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Whole number 527

Volume 68 Number 2



US Civil War patriotic covers used from Canada, p. 5

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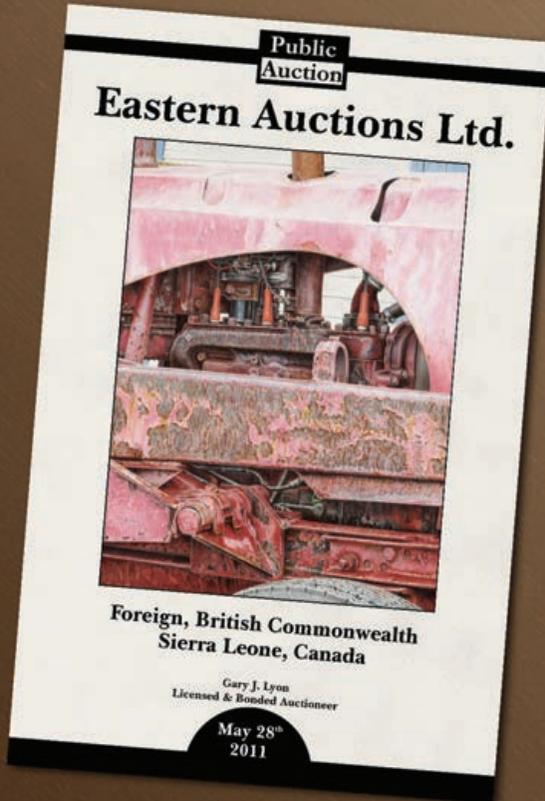
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Volume 68 Number 2 Whole Number 527

The Official Journal of the British North America Philatelic Society Ltd

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Balance

ONE facet of putting together a publication such as *BNA Topics* is the issue of balance. Now it is obvious that, in most respects, the content of the magazine will reflect what is submitted to the Editor. It is also reasonably apparent, however, that if every article in two or three successive issues was an article on nineteenth-century steamer routes, then collectors of mid-twentieth-century revenue issues would likely feel that there is little of interest—and *vice versa*. The Editor attempts to balance the articles to appeal to a broad range of interests. An article submitted concerning an area of philately that has not been well represented recently *may* find publication fairly rapidly.

Normally, articles in an issue should vary in length. Long, substantive articles are key, and tend to dominate the slant of content in an issue. Several lengthy articles in a single issue, however, creates difficulties about where to place ads and how to fit everything into the exact number of pages.

There is another, more subtle issue. Articles *usually* fall into one of three style categories— informational and illustrative (*e.g.*, here is a lovely set of covers showing rates from A to B in a particular period), informational and technical (changing our knowledge about production of a stamp or a complete issue), and background features (articles about the way mail was handled, at a particular place and time, or in a specific era). It is important that all these be published, and the Editor works hard to ensure a balance such that all are represented.

Accompanying this issue of *BNA Topics* you will find the convention registration form for BNAPEX 2011, being held in North Bay this September 2–4. Chairman John Beddows and his team have announced that the “evening out” for convention registrants will feature a dinner cruise on Lake Nipissing aboard the cruise ship *SS Chief Commanda*. A total of 15 dealers have signed on for the Bourse. Tours for spouses/partners and interested members will include the Dionne Quintuplets home and North Bay Museum, the Marten River Lumberman’s Museum, and Sturgeon River House, a restored Hudson’s Bay post and fort. Peter MacDonald, VP Study Groups, reports that many groups have requested seminar slots, but that session times are still available. Exhibits Chairman, Peter McCarthy advises that **requests for the 160 frames have been slower than expected**, so if you haven’t got your request in, **there’s still time**, but please do it soon to ensure a place for your material.

Change of address: Notify the Secretary (address on p. 75).

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

Bill Robinson (*BNA Topics* 2011Q1, January–March 2011): *Megan Robinson* writes: “Dear Friends. Our family is very grateful for the many kind calls and messages following Bill’s death on 4 December 2010. The hobby provided much pleasure to Bill over many decades and, importantly, led us to form numerous lifelong friendships. We remember with fondness happy gatherings at conventions and exhibitions as well as travels to all parts of the world. In September, we were delighted to renew dozens of these associations in Victoria at BNAPEX, where Bill successfully exhibited and also presented a seminar reflecting on the history of the RPO Study Group. Philately and its members have been a treasured aspect of our lives. Again, my sincere thanks for your thoughtfulness.”

Three cancels looking for a collector (*BNA Topics* 2010Q4, October–December 2010): *Colin Banfield* was kind enough to send colour copies of two different strikes of “Double Circle” cancellations from London, Ontario, a new city for the study. One of Colin’s examples is shown here used on a 1914 cover to London, England after a London, Ontario flag cancel was misplaced and the stamp was cancelled with an unusual barred device.



Unusual Hole in 1¢ Edward stamp (*BNA Topics* 2011Q1, January–March 2011): Jon Johnson’s request for assistance identifying the source of an “L”-shaped hole in a 1¢ Edward brought a note from *Peter McCarthy*, who wrote to say that an almost identical “L” used to punch a Newfoundland 2¢ George VI definitive re-issue, Sc #254, was illustrated in the April/June 2009 “Newfie Newsletter” of the Newfoundland Study Group. The Newfoundland stamp belongs to Barry Senior. Two stamps from two different countries punched with an “L” at least 33 years apart. There must be a connection, but what is it? Stay tuned.



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United States Civil War patriotic covers used in Canada

Ronald E Majors

THE year 2011 marks the 150th anniversary of the start of the American Civil War, so it is fitting that a philatelic connection between Canada and the US be recognized this year. In 1861, as part of the wave of patriotism on both the Union and Confederate sides of the border, patriotic covers became the fashion. In the 1960s, the great postal historian of Canada, Edward A Richardson, wrote a series of articles for the magazine *Covers* on his quest for US Civil War patriotics with Canadian usage. These articles were republished in his book, *Collect Canada Covers* [1]. In Richardson's four decades of searching, he was able to obtain only seven of these scarce patriotics [2] and suggested that maybe 12 to 15 of these covers would exist. In 1991, I set out on a mission to find and build a collection of as many of these elusive covers as I could find. It turns out, 20 years later, that this was easier said than done. Nevertheless, I have been able to find 53, 42 of which are in my personal collection, some of them in ruddy shape but most in collectible condition.

To give an idea of the rarity of these US Civil War patriotics used in Canada, one merely has to consider any Canadian content of some of the best-known collections of Civil War patriotic covers. George Walcott's original 1930s collection of used Civil War patriotic covers, 3,253 in number, had no Canadian usage [3]. Similarly, the collection of Bill Hassan of Ithaca, NY, which included approximately 1,000 used patriotics, had none used in Canada [4]. The collection of Professor Jon E Bischel, which came onto the auction market in 2000 [5], had over 6,000 covers, but only six (0.1% of the total) were Civil War patriotics used in Canada, including three from Ed Richardson's collection [1].

The purpose of this article is to discuss possible reasons why these covers are so rare, to document the known existing covers, and to show some examples that have been used domestically in Canada, sent cross-border to the US, or posted to overseas destinations.

Background

South of the Canadian border, the years 1860–61 were tumultuous. Obviously no serious summary of the history can be offered here—but whether states' rights, slavery, or other issues of the day were the prelude to the Civil War, it is also the case that the historical, territorial, social, political, and economic landscapes of Canada and the US were intertwined during the antebellum years. Canadian influence on and participation in important events, including the abolitionist movement, the slave trade, and the Underground Railroad had its impact on the thinking of partisans on both the Union and Confederate sides of the conflict. Of course, at that time Canadians were closely aligned with the British who, for economic reasons, needed southern cotton to feed their hungry clothing mills. Although, officially, England and Canada's foreign policy was to remain neutral, the British never really endorsed the Union and perhaps leaned towards the secessionist movement in the South.

Keywords & phrases: Patriotic covers, US Civil War, used in Canada

The regional animosities engendered by agitation in northern states for the abolition of slavery reached a climax over the election of Abraham Lincoln to the Presidency in November, 1860. Southerners construed this event to mean that the government would act to free their slaves. In response, on 14 December 1860, South Carolina passed an *Act of Secession*. Other states followed, and a provisional government was formed in Montgomery, Alabama on 9 February 1861, with Jefferson Davis elected as President of the Confederacy.

In April 1861, troops of the new Confederate States of America opened fire on Union-occupied Fort Sumter, SC, and launched a bloody four-year war in which some 620,000 soldiers were killed, thousands of Canadians among them. In spite of Canada's official neutrality, more than 50,000 Canadians served in the US Civil War (about 50,000 in 250 Union regiments and 1,500 in 50 Confederate regiments; four Canadians were Brigadier-Generals and 29 were awarded the Congressional Medal of Honor) [6].

As early as 1860, during the Lincoln-Hamlin presidential campaign, when patriotic fervour in the North and South was running so high it appeared that war was inevitable, colourful patriotic envelopes made their appearance. Use of these covers became a passion in both the North and the South; post offices were effectively decorated by them. Some of them expressed noble sentiments; others were merely hysterical. In his recent book, *Patriotic Envelopes of the Civil War*, Steven Boyd estimates that over 15,000 different Civil War patriotic covers were offered to the public; the overwhelming majority of these covers displayed Union designs [7].

Approximately 300 printers, publishers, and vendors in the North, and at least 30 in the South made patriotic envelopes available to the public. Subjects included flags, state seals, soldiers, civilians, portraits of Washington, Lincoln, Jefferson Davis, military generals, goddesses, caricatures, poetry, eagles, and more. The production of patriotic envelopes continued in the South through 1863, when the supply of paper ran short, and in the North until the end of the war [8].

Why are US Civil War patriotics used in Canada so rare?

Given the numbers that were printed, one might think used Civil War patriotic covers would be plentiful, but they are not. On the contrary, they are quite rare and the quantity readily available is relatively small. At that time, paper was scarce and of poor quality, and patriotic envelopes that might have been carried on the battlefield could not be expected to remain in pristine condition, if they survived at all. Of course, Union patriotic covers mailed within the northern states or from Union-occupied battlegrounds in the South are more readily available than are Confederate patriotics mailed within the South.

As Richardson suggested [4], one might think that US visitors to Canada, to the British North American provinces, or US residents in Canada, especially those in border towns like Windsor and Niagara Falls, would have purchased patriotic covers on the US side for use in their correspondence. However, in a later article [9], Richardson discussed the fact that relations between the US North and British North America became less friendly as the Civil War dragged on, as a result of, among other things, the presence of Confederate operations in Canada [10]; the *Trent* crisis; lack of British support for Union efforts, evinced by Britain's provision of havens for blockade-runners in Nassau, Bermuda, and Halifax; the movement of British troops and war materials to the ports of Halifax, St. John, and Rimouski; and the training of a militia composed of some 60,000 Nova Scotians. In fact, at one point the US

government was on the verge of renouncing the Rush-Bagot Treaty limiting naval armaments on the Great Lakes. Toward the end of the war, American newspapers were filled with editorials about the United States' "Manifest Destiny" to control the entire North American continent. The 1866 Fenian Brotherhood raids at Ridgeway, CW, which saw well-trained Irish-American Civil War veterans fighting members of the Canadian militia, marked the lowest point in the relationship. Many Canadians were thus not very sympathetic towards the North during the Civil War, and that might help explain why so few US Civil War patriotics are found used in or from Canada.

The shutdown of postal interchange between the Union and the Confederacy, and the blockade of the southern ports and seas by the Union navy virtually eliminated communication between the South and Canada, so few regular letters between southerners and Canadians survive today. Only a small number of letters from the thousands of Canadians serving in the Union army are available. Letters sent back to Canada from the South by these soldiers are especially rare; only when the Union army occupied southern cities such as New Orleans or Vicksburg can one find postal history between southern cities and Canada. Letters sent from Canada to military personnel in the Union armies and navies are also few and far between.

Union patriotics make up all of my collection and the listings in this article. In my 20 years of searching for Civil War patriotic covers sent to/from Canada, I have never seen a Confederate patriotic cover posted to Canada, either as a blockade letter, under the Flag of Truce, or even as one hand-carried cross the lines and placed in the Union postal system.

A listing of US Civil War patriotic covers used in Canada

The primary purpose of this article is to provide a listing of US Civil War patriotic covers used in British North America. They are presented in four tables: covers mailed domestically within Canada (East and West), covers from Canada cross-border to the US, covers from the BNA colonies (New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and British Columbia) to the US, and covers from Canada to overseas destinations. Table details include the frankings, point of origin, destination, date of mailing, the Walcott number, and a brief description, along with any pertinent comments. For simplicity, I have used the current, two-letter abbreviation system (e.g., PA for Pennsylvania), a system not in use at the time of the Civil War.

For many years, the Walcott collection cover number [3] was used to identify US Civil War patriotic cover designs. More recently, the more comprehensive listings in the Bill Weiss book [11] and the Nutmeg auction catalogue of the collection of Jon Bischel [5] have supplanted the Walcott listing. Fortunately, the entire Bischel auction catalogue was cross-indexed to the Walcott numbering system. The prices realized give one a good idea of the rarity factor of the covers sold in that auction. I had the Walcott book and the Nutmeg catalogue at my disposal; however, I will use the Walcott numbers throughout the article.

The Civil War period in the US coincides with the Decimal era in Canadian philately. The majority (60%) of the covers listed in the tables show one or more Decimal stamps, although some were stampless. Unpaid mailings, with postage to be paid by the recipient, were still permitted in the Decimal period, and stampless covers constituted a significant proportion of Canadian letter mail [12]. The tables list a total of 52 US Civil War patriotic covers used in Canada and BNA. In his work on this subject [1], Richardson considered

illustrated covers similar to, but not exactly the same as those with patriotic designs, together with patriotic covers. As a result, campaign covers, commercial covers with patriotic designs, and US consulate covers are included in my listings. Of the 52 covers documented here, six are illustrated covers that fall into these categories, and four of those six are campaign covers which are listed in Walcott and Bischel as legitimate patriotic covers.

(1) US Civil War patriotic covers, used domestically within Canada



Figure 1. Letter mailed at Prescott, CW to Burritt's Rapids, CW, ca. 16 October 1861.

Table 1 lists, in chronological order, the known patriotic covers used domestically within Canada. For easier reference, the letter “D”—for domestic—precedes the listing numbers. There are 15 covers, 11 franked with a single 5¢ Beaver and four stampless. If prepaid, the domestic rate was 5¢ per ½ ounce. If posted unpaid, such letters were to be rated and charged 7¢ per ½ ounce. The cover shown in Figure 1 (item D-4 in Table 1) is typical of covers considered US Civil War patriotics. It was once owned by Ed Richardson and, interestingly, this is the cover that inspired him to become a collector of US Civil War patriotic covers used in Canada [9].

Previously owned by Fred Jarrett, the cover depicts a slave talking to his southern master, urging him not to pull down the American flag. Originally purchased in Ogdensburg, NY, the envelope was mailed at Prescott, CW, just across the St Lawrence River. Although a circle date stamp (CDS) is not present on the front of the cover (or, if there, it is faint), the 5¢ Beaver was tied with Prescott’s four ring numeral “35”. The letter was mailed to Burritt’s Rapids, CW, and has an arrival backstamp dated 16 October 1861. This particular design is not listed in either the Walcott or Bischel catalogue. The depiction of slavery was a common theme of Union patriotics as it served to reinforce the issue of abolition. Figure 2 shows a more typical Civil War patriotic. It features a red, white, and blue eagle-and-shield design. The cover (D-10), mailed at Colebrooke, CW, in 1863, is Walcott 2487.



Figure 2. Letter from Colebrooke, CW to So. Monaghan, CW, 5 May 1863.

Because many printers of patriotic covers used the same basic design and then varied it, in a listing such as Walcott's [3], different numbers are often assigned to the same basic design. For example, sometimes a patriotic phrase or poem was added to the bottom of a particular design, or the design was printed on an envelope of a different shade or colour. In these cases, Walcott either assigned another number or added "var" for "variety," to the number of the basic design.

Figure 3 shows one variety, a domestically used patriotic sent from Canfield, UC, to Halls Corner, CW. This small, 1862, all-blue envelope (D-8) shows the waving 33-star flag of



Figure 3. Letter from Canfield, UC to Halls Corners PO, CW, 21 July 1862.

the Union (Walcott 3034 var). The stars on the flag depict the total number of US states, including the breakaway Confederate states, because the Union never recognized their secession. The large numeral “7” applied at the originating post office represented the ½-ounce rate for an unpaid letter.

(2) US Civil War patriotic covers sent cross-border from Canada



Figure 4. 10 April 1862 registered cross-border letter to New York, NY.

Table 2 lists the patriotic covers that were sent across the border to the United States. As might be expected, the total of 27 letters is almost double the number used domestically within Canada. There are fifteen franked and twelve stampless covers. At the start of the Decimal period, the rate on regular, non-registered letters from Canada to the US (except California and Oregon) was 10¢ for ½ ounce; rates to the US west coast varied during this period [14].

Figure 4 shows a popular patriotic (Walcott 2170) used in Canada. The design shows Our Lady of Victory riding an eagle and holding a flag and a banner saying “ONWARD TO VICTORY.” It was printed in New York by the Union Stationery Company, per information on the reverse. This registered letter (CB-12) to New York has a 10¢ Consort tied with a two-line **CANADA PAID 10¢** in red, and a seven-ring circular cancel with a straight line **REGISTERED** handstamp in black. The 5¢ registration fee was paid in cash.

A very rare Civil War patriotic design is shown in Figure 5. This stampless, toned cover (CB-10) shows a monument—a skeleton on top of a pyramid of skulls, in black—to the memory of Jeff Davis, President of the Confederacy. It was mailed from Richmond Hill, CW, to Northhampton, MA, in 1862. Jeff Davis was the butt of northern ridicule on many Union covers; he was sometimes called a pirate and often linked with the devil.



Figure 5. Satirical Jefferson Davis cover from Richmond Hill, CW to Massachusetts.

In the South, Jefferson Davis medallion-design portrait covers were very popular, and postage stamps showing his portrait allowed the public to get to know this man, not well-known there before the War. Communication within the Confederacy was very poor in those days, and the promotion of Jefferson Davis became a rallying point for the patriotic separatists. He became a national icon, almost as important as the Confederate flag [14].

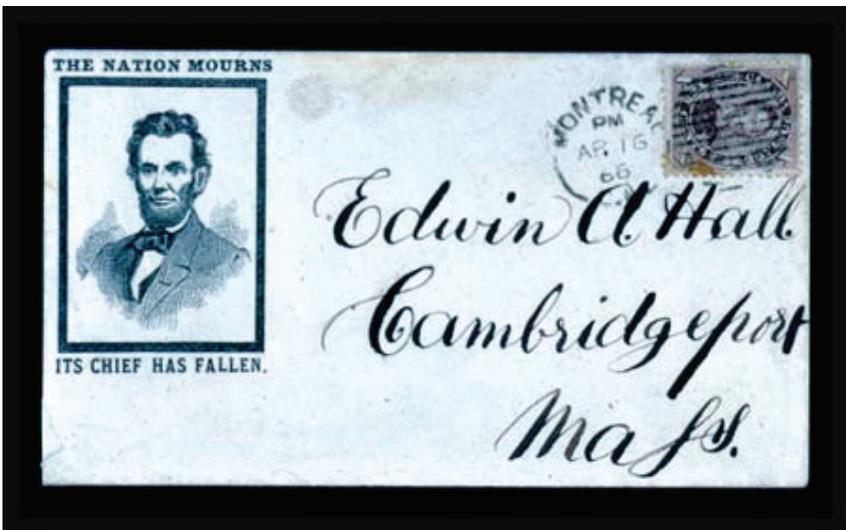


Figure 6. 1866 Abraham Lincoln mourning cover to Massachusetts.
(Courtesy Spink Shreves Galleries)

In the North, President Abraham Lincoln was depicted on patriotics as a defender of the Union and of the Constitution, a rail-splitter (common man), a dignified man, and a great statesman. He was sometimes portrayed with a beard and other times without. His assassination in April 1865 resulted in a massive outpouring of public grief, and a number of special covers commemorated his passing. Figure 6 shows a mourning cover (CB-24) with a boxed portrait of Lincoln and a slogan, “THE NATION MOURNS/ITS CHIEF HAS FALLEN.” The cover is franked with a 10¢ red lilac Consort tied by a Montreal duplex postmark. This extremely fine cover realized over \$16,000 (including premium) in the Floyd E Risvold Collection auction held at the Spink Shreves Galleries in January 2010.

(3) US Civil War patriotic covers sent cross-border from New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, and British Columbia

Table 3 shows the short-list of five US Civil War patriotics sent from New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, and British Columbia to the United States. All were mailed at the proper 10¢ per ½ ounces rate. The two from Nova Scotia were franked with a perf 12, 10¢ vermilion portrait of Queen Victoria from the 1860–1863 series. One of them, cancelled by what appears to be the Halifax “H” inside a barred oval postmark, is pictured in Figure 7.



Figure 7. Undated letter from Halifax, NS to Hartford, Connecticut.

The particular design (P-3, Walcott 2108 var) depicted here is one of the more common types of multicoloured patriotics showing an encampment in Washington, the flag, and a soldier on guard. The slogan (partially repaired at lower left) reads “Liberty and Union.” One would think that more patriotic covers might have been mailed from the maritime colonies since there were many close family ties between residents of the New England states and those of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia as a result of the migration of the Loyalists following the American Revolution. Apparently, the recipient in Hartford, CT, could not be located; the cover was advertised in a local newspaper, as evidenced by the black “ADVERTISED” stamp on the front. This was common practice at the time. Unlike today,

the post office went out of its way to find addressees. The red **PAID/10** in a circle marking was also applied, likely at the border exchange office. In addition to the covers from Nova Scotia, two stampless covers from New Brunswick are recorded in Table 3.

Although not shown here, a cover (P-2) of the same design as depicted in Figure 7, posted in Victoria, BC, had two US 5¢ stamps affixed in San Francisco, a common postal routing for letters from British Columbia destined for the United States. No British Columbia stamps were applied. To indicate that payment had been made for the transit to the US, an oval **VICTORIA/PAID/V.I.** postmark was applied. The US stamps were added in San Francisco on 7 April 1862, and cogwheel cancels were applied. The cover then went on a very long journey by ship to Panama, by rail across the Isthmus, by ship to New York, and by rail to Iowa, where it was delivered to Fort Lodge.

A second cover (Figure 8) from Victoria to Lafayette, OR, is also listed (P-1). This cover, which featured a novel caricature of Jeff Davis being hanged, is a Wells Fargo paste-up cover. The patriotic envelope was brought into the Victoria Wells Fargo office, and staff pasted a Wells Fargo envelope to the reverse side. Even though the cover was sent by this express mail service, the required Vancouver Island postage was paid in cash. The 3¢ US postage needed was paid by means of the embossed stationery envelope. The cover went via Portland and was turned over to the Tracy & Co. Express to be delivered in Lafayette [15].



Figure 8. Both sides of a combination patriotic cover from Victoria, Vancouver Island to Lafayette, OR. (Courtesy Dale Forster)

(4) US Civil War patriotic covers sent from Canada to overseas destinations

Figure 9. 1864 transatlantic cover from Port Hope, CW to Dublin, Ireland.

Only four US Civil War patriotic covers sent from Canada to overseas destinations are recorded (Table 4). Figure 9 shows one (item O-4 in Table 4), which was posted late in the Civil War from Port Hope, CW, to Dublin, Ireland. Tied with a blue, Port Hope duplex, the design shows an eagle on a shield holding a banner in its beak (Walcott 2517 var).

A patriotic slogan is shown below the design. The 12½¢ franking paid the Canadian Packet rate to Ireland. The cover was likely transported by the Allan Line steamer, *Moravian*, which departed Quebec on 10 December and arrived in Londonderry on 21 December 1864.



Figure 10. 1861 Col Ellsworth cover from Quebec, C.E., to London, England.

The cover in Figure 10, item O-2 in Table 4, features a portrait of Col Ephraim E Ellsworth (Walcott 404). Col Ellsworth, the first officer killed in the Civil War, was shot when he attempted to pull down a Confederate flag put up by a southern sympathizer atop a hotel in Alexandria, Virginia. Thus he became the first Union hero of the Civil War. Ellsworth had recruited over 1,200 men from the New York Fire Department to form one of the first volunteer units, and ten companies were enrolled as the 11th New York Infantry, the red-shirted New York Fire *Zouaves*. There are many patriotic covers honouring the memory of Col Ellsworth.

The postal history aspects of this stampless cover are unique. Postmarked with a red QUEBEC/C.E. split ring cancel dated 31 July 1861, with the familiar **PAID 6^d STG** also in red, it was addressed to London, England. The Canadian Packet rate to England at the time was 6 pence sterling or 7 ½ pence Canadian currency, as reflected in this marking. The cover was transported on the Allan line, *North American*, which departed Quebec on 3 August and arrived in Liverpool 14 August, with further rail transport to London.

Upon arrival, it was stamped with the red London receiving mark, dated 15 August. The following day, a British one-penny red stamp was added, and the letter was readdressed to Wicklow, Ireland. The forwarding stamp was cancelled with a London duplex. The unique and especially interesting feature of this Ellsworth cover is that it is the only recorded example of a Civil War patriotic cover travelling across three different countries without entering the US.



Figure 11. Rare Civil War patriotic cover from Canada to Switzerland.

During the Decimal period, covers sent to overseas destinations other than England or France are quite scarce; so to find a US Civil War patriotic cover sent from Canada to Switzerland is something special. Figure 11 shows a stampless cover sent from the small village of Ste-Anne-des-Plaines, LC (now Quebec), to Lausanne, Switzerland on 18 November 1861. This cover was featured in the “Gems of Canadian Philately” exhibit, organized by Charles G Firby at CAPEX ’96 in Toronto [16]. The patriotic design (Walcott

2725 var) shows an eagle, a half-globe, and a 30-star flag of the Union. The official rate to Switzerland in the 1859–1863 period was 19¢ per ¼ ounce via France [17].

The paid notation in manuscript and the 19¢ below it shows that the proper postage was paid. Other markings in red indicate various fees assessed on its long journey. The cover left Québec on 23 November and was transported by the Allan Line steamer, *Nova Scotian*, arriving in Liverpool on 7 December. It was then sent to London, where a red London PAID transit was affixed on 7 December. A small **PD** in a red circle and a red **PAID** handstamp indicate assessed British postal fees. After travel by rail and boat to France, the black, double circle postmark dated 8/DEC/61 was applied at Calais, and the cover was finally transported overland to Switzerland.

Conclusion

In this article, I have tried to provide an overview of the interesting postal history aspects of the colourful and historic US Civil War patriotic covers used in Canada and the three BNA colonies. Although many patriotic covers were used in the US during the Civil War period, the small number that made it into Canada and were used for letters to domestic, cross-border, and to overseas destinations is surprising. I have attempted to record all known covers fitting into this particular specialty, but I would deeply appreciate any unrecorded covers being brought to my attention. You can contact me at the following e-mail address <rmajors@comcast.net> or by regular mail through the Editor.

References and endnotes

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Table 1. Covers mailed domestically (D) within Canada (East and West)

No.	Franking	Point of Origin	Destination	Date	Walcott	Description/Comments
D-1	Stampless	Windsor, CW	Hamilton, CW	61-04-29	2990	From same correspondence of CB-2, design with flag facing right, featured on page 67 of Reference [1].
D-2	SC 015	Montreal, CE	Montebello, CE	61-06-01	2017 var	Features soldier standing holding a flag, red and blue design, origin Montreal, CE to Mme. Lj Papineau, Reference [1], p. 68.
D-3	SC 015	Chippawa, UC	Hamilton, CW	61-08-26	2932 var	Design 33 Star (in circle) flag facing right, "The Union Forever", "PAID 5" in red, receiving backstamp Hamilton AU26.
D-4	SC 015	Prescott, CW	Burrill's Rapid, CW	61-10-14	Unlisted	Male figure raising flag being assisted by negro slave, blue design with imprint at R, "I wouldn't pull down dat flag, Massa George....", ex-Jarrett, ex-Richardson, cover was noted in Reference [1], pp. 70-71.
D-5	SC 015	Otterville, UC	St. Anns-Lincoln, UC	62-05-19	3034 var	Union flag (facing right) with slogan "The shortest way to peace is the most stupendous and unanimous preparation for war", red CDS, Vincent G Greene owner stamp on back, 3 backstamps: Paris DPO dated JY19, '62; second difficult to read JY21, '62, third St Anns-Lincoln, UC with JY 21, '62 in ms.
D-6	SC 015	Belleville, CW	So. Monaghan, CW	62-05-xx	Prev. Un-known	Listed but not pictured in Robson Lowe International auction in Toronto, 22 Nov 1983 as lot 180; described "featuring flag, the Capitol, and a soldier "ON GUARD" in colour (a few minor faults at the edges) bearing a 5c with sheet margin at foot (rare) used in May 1862....".
D-7	SC 015	Waterford, UC	Vienna, CW	62-06-03	351 var	General McClellan portrait, cancelled by interesting pen mark (initials or \$ sign), three diff transits and 3 JU receiver on reverse.
D-8	Stampless	Canfield, UC	Halls Comer, CW	62-07-21	3034 var	33 Star waving flag under liberty cap, blue design on cover with 1862 Canfield, UC double circle pmk, large numeral "77" (unpaid 5c + 2c).
D-9	SC 015	Clarenceville, LC	Sutton, LC	62-10-12	785 var	Showing General Sherman's Headquarters, Hilton Head, S.C. in mauve, a very large solid double circle cancel CDS with date in manuscript, via Sweetsburgh and St. Johns CE.
D-10	SC 015	St. George, UC	Aylmer, CW	63-02-27	361	Col Anderson portrait, cancelled in m/s by \$ (other covers from same PO with same m/s cancel).
D-11	SC 015	Colebrooke, CW	So. Monaghan, CW	63-05-05	2487	Eagle and shield design, red, white and blue colouring, red So. Monaghan CW backstamp.

No.	Franking	Point of Origin	Destination	Date	Walcott	Description/Comments
D-12	SC 015	Orchard, CW	Crown Lands Dept, Quebec, CE	63-09-23	748	Depicts multicoloured battle scene, "Desperate Bayonet Charge at Battle of Winchester March 23 by General Tyler", backstamps Montreal AM SP25, 1863 and Quebec SP26, '63.
D-13	Stampless	Montreal, CE	Montreal, CE	65-02-08	N/A	US Consulate General cover used locally in Montreal, CE, 1¢ marking on front of cover for local delivery, exact same design as CB-8.
D-14	SC 015	Tweed, UC	Brockville (UC)	65-03-31	Unlisted	Illustration showing sitting maiden, shield, eagle, and ships, mailed to Officer Commanding Volunteer Militia, PM undated but contemporary m/s 31 Mar 1865, stamp tied TWEED CDS postmark.
D-15	Stampless	Sheffield Mountain, LC	Castlebar, Shipton, CE	66-05-08	2023	Design shows standing soldier with sword and flag, black PAID and m/s "5".
D-16	SC 015	Montreal, CE	Cote St. Paul, CE	67-05-27	Unlisted	Early patriotic advertising cover for United States Claim Agency for Brit. No. American Provinces, statement "will procure pensions, bounties, arrears of pay, prize money and soldier artificial limbs", design shows lion and eagles, British and US flags, receiving backstamp.

Table 2 – Covers from Canada cross-border (CB-) to the United States

No.	Franking	Point of Origin	Destination	Date	Walcott	Description/Comments
CB-1	SC 015 ×02	Springville (CW)	Shawnee Mound, IN	61-01-14	N/A	Orange Abraham Lincoln/Hannibal Hamlin political campaign embossed Adv cover (Union & Liberty, Freedom National, Onward to Victory).
CB-2	SC 015 ×02	Wyoming, CW	Kittanning, PA	61-05-06	2990	Stampless cover with flag design flag facing right, same correspondence as D-1, manuscript canceled with pen "WYCO".
CB-3	SC 015 ×06	Toronto, CW	South New Berlin, NY	61-06-24	Unlisted	US Civil War patriotic cover used in Canada, caricature type in blue and red, the legend about the design reads "Blood Money; or How Southern Rebels Encourage Piracy", to the left of the design (at the bottom of cover) it reads, "Southern bounty". Below the design is the to line legend: "first pirate to Jeff Davis – we want \$25 for this live norther/second tire to (ditto) – yes and I want \$20 for this dead one", ex-Richardson.

No.	Franking	Point of Origin	Destination	Date	Walcott	Description/Comments
CB-4	SC 015 ×02	Montreal, CE	New York, NY	61-09-30	2725 var	U.S. Civil War Patriotic Cvr with Eagle and Flag on Globe entitled "Our Country", 2 stamps, one at upper right & one at bottom right, both tied.
CB-5	SC 015 ×02	Toronto, CW	Utica, NY	61-11-08	Unlisted	U.S. Civil War Patriotic used in Canada, lovely b&w caricature of 2 children sleeping w/ Union flag blanket, God watching over them with soldiers fighting above them; slogans "God watches over them", "As it is" and "As it will be", from same correspondence as CB-11 and CB-15.
CB-6	Stampless	St. Alex-andre, LC	Philadelphia, PA	61-12-05	540 var	U.S. political campaign cover showing Republican presidential candidate John C. Fremont, handstamp "PAID" with m/s "10", small manuscript "paid" "CANADA" in arc exchange office marking illustrated on page 134 of Reference [12]; backstamp, St. Johns, CE, Dec. 6, 1861, ex-Steinhart.
CB-7	SC 015 ×02	G.W.R. East Ottawa Branch	Kittanning, PA	61-xx-10	Unlisted	Depicts red, white and blue US flag facing right, with imprinted verse below, "G. W. R. East Ottawa Branch" postmark, Unlisted Wolcott variety address to Kittanning, PA, lot 5805, Reference [5].
CB-8	SC 015 ×02	Montreal, CE	Gallipolis, OH	62-01-25	N/A	U.S. Consulate General, Brit. No. American Provinces, Montreal Eagle and Shield in UL corner, Jan., 1862 backstamp, exact same design as D-11.
CB-9	Sc 017b	Toronto, CW	Blackstone, MA	62-03-03	2886 var	10c brown, Prince Albert consort on U.S. Civil War Patriotic cover, Mar 1862, red & blue flag "The Union: It Must Be Preserved".
CB-10	Stampless	Richmond Hill, CW	Northampton, Mass.	62-03-26	Unlisted	1862 satirical "Monument to the Memory of Jeff. Davis", Skull pyramid with skeleton at top in black design, only recorded example from Canada.
CB-11	SC 015 ×02	Whitby, CW	Utica, NY	62-04-03	418	Remember Ellsworth" patriotic cover, blue cancel, to Mrs. Mary E Hudson, from same correspondence as CB-5 and CB-15.

No.	Franking	Point of Origin	Destination	Date	Walcott	Description/Comments
CB-12	Sc 017a	Ma___ (??), UC	NY, NY	62-04-10	2170	Multicolour red, white and blue Our Lady of Victory holding flag riding an eagle with banner saying "Onward to Victory", REGISTERED with red Canada PAID 10c tying stamp, 2 backstamps, AP 10 and AP11. '62, lithograph by Union Stationery, New York.
CB-13	Stampless	Jerseyville, UC	Rushford, NY	62-05-08	Unlisted	Multicolour red, white and blue Union Flag with 14th Regt N.Y.S.M. with "Stand by the Flag", lithograph by J. Sage & Sons, Buffalo, NY.
CB-14	Stampless	Hamilton, CW	NY, NY	62-06-27	2012 var	Standing soldier holding a rifle and flag; at the upper left above the design is the statement "To Richmond" and at the bottom left "Remember Ellsworth", red "Canada/Paid 10 Cts" handstamp.
CB-15	Stampless	Whitby, CW	Utica, NY	62-09-08	2624	Design of Eagle holding 34-star flag, handstamp "PAID 6¢" ex-Siverts collection, from same correspondence as CB-5 and CB-11.
CB-16	Stampless	Bluevale, CW	LeRoy, NY	62-12-18	2620 var	Depicting eagle and flag on rock with "The Constitution and the Laws" written across "The War for the Union" in top center, small Bluevale CDS. with m/s date, manuscript "PAID 10", backstamped Morrisbank, UC and Seaforth, CW, illustrated on page 86 of Arfken and Leggett's "Canada Decimal Era", Reference 12, letter enclosed, ex-Steinhart.
CB-17	Stampless	No. Stanbridge, LC	Saratoga Springs, NY	63-01-13	3034 var	Union flag design plus words "If any one attempts to haul down the American Flag, shoot him on the spot", m/s "10" written on front, CANADA-10-CENTS handstamp, transit mark W. Farnham, LC JA 13, 1863.
CB-18	Stampless	West Brome, LC	Manchester, NH	63-09-30	540 var	Fremont campaign cover PAID 5 crossed out and st. line PAID stamped and 10 ms written in, 2 backstamps-- Sweettsburgh, LC SP30, 1863 & Montreal, CE OC1, '63.
CB-19	Stampless	Ruthven, CW	Shullsburg, WI	63-10-12	2350	Standing Columbia with flag, inscription "Columbia Guards our Star-Gemmed Flag", albino Ruthven CDS backstamped OC., 1863, CW.
CB-20	Stampless	Morven, CW	Mayfield Corner, NY	64-02-13	3SC 015	Flag design, circular star, date in m/s in CDS, blue paid handstamped, "10" in m/s, back transit stamps, Kingston CW, FE 13, '64 and Napance, UC FE 13, '64; with original letter inside from woman asking for money for repair of her coat and other.

No.	Franking	Point of Origin	Destination	Date	Walcott	Description/Comments
CB-21	Stampless	Lennoxville, CE	Whitinsville, MA	64-08-17	Unlisted	Small U.S. Civil War corner card, Phillip's "64", crossed flags with Latin expression "Non Nobis Sed Patria", dated AU17, 1864, no backstamps, stains around edges.
CB-22	Sc 017b	Ravenna, CW	Galena, IL	64-09-02	Unlisted	Waving flag facing left with sun and clouds with Clarksburg 3 SP and Toronto 5 SP transits; the only surviving cover from the end of the Underground Railroad, Ravenna at that time had a substantial black population.
CB-23	Stampless	Danville, CE	Ipswich, MA	64-12-17	1096	Illustrated man sitting near bale of cotton, "Cotton is King" with derogatory poem "Old England is mighty" with reference to England ruling the seas but can't rule cotton with m/s "10".
CB-24	Sc 017	Montreal, CE	Cambridgeport, MA	66-04-16	230	Lincoln mourning cover, a boxed portrait of the President, "THE NATION MOURNS, ITS CHIEF HAS FALLEN.", tied by duplex postmark, an exceedingly rare cover from Canada, sold for \$16,200 including buyer's commission at Spink Shreyes Galleries Sale 121, Jan. 27-29, 2010, from the Floyd E Risvold Collection.
CB-25	SC 015 ×02	Toronto, CW	Chicago, IL	67-02-18	Unlisted	Cover with red and blue border on flap on back with embossed eagle and shield, "Union and Constitution" slogan, tied by scarifying grid (Boggs Type f); top stamp w/ Whitworth's strong re-entry 4 and bottom copy w/ minor re-entry, same correspondence as CB-26.
CB-26	SC 015 ×02	Toronto, CW	Chicago, Ill.	67-10-04	Unlisted	Embossed on back Union and Constitution with eagle and shield, also red and blue border on back of envelope, same design and correspondence as CB25.
CB-27	Sc 027	Peterborough, CW	Menomonie, WI	68-10-17	N/A	Grant/Collfax campaign cover, no backstamps, displayed Reference [16], p.57.

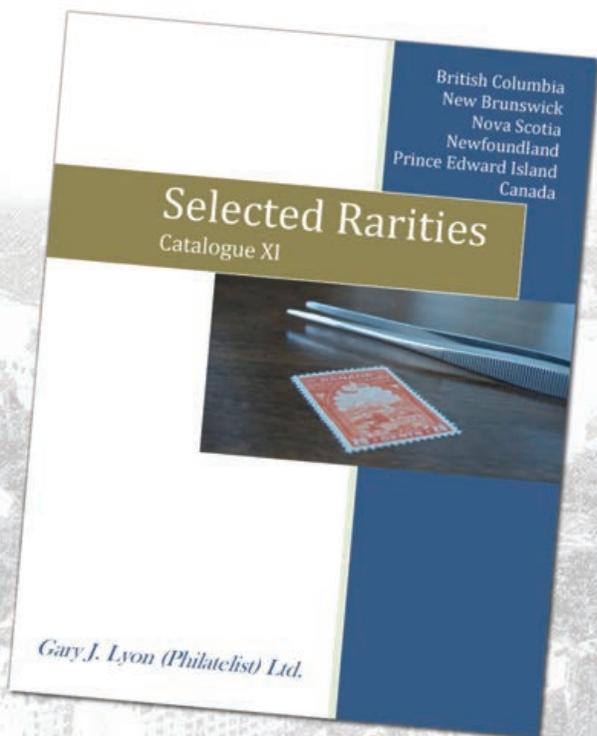
Table 3 – Covers from the BNA colonies -New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and British Columbia – (P-) to the United States

No.	Franking	Point of Origin	Destination	Date	Walcott	Description/Comments
P-1	Stamped envelope, US Sc # U27	Victoria, B.C.	Lafayette, OR	61-04-24	Unlisted	A paste-up circus-like caricature showing Jeff Davis being hung with a rope around his neck falling through a hoop-like Union flag shield with a mule kicked out from under him; verse underneath design says "Positively last appearance of JEFF DAVIS upon which occasion he will introduce his wonderful feat of balancing himself on a SINGLE STRING!!!"; handstamps "VICTORIA /PAID/V.I.", "WELLS FARGO/VICTORIA", Portland receiving mark AUG 25; Paid in manuscript, Reference [15].
P-2	United States Sc 067 x02	Victoria, B.C.	Fort Lodge, IA	62-04-07	2108 var	Same design as in Figure 7; paid in cash for transit to San Francisco where 5c buff stamps were added with "SAN FRANCISCO APR 7 1862" tied with cogwheels, ship via Panama, rail across Isthmus, ship to NY, rail to Iowa, only known patriotic from Victoria P.O., Reference [18].
P-3	NS Sc 012	Nova Scotia	Kendall Mills, NY	62-06-01	1869 var	1862 10c vermilion design showing young soldier with flag, red and blue design with blue four-line verse below with Fisher, Rochester imprint; manuscript cancel; red encircled "PAID/10" hand stamp, appropriate series of three back stamps, ex-Richardson, depicted in Reference [1], page 73.
P-4	NS Sc 012	Nova Scotia	Hartford, CT	62-09-01	2108 var	1860 10c vermilion tied, design depicts soldier with rifle and bayonet standing next to flag in the camp setting with the Capitol building in the background, red circled" PAID 10" and " ADVERTISED", Amherst SP 5,1862 back stamp, from Ed Richardson collection, depicted in Reference [1], page 72.
P-5	Stampless	Lower Cloverdale, NB	New York, NY	65-02-01	2020	Design shows soldier holding sword and flag, red undated rimless circle " Lower Cloverdale, N.B. PAID" CDS, matching "PAID/10/CENTS" in circle, backstamps with "P.O. Salisbury, FE 1, 1865, N.B." and "Saint John FE 1 1865 N.B.", ex-Steinhart..
P-6	Stampless	New Brunswick	Brunswick, ME	unknown	Unlisted	Design has eagle, shield, two different Union flags and standing soldier with sword, in design dates April 19, 1775 and April 19, 1861, red circular "PAID 10 CENTS" on front, three transit backstamps, NB and UC..

Table 4 – Covers from Canada to overseas (O-) destinations

No.	Franking	Point of Origin	Destination	Date	Walcott	Description/Comments
O-1	Sc 018	Toronto, CW	Pontifract Park, England	61-07-08	2915	Design shows multicoloured Union flag with banner inscription "Union and the Constitution", and below design words "The Star Spangled Banner" and "The flag we fight under", Pontefract Park Arrival bkstp AU 2 '61.
O-2	Stampless	Quebec (CE)	London, England	61-07-31	404	Col Ellsworth portrait facing right with imprint below, blue patriotic design, Hilton imprint cover w/ red Quebec CDS pmk & matching "PAID 6" addressed to London, England, red London "Aug 15 61" receiving pmk, redirected to Ireland & franked w/ Gt. Britain 1p rose (Sc.#33) tied by "London/Aug 16, 1861" pmk, appropriate backstamps, only recorded example of a patriotic cover travelling in 3 countries w/o entering the U.S., ex. Richardson, Reference [1], p. 70.
O-3	Stampless	St Anne des Plaines, LC	Lausanne, Switzerland	61-11-18	2735 var	Design featuring multicoloured, eagle & flag stuck in globe with words "Our Country" across it, 11/18/61 ms in Circ. St.Anne des Plains CDS, Montreal bkstp. NO19, 61, London red arrival stamp DE7, '61, circular handstamp "Angl. Amb. Calais (France) DEC8, 1861", by British steamer Liverpool handwritten at bottom, backstamp Lausanne, 9Dec, '61, Paid 19 cts, London transit circular handstamps "9 11 PAID" in red and "PD" in red circle, displayed in Reference [16], p.174.
O-4	Sc 018	Port Hope, CW	Dublin, Ireland	64-12-09	2517 var	Design features Multicoloured Eagle & Shield with banner in its beak with slogan below design "Then conquer we must, when our cause is just, A this be our motto -in God is our trust", and star-spangled Banner in triumph shall wave, O'ra the land of the free and the home of the brave", 2 backstamps incl. Dublin, DE21 64 arrival.

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My favourite stampless covers

7. New late date for Kingston #3 steamboat cancel

CR McGuire This series features some of Ron McGuire's favourite covers from the stampless era.

ONE of the lesser of several reasons I choose the cover in Figure 1 for my ongoing series is because I believe it is a very early locally-home-made envelope. The unusual paper, the like of which I have not seen before, is quite thick, making it very sturdy and undoubtedly contributing to the letter requiring double postage, indicated by the encircled "6^D" in black.

Since black ink was only to be used for unpaid postage, the red "PAID" confirms it was, in fact, prepaid. The envelope was posted AU 4/1856 in Lyn, CW. Lyn, a village in Elizabethtown Township, Leeds County, which had a post office as of 6 December 1851, according to Smith's *Ontario Post Offices* [1].



Figure 1. Cover with AUG 5/1856 Kingston #3 steamboat cancellation.

Keywords & phrases: Steamboat, cancellations, Kingston

The hand-written endorsement “Money”, for Money Letter, suggests the sender may not have been aware that the Money Letter system, established in 1827, had been replaced by the Registration system on 1 May 1855. The red “REGISTERED” is the first type of registration hand stamp introduced at many post offices beginning in December 1855. Another one penny was paid by the sender for this service. I think the manuscript notation “Memor’ds of Lots Redeem’d”, is an abbreviation for “memorandas” concerning parcels of land which were being “redeemed” or returned because payments due could not be made to the Treasurer of Wellington County. This notation confirms the contents were of importance and the reason the cover was registered.

The envelope transited through Kingston, UC, on “AU 5” where it received the double split ring postmark, followed the same day by the “STEAMBOAT LETTER / KINGSTON / 3” postmark. The large Toronto, CW, circle-datestamp transit mark was added on 6 August, and it was received in Guelph, UC, later that same day. Total travelling time was only two days; it would probably take two weeks in today’s postal system, unless sent by Priority Post!

It suddenly struck me that the Kingston steamboat postmark might be a rather late use. Initially I checked my 1987–88 edition of the *Canada Specialized Catalogue* (CS) [2], the twelfth and last, which I continue to find to be a most useful reference [3]. The CS lists the postmark as Kingston Steamboat Type II, describing it as “rimless circular with indicia ‘1’ to ‘6’ or no indicia”, known used from 1852–1855 with black ink, priced at \$100, and in red ink at \$200. This looked promising as mine was used eight months into 1856!

I decided to see if it was listed in Fred Jarrett’s 1926 catalogue [4]. It was not. However, his 1929 edition [5] did include it as Type 442. Jarrett records only “numerals 1, 3 or 4” as being used for Kingston, and priced them at \$3 on stampless covers and, if “on stamped covers”, an additional \$2.50 or \$4 respectively for black or red ink.

Fortunately, I recalled having a photocopy of Dr. Fred Stulberg’s eight-frame steamboat cancel exhibit [6], at the time probably the most complete collection in existence. Fred kindly gave it to me while I was initially researching a slide-illustrated paper, entitled *Mail Transportation in Nineteen Century Ontario*, that I presented at the Ontario Museum Association’s annual convention in 1980 [7]. I then thought to contact W Bruce Graham, who kindly supplied me with some valuable information which I have added in appropriate places in this article. For more about the subject in general, Bruce highly recommended Bob Parsons’ *Steamboat Mail of Eastern Canada* [8].

Figure 2 shows Fred’s copy of page 29 of Volume 8 of the British General Post Office proof book for 1847. Six Kingston steamboat postmarks were proofed on “SP 25 / 1847”. Each has a different number, “1” to “6”, confirming that the number type slug was not moveable. There is no example in the proof book of a hammer without a number. (On another of his collection pages, Fred states his belief that a hammer with no number was supplied at a later date by the manufacturer.)

Referring to the Toronto steam boat hammers proofed on the same page as the Kingston hammers, Fred states, “None of the special steam boat daters proofed on September 25, 1847 for use by mail clerks [conductors] in the mail rooms of contract steamers are known used that year.” As of today, the earliest-known use of any Toronto steamboat dater is 11 May 1848 for hammer #5 [9].

Fred's earliest use of a Kingston steamboat postmark was 9 June 1849 for hammer #3. He had other Kingston examples, with and without a hammer number, used in 1851, 1852, 1854, 1855, and, to both my surprise and disappointment (because I was hoping my strike on heavy paper was a new late date), one used in 1856, *a hammer with no number*. He also observed that of the "five steamboat post offices" the Kingston steamboat "was apparently the only one that serviced areas both east and west of Kingston..." I have since learned that Kingston hammers 1, 2, and 3 were used only on St. Lawrence River mail, while hammers 4, 5, 6, and the hammer with no number were used on Lake Ontario mail. [9]

Figure 3 depicts Fred's 1856 cover which I noticed, to my further surprise, was also used on 5 August, the same day as my example. However, upon another close examination of the postmark, I could see it had had no number and the "6" of the year extends to the right of the "5" date indicia above, while in my postmark the "6" in the year is directly below the "5" date. Furthermore, the spacing above the date differs. The two strikes are shown for comparison in Figure 4. Clearly, the Kingston steamboat postal clerks were using both the #3 hammer and the hammer with no number on 5 August 1856.

Since the two covers were received in Toronto on 5 and 6 August respectively, it appeared to me that they had been carried on different runs, probably one in the morning and the other in the afternoon. However, my assumption was wrong. Bruce informs me there was only one run daily between Brockville and Hamilton, and that any examples he has seen of the hammer with no number were used on the lake steamboat. Therefore, I believe Fred's cover was on the lake steamboat's run from Kingston to Toronto, while mine was used on the river run.

Fred stated that his cover "... is one of the latest known usages", an observation based on circa-1980 information. While this article was in preparation, thirty years later, a new Kingston hammer with no number was found with a date later than Fred's [10]. Bruce Graham has also confirmed that 5 August 1856 is the latest-recorded use of hammer #3 on my cover, which is what I suspected and hoped.

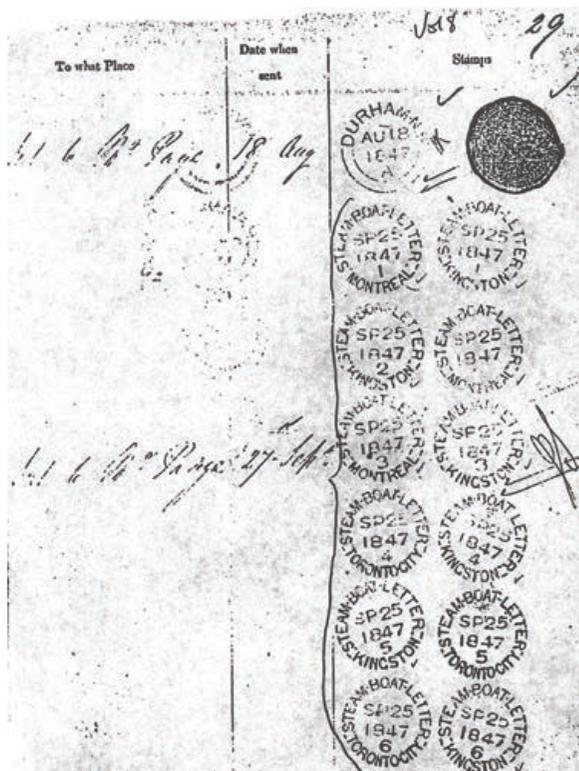


Figure 2. Page from British General Post Office 1847 proof book, showing different steamboat cancels.



Figure 3. Cover with AUG 5/1856 Kingston "no indicia" steamboat cancellation.



Figure 4. Kingston Steamboat cancels from Figures 2 and 3, showing differences in hammer construction at year line.

Finally, Bruce also pointed out that there is a spelling error on hammer #2, "KINOSTON", rather than "KINGSTON". The photocopy of the proof strike in Figure 2, while poor, depicts the upper portion of the "O" error. *This image confirms the hammer was issued that way and was not damaged to make the "G" appear as an "O".*

Fred Stulberg observed that, "By mid-1856 usage of the circular steamboat letter daters [of all cities] had all but disappeared". Bruce has since confirmed that this was because the railway mail system replaced the steamboat system on 27 October 1856. The steamboat mail contracts on the St. Lawrence River terminated on 15 November 1856 [11], thus finally ending an important era in Canada's postal history.

Acknowledgments

My sincere thanks to W Bruce Graham for several emails full of information used in the article, and for providing of better scans than I had been able to obtain. As always, my thanks to Mike Street for his help and patience with the preparation of this and past articles.

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- [2] Wm HP Maresch and AW Leggett, eds, *1987-88 Canada Specialized Postage Stamp Catalogue*, 12th. Edition,, Toronto, Canada Specialized Ltd., 1987, p. vii.

- [3] The *Canada Specialized* catalogue, for example, lists and prices many postmarks, used blocks of four, as well as the Bahamas special delivery stamps that were authorized for use *only* in Canada in 1916–17. (The Bahamas stamps are not listed in *The Unitrade Specialized Catalogue of Canadian Stamps*, but in my opinion should be because they could only be used in Canada.) I wish to commend the late Arthur W Leggett and the late William HP Maresch for their initiative in creating the *Canada Specialized Catalogue*, their efforts to improve each new edition, and for publishing it for all those years.
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New issues

William J F Wilson

Three subtle features

THREE subtle features in Canada Post's stamp issues for the first quarter of 2011 are worth checking out.

The first is a perforation variation. The odd perforations on the William Hall and Cupids stamps (New Issues, *BNA Topics* Volume 67, Number 2, p. 58 and Number 4, p. 42, respectively) have appeared again on the Daphne Odjig stamps, this time on the vertical perforations; on the Hall and Cupids stamps they are on the horizontal perforations. The 59¢ sheet stamp is shown in Figure 1, and careful inspection shows that the upper five teeth in the vertical perforations are narrower than the rest of the teeth. As with the Hall and Cupids stamps, the wider teeth are perf. 12.5 and the narrower teeth are perf. 13.3 or 13.4.



Figure 1

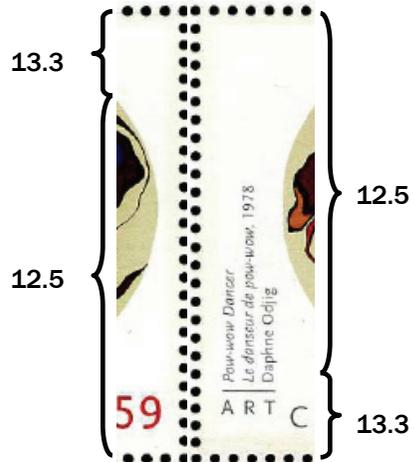


Figure 2

The perforation variation arises because the narrower teeth are at the bottom of all three stamps of the souvenir sheet. The variation is illustrated in Figure 2, where the 59¢ sheet stamp (on the left) and the 59¢ souvenir sheet stamp (on the right) have been placed with their perforations together. With the horizontal perforations lined up, the top and bottom four perforation holes become progressively more out of alignment, because the perforation gauges are different, whereas the intervening teeth are out of alignment by a fixed length because the perforation gauges are the same, 12.5. On my stamps, the silver printing on the sheet stamps is darker than that on the souvenir sheet (this may be visible in Figures 1 and 2), but I don't know how constant this difference is.

Daphne Odjig is an accomplished and highly honoured artist, whose work has been featured once before by Canada Post: the 48¢ stamp in the Canadian Aboriginal Art set of Christmas stamps of 2002 depicting her 1979 print, *Genesis*. The three works shown in the

Table 1. 2011 Commemorative and Definitive Stamps.

Stamp	Year of the Rabbit	Baby Wildlife	O Canada	Carrie Best and Fergie Jenkins	Celebration	Daphne Odjig	Sunflowers
Value	P, \$1.75	P, \$1.03, \$1.25, \$1.75 (s-t on SS)	5 × P (s-t on SS)	2 × 59¢	P	59¢, \$1.03, \$1.75 (s-t on SS)	2 × P (s-t on SS)
Issued	07 Jan	17 Jan	17 Jan	01 Feb	07 Feb	21 Feb	03 Mar
Printer	L-M	L-M	CBN	L-M	CBN	L-M	L-M
Pane	P: 25 SS: 1	P: coil 100 Others: coil of 50 + booklet of 6 SS: 4	Bk: 10, 30 SS: 5	Bk: 10	6	Sh: 16; Bk: 6 SS: 3	Coil: 50; Bk: 10 SS: 2
Paper	C	C	C	C	C	C	C
Process	6CL, foil, embossing, varnish	P: 5CL SS: 8CL	4CL	6CL + varnish	5CL	\$1.03: 6CL 59¢, \$1.75: 7CL	Bk: 5CL SS: 6CL
Qty (million)	P: 5.5 SS: 0.55	Continuous SS: 0.205	Continuous SS: 0.205	Best: 1.7 Jenkins: 4	6	Sh: 1.552 Bk: 0.6; SS: 0.2	Coil: 0.04 Bk: 1.2; SS: 0.2
Tag	G4S	G4S	G4S	G4S	G4S	G4S	G4S
Gum	PVA	Coil, Bk: P-S SS: PVA	Bk: P-S SS: PVA	P-S	P-S	Bk: P-S SS: PVA	Bk, Coil: P-S SS: PVA
Size, mm	32 × 32	24 × 20	20 × 24	32 × 24	36 × 28	See below (a)	Coil: 24 × 20 Bk, SS: 26 × 31.8
Perf	12.5 × 12.5	P: simulated SS: 13.3 × 13.0	P: simulated SS: 13.0 × 13.3	Simulated	Simulated	Sh, SS: 12.5 × 12.5/13.3 (b) Bk: simulated	Bk, coil: simulated SS: 13.1 × 13.2
Teeth	20 × 20	P: simulated SS: 16 × 13	P: simulated SS: 13 × 16	Simulated	Simulated	Bk: simulated Sh and SS (c)	Bk, coil: simulated SS: 17 × 21

(a) Size: 59¢, 40 × 39.4; \$1.03: SS 32 × 39.4, Bk 32 × 40; \$1.75: SS 56 × 39.4, Bk 56 × 40.

(b) See text.

(c) Teeth: 59¢, 25 × 25; \$1.03: 20 × 25; \$1.75: 35 × 25.

current set are *Pow-wow Dancer* (1978, acrylic on canvas) on the 59¢, *Pow-wow* (1969, acrylic on board) on the \$1.03, and *Spiritual Renewal* (1984, acrylic on canvas) on the \$1.75.

The second subtle feature is visible only in ultraviolet light. Canada Post lists the O Canada stamps as tagged “General, 4 sides,” but the tagging differs quite markedly from the usual format: the vertical tags are the standard phosphor bars, but the horizontal tag at the top and bottom of each stamp is actually a phosphorescent printing of the words, “THE TRUE NORTH STRONG AND FREE!” and “TON HISTOIRE EST UNE ÉPOPÉE DES PLUS BRILLANTS EXPLOITS.”

Unless your eyes are a lot sharper than mine, the third subtle feature can be recognized only under magnification. Canada Post has started a new baby wildlife series of definitive coils and booklets, with an accompanying souvenir sheet of all four stamps. The subjects for this year’s set are Arctic Hare (P, domestic letter rate), Red Fox (\$1.03, US rate), Canada Geese (\$1.25, oversize rate) and Polar Bear (\$1.75, international rate). The P stamp is coil only, and the three high-values are available in both coil and booklet formats. The subtle design feature involves the sometimes hard-to-find copyright symbol and year that appear on all modern Canadian stamps: on the three high-values in this set there are two ©2011 symbols—instead of the usual one—on each stamp; one is fairly easy to find and the other is smaller and well hidden. The polar bear stamp in this set is the sixth Canadian stamp to feature polar bears, the other five being the 1953 2¢ commemorative, the 1972 25¢ definitive, the 1998 \$2 definitive, the 2003 \$1.25 Tourist Attractions commemorative, and the 2009 54¢ climate change commemorative. If you have something that costs \$5.81 to mail, you can pay the postage entirely in polar bear stamps without repeating a stamp.

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 selvage differs from that published by Canada Post, the selvage is taken as correct. Stamp size, perforations and number of teeth are my own measurements, and are given as (HORIZONTAL) × (VERTICAL).

ABBREVIATIONS used in Table 1 are as follows: *numberCL* = (*number of colours*) colour lithography; C = Tullis Russell Coatings (coated paper); CBN = Canadian Bank Note Co.; G4S = general tagging (four sides); L-M = Lowe-Martin; s-t = se-tenant; P = permanently equal to the domestic rate; P-S = pressure-sensitive; PVA = polyvinyl alcohol; Bk = booklet; Sh = sheets; SS = souvenir sheet.

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Naming the Newfoundland watermark varieties

Anthony B Thompson

Introduction

TWO watermarks appear on the Newfoundland stamps issued between 1931 and 1949. Seven issues printed by Perkins Bacon (Pictorial 3, Definitive, Gilbert, Long Coronation, Royal Family, Pictorial airmail, Labrador airmail), three issues printed by Waterlow (Definitive, Birthday, Cabot), and one stamp lithographed by John Dickinson (10¢ Postage Due), carry the *Coat of Arms* watermark (*CoA*).

With the exception of the Cabot, and the Pictorial and Labrador airmails, the *CoA* watermark is upright on horizontal format stamps and sideways on vertical format stamps, relative to the stamp design. The two issues printed by Bradbury Wilkinson (Silver Jubilee, Coronation “omnibus”) are horizontal and carry the upright *Multiple Crown & Script CA* watermark (*MCS*) (Figure 1).



Figure 1. “Normal” watermarks as seen from the front on the 15¢ seal (left), the 1¢ cod (centre), and the 4¢ Coronation “omnibus” (right) stamps.

The naming of watermark orientation has been confused in the literature, to the extent that it can be difficult to know what is actually being referred to unless it is illustrated. For example, Stanley Gibbons lists the *CoA* varieties as “Wmk. Inverted” or “Wmk. top of shield to right” respectively for vertical and horizontal format stamps, but no mention is made about the direction the animal is facing. Untrade (2010, p. 619), provides very clear illustrations of all orientations, but their naming of the “reversed” and “inverted & reversed” watermark varieties for horizontal and vertical format stamps is inconsistent with the cause of the variety (see below).

Following the logic presented in this paper, Thompson (2009) also confused the naming of the “reversed” and “inverted & reversed” watermark varieties for vertical format stamps. Walsh and Butt (2006, p. 29) make an appropriate comment: “One has to bear in mind the normal watermark orientation for each given stamp image before deciding what denotes inversion”. The purpose of this paper is to define the “normal” orientation and then to provide a means of identifying and naming the watermark orientation varieties consistently with the cause.

Keywords & phrases: Large Queens, military, postal markings, plating

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Printing paper orientations

Watermark orientation is determined by the way the sheets of printing paper are placed in the press, relative to the orientations of the stamp designs on the printing plates. The sheets of printing paper were rectangular for all the Newfoundland issues described here and so could be placed in the press in one of four ways. Williams and Williams (1960, p. 58) describe this and relate it to the causes of the four watermark varieties, as follows:

FIRST, he [the printer] may put the sheet in [the press] as the paper-maker intended. This will produce a “normal” watermark.

SECOND, he may put the sheet in with the “good” side away from the printing base. This will produce a “reversed” watermark – that is, one reading from right-to-left when the stamp is looked through from the face, and from left-to-right when viewed from the back of the stamp.

THIRD, he may put the sheet in with the “good” side nearest the printing base but with the designs the wrong way up in relation to the designs of the stamps when printed. This will produce an “inverted” watermark—that is, one reading from right-to-left and upside down when viewed from the back of the stamp.

FOURTH, he may combine the second and third abnormalities and produce a watermark termed philatelically “inverted and reversed” —that is, one reading from left-to-right and upside down when viewed from the back of the stamp.

The “normal” watermarks

The Newfoundland *Coat of Arms* has the animal at the top and pointing to the left, which defines the correct orientation of the *CoA* watermark (Figure 2). For the horizontal format stamps, “normal” is when both the *CoA* watermark and the stamp design are correctly oriented when viewed from the front (but see the airmail and Cabot issues below). For *CoA* vertical format stamps, however, the “normal” watermark occurs when the stamp design is sideways, with the top of the stamp to the left (Figure 1, centre stamp). The design is sideways because the engraved vertical format stamps on the printing plates were sideways thus keeping to the same plate dimensions for both formats within the series.

The “normal” *CoA* orientation on the Pictorial and Labrador airmails and Cabot issue is different owing to a different orientation of the printing plate. Dalwick and Harmer (1953, p. 124) stated that the *CoA* is sideways to the left on the 15¢, and sideways to the right on the 50¢ and \$1 Pictorial airmail stamps. When viewed from the front, with the correct watermark orientation, the top of the stamp is to the right on the vertical format 15¢ stamp and to the left on the horizontal format 50¢ and \$1 values (Figure 3). This defines the design orientation relative to the “normal” watermark (*i.e.*, the correct watermark orientation when viewed from the front of the stamp). The horizontal format Labrador airmails and Cabot issue follow the same orientation as the 50¢ and \$1 Pictorial airmails. When viewed from the front with the correct watermark orientation, the top of the stamp is to the left.

The *MCS* stamps were all horizontal format, and both the design and watermark are upright (Figure 1, right stamp).



Figure 2
The Coat of Arms as shown on the 10¢ War Savings stamp issued by Newfoundland in 1940



Figure 3. “Normal” orientation of sideways Coat of Arms watermarks as seen from the front.
 Top of stamp to left: 5¢ Cabot and 50¢ Pictorial airmail.
 Top of stamp to right: 15¢ Pictorial airmail and 30¢ Labrador airmail.

Matching the name with the cause

If we use the orientation of the stamps as shown in Figure 1 to define “normal”, *i.e.*, relative to the watermark and not the design, then the naming of the varieties corresponds to the cause of the variety. The appendix illustrates the watermark varieties and their causes for both horizontal and vertical format stamps issued by Newfoundland from 1931–1949.

If the naming of the variety is relative to the orientation of the design, as suggested by Unitrade (2010, p. 619), then the *second* cause produces a “reversed” watermark for horizontal format stamps and an “inverted & reversed” watermark for the vertical format stamps. This arises because the stamp has been reflected (flipped) about the short axis for horizontal format stamps and about the long axis for vertical format stamps. Clearly, the name of the variety and the cause of the variety should be consistent for both horizontal and vertical format stamps.

Conclusions

The “normal” orientation of a stamp is the most common orientation of the stamp design when the watermark is oriented correctly. The examples shown in Figures 1 and 3 show the “normal” orientation for some later Newfoundland stamps. The identification of the varieties is straight forward in the Newfoundland stamps, once “normal” has been established, and can be easily determined from the definitions provided by Williams and Williams (1960). This stricter definition of the “normal” orientation allows for a more consistent naming of the watermark varieties that holds for vertical, square, and horizontal format stamps. The naming is then also consistent with the cause of the variety, which is the way the paper is placed on the printing press.

There are a couple of scenarios that need to be considered if the conclusions of this paper are to be applied more generally. First, the symmetry of the watermark must be considered. The Newfoundland watermarks are asymmetrical and so give rise to four *observable* varieties. If the watermark has vertical, horizontal, or rotational symmetry, then although four varieties are *possible*, only two of the four could be *determined* by visual examination of the watermark on the stamp (experiment with **A**, **B**, **S**). Second, if the

printing paper is square, then there are eight possible varieties, as sideways watermarks would occur. The naming of sideways watermarks would need to include “rotated left” and “rotated right” varieties and their reversed counterparts.

Unitrade (2010, p. 619) provides an orientation key that is helpful for the majority of Newfoundland’s watermark stamps, but it (a) requires the “reversed” and “inverted & reversed” of the vertical format stamps to be transposed so that the name is consistent with the cause, and (b) does not apply to the Pictorial and Labrador airmails or the *MCS* watermarks. If “normal” is defined for each stamp or stamp issue, by reference to the orientation of the stamp design relative to the correctly oriented watermark, then Unitrade would only need to include one set of eight images (four from back and four from front). The spaced saved would likely be well used by a clear explanation of determining “normal”.

The *Newfoundland Specialized Stamp Catalogue* (Walsh and Butt, 2006) lists inverted watermarks, but is less specific as to what they actually looks like. Clearly, more detail regarding watermarks would be appropriate in this specialised catalogue.

The Stanley Gibbons British Commonwealth catalogues (*e.g.*, Gibbons, 1981, p. xi) illustrate six of the eight watermark orientations in the general philatelic information section (normal, inverted, reversed, reversed and inverted, sideways, sideways inverted), but tend to be less specific in the actual listings of the varieties in the catalogue. This may partly follow from their comment in the watermark positions sub-section, *i.e.*, “Paper has a side intended for printing ...” and from the implied assumption that stamp designs are not printed on the reverse side. However, this is not always the case (Thompson, 2009). Catalogues are listing more details of the watermark varieties; doing this well, however, while not expanding the size of the catalogue, by providing rather excessive and possibly generally uninteresting philatelic detail, is a challenge.

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Appendix: Identifying the watermark orientation.

To identify the orientation of the watermark, you need to orient the stamp as in the illustrations below, showing the stamp viewed from front (left column) and back (right column). (Usually, it is easier to look at the back of the stamp.) Then compare the watermark with the table far bottom.

Abbreviations:

BW= Bradbury Wilkinson, PB= Perkins Bacon, JD= John Dickinson, W= Waterlow.

All numbers are from the Scott catalogue.

Design orientation
Stamp upright

Horizontal format (left: various 172-269 by PB and W, and 10¢ Postage Due J7 by JD; right: Silver jubilee and Coronation "omnibus" 226-232 by BW).



Viewed from front

Viewed from back

Top of stamp to left

Vertical format (left: various 172-266 by PB and W).
Horizontal format (Cabot 270 and 50¢ and \$1 Pictorial airmails C10-C11 by PB).



Top of stamp to right

Vertical format 15¢ Land and Sea overprint 211, 15¢ Pictorial C9, and Labrador airmails C13-17 by PB).

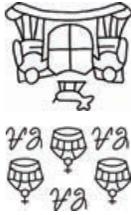


Watermark viewed from front of stamp

Normal



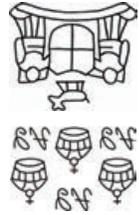
Inverted



Reversed

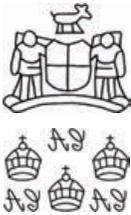


Reversed & Inverted



Watermark viewed from back of stamp

Normal



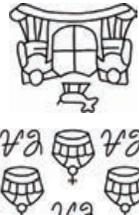
Inverted



Reversed



Reversed & Inverted



Modernizing the BNAPS Exchange Circuit

The *BNAPS Exchange Circuit* has been operating for several decades. In today's world, the original methods used to bring material to members are no longer effective. A few years ago, the Circuit introduced the use of the Web and stopped operating the older circulation system. The lack of activity over the past few years indicates that the Circuit must once again rethink its *modus operandi* if it is to continue.

The primary purpose of the Circuit is to offer members the opportunity to dispose of philatelic material that they no longer want and to offer it to other members who are looking for it. While there are many dealers who are happy to buy material, many of the things that collectors accumulate is of little value and interest to dealers. You certainly can't blame the dealers for their lack of interest as there is little incentive to spend time buying, researching, identifying, pricing, storing, and displaying material—especially inexpensive material—which is only of interest to a very few collectors.

Yet most collectors believe that there is always someone out there who would just love to have their unusual material ... if only he or she could be found!!! It isn't the cost involved; it is the inability to put seller and buyer together that is the difficulty. Although eBay does a reasonable job at this, even there, the minimal value of an item and the effort required by the owner can cause problems.

Thus, it is proposed that the Circuit continue to offer a means for selling members to put their material in front of prospective buyers. Lower-priced varieties, cancels, shades, flaws, both on- and off-cover, can be displayed on the BNAPS web site in the present manner with the sale being quickly concluded by the Manager.

However, to date, the Circuit has really only dealt in stamps and covers, and this restriction may have dampened the interest of members. To increase interest, it is proposed that the Circuit will also handle literature, collections, accumulations, and supplies. The only significant change would be that the owner would retain possession until the sale is completed, with the Manager acting as a go-between. BNAPS would continue to retain 10% of the purchase price for use of the Society. On these items, the listing would be posted for a set period of time (but with an option for renewal). Of course, dealers who are members could continue to sell and buy these items.

Members interested in participating in this new opportunity are invited to contact the Manager for further discussion and details on how to proceed.

Andy Ellwood, Manager Exchange Circuit

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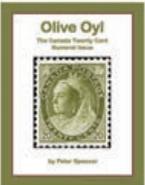
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Earliest April Fools' Day post card?

William (Bill) Longley

FIGURE 1 shows a birch bark post card with a 1¢ Small Queen, lightly cancelled and tied by a faint Allanburg, Ontario, split ring cancel in purple dated “AP 1/ 91”. The card was mailed to nearby Fenwick, Ontario.



Figure 1. Birch bark post card, mailed from Allanburg to Fenwick, 1 April 1891.

The message on the reverse reads:

All Fools Day. 91
Dear Mabel
Procrastination is
the thief of time
Yours truly,
Uncle
Norris (?)

While Christmas, Easter, and special-event post cards are common, a Small Queen usage in the 1890s is certainly uncommon. I have never seen an “April Fools’” post card before, and certainly not on birch bark. Have you?



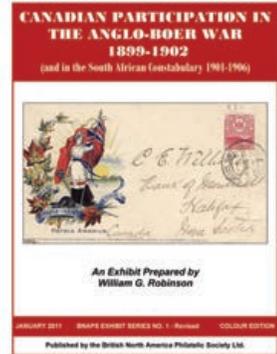
Figure 2. Reverse of card in Figure 1.

Keywords & phrases: Postcard, Small Queens, April Fools’

New book releases from BNAPS

TWO postal history exhibit books and two supplements to previously published books are the latest releases from the British North America Philatelic Society (BNAPS) Book Department.

Canadian Participation in the Anglo-Boer War 1899–1902 (and in the South African Constabulary, 1901–1906), 2011, William G Robinson. Spiral bound, 88 pages, 8.5 x 11. BNAPS Exhibit Series #1, Revised. ISBN: 978-1-897391-72-3 (Colour), 978-1-897391-73-0 (B&W). Published by the British North America Philatelic Society (BNAPS). Stock # B4h923.1.1 (Colour) - \$C62.00; B4h923.1 (Black & White) - \$C35.95

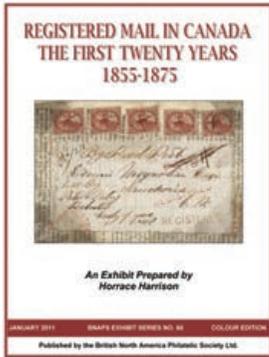


Canadian Participation in the Anglo-Boer War is a complete revision, with many added covers, of the first volume of the BNAPS Exhibit Series. The book is divided into eight chapters, one each for the First and Second Contingents that went overseas in 1900, Lord Strathcona's Horse, which travelled in 1901, and the Third and Fourth Contingents, which shipped out in 1902, as well as a chapter on the South African Constabulary, one on Canadians serving in Irregular Units, and a brief final chapter about the Halifax Citadel Garrison and the Royal Review in Toronto in 1901. Illustrated are letters both to and from the Canadians, including several mailed en route, *i.e.*, at sea before the unit reached South Africa, and a cover from one of the four Canadian Army Nurses who served there. Many of the beautifully designed and printed patriotic covers of the time are included.

Born in Winnipeg, Manitoba in 1926, the late William George (Bill) Robinson was a 1947 graduate of the University of British Columbia (Honours in Civil Engineering). He worked for Parks Canada and the Department of Indian Affairs until his retirement in 1978, and spent 30 years in the Canadian Militia, attaining the rank of Colonel.

Bill's militia background fed his strong interest in Canadian military postal history. He was a charter member of the BNAPS Military Mail Study Group (MMSG), formed in September 1973 at the BNAPEX convention in Calgary. He contributed often to the MMSG newsletter and was the go-to person on some military subjects. One of those topics was the postal history of the Canadians who served in the Anglo-Boer War, the subject of this book, first published in 1996, in photocopy form, as Volume 1 in the BNAPS Exhibit Series. BNAPS was able to obtain the greatly expanded and updated exhibit and to have it scanned in digital colour prior to it being shown for the last time at BNAPEX 2010 in Victoria, BC. Although he did not live to see the printed colour version, Bill was very pleased that his work was to receive the technical updating that was possible 15 years after it was first published.

Canada Registered Mail: The First Twenty Years (1855–1875), 2011, Horace W Harrison. Spiral bound, 176 pages, 8.5 x 11. BNAPS Exhibit Series #60. ISBN: 978-1-897391-70-9 (Colour), 978-1-897391-71-6 (B&W). Published by the British North America Philatelic Society (BNAPS). Stock # B4h923.60.1 (Colour) - \$C94.00; B4h923.60 (Black & White) - \$C46.95.



Horace Harrison was one of the pre-eminent philatelists in the field of British North America. For more than 50 years, he collected and researched many specialties, writing and exhibiting as his material and knowledge grew. *Canada Registered Mail: The First Twenty Years (1855–1875)*, a necessary companion to the four previously released Harrison Registered Mail exhibit books, covers the period following the end of the Money Letter system up to the release of the first Registered Letter Stamps.

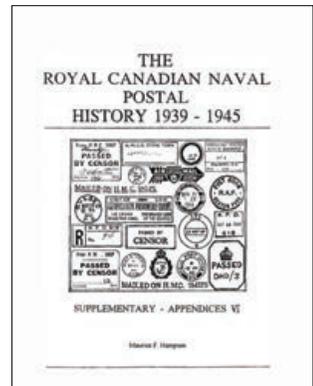
The book is divided into several time-related sections for domestic Registered mail, the Pence period, followed by the Cents era, and then the Dominion period following Confederation in 1867. Separate sections illustrate international Registered letters to the United Kingdom and to the United States of America. A truly unique cross-over cover, mailed on the last day of the money letter system and delivered on the first day of the registered mail system, which shows both a money letter and a registered handstamp, was shown in the Money Letter exhibit and is the first cover featured in this book.

In the end, it is the research and writing, the information shared, and the material assembled, that define the collector. This volume, too, stands as a true testimonial to Horace's philatelic stature. It is comprehensive, and it is definitive. He had fun getting every piece, and he was very pleased to know that others would be able to continue the study.

Canada Registered Mail: The First Twenty Years (1855–1875) has been printed, as have been all Exhibit Series books produced since October 2002, from computer-scanned originals. Digital scanning provides better-defined images and allows exhibits to be reproduced in colour or black and white. It also ensures that a lasting copy of the original is on file for later use in a variety of formats.

The Royal Canadian Navy Postal History 1939–1945, Supplement IV, 2008, Maurice F Hampson. Spiral bound, 40 pages, 8.5 x 11. Published by the author. ISBN: 978-0-968674-62-8 (B&W). Stock # B4h340.6 \$C24.95

BNAPS has acquired all stock of the fourth and last supplement in Maurice Hampson's Royal Canadian Navy Postal History series. The new information was gathered by the author in the 2005–2008 period, before illness forced him to end his long-term work. Among the sections in this installment are a follow-up on Camp Norway in Nova Scotia, seven pages of DB/N censor numbers on covers, including illustrations of miscellaneous cancellations and markings found on them, and another seven pages showing the text on different official government envelopes and labels.



A rare cover addressed to a Wren at HMCS *Coverdale* is shown, as are two photos of RCN personnel saluting King George VI during the 1945 Royal Naval Review at Buckingham Palace. Details of 31 new miscellaneous covers are followed by a very

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interesting article on a DEMS (Defence of Empire Merchant Ships) gunner assigned to a merchant navy vessel, accompanied by a diagram of how war materials were stowed on the SS *Algonquin Park* for a voyage from Saint John, NB, to Bombay and Calcutta, India.



British Columbia and Vancouver Island Supplement—Numeral Cancellations; 2011, John M Wallace. Spiral bound, 34 pages, 8.5 x 11. BNAPS Exhibit Series #52 - Supplement. ISBN: 978-1-897391-74-7 (Colour), 978-1-897391-75-4 (B&W). Published by the British North America Philatelic Society (BNAPS). Stock # B4h923.52S.1 (Colour) - \$C23.95; B4h923.52S (Black & White) - \$C15.50.

Jack Wallace's award-winning exhibit, "British Columbia and Vancouver Island", was published in December 2008 as BNAPS Exhibit Series Book No. 52. Since then, Jack has continued to work with his collection. At BNAPEX 2010 in Victoria, BC, he displayed his two-frame exhibit of the Numeral Cancellations of British Columbia and Vancouver Island. In the interest of completeness, BNAPS decided to print these pages in limited quantities as a supplement to copies of the original book printed to date. If and when a new printing of the original book is required, the supplement will be included under the same cover.

All BNAPS books are available from: Ian Kimmerly Stamps, 62 Sparks Street, Ottawa, ON K1P 5A8, Canada. Phone: (613) 235-9119.

Internet orders can be placed at <www.iankimmerly.com/books/>. (Click on the price at the end of the book description, and you will be taken to the check-out page.)

Prices given above are the retail prices in Canadian Dollars. BNAPS members receive a 40 percent discount from retail prices. Shipping is extra. Credit card orders (Visa, MasterCard) will be billed for exact amount of shipping plus \$2 per order. To pay by cheque, please contact Ian Kimmerly Stamps directly for a total. For US\$ or £ cheque payments, amounts will be calculated at the current rate of exchange. Applicable taxes are payable on Canadian orders.

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Study group centreline

Derek Smith

CENTRELINE keeps BNAPS members abreast of the extensive research being carried on within each of its specialist Study Groups. The following newsletters were received in the quarter to the end of February.

Admiral Issue

Number 17 of *The Admiral's Log* is Editor Leopold Beaudet's massive 144-page compendium of recent research by seventeen contributors on the Admiral issue. Articles discuss the lathework, printing varieties, re-entries, errors and cutting problems, cracked plates, *etc.* on numerous values. High-quality illustrations illuminate all of these discussions.

Christopher Ryan wrote a series of articles on fiscal uses of the Admiral Issue postage stamps. He also detailed the issue dates for the War and Excise Tax stamps, the War Tax stamps in coil and booklet forms, and the provisional War Tax Revenue stamps.

British Columbia Postal History

Issue #76 opens with a study of the Mount Lehman Semi-Staff Office. The original Mount Lehman, opened in 1884, still operates. Until the era of postal franchises, no two post offices could have the same name. Now, in most cases, franchisees can choose any name. A new franchised postal outlet, which opened in Abbotsford in 2000, also chose the name Mount Lehman.

Editor Bill Topping continues his in-depth study of the Nicola Valley post offices operating between 1872 and 1979. This time, he concentrates on Rockford, Canford, Mamette Lake, Aspen Grove, Voght Valley, Middlesboro, Curnow, and Stump Lake, again with illustrations of post marks of each.

Michelle Stevenson discusses the 17-foot tall mail box erected in front of the Vancouver Mail Processing Plant for the 2010 Olympic Winter Games. This became a gathering point for visitors: "meet me at the mailbox".

Dead Letter Office

Issue #5 features an extensive study by Brian Plain of the Type VAN3a series of Vancouver's Undeliverable Mail Office markings used between January 1954 and September 1988. He lists the characteristics of each individual hammer as well as known Earliest-Reported Date / Latest-Reported Date data and clerk numbers. Gary Steele reports a previously unknown Winnipeg DLO strike used JUN 13 1916 on a letter (from Belgium), which could not be delivered in either Montreal or Moline, MB.

Elizabethan II

In issue #111, Editor Robin Harris confirms Dr Jim Watt's assertion that only one colour of blue was used for the 47¢ Leaf stamp. He has studied various colour shifts (all minor), and found that all blues on each stamp moved in unison—*i.e.*, that there is *no* "missing colour". Robin notes that the 6¢ Assassin Bug stamp has the wrong printer-name in the inscription. It should have been CNBC, but Lowe-Martin appears in its place. Robin delineates Lowe-Martin die-cutting patterns #14 and #15 on coils of the Permanent™ \$1.00 and \$1.22 Flower values. Also, a scanned press sheet of the 15¢ Earth Sciences issue is shown.

John Aitken presents a well-illustrated discussion of “free franking” of diplomatic mails of the Postal Union of the Americas and Spain in effect between 1932 and 1972.

In Issue #112, Robin Harris presents a comprehensive study of tagging varieties on the 1990–2000 Flag Coils. Robin also shows eleven examples of the Centennial 8¢ Library Extra Spire variety, culled from about 15,000 copies, and thirteen others (compliments of John Jamieson) found by the late Michael Painter from his troll through 200,000. In addition, Robin has plated the complete Lowe-Martin die-cutting pattern #14. Ingo Nessel submitted a 28 December 1987 cover bearing a mis-perfed \$2 Banff stamp (with four other stamps).

Fancy Cancels and Miscellaneous Markings

Newsletter #55 describes 3 “new” cancels from the Eastern Auctions Hennok sale—Tamworth, ON (1890), Upper Melbourne, PQ (1888), and Heron, NB (1898). Ron Smith submitted six items, half of which are better strikes than in the Fancy Cancels book. Research has enabled Editor Dave Lacelle to discover a new early date for “OTTAWA in bars” strike—April, 1880. David Dawes sent four “mixed-up” inkjets. One has B5, B6, and B7—line numbers which should not appear. Two have one line only, rather than the normal three, omitting both the French and the Post Office identifier.

The Editor continues his illustrated study of “Fakes and Bogus” items, including Victoria/Vancouver items from BNAPEX 2010. He shows five items, selected from his index cards, produced around 1961, showing designs on covers by “Bogusman”.

King George VI

Issue #21 contains Part 3 of Donald J LeBlanc’s major detailed study of the War Issue. This part lists all control numbers used by CNBC to print the regular postage stamps from 1942 to 1949. Illustrations are drawn from his collection and earlier work by T B Higginson.

The exact issue date of the 4¢ KGVI 1951 stamp is unknown. Jeff Parks illustrates a cover dated August 15, mailed at Bridgewater, NS, which is the earliest yet recorded. Mike Street illustrates the black-and-white publicity photo for the Peace Issue sent to the press in the summer of 1946 for use in writing articles on the new stamp set.

Colin Pomfret has produced a colourful article about mailings of printed matter rated at 1¢ per two ounces, in effect through the George VI period until April 1951. His illustrations include return cards, envelopes with printed enclosures, a post card folder (at the proper 1¢ rate—most people used the first class rate!), and more.

Military Mail

Issue #198 opens with Colin Pomfret’s tracking the path of a 1945 registered cover from Victoria to an officer serving on HMCS Thunder c/o Canadian Fleet Mail Office. Nine backstamps traced its progress via Cornwallis, NS to the UK, and back to Halifax over the course of 61 days! Graham Mark discusses WWI censor marks applied by Lt W M Armstrong as an aide-de-camp to General deLisle with the 2nd Cavalry Brigade, later as a Captain, and then Major, with the 1st Cavalry Division and the 29th Division. Part of his “job” gave him access to the units’ censor stamps. In addition to marking regular letters, Armstrong had a habit of stamping his own envelopes with the censor mark before use!

Mike Street came across various covers from the UK with the locations (but not dates) “blacked out” with ink circles. These were dated from April to July, 1942 and July 1943.

Mike believes that these were written from staging areas for the Dieppe and then Sicily landings.

Newfoundland

In issue #142, Colin Lewis illustrates three letters written in England referring to, but not to, or from, Newfoundland itself: from Dorset dated 1699; Dartmouth, 1811; and London, 1766. He provides the complete text of each.

Peter Motson writes a short biography of Emil Krippner, who left his native Germany to settle for a while in St. John's in 1895, where he produced a number of patriotic artistic design covers pre-franked with the Royal Family issue. Sixty-two have been recorded. Peter shows four covers mailed by Krippner from Newfoundland and Canada between 1895 and 1904. The article ties in well with Norris (Bob) Dyer's exhibit page featuring a trial sheet of 50 of the "ONE CENT" surcharge overprint in red applied to the 3¢ Royal Family value to overcome a shortage of 1¢ stamps. At one time, it was owned by one of Krippner's daughters.

Editor Dyer and Bruce Robertson display covers to and from Reverend E A Butler at "Butler's Farm". They also show a 1911 postal card to Butler at Fogo, the earliest-known Butler item. Rob Moore and Dean Mario did some forensic sleuthing to conclude that a cover shown by J-C Vasseur was not from yet another dealer, but instead from a postal clerk mailing letters on behalf of senders who couldn't visit the post office. Many covers are known with his handwritten addresses.

Barry Senior shows seven positions of the A9 Ayre perforation, of which two are the only known copies. He also shows both positions of the 1933 "L. & S. Post" overprint on the 15¢ air mail issue of 1931. There is but one of position "2" known. David Piercey illustrates a Money Order Office OHMS pre-printed postal card, with a free franking approval signature, mailed at St. John's in 1895.

Perfins

In #131 of the *BNA Perforator*, Editor Jim Graham and Ron Whyte, with help from numerous others, provide a solution as to the provenance of the "CB" pattern. It was that of Curzon Brothers (International Tailors), and was used on the stamps of Canada, Great Britain, and France. Further examples are noted of Consolidated Mining and Smelting (CMS) perfins on postage due stamps on mail arriving at a post office operated by the company. Barry Senior shows a block of sixteen of the 4¢ value, and Mark Fennell illustrates a "Mirror" block of the 1¢, with CMS running downward towards the centre.

Ken Masters has given permission to reprint an article on counterfeit Canada OHMS perfins, noting that the counterfeits do not match the listed formats at all. John Johnson recalls that these counterfeits were made in the 1960s and gives hints on recognizing them, as does Patrick Durbano. All note that these are appearing on eBay—"Caveat emptor".

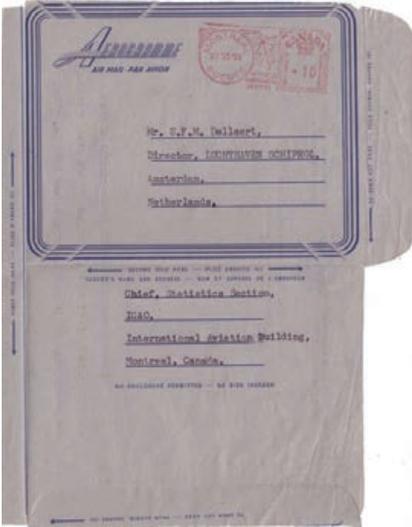
Postal Stationery

Volume 23, No. 5 of *Postal Stationery Notes* presents the fourth article by Pierre Gauthier on colourful francophone advertising on postal stationery from the King George V era.

Chairman Earle Covert illustrates a wide variety of PRIORITY and EXPRESS envelope designs. The sixteen shown include "scenes" devoted to Christmas, birthdays, merchants, colleges, and sports teams, and one to mental health.

Mike Street reports a newly available Postcard Factory® (PCF) post card featuring the Chateau Frontenac. This one, however, has an older type indicium, suggesting that it was printed in 2008. Other newly released PCF cards were reported by Raymond Gagné and Robert Lemire. Robert also lists the scarcer PCF cards, including three with only one copy reported, and fourteen others with only two–fifteen known copies.

Volume 23, No. 6 features still more francophone advertising post cards from the collections of Bill Walton and Pierre Gauthier. Included were illustrations of French-language cards with an English-language equivalent, specifically from OXO and Goodrich and used in Ontario.



Pierre Gauthier illustrates a used formula air letter form (as shown, at left) printed to order (5,000 forms), in 1958, for the International Civil Aviation Organization based in Montreal.

Bill Walton printed notes from Fred Jarrett on the two dies of the ½¢ Arch Issue post including photos, and a letter from Canada Post explaining the need for a second more satisfactory die. Bill also showed an unusual exotic postal stationery use—a VERY long article in tiny writing (the text of which he copies) from Montreal to the Windsor, Vermont, newspaper—written in 1874 on the back of a 1¢ post card. Five new postage-paid post cards announced for release in the first quarter of 2011 are illustrated.

Railway Post Offices

In Issue #212, Hugo Deshayé pictures what may be a unique TPO handstamp—“RECEIVED AT NORTH BAY, ONT./IN TRAVELLING LETTER BOX” on a letter cancelled at North Bay, “Mar 7” 1942. Editor Ross Gray shows a ticket punch from Strathmore, PQ, used to cancel the stamp on a post card addressed to Switzerland on the Grand Trunk Railway in 1907. Richard Hautala illustrates eleven newly discovered private clerk RPO handstamps. Ross Gray, Jack Brandt, and Peter McCarthy reported a large number of new ERD/LRD cancels.

Revenues

In Issue #71, Editor Chris Ryan does his usual thorough presentation of the “Nominal War Tax” stamps, 1915–1918. He discusses legislation, issuance, instructions to postmasters regarding their use, and their contribution to Post Office revenue. Chris also provides Part 7 of his study of Ontario Municipal User-pay Garbage Tags and Bags. This time, he concentrates on a number of medium-sized communities “from B to M”, including Belleville and Kingston. Fritz Angst illustrates an unauthorized bisect of a \$1 Saskatchewan Electrical Inspection stamp on a Power Commission document. Fritz also contributed an illustration of an unlisted, one-pound, green Raw Leaf Tobacco strip with a red 20¢ overprint and bars,

cancelling an earlier blue 8¢ overprint, both of which had been applied in 1951 in response to increased tax rates. John Parkin submitted a used 1¢ official post band cancelled with a superb BC Crown cancel, used by the Weights & Measures Service of Inland Revenue Canada.

Squared Circles

Issue #118 contains entries from Bruce Kalbfleisch, Jack Forbes, Bill Radcliffe, Dave Robinson, Joe Smith, and Ross Gray, as well as Editor Jack Gordon. Dave Robinson notes new early and late dates for time marks for St. Boniface, which initially had no time mark (May, 1896 to new LRD as MR 31/97), then AM and PM marks and eventually reversion to a blank time mark—new ERD -/MY 5/98. Ross Gray illustrates an early rare State 4 of the Que. & Camp. M.C. Local No 20, with the figure 13 beneath the squared circle, from Rimouski, dated W/MY 1 / 00.



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Matters Military 11.

A well-travelled letter to a hero of Dieppe

HK (Kim) Dodwell Eleventh in a series devoted to Canadian military philately. The columns, from one to five pages long and focusing on a single subject, will appear as often as material is available. If you have an interesting military story, why not tell it here?

AFTER Keith Spencer and Mike Street each alerted me to Charles Firby's selling off what remained of the Alan Steinhart material, I had Charles send me a catalogue. Only one big lot of about 200 covers sounded as if it might be of interest to me, so I asked Charles if he would kindly forward a letter from me to the purchaser, which he most helpfully did. The buyer, Vance Auctions, was also very cooperative and sold me the cover shown in Figure 1.



Figure 1. Returned November 1942 letter, to Royal Hamilton Light Infantry Regiment officer serving overseas.

Since it had neither a write-up nor any description with it, I assumed that those who had handled it previously had not seen anything of unusual merit in it. Because it was addressed to an officer in the Royal Hamilton Light Infantry (RHLI), one of the regiments that

Keywords & phrases: Military postal history, Dieppe

had fought at Dieppe a few months before the letter—actually a surface-rated Christmas card—was mailed, I was happy to pay the not cheap, but fair price requested and have it in my regimental collection. Little did I know how lucky I was! First, let's turn to the military postal history. In chronological sequence (see also Figure 2), the markings are:

1. "HAMILTON/ONTARIO" slogan "V. . . , NOV 28/1942" on 3¢ Mufti (SC# 233).
2. (Field Post Office) "FPO 436/DE 26/*" datestamp. (Sayles #H585) [1] [2].
3. (Manuscript) "N·E·T·D 26/12/42" applied at the Non-effective Transfer Depot, which dealt with personnel returning to Canada.
4. "DIRECTORY SERVICE/PARCELS/15 JAN 1943/CANADA POSTAL CORPS H.Q.", 34mm purple circular backstamp (Sayles #F372). Used at FPO SC 1, Acton, England.
5. "ADDRESSEE RETURNED TO CANADA", boxed red 88mm x 9mm. (Sayles #F276)
- 6 "BASE ARMY POST OFFICE/MAR 5 43/ DIRECTORY SERVICE", 34mm purple circular back stamp (Sayles #F28). Applied at Ottawa.
7. "RETURN TO SENDER", boxed purple 60mm x 34mm without any details ticked. Applied at Ottawa.
8. "LONDON/ONT/18/MR 9/43" wavy-line duplex. Sender's original return address altered to read "P/O SMEES RG, #1 C.N. S/ RIVERS/MAN/(initials)20/3/43".
9. "RIVERS M.P.O. 1006/MR 12/43" (Sayles #D1291), receiver (front).

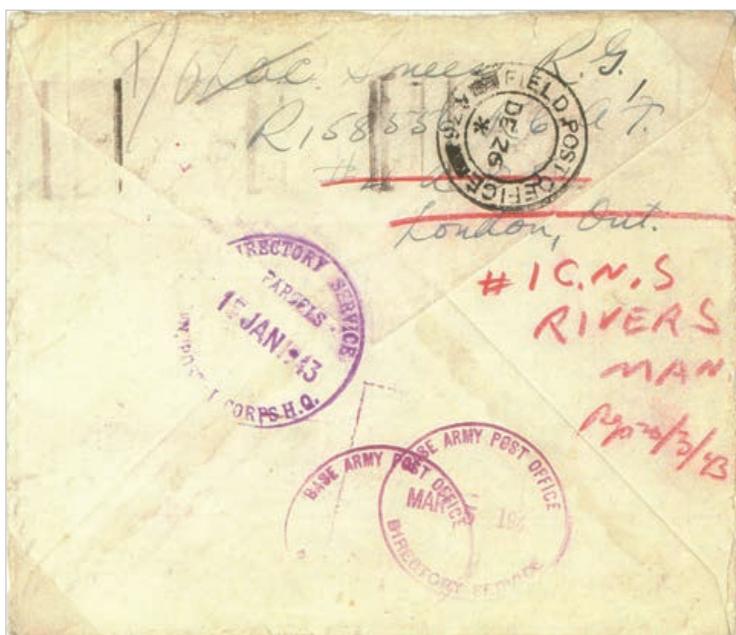


Figure 2. Unusual directory service markings on reverse of letter in Figure 1.

With the postmarks sorted out, as is my custom I then turned to finding out more about the addressee, Capt JB Gartshore. Because the RHLI was (and still is—*Ed.*) based in Hamilton, Ontario, I wrote to my good friend, Mike Street, enclosing a copy of the cover,

asking if he new anything about JB Gartshore. In a few days, an e-mail from Mike arrived, saying, “The Gartshore family owns a very large farm in the beautiful Dundas Valley section of Ancaster. I have met through birdwatching both of JB Gartshore’s daughters, one of whom still lives there. There’s a story here—check your *Courage and Service* CD-ROM.”

Although computers and I are not great friends, we managed to use this most valuable resource [3], a listing of all military honours given to Canadian servicemen and women during the Second World War. In the “G” section I found the following:

GARTSHORE, John Blake, Lieutenant - Military Cross - Infantry (Royal Hamilton Light Infantry) - awarded as per Canada Gazette dated 10 October 1942; confirmed by CARO/3580 dated 2 September 1943, “in recognition of gallant and distinguished services in the combined attack on Dieppe.”

During the operation at Dieppe, 19 August 1942, Lieutenant Gartshore commanded 13 Platoon, "C" Company, Royal Hamilton Light Infantry. He was in the first wave to land on the beaches, upon reaching which he not only directed the blowing of the first line of wire, but also blew the second line of wire after personally carrying up the Bangalore torpedo. During the laying of the torpedo he was severely wounded in the right arm but nevertheless carried on and led his platoon to the Casino. During the evacuation he assisted wounded personnel into the boats under very heavy fire. Lieutenant Gartshore displayed great leadership, determination and power of command throughout the action. Not only was he an inspiration to his men but by his efforts he brought to the boats at least three casualties who would otherwise have been left on the beaches.

After hospitalization in the United Kingdom, the newly appointed Capt Gartshore returned to Canada in December 1942 to take part in the 80th anniversary of the Royal Hamilton Light Infantry Regiment, at which time he was presented to the Governor-General of Canada, the Earl of Athlone. After the war, he joined the Department of Veterans Affairs, serving first as Assistant District Administrator for the Hamilton District and retiring in 1974 from the Toronto District office [4]. He was President of the Ancaster Agricultural Society in 1962. He died, at the age of 86, in August 2000.

References and endnotes

- [1] C Douglas Sayles, *The BNAPS Catalogue of Military Mail Markings*, Volume 2, The World War II Era 1936–1945, British North America Philatelic Society, 2011. 310pp.
- [2] The RHLI was part of 4 Brigade, which used the 434 date stamp, but from the time 4 and 6 Brigades moved to the Isle of Wight to train for the Dieppe Raid, both used date stamp 436 exclusively. This situation carried on into 1943, when the use of 434 by 4 Brigade resumed. Note: The star in the indicia, normally at the top, occupies the position of the year figures which are absent. Such irregularities were common in postal markings from 2nd Canadian Infantry Division at this period. The card was just too late for Christmas, but this was not surprising, as it had been mailed in mid-winter, at the height of the Battle of the Atlantic and the Christmas rush.
- [3] John Blatherwick and Hugh Halliday, *Courage and Service, Second World War Awards to Canadians*, CD ROM, ISBN 1-894581-22-9. Available from Global Genealogy Inc, 1-800-361-5168, web address: <<http://globalgenealogy.com/admin/map.htm>>.
- [4] Undated clippings from unidentified newspapers, courtesy of the Ancaster Township Historical Society archive.

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Canadian short-paid mail 4— The Admiral period: 1911–1928

Gary Steele

A series of articles dealing with Canadian covers mailed with less postage than was required by the regulations of the time, resulting in postage due or other charges being assessed by another country, with postage due or equivalent stamps applied by that country.

THIS fourth article [1] on Canadian short-paid material discusses letters mailed during the period of the Admiral stamps, from the release of the first values in December 1911 until the issue of the later George V “Scroll” definitives in 1928. Readers should note that, per the 1 October 1907 Universal Postal Union (UPU) rule change, during the Admiral period, double the deficiency in postage was to be indicated by the originating postal administration as the amount to be taxed in the receiving country.

The stamps of the Admiral issue were in use during a long period that included the sinking of the *Titanic*, all of World War I, the recovery from that cataclysmic time, and the era of the “Roaring 20s” until just a year before the stock market crash of 1929. Table 1 lists the postage rates and the periods they were in force for selected types of mail to British Empire and non-British UPU countries.

Table 1: Selected rates of postage during the Edward VII period [2] [3] [4].

Letters to British Empire per ounce	2¢	21 Dec 1911 <----> 14 Apr 1915
Letters to British Empire 1st ounce	3¢	15 Apr 1915 <----> 30 Sep 1921
“	4¢	1 Oct 1921 <----> 30 Jun 1926
“	3¢	1 Jul 1926 <----> Dec 1928
Each additional ounce	2¢	15 Apr 1915 <----> 30 Sep 1921
Each additional ounce	3¢	1 Oct 1921 <----> Dec 1928
Letters to non-British UPU countries per ounce	5¢	21 Dec 1911 <----> 30 Sep 1921
Letters to non-British UPU countries first ounce	10¢	1 Oct 1921 <----> 30 Sep 1925
“	8¢	1 Oct 1925 <----> Dec 1928
Each additional ounce	3¢	21 Dec 1911 <----> 30 Sep 1921
Each additional ounce	5¢	1 Oct 1921 <----> 30 Sep 1925
Each additional ounce	4¢	1 Oct 1925 <----> Dec 1928
Post Cards to British Empire	2¢	21 Dec 1911 <----> Dec 1928
Post Cards to non-British UPU countries	2¢	21 Dec 1911 <----> 30 Sep 1921
“	6¢	1 Oct 1921 <----> 30 Sep 1925
“	4¢	1 Oct 1925 <----> Dec 1928

Keywords & phrases: 1911–1928, Admirals, short-paid mail, postage due.

Canada to England, 4¢ for first ounce British Empire letter rate

Since the rate to England was 4¢ for the first ounce, the cover in Figure 1 was short paid by 1¢. Mailed in Medicine Hat, Alberta on MAR 17/1924, it was endorsed “INSUFFICIENTLY/PREPAID” and taxed T/10—1¢ due $\times 2 \times 5$ centimes/¢ = 10 centimes double deficiency—before it was sent on to England. The UPU Congress of 1922 [5] fixed a minimum tax of 30 gold centimes; on this letter, that amount was converted to 1½d in the United Kingdom, as indicated by the “1½d/TO PAY/498” mark applied in Manchester [6], the incoming Office of Exchange. The ½d and 1d UK postage due stamps were applied on 31 March 1924 and tied by a pair of Leeds cancellations.



Figure 1. 1924 letter from Medicine Hat, Alberta to England, 4¢ for the first ounce British Empire rate, shortpaid 1¢ and taxed on arrival.

Canada to England, 4¢ for first ounce British Empire letter rate

This rate was in effect from 1 October 1921 to 30 June 1926. A seldom-seen franking of the British 2d postage due stamp on an Admiral cover is shown in Figure 2 on a letter mailed FE 1/26 in Duncan, BC. Shortpaid 2¢, the tax amount should have been calculated as 2¢ due $\times 2 \times 5$ centimes/¢ = 20 centimes. The incorrect 10/centimes in a circle mark was applied in Canada. Initially a large 1^d/I.S./E. British postage due mark was applied by the British General Post Office Inland Section in London, but this was crossed out and replaced by the large 2 with a small manuscript *d* at its right. The 2d postage due stamp was tied to cover on at the destination, Oundle. Steinhart mentions a note in the 1926 *Canada Official Postal Guide* that the minimum UPU charge on shortpaid foreign mail matter had been changed to 10 centimes [7]. Since the British tax on the cover in Figure 2 was 2d, more than the cover in Figure 1 above was taxed, the UPU change must have been implemented after February 1926.



Figure 2. British 2d postage due stamp on shortpaid 1926 letter from Duncan, BC.



Figure 3. Shortpaid letter to England, mailed in 1927, after the Empire rate dropped to 3¢.

Canada to England, 3¢ for first ounce British Empire letter rate

The letter rate for British Empire mail changed on 1 July 1926 to 3¢ for the first ounce from 4¢, resulting in single weight shortpaid covers paid with only a 2¢ Admiral being charged 1¢ due $\times 2 \times 5 \text{ centimes}/\text{¢} = 10 \text{ centimes}$ postage due. The cover in Figure 3 (above) was

postmarked on AUG 2/1927 in Sydney, NS, where the boxed **T/2|CENTS** was added. The **T/10** in a circle mark was added at the transfer office, likely in Halifax. On arrival in England, the **1^d/F.B.** mark was applied at the London Foreign Branch office, with the 1d postage due added and tied at the London delivery office.

Canada to New Zealand, 4¢ British Empire UPU letter rate

The British Empire letter rate to New Zealand was also 4¢ for the first ounce during the period 1 October 1921 to 30 June 1926. The cover in Figure 4 appears to have been mailed in Prince George, BC, in April 1926, just months before the reduction of the rate to 3¢ for the first ounce. A Canadian **T/10** in a circle was added, probably in Vancouver, and the letter was sent on its way by sea. The **TO PAY/1^d** in a circle mark was applied on arrival, and the 1d New Zealand postage due was tied by a Dunedin cancellation on 29 April 1926.



Figure 4. 1926 letter from Prince George, BC, to New Zealand; 4¢ for the first ounce British Empire rate, shortpaid 1¢ and taxed on arrival.

Canada to Danish West Indies, 5¢ for first ounce UPU letter rate

The letter in Figure 5 to St. Croix, Danish West Indies was shortpaid 3¢ of the 5¢ for the first ounce UPU rate. The seriffed **T** in a circle *taxe* mark was applied on arrival in St. Croix. At 3¢ due $\times 2 \times 5 \text{ centimes}/\text{¢} = 30 \text{ centimes}$ postage calculation was added by hand as **T** and 30.

Mailed on Nov 26/1912 in Halifax, NS, it was received in Frederiksted on 13/12/1912, where the 30 *bit* postage due stamp was added [inset] but not cancelled. From 1905 to 1917, the Danish West Indies used stamps denominated in *bits* and *francs*, 100 *bits* to the *franc*.



Figure 5. Early Admiral period letter from Halifax, NS to Halifax, NS, to St. Croix, Danish West Indies in 1912. Shortpaid 3¢ for the 5¢ UPU rate.

Canada to England, forwarded to France, Belgium, and Netherlands

About the only thing missing from the 1923 cover shown in Figure 6 is a ship-sinking endorsement. Very few covers receive the postage due stamps of three different countries! Mailed from Ottawa on 5 September 1923, it was addressed to the Ritz-Carlton Hotel in London, England. Received there on 15 September, the letter was forwarded to the Ritz-Carlton in Paris, per a red ink endorsement. Since a letter from Canada to Paris required postage at the 10¢ UPU rate then in effect, the letter was shortpaid by 6¢. Since the shortage was inadvertent, the British post office calculated only a single deficiency at $6\text{¢} \text{ due} \times 2 \times 5 \text{ centimes}/\text{¢} = 30 \text{ centimes}$, applied the rare [8] **T/30** in a hexagonal “casket” over **89.** postage due mark, and dispatched the letter on 17 September. In France, a 30 centime postage due stamp was applied and then cancelled as unpaid, when the letter was sent on to the Astoria Hotel in Brussels per the endorsement at upper left. The Belgian 30 centime postage due stamp, applied at top centre on 22 September, was subsequently marked as unpaid, because the letter was forwarded again per a red ink notation, this time to the Hotel de l’Europe, Amsterdam. The Netherlands 25 cents postage-due tied to the cover on 26 September was also marked as not collected when the letter was endorsed *Retour Ottawa* in Amsterdam. Received at the Montreal Dead Letter Office on 9 October 1923, it was then sent to the Dead Letter Office at Ottawa, where it was received on 10 October.

It is unlikely that the Ottawa DLO tried to collect the postage due for mailing to a UPU country and the return letter fee for a combination of two reasons: (a) the letter was correctly paid when it left Canada, and (b) it was originally free franked. The 4¢ Admiral at upper right, paying the correct rate, was machine-cancelled OTTAWA/SEP 5/6 PM/1923/ONT., but in the bottom left corner there is an upside-down Ottawa Government Department Free Frank impression, dated 3PM on the same day. It is not known whether the 4¢ Admiral was applied by the parliamentary mailing room or by the sender.



Figure 6. Canada to England forwarded to France, Belgium and The Netherlands, 1923.

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

This letter, shown in Figure 7, franked with a 2¢ + 1¢ Admiral War Tax stamp, was shortpaid 2¢ for the first ounce UPU rate. Although not taxed in Canada, it was in Panama, where the T in a circle was applied. Two × 0.02 *Balboa* postage dues were applied, to pay for the deficiency of 2¢ due × 2 × 5 *centimes*/¢ = 20 *centimes*



Figure 7. 1918 UPU rate letter to the Captain of a ship passing through the Panama Canal.

Canada to France, re-directed to Italy, 10¢ for first ounce UPU letter rate

On 1 October 1921, the first ounce UPU rate was increased from 5¢ to 10¢. This rate continued in effect until 30 September 1925. Another interesting, multi-country item is the cover in Figure 8, mailed in Winnipeg on 30 November 1921, when the new 10¢ rate had only been in effect for two months. The pair of 2¢ Admirals did not pay the UPU rate to the original destination—Paris, France. The cover was taxed, with the manuscript **T/60** added, likely in Canada but possibly in France, to indicate the deficiency of $6\text{¢ due} \times 2 \times 5 \text{ centimes/¢} = 60 \text{ centimes}$. Two 30 centime French postage dues were added in Paris, but cancelled as postage due unpaid when the letter was forwarded to Sorrento, Italy. In Italy, two $\times 30 \text{ centesimi}$ Italian postage dues were applied in Rome on 24 December, only 21 days after the letter was posted.



Figure 8. Canada to France, re-directed to Italy, 1921, 10¢ for first ounce UPU rate, shortpaid.

Canada to Switzerland, 10¢ for first ounce UPU letter rate

The letter in Figure 9, postmarked in Montreal on 5 July 1923, franked only with a 4¢ Admiral stamp, was shortpaid by 6¢ for mailing to a UPU country, a deficiency of $6\text{¢ due} \times 2 \times 5 \text{ centimes/¢} = 60 \text{ centimes}$. Not taxed in Canada, the **T in a circle** and manuscript **60** marks were applied at the destination, Switzerland, where the letter was received twelve days later via surface transportation. The pair of 30 centime Swiss postage dues was cancelled in Basel on 17 July.

Canada to Austria, 10¢ for first ounce UPU letter rate

Mailed in London, Ontario, on 7 December 1923, the cover in Figure 10 was received in Vienna, Austria, on 22 December. The 5¢ Admiral only paid half of the 10¢ UPU rate, leaving a deficiency of $5\text{¢ due} \times 2 \times 5 \text{ centimes/¢} = 50 \text{ centimes}$. The **T/50** in a circle mark was

applied in Canada, likely at Montreal. While just the tax amount, **3000**, is indicated in blue manuscript, postage dues totalling 6,000 Austrian *kronen* were applied, 3000 on the front and 3000 on the back [inset]. The Austrian UPU rate at the time was 3000 *kronen*, which would have been equivalent to 50 *centimes*, so the correct postage due was 3000 *kronen*. It appears there were two attempts to collect the amount owing, with the dues applied on the back cancelled by a red pencil after the first attempt and new set applied to the front [9].



Figure 9. Montreal to Switzerland, 1923, 10¢ for first ounce UPU letter rate, shortpaid 4¢.



Figure 10. To Austria from London, Ont., 1923, 10¢ for first ounce UPU letter rate, shortpaid 5¢.

Canada to Sweden, 10¢ for first ounce UPU Letter rate

Postmarked in Regina, Saskatchewan, on 15 March 1925, the letter in Figure 11 (below) was mailed to Stockholm, Sweden, franked with a 4¢ Admiral incorrectly paying the 10¢ first ounce UPU letter rate. The deficiency was 6¢ due $\times 2 \times 5 \text{ centimes}/\text{¢} = 60 \text{ centimes}$. In addition to the green Swedish label with the manuscript **40** added, there is a hint of a manuscript “T” mark beneath the 40 ore Swedish postage due stamp that was applied in Stockholm on 31 March.



Figure 11. To Sweden from Regina, 1925, 10¢ for first ounce UPU letter rate, shortpaid 6¢.



Figure 12. Victoria, BC to England, forwarded to Belgium, 1926, paid correctly to England but shortpaid for the 8¢ for first ounce UPU letter rate to Belgium.

Canada to England, forwarded to Belgium, 8¢ for first ounce UPU letter rate

Addressed initially to England and franked in Victoria, BC, on 2 August 1926, with a 3¢ Admiral correctly paying the recently changed 3¢ British Empire first ounce rate, the letter in Figure 12 (above) was forwarded to Belgium, making the higher 8¢ first ounce UPU letter rate payable. The **T** in a hexagon over **79** was applied in London on 16 August per a transit mark on the reverse. On 19 August, the Belgian post office in Bruges applied single 1 franc and 50 centime postage due stamps to collect on the 5¢ due $\times 2 \times 5$ centimes/¢ = 50 centimes deficiency.



Figure 13. “Received at British Mail Br. Montreal/in damaged condition” informational handstamp on 1926 double UPU rate Montreal to Czechoslovakia cover.

Canada to Czechoslovakia, 8¢ for first ounce plus 4¢ for second ounce UPU Letter rate

Clearly, the 1¢ Admiral on the cover in Figure 13, cancelled in Montreal on 16 July 1926, was not enough to pay any first class letter rate, let alone the rate to a foreign country. For one addressed to Czechoslovakia, the minimum postage required was the 8¢ UPU rate, so the cover appeared to be shortpaid 7¢.

Before leaving Canada, however, this cover needed some attention, as is attested by the **Received at British Mail Br. Montreal/in damaged condition** handstamp over repair tape [inset] and a Montreal double circle cancellation on the reverse. Nevertheless, it made good time across the Atlantic and a large part of Europe, as it was received at the Foreign

Branch office in Prague on 26 July. A total of 690 *haler* or 6.90 *koruna* in Czech postage dues (*Doplatit* meaning “to pay”) was affixed to the cover—three \times 200 *haler* and one each of 40 *haler* and 50 *haler*. As this seemed a large amount, I consulted Ken Snelson, who came up with the answer. The Czech UPU rate in 1926 was 250 *haler*, so a tax of almost three times that amount suggested that the letter weighed over one ounce. If it weighed between 1 and 2 ounces, the deficiency in Canadian currency would have been 11¢, not 7¢. Using the alternate UPU ratio of rates method of calculation, at $2 \times 11\text{¢}$ deficiency \times 250 *haler*, divided by the 8¢ first ounce rate in Canada, the total due came to 687 *haler*, almost exactly the amount of Czech postage dues applied [11].

Canada to Switzerland, 8¢ for first ounce plus 4¢ for second ounce UPU letter rate

While the 8¢ first ounce UPU letter rate was paid for the letter [Figure 14] to Switzerland, mailed from Benedict, Saskatchewan on 8 January 1927, it does not take much extra weight to make an item underpaid. Although UPU rules stated clearly that receiving countries were not supposed to re-weigh incoming mail [12], some countries did. Switzerland was among them, and there a manuscript **2/** for double weight was added. Using the alternate UPU ratio of rates method of calculation, at $2 \times 4\text{¢}$ deficiency \times the Swiss UPU rate of 30 *centimes*, divided by the 8¢ first ounce rate in Canada, the total due came to 30 Swiss *centimes*. The manuscript **30** was added and a 30 *centime* Swiss postage due stamp tied on 24 January 1927.



Figure 14. Apparently overweight letter from Benedict, Sask, to Switzerland in 1927.

Canada to Iceland, 2¢ UPU post card rate

Between 1911 and 30 September 1921, the post card rate to UPU destinations was 2¢. Mailed from Oak Point, Manitoba, on 22 August 1913, to Reykjavik, Iceland, but franked only with a 1¢ Admiral, the post card in Figure 15 was shortpaid. For the $1\text{¢} \times 2 \times 5$ *centimes/¢ = 10 *centimes* deficiency, the manuscript **T/10** was added in Canada. In Iceland, a manuscript **10** was added, and an Icelandic 1907 regular issue 10 *aurar* stamp was tied on 15 September 1913.*



Figure 15. Rare UPU post card from Icelandic immigrant community in Manitoba to Iceland, 1913.

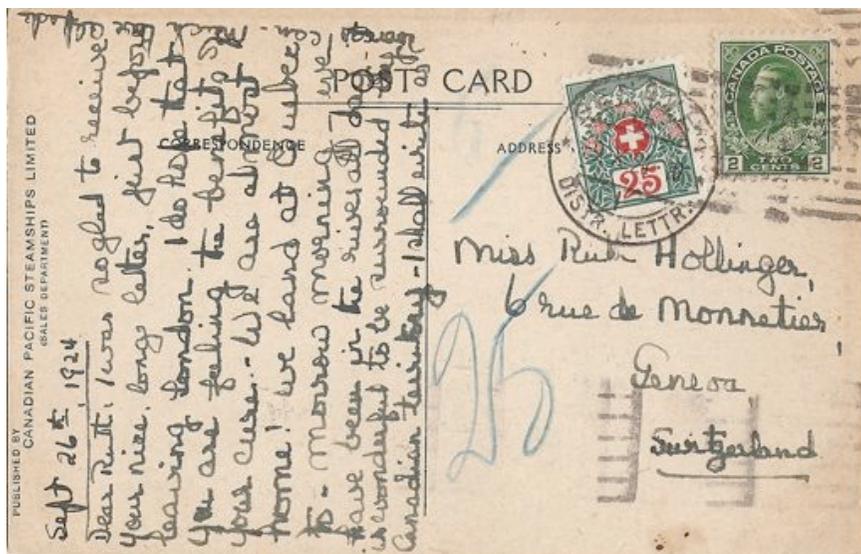


Figure 16. Quebec to Switzerland, mailed in 1924, shortpaid for the 6¢ UPU post card rate.

Canada to Switzerland, 6¢ UPU post card rate

Dated “Sept 26th, 1924” by hand, aboard a ship docking at Quebec City or Montreal, the post card in Figure 16 was mailed to Switzerland, franked with a 2¢ Admiral. The correct

UPU post card rate was 6¢, so the card was shortpaid 4¢. Not initially caught as deficient in Canada, it was in Switzerland. Using the alternate UPU method, at $2 \times 4\text{¢}$ deficiency \times the Swiss UPU rate of 30 *centimes*, divided by the 10¢ first ounce rate in Canada, the total due came to 24 Swiss *centimes*, rounded up to 25 *centimes*. A 25 blue manuscript postage due marking was applied and a 25 *centime* Swiss postage due stamp tied on 9 October 1924.

Canada to Austria, 4¢ UPU post card rate

On 1 October 1925, the UPU post card rate was reduced from 6¢ to 4¢. Mailed in Niagara Falls on 17 August 1926, with only a 2¢ Admiral affixed, the post card in Figure 17 was shortpaid for a 2¢ due $\times 2 \times 5 \text{ centimes}/\text{¢} = 20 \text{ centimes}$ deficiency. The Austrian post office applied the serif **T** in a circle and manuscript blue **16** seen near the stamp, apparently calculating the amount due at the rate of 0.80 *groschen* per *centime*. Payment was received on 30 August, when the 15 *groschen* and 1 *groschen* postage due stamps were cancelled.



Figure 17. 1926 postcard from Niagara Falls, Ontario to Vienna, Austria, shortpaid 2¢ for the 6¢ UPU post card rate.

Canada to Germany, 2¢ per two ounce UPU printed matter rate

The Christmas card in Figure 18 was mailed to Germany from Halifax on 2 December 1926 at the printed matter rate of 2¢ per two ounces. Franked with a 1¢ yellow Admiral, it was shortpaid 1¢, for a 1¢ due $\times 2 \times 5 \text{ centimes}/\text{¢} = 10 \text{ centimes}$ deficiency. The **T/10** in a circle due mark applied in Canada was matched by the large blue manuscript **10** (*pfenning*) added in Germany. Germany did not have postage due stamps, and very few covers to Germany show postage due owing was actually paid.

Acknowledgements

The author wishes to thank Michael Furfie, Ken Snelson, and Mike Street for their generous assistance in preparing this version of the article.



Figure 18. Christmas card from Halifax to Germany in 1926, shortpaid for UPU printed matter rate.

References and endnotes

- [1] An earlier version of this article was printed in the *Postage Due Mail Study Group Journal*, No. 53, March 2010, ISSN 1368-2911, published by the Postage Due Mail Study Group of Great Britain. Contact: Michael Furfie, 37 Town Tree Road, Ashford, Middlesex, TW15 PN, UK.
- [2] Robert C Smith and Anthony S Wawrukiewicz, *Canada Domestic and International Postal Rates and Fees 1870–1999*, The Press for Philately, Snow Camp, NC, 2000.
- [3] Allan L. Steinhart, *The Admiral Era: A Rate Study, 1912–1928*. Jim A Hennok Ltd, Toronto, 1981. 166pp.
- [4] Michael Furfie, *British Postage Due Mail 1914–1971. A Study of Uses of the Pre-Decimal Postage Due Stamps*, self-published, Ashford, Middlesex, UK. 1993. 74 pp.
- [5] Steinhart, *op cit*, p. 149.
- [6] Ken Snelson, *UK Taxe Marks for International Mail 1875–2000*, self-published, Toronto, 2007. 178pp.
- [7] Steinhart, *op cit*, p. 150.
- [8] The **T/30** in a casket over **89**. mark is type W-1-30 of the London Western District Office. Only six examples have been reported to date. Ken Snelson, *pers comm*.
- [9] Ken Snelson, *pers comm*.
- [10] The **T** in a hexagon over **79**. casket mark is type SW-3 of the London South West District Office. Ken Snelson, *pers comm*.
- [11] Ken Snelson, *pers comm*.
- [12] James Gough, “The Changing Formulas of the GPU/UPU for Postage Due”, Parts 1-4; *The Collectors Club Philatelist*, July 2010 - February 2011, The Collectors Club, New York, NY.

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“Party Left City for Mexico”

An early Canadian AR cover from British Columbia

Brian C Plain

ACCORDING to David Handelman, the term “AR” refers to “the official Universal Postal Union (UPU) term *avis de réception*. This is a service available for registered mail which provides that the receiver of a registered item sign a form or card which is duly returned to the sender. This is evidence that the registered letter has been duly delivered” [1]. Canada, as a member of the UPU, announced the inception of this service on 24 March 1879.



Figure 1. Returned 1895 registered letter from New Westminster, BC, to San Francisco.

The AR option allows the collector of postal history the opportunity to find unique items of interest. Such is the case of the item illustrated in Figure 1. Mailed in New Westminster, BC, on 2 October 1895, this registered letter was sent to NB Gauvreau in San Francisco. Traveling by train, it arrived in that city on 6 October but failed of delivery. A marginal note at the lower left indicates the reason: “Party Left City for Mexico”. The enclosed letter, dated 1 October, gives a possible clue as to the reason for his departure. It reads:

Dear Sir:
Re Johns Estate

I beg to inform you that the interest—\$112.50—on your loan of \$1250.00

Keywords & phrases: AR, avis de réception, Dead Letter Office

falls due on October 22nd 1895—I also wish to inform you that your cheque for \$4.50 registration fees on the mortgage was returned by the Bank and therefore stands as a charge against the papers in the Registry Office—kindly give this your immediate attention and also forward interest when due.

Yours Truly
JJ Cambridge, Guardian

Note the *AR* in blue pencil just above the “departed” inscription. The cover bears 13¢ postage: 3¢ first class rate to the United States, 5¢ registration, and an additional 5¢ for the *avis de reception*. As with many AR items, pinholes attest to the fact that a return receipt was attached. A spindle hole through the right-hand 3¢ stamp is evidence of filing at some point in its journey. Following failure of delivery, the cover was returned to the post office where it was duly marked “UNCLAIMED”, and a pointing finger reading “RETURNED TO WRITER” was applied.

The sender’s name appears on the reverse of the cover [Figure 2], but postal regulations stipulated that undelivered registered mail must be sent to the Dead Letter Office (DLO). Although the Canada Post Office Department had authorized the postmaster in Victoria to provide limited dead-letter processing services for mail failing of delivery in British Columbia and the Pacific States of America [2], this did not include the handling of registered mail, which the regulations said must be sent to Ottawa. A forward registration label was applied in San Francisco, and the cover was sent to Ottawa. Unfortunately, its route to Ottawa is not documented by date stamps, but it was most likely sent via closed bag to the DLO in Washington, DC, thence to Ottawa.



Figure 2. Reverse of letter in Figure 1 showing San Francisco and Canadian DLO cancels.

The cover arrived at the Dead Letter Office in Ottawa on 23 October 1895, where it was received by Clerk 1. Processing was rapid and was completed by 6 November. As there are no further markings to complete the story, the letter was probably placed in a RETURNED DEAD LETTER envelope, rated 3¢ to cover the service fee, and registered without additional charge due to the prepayment of the *avis de réception* fee.

Dead Letter Office markings are [3]:

TYPE	WORDING	SIZE	PROOF	ERD	LRD	COMMENTS
DLOS - 10	DEAD .LETTER. OFFICE / - CANADA-	26mm	Unknown	28/07/ 1884	6/11/189 5 (this strike)	Side arcs 2.5mm. Re-cut appears in the proof book dated 24/12/1889
DLO1 - 15	REC'd AT DEAD LETTER OFFICE /1/ CANADA.	28mm	(18/4/ 1893)	19/12/ 1882	23/4/189 8	"1" is 1.5mm wide. Period after CANADA. The proof date for this hand stamp is unknown as the date shown is clearly a re- proofing date.

References

- [1] David Handelman *AR - avis de réception*, Postal History Society of Canada, Publishing Plus, Ottawa, 2002.
- [2] Brian C Plain, *The Dead Letter Office in Canada 1830-2002*, (2nd Edition), British North America Philatelic Society Ltd, 2006, p. 21.
- [3] Brian C Plain, *ibid*, updates in press.

Where did this registered letter go?

John Wright



Figure 1. 1897 letter, paid by four Registered Letter stamps.

Keywords & phrases: 2¢ Registered Letter stamp, registered letter.

FOR some time, I had wanted to add a registered cover bearing four of the 2¢ Registered Letter stamps (Sc #F1) to my collection. I had tried before on a couple of occasions and had been unsuccessful. I was recently able to obtain the cover shown in Figure 1 from the Saskatoon Stamp Centre. Although not obviously of great interest, on closer examination there seems more to it than first meets the eye. The dated cancellations on the reverse, Figure 2, tell the story.

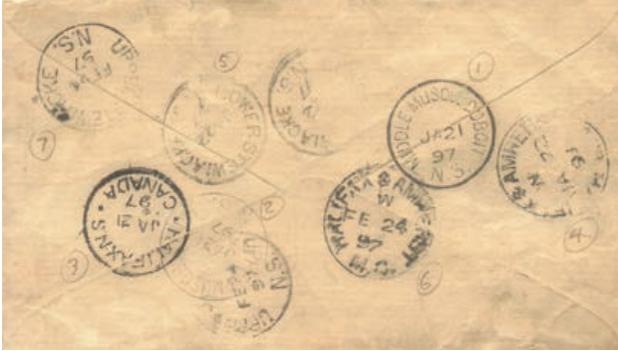


Figure 2. Dispatch, transit, and receiving cancels.

With dispatch dates MIDDLE MUSQUODOBOIT/N.S. (1) and LOWER MUSQUODOBOIT/N.S. (2), both on JA 21/97, the destination was Upper Stewiacke Village in Col(chester) Co(unt)ry, NS. A HALIFAX N.S./CANADA/JA 21/97 transit (3) was followed by a HALIFAX & AMHERST/W/M.C. JA 22 97 transit (4), then a LOWER STEWIAKKE N.S. JA 22/97 mark (5). Next came a second HALIFAX & AMHERST/W/M.C. FE 24 97 transit (6), then an UPPER STEWIAKKE N.S. FE 24 97 receiver (7). [Numbers in brackets refer to the cancels as marked in Figure 2.]

While either cancel (6) or (7) might have named the wrong month, it is very unlikely that both would, so where was this registered letter between 22 January and 24 February?

TSS CARDENA mail bag tag

John P Wynns

THE (Turbine Steam Ship), *TSS Cardena*, owned by the Union Steamship Company of British Columbia Ltd, Vancouver, BC, carried cargo and passengers along the BC coastline from 1923 to 1959.



The mail bag tag in Figure 1 has a **Figure 1.** Mail bag tag carried on *TSS Cardena*.

Keywords & phrases: BC coastal steamer, RPO

3¢ Confederation stamp (Sc #143) tied by a purple ink, four straight line cancel, "T.S.S. CARDENA / MAY 16 1929 / UNION S. S. CO. / OF B. C. LTD." and is addressed to "The Canadian Fishing Co. Ltd., Vancouver, B.C.". It also has a purple ink handstamp "MARGARET BAY" in the upper left corner.



Figure 2. An undated and unused color tinted photo view card of the TSS Cardena, published by the Gowen, Sutton Co Ltd of British Columbia.

Reference

- [1] Union Steamship Company Collection, Vancouver Maritime Museum, Vancouver, BC
www.vancouvermaritimemuseum.com/sites/vmmuseum/files/union_steamship_company.pdf.

BNAPS business and reports

President's column

Robert Lemire <rlemire000@sympatico.ca>

Bob Dyer has been coordinating the BNAPS Youth Activity Program for the past five years, reaching out to children through their teachers, scoutmasters, stamp club leaders, *etc.* There have been cash grants made and up to 50,000 free stamps given away each year. The goal is not to create a large number of instant collectors, but merely to plant a seed, so that children will consider becoming philatelists at some point in the future. Last year, Bob was contacted by MaryAnn Bowman, who wrote a youth outreach proposal as a member of the US National Postal Museum's New Initiatives Committee. A new BNAPS member, Robert Cagna, who shares their goal of introducing children to philately, has provided some funding so Bob and MaryAnn could put in place a contest to gather ideas for activities in the classroom, Scout meetings, stamp clubs, or at stamp shows, that involve stamps and children.

Three cash prizes of \$100 and four \$50 prizes will be awarded. An application must be submitted by 31 August 2011 and can be downloaded from

<www.bnaps.org/YouthActivityContest.htm>.

Of course, Bob can still use stamps for distribution—preferably clean commemoratives, off paper.

We are always pleased when collectors decide to join BNAPS. It is especially gratifying when new members immediately volunteer to help the Society. I want to thank Barry Shaulis, who has answered my call to become Chairman, Board of Examiners (*i.e.*, our auditor).



On the BNAPS Books front, Department Coordinator Mike Street advises that by the time this issue of *BNA Topics* reaches you, three new books will be available. Two are new volumes in our ongoing Exhibit series, Vic Willson's *Admirals Away Canadian Letter Rates 1912–1928*, and Richard Fleet's *Canada Second Bill Stamp 1865*. The other book is Doug Sayles' keenly awaited *Catalogue of Military Mail Markings Volume 2—The World War II Era 1936–1945*.

As mentioned on the editorial page, details for the 2011 BNAPEX are taking shape. Planning a convention begins many months or even years in advance. We were originally looking at Banff for 2012. When we starting checking on available hotels and convention centres; however, it became clear that Banff would be too expensive. We now are in discussions about whether it would be possible to hold the convention in Calgary. I will provide more information as it becomes available. For 2113, Charlottetown PEI on the Labour Day weekend has been confirmed; for 2014, we have been invited to return to BALPEX in Baltimore, MD. I have been asked why we usually choose the Labour Day weekend for our conventions as it is inconvenient for some. The reason is primarily financial. Many hotels, especially in cities, have difficulty filling their rooms on that holiday weekend. Thus, they can (and do) offer us rooms and exhibit space at lower rates—an advantage to all concerned.

From the Secretary—report date: 5 April 2011

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 percent or 50 percent, respectively, of the annual fee. Applications submitted in the fourth quarter of the year should be accompanied by 25 percent of the annual fee plus the full fee for the coming year. Family memberships are available for 50 percent more than the individual membership fee. Three-year memberships can be obtained at a 10 percent reduction. Send application form and cheque or money order to the Secretary.

Applications for membership

Upon receipt of an application, the New Applicant's name and membership number are printed in the subsequent 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 following issue of *BNA Topics*. The 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.

- 6606 JP Chiles, Ottawa ON. C: not specified
- 6607 Roger Waivio, Kalamazoo MI. C: not specified
- 6608 George Muralee, Mississauga ON. C: not specified
- 6610 Rocky Longshaw, North York ON. C: not specified
- 6611 Alan Hicks, Morristown NJ. C: not specified
- 6612 Alistair Duncan, Surrey BC. C: SQ covers, AB canc., impr.
- 6613 David E Williams, New Salisbury IN. C: Cancellations
- 6614 Mike L Young, Malvern, Worcestershire, UK C: Pre 1900 Canada & Provinces
- 6615 Barry D Magill, Calgary AB. C: SQ & LQ used in period, 1st cent
- 6616 David W Roberts, Newark OH. C: Newfoundland, early cents
- 6617 Barry L Shaulis, Parkersburg WV. C: US & Canada

New members

All applicants 6590 to 6605 and 6609 (David Morrell, C: Canada used, esp. LQ, listed in *BNA Topics* 2011Q1 as 99125 Morrell Stamps) have been confirmed as full members of BNAPS.

Address changes (current town of residence is noted)

6173 David N Anderson, Victoria BC
 6061 David G Bree, Carrying Place ON
 5083 Peter J Gaudet, Guelph ON
 6037 Jeremy Mierka, Gatineau QC
 3491 Barry Milavsky, Toronto ON
 6179 Michael J Rixon, Montreal QC
 5330 Kevin M Whitman, Dartmouth NS
 6386 Anthony B Thompson, Saltsjö-Boo, SWEDEN

Did not renew/resigned

3503 Bruce H Barnes	6049 Richard B Knowles
4490 Yves Baillargeon	6129 Robert L Markovits
4678 John R Attrell	6439 Kenneth J David
5873 Douglas J Ross	6573 Ray Caron

Deceased

Thomas E Almond	Arthur W Leggett
John Colin Campbell	John Dudley Roberts
William E Lea, Jr.	Nick Zevos

Total active membership, including new applications, as of 5 April 2011 **1191**

Regional group rant

Jack Forbes

OVERVIEW: We start with kudos to two groups that have provided comprehensive newsletters to keep their members informed, and to promote up-coming events for their respective areas. I would also ask regional groups to keep me updated on meeting activities in your particular region...; we like to hear what's going on across our organization and to be able to promote your activities in this column!

New Mailing Address—Jack Forbes

Please note that mail is still being sent to my old address. Kindly note that I'm now at: PO Box 38205, Dartmouth, NS, B3B 1X2.

Up-coming Reorganizational Meeting

John Burnett reports that the **Dixie Beavers Group** hopes to hold a reorganization meeting in conjunction with an upcoming show this spring. Interested members should contact John directly at: <JB45855@aol.com>

Regional Group Newsletters

As mentioned above, I was delighted to receive publications in the past couple of months from two of our Regional Groups. Both indicate that considerable levels of effort were put into producing them, and both provide announcements and agendas for upcoming meetings in each region.

BEAVER CHATTER is promoting the **Prairie Beavers** March meeting at College Station, and it provides the agenda for what looks like a very interesting event. This edition

also contains several editorials on a range of topics: Exhibiting at BNAPS Shows; frequency of meetings within the Prairie Beavers area; various interesting covers with commentary by the owners—all in all, a very comprehensive effort, which not only encourages the region's members to get out to the meeting, but also provides a means to stay in contact with those in that particular part of the BNAPS world who may not be able to attend the meetings.

Similarly, the **WEST COAST Express**, the newsletter of the **Pacific Northwest Regional Group** provides enticing information on that group's May 12–14 meeting at Whistler's Aava Hotel. It includes a most comprehensive list of activities for attendees, which are sure to keep everyone busy over the three-day event. Cec Coutts is the "go-to-guy" for this meeting, and he can be reached at: <cec.coutts@telus.net>. Congratulations are in order as this group is celebrating its 25th anniversary with this event.

Regional Group Reports

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

We have received three meeting reports for this period. Again there is one from the **Golden Horseshoe Regional Group**. Following their tried-and-true pattern, 29 January saw 35 members and guests in attendance at what appears to have been another very successful get-together.

Dealers were on hand with their wares; the auction brought forth some joviality; and the Show-and-Tell session was, as usual, most informative. Derek Smith was the guest speaker, and he provided an enlightening presentation dealing with the Airmail Postal Rates 1942–1946, and with the War Issue stamps.

This group is also co-hosting BNAPEX 2011 North Bay, and a goodly portion of the meeting was spent detailing many of the interesting plans the group has put together for this Convention. It appears there will be a number of innovative ideas that will delight attendees.

The **St. Lawrence Seaway Group** met this past October, and the 20 members in attendance spent the morning examining circuit books and swapping items. The early afternoon provided opportunities to explore the inner workings of BNAPS: the Society's President and Secretary were in attendance. The group voted to provide some seed money to the organizers of the North Bay Convention—repayable out of profits. A spirited show-and-tell included 16 presentations that were enlightening to all in attendance. The group's next meeting will be held at Orapex on 30 April.

A new group in the making: On Saturday, 5 February, at the Sarasota National Stamp Exhibition, Mark Isaacs coordinated a meeting of collectors interested in Canadian material, with a view to organizing a **Florida Regional Group**. Six interested collectors attended, some already BNAPS members, and Mark gave a presentation on Blackout covers.

Plans were made to meet again next year at this event but, in the meantime, any interested members from around Florida (including winter visitors) should contact Mark regarding possible meetings at other Florida events between now and next year's Sarasota Show. Mark can be reached at: PO Box 52453, Sarasota, FL 34232. Telephone: 941-951-1419. We hope that our many Florida members will support Mark in this initiative.

Classified advertisements

***RATES FOR 25 words - \$6.00 Canadian, 20¢ for each additional word.** All ad copy and payments should be sent to the Advertising Manager, Hank Narbonne, 136 Morphy St., Carleton Place, ON, K7C 2B4, Canada, to be received by the fifteenth of March, June, September or December for the next issue of BNA Topics. Ads requiring photos, cuts, logos, and other production tasks will incur charges at a nominal industry standard rate. These costs will be billed to the advertiser. Please identify the number of issues in which the ad is to appear. All payments should be made to BNAPS Ltd. at the above rates in Canadian dollars or US equivalent.*

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LITERATURE

OLD ISSUES OF BNA Topics FOR SALE: Add valuable info to your library. Will do our best to fill want lists. If on hand, issues from #1 on may be available on a first-come, first-served basis. Write to K. Wayne Smith, BNAPS Circulation Manager, 20 St. Andrews Rd. Scarborough, ON, M1P 4C4; e-mail <waynesmithtor@yahoo.ca>.

YOUR OLD UNUSED BNA Topics: Donations (pre-1975 issues only) solicited and gratefully accepted. Will pay postage, but write first. Send list of available items to: K. Wayne Smith, BNAPS Circulation Manager, 20 St. Andrews Rd. Scarborough, ON, M1P 4C4; e-mail <waynesmithtor@yahoo.ca>.

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WWI NEWFOUNDLAND POSTAL HISTORY: Especially soldiers' mail, civil censored, POW-related, postcards and ephemera. Priced photocopies appreciated. Mario, Box 342, Station Main, Saskatoon, SK S7K 3L3. (2-11)

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