



Canadian Domestic Rates & Postmarks
Page 4

BNA TOPICS

Official Journal of The British North America Philatelic Society

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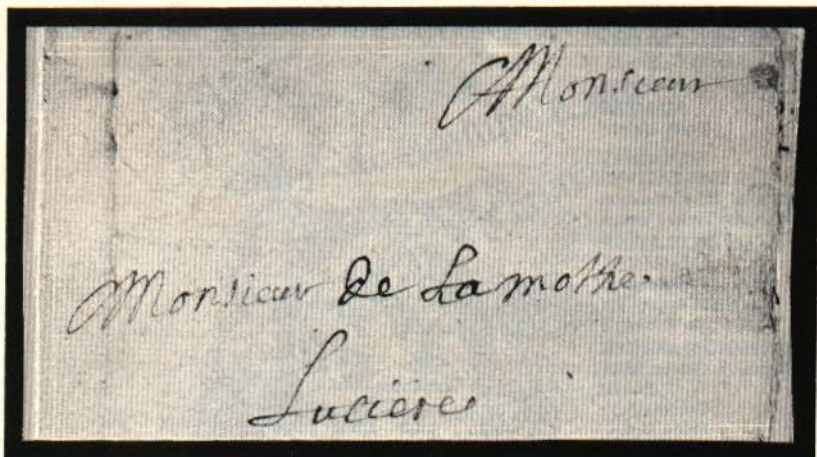
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Canada Domestic Rates and Postmarks

1608-1851

By Charles P. de Volpi



**Fig. 1—From Quebec, May 3, 1687
Addressed to Monsieur de la Motte Lucière
Explorer and Friend of Lasalle**

PART I (1608-1763)

Very little is known of postal affairs and postage rates in Canada during the French regime or before the establishment of civil government by the British in 1764. William Smith, in "The History of the Post Office in British North America 1639-1870", page 40, mentions that several attempts were made to set up a service, but without results.

A.D. Smith, in "The Development of Rates of Postage" Page 37, says "when Canada came into British hands after the capture of Quebec, no postal arrangements existed in the province."

The late James C. Goodwin, M.D., also covered this in excellent fashion in his article in the American Philatelist, issue of September 1951 — "The Canadian Postal

System — A Review of Its Historical Background", but also concludes that no records of a postal service remain.

I have gone through hundreds of covers of this period in various Archives and Museums in Quebec and Montreal and have never come across any indication of a formal postal service of any kind.

If such a service existed there were no postal markings, or if there were they certainly eluded us to date. Covers of this period (1608-1763) are exceptionally rare in private collections.

PART II (1763-1764)

The first rate schedule of which I know, pertaining to Canada, is a post office rate chart of 1763, signed by Benjamin Franklin

A M Reverend
mad. Catalogne
Le tres Reverend Pere
Dupuis de La Compagnie de Jesus
a Quebec

Fig. 2-From Montreal, August 2, 1719-to
Quebec

From Madame de Catalogne
Wife of Gedeon de Catalogne
Soldier and Engineer

Monsieur
Monsieur de Lotbiniere
officier des troupes

Fig. 3-From Quebec, October 5, 1749
Addressed to Monsieur de Lotbiniere
From La Galissoniere - Governor of New
France (1747-1749)

and John Foxcroft, joint deputy post
master generals of British North America.

"Tables of the post of all single letters,
carried by post in North America, as
establish'd by act of parliament, in the

ninth year of the reign of her late Majesty
Queen Anne (1710), entitled, An Act for
Establishing a General Post Office for All
Her Majesty's Dominions."

New York			
3:	Albany		
5:	3:	Montreal	
7:	5:	3:	Quebec

"Rated in pennyweights and grains of silver (at three pence sterling for each pennyweight)

1. The rates set down in these tables must be doubled for all Double Letters, and trebled for all treble letters, and for every ounce weight four times as much must be charged as is here set down.

II. All Ship Letters and Packets must be charged, over and above the rates set down in these tables, with 16 grains weight of silver, for such as are received from on board; and with eight grains weight for such as are directed on board any ship or vessel; And the whole postage of these last sort, must be paid down at the post office where such letters and packets are delivered in.

III For all extraordinary Posts and expresses sent along the post road, and for all expresses sent from any stage to any place out of the post road, these must be charged and paid one pennyweight of silver for every mile such express shall be

sent."

The act of 1710 had established postal rates for the American Colonies of four pence sterling per sheet for a distance under 60 miles and six pence sterling per sheet for a distance of 61 to 100 miles. Although satisfactory for the short distances in Great Britain, they were useless for the American Colonies. Franklin, therefore, established these rates.

It is to be noted that the basic rates of postage were based on a single sheet of paper, and this form of rating stayed in effect until January 5th, 1844.

Due to the numerous types of coinage used in British America, it was also found necessary to rate in Troy Measure of pennyweights (dwt.) and grains (grs.) of silver (24 grains equals one pennyweight.)

From 1763 to January 1, 1765, Canada used "Currency" and Troy combined rate Markings, or Troy Markings alone. The equivalent to Troy and sterling was:

STERLING	CURRENCY	TROY
SD	SD	DWT. GRs.
0-1	0-1	0:8
0-2	0-2	0:16



Fig. 4 - From Montreal, August 29th, 1764 - To Quebec.
M3 - Montreal 3 pennyweights = 10 pence currency—Single rate—collect.

STERLING	CURRENCY	TROY
SD	SD	DWT. GRS.
0-3	0-3	1:0
0-4	0-4 1-2	1:8
0-6	0-7	2:0
0-8	0-9	2:16
0-9	0-10	3:0

STERLING	CURRENCY	TROY
SD	SD	DWT. GRS.
0-10	0-11	3:8
1-0	1-2	4:0
1-4	1-6	5:8
2-0	2-5	8:0

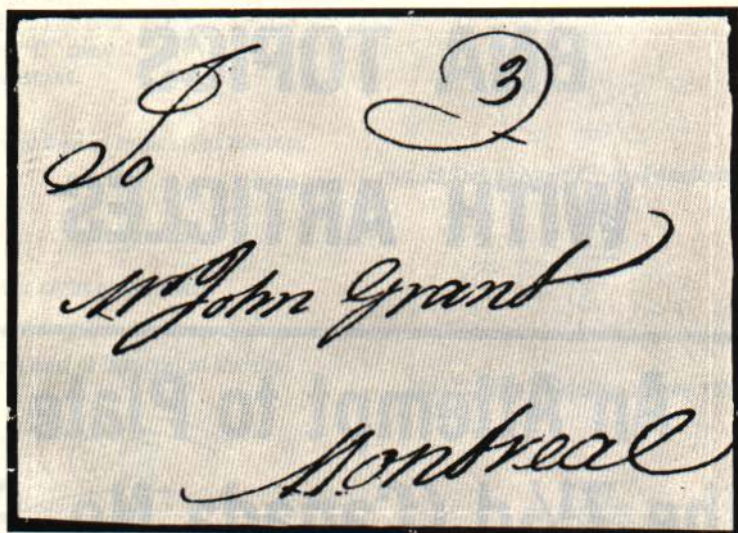


Fig. 5 - From Montreal, November 10, 1764—to Quebec.

M15 - Montreal 15 pennyweights = 4/2 currency collect—rated 5 times.

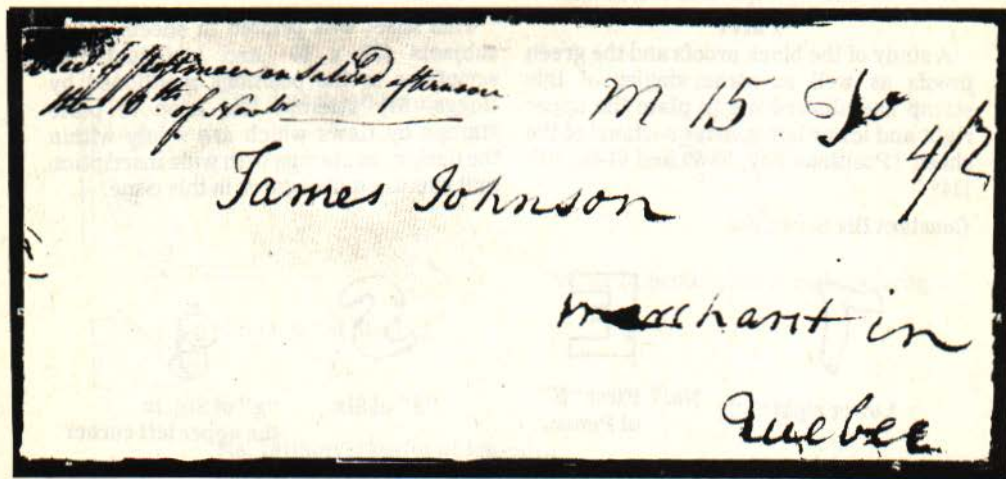


Fig. 6 - From Quebec, October 12, 1764—to Montreal

Q3 - Quebec 3 pennyweights collect -

Note 10 currency equivalent does not show. These three covers illustrate Canada's first combined rate and town markings.

SUPPORT BNA TOPICS WITH ARTICLES

An Attempt to Plate the 7½d (Canada No. 9)

By Jim Watt

Part I

A study of the black proofs and the green proofs as well as some singles of this stamp has allowed me to plate the upper right and lower left quarter sections of the sheet. (Positions 7-12, 55-60 and 61-66, 109-114).

This sheet was printed in sheets of 120 subjects (12 x 10) and had plate inscriptions in the positions mentioned by Boggs. My attempt has been to plate stamps by flaws which are solely within the design, as stamps with wide inscription margins are quite scarce in this issue.

Constant Die Scratches



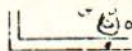
Lower right "7".



No. 7 First "E" of Pence.



"S" of Six.

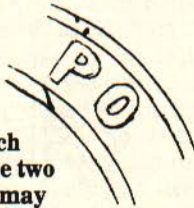


"g" of Stg. in the upper left corner

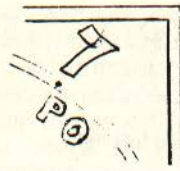
Plate Varieties



No. 8 (Upper right 1/4 sheet)

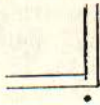


Hairline scratch under "P". The two dots over "P" may not be constant.



No. 20

No. 10 Second half of imprint at the top.



lower right guide dot.

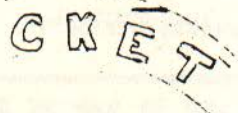


No. 21 Dot above "C" and dash in "K".

No. 9 First half of imprint at the top.



Accent over "P" and dot in "K".



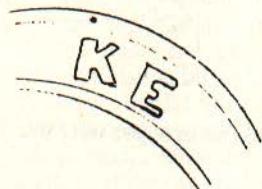
No. 22 Thin guideline above "E".



No. 23 Dot near top of period.



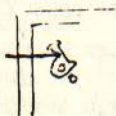
No. 11
Two dots in left frame.



No. 24 Imprint in lower right selvedge.



No. 12 'N' of Sterling.



No. 19 Short transfer at top with broken top frameline.



No. 31



lower right "cy"

Also scratch through left "d" and frame.

left margin

No. 32 lower left "6".

No. 33 Guide dot outside frame at lower left below "S" of Stg.



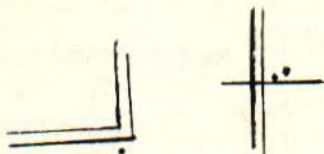
dot is midway over the "7".



No. 34 Right frame dot.

No. 35 Dot in upper left "6".

No. 36 Major portion of imprint at the right.



Right frame dots.

No. 43



← Plate wear

No. 44 Round little dot above "E" of sterling.



Lower left "6" as in No. 56

No. 45 Evidence of a short transfer at the top of the whole stamp.

"E" of Packet. (upper part)



No. 46 Scratch halfway across "7".



No. 47 Dash in UR. "O" of Postage.

No. 48 Part of imprint in the upper right selvedge.



Lower right "7".

The mint block of four in the Court of Honour at CAPEX '78 which is the same block photographed in Robson Lowe's book, was at one time an imprint block. The varieties I have described allow the four stamps to be plated to the following positions, No. 35, No. 36, No. 47 & No. 48 respectively. I expect that this might be the first time this block has ever been plated, as the imprint has been entirely cut away.

In conclusion, while one half of the sheet has been plated, the upper left and lower right quarter sections of the sheet remain largely a mystery. Since this stamp was only actively in use for two years, one would expect all of the varieties described

to be at least partially discernable. It is hoped that individuals having plate proofs from these last two quarter sections of the sheet, will closely examine their material and document this as well. Hopefully this article will serve to stimulate more research in this little-known issue.

Note: Jim Watt, a medical student at the University of Western, London, Ont. has obviously devoted considerable time to this study. His original sketches, reproduced here, were accompanied by prolific notes on each plate variety. Coincidentally, Jim Watt is a descendant of James Watt, inventor of the steam engine.

To be continued



by FRED STULBERG

The Adjacent Post Office Rate

During the last half of the nineteenth century some postmasters accepted letters mailed to an immediately adjacent post office as though they were local or drop letters. This meant that such mailings were assessed the preferential local rate, rather than the more expensive domestic letter rate, in effect at that time. For instance, it is not uncommon to find a letter mailed at Ottawa addressed to Hull (across the Ottawa River) in the 1890's with the drop letter postage of one cent instead of the normal three cents applicable to letters sent from one post office to another (fig. 1).

This practice appears to have had no official sanction. As yet, no post office directive has been uncovered to justify it. Granted its application was not widespread. Nevertheless, many postmasters accepted the practice.

With no recorded official regulation governing mail from one post office to another immediately adjacent to it, one must assume that it grew out of common

practice, or even a misinterpretation of an existing rule. The first indication we have, in Canada, of individual postmasters recognizing that mail to a neighbouring post office deserved postal rate consideration came early in the nineteenth century. It was then that pairs of post offices were established on either side of the Canada-U.S.A. border through which all mail from one country to the other was processed. Such mail required the postage of each country which, at that time was determined by the distance travelled multiplied by the number of sheets of paper involved. However, letters mailed at one border crossing office to its mate across the border were frequently assessed a nominal postage charge which was considerably less than regular postage would have been.

As postal intercourse increased between the two countries, the Post Office Department in Canada tried to get its counterpart in the United States to recognize this "border exchange office



Fig. 1

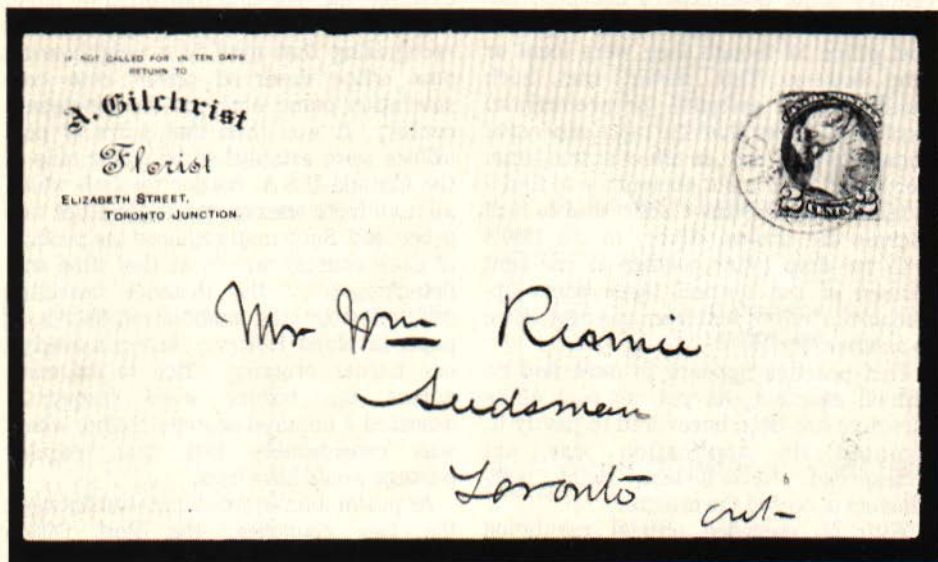


Fig. 2

rate" and eventually was successful. On June 21, 1851 N.K. Hall, Postmaster General at Washington wrote J. Morris, Postmaster General of Canada that "I have the honor to express my gratification at having reconsidered, and favorably, the two cent (one penny) rate between our Frontier Offices." Certainly, when this directive went out to all postmasters, it must have served to reinforce the validity of what some were already doing concerning their neighboring offices and may have also encouraged others to begin the practice.

Probably the most common incidents involving the special rate took place when letters were sent from a city post office to its immediate suburban one (or in the opposite direction). This has become known as the "suburban post office rate." For instance, a letter mailed at Toronto Junction prior to the time it became part of Toronto in 1908, required exactly the same postage as though it had been mailed at the Toronto Post Office itself. (fig. 2)

This preferential rate ended in October

1899 when the Quarterly Supplement of the Post Office contained the following: —

"The ordinary letter rate is now charged on all letters, which being posted at one Post Office are sent for delivery to a different one, however close the latter may be to the first Post Office."

The next Quarterly Supplement to the Post Office Guide which covered changes until the end of January, 1900 repeated this regulation and added: —

"It is necessary to observe that this is not limited to letters passing between a City Post Office and a suburban office, but is of general application throughout the country and therefore abolishes all exceptional arrangements which may have anywhere existed for a reduced rate between offices in close proximity to one another."

It is interesting to note that this directive uses the phrase "exceptional arrangements" which implies that, at least, there is considerable doubt that the "Suburban or Adjacent Office Rate" was ever officially sanctioned.

Jubilee Jottings

BY ALFRED P. COOK

CANADIAN NOTES

By REA

It is said that the government did not have 30,000 small sets, but only about half this number, and even then had to break into the large sets up to \$5 in order to make up the smaller number.

+ + +

Large numbers of towns in Canada never had any values outside ones, twos and threes, and collectors there are waiting city dealers to fill orders for any values possible.

+ + +

September Bargains

- Canada Jubilee, 1, 2, 3, 5, 8 and 10c . . . \$5.00
- Canada Jubilee 1, 2, 3, 5, 8, 10, 15, 20 & 50c . . . \$1.50
- Canada Jubilee \$2, \$3, \$4 and \$5 13.25
- Canada Jubilee 1/2c to \$5, complete . 16.75
- Newfoundland, Cabot 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 & 6c . . .30
- Newfoundland, Cabot 1c-10c, 8 var.50
- Newfoundland, Cabot 1c-60c, 14 var. . . 2.75

Postage 3c extra. *Unused. Remit in bank bills or money order, payable at Calais, Maine, or St. Stephen, N.B. Under 50c, in current unused stamps.

MATTHEW R. KNIGHT

Oak Hill, Charlotte Co., New Brun., Can.

+ + +

WEEKLY REVIEW

By S.B. Hopkins

The first number of the Stamp Reporter (St. Catharines, Ontario, Canada) makes a brave showing as to contents, but its appearance would be greatly improved if the publishers would use a little better quality of paper. The opening article is worthy of attention for its novelty if nothing else, as it is a defense of the Canadian jubilee stamps and the way they have been handled. For example note this explanation of the small quantities printed of the 1/2c and 6c denomination:

"Fault has been found with the department for issuing only a hundred and fifty thousand half-cent stamps and only seventy-five thousand six-cent stamps, but it will be found on examining the figures in the last 'blue book' that a hundred and fifty thousand half-cent stamps is quite as large a number in proportion to the annual consumption as twenty-million three-cent stamps. The supply of jubilee stamps being based on the calculation for three months or less, and the consumption of three-cent stamps. The supply of jubilee stamps being based on the calculation for three months or less, and the consumption of three-cent stamps for the year just closed being about ninety million, it will be seen that one-fourth of that, or a three months' supply, would warrant an issue of threes over twenty million, whereas

only twenty million are to be issued. The same is true with respect to the six-cent stamp, the annual consumption of which in 1896 was only three hundred and seventy-two thousand.

+ + +

SOMEBODY WANT LIST

Newfoundland, 1/2, 1, 3, 5c unused, old.	\$1.20
Canada jubilee 1, 2, 3, 5c. . . . .	.10
Adams Canada revenue catalogue . . . . .	.16
Canada jubilee 8c, gray, var. . . . .	.70
Canada, 2c, vermilion reg., cat. 25c . . . . .	.10
U.S., 1861, 10c, rare var., a gem	9.00
Canada jubilee 1/2c, black, also blocks . . . . .	.40
Canada jubilee, 8c gray, also blocks . . . . .	.15
Canada jubilee \$1, lake	1.40
Canada jubilee, 1/2c to \$5, complete	16.90
Canada jubilee, 1/2c to \$1, complete	3.25
U.S. 1890, 90c, orange . . . . .	.45
Borneo, 1, 2, 3, 5c 1895 used . . . . .	.12
Canada, 17c, blue . . . . .	.90
Newfoundland, 3c blue, rouletted . . . . .	.65
Newfoundland, 5c, blue . . . . .	.40
Nova Scotia, 12 1/2c, black, used, fine	1.25
Canada 10p, blue	7.25
Remit in bills or m.o.; stamps, under \$1.	
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Source: MEKEEL'S, VOL. 10, September 1897



The RPO Cowcatcher

Lewis M. Ludlow

Gamlen Far East, No. 6-17, Shibaura 4-chome, Minato-ku, Tokyo 108, Japan

M-107

ST. JOHN & MONTREAL/R.P.O.

Type 17H, Five Hammers
Hammer I

Proofed: March 16, 1910

1st Period

2nd Period

Earliest: June 27, 1910 October 17, 1932

Latest: July 28, 1919 May 5, 1935

Indicia: W-common, E-uncommon 15,
39, 41 - all scarce.

Usage: Each year represented in each period

R.F.: 10 (14.1 percent)

Comments: No year on January 17, probably 1911. Indicia and date completely inverted on November 1, 1932. In the first period, strikes are generally clear but faint. In the second period, strikes are worn, faint and smudged in the character of a hammer that has not been cleaned.

Over thirteen years separates the two periods; can this gap be closed?

Hammer II

Proofed: January 16, 1911
Earliest: August 11, 1911
Latest: October 6, 1925
Indicia: To 1918, W-common, E-rare, then 15 only — very scarce
Usage: Spotty, known 1911/13, 1917/18, 1922 & 1925
R.F.: 10 (12.6 percent)

Comments: Three proof strikes on the above date all were confirmed as Hammer II; however, based on previous theories (see M-106), we can predict Hammers II and IV as having been struck on the same date. Experience would seem to confirm. Strikes are usually clear and clean.

Hammer III

Proofed: Unknown (probably January 16, 1911)
Earliest: January 21, 1911
Latest: April 22, 1948
Indicia: To 1920, W — common, E — rare; then 15, 39, 41, 42 — common, 40 — very scarce, 16 — rare.
Usage: Intermittent to 1931, then full and complete to end.
R.F.: 10 (45.2 percent)

Comments: This is by far the most well known of the five M-107 hammers. A Survey Strike dated April 21, 1941, Train 39, was assigned to G. H. Markham, whose private clerk stamp was also registered; this Survey Strike confirms Hammer III usage in this period. Over 35 years of use, the hammer had better than average wear, but later strikes show spots of weakness all around the rim.

Hammer IV

Proofed: Unknown (probably January 16, 1911)
Earliest: July 4, 1911
Latest: March 5, 1946
Indicia: W only to 1916; then 15, 39, 41, 42 — all scarce; E, 16, 40 — currently unknown
Usage: Sporadic throughout
R.F.: 10 (13.3 percent)

Comments: Although used over approximately the same period of time as Hammer III, this hammer is much less prominent. A Survey Strike, which confirms Hammer IV, was dated April 21, 1941, Train 41, and was assigned to W.W. Frost, R.M.C., whose signature appears in manuscript. This hammer wore poorly, and full, clear strikes are to be prized.

Hammer V

Proofed: March 6, 1911
Earliest: May 5, 1912
Latest: December 13, 1926
Indicia: To 1919, W — common, E — very scarce, then 15 — scarce, 39 — rare only.
Usage: Reasonably continuous for the period.

Comments: Strikes usually partial, smudged and worn - not a good hammer. No indicia varieties noted.

SEPARATION OF M — 107 HAMMERS

Step 1. Measure the chordal distance from the bottom of the left leg of the "R" to the bottom of the "P", both of R.P.O.; a distance of over 4mm is Hammer V, since the other four hammers measure less than 4 mm.

Step 2. Measure the chordal distance from the bottom of the left leg of the "R" to the lower left corner of the "L", both of MONTREAL. A distance of just over 5 1/2mm is Hammer I; Hammers II, III and IV all measure over 6 mm.

Step 3. Measure the chordal distance from the lower right corner of the "N" of JOHN to the lower right corner of the "N" of MONTREAL. Hammer IV will be less than 9 1/2mm, with Hammers II and III will be 10mm or over.

Step 4. Measure the chordal distance from the lower right corner of the "N" of JOHN across the ampersand to the bottom of the left leg of the "M" of MONTREAL. Hammer II will only a touch over 4mm, while Hammer III will be a full 4 1/2mm, or over, depending on the condition and state of wear of the hammer at the time of the strike.

A chart of chordal measurements is available for M-107.

M-107A

**ST. JOHN & MONTREAL R.P.O./
R.W. HANDREN**

Type 21B, One Hammer

Proofed: March 26, 1920 (Hammer XXI,
M-106)

Earliest: August 15, 1946

Indicia: 39 only

Usage: One known strike

R.F.: 200

Comments: This unique cancellation is a full backstamp on a special delivery cover from the Maritimes to Montreal. The clerk's name, R.W. HANDREN, has been attached to Hammer XXI of M-106 by a removable ring in the same manner that the initials "H.G." were added for M-8A. (We have full clear strikes of Hammer XXI, M-106 before and after this date with no name attached.) The face of the cover was cancelled by three strikes of Hammer XXI, M-106 without name; the ring with name was attached and used to make the final backstamp strike on the cover. Not only does the name show as the attachment, but the balance of the ring is visible external to the rim of the central hammer.

M-107B

SAINT JOHN & MONTREAL-R.P.O./

Type 17 Four Hammers**Hammer I**

Proofed: May 14, 1948

Earliest: March 5, 1951

Latest: To be advised

Indicia: 40 thus far reported

Usage: Post-war, for about nine years.

R.F.: 100

Comments: There is much yet to be learned about this run of which we have only a limited number of copies out of the over 50 strikes that have been inventoried by the R.P.O. Study Group. This hammer was ordered destroyed in December, 1969; the indicia set of the Destruction Order Strike was December 22, 1957, Train 42. This, then, can be expected as the approximate latest date; obviously, earlier strikes than that above are to be expected.

Hammer II

16-BNA TOPICS NOV.-DEC., 1978

Proofed: May 14, 1948

Earliest: December 10, 1950

Latest: To be advised

Indicia: 42 only known to date

Usage: Estimated at about eight years

R.F.: 100

Comments: Our situation here is similar to that of Hammer I, few strikes in our collection. We expect more complete data from several of our readers who have much greater strength in the later material. This hammer was ordered destroyed at the same time as Hammer I; there is no train, month or day in the indicia set, but "56" still remained for the year 1956, which thus can be expected to be the latest usage.

Hammer III

Proofed: May 14, 1948

Earliest: May 2, 1949

Latest: To be advised

Indicia: 39 currently known

Usage: To be advised

R.F.: 100

Comments: Our single strike of Hammer III is full and complete tying a Cabot commemorative on cover from Knowlton to Montreal. Our study of these first three hammers was considerably enhanced by having copies of the proof strikes, all issued on the same day, which were kindly provided by Belanger through cooperation with the National Postal Museum.

Hammer IV

Proofed: Unknown (probably around
May 14, 1948)

Earliest: March 20, 1950

Latest: February 14, 1956

Indicia: 41-common; also 39 and 42

Usage: continuous within period

R.F.: 100

Comments: In our collection, this is the most common of the four hammers. Its characteristics are very similar to one or more of each of the other three hammers. All of our strikes are confirmed by the bottom two legs of the "R" of MONTREAL being faint, broken or completely missing.

SEPARATION OF M-107B HAMMERS

Step 1. Measure the distance, across the bottom, between the two outside legs of the "M" of MONTREAL. Hammers I and II are 1 3/4mm, distinctly over 1 1/2mm; Hammers III and IV are only just 1 1/2mm.

Step 2. Measure the chordal distance from the bottom of the "T" of MONTREAL to the bottom of the RIGHT leg of the "R" of R.P.O.: Hammers I and IV are only 9mm, or a shade over, while Hammers II and III are a full 9 1/2mm or over.

The left side of all four hammers show remarkable similarity and can not be used for separation.

Despite arduous searching, we have been unable to confirm the existence of M-107C and M-107D which are probably facing slip strikes. Both have been attributed to Lionel Gillam who advises that he has no record of same. We would be very interested to hear from anyone who has strikes of these runs, or knowledge thereof.

M-107E

SAINT JOHN & MONTREAL/R.P.O.

Type 17H, One Hammer

Proofed: November 5, 1938

Earliest: Not yet reported

Indicia: PM in proof strike

Usage: Currently unknown

R.F.: 200

Comments: Our only knowledge of the possible existence of this run comes from its proof strike of which we are fortunate to have a copy. Lettering is large, similar to that found on many hammers made in the 1940s, with a fat, curved ampersand. There are large mid-vertical dots fore and aft of the R.P.O. at the base. With all of the other hammers being used between St. John and Montreal at this time, it is questionable whether M-107E ever saw actual usage.

M-108

ST. JOHN & MONT./R.P.O.

Type 17H, One Hammer

Proofed: Unknown

Earliest: June 30, 1939

Latest: November 5, 1954

Indicia: 39, 41-common; 40, 42-uncommon

Usage: Reasonably full through 1947, then sporadic

R.F.: 75

Comments: Usage of M-108 may have precluded the need for M-107E; although the proof date of M-108 is unknown, it is interesting to note that its earliest use is just after the proofing of M-107E, and that both are Type 17H. That is as far as we can stretch coincidence. No year in a cover strike on January 3 is confirmed for 1947. A Survey Strike, which confirms usage of the hammer on April 25, 1941, Train 39, was assigned to a clerk with the initials W.R.R., which are shown in manuscript. M-108A, probably a facing slip, has also defied our efforts to locate same; this too was attributed to Gillam, who has no record. This report was probably made at the same time as M-107C and M-107D and if ever found, all three probably are in the same collection.

Thus, we complete our analysis of the R.P.O.s used on the direct line between St. John and Montreal. Over a period of more than 55 years we have identified and characterized at least 36 different hammers, including two rare private clerks' strikes, positioned a previously unreported run from its proof strike, and advised of five additional private clerk cancellations that probably are facing slips but may yet surface in actual usage. Although most are relatively common, all of this makes quite an interesting study.

Early Vancouver Island Post Offices

By Max Rosenthal

Victoria, opened in 1852; Nanaimo established in 1858, Esquimalt, 1864, Sooke, 1864; Leech River, 1865; Comox, 1868 — these were the post offices opened in British Columbia's colonial period on Vancouver Island. More British Columbia Colonial Post Offices", BNA Topics, March-April 1978, inadvertently omitted Nanaimo, Esquimalt and Chemainus.

55 miles northwest of Victoria on the east coast of the island, Nanaimo was the second post office to be established on Vancouver Island — Victoria was the first. Its name was derived from "sne-nypmo", meaning "strong people" in the local Indian tongue.

The discovery of coal there in 1851 changed the settlement at Winthysen Inlet from a native village to a bristling little town. In 1853 a saw mill was built on the Millstone River.

Cornelius Bryant was the first school teacher in Nanaimo, and was commissioned as a lay reader for the Anglican Church, when it established there, in 1856. As Reverend C. Bryant, he opened its post office at the end of 1858.

Esquimalt means in the native Indian "place of gradually shoaling waters." Just west of Victoria, the seavall beginnings of a naval shore establishment here was brought about by the Crimean War, in 1854. Governor James Douglas reserved seven acres for naval purposes, near saw and grist mills which had been established in 1848 and 1850, close to the mouth of Mill Stream. The Old Esquimalt Road was hewn out from the dense forest to Victoria by sailors in 1850. Four large farms were cleared around Esquimalt by the Puget Sound Agricultural Company.

H.E. Willoy opened Esquimalt post office shortly after the middle of 1864. Next year the Admiralty recognized

Esquimalt as a permanent naval base. A small community of naval people and a few civilians had gradually grown up outside the dockyard. However, the post office was closed before British Columbia and Vancouver Island joined Canada in 1872. It was reopened that year. In 1917 it became a sub-post office of Victoria, to be finally closed in the spring of 1943, ironically during another war.

Cowichan Country

Now we come to an area which began to be settled before Confederation, but which received no post office (except Chemainus) until after British Columbia and Vancouver Island joined Canada. Beginning in 1858, the Hudson's Bay Company sold land for settlement south of Nanaimo, the Cowichan Country. Next year five districts were surveyed, including Cowichan, Sourenos and Salt Spring Island. The only convenient harbors in the area for connection by sea with Victoria were Horse Shoe Bay, Osborne Bay and Maple Bay. In 1862 a trail from Victoria to Cowichan was completed and work was proceeding as a continuation to Chemainus, 18 miles southeast of Nanaimo.

A small water-powered mill was built that year at Horseshoe Bay. Two years later it was bought by Thomas George Askew, who had made money in various British Columbia gold rushes from 1858 to 1863.

In February 1865 the Victoria newspaper, the British Colonist, reported that Chemainus settlement suffered from a lack of regular water communication. At the beginning of 1867 Askew delivered a petition to the Governor, signed by 20 settlers, pointing out that there were "upwards of 30 individuals in the

Chemainus settlement and requesting that the steamer, Sir James Douglas be caused to call at Horse Shoe Bay when required." It continued.:

"At present the only means we have of communicating with Victoria and Nanaimo is with our boats or canoes, which usually takes us from six to twelve days, and is attended with considerable personal risk as well as loss of time, besides having to leave our places to the mercy of the Indians during our absence, and often when we return find them stripped of nearly everything movable; and our letters which are sometimes of great importance are sometimes left at Maple Bay for a week before we receive them, and some of us have paid \$5 for bringing up of a single letter and other things in a like proportion."

Askew's news that the petition had been approved aroused enthusiasm, which had, however, changed to dismay, when he wrote to Surveyor-General R.W. Pearse from "Horse Shoe Bay, Chemainus" on Feb. 8:

"I hope that you will excuse me for troubling you with these lines but the urgency of the case renders it compulsory for me on behalf of the settlers of the District, to ask an explanation from you as to the reason why the steamer Sir James Douglas appears so completely to ignore all knowledge of this place, and will not even communicate with a boat when sent off to her with letters of the most vital importance for conveyance to Victoria to be forwarded to Europe and other places.

"I understood from the conversation that took place between ourselves and Captain Clarke that the Steamer would call here on her way down, if we would put up a flag. The last three times this has been done and a boat sent off and yesterday our boat went nearly to the other side of the Straits and was within two or three hundred yards of the Steamer for the purpose of putting ten letters on board from the settlers, one of which was a petition to His Excellency the Governor of British Columbia to locate the Capital in Victoria, which of course everyone in the settlement has signed; but the boat failed

to attract the slightest notice from the Steamer which kept on her way and we have been obliged to charter an Indian and his canoe at the expense of five dollars to convey our letters to Victoria."

"I should not have troubled you but have been requested to do so by the settlers, as I had told them from what had passed between you and I that the Steamer would call here regularly if we put up the flag. You will be conferring a great boon upon us all, if you can do anything in this matter."

"Our letters and newspapers are left at Maple Bay (distant about ten miles) even when the Steamer does call here and if sent for, the expense of one dollar is incurred and Mr. Beaumont of that place has informed us that he will not forward any more letters to the Chemainus Settlement unless he gets his Commission."

Within a week of receiving this message, the Governor had acceded to the wishes of the settlers that the steamship, between Nanaimo and Victoria would call at Horse Shoe Bay whenever requested. Shortly after the middle of 1871, Akew opened Chemainus, the last colonial post office established before Confederation.

Cowichan Bay

In 1859 Samuel Harris settled at Cowichan Bay, erecting two log cabins, and conducting the John Bull Inn. He presented a large block of land and surveyed a townsite, which he called Harrisville. On Mill Bay in 1860 Hary S. Sheppard built a saw mill. At the beginning of July 1872, Harris opened Cowichan post office, four miles southeast of the present Duncan, the same day that Maple Bay, six miles east of Duncan, was opened. Three miles north of the latter place, Somenos was established in 1873.

Negro refugees from slavery in the United States were the first settlers, in 1857, at Salt Spring Island, the first agricultural settlement on Vancouver Island, followed two years later by white settlers. The post office was established in 1874 "in a one-roomed shack at Central Settlement" according to Bea Hamilton, in her book "Salt Spring Island", published

by Mitchell Press, Vancouver, in 1969. She continues:

"The Postmaster cum-mail-courier was I. C. Parry and he made his deliveries by mule. Sometimes the mule was co-operative, sometimes it wasn't. In the latter case, Mr. Parry was in for a non-stop ride past his destination at a fast clip-clop, and the undelivered mail went back to the Post Office until his next round. After his first trial-and-error ride Mr. Parry went prepared, and as soon as the mule showed signs of bolting past a farm, Parry would drop a prepared note as he jogged past — a note which stated that 'owing to circumstances beyond his control he couldn't deliver the mail today.'

"At other times the mule might obstinately decide that another route rather than the prescribed one was best; there was nothing Mr. Parry could do but go along for the ride. When Joel Broadwell took over from Parry, he did not inherit the mule so things went along in a more

regular fashion."

Broadwell became postmaster in 1883. "During Mr. Broadwell's stint as Postmaster to the turn of the century, there appeared an attractive little cancellation in the form of a six-pointed star with a dot in the middle, that was used first of all as a seal and then as a cancellation for the stamp, presumably taken from the imprint of a signet ring. An envelope has been found, addressed to the Honorable A.C. Elliott, Provincial Secretary, Victoria B.C. dated September 1886 which came from Salt Spring Island. 1 The envelope is a piece of scribbling paper, folded and sealed with red sealing wax and imprinted with the little star cancellation."

On the west side of Salt Spring Island, Burgoyne Bay was opened in 1880 by F. Foord. In 1883 this post office was moved

1. From early B.C. and Vancouver correspondence. Copied from a letter to THE MAIL BAG, Canadian Philatelist, per Stuart Johnstone, CPS No. 3712.

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to "the home of old-timer John Maxwell, John's son, Sam Maxwell, was in charge and when Sam went overseas to join the Army his sister Eliza took his place in the Post Office," writes Hamilton.

In 1893, she continues: "To assist the people around the waterfront a sub-post office was established in the H.N. Roger's home at the head of Fulford Harbour. Here the local residents could pick up all but registered mail or postal notes, etc. For those they had to go down to Burgoyne Bay to the Post Office in the Maxwell home."

1900 saw Fulford Harbour post office closed, to be replaced by South Salt Spring, 1 1-2 miles away. Ms. Hamilton elaborates:

"The South Salt Spring Post Office was relocated at the R.P. Edwards Store half-way down the Valley, run by the old man and his adopted son, Frank Downey. Mr. Edwards was a pleasant old gentleman, not too literate and often in difficulty with postal duties and names.

"One day he became furious when he found a word written on a corner of a letter which he thought was an insult to the Post Office, and threatened to report it to the Postmaster General unless the sender took it back. It took some explaining to point out what the word "local" on a letter meant.

"He would wait until he heard the whistle of the steamer just before it rounded the point, Then he would close the

mail bags, dump them into his cart and start on his slow trip down the Valley road to the wharf. His old sorrel horse being a bit lame never went very fast and invariably the mailboat reached the docks first.

"What made it so annoying for the Captain was that he could watch the mail cart ambling down the road for a mile or two. When he did finally arrive, the old Londoner would give back to the Captain as good as he got only in more picturesque terms.

"It was the custom to dump the mail bags out after the steamer had departed, and this was usually done on top of bales of hay lying in the warehouse. Here the Postmaster would hand out the mail to any resident who happened to be there. Sometimes they even helped to sort the mail and others would often pick up a neighbor's mail to deliver as he passed by on his way home. This method, hazardous as it may sound (and indeed it was for the floor boards of the shed were wide enough apart to allow letters to slip between and fall to the starfish below), saved the people many a long walk up the Valley to the Post Office. One doubts if the Postmaster General would have approved of the accommodating but risky practice with Her Majesty's mail. There was no record of any item lost but it was a unique situation."



Revenue Study Group

W. Rockett Reports on the Annual Revenue Meeting:

Some 14 people came to the Revenue Group meeting at Palm Beach. After reporting the group income, expenses and remaining balance (as reported in last month's Newsletter), Bill Rockett moved and the group approved that dues be omitted for 1979.

Bill then read a note from Ed Richardson stating that he must resign as secretary. Ed's resignation was accepted with a number of expressions of regret and hopes that he would continue to function in

the Study Group. Instead of electing a replacement, it was decided to try to function without a permanent secretary. Jim Lehr agreed to be acting secretary for this meeting, with a new acting secretary appointed at each annual meeting.

Lee Brandom reported that he is preparing a supplement to his catalog containing both changes and additions. He promised to finish this by early 1979.

Jim Lehr discussed his experience last year when buying B.C. Law Stamps in Victoria. He was shown a sealed and inventoried large brown envelope which

contained the remainders of the 1958 Centennial Issue. This set has been withdrawn and is not for sale. He proposed an auction sale of this material but there was considerable opposition to this as setting a bad precedent. Jim Kraemer, however, felt that this material might be made available to the Philatelic Museum and promised to follow up on this possibility. This led to a discussion on the degree to which the rising prices on revenues has brought considerable material, particularly scarce stamps, "out-of-the-woodwork."

The new Sissons catalog was then discussed, with many comments on the

lack of updated prices in some sections and the omission of most of the new finds since the previous 1969 edition. It was pointed out, however, that this was not meant to be a new catalog but merely an updating of the previous edition.

Jim Kraemer commented on the growing interest over the last few years in revenues and other less common postal fields. A recent tax paid exhibit in an Ottawa Excise office (mostly material from the museum) drew 8,000 viewers in one day, July 1.

Ed Zaluski reports that the Saskatchewan Law Stamps, Values \$2, \$5 and \$10 are now issued rouletted.

Rambling through the Records

By A. L. STEINHART

Postage Due and Redirection 1868-1911



The following article outlines some of the rules of Canada's Post Office which affected postage due and redirection and I hope will help explain some of the unexplainable items all collectors of covers and postal history come across from time to time. The article is not all inclusive but I have tried to pack as much information in as possible.

The Post Office Act of 1867, which became effective April 1, 1868, provided that "in all cases, where letters and other mailable matter are posted for places without the limits of Canada, on which stamps for prepayment are affixed of less value than the true rate of postage to which such letters are liable — or when stamps for prepayment are affixed to letters addressed to any place as foresaid for which prepayment cannot be taken in Canada — the Postmaster General may forward such letters, charged with postage, as if no stamp had been affixed."

The above quote simply means that partial prepayments were not allowed and if the rate to county x was 23c and the cover was only franked 10c the cover was forwarded as totally unpaid, the 10c not

counting, at the discretion of the Postmaster General. To some countries postage could not be prepaid and if it was prepaid it was disregarded and again the cover could be forwarded at the discretion of the PMG.

Section 55 of the above act said "Such letters, packets or parcels, as have not been fully prepaid should be rated, in **black**, with the additional postage to which they may be liable. The words **more to pay, above 1/2 oz. or above 1 oz.** as the case may be, being placed before the additional rate charged." This section of the act is self-explanatory.

Section 64 of the same act is of great importance to us to solve rating problems. It said "Letters addressed as above (posted in Canada and addressed to a place in Canada) which are only partially prepaid, are to be noticed as if **wholly unpaid**, credit being given, however, for the amount prepaid thereon. As an example if a letter was mailed franked three cents and accepted one ounce equal to two rates, it was short paid one rate. The rate on unpaid letter was 5c per 1/2 ounce and so the rate was 10c collect for this letter less the 3c already prepaid for a total of 7c collect or postage due.

the 3c already prepaid for a total of 7c collect or postage due.

Section 79 of the above Act noted "Letters cannot be prepaid partly in stamps and partly in money; the postage must be prepaid, either wholly in stamps, or wholly in money." This did not apply to special services such as registration. The postage could be prepaid in stamps and the registration in cash, or vice versa, or both in cash or both in stamps. But if a letter was double rate it could not be paid 3c in stamps and 3c in cash.

Section 82 provided for free redirection of first class letter mail "Letter redirected from one post-office to another in Canada, without being taken out of the post office, are not liable to any additional postage on being re-forwarded."

Section 301 of the above gives the rule in regard to additional postage or letters reforwarded out of Canada. "A Postmaster will redirect and forward a letter

addressed to and lying in his office to at any other office, at the request of the writer thereof or of the person to whom it is addressed, and without any additional charge for redirection if to a place in Canada; but letters redirected from an office in Canada to Great Britain or Ireland, to British Colonies, or to foreign countries, will be liable to additional charge, on redirection of the ordinary postage rate to the place of destination." Unfortunately the aforesaid rule does not make it clear who paid this additional postage, how it was collected and whether additional stamps were put on or where.

The above rules are to be found in the "General Regulations for the guidance and government of the officers and other persons employed in the postal service of the Dominion of Canada" which was issued in 1868.

To be continued

The Medallion Issue

The following series of articles give as complete a record as is known of the printing orders for the Medallion issue including the stamps, coils booklets and post cards which were prepared by the

British American Bank Note Company. This information was gleaned by the author from various post office records through the courtesy of the National Postal Museum in Ottawa.

Part I

The first order for the Medallion issue stamps was acknowledged by the British American Bank Note Company Ltd. on Oct. 21, 1932 as follows:

55,000,000	1c stamps
45,000,000	2c stamps
1,000,000	4c stamps
10,000,000	5c stamps
1,000,000	8c stamps

There were ordered on requisition No. 85

The three cent stamps were ordered on a previous requisition which I have not traced.

Requisition No. 98 of Mar. 24, 1933 was the first order placed for Medallion postal stationery and was as follows:

100,000	1c post cards
100,000	1/2c English business reply cards, single
300,000	1/2c English business reply cards, 8 on a sheet
1,000,000	1c English post cards
300,000	1c Bilingual post cards
500,000	2c English post cards
100,000	2c Bilingual post cards
25,000	2c Combined English 1c - 1c reply cards
100,000	1c Special newspaper wrappers

Requisition No. 99 of May 22, 1933 ordered the first Medallion coils and booklets along with more items of Medallion postal stationery:

10,000,000	1c stamps
200,000	3c English booklets
20,000	3c French booklets
25,000	Combination booklets, English
10,000	Combination bilingual (French) booklets
3,000	1c coil rolls
5,000	2c coil rolls
5,000	3c coil rolls
1,000	1c coil rolls, precancelled
100,000	1/2c French business reply cards
1,000,000	1c English post cards
300,000	1c Bilingual post cards
500,000	2c English post cards
100,000	2c Bilingual post cards
200,000	2c Advertising cards, 16 on a sheet
300,000	1c Advertising cards, 8 on a sheet
200,000	2c Advertising cards, 8 on a sheet
100,000	1c - 1/2c English reply cards
100,000	1c - 1/2c Bilingual reply cards
100,000	1c special wrappers

Requisition No. 100 ordered more stamps on May 12, 1933:

100,000,000	1c stamps
100,000,000	2c stamps
200,000,000	3c stamps

On June 16, 1933 a further requisition, No. 103 was placed for more postal stationery:

100,000	1c post cards
100,000	1/2c single French reply cards
300,000	1/2c single English reply cards
100,000	1/2c reply cards in English, 8 on a sheet
300,000	1c bilingual post cards
1,000,000	1c English post cards
500,000	2c English post cards
200,000	2c Advertising cards, 16 on a sheet
300,000	2c Advertising cards, 8 on a sheet
20,000	1c + 1c bilingual reply cards
30,000	1c - 1c English reply cards
100,000	1c special wrappers

Requisition No. 104 of July 5, 1933 was for some Medallion special order postal stationery: 60,000 1c regular post cards, English, 5 15/32" x 4" for the City of Edmonton Telephone system. These were delivered July 10, 1933.

Requisition No. 106 of Aug. 16, 1933 ordered more Medallion issue items, along with other stamps:

3,000,000	5c stamps
5,000	2c coil rolls
5,000	3c coil rolls
100,000	1c post cards
200,000	1/2c bilingual business reply cards, 8 on a sheet
1,000,000	1c English post cards
200,000	2c Bilingual post cards
500,000	2c English post cards
100,000	1c Special wrappers

Requisition No. 107 of Aug. 28, 1933 was for a small number of stamps, along with

booklets, postal stationery and other goods:

5,000,000	1c stamps
5,000,000	3c stamps
5,000	2c French booklets
20,000	2c English booklets
100,000	1c + 1/2c English reply cards

Requisition No. 108 of Sept. 13, 1933 was for more Medallion postal stationery

300,000	1/2c English reply cards 8 on a sheet
100,000	1/2c Bilingual reply cards, 8 on a sheet
300,000	1c Precancelled post cards, 8 on a sheet
300,000	2c Advertising cards, 8 on a sheet

Requisition No. 109 of October 16, 1933 was for stamps, coils, booklets and postal stationery:

5,000,000	2c stamps
5,000,000	3c stamps
1,000,000	4c stamps
3,000,000	5c stamps
500,000	8c stamps
200,000	3c English booklets
50,000	3c French booklets
25,000	Combination booklets in English
3,000	3c coil rolls
200,000	1c post cards
200,000	1/2c single English business reply cards
100,000	1/2c single bilingual business reply cards
300,000	1/2c English business reply cards, 8 on a sheet
100,000	1/2c bilingual business reply cards 8 on a sheet
2,000,000	1c English post cards
500,000	1c Bilingual post cards
1,000,000	2c English post cards
100,000	2c Bilingual post cards
100,000	1c special wrappers

Requisition No. 110 of October 11, 1933 was for some special Medallion postal stationery:

10,000-1c post cards, 3 3/4" x 6 1/2", inscribed "Private Card, Canadian Club of Vancouver."

Requisition No. 112 of Oct. 26, 1933 ordered a further large quantity of Medallion stamps:

50,000,000	1c stamps
75,000,000	2c stamps
200,000,000	3c stamps
300,000	1c advertising cards, 16 on a sheet

Requisition No. 113 of Nov. 6, 1933 was for 300,000 1c Advertising post cards, precancelled, 8 on a sheet.

Requisition No. 114 of Nov. 7, 1933 was for some special order postal stationery; 7,000 1c post cards, 9 13/16" x 5 7/8" with the stamp impression only printed for the Farmers Mutual Fire Insurance Company of Perth, Ont.

Requisition No. 115 of Nov. 7, 1933 was again a large varied order for various Medallion items:

10,000,000	1c stamps
1,000,000	4c stamps
5,000,000	5c stamps
20,000	2c English booklets

300,000	3c English booklets
20,000	3c French booklets
25,000	Combination English booklets
10,000	Combination French booklets
5,000	1c coil rolls
10,000	3c coil rolls
2,000	1c coil rolls, precancelled
100,000	1c post cards
300,000	1/2c English business reply cards, 8 on a sheet
1,000,000	1c English post cards
300,000	1c Bilingual Post cards
500,000	2c English post cards
100,000	2c bilingual post cards
100,000	2c Advertising cards, 16 on a sheet
300,000	2c Advertising cards, 8 on a sheet
100,000	1c special wrappers

Requisition No. 116 of Nov. 13, 1933 was for some special Medallion postal stationery:

70,000 1c special post cards in English 5 15/32" x 4" (delivery Nov. 17) (same as requisition No. 104 of July 5, 1933).

Requisition No. 119 of Nov. 20, 1933 was also for special post cards:

5,000 1c post cards, double the size of the ordinary inscribed "Canada Post Card" without a centre crease for folding.

Requisition No. 120 of Dec. 4, 1933 ordered more Medallion postal stationery:

100,000	1c post cards
500,000	2c English post cards
300,000	2c Advertising cards, 16 on a sheet
200,000	2c Advertising cards, 8 on a sheet
25,000	1c Advertising cards, single
100,000	1c Special wrappers

Requisition No. 122 of Dec. 21, 1933 was for booklets:

25,000	1c English booklets
5,000	1c French booklets

The Canadian Y.M.C.A. in the Anglo-Boer War

By Kenneth Rowe

Some of the most attractive postal items relating to the Canadian contingent are those bearing the imprint of the Y.M.C.A. Often, in fact, the imprint is the only indication that the item was mailed by a member of the contingent. This is particularly true of the period prior to late March 1900 before the contingent hand-stamp was brought into use.

Although a number of writers have commented upon the Y.M.C.A. stationery, as far as I can find, no complete listing by

type has been published. This article is intended to rectify that omission and provide a limited historical background to Canadian Y.M.C.A. involvement in the conflict. Great Britain also provided 33 Y.M.C.A. workers to serve with the troops in South Africa (2) but apparently no special stationery was used.

The Canadian Y.M.C.A. had provided services to the summer training camps of the militia almost from their inception and the value of this service was appreciated

by both military and government officials. When Canada decided to accept its obligations as a member of the Empire by sending troops to South Africa, the groundwork for Y.M.C.A. participation was already laid.

The Ontario and Quebec Y.M.C.A. Committees applied for permission to send a representative with a tent to accompany the troops. Funds were raised by a countrywide campaign centred in Toronto with representatives in Paris, Halifax, St.

John, Quebec, Montreal, Ottawa and Winnipeg.

The first secretary (officer in charge) was Dr. H.G. Barrie, who at the time was Y.M.C.A. Student Secretary for Ontario and Quebec. Arrangements were soon made for him to travel with the First Contingent. Canadian government approval allowed Barrie to proceed only as far as Capetown until at Y.M.C.A. request, Lord Strathcona obtained British War Office permission for him to accompany the



Fig. 1



Fig. 2

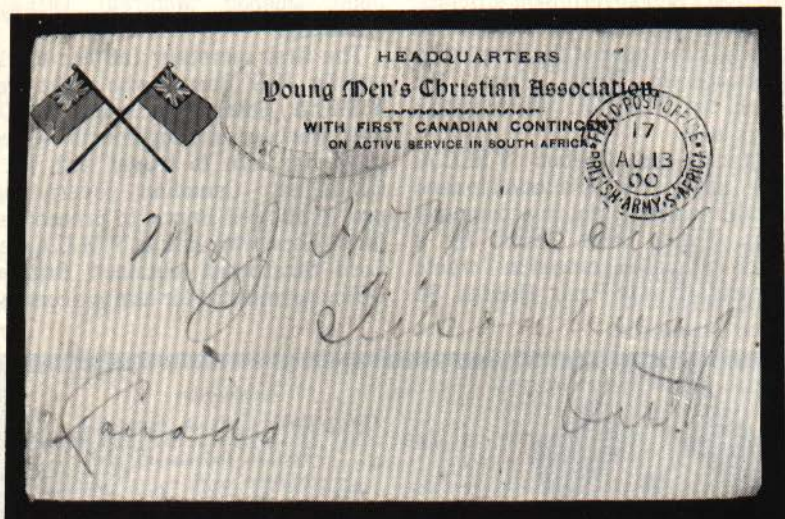


Fig. 3



Fig. 4

Canadians during their service with the British Army.

At the front with the troops Barrie acted as postman by picking up and delivering mail and by obtaining comforts from the nearest town for them. He held religious services every evening if possible and also distributed bibles and tracts. As an indication of the respect and friendship he earned in South Africa, it is worth repeating the testimonial letter given to

him by the returning Canadian troops on board the "IDAHO" in October 1900. (3)

S.S. Idaho at sea, Oct. 25, 1900

Dear Dr. Barrie:

Now that we are approaching our native shore, and the end of our arduous campaign is in sight, we the Non-Commissioned officers and men of the Royal Canadian Regiment, feel that we cannot sever our connection with you, without expressing our thanks for the high

appreciation of your many kindnesses to us during the past twelve months, and assuring you that you have endeared yourself to us all in a way we shall never forget.

No more suitable gift being procurable we beg you to accept the accompanying purse of 105 pounds as a mark of the high esteem in which you are held by all ranks.

We beg to add our sincere wishes for your future welfare and prosperity, assuring you that in years to come, as in our moments of relaxation when recalling the many exciting and notable events of this campaign your ministrations and services will certainly not be among the least to be recalled.

On behalf of the N.C.O.s and men of the regiment,

W.H. Holmes, Col. Sgt.,
A. Sgt.-Major.

Barrie was to be assisted in his work when Thomas F. Best who was the Y.M.C.A. Secretary at Brantford, Ontario was sent out with the Second Contingent. It is probable that both men carried out their functions separately and remained with the contingents to which they were first attached and returned with them to Canada.

Certainly Best was back in Canada by April 1901 as is demonstrated by a letter to him from Capetown in my collection.

The Y.M.C.A. planned to send Archibald MacKellar of Ottawa with the Third Contingent and funds were raised for his support but for some reason he did not accompany them. It is not, however, clear from the histories if the third contingent referred to is a planned 1900 contribution which was never sent or the actual 3rd Contingent which was sent in 1902.

The Y.M.C.A. histories do not mention the 1901 period and yet there was some Y.M.C.A. involvement as shown by the stationery of the Soldiers Christian Association. (Types 7 and 8). Both of these listings stem from one example of each and both are addressed to Canada but as neither is specifically identified as Canadian it may be that these are of British origin. Perhaps if more examples are reported this assumption can be

confirmed.

Although this article refers to the envelope types letter sheets bearing the same imprints to match the envelopes were also used.

Types 3 and 4 seem to be the ones most often encountered although none of the designs is common. Types 2, 5 and 6 are quite scarce and Types 1, 7 and 8 have only recently been reported.

It seems likely that an additional type may come to light from Halifax as 1004 officers and men making up the 3rd Special Service Battalion, Royal Canadian Regiment (the 2nd (ss) Battalion R.C.R. formed the First Contingent) was sent to Halifax to relieve the Prince of Wales Leinster Regiment for service in South Africa.

The author would be pleased to hear from members who can extend the dates of use or who possess unlisted types.

Notes and references

1. Reported by Dr. J. Frank, A.B.W.P. Vol. 20, No. 3.
2. *History of the World Alliance of Y.M.C.A.s* by C.P. Shed, London 1955.
3. *The Y.M.C.A. in Canada*, by M.G. Ross, Toronto 1951.
4. *The Story of the Montreal Y.M.C.A.* by H.C. Cross Montreal 1951.
5. The type style of this imprint is identical with that used for Types 3 and 4 giving rise to the hypothesis that either the S.C.A. was Canadian or that envelopes Type 3 and 4 were printed in South Africa. The envelope in my collection is addressed to Thomas F. Best, Y.M.C.A. Brantford.
6. From the collection of S. Stobbs, England.

Photo Captions

1. Type 3 Envelope used from De Aar near Belmont in December 1899. Barrie imprint.
2. Type 4 Envelope with Barrie's name removed used from Base Office Capetown. The One Penny franking was necessary because the free franking of Contingent mail was not authorized until February 24th, 1900.
3. Type 5 Envelope mailed from F.P.O. No. 17 Johannesburg by a member of "G" Company R.C.R. assigned to armoured

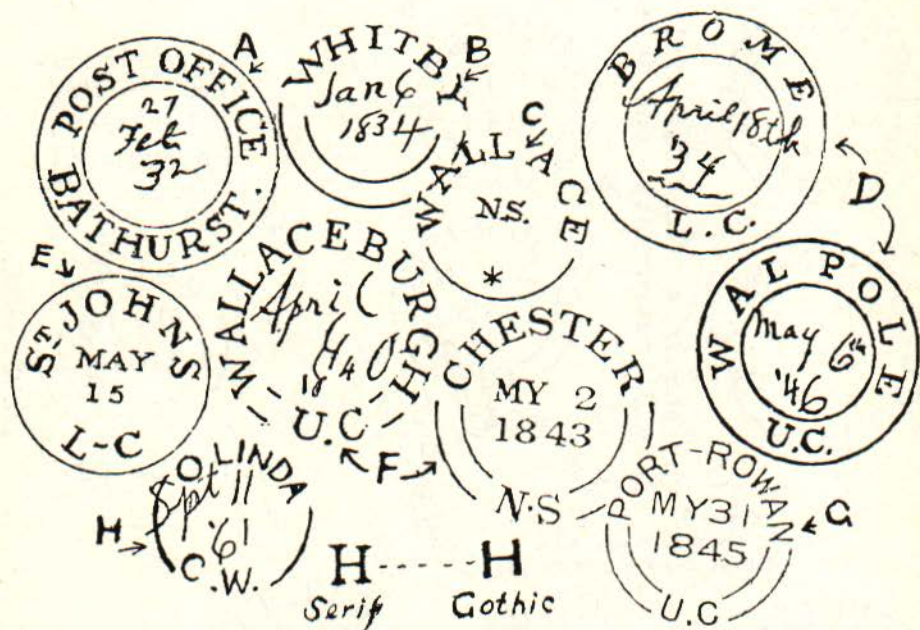
train duty.

4. Type 6 Envelope with the Best imprint from a trooper in the 1st C.M.R. on L. of C. duty near Middleburg.

TYPE	LEGEND	LOCATION OF LEGEND	FLAGS TYPE	LOCATION OF FLAGS	USAGE	NOTES
1	YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION, CORRESPONDENCE ROOM: CANADIAN CONTINGENT FOR THE BRITISH ARMY IN SOUTH AFRICA, HALIFAX, N.S.	Top Left	No	N.A.	Jan 00	(1)
2	HEADQUARTERS, YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION CANADIAN CONTINGENT, SOUTH AFRICA.	Top Left	Crossed Flags	Top Left Below Legend	Nov 99	
3	HEADQUARTERS YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION CANADIAN CONTINGENT ON ACTIVE SERVICE WITH BRITISH FORCES SOUTH AFRICA DR. H.G. BARRIE, OFFICER IN CHARGE	Top Right Top Left Below Flags	Crossed Flags	Top Left	Dec 99-May 00	
4	HEADQUARTERS YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION CANADIAN CONTINGENT ON ACTIVE SERVICE WITH BRITISH FORCES SOUTH AFRICA	Top Right	Crossed Flags	Top Left	Feb 00	
5	HEADQUARTERS YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION WITH FIRST CANADIAN CONTINGENT ON ACTIVE SERVICE IN SOUTH AFRICA	Top Centre	Crossed Flags	Top Left	Aug 00	
6	THE WORK OF THE YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION WITH THE CANADIAN CONTINGENT IN SOUTH AFRICA THOMAS F. BEST, OFFICER IN CHARGE (FLAG) HOME OFFICE 421 YONGE ST., TORONTO THOS. J. WILKIE, SECRETARY	Left	Large Single Flag	Left	April-Oct 00	
7	SOLDIERS' CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION ON ACTIVE SERVICE WITH FIELD FORCE, SOUTH AFRICA, MILITARY DEPARTMENT OF THE YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION	Top Left	No	N.A.	March 01	(5)
8	SCA (CROSSED FLAGS) AUXILIARY OF THE Y.M.C.A.	Envelope Flap	Crossed Flags	Letters S.C.A. at Left, Centre and Right of Flags	Mar. 00	(6)

Starting Dates of Postmarks Styles

By Frank W. Campbell



Several collectors have asked for starting dates of the main postmark groups.

A—About 1820 16 places in N.S., N.B., P.E.I., were supplied with large size double circle, no dating, serif lettering, each having POST OFFICE in the design. The Shelburne instrument still exists, made of brass.

B—In 1828 an order was placed in Birmingham, England, for 105 places in Canada Upper/Lower, variable width handstamps. The shipment arrived in Halifax on June 14, 1829. Serif lettering, no province, except Richmond was in both

provinces and it had L.C. or U.C. in the base.

C—About 1830 N.B. and N.S. had probably 30 places, all similar in style, no dating.

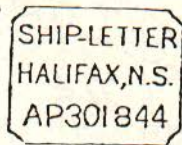
D—1829 starts over 100 double circle, serif letters, for U.C.-L.C. The first ones made in 1829 used printer's type, often Italic (sloping) letters. Very few were typed. After 1829 letters were hand carved.

The above are made of brass, and used serif lettering.

E—now a deluge—CIRCLES, one outer line, starting about 1823 for Montreal, Three Rivers and St. John's. These first

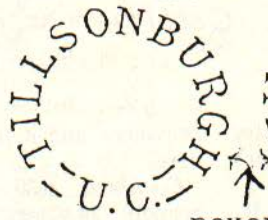
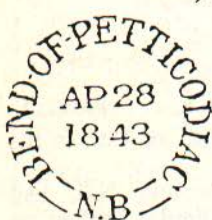


why should a 1842/1846 office have 3 instruments, one dated?



should be OE

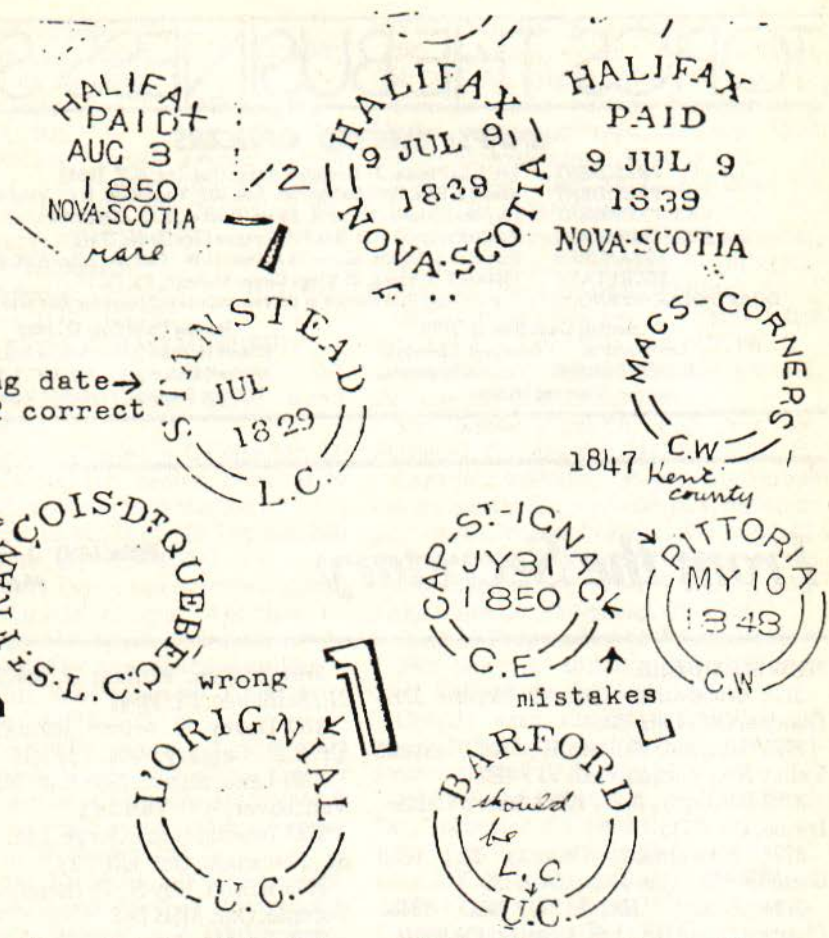
county unknown before 1850



never seen in use



---great rarities---



three possibly made in the United States. It would take a large book to adequately list the innumerable changes in these circles. Still in use.

F—1831 is the start of probably 400 places. Made of steel, serif lettering, two-part-circles, mostly about 30 mm wide. All the then existing provinces were supplied. Very few in Canada Upper/Lower were type dated. In N.S., N.B., P.E.I., all were type dated and an accompanying instrument, same size, was supplied with PAID for each office.

G—1845 in the London proof book finds about 30 places on one page, changed to gothic lettering. All two part-circles, circle an inch wide. Possibly 1,000 such followed until an abrupt ending at Confederation in

1867. This 151 page book in my library is a shipping list, with strikes of those sent, on a certain date, to Halifax, Montreal or Quebec.

H—In mid-1850s started one-part-circle, gothic letters, generally under an inch wide. Thousands were made, and are still supplied. British Columbia and the prairie provinces used this "H" style almost exclusively.

Ovals were used in about 25 places, one in Nova Scotia, the balance in Ontario and British Columbia.

My 200 page book "Canada Post Offices, 1755/1895" is out of print, and I am working on an improved edition. Send in suggestions if you have ideas of how it should be made a better book.

TOPICS: THE BUSINESS SIDE

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Ed Richardson, P.O. Box 939, League City, Texas 77573
Edmund A. Harris, 620 — 75 Avenue N.W., Calgary, Alta. T2K 0P9
Edward J. Whiting, 25 Kings Circle, Malvern, Pa. 19355
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From the Secretary

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3718 Woodward, Len, 47 Skyline Dr.,
Dundas, Ont. L9H 3S3
3721 Gilmour, William R., 5300 Pleasant
Valley Rd., Vernon, B.C. V1T 4E7
3722 Bollinger, J.P., 19352 Sierra Calmo,
Irvine, CA 92715
3724 Kawamoto, Thomas M., 6850
Glenview Dr., San Jose, CA 95120
3734 Kudish, Harold G, MD, 10460
Charing Cross Rd., Los Angeles, CA 90024
3740 Coutts, Cecil C., 63 Selkirk Blvd.,
Red Deer, Alta T4N 0G5
3741 Pharo, G.F., 41 Broadway, Ken-
nebecasis Park, Saint John N.B. E2H 1B3
3749 Lane, Robert Kenneth PhD, 12
Gilchrist Pl., St. Albert, Alta. T8N 2M3
3750 Papaspyrou, George, 3181 Gwen-
dale Cr., Mississauga, Ont. L5A 3B6
3757 Sellick, Mrs. Violet K., 17 Tremont
Dr., Halifax, N.S. B3M 1X8
3758 Anderson, David G., 3070 Le
Boulevard, Montreal, Que. H3Y 1R7
3759 Sibson, F.H., 1905 Mahow Ave.,
North Vancouver, B.C. V7M 2T4
3760 Waddington, Albert I., 2752 Broad
Bay Rd., Virginia Beach, VA 23451
3763 Lingen, Roy, P.O. Box 1235,
Kingston, Ont. K7L 4Y8

3764 Watson, William W., 8972-111th St.
N., Seminole, FL 33542
3765 Davey, W. Arthur, 10920 Willowfern
Dr. S.E., Calgary, Alta. T2J 1R5
3766 Lane, Stuart, 2993 S.W. Marine Dr.,
Vancouver, B.C. V6N 3Y2
3767 Iwazskiewicz, Jorge J.M., 35 Albert
St., Markham, Ont. L3P 2T4
3769 Wilson, Roy S., 78 Richmond St. W.,
Toronto, Ont. M5H 2A3
3770 Looten, Ken G., 725-12 Ave. S.W.,
Apt. 510, Calgary, Alta. T2R OH9
3772 Ward, Murray J., 10732-131A Ave.,
Edmonton, Alta. T5E 0X3
3775 Feero, Ronald, P.O. Box 112, Station
D, Toronto, Ont. M6P 3J5
3776 Harkleroad, Dudley, 77 Temelec
Circle, Sonoma, CA 95476
3777 Thurston, Elizabeth M., 3079 N.
Parkview Dr., Fresno, CA 93711
3780 Coltman, Roberta M., P.O. Box 102,
Clearlake Highlands, CA 95422
3781 Richardson, Gordon C., 1902 Tweed
Ave., Ottawa, Ont. K1G 2L9
3784 Twichell, Howard S., 7334
Whispering Pines Dr., Dallas, TX 75248
3785 Twichell, Ruth H., 7334 Whispering
Pines Dr., Dallas TX 75248
3789 Hondyk, Leonard H., 18 Sundance

Cr., Scarborough Ont. M1G 2M3

3790 Edmonds, Melvin, P.O. Box 2066,
Universal City TX 78148

3791 Wheeler Jim T., 1009 Imperial,
Denton, TX 76201

3793 McKain, David Leonard, 1518
Washington Ave., Parkersburg, WV 26101

3795 Reid, Michael, 964 Canaveral Cr.
S.W., Calgary, Alta T2W 1N5

NEW LIFE MEMBER

L-2990 Johnson, Jonathan C., P.O. Box
799, Terrace, B.C. V8G 4R1

APPLICATIONS FOR MEMBERSHIP

(Objections must be filed with the
Secretary IMMEDIATELY upon
publication.)

(Following the address a C-Collector, D-
dealer, CD-collector, dealer, c-wishes to
correspond, x-wishes to exchange.)

3848 Street H. Michael, 163 Terrace Hill
St., Brantford, Ont. N3R 1G5 C

Canada GVI Peace issue, covers, postal
history; Canada general; Officials on
cover. Proposed by D. Hollingshead L-
2622; Seconded by Allan Steinhart 2010.

3849 Smith, Robert C., 1855 Illinois Ave.,
Ottawa, Ont. K1H 6W5 C

Canada small queens & Admirals
w/town/moon dated cancels from Elgin &
Norfolk counties, Ont.; also stampless &
prestamp covers & postal history of same.
Proposed by W. Rockett 249.

3850 Kanai, Kiroyuki, 3-15 Matsunouchi-
cho, Ashiya, Japan 659. New Brunswick &
Nova Scotia. Proposed by E. Whiting L-61.

3851 Ooley, Boyd, 10585-153 St., No. 14,
Surrey, B.C. V3R 4H8 C

Canada blocks used; federal &
provincial revenues. Proposed by W.
Rockett 249.

3852 St. Martin, Stephen R., 179 Circular
Ave., Waterbury, CT 06705 Ccx

Centennial definitives mint singles;
Canada general; Revenues. Proposed by
E. Whiting L-61.

3853 Barnhisser, Thomas M., 1471 Seneca
Dr., Xenia, OH 45385 ccx

Canada used singles; Newfoundland &
Nova Scotia used singles. Proposed by E.
Whiting L-61.

3854 Higgins, Terrence, 79 Hazelholme
Dr., Halifax, N.S. B3M 1N7 C

Canada mint singles, varieties and plate

blocks. Proposed by J.C. Lehr 1856.

3855 Tremblay Yvon, Marc, 71 White
Oak Cr. S.W., Calgary, Alta T3C 3J9 cc

Canada plate blocks, Newfoundland
blocks mint and used, Canada mint
singles. Proposed by E. Whiting L-61.

3856 Green, Kenneth L. 848 Goodrich
Ave., St. Paul, MN 55105 ccx

Canada general used singles & varieties,
covers, postal history, philatelic
literature. Proposed by E. Whiting L-61.

3857 Bradley, Whitney, L., 195 Natchez
Rd., Apt. 814, Kitchener, Ont. N2B 1W2 C

Canada map stamp, Canada general.
Proposed by R.M. Lamb 1255.

3858 Rowe, Kenneth, P.O. Box 204,
Station Q, Toronto, Ont. M4T 2M1 Ccx

Canada military covers, telegraph
covers, postal history, revenues, philatelic
literature. Proposed by E.J. Whiting, L-61.
Seconded by A.L. Steinhart 2010.

3859 Semple, Dr. Robert Keith, 1328A
Lake Shore Dr., Columbus, OH 43204 C

Canada. Proposed by W.C. Rockett 249.

3860 Seward, Anthony W., 51 Norton
Ave., Willowdale, Ont. M2N 4A2 Ccx

Canada used singles; Admirals; coil
pairs; mint singles; blocks; varieties.
Proposed by W.C. Rockett 249.

3861 Williams Henry N., 50 Ross Brook
Dr., Rochester, NY 14625 C

R.P.O.'s Flag cancels. Proposed by J.C.
Lehr 1856, Seconded by L.R. Paige 2384.

3864 Skaken, Dr. Ross, 1131 Colborne Cr.
S.W., Calgary Alta. T2T OR2 C

Canada and B.N.A. Proposed by E.A.
Harris 729, Seconded by J. Werner 3452.

3862 Ramsay, Donald R., Mission
Grounds, Ile a La Crosse, Sask. SOM 1C0
Ccx

Newfoundland Mint singles, varieties,
stampless & prestamp covers. Proposed
by W.C. Rockett 249.

3867 Paige, Marva A., 1145 Shillelagh
Rd., Chesapeake, VA 23323 C

B.N.A. Proposed by L.R. Paige 2384,
Seconded by E.J. Whiting L-61.

3865 Brasnett, Sandra, 11127 Braxton Rd.
S.W., Calgary, Alta, T2W 1C7 C

Canada. Proposed by E.A. Harris 729,
Seconded by J. Werner 3452.

3866 Peill, Joanne MacG., Mrs., R.R. 1,
Port Williams, N.S. BOP 1T0 C

Canada, plate blocks, first day covers, postal history, philatelic literature. Proposed by O.E. Giles, 2829, Seconded by F.D. Seaman 2641.

3863 Dusel, John P., 1624 Eaton Ave., San Carlos, CA 94070 C

Canada mint singles, se-tenant blocks, Proposed by H. Nishio 3026.

APPLICATIONS FOR LIFE MEMBERSHIP

L-2971 Gallichen, Fred W., 2650 E. 53 Ave., Vancouver B.C. V5S 1V9

L-3628 Kriz, John Jerome III, 3306 Hayes St., Evanston, Ill 60201

RETURNED MAIL

(Information to correct address needed—this is the address we have).

3743 Read, David George, 4965 Elizabeth St., Port Alberni, B.C. V9Y 6N4 (moved)

3663 Peroff, Dr. John, 360 Camelot Dr., North Bay, Ont. P1A 3K7 (unknown)

1773 Stonier, Peter F, MD, No. 301, 2224 Eton St., Vancouver, B.C. V5L 1C8

L-2990 Johnson, Jonathan C, P.O. Box 799, Terrace, B.C. V8G 4R1 (unknown)

APPLICATIONS PENDING

(Addresses for these appeared in the issue in which they were first listed as "Applications for Membership.")

3731 Root, William E.

3745 Feagan, R. Dennis

3748 Ridley, Brian

3751 Cole, Kenneth W.

3752 Collop, Tom

3753 Burgers, Hendrik

3754 Daneman, Jeffrey C.,

3755 Curtis, Derrick C.,

3756 Melzack, Brian

3761 Irwin, Douglas

3762 Lindsy, W.G.

3768 Gendron, Raynald

3771 Aubrey, Joseph M.

3773 Reiling, Charles J.

3774 Huang, Eddy

3778 Foss, Dr. Elwood T.

3779 Plaskiewicz, Richard J.

3782 Rome, Jeffrey O.

3783 Tomasson, Gary Dale

3786 Komorowski, Richard J.

3787 Bassett, Steven

3788 Desaulniers, Louis W.

3792 Sevigny, Yves J.

3794 Shorting, Donald M.L.

3796 Frick, Miss Shirley A.

3797 Burden, William G.

3798 Atkinson, Hugh J.

3799 Cuthbert, Ronald W.

3800 Isbrucker, Mike P.

3801 McDonald, Alex A.

3802 Macneall, P. Norman

3803 Prince, Robert W.

3804 Singer, Irving

3805 Crocker, David G.

3806 Mirabelli, Robert

3807 Taylor, Mrs. Elizabeth

3808 MacDonald, Willis A.

3809 Morgan, Timothy R.

3810 Money, John D.

3811 Playter, Glenn D.

3812 Hacker, John W.

3813 Menich, Stephen J.

3814 Chung, Andrew

3815 Woodard, Lane B.

3816 Halverson, Mrs. Marilyn

3817 Engstrom, Victor E.

3818 Mills, Dr. George R.

3819 Osterhoff, Robert J.

3820 Adams, Ms Jeanette

3821 Maltais, Norman E.

3822 Frith, John E.

3823 Crossman, Craig

3824 Cooke, Dewar B.

3825 Watt, James H.

3826 Burgoyne, Terrance E.

3827 Johnston, Alan

3828 Thompson, Christopher C.

3829 Marcovitz, Melvin A.

3830 Stone, Percival K.

3831 Bradbury, Ramon E.

3832 Asselstine, Robert R.

3833 Kertcher, Melville C.

3834 Mida, Hymie

3835 Little, R. Marcus H.

3836 Skwarczynski, Peter W.

3837 Atwell, Steve

3838 Renfrow John A.

3839 Oligny, Michel

3840 Crane, Mrs. Anne C.

3841 Bennett, Robert I.

3842 Decarie, Maurice A.

3843 Rourke, Robert F.

3844 Robinson, William J.

3845 Stephens, Walter T.

3846 Weill, Raymond H.

3847 Ross, Edward J.

CHANGES OF ADDRESS

3335 Adey, K.J., Ste. 310-1950 Pacific Court, Kelowna, B.C. V1Y 8B3
 3510 Alden, Philip S., 18 Fernview Ave., Apt. 9, North Andover, MA 01845
 2763 Bailey, Maj. William J., 2107 West 51st Ave., Vancouver, B.C. V6P 1E4
 3466 Belton, Christina, 1828 Gerrard St. E., Toronto, Ont. M4L 2B4
 3218 Burpee, Thomas R., 608 Argyle Ave., Montreal, Que. H3Y 3B9
 1431 Chappell, Charles D., 7310 Delaware La., Vancouver, WA 98664
 3296 Cherns, Larry J., 6 Arvona Dr., St. Catharines, Ont. L2T 3J4
 1077 Des Rivieres, Guy, 71 rue St-Pierre, Chambre 701, Quebec, Que. G1K 4A4
 2522 Forget, Maurice A. 1700 McGregor St., Apt. 16, Montreal Que. H3H 1B4
 E-15 Garrett, C.B.D., c/o Huber, 6461 Douglas St., West Vancouver, B.C. V7W 2G3
 1030 Gordon, John S., 2364 Gallant Fox Ct., Reston VA 22090
 2774 Gray, L.A., 2250 Chancery La., Oakville, Ont. L6J 6A3
 2220 Gross, Jar, Ul.9 Kvetna c.143, 37901 Trebon 11 Kopecek, Czechoslovakia (CSSR)
 3634 Hewitt, Chauncey, 220 Farist Rd., Fairfield, CT 06430
 3263 Jenkins, Sydney, S., R.R. No. 8219 Coleman St., Mission B.C. V2V 4J1
 3282 MacManus, George E. Maj., 49 New Havens Way, Thornhill, Ont. L3T 5C1
 3379 Maxfield, Blake E., 240 Riverside Dr., Thompson, Man. R8N 0X2
 L-9 Meyers, Harold R., 101 Clark St., Apt. 3-E, Brooklyn, NY 11201
 3318 Miller, W. Barry 1025 N.E. 8th Place, Gainesville, FL 32601
 2948 Moss, J. Stephen, Bixby, St., Lebanon, NH 03766
 2603 O'Callaghan, Edward, 36 Colonial Ct., Sudbury, Ont. P3A 4X5
 832 Parker, Ralzemond, B., 23361 Westbury Dr., St. Clair Shores, MI 48080
 2182 Ray, Samuel, 3635 Seventh Ave. San Diego, CA 92103
 2280 Riddle, George J., 12025 Mesa Verde Dr., Valley Center, CA 92082
 3322 Roling, Paul V., Box 7427, West Trenton NJ 08628

1915 Rosenblatt, Philip, 42 Madison Ave., Sharon, MA 02067

1105 Sault, Earl E., 23 Woodlawn Rd. E., Apt. 508, Guelph, Ont. N1H 7G6
 2604 Schiff, Jacques C. Jr., 195 Main St., Ridgefield Park, NJ 07660
 3723 Sheryer, Richard A., 405 Hyacinthe Blvd., Unit 51, Mississauga, Ont. L5A 3N1
 2010 Steinhart, Allan L., 45 Dunfield Ave., Apt. 1910, Toronto, Ont. M4S 2H3
 1059 Strathy, Colin M.A., 20 Avoca Ave., Apt. 1903, Toronto, Ont. M4T 2B8
 3467 Taylor, James R., 7033 So. Indianapolis Ave., Tulsa, OK 74136
 3371 Thomson V.R., 12660 S.E. 256, Kent WA 98031
 2951 van der Ben, H.G., Kramsvogellaan 86, 3722 ZG Bilthoven, The Netherlands
 2197 Woodman, Ralph, 11119-65 Ave., Edmonton, Alta. T6H 1W3
 3747 Smith, Rev. John R., P.O. Box 111, Easthampton, MA 01027

DECEASED

2968 Copeland, Col. Royal S., Rt. 6, Box 581-H, Venice Farm Rd., Venice, FL 33959
 2751 Jackson, Lucius, P.O. Box 529, Burlington, VT 05402
 3505 Lamrock, Earl, P.O. Box 189, Coronation, Alta. TOC 1C0 (change from dropped)
 2387 Pitschke, Richard E., P.O. Box 6093, Cleveland, OH 44101
 299 Shaw, T.P. Gladstone, 1207 Queen St. Cornwall, Ont. K6J 1P7 (change from dropped)

REPLACED ON THE ROLLS

1495 Wright, Gerald B., Box 24, Sharon, Ont. LOG 1V0
 846 Young, James M., 1059 Scenic Dr., Hamilton, Ont. L9C 1H8
 2379 Edwards Peter B., 117 Airdrie Rd., Toronto, Ont. M4G 1M6

RESIGNATION RECEIVED AND ACCEPTED (from Dropped for non-payment of dues)

1909 Price, Thomas E., 6878 East Blvd., Vancouver, B.C. V6P 5R3

MEMBERSHIP RECAP

Members as of 15 July 1978.....1,466
 New Members..... 33

Replaced on the Rolls	<u>3</u>	<u>36</u>
		1,502
Resignation.....	1	

Deceased.....5... 6
Members as of 15 September 1978.... 1,496
Applications pending..... 76
New applications for membership 20. 96
1,592

NEW MEMBERS

3743 Read, David George, 4965 Elizabeth St., Port Alberni, B.C. V9Y 6M4

3747 Smith, Rev. John R. P.O. Box 111, Easthampton, MA 01027

3748 Ridley, Brian, 43 Bayne Cr., Winipeg Man. R2K 3Y8

3751 Cole, Kenneth W., 1 Amesbury St., Amesbury, MA 01913

3752 Collop, Tom, R.R. 1, Dover Centre, Ont. NOP 1L0

3753 Burgers, Hendrik, 1592 Queensdale Ave., Ottawa, Ont. K1T 1R8

3754 Daneman, Jeffrey, C., 412 Archer Dr., Fairborn, OH 45324

3755 Curtis, Derrick C., 2940 Ridgeview Dr., Price George, B.C. V2K 3R9

3756 Melzack, Brian, 27 Cheval Dr., Toronto, Ont. M3B 1R5

3761 Irwin, Douglas, 7013 Dorchester Rd., Niagara Falls, Ont. L2G 5V5

APPLICATIONS FOR MEMBERSHIP

3868 Tardif, Michael John, 280 Dunforest Ave., Willowdale, Ont. M2N 4J9 C

Canada commemorative mint singles & plate blocks, Edward VII used singles, varieties. Proposed by W. C. Rockett, 249,

seconded by G.R. Mackie 2819.

3869 Josephson, Dr. Robert L., 222 Elm St., Apt. 1203, Toronto, Ont. M5T 1K5 C

Canada mint singles, postage dues mint singles & blocks, officials, Proposed by W.C. Rockett 249.

3870 Josephson Dr. David R., 66 Collier St., Apt 9-B, Toronto, Ont. M4W 1L9 C

B.N.A. Proposed by W.C. Rockett 249.

3871 Chafetz, Melvin M., 361 Manning Blvd., Albany NY 12206 C

Canada, Admirals, Semi Official Airs. Proposed by E.J. Whiting L-61.

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The Edmonton Regional Group of BNAPS Meets regularly on a monthly basis with summer meetings at the option of the group. Meetings include lively programs and seminars. All members welcome. Contact Rick Parama, No. 107 16425-109 Street, Edmonton, Alberta, Canada, T5X 2K1, for further details.

R.K. Malott reports:

The Canadian Post Office has released the fourth aerogramme with a scene depicting clouds in the design. The latest aerogramme 30c value, was available for sale at the Philatelic Counter of the Post Office of the National Postal Museum at Confederation Heights, Ottawa, Ontario. A quantity was cancelled on the release date of 15 September 1978 with the Pioneer Postal Museum beaver cancellation.

Letters, Announcements, Reviews and Other Things

Thanks to a dealer in Montreal I am continuing to look over thousands of "unsorted" Admirals every year. On the average I have been able to find about 10 reentries, 10 good retouches and other constant flaws including many RPOs, duplexes and dates. This time an interesting reentry turned up.

The well known 1c green major reentry, Plate 12 LR No. 35, shows the skewed reentry. A similar type of reentry has been recorded on the 2c green. We

can now report this reentry on the 2c red which has a similar skewed entry as the other two. Here the upper right frame line is very thick, the lower frame line below the right numeral box is thick and slanting downwards, the left frame line is thicker from top to bottom, the upper left corner is thicker, the right numeral box shows doubling of the top line, the left numeral box shows doubling outside the box and extension of the horizontal shading lines into the box and slight



doubling appears of the upper right spandrel line. Also the left numeral 2 shows doubling. The stamp comes from a printing period around 1915. It is the only copy we have noticed so far and unfortunately the stamp is slightly damaged. The stamp can easily be recognized by its appearance of the strong and thickened frame lines.

H. Reiche

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ONTARIO, WESTERN, N.W.T., YUKON, railway depot, squared circle cancels (stamp or cover). Have same to offer, plus eastern Canada cancels, small queen's, R.P.O.'s, slogans, early picture postcards, etc. Graham Noble, History Dept., Queen's University, Kingston, Ontario.

CANADIAN Pioneer airmail covers, stamps; Semi-Official airmail covers, stamps, sheets, essays, die-proofs. Government C1 to C9, CE1 to CE4 die proofs, essays. Ray Simrak, Schoolane RR No. 1, Windsor, Ontario N9A 6J3

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HAVE YOU FORGOTTEN THE PLEASURE OF TRADING?

Dear Fellow Members:

Having been inactive for a number of years (not through choice) I am writing this letter to advise you that I am now back in action. During this period I read each issue of "Topics" from cover to cover and have noted that while there are many new members who collect Squared Circle Cancellations, "trading" seems a thing of the past.

I would like to hear from old and new members who wish to exchange Squared Circles either on stamps or covers. Having acquired Dr. Whitehead's main collection I can make available a great deal of fine material both on and off cover.

My greatest pleasure in stamps over the years has been forming squared circle calendar collections of Belleville, Charlottetown, Halifax, Kingston, Victoria and Winnipeg and I am constantly trying to add to those collections. So send along 5, 25, 100 or any number of your squared circles of these towns with legible indicia and I will send you **more than** an equal number of the same town (or other towns if you wish).

For the life of me I can't understand why members living in Brantford, Brockville, Cornwall, Guelph, London, Ottawa, Prescott, Regina, Smiths Falls, St. Hyacinthe, St. John, Truro, Windsor or in fact any squared circle town readily available don't start calendar collections of the place they live or of some other place. I guarantee that if they do they will get fun and pleasure from "filling spaces"—just as we did when we were young!

While I much prefer to exchange, I appreciate that there are many who have little or no material to trade. In this event, send me your want list and I will attempt to help you — and at a reasonable price of course.

In conclusion, I make one small request. **Do something!** It only takes a few minutes to drop me a line, even if you just say "hello" and that you have no interest. I would like to hear from all of you. Discover or rediscover that trading is one of the greatest pleasures in stamp collecting!

Yours sincerely,

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