



BNA TOPICS

Official Journal of The British North America Philatelic Society

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Kent and Smith Fraser and Thompson River Express

A BNAPS REPRINT

From *Popular Stamps*, May 1946

By GERALD E. WELLBURN

J. Horace Kent and H. F. Smith started the second express service to the Fraser River gold mines on July 1, 1858. This was just a month after William T. Ballou had initiated his Pioneer Fraser River Express, as agent for Freeman's California Express (the chief U.S. competitor of Wells Fargo & Co.)

Kent and Smith were the first British Columbia mainland agents for Wells Fargo's Express. As mentioned in a previous article in *Popular Stamps*, Wells Fargo & Co. did not open offices on the mainland, but established an international banking and express headquarters at Victoria, Vancouver Island. They arranged with the local expresses which followed the miners to the new and unorganized country on the Fraser and Thompson Rivers to bring down express and treasure, and deposit it with them at Victoria.

Nearly 90 years have passed since the first Fraser River gold rush, and a contemporary word-picture of that event is of interest. To quote the Rev. R. C. Lundin Brown, Minister of St. Mary's, Lillooet in 1863:

"In the spring of 1858, it was known in California that gold had been discovered on the banks of the Fraser River . . . The excitement caused by this news amongst the miners of California was unbounded. And not the miners only; all classes of the community seemed smitten with the gold epidemic. 'None are too poor,' says the TIMES correspondent, writing from San Francisco, in June 1858, 'and none too rich to go.

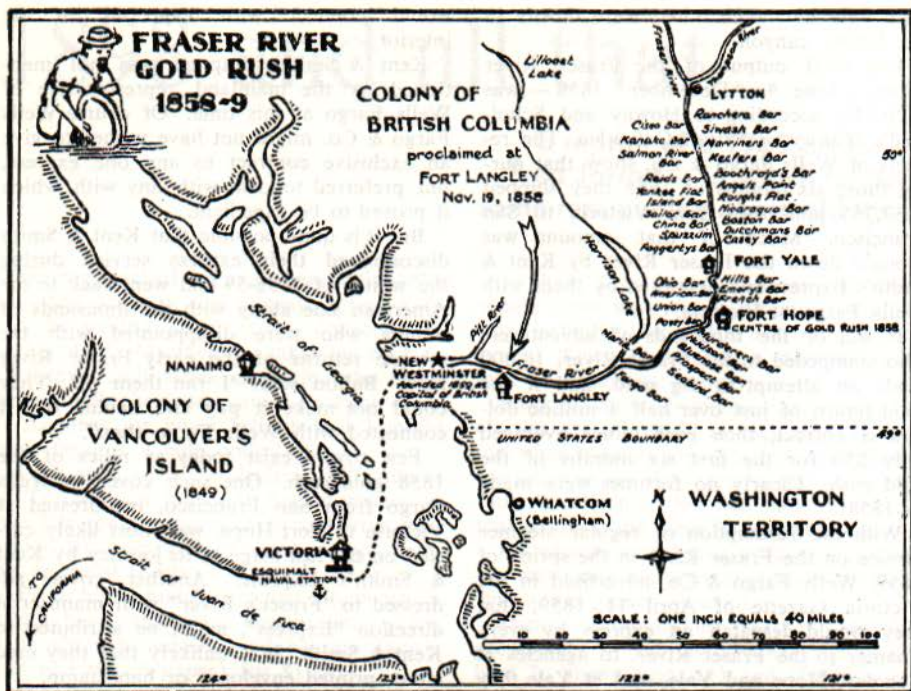
None too young, and none too old to go, even the decrepit go. Many go with money, many go without; some to invest in real estate, some to see what may turn up; some out of curiosity, some to steal, and unquestionably some to die.'

"In short, never in the history of the migrations of men has been such a 'rush' so sudden and so vast. It is calculated, that by the middle of July, some 20,000 men had left California for the new Eldorado. But unfortunately by far the greater number were doomed to disappointment. They arrived too early. The river was swollen and the bars were flooded by the stream. Only a few met with success. The greater part, discouraged by failure, by scarcity of food, and by the inhospitable Fraser . . . Those however who remained on the Fraser reaped the reward of their fortitude and patience. The river fell, and the miners were able to work, and with very good average success."

The first advertisement of Kent & Smith's Express in the *Victoria Gazette*, reproduced here, shows that this express not only covered the lower Fraser River territory, but it also undertook the hazardous trip up the gloomy Fraser canyon to the forks of the Fraser and Thompson Rivers, and on to Fort Thompson (now Kamloops).

This express also travelled eastward to the Similkameen country, as revealed in the *Victoria Gazette*, August 21, 1858:

"FROM THE COLVILLE REGION: We learn through Messrs. Kent & Smith's Express that on August 4th and 5th an en-



A map of the Fraser River Gold Rush area in the late 1850s (above); below is an 1858 advertisement from the Victoria Gazette announcing the new express service.

**KENT & SMITH,
FRASER AND THOMPSON RIVER
EXPRESS,**

CONNECTING WITH WELLS, FARGO & CO., for California, Oregon, and the Atlantic States. Our Express will connect with Wells, Fargo & Co. at Victoria, Whatcom, Sehome and Port Townsend from San Francisco and Oregon, for all points throughout the Mines, viz:

- | | |
|------------------|-----------------------------------|
| Fort Langley, | New York Bar, |
| Fort Hope, | Pike's Bar, |
| Puget Sound Bar, | Wellington's Bar, |
| Texas Bar, | Indian Rancherie, |
| Sacramento Bar, | Steamboat Bar, |
| Emory's Bar, | Sailor's Diggings, |
| Rocky Bar, | Foster's Bar, |
| Hill's Bar, | Forks Fraser and Thompson Rivers, |
| Fort Yale, | Fort Thompson, |
| Fort Dallas, | |
| Great Falls, | |

And all other places on the rivers. Also to Nanaimo, and Semiahmoo City. We shall run careful and attentive Messengers with our Express.

Letters, Parcels, Packages, Dust, Coin, etc., forwarded secure and promptly. All business transacted with care and dispatch.

REMEMBER! This is the only Express connecting DIRECT with the interior of California.

J. HORACE KENT, Proprietors.
H. F. SMITH,

Yates street, bet. Wharf and Government sts.
Victoria, July 1st, 1858.

agement took place between 180 whites, under the command of Mr. David M. Layer of Oregon, and 80 Indians at the Forks of the Okinikan and Similkamin rivers. Three whites were killed and two wounded mortally, while two were slightly hurt. Not more than 25 whites were engaged in the fight at any one time. Six Indians were wounded. The cause was robbery of cattle by the Indians.

That they also operated on the Harrison Lake-Lillooet route, is shown in another news item in the Gazette, Sept. 2, 1858:

"We learn through a letter sent to Mr. Kent of Kent & Smith's Express, that a canoe was upset on the 18th inst., while ascending the Lillooet, whereby six men were drowned. No names or further particulars are given."

In November 1858 governor James Douglas reported that over 10,000 persons were engaged in mining, half of them between Murderer's Bar (below Fort Hope) and

Fort Yale Bar. The others were mostly in the Fraser canyon.

The total output of the Fraser River mines—June to December 1858—was \$520,353, according to Howay and Scholfield's *History of British Columbia*. The returns of Wells Fargo & Co. show that during those six months of 1858 they shipped \$337,765 gold dust from Victoria to San Francisco. Much of that amount was brought down the Fraser River by Kent & Smith's Express and deposited by them with Wells Fargo at Victoria.

If out of the thousands of adventurers who stampeded to the Fraser River, 10,000 made an attempt to dig gold, and if the total return of just over half a million dollars is correct, then each miner averaged only \$50 for the first six months of the gold rush. Clearly no fortunes were made in 1858!

With the resumption of regular steamer service on the Fraser River in the spring of 1859, Wells Fargo & Co. advertised in the *Victoria Gazette* of April 11, 1859, that they would despatch an express by every steamer to the Fraser River, to agencies at Langley, Hope and Yale, and at Yale they

would connect with expresses to the interior.

Kent & Smith's Express was not mentioned as the mainland representative of Wells Fargo at this time. Of course Wells Fargo & Co. might not have wished to give an exclusive contract to any one express, but preferred to deal with any with which it proved to be expedient.

But it is quite possible that Kent & Smith discontinued their express service during the winter of 1858-59 and went back to the American side along with the thousands of miners who were disappointed with the meagre returns of the early Fraser River rush. Ballou said: 'I ran them off. They could not make it pay and hauled off. I connected with Wells Fargo then'.

Few covers exist today as relics of the 1858 gold rush. One such cover, a Wells Fargo from San Francisco, readdressed at Victoria to Fort Hope, was most likely carried on the last stage of its journey by Kent & Smith's Express. Another cover, addressed to "Fraser's River" with manuscript direction "Express", might be attributed to Kent & Smith. It is unlikely that they used either printed envelopes or handstamp.

CLARENCE A. WESTHAVER

Clarence A. Westhaver, president of BNAPS 1965-66, died at his home in Milton, Mass. on Good Friday, March 31, after a long illness.

Clarence had been most active in BNAPS affairs, and during recent years, in spite of his illness, managed to attend most Annual Conventions, including the last one held in Halifax. He was the chairman of the Host Committee for the 1965 Convention at Cape Cod, and all who attended will long remember Clarence and his "Dixieland Band" and other entertainment at the awards banquet.

He was an occasional contributor to *Topics*, and his column *Patriotic Card Study Group* was very popular. He also chaired a study group meeting on Patriotics at many recent conventions. He was also one of the original members of *The Order of the Beaver*, BNAPS' honor, fun group. Clarence was also a member of numerous other philatelic organizations, including the Royal Philatelic Society of Canada.

All BNAPSers who knew Clarence Westhaver personally, and they were many, will miss him greatly; his death leaves a void. But he also leaves so much of value to us all through his work with *Topics*, the library, BNAPEX, and the study groups. It was nice to have been around at the time he lived and to have known him.

All BNAPSers extend their sincere sympathy to Myrtle, his wife, and companion at so many of our affairs. To the three sons, two daughters and eleven grandchildren he leaves, we say,

"HE WAS ONE OF THE FINEST"

— Ed Richardson

1898 and all that . . .

a reprint of a 1969 article by
Fred Jarrett — in which he does
some reminiscing about old times

Having reached the age where ladies offer me their seats in the subway, I feel justified in writing about stamp collectors in earlier days. My memory takes me back to Christmas 1898 when an uncle, who never heard of Rockefeller, gave me a shiny dime. It frightens me when I think that I might have become a coin collector!

Let's start with the dealers. Bill Adams of Toronto got my early pocket money — two bits for driving cows to and from pasture — for one- and two-cent stamps from his approval sheets.

From him I bought my first album which I still have, and from him in later years, I bought 100 unpicked 3d beavers (wove, laid and ribbed paper) for \$100.

Space prohibits writing about these early dealers, except to record that the Adam's variety store was the mecca for office boys bringing in fabulous accumulations.

Eli Marks, the boy dealer who operated from his home situated between two vacant lots, advertised "Marks Stamp Co., 85-87-89 Albany Ave."

He got his start from Charlie Robertson's heavily cancelled dollar jubilees which he traded to European dealers for mint sets more within the price range of his kid customers.

Then there was George Lowe whose Ryerson find of 7½ and 10 pennies on cover, in bundles, put him on his feet financially. I wonder how he missed the mint block of 7½d inside a letter which 40 years later came to Jim Sissons!

As a young collector, full of assumed knowledge, I had the audacity to argue with John Luff (of Scott's) and insist that his 3d perforated was a fake, because it was on thin paper. John Luff — who knew all about stamps before I was born!

Another famous philatelist of the period was Donald King who contributed basic information on early BNA to the *London Philatelist*. In later years, much of this material was plagiarized and passed on as original research.

In those days, stamps that are now much sought after were fairly common. Jubilees were to be had for a little over face. I once turned down 10 sets at a discount — for lack of funds, naturally.

Stuck-down collections containing the classics, were brought in regularly. It bugs me when a sweet innocent old lady phones me today to say she wants to sell her grandfather's collection that had lain in the bottom of the trunk since he passed away.

On examination I find a 1c and 2c Quebec that came out after grandpa died, along with some packet material.

Stamp accumulations reached fantastic proportions — such as 100,000 Newfoundland 3c brown (cat. \$1) and 10,000 maps, retailing at 5c per 100.

Hechler, of Halifax was the daddy of all accumulators. From his shop on Water St. he traded tobacco for stamps with sailors from every port in the world. After his death, one lot of Small Queens went to the late Dr. Ken Day of Pittsburgh — it consisted of hundreds of thousands right up to the 6c brown, completely unpicked!

In my home town, two elderly lawyers and the local druggist produced long-forgotten collections. The local baker was a collector, and often after school he invited Darwent Kinton (deceased) and Fred Ball (now of Cleveland and still collecting) plus me to drop in at the bakery and talk stamps.

Even now, I associate stamp collecting with the smell of newly-baked bread fresh out of the bakery oven. Blessed by the memory of that kindly man, whose interest in boys and stamps launched three successively or to correspond with many of the successful philatelic careers.

It was my privilege either to know per great names in philately, men like . . .

Frank Godden, who contributed many items to the Royal collections: Charles Phillips, who once owned Stanley Gibbons and sold out to settle in America and deal with his selected list of millionaire clients;

(continued on page 130)

THE PANELLIS



Two more famous forgers remain for consideration, who were supreme craftsmen — in striking contrast to that conceited and bloated frog, Francois Fournier.

The first of these was *Angello Panelli* of San Remo, Italy, who advertised Fournier's products throughout the world as "facsimiles". He appears to have started operations as an agent for the sale of Fournier products.

There is a difficulty in allotting these engraved forgeries of the Newfoundland Pence values to Panelli or any specific forger. Boggs recorded in 1942 that someone made an engraved die of each value, and with these he built up printing plates of 36 — six rows of six, and each row a different value — 2d, 4d, 6d, 6½d, 8d and 1s, thus stamping vertical pairs and blocks as forgeries straight away! There are two complete sheets in the Harmer collection quite definitely from two different printing plates, as proved by constant flaws and spacing of different cliches. These sheets of 6x6 were printed in three different shades, described by Boggs as (i) red-brown (ii) dark pink or lake (iii) orange vermilion — making 18 different forgeries. Boggs described these as made "probably by Panelli", and this was accepted later by Cowman and Kemp. But recently Robson Lowe has noted that these sheets of forgeries were on the market before World War I, i.e. before 1914, and so could not have been made by Panelli, who only started his engravings in the 1920s. So we must allot them to "Panelli or some unknown forger". Robson Lowe has also noted that there is some confusion over the Panelli products, because in fact there were *two* forgers of this name! The older was an agent of Fournier's before 1914 and in intervals of growing tomatoes he sold Fournier's lithographed forgeries. But in the 1920s he started making and selling his own engraved forgeries. The younger Panelli, possibly the son of the older, apparently started operations after the death of the older. So, in this article, by the word "Panelli" we mean "Panelli the older and/or Panelli the younger and/or some unknown forger".

Like the other famous forgers, Panelli or the unknown forger greatly simplified the recognition of his products by making his own cancelling instruments, and I give illustrations of three of these, which are bogus (i.e. never used officially) and not used by other forgers.

No. 1. A copy of the No. 8 grid of Chatham, N.B., but with two unbroken bars beyond the 8, the genuine cancel having only one.

No. 2. A large circle, 25 mm. diameter, with 13 or 14 thin parallel bars across it. No such cancel is known officially.

No. 3. A close and accurate copy of the Victoria B.C. No. 35 but made bogus by the addition of the letter N, which presumably Panelli or the unknown forger did not realize or bother about. It may have been a mistake for a common cancel — 235.

Another very odd feature of these cancels is that they were applied indiscriminately to the forgeries of different provinces — thus No. 1 (Chatham N.B. 8) has been noted on the Panelli forgeries of Newfoundland and Nova Scotia as well as New Brunswick.



T. C. PATTESON

Postmaster of Toronto

BY MAX ROSENTHAL

"An investigation is going on about the Toronto P.O. We must wait for the report. All I can say is that I am anxiously looking about for the appointment offering you a lift."

This short note from Sir John A. MacDonald, Prime Minister of Canada, to T. C. Patteson, Toronto, and now in the latter's papers in the Ontario Archives, was written January 11, 1879 and was the first hint that Patteson was to be lifted out of a financial depression, in reward for his past services to the party.

Thomas Charles Patteson in 1872 had accepted the invitation of MacDonald to become editor and then proprietor of the newly established Toronto newspaper, *The Mail*. In 1878, bankrupt, Patteson had had to sell the paper.

On February 11, 1879 *The Mail's* rival in Toronto, *The Globe*, a Reform Party newspaper, and critic of MacDonald's Unionist government, editorialized:

"People are speculating as to who is likely to succeed Mr. Lesslie in the Toronto postmastership. It would be far more pertinent to enquire the reason of Mr. Lesslie's superannuation. That he had been superannuated to make a place for some friend of the Government seems on all sides to be taken for granted. We pointed out some time ago, where rumours of Mr. Lesslie's superannuation were in the air, that Sir John MacDonald's weak point had always been that he was too ready to do questionable things to please his friends. This opening of the Toronto postmastership seems to be another instance of the same old weakness. It is admitted on all hands that Mr. Lesslie had been a most efficient postmaster. He has managed the affairs of his office well and faithfully for a great many years, and there is nothing to indicate that he is not competent to manage them quite as faithfully and quite as efficiently now as at any time. If a politician be put in his place it will furnish the best indirect proof that Mr. Lesslie was pushed out to make way for him. Besides the moral question, there is a financial question. It is stated that the

salary is to be increased to \$4,000, and that Mr. Lesslie's superannuation allowance is to be \$2,500 per annum. There are not many persons, we fancy, who will begrudge an old public servant like Mr. Lesslie, who has served the public honestly for 20 odd years, even so goodly an allowance as \$2,500 a year. But there are many who will look upon it as disgraceful that the country should be put to this additional expense simply that a place may be found for some needy friend of the Government."

It was not long before *The Globe* knew the name of Joseph Lesslie's successor.

"The Dominion Government is dangling the position of postmaster of Toronto before the eyes of certain unruly members in its following, for the purpose of ensuring their unflinching support, but the members on the Government benches had better be informed at once that the appointment has already been given to Mr. T. C. Patteson, ex-proprietor of the Mail, who has the commission in his pocket, to be enforced immediately after the start of the session."

When Patteson got the word of his appointment, on February 12, he wrote to MacDonald's Postmaster General, Sir Alexander Campbell:

"Your welcome telegram reached me just as I was meditating on the uncertainty of human affairs in general. I suppose I have navigated my ship badly; and have nobody else to blame, but my course for many years has been among the breakers. I can now contemplate an arrangement of giving up \$2,000 a year and shall be able to pull through."

"For this I am mainly indebted to yourself, and ingratitude is not among my sins, the indebtedness I feel that it was are of the happy inspirations of my life, that coming to your house at Ottawa and unfolding my story. You responded in a manner that nothing but 'benevolence or personal principles' could have led one to expect, and manoeuvred the business with a tact and promptitude worthy of a better cause." (Campbell Papers, Ontario Archives).

The Toronto General Post Office

The building on Adelaide Street East in which Patteson was to preside as Toronto's postmaster until 1907 was only a few years old. In the book *Toronto: Past and Present*, C. Pelham Mulvany wrote in 1884:

The first post office building stood by the water-side close to the Merchants' Wharf. Most Toronto people remember what the writer can well recall (in 1865), the modest stone building with its two stone columns, beside what is still known as the Old Post Office Lane. The old building referred to still stands on Toronto Street. The inner hall and sidewalk in front were paved with flagstones procured for the purpose from Ogdensburg. The new Post Office is a large and beautiful edifice towering above one of the best-built streets in the city, Toronto Street, which intervenes between it and the handsomest part of King Street. It is of three stories, faced with cut stone and elaborately ornamented in the Italian Renaissance style, as modified of late years by Baron Hausman at Paris. Thitherward at noon each week-day hurry the business men and their clerks, and so much is the commercial correspondence of Toronto increasing every year, that even the spacious accommodation supplied by its large hall is quite insufficient for their requirements."

Already in its issue of February 17, 1881, *Mail* had reported:

"The letter-delivery of the post-office is becoming very heavy. For the week ending Saturday last, over 95,000 letters were delivered by the carriers, exclusive of those which reached the hands of their owners through the 400 post-boxes. Of the 95,000 over 2,500 were registered, but of course the great majority of registered letters are called for at the office. The number of letters delivered for the week ending February 5th was even greater, some 97,000.

As yet it is impossible to tell what additional correspondence resulted from the advent of St. Valentine's Day, but the increase, here as elsewhere, it is believed to have been far less than in previous years."

The First Branches

About the time this report appeared in *The Mail*, the growth of Toronto and its increased postal business resulted in the first three branch post offices being opened: Toronto West, kept by Follis Johnston in his grocery store at the northeast corner of Queen Street West and Bathurst Street; Toronto North, operated by druggist Andrew Jeffery at the northeast corner of Yonge and Carleton Streets; and Toronto East, run by William C. Price at 282 Queen Street East, just west of Parliament Street.

In his book Mulvany mentioned five branches, including the main post office. The year before its publication, 1883, Yorkville, immediately north of the city had been annexed, bringing its post office within Toronto's limits. The man who had opened Yorkville post office in 1851, James Dobson, was still postmaster, keeping it in his stationery store at 756 Yonge Street, just north of Yorkville Avenue.

On February 22, 1883 postmaster Patten wrote to Postmaster-General Campbell:

"When you appointed me P.M. here it was at a salary \$500 per annum less than my predecessor's, and though it was extremely unlikely that I should at that time, when in great need of a livelihood, have looked a gift horse in the mouth, I can truthfully say that I knew nothing of the proposed decrease of salary till I gleaned it from the official letter of appointment.

*"I was told the reduction had been made in order that Sir John might say in reply to any question put by Mr. MacKenzie that there had been a saving effected. No such question was put, and I have been told that Mr. Mackenzie said the reduction was a curious way of rewarding past services. The *Globe* on the day of my appointment said there was no doubt I should make an efficient postmaster.*

"I have been told by both Reformers and Conservatives that I have been of use, and were it necessary could here append a list of reforms and improvements from time to time instituted by me here. In the three years I have been here the work of the Office has increased 30 per cent, till now the

cash revenue exceeds \$200,000, exclusive of the monetary operations in the Savings Bank and Money Order Office which run into the millions. There are over 50 carriers, but as my recommendations to increase that cheaper branch of the service have been acted on there are no more clerks employed in the Office than when I took charge."

Patteson then went on to list reasons for asking for an increase in salary, among them:

"That I found the upper flat of the Office, which was presumably fitted out for the residence of the P.M., occupied by his deputy when I took possession of the Office and was naturally reluctant to disturb his occupation at the risk of friendly relations with one on whose assistance a new-comer had greatly to rely. The occupation of these rooms is worth \$500 per annum.

"That other postmasters are thus remunerated: Montreal, \$4,000; Detroit, \$3,500; Milwaukee, \$3,300, etc., etc. The system of paying the chief officer in the United States on a higher scale than those of less importance may be illustrated by the fact that the P.M. of New York is paid \$8,000."

Campbell's response was negative, for on February 27 Patteson replied to him, "I am persuaded you are right in saying that is the view that would be urged. Whether the view would be correct or reasonable is another thing."

Postmarks

On January 27 *The Mail*, under the headline, "The Postmaster On The Warpath" stated:

"A day or two ago the postmaster was made aware that some renovated stamps had come into the Department, and as his suspicions had been aroused previously, an attempt was made to trace the stamps back. The attempt was successful, and a city dealer was brought to acknowledge that he had purchased some \$10 worth, face value, of stamps for \$4, and was re-selling them. It is said that the renovated stamps came from across the line, having been cleaned by chemical processes."

Patteson was on the warpath again when he wrote to Campbell, then no longer Postmaster-General, on May 2, 1883:

"We are getting on very well here under Civil Service. The office is undermanned. I have written till I am sick of the subject,



THE PORT OF TORONTO

and the hands are very dissatisfied. The *Globe* people had rather a violent interview with me yesterday, and I was surprised at the moderation of their tone today."

That day, *The Globe* editorialized:

"It is well known to all the newspaper offices in the city that delays of a very annoying kind frequently take place in the transmission of papers to subscribers. Promptitude in publication is useless if the papers are to lie over a mail or two after being sent to the post office. On inquiring the cause of the delays complained of we were informed by the postmaster, whose personal efficiency is beyond question, that he finds his office insufficiently equipped with clerks. It is about time for Mr. Carling to pay some attention to his official duties, and justify his appointment to so important a Department. The latter has been somewhat unfortunate ever since it passed from the abler care of Sir Alexander Campbell."

Toronto Post Office in 1884

Toronto: Past and Present informed its readers:

"The able post master is Thomas C. Patteson, the assistant post master Mr. John Carruthers, with a staff of 50 clerks. The mailing department is superintended by Mr. John Armstrong. Letters are delivered several times daily within the city limits. The free delivery department is in charge of Mr. R. Hassard, as superintendent of letter carriers, and employs 66 letter carriers."

The new "Stampless Covers"

BY WILLIAM PEKONEN

On January 2, 1964, strangely marked parcels and letters from Canadian government offices began arriving in the mail. They ranged from no postal markings to peculiar design rubber stamp markings to "00" value postage meter markings to a special indicia with the words "Canada/Postage Paid/Port Payé".

In tracing the origins of these new covers, the following information has come to light. The following resumé is extracted from photo copies of actual Treasury Board minutes of meetings leading up to the introduction of the bulk payment method:

December 3, 1959: (T.B. 549918) — directive instructing that stamps for official use be overprinted with letter "G".

July 11, 1963: (T.B. 613360) — Memo suggesting that a request be made for authority to conduct a survey to investigate practical implementation of Glassco Commission recommendation that all departments should pay for the cost of mailing.

July 12, 1963: Formal request outlining eight proposals for a simplified method of paying for mail based upon previous amounts paid, estimates, statistical sampling. Payment be made for various classes of mail with various instructions for the physical handling. Approval given and voted "Yes".

July 19, 1963: Memo report from staffs of Post Office and Treasury Board "It has been decided that initially the new method of accounting for postage should be introduced to cover all government mail for which prepayment is now accounted for by postage stamps or otherwise."

August 28, 1963: Report of findings and recommendations of survey team given "approval in principle."—The recommendation:

"That the bulk paying method be adopted and a team from the Post Office and Treasury Board implement the

plan. This proposal has the full acceptance of the Deputy Postmaster General."

September 6, 1963: Letter from the secretary, Treasury Board, to Deputy Postmaster General:

"... committee ... have recently reported favourably on a proposal to eliminate postal meter impressions and "G" stamps and thus obtain a very considerable savings in mail processing costs and postal meter rentals".

September 9, 1963: Memo to deputy ministers and heads of agencies — advising of approval and implementation.

November 18, 1963: Memo to deputy ministers and heads of agencies—"... Agreement was reached that meter impressions and/or 'G' stamps would, after January 1, 1964, no longer be required in your mailing operation where mail is presently being paid for... your department... would reimburse the Post Office on a bulk basis every quarter..."

December 9, 1963: Memo to deputy ministers and heads of agencies—"... provide that envelopes used in the mailings will be appropriately printed to show thereon the wording "Canada postage paid—port payé" in lieu of the affixing of postage". Instructions regarding markings.

December 23, 1963: Memo to deputy ministers and heads of agencies. Procedural steps to implement plan and instructions



Remember the "Backwards Admirals?"

In April 1954, *Maple Leaves* (the Canadian Philatelic Society of Great Britain) carried some extensive correspondence about a "reversed essay" of the 3c Admiral. The illustration (left) is size-as, so you'll see that it's slightly larger than the regular stamp. And close examination will show

that its design differs in many small ways. These "essays", on a medium stock, come in many colors and were presumably printed by a German firm sometime during the 1920s, for reasons that aren't clear — one suggestion is that these were samples in order to obtain the printing business from the Canada Post Office.

The correspondents were unanimous in pooh-pooing the proofs. L. S. Holmes wrote, "I note with dismay your page publicity of these "fake" facsimilies of a Canadian stamp. They are merely some photographic reproductions, by some party who is trying to extract money out of gullible collectors. There is nothing official about them and I hope no collector will fall for them. They have appeared on both sides of the Atlantic in auctions and in England. Collectors should be warned against them."

G. A. Williamson wrote that he had met a collector on a train who has paid £10 for a pair or a block; later he saw them at a London dealer's at a fraction of that cost. He suggested that the reverse was made so that no one would be accused of forging stamps.

Hans Reiche said they were selling in Canada for a few cents, that they were printed in Hamburg, Germany in black, red, green, blue, and maybe other colors. Reiche said that he and Sen. George C. Marler, both Admiral experts, agreed they were only "photos".

H. R. Harmer pointed out many variations in the engraving lines between the original stamp and the "essays" and suggested they were an unaccepted set of proofs by the American Bank Note Co.

regarding conversion date of January 1, 1964. One paragraph is of particular importance —

"Until new envelopes bearing the "Canada — postage paid — port payé" indicia are obtained, and in order to use up present stocks of printed envelopes, departments should acquire rubber stamps bearing the above indicia as previously instructed. These rubber stamps are to be used on present supplies of printed envelopes when mail is being sent to foreign countries."

January 2nd, 1964: Of course, the new instructions were implemented.

As can be expected, the inventiveness of bureaucracy soon showed its face. Despite simple, clear instructions, many different shapes, sizes and designs of rubber stamps appeared. Add a little confusion, mix it up with expressions of individualism; combine "competitiveness" between departments and cook slowly in a race to see who could find a "new way". The result: eight different classes of handling the "postage-paid" endorsement; and 43 different ways of indicating "On Her Majesty's Service".

(continued on page 130)



Tagging Along

Kenneth G. Rose, Box 7086, Station 'E', Calgary T3C-3L8, Alberta

Early in April I had occasion to visit the Toronto area. On the way down direct from Calgary, the smell of phosphor was so tempting while flying over Winnipeg that there was just no way I could return home without a stopover. As it turned out it was the most productive trip I had ever had to the old home town.

Several stamp wicket clerks will no doubt be breathing easier now that I am back in Calgary—in fact a few of the larger outlets may find themselves overstuffed at the moment. On top of this, I also had the opportunity to revisit the Winnipeg Philatelic Society meeting on Thursday, April 13. I had not been prepared to speak, but I was given the floor for a half hour or so, and fielded questions to the best of my ability, and I am pleased to say that the interest in Winnipeg Tagged has increased quite remarkably since my last visit in June 1971. This is also borne out by the increasing prices and scarcity of many tagged items which, a year ago were not only plentiful, but available at the Philatelic Agency.

I am not going to try and make a story out of this article, but will merely list the items of interest which I found, along with other pertinent information.

1. The current 8c Type 3a should have its rarity factor increased from A to C. There are indications that it will be fairly plentiful.

2. I secured a copy of the current 7c Type 3a. Granted it was badly thinned, but it is the first I have seen, and the bar is positively all on one stamp, and proof that it does exist. Add to this fact that the 7c was not available in *any* post offices I visited—either tagged or untagged, and you come up with what could become a fairly rare item.

3. The current 3c is available in only about 50% of the post offices visited, and in only one case did I come up with it tagged. After working 34 years with the Bay, I had to find the 3c tagged in Eatons!

4. After some eight years of searching, I came up with two full panes of the 3c

Cameo in the pale rose-violet shade. Now all I need is a set of matched blank blocks.

5. It was in Winnipeg that I learned that the new Heart stamp came in both papers, and Ottawa Tag—in spite of Mr. Flatters advising from Ottawa only a few weeks before that short term commemoratives would not be tagged. I have only seen the Ottawa Tag on dull paper, but the fluorescent could easily exist.

6. From several sources, I heard that representatives from Stanley Gibbons had visited Winnipeg a few days earlier for the express purpose of buying stocks of stamps on fluorescent paper. Apparently they purchased all available from the Winnipeg Depot, and the figures mentioned ranged from \$7,500 to \$18,000. I think perhaps the lower figure is the closest, but when you add the scarcity of fluorescent papers on some issues to the percentage that are Winnipeg Tagged, once again you come up with some potential high priced stamps.

7. I managed to secure the 1971 10c Christmas tagged with CNR perfin, plus a fair stock of other CN perfins which have to be returned after I have had time to check them over.

8. While not a particularly rare item, they have so far eluded me, and I managed to purchase all but the 5c value of the Cameo issue on FDC.

9. A more or less comprehensive article will be forthcoming on the new Ottawa Tag, but in the meantime—as predicted—errors are starting to appear. I have already seen the 1c, the 6c, and the booklet 8c with the bar all on one stamp. It actually looks like the early right and left normal bars on the 4c, but to avoid confusion, it is my intention to start a new type chart for the Ottawa Tag, with different type numbers—probably starting with "O".

10. Received in March from Dick Malott in Ottawa, FDCs of the 8c coil with Ottawa Tag (Feb. 29) and the current 2c Wpg. Tag PVA Gum (Feb. 29). Received from B.C. the current 15c Winnipeg Tag dull paper PVA Gum.

11. Having had the 1954 QE 1c tagged on cover on fluorescent paper for some time, I was happy to be able to secure three mint blocks of four: one dull, one fluorescent, and one in between.

12. I am convinced that the 1970 Expo stamp has been reprinted, and that some of the reprints have been tagged. On my recent receipts from Ottawa there is a distinctly different shade now arriving in all but the blue Expo symbol. The purple, the green, and the red are all a much deeper shade. Hope to have confirmation of this from Ottawa in the near future. I was always just a little perplexed at a tagged stamp of this value and type lasting for many months in Winnipeg, and still being available in Ottawa two years after issue.

13. The current 8c is showing up on a much thinner paper — so thin in fact that where the phosphor bars are applied the design is “bleeding” through to the back. It has the appearance of an offset, but is not. I have one strip where the 8s are quite distinct on the reverse.

14. I have decided to add a die 3 to the 6c black. Dies 1 and 2 are well known, and die 3 can be distinguished by the selvege all around the pane (now Canadian Bank-note) and that the right hand frame line thickness is in between that of the faint line on die 1, and the heavy line on die 2. Others are also using this designation, and I feel it is necessary as far as my articles are concerned. It showed up too late to be included in the recent paper study.

15. Secured earlier in the year a block of four of the current 25c on white paper with Type 11a. Estimated rarity factor—C.

16. The only disappointing part of the trip was my unsuccessful attempts to secure a copy of the Manitoba Centennial Type 11a. All efforts to purchase or trade came to no avail. Quite a number exist, but I have yet to run across a collector who will admit to having more than one. The one I turned down at \$500 was sold to another collector for \$75 which upset me a little. However, this is still a little closer to a realistic price — about \$50 I should say.

* * *

Then there is the case of the 1971 Christmas 6c, which has been confirmed tagged and untagged on *both papers*. The tagged 6c on dull paper would seem to be quite rare from all reports, since only a few panes were saved for the philatelic public in Winnipeg, and one have been reported from Ottawa to date.

A few more statistics from Ottawa:

1971 Christmas 6c	7,000,000
1971 Christmas 7c	6,000,000
1971 Christmas 10c	1,200,000
1971 Christmas 15c	1,200,000
7c green definitive — initial quantities tagged	10,200,000

It may be the final total, since it becomes obsolete with type 3 bars on Dec. 30.

Ottawa also advises that they keep no record of quantities tagged or taken into the agency stock by *papers*. I would be very surprised if they did.

LAST MONTH'S LISTING OF TAGGED STAMPS

A type 3a was attributed to the 1969 10c on dull paper; this should have appeared opposite the 1971 8c. Furthermore Ken Rose has added two new type varieties — a 3a for the 1971 7c, and a type 3c (in addition to the type 3a) on the 1971 8c. A revised version of that portion of the chart appears at the right.

And in case you were wondering, “MS” stands for Miniature Sheet.

1967 5c Dull	3	3a-E
1967 5c White	4	
1967 5c MS	3	3a-A
1968 6c Orange P 10	3	
1969 6c Orange P 12	3	
1970 6c Black Die 1	3	
1971 6c Black Dies 2 and 3 ..	4	
1971 7c	3	3a-A
1971 8c	3	3a-C
1969 10c Dull	11	
1969 10c White	11	
1969 15c Dull	11	
1969 20c Dull	11	11a-A
1969 25c Dull	11	
1969 25c White	11	11a-B
1964 3c Xmas and MS	3	3a-B
1964 5c Xmas	3	3a-B

TOPICS: THE NEWSFRONT

Tagged stamps, and some words about those "stampless covers" from Ottawa

Writing in *Linn's Stamp News*, Gordon D. Vaughan says that \$2 Canadian stamp, recently issued, is not being stocked by many post offices because they are on a quota and prefer to stock smaller-value stamps, rather than tying their capital up into the large denomination.

Vaughan also mentions the "bleeding" of Ottawa tagged stamps; it's been found, he says, that when the stamps are mounted on album sheets the tagging has "bled" up to three sheets away. "Imagine the number of collectors," he says, "who may not own an ultraviolet lamp and who may have their stamps damaged by this tag bleeding, and do not know it is happening."

He also maintains that the potent health hazard of the tagging chemicals has not been fully investigated, and recommends that collectors treat them gingerly — washing their hands after touching them, and the like. One chap, he says, reported that his desk is contaminated with material from tagged stamps.

Vaughan (always a good source of information) also says that postage stamps or meter impressions will be used by government departments at Ottawa — the "CAN-ADA: postage paid/port payé" will disappear from federal mails. Those are the "stampless covers" that William Pekonen covers in his article in this issue, and the new ruling went into effect last April 1 — though many departments are still using up their existing stocks of "stampless" covers.

It's all apparently part of a new government budgeting system, in which government departments will be charged internally for their postage.

On the trade front, Scott — the catalogue people — are going to issue large (22 x 9½-inch) reproductions of famous stamps, suitable for framing. Each print will carry four such reproductions, and the first will show the first issued stamps of Canada, Great Britain, the U.S. and the U.N. Each print will first appear as a centrefold in *Scott's Monthly Journal*.

And finally, the American Stamp Dealers'

Association announced the dates for its 24th Annual National Postage Stamp Show to be held in Madison Square Gardens in New York. Dates are November 17 to 19, and a large bourse will be an important part of the show, with over 40 dealers expected.

Post Office Department **NEW ISSUES**



On April 19 the Canada Post Office announced its forthcoming issue on May 17 of an 8c stamp commemorating the 300th anniversary of the appointment of Frontenac as governor of New France.

The stamp was designed by Laurent Marquart of Montreal, who also created the designs for the Louis-Joseph Papineau and Samuel Hearne commemorative stamps issued last year. Marquart's design for the current stamps shows the statue of Frontenac in Quebec City, by Philippe Hébert. In the background appears a sketch of Fort Saint-Louis, Quebec.

Twenty-six million copies are being printed by the British American Bank Note Company of Ottawa. The stamp measures 40 mm by 24 mm and is being printed in one color steel (blue), and two-color gravure (beige and brown). Marginal inscriptions including the designer's name will appear on the four corners of each pane of 50 stamps available from the Philatelic Service.

TOPICS: THE BUSINESS SIDE

BNAPS: ELECTED OFFICERS

PRESIDENT
VICE-PRESIDENT
SECRETARY
TREASURER
BOARD OF GOVERNORS

Sam C. Nickle, 1208 Belavista Cr., Calgary, Alberta
Alfred P. Cook, Coy Glen Road, Ithaca, N.Y. 14850
Jack Jevine, 2121-G North Hills Drive, Raleigh, N.C. 27610
Leo J. LaFrance, Box 229, Ossining, N.Y. 10562
Nine sitting; three elected every year for a three-year term.
1970-1972 — Dr. R. A. Chaplin, S. S. Kenyon, Wilmer C. Rockett.
1971-1973 — James C. Lehr, James A. Pike, Robert H. Pratt.
1972-1974 — G. B. Llewellyn (chairman), C. R. McNeil, D. G. Rosenblat.

From the Secretary

JACK LEVINE
Raleigh, North Carolina

New Members

- 2763 Bailey, Major William J., 282 de Montenach Street, Beloeil, Quebec
2764 Barron, Gordon, 33 Zachary Court, Toronto 19, Ontario
2765 Caron, Mrs. Lola, 1094 de Salaberry Avenue, Quebec 6, Quebec
2766 Clark, Alexander M., M.D., Pubnico, Yarmouth, Nova Scotia
2767 Fear, Robert M., 7 Parker Street, Apt. 86, Dartmouth, Nova Scotia
2768 Livermore, F. Frank, 1834 Lake Sue Drive, Orlando, Florida 32803
2769 Morgan, Ian C., 22 Holton Avenue, Westmount 217, Quebec
2770 Perry, Gordon F., P.O. Box 5445, St. John's, Newfoundland
2771 Seaman, Charles D., 621 Skylark Park, 2526 Highway 580E, Clearwater, Florida 33515
2772 Singer, Peter, P.O. Box 818, New Westminster, British Columbia

Replaced on Rolls

- 2593 Vogel, Frank, Box 38, Snowdon P.O., Montreal 248, Quebec

Applications Pending — "A" Group

(Applications shall be pending in two successive issues of the magazine)

- Campbell, Richard L., 13646 Garfield Avenue, Hollydale, Calif. 90280
Gray, L. A., 5081 Ashland Drive, Burlington, Ontario
Henkel, Fred, 13 Whitwam Avenue, Leamington, Ontario
Holden, E. K., 7 Palm Grove, Amphill Ave., Benoni, Transvaal, S. Africa
Jarnick, Jerome C., 3 Arnold, Kincheloe AFB, Michigan 49788
Jarrett, Gordon, 102 Cumberland Street, Cornwall, Ontario
Law, Carl Edgar, Box 1507, Station "B", Montreal 110, Quebec
Middleton, Lt. M. K. J., HMCS Ottawa, FMO, Halifax, Nova Scotia
Perry-Hooker, John H., P.O. Box 652, Wells River, Vermont 05081
Sanderson, Dr. Dorothy, 103 Rochester Road, Earlsdon, Coventry CV5 6AF, Warwickshire, Eng.
Vinal, Loren O., 110 Albernathy Street, Liverpool New York 13088
von Mettenheim, Mrs. Tesa, 13 Kingsbury Court, Madison, Wisconsin 53711
Young, John C., 1362 King St. W., Toronto 150, Ontario

Applications Pending — "B" Group

- Bates, Jerry, Box 777, St. Charles, Missouri 63301
Campbell, Capt. N. D., R.N., R.A.R.D.E., Fort Halstead, Nr. Sevedaki, Kent, England
Chlanda, Henry, R.D. No. 2, Box 208, Rhinebeck, New York 12572
Duchon, Gus, 1208—13910 Stony Plain Road, Edmonton, Alberta
Hargraff, Michael A., Trinity College School (Staff), Port Hope, Ontario
Johnson, Roderick W., P.O. Box 158, Port Elgin, New Brunswick
Kerzner, Theodor, Apt. 2112, 80 St. Clair Avenue East, Toronto 7, Ont.
Lagerquist, F. C., 536 Rivervale Road, River Vale, New Jersey 07675
Macaskie, J. P., 23 Thornhill Avenue, Huddersfield HD3 3DN, England
MacPherson, Vaughan A., 49 McKellar Street, Strathroy, Ontario
Mathis, Roy Harvey, 340 Johnson Street, Kingston, Ontario
Moorhouse, Daniel K., 559 Partington Avenue No. 1, Windsor, Ontario
Morris, Morton, 344 West 72nd Street, New York, New York 10023
Moulton, Dr. R., 216 Armit Avenue, Fort Frances, Ontario
Niepke, Barry R., 5008 Support Sqdn., m PSC 1, Box 1066, APO Seattle, Washington 98742
Petzoldt, Hans H., 185 Manygate Lane, Shepperton, Middlesex, England
Rogers, William D., Box 2392, Denver, Colorado 80201
Salonen Kimmo, 7 Lynn Gate Crescent, Agincourt, Ontario
Scott, Edwin A. F., 11 Riverside Drive, Winnipeg, Manitoba R3T 0E9
Spencer, Keith R., 10631—148 Street, Edmonton 50, Alberta
Stokes, R. P., 4230 Kensington Avenue, Montreal 261, Quebec
Thomason, Hugh M., 1353 State Street, Bowling Green, Kentucky 42101
Wyse, Robert N., 1228 Preston Avenue, Quebec 6, Quebec

Applications for Membership

(Objections must be filed with the Secretary within 30 days after month of publication)

- AYRTON, Lawson F., 4052 Grapehill Ave., Burlington, Ont. (C-CX) CAN—19th and 20th century mint and used postage and mint blocks. Pre-stamp and 1st Day covers. Plate Blocks. Coils. OHMS-G. Mint booklet panes. Mint and used Airmails. Proposed by C. Moodie (2568).
- BERRY, W. M., 3015 Whitmore Ave., Regina, Sask. (C) CAN—Mint and used postage. OHMS-G. Proposed by J. Levine (L1).
- CAMPBELL, Ronald D., 4010 Lakeshore Road, Burlington, Ont. (C-CX) CAN, NFD—19th and 20th century mint and used postage and blocks. Plate Blocks. Coils. OHMS-G. Mint, used booklet panes and complete. Mint and used Airmails. Proofs and Essays. SPECIALTY—Admirals. Proposed by G. F. Hansen (2203).
- FLATTERS, Frank G., Canada Post Office, Confederation Heights, Ottawa, Ont. K1A 0B5 (C). Proposed by J. E. Kraemer (774). Seconded by G. F. Hansen (2203).
- FRANKLIN, Dr. A., 965 Bay St., Apt. 1806, Toronto 1, Ont. (C-CX) CAN—Pre-stamp, stampless, 1st Day, 1st Flight and regular covers. Airmails on cover. Literature. Essays. Proposed by V. G. Greene (L40). Seconded by J. H. M. Young (L1523).
- GROTEN, Arthur H., M.D., 3120 Schoolhouse Lane (Jeff A-10), Philadelphia, Pa. 19144 (C-X) CAN, NFD—Proposed by G. B. Llewellyn (384). Seconded by W. C. Rockett (249).
- HANES, Arthur David, 231 Winnipeg Crescent, Curtis Park, N.B. (C-CX) CAN, NFD, N.S., N.B., P.E.I., B.C.—19th and 20th century mint and used postage. Pre-stamp covers. Coils. OHMS-G. Mint booklet panes and complete Precancels. Federal and Provincial Revenues. Mint used and semi-official Airmails. Postal Stationery. Squared Circle cancellations. Proposed by G. F. Hansen (2203).
- HART, Peter F., M.D., 125 Cottingham St., Toronto 190, Ont. (C) CAN, NFD, PROV—19th and 20th century mint and used postage and mint blocks. Prestamp, stampless and 1st Day covers. Plate Blocks. Coils. OHMS-G. Mint and used Airmails. Literature. Squared Circle cancellations. Proposed by E. Hausmann (2489).
- HILL, Thomas W., 318 Fisher Ave., Apt. 6, Rockford, Ill. 61103 (C-CX) CAN—20th century mint and used postage and mint blocks. Plate Blocks. Coils. OHMS-G. Mint booklet panes. Mint and used Airmails. Postal Stationery entires. Literature. R.P.O., Territorial, Flag, Slogan, 2 ring and Squared Circle cancellations. Proposed by J. Levine (L1).
- JACKSON, Ralph M., 75 Albert St., Apt. 503, London 12, Ont. (DC-X) CAN—R.P.O. cancellations. SPECIALTY—R.P.O. cancels—stamps and covers. Proposed by R. J. Woolley (359).
- MACKIE, G. Ronald, 318 Friendship Ave., West Hill, Ont. (C) CAN—Mint postage. 1st Day covers. Plate Blocks. Part Perfs. Proposed by R. H. Jamieson (2118). Seconded by W. B. Fleming (2332).
- MANNING, Mrs. Judith, Box 28, Site 1, Parkdale, R.R. No. 1, Armdale, N.S. (C) CAN—Used postage. Proposed by N. Boyd (1468). Seconded by G. S. Wegan (308).
- MIESS, Robert B., 19 Spied, Box 592, Lennoxville, Que. (C) CAN, NFD—Mint and used postage and mint blocks. 1st Day covers. Plate Blocks. Coils. OHMS-G. Mint booklet panes. Precancels. Literature. R.P.O. cancellations. Town cancels. Proposed by J. Levine (L1).
- STEER, Malcolm D., 86 Hawthorne Place, Montclair, N.J. 07042 (C-C) CAN—19th and 20th century mint and used postage. OHMS-G. Mint, used booklet panes and complete. Federal, Provincial and Tax-Paid Revenues. Postal Stationery entires. Proposed by J. Levine (L1).
- STEPHENS, Gib, 868 Grosvenor St., Woodstock, Ont. (C-CX) CAN—20th century mint and used postage. 1st Day and 1st Flight covers. Plate Blocks. Coils. Mint booklet panes and complete. Mint, used and semi-official Airmails and on cover. SPECIALTY—1st Day and 1st Flight covers. Proposed by G. F. Hansen (2203).
- THERIEN, Dr. Normand, 255 Candiac, Apt. 12, Sherbrooke, Que. (C-CX) CAN, NFD, P.E.I., N.S., N.B.—19th and 20th century mint postage. Proposed by G. F. Hansen (2203).
- YAGER, W. R., 943 Garfield St. N., Winnipeg, Man. R3E 2N5 (C) CAN—19th and 20th century used postage and blocks. Stampless covers. Used booklet panes. Used Airmails. Postal Stationery entires. R.P.O., Territorial, Flag, 2 and 4 ring and Squared Circle cancellations. Private perfs. Proposed by D. Fraser (2145). Seconded by L. Yaskow (2547).

Changes of Address

- 2486 Bane, Thomas R., DDS, 44 Central Ave., Winchendon, Mass. 01475
- 1321 Banno, Dr. Edward C., 935 Marine Drive, Apt. 909, West Vancouver, B.C.
- 2731 Brakefield-Moore, Robert S., P.O. Box 88, Elphinstone, Man. R0J 0N0
- 2406 Carroll, V. J. V., 7353—6th Street, Burnaby 3, B.C.
- 1525 Charron, Jacques J., 450 Boul. Lafayette, Apt. 23, Longueuil, Que.
- 2065 Demaray, Donald F., 408 Baker Street, London, Ontario
- 635 Fairbanks, A. G., 3033 Sherbrooke St. W., Westmount 215, Montreal, Que.
- 282 Harmer, Gordon R., 7 Green Street, London W1, England
- 2207 Macmorine, Dr. David R. L., 176 Donnelly Drive, Mississauga, Port Credit, Ontario
- 2724 Parker, John, 601 Baldwin Avenue, Norfolk, Va. 23517
- 359 Woolley, R. J., 1520 Bathurst St., Apt. 205, Toronto 349, Ontario

Resignations Received

- 1288 Welter, Edward A. F., 373 Nightingale Road, Winnipeg 12, Manitoba
- 2282 Wilkes, L. Barry, M.D., 110 Yonge St. S., Aurora, Ontario

Resignations Accepted

- | | | |
|------------------------|------------------------|----------------------|
| Argue, Edith A. | Hendershott, Norman R. | Poppy, David William |
| Chatfield, V. | Jean, Donald | Statkus, John A. |
| Cousland, Dr. P. A. C. | L'Ecuier, Reynald C. | Warmski, Leon |
| Haigh, Ken | Piggott, E. Reginald | Winfield, J. |

Deceased

- 1188 Brandli, E., 44 Fox Ledge Road, Kinnelon, N.J. 07405

Dropped From Rolls

- | | | |
|------------------------|-----------------------|----------------------|
| 2178 Dixon, Arthur R. | 2515 Hogbin, James D. | 1135 Todd, Norman |
| 2573 Hilton, Harold V. | 2590 Senez, E. Norman | 221 Wood, Stanley A. |

MEMBERSHIP SUMMARY

TOTAL MEMBERSHIP, March 1, 1972	1173	
NEW MEMBERS, April 1, 1972	10	
REPLACED ON ROLLS, April 1, 1972	1	1184
RESIGNATIONS, April 1, 1972	12	
DROPPED FROM ROLLS, April 1, 1972	6	
DECEASED, April 1, 1972	1	19
TOTAL MEMBERSHIP, April 1, 1972	1165	

Notes from the Librarian

MICHAEL SQUIRELL
Lively, Ontario

In response to the article by BNAPSer Fred Keane on postal rates, I have added further information totaling 28 pages as follows: Canadian Postal Rates since 1951 to 1971; Postal Card and Printed Matter Rates after 1951; Domestic and Foreign Air Mail rates since 1928.

I would appreciate any members letting me know if they have any British Columbia, Vancouver Island and Victoria pre-federation stamps manufactured by Andre Frodel. These labels have his name on reverse. Also information wanted about this man, personal history for the library.

I quote a letter received from the Canada

Council regarding the publishing grants for manuscripts:

"We do not offer assistance to individuals for publication; assistance in this field is directed to professional Canadian publishers who from time to time turn to us for subsidy on a particular work for a particular reason. In such cases, they must submit to us the manuscript they have accepted for publication as well as a publication budget . . ."

The first three volumes of *Fundamentals of Philately* and needs the last two to complete the set. Also needed are copies of the Revenue Society Journals.

OFFICIAL NOTICE

Nominations for the 1973-1975 term are now closed, and the following names received for executive positions with BNAPS:

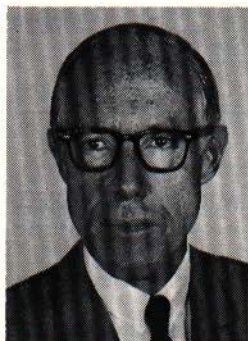
PRESIDENT: Alfred P. Cook, Ithaca, N.Y.+ (by acclamation)
VICE-PRESIDENT: James A. Pike, West Vancouver, B.C.+ (by acclamation)
SECRETARY: Jack Levine, Raleigh, N.C.+ (by acclamation)
TREASURER: Leo J. LaFrance, Ossining, N.Y.+ (by acclamation)
BOARD OF GOVERNORS (three to be elected)

Robert A. Chaplin, M.D., Toronto, Ont.*+
 Edward H. Hausmann, Toronto, Ont.*
 Stewart S. Kenyon, Edmonton, Alta.+
 Edward A. Richardson, League City, Texas†
 Wilmer C. Rockett, Willow Grove, Pa.+
 David M. Verity, Burlington, Ont.*

+ nominated by the Nominating Committee
 * nominated by V. G. Greene, J. H. M. Young, W. P. Maresch, C. A. Moore, N. Pelletier, Robert Woolley, and C. Russell McNeil

† nominated by F. B. Hutt, B. Hassen, R. M. Baker, W. E. Tutton, G. T. Harper, R. H. Lounsbury, C. E. Cook, and A. P. Cook.
 (Robert A. Chaplin was also nominated for a second position, but declined in favor of the one listed above.)

Ballots will be issued in the next issue of *Topics*.



*W. Paul
O'Neill, Jr.
No. 1574*

W. PAUL O'NEILL JR.

**A diplomat who has been collecting
Canada from all over the world**

This BNAPSer has wandered all over the globe for the last 30 years. He is W. Paul O'Neill, Jr., a career diplomat with the United States State Department — and what an unusual and interesting life he's had!

He was born in Rhode Island, is a native of Philadelphia, and a Princeton graduate who began his foreign service as the U.S. Vice-Consul in Winnipeg in the early 1940s.

After Winnipeg came posts in Kenya, Tunisia, Indonesia, Germany, Belgium, and his home base of Washington, D.C. — "in all a fascinating career although rather

rough on family life with many long separations from older children", he told me.

An important post was as Consulate General in Rhodesia during the crucial time when the U.S. did not recognize the government there. In March 1970 the offices were closed following the earlier British withdrawal, and the U.N. Security Council resolution. Paul then went to South Africa where he is now posted.

He found a real pleasure in meeting Jim Sissons, Les Davenport, and Charlie de Volpe at the international show at Capetown last May.

Although he was a child collector it wasn't until 1950 that he really got serious in his collecting — with Canada, beginning with the later issues and working backwards into the early classics. When he retires he intends to spend a lot of time with his collection and to study some aspect of the classics.

— Dr. R. V. C. Carr

...and some doodles by The Editor

Michael N. Anderson is the president of the Philatelic Society of Newfoundland, and he's working closely with BNAPS' convention chairman Robert Pratt of Milwaukee in preparing for the 1972 Newfiepex show (see ad in this issue).

There's often a feeling that when a large group such as BNAPS takes over a city, the local society ends up taking a back seat. BNAPS has always tried to avoid this, and as Anderson said in a note to Pratt, "... your letter made it quite clear that we are able to participate fully in the proceedings and your society has, in my view, been very generous in offering us 40 frames for our exhibits so I can assure you we are delighted with the arrangements for the exhibition . . ."

The feeling is mutual; BNAPS is delighted to have the splendid co-operation of the St. John's group and all augers well for a first-rate convention this September.

Two dinners are planned plus a bang-up banquet, conducted bus tours of the area, free transportation from the main hotel (Holiday Inn) to the Arts and Culture Centre where meetings will be held — all this comes for a blanket fee of \$18.50 per member (\$36 per couple). There'll be study groups and a large bourse, and all the bridge games, social activities, and fun you'll want — and the exhibit promises to be a great one.

By now you'll have received details in a separate mailing — so fill out your reservations now . . .

MAIL FROM OUR MEMBERS

More about that Pekonen discovery

I am writing in reply to an article by William Pekonen in the January 1972 issue of *Topics*.

I had a similar experience prior to World War II with the first issue of George VI. I purchased about two-thirds of a sheet of the blue 5c and on examination found red dots and splotches on the stamps. At the time I wrote to the P.O. Dept. enclosing the stamps and received a letter from them explaining the reason.

During the printing process as the printed sheets came off the press, sheets of wax paper are placed between. Some ink from the printed sheets adheres to the wax sheets and these are used over again before the ink has thoroughly hardened on another run of a different color. The result is an "offset" on the second lot of stamps. In the case I am referring to the offset was red on the blue 5c of George VI.

As in the case mentioned by Pekonen not all the stamps were affected and some much heavier than others. There was not any definite pattern.

Unfortunately while serving in the forces the letter from the P.O. Dept. was misplaced and I was unable to prove to Jim Sissons and other cynical collectors the P.O. Dept. answer. But I still had the stamps and gave Dr. Seale Holmes a block for his collection. When I purchased the stamps originally the red color was bright and easily discerned but after the war when I again examined them the red spots had faded and appeared to be absorbed by the blue.

— Ralph M. Jackson

Times have changed!

Thought this would be interesting to you and add a bit of "what might have been" if a person had gone for it. The card was found a long time ago by me and I never had read the message on it until now.

— John H. Johnson

Mr. Johnson attached a photocopy of an 1898 post card from a Toronto stamp dealer of the time, a Mr. McMahon, of 6 Yonge St. Arcade:

Dear Sir: I can only supply the 1c, 2c, 3c, 5c, 6c, 8c, 10c, 15c, 20c and 50c of the Jubilee set; will give them for \$1.85. The 6c ones are selling in town for 50c each without any trouble. If you want them for this let me know at once. The ½s, 6c and 8c and the dollar values can only be brought in complete sets. Yours truly, etc.

Some minor errors in Hansen's guidebook

Glen Hansen's *Guidebook and Catalogue of Canadian Stamps* is a very useful handbook and is probably used as such by many BNAPS members. However there are a couple of corrections that should be made to the chart of major tagging types on page 159.

This was used with the permission of Mr. K. G. Rose and the chart follows accurately the one published in December 1970 *Topics*, except that the stamp numbers were added to the chart by the catalogue compilers.

The numbers after types 1 and 2 should be transposed; numbers 503 should be deleted after type 10 and added to type 8.

No doubt the catalogue publisher is aware of these minor errors and will correct them in future editions, but for those not familiar with these issues, some confusion might result.

— Trafton C. Smith

Paid and unpaid

With reference to the article in the April issue of *Topics* (Stampless Covers, by Horst Kahlmeier) there is a serious error that should be corrected; on page 87 he mentions that the figure "2" is an unpaid cover. This is ridiculous; if it was unpaid, the word "Paid" would not have been added. The circular 3d was issued as an unpaid marking.

— Charles P. de Volpi

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1898 AND ALL THAT *continued*

Arthur Hind, who bought the famous British Guiana from the von Ferrari collection.

And the greatest of them all — Alfred Lichtenstein, whose estate produced the cover that brought the highest price ever paid for a philatelic item.

Along with those I have mentioned I have known many others of high and low estate and found them most cooperative, willing to give some of their time and knowledge — like the bakery man — to encourage others who will some day take their places.

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