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Whole number 525

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Two Christmas cancellations from the 1999–2000 season, p. 8

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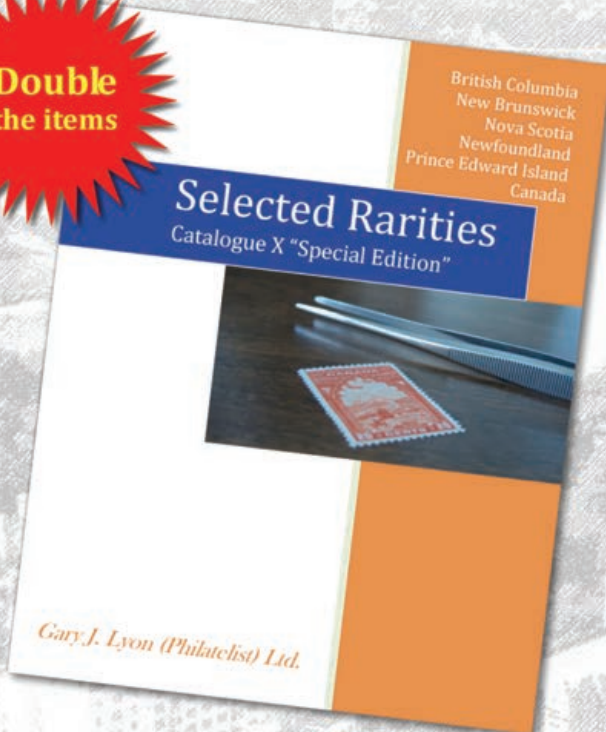
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Volume 67 Number 4 Whole Number 525

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... continued on page 3 ...

A new approach to BNAPS conventions—1

Mike Street

BNAPEX 2010 went very well. Peter Jacobi and his team used the venerable Fairmont Empress Hotel as a backdrop for a great exhibit and excellent bourse, arranged for two really good meals and, believe it or not, four consecutive days of blue skies in Victoria! Well done!

Unfortunately, the number of members registering for the convention was not as high as expected. While the hassles of modern travel, especially by air, were mentioned by some as a reason for not attending, cost was usually given as the main drawback. However, a bit of probing showed that many who cited cost based their thinking on the amount of money required to attend a three-day event.

Whoa, Nellie! As a long time member of the BNAPS Convention Committee, I know how carefully the local committees work to keep hotel and registration costs down, and there are many ways to minimize travel costs, but it seems we have not been sending out the right message. From now on we must encourage members to think about BNAPS conventions in terms of going somewhere for a ten-day, two-week, or even longer vacation, with the three days of the convention as a significant event at the start or end or even, in some cases, right in the middle of the vacation.

Why? Why not? BNAPEX venues are always chosen with a view to making them attractive to people who want to make a trip out of it. Members who think only in terms of a brief event are cheating themselves out of the chance to see and experience another part of the continent.

“Give me an example,” you say? OK, take next year in North Bay on Lake Nipissing. In or near the city are golf, fishing, historic sites, and nature trails. Many beautiful provincial parks and conservation areas are not far away. If you’re driving up from the Toronto area, you’ll be passing Lake Simcoe and the beautiful Muskoka Lakes/Lake of Bays. Lake Temiskaming, Lake Temagami, and Algonquin Park are all next door to the North Bay area, so cottage rentals, day-trip boat cruises, and magnificent scenery are easy to find.

For 2012, we are checking out a venue in the heart of Banff, AB. Charlottetown, PEI is on the radar for 2013, as is a possible east-coast US site in 2014. Instead of thinking short-term, please think about making BNAPS conventions part of longer vacations.

Change of address: Notify the Secretary (address on p 72)

Missed or damaged copies: Contact the Circulation Manager, Wayne Smith, 20 St. Andrews Road, Scarborough ON M1P 4C4 <waynesmithtor@yahoo.ca>.

Manuscripts may be submitted to the Editor in these formats: (1) electronic, preferably with paper copy, or (2) typewritten (double-spaced), or (3) neatly handwritten. Acceptable electronic formats include MacIntosh- or IBM-compatible formatted diskettes or CDs.

Illustrations must not be embedded in Word™ or WordPerfect™ files! PLEASE do not format text files other than for normal paragraphing, italicization, bolding, or underlining. If tables are required, please consult the Editor before preparing a file in WordPerfect™. Illustrations MUST be sent as separate files from text files. (Scans at 300 dpi in .jpg format are preferred for illustrations sent as attachments). Until a new Editor is found, articles and letters may be submitted by e-mail to Mike Street <mikestreet1@gmail.com> or by mail to 73 Hatton Drive, Ancaster ON L9G 2H5.

Publications Committee: Robert Lemire (Chairperson), Mike Street, Charles Livermore.

Readers write

The 5¢ Beaver variety: Prompted by Ken Kershaw's "ADDENDUM II — 5¢ Beaver, a new and extensive re-entry" (*BNA Topics*, April–June 2009), Dean Mario sent along this image of another 5¢ Beaver. Dean writes, "Here is an interesting variety which members might enjoy seeing. It features a conspicuous vermilion 'ink blob' over the beaver's tail. It is either a mirror image of the animal's tail or a large 'water splash' from the beaver's having given its danger signal."



Canadian short-paid letter to Italy: in *BNA Topics*, July–September 2009, Gary Steele showed a very interesting Small Queen cover, mailed to Italy, which had attracted not only an Italian postage due stamp but also a large number of Italian "Officially Sealed" labels. Joseph Geraci, who writes a column entitled "Foreign Postal History in Other Journals" in *The Postal History Journal* of the Postal History Society (New York), wrote:

Mr. Steele had several areas where he was unsure of interpretation, so as a collector of the Italian area, I thought I might be able to clear some of them up:

- 1. The name of the department is Amministrazione delle Regie Poste (Administration of the Postal Organization).*
- 2. Something must have attracted their attention to this letter, perhaps its weight. At any rate, an officer of the Postal Administration opened the letter on three sides for examination. The notation on the back may hold the explanation. Unfortunately, the first line is unintelligible to me, but the second line says "riparato d'uffo", which means, "repaired [at the post] office". Below that is the signature of the official who processed the letter. [Editor's note: Apparently, at this time a UPU rule expressly forbade destination countries from reweighing incoming letters, i.e., they were to assume that the sending country had assessed the weight of the item correctly. It appears that the rule did not apply in this case because the letter required repair and thus additional handling.]*
- 3. The blue crayon "squiggle" represents the number "5", in decimes, as in 50 centesimi, the amount of postage due. The 50 centesimi stamp verifies this. Most likely, the letter weighed more than 15g (one-half ounce), but less than 30g. The second weight progression of 25 centesimi was applied, with another 25 centesimi added on for penalty.*
- 4. It is interesting to note that all of the seals were torn in half before their application to the letter, perhaps as a cost-saving measure? Chalk one up for economy in the post office!*
- 5. The letter was received at Firenze on 6 April 1895 per the circle date backstamp. There is no time indication in this marking. All of the postal administration seals are tied by squared circle postmarks dated 6 April 1895, with the hour "6 M" (6 o'clock in the morning). This apparently was the style of postmark used in the repair section of the General Post Office at this time. The 50 centesimi stamp was also cancelled on the same day by a circle datestamp with a five-pointed star at the bottom, with no time indication given.*

Two-country revenues: John Parkin's article "A two-country revenue stamp document", also in *BNA Topics*, July–September 2009, brought an email and scans from Earle Covert.



The first cheque (top), dated 28 December 1948, was drawn on a Toronto branch of The Dominion Bank in the amount of \$C13.40, payable to a company in Czechoslovakia. Before the cheque was sent overseas a 3¢ blue Canada Excise Tax stamp (Van Dam #FX64) and what appears to be a Foreign Exchange Control Board (FECB) required approval handstamp were applied. The second cheque (middle), dated 31 May 1949, was drawn on an Edmonton branch of the Bank of Montreal in the amount of \$C786, also payable to a company in Czechoslovakia. A 6¢ purple Canada Excise Tax stamp (Van Dam #FX68) and FECB handstamp were applied before the cheque was forwarded. The FECB handstamps on both cheques read, “Exempt (added by hand on the first cheque and typed on the second)/Approved for payment to special arrangement account or conversion at official rate of exchange”. The lower illustration shows that in Czechoslovakia a pair of 10 *halero* Czech revenue stamps were added and cancelled by hand to the first cheque, while on the second a single 50 *halero* Czech revenue stamp was cancelled with a circular handstamp.

Mail handling in the nineteenth century: *Wayne Smith* writes, “A subject I would love to see or hear discussed is how mail was handled in post offices in the 1850–1900 period. Questions around sorting and forwarding, such as ‘How did a postmaster know what bag to use to forward mail to very small towns he had never heard of?’ come to mind. Similarly, ‘How was mail sorted and distributed at post offices to the local population?’ It would be great if someone who knows the subject well could do a *Topics* article and/or present it as a regional group meeting topic.”

First Canadian tagging: *David Jones* writes, “Thanks to Larry Margetish for his informative article, “A short history of Canadian tagging” (Readers Write, *BNA Topics*, January–March 2010). In my collection of Winnipeg SEFACAN first day covers (13 January 1962), all the Wildings have side bar tagging save the 4 cent, which has centre tagging. Does anyone know if there was a reason for this?” *Topics* posed the question to several people knowledgeable in the Wildings. Robin Harris, Jeff Arndt and Larry Margetish all gave the same answer: “The Wildings (and the Cameos) were issued back in the day when we still had a drop rate. Centre bar tagging allowed the machines to separate first class local letters from all others in the mail stream.”

Postage due reply: Gary Steele’s “Canadian short-paid mail 2. The 1897-1909 period” in *BNA Topics*, January-March 2010 brought a reply from *Rick Parama*, who wrote, “Re Figure 5, the 5¢ Numeral cover to Holland: I suspect the cover is an example of a short paid registered cover. I think the manuscript “862” is a form of registration marking, [applied when the letter was] singled out in the foreign mails branch and found to contain some cash. I think T25 represents the equivalent of 5 cents. If the cover was double weight, the amount due would have been double the deficiency or 10 cents. I also was under the impression that the registration fee, if short paid, was not charged double deficiency.” Gary replied, “If the letter had required forced registration there would be other Montreal or even Dead Letter Office backstamps, but there are none. As explained in the last paragraph on the first page of the article, “Until 1907, ... for short-paid international mail other than to the United States only the single deficiency was indicated (in Swiss or Gold Centimes); the receiving post office would then calculate and collect the double deficiency amount in local currency.” In this case the letter was short-paid 5¢, making the single deficiency $5\text{¢} \times 5 \text{ centimes}/\text{¢} = 25 \text{ centimes}$, resulting in the **T/25** in a circle mark being applied. It was only coincidence that in the Netherlands the double deficiency in local currency was calculated to be 25 cent.

Huntsville G8 Conference pictorial cancellation: Much has been written about the excesses of the recent “Muskoka 2010” conference of the leaders of the G8 nations in Huntsville, Ontario, but there were other less disturbing aspects, one of them philatelic. Mike Street’s fellow Ontario Hydro retiree, *Bill Wright*, now living in Huntsville, emailed to advise that Canada Post had prepared a pictorial cancellation that was only in use during the month of June. He obtained the sample shown at right.



Correction: re “Very unusual Special Delivery cover” in *BNA Topics* 2010Q3 – the cover shown was said to have realized \$US160,000. While Spink-Shreves would have been very pleased to obtain that amount, it in fact realized a still respectable \$US2160. Our apologies for the error; we are still searching for the gremlin who converted the correct number in the original file.

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September 2-4, 2011

Postal potpourri 20. Even more Post Office Christmas!

Earle Covert A series about items that can be purchased or found at post offices in Canada, with an occasional side-trip back in time.

THE Christmas theme of *Postal potpourri* 11, 14, 16, and 19 [1, 2, 3, 4] remains popular, with items, both old and new, continuing to turn up. This instalment includes a 2008–2009 Xpresspost door handle notice tag and a pair of Christmas postmarks used in 1999–2000.



Figure 1. Christmas-themed Xpresspost door tag used in 2008–2009.

The arrival of the large registered cover from Israel in Figure 1 was announced when the Xpresspost tag shown with it was left on the handle of Mike Street’s front door early in 2009. The “Joy – Joie” Christmas theme caught his eye, so he asked at the RPO when picking up the packet and was given their last unused tag, the reverse of which is illustrated in Figure 2.

Keywords & phrases: Canada Post Office, Christmas, postmarks, door tags, Xpresspost

Delivery Notice **Avis de livraison**

Please see other side of card for identification requirements. SVP voir à l'envers pour les conditions d'identification.

Present this card within 10 calendar days to pick up your item at: Présentez cette carte dans les 10 jours civils, pour récupérer votre envoi :

Post Office / Bureau de poste

Your item will be available: Votre envoi sera disponible:

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CANADA POST / POSTES CANADA



Figures 2 (left) and 3 (above). Reverse and full “Joy-Joie” label of Xpresspost tag in Figure 1.

Figure 3 shows the full “Joy-Joie” label of this tag. The whole label is on a self-adhesive backing. As can be seen in Figure 1, the lower half is torn off and attached to the item being delivered, while the upper half stays with the tag.

Christmas-themed postmarks have always been popular with both collectors and the public. The two shown below in Figures 4 and 5 were both used for the Christmas 1999 period and into the 2000 millennium year. On the left is the “Santa” postmark used in Watson, Saskatchewan, while the holly-image postmark on the right was used at the appropriately named Christmas Island, Nova Scotia.



Figure 4. Santa postmark used at Watson, SK in 1999–2000.



Figure 5. Holly postmark used at Christmas Island, NS in 1999–2000.

Acknowledgement

Thanks to Mike Street for obtaining the illustrations in this article.

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- [1] Earle L Covert, Postal potpourri 11, *BNA Topics*, Vol. 63, No. 4, Whole No. 509, December 2006, pp. 27-31.
- [2] Earle L Covert, Postal potpourri 14, *BNA Topics*, Vol. 64, No. 4, Whole No. 513, December 2007, pp. 20-23.
- [3] Earle L Covert, Postal potpourri 16, *BNA Topics*, Vol. 65, No. 3, Whole No. 516, September 2008, pp. 5-10.
- [4] Earle L Covert, Postal potpourri 19, *BNA Topics*, Vol. 65, No. 4, Whole No. 521, December 2009, pp. 46-47.

Canadian short-paid mail 3.

The Edward VII period: 1903–1912

Gary Steele

A series of articles dealing with Canadian covers mailed with less postage than was required by the regulations of the time. The first installments will look primarily at Canadian mail sent to foreign destinations, where postage due was assessed by another country and postage due or equivalent stamps were applied by that country.

THIS third article [1] on Canadian short-paid material includes letters mailed during the period of the Edward VII stamps, from their release in 1903 until the first Admiral stamps were issued in 1912. Readers should note that, prior to 1 October 1907, Universal Postal Union (UPU) rules required just the simple amount of a deficiency in postage to be marked on a cover. After that date, double the deficiency was to be indicated.

The stamps of the Edward VII issue were in use during a period when the quantity of communications by mail increased greatly, especially due to the explosion in the use of post cards and also due to increases in the number and variety of shipping and mail routes. Table 1 lists the postage rates and the periods they were in force for selected types of mail sent to various countries outside of Canada.

Table 1: Selected rates of postage during the Edward VII period [2] [3]

Letters to British Empire per ½ ounce	2¢	1 July 1903 to 30 Sept 1907
Letters to British Empire per ounce	2¢	1 Oct 1907 to 21 Dec 1911
Letters to UPU countries per ½ ounce	5¢	1 July 1903 to 30 Sept 1907
Letters to UPU countries, first ounce	5¢	1 Oct 1907 to 16 Jan 1912
Each additional ounce	3¢	
Post cards to Canada, USA	1¢	1 July 1903 to 16 Jan 1912
Post cards to all other countries	2¢	1 July 1903 to 16 Jan 1912
Printed papers to all UPU countries per 2 ounces	1¢	1 July 1903 to 21 Dec 1911

Canada to Egypt, 5¢ per ½ ounce UPU letter rate

The letter to Egypt shown in Figure 1 was short-paid 3¢. At the exchange rate of 1¢ = 5 *centimes*, the “15” *centimes* single deficiency was marked in blue manuscript, presumably in London, Ontario. The British postage due *taxe* handstamp (**T** in hexagon/**L**) was added in London, England before the letter was sent onwards. On arrival in Egypt, double the amount short-paid, $2 \times 15 = 30$ *centimes*, was calculated and paid with a 1 Piaster and a 2 *milliemes* Egyptian postage due stamp. A 23 October 1904 receiver is on the reverse.

Keywords & phrases: 1903-1912, Edward VII, short-paid mail, postage due



Figure 1. 1904 short-paid letter from London, Ontario to Egypt via London, England.



Figure 2. Short-paid letter from Montreal to St Pierre and Miquelon, 1904.

Canada to St Pierre and Miquelon, 5¢ per ½ ounce UPU letter rate

Figure 2 shows a letter mailed from Montreal to St Pierre and Miquelon that was also short-paid 3¢. The deficiency was the same 15 *centimes* as for the previous cover. Since French and Swiss *centimes* were equivalent at the time, a single, imperforate, 30-*centimes* France general colonies postage-due stamp was applied in St Pierre on 28 April 1904 to pay double the deficiency.



Figure 3. 1904 short-paid letter from Montreal to Norway via London, England.

Canada to Norway, double 5¢ per ½ ounce UPU letter rate

Mailed in Montreal 27 September 1903, the letter in Figure 3 weighed more than ½ ounce but less than one ounce. As a double-weight cover it should have carried 10¢ in postage, so it

was short-paid 4¢. The **T** in a circle mark and manuscript **2/20** were added in Montreal. The **2** indicated that it was a double-weight cover, and the **20** indicated 4¢ due $\times 5 \text{ centimes}/\text{c} = 20 \text{ centimes}$ single deficiency. The British postage due *taxe* handstamp (**T** in hexagon/**L**) was added in London, England before the letter proceeded. In Norway, the double deficiency of 40 *centimes* was converted to Norwegian currency and 32 *ore* in postage dues were affixed. The letter was received in Kristiana, Norway on 8 October 1903.



Figure 4. Short-paid cover from St Andrews, New Brunswick to Italy in 1907.

Canada to Italy, Double 5¢ per ½ ounce UPU letter rate

Mailed on 28 March 1907 at St Andrews, New Brunswick, the cover in Figure 4 also weighed more than ½ ounce but less than one ounce. It too should have carried 10¢ in postage, so it was short-paid 6¢. The cover carries two manuscript markings, a large **6** at the centre and a much smaller **30** in blue at the upper left. While these were most likely applied in Canada, per UPU rules, they could have been applied in Italy. (It is likely that there is a manuscript “T”, applied in Canada, under the Italian postage dues.) The **6** indicated the amount of the single deficiency in Canadian cents and also the double deficiency in *decimes* ($2 \times 6\text{c} \times 5 \text{ centimes}/\text{c} = 60 \text{ centimes} = 6 \text{ decimes}$). The amount due was paid with $2 \times 30 \text{ centesimi}$ Italian postage dues on 19 April 1907.

Canada to England, double 2¢ per ½ ounce Imperial Penny Post rate, redirected to Brazil at double the 5¢ per ½ ounce UPU letter rate

The double-weight letter in Figure 5 was properly mailed from Toronto at the 2¢ per ½ ounce rate to England in late February 1907. Received on 11 March 1907, it was redirected to Rio de Janeiro, Brazil. Since a letter from Canada to Brazil would have required the UPU

rate of 5¢ per ½ ounce, or 10¢ total postage, the British postage due *taxe* handstamp (T in hexagon/L) was added in London, England before the letter was sent on its way. In Brazil, the postage due was assessed and indicated by the manuscript 880 (*reis*), and Brazilian postage dues in that amount applied. It is likely that the British assessment of postage due in *centimes* is hidden under the upper pair of postage due stamps.



Figure 5. A properly paid letter to England, redirected to Brazil at a higher rate in 1907.

Canada to Iceland, 5¢ for first ounce UPU letter rate



Figure 6. 1911 short-paid letter from Winnipeg to Reykjavik, Iceland.



Figure 6a. Reverse of cover in Figure 6, showing Iceland postage dues.

In the early 1900s, many families immigrated to Manitoba from Iceland. The letter in Figure 6, mailed from Winnipeg to Reykjavik (Reykjavik) on 22 February 1911, was short-paid 3¢. Following the 1907 UPU rule requiring that double the deficiency be shown on a short-paid letter, the **T/30** in a circle mark was added to indicate the calculation that applied to this letter, $3¢ \times 5 \text{ centimes}/¢ \times 2 = 30 \text{ centimes}$. In Iceland, this was converted to 24 *aur* and stamps to that value were affixed on 20 March 1911 (Figure 6a).



Figure 7. Short-paid letter mailed from Quebec City to Paris, France in 1910.

Canada to France, 5¢ for first ounce UPU letter rate

The interesting cover in Figure 7 is a returned advertising letter to Paris, France, mailed from Quebec, PQ at the 5¢ UPU first ounce rate on 20 September 1910. It was short-paid and attracted the same deficiency rating as the previous cover to Iceland. The strip of three 10 *centimes* French due stamps attached to the front of this cover received the typical triangle cancellation used in France to show payment of postage due mail.

Canada to England at 2¢ per ½ ounce Imperial Penny Post rate, redirected to Egypt and Burma at the 5¢ per ½ ounce UPU letter rate

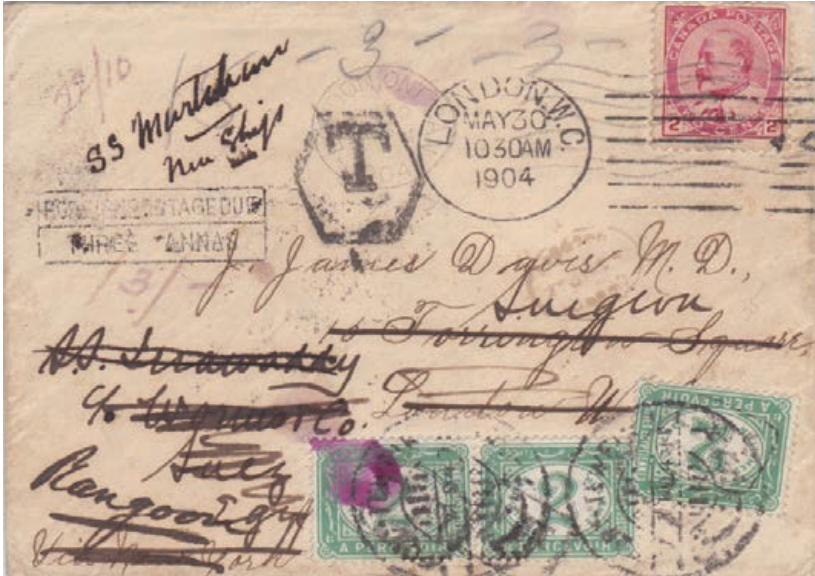


Figure 8. 1904 letter from London, Ontario to London, England, redirected to Egypt and Burma.

The well-travelled letter in Figure 8 attracted postage due markings in three countries. Mailed from London, Ontario via New York to a doctor in London, England on 30 May 1904, it was redirected with the words “Surgeon/SS Irrawaddy/c/o Wor?? Co/Suez/Egypt.” Because it was going to a non-Empire country and required additional postage, the authorities in London applied the British postage due *taxe* handstamp (T in hexagon/L) and sent it on, with -3- (twice) and 15 written by hand to indicate the short-payment in cents and single deficiency in *centimes*.

According to the backstamps (Figure 8a), the letter was handled three times at Suez, with three × 2 *milliemes* Egyptian postage dues being applied at Port Tewfik on 7 June. Failing delivery in Egypt, the “Suez” endorsement was scratched out and replaced with “Rangoon” and the endorsement “SS Murtsham/N?? Ships”. After arriving in Burma on 22 June, the boxed “FOREIGN POSTAGE DUE/THREE ANNAS” was applied to the front and a manuscript 3 added in a mauve ink. On 23 July, the cover forwarded to finally reach the

addressee. Whether or not he actually paid the three *annas* is not known. The lack of additional Burmese transit postmarks suggests that the second ship was in Rangoon harbour.



Figure 8a. Reverse of cover in Figure 8, showing multiple transit marks.



Figure 9. 1908 postcard paid by invalid US stamp, sent to the Dead Letter Office.

Canada to the United States, domestic post card rate

Non-letter mail was treated differently from letter mail during the Edward period. Unlike letters, unpaid or partially paid post cards addressed to Canada or the United States were to be sent to the nearest Dead Letter Office (DLO). The post card in Figure 9 was treated as unpaid because it was mailed in Canada but franked with a US postage stamp. The large **L** in

pencil to the left and under the US stamp indicated that it was not valid for postage. The large postage due 1 was added to show the proper amount to be paid.

The gateway marking “RETURNED - FOR /POSTAGE” was also added by the dispatching post office, which then forwarded the post card to Ottawa, where it received the double oval “BRANCH DEAD LETTER OFFICE/OTTAWA, ONT.” strike on “SEP 10 1908”, the earliest-reported date for this canceller. At this time, a notice was sent to the addressee asking for payment of the missing postage, and the file number 571 was applied at top left. When payment was received, the 1¢ Edward stamp was added and cancelled on “SEP 16 1908” with the same DLO double oval, and the card was sent on its way to the addressee. DLO regulations called for the file number and gateway marking to be crossed out upon receipt of postage/payment, but neither was done in this case.



Figure 10. Unpaid postcard forwarded to England in 1907, according to UPU rules.

Canada to England, non-domestic post card rate

Unless they have searched for an unpaid post card to England during the Edward era, few collectors will understand the scarcity of the card in Figure 10. (Of course they may be easier to find in England than in Canada.) Shown is an unfranked post card which should have been paid at the 2¢ rate. Mailed on 10 January 1907, at Kenora, Ontario, it was forwarded to the Winnipeg Dead Letter Office where it was received on “Jan 12 1907”. Along the way, it received the marking “INSUFFICIENTLY/PREPAID” and a T/10 circular due handstamp to indicate $2¢ \times 5 \text{ centimes} / \cancel{¢} = 10 \text{ centimes}$ deficiency.

Had it been addressed to Canada or the USA, with no return address, the DLO’s normal practice would have been to send a notice to the addressee requesting payment of the missing postage. However, under UPU rules unpaid (non-registered) letters and post

cards could be forwarded to the destination country for processing there.[4] Thus this card was forwarded to England where a **2D/F.B./E.** *taxe* marking was applied (England did not have postage due stamps at this time), and the addressee presumably made payment.

Canada to Belgium, non-domestic post card rate

When post cards came into vogue in the early 1900s, some postal administrations established rules to make it more difficult or expensive for people to use them. One of these rules affected the use of divided-back post cards, which were not initially approved for post card mailing rates by some countries. In 1905, Belgium was one of these countries, so the post card in Figure 11 should have been paid at the 5¢ UPU *letter* rate and not the 2¢ post card rate then in force for countries outside Canada and the US. The card was mailed at Levis, Quebec in April of that year. Somewhere along the way, several postage due marks were applied. The large blue manuscript **3** indicated the amount of the single deficiency in Canadian cents and also the double deficiency in *decimes* ($2 \times 3\text{¢} \times 5 \text{ centimes}/\text{¢} = 30 \text{ centimes} = 3 \text{ decimes}$). The large **T** next to the Belgian postage due is likely accompanied by a manuscript **30** under the first stamp. The amount due was paid with one each of the 10¢ and 20¢ Belgian dues and tied to the post card on 30 April 1905.



Figure 11. Post card sent to Belgium in 1905 and charged postage due because of the divided back.

Canada to England, forwarded to Italy, non-domestic post card rate

The postcard in Figure 12 is an interesting example of a short-paid item arriving in one country and then being forwarded to a second country. Mailed in Winnipeg, Manitoba on 17 July 1909, it was short-paid 1¢ and double the deficiency ($2 \times 1\text{¢} \times 5 \text{ centimes}/\text{¢} = 10 \text{ centimes}$) indicated by the **T/10** in a circle handstamp. Upon arrival in London, England on 27 July,

ten days after initial posting, the **1D/F.B.** *taxe* marking was applied and the card sent to the (Thomas) Cooks agency, which readdressed it to Italy and did not pay the postage due. The “**CHARGE NOT PAID EC**” handstamp was applied and the card forwarded to Rome, Italy where a 10 *centesimi* postage due stamp was applied and tied on 2 August 1909.



Figure 12. Postcard to England forwarded to Italy in 1909

This item illustrates again the principle that postage due was normally to be paid in the country of final destination, and that, while postage due marks and even postage due stamps may have been applied in an intermediate country, they might not have been paid for in that country. In this case, because the post card rate from Canada to Italy was the same as to England, no additional postage due was required above the **T/10** applied in Canada.



Figure 13. 1905 short-paid post card to New Zealand.

Canada to New Zealand, non-domestic post card rate

In Figure 13, we see a post card that was mailed to New Zealand from Owen Sound, Ontario on 25 September 1905, short-paid 1¢. According to UPU rules, the single deficiency (1¢ × 5 *centimes*/¢ = 5 *centimes*) was indicated by the **T/5** in a circle handstamp. The card passed through San Francisco on 5 October and reached Christchurch, NZ on 3 November. What makes it particularly interesting is the large circular postage due mark at upper left applied in New Zealand which reads, “**TO PAY 1^d/DOUBLE DEFICIENCY POSTAGE**” Very few, if any, other countries actually used the words “double deficiency” on their mail. The 1^d was paid by a postage due stamp affixed to the front of the card.



Figure 14. Envelope mailed at the printed matter rate from Toronto to Vienna in 1911.

Canada to Austria, printed matter rate

The unsealed envelope in Figure 14 was correctly mailed at the 1¢ printed matter rate from Toronto to Vienna, Austria on 16 April 1911. After being redirected it arrived in Bunauburg, Bohemia on 4 May. There the name and address were crossed out, the “**NOT KNOWN/RETURN TO/WRITER.**” handstamp applied and “*retour Toronto*” added by hand. The reason for it being returned was written clearly on the reverse, “*Firmen erloschen*”, which translates to “Company extinct”.

Things got interesting postally when the envelope returned to Canada. The sender had expressly requested that the letter be returned if not delivered but, because it had not been mailed at the first class rate, a Post Office rule stating “...requests for direct return are recognized, but a charge is made for the return of such matter equal to the original postage” applied. This accounts for the large 1 due mark and the 1¢ Canadian postage due stamp cancelled with pencil by the postman, who would not normally carry on his person a device for canceling uncancelled postage or postage due stamps.

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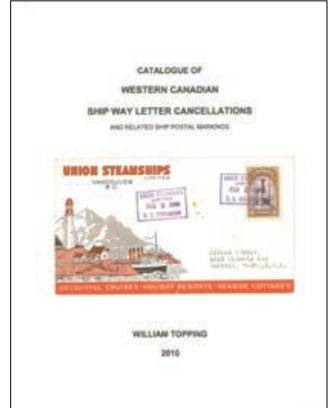
Book reviews

Mike Street

Catalogue of Western Canadian Ship Way Letter Cancellations and Related Ship Postal Markings, William Topping, 2010, privately printed by the author, 8.5 × 11, spiral bound, 44 pages. \$20 plus postage from the author, 7430 Angus Dr., Vancouver, BC V6P 5K2.

In his press release for this book, Bill Topping writes, “The new *Catalogue of Western Canadian Ship Way Letter Cancellations* is an update of the ship section of the earlier *Catalogue of Canadian Railway Cancellations* produced in 1982 by Lewis M Ludlow and is intended to be used in conjunction with the recently published updated *Catalogue of Canadian Railway Cancellations* edited by Ross Gray. The [new] catalogue includes close to 350 separate listings, almost double the number of listings appearing in the earlier work.

“The ship markings are arranged alphabetically by the ship’s name followed by the name of the operating company. For added interest a one or two line entry providing background information on the ship is included. The wording on each hand stamp is provided and the markings are assigned an alpha/numeric identification number based on date of introduction and the shape of the marking. A cross reference to the Ludlow identification numbers is provided. Where two or more markings have identical wording measurements are used to distinguish between what appear to be identical hand stamps. The period of use of each hand stamp, based on 40 years of records, is included, as well as a five step (“X” thru “E”) rarity factor. Where less than five copies of a marking are known the number of reported markings is provided after the letter ‘E’.”



While it was undoubtedly time for the ship marking data to be updated and documented by a very knowledgeable collector, the chosen formatting method leaves much to be desired. Rather than listing them according to the first letter at the top left of a strike, as Ludlow did, Topping has chosen to list the markings alphabetically by the names of the ships. Thus “ABERDEEN 01-CSD” refers to the marking that reads “STEAMER ABERDEEN/B.C.”, and “ABERDEEN 04-TE” refers to the marking that reads “CANADIAN PACIFIC RY. / S.S. LINE / STEAMER / ABERDEEN”. (Although there are only two Aberdeen markings known to date, the author has separated the initial numbers by three digits in case a new example requiring intermediate placing shows up.)

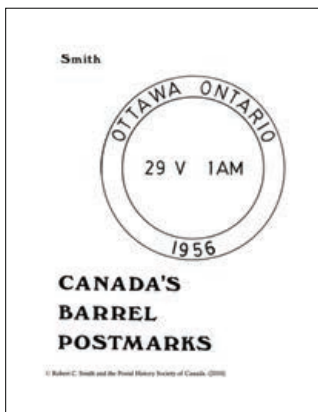
So far so good, and no argument with the alphabetical decision, but in doing so the baby has been thrown out with the bathwater. Where Ludlow gave each mark a distinct number that provided collectors with an easy shorthand method of sorting and/or referring to items, e.g., S-145 or S-130b, the collector now has to repeat the entire name of the ship when referring to an example. This is not too onerous for the (SS) *Selma* or *Yukon*, but imagine having to write out *Telegraph Creek and Wrangell* very often. (Fortunately, there is only one strike of that cancel, and no varieties.)

My second complaint concerns how the designators for shape are used in the identification numbers. While the concept is again solid, the execution is not. For example, take the Aberdeen markings mentioned above. The author has provided a “Summary of Letter Usage” key to the first character or “Initial Letter”, and subsequent or “Secondary Letters”. Thus the letters in “ABERDEEN 01-CSD” seem to mean “Circular, small, double outer line”. But wait. There’s a single, separate, three-letter listing, “CDS”, for “Metal circular date stamp”. Which is it? The diagrams of shapes matching the letters don’t help answer the question. Similarly, “ABERDEEN 04-TE” indicates a ticket stamp, *i.e.*, the “T”, but there is no “E” in the “Secondary Letters” list. There is, however, an “E” in the “Initial Letter” column meaning “Eight sided - octagonal”. I’m quite sure that “ABERDEEN 04-TE” is an octagonal ticket stamp, but the method is flawed. There are other problems with the letters used to designate size, and listings where size would be helpful but is either not mentioned or is not clear, and where the same letter is used to designate different shape elements.

Two last complaints: (a) The introductory pages of the book could have used a second pair of eyes to catch typos, errors in grammar, and poor wording. (b) For 44 pages, the retail price is at least \$5 higher than it should be, especially since more money will have to be shelled out for a second volume for Eastern Canada, which is in the works.

Summary: It is impossible to deny the usefulness of having all this data updated in one place after 28 years, so collectors of Western ship markings will need to buy this book. In fairness to collectors, however, the author should fix the problems in the Western section, apply the fixes to the Eastern section, and then publish BOTH Western and Eastern sections together in a SINGLE volume at a break-even price.

Canada’s Barrel Postmarks: Robert C Smith; published online by the Postal History Society of Canada, Ottawa, Ontario, 2010. Available to *members* at no charge in Low Resolution (3.3Mb), or High Resolution (8.6 Mb). Printed Edition, colour, perfect bound, 8¹/₂ × 11”, 64 pages, available from PHSC Editor, PO Box 163, Stn C, Kitchener, ON N2G 3X9 or <knierim@bmts.com>, \$25 + \$5 S/H.



This is a book that has been a long time coming. Bob Smith, Neil Donen, Gray Scrimgeour, and the Postal History Society of Canada (PHSC) are to be congratulated for getting it published on-line and, after realizing that not everyone wants to read books on-line or download and print their own copies, making paper versions available as well. Bravo!!

The title of an article I wrote for the March 1986 issue of *BNA Topics* was “Barrel Cancels—The Squared Circles of the Twentieth Century”. While the collector base for Barrel Cancels did not increase to the level of the iconic 1890s postmarks, and in fact active interest in Barrels faded away in the late 1980s, there was—and is—lots of material worth collecting and a most interesting story behind them.

Barrel cancels appeared on the Canadian postal scene in the spring of 1955 and continued in use until December 1962. A total of 48 were issued to the largest post offices

across the country, as well as to some specific post office departments in larger cities. Based on studies by “Barrel Rollers”, as members of the study group were called, the hammers—and they indeed looked like hammers—were used primarily to cancel mail that required non-machine handling, especially Special Delivery and Registered items, letters carrying stamps missed by cancelling machines, oversize envelope and parcels, and First Day Covers.

A significant part of *Canada's Barrel Postmarks* is devoted to their history, including correspondence between the Canada Post Office Department, as it was then known, and Pitney Bowes, best known as the manufacturer of postage meter machines but also of the Barrel hammers. Careful attention by members of the study group prompted the research that resulted in this information being found and brought to light. After several years of gathering data and exchanging information, one of the members realized that there was a significant difference between hammers used in the same city. After further digging, it became apparent that all hammers issued in 1955 were recalled late in that year and replaced with almost, but not quite, identical hammers in January 1956. Then, after seven more years use, all the Barrels disappeared at the end of 1962. Why these things happened and possible explanations of other Barrel cancel “mysteries” are well documented in the book.

Other features of *Canada's Barrel Postmarks* are interesting covers, an extensive table listing the different types of mail on which Barrels for each office are known used, a bibliography, illustrations of a final assembly drawing, detailed specifications, even an instruction book. The Summary in Table 1 gives the earliest- and latest-known dates of use of each of the hammers (as of publication), along with the number of known examples and a rarity factor for each. The latter give rise to my only complaint about this book—the number of known examples, and thus the rarity factor, are both based on quantities reported in the mid-1980s: that is badly out of date. For instance, the table shows 411 known strikes of the second Hamilton Barrel hammer. Over the years, my own holding of that hammer has risen to close to 1,000 examples. It would have been better to attempt a post-2000 census of quantities and a review of the rarity factor. All in all, this book is a good read and well worth the effort, whether you view it on line or in your hand. Collectors looking for a cancellation study will find lots to work with, and there are still many Barrels in dealers' boxes and on eBay. The author and the society are committed to providing updates on the PHSC website, and a revision of the book based on new information is a definite possibility at a later date.

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Matters Military 9.

Canadian Expeditionary Force (CEF) in the sun

CD Sayles

This is the ninth in a series devoted to Canadian military philately. Each column will be from one to five pages long, and will focus on a single subject. It will appear as often as material is available. If you have an interesting military story, why don't you tell it here?

VIRTUALLY all of the Canadian Expeditionary Force units in the First World War went first to England, and subsequently to the mud and blood of the trenches in France. But there were exceptions. This is the story of four Canadian Army units spared the horrors of the trenches, at least for a time.

Bermuda

On the day war was declared, the British Government asked whether Canadian troops could replace the Lincolnshire Regiment then stationed at Bermuda. The answer was “yes”. The only unit formed, trained, and ready for immediate deployment—the Royal Canadian Regiment—sailed for Bermuda on 6 September 1914 on the *SS Canada*, escorted by *HMCS Niobe* (see Figure 1). Headquarters was set up at Prospect Barracks, Hamilton, and detachments were stationed at St. George's, Boaz Island, and St. David's Island. All good things come to an end and, for the RCR, the end was August 1915 when they left for France to become part of the 7th Brigade. The 38th Battalion replaced them. They in turn were relieved in May 1916 by the French-speaking 163rd Bn and sent to France to join the 12th Brigade. The 163rd was the last Canadian unit in Bermuda and was relieved before the end of 1916 by British troops. Unlike the other battalions, they never reached France as a unit, but

were sent to England and broken up to provide reinforcements for other Canadian Corps battalions. See Figure 4 for an example of their correspondence.

The photocard in Figure 1 is noteworthy, as it shows the first departure of Canadian troops for overseas service since the Boer War. Note that the card dates this departure as “Sept 10th 1914”, whereas the official history by Col Nicholson says 6 September 14.



Figure 1. A real photocard of the *SS Canada* departing Halifax escorted by *HMCS Niobe*.

Keywords & phrases: Military, WW 1, CEF, Bermuda, St. Lucia, Palestine, postal markings



Figure 2. A letter from a member of the RCR mailed 2 July 1915 at Hamilton, Bermuda. It pays 1d postage and the double triangle handstamp has been applied to indicate censoring.

why covers from these battalions (900+ men each) are so scarce, but so far few have surfaced. Both incoming and outgoing mail was censored, which is usually indicated by the double triangular handstamp “PASSED POSTAL CENSOR BERMUDA” (see Figure 2). The 31-mm circular handstamp “P.C. BERMUDA” has also been seen used (see Figure 3 for an example).

Figure 4. This letter from Capt DH Hornell was mailed 14 March 1916 and received in Fredericton one week later. The 31-mm circular censor hand-stamp “P.C./BER-MUDA” has been placed directly over the stamp and the faint, but easily read-able Bermuda dater.



Figure 5. The battalion crest on the envelope flap.



Figure 3. The RCR crest on the back flap of the envelope.

Canadian troops in Bermuda were not granted postal concessions and had to pay the full Bermuda postage on their mail.

It is a mystery





Figure 6. A June 1916 card from Pte F. Lacroix of the 163rd Battalion.

Sadly, the stamps have been removed from the card in Figure 6, but I think it still tells an interesting story. The missing right hand stamp was cancelled by the St.

George dater 27 Jun 16. The missing left hand stamp was cancelled by the same dater two days later. I think the explanation is that the card was originally sent with only 1d paid. It was returned to the sender for the addition of a 1d War Tax stamp, and that tax stamp is the missing left hand stamp.

St. Lucia

Today, St. Lucia is a sunspot much frequented by winter-weary Canadians. But the pioneer “tourists” here were members of No. 6 Coy, Royal Canadian Garrison Artillery. The British asked in January 1915 whether Canada could provide a force of trained artillerymen to man the guns defending Castries. At that time, Castries was a coaling station for the Royal Navy and, of course, for merchant ships also. Figure 7 is a post card of that period, showing how coaling ships was done in St. Lucia. The Canadian government agreed to accept the responsibility, and the first Canadian troops arrived in two drafts in April 1915. These were 10 officers and 105 other ranks of the Royal Canadian Garrison Artillery. They stayed until

May 1919. From April 1915, they were joined by Canadian sappers who numbered 32 by the end of 1918. Figure 8 shows the barracks and hospital used by the Canadian troops.



Figure 7. This card was sent by Gunner Lucas to his father and shows how ships were coaled in Castries. One can imagine that filling ships' bunkers one basket at a time was a lengthy process.



Figure 8. A contemporary view of Fort Vigie in the harbour at Castries. (Vigie is incorrectly labelled “Vigil”.) I don’t know which of the buildings shown is the barracks and which is the hospital.

It is hard to believe today, but the posting was considered a hardship post because many tropical diseases such as malaria and yellow fever were still endemic. In fact, it was not unusual for half of the unit to be sick at any given time. It became so hard to get volunteers that, on 27 July 1917, HQ MD 6 (Headquarters Military District) in Halifax issued a circular letter advising that while only RCGA members had been eligible for duty in St. Lucia up until then, applications would now be accepted from any artillery unit in Canada. It even added the plea “Please call for volunteers urgently”.



Figure 9. Christmas card mailed at Gordon Head, BC on 6 Dec 1915, to Gunner B. Foreman.

This is the earliest mail to St. Lucia I have seen. The Castries receiver, dated 30 December 1915, shows that it was in transit for 24 days.

Postal services for the troops were provided by the GPO in Castries. No postal concession was granted and, uniquely I believe, there was no censorship of incoming or outgoing mail. The first increment postage rate to Canada was 1d, to which the 1d War Tax was added after June 1916 (see Figures 9 and 10).



Figure 10. A 1917 letter from Gunner Robert J. Lucas to his father in Sarnia. As was required, 1d War Tax has been paid. Much if not all of the Lucas correspondence has survived.

Palestine

The only other formed Canadian unit that I am aware of as having been posted to a sunny place is the 1st Bridging Company, Canadian Railway Troops. This unit joined General Allenby's army in Palestine. The unit consisted of six officers and 255 men, selected from the CEF in France. They were in position by 5 October 1918 and given the job of repairing two bridges, the first of which was "Number 2" across the Yarmuk River just three miles north of the Sea of Galilee. This low-lying area was subject to malaria and dysentery was endemic. These diseases hit the new arrivals very hard and, by November, only six men of the unit were fit for work. Health did improve, and the unit stayed at work until 14 March 1919, when it departed, leaving its sick in hospital in Egypt.

Nothing is known about the postal arrangements for this unit, but I think we may safely assume they used the British Field Post Offices serving General Allenby's army. Over the years, there have been persistent rumours that a cover or covers from this unit exist. I have never seen such a cover or talked to anyone who claimed firsthand knowledge of them, but its (or their) existence seems very possible to me and would be one of the great rarities of Canadian military mail.

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Study group centreline

Derek Smith

CENTRELINE highlights important specialist research into BNA philately gleaned from newsletters from various Study Groups, this time those received from June through August 2010.

British Columbia Postal History

Issue #74 continues discussion of the Olympic cancellations. An article from the *Prince Rupert Daily News* showed the unveiling of its postmarks and examples of strikes from the last day of use for all five markings, 23 June. Whitehorse and Dawson strikes have been added to the list of post offices with Olympic date stamps.

Pete Jacobi reports a new Kingsville date stamp on a post card dated NO 7/06. The office was open for only 10 months from June 1906. Cecil Coutts shows and discusses the last-known cover bearing a blackout cancel, mailed 4 September 1945 at Prince Rupert.

Editor Bill Topping includes two “interesting” light-hearted poems from *Rhymes of a Country Postmistress* by Mrs Edith Evans, postmistress of the Cedarville office, one on postmark collectors and the other about an office inspection.

Dead Letter Office

In newsletter issue #3 of this new study group, Brian Plain studies the four variations of the Type 1 DLO date stamps used in Winnipeg from its 1898 opening until 1910.

Gary Steele shows examples of the various coloured inks used by DLO offices. Except for Superintendents’ stamps, which were blue, other DLO markings were only in black from 1870 until 1898 when other colours were introduced. Purple and red markings are quite common, blues and greens much less so.

Gary also illustrates two registered letters, to the US (1885) and the UK (1891), which were insufficiently paid, and thus could not be forwarded to destination. They were sent first to the DLO in Ottawa and then returned to the senders to collect the deficient amount.

In issue #4, Brian and Gary show various forms used internally by the Dead Letter Office, as well as a card placed in opened return-to-sender mail instructing senders to put a return address on envelopes.

Elizabethan II

In issue #108, M Zatka details the development and testing of Canada’s first tagged stamps, from initial research in 1955 to their use in January 1962 in Winnipeg. The article concentrates on the testing in the UK of various Canadian-produced inks on the 4¢ and 5¢ “Wilding” stamps.

Leopold Beaudet adds two more counterfeit booklets to those known—both of PERMANENT™ denominations, namely booklets of ten Lighthouse and ten Queen Elizabeth stamps. He details the numerous identifying differences between real and counterfeit booklets and single copies.

Arnold Janson outlines the four-step process for production of self-adhesive stamps. In the production of coil strips of the 47¢ Maple Leaf, some did not receive pressure-sensitive

adhesive, fell off the web, and were not cut into single rolls of 100. There are a few examples of horizontal strips of three such as are illustrated in the newsletter.

With input from a number of collectors, Robin Harris provides details on the March 2010 Swedish/Canadian joint issue of Marine Life stamps. These came in various formats, all printed in Sweden. Robin tabulates numerous identification differences. It turns out to be one of the most fascinating commemoratives ever.

Issue #109 mentioned another counterfeit booklet, of BK395, the Olympic sporting event. Robin Harris adds to his comments in issue #108 on the Marine Issue booklet panes. He is quite sure that there are five panes of eight stamps, giving 40 identifiable different stamps, each of which he illustrates.

Len Kruczynski has studied three sheets of the 1971 BC Centennial stamp and found two “repeating” flaws on the three panes and six other varieties only on two panes. Robin Harris notes a colour shift on the 2009 Recording Artists issue and discusses differences between the original and reprint stamps of the Beneficial Insects Issue.

Fancy Cancels & Miscellaneous Markings

In Issue #54, it is reported that at last the places of use of two cork cancellers have been identified. With input from Gary Steele and Brian Plain, Editor Dave Lacelle has traced a star (L944) to Tioga, ON. Bill Radcliffe has corrected entry L685 to an NG inside a circle, and located its use in St. Catharines, ON.

Graham Searle shows two Masonic cancels with the “G” reversed. The carver had not set them in mirror image! Jim McCormick submitted six items. One of them was a cork cut with a blank centre, so that it would not cover the Queen’s face when obliterating stamps.

Mike Street displayed two foreign strikes on Peace Issue stamps. Mike also sent a FEB 25 2010 Halifax “Barrel” cancel, a type not used since the early 1960s.

King George VI

In issue #19, Gary Dickinson continues his series on FDCs, this time of the 1949 Halifax Bicentenary issue. So far, 42 different cachets have been recorded.

Donald J LeBlanc presents the first of a series of articles on the War Issue. A S Deaville, the supervisor of the postage stamp division noted that “Canadian stamps should reflect more accurately the times in which we live”. Hence the War Issue was issued to reflect our contribution to its pursuit. Donald shows a complete set of photographic essays prepared by CNBC mounted on a special presentation card.

Donald also provides an illustration of a dramatic fold-over error at the LL corner of plate #29 on the 3¢ War Issue stamp. There was originally a pre-printing fold, and after that a perforating error. Editor Ken Lemke pictures a newly found inking error to the right of the last “A” of CANADA on the 3¢ Mufti—unusual in that it is due to an absence of colour rather than a more usual over-inking variety.

Large and Small Queens

Issue #43 opens with Guillaume Vadeboncoeur’s uprated 1¢ Canada Post Card, with a 1¢ small Queen paying the 2¢ international post card rate from Niagara Falls to Nikolskoye, Russia, mailed in January 1895. The reverse of this very early view card shows a photo of Niagara Falls in winter, a photo not listed in Webb’s Postal Stationery Catalogue.

Vic Willson has compiled an extensive listing of Large-Small Queens combinations available to pay rates for regular, as well as registered mail, within Canada and to numerous worldwide destinations.

Yannick Cartier depicts two 5¢ Small Queens with a double plate crack both in the UR margin and a major crack into the design at lower right.

John Burnett uses three covers to show the pre-UPU rates for Canada to the UK—6¢ via a Canadian port, and 8¢ via a US port. Chairman Bill Radcliffe pictures a registered May 1876 cover to England (shown below), the third-earliest of 17 confirmed covers bearing an 8¢ registered stamp.



Military Mail

In newsletter #196, Doug Sayles produces a detailed list of the number of letters and cards, as well as the size of stationery allowed to be sent monthly by military and civilian internees in Canada.

Paul Binney presents an article on how early WWII mail from Newfoundland to its forces abroad was handled. A 5¢ rated cover mailed 3 October 1939 to “Mr. Philip Templeman” (no rank or unit, etc.) is shown. It was sent to the Trade Commissioner for Newfoundland in London for re-addressing. (Templeman, serving in the RAF, was killed when his plane was shot down in 1940.)

Michael Dobbs expands upon mail handling for IMATT, a unit including about ten Canadians who have helped train local troops in Sierra Leone since 2000.

Newfoundland

In issue #140, Editor Norris (Bob) Dyer presents part two of his study of the 1897 “ONE CENT” surcharge, and discusses the reasons Newfoundland was running out of 1¢ Queen Victoria stamps from the Cabot series. Although 400,000 were issued, usage and collectors soon exhausted the supply. One solution was the use of bisected 2¢ orange codfish and Cabot stamps.

Bob illustrates the cover and inside pages of a program for Lt Arthur Whitten Brown’s first public presentation about the Vickers-Vimy transatlantic flight. The speech was made in

his mother's home town of Pittsburgh. The Editor also discusses the confusion of dating of 24 covers carried on the Hopedale "Viking" flight of 1931. Almost all are dated AU 29, although most of "the literature" uses August 2. He shows a 1963 letter from E E Rusted to the daughter of flight navigator Charles F Rockwell asking her if she has in her possession of any of 12 letters Rockwell addressed to himself—apparently none have surfaced even now. Jean-Claude Vasseur displays five different label designs produced in booklet form for use on the 1933 Balbo flight covers.

George McGowan discusses the postal history of Wesleyville, an island in Bonavista Bay. Carl Munden continues his series illustrating covers from closed post offices: this time, Little Bay West (1899–1969) and Stone Valley (1961–1971). Barry Senior showed three G Knowing perfins used on three values of the Caribou issue.

Clarence Stillions hopes soon to complete putting the 4398 pages of the Pratt Archives into an accessible data base.

Postal Stationery

In Vol. 21, #3, Chris Ellis explores in depth the history of the Peter Hay Knife Company, (founded in 1882 and still active in Galt, Ontario) and its padpost cards. Fourteen versions with various type fonts and product illustrations are depicted. This is Chris's fifteenth article on illustrated advertising cards.

Pierre Gauthier adds two more postal stationery cards with Francophone advertising. One, mailed in the 1870s, is from a New York company advertising church bells—as Pierre says, the "French is not of a high standard". The other is a rare French dues card from the "*Ordre des Forestiers catholiques*".

Railway Post Offices

Issue #207 features Brian Stalker's thorough examination of the St. Lawrence River and Lake Ontario steam-boat service hand stamps and date stamps used in the 1841–1856 period. This mail carriage service was superseded by the opening of the Grand Trunk RR line. The article quotes post office orders and correspondence regarding the initial Quebec to Montreal route, and its expansion westward to Kingston, Toronto, and Hamilton. In having mail conductors on board, the steamers were Canada's first Travelling Post Offices. All known hammers used on the steamers, including a number newly discovered ones, are pictured and described in detail.

Editor Ross Gray reports a new early date for the FT. WM. & WPG. / W. S. OSBORNE hammer along with a previously unknown train number. This 1919 registered cover was dated six years before the only other reported strike.

Issue #208 is devoted to updates of new train number reports as well as new earliest- and latest-reported dates for numerous hammers (submitted by Ron Barrett, Colin Lewis, Peter McCarthy, Kim O'Connor, Rick Parama, Alex Price, Murray Smith, and Editor Ross Gray).

Rick Parama also discusses the logic behind a train "40" being used on the MacLeod & Calgary RPO in 1918, though by then almost all other RPOs were transferred to three-digit train numbers. Even more perplexing, he also has a No. 9 train number for the same route.

In issue #209, new member Jack Brandt contributes over 25 finds, including new earliest- and latest-reported dates, previously unreported train numbers and direction

markings. Doug Lingard adds another six discoveries. Ross Gray shows a registered cover on which the clerk wrote in manuscript the station stop where the letter was registered—the first time he has seen this treatment.

Revenues

Issue #69 features an exposition by Editor Chris Ryan on the marketing to collectors of federal revenue stamps in the 1890s. He begins by discussing sales by FRE Campeau who, in 1890 or 1891, issued a catalogue offering both used and unused revenues. His offering of “unused” revenues led Chris to an investigation of the legality of selling “currently-in-use” issues. He could not locate official regulations, but it appears that it was acceptable to distribute those that had been replaced.

Dave Hannay has discovered a 10¢ two-leaf excise stamp with a red “Cancelled / T.D.L.R. & Co.” precancel marking, used for packs of playing cards. In Part 3 of his series on precancelled Playing Card Tax Stamps (Part 2 appeared in 1997), Brian Peters discusses precancels used by four Canadian manufacturers/distributors.

Richard Fleet discusses the Goodall Die Proofs (so named because they were first discovered upon the sale in 1885 of the collection of the ABNC President, Albert G Goodall). At his instruction, specimens of past and present regular and revenue issues were printed in sets of five colours as sales tools.

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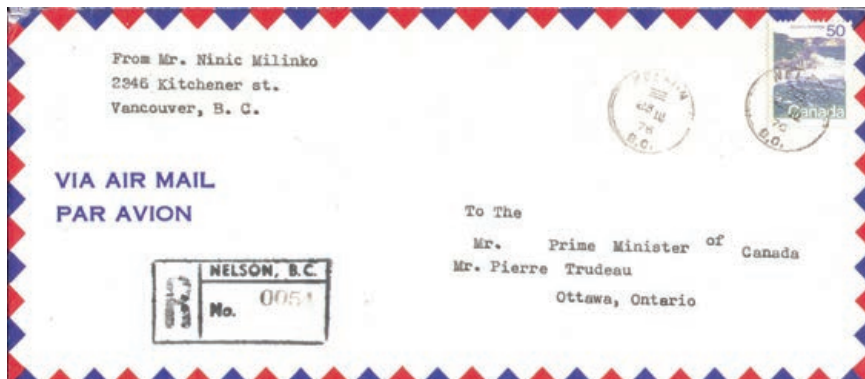
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Free franking to a Member of Parliament

Larry Margetish



COLLECTORS of Canadian postal history know that the Governor General, Members of Parliament, and some government departments can send mail free of charge according to specific rules. What many people don't realize is that citizens can send mail to Members of Parliament according to the same rules, which are [1]:

The House covers the cost of printing newsletters, commonly known as "householders", sent by the Member to all constituents. Members have free mailing privileges to send out householders and other materials. These mailing privileges are often referred to as "franking" privileges. "Franking" is the process by which Members of the House of Commons, by affixing their signatures to an addressed piece of mail, may have that mail delivered postage-free anywhere in the country. It is available only for mail that is addressed to places in Canada and may not be used for parcels, special delivery or other special services offered by Canada Post. Mail addressed to Members of the House is also delivered free of charge if sent to a Parliamentary Hill address. These mailing privileges begin on the day the notice of the Member's election is published by the Chief Electoral Officer in the Canada Gazette and end 10 calendar days after a dissolution of Parliament or 10 days after that person ceases to be a Member.

The cover shown above is an excellent example, in this case to the man at the top. Sent by registered mail on 23 March 1976 to the Right Honourable Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau, it carries only the 50¢ Landscape definitive (SC #598). The House sat from 26 January through 14 April 1976, so free-franking privileges applied. Since the privilege does not extend to optional registration, the sender had to pay this fee, which at the time was 50¢.

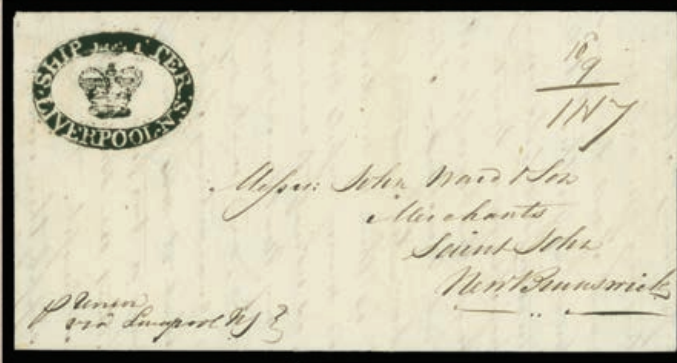
Reference

- [1] Robert Marleau and Camille Montpetit, eds., *House of Commons Procedure and Practice*; 4. The House of Commons and Its Members, Budgetary Entitlements. The URL for this on-line parliamentary document as of 1 October 2010, is: <http://www2.parl.gc.ca/marleaumontpetit/DocumentViewer.aspx?Sec=Ch04&Seq=14&Lang=E>

Keywords & phrases: Free franking, Members of Parliament

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Newport Crown Postmark in Double Circle on 1841 cover to Halifax. The only reported strike. ex. John Young (1964), Grant Glasco (1969)

Illustrated in Jephcott, Greene & Young Handbook on Page 75.

Illustrated in Jephcott, Greene & Young Handbook on Page 94.

St. Margarets Bay Crowned Circle on 1858 cover to Halifax. Extremely rare cover; fewer than five exist. ex. John Young (1964), Grant Glasco (1969)



Kentville Double Circle "Post Office" Marking on cover to England.

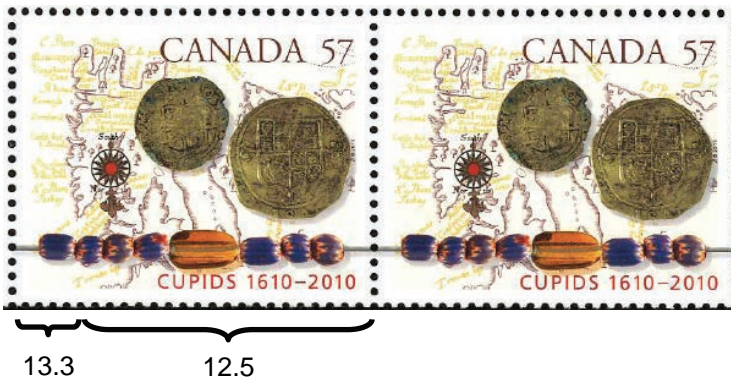
Only two strikes are known. This strike was missing from most renown collections.

New issues

William J F Wilson

Odd perms reappear

THE odd perforations on the William Hall stamp (New Issues, *BNA Topics*, Volume 67, Number 2, p. 58) have reappeared in reverse on the Cupids stamp. As shown below in the Figure, the left-hand five teeth in the upper and lower horizontal perforations of each stamp are perf 13.3 and the other twenty are perf 12.5. On the William Hall stamp, the five finer perforations are on the right-hand side of each stamp, but the pattern is otherwise identical; one can place the Cupids stamp upside down on the Hall stamp and the horizontal perforations overlap perfectly.



The Cupids stamp has a horizontal format, which puts an end to my suggestion that the slight narrowing of the stamp width caused by the segment of finer perforation has anything to do with the design on the stamp. One wonders if perhaps this is another security feature being introduced by Canada Post. The latest *Details* booklet (Volume XIX No. 4, Oct.–Dec. 2010), in the article describing the \$10 Blue Whale stamp to be issued in October, mentions that Canada Post is introducing many new security features, some of which (quite rightly!) are being kept secret.

The stamp itself honours the 400th anniversary of the founding of Cupids. With the end of the Anglo-Spanish War in 1604, English capital previously channelled into privateering became available for trade, and investors began looking to the New World for profit. By 1607, the Society of Merchant Venturers in Bristol had developed an interest in Newfoundland, and one of its members, John Guy, visited the island in 1608, apparently to reconnoitre sites for a colony. A joint-stock company, the Newfoundland Company (also known as the London and Bristol Company), combining Bristol expertise and London wealth, was formed with the intent of establishing a permanent colony, and received royal charter in May 1610. John Guy was appointed Governor, and in July he set sail from Bristol with 39 settlers, arriving in Conception Bay in August. The charter encouraged settlement of the entire island of Newfoundland, but English raids on Portuguese fishermen around

Table 1. 2010 Commemorative Stamps.

Stamp	Wildlife Photography	Rotary International	Prudence Heward	Roadside Attractions	Girl Guides	Cupids	Home Children	Mental Health
Value	5 × 57¢ (SS s-t)	57¢	57¢, \$1.70	4 × P	P	57¢	57¢	P + 10¢ donation
Issued	22 May	18 Jun	02 Jul	05 Jul	08 Jul	17 Aug	01 Sep	07 Sep
Printer	CBN	L-M	L-M	L-M	L-M	L-M	L-M	L-M
Pane	Bk: 10; SS: 5	Bk: 8	Sh: 16; SS: 2	Bk: 8; SS: 4	Bk: 10	16	16	Bk: 10
Paper	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C
Process	5CL	6CL + varnish	7CL	8CL + spot varnish + varnish	6CL	9CL	6CL	5CL ^(a)
Qty (million)	Bk: 4 SS: 0.225	2	Bk: 1.5 SS: 0.22	Bk: 3.88 SS: 0.210	3	1.75	1.65	4
Tag	G4S	G4S	G4S	G4S	G4S	G4S	G4S	G4S
Gum	Bk: P-S SS: PVA	P-S	PVA	Bk: P-S SS: PVA	P-S	PVA	PVA	P-S
Size, mm	32 × 32	38 × 24	57¢: 33 × 40 ^(a) \$1.70: 42 × 40	Bk: 35 × 41.5 ^(b) SS: 36 × 42	30 × 30	39.5 × 32 ^(c)	40 × 32	25 × 35 ^(e)
Perf	Bk: Simulated SS: 12.5 × 13.1	Simulated	57¢: 13.3 × 13.0 \$1.70: 13.3 × 13.0	Bk: Simulated SS: 12.8 × 12.9	Simulated	12.5/13.3 ^(d) × 12.5	25 × 20	Simulated
Teeth	Bk: Simulated SS: 20 × 21	Simulated	57¢: 22 × 26 \$1.70: 28 × 26	Bk: Simulated SS: 23 × 27	Simulated	25 × 20	12.5 × 12.5	Simulated

^(a) Listed by Canada Post as 33.5 mm × 40 mm; ^(b) Listed by Canada Post as 35.25 mm × 41.5 mm;

^(c) Listed by Canada Post as 40 mm × 32 mm;

^(d) See text.

^(e) Listed by Canada Post as 7CL, 24.75 mm × 35.25 mm.

ABBREVIATIONS used in the Table are as follows: *number*CL = (*number of colours*) colour lithography; Bk = booklet; C = Tullis Russell Coatings (coated paper); CBN = Canadian Bank Note Company; G4S = general tagging (four sides); L-M = Lowe-Martin; P = permanently equal to the domestic rate; P-S = pressure-sensitive; PVA = polyvinyl alcohol; s-t = se-tenant; Sh = sheet stamps; SS = souvenir sheet.

Newfoundland, as well as Spanish and French Basque ships in the Atlantic, had generated enough antagonism that the colonists felt safest in the more English-controlled Avalon Peninsula. The settlement was named Cupers Cove, a name soon contracted to “Cupids”.

The colony flourished through two mild winters and, in 1612, Guy brought 16 more settlers and fresh supplies. However, succeeding winters were harsher, depredations by the pirate Peter Easton inhibited expansion to other sites around the Avalon Peninsula, and the land and climate turned out not to be capable of supporting the amount of farming envisioned by the company. Over the next few decades, both the company and the settlement dwindled as investors (including Guy) pulled out and settlers moved to other locations around Newfoundland.

The design features coins and beads found in the archaeological excavation of the site, superimposed on part of a map by John Mason, the second Governor of the colony, 1616–1621. The map was first published in 1625, and, unlike most maps, shows South at the top. The coin on the left is an Elizabethan silver groat (fourpence) minted in the Tower of London in 1560 or 1561, but I haven’t been able to track down any information about the coin on the right.

The information in the accompanying table is from the Canada Post website:

<<http://www.canadapost.ca/cpo/mc/personal/collecting/stamps/index.jsf>>

and from philatelic inscriptions on the stamps. Where the number of lithographic colour dots on the stamp selvedge differs from that published by Canada Post, the selvedge is taken as correct. Stamp size, perforations and number of teeth are my own measurements, and are given as (HORIZONTAL) × (VERTICAL).

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Early Canadian covers to the German states and to Germany

George Arjken, OTB

IN the early 1800s, Germany did not exist as a single political unit but as a multitude of independent German states. Led by Prussia, the largest and most powerful of these states, the northern states formed a customs union in 1818, a first step toward economic unification. In 1866, Prussia defeated Austria in the Seven Weeks war. Prussia's victory was rapid and decisive, and the power brokers of Europe were astounded. Prussia's victory threatened France's position as the dominant military power in central Europe. Following this victory, in 1868 Prussia and a number of the northern states created a political union, the North German Confederation. The southern German states did not immediately join this Confederation.

German states

At this point, we pick up Canadian postal relations with the German states. The 1863 *Postal Guide* lists postal rates of 19¢ per ½ ounce to Baden and Bavaria in the south of Germany and 23¢ per ½ ounce to Prussia, Saxony, Hamburg and several other states and cities. Table 1 lists the postal rates to some of the German states up to the unification of Germany in 1871.

Table 1. Pre-UPU letter rates to some German states

Date		Baden, Bavaria	Prussia, Saxony, Hamburg
1863		19¢ per ½ ounce	23¢ per ½ ounce
1867		23¢ per ½ ounce	
Feb. 9 1870			16¢ per ½ ounce †
Oct. 1870	16¢ for ¼ ounce	28¢ for ½ ounce	10¢ per ½ ounce
1872		10¢ per ½ ounce	

The 1870 and 1871 rates in Table 1 came about because postage from both Britain and France was based on 1/3-ounce weight levels. Canada declined to go to this basis; the ¼ and ½ ounce rates were Canada's alternative for these two southern Germany states serviced via France [2]. Maggie Toms and this writer showed that the 1 July 1870 Tables of Rates of Postage were actually printed in October [1].

The other Tables of Rates of Postage may have experienced similar delays beyond July. The 16¢ per ½ ounce marked by the † symbol was inferred by the Duckworths [2].

Keywords & phrases: German states, Canadian covers, Germany

Figure 1 shows an 1857 cover to Saxony. This was a German state in west central Germany. Its major cities were Leipzig and Dresden. The cover exhibits (1) an encircled PD meaning Paid to Destination, (2) a red 6 marked by Canada as a 6d credit to the UK and a 6d debit to Canada, and (3) a blue Aachen transit stamp. This Aachen transit stamp shows that the cover probably went through Belgium and not through France.



Figure 1. Addressed to Glauchau, Saxony and redirected to Leipzig (also in Saxony). The cover was posted in Montreal CE, 22 August, 1867, and paid 24¢, one cent more than the required 23¢ per ½ ounce. The Cunard Java carried the cover from Boston, 28 August to Queenstown, 5 September. Red LONDON PAID, also GLAUCHAU 5 SPT 67 back stamp (bs).



Figure 2. A pre-UPU cover to Hamburg. Posted in Montreal, 29 January 1869, and addressed to Hamburg, Germany. Carried by the Allan Peruvian as endorsed. From Britain, the cover was sent directly to Hamburg. There are a red PD, a red LONDON PAID 10 FE 69.

An 1869 cover to the city-state of Hamburg is shown in Figure 2. In 1819, Hamburg had been designated the “Free and Hanseatic City of Hamburg” in the economic North German Confederation. In 1868, Hamburg joined the Prussian-led political North German Confederation. The cover was franked with 2, 6, and 15¢ Large Queens paying the 23¢ rate via Allan packet. The thin violet 6 on the right indicates a credit of 6d to Britain and a corresponding debit to Canada.



Figure 3. Addressed to Munich, Bavaria. The cover was mailed in Montreal, 22 December, 1871, and paid 16¢ for ¼ oz The cover was carried by the Allan Prussian out of Portland, 24 December and to Londonderry, 2 January. MUNCHEN 5 JAN bs.

The third cover, Figure 3, shows an 1871 cover to Bavaria, a state in southern Germany. Among its major cities were Munich and Nurnberg. Again, the blue Aachen transit stamp means that it was forwarded from London via Belgium.

There is a red 6 as on the preceding cover. This red 6 would have been appropriate for transit via France. If it had travelled via Belgium in 1871, the mark should have been a 3 for 3d credit to the UK and 3d debit to Canada. A cover from this same correspondence, dated a month later, shows the correct 3d accountancy mark [3]. Bavaria was part of the united Germany by December 1871, but the postal rate had not been updated and would not be updated until the late summer or fall of 1872.

Firby’s Recording [4] of Decimal-franked Canadian covers lists three additional covers to the German states:

Date	Franking	From	To
07-14-59	2x1/2d, 17¢	Ottawa	Breslau, now Wroclaw in S.W. Poland
02-15-60	2x12½	Berlin, Ont	Frankfurt, Germany
10-12-63	2x1, 10, 2x17	Waterloo	Tomplin, Prussia 46¢, dbl 23¢ rate

Germany

The French emperor, Napoleon III, felt threatened by a move to put a German prince on the throne of Spain. With his generals promising victory, Napoleon III declared war on Prussia on 19 July 1870. Six weeks later, on 31 August, the Prussians surrounded and trapped the right wing of the French army. Napoleon III and 83,000 French troops surrendered. This essentially decided the war. France's declaration of war and subsequent Prussian military victories had a strong positive effect on German unification. The southern states joined the Confederation and on 18 January 1871, the German Empire was proclaimed.

Table 2 lists the letter rates to the unified Germany: pre-UPU, preferred and UPU.

Table 2. Pre-UPU letter rates to Germany

Date	Letter Rate	
1872	10¢	PreUPU rate
Apr. 1, 1877	5¢	Preferred rate
Aug. 1, 1878	5¢	UPU rate

Figure 4 shows an 1874 cover to Plau, Germany. This is in the state of Mecklenburg Schwerin, no longer an independent state but simply a part of Germany. The red 3 is a Canadian accountancy mark, a credit of 3d to the U.K., a debit of 3d to Canada.



Figure 4. Posted in Berlin, Ont., 13 August 1874, and addressed to Plau, Mecklenburg Schwerin, Germany. Paid the pre-UPU 10¢ per ½ oz to Germany. The cover was carried by the Allan Samaritan out of Quebec, 15 August and offloaded at Londonderry, 24 August. Red London PAID 25 AU 74, AUSG 28 8 No. 1 bs.



Figure 5. Mailed in Elderhouse, N.S., 15 November, 1875. Addressed to Baden-Baden, Germany, the cover was franked with 20¢ in Small Queens to pay the double, pre-UPU 10¢ per ½ oz rate. Baden was a state, no longer independent, in southern Germany. Baden-Baden was a region in the state of Baden. The cover was carried by the *Allan Caspian* from Halifax, 16 November to Queenstown, 25 November. Red London PAID 25 NO 75, AUG 27 1-87 bs.

The cover in Figure 5 was paid at a double rate. Accordingly the accountancy mark was doubled to 6.

The next cover, Figure 6, is not only a double rate but it also paid the 2¢ per ½ ounce US transit fee. This fee was no longer levied on mail to the UK, but it remained in effect for other countries until Canada adhered to the UPU rates and regulations on 1 August 1878. The bold red 6 meant a 6d credit to Britain and a 6d debit to Canada.

The years between the 1874 convention at Berne that established the Postal Union and the 1878 convention at Paris that admitted Canada to the Postal Union were years of preferred rates for Canada.

At Berne, France and Spain had blocked Canada's admission to the Postal Union. Britain responded by granting Canada the 5¢ per ½ ounce Postal Union rate for letters to Britain. This was a preferred rate because it did not apply to other non-Postal Union countries.



Figure 6. Double pre-UPU Cunard rate to Leipzig, Germany. Posted in Quebec, 11 August, 1876, and paid double the 12¢ per ½ oz Cunard rate (2¢ per ½ oz U.S. transit fee included). Red London PAID 28 AU 76, B AUGARE 29 8 bs. Note that while Leipzig was in Saxony, Saxony was not included in the address.

Preferred rate to Germany



Figure 7. A preferred rate cover to Germany. Mailed in Montreal, Que., 8 February 1878, the cover was franked with two 5¢ Small Queens to pay double the pre-UPU 5¢ preferred rate to Germany. Carried on the Allan Samaritan from Halifax.

In 1877, Canada and Germany agreed on a 5¢ letter rate. Why would Germany agree to this? It might have been done to undermine France's position or for other political reasons having nothing to do with postal rates. The result was that the Canadian rate to Germany dropped from 10¢ to 5¢ on 1 April 1877. Both Britain's and Germany's 5¢ preferred rates became the 5¢ UPU rate when Canada adhered to the UPU rates and regulations on 1 August 1878.

The treaty with Germany specified that the post card rate should be one half of the letter rate. This resulted in Canada's strangest post card rate, 2½¢. Two such cards are known [5]. Figure 7 shows a double preferred rate to Germany. It is believed that only three preferred rate Canadian covers to Germany exist. Note that there is no accountancy mark and no London PAID transit stamp. Mail was being handled differently under Postal Union regulations.

Acknowledgement

Six of the covers shown came from Charles G Firby's 1997 sale of the Arfken collection. Thanks to Charles Firby for permission to scan and use the colour images in his catalogue.

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- [1] George B Arfken and Maggie Toms, When Were the 1 July 1870 Tables of Rates of Postage Published?, *PHSC Journal*, No. 48, pp. 28-29, 1987.
- [2] HE and HW Duckworth, *The Large Queen Stamps of Canada and Their Use, 1868-1872*, Vincent Graves Greene Philatelic Research Foundation, Toronto, 1986. The transit and backstamp dates are given by the Duckworths, p. 400.
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- [4] Charles G Firby, *The Postal Rates of Canada: 1851-1868, The Provincial Period—A Recording*.
- [5] George B Arfken, *Early Canada Post Cards, 1871-1911*, British North America Philatelic Society, 2004, p. 51. The 2½¢ cards are courtesy of Victor L Willson.

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The 1935 Canadian Silver Jubilee imperforate stamps: A review, unexpected findings, and new conclusions (Part 2)

Neil Donen

IN Part 1 (*BNA Topics*, Vol. 67, No. 3, 2010, pp. 8-19), the background for these issues was provided, and the 1¢, 2¢, 3¢, 5¢, and 10¢ imperforate stamps as described in major Canadian auction sales and catalogues since 1945 were reviewed. In Part 2, I begin by reviewing the same sources for information on the 13¢ imperfs and then continue the examination of other available information

The 13¢ imperforate stamps

Imprints from both the left and right hand side of the upper pane of Plate 1 are shown in Figures 21 and 22 respectively. I cannot determine if these are from the same, or different, panes. A third imprint block of six imperforate stamps comes from the lower pane of Plate 2 (Figure 23). A third hand side imprint from an upper pane has also been identified. Unfortunately, there is not enough information to identify the plate number (Figure 24). A review of the data in Table 4 (*cf.* p. 56) would strongly suggest this is from Plate 2. This, however, is purely speculative.



Figure 21. Vertical pair of imperforate 13¢ stamps showing imprint on right side of the Upper pane of Plate 1 [17].



Figure 22. Block of six imperforate 13¢ stamps showing imprint on left side of the Upper pane of Plate 1 [18].



Figure 23. Block of six imperforate 13¢ stamps showing imprint on right side of the Lower pane of Plate 2 [19] (letters enhanced).

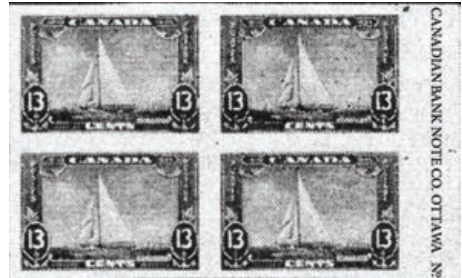


Figure 24. Block of four imperforate 13¢ stamps from right side of Upper pane (letters of the imprint enhanced). The plate number has been cut off [4].

Imperforate gutter blocks

A number of imperforate gutter blocks of eight for the 3¢ and 10¢ stamps were identified during the course of the review [20-25]. These were first seen in the 1975 Sissons auction of the Vincent Greene collection, which showed blocks of eight from the upper margins of the panes from the 3¢ and 10¢ values [25]. Two other 10¢ gutter blocks are from the lower margin of the pane. Figure 25 shows an example of the gutter block from the 10¢ stamp, demonstrating the lower margin. Five of the items of each of the 3¢ and 10¢ values were available for viewing at the same time from Saskatoon Stamps and Harmers, *i.e.*, references 21 through 24. HR Harmer, USA confirmed that the items offered for sale in the two auctions were different [23, 24]. The two gutter blocks from the 1975 Sissons auction are also different giving a total of six different gutter blocks. Table 2 summarises the findings. The numbers indicate the reference listing.



Figure 25. 10¢ imperforate gutter blocks of eight stamps spanning both the left and right panes. The block is from the lower margin [22].

Table 2. Location of the gutter blocks of eight

Duty	Upper margin (reference number)	Middle (reference number)	Lower margin (reference number)
3¢	[25]	[21]	[20]
		[22]	
		[23]	
		[24]	
10¢	[25]	[21]	[20]
		[23]	[22]
		[24]	

Library and Archives Canada (LAC)

I reviewed the philatelic images and records located at LAC in Ottawa [26, 27]. I found no correspondence relating to the imperforate panes. It is important to note that parts of the 1935 Silver Jubilee correspondence file on microfiche are restricted and not open for viewing by the general public [26]. One pane from each value was identified. Their pane position and plate numbers are listed in Table 3. Figure 26 shows the 5¢ pane (Right Lower Pane, Plate 2), reproduced courtesy of Canada Post. The initials are those of Arthur Sauvé, Postmaster General of Canada. It is dated 24 April 1935.

Table 3. Imperforate 1935 Silver Jubilee panes located at the National Archives, Ottawa

Value	Plate No.	Pane Position	LAC Reference No.
1¢	2	Right Lower	1990-040.000211-062
2¢	1	Right Lower	1989-040.000212-057
3¢	2	Right Upper	1989-040.000213-063
5¢	2	Right Lower	1989-040.000214-064
10¢	2	Left Lower	1989-040.000215-057
13¢	1	Upper	1989-040.000216-054

Royal Philatelic Collection

Correspondence with Mr Michael Sefi, Keeper of the Royal Philatelic Collection, revealed that there are no Canadian imperforate panes from the 1930s in the collection [28]. Mr Sefi further indicated that the only CSJ material in Her Majesty's collection are blocks of four stamps of each issued value, and die proofs (on proof paper on card) of each value. There are no other die proofs of any of the early 1930s issued stamps.



Figure 26. Imperforate Pane, Plate No. 2: 5¢ Right Lower Pane. Note the initials (Postmaster General) and date (© Canada Post Corporation (1935)). Reproduced with permission.)

The findings from my review of the currently known imperforate panes with imprints are summarised in Table 4. Appendix 1 is a listing of all the imprints with their auction or sale history.

Table 4. 1935 Silver Jubilee imperforate stamps, Pane position and plate numbers identified to date (Donen)

Duty	Plate 1				Plate 2				Total No. Panes
	Upper		Lower		Upper		Lower		
	Left	Right	Left	Right	Left	Right	Left	Right	
1¢					K	K	K	A	3
2¢	K		K	A					2
3¢	K	K	K		K	A	K		5
5¢							K	A	1
10¢	K				KK	?	A	K	5
13¢		AKKU				U		K	3
	Z	ZU				U		Z	

K = Known (identified) panes, one pane per K U = Pane position identified, plate unknown

A = Located at Library and Archives Canada, Ottawa, Canada

13¢ = Imprints occur on both sides of pane – i.e., left and right; = Z: distribution of imprints found on 13¢ stamp

Note: The total number of panes listed in the final column in Table 3 excludes panes from the Archives.

Observations and reflection

The data reviewed so far confirmed my original observation showing differences from the numbers and plates used as proposed by Jephcott. Jephcott based his number of imperforate stamps and the plate numbers distributed at the “direction of the Postmaster General” on observations provided to him by various dealers and collectors [1, 2]. He also is the first to admit that the listings are probably incomplete as “no official records on the quantities exist, and the numbers given are estimates based upon the most accurate information obtainable” [2]. I cannot confirm this statement, as parts of the correspondence file are not accessible to the general public.

Table 5. Dates of engraving of Silver Jubilee plates

Duty Value	Plate 1	Plate 2
1¢	20 March 1935	20 March 1935
2¢	22 March 1935	22 March 1935
3¢	30 March 1935	30 March 1935
5¢	4 April 1935	4 April 1935
10¢	29 March 1935	29 March 1935
13¢	18 March 1935	18 March 1935

Reviewing the identified plates used for the printing of the imperforates panes, one immediately notes that both Plates 1 and 2 were used and distributed. This differs from Jephcott’s list, which identifies only one plate. Brazer indicates that it was the custom at the time to supply the PO Department with six, large, sunk, die proofs in normal colour at the

same time as supplying them with the complete sheets (see below) of gummed imperforate stamps [3]. He further opines that the imperforate sheets were in fact Imprimatures and thus the first sheets printed on the new plates. This possible explanation does gain some credence as both Plates 1 and 2 of all the values were engraved on the same day (Table 5) [29].

Table 6 is a breakdown of the number of imperf stamps from each issued value, based on my research, which were available for sale and purchase within the public domain. The last column is a reiteration of Jephcott's numbers from Table 1.

Table 6. Number of 1935 Silver Jubilee imperforate stamps identified as being distributed (Based on imprints found on panes - Donen)

Scott #	Value	Plate No.	No. of Stamps	Jephcott
211	1¢	2	300	200
212	2¢	1	200	200
213	3¢	1, 2	250	300
214	5¢	2	100	200
215	10¢	1, 2	250	300
216	13¢	1,2	300	300

Jephcott indicated that only 200 stamps from each of the 1¢, 2¢, and 5¢ values were placed into circulation. Based on the information I have obtained and, assuming that all imprints were on complete panes when provided by Mr Deaville, the total number of 1¢ imperf stamps placed in the public domain is 300 stamps, not 200 as suggested by Jephcott. The possible number of imperf 2¢ stamps available to the public matches those provided by Jephcott; i.e., 200 stamps. The numbers may be higher, but there is no evidence to suggest this from the auction catalogues or other sources for the 60 years reviewed. Only one pane of the 5¢ value has been identified from the auction sales. The reason why only one pane has been identified is not clear.

It is of interest that the 5¢ CSJ imperf imprint has not surfaced in the public domain since 1964 and none of the 1¢ and 2¢ CSJ imperf imprints seen since 1982. However, single stamps, pairs and blocks continue to be offered for sale.

According to Jephcott, each of 300 imperforate 3¢, 10¢, and 13¢ stamps were distributed into the public domain. For the 3¢ and 10¢ values, this amounts to six panes each. This is at odds with the apparent "custom" of the printer providing six panes to the PO, with two of these not being available for general disposal. As seen from my review of the material at LAC, and in correspondence with the Keeper of the Royal Philatelic Collection, this "custom" does not seem to have been adhered to (at least for the 1935 Canada Silver Jubilee issue). However, the die proofs of the CSJ issue were sent to King George V.

Based on the data in Table 4, I suggest that five panes of the 3¢ value i.e., 250 stamps, were provided to private collectors. The sixth pane was kept by the Post Office. The information collected would seem to suggest that the panes provided to the Post Office by the printers were the upper panes from Plates 1 and 2 (four panes). The remaining two panes provided were the left lower panes from Plates 1 and 2.

Similarly, at least 250 imperforate 10¢ stamps (i.e., five panes) were distributed into the public domain. The sixth pane was sent to the PO Department Archives. The reason for the presence of three left upper sheets (one from Plate 1 and two from Plate 2) for this value is difficult to explain.

The finding of six gutter blocks of eight imperforate stamps for the 3¢ and 10¢ imperfs is interesting and perplexing. As each block consists of two rows, these findings favour 10 such blocks, not five, as suggested by dealers and auctioneers, being available for sale. This is at odds with all the information identified and collected. Currently, I have no explanation for this finding. I am also unable to determine whether the private collector received the imperf stamps as either one, full, undivided sheet (containing four panes) or as half sheets (two panes each).

The 13¢ stamps were printed in sheets of 200 per plate divided into two panes. Three panes have been identified through sales of the imperforate sheets with imprints. The known imprints indicate that both Plates One and Two were given to the private collector. If one assumes that the printers, who could provide “*up to*” six panes, only sent four panes, i.e., 400 stamps, this would account for the three panes in circulation, but does not account for the fourth pane.

In reviewing the plates and sheets identified, it is clear that Jephcott’s original description, tying all the publicly distributed sheets to one plate only, is incorrect. It would also appear that the suggested quantities are conjectural and purely speculative. Finally, the statement made by both Brazer and Jephcott, that one imperforate pane of each 1935 Canada Silver Jubilee issued value was given to King George V for his collection, has not been substantiated. Given these findings, it may well be worth the effort to review other issues and to see if Jephcott’s plate numbers and quantities stand up to scrutiny.

Acknowledgements

A number of people contributed to the successful submission of the article. I wish to acknowledge the assistance and permission of John Jamieson of Saskatoon Stamps for allowing me to use the many images from his database that appear in the article. Mr Jamieson also was a wealth of information, very graciously guiding me through the history of the various items and reviewing the article prior to its submission. Permission to reproduce Figure 13b from Eastern Auctions Ltd and Figure 23 from Dan Eaton is also gratefully acknowledged. I would like to thank Lex DeMent for permission to reproduce the many images from the Sissons and LCD Stamp Co Ltd auction catalogues. Peter Newroth reviewed the penultimate draft, providing a valuable second look. Elizabeth Rubin assisted with the identification of some of the material housed at the National Archives. Bob Heasman very generously allowed me access to all his auction catalogues. This was key to making this article actually happen. Finally, I wish to acknowledge Gray Scrimgeour for all his advice and assistance in reviewing the many iterations of the article prior to its submission for publication.

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Appendix 1

Value	Figure	Plate	Pane	Reference	Lot/Stock (S)#
1¢	5	2	LL	[6]	581
				[7]	227
	7a	2	RU	[4]	3268
				[5]	3268
				[30]	232
				[4]	3269
7b	2	RU	[5]	3269	
			[31]	512	
			[4]	3268	
2¢	8a	1	LU	[5]	3268
				[30]	232
				[4]	3269
	8b	1	LU	[5]	3269
				[31]	512
				[7]	228
3¢	9	1	LL	[7]	228
				[9]	S65014
	10	1	LU	[8]	283
				[10]	S25226
	11	1	RU	[11]	S84775
				[32]	1456
	12	2	LU	[12]	647
				[4]	3269
13a	2	LL	[5]	3269	
			[31]	512	
			[13]	502	
			[4]	3268	
5¢	15	2	LL	[5]	3268
				[30]	232
	16a	2	LL	[4]	3269
				[5]	3269
				[31]	512
				[14]	S108490
10¢	16b	2	LL	[15]	S84772
				[32]	1456
	17	1	LU	[16]	S84774
				[32]	1456
	18	2	LU	[4]	3268
				[30]	232
	19a	2	RL	[4]	3269
				[5]	3269
19b	2	RL	[31]	512	
			[9]	S65014	
			[17]	S84773	
			[32]	1456	
13¢	20	?2	RU	[8]	285
				[18]	S108493
	21	1	Upper (R)	[19]	885
				[4]	3269
	22	1	Upper (L)	[5]	3269
				[31]	512
23	2	Lower (R)	[17]	S84773	
			[32]	1456	
24	?	Upper (R)	[8]	285	
			[18]	S108493	

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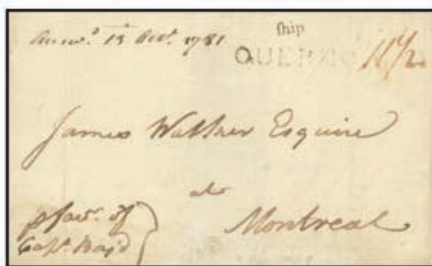
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Three cancellations looking for collectors

Mike Street

WHILE some Canadian postmarks prove to be very popular—RPOs and Squared Circles come to mind—others draw only a few adherents. In this article, I would like to give some exposure to three cancellations that are looking for one or more collectors to take them under their wing and give them the respect they deserve. All are twentieth century—one early, one early to middle, and the third quite recent. The first two were written about by our late colleagues Wally Gutzman and Stan “The Yellow Peril” Lum. As far as I know, the third has not been given print space prior to this piece.

Double Circle cancellations

Although I had been keeping an eye on this type of cancellation for some time, Wally Gutzman’s brief article on them in the July 2006 *Postal History Journal* [1, 2] caused me to write him. We kept on exchanging information until shortly before he passed away last year.

In the article, Wally called the cancels “2-ring Canada Datestamps”. We agreed later that this could easily cause confusion with the iconic 4-ring cancels of the 1850s-60s, the later 2-ring cancels of the 1868-1898 period, the 2- and 3-ring “Orbs” of the late 1800s-early 1900s, and the larger “Barrel” cancels of the 1955-62 period, and decided to name them “Double Circles”.



Figure 1. 1906 Charlottetown, PEI Double Circle cancel on post card, showing the island’s mailboat caught in the winter ice. (Courtesy Robert Traquair)

Keywords & phrases: Cancellations, Double Circle, British & Foreign, Millenium Ovals

The very interesting post card in Figure 1 is enhanced by an example of the Double Circle type of cancellation in purple, which reads “CHARLOTTETOWN/PEI” in the outer rings and “21/July/(19)06” in the centre.

The first Double Circle that ever caught my attention is shown in Figure 2. Applied in Montreal pre-WWI, it reads “MONTREAL/CANADA” in the outer rings and “No. 357/APR/6” in the centre, and has a thin outer ring when compared to the Charlottetown cancel in Figure 1, which has a fairly thick outer ring in comparison. After starting to work with Wally Gutzman, I was looking at this cancel and realized that Gib Wallace had been including similar strikes in his series of Postage Due articles in *Maple Leaves* [3], calling them “Postage Due Handstamps” because they often appeared on mail that had attracted extra charges for whatever reason. Most of Gib’s strikes came from Montreal, and many of them had a number instead of a year date. There were also differences in the size of inner and outer circles.

Wally came up with a starter list of offices that had used Double Circle cancellations. As of December 2008 the offices were the following:

Calgary	Prince Albert
Charlottetown	Regina Registered
Danville (Quebec)	Saskatoon – A, B, C
Edmonton DLO (3 diff)	Sherbrooke
Halifax	Toronto
Halifax DLO	Toronto DLO (8 diff)
Halifax Letter Carrier Supt.	Toronto Exhibition
Halifax Registered	Toronto Postal Station F
Hamilton DLO (3 diff)	Toronto Registered
Montreal	Vancouver
New Westminster	Victoria
Orillia	Winnipeg
Ottawa	Winnipeg DLO (2 diff)
Paris Post Office	

It is certain that new offices and new hammers from known offices will surface. For a cancel collector looking for a challenge, there are many things to investigate—early and late dates of use, inner and outer circle diameters, type fonts and sizes used, year date vs no year date, and included numbers. For instance, just recently I came across two TORONTO, CANADA/REGISTERED strikes, one with the number “35” following “REGISTERED” in the bottom of the outer circle, the other with the number “97”. How many of these were there? Another very interesting aspect of a study could be trying to answer the question, Were Double Circle cancellations created with a specific purpose in mind?

As seen in Figure 1, illustrating a collection of Double Circles with actual uses can be most enjoyable. To further whet someone’s appetite, I present the cover in Figure 3, a



Figure 2. Pre-WWI Montreal Double Circle.

spectacular letter registered letter from Nain, Labrador to Jamaica in June 1908 that had quite rare US Registration labels applied in both New York and Boston. In Jamaica, the letter was shunted around a bit before being marked in red “Left the Island” and returned to the sender, picking up the “Halifax.N.S./Registered” Double Circle on the reverse before arriving at the Dead Letter Office in St. John’s, Newfoundland.



Figure 3. Registered letter from Nain, Labrador to Jamaica via Boston and New York; returned via Halifax and St. John’s, Newfoundland in June 1908. The letter took over six months to get back to the sender. (Courtesy Longley Auctions)

British and Foreign Office cancellations

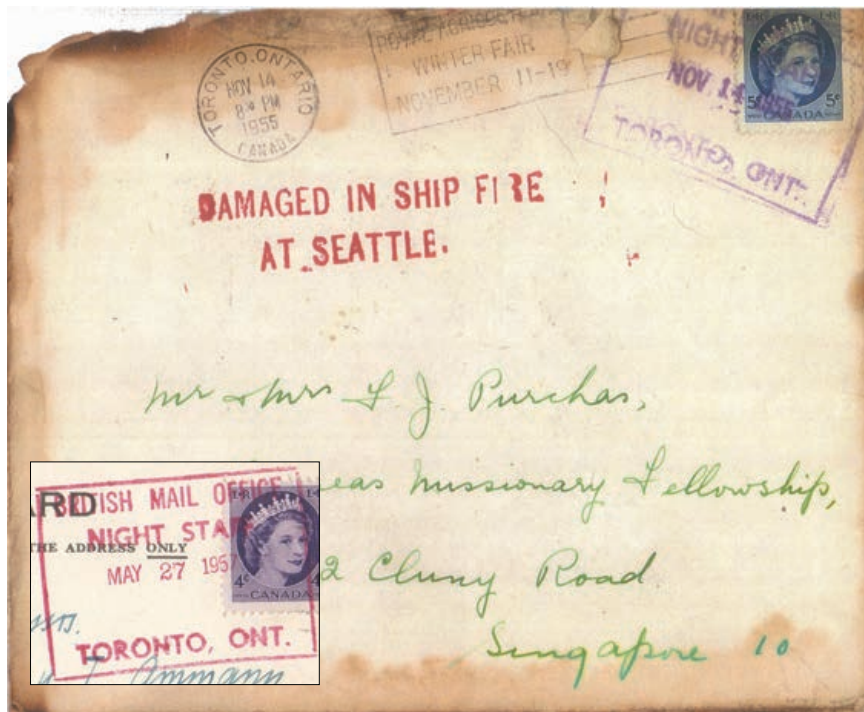


Figure 4. Cover carrying a Toronto British Mail Office cancellation damaged in 1955 ship fire in Seattle, WA. Inset: a later example of this cancellation. (Courtesy: cover - Jeffrey Arndt; cancel - Nick Lazenby.)

The very interesting cover in Figure 4 introduces the second type of postmark looking for a collector, the “British and Foreign Office” cancellation. Addressed to Singapore on 14 November 1955, the cover in Figure 4 was cancelled with the rectangular “BRITISH MAIL OFFICE /NIGHT SHIFT /TORONTO, ONT.” cancellation. (See inset for a clearer image.) Before getting into particulars of the type, readers will want to know the story of the cover [4, 5]:

The [6586 ton gross American Mail Lines] motor vessel MV Ocean Mail was in collision with the 7642 ton Arizona in the Columbia River [in Washington State, USA] on 22 November 1955, sustaining damage to the port side. While undergoing repair on 30 November a fire broke out in the mail room when an adjacent bulkhead was being welded. The fire was quickly extinguished and the vessel was able to resume its voyage to Penang, Malaysia on 1 December, but without the fire damaged mail. The Canadian mail damaged by the fire was returned to Vancouver, where the Post Office sorted it out and applied the “Damaged” cachets in red.



Figure 5: 1957 Montreal PQ, B & F-R Barrel (left), 1915 Halifax British Mail Branch Post Office oval (centre), and 1937 Montreal British Mail Branch (left) cancellations.

As a collector of Canada's 1955–1962 Barrel cancels [6], I have long been familiar with two of those assigned to the Montreal post office, “MONTREAL P.Q. B & F-A.” and “MONTREAL P.Q. B & F-R.”. An example of the latter is shown in Figure 5 (left). The abbreviations stand for “British & Foreign-Airmail” and “British & Foreign-Registered”.

What I didn't realize until 2006 was that there was a long history of Canadian “British ...” or “B & F” cancellations. In a brief segment, tucked away in a *Maple Leaves* article on Admiral covers [7], Stan Lum showed the cancellation in Figure 5 (centre) and asked readers for information about it. I replied to Stan [8], showing the cancellation inset in Figure 4. This brought a reply from Derek Avery [9], who provided a different strike, Figure 5 (right).

Since the latest articles were printed, I have received or found on my own several new and very different “British and Foreign Office” cancellations. To date they are known from Toronto, Montreal, Quebec, St John, and Halifax, in the four different styles shown here, as well as at least one straight line cancel and a straight-line printed facing slip. They seem to have been in use from 1915 to 1962, with apparently steady use mostly in Montreal from the late 1920s into the 1950s, and sporadically in other cities. Another wording, “B & F Div.,” seems to have been used in the late 1920s and early 30s, then replaced until it reappears in the late 1940s. Because most of the work on this type of cancel has been done there, I am working on a follow-up article for *Maple Leaves* to illustrate and document all previously undocumented cancels that have been reported to date.

What is left to do with “British and Foreign Office” cancellations? Almost everything. The information here and in *Maple Leaves* just touches the surface of a much larger subject. The different types need to be given designations, and a census is needed to gather information on their use as well as early and late dates. Probably the most important work falls in the historical area, with the key questions being “What was the organization and function of the branch or division, when was it started and stopped, why did some offices appear and/or disappear?”

Millenium Oval cancellations

In the mid-1980s, member George Olson prepared a monograph detailing many/most of the Canadian oval cancellation of the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. As with

the two previous types of cancellations discussed here, collecting interest in them never really caught on.

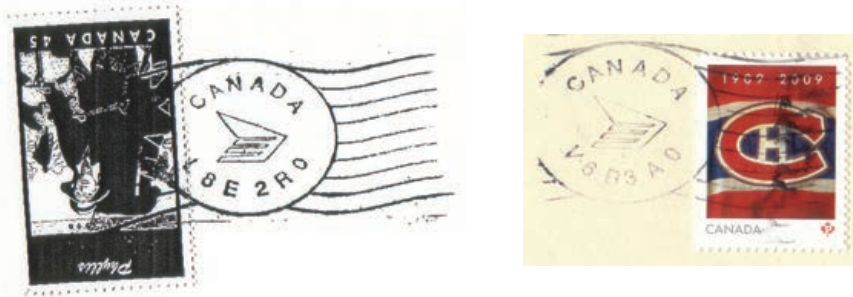


Figure 6. Millenium Oval single impressions, (left), Stoney Creek ON 1998; (right) Vancouver, BC 2009.

Sometime late in the 45¢ first class postage era, apparently in 1998, a new type of roller cancellation appeared on Canadian mail. The oval is $\sim 27\text{mm} \times 31\text{mm}$ (ink thickness will cause some variation) with “CANADA” at the top and a postal code at the bottom. Nine wavy lines extend from either end of the oval. It appears that the device can be set to make one impression or three impressions; on the latter, ovals are separated by 35 mm of wavy lines. The earliest one I noticed (a single impression) arrived at work on 7 October 1998 and is shown in Figure 6, left. Since then Charles Livermore and I have seen or acquired several more, the latest dated (by machine markings) 19 December 2009 is the single impression illustrated in Figure 6, at right. Because they overlap the turn of the century, I have dubbed them “Millenium Ovals”. Figure 7 shows a 1999–2000 triple impression from Victoria, BC.



Figure 7. Triple impression Millenium Oval used in Victoria, BC in 1999–2000.

To date, Millenium Ovals are known from: Halifax NS B3K 1T0; Montreal H3C 1S0; Ottawa (code unreadable); Saskatoon SK (code unreadable); St. John’s NL (A1A ???); Stoney Creek ON L8E 2R0; Vancouver BC V6B 3A0, and Victoria BC V8Z 4B0.

Two more oval cancellations came on the scene in the same period as the Millenium Ovals. Whether they should be called by the same name remains to be seen. Both are dated. The first is a roller that could also be termed a “slightly squashed circle”, measuring $\sim 27\text{mm} \times 28\text{mm}$, reading “OTTAWA/9.9.1999/CANADA” (Figure 8). There are only five wavy lines in this cancellation, and they do not touch either side of the oval.

The second, a rubber handstamp and not a roller, measures $\sim 34\text{mm} \times 45\text{mm}$ and reads “TORONTO/1998-07-08/M4L 3T0. It is illustrated in Figure 9.



Figure 8. 1999 dated Ottawa oval roller.



Figure 9. 1998 dated Toronto oval handstamp.

Offered to a good home

Although my personal interest remains high, because of my other activities I am not able to pursue a collection of any of the cancellations described in this article. I would like to see one or more serious collectors take them up and give them the research treatment that, at least in my opinion, is called for. To any collector who might be truly interested, I make the following offer: I will turn over to such a collector all paperwork (at no charge) and any examples (at cost) I have of any type. For the Double Circles, I have extensive notes to/from Wally Gutzman, many scans of covers/strikes that have been illustrated in auction catalogues or on eBay, and a few covers. For the “British...” cancellations I have copies of articles, many scans of examples, and several covers. In the Millenium Oval category, I have several covers and one piece. Please contact me at one of my addresses in the BNAPS Business section in the back of this issue of *BNA Topics*.

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Match box revenue stamps

John Parkin

EVERYONE knows that governments will find ways to collect taxes. In this article we will see two examples of a tax—on matches of all things—that was collected by the Government of Canada at one time.

The matchbox in Figure 1 at right was produced by the Eddy Match Company of Hull, Quebec for the Canadian Pacific News Service. The fact that tax was included in the price was indicated by the small circular black “EXCISE TAX/½¢/PAID” logo printed at lower right on the label.



Figure 2. These matches, made in Sweden, were taxed at $\frac{3}{16}$ ¢ per packet. The Excise Tax stamp was affixed to the box.



Figure 1. These made in Canada matches were taxed at ½¢ per two packets. The Excise tax stamp was printed on the box label.

The made-in-Sweden match box in Figure 2 at left had a $\frac{3}{16}$ ¢ Excise Tax stamp (van Dam #FX53) applied to the box on arrival in this country.

The tax on matches was repealed in 1949 when a general manufacturer’s excise tax was introduced.

Keywords & phrases: Revenue stamps, matches

BNAPS business and reports

President's column

Robert Lemire

I am honoured to become President of our Society. My predecessors and numerous other members have devoted many hours of work over the years so that the Society has remained vigorous and financially stable. I hope to continue those efforts. The President is but one officer of the Society, and obviously the Board of Directors as a whole is responsible for its overall management. The President has the task of providing direction for the day-to-day operations within a perceived long-term direction for the Society. Certainly technological and resultant societal changes will require that BNAPS also continue to change if it is to survive. However, it was our first BNAPS President, Walter R Hoffmann (in *British North America Topics*, Vol. 1, No. 1), who stated: "... services as shall be provided cannot receive proper consideration unless prepared carefully and thoughtfully before presentation. Proceeding slowly, but surely, learning to walk before we run, is the manner of approach more apt to guarantee favourable results."



Therefore, expect to see changes, but evolutionary changes, not revolutionary changes. Expect to see more use of electronic meetings and publication, but not without the time being taken first to consider costs and potential consequences.

As George Dresser noted in the last issue of *BNA Topics*, this autumn has seen the departure of several hard-working, long-serving members of the BNAPS Executive, and we have been fortunate to find willing replacements. Secretary is arguably the most time-consuming position in the Society, and David G Jones has volunteered to take the reins from Pete Jacobi. The study groups are among the most important features of BNAPS, and with the retirement of Barry Brown, Peter MacDonald has taken over the position of Vice-President, Study Groups. This summer, BNAPS members also elected five Directors for 2010-2014, and three of those elected (Richard Fleet, Ron Majors, and Adri Veenstra) are new to the Board. Congratulations and thanks to all.

The BNAPS website has become a key element for the Society for distribution of information, and also a window through which the Society presents itself to non-members. Bob Lane, who set up and nurtured the website from its inception, decided to relinquish his position as BNAPS Webmaster at the end of the summer. I am pleased that Greg Spring has agreed to fill this position, as Greg has worked with Bob Lane on the website for several years; also, Dave Bartlet has agreed to take on the position of Deputy Webmaster.

This is an organization that functions only because individuals volunteer their time and their expertise. Over the next two years I intend to ask many BNAPS members, not just those on the Board, for their help and advice. Indeed, some members already have been approached on various issues. Please give these requests careful consideration. It is only with the cooperation of all members that BNAPS can continue to function as "The Society for Canadian Philately".

From the Secretary—report date: 7 October 2010

David G Jones

(184 Larkin Dr, Nepean, ON K2J 1H9, e-mail: <shibumi.management@gmail.com>)

Membership fees

Annual membership fees are \$C 30 or equivalent in US dollars. Membership applications submitted during the second or third quarter of the year should be accompanied by 75% or 50%, respectively, of the annual fee. Applications submitted in the fourth quarter of the year should be accompanied by 25% of the annual fee plus the full fee for the coming year. Family memberships are available for 50% more than the individual membership fee. Three-year memberships can be obtained at a 10% reduction. Send application form and cheque or money order to the Secretary.

Applications for membership

After receipt of an application, the New Applicant's name and membership number are printed in the next issue of *BNA Topics*. If no objection from any other BNAPS member is received within approximately 60 days, then the applicant is listed as a “New Member” in the next issue of *BNA Topics*. Collecting interests of New Applicants follow the “C” at the end of the initial listing so that members can get in touch (through the Secretary) with collectors sharing similar interests.

- 6580 Charles Ewing, Baton Rouge, LA. C: British and the Commonwealth
- 6581 Geoffrey Browning, Kars, ON. C: Canada
- 6582 John N de la Vergne, North Bay, ON. C: Newfoundland Caribou Stamps
- 6583 Domenic Zarlenga, Stouffville, ON. C: Canada
- 6584 Brian Ostro, New Port Richey, FL. C: Canadian Nautical, Maritime, Admirals, Elizabeth II, WW II, Cinderellas, Covers, USA, World, Commonwealth
- 6585 Zachary Agatstein, Providence RI. C: Newfoundland
- 6586 Don MacKenzie, Gastonia, NC. C: QV cancels, FDC to present
- 6587 Richard Judge, Racine, WI. C: Large and Small Queens
- 6588 James Ruffell, St. Albert, AB. C: not specified
- 6589 Sean Dail, Raleigh, NC. C: Canada and provinces 1840 - 1960; Admirals

New members

All applicants 6564 to 6579 have been confirmed as full members of BNAPS.

Address changes (new addresses shown)

- 6324 Gregory Pope, Oakville, ON
- 6104 Robert Shoemaker, Cockeysville, MD
- 5787 Charles Miller, Harper Woods MI 48225-1457
- 6459 Edward Lewis, Victoria BC
- 6068 Mark Blaser, Raleigh, NC. 27610

Reinstated

- | | | |
|-----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|
| R4006 Andrew P Nimmo | R5241 William Coates | R6321 Thomas G Clark |
| R4080 Alan C Crowther | R5871 Russell A Bell | R6484 Stephen Werner |
| R4492 Ronald D Leith | R5874 David R Symons | |
| R5194 Lyse Rousseau | R6259 Sean Weatherup | |

Deceased

- | | |
|----------------|---------------|
| Duane Loughlin | James E Woods |
|----------------|---------------|

Total active membership including new applications as of 7 October 2010 1186

Announcements

Vincent G Greene Award for 2009 goes to Charles Firby and George Arfken

The Vincent G Greene Award is presented annually to the author (or authors) of the best article or series of articles appearing in *BNA Topics* in the previous year. It is based on a vote of members of the Publications Committee and designated members of the BNAPS executive. As announced at BNAPEX 2010 in Victoria, the award (engraved mug and certificate), for the publication year 2009, was made to Charles G Firby and George B Arfken for their article “The Twelve-Penny Black Covers” (*BNA Topics*, Voil. 66, No. 4, pp. 8-20).

Their article described the printing, distribution, and use of the Province of Canada 12d black, and documented all known genuine covers bearing a copy of that stamp. Many of the covers were illustrated, and a number of other covers, not considered to be genuine by the authors, were also discussed.

Both authors have been members of BNAPS since the early 1970s, have served our Society as Directors, and are members of the Order of the Beaver. Charles Firby also served as President of BNAPS in 1993 and 1994. George was awarded the Vincent G Greene Award before, in 1988 (shared) and again in 1993.

John S Siverts Award for 2009 goes to Norris (Bob) Dyer for the Newfie Newsletter

The John S Siverts Award is given each year for the best Study Group newsletter published during the previous calendar year. It is based on a vote of the Vice President of Study Groups, the Study Group Reporter, and designated members of the BNAPS executive. Congratulations to Norris (Bob) Dyer, Chairman of the Newfoundland Study Group and Editor of their Newfie Newsletter, who received the award for 2009 at BNAPEX 2010 in Victoria.

BNAPS Annual Reports

The annual reports submitted by BNAPS officers at BNAPEX (Victoria) are available on line at <<http://www.bnaps.org/reports.htm>>. In previous years, these were published in *BNAPortraitS*. Paper copies of specific reports can be obtained from the Secretary David G Jones, 184 Larkin Drive, Nepean, ON, K2J 1H9, Canada: Tel. 613-825-5062 (winter), 902-825-4091 (summer), e-mail <shibumi.management@gmail.com>.

Consolidated Income Statement—Corrections

In the BNAPS Consolidated Income Statement published in *BNA Topics* Vol. 67, No. 3, p. 74, there are two errors. One is a typographical error. In the table column for 2008, under “Bequests & Gifts”, the entry should have read “\$2395.41”, not “\$52395.41”. Also, in the same column, the amount of “\$42,432.50” shown as “Cost of Donated Books Sold” was actually a write-down of the value of books donated to the Society, and not a cash loss. All amounts are in US dollars. We regret the errors.

Order of the Beaver (BNAPEX 2010) (*William C. Walton*)

Two new members were inducted into The Order of the Beaver at the Victoria 2010 BNAPEX.

John S (Jack) Gordon first joined BNAPS in 1953, and is best known today for his continuing work on squared circle cancels. He served as a Director on the BNAPS Board from 2006-2010, has exhibited, written extensively for *Topics*, currently chairs the Squared Circle Cancels study group, and in 2001 completed *The Squared Circle Cancellations of Canada*, a complete update of earlier references and now the standard reference in the field.

Harry W Machum is a longtime BNAPS member who has served the Society as a two-term Board Director (2000-2008), as a past Librarian, as Chairman of the Elizabethan Study Group beginning in 1993, as a judge at several BNAPEXes, and as co-chairman of the 2006 Sudbury BNAPEX. He is a Gold Medal exhibitor at the National level, and co-authored the 800-page three-volume *Postal Rates and Fees of the Elizabethan Era*. He is a member of the Philatelic Specialists Society of Canada and has remained active in local philately with the Sudbury Stamp Club.

At the same meeting, The Order Of The Beaver Lifetime Achievement Award was awarded to *Charles Verge*. His philatelic accomplishments are too numerous to detail. To cite a few, he has served at the highest level in many leading societies, including the RPSC (Vice President 1991-2000, President 2000-2006) and the Vincent G Greene Philatelic Foundation (Board of Directors since 1997). He has exhibited and written extensively. Charles is a regionally, nationally, and internationally accredited judge. He has represented Canada in many international venues and has played key roles in many major Canadian shows.

2010 Hall of Fame Awards (*George Dresser*)

Initiated in 1993 by then President, Chuck Firby, the BNAPS Hall of Fame Award is given to honour a member who has made a significant general or specific contribution to the Society, a contribution which should not go unrecognized. There are two categories, contributions by a member in an elected or appointed position, or contributions by an individual member acting on their own initiative. Persons receiving the Hall of Fame Award are selected by the President. I was pleased to be able to recognize the contributions of two members that were particularly helpful to me during my tenure as president and to the several presidents that preceded me. These members were honoured at the BNAPEX 2010 banquet in Victoria, British Columbia: *Mr Peter Jacobi* and *Mr Robert K Lane*.

Robert K Lane (Bob) has been the Webmaster since the website was first created in 1995 some 15 years ago. In this digital age, the website is the primary tool for communicating with our membership on a real-time basis, for recruiting new members, and for paying dues. Bob and the associates he has recruited have continually improved the appearance and functionality of the website. Bob has fostered the development of his associates so that there is no loss of leadership or technical capability as Bob completed his tenure as Webmaster at the conclusion of the Victoria convention. BNAPS has a wonderful website that effectively conveys current information, educational information, and archival information to the membership and to other interested parties, many of whom become BNAPS members. Well done, Bob, and a big thank you from the Society!

Peter Jacobi has been the BNAPS Secretary since the year 2000. The Secretary's position is a time-consuming and demanding job; it's a lot of work. Peter has filled this position for 10 years, and he has filled it exceedingly well. He even takes the job with him on his annual trek to Montana for his summer vacation. Ten years is a long time, and having this continuity in the Secretary's position is a big help to those members filling the officer and director

positions that change every two years, because a long-serving Secretary is the corporate memory. As President, when I did not know why we did something a certain way or simply did not know something I needed to know, Peter was there to provide historical perspective and to answer questions. I should add that Peter had the lead for staging the wonderful convention just-completed convention in Victoria, British Columbia. Well done, Peter, and a big thank you from the Society!

Election Results

Elected to serve from 2010-2014 on the BNAPS Board of Directors

Andy Ellwood
 J Richard Fleet
 P Charles Livermore
 Ronald E Majors
 Adri Veenstra

Executive (all elected by acclamation)

President: **Robert Lemire**
 First Vice-President: **Norris (Bob) Dyer**
 Vice-President Regional Groups: **J A Forbes, Jr.**
 Vice-President Study Groups: **Peter R MacDonald**
 Secretary: **David G Jones**
 Treasurer: **Jean-Claude Michaud**

Regional group rant

Jack Forbes

OVERVIEW: The 2010 Convention, with bourse, was held in the beautiful old Empress Hotel in Victoria, BC. There were many well-attended Study Group Seminars, and the Regional Group Representatives who attended got together for a bit of a jam session to discuss the inner workings of the Regional Group program. Along with a review of different approaches to meetings taken by the various regions, two important aspects of Regional Group life were highlighted. The first dealt with our treatment of new members. Very often the only exposure to BNAPS that incoming collectors experience is at the local level. That means that each and every one of us is an ambassador of sorts for our organization, which translates into us needing to ensure that the first impressions of BNAPS are favourable. Furthermore, we must be sure to include newcomers in Group activities to make it easy for them to become part of the region's "family".

The second major point to be made was that when planning a Group meeting which incorporates a partners' component, such as a luncheon or evening dinner, it is most important to also arrange activities for those partners while the members are doing things philatelic. The particular venue where the meetings are being held will likely determine just what form the diversions will take, but frequently such things as wine tours, tours of historic sites, even shopping trips will be appropriate. The basic message, however, remains one of inclusion of the partners in the planning process for meetings.

Potential New Region: Upon examination of the geographic make-up of the Dixie Beavers Group, it has been suggested that we consider removing Florida from that region, and setting that state up as a region of its own. There seems to be a concentration of BNAPS

members there, and with a number of people from other regions spending a portion of the winter season in that area, there could well be the basis for a strong new region. Mark Isaacs has volunteered to spearhead this effort, citing a couple of local stamp shows as possible meeting places to get things rolling. Mark can be reached at: P.O. Box 5245, Sarasota, Florida 34232.

New Webmaster: After many years of dedicated service, Bob Lane has turned over the duties associated with the operation of the BNAPS website. Greg Spring now is the BNAPS Webmaster, and Dave Bartlet <dave.bartlet@shaw.ca> will handle Regional Group items, so send information about upcoming meetings, as well as meeting reports and photos, to Dave.

New Regional Group Representative E-mail Address: Please note that Geoff Newman, contact for the St. Lawrence Seaway Group, has changed his email address to: <mgnewman2@gmail.com>.

Promotion of BNAPS at Stamp Shows in your area: Several Groups are very active in providing information for prospective new members during stamp shows in their area. Some are able to obtain a table from the show organizers, with members staffing the table to answer questions. In other cases, BNAPS information flyers are placed in strategic areas at the shows, where they can be picked up by interested collectors. These flyers are available, as are limited supplies of back issues of *BNA Topics*. Just let us know if they are required.

Presidential Visits: Our new President, Robert Lemire, has expressed the desire to spend a bit more time “in the field”, and he hopes to visit some of the Regions over the period of his term. If you would like to have Robert attend one of your meetings, you could contact him at: <rlemire000@sympatico.ca>.

Regional group reports: (Note that only a brief outline of the meetings will appear in this column, and you are encouraged to check out the BNAPS web site for further details. (Please remember to send me: <JAFRBS@aol.com>, and our Deputy Webmaster, Dave Bartlet <dave.bartlet@shaw.ca>, copies of your meeting reports.)

The summer season has definitely meant fewer activities on the meetings front. It is likely that the report in the next *BNA Topics* will see a flood of new information. In the meantime, we do have some gatherings to report.

Great news on one front: the **Mid-Atlantic Group** held a very successful rejuvenation meeting in conjunction with the APS show in Richmond, Virginia, with 14 members in attendance. Six of these were from the region, with eight from other areas. Some of the visiting members were exhibiting at the show. JC Stillions made a presentation on his work with the conversion of the Pratt Newfoundland Collection to digital media. The group also signed up two new members and has a couple of other prospects.

The group plans to schedule another meeting either later this fall or early next year. Jeff Arndt is the contact person – he’s at: <arndt123@aol.com>.

The **Atlantic Canada Group** held a well-attended meeting in conjunction with NOVAPEX 2010 in Dartmouth, NS. Seventeen members participated, including Peter Douglass, a long-time member and Admirals collector. There was good representation from other parts of Nova Scotia and from New Brunswick as well.

After a review of BNAPEX 2010—Victoria, discussion turned to difficulties in searching for articles in the Horace Harrison Library, with a request for guidance from the Webmaster. The possibility of meeting at some of the other stamp shows in the area was also raised. Several members contributed interesting items for the Show-and-Tell portion of the program.

John Burnett reports that the **Dixie Beavers Group** hopes to hold a reorganization meeting in conjunction with the Huntsville Show (HUNPEX) next spring. Interested members should contact John directly at: <JB45855@aol.com>.

Donations—2010

BNAPS wishes to express its sincere thanks and appreciation to the following members who have made financial contributions to the Society in 2010 (as of September 20). The classes of contribution are: Patron—\$100 or more; Sponsor—to \$100; Sustaining—to \$50; Contributing—to \$25.

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R6272 Wood
R6309 McCutcheon
R6327 Poppenk
R6360 Berkowitz
R6415 Miersch
R6484 Werner
R6506 Marshall

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