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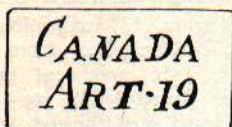
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Letters exchanged via England between British North America and France, 1844-75

by MAGGIE TOMS

In 1856 the "CANADA" rate of four shillings per ounce came under Article No. 19 of the Articles in the Accounts in the Letter Bills. During this year unpaid letters from British North America to France charged with this rate were stamped in London with the accountancy stamp.



This marking is very scarce, and I have no cover to illustrate it. Salles, in *Encyclopedie de la Poste Maritime Francaise Historique et Catalogue Tome VIII*, lists a few covers from Montreal. In January 1857, a new Anglo-French Postal Convention came into operation, and the "CANADA" and "COLONIES" accountancy stamps were no longer used.

PREPAID FROM FRANCE

Figure 12 (collection of Dr. Martin F. Stempien, Jr.) was posted at Avranches, Franch, Au 13, 1856, and addressed to Halifax, Nova Scotia. This letter was prepaid 17 decimes, as noted in manuscript on the back of the cover, and the boxed PD (paid) on the front. This was the proper charge for a single letter, and should have taken it all the way to Halifax. Directed via England and per steamer for Boston,

the letter was also marked "affranchi" (postage paid), though no postage stamps were used. For some reason this letter carries no London Paid stamp, which it should. Probably, because of this, the cover was forwarded from Liverpool as a non-convention letter, with a British claim of 5d stg. Collected at Halifax 7½d cy. The 7½d handstamp is very faint and hardly shows on the photocopy, but it is figure 227, page 252, in the Jephcott, Greene and Young book on the Postal History of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick.

ADDITIONAL ARTICLES OF 1854

In December 1854 additional Articles to the postal convention between Great Britain and France, set new rates, effective Jan. 1, 1855 on prepaid letters from British North America to France, and unpaid letters from France to British North America. The single letter weight for Great Britain was now set at under ¼ oz., with an additional rate increase, both British and foreign, for each additional ¼ oz. As announced by the Treasury Warrant of De 27, 1854, the British charge was one shilling per ¼ oz., and this included the Colonial internal postage. This eliminated the inequality in postage rates on single letters, and established a rate of 1/2½d stg per ¼ oz. on prepaid letters to France and unpaid letters from France. On letters transmitted

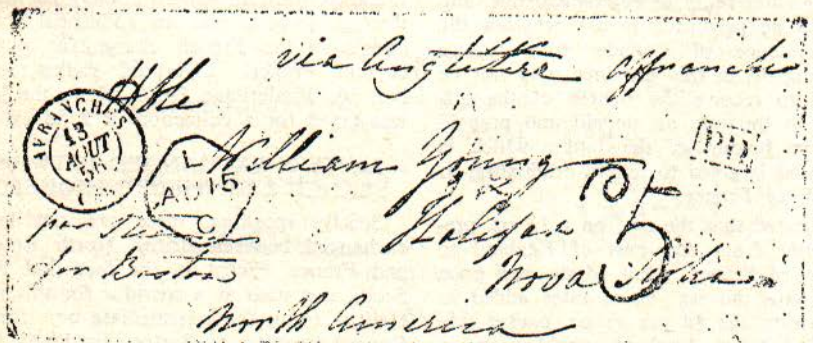


Fig. 12

through the United States an additional 2d per ½ oz. transit rate was added. The convention rate of 17 decimes per 7½ grams on unpaid letters to France and prepaid letters from France remained the same.

Under the existing convention, this was the best that Great Britain could do, but it brought forth the following response from the Canada post office.

Public Archives of Canada

Ibid Griffin to Hill

P.O.D. 24 January '55

Rowland Hill, Esq.

Sir,

I am directed by the Postmaster General to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 29th of December notifying this Department that under an additional Postage Convention recently concluded between the United Kingdom and France for the mutual reduction of postage on letters, an amended table of rates enclosed in your letter would come in to operation as regards letters between Canada and France and Countries via France.

By this table it appears that instead of 2sh 5d on a ¼ oz. letter, and 2sh 10d on a letter of ½ oz. forwarded in the ordinary mails through the United States, the charge will be 1sh 4½d for a ¼ oz. and 2 sh 7d for ½ oz. weight.

Upon letters of the more usual weight of ½ oz. the reduction of charge under this table will be trifling, as to justify some feeling of disappointment that a measure of reduction which has been so long looked for in this Country should not have afforded greater relief to correspondence, and I beg to be permitted to ask whether the correspondence of Canada with France when prepaid in this province may not be allowed to receive the benefit of the difference in the rate on unpaid and prepaid letters in favour of the latter, which is understood is given to letters originating in England for France.

It is stated that the rate on a ¼ oz. prepaid letter from any part of England to any part of France is but 4d stg, and on a ½ oz. letter 8d stg. These rates added in each case to the 8d per ½ oz. packet rate from Canada to England would make a combined charge on a prepaid letter of one shilling for a ¼ oz. letter and 1sh 4d for a ½ oz. letter—and if these rates could be granted to apply to prepaid Canadian letters

for France, the charge would be considered to be moderate enough.

I have the honor, etc., etc.

(signed) *W. H. Griffin*

The response from the General Post Office to Mr. Griffin's letter, was a regret that nothing more could be done at this time, but negotiations were in progress for further reductions on letters exchanged between Canada and France.

PREPAID TO FRANCE

A letter (figure 13, collection of Dr. Martin F. Stempien, Jr.) from Toronto C.W. June 2, 1856, was sent prepaid to Paris, France. Rated 1/4½ stg—½ cy; it travelled in closed mail through the United States. Toronto Paid postmark and straight-line Paid stamp in red. London Paid stamp June 16, and PD in a circle (paid to destination), both applied in red. Angl/Amb Calais/16 Juin '56—from England by travelling post office Calais to Paris. Paris 17 Juin '56. This rate was only in use for two years.

UNPAID VIA FRANCE

A letter (figure 14) from Firenze, Nov. 8, 1856, to Fredericton, N.B. was sent unpaid and endorsed via London. French entry mark Tosc/Pt-D-Beauvoisin/14 Nov '56 was applied at Paris. London Nov 15, where the letter was first rated 1/2½ and then corrected to 1/10. The British charge was one shilling, the same as on a letter from France, but the French charge was 10 decimes. Five decimes was the rate charge on a letter under 7½ grams (¼ of 2 francs, the rate per 30 grams) for transit through France, and an additional 5 decimes was the French charge for postage beyond France. Liverpool packet stamp No. 16. Fredericton De 6, where the letter was taxed for a collection of 2/5d cy.

LETTERS EXCHANGED BETWEEN FRANCE & ST. PIERRE MIQUELON

Strictly speaking, these are not letters exchanged between British North America and France, except in the fact that Nova Scotia was used as a corridor for this mail, Halifax being the intermediate port for the Cunard steamers to Boston. Evidently from 1846 a considerable amount of mail was exchanged by this route between France and St. Pierre Miquelon. The following letter indicates the initial arrangement.



Black Manuscript paid maybe written by addressor
 Red stamp PAID
 Circular red stamp (PD) paid to destination
 Reddish (seems a bit faded) $1/4\frac{1}{2}$ and $1/8$ indicating postage paid
 between PAID and (PD) you can also see a penciled $1/8$
 Red circular departure stamp TORONTO CW Paid
 JUNE 2 1856
 Red transit stamp of London GPO
 Black cachet d'entrée ANGL. AMB. CALAIS M
 16 JUN 51

Fig. 13



Fig. 14

Public Archives of Nova Scotia
RG 24 Vol 59 p 297

General Post Office
3rd April 1846

Sir,

With reference to your request of the 15th October last, and my reply of the 3rd November 1845, relative to the conveyence of Mails between Halifax and St. Pierre, I am directed by the Postmaster General to transmit to you copy of a letter dated 20th ulto from the Director General of the French Post Office, in which he states that arrangements have been made to establish regular communications between Halifax, N.S. and the islands of St. Pierre and Miquelon, by means of vessels to be employed under a contract which has been (accdr?) by the Governor of St. Pierre, and that it is intended to make up closed mails for conveyence between France and the Colonies referred to in this letter. I have to request you will deliver to the

Commander of the French Contract Packets the closed mails from France addressed to the islands of St. Pierre and Miquelon, and that you will receive from the Commander for transmission to this country, the mails from the island for France.

I am, etc., etc.

(signed) Maberly

A. Woodgate, Esq.

P.S. — There will be no postage due on these letters, as it will have been accounted for to this Department by France.

Evidently besides this closed mail service, some letters were sent in the open mail, as the one following:

A letter (figure 15) from Granville, France, Sept. 4, 1847, to St. Pierre Miquelon, was endorsed per English packet. Prepayment is indicated on the back of the cover, and after some crossing out of figures, was settled at 21 decimes. This paid the letter to Halifax. Prepayment was

necessary for British service to St. Pierre Miquelon. French boxed PD stamp and London Paid stamp in red. Liverpool packet stamp Sp 7. Halifax Oc 2. There is an additional charge due at St. Pierre.

Beginning in August 1848, the packet mail from France for St. Pierre Miquelon was forwarded to Sydney by the Newfoundland mail boat. And the St. Pierre packet operated between Sydney and St. Pierre during the season of open navigation. Relative to this, the following instructions were sent by Mr. Woodgate, the Deputy Postmaster General, to the Postmaster at Sydney.

Public Archives of Nova Scotia RG 24 Vol 67 (On a loose piece of paper headed LB 8 pl 9 Aug. 9, 1848, addressed to the Postmaster, Sydney.)

"The authorities at St. Pierre Miquelon having made a request that the correspond-

ence for that island should in future be forwarded to Sydney instead of being detained at Halifax as heretofore, I have to acquaint you accordingly, and to desire that you will make up a mail for that place whenever the steam packet or sailing vessel arrives from St. Pierre—as all letters for that place will now be sent forward on your office.

Letters posted at Sydney for St. Pierre must be prepaid $4\frac{1}{2}$ d under $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., the ship letter tax, and entered in your way account.

Letters arriving from St. Pierre addressed to Halifax or England will be charged with ship letter postage and stamped with the ship letter stamp.

Letters arriving from St. Pierre addressed to France and other foreign countries to which letters can be forwarded unpaid, are to be stamped with the ship letter stamp and forwarded without any tax."

Not only did the merchants of St. Pierre

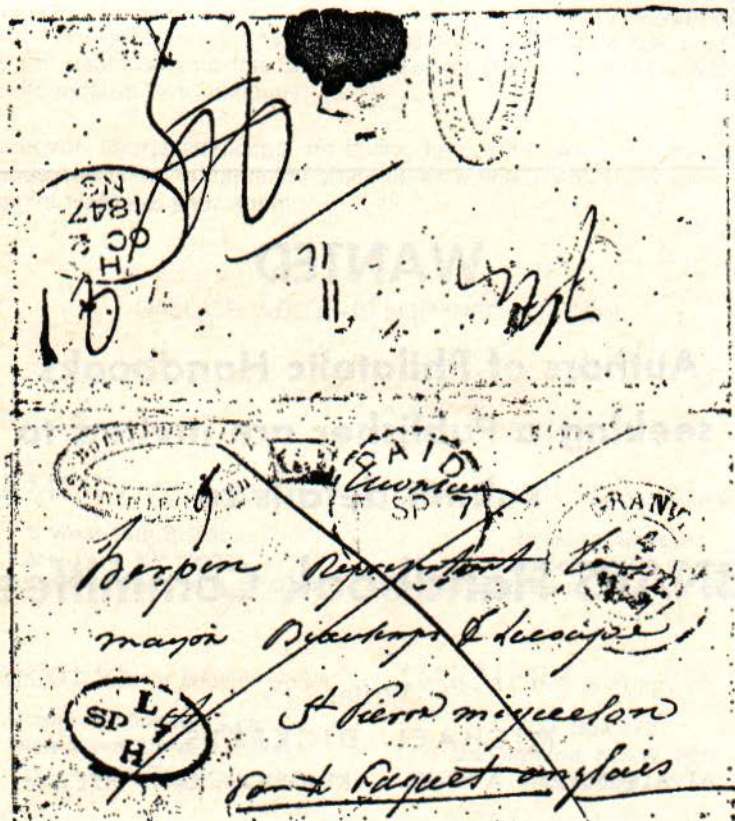


Fig. 15

Miquelon use the Halifax route in correspondence with France, but after the packet mail from France was forwarded to Sydney, letters from France to the French Newfoundland Fishing Fleet and the French Naval Garde Peche could be directed to Sydney C.B. via Liverpool and Halifax. Evidently Sydney was the end of the line for this mail, which was usually handled for distribution by the French Naval Garde Peche — the ships that protected the French interests in the cod fishery. During their patrol every season one of their duties was the collection and distribution of mail. Letters from France to the ships' crews had to be prepaid, and if not properly di-

rected could be missent to Newfoundland, and even Sydney, Australia and other places. Letters collected by the Garde Peche addressed to France were posted at the first convenient port, those from the French Shore often at St. Johns, Newfoundland. Letters addressed to France from St. Pierre Miquelon or the French Shore of Newfoundland that were posted at Sydney, Halifax or Arichat, were classed as ship letters. The shipmasters' gratuities on these letters were guaranteed by France. (Public Archives of Nova Scotia RG 24 Vol 70 p 12). None of these ship letters that I have seen carry British rate marks.

To be continued

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- 3957 NEWMAN, Geoffrey R., 825—50th Ave., Lachine, Que. H3G 1J1—C. Canada Leaves and Numerals, Map, Edward VII, Covers, Stationery, Perfins, Cancels. Proposed by R. McLean, 2980; seconded by W. L. Gutzman, 1300.
- 3958 WILLSON, Victor L., 2818 Pierre Pl., College Station, TX 77840—C. Canada, 3c Small Queen. Proposed by B. L. Shapiro, 3200; seconded by C. A. Phillips, 3593.
- 3959 McCURDY, Lyall, R., 110 Joicey Blvd., Toronto, Ont. M5M 2T6—C. Newfoundland mint singles, blocks, inscription blocks. Proposed by J. A. Hennok, 2447; seconded by A. Steinhart, 2010.
- 3960 RIDDOCK, Neville John, 6 Manin Street, Wynnum, Brisbane, Queensland 4179 Australia—C. Canada booklets and panes, 1967 Centennial definitives, coils. Proposed by E. J. Whiting, L-61.
- 3961 FOURNIER, Richard M., 527 Charlotte St., Apt. 4, Fredericton, N.B. E3B 1M1—C. Canada 1967 definitives, tagged/luminescent, papers, precancels, commems. Proposed by J. G. McCleave, L-2386; seconded by G. J. Guidry, 3105.
- 3962 HODGKINS, John P., P.O. Box 726, Frobisher Bay, NWT X0A 0H0—C. Canada general, NWT and Yukon covers, flights, postal history. Proposed by E. J. Whiting, L-61.
- 3963 SISMONDO, Mrs. Liane G. C., P.O. Box 6277, Station 'J', Ottawa, Ont. K2A 1T4—D. Canada Pence Issues, Cents Issues, Large Queens. Proposed by E. J. Whiting, L-61.
- 3964 BARTLET, David W., 350 The East Mall No. 403, Islington, Ont. M9B 3Z7—C. Canada booklets and panes, Tagged paper varieties, plate blocks. Proposed by W. J. McCann, 2977.
- 3965 ROCHELEAU, Jean, 601 des Ardennes, Rimouski, Quebec G5L 3M4—D. Canada. Proposed by G. desRivieres, 1077; seconded by P. E. Roy, 1575.
- 3966 MONFORD, Arthur, 12 Camelia Pl., Hauppauge, NY 11787—C. Canada, British Columbia and Vancouver Island mint singles and blocks. Proposed by E. J. Whiting, L-61.
- 3967 STARR, Irving, 1781 Boudrias St., St. Laurent, Que. H4L 2N2—C. Canada mint singles, blocks, plate blocks between Nos. 200 and 300. Proposed by E. J. Whiting, L-61.
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- 3969 MANLEY, George E. L., 126 Ebury St., London SW1W 9QQ, England—C. Precancels on Small Queens through Edward VII, precancelled postal stationery of George V, George VI, and Elizabeth II. Proposed by R. S. Cheshire, 3931, seconded by C. G. Banfield, 2923.
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- L-3977 PALMER, Earl E., 375 St. George St., London, Ont. N6A 3A9—C. Newfoundland 1865 issue, New Brunswick, PEI. Proposed by W. H. P. Maresch, 1808; seconded by L. C. DeMent, 2349.
- 3978 WILLSON, Keith E., 68 Scarborough Beach Blvd., Toronto, Ont. M4E 2X1—C. Canada mint and used, 1st Day covers, RPO and Squared Circle cancellations. Proposed by E. H. Wright, L-3898; seconded by G. S. Wegg, 308.
- 3979 FRASER, Donald A., 7047 Huntbourne Green N.E., Calgary, Alta. T2K 3X6—C. Small Queens and Admirals. Proposed by E. A. Harris, 729; seconded by J. Werner, 3452.
- 3980 SCHOENBERGER, Klaus R., 7080 Copenhagen Rd., Unit 77, Mississauga, Ont. L5N 2C9—C. 1967 Centennial Definitives, Elizabeth II, Commemoratives. Proposed by E. J. Whiting, L-61.
- 3981 KUTZ, Kenneth J., 7 Whaling Road, Darien, CT 06820—C. Canada Postal History, Jubilees, Newfoundland Postal History. Proposed by D. M. Verity, 2312.
- 3982 AITKEN, John D., P.O. Box 1730, Station 'A', London, Ont. N6A 5H9—C. Canada postal stationery, centennial issue mint and on cover. Proposed by H. W. Harrison, L-1501, seconded by R. J. Lemire, 2975.
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3938 Gourdier, Joan T.	3948 Leary, James F. Jr.	

ADDRESS CHANGES

(Notice of change MUST BE SENT TO THE SECRETARY. Any other office causes delay)

1468 Boyd, Dr. Norman O., 335 Eastlawn Blvd., Windsor, Ont. N8S 3H3.		
2419 Boyd, Mrs. Barbara, 335 Eastlawn Blvd., Windsor, Ont. N8S 3H3.		
1174 Tinker, Richard L., 1000 Lowry St., Apt. 2-E, Delray Beach, FL 33444		
1490 Moore, Ralph R., 1214 Middle Gulf Dr., Sanibel Island, FL 33957		
3850 Kanai, Hiroyuki, 21-6, Higashiyama-cho, Ashiya, 659 Japan		
1274 Hadley, Fred R., 13880 Marine Dr., White Rock, B.C. V4B 1A4		
3473 Aitken, Hugh D., 111 Saturn Rd., Etobicoke, Ont. M9C 2S7		
2815 Hanes, Arthur D., 126 School St., Site 20, Borden, Ont. L0M 1C0		
3273 Crain, Eric R., E. R. Crain and Associates Ltd., 204-205 8th Ave. S.W., Calgary, Alta. T2P 1G2		
3787 Bassett, Steven, 41 Merlham Dr., Madison, WI 53705		
1183 Risteen, F. R., 120 Smythe St., Fredericton, N.B. E3B 2C4		
3957 Newman, Geoffrey R., 825-50th Ave., Lachine, Que. H8T 2V2		
2580 Berube, Clement W., 37 Olive St., Methuen, MA 01844		
3125 Dionne, Dr. Martin J., Sunshine Mobile Village, Rt. 19, Box M-19, Pintail Rd., Ft. Myers, FL 33908		
3715 Elliot, J. Ross, 1313 Firestone Cr., Ottawa, Ont. K2C 3E4		
2276 Guilbert, Capt. G., 229 Taillon, St.-Basile, Que. J0L 1S0		
3869 Josephson, Dr. Robert L., 96 Warren Rd., Toronto, Ont. M4V 2S1		
3329 Murphy, William J., 1616 Ruidosa, Wichita Falls, TX 76305		
2640 Oickle, Brian I., 19 D'Albret Cr., Agincourt, Ont. M1T 2X2		
3594 Smith, Robert B., 1626 Cole Blvd., Golden, CO 80401		
3651 Stefanik, Audie L. G., 215 Parkridge Hill S.E., Calgary, Alta. T2J 4Z7		
3204 Wylie, Rev. William, St. Alphonsus Rectory, 65 Park St. E., Windsor, Ont. N9A 3A8		
3961 Fournier, Richard M., 2033 West 7th Ave., Apt. 111, Vancouver, B.C. V6J 1T3		
3606 Brennan, James W., 143 First Ave., Ottawa, Ont. K1S 2G3		
3337 Pollak, Gustav, 490 Easy St., Apt. No. 4, Simi Valley, CA 93065		
2431 Walton, Wayne J. A. Jr., 4717 Florist St., Wichita Falls, TX 76302		
3915 Martin, Joseph R., The Stamp Shoppe, P.O. Box 3285, Station B, Fredericton, N.B. E3A 5H1		
3672 Malenfant, Cecile, The Stamp Shoppe, P.O. Box 3285, Station B, Fredericton, N.B. E3A 5H1		
3828 Thompson, Christopher C., 36 Freshmeadow Dr., Willowdale, Ont. M2H 2T1		

RETURNED MAIL

(Information to correct address needed — this is address of present record)

(In parentheses after address is the Post Office remark)

3318 Miller, W. Barry, 1025 N.E. 8th Pl., Gainesville, FL 32601 (no such number)		
2996 Wilkinson, James L., P.O. Box 3058, Denver, CO 80201 (moved, left no address)		

MEMBERSHIP RECAP

Members as of September 10, 1979	1537
New Members	19
New Life Members	5
Replaced on the Rolls	1
<hr/>	
Members as of November 19, 1979	1562
Applications Pending	23
New Applications for Membership	28
<hr/>	
Total on the Rolls	1613

Minutes of the 1979 Annual Meeting of the British North America Philatelic Society

Held at the Chateau Frontenac, Quebec, Canada, September 15, 1979.

The meeting was called to order by President Guy des Rivieres at 10:10 a.m.

The reading of the minutes of the previous meeting was dispensed with.

The President made a very brief address welcoming the Society to Quebec, and a brief outline of his work during the year, particularly on behalf of this Convention.

There followed in sequence reports of the several officers and officials of the Society:

Chairman of the Board of Governors, Bob Pratt told of the Board's activities, and in particular the actions taken at yesterday's meeting which were:

1. Back issues of *Topics* are to be priced at \$2.50 per individual issue of the buyer's choice. The bundles of random back issues of the Circulation Manager's choice will remain as presently priced.

2. Publishing fiscal policy is to publish with a view to at least break even.

3. The following publications have been authorized to be produced as expeditiously as compatible with our quality standards:

Lee Brandom's "Tax Paid Supplement".
"Perfin Handbook".

Bob Pratt's "Newfoundland Revenues and Postal Stationery" manuscript.

Bill Simpson's manuscript on "Small Queen's".

R.P.O. Group's Maritime Area Handbook.

Ed Richardson's book on "Collecting B.N.A."

4. Guidance was provided the Permanent Convention Committee with a view to keeping the costs to attendees at as low a price as possible.

5. The members of the Order of the Beaver were requested to accomplish as soon as possible the task of defining the standards and formal procedures for the continuation of the Order as the fellowship of BNAPS as given to Ed Richardson in 1977.

6. Mike Dicketts resigned as our liaison with London '80 and was replaced with Larry Paige.

7. An acceptable source of Errors and Omissions Liability insurance for our official family of elected and appointed officials has been found and is to be secured forthwith.

8. The Secretary was directed to change the status of Mr. Legris from dropped for non-pay to expelled for conduct unbecoming a member.

9. A clearer and more explicit definition of the term "Conduct Unbecoming a Member" is to be worked up.

10. Mike Squirell's resignation as librarian and the offer of Mr. Harry W. Machum to take over were accepted. This will make the transition easier as the library will remain in Lively, Ont. The Secretary was directed to so notify both parties.

11. A Committee consisting of Mike Squirell, Harry Machum, and Bob Boudignon was appointed to arrive at a scheduled valuation of the library for insurance purposes.

12. The resignation of Ed Richardson as 2nd Vice-President was accepted with regret and Wilmer Rockett was appointed to fill the unexpired term. The Secretary was directed to write a letter of appreciation to Ed for his many years of great service to BNAPS.

13. Bill Maresch was appointed to the Editorial Board.

14. The Board authorized the Handbook Committee to offer to potential authors an

amicable arrangement whereby the Society share with an author the profits derived after recovery of all the costs. Such arrangement is to be written and provides for retention of the copyright by BNAPS so long as the Book Department has an inventory of such publication.

TREASURER ED HARRIS'S REPORT

Revenues during the year ended June 30, 1979 remained at roughly the same level as the previous year. Circuit Sales Revenues and Book Department Revenue which, up to the mid 1970's were a large part of Society income, now seem to have been permanently eliminated. It is hoped these departments will be resurrected in the future to provide the additional revenue required by the Society, and to provide the much needed services to members.

Topic's printing costs have been reduced substantially as have costs for postage and stationery. These reductions, together with the elimination of expenditures for CAPEX '78 activities and Membership Roster printing, have resulted in a net revenue of \$3,726.00. This will be needed in the future to offset increased expenses aggravated by inflation.

My thanks again to officers, department heads, and those others who must handle and account for funds, and also to Society members and *Topics'* advertisers who pay their dues and accounts promptly.

SECRETARY ED WHITING'S REPORT

Membership a year ago was 1506, today it is 1537, a net gain of 31. We now have 1476 regular, 51 life, 10 emeritus members and 7 life and 39 regular memberships pending. Three are to be added to the Emeritus rolls. Of our older members in time of service we have lost three during the past year through death: No. 19 John Bain, No. 77 H. C. Canham, and No. 96 George Turner.

A new edition of the Society Handbook and Directory is in the works and hopefully will be out during November with the dues notices.

The procedure for dues collection and dropping delinquents has been improved

and defined so that less unnecessary and unintentional droppings will occur.

MEMBERSHIP COMMITTEE CHAIRMAN CLARENCE STILLIONS' REPORT

During the past year the Membership Committee reviewed 86 applicants for membership, of which three were not accepted. All three applicants failed to provide references. The large number of applicants under review at this time last year has been worked down so that there are presently only 14 applicants under investigation.

STUDY GROUP COORDINATOR LARRY PAIGE'S REPORT

None of the Study Groups have any problems and they all have some new members. This year the Perfin Study Group is reorganizing. 1980 is offering the possibility of two more new study groups being formed. The convention this year allows two hours for each group to meet which will allow members with varied interests the opportunity of making more than one meeting without them overlapping.

CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD JOHN H. M. YOUNG'S REPORT

Derek Hayter will report on the events of BNA *Topics* for the year 1978. The Board was very active during this year owing to the printer problems that the Society was having. I am pleased to report that the Board mediated the successful return to Mission Press, our previous long standing printers. The turmoil of 1978 is now passed and few Board matters have required attention.

There is a definite need for a professional proofreader or a Toronto BNAPS member who is willing to proofread to ease the burden on the editor. Any member in the Toronto region who would be interested in this position should contact the Editor.

I wish to thank all the Board Members for their assistance and the Editorial Officers and Writers who have contributed their time and effort to the Society.

DEREK HAYTER'S EDITOR'S REPORT READ BY JOHN H. M. YOUNG

Good progress was made in the year toward getting *Topics* published on time. Generally, issues were in the mail within their proper calendar months.

It was a year of change. Switching from a printer who had produced *Topics* for 20 years or so, we found we had walked into the trap of dealing with an entirely unsatisfactory company whose work was both slow and sloppy. In the new year we reverted to the original company, Mission Press of Toronto, who have managed to get the production back on schedule.

Topics' associate editor quit his position in late 1978; he has not been replaced, though he continues to contribute toward the content of the magazine.

As usual it is difficult to single out by name the small number of BNAPS members who have contributed articles to *Topics*. At a quick count there are about 10 main contributors—many of them on an issue-by-issue basis. To encourage the younger members, we are singling out a new contributor, studying medicine while deeply involved in philately. We are pleased to publish Jim Watt's carefully researched article "An Attempt to Plate the 7½d—Canada No. 9."

CHAIRMAN OF THE LIBRARY BOARD VINNIE GREEN'S REPORT

Our thanks must go to Mr. Michael Squirell for the fine job he has done for the Society over the years, as Librarian. Unfortunately, Mike has to relinquish being the Librarian at the end of the year and we are looking for a replacement to take Milke's place. If any member has a suggestion, please contact the Chairman of the Board of Governors.

LIBRARIAN'S MIKE SQUIRELL'S REPORT

Early in 1979 I indicated to the Chairman of the Library Committee and other officers of the Society my desire to resign from the position as BNAPS Librarian. My

resignation stands, but I will carry out the duties until the end of 1979.

The proliferation of philatelic literature in the past few years has in my opinion made the BNAPS library obsolete, judging by the minimal use made of it by members in the past year. Another factor is the cost of postage to members. The majority of requests have been for photo copies of literature.

We had 22 volumes of journals bound in the year, bringing *Topics*, *Canadian Philatelist*, etc., up to date.

We would like to thank those members who have donated literature to the library in the past year.

BNAPSer Andy Anderson, the most prolific contributor to the BNAPS Library has sent us a valuable addition to our Postal History section: "Sir Roland Hill—The Story of a Great Reform", by his daughter, published 1907, 327 pages. Also received from Andy many auction catalogues and BNA clippings from Linn's.

Jim Lehr has sent the Library a run to date of the R.P.O. *Newsletter* of the Canadian R.P.O. Study Group (BNAPS). I think that there is one other group newsletter the Library is not receiving, that is if the Semi-Official Airmail Group has a Newsletter.

The American Philatelic Research Library has been a great help in sending us copies of articles that we do not have that are mentioned in references in other major BNA articles.

BNAPSer Matt Hedley is our contact member with the Western Philatelic Library. He has sent the Library two valuable additions to the British Columbia section: 1. *A Group of Expresses*, by A. J. Hertz, an 11-page monograph of the Balou's Express, Freeman's Express, Jeffray's Fraser River Express, Dietz & Nelson's Express, Gerow & Johnson's Express, Yale's Express, and Columbia River and Puget Sound Stage Co. (Library Designation F-1014). 2. *The Role of California Express Companies in British Columbia*, by Dr. Donald E. Forster, 2 pp., ill., art. (F-1015). These articles are part of the exchange program between the Western Library and the BNAPS Library.

BNAPSer Jerome C. Jarnick has sent us six major BNA Auction Catalogues with prices realized: Canadian and Maritime Provinces, H. R. Harmer, Dec. 4, 1962, The "George Ludlow Lee" Collection of 20th Century Canada, the "E. Carey Fox" collection of Canada and Maritime Provinces, 2nd portion, 1968, Harmer's British America for October 1964, The "Pipkin" Collection, Sissons, June 1975, Vincent G. Greene, Sissons, February 1974.

Beneficial trades of journals were made between BNAPSer Ralph Mitchener and Roland Greenhill, Librarian, CPSGB to complete sets of *Canadian Philatelist* and *Maple Leaves*, many thanks.

The new National Postal Museum booklet "The Canadian Ocean Mail Clerk, 1860-1887", by Kenneth S. Mackenzie, has been acquired by the Library.

Heaven Forbid Dept. — If any of you in the future give up Philately as a hobby and have *Topics*, *Canadian Philatelist* or *Maple Leaves* to dispose of, we will pay the postage if you donate to the BNAPS Library.

SALES MANAGER CHARLES AUBIN'S REPORT READ BY ED HARRIS

May I first take this opportunity to wish you and the members attending Best Wishes for a successful 1979 Convention and add my regrets for being unable to attend. Here in Calgary, September 1 marks the start of the 1979-80 drilling season for the oil industry and the pressures of business prohibit me from getting away.

Although the financial portion of my report, submitted to the Treasurer, Mr. Ed Harris, twice yearly (June 30 and December 31), shows very little increase in Circuit sales over the previous year, there has been a vast improvement (over \$2,000) in sales in the past 2½ months. New circuit books are slowly trickling in with 170 books now at hand, approximately 40 of which are overdue for retirement. As you can readily see, this is less than one book for each member requesting circuits.

I am once again making an appeal to the members of the Society to enter material for sale. If each of the members requesting circuits were to submit even one book each,

distribution would be greatly increased. We are in dire need for specialized material such as Squared Circles, Small Queens, Perfins, Revenues, Precancels and Twin Cancels. I must offer my regrets to those requesting this type of material as the majority of books now in circulation are mainly general used with a scattering of mint.

I would like to personally thank all those members who continue to support the Sales Circuit and for their extreme patience in having their material returned to them. If it were not for you, the circuit would be non-existent.

Each Circuit seems to be taking increasingly more time for a number of reasons, chiefly of which are: poor postal service, the exchange rate on the Canadian dollar, members not submitting change of address, members holding books while they are away for three or four weeks on holidays and the type of material being circulated.

The Sales Circuit can only be a success if you the members support it and make it what you want it to be.

CIRCULATION MANAGER BOB BOUDIGNON'S REPORT READ BY ED WHITING

A quiet year so far with only a slight increase of sales of back issues of *Topics*.

Again this year the Circulation Department provided back copies of *Topics* to the conveners of ORAPEX for distribution from their courtesy booth. A small revenue ensued from this service.

Canadian postal rates continue to rise as do all other costs—due to these the Circulation Department has to show a slight deficit this year.

A minimum of problems and a maximum of service seems to be the accepted level for the operation of the Department.

RECEIPTS

Sale of *Topics* \$118.00

EXPENDITURES

Postage \$101.47
Misc. Operating Expenses 62.50
Stationery 17.36

Total \$181.33

Net loss for 1978-79	\$ 63.33
Balance forward from 1978	\$329.00
Balance on hand at present	\$265.67

HANDBOOK COMMITTEE CHAIRMAN MIKE DICKETTS' REPORT

1979 continued as a year of the publishing doldrums — a dismal situation for a society such as ours to again find itself in.

However, better things lie ahead. As you have already heard the Board of Governors have approved the Committee's recommendations that we proceed with the publication of a supplement to Lee Brandom's *Catalog of Tobacco Tax Paid Stamps of Canada and Newfoundland*, and also a reprint of the 3rd edition of the *Canadian Stamps with Perforated Initials* handbook which has been long out of print.

These two books will, we hope, herald a new start in providing members with essential guides to their collecting interests. Already we have been promised books dealing with re-entries on the Small Queens and one dealing with Newfoundland postal stationery and revenues. With these and other long promised items the Committee looks forward to a more active publishing programme in the next couple of years.

We continue to seek new authors and ask that anyone interested in seeing their research published to contact any member of the Committee.

include a literature section. Dr. Stulberg was forthwith appointed to chair a committee of his choice to conduct such a review.

ADVERTISING MANAGER DR. ART GROTEN'S REPORT READ BY LEO LaFRANCE

For the first time since taking on the Advertising Manager's job three years ago, I don't have to give a projected revenue figure. This is due to the hard work of the Editor and his staff which has resulted in more timely publication of *Topics*. I extend my thanks to him for making my job easier. I'm certain our advertisers do as well.

We have experienced a slight decrease

PERMANENT CONVENTION COMM. CHAIRMAN BILL SIMPSON'S REPORT

1980 Convention will be at McAllen Holiday Inn, McAllen, Texas, November 5-9.

1981 Convention will be at Skyline Hotel, Ottawa, Ontario, September 24-26.

1982 Convention will be somewhere in eastern Pennsylvania.

1983 Convention will be in Winnipeg, Manitoba.

During the discussion of the Convention Committee's report Dr. Stulberg suggested a review of exhibit rules with a view to modifying the classification system and to in total advertising for the year, with billings totalling \$3,298.55 as compared with \$3,536.41 last year, a decrease of \$237.86. This seems to represent a falloff in transient display advertising since classified and contract ads have remained relatively stable. At this point in time, I do not think we should raise rates.

Ed Whiting then reported the winners of the V. G. Greene Award and the President's Certificate.

THE VINCENT G. GREENE AWARD FOR 1978

Each year the elected officers, members of the Board of Governors and the Donor vote to decide a winner of the V. G. Greene Award for the best article, series of articles, column or series of columns authored by a member or members of BNAPS and which was originally published in *BNA Topics*.

A canvas of the 17 persons above mentioned resulted in 13 responses. The tabulation of these responses determines that the winner this year is member number 1300 W. H. Gutzman.

REPORT ON THE WINNER OF THE PRESIDENT'S CERTIFICATE FOR 1978

Each year the President's Certificate is awarded to the member who proposed the most new members during the year. The tabulation of the new members enrolled during 1978 by their proposers determines

that the winner this year is member number 249, Wilmer C. Rockett, with 21 new members to his credit.

Each report was individually moved, seconded, and accepted as presented.

There was no old business.

Under New Business John H. M. Young mentioned a problem involving the entry of *BNA Topics* in competition in the Literature sections of International Philatelic Exhibitions. The matter was referred to the Board of Governors for resolution.

The meeting adjourned at 11:15 a.m.

Respectfully submitted,

EDWARD J. WHITING, *Secretary*

We are pleased to announce the election of BNAPSer G. H. Churley (L-2848), a Fellow of the Royal Philatelic Society of London (England) and to offer our congratulations.

Rare Honour for V. G. Greene

In naming him an Honorary Fellow for life of the Royal Philatelic Society, London, V. G. (Vinnie) Greene becomes the first Canadian so honoured. Only two other Society members share the honour, one of whom resides in the U.K., the other in Australia.

Mr. Greene is also the sole Canadian to have both signed the Role of Distinguished Philatelists and to have received the Lichtenstein Award.

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DETAILS ON PAGE 64

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The Editorial Board of BNAPS Topics reserve the right to accept or reject any submitted advertisement based upon its own consideration at the time of submission.

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by ALLAN L. STEINHART

No. 1 is a registered cover from Pictou, N.S. July 21, 1916 to Petrograd, Russia. It went first via the Halifax & Camp. R.P.O. and then the Camp. and Levis R.P.O. winding up in Montreal on July 23. On the reverse is an unrecorded R.P.O., a 30mm. rubber, purple private C.O.S. reading "CAMP. LEVIS/199/JUL/22/JOS . . . CQUE. At Montreal a purple experimental registration handstamp with the registration number was applied and the letter forwarded to Russia. A 7c, 2c and 1c Admiral frank the cover paying the 5c registration fee and the 5c U.P.U. one ounce first class letter rate to Russia. A Russian cenon tape was applied along with Russian censor handstamp on the front and back and a St. Petersburg receiving C.O.S. on the reverse.



No. 1

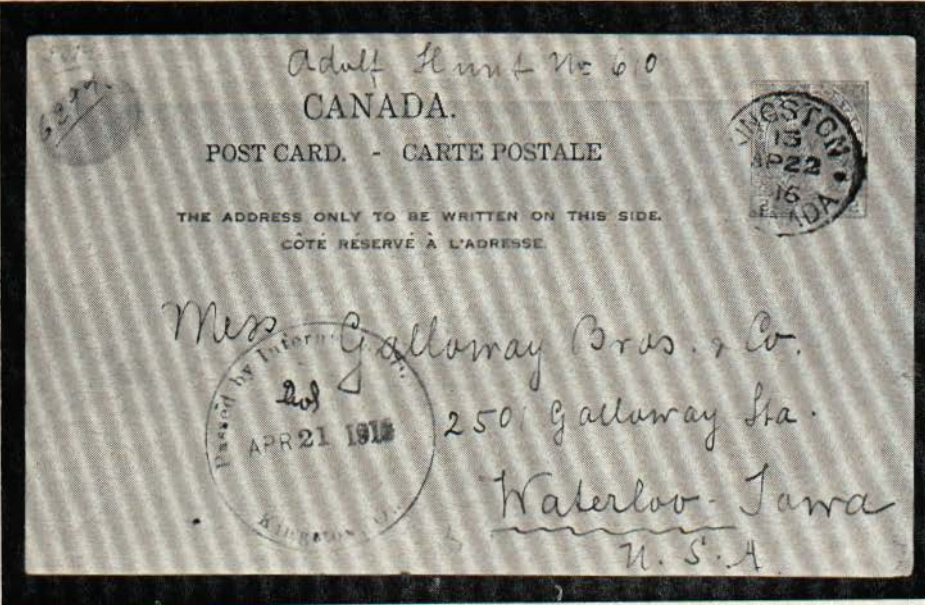
No. 2 is a most interesting registered cover prepaid by coils. The cover is franked by a 1c green perf. 8 vertical coil, Scott No. 123 and a strip of 6 of the 2c carmine perf. 8 vertical coil, Scott No. 124 paying the 10c registration fee, 2c one ounce first class letter rate and the 1c war tax fee from Montreal-St. Denis to the U.S.A. It is extremely unusual to find such a large strip of this scarce coil on cover.

Photos: Philately In Print, Toronto



No. 2

No. 3 shows a 2c bilingual postal stationery card, Webb P33J mailed by P.O.W. Adolf Hunt No. 610 from the Fort Henry P.O.W. Camp at Kingston, Ont., April 14, 1916. It was censored April 21 and the purple C.O.S. "Passed by Internment Censor/Apr. 21, 1916/ Kingston, Ont." was applied and initialled by the censor from whence it entered the post office at Kingston, April 22, 1916. On the reverse are four chemical stripes used for the detection of secret writing.



No. 3

No. 4 shows a 2c postal stationery envelope mailed from Birtle, Man. to Russia on December 23, 1918. The 1c pays the 1c per 2 ounce U.P.U. printed matter rate to Russia. A boxed wavy line magenta service suspended handstamp was applied on the front. On the reverse is a Canadian censor label reading "Examined by Censor C. 210" and a D.L.O. handstamp "Dead Letter Office AM AP 3 19 Ottawa-Canada". It seems the cover did not leave Canada but from Dec. 23 to April 3 seems a long time.



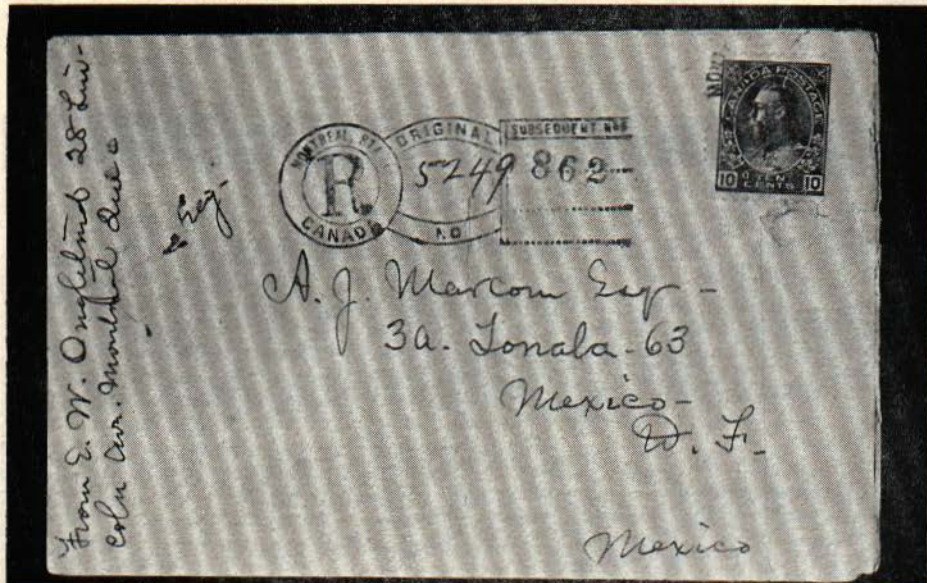
No. 4

No. 5 is an Admiral aeroplane crash cover. It was franked by a 2c and three 1c Admiral stamps paying the 5c one ounce U.P.U. letter rate to Sweden. Unfortunately with the stamps off the cancellation is also gone and we do not know where or when it was mailed. On the reverse is a 37mmx19mm. purple handstamp "skadad vid elds-/váda ombord á ángaren/"Newton" i Sunderland/den 14 february 1916" which means saved from on board the "Newton" which probably was at Sunderland on February 14, 1916. It received a Stockholm receiving machine cancel on February 26, 1916.



No. 5

No. 6 shows a most unusual use of a single 10c plum Admiral. The cover was mailed from Montreal Station 'H' on Jan. 25, 1918 to Mexico. It is rated 5c registration fee, 1c war tax, and 2c per ounce first class rate to Mexico for a 2-ounce letter. There is also a Canadian censor tape reading "Examined by Censor C. 211". At this time the preferred foreign rate, which was the same as the domestic rate, applied only to Empire countries which were members of the Imperial Penny Postage scheme, the United States and Mexico.



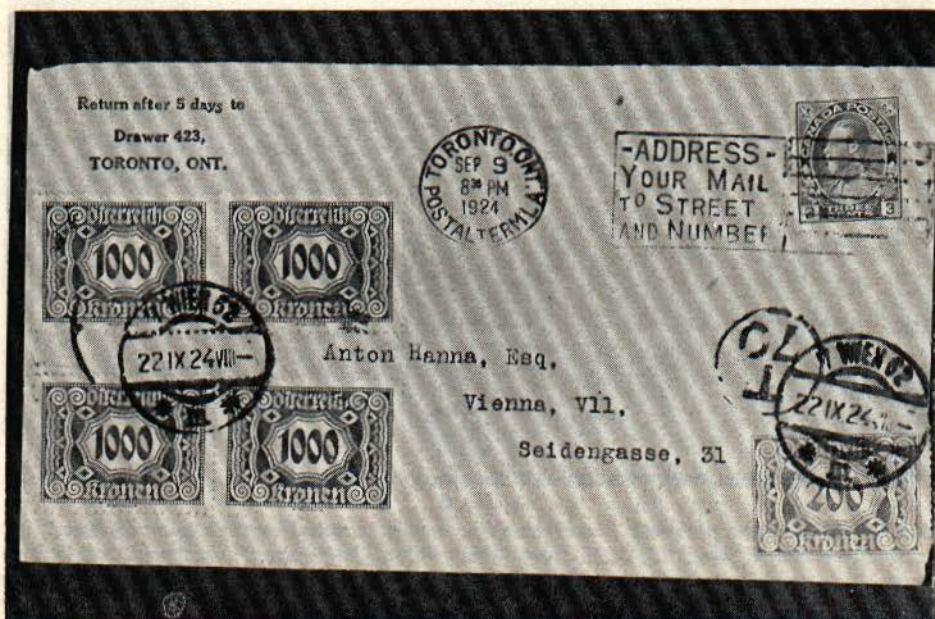
No. 6

No. 7 is an obvious philatelic preparation but a most unusual one. It is a registered first class letter mailed April 11, 1927 from Winnipeg to California franked with a block of twelve 1c imperf between by perf 8 coil stamps in sheet form paying the 10c registration fee plus the 2c one ounce domestic rate which was the same to the U.S.A. Although I do not normally like philatelic covers I just could not pass this one up.



No. 7

No. 8 shows a short paid letter mailed from Toronto on September 9, 1924 to Austria. The cover is short paid 7c to pay the 10c one ounce U.P.U. first class letter rate which was equal to 35 centimes as 5 centimes equalled 1c. The exchange post office at Montreal probably was the one which applied the T/70 handstamp indicating 70 centimes due, double the 35 centime deficiency. In Vienna, Austria postage due stamps to the value of 4,200 kronen were applied. This was during the inflation period and the rate of exchange is correct as I have another cover with the same franking and postage due during the same period.



No. 8

No. 9 is an interesting mis-rated redirected envelope. The letter was mailed July 29, 1921 from Montreal to an officer on the S.S. Canadian Leader, c/o Port Said, Egypt. The rate to Egypt at this time was 2c per ounce plus 1c war tax, the Empire rate yet the cover is franked by a 5c blue and a 2c carmine Admiral make a total of 7 cents. This could be a triple rate but I think it is just mis-rated. From Port Said it was redirected to Natal, South Africa and from there redirected to Havana, Cuba. At the redirection to Cuba, it should have been postage due rated if properly prepaid due to the fact Egypt and South Africa were Empire countries where the rates were the same while the rate to Cuba at this time was 5c the first ounce and 3c per additional ounce. No postage due was charged here as the cover was overpaid the 5c rate to Cuba.



No. 9

No. 10 shows a picture post card with the heading Prince Rupert, July 9 mailed to the U.S.A. franked by a pair of 1c green Admiral stamps. The stamps are cancelled by a lovely strike of the double blue oval Vancouver-Prince Rupert R.P.O./July 10/1st. "Prince Rupert" handstamp, catalogued W-1601 in the R.P.O.-T.P.O. handbook. In addition to this R.P.O. handstamp which is fairly scarce on a commercial cover in this period, there is a flag cancel from Vancouver, B.C., also dated July 10, 1917 at 8 p.m. listed as No. 23-13 in the Richardson flag handbook. On the reverse is a most interesting photo view reading "G.T.P. 1st passenger train from Prince Rupert. Mile 45. June 14th, 1911 copyright. F. Button Photo, Pr. Rupert No. 240" showing a passenger train in the mountains.



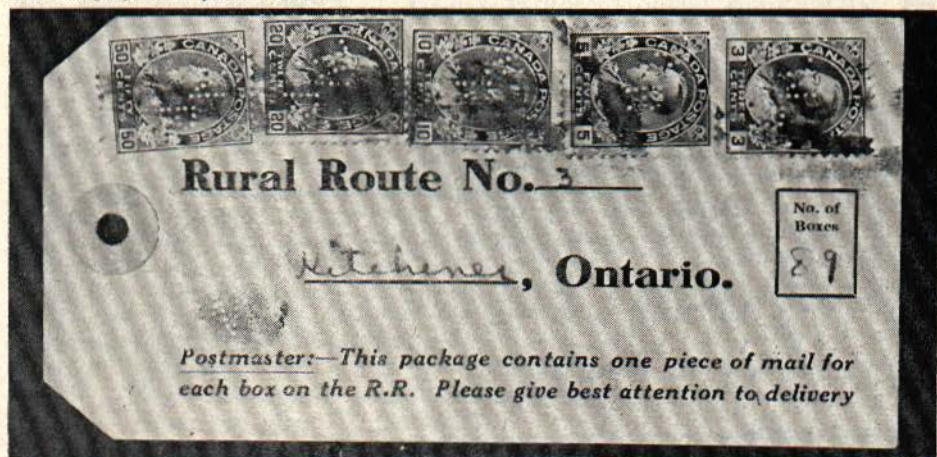
No. 10

No. 11 shows what appears to be a non-philatelic bisect on cover. The cover is franked by a 2c carmine Admiral and a bisected 2c carmine Admiral paying the 3c one ounce letter rate with war tax. It was mailed at River Philip Centre, N.S. Jan. 12, 1916 and the bisect and stamp are both properly tied to the cover with a River Philip, N.S. transit C.D.S. and a Windsor receiving marking on the reverse. Lewis Ripley was the postmaster in this small post office in Cumberland County, Nova Scotia. I do not know the reason for the bisect but both the sender and recipient appear to have no known philatelic connection and so I do not believe there is a philatelic reason for the bisect. As it is early in January it is possible to suppose that the stock of 1c or 2c+1c war tax stamp was used up by the Christmas-New Year rush and the new supplies had not arrived due to some reason.



No. 11

No. 12 shows a bulk payment receipt for 89 circulars at 1c each for R.R. No. 3 at Kitchener, Ontario which was also a tag affixed to the package of 89 circulars. It is interesting that all the stamps are perforated C.N.R. and that six different Admiral stamps are used to make up the 89c postage; a 1c yellow, 3c brown, 5c violet, 10c blue, 20c olive, and 50c grey black plate No. 2.



No. 12

No. 13 shows a cover with a number of different interesting features. It is an all over multi-coloured advertising envelope from the E. W. Gillett Co. of Toronto mailed at Toronto, Ont., June 14, 1923, Terminal 'A' with the registration handstamp which was unique for this type to Terminal 'A'. The rate was 10c registration fee plus 3c per ounce postage Empire rate to Newfoundland plus 1c war tax. It is franked only by a 10c blue and a 1c yellow Admiral and so is short paid at least 3c. Postage due has not been charged which is proper at this time but it should not have been allowed to be registered short paid. It was sent to North Sydney, N.S. and turned over to the Newfoundland post office there and a double ring magenta handstamp was applied "Nfld. P.O. N. Sydney, Registered" after passing through Halifax on the way. It was received at St. John's Nfld., June 25, 1923 with a receiving handstamp on the reverse and redicted to Old Perlican, Nfld. Whether it was taken out of the post office or not is not apparent but a 3c and a 5c Newfoundland stamp were applied paying the 8c Nfld. internal registered rate and the letter forwarded to the destination.



No. 13

ADMIRAL DATES . . .

C. Kirk Ligget, a long time member of BNAPS has reported a very significant Admiral date. It is a post card from the Meloth Cream Separator Co. Ltd. with the return address of Bert J. Turner, 166 Le-more, Winnipeg to a Philadelphia correspondent. The message on the card has a great impact on our thinking as to Admiral early dates and reads "one and two cent values issued to public today 2 Jan. 1912". The card is franked by a 1c green Admiral stamp cancelled at Winnipeg Jan. 2, 1912.

From this it appears that Jan. 2, 1912 was the first day of issue for the 1c and 2c

Admiral stamps at Winnipeg. What were the days of issue at other cities? It would be most interesting. Many thanks to Mr. Liggett.

— Allan Steinhart

. . . AND EARLY ADMIRAL DATES

After looking over a large number of unpicked high value Admirals you and Allan Steinhart will be interested to hear that I found two very early new dates both of which are at least one month earlier than reported in Vol. 35, No. 2. They are 112 thin paper 20 Aug. 1924 and 113 25 Jan. 1912.

— Hans Reiche



IN OLD CANADA

by FRED STULBERG

THE "NUDE" DUPLEXES

A previous article, dealing with the "nude" squared circles of Canada, mentioned that the term referred to the absence of all or most of the dater indicia in that part of the strike usually reserved for it. As a rule, these dateless hammers were reserved for cancelling stamps on mail, other than first class, where regulations did not require the mailing to be dated. Almost always were they found on one cent stamps (or envelopes bearing a single one cent stamp). This was usually reserved for bulk mailings of printed matter.

Unlike the squared circle, the duplex was a two component device made up of a dater and a stamp obliterator. Hence, when we speak of a "nude" duplex, we mean that the dater part of the duplex has only the post office identification with no indication of the time or date of mailing. This article will deal with three of them, two from Toronto and one from Montreal.

Probably the least known of these marks is the one from Toronto having a 15-bar grid canceller in conjunction with a dater

showing provincial (ONT) designation. It was first used late in October in 1880 (fig. 1). However, the few known examples without date are found either on the late issues of the one cent Small Queen or on the Jubilee Issue of 1897. This would tend to indicate that the special usage was confined to a short period in 1897.

The most interesting is likely the one showing TORONTO, CANADA in the dater and STATION B in the grid killer (fig. 2). Examples of this mark are found only on the one cent Numeral Issue and, interestingly enough, is known only in its dateless state. It appears, therefore, that this device was reserved only for printed matter mail.

The third example of the nude duplexes is an enigma. The dater portion shows the post office as MONTREAL, CANADA and the killer part is a 12-bar grid (fig. 3). This device was used in a normal fashion (with date) in the late 1880's and the 1890's. However, examples of nude strikes are known only on unaddressed envelopes

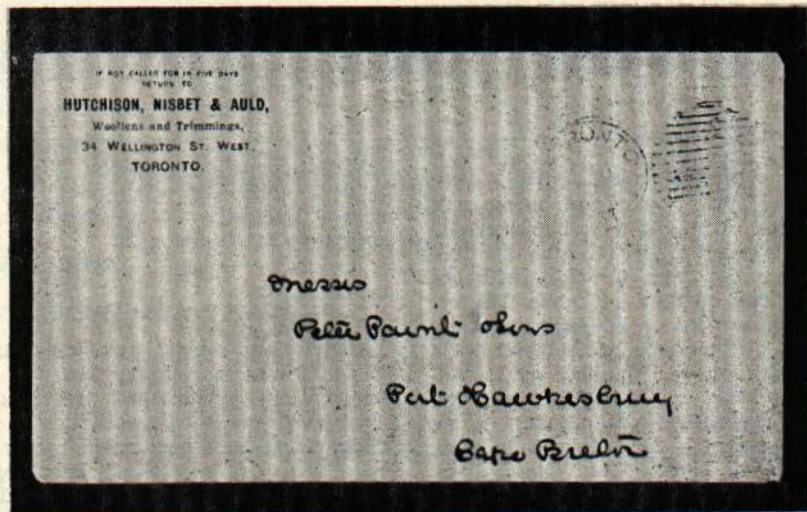


Fig. 1

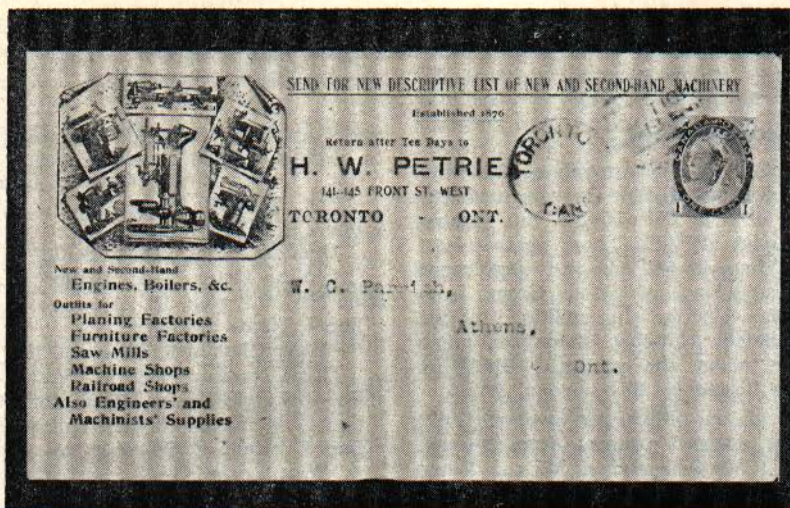


Fig. 2

bearing a three-cent Small Queen. This would leave one to assume that these were favour strikes, at best, or possible private manufactures by someone who had ob-

tained the hammer. Certainly, it is unlikely that these envelopes were subjected to normal postal procedures.

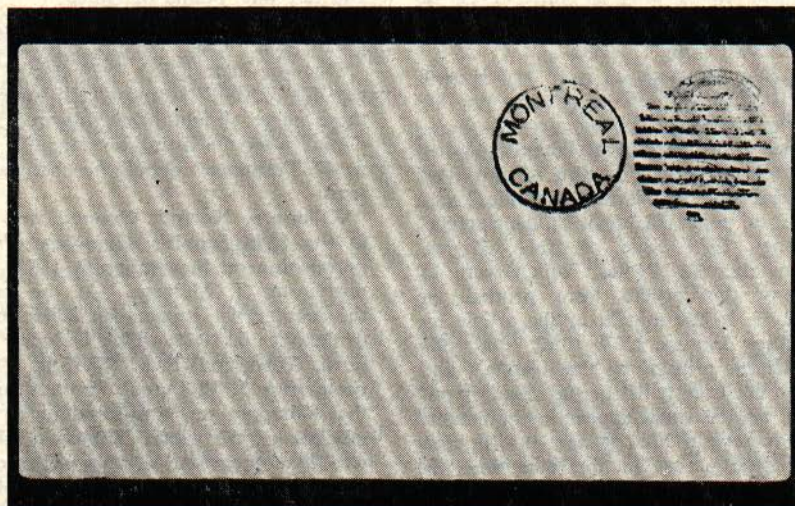


Fig. 3

Letters & Announcements

Mid-Atlantic Meet

The scheduled fall meeting of the Mid-Atlantic Region of BNAPS was held October 6, 1979, in Philadelphia, Pa., in conjunction with SEPAD. There were at least 14 BNAPSers at SEPAD. Of significance was the attendance of Arthur Gregg, from Edmonton, Alberta. In addition to the usual philatelic chit-chat, there was much discussion about the proposed BNAPEX '82 to be hosted by this regional group.

Three of our BNAPSers won SEPAD and other assorted awards—John Burnett, a SEPAD Vermeil and a Marcus White Silver for his "Canada—The Small Queen Era"; James Kealy, Vermeil for his "Selected Pages of My Canada Collection, 1849-1908". Jim was also awarded the "Best B.N.A. Award" offered by the Mid-Atlantic Region; Larry Paige, a Silver and a Postal History Silver Award for his "Canada Flag Cancells".

The next scheduled meeting of the Region will be in May or June, 1980 in York, Pa., hosted by John Burnett.

Too Many Errors

Robert C. Smith writes:

I see that the second instalment of my article, "Chronological Listing of the Post Offices of Elgin and Norfolk Counties" was published on pages 18 to 20 of the September-October 1979 issue of *BNA Topics*. Unfortunately, the "Notes" which were to accompany this article were printed on pages 42-43, in the middle of the article on B.C. duplex hammers. I think that this error warrants printing a "Corrigenda", and so I have enclosed a list of the minor typographical errors which appear in the article, as well as several bits of new information I have come across in the meantime, in order that they may all be printed together.

CORRIGENA

CHRONOLOGICAL LISTING OF THE POST OFFICES OF ELGIN AND NORFOLK COUNTIES

Issue No. 382, page 43

line 4, Other Names: "Port Rowan"

line 11, Walsingham Opening Date:
"1842 10 06"

line 13, Port Rowan Opening Date:
"NC 1842 10 06"

line 17, Killanora (5)
Opening Date: "1851 09 06"
Closing Date: "1851 10 06"

Issue No. 373, page 18,

line 1, Name of Office:
"West Clayton (11)"—not II

Other Names: "Dutton, West Lorne"
line 2, Largie Closing Date: "1884 05 03"

line 3, Name of Office: "Dutton (11)"

line 5, Name of Office:

"West Lorne (11)"

line 9, Name of Office:

"Dutton Station (11)"

line 20, Name of Office: "Middlemarch"
page 19,

line 8, Name of Office: "Dutton (11)"

line 25, Name of Office:

"Blayne (Blaney)"

line 42, Other Names:

"RCAF Station Aylmer West"

2nd last line, Name of Office

"Simcoe Sub #1"

page 20, line 13, St. Thomas Sub # 4

Opening Date: "RO 1976 03 09"

pages 42-43, the "Notes" which appear on these pages should have followed immediately after the listing on page 20.

page 42, Footnote 5 should be changed to read:

"Killanora, Norfolk County' was listed in the 1852 Scobie's *Canadian Almanac* as opening on September 6, 1851, under postmaster J. McLaren. At the end of the regular list appears an addendum up to October 6, 1851, which includes Villanova, Townsend Twp., Norfolk County, postmaster J. McLaren'. It thus appears that Killanora was a misreading by postal officials of the name Villanova when it was first proposed as the name of the office. The author wishes to thank Mr. Max Rosenthal for making this information available to him."

page 43, last paragraph: "McKenzie" should read "Mackenzie"

* * *

And Jacque Houser's B.C. Duplex Hammers

New Westminster—The entry is for a 13-

barred circle strike, not 9-barred oval.

Port Coquitlam—The entry under Wavy barred oval with Canada, inverted should be 11/4/58.

Port Haney—proof date 4/25/15. This date does not belong to Port Moody as shown.

Revelstoke—date under 9-barred circle is inverted, dates under 11-barred oval should be 35-42, dates in the last two columns should all be in the last column as they are proof dates.

Terrace—entry should be under Wavy barred oval, W/O Canada, inverted.

Trail—entry under 11-barred oval should be 12-17.

Veluelt—not Velvuelit.

Vancouver West End—date under 11-barred circle should be 12/ /98.

* * *

Proofreader

After *Topics* in the September-October issue appealed for a proofreader to oversee this aspect of the magazine's production, several phone calls were received. With the exception of one person, callers expected to be paid for the job. Ray Falla of Don Mills, Ontario was not looking for reward. Admitting he did not have a great deal of experience in this field, he asked to take on the job as a labour of love. First time round (Nov.-Dec. issue) he did a fast, thorough job.

* * *

New Brunswick Numerals — an Addendum

My article in Jan-Feb. *Topics* on the New Brunswick numerals brought several responses. As a result of letters from H. W. Duckworth, J. Siverts and Bob Carr a few gaps have been filled.

First, it was pointed out that earliest known use of a numeral obit was not Feb. 2 1854 as Argenti mentions but an earlier one recorded in Robson Lowe Vol. 5, page 347 where a Numeral I from St. John is illustrated, clearly dated Aug 31 1853 on cover sent to Hungary.

Second, I was fortunate to buy a cover dated March 9 1866 with a Number 21 bearing a 5 cent green. This cover clearly shows a backstamp of W.O. Victoria, indicating a change of "21" from Newcastle to

Victoria prior to Confederation. My original article indicated a change to Florenceville from an unknown source. This cover also bears a Florenceville backstamp with uncertain date but in view of the fact that I have a post Confederation cover dated II 23 70 originating in Victoria the presumption is very strong of the move to Victoria.

New findings include a #2 from Tracy's Mills dated II 28 68, a #5 from Brookvale dated 3 29 69 and several others which produced no changes in the list merely verifications including Numbers 11 13 16 19 20 26 30 33 and 39.

After consultation, John Siverts and I decided that the #3 he lists from Bath is indeed from Woodstock. (Bath could have been a transit mark.) His #22 from Winding Ledges dated 4 7 99 is still in the mystery area. There is no doubt about this cover bearing No. 22 and originating at the Winding Ledges P.O. Nevertheless covers dated 4-23-96, 3-20-69, 3-4-78, 2-16-96 all verify 22 as used in Oromocto. Could it have moved again after 97? That is the only logical assumption.

Harry Duckworth suggests the late use of the St. John No. "1". He's never seen one post-Confederation. My cover dated 10 29 72 has a No. 1 on it but it is possible it has been played with. The ink of the numeral appears a bit too dark compared with the rest of the cancel and seems to be out of proportion to the normal centering of the numeral. Since the cover looks suspicious I believe #1 should remain unknown, post-Confederation.

—Norman Brassler

* * *

Admiral War Tax

The most interesting note by Mr. Roling on the one cent War Tax stamp and his excellent research revealed some other features which should be useful to Admiral students. Plates 17 and 18 both show the blister but no other plates do. The line in the leaf is on all plates.

The die proof No. 0-G 66 shows the blister and the line. This is remarkable because it means that the die used for the proof was also used for plates 17 and 18 but not for the other plates, or that the die proof was only made after 16 plates had been laid down. I suggest the later in light of another problem on the 2c red Plate No.

4 with the well known hairlines.

The proof sheets in the Bank Note Co. do not show any hairlines but a card proof, small size, exists with the hairlines. Was this proof made after the plate was run, or at the beginning? It may also indicate that proofs were not made prior to laying down, or using a plate sometimes afterwards. I hope we hear more about this.

— H. Reiche

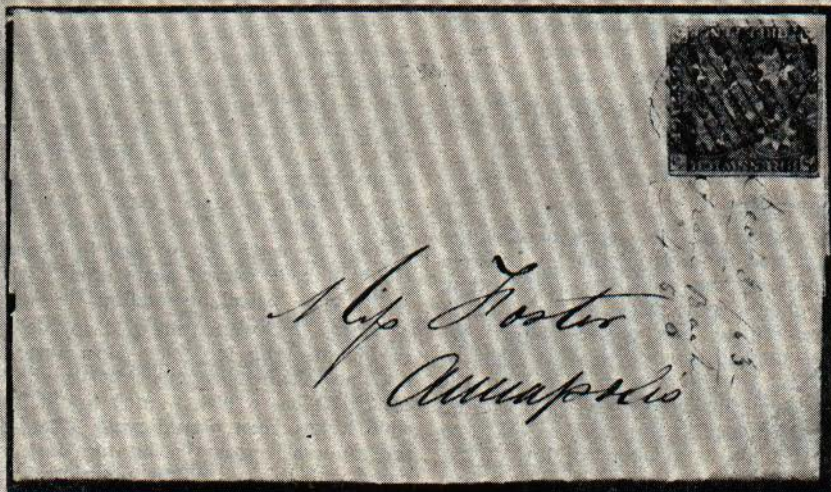
Brunswick Early Date

In the Argenti handbook it is stated that the first grid numeral postmark from New Brunswick was used on February 2nd, 1854. This cover (illustrated) is dated December 3rd, 1853.

— Max Guggenheim



* * *

1851 dull red




St. John NB. 3.12. 1853 - Annapolis NS.
Grid-Postmark No.1, earliest known. Argenti indicate 2.2.1854.

Gary Hendershott



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Squared Circle

The accompanying cover and closeup show the very rare Mission City, British Columbia squared circle. According to the squared circle handbook the Mission City squared circle cancellation was proofed June 20, 1893 and is recorded used from August 15 to September 23, 1893. This cover is dated October 31, 1893, a new late date. The cover was sold by Jim A. Hen-

nok to me on private treaty and by me to a private collector who has given permission for the reproduction of the photos approx. a year ago. This cover has been granted a Vincent Graves Greene Philatelic Research Foundation Certificate No. 231 dated Nov. 7, 1978 reading "Canada Scott No. 41 used on cover with Mission City cancellation, genuine in all respects."

— Allan Steinhart



BOOK REVIEW

Harris Catalogue of Postage Stamp Prices for United States, United Nations, Canada and Provinces— Fall/Winter 1979.

This little catalogue is beginning to pack some weight as it now weighs 246 grams! The price revisions in the BNA section since the previous Spring/Summer 1979 edition have not been dramatic although healthy increases are noted in some used stamps. If this publication is to be used

as a price guide, it must be borne in mind that this fine book is published by the World's Largest Stamp Firm that actually sell their stamps for the prices quoted in United States currency. A particularly good and valuable feature of the Catalogue is the US/BNA Premium Pricing Guide for both used and unused hinged and never hinged stamps.

— 'The Yellow Peril'

Perfin Study Group Revived

The 1979 BNAPS Convention at Quebec was a success for the Study Groups. We wish to thank Guy des Rivieres for working with us to enable the groups to be able to have two hours for each Study Group meeting. This allowed each group to schedule programs and discussions that time would not permit in previous years. Of the six Study Groups five held meetings with 15-20 members and guests attending each session.

The Perfin Study Group has been reorganized with Michael Dicketts as secretary. He can furnish information on membership and dues (61 Alwington Avenue, Kingston, Ontario K7L 4R4, Canada.)

It is hoped that another Study Group will be organized this year for members interested in Postal Stationery. When it is made official it will be announced in *Topics*.

I would like to hear from the secretaries of each Study Group as soon as possible on their plans for 1980. I am always interested in helping to organize any new Study Group, and would like to hear from anyone interested in undertaking the organizing of new groups. The study of Canadian Philately has many unexplored fields.

Looking forward to seeing everyone in Texas next November and hoping to hear from some members wanting to start new Study Groups.

Study Group Coordinator
— *Larry Paige*

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Patriotic Postcard Series

by W. L. GUTZMAN

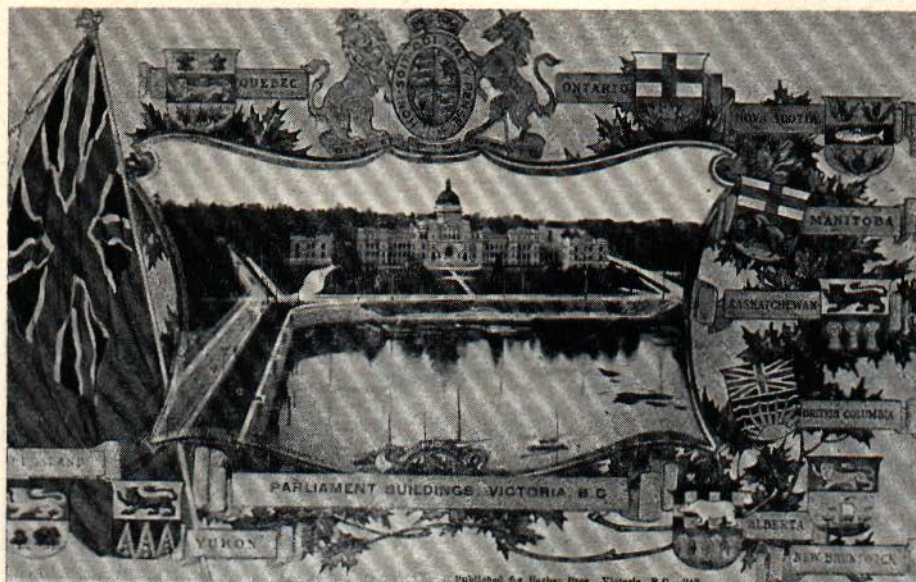
Canadian Ensign and Provincial Crests

In mid-1908 Warwick Bros. and Rutter, Toronto, began to release this set of intricately-designed cards, heavy with gold, on a rosy-cream background. Although the provincial crests were partly in brighter colours, gold was used wherever possible in the design, as well as on the ribbons which bore the names of the provinces. The flag was in its normal colours, and helped to cheer up the card.

On the address side which is always a

divided type, the "Canadian Souvenir Post Card", with intricate maple-leaf trademark design of Warwick Bros. and Rutter, has been seen in generally gray colour, but also in an orange-brown shade. Exceptions to this are the Niagara Falls cards 213 and 5148, which have simply "Post-Card" printed in gray, with spaces indicated for correspondence and for address.

Cards of this design appear to have been in common usage from late 1908 to 1910, although, as is normal, dates of later use can be found frequently.

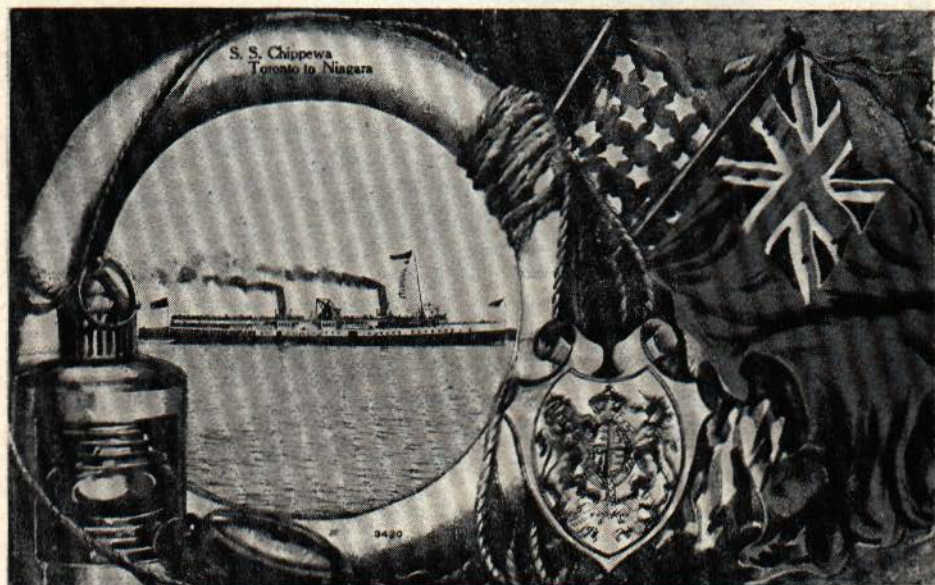


Photos: Philately In Print, Toronto

- 198 Algonquin Hotel, St. Andrew's by the Sea
- 213 General View, Niagara Falls, Canada
- 240 Dry Dock, Victoria, B.C. (Pub. for Barber Bros., Victoria)
- 242 Parliament Buildings, Victoria, B.C. (also 2425)
- 336 Château de Ramesay, Montreal, Canada
- 363 In the Park, Berlin, Ont.
- 364 The Park, Berlin, Ont.
- 419 I.C.R. Station, Moncton, N.B.
- 420 The Bore, Moncton, N.B.
- 465 Parliament Buildings, Quebec, Can.
- 466 Wolfe's Monument, Plains of Abraham, Quebec, Canada
- 467 Dufferin Terrace, Quebec, Canada
- 663 Columbia Avenue, Rossland, B.C. (Pub. for Goodeve Bros., Rossland)
- 726 The Hospital, Moncton, N.B.
- 820 Château Frontenac, Quebec, Canada
- 835 Calèche, Quebec, Canada
- 926 Dominion Square, Montreal, Canada
- 2941 Lansdowne Car Ferry, Windsor, Canada
- 3024 C.P.R. Boat entering the Lock, Sault Ste. Marie, Canada
- 3650 Hudson Bay Co's. 012 Lock, Sault Ste. Marie, Canada
- 3939 Public Library, Windsor, Ont.
- 3940 Sandwich St. West, Windsor, Canada
- 3942 Canadian Pacific Railway Station, Windsor, Canada
- 3948S Ladies' Walking Race, The Winner, Toronto
- 3961 Extérieur de l'église de Sts. Anne de Beaupré, Québec
- 3962 Intérieur de l'église de Sts. Anne de Beaupré, Québec
- 3967 Big Tree, Stanley Park, Vancouver, B.C.
- 3970 6'th Regiment Drill Hall, Vancouver, B.C.
- 3971 Looking West, Vancouver, B.C. (pub. by Novelty P.C. Co., Vancouver)
- 3973 Grand River, Paris, Canada
- 3982V C.P.R. Empress Hotel, Victoria, B.C.
- 5008 Dufferin Ave., Sherbrooke, Quebec
- 5009 Wellington St., Sherbrooke, Quebec
- 5010 Magog River, Sherbrooke, Que.
- 5011 Protestant Hospital and Nurses' Home, Sherbrooke, Que.
- 5027 St. Charles' Seminary, Sherbrooke, Que.
- 5029 Magog River, Sherbrooke, Quebec
- 5058 Windsor Hotel, Montreal, Canada
- 5060 Victoria Bridge, Montreal, Canada
- 5064 Golden Dog, Quebec, Canada
- 5065 Little Champlain Street, Quebec, Can.
- 5066 Where Montcalm made his Headquarters, Quebec, Canada
- 5067 Champlain's Monument, Quebec, Canada
- 5068 St. Louis Gate, Quebec, Canada
- 5081 Knox Presbyterian Church, Calgary
- 5148 Clifton Hotel, Niagara Falls, Canada
- 5149 Niagara River, Below the Falls, Canada
- 5150 Whirlpool Rapids, Below Niagara

- Falls, Canada
 5151 Electrical Development Co.'s Power House, Niagara Falls, Canada
 5152 Niagara Falls in Winter
 5153 General View, Niagara Falls
 5228 St. John's Church, River John
 5233 Pavilion, Springbank, London, Canada
 5268 The Niagara River from International Bridge, Bridgeburg
 5269 Bridgeburg Looking East, Buffalo in

- Distance
 5271 College Street, Lennoxville, Que.
 5285 Central School, Petrolia, Ont.
 5370 The Bishops College School, Lennoxville, Que., The Preparatory School
 5387 Bishops College School, Lennoxville, Quebec — The Upper School
 5407 Ruins of Old Fort, Fort Erie, Canada
 5473 Quellerie Avenue, Windsor, Canada
 5475 Walker's Offices, Walkerville, Canada



Lifebuoy and Flags

This set was used by Clarence Westhaver in his introductory article to "Canadian Patriotics" in *BNA Topics* back in 1965. At that time there were but few collectors, but since the cards were attractive and cheap, Westhaver's articles sparked an interest among many stamp collectors, who came to consider card-collecting as being closely linked to their own hobby, especially from the point of view of Postal History.

The famous "Lifebuoy" set is among the most colourful and most popular. The design shows a black and white view of a ship or ships within a white lifebuoy. A seaman's lantern at lower left and coat-of-arms at lower right add to the maritime flavour of the card. The real flash of colour comes from the Stars and Stripes and the Union Jack which cover the right half of the card.

Published by Warwick Bros. and Rutter, Toronto, the "divided" backs show the typical "Canadian Souvenir Post Card" in the complex blue design used by that publisher. Cards in this series appeared as early as August 1906, but were in more general use in 1907-08.

Although Westhaver quoted Market Prices in his articles, we are not doing so, partly because prices change according to demands. Also there are often common cards in normally scarce sets, or vice-versa. Finally, the chief purpose of these listings is to provide information on the identity of the cards, rather than on the relative rarity. Comments on scarcity may come later, but are more likely to be by a rarity factor, rather than a price.

- 3403 U.S. & D.T. Co's. S.S. Manitou
 3404 C.P.R. SS "Athabasca". Owen Sound, Ontario

- 3419 SS "Toronto". Toronto to Montreal
 3420 SS "Chippewa". Toronto to Niagara
 3421 S.S. Macassa. Toronto to Hamilton
 3424 S.S. Kingston. Toronto to Montreal
 3425 C.P.R.R. S.S. Manitoba, Upper Lakes Services
 3426 S.S. "Cayuga". Toronto to Niagara
 3428 S.S. Modjeska. Toronto to Hamilton
 3430 S.S. "Maid of the Mist"
 3441 Flagship "Drake" at Charlottetown, P.E.I.
 3444 SS Hamstead, St. John River, N.B.
 3445 Outward Bound — Prince Edward Island
 3447 Ferry "Victoria". Windsor to Detroit
 3448 SS Virginian, St. John, N.B.
 3449 S.S. Huronic. Sarnia to Port Arthur, Ontario
 3450 S.S. "Victorian". St. John, N.B.
 3452 Ferry "Ludlow". St. John, New Brunswick
 3454 "L'Acadie" entering harbour, St. John, N.B.
 3455 S.S. "Calvin Austen". Boston to St. John, New Brunswick
 3456 S.S. "Victorian Victoria". St. John River, New Brunswick
 3457 Boston Steamer arriving at Charlottetown, P.E.I.
 3458 SS Halifax Charlottetown, P.E.I.
 3484 Outward Bound — Yarmouth, Nova Scotia
- 3502 Royal and U.S. Mail S.S. "Prince Arthur", Yarmouth, N.S.
 3503 S.S. "Prince George". Yarmouth, Nova Scotia
 3503 D.A.R. St. "Prince Rupert". St. John, N.B. to Digby, N.S.
 3509 S.S. "Halifax". Halifax, N.S.
 3519 S.S. Turbinia. Toronto to Hamilton
 3527 British Fleet in harbor, Halifax, N.S.
 3528 Dry Dock, Halifax
 3546 Club House, Royal, Nova Scotia Yacht Squadron, Halifax, N.S.
 3547 The Canada Halifax (Canadian warship) First ship of Canada's Navy
 3549 Fishing Village near Halifax, N.S.
 3550 The Lake, Public Gardens, Halifax, N.S.
 3552 Regatta on N.W. Arm, Halifax, N.S.
 3604 Royal and U.S. Mail SS "Boston". Yarmouth, N.S.
 3620 Ferry boat, Windsor, Ont.
 3702 City of Meaford
 3706 S.S. "Joan Nanaimo". Vancouver route
 3754 S.S. "Bruce". North Sydney, N.S. to Newfoundland
 3761 Princess Victoria. Vancouver-Victoria-Seattle Route
 3768 C.P.R. Empress Liner, Vancouver to China
 3832 Str. Governor Cobb, St. John, N.B.

PRECANCEL VARIETIES

by R. S. CHESHIRE & H. REICHE

Vancouver — Type 2

During the study of the variations of die and printing on precancels of the Admiral Issue it was noticed that inconsistencies occurred on the positioning of the precancel.

One of the most interesting of these variations was found on Vancouver Type 2. The positioning of "BC" in relation to "VAN-

COVER" varies quite appreciably. The question needing answering was — "Was more than one plate being used for the overprinting or did these variations occur across the row on the same plate?" — (Remember that whatever occurred on row 1 — stamps 1-10 — were repeated on row 2, etc.). Four very distinct varieties of overprint can be found.



type A

type B



type C

type D

Type A — the vertical stroke of B of BC lies between the A and N of Vancouver.

Type B — the vertical stroke of B of BC lies under the centre of N of Vancouver.

Type C — the vertical stroke of B of BC lies between the N and C of Vancouver.

Type D — the vertical stroke of B of BC lies under the centre of C of Vancouver.

Thanks to the help of several collectors, and especially to the tremendous help given by Geoff Walburn, it has been possible to check numerous multiples containing stamps from all 10 positions across the sheet. The results proved that only one

plate was used, and that the varieties can be positioned across the row. The pattern that emerged was:

Stamp No.:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Variety type:	A	B	C	D	C	C	C	B	B	B

Vancouver type 2 is not the only such variety, where the positioning of the overprint varies. Study at present shows that in some cases more than one precancel plate was used for the same Walburn type. Results of these further varieties will be reported, when fuller facts are known, but we would welcome the observations of other collectors.

NEW STUDY GROUP

A new study group has recently been formed for collectors of perforated stamps of BNA. John Johnson, founding organiser, invites all interested members to join the group. The Perfin Study Group's aims include exchange of information and material, in-depth research on users, and extensive revision and update of the handbook. For more information write to Michael Dicketts, 61 Alwington Avenue, Kingston, Ontario K7L 4R4.

THE BEAVER BYLINE

by CLAYTON HUFF & ARTHUR GROTEN

ABBREVIATIONS AND REFERENCES

Descr.—Description
T.P.—Thirkell Position
P.P.—Plate Position St.—State
Perf.—Perforated 1—11¼; 2—11¾; 3—12
T—Top; R—Right; B—Bottom; L—Left
cc—Copies
flg—Frame line gap—a distance of about .4mm.
fr.—Frame
diam—Diameter
V—Vertical

Ident No. H-2029

Descr.: Dot ½ flg outside R fr at E of Postage, 8½mm above B fr.
Other: Dot ½ flg below B fr under C of Cents.
T.P.: D8.
P.P.: 99; St. 10 10-11. One copy dated 7/67.
Perf.: 3 (have 9 copies). One dated 7/67.
C-dot: None.

Ident No. H-2030—A—B

Descr.: H-2030—Dot ½ flg outside R fr at E of Postage; about 1 flg below H-2029.
H-2030A—Dot ½ flg below L leg of A of Postage.
H-2030B—Dot between L frames between CA of Canada, 8½mm above inner B fr (1mm above PF47c).
Other: Shows slight doubling of R fr at B.
T.P.: H-2030—D8; H-2030A—C7; H-2030B—D1.
P.P.: 46 St. 9.
Perf.: 3-5 copies—3 of them dated: 4/14/67; 9/27/67; 1/11/68.
C-dot: Small—1½ diam from R—Height 3.

Ident No. H-2031

Descr.: 2 dots outside R fr: 1 is ½ flg from R fr; other is 3 flg from R fr (only 1½ flg from stamp at R).
Other: PF58 and PF98.
T.P.: One on line between D8 and E8, other on line between E8 and F8.
P.P.: 74 St. 7-8.
Perf.: 2, 3, 8 copies, one dated 10/19/66, other 4/26/67.
C-dot: Small, 1½ diam from R, Height 3.

Ident No. H-2032—A (H-2032B will be shown later)

Descr.: H-2032—3 dots in a row—diagonally down—outside R fr at BR5.
H-2032A—Dot in outer curved fr above NA of Canada.
Other: Short dash in outer curved fr below F1 of Five—only one of my 2 copies showed this but G. Whitworth confirms as constant (will show later as H-2032B).
T.P.: H-2032—F8; H-2032A—B1; H-2032B—F2.
P.P.: 54 St. 3 (per GW).
Perf.: 1; have 2 copies, GW has one dated 4/2/63.
C-dot: Medium size, half hidden at R, Height 3.

Ident No. 2033-A

Descr.: H-2033—Blurred horiz. dash between R frames and outside (heavier)—extending 1 flg.
H-2033A—Slanting line starting between B frames below I leg of N of Cents and running down and to L (1mm long) to a point 1 flg below E of Cents.
Other: PF 13 and PF 28a.
T.P.: H-2033—F8; H-2033A—G6 and G5.

P.P.: 64 St. 4.

Perf.: 2; one copy dated 11/26/63 (cover of 4/22/64 shows PF13, no PF28a, no H-2033).
H-2033 shows on 5cc of 9 having PF13, H-2033A shows on 7cc.

C-Dot: Medium size, ½ diam from R, Height 4.

Ident No. H-2034

Descr.: Dot almost 1flg below B fr under NT of Cents. Dash 1 flg below B fr under S of Cents.

Other: PF 23a.

T.P.: Dot—G6; Dash—G7.

P.P.: 65 St. 4 Cover dated 4/4/64.

Perf.: 2 H-2034 appears on 3 of 5 copies having PF23a.

C-dot: Small, touching at R, Height 3.

Ident No. H-3017

Descr.: Dot ½ flg outside B fr below L leg of N of Cents.

Other: Imprint at L.

T.P.: G5.

P.P.: 31 St. 6-8

Perf.: 2 (3cc), 3 (2cc).

C-dot: Small, ½ diam from R, Height 2.

Ident No. H-3018

Descr.: Dash (1 flg long) 1 flg outside B fr under E of Cents.

Other: PF92, Imprint at R.

T.P.: G5

P.P.: 90 St. 8.

Perf.: 2 3cc.

C-dot: Small, 1½ diam. from R, height 2

Ident No. H-3019

Descr.: Dash (1½ flg long) in outer curved fr below I of Five.

Other: PF76, doubled R fr at B, short entry at L side, some copies show faint lines under E of Five.

T.P.: F2.

P.P.: 16 PF76 is one of the strongest and commonest flaws of the 5c but I don't know the PP—who does?

Perf.: 2 (3cc); 3 (8cc) dates are 1/22/66, 2/20/66 and 1867.

C-dot: Small, ½ diam from R, Height 3.

Ident No. H-3020—A

Descr.: H-3020—strong dot 1½ flg below B fr below E of Cents (this has not been proven) and sharp dot 3 flg below the above dot and almost touching T fr of stamp below (PP23)—confirmed.
H-3020A—Dot in L Rosette—confirmed on 6 copies.

Other: PF87 on this stamp and occurs both with and without short entry at L. H-3020A appears on both.

T.P.: H-3020—G3; H3020A—on line between E1 and E2.

P.P.: 13 St. 8.

Perf.: 3 H-3020—on 2cc; H-3020A on 7cc.

C-dot: None.



















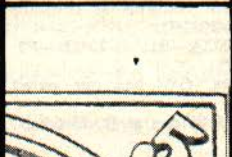
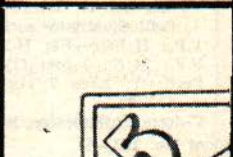
Ident No. H-4018





















Descr.: Dot 1 flg outside L fr and 1 flg above top of ball of BL5.

Other: PF35, H-4018 on 5cc of 12cc of PF35.

T.P.: To L of F1.

P.P.: 8 St. 2a and 3.

			
2029	2030	2030-A	2030-B
			
2031	2032	2032-A	2033
			
2033-A	2034	3017	3018
			
3019	3020	3020-A	4018
			
4019	4020	4020-A	4021

			
	5038	5038-A	5039
			
5039-A	5040	5040-A	5041
			
6045	6048	6046	6046-A
			
6046-B	6047	6049	PF37c 6050
			
6051	6051-A	6051-B	6052

Perf.: 2 on one copy, 3 on 4cc.
C-dot: Large, touching at R, Height 4.

Ident No. H-4019

Descr.: Sharp vertical dash 1 flg outside L fr opposite top of BL5.
Other: Dying PF47a, also B fr at L shows doubling which G. Whitworth calls R113.
T.P.: Outside E1-F1.
P.P.: 83 St. 4.
Perf.: 2 6cc, one dated 5/25/64.
C-dot: Small, almost touches at R, Height 2.

Ident No. H-4020—A

Descr.: H-4020—slanting line 2 flg long going out from L fr.
H-4020A—cap on O of Postage same as PF100 on PP7, PF49a on PP8 and PF49aa on PP10. Short dash 2½ flg above T fr over L end of ball of TR5.
Other: Short re-entry of T fr at R also shows.
T.P.: H-4020 is outside D1; H-4020A—A6 and above A7.
P.P.: 6 St. 6. None on proofs of St. 1, 2 or 4.
Perf.: 3 H-4020 (2cc); 2, 3 H-4020A (4cc).
C-dot: Tiny, 1 diam from H, Height 3.

Ident No. H-4021

Descr.: 4 tiny dots, close together, 1 flg outside L fr Opposite L end of D of Canada.
Other: L fr doubled at B, B fr doubled at R, R fr doubled at T.
T.P.: Outside B1.
P.P.: 79 St. 4. On a pair, stamp below shows PF19 but I don't know its PP. Anybody can help?
Perf.: 2 2cc.
C-dot: Medium size, ½ diam from R, Height 3-4.

The blank drawing which was to have been H-5037 turned out to be the same as H-9016A.

Ident No. H-5038—A

Descr.: H-5038—slanting scratch of 1 flg in fat part of TL5.
H-5038A—Dot in B of D of Canada; 2 faint dots in R side of last A of Canada; dot in outer curved fr at L of cross of crown.
Other: PF20.
T.P.: H-5038—A1; H-5038A—B2; A3; line between A3 and A4.
P.P.: 90 St. 4.
Perf.: 2 8cc
C-dot: Large, 1½ diam from R, Height 3.

Ident No. H-5039—A—B (will show later).

Descr.: H-5039—Dash in inner curved fr above N of Canada; H-5039A—dot in inner curved fr at L of L rosette.
Other: PF29 and PF92b; also a dash 1½ flg long, 1½ flg outside B fr below I of Five (will show later as H-5039B).
T.P.: H-5039—C1; H-5039A—E1; H-5039B—C2.
P.P.: 10 St. 4-4a.
Perf.: 2 4cc.
C-dot: Small, nearly touching at R, Height 4.

Ident No. H-5040—A

Descr.: H-5040—dot in curved outer fr above second A of Canada.
H-5040A—messy blob in outer curved fr above AN of Canada.
Other: R fr doubled at B.
T.P.: H-5040—B1; H-5040A—C1.

P.P.: ? St. 10. Covers dated 3/12/67 and 3/18/67.

Perf.: 3 2cc.

C-dot: Small, 1 diam from R, Height 3.

Ident No. H-5041

Descr.: Blurry dot between curved frames above DA of Canada.
Other: PF109a.
T.P.: A2.
P.P.: 56 St. 6.
Perf.: 2 2cc; 3—1 copy.
C-dot: Small, touching at R, Height 3.

Ident No. H-6045 (H-6045A will be shown later)

Descr.: Thin line 1½ flg long in upper L side of O of Postage.
Other: PF71, H-6045A is dot ½ flg above T fr, ½ flg to R of inner L fr.
T.P.: H-6045—A6; H-6045A—above A1.
P.P.: 76 St. 6. Cover dated 3/19/66.
Perf.: 3 7cc.
C-dot: Small, 1 diam from R, Height 3.

Ident No. H-6048

Descr.: 2 dots almost forming a line in wing of TR5.
Other: Very weak entry just below this new flaw. H-6048 is very similar to PF72a on PP9. St. 4a but C-dot is very different and PF72a shows no short entry at R. Also similar to R18 but R18 has no C-dot.
T.P.: A8.
P.P.: ? St. In top row. Dated copies: 2/5/67 and 4/67.
Perf.: 3 3cc.
C-dot: Tiny, touching at R, Height 3.

Ident No. H-6046—A—B

Descr.: H-6046—Large dot in TR5; H-6040A—Vertical dash, 2 flg long, at L of V of VR below edge of D of Canada; H-6046B—Dot in inner curved fr above L edge of S of Postage.
Other: PF80b and PF115—no PF88, 110 or 102.
T.P.: H-6046—on line A7-A8; H-6046A—on line B2-B3; H-6046B—on line A7-B7.
P.P.: 68 St. 8.
Perf.: 3 5cc.
C-dot: Small, 1½ diam from R, Height 2.

Ident No. H-6047

Descr.: Short dash in BL end of S of Postage.
Other: Usual marks under B fr of PP 91.
T.P.: B7.
P.P.: 91 St. 7-8. Red proofs of St. 2 and 4 do not show.
Perf.: 3 4cc.
C-dot: None.

Ident No. H-6049

Descr.: Dash across inner curved fr above S of Postage.
Other: None but PF111 is on PP62 (in pair).
T.P.: B7 and C7.
P.P.: 61 St. ? One copy dated 7/7/66.
Perf.: 2 2cc.
C-dot: Medium size, not quite touching at R, Height low 4.

Ident No. H-6050—Turns out to be PF37c

Ident No. H-6051—A—B

Descr.: H-6051—Dot in outer curved fr above A of Postage.
H-6051A—Large dot, maybe a guide dot for imprint, 2 flg outside B fr under L edge of BR5; H-6051B—small dot 1 flg outside B fr under L edge of C of Cents.
Other: None
T.P.: H-6051—C8; H-6051A—G7; H-6051B—G4.

P.P.: 92 St. 6.
Perf.: 3 2 copies.
C-dot: None.

Ident No. H-6052

Descr.: 1 flg diagonally down in inner curved fr above G of Postage.

Other: One of my three copies of H-6052 shows a great dash of at least 4 flg down and to L

from C of Cents. Other copies do not show it. Does anyone have it?

T.P.: On line C8 and D8.

P.P.: 35 St. 2. Cover of 6/30/62. G. Whitworth has a copy dated 1/16/62.

Perf.: 1, 2 3cc

C-dot: Medium size, almost touching at R, Height 2.



The RPO Cowcatcher

Lewis M. Ludlow

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

When the new catalogue is published, a number of R.P.O.s—some of them relatively well known—will be missing; these will have been delisted because their original listings were in error. As a fundamental principle, for an R.P.O. to be a major listing in the catalogue, it should be known to exist as the hammer was originally made, such as Q-197, one of the squared circle R.P.O.s, or as the hammer was intentionally modified, such as Q-197A, where "13" was added to the hammer at the base. It is to be noted that separate listings have not been made for the 2nd, 3rd, 5th and 6th states of the second hammer of Q-197; these are essentially minor alterations of primary interest to the specialist but not of sufficient magnitude to be included in our general catalogue. With the same logic, it follows that a new listing should not be entered where the change in type or lettering is due only to a worn or broken hammer; however, it seems that in the past there are numerous examples of just such type listings having taken place. With these thoughts in mind, let us take a look at a few such instances.

Derailed

A classic case can be illustrated with W-85, MOOSE JAW & CALGARY R.P.O./No., Type 4I. Type 4I is a broken circle, with no outer rim. In point of fact, W-85 is actually W-86, No. 10, where over a long period of years and use the outer rim of Type 17A has been worn away until it has become non-existent. We do not know when the hammer W-86, No. 10, was made but can guesstimate from known strikes that it

was in late 1904 or early 1905. As illustrated in Fig. 1, the earliest strike currently known is October 6, 1905; note that, where visible, on this strike the outer rim is complete although weak in places. The succeeding illustrations, Figs. 2-6, authenticate the progressive disintegration of the outer rim of W-86, No. 10. As early as 1906, deterioration began on the left side, and by 1913 the whole left side is gone. By August, 1915, the top right side had started to go, while by November, 1915, only one quarter of the rim is left. In August, 1916, only 10% of the rim remained. Horace Harrison has given us a strike in January 12, 1918 on which the rim is completely missing. Thus, from this documentation of the progressive wear of the specific hammer involved, it can be seen that W-85 is merely the worn hammer of W-86, No. 10; accordingly, W-85 is herewith delisted.

Another target for delisting, which we have had in mind for some time, is W-191A, WINNIPEG & MOOSE JAW R.P.C./No., Type 17A. The only difference between this and W-191 is the R.P.C. instead of R.P.O.; in this instance, a close examination of several hundred copies of W-191 showed that the R.P.C. only occurred on the hammer delineated No. 15. Hammer No. 15 was proofed on March 27, 1920, and as seen in Fig. 7, clearly was struck with R.P.O. in the lettering. Fig. 8 confirms that this hammer continued in use on September 8, 1926 with R.P.O. still prevailing.

By September 4, 1939, however, as illustrated in Fig. 9, the "O" has broken to be-

come a "C", giving us the R.P.C. of W-191A. Chordal measurements have confirmed that all three of the illustrated strikes are one and the same hammer, and that in 1939, all we have is a broken letter "O". A break in a letter of an existing hammer is not enough to justify a separate listing, and consequently W-191A is herewith delisted.

With these two examples of R.P.O.s which should not have been listed, collectors may ponder just what constitutes a legitimate error type listing. The proper listing of an error occurs when the hammer, as delivered by the maker, contained an obvious error, and that hammer subsequently saw legitimate postal use. On February 6, 1918, as illustrated in Fig. 10 of the proof strike, there was delivered a single hammer of O-336, TRAIN No./SUD. & SOO R.P.O., Type 18. Apparently due to increased demand, a second hammer was required; as illustrated in Fig. 11 of the proof strike, on February 9, 1923, there occurs in the proof books a strike of O-335C, TRAIN No./SUB. & SOO. R.P.O., wherein SUB is an obvious error for SUD. As shown in Fig. 12, this error R.P.O., O-335C, saw actual use on July 17, 1923, as a back-stamp transit mark on a registered cover from Cutler, Ontario to Detroit, Michigan. This single known example of legitimate use confirms the appropriateness of the O-335C listing.

Our two previous delistings were quite clear cut and straight forward. Now, let us take a look at a probable delisting that is somewhat murky. Fig. 13 and Fig. 14 illustrate the proof strikes of Hammer I and Hammer II of O-240A, OTTAWA & NORTH BAY R.P.O./6, Type 17A. Fig. 15 shows a strike, quite well known, of O-240B, OTTAWA & NORTH BAY RPO/o, Type 7. The only difference between the first two and the last is either "6" or "o" at the bottom of the strike. From the shape of the "o", we are of the opinion that this is, or rather has been, a "6" from which the top has been broken. However, we must advise that there are THREE different hammers involved in this analysis. If our thesis is correct, then there originally were three, not two hammers, with "6" at the bottom of the strike; at this point, however, we have not been able to prove it. For "6", Hammer I and "o" Hammer, the chordal distance from the lower left leg of the second "A" of OTTAWA to the lower right leg of the "N" of NORTH is just

over 7mm; however, for "6", Hammer II, this distance is distinctly under 7mm. On the other hand, the chordal distance from the bottom of the first "T" to the bottom of the right leg of the second "A", both of OTTAWA, is 8½mm or less for "6", Hammer II and "o" Hammer, while for "6", Hammer I, this distance is a full 9mm. So far, "6", Hammer I, is unreported, while "6", Hammer II and "o" Hammer are both well known; however, the latter is not known before June 28, 1958, and we would appreciate hearing of any earlier strikes. No proof strike of O-240B is known.

Breaking New Ground

Beginning with this column, from time to time we will illustrate tantalizing partial strikes of obvious new R.P.O.s for which the strike is insufficiently complete to make a proper listing; it is our hope that by comparison with partial strikes in the collections of our readers we will be able to make a full identification so that the new listing may be established. Our first puzzler, Fig. 16, comes from the collection of D. L. McKain. This is a skip strike in violet, large diameter single ring circle, on a 50c Bluenose, which reads ELK POINT & EDM. R.P.O. across the top; however, the bottom is missing. This is undoubtedly a clerk strike type R.P.O., but which clerk? Can anybody help on this one?

Unique R.P.O.s!!!

Also, beginning with this column, we will periodically illustrate for you the R.P.O. that you did not expect to see, the unique gem where only one has been recorded, the kind of railway strike that when you see it sends you back on the search in this basement or that attic in the hope that you can find one like it. The first of these to show you is R-110, Fig. 17, P.E.I. RAILWAY/*O'LEARY ROAD*, Type 3. I have known of this cover for more than 20 years; in the late 1950s, I arranged to have it photographed as part of a Small Queen Study Group project. Since then it has surfaced two or three times in auction, and now rests comfortably in the collection of Ross Gray. A true R.P.O. rarity!

Figure 1

Figure 2



Figure 3

Figure 4





Figure 5



Figure 6



Figure 7



Figure 8



Figure 9



Figure 10



Figure 11



Figure 12

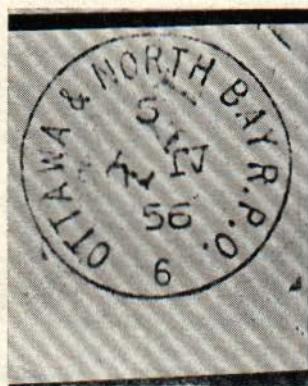


Figure 13

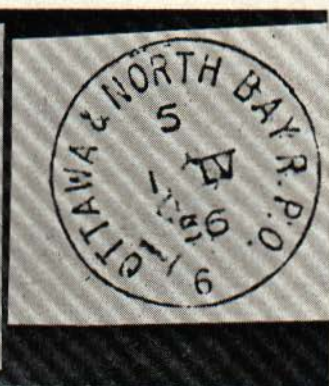


Figure 14



Figure 15



Figure 16



Figure 17

BOBCAYGEON: The rise of a small Ontario Town, Its Postal History and the Saga of a Venerable Squared Circle

PART II

by GRAHAM J. NOBLE

Hammer VI, (figure 8) a full circle with narrow lettering was the final hammer used contemporaneously with the squared circle. First noted used September 18, 1903 it seems to have been in service alternatively with the squared circle until 1909 then exclusively thereafter until it was retired some time in the late 1920's. The latest known date is July 21, 1924.

From this brief synopsis we see that three other hammers were used during the same period as the squared circle. An examination of some 200 Bobcaygeon cancels used between December 1893 and December 1909 (Figure 9) reveals no logical pattern of hammer usage. The overlapping of four different hammers at a relatively small office (at no time did Bobcaygeon's population exceed 1500) over a short 15-year span

is very unusual given that only two people ran the office at this time. Miss Edith Junkin who effectively was postmaster from 1895 until her marriage in 1908 appears to be solely responsible for this irregular usage. A possible explanation, that Miss Junkin had some unofficial help can be virtually ruled out as two (or more) hammers have never been seen used on the same day.

It is significant to note that Miss Junkin was one of the first female postmasters in Ontario, possibly Canada. Until at least the 1950's postmistresses were the victims of a double standard imposed by the male dominated postal hierarchy. Upon marriage, female postmasters were obliged to resign, and their re-appointment, while technically possible, was actively discouraged for many

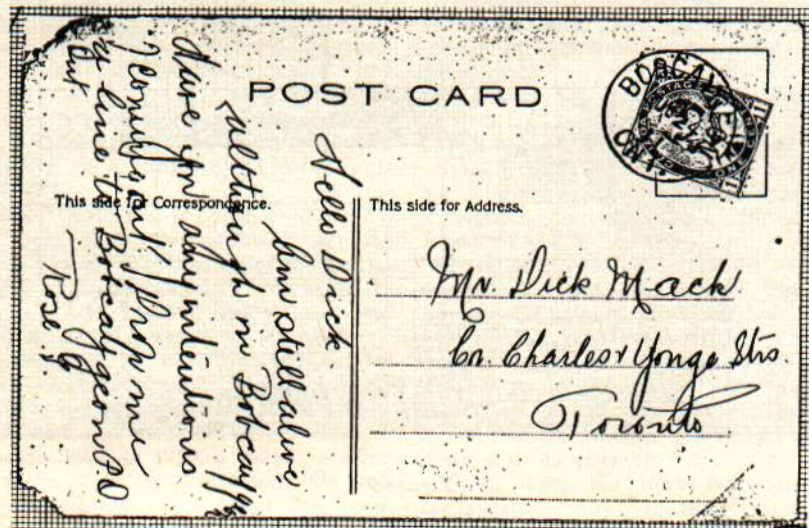


Figure 8
Hammer VI
(Graham Noble Collection)

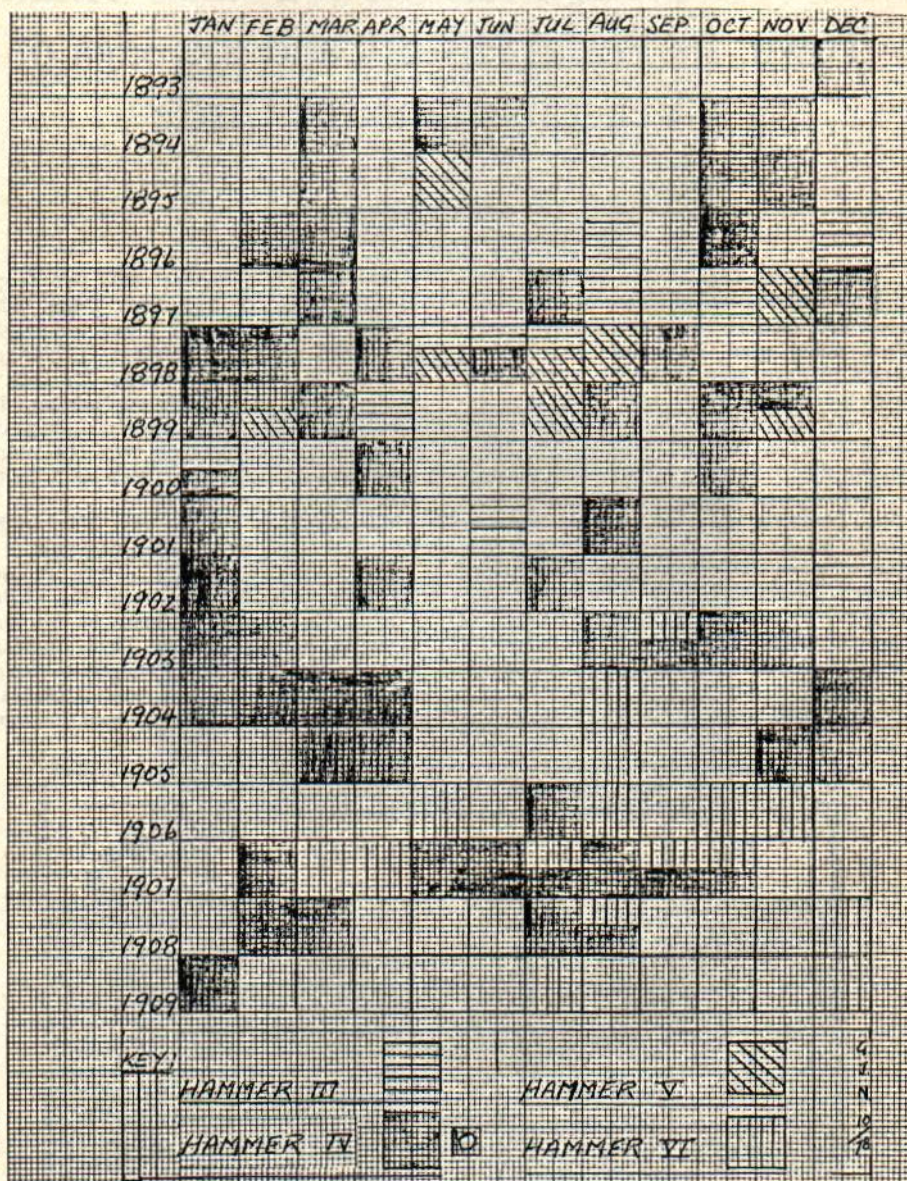


Figure 9

Bobcaygeon, Ont. Hammer Usage 1893-1909

years.²² Accordingly when Miss Junkin became Mrs. Ignateous Stewart she vacated the office permanently.

Her successor was William Albert Davis. Taking up his duties on December 1, 1908 the 40 year old Davis became Bobcaygeon's first full-time postmaster. Within two months he retired the squared circle hammer and in that classic phrase of the late Dr. Whitehead, the town became "dull and moribund once again". Mail for the office was brought in by rail after the C.P.R. line was opened in 1904. Ten years later rural mail delivery was introduced in the area and two routes began operating from Bobcaygeon. As a result the Red Rock and Kings Wharf post offices were closed on the June 30 and July 31, 1914 respectively.

In 1927 Davis moved the office to the former J. T. Robinson grocery store, the first time an entire building was used as a post office.²³ Davis was assisted in the office on a part time basis at this time by his wife and William Brotherson who later became a rural mail carrier. The converted store served the community for 11 years until a small Federal building, still in use, was constructed.

During Davis's term as postmaster two hammers were in use.²⁴ Hammer VI was used, as previously mentioned, until the late 1920's and Hammer VII (Figure 10) which was similar in appearance except for an extended tail on the G of Bobcaygeon which has been noted used from April 24, 1929 until Sept. 6, 1950. No overlapping in use has been recorded. In the mid 1940's a second full time employee, Miss Mabel White, began working at the office and Bobcaygeon was designated a semi-staff office on April 1, 1948.²⁵

William Davis enjoyed one of the longest tenures of any Ontario postmaster, retiring on January 20, 1950 in his 82nd year. On October 5, 1949, shortly before his retirement, Lloyd Austin Beatty was appointed acting postmaster.

Over the next 25 years the postal service at Bobcaygeon underwent several changes. The C.P.R. line which had brought in a daily load of mail and passengers from Lindsay was closed down in 1959, a victim, as were most feeder lines, of the automobile and improved highways. For about five years mail was brought in by bus in much the same manner, but around 1963 the post office began making heavier use of private mail contractors and since that time mail has been brought into Bobcaygeon six

times a week by truck from Lindsay. Late in 1964 a new rural route was established from Bobcaygeon north to Nogies Creek upon the closing of that office.



Figure 10
Hammer VII

Two hammers were used during Beatty's term as postmaster. Hammer VIII (Figure 11) was used from around 1952 (earliest noted date Jan. 15, 1953) until mid-December 1960 (latest example seen November 7, 1960). Hammer IX (Figure 12) with small lettering has been in use since 1961 with an earliest known date of January 31. In addition to this hammer an International Peripheral Systems cancelling machine has been in use since 1971. On November 1, 1974 Beatty resigned and was succeeded by William Samuel Pearson, formerly postmaster of Kinmount, the current (1978) postmaster.

For a number of years the late Jack Travers, a keen philatelist and one-time postmaster at Dundas and Thornhill, received bundles of commercial mail from a Toronto wholesaler. While searching throughout one such bundle for cancels in January 1961 he stumbled on a gold mine "Several (his words) large covers bore cancels of what appeared to be a "cut-down" Bobcaygeon squared circle hammer. Elated with his find, which showed the hammer in use on December 10, 12 and 13, 1960, Travers wrote Dr. Alfred Whitehead with details of his discovery. Whitehead confirmed that the hammer was indeed the cut-down squared circle.²⁶

From here, the story becomes rather complicated. Why had the squared circle been brought out of retirement after 50 years? How, when and why had it been cut-down? When was it used? and sadly, as we shall see, how did it disappear once again, this time forever.



Mike Derry
 219 Beechy Drive,
 Beverly Acres,
 Richmond Hill, Ont.

Figure 11
 Hammer VIII — (Earliest and latest known use)



Figure 12
 Hammer IV

Fragmentary pieces of correspondence culled from several files and patched together over 17 years, along with personal reminiscence has enabled us to shed some light on the events surrounding the revival of the squared circle and its subsequent disappearance.

At the same time he wrote to Whitehead, Travers asked H. R. McKnight, Public Relations Officer for the Central Ontario Postal District to see what he could find out about the hammer from the postmaster at Bobcaygeon. Beatty replied to McKnight's initial enquiry that the hammer had been pressed into service for a few days "about five years ago" while he was waiting for a new cancelling hammer. Beatty went on to say that it was used again for one day in the spring of 1960 while the regular cancelling hammer was

being welded and finally for a few days during the 1960 Christmas rush.²⁷

Meanwhile, Alfred Whitehead had told Douglas Crawford, (then Assistant Manager of the Bank of Nova Scotia in Halifax and a leading squared circle specialist), about the new discovery. Crawford wrote immediately to Beatty with details about the hammer's early use and requested additional data on its revival. At the same time he enclosed two covers franked with a total of six 3c Jubilee stamps for favour cancels.

Beatty replied to Crawford the same day his letter was sent to McKnight, repeating the details of the hammer's use and adding that the squared circle hammer had broken after a few days use in December 1960. Crawford's covers were returned by regular mail having been cancelled "by some improvisation".

On receiving Beatty's letter Crawford wrote back requesting the loan of the hammer for restoration and photographing. Beatty passed this request on to McKnight on February 22. McKnight informed Crawford a couple of weeks later that such a request would have to be approved by the Philatelic Division in Ottawa where it would very likely be refused.²⁹ McKnight forwarded the request to Ottawa and received the verdict a few days later from the Director of Operations, Procedures and Examinations Division. As expected, Crawford's request was refused. Writing to Beatty, McKnight told him that Headquarters had requested the hammer be withdrawn immediately and sent to the District Office in Toronto. "The Director of Operations also asks that you send along with the cancelling hammer, any information you have about it, such as, when it was issued, how long it was in regular use and any other points of interest . . . You might also return to this office the \$1.00 which Mr. Crawford sent to you (to cover the costs of sending the hammer to Halifax—GJN) in order that it may be returned to him along with my letter informing him of Headquarters decision."³⁰

Beatty replied a few days later, "The above stated hammer is enclosed in accordance with your instructions of March 8th." He went on to say that in conversation with Mrs. E. Davis (widow and one time assistant of the former postmaster who had died in January 1961, aged 92) he learned that "the Department had the head of this

hammer cut or turned down to its present size a few years after her husband Wm. Davis took office. This work was done because some of the square corners were broken off."³¹ This was a significant new revelation.

Three days later McKnight wrote Crawford informing him of Headquarters' decision and returning his remittance.³² This proves rather conclusively that the hammer reached Toronto. There the trail runs cold. It seems likely that McKnight forwarded the hammer on to Ottawa but it is unclear to whom. If Crawford had been able to secure the hammer chances are that it would never have suffered its ignominious end.

Except for the few notes on its discovery published in 1961 and 1962, the revival and subsequent disappearance of the Bobcaygeon squared circle remained a mystery. Late in 1972 the author had the opportunity of studying the magnificent Crawford squared circle collection. A year and a half later after securing copies of the original Crawford correspondence from Beatty and McKnight the search began once again. Meanwhile, the National Postal Museum, seeking an example of a cut-down squared circle for its own collection began its own investigation. Lloyd Beatty forwarded copies of the two letters that were in his file.³³ While these letters alone revealed little they later became an integral part in piecing together the story. Though the Postal Museum reached a dead end (indeed with the discovery of the Nanaimo cut-down squared circle three months later there was little incentive to continue the search) it was extremely fortunate they got the copies of Beatty's correspondence when they did for all his files were discarded by his successor a couple of months after his retirement.

To be continued

Canada's Cello-Paqs, Miniature Pane, Miniature Sheets and Capex Souvenirs

An up-date of an article by E. J. Whiting in *Topics*, May 1973

by G. F. HANSEN

372 Jefferson Avenue, Winnipeg, Manitoba R2V 0N4

In the May, 1973 issue of *Topics* Edward J. Whiting wrote about an area of Canadian stamp collecting that has been sadly neglected for several years. The cello-paqs which Mr. Whiting wrote about and the miniature sheets which began to appear a few months before he wrote his article, if noted by most collectors, are ignored or avoided.

Perhaps this is due to the scares that developed shortly after the first cello-paqs appeared and which caused many collectors to heed K. Bileski's well meaning advice: "Discard and destroy the cellulose coverings as quickly as possible. Under no circumstances leave the stamps in the sealed packets." The trouble arose when it was found that the cello-paqs did appear to dry out or to shrink and there seemed to be some belief that there was actually some sort of chemical reaction between the cellulose and the stamps themselves.

Experience has found that it seems to be safe to retain the cello-paqs if some precautions are taken. It is wise to open at least one end to a flow of air. Some of the problems encountered may have been due to the lack of any air circulation within the sealed cello-paqs. The cello-paqs should be kept out of the light, however, preferably stored in albums, mounted on album pages and, perhaps, protected in some form of large mounts or behind the protective sheets used by so many collectors today.

Canada's cello-paqs were not introduced as something potentially salable to the collectors but as something useful to the stamp using public; a handy method to purchase a fairly large quantity of stamps that included a useful way of storing them in purse or pocket. The paqs were experimental and appear to have been successful in their intended purpose. The idea of selling a quantity of everyday stamps to the public in a bulk format certainly was retained when cello-paqs themselves disappeared and were largely replaced by booklets of 20 and more stamps, and by coil stamps.

Because of the reactions of collectors at the time of their first usage by the public, cello-paqs are now quite rare and it is doubtful if many exist—surviving simply because some collectors were just ornery enough to go against all advice and collect something that others were telling them were uncollectable.

Cello-paqs contain miniature panes of stamps which are imperforate on all four outside margins but have standard perforations within. There was no selvage, no watermarking. All were produced by the Canadian Bank Note Co. Ltd. of Ottawa. Standard perforation during the entire period of cello-paqs was 12. Only the low value definitives and the 3 Cent value of the Christmas stamps of 1964 to 1967 appeared in cello-paqs. A total of three definitive issues, the 1954 Wilding Portrait issue, the Cameo issue and the Centennial issue had low values produced in miniature panes to be included in cello-paqs.

The Wilding issue had the 2 Cent value produced in miniature panes of 25, with 2 panes to a cello-paq; the 5 Cent value of the same issue was produced in panes of 20, with a single pane per paq. The Cameo 2 Cent and 5 Cent values also appeared in similar format in cello-paqs and a cello-paq containing a single sheet of 25 Four Cent stamps was also produced.

The Centennial issue had only the 4 Cent and 5 Cent values produced in this fashion. All cello-paqs of the definitive issues sold for \$1. The Christmas issues, on the other hand, each contained 2 panes of 25 Three Cent stamps which sold for \$1.50.

Of these issues the 5 Cent Cameo, all the Christmas issues and the 5 Cent Centennial appear in cello-paqs both untagged and Winnipeg tagged. For obvious reasons the Winnipeg tagged versions are much scarcer than the ordinary issues. There was no Ottawa or general tagging during the period of the cello-paqs.

Most cello-paqs bore printing upon their front indicating the contents and the selling

TABLE I.
Cello-Paqs and Miniature Panes.

✓	Cat. No.	Paq. Type	List No.	Pane Make-up.	Description				
	338		1.	25 x 2¢	2¢ Q.E. II 1954 Green.				
			1a.	"	2¢ " " "			2	Panes per Paq.
			3.	"	2¢ " " "			2	" " "
			1b.	"	2¢ " " "			2	" " "
			7.	"	2¢ " " "			2	" " "
	341		2.	20 x 5¢	5¢ " " Blue.				
			2a.	"	5¢ " " "			1	" " "
			4.	"	5¢ " " "			1	" " "
			2b.	"	5¢ " " "			1	" " "
			6.	"	5¢ " " "			1	" " "
	402		3.	25 x 2¢	2¢ " Cameo Green.				
			7.	"	2¢ " " "			2	" " "
	404		4.	25 x 4¢	4¢ " " Red.				
			8.	"	4¢ " " "			1	" " "
			11.	"	4¢ " " "			1	" " "
	405		5.	20 x 5¢	5¢ " " Blue.				
			4.	"	5¢ " " "			1	" " "
			5a.	"	5¢ " " "			1	" " "
			5.	"	5¢ " " "			1	" " "
			6.	"	5¢ " " "			1	" " "
			5d.	"	5¢ " " "			1	" " "
	405p		6.	"	5¢ " " "				
			5.	"	5¢ " " "			1	" " "
			6a.	"	5¢ " " "				Wpg. Tag.
			5.	"	5¢ " " "				Wpg. Tag.
	434		7.	25 x 3¢	3¢ Christmas 1964,				
			9.	"	3¢ " " "			2	" " "
	434p		8.	"	3¢ " " "				" "
			9.	"	3¢ " " "			2	" " "
	443		9.	"	3¢ " 1965.				
			10.	"	3¢ " " "			2	" " "
	443p		10.	"	3¢ " " "				" "
			10a.	"	3¢ " " "			2	" " "
	451		11.	"	3¢ " 1966.				
			9.	"	3¢ " " "			2	" " "
	451p		12.	"	3¢ " " "				" "
			9.	"	3¢ " " "			2	" " "
	457		13.	25 x 4¢	4¢ Centennial Red.				
			11.	"	4¢ " " "			1	" " "
			14.	"	4¢ " " "			1	" " "
	458		14.	20 x 5¢	5¢ " Blue				
			12.	"	5¢ " " "			1	" " "
			14a.	"	5¢ " " "			1	" " "
			14b.	"	5¢ " " "			1	" " "
	458p		15.	"	5¢ " " "				" "
			12.	"	5¢ " " "			1	" " "
			14.	"	5¢ " " "			1	" " "
	476		16.	25 x 3¢	3¢ Christmas 1967.				
			13.	"	3¢ " " "			2	" " "
	476p		17.	"	3¢ " " "				" "
			13.	"	3¢ " " "			2	" " "

NOTE: 476 & 476p. Known to exist with a distinct fluorescent paper. For the paper specialist there are then 4 additional collectable items.

price. Printing took several forms, and in general appears to have been designed for particular issues. For some reason there are some instances when panes are placed in what could be termed the wrong paq, or more correctly, when the wrong panes were placed in cello-paqs printed for some other issue. Examples of this are: the 2 Cent Wilding Portrait encased in the cello-paqs designed for the Cameo issue; the 4 Cent and 5 Cent Cameo issues placed in

Centennial paqs and, perhaps, some interchange between the two 5 Cent values of the Wilding and Cameo issues.

Toward the end of their period of use two cello-paqs appeared without an indication of contents of any sort. The paqs were blank.

As can be seen in Table I there were 17 miniature panes and a total of 28 different combinations of cello-paqs and contents. There were 14 versions of the cello-paqs

TABLE II.
Miniature Sheets.

✓	Cat. No	List No	Pane Make-up	Description			
	582	18.	16 x 15¢	15¢ Earth Sciences, Se-tenant,	U.L.	Philatelic Stock	
	-	18a.	"	General Tagged, 4 Designs.	L.L.	" "	
	585	18b.	"		U.R.	" "	
		18c.	"		L.R.	" "	
		18d.	"	Untagged, no pl. inscrip.		Field Stock.	
	656	19.	8 x \$1.	\$1. The Sprinter, Olympics.	U.L.	Philatelic Stock.	
		19a.	"	" " "	L.L.	" "	
		19b.	"	" " "	U.R.	" "	
		19c.	"	" " "	L.R.	" "	
	657	20.	8 x \$2.	\$2. The Plunger, Olympics.	U.L.	" "	
		20a.	"	" " "	L.L.	" "	
		20b.	"	" " "	U.R.	" "	
		20c.	"	" " "	L.R.	" "	
	687	21.	8 x \$1.	\$1. Notre Dame, Olympics.	U.L.	" "	
		21a.	"	" " "	L.L.	" "	
		21b.	"	" " "	U.R.	" "	
		21c.	"	" " "	L.R.	" "	
	688	22.	8 x \$2.	\$2. Olympic Stadium.	U.L.	" "	
		22a.	"	" " "	L.L.	" "	
		22b.	"	" " "	U.R.	" "	
		22c.	"	" " "	L.R.	" "	
	821	23.	12 x 17¢	17¢ Flags of the Provinces	U.L.	" "	
	-	23a.	"	and the Territories (12)	L.L.	" "	
	832.	23b.	"	arranged se-tenant.	U.R.	" "	
		23c.	"		L.R.	" "	

Note: 656, 657, 687, 688., are known in a fluorescent paper variety.

TABLE III
Souvenir Sheets of Capex '78.

764.	C1.	Souvenir Sheet with 764, 765 & 766.
-		764, 765 General Tagged. 766 Not
766.		Tagged.
-	C2.	Ashton Potter Progressive Color Proofs
		of 734 issued 1977.
-	C3.	British American Bank Note, Cartier
		Quadricentenary Stamp 208, 1934.
-	C4.	Canadian Bank Note, Special Delivery
		Issue, E6, 1935.

Note: C2, C3, C4, were issued as souvenirs for Capex '78, serially numbered as sets of three. 10,000 sets issued. Given to attendees at Capex '78 and supporters and sponsors of Capex '78 who were absent.

themselves. Of these 338—1c, 341—2c and 405—5c are quite difficult to find and in fact may be unique items. In the case of 1c only one paq is known at this time.

Five years after cello-paqs were discontinued Canada began printing stamps in miniature sheets. In each instance these were special commemorative stamps, produced solely in miniature sheet form. In Table II these issues are delineated fully and there is a continuation of the num-

bering of these sheets to conform to that established for the cello-paq panes by Lyman and others.

With Canada continuing to produce miniature sheets it is quite likely that these early items will become more popular with collectors. An attractive collection can now be built up of available material. The collection can take many forms. A pane collection, containing only the major 23 varieties, is relatively easy to assemble. An

expanded pane collection of the 17 panes contained in cello-paqs plus all 25 positions of the modern miniature sheets listed in Table II is more costly to put together but is not likely to prove too difficult. With the addition of the four CAPEX items and

as many as possible of the cello-paqs there is a real challenge for collectors in the miniature panes, miniature sheets, CAPEX '78 Souvenirs and Cello-paqs of Canada.

The kind permission and assistance of E. J. Whiting is acknowledged.

TABLE IV.
Whiting's Fourteen Types of Cello Paqs.

Type	Word Color	Wording	No. Panes	Label Class	Label Size	Single or Repeated	Other Comments
1	Red	50 x 2¢ = \$1.00	2	A	62mm x 72mm	Repeated	Packed by CBN
2	Red	20 x 5¢ = \$1.00	1	A	62mm x 72mm	Repeated	" " CBN
3	Red	50 x 2¢ = \$1.00	2	A	62mm x 37mm	Single	" " CPO
4	Red	20 x 5¢ = \$1.00	1	A	62mm x 37mm	Single	" " CPO
5	Blue	20 x 5¢ = \$1.00	1	A	51mm x 30mm	Repeated	" " CBN
6	Red	20 x 5¢ = \$1.00	1	A	51mm x 30mm	Repeated	" " CBN or CPO
7	Green	50 x 2¢ = \$1.00	2	A	51mm x 30mm	Repeated	" " CBN
8	Red	25 x 4¢ = \$1.00	1	A	51mm x 30mm	Repeated	" " CBN
9	Red	50 x 3¢ = \$1.50	2	A	51mm x 30mm	Repeated	" " CBN
10	Red	50 x 3¢ = \$1.50	2	B	49mm x 30mm	Single	" " ES & AR
11	Red	25 x 4¢ = \$1.00	1	C	51mm x 30mm	Repeated	" " CBN
12	Red	20 x 5¢ = \$1.00	1	C	51mm x 30mm	Repeated	" " CBN
13	Red	50 x 3¢ = \$1.50	2	D	51mm x 30mm	Repeated	" " CBN
14	None	None		E	None	None	" " CBN

CBN Canadian Bank Note Co. Ltd.

CPO Canadian Post Office Department

ES & AR E. S. & A. Robinson (Canada) Ltd., Toronto.

TABLE V
Label Classifications.

A	FOR POCKET OR PURSE 50 x 2¢ = \$1.00 FORMAT DE POCHE	B	CHRISTMAS 1965 50 x 3¢ = \$1.50 NOEL 1965
C	Centennial Centennial Symbol Symbol 25 x 4¢ = \$1.00	D	MERRY JOYEUX CHRISTMAS NOEL Centennial Centennial Symbol Symbol 50 x 3¢ = \$1.50 JOYEUX MERRY NOEL CHRISTMAS
E	No Label or Other Printing		

TABLE VI
Whiting's Description of the Fourteen Types of Cello Paqs.

Type	Description
1	Type A Red Wording "50 x 2¢ = \$1.00" on a white rectangle 62mm x 72mm continuously repeated vertically with 21mm between. Heat sealed and crimped on all four sides. A white band 5mm wide runs vertically on each side in from the crimping a little. Imprinted in Red reading up on the left hand is: -- POSTES CANADA POSTAGE continuously printed. On the right hand, reading down, is: --TEAR HERE--DECHIREZ ICI also continuously printed.
2	Same as 1, but the wording is "20 x 5¢ = \$1.00."
3	Type A Red Wording "50 x 2¢ = \$1.00" on a single white rectangle 62mm x 37mm, centered. Heat sealed and crimped at top only, bottom folded under and heat sealed. Envelope type sealed seam up the back. A 5mm white band runs across the top and bottom 7 or 8mm in from the edges. Imprinted in Red on the top band is: --TEAR HERE -- DECHIREZ ICI centered and not repeated. Similarly on the bottom band is: --POSTES CANADA POSTAGE--, also not repeated.
4	Same as 3, but the wording is "20 x 5¢ = \$1.00."
5	Type A Blue Wording "20 x 5¢ = \$1.00" on a white rectangle 51mm x 30mm continuously repeated horizontally with 8mm space between. Heat sealed and crimped on all four sides. 5mm white band at top and bottom. Imprinted in Blue and continuously repeated on top band is: --TEAR HERE --DECHIREZ ICI and on the bottom band is: POSTES CANADA POSTAGE.
6	Same as 5 but wording is in Red.
7	Same as 5, but wording is "50 x 2¢ = \$1.00" in Green.
8	Same as 5, but wording is "25 x 4¢ = \$1.00" in Red.
9	Same as 5, but wording is "50 x 3¢ = \$1.50" in Red.
10	Type B Red Wording on a white rectangle 49mm x 30mm centered on paq. Heat sealed and crimped at top. Bottom folded under and heated sealed and showing the "ES & AR" symbol on the sealed flap. Sealed seam runs up the back.
11	Type C Red Wording "25 x 4¢ = \$1.00" and symbols on white panels the same size as in 5.
12	Same as 11, but wording is "20 x 5¢ = \$1.00" in Red.
13	Same as 11, but wording is "50 x 3¢ = \$1.50" in Red with the words "MERRY CHRISTMAS" and "JOYEUX NOEL" in Red Script in the clear area of the paq alternating in different sequences horizontally above and below the central white rectangle.
14	No imprinting. Heat Sealed.

TABLE VII.
Dates of Issue, Known Quantities, Etc.

Cat. No.	List No.	Date of Issue	No of Paqs.	No of Panes	Remarks
338	1	Dec. 1961	6,469,400	12,938,800	\$1.00 2 Panes of 25 x 2¢.
341	2	Dec. 1961	4,131,200	4,131,200	\$1.00 1 " " 20 x 5¢.
402	3	May 2, 1963			\$1.00 2 " " 25 x 2¢.
404	4	Feb. 4, 1963			\$1.00 1 " " 25 x 4¢.
405	5	Oct. 3, 1962			\$1.00 1 " " 20 x 5¢.
405p	6	Dec. 1965			\$1.00 1 " " 20 x 5¢. Wpg. Tag.
434	7	Oct. 14, 1964	939,000	1,878,000	\$1.50 2 " " 25 x 3¢.
434p	8	Oct. 14, 1964	104,000	208,000	\$1.50 2 " " 25 x 3¢. Wpg. Tag.
443	9	Oct. 13, 1965	1,472,000	1,944,000	\$1.50 2 " " 25 x 3¢.
443p	10	Oct. 13, 1965	64,000	128,000	\$1.50 2 " " 25 x 3¢. Wpg. Tag.
451	11	Oct. 12, 1966	1,240,000	2,480,000	\$1.50 2 " " 25 x 3¢.
451p	12	Oct. 12, 1966	60,000	120,000	\$1.50 2 " " 25 x 3¢. Wpg. Tag.
457	13	Feb. 8, 1967			\$1.00 1 " " 25 x 4¢.
458	14	Feb. 8, 1967			\$1.00 1 " " 20 x 5¢.
458p	15	Feb. 8, 1967			\$1.00 1 " " 20 x 5¢. Wpg. Tag.
476	16	Oct. 11, 1967	1,358,000	2,716,000	\$1.50 2 " " 25 x 3¢.
476p	17	Oct. 11, 1967	60,000	120,000	\$1.50 2 " " 25 x 3¢. Wpg. Tag.
582+	18	Aug. 2, 1972		1,100,000	\$2.40 Sheet of 16 x 15¢. Gen. Tag.
582+	18d	Aug. 2, 1972		inc. abv. \$2.40	" " 16 x 15¢. Untagged.
656	19	Mar. 14, 1975		1,250,000	\$8.00 " " 8 x \$1. Gen. Tag.
657	20	Mar. 14, 1975		1,250,000	\$16.00 " " 8 x \$2. " "
687	21	Mar. 12, 1976		550,000	\$8.00 " " 8 x \$1. " "
688	22	Mar. 12, 1976		487,500	\$16.00 " " 8 x \$2. " "
821+	23	June 15, 1979		5,000,000	\$2.04 " " 12 x 17¢. " "
766a	C1	June 10, 1978		3,500,000	\$1.69 3 values, 14¢, 30¢, \$1.25. Capex '78. \$1.25 Untagged.
	C2	June 10, 1978		10,000	Ashton-Potter, Capex '78 Souvenir.
	C3	June 10, 1978		10,000	B.A.B.N. Capex '78 Souvenir.
	C4	June 10, 1978		10,000	C.B.N. Capex '78 Souvenir.

NOTE:

The 3 souvenirs of Capex '78 produced by the 3 security printers of the stamps of Canada at the time of Capex were serially numbered in sets of 3. These were available at Capex to attendees. A limited number were also distributed to members of the Royal Beaver Club, an organization formed to help defray some of the early expenses of Capex '78. Members of the club were assured, as part of their membership, all publications of Capex '78 which included these special souvenirs. A mailing was made to a few members of the club who were unable to attend Capex '78 when it was held in Toronto.

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