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Journal of the
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EDITOR'S NOTES

by Jim Haskett

CAPEX '87

What a show!

Canada's third FIP-sanctioned international exhibition, CAPEX '87, is over but won't soon be forgotten by collectors.

From the suberb exhibits to the hundreds of dealers and postal administration, the displays of the Court of Honour and Canada Post and the camaraderie of The Beaver Club, CAPEX had something for everyone. It lasted from June 13 to 21, but it was barely long enough for many of the 40,000 or so who visited the show.

By necessity, this account must be brief (see photos Page 284-85) but we'll have lots more in the September/October edition of *The Canadian Philatelist.*

The show's top prize, the Grand Prix d'Honneur, went to Ryohei Ishikawa's outstanding collection of classic United States issues, 1847-69, edging out Giuseppe Barcella's Pontifico and Angela Ruiz Vegas' study of the classic issues of Uruguay.

The Grand Prix in the National class went to Gerald Wellburn for his specialized British Columbia collection, carefully put together during long nights at B.C. logging camps many years ago. Robert Pratt's collection of first cents proofs, stamps and covers of Newfoundland was the other finalist.

In the International class, the Grand Prix went to Hassaan Shaida for a spectacular exhibit of the world's first two stamps, the penny black and two-penny blue of Great Britain.

AWARDS

During CAPEX, the Royal Philatelic Society of Canada handed out several honours to long-serving members. Special presentations were made to retiring directors Guy des Rivieres of Quebec City, Major Richard K. Malott of Nepean, Ont., Peter Mann of Guelph, Ont., and Brig. Gen. George B. Robertson of Halifax, N.S.

Ritch Toop, who is stepping down as The Royal's office manager, and Ted and Doris Lyon, who wrapped up nine years of service as chapter co-ordinators at CAPEX, also received special awards from the Society.

The Fellows of the RPSC also chose several illustrious philatelists to join their ranks. New Fellows include: G. Collins Baugild of Halifax, N.S., Bernard A. Hennig of Chicago, Ill., Dr. J.J. MacDonald of Antigonish, N.S., W.H.P. Maresch, of Toronto, Ont., Susan M. McDonald, of Canton, Ohio., and Maj. Gen. George B. Robertson of Halifax, N.S.

Last, but not least, Ladislav Dvoracek of Prague, Czechoslovakia, president of the Federation Internationale de Philatelie (FIP), was awarded an honourary life membership in the RPSC. He has been a member of the Royal for several years.

CHANGES

If you check the listing of directors and officers of the RSPC on Pages 248 and 249, you'll notice several changes.

New directors include: L/Col. C. Fred Black of Charlottetown. P.E.I., Frank W. Feero of St. John. N.B., and Denis Hamel of Quebec, PQ.

New officers include Paul M. Burega of Ottawa, Ont., who takes over as advertising manager, Hank Burgers of Ottawa as national office manager, Ed Beaubien of Orleans, Ont., responsible for chapter medals and slide programmes, and Cliff Guile of Toronto, Ont. who is the membership manager.

THE BIRDS HAVE IT!

The 34-cent Birds of Canada block of four depicting the great blue heron, snow goose, great horned owl, and spruce grouse was the runaway winner in the Winnipeg Philatelic Society's 1986 Canadian stamp popularity contest.

The four bird stamps finished well ahead of the fourth in the series of Canadian locomotive stamps, the 1986 issues depicting the CN Class V-1-a and CP Class Tla engines on the 34-cent se-tenant values, the CN Class U-2-a on the 39-cent value and the CP class H1c on the 68-cent value.

Least popular, by a very narrow margin over the John Molson commemmorative, was the Crowfoot-James MacLeod 34-cent se-tenant pair.

In all, 75 ballots were cast in the annual survey. Four entrants, two adult and two youth, each received a 1986 Souvenir stamp collection donated by Canada Post for coming closest to picking the final standings of the 15 commerative stamp issues in the poll.

YOUTH SHOW

The National Philatelic Youth Show is set for Toronto, Ont. Nov. 27-29 at the annual Stamp Marketplace in the Sheraton Centre.

The May/June edition contained entry forms for the show, open to collectors 21 and under, in four age categories.

Additional information is available from Denis Hamel at #11-390 Ch. St. Louis, Quebec, Que. G1S 1B6 or Michael Madesker, 157 Clifton Ave., Downsview, Ont. M3H 4L6.

FAKES AND FORGERIES

Richard Gratton, *The Canadian Philatelist's* editeur francophone associé, wants to form a study group of fakes and forgeries of Canada and Provinces. Anyone interested in such a group is asked to write Richard at CP 2078, Ste-Adele, Que., Canada J0R 1L0. Please include a stamped, self-addressed envelope.

STAMP LAUNCH

To mark the Aug. 7 launch' of a four-stamp series commemorating famous Canadian shipwrecks, plans are underway to hold a special ceremony in Hamilton, Ont.

The Hamilton and the Scourge were two ships that were part of the American naval squadron on Lake Ontario during the War of 1812. They sank off Port Dalhousie during a sudden storm on Aug. 8, 1813.

Their wrecks were discovered in 1973 and the City of Hamilton was granted title to the ships. The Hamilton-Scourge Foundations was formed to raise the ships and display them in Confederation Park in the east end of the city.

The interpretive centre of the park will be the site of the launch of the shipwreck stamps, including one commemorating the Hamilton and the Scourge. Others in the 36-cent series include the San Juan, a Basque whaler, the HMS Breadalbane, a British supply ship, and the Ericsson, which went down in Barkley Sound.

Ceremonies will begin at 2 p.m. on Aug. 7 and a number of souvenir and philatelic items will be available from Canada Post and the Hamilton-Scourge Foundation which are organizing the event.

Incidently, it was at the suggestion of the Foundation that Canada Post approved the issue of a commemorative stamp.

Additional information about the stamp launch is available from Dave Andrus, 10 John St. W., Hamilton, ON L8N 3T8 (416) 572-2483.

Speaking of commemorative stamps, the Hamilton Philatelic Society, which is playing host to Royal '89, the 1989 RPSC national show, is still looking for support to convince Canada Post to issue a stamp that year commemorating the 100th anniversary of the opening of the first YMCA building in Canada, in Hamilton in 1889. The Hamilton society asks that Royal members write their local MPs to seek support for such a stamp.

SHOW SHOCK

It must have been a shock to traditionalists in that most traditional of stamp-collecting countries, Great Britain, when the first of two national shows held annually in London opened this spring.

The Spring Stampex show attracted large crowds and dealers and post office sales counters were apparently busier than they've been in years. There were seminars, special events and most of the usual attractions at major shows, save one. There were no competitive exhibitions!

Instead, displays consisted of invited exhibitions, a 'court of honour' if you will.

From two written accounts of the show, most who visited the event didn't miss the competitive aspect.

I must confess I am a bit of a traditionalist when it comes to competitions and shows.

Whether it's a local club show or a large international one, one is seldom jostled when viewing competitive or non-competitive exhibits. And some professional shows do quite well for their organizers and the dealers who pay the rent without any exhibits, competitive or invitational.

Yet, if one aspires to go beyond the one-of-each modern mint in this hobby, sooner or later one will probably become involved in a competitive show, first at the local level then perhaps at a regional or national level. And, if the pocketbook, effort and competitive instinct are there, perhaps at the international level such as CAPEX*87. Given the huge numbers of frames on view at CAPEX, there are hundreds of serious collectors around the world looking the catch the judges' eyes with their love of philately in all its forms.

One can appreciate that the vast majority may not have the time or inclination to pursue the development of a collection to the point of exhibiting it in a competitive setting. That's fine for this is one of the few hobbies that can be

pursued in so many directions and levels that each collector is almost unique.

The proclamation "I am a stamp collector" can mean the declarer is a schoolboy or girl with a small collection of common worldwide definitives or the owner of a rare, or even unique, series of stamps, cancellations or covers.

There is a common ground between the two extremes – the love of stamps and collecting them.

The competitions do introduce hobbyists to something more than sticking stamps in a album. It brings a sharper focus to the hobby and, at the same time, broadens the outlook to the many avenues that one can embark upon if one wishes, from thematics to postal history. It shows the satisfactions that can be derived from the research, time and effort needed to mount a competitive exhibit. And there's the satisfaction that's gained from receiving a certificate or medal indicating an appreciation of the judges for that effort.

Without the direction that competitive exhibitions bring to philately, it could degenerate into little more than accumulating or the sake of accumulating.

While the Spring Stampex may have been a success at many levels, we'd hate to see the competition aspect lose the priority it should have in organized philately.

OUR MISTAKE

The caption on Page 171 in Vol. 38. No. 3, the May/June edition, gave erroneous credit to the producer of a souvenir card prepared for CAPEX 87. The card, featuring the 1927 Confederation commemorative, was produced by the Canadian Bank Note Company Ltd. with the enlarged stamp reproduction engraved from material courtesy of Canada Post Corp. Our apologies to CBNC Ltd. for not giving them proper credit for the souvenir card. □

GEORGE WEGG

PHILATELIC CONSULTANT

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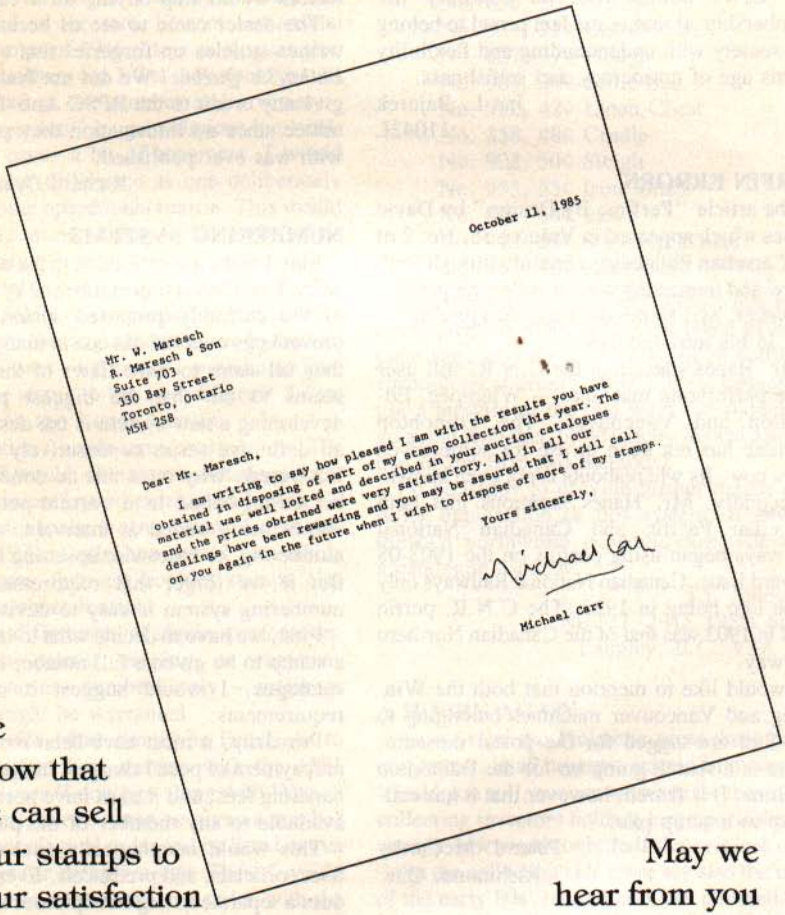

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Letters to the Editor

FINE DECISION

Congratulations to the RPSC for awarding Mr. C.W. Baines with an honorary life membership. It makes me feel proud to belong to a society with understanding and flexibility in this age of curiocracy and selfishness.

Jan L. Bajorek
11042L

PERFIN ERRORS

The article "Perfins: By Design" by David Hanes which appeared in Volume 38, No. 2 of the Canadian Philatelist, certainly brough forth a new and interesting way of collecting perfins. However, Mr. Hanes did make two glaring errors in his introductions.

Mr. Hanes states that the C.N.R. still uses three perforating machines — Winnipeg, Edmonton and Vancouver. The Edmonton machine has not been in use for some seven years now. Its whereabouts is not even known.

Secondly, Mr. Hanes mentions that both Canadian Pacific and Canadian National Railways began using perfins on the 1903-08 Edward issue. Canadian National Railways only came into being in 1923. The C.N.R. perfin used in 1903 was that of the Canadian Northern Railway.

I would like to mention that both the Winnipeg and Vancouver machines belonging to CN Rail are tagged for the postal museum. There is a search going on for the Edmonton machine. It is feared, however that it has ended up in a scrap pile.

Peter J. McCarthy
Richmond, Que.

AUTHOR REPLIES

In reply to Mr. Michael Millar's letter to the editor in the March-April issue of the CP, concerning the article published in the January-February journal dealing with the altered Canadian stamps, I wanted to specify that I did not mention the RPSC Anti-Theft Committee in the article because I was told by Mr. Denis Hamel to keep everything confidential when we met in May 1986.

It was only when the dealer from Québec City came to see us and told us his story that we decided to publish everything so Canadian collectors would stop buying these fakes.

The dealer came to see us because we had written articles on forgeries that appeared in *Philatélic Québec*. We did not feel we had to give any credit to the RPSC Anti-Theft Committee since no information they provided us with was ever published.

Richard Gratton AQEP

NUMBERING SYSTEMS

May I make a contribution to the debate about a new Canadian stamp numbering system? Most of the currently proposed systems are improvements over the old one in many ways, but they all seem to have flaws of their own. It seems to me that the biggest problem in developing a new system is the desire to have all definitive series consecutively numbered. But exactly **why** must this be done? It cannot be accomplished in a current set with new values being added at intervals, without renumbering, or otherwise upsetting the system. But if we forget that requirement, a new numbering system is easy to devise.

First, we have to decide what to include. For a stamp to be given a full number in the main catalogue, I would suggest it meet these requirements:

Primarily, it must have been issued for the prepayment of postal charges, including special handling fees; and it must have been generally available to any member of the public.

This would automatically exclude postage dues, officials, and precancels. Everyone gives dues a separate listing but opinions seem to differ on the other two. Darnell includes the OHMS and G overprints but ignores the OHMS perfs; others make officials "back-of-the-book" lists. The same with precancels — Darnell and Scott Canada Specialized list the last few precancelled issues but entirely ignore all the early issues. Therefore, in my catalogue, officials and precancels would join dues, "back of the book".

So, my first section would then include all regular definitives, commemoratives, re-

gistereds, air mails, semi-postals, etc., and even the 'Stick 'n' Tic' labels.

The second requirement for a listing is that a stamp must differ from all others in one or more of these details: design, denomination, color, overprint (including surcharge), or perforation.

Taking these points in order, "design" is pretty much self-evident. The only doubtful case to my mind is the two 17-cent air special delivery stamps of 1946. Most catalogues give them full numbers but I feel they could just as well be listed as one number and a variety.

"Denomination" is again obvious but "color" might cause a bit of argument. I would define a color difference as one deliberately made for some operational reason. This would make all the myriad colors of the early issues varieties only.

"Overprint" is quite straight-forward. The Regina Exhibition overprint creates a new number from the original stamp, as do the two 2-cent on 3-cent Victorians. I would also give full-number status to the two different 2-cent overprints on the 3-cent Admiral.

"Perforation" needs some explanations. The first imperfs would, of course be listed separately from their perforated twins; and I think I'd give full status to the 1-cent, 2-cent, 3-cent Admirals of 1924. Coils, too would rate whole number status, but not booklet stamps also available in sheet format.

All other differences of shade, perforation, paper, gum, printer, tagging, or whatever, would be variety numbers only – major or minor as might be warranted.

So much for **what** should be listed. As to **how,** I suggest that, starting with the 1851 3-penny Beaver (I don't go along with Darnell on this point), every stamp be given a number in strict chronological order and be listed in that order except for definitive sets. These I would list together in denominational order with the set's position in the chronological list determined by the date of issue of the earliest value of the set.

For example, the 1851-1859 imperforate set of six values would be listed in this order: No. 6, ½d; No. 1, 3d;, No. 2, 6d; No. 5, 7½d; No. 4, 10d; and finally, No. 3, 12d. Following each main number would be all the various paper and shade varieties. Then would follow the first three perforated issues, nos. 7 to 9, again in denominational rank, which in this case corresponds to their issue dates. And, choosing numbers at random, the current Heritage Artifacts set would be listed like this:

No. 851, 1¢ Decoy
No. 852, 2¢ Fish Spear
No. 853, 3¢ Lantern
No. 854, 5¢ Bucket
No. 855, 10¢ Weathercock
No. 856, 20¢ Skates
No. 951, 25¢ Butter Print
No. 857, 37¢ Plough
No. 901, 39¢ Settle-Bed
No. 952, 42¢ Linen Chest
No. 858, 48¢ Cradle
No. 902, 50¢ Sleigh
No. 953, 55¢ Iron Kettle
No. 859, 64¢ Stove
No. 903, 68¢ Spinning Wheel
No. 954, 72¢ Hand-Cart

As to commemorative sets, I leave that as an open question: Should they be listed as complete sets, as with definitives, or in scattered chronological order? Most current catalogues use a mixture of the two ways, so should we go along with this, or be strictly logical and use one of the first two methods?

I'd be happy to provide further details or a fuller explanation of this system, if anyone thinks it worthwhile, or would care to develop a catalogue using it.

J.J. Johnston,
No. 27, 2315 198th Street
Langley, B.C. V3A 4P4

A HOBBY AGAIN

As we read the Philatelic press these days, one cannot, in all honesty, refrain from saying, "I told you so", nor can we weep for those non-collecting investors holding large portfolios of stamps now worth only half the original cost.

On the collecting side there are also the scars of the early 80s' recession in the philatelic industry; dealers left with hundreds of sheets of mint stamps now being unloaded for postage purposes at less than face value, plus a dwindling of clientele in the 'big spender' group.

On the plus side is the return of the young collector to the traders' tables at the weekend bourse, and the middle income group who can now hope to fill that blank space in the album.

Auction houses now offer at affordable prices the old tyme 'Shoe Box of Junk' which provides hours of exciting anticipation and on occasions

that one 'discovery' which had eluded all previous sorting.

Of course, the very rare items will retain their price, albeit grossly inflated, and appear from time to time from their dark vaults before the auctioneer, doubtless pleasing the auctioneer if no one else.

But overall the hard core of the hobby may now be pleased to relax and enjoy as used to be their pleasure without feeling the necessity of having to be a Scrooge and assessing every item on its saleable value over every other aspect. Stamp collecting has become a hobby once again, where both young and old, rich and poor, can enjoy its guaranteed excitement.

C. Youll
19397

COMING EVENTS

1987

SEPT. 5-7 — STAMPEX CANADA Fall Exhibition and bourse, Metro Toronto Convention Centre, 255 Front St. West, Toronto, Ont. Information: Stampex Canada, 157 Clifton Ave., Downsview, Ont. M3H 4L6, telephone (416) 633-7230.

SEPT. 19 — COPEX '87, the annual exhibition and bourse of the Coburg Stamp Club at St. Peter's Church Hall, corner of King and College Streets, Coburg, Ont. 10 a.m.-5 p.m. Special cover and cancellation commemorating the sequicentennial of Coburg. Free admission, door prizes. Information: David Marlow, 588 Sandmere Cres., Coburg, Ont. K9A 4R8.

OCT. 2-4 — PHILEX fall exhibition, Sheraton Centre, 123 Queen St. West, Toronto, Ont. Information: David B. Bastedo, P.O. Box 980, Station K, Toronto, Ont. M4P 2V3.

OCT. 2-12 — ESPAMER '87 to be held in La Coruna, Spain. Exhibitors interested in obtaining an entry form may write to H. Sutherland, PO Box 100, First Canadian Place, Toronto, Ont. M5X 1B2. (Please note that if you are exhibiting at Hafnia, you will not be able to exhibit the same display at Espamer as there is not time to get the display from one show to the other).

OCT. 15-18 — SALON DES COLLECTIONNEURS, sponsored by Federation quebecoise de philatelie at Complexe Guy-Favreau, Dorchester Boulevard, Montreal, Que., Thursday 12h-21h; Friday 10h-21h; Saturday 10h-17h; Sunday 10h-16h. Information from FQP, 4545 Pierre-de-Coubertin, Box 1000, Station "M" Montreal, Que. H1V 3R2.

OCT. 16-25 — HAFNIA '87, F.I.P. sponsored international exhibition, Copenhagen, Denmark. Canadian Commissioner: R.K. Malott, 16 Harwick Crescent, Nepean, Ont. K2E 6E8.

OCT. 17 — GUELPHEX, the annual exhibition and bourse of the Guelph Stamp Club will be held in St. James High School, 57 Victoria Rd. North, Guelph, Ont. 10 a.m. - 5 p.m. Free admission and parking.

OCT. 17 — CAMBRIDGE STAMP SHOW at the Waterloo South Agricultural Building, George Street at Parkhill, Cambridge, Ont. 9:30 a.m. - 5:30 p.m. Information: A.G. Moore, P.O. Box 1632, Cambridge, Ont. N1R 7G8.

NOV. 14 — HAMILTON-BUFFALO STAMP EXHIBITION at Westdale Secondary School Cafeteria, 700 Main St. W., Hamilton, Ont. 10 a.m. - 5 p.m. Information: Barry Hong, Box 5078, Caledonia, Ont. N0A 1A0.

NOV. 27-29 — Royal Philatelic Society of Canada National Youth Exhibition, Sheraton Centre, Toronto. For information, write Denis Hamel, No. 11-390 Ch. St. Louis, Quebec, PQ, G1S 1B6 or Michael Madesker, 157 Clifton Ave., Downsview, Ont. M3H 4L6.

1988

JAN. 8-10 — PHILEX winter exhibition, Sheraton Centre, 123 Queen St. West, Toronto, Ont. Information: David B. Bastedo, P.O. Box 980, Station K, Toronto, Ont. M4P 2V3.

JUNE 1-12 — FINLANDIA '88, a world philatelic exhibition celebrating the 350th anniversary of the Finnish Post Office in Helsinki, Finland. Canadian Commissioner: Dixon, PO Box 1082, Oakville, Ont. L6J 5E9.

AUG. 26-SEPT. 4 — PRAGA '88 A FIP - sponsored show to be held in Czechoslovakia. Canadian Commissioner will be Andrew Cronin, P.O. Box 5722, Station 'A', Toronto, Ont. M5W 1P2.

1989

JULY 7-17 — PHILEXFRANCE, a FIP-sponsored show with 6,500 frames in Paris, France. Canadian Commissioner: James E. Kraemer, 17 Commanche Dr., Ottawa, Ont. K2E 6E8.

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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. 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.

Karol Babik,
Kukucinova 460,
01901 ILAVA,
CZECHOSLOVAKIA

A stamp collector in Czechoslovakia wishes to exchange stamps of Czechoslovakia, East Germany and Hungary for those of Canada. Writes in English, French, German and Spanish.

Abassi Abdellatif,
Rue 24 No. 32,
Derb Moulay Cherif, Cite Mohammadi,
CASABLANCA 05,
MOROCCO

A 19 year old stamp collector wishes to exchange stamps with a Canadian collector. Writes in French.

Abderrahamane Serradj,
SH. DP. BP68,
DHANET IN-AMENAS,
ALGERIA

A 25 year old oil-rig worker wishes to exchange stamps and post cards with a Canadian collector. Writes in French.

Samir Serradj,
City Annasser II,
Bt A5, No. 05,
KOUBA ALGIER,
ALGERIA

A 20-year old French student wishes to exchange stamps and post cards with a Canadian collector. Writes in French.

Jacek Szaban,
02-760 Warsaw,
KASPIJSKA 6/43,
POLAND

A Polish collector wishes to exchange stamps with a Canadian collector. 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 trouver 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.

Roland A. Gingold
Postfach 364
4730 ANLEN/WESTF. 1
GERMANY

A German collector of Canadian stamps wishes to exchange used West German, Berlin Luxembourg and other European stamps for used older Canadian stamps and new issues. Writes in English.

Betty V. Manen
Leliestraat 15c
AMERSFOORT 3812 VD
HOLLAND

A Dutch collector wishes to exchange stamps of Holland for Canadian one. Writes in English.

Frederick Tio
607 Gen. F. Segundo St.
Little Baguio, San Juan
METRO MANILA
PHILIPPINES

Collector seeks worldwide mint and used stamps in exchange for mint stamps of the Philippines and other Asian countries. Writes in English.

H.D. Neuser
Otterkiez 39/103
POTSDAM 1585
DDR

East German aerophilatelist seeks to correspond with and exchange covers with Canadian airmail collectors, especially first and anniversary flights, special handling flights. Writes in English.

Cullus Ernest,
51 Bellemanshiede,
1640 Rhode St. GENESE,
BELGIUM

A retired post office worker wishes to exchange Belgium stamps for those of Canada. Writes in English.

E. Riccardo Ronget-de-Lisle,
5 rue Rouget de-Lisle,
.0600 NIECE
FRANCE

A collector in France wishes to exchange stamps of France for Canadian. Writes in French.

Carmi Asher
Ben Eliezer 10/4 St
77402 ASHDOD
ISRAEL

An Israeli collector wishes to exchange stamps. Writes in English.

Leonardo Infante G
Aguasai Colle la Cruz
MONAGOS CASA
VENEZUELA

Collector wishes to correspond to exchange stamps. Writes in English and French.

Elmer Prikoda
Thierberry 12
A-6330 KUFSTEIN
TIRAL, AUSTRIA

Austrian collector would like to exchange European stamps, new Austrian issues for Canadian and American stamps. Writes in English.

Polak Shmuel
P.O. Box 6222
ASHDOD
ISRAEL

An Israeli collector wishes to exchange stamps. Writes in English

□

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PRESIDENT'S PAGE

by

James E. Kraemer

Because of deadline for the July/August issue of *The Canadian Philatelist*. It is too early to write about the success of Capex 87 and too late to tell our members to be sure and plan to attend Capex 87. By the time you read this page Capex 87 will be history. As a consequence I have the opportunity to acquaint you with some of the responsibilities and duties of our directors and officers.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

Our Society has a Board of Directors numbering 16 in total, representing all areas of Canada. Invariably they have been taken for granted. Seldom is their work mentioned or their duties explained. To be a director means that one gives many hours to the Society in addition to the attendance at board meetings.

Usually there are three Board of Director's meetings. One is held in November in Toronto, one is held in March in Ottawa and a third one immediately following the annual meeting. Directors are expected to provide their own means of transportation and arrange their accommodation while attending these meetings, contrary to what some may believe, directors are not reimbursed for travel or living expenses, although for some annual meetings in the past directors have been assisted in a small monetary way to help them defray some expenses. Surprisingly very few directors have ever claimed this assistance. Again very few directors claim their postage, telephone and other petty cash expenses although they are entitled to do so.

Your board is made up of dedicated individuals who cheerfully serve the Society in the interests of philately. Directors are not on the board to merely fill a chair but are there to represent and serve the members. Most directors have the responsibility to administer and direct some part of the Society's work.

Throughout the years, particularly since our incorporation on Dec. 13, 1926, our Society has been fortunate to have dedicated individuals willing to serve as directors. According to the by-laws of the Society, directors are elected for a period of one year. Unless re-nominated, a director's term of office expires at the annual meeting. Although directors operate autonomously, all questions pertaining to operational change, expenditures, new concepts etc., must have board approval.

OFFICERS OF THE R.P.S.C.

The number of officers of the Society varies according to the tasks that are required to be done. At this time we have 10 officers. Most officers work in an area where there is no remumeration. Some receive a token payment or honorarium such as the office manager. The sales manager receives a commission on sales. Officers may attend board of directors meetings at the invitation of the president. While officers' advice and recommendations are sought, an officer does not have a vote at a Board of Director's meeting. The Society could not function without a strong group of officers. Officers are appointed by the Board of Directors under terms and conditions set out for each position. In a future column I will explain each Officer's responsibilities but in the meantime I would like to highlight the office of Sales Manager.

THE SALES DEPARTMENT

Our Sales Department under sales manager, Mrs. Margaret Allen, P.O. Box 727, Fenelon Falls, Ont., K0M 1M0, has been growing steadily. More members send in books of stamps for sale than ever before. Many of our dealer members successfully sell stamps by submitting sales books. One of our members has over 300 sales books in continuous circulation. Also more and more members and chapters are requesting sales books.

As a result of all this impetus, a record in sales of $159,009.26 was achieved in 1986, an increase of nearly 20 percent over 1985. In the same period the Sales Department generated

$11,470.23 in profit for the Society. In 1986 the Sales Department circulated 27,726 sales books.

Mrs. Allen is doing a fine job and deserves **congratulations** from all of us.

As a member of the Royal you miss out if you don't use the Sales Department to sell your duplicates. You are also missing out if you don't use the sales books as a source for your want list. The Sales Department can offer you sales books from any country or from any group of countries at very competitive prices. They also have books available for the thematic or topical collector. Books of revenue stamps, precancels, perfins, cancellations etc. are ready for your inspection. Drop Mrs. Allen a line. As for information, cost of sales books etc.

I would like to go on and extoll the work of our other officers but space prohibits me from writing more at this time. In a future issue I also hope to give you a breakdown of our major expenditures - in other words how your membership dues are spent.

The Geldert Medal

Obverse - A Canadian beaver over the emblem of the Royal Philatelic Society of Canada. Immediately beneath the emblem is the year, "1887", marking the origin of the Society. Around the outer diameter is the wording. "The Royal Philatelic Society of Canada".
Reverse - Around the outer diameter is the wording, "The Geldert Medal", with four maple leaves. In the middle are the words, "Awarded to . . . for Philatelic Authorship".
Artist/designer - Carl Mangold, Montreal, Quebec.
First year medal - 1967.
Dies used in manufacture - 29241/43.
Manufacturer - Stabilimento Stefano Johnson. Piazza S. Angelo 1, Milano 20121, Italy.
Medal diameter - 50 m/m
Medal thickness - 4 m/m
Material - 925 silver
Quantity ordered - 25
Weight - 71 gr. each
Geldert Medal Winners:
1967 Edward A. Richardson, League City, Texas.
1968 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.

(After 1976 the recipient was no longer selected by the editor and assistant editor of *The Canadian Philatelist* but by a committee of three appointed by the Board of Directors).

1977 Harry W. Lussey, Lantana, Florida.
1978 Dr. R.A. Chaplin, Toronto, Ont.

1979 John G. Schmidt, Danbury, Connecticut
1980 Geoffrey F. Briginshaw, Mississauga, Ont.
1981 C.R. McGuire, Ottawa, Ont.
1982 Leopoid Beaudet, Ottawa, Ont.
1983 Dr. J.C. Arnell, Hamilton, Bermuda.
1984 No award.
1985 Michael Madesker, Toronto, Ont.
1986 Lieut. Col. C.F. Black, Charlottetown, P.E.I.

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Herman Herbert Schwartz (1885-1962)

Canada's Most Distinguished Stamp Designer

By J.E. Kraemer
(in collaboration with Mrs. H.A. Gunning)

Stamps are miniature works of art. The reduction and reproduction of a portrait, a work of art or a design to an engraving the size of a postage stamp is a challenge that only the world's best artists or designers accept. The number of engravers of postage stamps in the world are very few. There are likewise only a small number of artists who have the expertise to produce designs for engraved stamps.

Of this small number only a few reach that pinnacle of success where they deserve the title. These individuals become known for their consistant excellence of design. Canada's stamp designers and engravers down through the years have been rated among the best in the world. One such individual was Herman Herbert Schwartz the designer of Canada's famous "Bluenose", that beautiful 50-cent blue stamp issued Jan. 6, 1929. For years after it was released this stamp was rated the "most beautiful" stamp ever issued.

It was coincidental that Mr. Schwartz, a true "Bluenoser" born in Nova Scotia, should be the one to design this superb stamp one of the great examples of engraving at its best. Of Dutch – Scottish ancestory, Mr. Schwartz was born on May 13, 1885. Although his father, William Edwin, was also born in Nova Scotia, his great grandfather came to Canada from Amsterdam, Holland. The family of his mother, Margaret Goldsmith McLeod, came to Canada from the Isle of Skye, Scotland.

The family business W.H. Schwartz and Sons Ltd., Halifax, N.S., and Candiac, Que., dealers in coffee and spices, founded in 1841, did not appeal to Herman Schwartz. Young Herman's interest and talents were in the fields of art. After his early schooling, he studied at the Victoria School of Art and Design before taking a position with McAlpine Publishing Company in Halifax, N.S. In December 1908 he applied to the American Bank Note Company in Ottawa, Ont. (known today as The Canadian Bank Note Company) for a position "to better myself in my work".

In August 1909 at age 25 he was accepted as an apprentice at a salary of $15 per week. Later when the young man married, his salary of $1500 per annum was increased to $1800. While these wages seem insignificant today, they were considerably above average at the time.

In 1917 the Banknote Company transferred Schwartz to the headquarters of The American Bank Note Company in New York City to gain more experience and to further his studies. From 1917 until 1920 he worked at the office during the day and then attended classes at the National Academy of Design in the evening.

During his studies Mr. Schwartz received awards each year for his art and design work. He graduated in 1919 receiving the coveted Suydam medal for Life School night drawing class and returned to Ottawa in 1920 to resume his love of designing stamps by day and painting scenery and still life during his leisure hours. For several years he attended "Life" classes in Ottawa. Over the years Mr. Schwrtz gathered a collection of each stamp that he designed and these he gave to his daughter. Ot-

Herman H. Schwartz, chief designer of the Canadian Bank Note Co Ltd., designing the 6-cent Canada airmail issued in 1946. (Photo reproduced with kind permission of his daughter, Mrs. H.A. Gunning).

tilie (Mrs. H.A. Gunning of Willowdale). Although Mr. Schwartz was the designer, he had to purchase the stamps at a post office to secure a copy.

One of the first sets of Canadian stamps designed by Mr. Schwartz was the 1927 Confederation issue. Then followed the regular issue of 1928 which included the 50-cent Bluenose. Some of the more noteworthy Canadian stamps that he designed were:

1928, Canada's first airmail stamp;
1933, Royal William stamp;
1934, The United Empire Loyalist stamp;
1935, The Silver Jubilee issue of their Majesties King George V and Queen Mary;
1939, The Royal Visit set;
1951, The Capex Centenary issue;

A list of Canadian stamps designed by Herman Schwartz is included at the end of this article.

The first stamp printed in Canada for a foreign government was designed by Mr. Schwartz. This was a 25-cent stamp for the Republic of Cuba issued in 1927 to mark the 25th anniversary of the Republic. In 1942-3 he designed a stamp, Wings of Norway, for use in Little Norway, Toronto and Muskoka, Ont. This was the base in Canada used by Norway to train pilots during World War II. The stamps' use at Little Norway was not approved by the Canadian government authorities. After World War Two, the Canadian Banknote Company printed the stamps for Norway. They were released there on March 28, 1946.

Canada's famous schooner, the Bluenose, Scott No. 158, issued Jan. 6, 1929.

Wings for Norway, Scott No. 274 was issued March 22, 1946 to honour the Little Norway training centre in Canada for Norweigian polots. (Photo courtesy C.R. McGuire).

The 1940 and 1941 War Savings stamps of Canada (10 designs in total) were designed by Mr. Schwartz. These interesting stamps were issued to support Canada's war effort. They could be purchased at a post office and were then pasted into a booklet. When the booklet was full of stamps, it was turned in for a War Savings Certificate that matured seven years later.

In 1947 the Canadian Bank Note Company designed and printed a complete issue of 16 stamps from the ½d to the £1 for the government of the Bahamas. This was known as the Eleuthera Tercentenary Issue, 1647-1947, issued to commemorate the 300th anniversary of the settlement of the colony. The stamps depicted to various industries and activities in the islands.

Cuba, Scott No. 283, issued May 20, 1927 in honour of the 25th anniversary of the Republic. (Courtesy E.B. Manchee).

There is an interesting anecdote in connection with these stamps. In the summer prior to Mr. Schwartz designing the issue, his daughter was in the Maritimes. While there she took a trip to the shipbuilding town of Lunenburg, N.S., a most picturesque town. She took a series of pictures of ships in the various stages of building, from the rib stage to the finished ship. When her father saw the prints, he asked to have one for use in designing a stamp depicting one of the industries of the Bahamas. "Shipbuilding was the same all over the world", he said. The Bahamas 3-shilling shipbuilding stamp really depicts shipbuilding at Lunenburg, N.S.

Another interesting group of stamps designed by Mr. Schwartz were from Newfoundland. These were the 1941 Sir Wilfred Grenfell stamp, the 1943 stamps for Memorial University and the 7-cent airmail showing a view of St. Johns and finally the 5-cent stamp of 1947 showing John Cabot on the deck of the Matthew.

When aeroplanes were starting to link the outlying and sparsely populated areas in Canada as well as the cities, the post office inaugurated mail flights. These First Flights used different cachets to commemorate the occasion. The

10-cent brown Parliament, Scott No. 257, issued July 1, 1942.

cachets, over 400 different, were all designed by Mr. Schwartz between January 1929 and January 1941. A bound book of the First Flight cachets used by the Post Office Department was presented to Mr. Schwartz by the department.

Another well-received Schwartz design was the Royal Visit set of 1939. The Princesses Elizabeth and Margaret were on the 1-cent green, the National War Monument in Ottawa was on the 2-cent brown and Their Majesties the King and Queen were on the 3-cent red.

Bahamas 3-shilling Shipbuilding, Scott No. 144, part of a set issued Oct. 11, 1948 to commemorate the 300th anniversary of the settling of the colony in 1647.

This set was included in the Post Office Department display at the International Philatelic Exhibition held in Switzerland at the time and was awarded a gold medal and a certificate. The exhibit showed the original photographs and the manufacturing process used in printing the stamps. (Perhaps the medal, certificate and the original prints are now in the National Postal Museum).

This issue and a collection of every stamp issued in Canada since confederation was presented to the King by the Honourable Norman McLarty, Postmaster General. An Ottawa newspaper clipping of May 30, 1939 said of the collection, "One gift that Canada gave to Their Majesties was a thrill indeed.

"Only a philatelist could appreciate what a thrill it was . . . His Majesty is an ardent stamp collector". Other gifts presented to Queen Elizabeth were three silver trays - one 10 inches by six inches and two nine inches by five inches, for their daughters. The three Royal Visit stamps were printed in relief on each tray. Siversmiths in several countries said that the engraving could not be done. As a result, Mr. Schwartz designed and developed a special process that was used to engrave the trays. They were done on the transfer machinery of the Canadian Bank Note Company on Wellington Street, Ottawa. Unknown to the public, a fourth tray had been made — size 10 by 6 inches. All four trays were designed and manufactured by Birks Jewellers, Montreal Que. The fourth tray was kept as a momento of the occasion by the Postmaster General, Mr. McLarty. In 1980 the family of the late Norman McLarty presented this tray, a replica of the one given to Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth's mother in 1939, to Canada's National Postal Museum.

In planning designs for a new issue of stamps or a special commemorative stamp, Mr. Schwartz said he spent much time at the National Archives, the National Art Gallery and the Museum of Man. At times when the designs were under discussion with Members of Parliament, there would be disagreement of some small detail and the designer would have to redo the design until it satisfied them. One instance of this concerned the 1942 10-cent brown stamp showing the Parliament buildings with the Union Jack and Maple Leaf. The original design by Mr. Schwartz had a mirage of clouds with the Canadian troops coming over Vimy Ridge but some members objected, saying it

Replica of the silver tray given to Her Majesty, the Queen Mother Elizabeth, in 1939 (National Postal Museum Photo).

looked as though Quebec was attacking Ontario! A hasty revision was made with flags draped across the top of the stamp. Although Mr. Schwartz made the revision, he was quite displeased with it and referred to the stamp as the "awful bow tie draping of the Union Jack".

Stamp designing was only part of Mr. Schwartz' talents. He was also responsible for the designs of many of Canada's bank notes before the Bank of Canada was established. There were also Government and company bonds and stock certificates as well as private art work such as illuminated addresses and presentation scrolls. His hobby of painting included portraits in his early years. He went sketching a great deal around the countryside, especially in the south end of Ottawa where he lived. He walked miles since he did not own a car.

Canada 6-cent airmail, Scott No. C-7, issued July 1, 1942.

In his early years he worked in oils but worked mostly in water colour after 1935. Many of his countryside scenes are now part of the City of Ottawa. There were other scenes of his beloved Nova Scotia to which he returned on many occasions. A brother, Dr. Hugh Schwartz of Dalhousie University, lived in Halifax.

Herman Schwartz had three step-brothers and two step-sisters — William H.C. Schwartz and Karl Schwartz who became president and Chief engineer respectively of the firm W.H. Schwartz and Sons while James (Dick) joined the staff of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. Dick joined the Royal Canadian Air Force and later became the first head of Canada's Tri-Services.

After 47 years with the Canadian Bank Note Company, Mr. Schwartz retired in 1956 when he was 70 years of age. He passed away in his 77th year on March 22, 1962 in Ottawa. His stamp designs reman a tribute to him. No Canadian has ever been involved in the designing of so many of our stamps nor had a greater influence in their design.

Canadian first flight cachets from the 1930 era.

Canadian Stamps Designed by Herman Herbert Schwartz

A list of the Canada stamps designed by Herman Herbert Schwartz:

1927 - Confederation Issue
1928 - The Scroll Issue
1930 - Arch and Maple Leaf Issue
1931 - 10-cent Sir George Etienne Cartier
1932 - Imperial Economic Conference Issue
1932 - Medallion Issue
1932-4 - Commemorative stamps
1935 - The Silver Jubilee Issue
1935 - The Regular Issue
1937 - The Regular Issue, King George VI
1938 - The Pictorial Issue
1939 - The Royal Visit Issue
1942-3 - The War Issue
1946 - The Peace Issue
1947-8 - Commemoratives
1949-50 - The Regular Issue
1950 - Commemoratives
1950-52 - Canada's Resources Issue
1951 - Capex Issue
1951-3 - Commemoratives
1954 - The Regular Issue

References:

Canadian Geographical Journal, Vol. 13, No. 5, Sept. 1936;

The Globe Magazine, July 5, 1969, Edgar Davies.

Philatelic Magazine, (Great Britain) December 1950, Canadian Airmail Cachets by Chas. B. Hill-Tout.

Notes and Papers belonging to his daughter, Mrs. Gunning.

National Postal Museum File P84-4890.

□

WANTED

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Postal History Pioneers of Cuba

In the field of historical research we must always be mindful of the efforts of those pioneers who built upon their own experiences to draw back the curtain that concealed the unknown, making possible for others to continue and expand to others to continue and expand upon their initial discoveries.

History, which records the events of greatest significance to man, in his journey through time has despite frequent overlapping, shown specialization in different aspects of the life of human society. Among these, postal history seeks to bring together the various events that have through the experiences of many long years, come to consolidate worldwide postal operations.

It was not until the end of the nineteenth century and the beginning of the twentieth that various works by pioneers of the postal history of Cuba started to be published. Figuring prominently among them was Dr. Antonio Barreras who published articles in the "Revista de la Sociedad Filatelica Cubana" (Cuban Philatelic Society Magazine) at the turn of the century. His writings were the result of in-depth first hand research based on careful consultation of archives and other untapped sources.

In order to pay homage to the memory of Dr. Barreras I have reprinted an interesting paper of his, first published in 1903 in the July and August issues of the above mentioned magazine. This article, like others published in the same era has been a very important source of data as I compiled the postal history of Cuba.

J.L. Guerra Aguiar
Director
Museo Postal Cubano

Mail Service in Cuba During the 18th Century

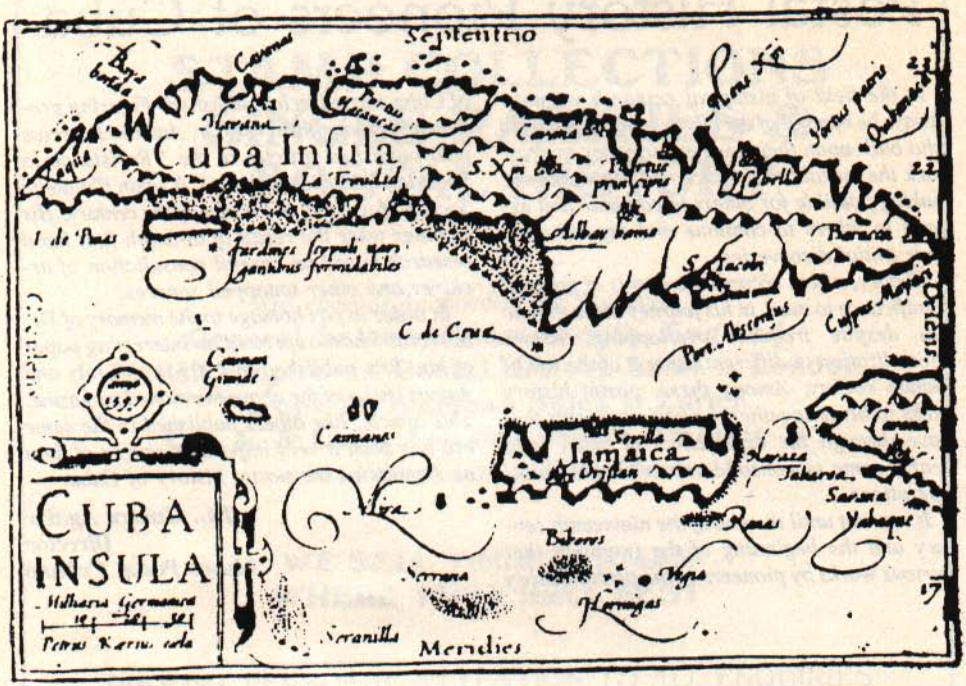
by Dr. Antonio Barreras

After the discovery of America, King Fernando, as Regent of Castille, bewildered by the insanity of his daughter Juana, named Dr. D. Lorenzo Galindez de Caravajal and his successors (2), on the 14 May 1514, as sole proprietors of the office of "Post Master of the Americas and Terra Firma of the Oceanic Seas, Discovered and to be Discovered" and this honour was made law by Royal Decree of Carlos I on the 27 October 1525. The Caravajals held this privilege until the 13 October 1768, although beginning in 1706 their power had been notably weakened.

The actions of this family are quite incomprehensible. Although they acquired this very profitable hereditary privilege holding such great promise, they seemed unable to take full advantage of it to establish regular postal services with America. They were always behind the times, failing to realize that stepped-up colonization and trade made it imperative to establish new services and introduce essential reforms. The weak effort expended by the Caravajals concentrated on Mexico and the vice-royalties of South America, while Cuba, because of its insignificant size and population, was completely forgotten.

Up to the 18th century, mail for the Americas left Seville Spain in galleons once a year, in the month of June. (3)

In 1706, Felipe V, in order to finance troops defending his rights to the Spanish crown,



The rare 1609 map of 'Cuba and Iamaica' by Bertius.

reclaimed for the crown "all posts that by title, reason or grounds had been relinquished or separated from it" creating a council called the council of "Incorporation"; the Caravajals continued to hold the title of Royal Post Master of the Indies, although from this year onward their title was more an honourary one than the profitable monopoly it had been during the two centuries following the discovery of America.

By Royal Decree on 23 July 1707, the King of Spain leased all national land and maritime postal services to Diego de la Murga and Company for four years (1701-1711) for the yearly sum of 1,800 vellon reals (ancient Spanish copper coin). Under the contract, Murga undertook to establish a regular maritime postal service with America, using six frigates or packet boats of 120-ton capacity, which would sail from Spain to the ports of America (Peru and Mexico) carrying mail at a cost of 2 old silver reals per ordinary letter and half a silver peso escudo per ounce for sealed letters. The mail would be delivered to postal stations to be established in "Cartagena, Portovelo, Vera-Cruz, Panama and Havana"; only those letters addressed to the King, the Council of the Indies and that of the Inquisition and Crusade were exempted from payment. These vessels could also transport passengers and cargo (4). This contract was renewed for another five years in 1711 with Juan Francisco Goyeneche (1711 to 1716). At the end of this last period, the mail came under administration for which purpose Juan Tomas Goyeneche, on the 8 July 1716, was appointed "Judge, Superintendent and Administrator General of postal stations within and outside the Kingdom" with an annual salary of 3,000 ducats.

Although it seems logical that Havana being one of the postal stations, mail service to Cuba should have begun at that time, this did not happen. Instead the Havana postal station was reduced to a mail stop-over due to its geographic position which made it the "Key to

the New World and Rampart of the West Indies" (5).

In the early part of the 18th century, no entity that could be called a mail service, was to be found in Cuba. Private mail was sent by personal messenger and as can be readily imagined this practice must have been rare for it implied a very comfortably well off sender. Official mail was sent by couriers who were paid a certain sum for the trip and for a change of horses en route. Orders were given by military generals obliging all owners or leasers of farms bordering on the king's highway, to provide horses for members of the "Royal Mail Service".

Mail service was established in Cuba in the middle of the 18th century. Francisco Caxigal de la Vega, Governor and Military General of Cuba at that time, advised King Carlos III of Spain in recommendations dated 19 February 1754 and 6 April 1754, of the need to establish a mail service in Cuba given the increase in population and trade. He proposed that the Cuban mail service be similar to that of Guatemala where the privilege was auctioned off to private individuals as a post that could be sold or resigned from. However, since the asking price could not be determined due to the total lack of information on possible returns, Caxigal de la Vega indicated it was necessary that government employees organize and manage the mail service for an alloted period of time, after which the auction could be held.

Lorenzo Galindez de Carvajal, the first postmaster of the Americas, 1514-1527.

The King of Spain agreed to the General's request and made it into law by Royal Decree dated 6 August 1754.

Caxigal, on 9 December 1755, issued provisional regulations on which the organization of the future Cuban mail service was to be based. We will describe this organization, though not in great detail, because it remained more or less the same until the end of the 18th Century.

The "Director General of Postal Services" resided in Havana. This position was filled by one of the "Ministers of the Crown" who had under him in Havana, a Revenue official, and in other important towns, "Lieutenants of the Crown". They received eight per cent of the total collected on dispatched mail and were under obligation to make lists of letters, assist in their sorting and seal, package and register letters. The messengers or couriers were paid 240 reals per round trip and given an itinerary which indicated cities, towns or estates where mail was to be picked up or left and the number of items with the day and hour of arrival and departure of mails from postal stations, certified by the lieutenants. In compliance with the "General Mail Regulations" of Spain dated the 23 April 1720, these messengers were to wear a metal badge on their chest with the Royal Spanish coat-of-arms.

On the first day of each month, mail would leave Havana and arrive in Santiago, Cuba, on the 14th, returning to Havana on the 16th; on the way, it would stop at six postal stations established in the following places: "Guanavacoa, Mantanzas, Santa Clara, Sancti-Spiritus, Puerto del Principe, Bayamo and Cuba" where correspondance would be ready and waiting, to prevent any delays in mail service.

The haciendas situated along the road between Havana and Santiago de Cuba were obliged to provide fresh horses for post riders, for which the owners were paid three quarters of a real for each league the horse covered.

The following table lists the places where horses were changed, and the distances between them: in leagues (about 3 miles).

Guanavacoa (6)		2
Sta. Maria del Rosario,	C	2
Sabanilla,	H	2½
Jaruco,	P	4
Bainoa,	H	2½
Aguacate,	H	3
Ceiba Mocha,	P	2
Matanzas,	C	4
Canimar,	H	4
Guamacaro,	H	3
Lagunilla,	H	5
Guanajayabo,	H	5
Campechano,	H	5
San Blás,	H	4
Seja de Pablo,	H	4
Sabana Grande,	H	2
Mordazo,	H	6
San Mareo,	H	6
Nombre de Dios,	H	4
Sta. Clara,	V	6
Zuaso,	H	6
Hernando,	H	4
Pozas,	H	6
Macaguabo,	H	4
Sancti Spiritus,	V	3
Quemadito,	H	5
Quemado Grande,	H	5
Rio Grande,	H	5
Ciego de Avila,	H	6
Altamisas,	H	3
Cumanayagua,	H	5
Soledad,	H	3
Piedras,	H	4
San Jerónimo,	H	2
Porcayc,	H	6
Sta. Teresa,	H	5
Pto. del Principe,	V	2
Manaja,	H	5
Imias,	H	4
Sevilla,	H	6
Palo Quemado,	H	3
Guaymaro,	H	4
Tababo,	H	3
Rompe,	H	5
Tunas,	H	6
Arenas,	H	4
Corcobadas,	H	3
Guayos,	H	2
Cauto,	H	2
Bayamo,	V	6
Jiguani,	P	7
Baire,	H	5
Fr. Juan,	H	4
Cauto Garzón,	H	8
Cuba,	C	9
Total leagues		236

The charge for letters between Trinidad, Sancti-Spíritus, Santa Clara, and Remedios, between Maganzas and Havana, or between Bayamo Holgín and Jiguaní and Santiago de Cuba was half a real for a single letter. For mail between places on the Island other than those included in the above list, the charge was one real for a single letter and two reals per ounce of weight for double letters; these charges were collected upon delivery of the letter. For mail destined for places off the Island, whether in other parts of Spanish America or in Spain, postage charges had to be paid in advance. For a registered letter the charge was huge: eight reals for a single letter, on top of the regular postage, and two pesos for a double letter, and if the letter weighed more than eight ounces, the charge was an additional two pesos for every half pound; these charges were paid by the sender.

Some time later, these rates were changed so that for distances of less than a hundred leagues the charge for a single letter was half a real and for a double letter one real per ounce, and for distances of more than a hundred leagues the charge for a single letter was one real and for a double letter two reals per ounce. As for registered letters, it was established that the charge could not be less than six pesos. So that the public could see that the charge was in accordance with the letter's place of origin, the name of the place of origin or despatch point was stamped on each letter in red or black ink.

A post-rider had to be sent out on a special trip whenever the Government or the public so required. For this, the interested party had to pay one and a half reals per league for a round trip, or two and a quarter reals per league for a one-way trip.

No postage charge had to be paid for correspondence addressed to Governors, Royal Officials, Commanders of the Navy, or Tribunals of Accounts, of the Crusades, or of the Inquisition.

The courts could not have post-riders arrested except for serious crimes, and if they did so they

had to forward the mail-bag without delay to the nearest location where a Post Office Deputy had been appointed.

Government authorities and private individuals alike were prohibited from sending messengers to convey correspondence without the intervention of the Postmaster or his Deputies.

It was on 1 March 1756, that regular overland mails were started in the country, organized as described above.

On the 28 September 1757, the Council agreed to convert the position of Postmaster to an office that could be sold or given up, and accordingly, on the 30th of September, the Captain General issued an order that the office of Postmaster be put up for auction subject to the following conditions:

The position, including the right to appoint deputies, was assessed at 9,400 hard pesos, and the highest bidder would receive the title of "Postmaster for Havana and the Island of Cuba, and Governor in Perpetuity of the City Council of Havana" (Correo Mayor de la Havana é Isla de Cuba y Regidor perpétuo del Ayuntamiento de la Havana), with the right to appoint a deputy to act in his stead in the event of his illness or absence, and additional deputies to act on his behalf in any other places on the Island where it might be fit to appoint the same, and such employees as he might deem necessary.

Both the office of Postmaster and the position of Governor could be sold or given up or willed to successors.

The person serving as Postmaster would be bound to abide by and enforce the provisions set forth in the Regulations of 1755 mentioned above.

The auction took place on 26 November 1757. The highest bid was 18,000 pesos, from Dr. José Cipriano de la Luz, and on the 9th of December he took possession of the office.

On the 29 December, José Cipriano de la Luz appointed his brother, Juan Manuel de la Luz, to be Deputy Postmaster and Governor, and replaced the Government employees with his own personnel. In Havana, he established the post office in a house belonging to Mariana de Acosta, situated opposite Plaza de Armas square at the corner of La Carnicería and La Honda streets (8).

In a curious book written in longhand (which forms part of the collections of the General Archives of Cuba (9), one finds an inventory of the furniture and the various pieces of equipment with which this primitive Havana post office was fitted, and from this list one can imagine what the running of a post office was like at that time:

- Five cedar tables with iron rings to allow them to be hung in the vestibules and lists of letters to be placed on them;
- Six tables each eight yards long, with alphabets painted on them, used for sorting mail;
- Two cedar writing tables, covered with green felt;
- Eighteen cedar chests of various sizes, with rings, for mail to and from Spain and the mainland of the Americas;
- Two valises with padlocks for Island mail;
- One set of shelves for books and other documents;
- One chest for holding unclaimed letters;
- Eight mahogany stools;
- Two inkwells;
- Two sandboxes;
- One large scale and one small one, for weighing letters;
- Three wooden money chests;
- A hammer and chisel for opening boxes and chests;
- One bronze imprinting die reading "HAVANA", and ten reading "ESPANA" (Spain), "INDIAS" (The Indies), and "ISLA" (Island);
- Eight books for keeping various records (the office's accounts, wages, the arrival and departure of despatches, purchases and sales of items sent out from Spain, sloops, special activities, and a journal).

Under José Cipriano de la Luz's administration, the Post Office continued with the same primitive form of organization.

The Royal Decree of 24 August 1764, all the offices of Postmaster in the Americas were brought under the Spanish Crown. In Provisional Regulations, it was established that the Cuban Post Office was to be administered by a "Chief Administrator of Posts for Havana and the Island of Cuba" (Administrador Principal de Correos de la Habana é Isla de Cuba) and that this position was to be held by the General Administrator of Revenue for the Island of Cuba (Administrador General de Rentas de la Isla de

Rare 1767 letter from Maracaibo, Venezuala to Bordeaux, France via Havana, Cuba and Cadiz, Spain. Note the 'YUDIAS' cancellation. (National Postal Museum Photo).

Cuba), reporting directly to the General Superintendent of Posts (Superintendente General de Correos) in the Ministry of the Secretary of State (Secretaría de Despacho). In addition, the deputies were replaced by special employees called Post Office Administrators (Administradores de Correos). But the overland post continued to be organized in just the same way as before. In accordance with the Royal Decree of 24th August, José Cipriano de la Luz turned over the administration of the Post Office (10) on the 1 March 1765, to José Antonio Armona, who at that time held the position of General Administrator of Revenue.

The principal change that accompanied this new state of affairs was the establishment of a regular service of registered mail ships sailing between La Coruna and Havana, with all the mail brought from Spain and destined for the mainland of the Americas being transferred to sloops that left from the ports of Trinidad and Jagua; these sloops sailed either to Campeche and Veracruz, if they carried mail destined for Mexico, or to Cartagena and Portovelo, if they carried mail destined for Peru and the rest of the mainland.

Some years later, it was established (11) that mail ships were to fly flags and pennants bearing Spain's royal shield, within a border of the golden fleece and between two entwined branches, one of palm and one of olive.

The schedule of charges for registered mail was changed as follows:

For single letters of one ounce or less:

From Spain to the Indies	16
From the Indies to Spain	20
From one office to another	10

For thick envelopes over one ounce:

From Spain to the Indies	32
From the Indies to Spain	40
From one office to another	20

As noted above, the Deputy Postmasters were replaced by Post Office Administrators. The first so named were:

Guanabacos	Manuel de los Santos
Santa Clara	Andrés Rodríguez Guijarro
San Juan de los Remedios	Antonio de la Torre
Sancti-Spíritus	Agustín Jiménez de Sancedo
Puerto del Príncipe	Bernardo Escobar Socarrás
Bayamo	Agustín Ramos y Cisneros
Santiago de Cuba	Juan de la Passada
Trinidad	José Antonio de Iznaga

Armona introduced post-office boxes, postmen, and letter boxes to the Havana postal administration. One quarter of the revenue from the post-office boxes was paid to Post Office employees as a bonus, and postmen were paid 10 per cent of the fees charged for the mail they delivered.

The list below shows the names of the people who rented post-office boxes in Havana in 1766, and the annual rental fees they paid:

Agustín Vills	40 rs.
Agustín Crame	20 rs.
Antonio Rafalin	24 rs.
Angel Luis	25 rs.
Antonio Espeleta	40 rs.
Bernardo Goicoa	40 rs.
Diego Penalver	10 rs.
Dionisio Manrique	20 rs.
Domingo Labadores	40 rs.
Ignacio Urrutia	30 rs.
José Veitia	60 rs.
José Gelabert	20 rs.
José Luzarra	40 rs.
José Andrade	50 rs.
José Guardia	60 rs.
Juan Bachori	30 rs.
Juan T. Juregui	40 rs.
Juan de C. Palomino	20 rs.
Loinaces	70 rs.
Lorenzo Quintana	80 rs.
Luis Aguiar	25 rs.
Manuel Garna	24 rs.
Martin Alegria	60 rs.
Martin Aramburo	16 rs.
Manuel de Hores	30 rs.
Nicolás Cabrera	12 rs.
Marqués Justis	32 rs.
Marqués de Villalba	50 rs.
Marqués del Rl. Agrado	60 rs.
Sr. Obispo	100 rs.
Pedro Estrada	60 rs.
Pascual Cisneros	40 rs.
Santiago Echevarría	60 rs.
Silvestre Abarca	26 rs.
Conde de Jíbacoa	40 rs.
Conde de Buena Vista	40 rs.
Tomás Butler	36 rs.
TOTAL	1,470 rs.

Because large numbers of people would converge on post offices when regular mails arrived, it became necessary for the Principal Administrator to prohibit the public from entering post offices, and accordingly, in 1774, it was established that a "No Admittance" notice was to be posted on every post office's door.

From 1764 onwards, judgments in all matters relating to the Post Office and its employees came under the jurisdiction of the Governor General, as Deputy Post Office Delegate; and so that appeals of his decisions would not be made to the regular courts, a high-level commission called the Royal Council for the Spanish and Indies Posts (Real Junta de Correos de Postas de Espana y de las Indias) was established in 1776 (12). The Council was headed by the General Superintendent of Posts (Superintendente General de Correos y Postas), an official who reported to the Minister of State; its membership consisted of the "Robed Ministers", or ministerial legal advisers, from four ministries (the Ministry for the Council of Castile, the Ministry of War, the Ministry for the Indies, and the Ministry of Finance) and the directors general and "Ministers of the Cape and Sword", or general advisers, to the Council on Finance; and the Comptroller General (Contador General) and Treasurer (Fiscal) of Postal Revenue served respectively as Secretary and Treasurer.

In 1779, Spain and her possessions were divided into postal regions (demarcaciones de partida de correo), one of which consisted of Cuba and Puerto Rico.

As noted above, the Chief Administrator of Posts was the General Administrator of Revenue, but as a result of the significant growth in Cuba's population and trade after Florida was ceded to England, the workload of both these positions increased considerably. The official who held the two offices in 1789 was José Fuertes and, on 14 February, he proposed to the government in Madrid that they be split apart. This proposal was accepted, and the Post Office thus came to be administered separately from finance and revenue (13).

José Fuertes himself continued in the position of Chief Administrator of Posts, and on 10 August 1790, he proposed a new plan for overland mail which altered the operation of the overland mail system which had been in place since 1765. The new plan was approved by the General Superintendent of Posts on 27 October 1790, and was put into effect in June 1791.

Under the new system, two mails per month

Mail routes of Spain's colonies in the 18th Century.

were established between Havana and Santiago de Cuba. The mails left the two cities at eight o'clock in the evening on the 15th and 30th of each month, and were scheduled to arrive at eleven o'clock at night on the 11th and 26th of the month. Each post-rider, however, travelled only as far as Sancti-Spíritus, where the two riders exchanged mail-bags and rode back to their starting points. To enable the journey to be made more swiftly, the many changes of horses under the old system were reduced to the following:

	LEGUAS
1. De la Habana	
2. Matanzas	22
3. Guanajayabo	17
4. Mordazo	21
5. Villa Clara	16
6. Sancti-Spiritus	23
7. Ciego de Avila	21
8. Piedras	15
9. Puerto Principe	15
10. Guaymaro	22
11. Tunas	14
12. Bayamo	17
13. Fr. Juan	16
14. Cuba	17
TOTAL DE LEGUAS	236

At each change point, there were four horses kept ready at all times, with good riding gear. Payment for the upkeep of the horses was 12 strong reals apiece, plus one real for each league they travelled. In addition, each regular or special post-rider had to be accompanied by a postilion to help him carry the mail-bags and take the horses back from the next change point. The horses were supplied by people who owned or leased farms along the route, with whom three-year contracts were signed, secured by guarantees. During the term of the contract, the horses used for the mail service could not be sold and nothing could keep them from being used in accordance with the contract; in the event of breach of contract, the horses' owners were assessed fines. The riders were paid one real per league and, if they arrived behind schedule without the delay being fully justified, one real per hour of delay was deducted from their pay. The post-riders and the owners of the horses enjoyed the same privileges as those granted to Postmasters and Postilions.

Another mail route was established between Havana and Trinidad, Cuba. This route was covered in five days, and its itinerary was as follows:

1. From Havana to Güines, via Santiago and Managua	14 leagues
2. From Güines to the El Águila Hacienda	13 leagues
3. From the El Águila Hacienda to the Junaba Hacienda	22 leagues
4. From the Junaba Hacienda to the Jagua Hacienda	22 leagues
5. From the Jagua Hacienda to Trinidad	18 leagues
TOTAL DISTANCE	89 leagues

In 1794, new regulations entitled "General Regulations Respecting Posts, Stages, Post Roads, and Other Matters under the Charge of the General Superintendent" ("Ordenanza General de Correos, postas, caminos, y demás ramos agregados á la Superintendencia General") were put into effect. Although these regulations were authorised by the favourite, Manuel Godoy, they were in fact the work of the celebrated Conde de Aranda, and their sphere of application was extended to Cuba by order of 30 May 1795. In the few remaining years of the Eighteenth Century, however, owing to the special conditions prevailing in Cuba, these regulations did not affect the way in which the Cuban postal service was organised.

In 1794 (14), the King granted all to Post Office employees "in both the Americas and the islands appertaining thereto" the right to wear a special uniform; and some years later (15), the use of the swagger stick by Post Office Administrators and Comptrollers in the Americas was authorized.

The Chief Administrators of the Posts in Cuba appointed in the Eighteenth Century after the posts were brought under the Crown were: José Antonio de Armona, in 1765; Juan Ignacio de Urrisa, in 1776; Raimundo de Orris, in 1777; and José Fuertes, in 1788.

I will end this brief look at the history of the Post in Cuba with a few details regarding costs and revenues in certain years of the Eighteenth Century.

Expenses of the Havana Postal Administration in 1766

General Administrator	8,000 strong reals per annum
First Officer	6,400 strong reals per annum
Second Officer	4,000 strong reals per annum
Third Officer	2,800 strong reals per annum
Fourth Officer	2,800 strong reals per annum
Fifth Officer	2,000 strong reals per annum
Sixth Officer	2,000 strong reals per annum
Office boy and watchman	2,000 strong reals per annum
Allowance for the 10-percent commission paid to postmen for letters delivered	477 strong reals per annum
Allowance for the bonus paid to the administration's employees, equal to 25 percent of revenues from post office box rentals	367 strong reals per annum
TOTAL	28,844 strong reals per annum

Total Post Office expenditure in Cuba was 58,734 strong reals in 1766, and 57,867 hard reals in 1767, of which 9,809 reals were for the cost of conveying mail-bags (the payments made to the owners of the horses used, and the post-riders' wages). Postage fees received for the correspondence transported averaged 31,000 reals a year for the first few years. In 1789, when the Fuertes plan was introduced with two trips a month between Havana and Santiago de Cuba and one trip a month between Havana and Trinidad, the postage fees received totalled 53,388 strong reals and costs for horses and riders totalled 50,572 strong reals.

FOOTNOTES:

1. The published facts on the origin of the mail service in Cuba are almost all inaccurate; those which appear in this article have been taken from official documents of the time, found by the author in the Archives of Cuba, over many years of research.
2. The list of Post Masters of the Americas is as follows: 1514: Lorenzo Galindez de Caravajal 1527: Diego de Caravajal 1576: Diego de Caravajal y Vargas 1583: Diego de Caravajal Vargas, Marroquin de Montehermoso 1631: Francisco de Caravajal y Vargas 1693: Diego Gregorio de Caravajal y Vargas 1731: Fermin Francisco de Caravajal y Vargas.
3. From the *Compendio delle Poste Ontario Cotogno 1623.*
4. From the *Historia del Correo* by Verdegay.
5. Name given to Havana in the Royal Decree, 24th of May, 1634.
6. The places in the table are identified with the letters C for city, V for town, P for village, and H for hacienda.
7. This imprinting die cost 32 strong reals (reales fuertes $1.00).
8. The streets have since been renamed: today, La Carnicería street is Tacón street, and La Honda street is O'Reilly street. The house, which was referred to by Mr. Ma in his work *L'Isle de Cuba et La Havane* (The Island of Cuba and the City of Havana) as one of the finest in the city in 1825, is now the El Correo (Post Office) restaurant.
9. Note: The book referred to here is the *Libro de Cuentas* (Accounts Book) of José Antonio de Armona y Murga, now in the possession of the Cuban Postal Museum. (JLG)
10. By letter dated 22 February 1765, from the Captain General to the City Council of Havana, it was established that José Cipriano de la Luz would continue as Governor in Perpetuity, and this was confirmed by Royal Decree of 24 January 1770. He was succeeded in this post by José Eusebio de la Luz in 1782, Antonio de la Luz in 1796, Francisco de Paula de la Luz Caballero in 1818, and Joaquín Fernández de Velasco in 1840.
11. Royal Decree of 26 January 1777.
12. Royal Decree of 20 December 1776.
13. Royal Decree of 27 October 1789.
14. Royal Decree of 16 November 1794.
15. Royal Decree of 8 December 1799. □

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Chief of France's National Resistance

by Jay Edward

The long-awaited trial of Klaus Barbie, accused Nazi war criminal suspected of being the, "Butcher of Lyon", opened May 11, 1987 in Lyon, France. Barbie is standing trial on charges of "crimes against humanity" for the deaths via deportation to Nazi death camps of 894 Lyon civilians, mainly Jews and resistant fighters, while he served as the local Nazi Gestapo chief from 1942 - 1944.

A Lyon courtroom had been specially renovated to accommodate 700 spectators for the trial that has been anticipated since Barbie was sent to France in 1983 from Bolivia where he had lived for 30 years. Setting a trial date has been delayed many times as prosecutors sifted through more than 100 charges filed by individuals against Barbie to determine which could be upheld in court. A turning point came in July 1986 when a Paris court ruled that crimes committed against resistance fighters, previously ruled to be subject to a 20-year statute of limitations, could be considered "crimes against humanity", which had no time limit. Barbie's lawyer, Jacques Verges, had warned Barbie would name his collaborators if he ever took the witness stand, fuelling speculation that the government was deliberately delaying the trial. (1)

France Scott No. 826 (Cunningham, Ottawa).

Barbie was twice convicted of war crimes by postwar military courts in France and sentenced to death in absentia during the 1950s. But the statute of limitations has expired on those convictions and France has since outlawed capital punishment. (2)

Among the many war crimes that the 73-year-old Barbie is accused of is the execution of Jean Moulin, head of the National French Resistance movement that operated in France during the German occupation. Moulin, one of the great heroes of the French underground, was just 44 years old when he died.

France honoured her resistance heroes by issuing a set of stamps each year from 1957 to 1961. Jean Moulin was distinctively honoured by being on the very first stamp, the 8 Franc value, the first value in a set of five stamps, Scott 826-830, issued on May 18, 1957.

Born in 1899, Jean Moulin was executed in 1943. The other French resistance heroes honoured in the 1957 set were Honoré d'Estienne d'Orves, Robert Keller, Pierre Brossolette and Jean-Baptiste Lebas. Five sets

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Moulin pictorial cancellations (3).

of stamps were issued, a total of 23 stamps, honouring 28 World War II heroes and heroines of the French Underground including the five martyrs of the Buffon school. The other four sets were issued April 19, 1958, Scotts 978-882 inclusive; April 25, 1959, Scotts 915-919; March 26, 1960, Scotts 959-963 and April 22, 1961, Scotts 990-993.

Special cancellations were authorized by the French PTT for use in a number of post offices during June, July and August 1983 to mark the 40th anniversary of the death of Jean Moulin.

MOULIN PICTORIAL CANCELLATIONS

The following post offices and the district where they are located, were authorized to use the special pictorial cancellation:

- Nice Notre Dame - 06 - Alps Maritimes
- Rodez R.P. - 12 - Aveyron
- St. Andiol - 13 - Bouches du Rhone
- Chartres (Centre de Tri) - Chartres
- Chateaulin - 29 - Finistere
- Beziers Fbq du Pont - 34 - Herault
- Montpellier Estanove - 34 - Herault

References:
(1) UPI news services
(2) AP new service
(3) France PTT, Paris, France

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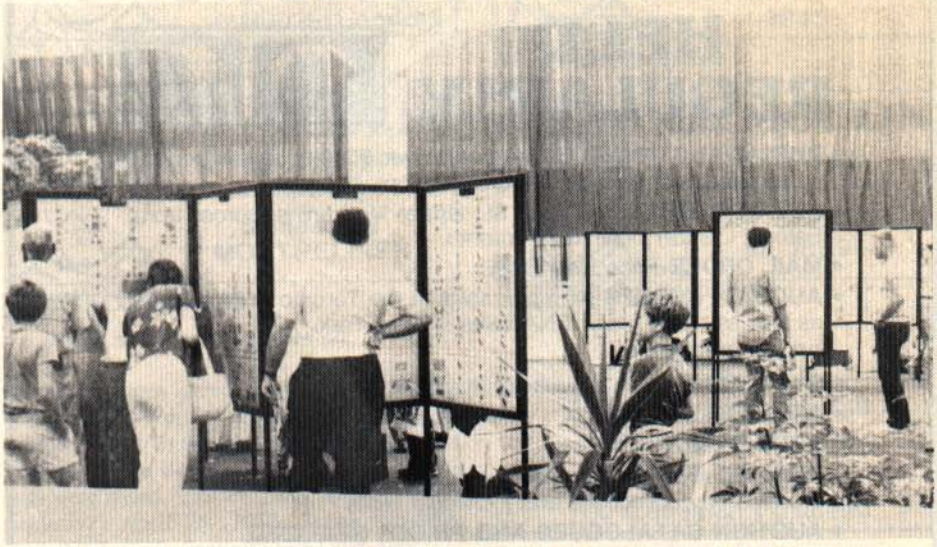
CAPEX '87: A Brief Glimpse



Some of the gems of the world of philately, including treasures from the Royal collection of Queen Elizabeth II, attracted envious crowds to the Court of Honour during CAPEX '87.

The youth booth, operated by the Canadian Stamp Dealers Association, was a popular stopping point for younger visitors to CAPEX '87 at the Metro Toronto Convention Centre.

Vinnie Greene (left), the grand old man of Canadian philately, and Sylvain Cloutier, of Canada Post Corp., did the honors unveiling the CAPEX souvenir sheet on opening day.

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Des Emblemes à l'Avant Scène des Expositions Philatéliques (II)

par Denis Masse
(Académie Québecoise d'Etudes Philatéliques)

TIMBRES ET BLOCS-FEUILLETS

Les Postes canadiennes ont décidé d'émettre quatre timbres-poste qui refléteront une démarche publicitaire autour de la manifestation. Cette série est consacrée à l'histoire des bureaux de poste à travers le pays. Le premier de ces timbres, d'une valeur de 34 cents, émis le 16 févier 1987, montre le plus ancien bureau de poste de Toronto que l'on voit encore s'élever au 260 Adelaide Street. Les trois autres timbres doivent être émis le 12 juin et rappelleront l'existence des bureaux de poste de Nelson-Miramichi, au Nouveau-Brunswick; de Saint-Ours, au Québec et de Battleford, en Saskatchewan.

Aucun de ces timbres, cependant, n'affiche l'emblème de CAPEX 87 mais on peut y lire le nom de la manifestation, sur une seule ligne.

Par contre, le logo de CAPEX 87 orne un bloc-feuillet qui a été émis dès le 3 octobre

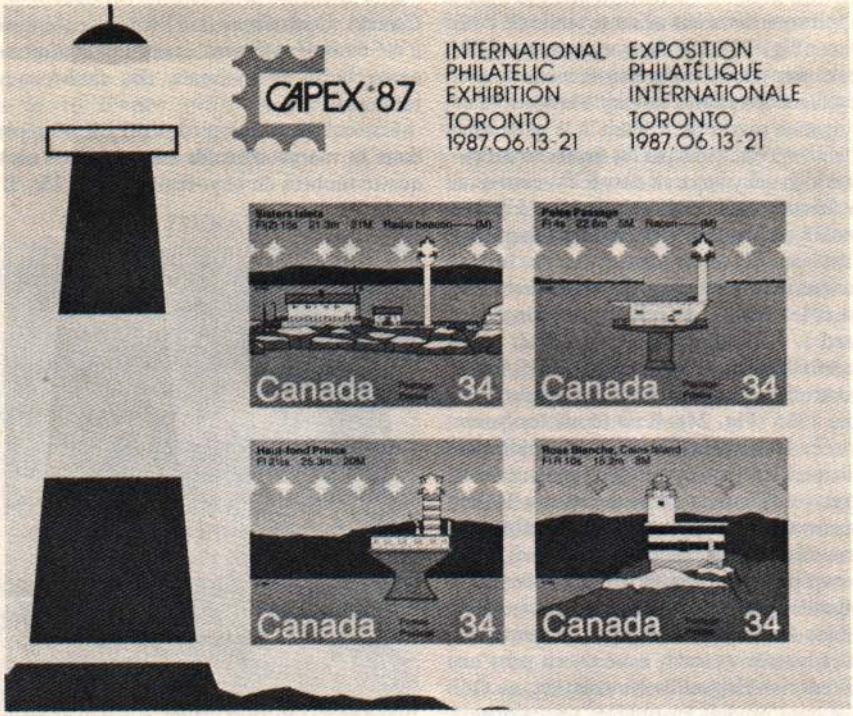


Figure 23

Figure 24

1985, presque deux ans avant le tenue de l'exposition **(Fig. 23)**. Ce bloc est constitué des quatre timbres de 34 cents émis le même jour et représentant des phares servant à la sécurité de la navigation maritime. C'était là le quatrième bloc-feuillet à être émis par les Postes canadiennes. Le logo qui y apparaît dans le faisceau d'un phare faisant toute la hauteur du bloc-feuillet, mesure 23 x 13 mm. L'ornementt graphique est complété par des inscriptions donnant les informations utiles: définition de la manifestation, le lieu et les dates. Le feuillet a été conçu par Bernard J. Reilander.

Un deuxième bloc-feuillet consacré à CAPEX 87 montre le logotype a été mis en vente le ler octobre 1986 **(Fig. 24)**. Il renferme les quatre timbres de 34 cents consacrés à "l'exploration du Canada" (ceux du premier segment de la série) et, placé dans la marge inférieure de l'un des quatre timbres, apparaît le lego de CAPEX 87 dans des dimensions de 11 x 6 mm, donc beaucoup plus petit qu'on peut le voir sur le bloc-feuillet précédent.

Ce bloc-feuillet qui est, en fait, le cinquième de notre histoire postale, a été conçu par l'artiste Frederick Hagan, de Newmarket, en Ontario, à qui l'on doit les timbres sensationnels de cette série consacrée à l'exploration du Canada. Contrairement à l'habitude, le feuillet a été émis séparément, un peu plus d'un mois après la mise en vente des timbres qu'il renferme.

Une curiosité: le logo de CAPEX 87 apparaît dans la marge dentelée rattachée à l'un des quatre timbres du bloc-feuillet **(Fig. 25)**. Il en

Figure 25

Figure 26

résulte ce que les philatélistes appelent un "timbre avec bandelette". Pour ces derniers, ce fut une première dans les annales de la philatélie canadienne; pour l'administration postale, ce fut une création purement accidentelle.

Le cachet du pli "premier jour" du timbre émis le 16 février 1987 est constitué de l'emblème de l'exposition en impression gaufrée et de grandes dimensions.

LES OBLITERATIONS

Le tampon d'oblitération apposé sur le pli "premier jour" représente l'emblème de CAPEX 87; il paraît conforme aux normes **(Fig. 26)**.

Il est actuellement trop tôt, au moment d'écrire cet article, pour décrire les autres empreintes d'oblitération qui pourraient reproduire l'emblème de CAPEX 87.

CANADA 82

Dans le but d'inculquer le goût de la collection des timbres chez les jeunes, les Postes canadiennes décidaient de tenir en 1982 une exposition mondiale s'adressant à la jeune clientèle de 12 à 25 ans.

Depuis 1969, la Commission de la jeunesse de la Fédération Internationale de Philatélie (F.I.P.) désigne tous les deux ans, un pays membre de la F.I.P. parmi ceux qui demandent à organiser un tel forum, et en fait l'hôte de l'exposition mondiale de la jeunesse. Le Luxembourg, la Norvège, la France, la Bulgarie et les Pays-Bas avaient été avant le Canada les hôtes de cette manifestation de prestige. En désignant notre pays, la F.I.P. créait un précédent: ce serait la première fois qu'une telle exposition serait organisée en dehors de l'Europe. **(Fig. 27)**.

L'organisation fut confiée à la Royal Philatelic Society of Canada à laquelle s'associa étroitement l'administration des Postes canadiennes.

La manifestation de quatre jours eut lieu une fois encore sur les terrains de l'Exposition nationale du Canada, mais dans l'enceinte du pavillon Reine Elisabeth (Quenn Elizabeth Hall), du 20 au 24 mai 1982.

L'emblème officiel de l'exposition fut composé de deux éléments qui se fondirent en un tout d'excellente facture.

Le Comité organisateur demanda à Bernard J. Reilander artiste graphique à l'emploi des Postes canadiennes, d'incorporer le logotype de la Commission internationale de la jeunesse de la F.I.P. dans un symbole qui en traduirait son lien avec le Canada puisque, jusque là, ce type d'exposition n'avait eu lieu qu'en Europe.

Le symbole de la philatélie jeunesse représentant tout simplement deux têtes très stylisées d'un garçon et d'une fille placées côte à côte à des niveaux différents, vient d'une idée exprimée par Heinrich Mannhart de Suisse, prési-

Bernard J. Reilander

Heinrich Mannhart

dent actuel de la Commission jeunesse de la F.I.P. Il a été créé à l'occasion de l'Année internationale de la philatélie des jeunes en 1974 **(Fig. 30).**

Pour sa part, M. Reilander décida de faire appel à la feuille d'érable, symbole visuel du Canada, pour rendre l'idée d'un événement se déroulant au Canada. Il plaça la feuille d'érable dans un cadre dentelé qui suggère un timbre et symbolise alors la philatélie canadienne. Puis, en répétant le même cadre dentelé à côté du premier et en y insérant le symbole international, il établit le lien avec l'organisation mondiale de la philatélie pour les jeunes.

Figure 30

Selon les propres mots de l'auteur, M. Reilander, "le symbole a un caractère philatélique indéniable qui réunit tous les éléments essentiels de la manifestation: "jeunesse", "philatélie" et "Canada".

L'addition du nom de l'exposition au-dessus dy symbole dentelé, vient compléter le message et équilibrer l'aspect visuel du symbole.

Des normes furent aussi établies pour la reproduction en couleurs du symbole; le rouge étant choisi pour accentuer encore davantage sa relation avec le Canada. En couleurs, le chiffre "82", la feuille d'érable et les têtes d'enfants sont rouges, le reste est noir.

L'auteur, Bernard N. J. Reilander, est né à Camp Shilo, une base militaire du Manitoba, le 28 février 1948. Après avoir étudié à l'Ontario College of Art, de Toronto, il est devenu artiste graphique pour différents ministères du gouvernement fédéral de 1971 à 1974 alors qu'il a trouvé sa voie définitive au ministère des Postes où il se trouve depuis lors. Il est l'auteur du cachet de tous les plis "premier jour" produits par les Postes canadiennes depuis 1974 et a été le designer de nombreux timbres-poste: la centenaire de Calgary en 1975, les timbres de Noël de 1975 et 1976, le bicentenaire de l'Indépendance américaine en 1976, John Diefenbaker en 1980, les régates Henley en 1982, le bloc-feuillet de CANADA 84 (locomotives), le bloc-feuillet de CAPEX 87 (les phares) et il a assuré également la mise en page du bloc-feuillet de CAPEX 87 (les explorations).

Pour CANADA 82, M. Reilander proposa également deux autres esquisses qui sont des variantes verticales de l'emblème retenu finalement par le Comité organisateur de CANADA 82 **(Fig. 31, 32).**

Figure 31

Figure 32

BLOC-FEUILLET ET VIGNETTE

L'emblème de CANADA 82 a été utilseé par l'administration postale canadienne sur un bloc-feuillet émis le 20 mai 1982 et qui fut, de fait, le second bloc-feuillet de notre histoire postale, après celui de CAPEX 78 **(Fig. 33).**

Le symbole fut incorporé dans une étiquette dentelée sans valeur postale rattachée aux timbres constituant ce bloc-feuillet, oeuvre des designers Gottschalk & Ash Limited, de Toronto. La couleur de fond de la vignette

Figure 33

paraphilatélique est celle du bloc-feuillet: chamois pâle. Le symbole au complet est de couleur orangée s'harmonisant avec les dix couleurs employées dans la production de ce bloc-feuillet.

Sur le bloc-feuillet, le logo est déployé sur 40 x 17 mm, ce qui en fait la représentation d'un emblème la plus importante à avoir été reproduite sur nos timbres ou sur nos blocs-feuillets. Il est vrai qu'il est, à cette occasion, le motif principal d'une étiquette détachable qui, toutefois, en raison de son appartenance intrinsèque à un bloc-feuillet, se voit très rarement en pièce séparée dans les albums des collectionneurs.

Le logo complet de CANADA 82 est reproduit sur une étiquette autocollante non dentelée qui a été largement diffusée pour

Figure 34

assurer la promotion de la manifestation **(Fig. 34)**. Produite sur fond blanc, entourée d'une fine linge cadre, l'étiquette de 55 x 21 mm, comporte la définition de l'événement, le lieu et les dates.

Cette même étiquette apparaît sur une carte produite par la maison Ashton-Potter qui reproduit à l'aide de dix images d'étape le rendement progressif des couleurs au moyen de la lithographie, se servant de l'exemple fourni par la production d'un timbre de 30 cents en l'honneur de Terry Fox, émis le 13 avril 1982, un mois à peine avant l'exposition mondiale.

L'emblème seul sans le nom ni les dates décore une carte proposée par CANADA 82 et enfouie dans les premières pages du programme officiel. Cette carte représentait, en plus de l'emblème, le timbre canadien de 5 cents qui servit à présenter au monde entier le nouveau drapeau canadien en 1965.

Dès 1981, l'emblème, encore une fois, apparaissait sur une carte-souvenir éditée à l'occasion du premier séminaire international sur la philatélie pour les jeunes, tenu dans le cadre de STAMPEX CANADA, du 5 au 7 juin, au Sheraton Centre de Toronto **(Fig. 35)**. La figurine jouxtait une représentation du timbres de 5 cents de 1933 représentant le navire à vapeur "Royal William".

Figure 35

On voit une variante de l'emblème officiel — disposé verticalement — sur une carte souvenir éditée par l'administration postale de la Suède qui doit être interprété comme un salut philatélique des Postes suédoises à l'endroit de CANADA 82. Précisons qu'aucun pays n'a émis de timbre commémorant spécifiquement l'événement.

OBLITÉRATIONS

Le tampon utilsé pour oblitérer les plis "premier jour" des trois timbres émis le 20 mai en dénominations de 30, 35 et 60 cents, ne reproduit que l'emblème de la philatélie internationale (les deux têtes d'enfants) dans une version de dessin contour ("outline") — et non pas le logo de CANADA 82 **(Fig. 36).** Précisions ice que l'artiste Bernard Reilander est également l'auteur de tous les tampons d'oblitération apposés sur les plis "premier jour" depuis que les Postes canadiennes en ont entrepris la production et la vente en 1974.

Sur le pli "premier jour" du bloc-feuillet de CANADA 82, encore une fois, l'emblème international apparaît dans la composition graphique créé pour le cachet.

Enfin, une variante du logo international décore une carte postale éditée par Prophil + Inc., une société chargée d'effectuer un sondage auprès des jeunes philatélistes canadienes.

Le comptoir philatélique tenu par les Postes canadiennes à CANADA 82 disposait, lui, d'un tampon d'oblitération qui reproduisait le logo de cette manifestation **(Fig. 37).**

Une variante de l'emblème CANADA 82

Figure 36

Figure 37

mais qui en comportait tous les élément, constituait enfin le tampon d'oblitération apposé par les Postes suédoises sur la carte-souvenir qu'elles avaient éditée.

CANADA 84

Si CANADA 84 n'avait pas le caractère international des expositions traitées précédemment, elle a quand même été le fruit d'un gigantesque effort des Postes canadiennes pour ranimer la philatélie sur le plan national et décentraliser un tant soit peu l'organisation philatélique apparemment concentrée à Toronto. Toutefois, l'opération charme qui devait, en principe, déboucher sur la tenue régulière et annuelle d'expositions nationales à travers tout le pays, s'est soldée par un échec. L'exposition qui devait suivre en 1985 à Halifax a été annulée, et tout le programme des expositions nationales a dû être remis en question. On n'en a plus entendu parler.

Figure 38

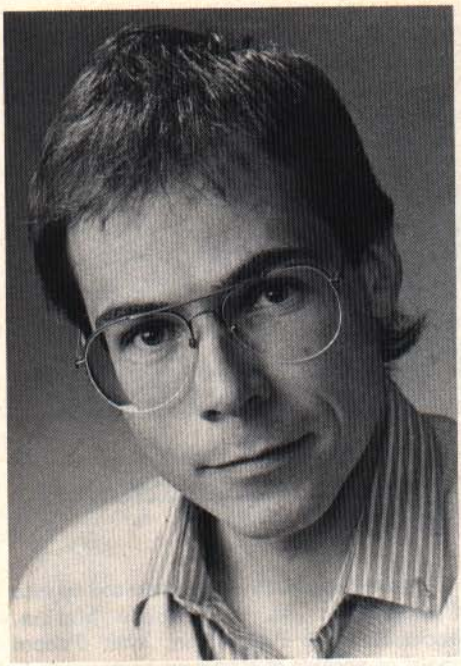
CANADA 84 a été une grande exposition nationale organisée à Montréal avec la collaboration des milieux philatéliques locaux, qui a donné lieu à la production de notre troisième bloc-feuillet. En quatre jours, à la Place Bonaventure, du 25 au 28 octobre, elle aura attiré 10 000 visiteurs.

Figure 39

Peu s'en fallut que l'exposition se soit appelée CANPHILEX 84. Le Groupe Machin, organisateur de l'exposition, avait d'abord choisi ce vocable et c'est sous ce nom que le projet avait été présenté dans un dépliant publicitaire tiré à des milliers d'exemplaires. De même, le premier logo de l'exposition rappelle un peu tristement cet épisode **(Fig. 38).** Le titre n'avait pas un caractère bilingue — il aurait fallu le renverser en EXPHILCAN pour lui donner un semblant d'air français — mais, surtout, le nom était déjà utilisé depuis plusieurs années par un promoteur et marchand de timbres de Toronto qui éleva des objections contre l'emploi du même titre **(Fig. 39).** Les autorités auraient pu à la rigueur exploiter leur projet sous le nom choisi de CANPHILEX mais auraient été contraints de verser des droits au détenteur de cette marque déposée. Elles préférèrent changer de nom et l'exposition fut produite sous le vocable de CANADA 84, dans la même ligne de pensée que l'exposition mondiale de la jeunesse présentée deux ans plus tôt.

Un jeune artiste graphique de Saint-Jérôme, au Québec, Robert Charland l'emporta dans un concours sur un certain nombre d'autres designers avec une esquisse qui fut retenue par le Comité organisateur à sa réunion de janvier 1984 **(Fig. 40).**

À ce moment-là, le projet s'appelait encore CANPHILEX. Pour arriver à l'esquisse finale, celle qui fut acceptée, l'auteur avait travaillé



Robert Charland

sur différentes compositions, peut-être trois ou quatre. D'entrée de jeu, on lui avait demandé trois choses: le logo devait représenter a) la philatélie; b) le Canada; c) le thème central de l'exposition axé sur le souvenir de Jacques Cartier dont on célébrait cette année-là le 450e anniversaire de son premier voyage de découverte du Canada.

Le portrait de l'explorateur attribué à François Riss et paraissant sur l'un des tout premiers timbres de la province du Canada Uni, servit de base au dessin imaginé par Charland, alors à l'emploi de la Lithographie André Lachance de Saint-Jérôme.

Lorsque le nom de l'exposition philatélique fut changé pour CANADA 84, l'auteur de l'emblème modifia le caractère des lettres employées dans sa première version pour l'apparenter davantage au style d'écriture des timbres-poste canadiens **(Fig. 41).**

La version définitive du logo allait orner l'angle supérieur gauche du 3e bloc-feuillet édité par les Postes canadiennes et émis le 25 octobre 1984 **(Fig. 42).**

Derrière un profil de l'explorateur (J. Cartier) s'étend la dentelure d'un timbre-poste imaginaire formant un cadre semi-rectangulaire au centre duquel apparaît une feuille d'érable, emblème du Canada.

En couleurs, le portrait de Cartier et la dentelure sont bleus tandis que la feuille d'érable est rouge. Sur le bloc-feuillet, le logo mesure 33 x 25 mm.

Le bloc-feuillet renferme les quatre timbres en dénominations de 32, 32, 37 et 64 cents formant le deuxième segmet de la série consacrée à l'histoire ferroviaire au Canada et illustrant des locomotives à vapeur mises en service sur nos rails entre 1860 et 1905. Toutefois, la couleur de fond employée pour les timbres montrant les locomotives, était différente de celle qui fut utilisée pour les timbres de même motif contenus dans le bloc-feuillet. □

Figure 41

Figure 42

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A Centenary of Nationally Organized Philately in Canada 1887 to 1987

Part Two: The Early Days

by Ralph Mitchener

Some listings of collectors published from 1886 to 1890:

Morell's Philatelic Directory 1886, published by Harry Morell — a Toronto stamp dealer who also published the *Toronto Philatelic Journal* at the time — was a listing of collectors and dealers "from all parts of the globe."

Although very incomplete for Canada — there were 59 Canadian entries, including 19 for Toronto, 12 for Montreal and three for Halifax — presumably even less complete for other countries, it had some interesting names. One was that of J.A. Nutter of Montreal, who was active as a stamp dealer in the mid 1860s.

That is the only reference I've seen that indicates that Nutter was still involved with stamps as late as 1886.

Morell must have been quite young in 1886. According to an account of philately in Saskatchewan contained in the March 1910 number of *The Hobbyist,* a Winnipeg publication which was then the official organ of the Canadian Philatelic Society of the first of two with that name — he was practising medicine in Saskatchewan and had again taken up collecting. He had been on the executive of a Toronto Philatelic Society formed in 1888 and had been through the Philippine War that started in 1898.

The full life stories of many Canadian philatelists, if known, would certainly make interesting reading.

The listing of the first 108 members of the Canadian Philatelic Association (C.P.A.) in the February 1888 issue of the *Toronto Philatelic Journal* showed that Halifax accounted for 18 members and Toronto for 10. Four were from Montreal, 34 were from the United States and five were from other countries.

The American Stamp Collector's Directory, published in 1888 by Charles A. Townsend in Akron, Ohio, is another source of information on the distribution of Canadian collectors although it seems to have underenumerated certain localities.

The Canadian agent for this publications was George A. Lowe, a Toronto stamp dealer, so it would be expected that Toronto collectors would be well represented. They were. Of about 270 Canadian names listed, 51 had Toronto addresses.

Halifax had the next highest representation with 28. London, Quebec City, Barrie, Guelph, Port Hope, Streetsville and Ottawa all had 10 or more.

Two collectors from Montreal were included, and one from Saint John.

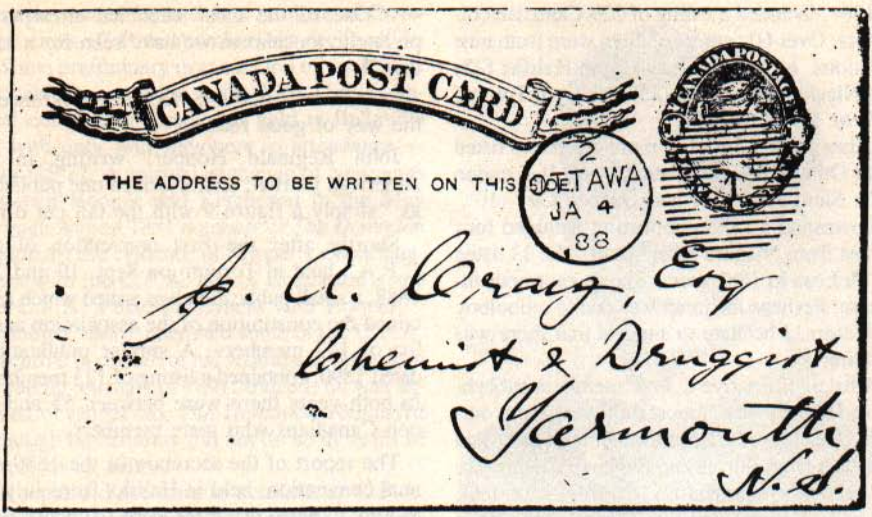
One of the Quebec City entries was for Laval University. It was noted that its "size of collection not known, but it is said to be the best in Canada."

For many of the persons, information on the number of stamps in their collections was given together with their collecting specialties if they had them and their stamp society affiliations. About 60 C.P.A. members were among the Canadians included.

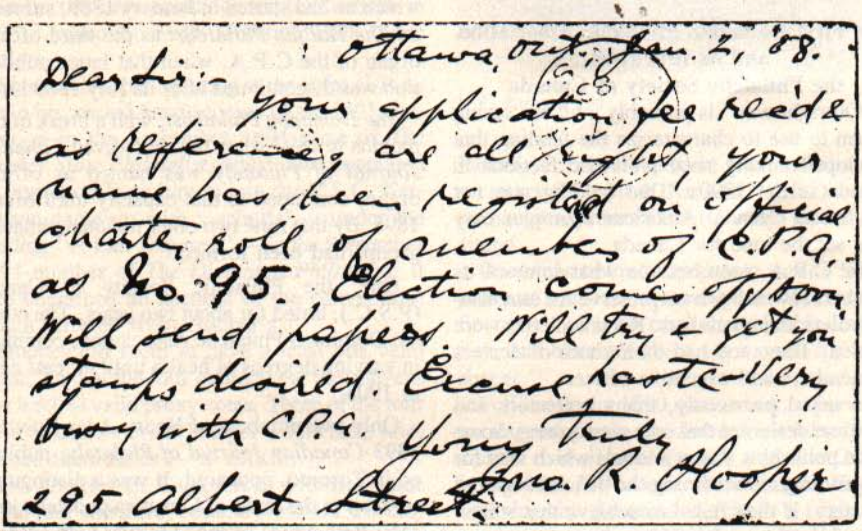
Ten female collectors can be identified, including Mrs. Julia S. Mason of Toronto. She had 3,000 stamps in her collection and specialized in Canadian revenue stamps. She must have been one of the first female stamp dealers in Canada — if not the first — and was, as mentioned earlier, the first identifiable woman member of the C.P.A.

Townsend's listing for Ottawa included the name of Mrs. G. Hooper. She was the wife of John Reginald Hooper. In 1883 Hooper had married Georgina Leblanc in Montreal. Shortly thereafter they moved to Ottawa where Hooper began working for the *Ottawa Daily Free Press.*

As mentioned in Part 1 of this account,



Front and back of postcard sent by Hooper in January 1888 to an applicant for membership in the Canadian Philatelic Association. Hooper was secretary pro tem of the CPA at the time.



Hooper subsequently served in Saskatchewan during the 1885 rebellion there and later worked for the Post Office Department in Ottawa as a clerk.

Mrs. Hooper's mysterious death in 1893 had a direct effect on the future of one national philatelic society. Had she not died then, the future course of nationally-organized philately in Canada might have been very different.

After the death of Georgina's father, her mother married a man whose surname was Malo. They lived in St. Ambrose de Kildare in Quebec at the time of Mrs. Hooper's death. I've noticed that a Malo was listed as a member of an early Canadian philatelic society. Hooper seemed to attract stamp collectors!

Another American publication, *McLean's Stamp Collectors' Guide* published in Boston

in 1889, included a listing of 229 Canadian collectors. Over 60 percent of them were from nine locations. More were listed from Halifax (28) and Niagara Falls South (23) than from Toronto (17) or Montreal (13).

Other cities with 10 or more collectors listed were Ottawa (14), St. Catharines (14), London (12), Saint John (11) and Quebec City (10).

Townsend's 1888 publication included four names from Niagara Falls South. The 23 listed by McLean in 1889 seems like an enormous increase. Perhaps the jump was due to schoolboy collectors. I hesitate to suggest that there was padding!

A list of 123 active C.P.A. members published in 1890 showed almost half were from outside Canada — 57 from the United States and one each from Burma and England. There were 12 members from Halifax, 10 from Montreal, six from Toronto and five from Pictou, Nova Scotia.

The First Canadian Philatelic Association and its first rival, the Philatelic Society of Canada

"Outright war" is probably a bit too strong a term to use to characterize the feuding that developed among rival philatelic factions in Canada in the 1890s. That feuding was not peculiar to Canada. American examples may have set the tone for Canada.

The C.P.A. soon became what some of its members saw as a private preserve for established dealers and specialists. Rival societies were formed. They, too had their share of dealers as members and executive officers.

As noted previously, many collectors and part-time dealers at that time were young. Some began publishing stamp journals which vied for the privilege of becoming the official organ of a society. If they failed to achieve that status, the publications often stopped.

Reading these early journals today, one can't help but be struck by the enthusiasm and the lack of gentle criticism that pervaded many of them. Keenness, in more than one form, prevailed.

A few examples of comments in Canadian stamp journals about other journals will serve to illustrate the sharpness of editorial tongues.

— "The C.P.A. in electing this paper . . . has chosen one of the worst edited papers on this continent".

— "One of the most wretched attempts at philatelic journalism we have seen for a long time".

— "There is nothing much of importance in the way of good reading".

John Reginald Hooper, writing in an American journal, characterized one publisher as "simply a figure 9 with the tail cut off."

Shortly after the first convention of the C.P.A., held in Toronto on Sept. 19 and 20, 1888, a small publication was issued which contained the constitution of the association and a list of 147 members. A similar publication, dated 1890, contained a listing of 123 members. In both years there were between 55 and 60 non-Canadians who were members.

The report of the secretary at the 1889 annual convention, held in Halifax from July 31 to Aug. 2, noted that there were 141 actual paying members at that time.

H.F. Ketcheson's *The Dominion Philatelist*, which he had started in January 1889, succeeded *The Halifax Philatelist* as the third official organ of the C.P.A. when that latter publication was discontinued after its July 1889 issue.

The Dominion Philatelist, with a break of two months in 1893 when the short-lived *Canadian Journal of Philately* was named as official organ, continued in that capacity until March 1895. By that time two other national philatelic groups had been formed.

One, the Philatelic Society of Canada (P.S.C.), lasted for about two years. The other, the Dominion Philatelic Association, continued in varying degrees of health until at least early in 1908.

Only two numbers of Henry Ades Fowler's 1893 *Canadian Journal of Philately*, published in Toronto, appeared. It was a distinguished entry in the ranks of Canadian philatelic journals. Both issues included inserts with color illustrations of United States stamps. That practice was apparently illegal at the time and was one reason given for the demise of the publication. It was also costly to produce and contributed to financial problems that Fowler experienced. Fowler died in Michigan in 1950 at the age of 76.

In 1891 Hooper and L.M. Staebler of London, Ont. were instrumental in forming a rival group to the C.P.A., the P.S.C. With Hooper as president, the P.S.C. thrived for a short time.

Branches were formed in a number of Canadian cities. C.P.A. membership declined.

Some preliminary organization of the P.S.C. probably began prior to the 1891 C.P.A. annual convention which was held in Belleville — with only four members in attendance — Aug. 25-27. A spirited exchange of comments between Hooper and Ketcheson in the May through August 1891 numbers of *The Dominion Philatelist* are evidence of Hooper's disenchantment with the C.P.A. and of Ketcheson's and the C.P.A.'s disenchantment with Hooper.

Hooper also condemned some of the C.P.A. executive in certain of his writings in American philatelic journals in 1891. Indeed, he was accused of neglecting *The Dominion Philatelist* although he certainly did not do so in terms of letters to its editor.

Hooper did not want to continue as C.P.A. librarian but seemed to have wanted to be exchange superintendent so that position would not be held by a stamp dealer. Ketcheson became the new exchange superintendent in 1891, replacing Fred Grenny. Both were dealers.

Some of Hooper's parting barbs at the C.P.A. are in his second-hand account of the 1891 convention in the September 1891 issue of *The Quaker State Philatelist*, which also contained an invitation from him to join the P.S.C. Ketcheson came up with a rebuttal — under the heading "A Liar Exposed" — in the September 1891 number of *The Dominion Philatelist*. It also contained an account of the convention, which differed from Hooper's.

Hooper did seem to have a least one valid point. Two of the four members at the convention held 44 valid proxy votes. Three of the four were elected — or, as Hooper would have said, elected themselves — to office.

Dr. Charles E. Cameron of Montreal, one of the four attendees, became president. He succeeded Alvin J. Craig of Pictou, N.S. Craig had been elected at the 1889 convention to serve as president — beginning in 1890 — until the 1891 convention. He also acted as president for the last few months of 1889 when Hechler was in Europe.

The 1890 C.P.A. convention had been held in Montreal on Aug. 12 and 13. Hooper, Dr. Cameron (the treasurer) and Ketcheson were among the 11 members who attended. Dr. Cameron had taken the chair at the gathering as the president and the vice-president (E.Y. Parker, a Toronto dealer) were absent. The secretary (Donald A. King of Halifax) and the exchange superintendent (Grenny) also did not attend.

H.F. Ketcheson

One of the last motions passed was to "disapprove of and censure the conduct of certain officers . . . who have not attended this convention, and have not given any excuse for being absent."

Following the 1890 convention, reports and correspondence in *The Dominion Philatelist* indicated that all was not well with the C.P.A. In the June 1891 issue, for example, Hooper said that the Association "is in a frightfully weak state at present". Some of the membership's discontent related to Grenny's performance as exchange superintendent.

A letter from Hooper to the editor in the November 1891 number of *The Eastern Philatelist*, published in Newmarket, New Hampshire, had originally been sent to, but not printed by, Ketcheson as Hooper pointed out in the next number of the New Hampshire journal. Hooper blasted the 1891 convention procedures and the new "illegally elected" executive.

(As I wrote the above sentence, I couldn't help but chuckle at the title of Kathryn Hansuld Lamb's publication, *The Quiet Hobby!* Hooper was anything but quiet!)

Dr. Cameron also entered the fray. In the October 1891 issue of *The Dominion Philatelist* he suggested "to Canadensis the advisability of sending in his resignation as a member of the C.P.A., for his period of usefulness is a thing of the past". Hooper's resignation was listed in the January 1892 issue. I'd love to have the letter he sent!

Hooper had another dig at the C.P.A. The new librarian, A.E. Labelle of Montreal, reported that it was not until January 1892 that Hooper sent him the association's library holdings.

Ernest F. Wurtele, who along with two other Quebec City collectors, C.C. Morency and Montifiore Joseph, had been elected in 1891 as the C.P.A. board of trustees, wrote in the October 1891 issue of *The Dominion Philatelist* that on Sept. 1 he had received a note from Hooper requesting him to become a charter member of the P.S.C. Wurtele agreed, wanting to help promote philately in Canada, but "having since, however ascertained that the new Society is, to a certain extent, in direct opposition to our Association", withdrew his name.

In 1893 there were suggestions in several journals that the C.P.A. and the P.S.C. amalgamate, but nothing transpired.

The P.S.C. had vanished from the Canadian philatelic scene by early 1894, due in large measure to the fact that Hooper had been arrested in October 1893 as a result of the death of his wife on Sept. 18 in what appeared to be mysterious circumstances. He was tried twice, first for poisoning her and then, when acquitted on that charge, for earlier having attempted to drown her, and was sentenced to 25 years in prison in June 1894 after the second trial. He received a pardon in 1902.

Dr. Cameron, who was succeded as C.P.A. president by Ernest F. Wurtele in 1892, had a part to play in Hooper's first trial. The day before Mrs. Hooper's death he had given Hooper a prescription for poison, supposedly to get rid of a large dog.

H.F. Mooers of Kingston, who succeeded Staebler as secretary-treasurer of the P.S.C. in 1892, had requested donations from philatelists for Hooper's defence. Hooper was "lacking in the means necessary to give him a fair trial", according to a note in the September 1893 number of *The Canadian Philatelist* which, as Hooper was not arrested until October, was late in being published.

Hooper's appeal for funds was also noted in the regular press, which had extensive coverage of his trials.

Ketcheson took a dig at Hooper in the November 1893 number of *The Dominion Philatelist.* Hooper had been courting an Ottawa girl for some months prior to his wife's death.

"He may be guilty or not guilty of the crime of which he is charged. The judge and jury will be asked to decide that, but from the evidence already given by Miss Stapely, regarding his profession to her that his wife was dead and showing her printed notices clipped from newspapers to that effect, winning her affections and promising to marry her, we have no hesitation in saying that he is no gentleman, and his appeal to philatelists for assistance should not be listened to, as we are informed he has ample means to provide for his defence."

Hooper remarried soon after being pardoned. He died in Los Angeles in 1944. An outline of his career, which has some voids due to lack of information, appears in the *Capex 87 Bulletin No. 2.*

A comparison of the membership lists of the C.P.A. and the P.S.C. in the 1891 to 1893 period shows that the P.S.C. tended to attract more rank and file collectors. Dealers and more established collectors tended to favor the C.P.A.

Hooper's efforts to organize and expand the P.S.C. certainly broadened the base of organized philately in Canada. By late 1891, branch P.S.C. societies had been established in Ottawa (with 41 charter members), Montreal (20), London (8), Kingston (12), Toronto (14), Fraserville in Quebec (10), Pictou in Nova Scotia (11), Galt (6), Saint John (14) and Kamloops in British Columbia (6). Another chapter, the Garden City Stamp Club in St. Catharines, Ont., was formed in 1892.

The P.S.C. was incorporated soon after its formation. J.S. Robertson, a barrister in St. Thomas, Ont., prepared the necessary legal papers. Robertson, an advanced collector of the stamps of Canada and its provinces, was the society's exchange superintendent.

L.M. Staebler's *The Canadian Philatelist* —

no relation to the 1872 Quebec City publications or to others of the same name — was the first official organ of the P.S.C., acting in that capacity from its October 1891 to July 1892 issues. Staebler worked hard to promote the new society, saying that the C.P.A. "is having a fine sleigh ride down the hill of popularity. In all probability it will go through the ice at the bottom".

It was to be the P.S.C. that first bottomed out, although the C.P.A. never really recovered from the 1891 rebellion in its ranks.

Pleading that P.S.C. matters took up too much space in *The Canadian Philatelist*, Staebler announced in the September 1892 issue that it was no longer the official organ of the society.

At the 1892 P.S.C. annual convention, held in Ottawa from Aug. 18 to 20, Hooper was retained as president. About 50 members attended. Judging from the advance notice of entertainment to be offered by the Ottawa hosts and the banquet menu reproduced in the September 1892 issue of *The Quaker State Philatelist*, which also contained a report on the convention — they had a great time.

Tenders were to be invited for an official organ. *The Stamp*, an American journal, was awarded that responsibility. An account of the convention — without mention of the menu — appeared in its October issue. It continued as official organ until the fall of 1893 when, as an annual convention slated for Montreal in late September did not materialize as Hooper had other things to attend to, it received no instructions to continue.

Staebler, who dealt in stamps, was a prolific philatelic publisher and did much to encourage

THE QUAKER CITY PHILATELIST. 139

The appointment of an official organ was left over, and tenders will be invited from publishers. Next Convention will be held in Montreal in 1893. Dues will be 25 cents half-yearly, instead of yearly as before, by a unanimous vote of 103.

The banquet was a huge affair and the following was the menu:

Soupe d'Bouillion.
Braised Cold Lamb with Mint (unsevered).
Jambou *à la* Suisse (perce-en-scie).
Haricot of Beef (grilled), Mulready Sauce.
Pickled Cauliflower (unperforated).
Boned Turkey (old issue).
Celery (guaranteed genuine).
Tomatoes (native state).
Cucumbers (new issue).
Beets (tete-beche).
Crullers *à la* Macas. Crumpets (entires).
Apple Pie, Raspberry Tart, Peach Pie, Custard Pie (all original covers).
Biscuits (error), Cakes (counterfeit and cut close).
U. S. Preserves (officially sealed).
Cheese (perforated).
Fruits (local).
Cream (*water*marked).
Charlotte Russe *à la* Siam.
Black Tea. Coffee. Green Tea.
Cream Soda (with a stick).
Ginger Ale (surcharged).
Lemonade and Claret.
Cigars (10x57 millimeters).

The banquet menu for the August 1892 convention of the Philatelic Association of Canada, held in Ottawa, as printed in the September 1892 number of ***The Quaker City Philatelist.***

the spread of collecting in the early 1890s. Among his publications were several handbooks, including *Canada and Her Stamp Collectors* which appeared in 1892. Advertised to contain the names of over 1,000 Canadian collectors, it listed just under 900. London and London South accounted for 102, followed by Montreal (86), Toronto (70), Ottawa (63), Halifax (34) and Saint John (29).

By province and territory, Staebler's listing included 527 names from Ontario, 132 from Quebec, 120 from Nova Scotia, 60 from New Brunswick, 27 from Manitoba, 12 from British Columbia, five from Prince Edward Island and one from Assiniboia.

Canada and Her Stamp Collectors also contained information on the C.P.A. and the P.S.C., notes on some Canadian philatelic publications and short biographies of 13 leading collectors and dealers. It is a most useful reference on the state of Canadian philately at the time.

Staebler was not shy. He referred to himself as occupying "the leading position among Canadian stamp dealers."

Staebler's name had disappeared from London city directories by the late 1890s. I don't know what happened to him and his thriving stamp business. If any reader of this account has later information about him, I'd appreciate receiving it.

Lewis G. Quakenbush, an American and, like Hooper, a contributor to numerous philatelic periodicals, wrote about the problems of the P.S.C. and the C.P.A. in an article — Philately's Inventory for 1893, in the January 1894 issue of *The Detroit Philatelist.*

"Neither of the Canadian societies, I am sorry to say, are meeting with much success. The Philatelic Society of Canada which gave such good promise for a time of really becoming a strong national society, is now at a standstill. The fact of the matter is, John R. Hooper was the life and soul of the society, and now that he has fallen from grace, the society is like a railroad train without any locomotive attached. The society is in just as good condition as it ever was, but the hustler whose untiring efforts built it up from nothing to the leading place which it lately occupied has met with misfortune (to put the matter in its most kindly light) and the society has fallen with him.

"As for the other Canuck society, the Canadian Philatelic Association, it has been on its last legs for some time and its demise is hourly expected. As long as H.F. Ketcheson and the *Dominion Philatelist* gave the C.P.A. their support, it was able to stand on its feet. But since the luckless society was turned over to the tender mercies of Henry A. Fowler and his *Canadian Journal of Philately* (defunct), the obituary editors of philatelic journalism have been hourly expecting to be called on to write its funeral notice."

After reading the regular P.S.C. reports which appeared for almost two years in the official organs, it is amazing that such a mushrooming organization fell to pieces so quickly when Hooper could no longer devote time to it. Quakenbush certainly was correct in his assessment of the cause of its collapse.

Quakenbush's diagnosis of the C.P.A. was a bit premature. *The Dominion Philatelist* came back as the official organ and continued in that capacity into early 1895. By that time another national society, the Dominion Philatelic Association, had appeared on the scene.

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A gold mine of information about Canadian philatelists published in 1893

Before continuing with the story of nationally-organized philately in Canada after the demise of the P.S.C., it seems appropriate to comment on a book published in 1893 which I have found to be a fascinating source of information on American and Canadian collectors, dealers, philatelic journals and societies at that time.

The 279-page *Rogers' American Philatelic Blue Book, 1893* was published by Albert R. Rogers, a New York City stamp broker. To get his information, Rogers first sent out 7,000 circulars. He also advertised his proposed work in the philatelic press and followed up his initial mailing with 5,000 reminders. He finally received over 2,000 replies.

Canadian entries include 245 collectors from 68 locations, 30 dealers, five journals and six societies. The largest concentrations of collectors, according to the Rogers listing, was in London with 31 and Toronto with 30. They were followed by Montreal (28), Ottawa (15), St. Catherines (12), Quebec City and Halifax (9 each), Saint John (8) and Winnipeg (6).

If Rogers was supplied with the information he requested, the tabular entries for each collector gave their name, address, age, business, society membership, references, collecting specialty and the number of varieties in their collection along with some other details.

It will be recalled that Staebler's *Canada and Her Stamp Collectors* contained almost 900 names. Not all Canadian collectors, dealers and societies were included in Rogers' listing. Some prominent philatelists did not seem to respond to Rogers' requests.

Henry Hechler, for example, is missing as is a listing for the P.S.C. (although there is one for the C.P.A. as well as listings for local societies, with information about them, in Lindsay, London, Montreal, Quebec City and Toronto).

A number of Canadians had advertisements in the book. Henry Ades Fowler, whose age is given as 19, had a full page for his short-lived *Canadian Journal of Philately* which he described as "the best high-class magazine devoted to the science of Philately published at the present day." He also noted that he had "engaged an efficient staff of translators, which enables me to conduct correspondence in almost any language."

L.M. Staebler also had a full page ad for his journal *The Canadian Philatelist* and for his first three Canadian philatelic handbooks. Staebler's age was given as 17. In the dealer section of the book the capital invested in his stamp business was stated to be $10,000.

H.F. Ketcheson's capital investment was given as $4,000, and his age as 30. He had two half-page ads, one for *The Dominion Philatelist* and one for philatelic supplies including his Cosmopolitan stamp album which he claimed had the first quadrilled pages to be used in an album. Priced at $5, it was "printed on six-ply bristol board, and finely bound in the best leather binding".

Many of the collectors listed were very young. The two youngest Canadians were listed as being 12. One was L. Campbell at St. Anne College in Church Point, N.S. He had 900 varieties in his collection and gave John Reginald Hooper as a reference.

Hooper, whose age was given as 33, was listed as being an official with the Post Office Department in Ottawa, had 4,850 varieties in his collection, specialized in British colonial stamps, did not want approval sheets sent to him and gave as references the C.H. Meekel Stamp and Publishing Co. of St. Louis and the Scott Stamp and Coin Co. of New York.

Similar mini-biographies of many Canadian philatelists could be composed from Rogers' data. The above details only scratch the surface of the content of the book.

Rogers seemed to have considered that the effort put into his compilation was too much to repeat. He noted in the preface: "I unload this book on the Philatelic World with a thankful heart."

(to be continued)

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National Postal Museum's First Lecture Program

by C.P. London

In celebration of the first 100 years of organized philately in Canada, the National Postal Museum presented an illustrated Canadian Postal History lecture by Allan L. Steinhart on Friday, May 1 at the Federal Government Study Centre, Heron Road, Ottawa, Ont. Philatelists from Ottawa-Hull and eastern Ontario as well as western Quebec were augmented by postal historians and collectors from Toronto, Kingston, Montreal, Quebec City, Cornwall, Brockville and other area centres. They almost filled the 250-plus seat theatre auditorium.

Mr. Steinhart of Toronto, the principal speaker, presented 50 pages of outstanding prestamp and stampless mail to and from British North America from 1685 to 1865. His consummate knowledge of the material and its relationship to Canadian and postal history was very much apparent. Ralph Mitchener of Ottawa, Ont. gave a 20-minute introduction to the history of organized philately in Canada. His knowledge of the subject reflects the many hours spent in research, making him the authority on the early philatelic activities in Canada dating back to the 1860s. Mr. Mitchener also introduced Mr. Steinhart to the audience. Senator Henry Hicks of Halifax, N.S., gave the concluding remarks and was equally as interesting and entertaining as the other speakers.

The popular Cimon Morin, Acting Director of the Museum, was a competent master of ceremonies. Simultaneous translation was available for those wishing to hear the lecture in the French language. The complete program was videotaped. Videotapes in either French or English will eventually be available to stamp clubs and Chapter clubs on request to the Museum.

All those attending the lecture program received a bilingual folder containing a booklet entitled, "Illustrated Canadian Postal History 1685 - 1865", - "L'Histoire illustrée de la poste Canadienne 1685 - 1865". Also included were resumes on the principal participants as well as a stamped cover cancelled with a special cancellation to mark the event.

Michael Moore, Manager of Administration at the museum, was chiefly responsible for organizing the event with assistance from other members of the museum staff. James E. Kraemer, president of the Royal Philatelic Society of Canada served as liaison between the philatelic community and Canada Post, in organizing the program.

The plans for this lecture resulted from a suggestion made to Canada Post and museum officials at a meeting held in 1986 between Canada Post and representatives of the major philatelic societies concerning the future of Postal Museum. The success of this first lecture program could well result in similar lecture programs in the future. Toronto and Montreal with their large communities of philatelists would be suitable centres outside of Ottawa for a similar program.

A cover with a special cancellation of May 1, 1987, marking the first National Postal Museum lecture program in honour of the 100th anniversary of organized philately in Canada.

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A REGULAR FEATURE

It will soon be 30 years that I've been writing this column. Originally titled From Parliament Hill, it continued to bring some news for all readers. Would it not be for the response from members of the Royal it be difficult to produce so many articles. Thanks to all.

• • •

Ernest Rhoades from Ottawa was an ardent student of constant plate varieties. Each time a new stamp or new plate was issued by the Post Office, Mr. Rhoades was asked to study the stamps and prepare a written list of all the varieties which he found. This list was made available to collectors by the Philatelic Agency. Much of the information published by various authors later on has their origin from the efforts by Mr. Rhoades. Perhaps a brief newsletter by the National Postal Museum could revive this service.

• • •

A large number of new publications have come on the market since January 1987. Practically all show 1988 as the date but the copyright is dated 1987. Was 1987 such a bad year that publishers want to forget this year or are all these publications not appearing again in 1989?

• • •

One Canadian stamp which one can not find in any catalogue is the golden yellow shade of the 4-cent Medallion. The catalogues list an ochre shade but this stamp exists in a nice golden yellow shade which is much harder to find. Another golden yellow shade exists in the 4-cent King George V issue, the Admirals. Again this is a scarcer shade than other shades but most catalogues list this particular one.

• • •

Colour reproduction still appears to present a problem for Canadian publications. Improvements are very slow in coming but the Darnell Stamps of Canada Catalogue is certainly a major improvement over others. If one compares such productions to some European catalogues, we still have to learn a lot. Most European catalogues are so outstanding in the colour reproductions that it is astonishing to see the accuracy which can be achieved. Most make use of five or more screens instead of three colour screens used for the Canadian catalogues.

Some recent publications in Europe have attempted to illustrate in accurate colours the most difficult shades of certain classic stamps which are listed at higher prices than the normal shade. This kind of publication can, of course only be useful if the illustrations represent such shades accurately.

One publication deals with the first imperforate issue of Bavaria where, for example a 18 Kreuzer in a pale red shade is about three times as rare as the regular vermillion red; a 9 Kreuzer in blue green is priced at about 10 times higher than the usual yellow green.

The so-called indian red 3-cent Small Queen stamp is one shade which is hard to determine and an accurate colour reproduction would be very helpful here.

• • •

A special lecture was given by Allan Steinhart on Canadian postal history, 1685 to 1865. This lecture was sponsored by the National Postal Museum. A large invited audience attended this lecture which included illustrated information of this interesting postal period. The lecture was well-researched and the Postal Museum may have additional handouts available for anyone who would like to obtain this data but was unable to attend.

The Museum should be congratulated for bringing such an interesting event to Ottawa and we hope more such events can be planned.

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FIP General Regulations for the Evaluation of Competitive Exhibits at FIP Exhibitions

Article 1: Competitive Exhibitions

1.1 The FIP promotes international philatelic exhibitions in accordance with its Statues (Articles 5 and 43-45) and the General Regulations of the FIP for Exhibitions (GREX). The FIP may extend its patronage to world exhibitions, its auspices to international exhibitions and its support to other exhibitions.

1.2 The principles defined in the following General Regulations of the FIP for the Evaluation of the Exhibits at FIP Exhibitions (GREV) are applicable to all competitive exhibitions. They are intended to serve the Jury as regulations and as a guide to the collector for the development of the exhibits.

1.3 The GREV apply to all competitive classes at FIP exhibitions.

1.4 The Special Regulations of the FIP for the Evaluation of Competitive exhibits at FIP Exhibitions (SREV) for each competitive class are based upon and developed from the GREV. The Commissions of FIP may supplement or adopt these principles considering the peculiarities of their respective classes.

Article 2: Competitive Exhibits

2.1 The limit of the frame space allocated at exhibitions as per Article 6 of the GREX does not normally allow the collector to display his entire collection. Therefore, he must select that suitable material, which will insure continuity and understanding of the subject, and show the most relevant aspects of knowledge and condition.

2.2 The evaluation of exhibit will only take into consideration the material displayed.

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2.3 The composition of an exhibit in the respective classes will be defined in the SREV.

Article 3: Principles of Exhibit Composition

3.1 An exhibit shall consist solely of appropriate philatelic material.

3.2 Appropriate philatelic material is that which, for the purpose of transmitting mail or other postal communications, has been issued, intended for issue, or produced in the preparation for issue, used, or treated as valid for postage by governmental, local or private postal agencies, or by other duly commissioned or empowered authorities.

3.3 The exhibit shall show a clear concept of the subject treated, developed according to the characteristics of the respective competitive class, as defined by the SREV for that class. The exhibit shall be developed according to a well laid out plan as well as personal research. The title must agree with the contents of the exhibit. The concept shall be laid out in an introductory statement, and must be written in one of the FIP official languages.

3.4 The material displayed should be fully consistent with the subject chosen. The selection should express the concept in the most appropriate manner, showing the level of understanding of the subject and the personal research of the exhibitor.
It should also include the fullest range of relevant philatelic material of the highest available quality.

3.5 The presentation and the accompanying text of the exhibit should be simple, tasteful and well balanced. A short explanation is required when the material is not self explanatory or there is a need to illustrate special research.

(to be continued)

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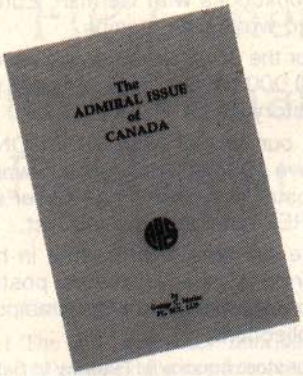

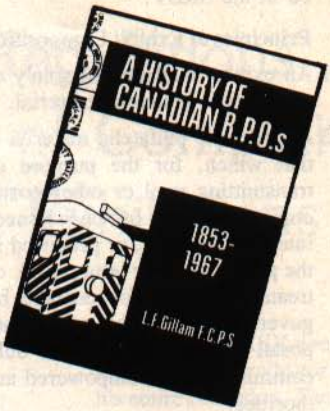

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Literature Reviews

CANADA SPECIALIZED POSTAGE STAMP CATALOGUE, 1987-88, edited by William H.P. Maresch and A.W. Leggett, published by Canada Specialized Ltd., 330 Bay St., Suite 703, Toronto, Ont. M5H 2S8, 12 cm by 21 cm, 192 pages, black and white illustrations, softbound, $7.50 from local dealers or from the distributor, Lighthouse Publications (Canada) Ltd., 210 Victoria Ave., Westmount, Montreal, Que. H3Z 2M4.

Published just in time for CAPEX 87, the 1987-88 edition of Canada Specialized, the 12th, uses its own Canadian Numbering System, now used by many dealers and collectors.

With four more pages than the 11th edition (and no blank ones), the new edition contains issues up to the 34-cent series of four Exploration of Canada commemoratives issued on March 13, 1987.

There's been a re-ordering of numbers in the 1985 issues. The Canadian Forts 1985 series now being assigned numbers 958-967 with the numbers 953-957 being assigned to the various Parliament Buildings definitives issued that year.

Added to the 12th edition are three new sections — a complete listing of the Scroll issue imperforate booklet tete-beches, Newfoundland plate proofs for the Cents issue and year sets of Canadian issues since 1946.

The postal history section, at the start of the catalogue, contains several additions to its lists of straight line, ship letter, crowns, bishops and legislative post markings.

There have been a number of price changes; the editors say the market for Canadian stamps has become active again, especially among the Victorian issues.

With the CS numbering system, only postage dues, officially sealed and official stamps are assigned 'back of the book' status. Registereds, airmails etc. are included in chronological listings and a simple suffix system is used to designate coil, booklet, souvenir sheet varieties of definitives and commemoratives.

The Canada Specialized retains its specialized listings of cancellations, proofs, OHMS perfins, booklets, plate blocks and so on that began to revolutionize catalogue publishing in Canada.

While Canada Specialized and its competitors (Scott, Darnell etc.) don't yet match the degree of specialization available in British, U.S. and European catalogues, with each successive edition they are going in the right direction. The additions to the 12th edition of Canada Specialized make it more useful to the serious collector, it's well worth having.

JPH

GREAT BRITAIN CONCISE CATALOGUE, 1987 edition by David J. Aggersberg and Robert H. Oliver, published by Stanley Gibbons Publications Ltd., Parkside Ringwood, Hants, U.K. BH24 3SH, 16 cm by 21 cm, 181 pages, black and white illustrations, softbound, ISBN 0-85259-162-4, £4.95 U.K. plus £1.50 overseas surface mail, (available in Canada from Unitrade Associates, 127 Cartwright Ave., Toronto, Ont. M6A 1V4).

This is the second edition of the concise catalogue first introduced in May 1986 by Stanley Gibbons.

The new edition incorporates several features requested by users. For example, all watermark illustrations are repeated together in the introduction, reference diagrams are included for Machin decimal issues, date versions of George VI booklets are listed separately and wartime issues of the Channel Islands are included.

The Concise GB catalogue is aimed at the intermediate collector. Far more specialized and complete than SG's brief Collect British Stamps series, it does not approach the degree of specialization available in SG's reign series. But it still contains a fair degree of information on plating and plate varieties of Victorian stamps and on varieties among modern-day issues.

The concise catalogue's initial edition was highly popular among GB collectors. It went through three printings in the year before the second edition was published.

As well as listings of all GB stamps, regionals, dues and officials, there is a section devoted to booklets, now a very popular sideline for collectors.

Special first day postmarks are also illustrated

with modern stamps, another popular part, of British collecting.

We'd recommend it to GB collectors who are ready to go beyond the one-of-each stage but not ready for the intense specialization that's possible GB stamps of all eras. JPH

THE CANADIAN PERMIT POSTAGE STAMPS SPECIALIZED CATALOG compiled by Dick Staeker published by The Philometrist, 6700 Langelier Blvd., Montreal, Que., H1M 2C5, 21.5 cm by 28 cm, 84 pages, black and white illustrations, softcovr, bound looseleaf, $15 postpaid from the publisher only.

For those already into collecting permit labels or interesting in pursuing it, this new catalogue may be just the thing. A follow-up to the brief listings found in the 1984 Canada Meter and Permit Postage Stamps Catalog by Yvon Legris, this new compilation by Dick Staecker lists nearly 100 types and subtypes and well over 1,000 varieties, complete with descriptions and price.

Permit postage was introduced in Canada in 1903 and is used for two types of mailing — prepaid bulk mailings and business reply mail.

All main types of permit imprints are illustrated — a B designation is used for bulk permits and R for reply permits. Each main design is assigned a sequential number and each subtype or variety a further number. A typical listing then might be B5-1 describing, a 30 by 38 mm box type with value added, one cent.

For those interested in collecting permit labels, it appears to be a fairly inexpensive pursuit. Save for some early types, most permit mail is priced at well under a dollar each and there's enough material to keep one searching for years for the various types.

One disappointing aspect is that approximate period of usage of the various types is not given. As this is a fairly new type of collecting, perhaps it will be remedied in future catalogues.

The publisher plans to issue yearly supplements with additional information.

JPH

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KUIST, Charles H. (10080), **Byfield,** MA, USA
MACIVER, Jr., Richard G. (7453)
NIELSEN, Peter (13048), **Ottawa,** ON
RUTHERFORD, Edwin D. (22630)

BOARD OF DIRECTORS - - -

BOARD OF DIRECTORS MEETING MARCH 21, 1987

The Board of Directors of the Royal Philatelic Society of Canada held their Spring meeting at The Country Club, Aylmer, Que. on Saturday, March 21, 1987. Eight directors and five officers attended.

A report was given with respect to the R.P.S.C. booth at Capex 87 and was approved. The unaudited financial report as at Dec. 31, 1986 indicated a surplus of approximately $7,000. This is a remarkable turnaround over the last 36 months. A larger surplus is budgeted for 1987. It was pointed out that our financial results were due not only to a variety of circumstances but also to the joint efforts of many people.

Mrs. Margaret Allen, Sales-Manager, reported record sales for 1986 of $159,000. The various officers reports were approved. New officer appointments to take effect at the conclusion of Capex 87, were made as follows:

Chapter Co-ordinator (Responsible for the Chapter medals and slide programs): Edouard (Ed) Beabien, Orleans, Ont.

Membership Manager: Clifford R. Guils, Toronto, Ont.

Advertising Manager: Paul Burega, Ottawa, Ont.

A proposal was presented on behalf of the Edmonton Stamp Club, R.P.S.C. Chapter 6L to host Royal 92 and this was approved. It was noted that Royal 88 will be held in Winnipeg and Royal 89 in Hamilton. Royal 90 and Royal 91 have not been applied for at this time.

The Board reconfirmed that Chapter numbers, like membership numbers, are not transferable. The meeting terminated at 4.15 p.m. at the conclusion of business.

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CHAPTER MEETINGS

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, August and December at 7:30 p.m. at Parkview Centre - 191 Blake Street, Barrie, Ont. Table Auction at every meeting, visitors welcome! Contact: President John Robinson - 170 Anne St., North, Barrie, Ont. L4N 2B8.

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.

BRANDON & DISTRICT PHILATELIC SOCIETY Brandon Stamp Club

Meets 4th Thursday of each month (except July, Aug. & Dec.) in the Activity Room of Brandon Public Library, 638 Princess Ave., Brandon, M.B. at 7:00 p.m.

BRITISH COLUMBIA PHILATELIC SOCIETY

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

CALGARY PHILATELIC SOCIETY

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

CANADIAN AEROPHILATELIC SOCIETY CHAPTER - #187

Holds regular meets at major philatelic exhibitions. The Chapter plans to hold meetings and seminars during CAPEX '87 in Toronto between 13-21 June and will be host to the annual congress of the Aerophilatelic Federation of the Americans (AFA). For information on the Chapter, contact the Secretary, Ken R. Johnson, 1046 Chateau Crescent, Gloucester, Ontario, K1C 2E1.

CANADIAN ASSOCIATION FOR ISRAEL PHILATELY

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

CREDIT VALLEY PHILATELIC SOCIETY - MISSISSAUGA -

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

DELTA STAMP CLUB

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

EAST TORONTO STAMP CLUB

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

EDMONTON STAMP CLUB

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

CHAPTER MEETINGS

ETOBICOKE PHILATELIC SOCIETY

RPSC Chapter 78 will meet for the 1986 - 1987 season as follows:
First Wednesdays - Sept. 3/ Oct. 1/ Nov. 5 -1986 - at Fairfield Seniors Centre, 80 Lothian Ave., Etobicoke. First Wednesday Dec. 3 '86 at Montgomery Inn, Etobicoke.
Then the first Wednesdays of Jan.; Feb.; Mar.; Apr.; May and June '87 at Fairfield Seniors Centre. Meetings are at 7:30 p.m. - Visitors are welcome. Information from President C.E. Allen, 5 Aintree Court, Toronto, M8W 2E1, telephone: 251-3425.

FENELON STAMP CLUB

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

HAMILTON PHILATELIC SOCIETY

Welcome all visitors to our membership meetings held twice monthly on the second and fourth 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 Tuesday in December and June) 7:30 p.m. Meeting place St. Johns' School, corner of Braidwood and Jane St., Peterborough, Ont. Contact Art Dixon, Pres. Home 742-0650, Bus. 742-9656. Mailing address of Club: Box 2222, Peterborough, Ont. K9J 7Y4.

KELOWNA & DISTRICT STAMP CLUB

Chapter 90 meets monthly, 1st Wednesday, Sept. to June, from 7 - 10 p.m. in the Kelowna Secondary School Cafeteria, 575 Harvey Ave. Business meeting 8 p.m. followed by an auction - visitors always welcome. Address: Box 1185, Kelowna, B.C. V1Y 7P8.

KENT COUNTY STAMP CLUB

Chapter No. 7 Regular meetings the fourth Wednesday of each month (except July, August and December) in the cafeteria of John McGregor Secondary School, 300 Cecile at 7:30 p.m. Visitors always welcome. Secretary Jake Mieras, 38 Lincoln Road, Chatham, Ontario N7M 4Y7.

KINGSTON STAMP CLUB

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

KITCHENER-WATERLOO PHILATELIC SOCIETY

(Chapter 13) Meets on the 2nd Thursday of each month (except July and August) in the Elizabethan Room of St. Andrews Presbyterian Church (Queen St. entrance) at 7:30 p.m. Visitors welcome. Pres. Bob Managham, 30 Glen Avon Cres., Kitchener, Ont. N2N 1C3, who may be contacted for information.

LAKEHEAD STAMP CLUB

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

LAKESHORE STAMP CLUB

501 St. John's Blvd., Pointe Claire, Quebec. Meeting nights 2nd and 4th Thursdays, September till June, at 7:30 p.m. President Reg Hiscock, Secretary, Mrs. Dunnett. Mailing address: P.O. Box 1, Pointe Claire, Dorval, P.Q. H9R 4NS. Visitors welcome.

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 1353, Medicine Hat, Alberta.

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.

NOVA SCOTIA STAMP CLUB

Halifax, Nova Scotia, est. 1922. First affiliate of the R.P.S.C. (1934). Meets 2nd Tuesday of each month, Sept.-June, Nova Scotia Museum. Corr. Sec'y: Hugh Rathbun, Nova Scotia Stamp Club, P.O. Box 2935, Dartmough E. N.S. B2W 4Y2. Visitors welcome.

CHAPTER MEETINGS

OAKVILLE STAMP CLUB

R.P.S.C. Chapter No. 135 meets 7:30 p.m. second and fourth Tuesdays year round at the Lions Community Centre, 159 Felan Avenue, Oakville. R.P.S.C. representative Dave Dixon, P.O. Box 524, Oakville, Ontario L6J 5B4. Visitors welcome.

OTTAWA PHILATELIC SOCIETY

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

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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.

SAINT JOHN STAMP CLUB

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

LA SOCIÉTÉ PHILATÉLIQUE DE QUÉBEC

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

TORONTO HARMONIE STAMP CLUB

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

UNION PHILATÉLIQUE DE MONTRÉAL

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

WEST TORONTO STAMP CLUB

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

WESTMOUNT PHILATELIC CLUB

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

WINNIPEG PHILATELIC SOCIETY

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

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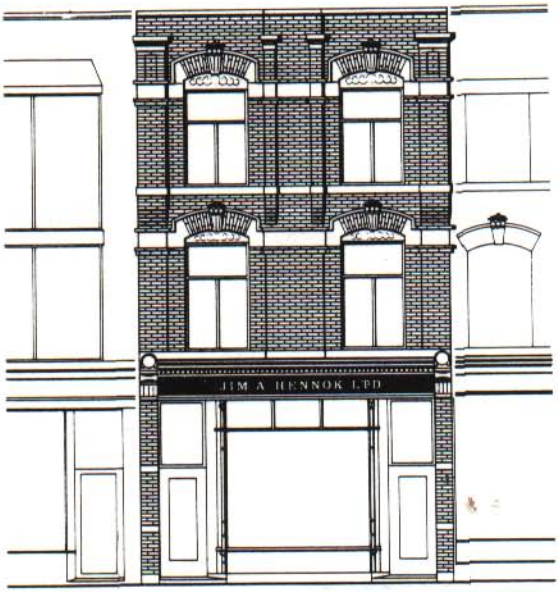

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