



BRITISH COLUMBIA

POSTAL HISTORY

RESEARCH GROUP

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JULY 1998

POSTAL HISTORY

I have always enjoyed postal history and other non-conventional displays of philatelic material and this may be the reason I started the B.C. POSTAL HISTORY NEWS LETTER. For this reason I was pleased when Bill Robinson, in the Oct/Dec 1996 issue of *Topics*, outlined what he considered were the failings of the international judges at CAPEX'96. I had hoped that as a result of his comments there would be a marked improvement in the judging of exhibits of non-traditional philatelic material such as postal history and other specialty areas of philately. Unfortunately, this has not been the case.

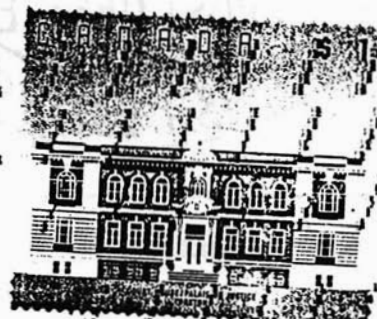
The Critique at PIPEX'98 was a prime example of what should not happen to exhibitors. A critique should be positive. One that encourages the exhibitor to progress and exhibit again. A critique is not the place for derogatory or abusive comments that embarrass the exhibitor in front of his fellow collectors. Unfortunately, the comments at the PIPEX'98 Critique were completely uncalled for. As a result a number of well known collectors have stated that they will not exhibit research material again. The matter is now under review by both the Royal Philatelic Society of Canada, and the American Philatelic Society. It is hoped that both societies will issue a positive statement, one which will reassure exhibitors that this type of inappropriate behavior by judges will not take place again.

This is not the first time local judges have shown a lack of sensitivity. A few years ago an exhibitor of specialty material was told not to waste the judges time with his exhibit, he should just write a book. Judging is not an easy task as a judge is expected to be an authority on all fields of philately and is often required to judge using very poorly defined rules. As philately moves further and further from the mere sticking of stamps in a book, the more difficult it becomes for both the exhibitor and the judge.

The major problem with Western Canadian postal history is that the "rate and routes" definition of postal history as used by the F.I.P. is irrelevant. By the time B.C. entered Confederation in 1871, rates had been standardized and mail routes well documented. Under the F.I.P. rules, rare postal markings are of limited significance and as a result are often ignored by judges. On the other hand, stamps with a high catalogue value, neatly mounted with little more than the Scott's catalogue information are given major awards "because of their great value".

The result has been a major loss to philately as many collectors have given up exhibiting. Now may be the time for postal history buffs to follow the lead of the thematic collectors by establishing a set of realistic rules and then insisting that special judges be selected to judge postal history exhibits. In the meantime, I hope that many of you will continue to develop and exhibit your postal collections as many of us appreciate the effort that goes into producing a first class display of postal material.

619 VEB 1V9 98061
 POSTAL CODE/COUE



SNELL BUBBLE JET - MODIFIED
 See Vol. 7 No. 1 page 194-195

The Snell Bubble Jet printers used on the Flat Sorting Machines (FSM) appear to have been modified during the last week of May, 1998 in an attempt to have the Bubble Jet cancel the stamp regardless of the location on the envelope. FSM 619 at Vancouver was re-programmed so that more than one head is activated at a time producing a series of slash bars down the right hand side of the envelope. Each head can produce up to five lines of slash bars containing seven bars in each line. The jets are still subject to plugging and covers showing complete lines are rare. Based on the study of a large number of flats it has been possible to develop the following table showing the location of the heads above the base of the envelope. There is an 11mm blank space between each group of spray lines.

	Head 1 Top	Head 2	Head 3	Head 4 Bottom
line 1	246 - 255	194 - 203	146 - 155	98 - 107
line 2	237 - 245	185 - 193	137 - 145	89 - 97
line 3	228 - 236	176 - 184	128 - 136	80 - 88
line 2	219 - 227	167 - 175	119 - 127	71 - 79
line 1	210 - 218	158 - 166	110 - 118	62 - 70

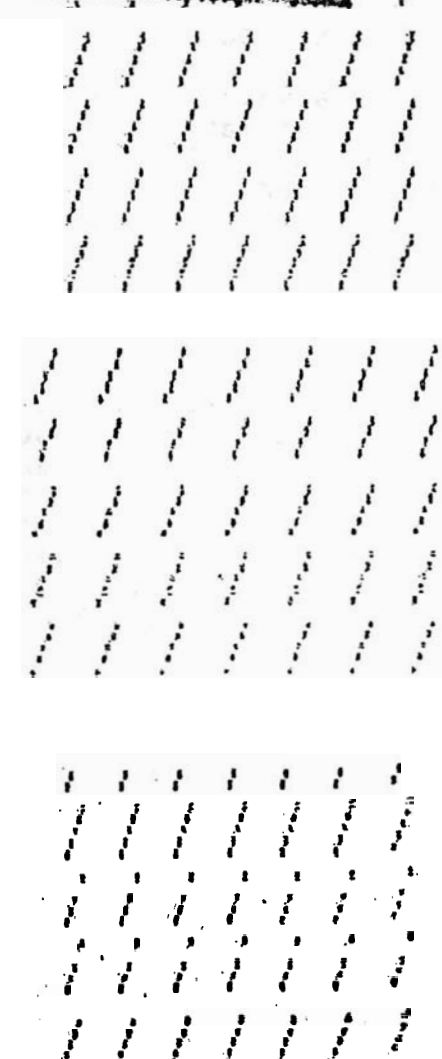
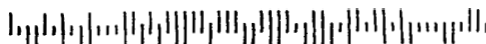
As in the past the top line consists of the machine number, the postal code, the date and time and seven slash lines. The second line is a postal message followed by seven slash lines. These two spray lines form the top two lines of the marking and the necessary jets are activated by a sensor that determines the height of the envelope.

The British Columbia Postal History News Letter is published quarterly in conjunction with the British North America Philatelic Society.

The membership fee is \$5.00 paid in Canadian or U.S. funds. Individual issues sell for \$1.50 each.

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FALKLAND - 100th Anniversary

On January 1, 1998, FALKLAND Post Office celebrated its 100th anniversary and to commemorate the event it has produced a special postal marking. The FALKLAND Post Office was established in 1898 to provide postal services to the early settlers living along the Upper Salmon River near where Warren Creek enters the river. Like many turn of the century post offices the location of the office depended on who was willing to act as postmaster and as a result the offices tended to move from one farmhouse to another to accommodate the postmaster.

**FALKLAND
100th BIRTHDAY
MAY - 8 1998
of postal service**

In the spring of 1894 a request was made to the Post Office Department to establish a post office in the vicinity of the present FALKLAND Post Office to serve the six farm families and some 40 single men living along the Salmon River. On May 30, 1894, their request was approved and a post office, to be named FALKLAND, after Colonel Falkland F.G.E. Warren a popular local settler, was to be opened near Warren Creek with Victor Warren as postmaster. The proposed FALKLAND Post Office was to be served by weekly courier from GRANDE PRAIRIE located ten miles to the west with an estimated revenue of \$75 and an operational cost of \$120.

The FALKLAND Post Office did not open but the following year Kenneth Sweet and Jabez Kneller again petitioned the Postmaster General in Ottawa to establish a post office on the Salmon River. The request was granted and on August 1, 1895 the GLENEMMA Post Office opened at Sweetsbridge, 5 miles east of Falkland, with Kenneth Sweet as Postmaster. It was to be served by weekly courier service from HULCAR located 12 miles to the east.



CARD
POSTKARTE
(DRESS ONLY.)
FALKLAND



Colonel Warren and his neighbours did not consider the GLENEMMA Post Office served the needs of the district and in May of 1897 their request for a post office at Falkland was reconsidered. After some negotiations it was agreed that Mr. William M. Bell would operate the FALKLAND Post Office out of his cabin and at the same time he would courier the mail from GRANDE PRAIRIE once a week at a fee of \$50 per annum.

The FALKLAND Post Office officially opened January 1, 1889, but did not start operations until January 10. The post office was operated by Mrs. Bell who simply filed the letters between the logs of the cabin and left the door unlocked so patrons could pick up their mail. In 1906, Mr Bell moved further east and moved the post office to within a mile of the GLENEMMA Post Office. On July 11, 1912, Mr. Bell resigned as postmaster and the FALKLAND Post Office officially closed on October 1, 1912, being listed as "no longer required" because of its close proximity to the GLENEMMA Post Office

CANADA GAZETTE, July 21, 1906, page 163

THE FOLLOWING NEW POST OFFICES WERE ESTABLISHED IN CANADA ON THE 1st JULY, 1906.

NAME OF POST OFFICE.	TOWNSHIP OR PARISH.	ELECTORAL COUNTY AND PROVINCE OR TERRITORY.	POSTMASTER.
Sable (re-opened).....	West Williams	Middlesex, N.R.....	O. Neil McPhee.
Selfridge Corner.....	Aylesford	King's.....	N.S. S. S. Selfridge.
Shahaitkan.....	Yale-Cariboo.....	B.C. W. G. Simpson.
Tancredia	Calumet Island.....	Pontiac.....	Q. Hyacinthe LaSalle.

FALKLAND - continued

During the summer of 1905, the Gypsum, Lime and Alabastine Company of Manitoba looked into the development of the mineral deposits along Boelan Creek and in 1906, following the relocation of the FALKLAND Post Office, the settlers petitioned the Postal Inspector to open a replacement office near the proposed mine site. A new office named SLAHALTKAN, named after the indian name for the region was opened on July 7, 1906 at the home W.G Simpson about half a mile east of the present townsite.



On October 1, 1910 the SLAHALTKAN Post Office moved to the newly built Salmon River Supply Company Store in the present townsite and Mr. V. McClounie became postmaster. On April 1, 1912, Mr. McClounie resigned and three months later Mr. Bell resigned as postmaster at FALKLAND. Some of the Post Office Department records for this period are missing but it appears the region was briefly without postal service.

Canada Official Postal Guide - Aug., Sept., Oct., 1912 page 8

b Falkland Post Office has been closed and the name of Slahaltkan Post Office changed to Falkland. c Mattagami Heights Post Office was closed on the 15th August and re-opened 1st October.



In August 1912, Mr. A.H. Notley took over as postmaster at SLAHALTKAN and although the name was officially changed to FALKLAND the change appears to have not taken place until March 28, 1913 when the post office was moved to the newly built Salmon River Land Company Store. A new FALKLAND postal hammer was proofed on October 19, 1912 and although the office is listed in the postal records as closing in April 1913, it appears that it was SLAHALTKAN that closed. Mr. Notley resigned in December 1914 and he was succeeded by Messrs. M. White (1915-1919) and J.S Arden (1919-1921).

McClounie's Department Store - Post Office 1922 to 1951

McClounie's Department Store Ltd.
FALKLAND, B.C.



Gault Brothers, Ltd.
Vancouver, B. C.



FALKLAND - continued

In 1922 the FALKLAND Post Office moved to McClounie's Cash Store with Mrs. M. McClounie as postmistress. In 1925, the Gypsum, Lime, and Alabastine Company mine finally opened. The mine closed in 1995.

On October 30, 1950, the third hammer used at the FALKLAND Post Office for use on regular mail replaced the second hammer proofed in 1912. At about the same time Mr. McClounie moved the post office to a small building next to the Catholic Church and Mr. G.A. Brydon took over as Postmaster. He was followed by Mrs. S.J. Brydon (1958-1965) and Mr. J.A. Hambrook (1965-1977) postmasters.



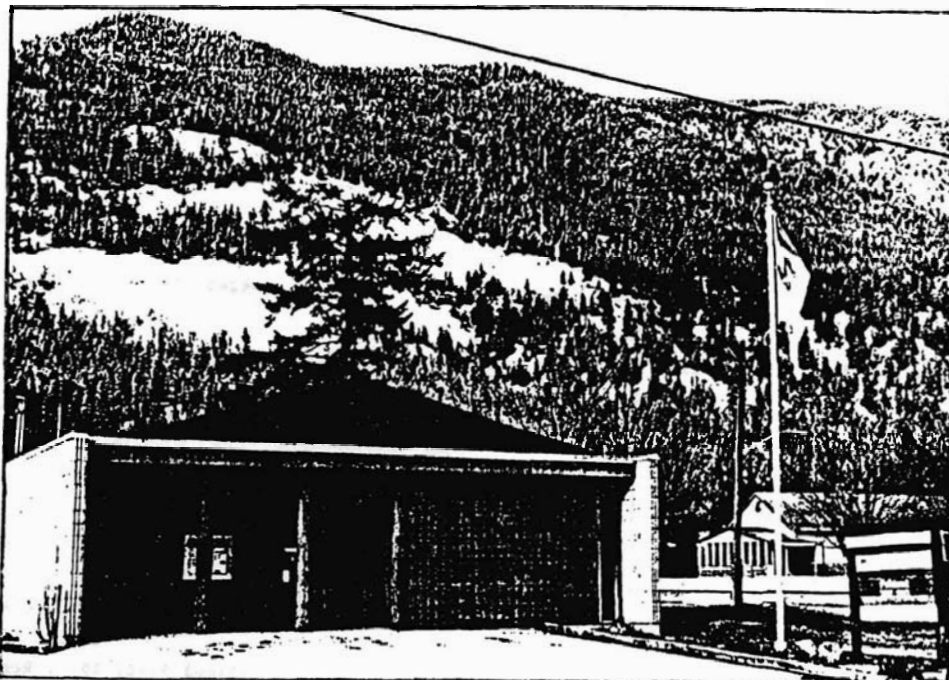
In 1977 the present Semi-staff postal building was built with Mr. A. Lumley as postmaster and in 1980 he was replaced by Mrs. Karen Carson, the present postmistress.

The FALKLAND STAMPEDE cancellations
May 19 & 20, 1974

May 22-23, 1977



FALKLAND POST OFFICE - JULY 1992



References;

Selody, Marjorie
Meeting of the Winds,
1990

Official Postal Guide
Canada - various dates

FROM CANADA POST

























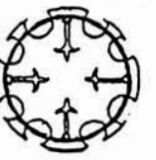










CLOSING / TRANSFERRING

REPLACEMENT / OPENING OUTLET



































Province	City	Close Date	Type	Name	RC	Type	Name	RC	Open Date	Reason for Notification
Langley	BC					GH	Langley GMO #2	647055	98-03-23	New Opening
Nelson	BC					FA	Chahko Mika PO	342076	98-04-16	New Opening
Barkerville	BC					RV	Barkerville BC	640468	98-05-01	Seasonal Opening
Port Alberni						PS	Port Alberni PU A	640093	98-06-03	New Opening
Comox						PS	Comox PU A	641499	98-06-11	New Opening
Nanaimo						PS	Nanaimo MPP	631183	98-06-09	New Opening
Burnaby	BC	98-01-04	FA	Lougheed Mall PO	285102	FA	Lougheed Mall PO	289906	98-01-05	Replacement
Burnaby	BC	98-01-14	FA	Lougheed Mall PO	285102	FA	Lougheed Mall PO	289906	98-01-15	Replacement
Darcy,	BC	VON 1L0 98-01-19	FB	Darcy	027243					Privatized Outlet C
Pritchard,	B.C.	98-01-31	FB	Pritchard	085871	FB	Pritchard	340200	98-02-01	Replacement
		98-02-08	RV	CAWSTON	641154	RV	CAWSTON	641154	98-02-09	Change of Address
		98-02-12	GH	CACHE CREEK GMO 1	654035					Privatized C at C
Brentwood Bay	BC	98-02-28	FA	Brentwood Bay PO	631450					Privatized Outlet C
Parksville	BC	98-03-01	GH	PARKSVILLE GMO 4	655317	GH	PARKSVILLE GMO 4	341606	98-03-02	Replacement
Ruskin	BC	98-03-08	FB	Ruskin	656720					Privatized Outlet C
Vernon	BC	98-03-15	FA	Downtown PO	118109	FA	Downtown PO	342068	98-03-16	Replacement
Bridge Lake	BC	98-03-15	FB	Bridge Lake	079693	FB	Bridge Lake	342289	98-03-16	Replacement
Delta	BC	98-03-19	FA	Delta Shoppers Mall PO	257737	FA	Delta Shoppers Mall PO	342122	98-03-20	Replacement
Langley	BC	98-03-20	GH	LANGLEY GMO 2	647055					Privatized Outlet C
Moyie,	B.C.	98-03-31	FB	Moyie R.O.	167371	FB	Moyie R.O.	342661	98-04-01	Replacement
Parksville	BC	98-04-05	GH	Parksville GMO #4	341606					Privatized Outlet C
Surrey		98-04-12	FA	Cloverdale Mall PO	068438	FA	Clover Square Village PC	068438	98-04-13	Change of Address
Sidney	BC	98-04-17	PS	Sidney	646644	PS	Sidney	646644	98-04-20	Change of Address
Nelson	BC	98-04-24	GH	NELSON GMO 2	652296					Privatized Outlet C
Victoria	BC	98-05-02	FA	Broughton Square PO	631655					Privatized Outlet C
Oliver	BC	98-05-18	GH	OLIVER GMO 2	654159	GH	OLIVER GMO 2	343803	98-05-19	Replacement
Mayne Island		98-06-15	FB	Mayne Island	164585	FB	Mayne Island	344141	98-06-16	Replacement

Victoria

Classification of Victoria cancellations
as prepared by Gerald Wellburn

<p>VICTORIA, B.C. 1872-99 POSTMARKS AND CANCELLATIONS</p>	<p>TYPE I </p>	<p>TYPE II </p>	<p>TYPE III </p>	<p>TYPE V </p>	<p>TYPE IV </p>
<p>V.1  8 segments in oval 28 mm. Jul-Nov 1872</p>	<p>V.2  Narrow bars, 3 cuts 23 mm. Oct 1872</p>	<p>V.3  Burst of arrows, oval 28 mm. Oct 1872</p>	<p>V.4  "1" within a whirl 23 mm. Nov '72-Jan '73</p>	<p>V.5  Geometric 23 mm. Nov 1872</p>	<p>V.6  4 bars in oval 24 mm. Mar to Nov 1873</p>
<p>V.7  5 bars, lower broken originally 24 mm Mar-Nov 1873</p>	<p>V.8  4 heavy bars, cut 24 mm Apr-Dec 1874</p>	<p>V.9  7 thin bars 24 mm. Feb '75 to Jan '76</p>	<p>V.10  5 crude bars 23 mm. Nov 1875</p>	<p>V.11  5 bars, diagonal cut 22 mm Sep-Dec 1875</p>	<p>V.12  5 thick bars cut 23 mm. Jun-Nov 1875</p>
<p>V.13  5 bars vertical cut 22 mm. Jun-Jul 1876</p>	<p>V.14  Diamond grid Outline 23 mm Aug-Sep 1876</p>	<p>V.15  Geometric 24 mm. Oct 1876</p>	<p>V.16  Arrows (incomplete) 7 mm. Mar 1877</p>	<p>V.17  5 heavy bars 22 mm. Jan '77-Dec '77</p>	<p>V.18  Bars with V cut 23 mm Oct-Dec 1877</p>
<p>V.19  5 bars 23 mm. Dec 1877-Jan '78</p>	<p>V.20  Fancy jewel 23 mm. Mar 1878</p>	<p>V.21  Broken bars 20 mm. Aug 1878</p>	<p>V.22  8 segments 23 mm. Oct-Dec 1878</p>	<p>V.23  7 bars, large 26 mm. Jan-Feb 1879</p>	<p>V.24  10 bars 23 mm. Apr-Aug 1879</p>
<p>V.25  6 bars with cut 22 mm. Feb-Mar 1880</p>	<p>V.26  5 bars, angle cut 19 mm. Aug-Sep 1880</p>	<p>V.27  5 bars, smaller 17 mm. Sep 1880</p>	<p>V.28  Blocks in circle 22 mm. Oct 1880-Jan '81</p>	<p>V.29  Crown in sunburst, 40 rays, 24 mm. 1880-82</p>	<p>V.30  8 bars, angle cut 20 mm. Jan-Feb 1882</p>

Victoria

<p>V.31</p>  <p>4 quarters 22 mm. Feb-Jul 1881</p>	<p>V.32</p>  <p>4 quarters, re-cut 22 mm. Mar 1881</p>	<p>V.33</p>  <p>10 narrow bars 22 mm. Mar 1881</p>	<p>V.34</p>  <p>Irregular bars 22 mm. Apr 1881</p>	<p>V.35</p>  <p>Leaf or shell 22 mm. Apr-Jul 1881</p>	<p>V.36</p>  <p>6 bars 22 mm Sep-Dec 1881</p>
<p>V.37</p>  <p>Broken oval or beehive, 21 mm. Dec 1881</p>	<p>V.38</p>  <p>5 small bars 15 mm. Feb 1882</p>	<p>V.39</p>  <p>Broken bars 20 mm Mar-Apr 1882</p>	<p>V.40</p>  <p>7 bars 17 mm. Jul-Aug 1882</p>	<p>V.41</p>  <p>Cross or chalice 23 mm. Sep-Dec 1882</p>	<p>V.42</p>  <p>8 segments 22 mm. Oct-Dec 1882</p>
<p>V.43</p>  <p>Target, general use 21 mm. Jan '83-86</p>	<p>V.44</p>  <p>Target 22 mm. Ap '83-86</p>	<p>V.45</p>  <p>Target 24 mm. Feb '84-86</p>	<p>V.46</p>  <p>Large Target 25 mm. Apr 1884</p>	<p>V.47</p>  <p>Quartered Target 18 mm July '84</p>	<p>V.48</p>  <p>4 blobs 17 mm. Aug-Oct '84</p>
<p>V.49</p>  <p>Halloween Pumpkin 17 mm. 26-31 Oct. 1884</p>	<p>V.50</p>  <p>Blocks in circle 17 mm. Nov '84</p>	<p>V.51</p>  <p>Target 19 mm. Aug '84-86</p>	<p>V.52</p>  <p>Quartered Target 17 mm July '84</p>	<p>V.53</p>  <p>4 quarters 17 mm. Apr-Jun '85</p>	<p>V.54</p>  <p>6 segments 20 mm. Apr '85</p>
<p>V.55</p>  <p>8 segments 19 mm. Aug-Sep '85</p>	<p>V.56</p>  <p>6 bars, centre hole 19 mm Dec 1885</p>	<p>V.57</p>  <p>Duplex - 9 bars 23 mm. 1886-90 General use</p>		<p>V.58</p>  <p>Duplex - 9 or 10 bars sometimes sideways 1886-90</p>	
<p>V.59</p>  <p>Single circle, 25 mm. no indicia May 1891</p>	<p>V.60</p>  <p>Broken circle, 21 mm. cork in centre Nov '91</p>	<p>TYPE V</p>  <p>Single circle dater general use as cancel 1896-8</p>	<p>TYPE VI</p>  <p>Single circle dater Victoria, B.C. 1897</p>	<p>TYPE VII</p>  <p>Victoria Money Order Office 1879</p>	<p>SQUARED CIRCLE</p>  <p>General use 1893</p>

VICTORIA CANCELLATIONS

Victoria corks are the topic of this months "Response Form". On the two preceeding pages is the classification of Victoria cancellations developed by Gerald Wellburn. It was displayed at the Edmonton Stamp Show last March by John Keenlyside together with the covers on which the classification is based. John is well aware that not all corks are included as this appears to be an early classification using a "V" prefix. The editor has a number of ex-Wellburn covers marked with a "C" prefix and a number of these "C" corks are not included in the Keenlyside exhibit.

There are also a few distinctive Victoria corks that are not found in either classification and there are a number of multi-bar markings that appear similar to but not the same as those illustrated by Wellburn. The period of use can be used to identify some corks. Early and late reports would be appreciated.

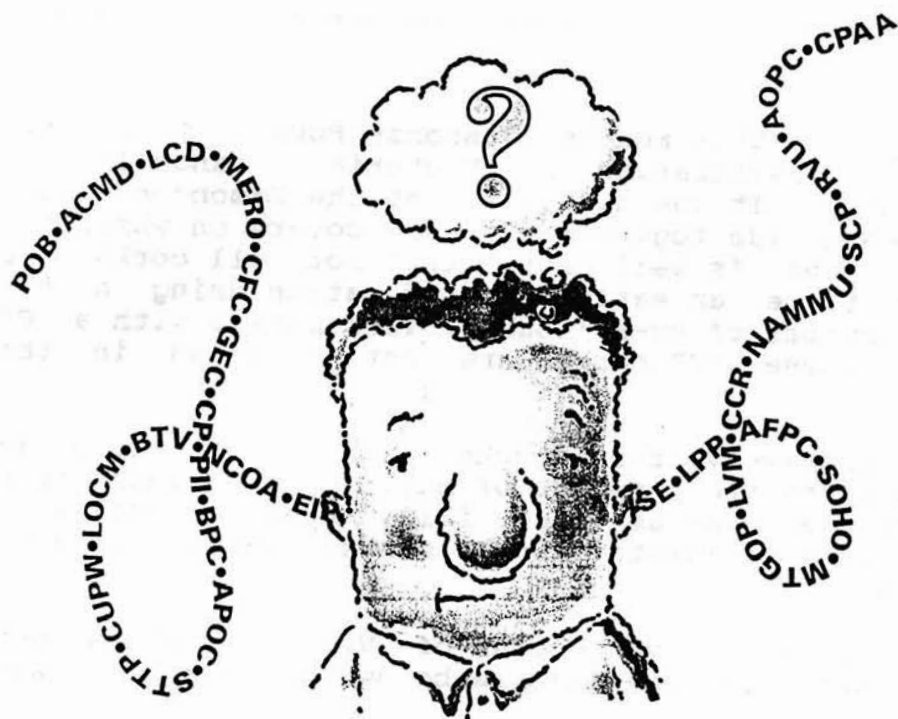
Please send xerox that you may have copies of Victoria corks not included in the Wellburn list. In the example below the cork has been enhanced with a soft pencil.

Victoria MY 18, 1876



Forms should be mailed to
Bill Topping, Editor
B.C. Postal History News Letter
7430 Angus Drive
Vancouver, B.C. V6P 5K2

Name
Address
.....



The ABCs of CPC

By Jennifer Braaksma

Here at CPC, members of APOC, CPAA, CUPW and PSAC, among others, work hard in BMFs, MPPs, LPPs, LCDs, RPOs, RCCs, RVUs, the NCC, and the CRC by using MLOCs, CFCs, FSMs, and VESs, to serve LVMs such as the CDMA and NAMMU, as well as SOHOs and other customers. Whether Canadians use CMBs or POBs, everyone from MSCs to MEC strive to ensure they receive excellent customer service. One way to measure that is through the CSI and ESI. The LI, NCOA, PSP, EIP, EIL, PII, and BTV are only a few examples of how CPC works to improve and succeed at its goal to be IBTS.

Got that?

If you did, then you've mastered Canada Post's very own language. And you're to be commended, because unlike learning other languages such as Spanish or Italian, there are no formal lessons in corporate lingo. Even your experience at other companies can't help you, because Canada Post, like most organizations, has created words, phrases and meanings unique to the corporation.

CPC's favourite kind of expressions are words formed from the first letter of other words. (Just look at the corporation's own name!)

"Acronyms are awful!" exclaims Suzanne Trépanier, manager, Operations Support and Liaison, Customer Service. "I may understand them in my own department, but when I visit another function, I can't follow the conversation sometimes! And a lot of people are too afraid to ask what acronyms mean because they think they should already know."

Translation (Whew!):

Here at Canada Post Corporation, members of the Association of Postal Officials of Canada, Canadian Postmasters and Assistants' Association, the Canadian Union of Postal Workers and the Public Service Alliance of Canada, among others, work hard in bulk mail facilities, mail processing plants, letter processing plants, letter carrier depots, retail postal outlets, regional control centres, revenue verification units, the National Control Centre and the Communication Resource Centre by using multi-line optical character readers, culler facer cancellers, flat sorting machines and video encoding systems to serve large volume mailers such as the Canadian Direct Marketing Association and National Association of Major Mail Users, as well as small office/home office and other customers. Whether Canadians use community mail boxes or post office boxes, everyone from motorized service couriers the Management Executive Committee strive to ensure they receive excellent customer service. One way to measure that is through the Customer Satisfaction Index and the Employee Satisfaction Index. The Learning Institute, National Change of Address, Product Simplification Program, Employee Involvement Program, Employee Information Line, Plant Improvement Initiative and Business Television are only a few examples of how Canada Post Corporation works to improve and succeed at its goal to be In Business to Serve.

If employees within Canada Post have difficulty understanding its internal language, customers may be left completely clueless.

"We need a common language to communicate effectively," says Andy Bélanger, manager, Central Call Centre. "Since our customers—internal or external—may not know our jargon, we always try to avoid acronyms when we're talking with them."

If acronyms create such a communication barrier, then why does CPC have so many?

"They save time," says Denis Leger, officer, Telephone Service. "Given the fast pace here at the call centre, we need to get our message across to other employees as quickly as possible. If they already understand the acronyms, then communication isn't a problem."

But Leger stresses that he never uses them with customers.

"What would you think of a company that only gave you information in acronyms? If you can't understand the language, you won't want to do business there."

Acronyms can also take on a life of their own.

When Mario Camilleri, acting manager, Technical Services in Hamilton, Ont., talks about MSTs his co-workers understand him, and he has no problem explaining how the cancelling machine works. But don't ask him what the letters stand for.

"I honestly can't remember!" he says, laughing. "Even the manufacturers of the machine don't know what MST means!"

But acronyms seem here to stay.

"They're a necessary evil," says Bélanger. "Our days are just too short!" ■