Jan. 18.

The Parliament stamp is printed in a 100-stamp pane by the Canadian Bank Note Company on Slater paper.

Slater paper is used by Ashton-Potter to print the multi-colored Parliament definitive in 10-stamp add 25-stamp Lunch Saver and Stamps by Mail formats.

An engraved, single-color 38-cent variety of the Centre Block, a six-cent East Block and three, two-cent West Blocks make up the new 50-cent vending booklet issued on Jan. 18. The booklet is engraved and printed on Harrison paper and printed by British American Bank Note.

Of particular note is the 100-stamp engraved coil of the Parliament stamp issued Feb. 1. Printed by Canadian Bank Note, it is on Peterborough paper, the first time a Canadian-made paper has been used since early in the 1980s.



Stamp: Queen Elizabeth II
Denomination: 38¢
Date of Issue: December 29, 1988
Last Day of Sale (for OFDCs only): June 28, 1989 (as stock allows)
Design: Yousuf Karsh, Tom Yakobina, Chris Candish
Printer: British American Bank Note Inc., Ottawa
Quality: Continuous printing
Dimensions: 26 mm x 22 mm (horizontal)
Perforation: 13+
Gum Type: PVA
Paper Type: Coated one side, litho (Harrison)
Printing Process: Lithography (five colours)
Pane Layout: 100 stamps
Plate Inscription: In the side margins facing in at the four corners – name of printer and designers, colour marks and paper indicator.
Tagging: Four sides



Stamp: Parliament
Denomination: 38¢
Date of Issue: December 29, 1988
Last Day of Sale (for OFDCs only): June 28, 1989 (as stock allows)
Design: Rolf Harder
Printer: British American Bank Note Inc., Ottawa
Quality: Continuous printing
Dimensions: 26 mm x 22 mm (horizontal)
Perforation: 13+
Gum Type: PVA
Paper Type: Coated one side, litho (Slater)
Printing Process: Lithography (four colours)
Pane Layout: 100 stamps
Plate Inscription: In the side margins facing in at the four corners – name of printer and designer, colour marks and paper indicator.
Tagging: Four sides

Vending Booklet: Parliament (Centre Block, East Block, West Block) 10 covers designs
Value: 50¢ (1 x 38¢, 1 x 6¢, 3 x 2¢)
Release Date: January 18, 1989
Last Day of Sale (for OFDCs only): July 17, 1989 (as stock allows)
Design: Rolf Harder
Printer: British American Bank Note Inc., Ottawa
Quality: Continuous printing
Dimensions: 24 mm x 20 mm (horizontal)
Perforation: 12+
Gum Type: PVA
Paper Type: Coated one side, gravure (Harrison)
Printing Process: Steel engraving (three colours)
Pane Layout: 5 stamps
Plate Inscription: Name of printer and designer; colour, plate and paper indicators.
Tagging: Four sides (38¢ denomination only)



Roll Stamp: Parliament
Denomination: 38¢
Value: $38.00 (roll of 100)
Date of Issue: February 1, 1988
Last Day of Sale (for OFDCs only): July 31, 1989 (as stock allows)
Design: Rolf Harder
Printer: British American Bank Note Inc., Ottawa
Quality: Continuous printing
Dimensions: 24 mm x 20 mm (horizontal)
Perforation: 10
Gum Type: PVA
Paper Type: Uncoated (Peterborough)
Printing Process: Steel engraving (one colour)
Format: Roll of 100 stamps
Tagging: Four sides

MAMMAL DEFINITIVES

Three new large mammal definitives of the series begun last year made their appearance Jan. 18, 1989 – using similar stylized graphic designs as background.

The walrus (44-cent), musk ox (59-cent) and grizzly bear (76-cent) stamps pay the first class to U.S., 30-50 gram domestic and international (up to 20 g) rates respectively.

Designed by Brian Tsang, a Toronto graphic artist, they are printed in five-colour lithography by Ashton-Potter Ltd.

The 44-cent and 76-cent stamps are also available in five-stamp Lunch Saver and Stamps by Mail packs. All three are printed on Harrison paper.







Stamp: Canadian Mammals
Denomination: 44¢ (Walrus)
59¢ (Musk-ox)
76¢ (Grizzly Bear)
Date of Issue: January 18, 1989
Last Day of Sale (for OFDCs only): July 17, 1989 (as stock allows)
Design: Brian Tsang
Printer: Ashton-Potter Limited, Toronto
Quality: Continuous printing
Dimensions: 32 mm x 26 mm (horizontal)
Perforation: 13+
Gum Type: PVA
Paper Type: Coated one side, litho (Harrison)
Printing Process: Lithography (five colours)
Pane Layout: 50 stamps
Plate Inscription: In the side margins facing in at the four corners – name of printer and designer, colour marks and paper indicator.
Tagging: Four sides

STATIONERY

New stationery items, released Feb. 1, 1989, continue the transportation theme.

The No. 8 envelope (38-cent denomination, costing 41 cents) features a Street Car 423, a mail-handling vehicle specially designed by the Ottawa Car Manufacturing Company in the early 1900s.

The No. 10 envelope (38-cent face, costing 42 cents) is sure to be a hit with collectors of Trans-Atlantic pioneer mails. It features a rendition of the S.S. Canadian, a barquentine-rigged, iron screw steamer that served as the first Allan Line Royal Mail steamer.

Both are printed in two-colour lithography by Innova of Montreal, Que.

The 76-cent overseas air letter, printed in four-colour lithography by Ashton-Potter, features a Lockheed L-10A which was flying passengers and mail between Toronto and Vancouver, Ottawa and Montreal by 1938.

Item: Air Letter
Denomination: 76¢
Date of Issue: February 1, 1989
Indicia Design: Dennis Noble, Bernard Reilander
Printer: Ashton-Potter Limited, Toronto
Quantity: Continuous printing
Dimensions: 210 mm x 323 mm (flat)
Paper Type: No. 1 Offset
Printing Process: Lithography (four colours)
Tagging: One vertical bar

Items: Prestamped Envelopes
Denomination: 38¢ (No. 8 and No. 10)
Price: 41¢ (No. 8)
42¢ (No. 10)
Date of Release: February 1, 1989
Indicia Design: Dennis Nobel, Bernard Reilander
Printer: Innova, Montreal
Quality: Continuous printing
Dimensions: 165 mm x 92 mm (No. 8)
242 mm x 105 mm (No. 10)
Paper Type: No. 2 Offset White Wove
Printing Process: Lithography (two colours)
Tagging: One vertical bar

NATIVE SMALL CRAFT

The first in a three-year series of commemoratives featuring native small crafts were issued Feb. 1. Depicted on the four four stamps are Haida, Micmac and Chipewayan canoes and the Inuit kayak.

The 38-cent stamps are designed by Louis-Andre Rivard and Bernard Leduc, both of Montreal. Each features a side view of the craft and a line sketch of the bow view. Backgrounds are appropriate to the setting in which each was used – snow-capped peaks for British Columbia's Haida, pine forests for the Micmac of the Maritimes, northern forests for the Chipewayan and the northern lights for the Init.

Ashton-Potter printed 15 million of the stamps on Slater paper.









Stamps: Small Craft – Native Boats
Denomination: 4 x 38¢ (Se tenant)
Date of Issue: February 1, 1989
Last Day of Sale): July 31, 1989 (as stock allows)
Designs: Louis-André Rivard, Bernard Leduc
Printer: Ashton-Potter Limited, Toronto
Quantity: 15,000,000
Dimensions: 40 mm x 26 mm (horizontal)
Perforation: 13+
Gum Type: PVA
Paper Type: Coated one side, litho (Slater)
Printing Process: Lithography (four colours)
Pane Layout: 50 stamps
Plate Inscription: In the side margins facing in at the four corners – name of printer and designers, colour marks and paper indicator.
Tagging: General tagged, four sides

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Letters to the Editor

NAUTICAL CONFUSION

Although Canada Post's Philatelic division is in a Maritime province, it is all confused about things nautical. In the latest stamp bulletin, which arrived today, S.S. Canadian is described as "brigatine-rigged". They must have meant "brigantine", even though that is not correct.

Their envelope, issued last year, describes S.S. Canadian as "barguentine" (spelt with a "g") rather than "barquentine". Anyone, except Canada Post, will know S.S. Canadian was barquentine-rigged merely by counting to three.

Les Rimes
West Vancouver, B.C.

ISSUE NOTES

I'd like to express my support for your practice of noting new Canadian stamp issues. I'd like to see as much information as possible about them as well as your candid opinions about their design, subject, appropriateness, etc.

This may sound strange but I do not collect Canadian stamps. I accumulate them for trade for my areas of specialty (Hong Kong, Newfoundland). Recently I've caught the Klussendorf bug but I don't know yet how far I'll go into that area. Still, I like to keep up with our national philately. One major reason I do not collect modern Canada is that the design of most stamps really leaves a lot to be desired.

Keep up the good work!

Ingo Nessel
Brampton, Ont.

TAPE WARNING

The note about Safe Tape (Editor's Notes; Nov.-Dec.) requires some comments. I have tried this tape out and must warn collectors. The tape appears nice when it is not subjected to pressure and high temperatures such as encountered in summer. The tape when removed, leaves particles on the back which can be noted under UV. These particles remain sticky and can not be removed without damage to the surface.

After leaving an item under pressure, such as would happen in an album, after a while the spot where the tape was becomes somewhat oily, similar to hinges which were used many years ago. For any stamps with sensitive papers, such as the Small Queens etc, these become damaged when the tape is pulled away, leaving some paper particles on the tape.

I suggest collectors to be very careful if they use this tape with their collections.

Hans Reiche
Ottawa, Ont.

DEFINITIVE MYSTERY

Why is it so difficult to learn the numbers of stamps printed or issued for definitive issues in the last 30 years?

Two letters to Canada Post at Antigonish, N.S., and one to the Royal have yielded no more information than can be found in Scott's Canada Specialized. I am speaking especially of the various QE II definitives and others like the recent printings of the Parliament Buildings in Ottawa.

I find it hard to believe that the extended and heavy use of these stamps would cause the Post Office to lose track of the quantities printed. Perhaps one of our members might know.

George Pepall
Kitchener, Ont.

□

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LARGE QUEEN ISSUE
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LITERATURE
MANITOBA POSTAL HISTORY
MAP (1898) ISSUE
MAPLE LEAF ISSUE
MILITARY POSTAL HISTORY
MOON, MOTO & POCON CANCELLATIONS
NASCOPIE POSTAL HISTORY
NEW BRUNSWICK POSTAL HISTORY
NEW BRUNSWICK STAMPS
NEWFOUNDLAND POSTAL HISTORY
NEWFOUNDLAND STAMPS
N.W.T. POSTAL HISTORY
NOVA SCOTIA POSTAL HISTORY
NUMERAL ISSUE
OFFICIAL STAMPS
OFFICIALLY SEALED STAMPS
O.H.M.S. PERFINS
ONTARIO POSTAL HISTORY
PATRIOTIC COVERS & POSTCARDS
PENCE ISSUES
PERFINS (PRIVATE)
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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. Please note that we have no way of checking the credentials of the individuals who write to us asking that their name be published, therefore we urge that caution be taken when answering these requests.

Tadeusz Biernat
U1. K. Marksa 13/3
58-100 Swidnica S1.
POLAND

A young Polish collector wishes to correspond with a young Canadian collector and exchange stamps of flora, fauna, sports (esp. soccer), space and transport. Writes in English.

Ing. Jirt Cisler
E. Krasnohorske 44/16
110 01 Praha
CZECHOSLOVAKIA

A Czech collector will exchange stamps of Czechoslovakia and other Eastern European countries for Canadian stamps. Writes in English or German.

Joanna Heclik
U1. Chabrow 94/31
45-22A Opole
POLAND

A Polish collector of flora, fauna and paintings wishes to exchange stamps with a Canadian collector. Writes in English.

Zygmunt Piotrowski
U1. Kopernika 20/4
58-372 Boguszow-Gorce
POLAND

A Polish collector wishes to exchange stamps with Canadian collectors. Writes in French.

Janusz Slonecki
41-902 Bytom
U1. Olejniczaka 10 A
POLAND

A Polish collector wishes to correspond with collectors in Canada and other countries. Writes in English.

DEMANDES D'ECHANGE

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

Mr. Roman Ilchyshyn
Soviet Constitution Street 20/36
LVOV 71
USSR 290071

Soviet stamp collector interested in exchanging Soviet stamps for Canadian stamps.

Miss Leuita Joseph
P.O. Box 2027
Gres-Islet
ST. LUCIA

Bilingual (French/English), 17-year-old stamp collector looking for Canadian penfriend to exchange stamps with.

□

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COMING EVENTS

NATIONAL EXHIBITIONS

1989

APRIL 26-30 – ORAPEX 89, Ottawa, Ont. at the RA Centre, Riverside Drive S.

MAY 5-7 – ROYAL 89, Hamilton, Ont. at the Hamilton Convention Centre.

JUNE 23-24 – PIPEX 89, Edmonton, Alta., Coast Terrace Inn

JUNE 23-25 – STAMPEX 89, Toronto, Ont. at the Toronto Convention Centre.

1990

APRIL 27-29 – ORAPEX 90, Ottawa, Ont. at the RA Centre, Riverside Drive S.

JUNE 8-10 – ROYAL 90, Regina, Sask. at the Convention Centre.

1991

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

ROYAL 91 (Place and dates to be announced)

1992

MARCH 20-22 – ROYAL 92, Edmonton, Alta., Terrace Inn Hotel

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

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

ORAPEX: Charles J.G. Verge, 1100 Aldea Ave., Ottawa, Ont., K1H 8C2.

ROYAL 89: Vernon March, P.O. Box 9081, Stoney Creek, Ont. L8G 3X7.

PIPEX: Keith R. Spencer, 5005 Whitemud Road, Edmonton, Alberta, T6H 5L2.

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

ROYAL 90: Dr. Frans H.A. Rummens, 94 Munroe Place, Regina, Sask., S4S 4P7.

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

1989

MARCH 18-19, 1989 – The North Toronto Stamp Club's 46th annual exhibition and bourse will be held at the North Toronto Memorial Gardens, 180 Eglinton Ave. West, Toronto, Ontario. Saturday, 10 a.m. to 6 p.m., Sunday, 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. Free admission and parking. Information: Ms. Marilyn Cassie, 12 Newing Court, Ajax, Ontario L1S 2T6. Telephone 416-428-6134.

MARCH 31-APRIL 2 – The Canadian Stamp Dealers Association will hold its Toronto National show in the Toronto Convention Centre. Special events include a Youth Booth at which youths attending the show will receive a stamp collecting kit. Information: A. Kosztandy 902-225 Davisville Ave., Toronto, Ont. M4S 1G9.

APRIL 7-9 – LACPEX '89, the 26th annual exhibition of the Lakeshore Stamp Club Inc. will be held in the Dorval Community Centre, 1335 Lakeshor Dr., Dorval, Que. Hours: 10 a.m. – 9 p.m. Friday, 10 a.m. – 6 p.m. Saturday 10 a.m. – 5 p.m. Sunday, free admission and parking. Information: Graham Locke (514) 672-1393.

APRIL 8 – KAPEX '89, the 33rd annual stamp show of the Kawartha Philatelic Society, will be held at the Rock Haven Motor Hotel, 1875 Landsdowne St. West, Peterborough, Ont., 10 a.m. - 5 p.m. with 12 dealers, Canada Post, free admission. Information: Marie Olver, 138 Aberdeen Ave., Peterborough, Ont. K9H 4W6.

APRIL 8 – Barrie District Stamp Club's 28th annual exhibition and bourse will be held in The Continental Inn, Dunlop Street at Highway 400, Barrie Ont., 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. Free admission. Fourteen dealers. Information: Robert Prince, 52 Rose St., Barrie Ont., L4M 2T2.

1989

APRIL 15-16 – WINPEX '89, the sixth annual exhibition and bourse of the Essex County Stamp Club will be held in the historic restored courthouse, Mackenzie Hall, 3277 Sandwich St. (just west of the international Ambassador Bridge), Windosr Ont.. Free admission and good parking, 17 dealers and USPS and Canada Post. Hours: Saturday 10 a.m. to 5 p.m.; Sunday, 12 noon to 4 p.m. Information: show chairman, PO Box 1503 Station 'A', Windsor Ont., N9A 6R5.

APRIL 15-16 – NOVAPEX '89, the annual exhibition and bourse of the Nova Scotia Stamp Club at the Lord Nelson Hotel, Spring Garden Road, Halifax. Open to public 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. both days. Free admission, special cancel, door prizes, banquet, guest speakers. For more information on show/bourse contact; John Hall, P.O. Box 2935, Dartmouth East Postal Station, Dartmouth, N.S. B2W 4Y2.

APRIL 19-23 – IPHLA '89, an International Philatelic literature exhibition to be held in Frankfurt am Main, German Federal Republic. Information: Harry Sutherland, P.O. Box 100, First Canadian Place, Toronto, Ont. M5X 1B2.

APRIL 28-29 – ORAPEX '89, the 28th annual exhibition and bourse of the RA Stamp Club, will be held at the Ray Kinsella Arena of the RA Centre, 2451 Riverside Dr., Ottawa, Ont. A national show accredited by the R.P.S.C., applications to exhibit must be returned by March 14. Hours 10 a.m. - 6 p.m. Saturday, 10 a.m. - 4:30 p.m. Sunday, with 50 dealers, study groups and philatelic societies, Canada Post and USPS, free admission and parking. Information: Chair, Orapex '89 Organizing Committee, c/o RA Centre, 2451 Riverside Dr., Ottawa, Ont. K1H 7X7.

MAY 5-7 – ROYAL '89, the 61st annual convention and exhibition of the Royal Philatelic Society of Canada at the Hamilton Convention Centre, Hamilton, Ont. Host club is the Hamilton Philatelic Society, R.P.S.C. Chapter #51. For information, contact Vernon G. March, 200 Charlotte St., Hamilton, Ont. L8K 4V6.

COMING EVENTS

1989

MAY 12-14 – STAMP SHOW '89, the Winnipeg Philatelic Society's spring exhibition and bourse will be held in the Marlborough Inn, Winnipeg MB, featuring 15 dealers, Canada Post sales counter, special exhibits, court of honor, and door prizes. Admission $1, children under 14 free. Hours: Friday 5 p.m. - 9 p.m.; Saturday 10 a.m. - 6 p.m.; Sunday 10 a.m. - 4 p.m. Information: WPS, PO Box 1425, Winnipeg MB, R3C 2Z1.

MAY 21-31 – BULGARIA '89, a world philatelic exhibition held under FIP patronage in Sofia, Bulgaria. Canadian Commissioner: Andrew Cronin, P.O. Box 5722, Station 'A', Toronto, Ont. M5W 1P2.

JUNE 2-4 – SALON DES PHILATELISTES DE QUEBEC, featuring exhibitions, auction and bourse, will be held in the Auberge des Gouverneurs, 3030 Blvd. Laurier, Ste-Foy, Que. Information: Societe Philatelique de Quebec, CP 222, Quebec, Que. G1K 7N8.

JUNE 23-25 – PIPEX '89, the national exhibition and show of the Northwest Federation of Stamp Clubs in Edmonton AB, hosted by the Edmonton Philatelic Society, R.P.S.C. Life Chapter No. 6. Information: Keith R. Spencer, Dept. of Sociology, 5th Floor, Tory Building, University of Alberta, Edmonton, AB T6G 2H4.

JUNE 23-25 – STAMPEX '89, Constitution Hall, Metro Toronto Convention Centre, an R.P.S.C. – approved national show with competitive exhibits, invited displays and a large dealers' bourse. Also featuring a lecture and display sponsored by the Vincent G. Greene Philatelic Research Foundation. For information and entry forms, write: Stampex '89, P.O. Box 204, Station Q, Toronto, Ont. M4T 2M1.

JULY 7-17 – PHILEXFRANCE '89, a world philatelic exhibition held under FIP patronage at the Parc des Expositions (Porte de Versailles), Paris, France. Canadian Commissioner: James E. Kraemer, 17 Commanche Dr., Ottawa, Ont. K2E 6E8.

JULY 26-AUG. 6 – BRASILIANA '89, in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil under the patronage of the FIAF. Canadian Commissioner is Andrew Cronin, P.O. Box 5722, Station A, Toronto, Ont., M5W 1P2.

OCT. 6-8 – CALTAPEX '89, hosted by the Calgary Philatelic Society. Exhibition has no entry fees, sixteen 8½ by 11 pages per frame. Bourse and various club activities. Information: CALTAPEX Show Chairman, PO Box 1478, Station 'M', Calgary AB, T2P 2L6.

OCT. 14-15 – VANPEX '89, the annual exhibition and bourse of the British Columbia Philatelic Society, will be held at the Memorial Auditorium, Royal Canadian Legion, 727A East 49th Ave., Vancouver, B.C. Information: Don Johnson, Exhibition Chairman VANPEX '89, 4571 Elgin St., Vancouver, B.C. V5V 4R9.

1990

MAY 3-13 – STAMP WORLD LONDON '90, a World Philatelic Exhibition under F.I.P. patronage celebrating the 150th anniversary of the Penny Black, at the Alexandra Palace, London, England. Canadian Commissioner is David Dixon, P.O. Box 1082, Oakville, Ont. L6J 5E9.

JUNE 8-10 – ROYAL '90, the 62nd annual convention of the Royal Philatelic Society of Canada at the Ramada Renaissance Convention Centre, Regina, Saskatchewan. For information write to Dr. Frans H.A. Rummens, 94 Munroe Place, Regina, Sask., S4S 4P7.

1990

JULY 12-17 – DUSSELDORF '90, an International Exhibition for Youth under F.I.P. patronage, to be held in Dusseldorf, Germany. Canadian Commissioner to be appointed.

AUG. 24 - SEPT. 2 – NEW ZEALAND 1990, a world Stamp Exhibition under F.I.P. patronage in Auckland, N.Z. For information, contact the Canadian Commissioner: W.L. (Bill) Percy, 18 Hyland Ave., Georgetown, Ont. L7G 3A2.

OCT. 19-29 – WEIN '90, a thematic stamp exhibition, including literature and youth collections in the thematic field (not F.I.P. - sponsored). Canadian Commissioner: Major R.K. Malott, 16 Harwick Crescent, Ottawa, Ont. K2H 6R1.

1992

MAY 5-12 – World International Youth Philatelic Exhibition, under the auspices of the Royal Philatelic Society of Canada and approved by the F.I.P., will be held in Montreal. This will be Canada's second international youth exhibition, the first having been held in Toronto in 1982. □

NOTICE

Items for Coming Events are printed free of charge. To ensure insertion, send notice of event at least four months in advance to: The Editor, The Canadian Philatelist, 23 Seneca Pl. W., Lethbridge, Alta. T1K 4M7.



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British Empire, February 7, London—Gordon Kaye collection of Australian States, Noel Turner's New Zealand and an award-winning collection of Victoria formed by L. Baetgen. **Catalog $8.**

Great Britain, February 21, London—specialized auction including line-engraved and surface printed issues, also 20th century issues. **Catalog $8.**

The Chalon Collection of New Zealand, February 22, London—a major collection of the 1855–1872 issues with rarities; 1855 London Print 1p unused and superb used example; the 1855 1sh "Cancelled," also used on cover and bisected; a comprehensive study of the trial separations with many of the finest examples known. **Catalog $8.**

British North American collections are regularly featured in sales held in New York, London and Bournemouth. Information about catalogs and consignment procedures may be obtained from each of the offices listed below. Our appointed philatelic representative in Canada, Mr. George S. Wegg, may be contacted locally for appraisals and sale information (Box 68, Station "Q," Toronto, M5T 2L7).

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PRESIDENT'S PAGE

by

James E. Kraemer

ROYAL 89

Our 61st Annual Convention is fast approaching. The dates are May 5-7, 1989 at the Hamilton convention Centre. The dealer's bourse is impressive, the exhibition superb and the schedule of events are well planned for your enjoyment. Vernon March and his Convention Committee have done a magnificent job in planning the event.

The writer has pleasant memories of the 38th ROYAL convention held in Hamilton in 1966. Over the years many of us enjoyed attending the T.H. & B (Toronto, Hamilton & Buffalo) philatelic shows in the Steel City. Hamilton's philatelic events have always been noted for their large attendances and superb hospitality. With this tradition, this year's ROYAL convention cannot help being the philatelic event of the year. If your reservations are not in by now, act quickly. See you at ROYAL 89.

NATIONAL EXHIBITIONS

The expansion of national level exhibitions in Canada is evidence of the continuing growth of philately in Canada. The Directors of the Royal Philatelic Society of Canada have approved national status for the annual exhibitions held in Ottawa and Edmonton. The RA Stamp Club, Chapter 41, of Ottawa have held a very successful exhibition every spring known as ORAPEX. The other R.P.S.C. chapters in the Ottawa-Hull area will be assisting and lending their support to the RA club in making ORAPEX a national show. The application of the Edmonton Stamp Club, R.P.S.C. Life Chapter 6, for National exhibition status has also received Board approval. This year the National show in Edmonton will be PIPEX 89 when the Edmonton club hosts the Northwest Federation of Stamp Clubs on June 23-25, 1989.

Due to extenuating circumstances, STAMPEX 89 is scheduled to be held at Toronto's Convention Centre on the same weekend as PIPEX 89. STAMPEX has recently been re-organized under T.A.P.E. (Toronto Association for Philatelic Exhibitions). The executives of both shows are working out details to help lessen the impact resulting from the conflict of dates. While the Board of Directors will likely approve STAMPEX dates at its next meeting, the matter will receive considerable attention. Section 12 of the R.P.S.C. - National Show Criteria, reads as follows:

> "Recognition of an exhibition as a National Show is for a specific function and is not to be deemed to be automatically continued to another period of time or place. Specific dates of a National Show are subject to approval by the Royal Philatelic Society".

In order to highlight approved dates of National exhibitions and avoid a conflict of dates a special section in *The Canadian Philatelist* preceding Coming Events, will be headed National Exhibitions.

NEW AFFILIATE

This month we welcome a new Affiliated Society to the ROYAL family. The Scandinavian Collectors Club, P.O. Box 302, Lawrenceville, Georgia, 30246-0302, U.S.A. The president is Alfred A. Gruber of Newark, Delaware. The club's official publication, *The Posthorn*, is a quarterly journal of 50 to 60 pages devoted to Scandinavian philately. The editor is Gene Lesney of Salinas, California. The executive secretary is William H. Lamkin.

Scandinavians form a large ethnic group in the Canadian mosaic. Many of them are members of the ROYAL. Those interested in the Scandinavian Collectors Club should write to the Executive-Secretary at the club's address asking for information and a membership form.

See you at Royal 89 in Hamilton, May 5-7. □

Canadians Do Well At PRENFIL '88

Canadian authors and/or publishers gained the following awards at the PRENFIL '88 International Philatelic Literature Exhibition, held in Buenos Aires, Argentina from Nov. 25 to Dec . 2, 1988 under the patronage of ENCOTEL (Argentinian Entity of Posts and Telegraphs) and the Association of Philatelic Journalists of Argentina:

Large Silver Medal:
- François Brisse: La Philatélie a Québec.
- James P. Haskett: The Canadian Philatelist.
- Cimon Morin: Canadian Philately-Bibliography & Index 1864-1980.

Large Silver Diploma:
- Académie Québécoise d'Études Philatéliques: OPUS V.
- Eric B. Manchee: Special Issue of the Postal History Society of Canada Journal.

Silver Medal:
- Eric B. Manchee: The Postal History Society of Canada Journal.
- Piet Steen: The Latin American Post.

Silver Diploma:
- Jim A. Hennok Ltd.: Post Offices of New Brunswick 1783-1930, Canadian Registration System.

Silver-Bronze Medal:
- W.J. Bailey & E.R. Toop: Canadian Military Post Offices up to 1986.
- François Brisse & Marc. J. Oliver: Les Jeux de la Philatélie.
- John J. Johnston: Canadian Stamps with Hidden Dates.
- C.R. McGuire: Aspects of Canadian Philately.

Silver-Bronze Diploma
- Dale Speirs: Catalogue of "OLYMPEX '88".

Bronze Medal:
- William G. Robinson: Post Offices of Saskatchewan.

Congratulations to all the participants for a job well done!

□



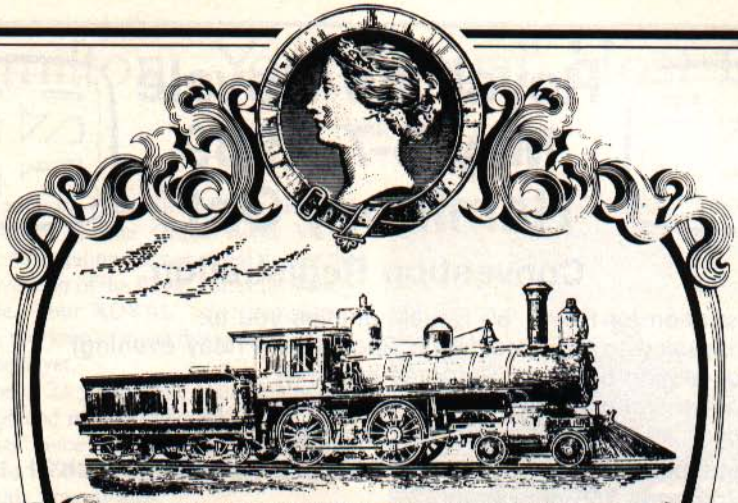
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Royal '89 Royale
May 5-7, 1989
Hamilton, Ont.



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1. Admission to the President's Reception (Friday evening)
2. Convention banquet (Saturday evening)
3. Convention admission (for all three days)
4. Royal '89 Royale promotional package

Register before March 31, 1989 for $45 per person (after March 31, 1989, registration is $55 per person).

Hotel Accommodation

Make your reservation with one of the following Hamilton hotels:

The Sheraton, 116 King St. West, 1-800-325-3535
The Royal Connaught, 112 King St. East, 1-416-527-5071
The Holiday Inn, 150 King St. East, 1-416-528-3451

A bank of rooms has been set aside for your reservation. Please mention Royal '89 Royale when booking your room.

To register for Royal '89 Royale, please fill out the form below and return to:

Royal '89 Royale
P.O. Box 9081
Stoney Creek, Ont.
L8G 3X7
Att'n: Mel Campbell

Registration $55 (After March 31/89) ☐
Pre-registration $45 (Before March 31/89) ☐ Check One

Number of tickets requested _____ X above rate = _____

Send to:

Name: _____ (Surname) , _____ (First name)

Address: _____

City: _____ Province _____

Postal Code: _____

Hamilton, Your 'Royal' Host City

by Rick Day

The Hamilton Philatelic Society and the member clubs of The Grand River Valley Philatelic Association are honoured to host the 1989 Convention of the Royal Philatelic Society of Canada. Your ROYAL '89 committee is feverishly working to make this year's convention the best yet.

It has been 23 years since Hamilton hosted TIPEX '66 and much as changed in the 'Ambitious City' since then. Society members who attended the 1966 convention will not recognize our city this time around.

Many new buildings tower above the remnants of the old city in the downtown core and numerous world-class facilities are available for your enjoyment. These include the Hamilton Art Gallery, Copps Coliseum, Hamilton Place and of course the Convention Centre itself.

The City of Hamilton is situated on the south shore of the western end of Lake Ontario midway between Toronto and Niagara Falls – the area known as the Golden Horseshoe. The city shares a naturally landlocked harbour with the City of Burlington which lies to the north of the bay. In the main, Hamiltonians refer to the bay as Hamilton Harbour whereas Burlingtonians prefer to think of it as Burlington Bay.

Regardless, the combined population of the two communities is in excess of 400,000 people and your show committee is attempting to reach as many of these people as possible with our advertising for ROYAL '89. Toronto, with a population in excess of two million people, is a 45 minute drive away. All of these people are potential RPSC members and we are encouraging as large an attendance as possible from May 5-7.

Hamilton is much like a split level house. It is bisected east to west by what the locals call "the mountain". The mountain is actually an enormous escarpment carved out of the earth's surface thousands of years ago by a giant glacier, The escarpment meanders through southern Ontario for some 350 miles. At Hamilton, it rises to its highest elevation, approximately 300 feet.

The old city of Hamilton, the downtown area, is located on a flat plain about two miles wide between the escarpment and the harbour to the north. The upper portion of the city, the mountain, is where a lot of the bedrooms are (to pursue the analogy). It is largely a residential area. From the mountain brow one can see the entire panorama of the city spread below and on a clear day the CN Tower and other prominent features of the Toronto Skyline are clearly discernible 30 miles across the lake.



Statue dedicated to all of Canada's United Empire Loyalists (reproduced on Scott No. 209) stands in front of the courthouse in Hamilton. Hamilton is the County Seat for Wentworth County.

Over the years, Hamilton has been unfairly characterized as a "lunch bucket town" and while we acknowledge the giant industries located here that provide employment for thousands of people, we know that visitors to this year's Convention will be pleasantly surprised by what they find;

The Art Gallery of Hamilton, next door to



Sir Allan Napier MacNab's Tuscan style home, Dundurn Castle where the Union Jack still flutters in the breeze.

the Convention Centre, houses in excess of 6,000 paintings, graphics, and sculptures. It is the fourth largest gallery in Canada and includes works by historical and contemporary Canadian artists. Major works by American, European, and British schools are represented as well.

Durdurn Castle, built in 1835, was the first Tuscan style villa in North America. It was the home of a youthful hero of the War of 1812, Sir Allan Napier MacNab. Sir Allan, knighted by Queen Victoria, was eventually Prime Minister of the United Province of Canada from 1854-56. The Castle was restored to its early nineteenth century opulence as Hamilton's Centennial project in 1967. Today, visitors are treated to an intimate look into Canada's past and can briefly experience how a well to-do family of the mid-1800s and their servants lived and worked. The Castle is about a 20 minute walk from the Convention Centre.

The Royal Botanical Gardens, situated about one mile from Dundurn Castle, consists of approximately 2,700 acres of gardens and woodlands. It is built on the remains of an old stone quarry and boasts over 30 miles of nature trails. This year's Royal Convention coincides with the height of the tulip season and the RBG boasts thousands of these colourful flowers. There are two restaurants open in the Gardens from May to October serving light meals and beverages including beer and wine.

The Canadian Football Hall of Fame is five minutes walk from Royal '89. The Hall of Fame traces 100 years of Canadian football history. The great players and personalities of the sport are memorialized in steel in a striking display in the central hall. From February to October, the Hall of Fame is also the repository of the Grey Cup, Canada's Football League Trophy.

The Hamilton Museum of Steam and Technology, located in the east end of the city, is built around the 1859 Hamilton Waterworks Pumping Station. The pumping station contains two giant steam powered Beam Engines that are themselves masterpieces of Victorian engineering. With their polished brass, ornamental woodwork and quiet powerful motion, these two fully operational engines never fail to impress visitors. Standing beside them as they silently reciprocate is reminiscent of a scene from a story by Jules Verne. This 'Cathedral of Steam' is truly unique.

A visit to **Stoney Creek Battlefield House and Monument** recalls the agony and splendor of the War of 1812-14. In early June 1813, 3,000 American soldiers advanced westward along the Niagara penninsula as part of the U.S. campaign to annex British North America. On the afternoon of June 5, 1813, they reached the Gage family farm in the Village of Stoney Creek, commandeered the Gage home as their headquarters and set up camp for the night. The British, under the command of Brigadier-General John Vincent, were encamped on a stretch of land known as Burlington Heights at the western end of what is now Hamilton Harbour. These high bluffs commanded a view of the western end of Lake Ontario and it was here that Vincent planned to make his stand.

He and his men were all that stood between

the Americans and Fort York (Toronto). However, when reports were received about the American encampment at Stoney Creek, Lieutenant-Colonel John Harvey was dispatched to scout out the enemy position. He found it poorly organized and lightly guarded. Harvey urged an attack. Vincent agreed and in the early hours of June 6, 704 firelocks under Harvey's command stormed the American encampment and routed the invaders.

The Battle of Stoney Creek lasted little more than half an hour but it turned the tide of the war. Never again during the war would the enemy penetrate so far into British territory. The Gage house, riddled by musket shot, survived and stands today as a monument to the successful defense of British North America. The Battle of Stoney Creek is re-enacted each June by members of various "black powder" societies from Canada and the U.S.

The Canadian Warplane Heritage Museum is located at the Hamilton Airport to the south of the city. The museum was established to preserve and maintain, in operable condition, the aircraft flown by Canadians in military service during World War II and the Korean Conflict. Hamilton Airport, Mount Hope, was a former British Commonwealth Air Training Plan and later a Royal Canadian Air Force air station from 1940 to 1962. The museum boasts a collection of over forty aircraft including the Hawker Hurricane, North American Harvard, North American Mustang, Chance Vought Corsair, and the de Havilland Tiger Moth.

It would help the ROYAL '89 committee immensely if conventioneers would specify any of the above sites they would like to visit when writing to us. This would enable us to guage the number of participants and arrange transportation where required.

Needless to say, there are major shopping malls and countless stores and restaurants within minutes of the Convention Centre.

In sum, we cordially invite you to attend ROYAL '89. And, while here, take time to explore Hamilton. Its colour and vitality will surprise and please you. □



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Royal '89 Update

Your ROYAL '89 committee is pleased to announce that the Right Honourable Ellen L. Fairclough, retired MP and Canada's first Postmistress General, has graciously consented to act as patron to this year's convention. As such she will be presiding over the Opening Ceremonies at 9:55 a.m., Friday, May 5th in the Main Hall of the Convention Centre. The Ellen L. Fairclough Collection will also be on display.

ROYAL '89 will have as its official show cancel, a reproduction of the famous United Empire Loyalists' statue (Scott No. 209) which stands in front of the City's Court House.

ROYAL '89 is grateful for the active support of Canada Post Corporation in helping to promote the show and make it a memorable occasion for all concerned. To date, Canada Post has agreed to allow vending machine booklets in the Hamilton area to be overprinted with ROYAL '89 advertising. Doubtless these "local initiative" booklets will be listed in future editions of Bill McCann's *Canadian Booklet Catalogue*. The booklets will be available from Canada Post at the Convention Centre.

Canada Post will also be holding the official Stamp Launch for the new $1 and $2 Definitives on the opening day of ROYAL '89. Show cards, reproducing the designs on these two stamps, will also be issued for the show.



Show cancel will be very similar to this design submitted to Canada Post for die production.

Finally, Canada Post will have a working model of a Klussendorf cancelling machine, about which so much as been written lately, on display at ROYAL '89.

Our 40-dealer bourse featuring Canadian and U.S. dealers is designed to provide a strong cross section of material for all collecting interests. For our younger members and friends, there will be a Youth Booth featuring many activities both to observe and participate in.

The Schedule of Events is reproduced elsewhere in this issue and, needless to say, it features many seminars and meetings of interest



Hamilton's new multi-million dollar convention centre will be the scene of ROYAL '89 from May 5-7, 1989.

to collectors. However, a very important segment of our conventioneers has not been forgotten: the serious non-collector. Immediately across the street from the Convention Centre is Jackson Square Mall featuring over 150 stores and boutiques guaranteed to set the heart of any dedicated power shopper aflutter. Many more stores are handy in the downtown core, as well as numerous restaurants and theatres.

Hamilton's world-famous Farmers' Market is a few short blocks to the north immediately behind the new Eaton's Centre.

Finally, so that the collector can catch his or her breath and out of deference to those "significant others" who are non-collectors, we have opted for a non philatelic speaker at the ROYAL '89 Banquet. That is because we do not wish to have any marital discord or upsets upon the committee's conscience here in Hamilton.

Hotel accommodation:

While the Sheraton Hotel is already full for Royal '89, there are other hotels within five minutes walking distance of the Convention Centre. The Holiday Inn (416-528-3451) and Royal Connaught Hotel (416-527-5071) are just a few short blocks down King Street. The Admiral Inn (416-529 -2311) is on York Boulevard just across from Dundurn Castle. There is a Journey's End Motel on Centennial Parkway (416-560-4500). This is at the extreme east end of Hamilton and would entail a 20-minute cab ride to the Convention Centre. The Visitor's Inn (416-529-6879) is on Main Street West and is just a short ride to the Centre.

In Burlington, there is a Holiday Inn at Guelph Line and the Queen Elizabeth Way (QEW), call 416-639-4443; a Relax Inn (416-639-9290) at Walker's Line & the QEW; a Journey's End Motel on the QEW South Service Road (416-639-1700) and a Venture Inn on Lakeshore Road (416-681-0762).

In Oakville, there is the Briarwood (formerly the Holiday Inn) at Trafalgar Road & the QEW (416-845-4780) and Howard Johnson's also at Trafalgar & the QEW (416-842-4780).

Finally, at the junction of the QEW & Highway 20 in Stoney Creek there is the Signature Inn (416-578-1212).

With so many choices of accommodation, we hope to see all of you at ROYAL '89. □

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Royal '89 Royale
May 5-7, 1989
Hamilton, Ont.



SCHEDULE OF EVENTS

Thursday, May 4th

Noon	Main hall set-up only	Main Hall
3:00 p.m.	Advance registration only	

Friday, May 5th

8:30 a.m.	Registration and daily admission	Lobby
9:00 a.m.	Canada Post Office stamp launch	Albion Room
9:55 a.m.	Royal 89 opening ceremony	Main Hall
10:00 a.m.	Exhibition and bourse open	Main Hall
2:00 p.m.	Seminar, Canadian Revenues, A. Chung	Room 204
	Seminar, Early Canadian Postmarks, G. Scrimgeour	Room 203
7:00 p.m.	Exhibition and bourse close	
7:30 p.m.	President's reception (by ticket only)	Second Floor

Saturday, May 6th

10:00 a.m.	Exhibition and Bourse open	Main Hall
	R.P.S.C. Annual Meeting	Room 203
	Seminar, Youth and Philately, A. Sarson	Room 204
1:30 p.m.	Seminar, Postal History of Alberta, K. Spencer	Room 203
	R.P.S.C. Board Meeting (Board members only)	Room 204
3:00 p.m.	P.H.S.C. Annual meeting	Room 203
	C.A.S. Annual meeting and seminar	Room 204
6:00 p.m.	Exhibition and bourse close	Main Hall
6:15 p.m.	Cocktails (Cash bar)	Albion Room
7:00 p.m.	Royal 89 Awards Banquet (by ticket only)	Albion Room

Sunday, May 7th

10:00 a.m.	Exhibition and Bourse open	Main Hall
	Seminar, to be announced	Room 204
	Seminar, to be announced	Room 203
5:00 p.m.	Exhibition and Bourse close	Main Hall

Spouses' Program: This will be announced and posted in accordance with the response received by the committee.

NOTICE OF GENERAL MEETING

Take notice that the 61st annual general meeting of the members of the Royal Philatelic Society of Canada will be held on the 6th day of May, 1989 at the hour of 10 o'clock in the forenoon (local time), at the Convention Centre, Hamilton, Ontario, for the following purposes;

1. To receive and consider financial statements of the Society for the year ended December 31, 1988 and the reports of the directors and officers there:
2. To elect directors;
3. To appoint auditors;
4. To transact such further or other business as may properly come before the meeting and any adjournment or adjournments thereof.

By order of the Board, (signed) James E. Kraemer
President

Note:

If you are not able to be present at the meeting, please complete the attached form of proxy or a photo copy thereof, and send it to one of the three persons named thereon.

(To be detached here)

PROXY

The undersigned member of the Royal Philatelic Society of Canada hereby appoints James E. Kraemer of Ottawa, Ontario, or him failing, Michael Madesker of Downsview, Ontario, or him failing, Harry Sutherland, of Toronto, Ontario, as the proxy of the undersigned to attend and act for and on behalf and in the name of the undersigned at the annual general meeting of the Society to be held in Hamilton, Ontario, at the hour of 10:00 a.m. on Saturday, May 6, 1989 upon any and all matters that may properly come before the said meeting, or any adjournments thereof, the undersigned hereby ratifying and confirming all that the said proxy may do by virtue thereof; unless specified below.

To approved the election of the following slate of 8 (eight) directors, each of whom has been properly nominated according to the Society's by-laws and as selected by the Nominating Committee, to serve a two-year term of office ending at the annual meeting in 1991.

BALDWIN, Keith F.	Renforth, N.B.
HICKS, Henry D.	Halifax, N.S.
HORTON, Samuel D.	N. Vancouver, B.C.
KRAEMER, James E.	Ottawa, Ont.
LAVALLÉE, Bernard	Montreal, Que.
LEGGETT, Arthur W.	Weston, Ont.
MILLAR, Michael	Barrie, Ont.
SUTHERLAND, Harry	Toronto, Ont.

FOR ☐ AGAINST ☐

dated this ..... day of .....

R.P.S.C. Membership No. .....

Signature of member

(A member has the right to appoint an, officer, director or any member of the Society to represent him or her at the annual meeting. If no specification is made on the proxy it will be voted "FOR" any matters brought before the annual meeting)

NOMINEES FOR DIRECTORS

The following members of the Society have been nominated to serve as DIRECTORS for the two-year period, 1989 to 1991. Nominees are listed in alphabetical order and, in comformance with bylaws of the Society, a short biography for each nominee follows:

Keith F. Baldwin
Renforth, N.B.



After service in England with the Royal Air Force, Keith Baldwin emigrated to Canada. A chartered accountant, he has been associated with Thorne, Ernst and Whinney, Chartered Accountants, and since 1962 has been a partner. Active with the New Brunswick Institute of Chartered Accountants including a term as the President, Keith was awarded the F.C.A. in 1986.

He joined the high school stamp club in his high school days and has been collecting stamps ever since. His interests are Canada and Provinces, Great Britain, Australia and New Zealand. Keith has been active in the East in collecting circles particularly with the St. John Stamp Club, our Chapter No. 156.

Mr. Baldwin, a historian and museologist at heart, has served many organizations including the New Brunswick Museum where he was a board member and treasurer for many years.

Henry D. Hicks, P.C., Q.C., F.R.P.S.C.
Halifax, N.S.



Henry Hicks is a Fellow of the Royal Philatelic Society of Canada (1971) and a Fellow of the Royal Philatelic Society, London (1958). Senator Hicks has superb collections of Canada and the Provinces of Canada with particular strength in Newfoundland. He has sold two major collections formed over a period of many years, Bermuda (1975) and British Empire Crowned Circles (1984).

Besides stamp collecting, Henry is an ardent salmon fisherman. He was a Rhodes Scholar, followed by a long career in politics and education. He was Premier of Nova Scotia in the mid 1950s, President and Vice-Chancellor of Dalhousie University, Halivax (1963-1980), and was summoned to the Senate in 1972. During World War Two he served overseas as a Captain with the Royal Canadian Artillery. In 1970 Senator Hicks was invested as a Companion of the Order of Canada.

A long time member of the Nova Scotia Stamp Club, Senator Hicks has helped organize R.P.S.C. and B.N.A.P.S. conventions in Halifax. He is a member of many philatelic organizations.

Samuel J. Horton
North Vancouver, B.C.

Sam Horton, a native of Prince Albert, Sask. joined a major bank after his graduation. He spent World War Two in the Royal Canadian Navy and after his discharge went back to the banking business, for another 39 years, retiring in 1986.

He started collecting stamps during his early school years and went on to form a topgrade Canada collection. Sam had a special interest in freaks, oddities and varieties in Canadian stamps. Another major collection is the Admiral stamps of Canada. His principal interest today is the postmarks of Saskatchewan and British Columbia. Mr. Horton is a member of many philatelic organizations. He is an accredited National judge and since the early 1970s has been active judging at local, regional and national levels. Sam has served the Royal as a director for a number of years.



James E. Kraemer, F.R.P.S.C.
Ottawa, Ont.

A philatelist from his youth, Mr. Kraemer is a long-time officer of the Royal Philatelic Society of Canada serving in many capacities and is currently the President. In August 1971 he was given the task of planning, organizing and opening Canada's National Postal Museum. (It opened on Sept. 27, 1974). His collecting interests are Canada precancels, St. Helena, Brazil, and specialized collections of Germany.

An international judge and often Canadian commissioner to international exhibitions, he was elected a Fellow of the Royal Philatelic Society of Canada (1976), a Fellow of the Royal Philatelic Society, London, (1964), a Fellow of the British North America Philatelic Society, (the Order of the Beaver - 1978), and a Fellow of the Germany Philatelic Society, Inc. (1975). While Mr. Kraemer has served as an officer and President of many philatelic organizations, he has also served long terms as a director of the Brazilian Philatelic Society, the St. Helena and Dependencies Philatelic Society and the Germany Philatelic Society, Inc.



Jim Kraemer is a veteran of World War II. He is an industrial engineer and a senior plastics engineer and has spent many years in industry, in operations, marketing and administration. In 1984 he retired from Canada Post Corporation.

Bernard Lavallée
Montreal, Que.

Bernard Lavallée has been President of our Chapter 3, L'Union Philatelique de Montreal, since 1983. Indications are that R.P.S.C. Chapter 3 will host our 1993 convention (Royal '93) when they will be celebrating their 60th anniversary. Mr. Lavallée is also vice-president of the Academie Quebecoise d'Etudes Philateliques. He is also a member of many philatelic organizations including the Lakeshore Stamp Club, Dorval, Que., the Societe d'Histoire Postale du Quebec, the Federation des Societes Philateliques du Quebec, the American Philatelic Society.

Mr. Lavallée has collected stamps for over 50 years. His interests are Canada, Swiss military postal history, Germany, Belgium, Greece and he is known to have more than one thematic collection. He has been a judge at many shows and was President of the Jury for EXUP XV in 1983. Mr. Lavallée has authored a number of articles, won silver and vermeil medals for his exhibits and since 1985, has been a director of the "Royal".



For the past four years he has been a volunteer worker for the retired and elderly at Centre Berthiaume-du Tremblay, where he operates a philatelic workshop every week from September to June.

Arthur W. Leggett, F.R.P.S.C.
Weston, Ont.

Arthur Leggett is a Director and the Complaints Committee Chairman of the Royal Philatelic Society of Canada. He started collecting stamps as a young lad and over the past 25 years has put together several outstanding gold medal collections. Some of these have been the Provinces of Canada, the 1859 issue of Canada, the Large Queens issue, The Victoria Maple Leaf issue, and the Victoria Numeral issue. He has won international gold medals at CAPEX, AMERIPEX (Philadelphia), and at other internationals.

In 1968 Mr. Leggett became a dealer. Today he is considered one of Canada's most knowledgeable and successful dealers. His specialty is the early Canada classic period. He was elected a Fellow of the R.P.S.C. in 1984.

The Canada Specialized Catalogue was developed by Arthur Leggett and William Maresch. They devised a catalogue numbering system that is being used more and more by collectors and specialists. Recognized as an authority on the stamps of Canada, Art Leggett is regularly



seen in the stamp marketplaces of Canada, the U.S.A. and Europe. In every day life Mr. Leggett is the President of Belmont Chevrolet Ltd., in Toronto.

Michael Millar, F.R.P.S.C.
Barrie, Ont.



Michael Millar has collected stamps since he was 10 years old except for the period he served in the military with the Royal Engineers. An acknowledged authority on the British Squared Circle postmarks, he collaborated over an 11-year period with Mr. Stanley Cohen who has just published his book, *Collecting British Squared Circle Postmarks*. Mr. Millar has co-authored and written many articles. He has served the R.P.S.C. as a Director, Chapter Co-ordinator, Judging Programme Co-ordinator and is currently Chairman of the Anti-Theft Committee. Mr. Millar was named a Fellow of the R.P.S.C. (1981). He is a national judge and an accredited international judge for youth.

While his chief interest is postal history, he has also formed specialized collections of Canada, Great Britain and United States of America. Mr. Millar has been with Canada Post Corporation for more than 25 years and is currently a postal officer at the Barrie post office. In the 1960s Michael spent six years with the Railway Mail Service on the Toronto & Montreal R.P.O.'

Harry Sutherland, Q.C., F.R.P.S.C.
Toronto, Ont.



Harry Sutherland is a corporate lawyer in Toronto. He has served the R.P.S.C. as President, Director, Secretary of the Board of Directors, Chairman of the Arbitration Committee and Director of International Affairs. He was President of the Royal from 1967 until 1979. In 1974 Mr. Sutherland was elected Vice-President of F.I.A.F. (Federation Interamericans de Filatelia), and in 1975 he served as President of F.I.A.F. He is well known as an international judge and is the chief Canadian delegate to the F.I.P. (Federation Internationale de Philatelie), representing Canada at the World Philatelic Congress.

Mr. Sutherland was elected a Fellow of the R.P.S.C. in 1968 and is also a Fellow of the Royal Philatelic Society, London. He has served on the Board of Governors of the British North America Philatelic Society and on several other philatelic organizations. He was vice-chairman of CAPEX '78 and CAPEX '87.

A stamp collector since he was a youngster, Mr. Sutherland has taken high awards internationally for his collection of Montenegro. He also has specialized collections of Canada.

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Death, Taxes And The Philatelist

by Harry Sutherland, F.R.P.S.C.

Unfortunately, all of us must die sooner or later. When we die each of us has possessions. In many cases these will pose no practical problems of disposal but a stamp collector who dies can present real problems to his executors, those responsible for seeing his wishes for the disposition of property are carried out.

The ownership of possessions implies the proper care and attention to the possessions while in our control and in this regard insurance is important. The Royal Philatelic Society of Canada provides a group policy for its members at attractive rates which you might wish to look into. It is the author's understanding that a brochure with respect to this group policy will be circulated shortly to all our members and members should pay attention to this. As part of this care and handling a knowledge, or at least a rough idea, of the value of the collection is important and we all should remember that value can change very quickly, particularly where our collection is in a "fashionable" field.

It is of the utmost importance to leave instructions as to how your stamp collection is to be disposed of, together with a rough idea of what it may be expected to bring. The average executor knows little or nothing about stamps or their realization and it is very easy for the family to obtain a totally incorrect impression of the value of the collection following the death of the collector. Examples from real life are as follows:

• The collector tells the spouse that there need be no worry about money as the collection can always be sold after the death of the collector. The collection is discovered to contain sheets of low value modern Canadian issues which might have a face value of say $5,000. The executors would certainly feel that they are being cheated when they were offered less than face for the collection as would almost certainly be the case.

• At the other extreme the statement can be made that only a few pennies or dollars are being spent on the hobby of stamp collecting and that no money of any consequence is being taken from the family budget. Upon the death of the collector the collection is found to be replete with mint 3d Beavers on both laid and wove paper but the executor, not realizing its value, gives the collection to little Johnnie or can run into unscrupulous friends or dealers who will give them a fraction of what the true value of the items is.

These problems and others can be overcome by leaving a memorandum to the executors or legatees as to how the collection is to be dealt with. There are a number of ways that this can be done.

• By a legacy to an institution. Generally speaking, this is not a good idea. If, over a period of time, all the best stamps are left to institutions there will be nothing left for the collector and just as the collector has had pleasure in acquiring the items for his collection so he should give pleasure to others by giving them an opportunity of acquiring the items he himself has collected over the years.

• A legacy of the collection to a family member or making a gift prior to death. Generally speaking, this also is questionable since a collector will have his or her own interests and, unless the person to whom the collection is left is knowledgeable, there will or can be problems in disposing of it.

• Sale by the executors or heirs. This is the best method of disposal but raises questions as to how the best price is to be obtained and also raises the question of the unscrupulous collector or dealer who can say that the deceased wanted him to have a particular item in memory of him – which by merest chance happens to be Scott No. 3, the 12d.!

There are cases, of course, in which two collectors are both pursuing the same item and one says to the other that he will let the other collector have the item on condition that he has first refusal if the collector sells it during his life or that it is to be left to him following the death of the collector. These cases are few in number.

The best method of helping your heirs or executors is to leave a memorandum instructing them as to how the collection is to be sold or make specific mention of this in your will or in a codicil to your will.

There are two basic methods to dispose of a collection:

- By sale at auction using a knowledgeable auction house,
- By sale to a dealer.

If a sale to a dealer is proposed, it is often a good idea to go to three dealers and obtain sealed tenders for the collection or parts thereof. If the collection is one that is highly specialized, for example the local issues of the Chinese Treaty Ports, often a better price can be obtained from a dealer in these issues than proceeding by way of auction. It is often desirable to name a knowledgeable philatelist who is a friend of the deceased collector to act as an adviser in disposing of the collection.

When you are using an auctioneer, do not forget that selling stamps is his profession and that he will know much more about it than anyone who does not deal in stamps or, for the matter, the average stamp collector. For example, most auctioneers will make some large lots out of any collection as opposed to selling the items all individually. This is done for two reasons, firstly so that a better overall price may be obtained and secondly so that items which cannot be sold individually because it would be uneconomic to do so can be grouped to make a lot that is economic to sell.

Not only is death a tragic loss but, to add insult to injury, the assets of the deceased are deemed to be realized at the date of death and where a capital gain is made in connection with a stamp collection it can be taxable. Fortunately, each item is deemed to have a capital cost of $1,000 and so it is only for items in excess of $1,000 that an executor is concerned. Ordinarily, if the stamp collection is sold within a reasonable period following death the sale price will be taken as the value at the date of death. A stamp collection constitutes "listed personal property" as defined in the Income Tax Act and capital losses on stamps can be deducted from capital gains from stamps or other listed personal property for that year or for the five preceding years or one year following. In addition, there is an exemption of $50,000 which will make the question of capital gains on death merely of academic interest to most collectors.

If the collection is sold as one property there may be difficulty in establishing with the tax department that the $1,000 exemption applies to the individual items rather than the overall collection. Ordinarily, if a letter is obtained from the purchaser that no single item was valued at more than $1,000, there should be no practical difficulty in convincing the tax department to grant a wider exemption. It will be noted that where the property cost more than $1,000 that actual cost can be utilized instead of the $1,000 figure. In cases of a substantial collection, professional advice should be sought in every case. □

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* * *

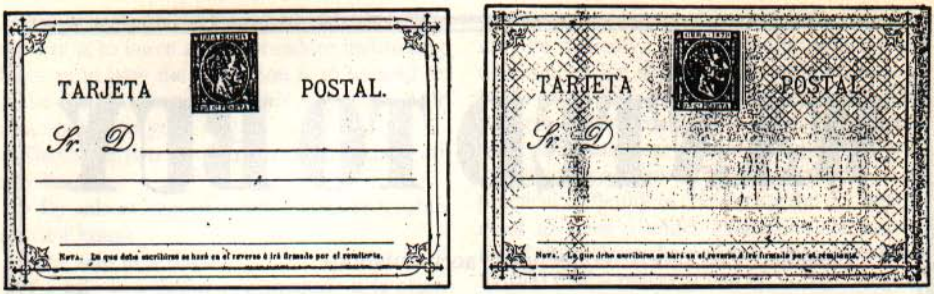
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Cuba's first post cards issued in 1878 and rated at 25 centesimos

The Curious Case Of Cuba's 10-Centesimos Stamps of 1877

by J.L. Guerra Aguiar

Editor's Note: Mr. J.L. Guerra Aguiar was formerly the Director of the Cuban Postal Museum (Museo Postal Cubano). He now lieves in retirement in Havana. Mr. Aguiar has previously contributed articles to *The Canadian Philatelist*. (This translation from the original Spanish has been supplied by the Multilingual Services of H. Burgers & Associates Ltd., Ottawa.)

•••

The implementation of voluntary prepaid postage, instituted for the Spanish possessions in 1854 by a Royal Decree from the Spanish Foreign Office of September 1 and the Royal Order of December 18, both of the same year, resulted in a reduction of the rates in force, when the adhesive postage stamp appeared.

The new rates were as follows:

– ½ silver real for correspondence addressed from Cuba to all points within the island territory, Spain and Puerto Rico, for every ½ ounce, or fraction thereof.

– 1 silver real for mail addressed to the Philippines, of the same weight as above.

– Rates for registered mail amounted to 1 silver real for Cuba, Spain and Puerto Rico and 2 silver reals for the Philippines.

The Royal Decree of May 20, 1859 increased these rates to one silver real for mail from Cuba to Spain and Puerto Rico.

Postage stamps conforming to these rates were consequently issued at values of ½, 1 and 2 silver reals to cover the new rates in effect.

The voluntary prepaid postage allowed for a situation where, if the sender did not wish to frank his letter with the official stamps, the addressee had to pay twice (being the former rate) in order to receive the same letter. This situation ceased, however, when the postal administrator at the time, Narciso de Torre Marin, through a circular of June 20, 1856 declared prepaid postage to be compulsory from January 1, 1857 (1).

The Philippines had its own particular situation. Since this colony had already issued its own stamps from 1854, only the first shipment of the general issue (watermark loops) was sent, minus the ½ real value which was not used in that country.

The growth of the Cuban capital, Havana, also caused the above-mentioned postal administrator, Narciso de Torre Marin, to request the establishment of a local postal service. This occurred on November 19, 1855, at which time a new rate of ¼ silver real was introduced for each mail item, taking as its model a similar service which had operated in Madrid from 1853 (2).

Thus, among all the Spanish possessions at this time, Cuba was the only one to handle local mail until the end of the 1860s, when the service was extended to other important

population centres.

After the establishment of prepaid postage, values of ¼, ½, 1 and 2 silver reals were issued for Cuba, covering all the established rates.

On the other hand, the Spanish monetary system underwent various changes during the period of domination in Cuba. Until 1898, when this domination ceased, the following monetary systems were in effect:

—From 1855 to 1866, the silver real.

—From 1866 to 1871, the "escudo", equivalent to 2½ silver reals.

—From 1871 to 1880, the "peseta", equivalent to 40 centimes of an escudo.

—From 1881 to 1898, the "peso", equivalent to 5 pesetas.

In 1876, other values associated with the established rates in Cuba were:

—12½ centesimos of a pesta for letters circulated inside population centres and for commercial ad mail throughout the island.

—25 centesimos of a peseta for letters sent within the island territory.

—50 centesimos of a peseta for letters addressed to Puerto Rico, Spain and other possessions.

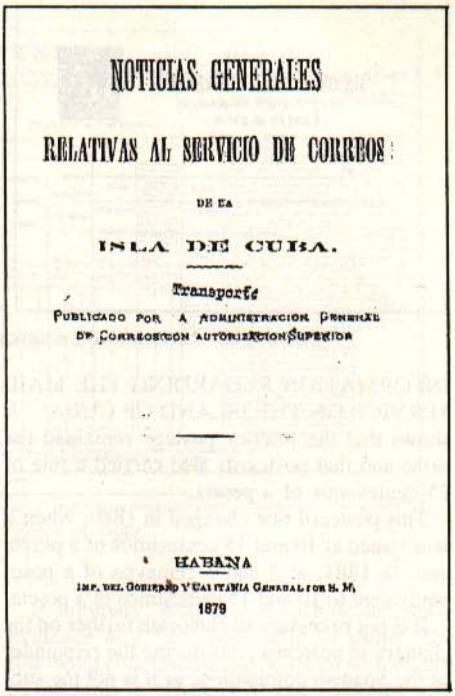
—1 peseta for registration fees and for letters sent to the islands of Annobón and Corisco on the African coast, as well as to the Philippines in Asia. As can be seen, the above rates correspond to the original 1855 rates of ¼, ½, 1 and 2 silver reals.

The development of communications with railways on land and steamships on the seas created a universal need for a postal organization that would link together the mail services in various countries.

As a result of meetings taking place between the developed nations of the time, an institution was successfully created under the decisive direction of the German Director of Mail Services, Heinrich von Stephan. It was called the General Postal Union (now the Universal Postal Union) and held its first congress in Bern, Switzerland on September 15, 1874 with 21 countries participating, including Spain.

At the Congress, it was decided to consider the territories of the congress' signatory countries as one single territory for postal purposes. Correspondence could consequently be sent from the country of origin to the country of destination with a single postage at the departure point.

Two years later, in 1876, at the second Con-



NOTICIAS GENERALES

RELATIVAS AL SERVICIO DE CORREOS

DE LA

ISLA DE CUBA.

Transporte

PUBLICADO POR LA ADMINISTRACION PRINCIPAL DE CORREOS CON AUTORIZACION SUPERIOR

HABANA

IMP. DEL GOBIERNO Y CAPITANIA GENERAL POR S. M.

1879

Cuban postal guide of 1879.

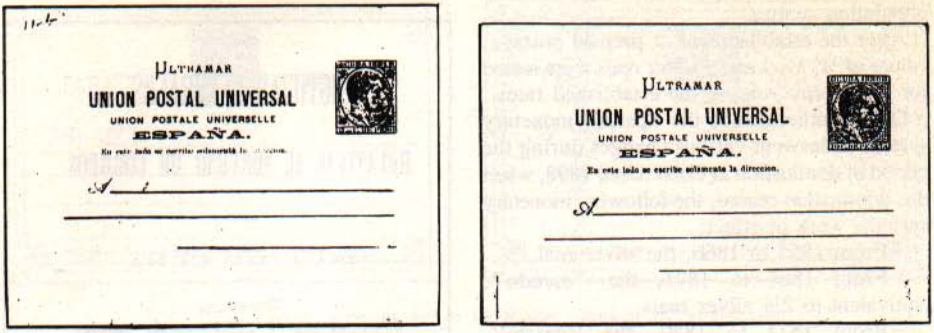
gress, also in Bern, an agreement was reached to include the colonies of European powers as members, among those the Spanish ones. For Cuba, the agreement came into effect on June 15, 1877.

From this year on, in accordance with the regulations of the Union, the result was that postage issues of the Spanish colonies carried their separate names. Before this date, all the issues from Cuba and Puerto Rico had carried the common legend "ULTRAMAR" (overseas).

In order to render the international mail operation effective, the Union made it possible for the member countries to standardize the rates between them and also to create new postal items on the international level, among them postcards which had been unavailable in Cuba before that year.

In Cuba, the release of the first postcard was delayed one year but was put in circulation in 1878 with a rate of 25 centesimos of a peseta, the same as for letters inside the island territory.

In 1879, the rates applicable to that year were listed in a manual entitled "GENERAL



Cuban post cards with 2 centavos and 10 centesimos imprinted rates.

INFORMATION REGARDING THE MAIL SERVICE ON THE ISLAND OF CUBA". It shows that the interior postage remained the same and that postcards also carried a rate of 25 centesimos of a peseta.

This postcard rate changed in 1880, when it was issued at 10 and 15 centesimos of a peseta and, in 1881, at 2 and 3 centavos of a peso, equivalent to 10 and 15 centesimos of a peseta.

It is not necessary to elaborate further on the changes in postcard rates during the remainder of the Spanish domination, as it is not the subject of this article. In addition to the 2 and 3 cents, however, there were rates of 4, 5 and 10 centavos of a peso and, in the last issue of 1898-99, 5 milesimos, 1, 2 and 3 centavos of a peso. It should be noted that only the issues of the years 1880, 1881 and 1882 displayed the legend "UNIVERSAL POSTAL UNION" - "ULTRAMAR".

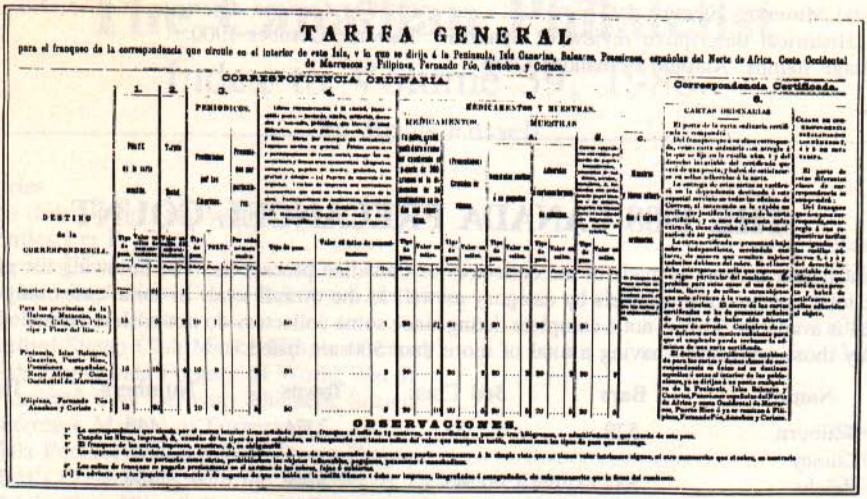
The lack of habit in using the postcards, despite the advantages of this new service which had already been used in Spain as postal stationery since May 10, 1871, created the following situation: Firstly, the 1877 10-centesimos stamp was issued before the new postal item had been released; furthermore, in 1878 and 1879, the rate for postcards was 25 centesimos of a peseta. When the 1880 and 1881 stamp issues came out, the post cards had already been printed with a 10 centesimos imprint (postal stationery). Consequently, the stamps of 10 centesimos of a peseta had no application at all for Cuban mail and thus remained unused.

TARIFA para el franqueo y certificacion de las cartas ordinarias y tarjetas Postales.

DESTINO DE LA CORRESPONDENCIA.	CARTAS SENCILLAS. TIPO DE PESO.	CARTAS SENCILLAS. VALOR EN SELLOS DE CORREOS.		TARJETAS POSTALES. VALOR EN SELLOS DE CORREOS.		DERECHO DE CERTIFICACION.
	Onzas.	Pesetas.	Cts.	Pesetas.	Cts.	
Interior de las poblaciones.....	"	"	12½			El derecho de certificacion, para esta clase de correspondencia, es el de una peseta.
Provincias de Pinar del Rio, Habana, Matanzas, Sta. Clara, Puerto Príncipe y Cuba.	½	"	25	"	25	
Península, Islas Baleares, Canarias, posesiones españolas del Norte de Africa, Costa Occidental de Marruecos y Puerto Rico.....	½	"	30	"	"	
Annobon, Corisco é Islas Filipinas.....	½	1	"	"	"	
Las Circulares se franquearán por la mitad del porte de las cartas.						

(1) Para el porte de cartas dobles o pliegos se tomará por tipo para su franqueo el enunciado de media onza.

Postal rate chart for domestic and overseas destinations.



TARIFA GENERAL

para el franqueo de la correspondencia que circule en el interior de esta Isla, y la que se dirija á la Península, Islas Canarias, Baleares, Posesiones, españolas del Norte de Africa, Costa Occidental de Marruecos y Filipinas, Fernando Póo, Annobon y Corisco.

CORRESPONDENCIA ORDINARIA.

Correspondencia Certificada.

DESTINO de la CORRESPONDENCIA.

OBSERVACIONES.

Cuban postal rate chart of 1884

An exception was the year 1879, when stamps of 10 centesimos of a peseta are known to have been used in the mail; no reasons can be given for why they were used, nor are any known to exist on original cover, at least by the author of this article.

Since the end of the last century, there have been controversies regarding the postal use of this stamp. The first negative response was given by the Spanish researcher Antonio Fernández Duro who disregarded the 10 centesimos of a peseta in reviewing the 1877 issue (3).

Years later, when cancelled stamps of these years appeared in the Spanish philatelic trade, a controversy arose between the Spanish dealers and a group of Cuban philatelists.

Some evidence of this was published in the review *El Curioso Americano* (The Curious American) where, in an article entitled Los Catalogos Extranjeros Y Los Sellos De Cuba (Foreign Catalogues and Cuban Stamps), it was stated that the values at 10 centesimos of a peseta from 1877, 1878, 1880 and 2 centavos of a peso from 1881, although officially issued, were never postally used (4).

In recent years, when the cataloguing of Cuban stamps was revised, catalogues like Edifil and Yvert & Tellier have incorporated the necessary corrections to the errors in the price of these postally used stamps.

In summary, according to such documentary evidence as I have been able to gather, the following conclusions can be listed with regard to the rates in effect 1879 and 1884 and also to the postcards issued:

1. A postcard service did not exist in Cuba in 1877, the year Cuba entered the U.P.U. as a Spanish colony.

2. The rate for postcards in 1878 and 1879 was 25 centesimos of a peseta and the 10 centesimos of a peseta stamps were not applicable to any other item.

3. In 1880 with a 10 and 15 centesimos of a peseta rate, and in 1881 with a 2 and 3 centavos of a peso rate, the postcards were only used as postal stationery without need for the 1880 10 centesimos stamps and the 1881 2 centavos stamps.

4. From 1882, the 2 centavos stamps were used for other rates, such as printed matter of different kinds and merchandise samples of various classes as well as other objects (see 1884 rate schedule).

The author of this article sincerely hopes that the information it contains will help to bring the proper classification of Cuban stamps one step farther.

References:

(1) Study on the first postal issue in the Spanish West Indies. Notes of the Cuban Postal Museum, Havana, 1976.

(2) Havana Local Mail. Notes of the Cuban Postal Museum, Havana, 1977.
(3) Historical descriptive review of Spanish postage stamps. Antonio Fernández Duro. Madrid, 1881, p. 225.
(4) *The Curious American*, Vol. 3, No. 12. Havana, October 1900.

□

THE 1988 CANADA PRECANCEL COUNT

Each year a count is made of the collectors of Canadian precancels. The following list gives the total number of precancels by category as well as the overall total. In some cases only the total is available. This is not a complete listing since some collectors do not wish to be included. Only those collections having a total of more than 500 are listed.

Name	Bars	3rd Class	Towns	Numbers	Total
Walburn	529	55	2374	448	3406
Lussey	–	–	–	–	3107
Reiche	532	43	2049	454	3079
Izett	410	37	1837	419	2703
Cheshire	414	37	1841	419	2711
Marasco	–	–	–	–	2546
Kraemer	365	28	1711	433	2537
Stone	–	–	–	–	2338
Biddlecombe	254	29	1533	399	2215
Walker	235	23	1383	367	2008
White	214	26	1328	414	1982
Philox	187	24	1259	392	1862
Brandeis	145	6	818	190	1759
St. Cyr	189	19	1081	370	1659
Osborn	197	30	1057	374	1658
Simons	254	20	996	370	1640
Dressler	145	18	1031	317	1511
Lemieux	213	0	920	376	1509
Bennett	189	21	925	262	1397
Philip	147	17	852	351	1367
Reiter	125	13	801	345	1284
Williams	127	9	812	318	1266
Anon	177	13	702	292	1184
Craig	126	4	698	318	1146
Raine	146	9	639	273	1077
Wright	139	4	626	289	1058
Dalpe	146	7	641	222	1016
Frenette	131	8	563	271	963
Veith	161	6	545	245	957
Johnson	103	2	459	321	885
Croker	120	5	468	200	788
Lee	120	6	442	208	776
Puczko	92	5	437	229	763
Blakebrough	132	12	414	192	750
Hanson	77	5	392	200	674
Parnell					607
Bonney	105	4	328	162	599

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by Brian Russell

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A Mystery Unfolds: Quetta 'Quake Covers

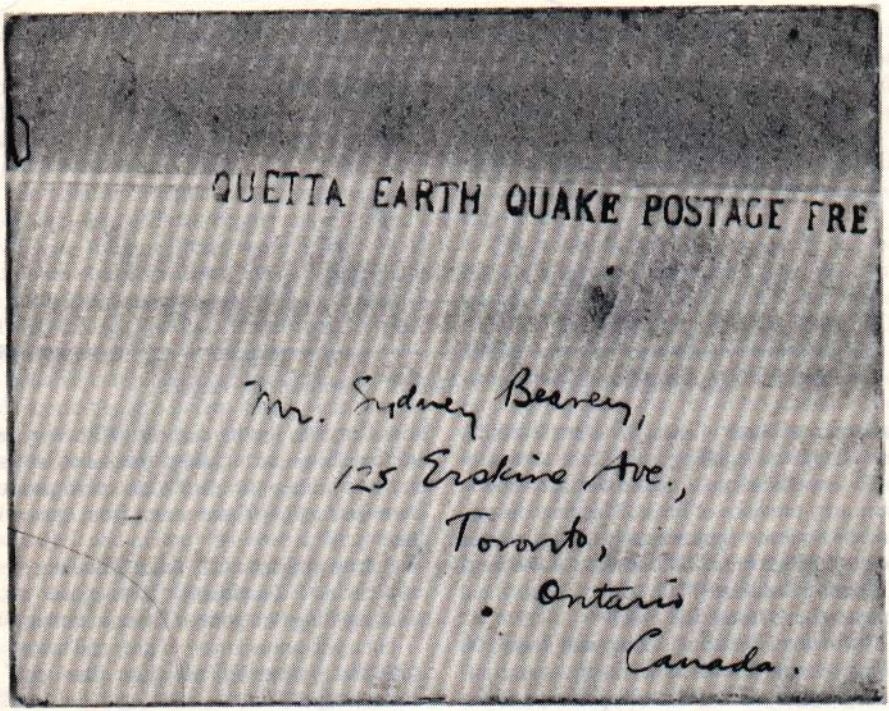
by Dean W. Mario

Unusual postal markings, rates, addresses, and routes provide an interesting study for postal historians. Often researching these various markings is in itself another bonus. A recent acquisition has prompted me to conduct further research into the postal markings and the events surrounding the 1935 Quetta Earthquake.

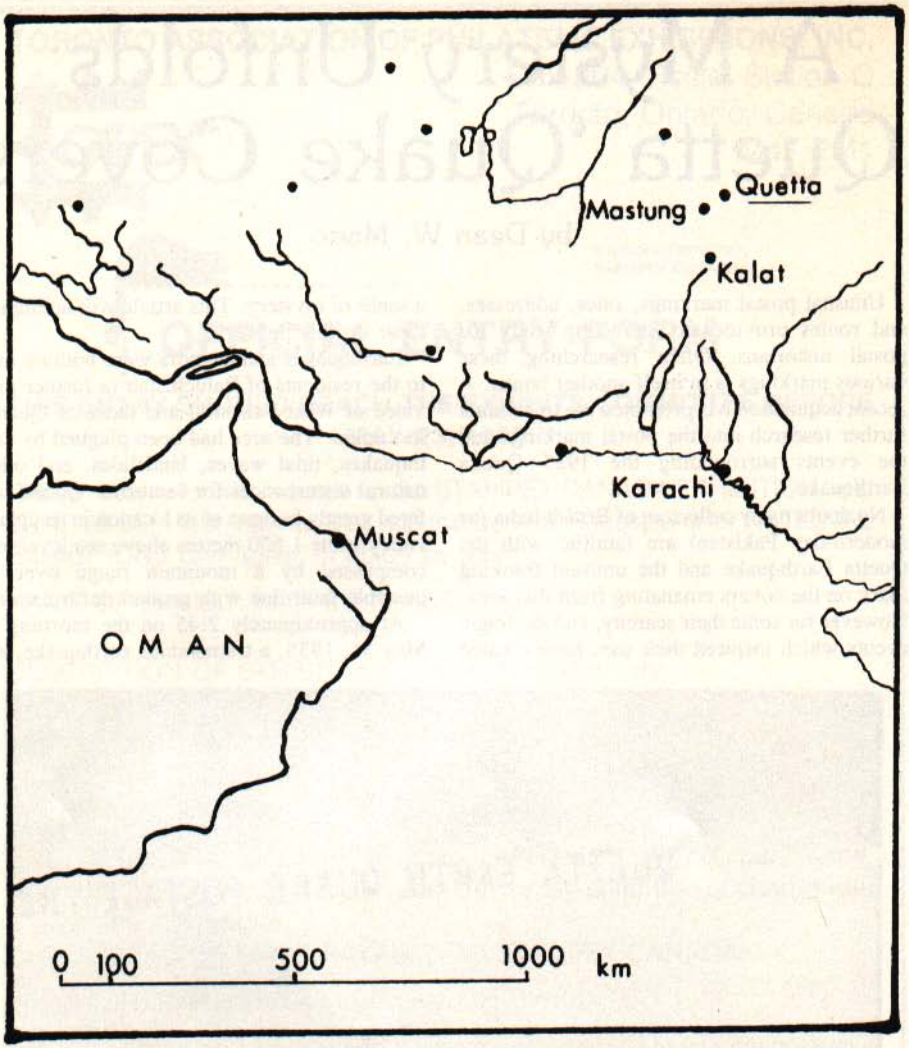
No doubt many collectors of British India (or modern-day Pakistan) are familiar with the Quetta Earthquake and the unusual franking mark on the covers emanating from that area. However for some their scarcity, and the tragic events which inspired their use, have created a sense of mystery. This article will attempt to clear up this mystery.

Earthquakes and tremors were nothing new to the residents of Baluchistan (a former province of West Pakistan) and those of Quetta, its capital. The area had been plagued by earthquakes, tidal waves, landslides, and other natural disturbances for centuries. Quetta suffered greatly because of its location in an upland valley some 1,650 metres above sea level; encompassed by a mountain range over an unstable fault-line with ground deformations.

At approximately 2:45 on the morning of May 31, 1935, a tremendous earthquake, ex-



Earthquake cover to Canada bearing a rubber stamped postage free marking.



Map locates Quetta, north of Karachi, in what is now Pakistan.

tending from Surab in Kalat State to a few miles beyond Quetta, suddenly rocked the area. Only 16 months before a quake had occurred at the nearby province of Bihar. This time the earthquake zone was approximately 208 kilometres long and 32 km broad. It followed the low level of Dasht-i-Bedavlat (Plain of No Riches) and completely devasted the area.

The town of Mastung, along with some 100 villages in the Quetta subdivision, was completely destroyed. Almost 80 per cent of the population had been killed. The City of Quetta, however, was the hardest hit. With very few earthquake-proof buildings (unlike today) the city was literally levelled. One correspondent from the *London Times* wrote from Quetta on June 4:

> ...here in Quetta City there is nothing to pick out. Landmarks have gone as everything has gone...There is nothing but a widespread mass of grey and tawny debris, tapering off into the dun landscape...

Few buildings escaped destruction. Most of



A manuscript 'Quetta Earthquake Service' was used to provide free postage on this letter to England.

the damage was centred near the Royal Air Force Station, No. 3 wing area. The devastation was so great in this area alone that almost 50 airmen were killed. Some even compared the damage to the ruins of Lens and Ypres during the First World War.

The number of casualties, as one might expect, was tremendous. Nearly all of Quetta's civil and police officers were killed. Early estimates placed the death toll at 26,000 (June 4) but later the number rose to over 30,00 killed and missing (June 24). Modern sources place the number as high as 60,000.

Reliable communication systems to the outside world become paramount in such disaster situations. Despite the virtual destruction of Quetta and surrounding area, road and rail systems were only slightly damaged. Even most telegraph posts were surprisingly unaffected. Basic civil and military wireless telegraph services were restored by June 2. Large accumulations of telegrams were also sent by airplane. The postal service, however, was in complete turmoil.

The Quetta postal facilities, along with other official buildings, were in ruin. Stamps, cancelling devices, and sorting structures were non-existent. Nevertheless many people believed that the postal service was an important and viable necessity. Postal authorities, sensing the need to begin a postal service as soon as possible, requested that a rubber stamp be made to denote postage-free service and to ensure the speedy delivery of correspondence to the outside world.

This rubber stamp occurs frequently on most, but not all, letters emanating from the earthquake area. The rubber stamp, in capitals "QUETTA EARTH QUAKE POSTAGE FREE", is 93 mm long and 4 mm high. It is only found in black ink. In the hopes that letters bearing this stamp (or letters stating "Quetta Earthquake Service") would receive first class service, the India Office issued an official statement on June 10 from its Western Command Headquarters:

> Orders have been issued to all post offices in India and Burma directing them to deliver without taxing all unregistered articles posted at Quetta, Mastung, and Kalat (all places in Baluchistan which have suffered from the earthquake), if such articles are either unstamped or understamped. The orders apply to in-

land as well as to foreign articles, whether intended to be conveyed by air or by a surface route. The British Post Office has been requested not to tax letters sent from these offices, whether they are conveyed by sea or by air.

The disaster at Quetta was total. Evacuation of refugees to nearby Karachi, Rohri, and to other parts of the Sind, was immediate. On June 6 the decision was made by health and local officials to seal Quetta to protect it from looters, disease, and epidemic. Although the order was abandoned six days later on military grounds, soldiers surrounded the city with barbed wire on June 7 anyway. The nightmare of May 31, 1935 was still not over for residents of the area. *Aftershocks, common with most earthquakes*, still plagued the area. On June 2 and June 14, mild shocks continued to disturb the ruins of Quetta.

Even though some collectors do not appreciate the stories (which are often tragic) behind many of their items, the Quetta Earthquake covers hold a particular mystery, which is hopefully now more clear.

Bibliography:

The London Times, June 1 - June 29, 1935.



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Le Phare De L'Ile-Verte

by Michel Gagné, A.Q.E.P.

Il fut un temps où la navigation sur les grandes artères fluviales était une aventure hasardeuse et maintes fois risquée. De nos jours, la technologie et la présence humaine pallient à ces problèmes ancestraux. La navigation, comme plusieurs autres domaines, fit un bond remarquable au début du siècle dernier.

Afin d'assurer la sécurité des navires sur le Saint-Laurent, l'on procéda à la mise sur pied d'une corporation avec un pouvoir absolu. Celle-ci procéda à la construction de ce qui allait devenir un complément aux pilotes des voies navigables: les phares.

En 1984, la Société canadienne des postes émettait quatre timbres dans la cadre d'une série annuelle consacrée aux phares des côtes canadiennes. L'un d'entre eux représentait celui de l'Ile Verte, au Québec. A l'occasion d'émission de timbres, il est de mise que les autorités produisent une notice philatélique (PS14). Après avoir parcouru les quelques lignes que nous retrouvons sur chacun de ceux-ci, nous demeurons sur notre appétit. Voulant en connaître davantage sur ce premier phare du Saint-Laurent, j'entrepris donc des recherches intensives.

Mes efforts furent récompensés lorsque je pris connaissance d'un document dont l'essence même traitait du premier gardien du phare de l'Ile Verte. De fil en aiguille, d'autres précisions se greffèrent aux bribes initiales. Voici donc son histoire qui permettra dorénavant "d'éclairer" les philatélistes avides de détails et d'anecdotes.

ORTHOGRAPHE DE L'ILE VERTE

Il est important, en premier lieu, d'apporter quelques éclaircissements sur l'orthographe du mot "Ile Verte" que nous pouvons lire sur le timbre-poste tout juste sous le mot Canada. Le tout remonte aux premières concessions seigneuriales alors que l'orthographe joue un rôle capital. L'île ainsi que la terre ferme étaient



considérées comme une entité géographique unique.

A cause du caractère verdoyant que l'on y retrouvait et de la confusion possible entre les deux sites, l'on choisit d'écrire "Ile Verte" pour désigner l'île, et l'"Isle-Verte" pour désigner la terre ferme. Ainsi, c'est donc de l'île que nous vient l'origine du nom "Isle-Verte" que porte encore aujourd hui le village situé en face de celle-ci, à quelques 2.5 kilomètres au large.

L'ILE VERTE A TRAVERS L'HISTOIRE

Du point de vue historique, l'Ile Verte fut témoin de certains faits que nous jugeons importants de vous communiquer. Brièvement, rappelons que le premier septembre 1535, Jacques Cartier mentionne son existence dans ses Relations. Il en sera de même de Champlain qui, entre les années 1621 et 1626, mentionne régulièrement le nom de l'Ile Verte et insiste sur le fait que cette île sert de repaire aux contrebandiers venus d'Europe. En 1621, un fort fut érigé par les négociants de La Rochelle pour traiter clandestinement avec les Amérindiens.

En 1622, un navire espagnol fit de l'Ile Verte son port d'attache. C'est de là que les excursions d' "espionnage" s'effectuaient. Puis l'ère seigneuriale fit place aux années aventurières. La région, dont l'Ile Verte, prit le nom de la seigneurie de L'Isle-Verte et fut concédée à Louis de Lauson, Sieur de La Citière, en 1653.

Avec l'accroissement de la colonisation, la navigation devenait de plus en plus fréquente et particulièrement périlleuse due aux récifs dans les parages de l'Ile Verte. C'est alors que, dès 1730, une base de pilotage était érigée sur l'île par le ministre de la marine française.

FONDATION D'UNE CORPORATION

Afin de pourvoir à la sécurité maritime il fut fondé dans la ville de Québec, en mars 1805, la Corporation de Trinity House, identique à celle déjà existante à Londres et dont l'opération remonte à 1515. La nouvelle corporation établissait alors son statut en constituant des règlements conformes aux lois maritimes de la Grande-Bretagne, tels que la construction de phares, le posage de bouées et d'ancres, l'installation de fanaux et des amers sur les rives du Saint-Laurent, l'opération de creusage aux endroits jugés nécessaires, ainsi que la réparation et l'amélioration du port de Québec, etc.

Un autre pouvoir absolu que détenait la Corporation est le contrôle qu'elle exercait sur les pilotes du Saint-Laurent. A cette époque, on en dénombrait quelque soixante-dix dont quarante-huit exerçaient leur métier de Pointe-au-Pic à Québec tandis que les autres faisaient de même entre ce dernier point et Montréal.

Les structures devaient être vigoureusement respectées et on se devait de contrôler ses applications. Le maître adjoint de la Trinity House de Québec, qui inspecta le phare dans la nuit du 13 septembre 1810, trouva tout en bon état. Son rapport est des plus éloquents et fournit des précisions sur l'équipement utilisé. Pour conserver le contexte original, nous le reproduisons dans sa version d'origine.

> "We arrived at half past two o'clock in the morning of Thursday the thirteenth instant, and found the lantern illuminated with thirteen lamps, set in an equal number of reflectors, these with the other apparatus in it were in high order. At day-light, we again examined the lantern and tower; the former is erected in a master-like solid manner, the latter is also a piece of good mason-work. The rough casting particularly attracted our notice, it being exceedingly hard and durable."

Les relations avec les pilotes semblent avoir été assez ardues. Plusieurs modifications à la loi furent apportées sans succès. C'est en 1860 qu'ils se dotent d'une institution permettant de se réglementer. En 1875, le gouvernement transfère les pouvoirs de la Trinity House concernant le navigation à la Commission du Havre de Québec.

En parcourant la liste des pilotes, nous retrouvons trois noms qui sont familiers à l'Ile Verte: Peter Fraser, dont nous reparlerons plus loin, Charles Lecours et Wm. Petit Crew.

CHOIX DU SITE

En 1801, dans un document signé par le capitaine du port de Québec, du maître du Havre ainsi que d'un des navigateurs les plus expérimentés du Saint-Laurent, il est stipulé que l'Ile Verte est l'endroit idéal pour ériger un phare parce que cette partie du fleuve était considérée comme la plus dangereuse entre Bic et Montréal.

L'Ile Verte, dite Petite Ile, sise à 2.5 kilomètres de la rive sud du Saint-Laurent vis-à-vis le village du même nom, s'étend sur 13.5 kilomètres par 2 kilomètres de largeur. Sa situation géographique est de 48°03′ nord et de 69°25′ ouest.

En 1809 s'élevait donc à l'Ile Verte le premier phare du Saint-Laurent et il est toujours debout aujourd'hui. Il s'agit du plus ancien phare du Canada après celui de Sambro (Figure 1); au large d'Halifax et celui de la pointe Gibraltar dans l'île de Toronto (Figure 2). Dès 1787, un certain Peter Fraser, qui travaillait depuis quinze ans à l'amélioration de la navigation dans le Saint-Laurent, se rendit à Londres recueillir des fonds auprès des marchands de la ville qui faisaient le commerce avec le Canada. Fraser évalua à plus de 8000 tonnes la quantité de marchandises passant près de l'Ile Verte à l'embouchure de la rivière Saguenay au cours d'une année.

Un droit de 9 pence la tonne suffirait à financer la construction d'un phare à l'Ile Verte. Sa recommandation fut appuyée par le commandant Sawyer de la Royal Navy dans un rapport écrit à bord du "Leander", dans le port de Québec, en date du 9 octobre 1787:

> "I have seen the estimates and the plan of a lighthouse meant to be erected on Green Island; also the plan of a Dwelling House. In regard to the expediency of the former, I am clearly of opinion that it is absolutely necessary as I look upon that part of the River to be most dangerous owing to the situation of Red Island, and the setting of the Currents

from the Saguenay River, which are so very irregular that Vessels are frequently deceived as to their Situation, and I am credibly informed that several have been Ship wrecked on Red Island, that would have been saved if there had been a light on Green Island''.

Ce ne fut qu'au printemps 1806, soit plus de 18 ans plus tard, que le conseil exécutif du Bas-Canada prit la question en main. Après mûres réflexions, le conseil d'administration de la Corporation de Trinity House, lors de la réunion de février 1806, acquiesca à la demande d'ériger un phare sur l'Ile Verte. La demande fut alors immédiatement adressée au gouverneur de la province afin de concrétiser ce projet aussitôt que la saison le permettrait et que les estimés seraient approuvés par lui. Depuis plusieurs années une taxe de navigation était chargée afin de soutenir et améliorer la navigation et le pilotage sur le fleuve Saint-Laurent et une parcelle de ces revenus non employés était sous l'administration du receveur général.

Lors du conseil d'administration suivant, appuyé de l'approbation gouvernementale, des décisions furent adoptées de façon à procéder à l'achat du terrain où serait érigé le phare, à trouver un entrepreneur pour le construire et à commander les plans et devis ainsi que les divers autres matériaux nécessaires.

Au mois d'avril de la même année, le maître du port de Québec et le surintendant des pilotes procèdent à la pose de bouées dans le chenal qui sépare l'île de la rive sud. Poursuivant leur chemin, il découvrent du côté nord de l'île la "pointe à Michaud", emplacement de prédilection pour l'érection d'un phare. Passant aux actes, le Corporation fit l'acquisition d'une vingtaine d'acres carrés de terrain appartenant au Sieur Peter Fraser, un des copropriétaires d'une grande partie de L'île. En 1809, la propriété augmente d'une terre de trois arpents de largeur par un mille de profondeur.

A propos du Sieur Fraser, rappelons que c'est en 1786 qu'il acquiert le droit de s'établir dans la partie ouest de l'Ile Verte. A cette époque, l'île appartenait à plusieurs membres de la famille Côté, dont les racines remontent à l'époque de la tenure seigneuraile. C'est en 1796, que Peter Fraser se fait concéder la partie de l'île où s'élèvera le phare en 1809. Le 24 février 1813, il se fait concéder, pour sa fille Sophie, tout le reste de l'île qui, dans sa totalité, était maintenant à jamais détachée de la seigneurie mère.



Le plus vieux phare au Canada situé sur l'ile de Sambro, en Nouvelle-Ecosse.

L'ERECTION DU PHARE

La construction d'un phare en ce début du 19e siècle n'était pas une chose facile et pouvait prendre plusieurs années avant d'être complétée. Les travaux n'étaient exécutés que durant la période estivale. C'est à l'été 1806 que l'entrepreneur principal, Edouard Cannon, monta la charpente du phare et effectua la finition extérieure.

A l'été 1807, on exécuta les travaux de menuiserie à l'intérieur et en 1808 on finalisa la construction ainsi que la peinture et la pose d'enduits extérieurs destinés à protéger le phare contre les intempéries. Cette tour est du type circulaire, construite en pierre recouverte de planches à clin et d'un hauteur de 42 pieds. Ce n'est que l'année suivante, que la lanterne, qui ajoute 18 autres pieds, fut fournie par George Robinson de Londres et les lampes et réflecteurs par la société Brickwood and Daniel du même



Dessin du phare de la pointe Gibraltar situé dans l'île de Toronto. Photo: Archives publiques du Canada

endroit, au coût de 388 livres sterling. Ceux-ci appartiennent à la 4e classe, c'est-à-dire de la dimension de 19 5/8 pouces. Ils sont également connus sous la lettre "D" qui désigne cette catégorie d'éclairage. L'ancien système, qui était composé d'une lampe à vapeur de pétrole, d'un globe circulaire et d'un mécanisme d'horlogerie permettant la rotation et l'émission de signaux lumineux à intervalles fixes. Aujourd'hui, à cause de l'évolution des techniques, le mécanisme est entièrement automatisé et il n'y a plus de gardien.

La tour de pierre se terminait par un double plancher de planches de chêne de trois pouces couvert de cuivre sur lequel reposait la lanterne. Le tout fut terminé sous la surveillance même du premier gardien, Charles Hambelton, qui avait été chargé par la C.T.H. de voir à l'ouverture prochaine du phare. Le coût total des dépenses de construction s'éleva à 2200 livres sterling.

En acceptant le poste de gardien de phare, Charles Hambelton n'était pas tout à fait ignare de la tâche à accomplir car il pratiquait le métier de navigateur. Il délaissa ce métier vers 1805 pour offrir ses services à la Corporation de Trinity House de Québec. Le 1 mai 1808, au salaire annuel de cent livres sterling, il acceptait, dans un premier temps, d'exécuter certains travaux ayant trait à la navigaion, puis de remplir la fonction de gardien du premier phare du Saint-Laurent de septembre 1809 jusqu'au moment de son décès en avril 1827.

CHARLES HAMBELTON, PREMIER GARDIEN DU PHARE

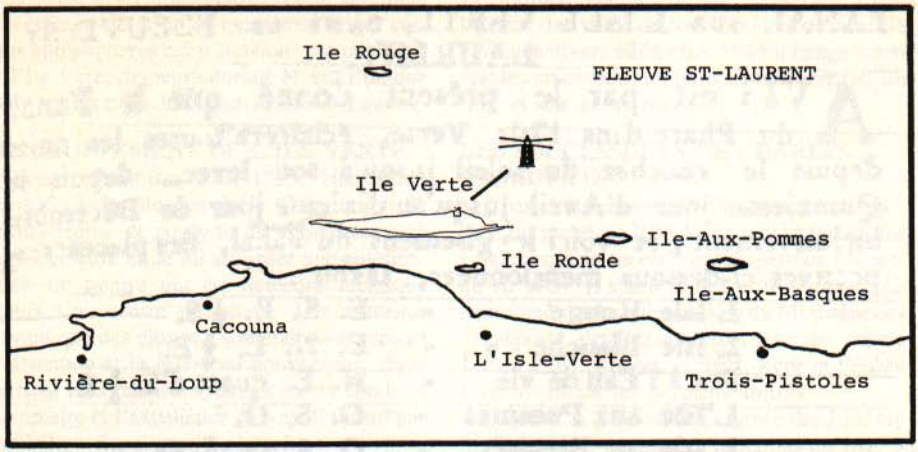
En 1809, plus précisément le 21 septembre, la Gazette de Québec (Figure 4) annonçait que désormais la lumière du phare de l'Ile Verte brillerait tous les soirs du coucher au lever du soleil. Ceci du 15 avril au 15 décembre inclusivement, date ultime de la saison navigable. Grâce à une diffusion comprenant plus de 300 copies, cette nouvelle atteignit rapidement les provinces maritimes et même les pays étrangers, les rassurant ainsi sur une plus grande sécurité sur les eaux du Saint-Laurent.

Quelques jours auparavant, soit le 13 septembre, Charles Hambelton - l'une des différentes orthographes rencontrées à cette époque, dont celle-ci utilisée lors de son engagement - le premier gardien du phare de l'Ile Verte, écrivait aux autorités compétentes et demandait les directives nécessaires pour la mise en application des opérations.

QUI ETAIT CHARLES HAMBELTON

L'origine du nom Hambelton, ou Hamilton, est écossaise; il est issu du château Hambelton situé dans le Buckinghamshire. Le clan familial aurait été fondé par William, troisième duc de Leicester. Il quitta l'Angleterre pour l'Ecosse vers 1215 et prit le nom d'Hambelton en souvenir de son lieu d'origine.

Différentes orthographes sont relevées au cours des siècles: Hambelton, Hambleton, Ambelton et Ambetton. En ce qui concerne



Carte montrant l'emplacement de l'Ile Verte dans le fleuve Saint-Laurent. Le phare est éringé l'extrémité nord de l'île à l'endroit surnommé la "pointe à Michaud".

Charles, nous pouvons lire dans les archives religieuses et civiles qu'il arriva à Québec à la fin du XVIIIe siècle et qu'il utilisa l'appellation Hambelton.

Charles est né en Ecosse vers 1766; il pratiqua les métiers de navigateur, cordier et gardien de phare. Il se convertit au catholicisme le 11 mars 1822. Il est décédé et fut inhumé à Cacouna le 17 avril 1827.

TACHES DU GARDIEN DU PHARE

La fonction de gardien de phare n'était pas de tout repos surtout à cette époque. Le matériel et les moyens employés étaient rudimentaires. A cela s'ajoutait des conditions de vie quelque fois pénibles. Lors de son engagement par le gouverneur du Bas-Canada en avril 1808, Charles Hambelton était tenu d'être constamment à son poste du 15 avril au 15 décembre, du coucher au lever du soleil. Il devait voir à l'entretien des lampes, des réflecteurs et autres accessories. De plus, le détenteur de cette fonction se devait d'être sobre, intelligent et en bonne santé.

A la veille de l'ouverture officielle du phare, la Corporation de Trinity House devient plus explicite dans ses règlements. En plus des exigences citées précédemment, on mentionne que les mèches des lampes doivent être nettoyées à toutes les trois heures et les réflecteurs tous

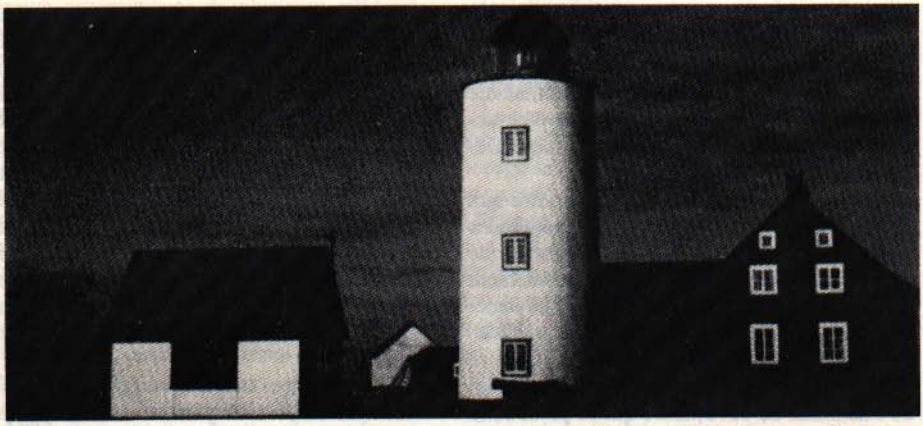
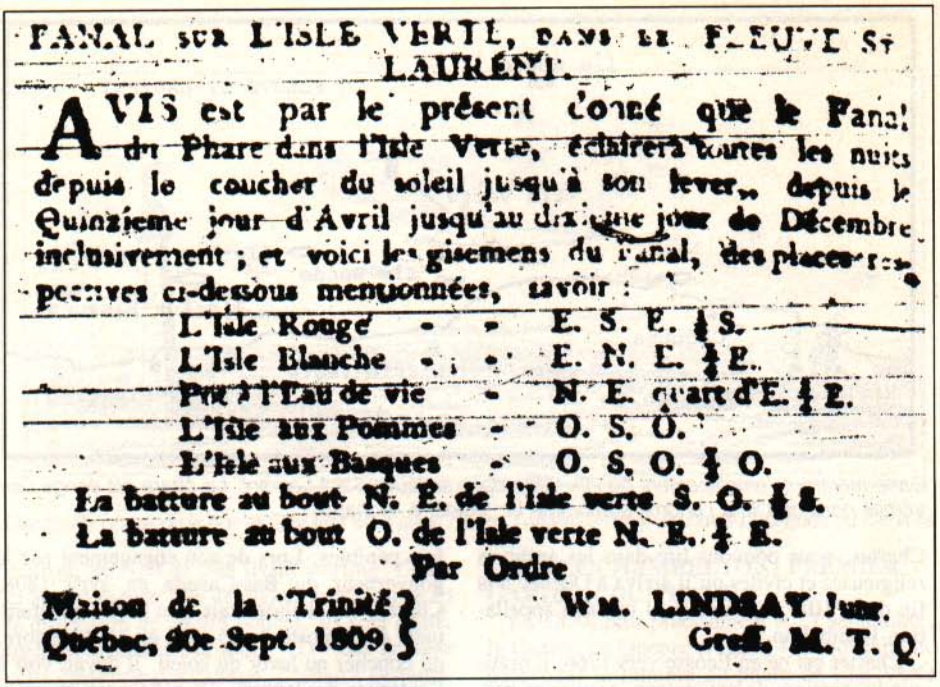


Photo prise à l'époque où la phare fonctionnait manuellement. Nous y voyons également l'ancienne maison du gardien, aujourd'hui transformée.



FANAL sur L'ISLE VERTE, dans le FLEUVE St LAURENT.

AVIS est par le présent donné que le Fanal du Phare dans l'Isle Verte, éclairera toutes les nuits depuis le coucher du soleil jusqu'à son lever, depuis le Quinzieme jour d'Avril jusqu'au dix-neuvieme jour de Décembre inclusivement ; et voici les gisemens du Fanal, des places susdites ci-dessous mentionnées, savoir :

L'Isle Rouge - - E. S. E. ¼ S.
L'Isle Blanche - - E. N. E. ¼ E.
Pte à l'Eau de vie - N. E. quart d'E. ¼ E.
L'Isle aux Pommes - O. S. O.
L'Isle aux Basques - O. S. O. ¼ O.
La batture au bout N. E. de l'Isle verte S. O. ¼ S.
La batture au bout O. de l'Isle verte N. E. ¼ E.

Par Ordre

Maison de la Trinité, Québec, 20e Sept. 1809.

Wm. LINDSAY Junr. Greff. M. T. Q.

Extrait de la gazette de Quebec du 28 Septembre 1809 faisant foi de l'erection du Phare de L'ile-verte.

les matins, en utilisant la poudre à polir ainsi que le cuir désigné pour cet usage. A tous les mois, Hambelton devait présenter un inventaire des matériaux et devait prévenir le gaspillage et le vol.

Dans le but d'éviter un dommage quelconque ou la possibilité d'une interruption de la lumière, il était strictement interdit d'accorder l'accès à des étrangers. Dans le cas d'un bris causé par la négligence du gardien, ce dernier est tenu financièrement responsable. Pour ce qui est des absences, sauf celles dues à la maladie ou à une incapacité, elles devaient être accordées par la C.T.H. mais le coût du remplacement était pris à même son salaire.

Si la vie de fonctionnaire peut paraître aux yeux de certains comme remplie d'habitudes casanières, plusieurs se rendront compte que ce n'est pas toujours véridique, principalement dans l'exercice de ce métier. Voici une anecdote qui démontre comment la vie de ce fonctionnaire n'était pas toujours facile. Ceci se déroule au phare de l'Ile-aux-Oeufs, vers la fin de l'automne de 1872, alors que le pivot de la roue de communication du mouvement se brisa. Comme la saison de navigation était avancée il fut impossible d'obtenir une pièce de rechange avant l'ouverture au printemps suivant.

Comme le phare se devait de remplir sa fonction première on a dû faire appel à l'énergie humaine en remplacement de la mécanique. Le gardien du phare, Paul Côte, accompagné des membres de sa famille, furent dans l'obligation de faire fonctionner le mécanisme manuellement durant vingt-sept nuits cet automne-là et autant le printemps suivant. Il fallait que le mécanisme tourne sans arrêt durant tout le quart de nuit afin de projecter continuellement de la lumière. Malgré les inconvénients d'une telle situation causés par les insomnies, le froid et l'humidité imprégnés dans la muraille de la tour, la famille côte permit au phare de l'Ile-aux-Oeufs de continuer à chaque minute et demie à jeter sa lumière sur les eaux du Golfe Saint-Laurent. Heureusement pour Charles Hambelton et le phare de l'Ile Verte, aucune intervention d'urgence de cette envergure ne fut nécessaire.

Parmi les autres tâches coutumières, il devait aussi tenir un journal quotidien de tout ce qui se passait et de ses observations et devait le faire parvenir à ses supérieurs de Québec à tous les

trimestres. Ses commentaires furent sûrement pris en considération au moment d'ériger certains autres phares car n'oublions pas que celui de l'Ile Verte demeura durant 21 ans l'unique phare sur les rives du majestueux Saint-Laurent.

DEVELOPPEMENT DE L'ILE VERTE

Durant le mois d'août 1815, Hambelton demande aux autorités de la Corporation de Trinity House de pourvoir à l'agrandissement de sa demeure et de lui accorder une augmentation de salaire qui est demeuré identique depuis l'ouverture du phare. Les autorités n'ayant que des éloges à son endroit acceptent sa demande et la réfère au gouverneur. Elles insistent plus particulièrement sur la conduite exemplaire et l'excellence du travail fourni par Hambelton depuis son embauche.

Toutefois, la situation prit une nouvelle dimension lorsqu'au mois de mai suivant, Hambelton fait parvenir une commande pour diverses marchandises dont de l'huile. C'est alors qu'il est accusé d'avoir failli à la procédure et d'être en retard dans sa commande. Hambelton n'était pas au bout de ses peines. L'inventaire de décembre 1821 laisse entrevoir aux autorités une hausse dans les dépenses d'huile de soixante-trois gallons en comparaison pour la même période l'année précédente.

L'inquiétude des autorités à ce sujet s'accentue lorsque plusieurs plaintes sont logées par les navigateurs insatisfaits. Les plaignants allègent que la lumière n'est pas visible à l'heure convenue et qu'elle est éteinte prématurément le matin. En janvier 1823, Hambelton fait parvenir à la Corporation de Trinity House une missive accompagnée de plusieurs affidavits prouvant le nonfondé des rapports déposés contre lui et demande le retrait des plaintes. Il faut croire que celles-ci n'étaient pas tellement fondées car son employeur les retire après lui avoir adressé les avertissements d'usage.

Malgré les longues heures accordées à son travail, Hambelton bénéficiait de quelques activités telles que la pêche et la culture. A la lecture des archives de la Corporation de Trinity House, on apprend qu'il effectua, à ses frais, de nombreuses améliorations en défrichant quelque dix arpents sur lesquels il tansporta de la bonne terre pour enrichir le sol stérile de l'Ile Verte.

Au cours des années, plus particulièrement en 1827, il possédait un jardin pouvant fournir huit cents minots de patates et autres légumes. Le gardien Hambelton fut également l'instigateur des voies de communications sur l'île et érigea divers bâtiments, tels un hangar, une étable, un caveau, un puits en maçonnerie, un four et une petite maison.

LES SUCCESSEURS DE CHARLES HAMBELTON

Charles Hambelton fut remplacé comme gardien du phare de l'Ile Verte par la lignée des Lindsay qui se succédèrent de père en fils jusqu'en 1964. Il s'agit d'un record national qui tient toujours dans les annales du Ministère des Transports. Pendant cent trent-sept ans, soit de 1827 à 1964, Robert, Gilbert, René et Freddy Lindsay furent les gardiens attitrés.

Le premier gardien de la lignée des Lindsay fut Robert qui occupa les fonctions de 1827 à 1867, soit durant quarante ans. Son fils Gilbert lui succéda de 1867 à 1888, année où il fut victime d'un accident, ayant fait une chute mortelle d'une quarantaine de pieds, alors qu'il peinturait la couronne de la galerie, au sommet du phare. Durant les dernières années de service, son revenu annuel s'établissait à 860$.

René Lindsay assuma la garde du phare à la mort de son père en 1888. Ses honoraires se chiffrent à 600$ annuellement. Il avait alors seulement seize ans. Malgré son jeune âge, les autorités acceptèrent de lui confier la responsabilité du phare. Il égala presque le record de son grand-père avec trente-neuf ans de loyaux services. Il mit fin à sa carrière en 1927, durant laquelle il contribua à mettre sur pied, autour des années 1905, les assises de l'Association des gardiens de phare. De nos jours, cette association fait partie intégrante du syndicat de la Fonction publique. Elle regroupe tous les gardiens de phares des Maritimes, du Québec et de l'Ontario.

Le dernier gardien résident du phare de l'Ile Verte fut M. Freddy J. Lindsay (Figure 5) qui occupa le poste de 1927 jusqu'au moment de sa retraite en février 1964. Débutant sa carrière à l'âge de 29 ans, il fut gratifié d'une rénumération annuelle de 1500$, plus une allocation de 420$ pour les gages de l'assistant et voir à son entretien pendant neuf mois. Un des ses plus fidèles assistants durant de nombreuses années fut M. Georges Caron.

Il fut celui qui connu les changements technologiques les plus probants. De l'ouverture du phare jusqu'en 1961, alors que le phare fut muni d'une lampe et d'un avertisseur de



Le Soleil, Jean-Claude Paquet

M. Freddy Lindsay, le dernier gardien résident du phare de l'Ile Verte, pose fièrement devant la maquette qu'il a conçue lui-même et qui reflète exactement l'environnement du phare entre les années 1927 et 1964.

brume électriques, la lampe fonctionnait à l'huile de baleine. C'est en 1913 qu'on installa la lampe pivotante qui était mue par des pesées.

De plus, il devait donner les signaux de brume selon les besoins, en tirant un coup de canon à toutes les demi-heures, et cela jour et nuit. Ultérieurement, on substitua les coups de canon par des bombes de dynamite, qu'on devait faire exploser à toutes les quinze minutes.

Avec sa retraite en 1964, le règne des gardiens résidents prenait fin. C'était maintenant l'ère des gardiens non-résidents; c'est M. Claude Fraser, son beau-frère, qui fut nommé à ce poste.

NOUVELLE VOCATION DU PHARE

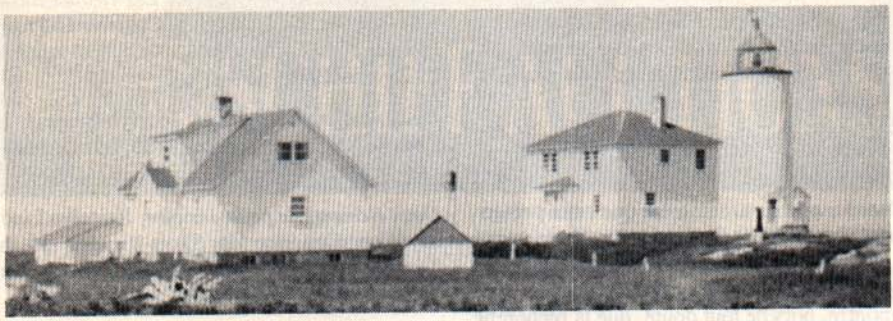
Après quelque cent cinquante-cinq années de loyaux services, le phare de l'Ile Verte était victime de la technologie moderne. Il restera néanmoins un monument à ceux qui ont contribué à façonner notre histoire maritime. Après avoir mérité ses lettres de noblesse, le phare de l'Ile Verte connut une période d'accalmie frisant l'abandon. Heureusement, des mouvements protectionnistes réussirent à faire reconnaître le phare comme faisant partie de notre patrimoine et lui faire décerner le statut de monument historique et ce, depuis le 25 juillet 1976. Il demeure encore de nos jours opérationnel mais avec un système automatisé.

Lors des réfections, les instances gouvernementales planifiaient une nouvelle vocation. L'Ile Verte était reconnue comme le paradis de la sauvagine. C'est alors que fut créé la Société de Conservation de la Baie de l'Isle-Verte qui est un organisme à but non lucratif. Depuis 1983 la Société invite le public à participer au Camp-Ecole provincial sur la sauvagine mis à sa disposition. Il s'agit d'un camp-école, le premier au Québec, dont le but est de favoriser la compréhension des interdépendances écologiques et l'utilisation rationnelle de notre patrimoine faunique.

En 1987 naissait le projet d'un Centre inernational de loisirs scientifiques pour la francophonie. Le concept se déroulera en partie sur l'île par le biais d'un camp de formation en écologie dans le but de vulgariser les loisirs scientifiques. De concert avec la Société de conservation, le Centre international a fait l'acquisition du phare historique et de ses deux maisons attenantes.

ANALYSE VISUELLE DU TIMBRE

Maintenant que la petite histoire du phare de l'Ile verte est connue, analysons l'aspect visuel proprement dit de la vignette. Pour ceux qui ne sont pas familiers avec les règles de base du design, l'image projetée par un timbre-poste peut donner l'impression d'être fidèle à la réalité.



Vue d'ensemble des installations actuelles composant le site du phare de l'Ile Verte.

Toutefois, ceux qui poussent leur curiosité à plus de recherches peuvent faire des découvertes parfois très révélatrices. Voyons donc maintenant ces aspects que nous avons relevés.

Premièrement, selon les dires du responsable de la Société de Conservation de la baie de l'Ile Verte, M. Gérard Michaud, l'auteur du timbre, l'artiste torontois Dennis Noble, a donné au phare certains aspects imaginaires. Il s'agit évidemment d'une projection fictive, l'auteur voulant montrer l'environnement immédiat qu'il était possible de retrouver à cette époque tout en conservant certaines éthiques relatives au design.

Comme l'image représente une scène du début du XIXe siècle et que le premier gardien à y exercer son métier était Charles Hambelton, nous pouvons possiblement conclure que le personnage que nous retrouvons sur le timbre représente effectivement Hambelton. De plus, la majorité des travaux entrepris et énumérés précédemment font également partie du design.

Nos recherches nous ont également amenées à découvrir deux autres éléments, l'un disposé de façon inexact, et l'autre ignoré complètement du design; ce qui nous prive d'un aspect beaucoup plus réel de l'environnement.

Le premier élément concerne les trois fenêtres disposées verticalement sur le phare. En portant une attention particulière à leur orientation, on se rend compte que les ouvertures sont en direction sud-ouest, c'est-à-dire vers l'intérieur de l'île, alors qu'en réalité elles sont disposées dans l'axe nord-ouest en direction de la ville de Québec.

Avec l'angle que l'auteur voulait projeter, dans l'ensemble de son oeuvre, il lui était impossible d'exposer fidèlement leur position, sans les faire disparaître. Pour refléter la réalité on se doit d'imaginer les fenêtres alignées en direction des petits rochers que l'on retrouve au-dessus du cheval.

Le second aspect concerne une qui était utilisée par les gardiens du phare et qui n'apparaît pas sur le timbre-poste. Il s'agit des deux canons qui étaient utilisés pour avertir les navires de la présence de brume et de récifs.

Par contre, la raison pour laquelle ils sont absents du design est très significative. L'auteur voulait montrer l'environnement du phare tel qu'il était en 1809 et non celui des années ultérieures. Fort probablement que les canons furent installés à une toute autre époque que celle évoquée par cette émission. Mais, d'un



Autrefois, par temps de brume, on avait recours à deux canons pour signaler aux navires la présence de récifs. Dans les dernières années, ils furent remplacés subséquemment par des bombes de dynamites puis par un système motorisé.

autre côté, comme ces instruments de travail étaient indispensables à la sécurité maritime et faisaient partie du quotidien des gardiens du phare, il nous semblait important dans souligner l'existence.

CONCLUSION

Nous espérons ardemment que cette présentation historique du phare de l'Ile Verte a levé un coin du voile qui recouvre malheureusement trop souvent nos timbres - poste canadiens. Elle démontre, hors de tout doute, que la recherche mène à bon port et qu'elle aura toujours sa place dans la philatélie en complément aux données techniques.

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M. Gérard Michaud, responsable de la Société de Conservation de la baie de l'Isle-Verte. □

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Most hobbies or collector's interests start from meagre beginnings, whether we assemble model airplanes, plastic cars, take up carpentry, photography, nature study, collect antique bottles, chinaware, furniture, works of art, or accumulate cassettes, posters, video tapes, coins and/or postage stamps. What we make of one or more of these fascinating activities will depend on a number of circumstances. We learn early in life what particularly appeals to us of the vast array of subjects which could occupy our time and entertain us in our leisure moments. There comes a time in the development of these enterprises when we have to take stock and establish some priorities. After school work, vocational training or career studies, family responsibilities, financial accountability and other unforeseen situations, comes the decisions to govern the degree of involvement in our hobby. Available time, money, interest, work space, the possible disruption of family life, all have to be considered seriously.

Stamp collecting, or more often call philately by the mature enthusiast, can be kept to minimal costs, entailing a reasonable amount of time, without interfering with matters of higher priority, and thus be an interesting and challenging hobby, or, if money and time are not a worrisome consideration, the sky is the limit. Many philatelists are anxious to complete country sets of rarities, or specialize in an endless variety of topical stamps or postal history, and in some cases to build up a philatelic investment or a thriving business.

Basic starter equipment

Regardless of how we progress in the pursuit of our goal there are certain accessories considered essential for all collectors.

A pair of metal **tongs**, (often wrongly referred to as tweezers), usually with rounded, smooth and sometimes slightly bent ends is a first tool of the hobby. It takes practice to use tongs for the proper handling of stamps for sorting, manipulating in stock sheets, hinging on album pages and lifting stamps to check the backs of those which are mounted, all with one major purpose in mind – keeping your stamps clean, and more particularly free of damaging substances, such as hair oil, often left inadvertently on fingers. Of course, stamps can be handled much easier with tongs once the skill is acquired.

A magnifying or **reading glass**, with or without a battery-powered light, is necessary for close-up examination of peculiarities, flaws, printing methods, types of paper, hidden dates, copyright symbols, and initials of the engraver, to mention only a few uses.

Stock system

From the time of soaking and drying your first lot of stamps it is necessary to have a system of storing them in some organized arrangement. You will find that a supply of used envelopes, preferably the same size, is a good beginning, marking each with the name of a country for those you have in your assortment, adding others as you need to.

Before long you will want to obtain manilla **stock sheets** (8½ in. x 11 in.), keeping them in a loose-leaf binder. Your club may be able to purchase them in quantity at a lesser price than if you bought your own.

Now you can place your stamps (with tongs) by countries – several countries on some – in readiness for selection of the best specimens to mount in your album(s) eventually. Don't be in a hurry to start working on your album(s) until we cover that important step later!

You will find before long that you have quite a number of the same stamp, too many to keep in your stock sheets. You can put them in used envelopes, gluing a damaged copy on the top of the envelope for easy identification. However, if you prefer, sometime along the

way you may want to purchase some **glassine** (see-through) **envelopes** 6.3 cm x 10.7 cm), marking with a felt pen the catalogue number on the flap. You should then try to locate a narrow two-layer chocolate box to keep them in numerical order.

Determinating tools

It will be necessary to determine exactly certain features of a stamp as shown in a stamp catalogue. There are perforations on most stamps and there are water marks on most of the older issues. Differences exist in the same issue, or later ones, which can only be detected with the use of a **perforation gauge** and/or **watermark detector**. (Of course types of paper and printing processes account for differences, too but these will be discussed later.)

Perforations are those holes punched between stamps, after being printed, to provide for easy separation either at the postal wicket were stamps are sold or when you buy more than one stamp for posting letters or parcels. When separated the edges of the stamps have a series of half holes. The number of these perforations can be determined with the us of a perforation gauge, which usually provides for the measurement of from 7 to 17 perforations in a two cm length. Gauges are very inexpensive, and junior clubs might well have some on hand as door prizes or for awards. Sponsoring club members often donate them; most older collectors have extras they don't need.

The easiest way to check the perforation is to place the stamp upside down on the gauge and move it up or down on the scale to find the exact number. You may find you need to use a magnifier. If a catalogue description shows Perf. 10 x 12, for example, you then have to check the top or bottom for the first number, then the sides for the second, and in that order, to detect the differences. Some collectors use a very soft lead pencil to mark very lightly on the back of the stamp, when there are differences in a number of issues of the same stamp, at the top or bottom and one side if necessary.

This is the appropriate time to mention that you may want to show the catalogue number on the back of the stamp, usually at the bottom, but upside down so that when the stamp is hinged in an album it can be seen easily when you life it from the bottom on the hinge. **NEVER** use a pen and only press very lightly with the pencil, making very small figures. Keep a special pencil for this purpose, always well sharpened, with a label wrapped around it indicating its use!

The use of a watermark detector will be required if the catalogue description indicates a watermark number. This number refers to an illustration to be found on the same page or on previous pages. However you may have to refer to the back of the catalogue for the more common types of watermarks, such as those used to early British (Empire) Commonwealth countries.

A watermark is pressure-stamped during the manufacturing of the paper, which is to be used for printing of stamps, and generally spaced so that each stamp on the full sheet will show the same watermark – to put it in simplified language. This process was originally used to prevent counterfeiting; in other words, to indicate that it was genuine. Very often this imprint can be seen without any chemical aid. If not, or if it is difficult to see the exact watermark, then we employ the use of a watermark detector. The simplest and most common is a small black plastic tray (approx 6½ cm x 8½ cm), available from any stamp accessories dealer.

The stamp is placed face down in the tray and a few drops of watermark detection fluid (not water) will show up the design. Make certain you are using the proper fluid recommended by a dealer or an experienced collector. The stamp should be removed by tongs immediately and placed on white blotter paper. The fluid evaporates quickly and will not damage the stamp. It is wise to check with an experienced collector before using your detector the first time.

A **color guide** is not too important for the junior beginner, but it may be helpful eventually to detect specific shades of color as shown in your catalogue. Certainly it is just as well to get to know the main colors referred to as soon as possible, and to learn the abbreviations used against the individual stamp listed.

Catalogues

The most important reference book for a collector at any stage is his/her catalogue(s). Here is where you will find listed in chronological order by country the stamps which have been issued from the first stamp issued by each respective country to the date of printing of that

particular copy of your catalogue. There are several volume world sets of some well-known companies such as Scott and Stanley-Gibbons. Whole sets or the most recent volumes are not necessary for the beginner. Most sponsored juniors clubs are usually well supplied by members of the senior club with used older volumes. There may be enough to eventually provide whole sets for each junior or family.

Then there are the less expensive yearly or semi-yearly specialty catalogues, such as Lyman and Scott for Canadian issues. Your club may be able to get new copies of last year's editions at reduced prices when the new one is available from dealers, especially in quantity, for resale to members or to give as awards.

At this point it is necessary to discuss the matter of a numbering system, either for the individual collector or for the club. You will want to start numbering your stamps as shown in your selected catalogue and your envelopes as discussed above. Collectors have a choice to make and it is best that you start giving it a lot of thought soon after you begin. You are well advised to discuss this subject with several experienced collectors to get different opinions before you make your decision. Here are a few suggestions from this source: Scott (American) may be used exclusively for all countries; Stanley-Gibbons (English) may be preferred for Great Britain (using British currency) and some or all countries of the British Commonwealth; Scott, Lyman or other specialty catalogues for Canada; Scott specialty or the Postal Service Guide to U.S. Stamps, which uses Scott's numbering system for American stamps. It is likely that most countries to have their own specialty catalogues and use a variety of systems. Some collectors cross-reference between catalogues. You will see that it is an important decision and one which your club should discuss and decide on as a group possibly in order to be able to minimize conflict and confusion.

("Tools for the Hobby" will be continued.)

•••

HELPS FOR JUNIOR CLUBS

R.P.S.C. Slides

Over the years, RPSC members have been creating sets of 35 mm slides, which are available to clubs. More special sets will be developed, hopefully, for junior Clubs in due time. Write to Edward Beaubien, Box 441, RR 2, Orleans, Ontario, K1C 1T1 for a current listing. Be sure to show your interest in particular subjects and ask Ed for his suggestions for your club. The RPSC pays the cost of postage to you and your club pays the return postage. An excellent item for your meetings occasionally, if you can secure a projector. It is often wise to pre-edit the sets selecting what is appropriate and shortening the program as may be necessary for juniors. Now is the time to request sets for your fall and winter meetings.

Mailing list of Junior Clubs

If the readers is aware of the existence of a junior club, please write to the Juniors' editor giving the name and address of a contact person. Your assistance will be appreciated. We are anxious to be of help to all Canadian clubs.

Australian and English Junior Clubs

Your Juniors' editor recently visited England and Western Australia and has learned to sources of help for juniors and junior clubs. Write in if you are interested, enclosing a self-addressed stamped envelope (SASE). Stamps are also available free to individual juniors who write in with a SASE. □

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A REGULAR FEATURE

Margins play a major part in determining the price of imperforate stamps. One might think that all imperforate stamps must have wide margins to qualify for a fine or very find condition rating. Margins, however, vary considerably with each issue. Depending on how the plate was constructed, space between individual stamps may be very wide or very narrow.

Since imperforate stamps were usually separated by cutting them apart, the accuracy of separating imperforate stamps from a sheet normally was not very good. Therefore, margins may be cut off or reduced and stamps with narrow spacing on the plate are often cut in.

Stamps with no margins or cut into the design bring of course, lower prices than those with margins all around.

Take, for example, a Three Pence Beaver from Canada. Here the margins are 1.75 mm or a Six Pence with margins of 2 mm. The Three Grote Black Bremen has 3 mm margins, Norway No. 1 has 2.75 mm, a Two Anna Nepal in brown has 4 mm margins. These are fairly large margins and examples can be found with wide margins all around without difficulty.

But, now examine the following: A Swiss Five Rappen Rayon I with 1.2 mm margins, a Baden Three Kreuzer with 0.75 mm, and the majority of Thurn and Taxis imperforates with margins of less than 0.75 mm. Such stamps can not be found easily with "large" margins. Such narrow-margined stamps bring extra premiums if they have all four margins intact, even if these margins are only fraction of a millimetre.

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In the reprint of the auction catalogues of the famous Ferari collection mention is made of 2 cents green Large Queen on a laid paper. For years collectors believed that there are three copies in existance but the third on has not been seen. Could this one may be the third copy and if so, where is it?

•••

By the time this is published the mint pair of the 12 Pence Black from the Nickle sale will have been auctioned off. It is interesting that so many mint copies of this rarity show the margins. It has been also suggested that almost half of the known copies of this stamp are mint. This is astonishing because the 3 Pence value of the first issue is almost impossible to find in mint condition but many used copies exist.

•••

John A. Bruce and Co. Seed Merchants in Hamilton, Ont. at King and McNab Streets must have saved practically all its incoming mail. Many of these covers have nice illustrated corners and the firm's own covers had a special design. The main usuage was during the King George V Admiral issue. What is of interest is that a large number of the 3 cent brown are from the Plate No. 23 which can be identified by the more than 260 retouches which were made to the plate in the upper spandrels. Plate No. 23 was approved Nov. 20, 1918.

•••

The Canadian Stamp Dealers Association began this year with a special bourse and exhibition in Toronto. From there it moved to Ottawa and Montreal. All shows were well-organized and a good attendance resulted. New display systems were in evidence such as video tapes with stamp information, nice advertising posters, illuminated, hanging panels for large displays of stamps, photos and collateral material, newly designed plastic bags to stuff your goodies in, and computer-controlled inventories. Special tables for the younger crowd attracted much attention from schools. This last idea should be a feature at all shows with plenty of giveaways and special draws.

And a rare 1848 one-penny Mauritius was on display, a stamp with five-figure catalogue value.

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Recently I came across a little pocketbook with empty spaces for all numbered baseball

cards. This idea would be ideal for specialized collections, such as ones based on the RPO handbook. The handbook is too large to carry around to shows or dealers while a collector is looking for certain items. It would be nice to have a little pocketbook with all the RPO numbers listed, so one could enter what one needs. It would be valuable for perfins, precancels or any other stamps which one could take to a show for reference in a form such as a small pocketbook.

•••

The final curtain has come down on the Boker auction sales in Wiesbaden by H. Kohler. The Boker collection of Old German States was the finest in existence and the very elaborate auction catalogues for eight series are an excellent reference. Many unique items were sold. The total sale amounted to DM 48,433,890 which must be the highest ever reached for a collection. Regardless of the deflated Scott catalogue prices in its 1989 issue, the sale clearly indicated the strength of fine material.

□

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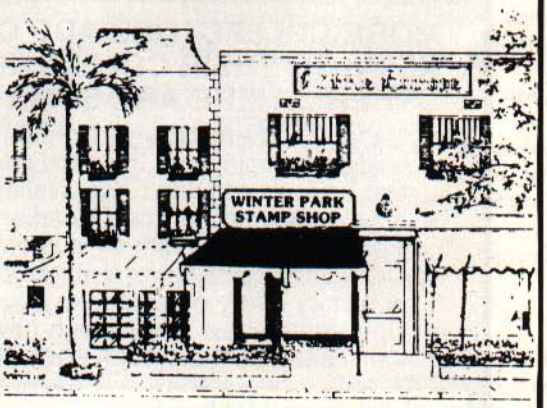
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Rules for Thematics/ Règles Pour Thématiques

(Continued from Jan.-Feb., 1989)

Special Regulations for the Evaluation of Thematic exhibits at FIP Exhibitions

Article 1: Competitive Exhibitions

In accordance with Article 1.5 of the General Regulations of the FIP for the Evaluation of Competitive Exhibits at FIP Exhibitions (GREV), these Special Regulations have been developed to supplement those principles with regard to Thematic Exhibits. Also refer to Guidelines to Thematic Regulations.

Article 2: Competitive Exhibits

A Thematic collection, of which the exhibit in part develops a theme according to the plan, demonstrating the best knowledge of the theme through the philatelic items chosen.

Article 3: Principles of Exhibit Composition

3.1 The thematic collection uses all types of related appropriate philatelic material. Non philatelic items cannot be admitted.

32. A thematic exhibit comprises the following thematic elements:

3.2.1 **The plan**

The plan defines the structure of the work and its subdivision into parts. It has to be logical, correct and balanced, and cover all aspects related to the title. Furthermore, it has to be fully consistent with the title chosen and should be structured according to thematic criteria.

— The plan may:

- be freely chosen in order to make the synthesis of a theme or an idea.
- derive naturally from the theme, for instance when this describes analytically organisations, institutions and re-current events.

A plan based on a classification by issuing date, country, type of material, is not considered suitable.

(suite du dernier numéro)

Règles spéciales pour l'évaluation des présentations thématiques aux expositions FIP

Article 1: Expositions compétitives

Conformément à l'article 1.5 du Règlement Général de la FIP pour l'évaluation des présentations aux expositions FIP (GREV), ces règles spéciales ont été développées pour compléter ces principes, en ce qui concerne les présentations thématiques (se référer également aux «guidelines» des règles thématiques).

Article 2: Présentations compétitives

Une collection thématique, dont la présentation est une partie, développe un thème suivant un plan, démontrant la meilleure connaissance du thème par les éléments philatéliques choisis.

Article 3: Principes de composition d'une présentation

3.1 La collection thématique utilise tous les types de matériel philatélique reconnus appropriés. Les éléments non philatéliques ne peuvent être admis.

3.2 Une présentation philatélique comprend les éléments philatéliques suivants:

3.2.1 **Le plan**

Le plan définit la structure du travail et ses subdivisions en parties. Il doit être logique, correct et équilibré et couvrir tous les aspects correspondant au titre. D'ailleurs il doit être entièrement cohérent avec le titre et structuré d'après les critères thématiques.

— Le plan peut:

- être choisi librement de façon à faire la synthèse d'un thème ou d'une idée.
- découler naturellement du thème, par exemple lorsqu'il décrit de façon analytique des organisations, des institutions ou des évènements répétitifs.

The plan must be provided at the beginning of the exhibit. It should detail the contents of the collection, its subdivision, and their relative size. That should enable a clear understanding of the relation between the exhibit and the whole collection. However, evaluation will take into account only the displayed material.

3.2.2 The development of the theme demonstrates the personal research for depth and originality. Depth of development requires a detailed analysis and synthesis of each aspect of the theme. Originality is expressed by the personal development of an uncommon subject or a new elaboration of a well known theme.

A successful development requires a thorough knowledge of the chosen theme and a high degree of philatelic knowledge, to identify all the items related thereto. This results in the adequate selection, positioning and sequence of the items, and accuracy of the thematic text. This text must be correct, concise and relevant, to introduce the items shown and ensure the thematic link.

The elaboration utilizes the thematic information obtainable from:
- the purpose of issue
- the primary and secondary elements of the design
- other postal (not privately originated) characteristics.

3.2.3 **The Philatelic material**

Each item selected must be strictly related to the chosen theme and show its thematic information in the clearest way. In the case of cancelled documents, preference will be given to genuine postal usage and conforming with contemporary postal rates. Philatelic studies may be included in a thematic exhibit, as long as they are consistent with the thematic development and the degree of specialisation of the exhibit.

Article 4: Criteria For Evaluating Exhibits

The general criteria, as specified in Art. 4 of the GREV are applied according to the peculiarities of the thematic exhibition.

4.1 The criterion of treatment of an exhibit requires the evaluation of the plan and the size of the collection, as reflected in the exhibit.

The plan will be evaluated considering the:
- presence and adequacy of the plan page
- consistency of the plan with the title
- correct, logical and balanced subdivision in parts

Un plan basé sur une classification utilisant les dates, les pays ou le type de matériel n'est pas considéré approprié.

Le plan doit être prévu au début de la présentation. Il doit détailler le contenu de la collection, ses subdivisions et leur importance relative. Celà doit permettre une compréhension claire de la relation entre la présentation et l'ensemble de la collection. Toutefois l'évaluation ne prendra en compte que le matériel exposé.

3.2.2 **Le développement du thème**

Il démontre la recherche personnelle en profondeur et originalité. La profondeur du développement exige l'analyse détaillée et la synthèse de chaque aspect du thème. L'originalité s'exprime par le développement personnel d'un sujet nouveau ou par une nouvelle élaboration d'un sujet bien connu.

Un bon développement demande une connaissance approfondie du thème choisi et un haut dégré de connaissance philatélique, de façon à identifier tout le matériel s'y rapportant. Il en résulte une sélection adéquate, la mise en place et la séquence des éléments ainsi que l'exactitude du texte thématique. Ce texte doit être correct, censis et pertinent pour présenter les documents et assurer la liaison thématique.

L'élaboration utilise l'information thématique
- du but d'émission
- des éléments primaire et secondaires de l'image
- des autres caractéristiques postals (d'origine non privée).

3.2.3 **Le matériel philatélique**

Chaque pièce choisie doit avoir un rapport strict avec le thème choisi et montrer son information thématique de la façon la plus claire. Dans le cas de documents oblitéres, le choix sera donné aux vrais documents postaux avec affranchissement aux tarif de l'époque. Des études philateliques peuvent être incluses dans une présentation thématique, pour autant qu'elle soient adaptées au développement thématique, et au degré de spécialisation de la présentation.

Artile 4: Critères pour l'évaluation des présentations

Les critères généraux, tels que définis dans l'Art. 4 du Règlement Général sont appliqués en accord avec les particularités des présentations thématiques.

– coverage of all the parts necessary to develop the plan

The size will be evaluated considering the one of the actual treatment against that which can be achieved by a thorough development.

4.2 The criterion of development requires the evaluation of thematic research and thematic importance, the latter being expressed by the successful elaboration considering the specific scope and interest of the theme developed.

The development of the theme will be evaluated considering the:
– originality of the research
– depth and balance of the elaboration
– thematic importance
– correct thematic knowledge

4.3 The criterion of philatelic knowledge requires the evaluation of the degree of knowledge expressed in the exhibit, also with reference to the philatelic importance of the items displayed as related to the chosen theme.

Philatelic knowledge will be evaluated considering the:
– presence of the different types of philatelic items
– correct adherence to the rules of philately
– philately importance
– postal characteristics of the documents
– correct philatelic comments, when required
– valid philatelic study, when consistent with the plan.

4.4 Condition and Rarity (ref GREV. Art. 4-6)

4.5 Presentation (ref. GREV. Art. 4-7)

Article 5: Judging the Exhibits

5.1 The thematic exhibits will be judged by the approved specialist in their respective fields and in accordance with the section V. (Act. 31 to 47 of GREX Ref. GREV, Art. 5.1)

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

1 Le critère de «traitement» d'une présentation implique l'évaluation du plan et de l'importance de la collection tels qu'ils appraissent dans la présentation.

Le plan sera évalué en considérant:
– la présence et la qualité de la page de plan
– la consistance du plan avec le titre
– la subdivision en partie: correcte, logique et équilibrée
– la présence de toutes les parties nécessaires pour développer le plan l'«importance» (size) sera évaluée en comparant celle en traitement avec celle réalisée par un traitement parfait.

4.2 Le critère de développement demand l'évaluation de la recherche thématique et de l'importance thématique, cette dernière étant exprimé par l'élaboration satisfaisante du point de vue importance et intérét du thèmse développé.

Le développement du thème sera évalué en considérant:
– l'originalité de la recherche
– la profondeur et l'équilibre de l'élaboration
– l'importance thématique
– la connaissance thématique correcte

4.3 Le critère de connaissance philatélique implique l'évaluation du degré de connaissance exprimé dans la présentation, également avec référence à l'importance philatélique des pièces présentées en rapport au thème choisi.

La connaissance philatélique sera évaluée en considérant:
– la présence des différents types de matériel philatélique
– leur importance philatélique
– les caractéristiques postales des documents
– l'intérêt des commentaires philatéliques, quand nécessaires
– la validité d'études philatéliques, quand en rapport avec le plan

4.4 Condition et Rareté (voir Régl. Gén. Art 4.6)

4.5 Présentation (voir Régl. Gén. 4.7)

Treatment		25
Plan	20	
Size	5	
Development of the theme		25
Philatelic knowledge		20
Condition & Rarity		25
Presentation		5
		100

Article 6: Concluding Provisions

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

6.2 These Special Regulations for the Evaluation of Thematic Exhibits at FIP Exhibitions have been approved by 54th FIP Congress on 5th November, 1985 in Rome. They come into force on 5th November, 1985 and apply to those exhibitions which are granted FIP patronage, auspices or support at the 54th FIP Congress and thereafter.

□

Article 5: Jugement des présentations

5.1 Les présentations thématiques seront jugées par des spécialistes reconnus dans leurs spécialités respectives et en accord avec la section V (Art. 31 à 47 du Règl. Gén. Art. 5.1)

5.2 Pour les présentations thématiques, les indications suivantes sont présentées pour conduire le Jury à une évaluation équilibrée (réf. Règl. Gén. Art 5.2)

Traitement		25
Plan	20	
Importance	5	
Dévelopement du thème		25
Connaissance philatélique		20
Connaissance et rareté		25
Présentation		5
		100

Article 6: Conclusion

6.1 Dans l'éventualité de desaccord sur le texte provenant de sa traduction, le texte anglais prévaudra.

6.2 Ces régles spéciales ont été approuvées par le 54ème congrès FIP le 5 November 1985, à Rome. Elles sont valables à partir du 5 November 1985 et s'appliquent aux exposition qui ont recu de la FIP patronage, auspices ou support au 54ème congrès FIP ou aprés.

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Literature Reviews

AMERICAN POSTAL MARKINGS FROM COLONIAL TIMES TO THE 1850S – THE UNEXHIBITED EXHIBIT OF ROYDEN H. LOUNSBERY, 1984, by Millicent A. Lounsbery and Elwyn J. Doubleday Jr.; 21.7 x 28.0 cms., (8½″ x 11″), 144 + pages, more than 285 illustrations in full colour, Hardbound, red buckram, gold stamped. Available from Mrs. R.H. Lounsbery, 102 Oakwood Lane, Ithaca, N.Y., U.S.A., 14850. Price is $25.00 U.S. We suggest that you should include $3.00 U.S. extra to cover packaging and postage.

This beautiful book is really an exhibit that consists of a study of American Postal markings of the Classic period from Colonial days through the 1850s. Many major rarities are illustrated in a compendium of the types of markings in use in early U.S.A. All pages are singularly printed for clarity. Each coloured illustration is superb. The quality of paper is an equal to that found in high priced books. This book represents a wonderful memorial to a husband and an outstanding postal historian. The volume would make a magnificent addition to your philatelic library and is well worth twice the price.

JEK

□

James E. Kraemer Wins Geldert Medal for 1988

James E. Kraemer, a Fellow of the Royal Philatelic Society of Canada and its president, has been selected as the winner of the Geldert medal for 1988.

The selection, announced Jan. 16, was made by the Geldert Award Committee of Colin H. Bayle and Mrs. G.M. Geldert. Mr. Kraemer is also a member of the commitee but declined to vote for himself.

The Geldert medal, named in honor of the late Dr. Geldert, a former president of the R.P.S.C., is awarded annually to the author of the best article or articles appearing in *The Canadian Philatelist* each year.

Mr. Kraemer was selected for his contribution of a number of articles in *The Canadian Philatelist*, including Canada's First Airmail Stamp, Courvoisier's Canada Essay, Greely: Canada's First Solar-Designed Post Office, and The 1938 Six-Cent Airmail Stamp.



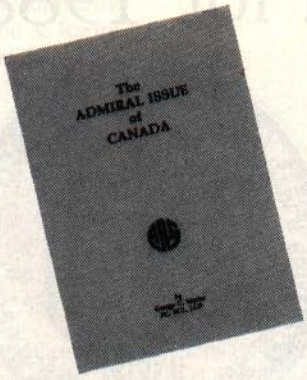
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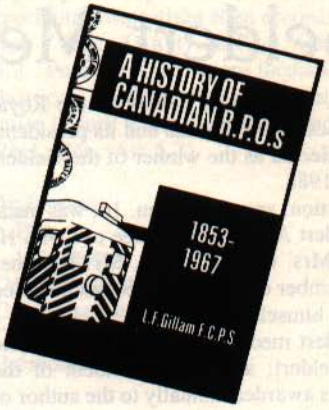
1967 Edward A. Richardson, League City, Texas.
1868 Max Rosenthal, Toronto, Ont.
1969 Col. R.H. Webb, White Rock, B.C.
1970 Hans Reiche, Ottawa, Ont.
1971 Dr. J.C. Arnell, Hamilton, Bermuda.
1972 No award.
1973 Kenneth W. Pugh, Brandon, Man.
1974 Keith Thompson, Yellowknife, N.W.T.
1975 No award.
1976 No award.
1977 Harry W. Lussey, Lantana, Florida.
1978 Dr. R.A. Chaplin, Toronto, Ont.
1979 John G. Schmidt, Danbury, Connecticut
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AJAX PHILATELIC SOCIETY

R.P.S.C. Chapter 163 meets 1st and 3rd Mondays of each month, September to June in St. Bernadette's Hall, S-E corner of Harwood & Bayly, Ajax, from 7 to 10 p.m. All visitors welcome, especially junior collectors. Address: P.O. Box 186, Ajax, Ontario L1S 3C3.

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. For information, P.O. Box 422, Gatineau, Qué. J8P 7A1.

BARRIE DISTRICT STAMP CLUB

R.P.S.C. Chapter 73 meets second Wednesday of each month except July and August, at 7:30 p.m. at the Parkview Centre - 191 Blake Street, Barrie, Ont. Table Auction at every meeting. Visitors welcome. Contact: Sec.-Treasurer Lew Metzger - 164 Wellington St. East, Barrie, Ont. L4M 2C8.

BRAMALEA STAMP CLUB

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

BRITISH COLUMBIA PHILATELIC SOCIETY

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

CALGARY PHILATELIC SOCIETY

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

THE CANADIAN AEROPHILATELIC SOCIETY

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

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: Harvey L. Frankel, 61 Alness St. #228, Downsview, Ont. M3J 2H2.

CHAPTER MEETINGS

CHATEAUGUAY VALLEY STAMP CLUB

Chapter 186 usually meets the 1st and 3rd Wednesday of each month in St. George's Church, 162 St. Francis Blvd., Chateauguay, Quebec. Visitors welcome. For more information inquiries can be sent to Box 303, Chateauguay, Quebec J6J 3X0.

COLUMBIA PHILATELIC SOCIETY

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

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, 325-54th Street, Delta, B.C. V4M 3G6.

EAST TORONTO STAMP CLUB

Stan Wadlow Clubhouse, Cedarvale Ave. first east of Woodbine, at Cosburn, north of arena. 1st & 3rd Wednesdays of each month (except in July & August). Sec'y: Raymond Reakes, 188 Woodmount Ave., Toronto, Ont. M4C 3Z4. Visitors always welcome.

ESSEX COUNTY STAMP CLUB (WINDSOR)

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

ETOBICOKE PHILATELIC SOCIETY

RPSC Chapter 78 will meet for the 1988-1989 season as follows: Wed. Sept. 7; Wed. Oct. 5; Wed. Nov. 2 at Fairfield Senior Citizens Centre, 80 Lothian Ave. Etobicoke, then the first Wednesdays of Jan.; Feb.; Mar.; Apr.; May & June 1989 again at Fairfield Senior Citizens Centre. All meetings start at 7:30 p.m. VISITORS ARE WELCOME. Information from President C.E. Allen, 5 Aintree Court, Toronto, Ont. M8W 2E1 Tel: 251-3425.

FENELON STAMP CLUB

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

HAMILTON PHILATELIC SOCIETY

Welcome all visitors to our membership meetings held twice monthly on the second and fourth Mondays of each month except June, July and August when the Society meetings 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 Tuesdays in December and June) 7:00 p.m. Meeting place St. Johns' School, corner of Braidwood and Jane St. Peterborough, Ont. Contact Lloyd Mosher, Pres. 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 Abie Heersma, 73 Jasper, Chatham, Ont. N7M 4C1.

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.

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. Edith Dombrowsky, Secretary, Lakehead Stamp Club, 174 Elron Crescent, Thunder Bay, Ontario P7C 5T5.

CHAPTER MEETINGS

LAKESHORE STAMP CLUB

RPSC Chapter 84 meets at The Church of The Resurrection, 99 Mount Pleasant, Pointe-Claire, Québec. Meeting nights 2nd and 4th Thursdays, September till June, at 7:30 p.m. President Ray Ireson. Mailing address: P.O. Box 1, Pointe Claire, P.Q. H9R 4N5.

MEDICINE HAT COIN AND STAMP CLUB

R.P.S.C. Chapter #146 meets the second and fourth Tuesdays of every month at 7:30 p.m., Room #14 at the Veiner Centre, 225 Woodman Avenue S.E. Visitors are welcome. Club address is Box 1163, Medicine Hat, Alberta T1A 7H3.

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 & August excepted, at Edithvale Community Centre, Finch at Edithvale (between Bathurst & Yonge). Secretary: P.O. Box 62, Willowdale, Ont. M2N 5S7.

OAKVILLE STAMP CLUB

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

OTTAWA PHILATELIC SOCIETY

R.P.S.C. Chapter No. 16, meets Thursday at 8:00 p.m. September through May in room 021, Marion Hall, University of Ottawa. Visitors welcome. Information from P.O. Box #9442, Alta Vista Terminal, Ottawa, Ont. K1G 3V1

PHILATELIQUE ARGENTENUIL STAMP CLUB

Meets 2nd Wed. except July/Aug., at 7:30 p.m. Bilingual and bi-province meeting monthly in Hawksbury, Ont. and Lachate, Que. Starting its 31st year. Contact James R. Donaldson, 593 McGill St., Hawksbury, Ont. K6A 1R1, 613-632-3106.

R A STAMP CLUB - OTTAWA

(Chapter 41, 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.

REGINA PHILATELIC CLUB

R.P.S.C. Chapter 10 meets on the 1st & 3rd Wednesdays of each month, September through May in Sheldon – Williams Collegiate Library, 2601 Coronation Street, from 7 to 10 p.m. Visitors are always welcome. Further information from and correspondence to the Regina Philatelic Club, Inc., P.O. Box 1891, Regina, Saskatchewan, Canada. S4P 3E1. REGINA, HOSTS OF ROYAL '90.

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 - 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.

WEST TORONTO STAMP CLUB

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

WESTMOUNT PHILATELIC CLUB

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

CHAPTER MEETINGS

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

YUKON STAMP CLUB
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