



*BNA-France Letter Exchange concludes — p. 38*

# BNA TOPICS

Official Journal of The British North America Philatelic Society

# BUYERS OF GOOD COLLECTIONS

*We are in the stamp business to buy and sell stamps, and offer any philatelic service which our customers may require. We are glad to appraise or advise. May we hear from you?*

**George S. Wegg Ltd.**

36 VICTORIA STREET

TORONTO, CANADA M5C 2N8

Telephone: (416) 363-1596-7

WE ARE CANADIAN AGENTS FOR

ROBSON LOWE LIMITED, LONDON, ENGLAND

**PUBLIC STAMP AUCTIONS**  
of  
**CANADA and B.N.A.**  
**BRITISH COMMONWEALTH and FOREIGN**

Held at regular intervals  
Including: Choice individual items and sets  
collections and wholesale lots



Catalogues of our next auction, upon request  
Catalogues and prices realized at \$5.00 per calendar year  
(Ontario residents add 7% Provincial Sales Tax)

**CONSIGNERS**

We offer frequent auctions and competitive commission rates. We will be glad to travel to pick up better properties.

**L.C.D. STAMP COMPANY, INC.**

Sheraton Centre Hotel - Mezzanine  
Suite 104, 100 Richmond St. W.  
Toronto, Ontario, Canada  
M5H 3K6

Phone (416) 862-8183

MEMBER: C.S.D.A., A.S.D.A.

# BNA TOPICS



OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE BRITISH NORTH AMERICA PHILATELIC SOCIETY

**EDITOR**

Derek Hayter

Whole No. 378

JULY-AUGUST, 1980

Vol. 37, No. 4

**EDITORIAL BOARD**

Hon. Chairman: V. G. Greene  
Chairman: John H. M. Young

ISSN 0045-3129

**MEMBERS**

Wm. H. P. Maresch  
Derek Hayter

**PROOF READER**

T. Kerzner

**REGIONAL REPRESENTATIVES**

S.W. U.S.: Ed Richardson  
W. Canada: Trelle Morrow

**CIRCULATION MANAGER**

Robert F. Boudignon  
Box 639, Copper Cliff  
Ontario POM 1N0

**ADVERTISING MANAGER**

Arthur H. Groten, M.D.  
Box 30, Fishkill, N.Y.  
12524 U.S.A.

**LIBRARIAN**

Harry Machum  
200 Anderson Drive  
Lively, Ontario, Canada  
POM 2E0

**SALES CIRCUIT MANAGER**

Charles W. Aubin  
4931 Vanguard Rd. N.W.  
Calgary, Alta. T3A 0R5

**CONVENTION CHAIRMAN**

William Simpson

**STUDY GROUP COORDINATOR**

Larry Paige

**HANDBOOK COMMITTEE CHAIRMAN**

Michael Dicketts

**MEMBERSHIP CHAIRMAN**

Clarence Stillions  
4944 Ashby Street NW  
Washington, D.C. 20007

**BOOK DEPARTMENT**

Doris Hollingshead  
65 Howe Ave., Hamilton, Ont.  
L9A 1X2

## INDEX

Carrier Letters .....	3
Who Instigated Imperial 1d Postage? .....	7
Beaver Byline .....	10
Topics: Business Side .....	13
Admiral Covers .....	17
Book Review .....	21
Letters and Announcements .....	25
RPO Cowcatcher .....	28
Patriotic Postcard Series .....	30
Precancel Specialist .....	33
Admiral 1c War Tax .....	36
Letter Exchange: BNA and France 1844-75 .....	38

**EDITORIAL OFFICE:**

c/o V. G. Greene, 77 Victoria Street, Toronto M5C 2B2

FOR ELECTED OFFICERS SEE LISTING UNDER  
"TOPICS: THE BUSINESS SIDE"

Published at Toronto, Canada, by the British North America Philatelic Society. Copies of TOPICS are available from the Circulation Manager, write for details (see name in left-hand column). Opinions expressed are those of the writers.

ADVERTISING: DISPLAY advertisement copy must be received by the Advertising Manager six weeks prior to the month of publication. MEMBERSHIP: Write the Secretary: see "Elected Officers" in this issue.

# CARRIER LETTERS

by CHARLES P. DE VOLPI

ADDENDUM: In the last issue, it is regretted that Fig. 6 did not appear under the top illustration on page 39. The full caption reads: Fig. 6 CARRIER No. 1 WEST. DIST. OC 6 used at Montreal, October 6, 1875. This is the earliest I have recorded.

## PART II

### "LETTER CARRIERS AND DELIVERY OF LETTERS

"There are now five letter carriers,

- |                     |                    |
|---------------------|--------------------|
| 1. S. Johnson       | 4. S. Auger        |
| 2. John Drew        | 5. Philip O'Reilly |
| 3. Louis L'Africain |                    |

whose deliveries correspond with the number against their respective names and the number of divisions marked out on the accompanying map. (Not printed).

"In walks Nos. 1 and 2, embracing the most business portions of the city, there are two full deliveries daily, viz.: at 8:30 a.m., and 2 p.m.

"In the principal business portions of walks Nos. 3 and 4 there are, also, two deliveries a day, viz.: 8:30 a.m., and 2 p.m. In the remaining portions of these walks, however, there is only one delivery, viz.: at 2 p.m.

"In walk No. 5, which embraces none of the business portions of the city, there is only one delivery, viz.: at 8:30 a.m. As far as I am able to form an opinion, I think the work is as evenly divided amongst the carriers as it conveniently can be; but from the complaints made, there is, I fear, much reason to believe that some of them do not use that diligence to deliver their letters and papers which they should do.

"To render this branch of the service more efficient, I would recommend, as proposed by Mr. Simpson, that Johnson, who is the most active and intelligent of the letter carriers, should be appointed as head carrier.

"That all letters and papers for the letter

carriers' delivery should be charged against him, and he should distribute and charge the same to the different letter carriers who would account to him for the postage—he accounting, in turn to the Postmaster; that in cases of doubt he should take out letters which have been returned by the letter carriers, and endeavour himself to deliver them, reporting to the Postmaster every instance in which he may consider there may be any neglect.

"That in the event of any irregularity in the arrival of the mails, he should make an extra delivery in the principal business portions of the city, and that, should it be found practicable, he should make a third delivery over a portion of walks Nos. 1 and 2. This plan, which would involve the appointment of another letter carrier, would very materially increase the efficiency of this branch of the service, and while it would be less expensive, would, I have no doubt, be more advantageous, in every respect, than attempting a second delivery daily throughout the city."

Free carrier delivery started in Montreal, October 1, 1874, followed by Toronto, March 1, 1875, Quebec, April 1, 1875, Ottawa and Hamilton, May 1, 1875, St. John, N.B., June 1, 1875 and Halifax, N.S., July 1, 1875.

With free carrier service a new series of carrier handstamps were added. They are very interesting and provide a field for study for the postal history student.

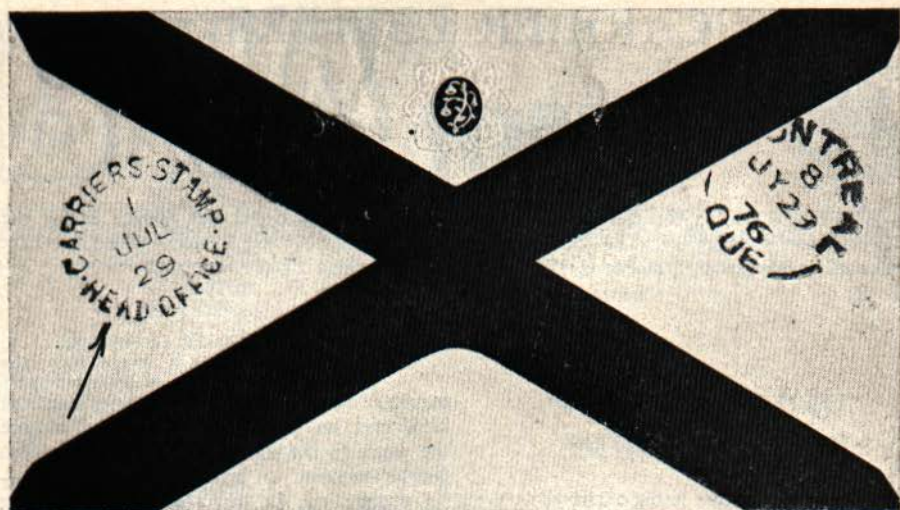


Figure 8 — CARRIER STAMP HEAD OFFICE 1 JUL 29  
used at Montreal July 29, 1876.

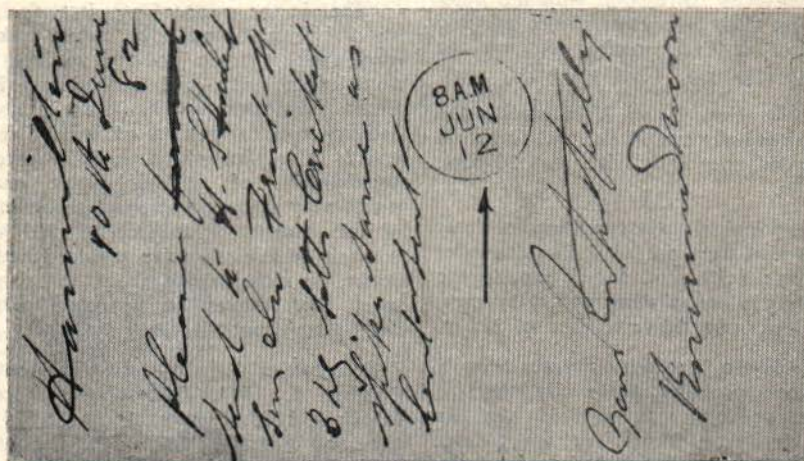


Figure 9 — 8 A.M. JUN 12  
Used at Toronto, June 12, 1882

TOPICS NEEDS ORIGINAL MATERIAL  
FOR PUBLICATION



Figure 10 — 3 P.M. MR 23  
 Used at London, Ontario, March 23, 1886

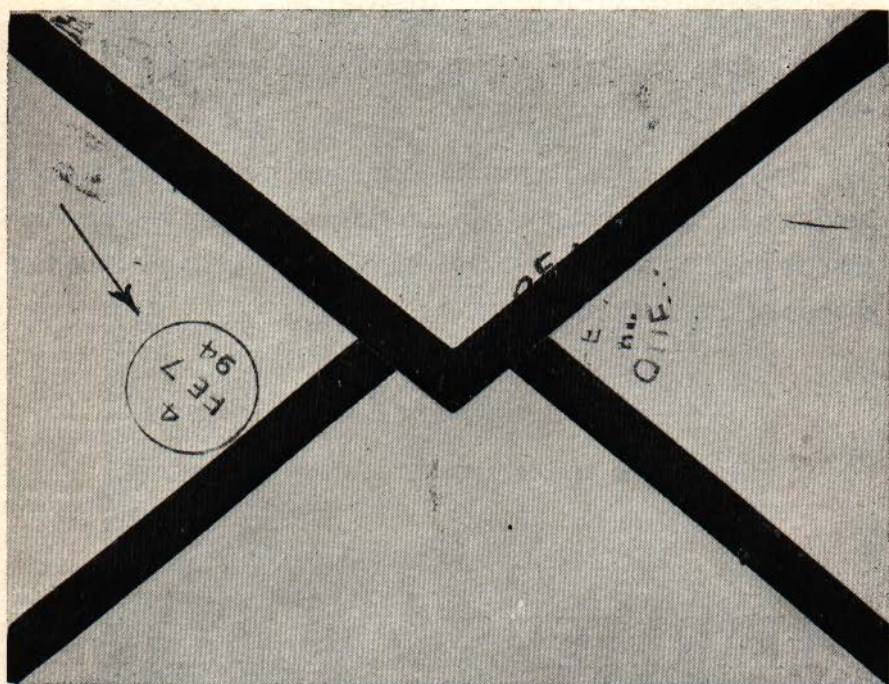


Figure 11 — 4 FE 7 94  
 Used at Montreal, February 7, 1894

# HARMERS

*International*

— Fortieth Year —

WE ARE NOW ACCEPTING PROPERTIES  
TO BE INCLUDED IN OUR FIRST AUCTIONS  
OF THE  
1980-81 SEASON

Whether you have a large collection or a few rarities, Harmers is the plate to sell!

Only by turning in a top performance in disposing of your holdings through auctions can the Harmer Organization maintain its position as *Number One* in the prime philatelic market places of the world.

FOR DETAILS REQUEST OUR BOOKLET

"PHILATELIC SELLING"; IT IS YOUR FOR THE ASKING

## HARMERS *of New York Inc.*

6 WEST 48TH STREET, NY 10036

Telephone: (212) 757-4460 (3 lines) Cable: Harmersale, New York





Burritt, had advocated 3d Ocean Penny Postage, that is, 1d for England, 1d for the ship, and 1d for the land of destination.

Soon after Heaton entered Parliament in 1886, Heaton moved a resolution inviting the government to negotiate with other governments the establishment of Universal Penny Postage. It was opposed by the Government, on financial grounds, and was defeated. He drew up a list of 60 reforms for the Postmaster General, most of which over the years were adopted. By 1890, he had succeeded in reducing international postage from 6d to 2½d, a compromise he did not like, as it was an inconvenient amount for a nation not using decimal coinage.

### Sir Austen Chamberlain

In July 1895, The Marquis of Salisbury formed his second government as Prime Minister of Great Britain, with Austen Chamberlain as Colonial Secretary and the Duke of Norfolk as Postmaster-General. In February of next year, Heaton put before the Colonial Secretary the case for Imperial Penny Postage.

"What we want is some cheap and ready means of bridging over the chasm of distance between our people and the millions of their colonial kindred, of weaving the innumerable delicate threads of private and family affection into a mighty strand that shall bind the Empire. The time is opportune; all we want is a minister who will seize the opportunity from which our Post Office has turned away."

Next year, 1897, during Queen Victoria's Diamond Jubilee, the Empire's premiers assembled in London. When they met Prime Minister Chamberlain on June 24, he declared:

"I should also mention the desire which is widely felt, for an improved postal communication with the colonies. I believe that matter rests entirely with the colonies themselves and that they have revenue difficulties in the matter which have hitherto prevented us from coming to any conclusion. But I confess that I think that one of the very first things to bind together the sister nations is to have the readiest and the earliest possible communication between their several units, and, as far as this country is concerned I believe we should be quite ready to make any sacrifice of revenue that may be required in order to secure a universal penny post throughout the Empire.

### Quinquennial Congress

This Colonial Premiers' Conference was followed the same year by a Quinquennial (five-yearly) Congress of the U.P.U. at Washington. Here, the foreign delegates, aware that every reduction of postage would develop British commerce, voted against a Postal Union penny rate. The British Post Office received Rowland Hill's suggestion of 1837, renewed by Sir James Fergusson in 1891. They proposed to the Colonial Post Offices an imperial 2d postage rate. In 1893 the Canadian Postmaster-General Sir William Mulock, had established—against British protests—a 3 cent (1½d) rate from Canada. Now, the response of Canada was the announcement that from the beginning of 1898 the Canadian 3c (1½d) domestic rate would extend to all of the Empire.

The British Post Office protested that this could not be done without the consent of the Empire. Still hoping to force its 2d rate on the colonies, it proposed a conference on the subject. This conference met in London, at the Westminster Palace Hotel in June and July 1898. The chairman, Postmaster-General the Duke of Norfolk, presided over an imposing array of Postmasters General and representatives from the colonies and India—perhaps the only conference of Empire Postmasters General.

At the first meeting, the Secretary of the Post Office set forth the old objections to the penny rate. The inference drawn was that the British Government had backed off Chamberlain's offer. The Australian delegates accordingly announced their not accepting any postage reduction. This roused the South African delegates, who offered to support a uniform penny rate; and Canada's Mulock, already a supporter of postage reduction, instantly agreed with their proposal.

The British then put up their Postmaster-General, the Duke of Norfolk, to recommend in a paternal way to compromise their conflicting views by accepting the happy medium of the 2d rate.

Mulock, however, proposed penny postage for all parts of the British Empire that would accept it. At the third meeting the attitude of the British delegates to the question of imperial postage was transformed. The Postmaster-General, the Duke of Norfolk, announced that the British

Government gave its unqualified proposal to penny postage. "And so ended the struggle between Mr. Chamberlain and the Post Office," wrote Heaton.

### Christmas Day 1898

July 1898 saw the initiation, although not the completion of penny postage throughout the British Empire. The duty of conveying the news of the introduction of Imperial Penny Postage to the Queen fell to the Duke of Norfolk as Postmaster General.

"When does this come into force?" inquired Her Majesty. "We thought of the Prince's birthday," replied the Duke. In an instant the Queen, now mindful of her supreme authority, had drawn herself up. "And *what* prince?" she inquired in her most icy tone. But the Duke was quite equal to the emergency. "The Prince of Peace, ma'am, on Christmas Day," he replied quickly. Thus it came about that penny postage was established on Christmas Day 1898.

This may be another of those romantic or apocryphal stories such as the one at the beginning of this article, but who knows? The Canadian 2c map stamp certainly appeared in post offices before Christmas Day as postmarks do show.

### A Tough Struggle

Later, Heaton wrote to a Birmingham friend, John Wilson, "The mandarins at St. Martin's-le-Grand had the worst half-hour they ever had in their lives in trying to measure seconds with the powerful Minister. Mr. Chamberlain determined that the people should have the boon, and he was ably seconded by my friends, Mr. Mulock, P.M.G. of Canada, Sir David Tennant, Agent General for the Cape of Good Hope, together with Sir Walter Peace, Agent-General for Natal."

Later, Heaton could write, "Since 1898, when Imperial Penny Postage was introduced, our outward mails have nearly doubled. Every Friday some 250,000 British letters pass through France and Italy for India, Hong Kong, and Australasia—12,000 miles. The postage on each of these letters is 1d. That the moment for action has arrived is indicated by the fact that my friend Sir J. G. Ward, Postmaster-General for New Zealand, is to move a resolution for Universal Penny Postage in the Postal Union Congress at Rome next year.

This news was communicated to Heaton on August 16, 1900, when Ward informed him, "I have much pleasure in informing you that New Zealand will introduce Universal Penny Postage from the 1st January, 1901, as a befitting commemoration of the New Century and adding another link to the chain of Empire."

### Australian Postage

On a writing table Sir John Heniker Heaton kept three envelopes: the first had a 6d New South Wales stamp for a letter weighing less than a third of one ounce, sent to him in England from Sydney in April 1885, the second a 1d, addressed by himself to Australian Governor-General Lord Northcote on April 1, 1905, the third with a 1d stamp dated May 1, 1911, from Melbourne, Australia. It wasn't until 1905 and after a most strenuous struggle that Heaton was able to mail a penny letter to Australia. Two years later he visited there, to have many interviews with leading citizens and M.P.'s, with regard to the rate of postage. Victory was completed in 1911, when Australia's Postmaster-General, Josiah Thomas, addressed the first letter under the penny postal rate to Heaton.

When Great Britain's postal rates to Australia, New Zealand, etc., were reduced, those of Canada fell into line, although the rates for mail going the other way had not yet been diminished.

All right—collectors like myself have been taught practically from our philatelic cradles that Canada's own Sir William Mulock was the man who brought about Imperial Penny Postage. Yet, here we have M.P. Sir John Heniker Heaton put forth clearly as the man who did it—not Mulock, although the latter was an enthusiastic adherent to the idea—after all, in 1893 he reduced postage to Great Britain in spite of opposition from the latter. Heaton's daughter had a natural pride in him, and we have to take account of that. Yet, in 1908, Heaton did get a penny postage introduced between Great Britain and the United States. Heaton first introduced the stamp booklets used in Great Britain. Heaton was nearer the centre of British power than Mulock, and, I think we can credit him as the instigator of Imperial Penny Postage, with Mulock—and others—as eager supporters.

# 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—11¾; 2—11¾; 3—12

T—Top; R—Right; B—Bottom; L—Left

cc—Copies

fig—Frame line gap—a distance of about .4mm.

fr.—Frame

diam—Diameter

V—Vertical

### Ident No. H-9020—A—B

Descr.: H-9020—Short (½ fig) dash to R. of moon. H-9020A—this probably is a faint PF 105 which originally was thought to be on PP 12 but now is on PP 47. H-9020B—Two dots 1½ fig below B under C of Cents. The dots are 1 fig apart.

Other: PF 121

T.P.: H-9020—C6; H-9020A—F7; H-9020B—G4.

P.P.: 47 St. 4

Perf.: 2 Several copies

C-dot: Large, ½ diam from R, Height 3-4.

### Ident No. H-5039-B

Covered earlier with H-5039

Descr.: Slant line (2 fig long) 1½-2 fig below I of Five

### Ident No. H-6045A

Covered earlier with H-6045

Descr.: Dot ½ fig above T fr and ½ fig to R of inner L fr

### Ident No. H-8023A

Covered earlier with H-8023

Descr.: Dot between T frames 1½ fig to R of inner L fr

### Ident No. H-1033B

Covered earlier with H-1033

Descr.: Dash 1½ fig long in inside curved fr over V of Five

### Ident No. H-1036A

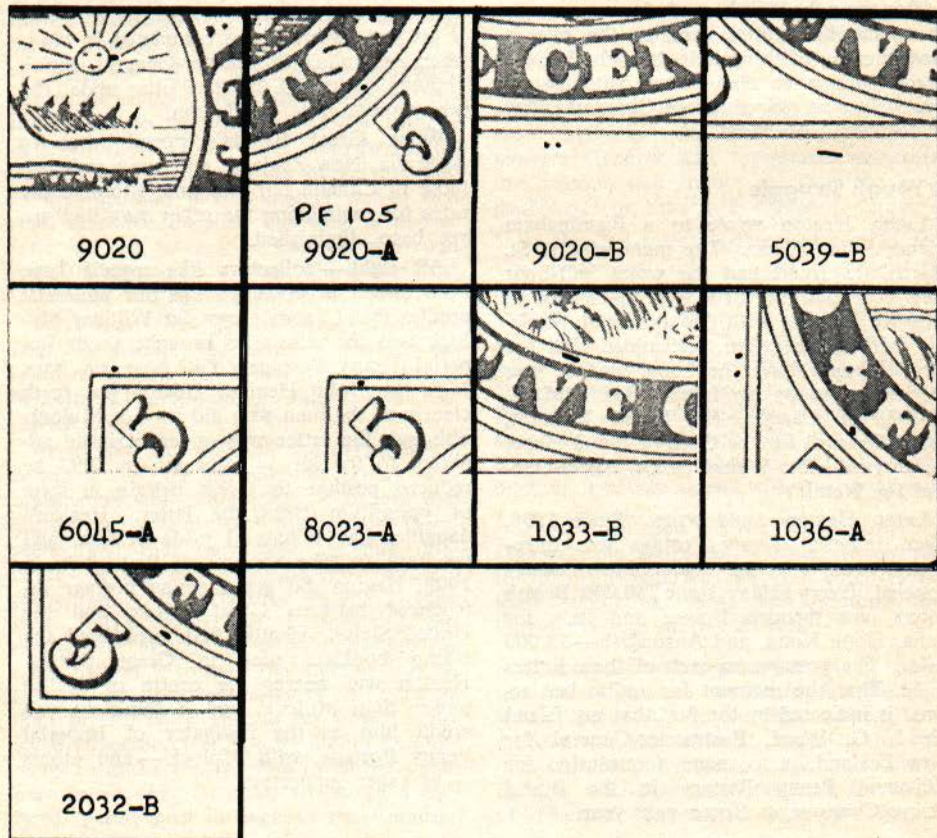
Covered earlier with H-1036

Descr.: Two dots ½ fig outside L fr 5 and 6mm above B outer fr and vertical dash (½ fig long) in inner curved fr below F of Five

### Ident No. 2032B

Covered earlier with H-2032

Descr.: Dash 1 fig long in outer curved fr below FI of Five



# WANTED IMMEDIATELY

All of the following items for an immediate cash settlement at very generous prices:

- 1) Stamp collections of any country (especially internationals and globals).
- 2) Postal history (covers) of the world pre-1900. Anything and everything wanted in early Canada.
- 3) Large post card collections (pre-1925 vintage).

If you have anything described above please contact us immediately or ship to our store registered mail. Larger lots preferred please.

## WE OFFER:

- 1) A very large retail store well stocked with BNA material.
- 2) Regular mail auctions.
- 3) Mail order and want list service for B.N.A., U.S. and G.B. Stamps and Covers.

— PLEASE VISIT US SOON —

## Ameri-Can Stamp Studio

6048 YONGE STREET

WILLOWDALE, ONTARIO M2M 3W5

TELEPHONE (416) 226-2622

HOURS: 9:00 a.m.-5:00 p.m., Monday-Saturday

OWNER: SAM CASUCCIO

# **BNAPEX '80**

**NOVEMBER 6-7-8, 1980 - McALLEN, TEXAS**

Hosts — Prairie Beavers of Texas

## **1980 BNAPS ANNUAL MEETING**

- ✓ Exhibition
- ✓ Seminars
- ✓ Bourse
- ✓ Banquet
- ✓ Get-acquainted party, excursions, social activities

## **PLAN NOW TO ATTEND**

### **For Information, write**

#### **Exhibits**

ED RICHARDSON  
P.O. Box 939  
League City, Texas 77573

#### **Room Reservations**

LEE W. BRANDOM  
P.O. Box 3313  
McAllen, Texas 78501

#### **Bourse**

LARRY W. MARTIN, JR.  
P.O. Box 1061  
Bellaire, Texas 77401

#### **Other**

BARRY SHAPIRO  
(Gen. Chairman, BNAPEX '80)  
P.O. Box 9865  
College Station, Texas 77840

# TOPICS: THE BUSINESS SIDE

## BNAPS ELECTED OFFICERS

**PRESIDENT** Guy des Rivières, 71 rue St. Pierre, Québec, P.Q. G1K 4A4  
**PAST PRESIDENT** Leo J. LaFrance, 27 Underhill Road, Ossining, N.Y. 1062  
**VICE-PRESIDENT** James C. Lehr, 2918 Cheshire Rd., Devon, Wilmington, DE 19810  
**2nd VICE-PRESIDENT** Ed Richardson, P.O. Box 939, League City, Texas 77573  
**TREASURER** Edmund A. Harris, 620-75 Avenue N.W., Calgary, Alta. T2K 0P9  
**SECRETARY** Edward J. Whiting, 25 Kings Circle, Malvern, Pa. 19355  
**BOARD OF GOVERNORS** Ten sittings: Five elected in the even numbered years for four year terms.

**Serving Until Dec. 31, 1980**  
Robert H. Pratt (Chairman of Board)  
William Simpson  
Michael Dicketts  
David Verity  
C. Ronald McGuire

**Serving until Dec. 31, 1982**  
Glenn Hansen  
Trelle Morrow  
Clarence Stillions  
Leo Brandom  
Garvin Lohman

## From the Secretary

**EDWARD J. WHITING**  
25 Kings Circle  
Malvern, Pa. 19355 U.S.A.

## NEW MEMBERS

May 15, 1980

- 3931 Cheshire, Robert S., Bracken Edge, 8 St. Margaret's Lane, Backwell, Bristol BS19 3JR, England  
3942 Berube, Georges, P.O. Box 9991, Ste. Foy, Que. G1V 4C6  
3944 Cunningham, Dr. John A., 235 Albert St., Strathroy, Ont. N7G 1W2  
3945 Sykes, J. Rodney W., 3816-6th St. SW, Calgary, Alta. T2S 2M8  
3964 Bartlet, David W., 350 The East Mall No. 403, Islington, Ont. M9B 3Z7  
3948 Leary, James F. Sr., Box 232, Piscataway, NJ 08854  
3949 Mountain, Philip C., 15911 Alder Pl., White Rock, B.C. V4A 5J1  
3956 Strecko, Michel, 1145, 24e Ave., Ville Saint-Antoine, Que. J7Z 3J1  
3957 Newman, Geoffrey R., 825-50th Ave., Lachine, Que. H8T 2V2  
3958 Willson, Victor L., 2818 Pierre Pl., College Station, TX 77840  
3959 McCurdy, Lyall R., 110 Joicey Blvd., Toronto, Ont. M5M 2T6  
3961 Fournier, Richard M., 527 Charlotte St., Apt. 4, Fredericton, N.B. E3B 1M1  
3965 Rocheleau, Jean, 601 Des Ardennes, Rimouski, Que. G5L 3M4  
3966 Monford, Arthur, 12 Camelia Pl., Hauppauge, NY 11787  
3967 Starr, Irving, 1781 Boudrias St., St. Laurent, Que. H4L 2N2  
3968 Hollenbeck, Martin F., 11341 Earlywood Dr., Dallas, TX 75218  
3969 Manley, George E. L., 126 Ebury St., London SW1W 9QQ, England  
3970 Longcrier, Paul A., P.O. Box 7626, Olympia, WA 98507  
3971 Bruder, Dr. Eugene M., Hawaii Kai Office Bldg., No. 215, 7192 Kalaniana'ole Hwy., Honolulu, HI 96825  
3972 Zucker, Jeffrey P., 1104 Pinehurst Dr., Las Vegas, NV 89109  
3974 Jean, Donald A., C.P. 101, Richmond, Que. J0B 2H0  
3975 Di Maria, Dave, 281 Centre St., Prescott, Ont. K0E 1T0  
3976 Myers, Jack L., 469 E. Curtin St., Bellefonte, PA 16823  
3978 Willson, Keith E., 68 Scarborough Beach Blvd., Toronto, Ont. M4E 2X1  
3979 Fraser, Donald A., 7047 Huntbourne Green N.E., Calgary, Alta. T2K 3X6  
3980 Schoenberger, Klaus R., 7080 Copenhagen Rd. Unit 77, Mississauga, Ont. L5N 2C9  
3981 Kutz, Kenneth J., 7 Whaling Rd., Darien, CT 06820  
3982 Aitken, John D., P.O. Box 1730, Station A, London, Ont. N6A 1K9  
3983 de Rooy, Walter M. A., Hollandsingel 35, 5144 CN Waalwyk, The Netherlands  
3997 Munroe, Campbell Rae, 134 Park Lane Cr., London, Int. N6K 2T8  
4001 Eberhardt, Donald E., 3101 Jackson, Wichita, KS 67204  
4002 Graham, James D., 36 Regent Dr., Dartmouth, N.S. B2Y 3L1  
4004 Bouw, J. Daniel, 86 Center Ave., Little Falls, NJ 07424  
4005 Moore, Douglas B., P.O. Box 536, Williamstown, MA 01267  
4007 Pivnicki, John, 3567 Marlowe Ave., N.D.G., Montreal, Que. H4A 3L8  
4008 Hansen, James F., Sutton Rd., Bradford, NH 03221  
4010 Gordon, Dr. Zane M., 58 Duncannon Dr., Toronto, Ont. M5P 2M2

## RETURNED MAIL

(Information to correct address is needed — this is address of present record)  
(In parentheses after address is the Post Office remark)

- 2661 Wonnacott, Dr. J. Brian, P.O. Box 668, Floydada, TX 79235 (moved)

**NEW LIFE MEMBERS**

- L-3946 Barnett, Emerson J., P.O. Box 862, Oakville, Ont. L6J 5C5  
 L-3977 Palmer, Earl E., 375 St. George St., London, Ont. N6A 3A9

**APPLICATIONS FOR MEMBERSHIP**

Mar. 15-May 15, 1980

- 4011 NEFF, John P., Cranbrook Hill Rd., R.R. 6, Prince George, B.C. V2N 2J4—C. Canada Plate Blocks, mint singles, general. Proposed by E. J. Whiting, L-61.  
 4012 STELZER, George P., 540 Wedge Lane, Longboat Key, FL 33548—C. Canada and Provincial perfins, Officials, covers. Proposed by E. J. Whiting, L-61.  
 4013 MORTON, William J., R.R. 5, Coaticook, Que. J1A 2S4—C. Canada used singles; 1967 Centennial definitives; Tagged/luminescents. Proposed by G. C. Simons, 2908.  
 4014 SHELTON, Martin P., 3422 Hickory Hollow, Spring, TX 77380—C. Canada precancels; squared circle cancels; large queens. Proposed by M. J. Menzel 3225, seconded by E. A. Richardson, 168.  
 4015 DAY, Mrs. Polly, 13430—105 Ave., Surrey, B.C. V3T 1Z4—C. Canada. Proposed by E. A. Harris, 729; seconded by E. J. Whiting, L-61.  
 4016 PEOPLES, Dennis S., 1413 E. 86th St., Indianapolis, IN 46240—C. Newfoundland No. 1. Proposed by C. A. Stillions, 2495.  
 4017 LARSON, Dennis W., 461 Arlington St., Winnipeg, Man. R3G 1Z3—C. Canada first day covers, Canada general. Proposed by G. F. Hansen, 2203.  
 4018 Luciuk, Steven C., 1542 East Heights, Saskatoon, Sask. S7J 3B5—C. Canada flag and squared circle cancels, covers, Semi-official airmail and Newfoundland. Proposed by E. J. Whiting, L-61.  
 4019 O'REILLY, Kevin N. J., 474 Southland Cr., Oakville, Ont. L6L 3N8—C. Canada N.W.T. cancellations, postal history, covers. Also N.W.T. first flight covers( philatelic literature. Proposed by G. J. Noble, 3227.  
 4020 INGLIS, Thomas J., 27 Spring Garden Blvd., St. Catharines, Ont. L2N 3P8—C. Canada perfins on Admirals and '67 definitives; Tagged/ luminescent; Federal revenues; booklet panes. Proposed by E. J. Whiting, L-61.

**RESIGNATION WITHDRAWN**

- 2168 Boker, John R. Jr., 9 Wildwood Rd., Scarsdale, NY 10583

**APPLICATION NOT ACCEPTED**

- 3973 Lamontagne, Jacques, P.O. Box 954, St.-Sauveur, Que. J0R 1R0  
 Failure to provide new references when original references did not respond.

**APPLICATIONS PENDING****For Life Membership**

L-3685 MacRae, Ian C.

L-3884 Soper, Robert B.

**For Regular Membership**

- |                                 |                                    |                          |
|---------------------------------|------------------------------------|--------------------------|
| 3960 Riddock, Neville John      | 3991 Brown, Keith C. V.            | 4003 Lyne, John F.       |
| 3962 Hodgkins, John P.          | 3992 Roushorn, Wilson H.D.         | 4006 Nimo, Dr. Andrew P. |
| 3963 Sismondo, Mrs. Liane G. C. | 3993 Herscovici, Seymour J.        | 4009 Moffat, G. Palmer   |
| 3984 Kessel, John S.            | 3994 Van Oudenaren, Hendrikus      | 4010 Gordon, Dr. Zane M. |
| 3985 Steeves, A. E.             | 3995 Moskal, David A.              |                          |
| 3986 Boucek, Dr. Richard J.     | 3996 Gardner, Abraham B.           |                          |
| 3987 Hinds, Norman C. Jr.       | 3998 Stratton, John H.             |                          |
| 3988 York, David A.             | 3999 Boone, Mel A.                 |                          |
| 3989 Harris, D. Robin           | 4000 Denovan, W. Alexander (Sandy) |                          |
| 3990 McLaughlin, David Merwyn   |                                    |                          |

**DECEASED**

- 575 Baresch, Leopold, G12 Marine Gate, Marine Parade, Brighton, Sussex, England  
 1858 Williams, Arthur L. J., 1612 Madison Ave., Utica, NY 13501  
 1342 Day, Walter T., 13430—105 Ave., Surrey, B.C. V3T 1Z4  
 717 White, Thomas D. L., R.R. 1, Port Washington, B.C. V0N 2T0  
 645 Billings, F. L., No. 32, 94—George Henry Blvd., Willowdale, Ont. M2J 1E7

**RESIGNATIONS**

- 2215 Bocker, C. E., P.O. Box 413, Geneva, NY 14456  
 1697 Matthews, Thomas A., 2500 Signal Hill Rd., Springfield, OH 45504  
 3149 Potter, John H., 402 Country Club Cr., Mississauga, Ont. L5J 2P8  
 3679 Smegal, Edward, Box 142, Deep River, Ont. K0J 1P0  
 1432 Davies, Chesterton M., 6 Goodwill Ave., Charlottetown, P.E.I. C1A 3C6  
 1572 Mangold, Carl Rene, 4145 Blueridge Cr., Montreal, Que. H3H 1S7

**ADDRESS CHANGES**

- 3121 Barolet, Roger, 20 Rhone Blvd., Apt. 415, St. Lambert, Que. ———  
 3303 Gschwendtner, Joseph G., 6524 E. Costilla Pl., Englewood, CO 80112  
 2851 Guggenheim, Max, Leuengasse 2A, CH 4007, Basel, Switzerland  
 3569 Laffin, Daniel J., 4835 S. A1A Hwy., Melbourne Beach, FL 32951  
 4003 Lyne, John F., 7840 Lochside Dr., Apt. 302, R.R. 1, Saanichton, B.C. V0S 1M0



- 3411 Nelson, Dave, P.O. Box 1472, San Luis Obispo, CA 93406  
 3723 Sheryer, Richard A., 3185 Corrigan Dr., Mississauga, Ont. L4Y 3C8  
 L-2848 Churley, Gerald H., P.O. Box 57, New Westminster, B.C. V3L 4X9  
 3478 Burnett, John T., 60 Chickoring Rd., Jackson, TN 38301  
 3755 Curtis, Derrick C., 3816 Westview Dr., Terrace, B.C. V8G 2S5  
 3753 Burgers, Hendrik, 3229 Bannan Way, Ottawa, Ont. K1T 1T2  
 1498 Clark, Emerson A., P.O. Box 6788, Burbank, CA 91510  
 2297 Fowles, George, 2 Cordwell Villa, Aston Rd., Wem, Shropshire, England SY4 5JE  
 2855 Kalbfleisch, James G., 140 Manchester Rd., Kitchener, Ont. N2B 1A2  
 3649 Leitch, Malcolm F., 4336 West 10th Ave., Apt. 1, Vancouver, B.C. V6R 2H7  
 2090 Murphy, Brian D., 8/235 Cooper St., Ottawa, Ont. K2P 0G2  
 3430 Parkin, John M. H., 12 Lime Grave, Ashbourne, Derbyshire, England DE6 1HP  
 1274 Hadley, Fred R., 1355 Winter St., Suite 309, White Rock, B.C. V4B 3Y2  
 3491 Milavsky, B., Apartado 5985, Caracas 1010, Venezuela  
 2091 Pekonen, William 202—11961—88th Ave., Delta, B.C. V4C 3C9  
 3163 Middleton, Erick R., 4707 Beaver Creek, Austin, TX 78759  
 3334 Poore, Elwood S., 302 South Denton, Gainesville, TX 76240  
 3884 Soper, Robert B., 5550 Stanley Pl., Halifax, N.S. B3K 2E7  
 2531 Soanes, Dr. Sidney V., P.O. Box 458, Nobleton, Ont. L0G 1N0  
 3988 York, David A., 1207 Hillcrest Rd., Akron, PA 17501  
 3972 Zucker, Jeffrey P., 1104 Pinehurst Dr., Las Vegas, NV 89109  
 2959 MacKay, F. A., 15280 Columbia Ave., White Rock, B.C. V4B 1J6  
 2315 Kulikoski, Mike M., 627 Alberta Ave. S.E., Calgary, Alta. T2G 4K5  
 1471 Poole, Charles, 5 Mayo Ave., Nepean, Ont. K2E 6X3  
 3722 Bollinger, J. P., c/o A. Horrigan, 1174 E. Main St., Space 170, El Cajon, CA 92021  
 3469 Thompson, Violet Mary, R.R. 3, Crofton Rd., Ganges, B.C. V0S 1E0  
 3404 Hogg, C. Leigh, P.O. Box 8101, Bridgeport, Ont. N2K 2B6  
 3610 Riesenfeld, Sanford, 9723 Wickenburg, Houston, TX 77031  
 3293 Harding, David, 928 Southgate St., Apt. 403, Victoria, B.C. V8V 2Y2  
 2704 Machum, Lloyd A., 933 Smythe St., Fredericton, N.B. E3B 3G8

## B.N.A. COVERS

We always have over 5,000 B.N.A. covers in stock

Selections gladly sent B.N.A.P.S members

on approval

## NEW ENGLAND STAMP COMPANY

BNAPS

Established 1893

ASDA

643 FIFTH AVENUE SOUTH

NAPLES, FLORIDA, U.S.A. 33940

## MAIL AUCTIONS

### EVERY TWO MONTHS

- ★ CANADA AND PROVINCES
- ★ UNITED STATES
- ★ BR. COMMONWEALTH
- ★ FOREIGN
- ★ LARGE LOTS

Subscriptions \$7.00 per year

Write today for our next sale

### VANCE AUCTIONS LTD.

Box 267 - Smithville, Ontario, Canada

L0R 2A0

## Canada, Newfoundland And Other B.N.A. Public Auctions

Basutoland, Falkland Islands  
and other British Common-  
wealth. Mint, Used, On Cover,  
Single Rarities, Collections, Ac-  
cumulations Bought and Sold.

### JOHN H. TALMAN

BOX 70, ADELAIDE STREET P.O.

TORONTO, ONT. M5C 2H8

PHONE (416) 863-1465

Visit our store at 37 Victoria Street,  
Downtown Toronto

## MINT CANADA PRE-WAR

Specializing in  
ADMIRALS  
and

19th CENTURY COVERS

### LESLIE GRAY

2250 CHANCERY LANE  
OAKVILLE, ONTARIO  
L6J 6A3

BNAPS - CSDA - RPSC

## CANADIAN REVENUES

100 Different Canadian Revenues \$15.00

Want Lists invited

Regular Mailsales and Newsletters

16 page illustrated Canada

Revenue Price List 25c

### E. S. J. VAN DAM LTD.

P.O. BOX 300

BRIDENORTH, ONTARIO, CANADA

K0L 1H0

# Lyman's

Preserving  
Tradition while  
keeping up to date.

Lyman's Standard Catalogue of Canada-  
BNA Postage Stamps features First Day  
Covers, Checklists, a Grading Guide and  
full colour reproductions. Lyman's has  
something to offer both beginners and  
experts. Available from dealers or from:

Charlton International Publishing Inc.  
299 Queen Street West  
Toronto, Ontario, Canada  
M5V 1Z9

# MORE ADMIRAL COVERS

by ALAN STEINHART



Figure 1

Figure 1 shows an interesting combination paying the 2c one ounce first class letter rate with 1c War Tax. It's dated at Port Hope, Ont., on Feb. 6, 1925 and has a Keene, Ont. receiving datestamp on the reverse of Feb. 7, 1925. The franking is a

1c green coil perf. 8 vertically and a 2c green perf. 12 horizontally coil stamps (No. 133). Covers used commercially with the 2c green perf. 12 coil are quite scarce especially in this early period.



Figure 2

— Photos: Philately In Print, Toronto

A cover to China is shown in figure 2 dated Nov. 5, 1919 from Toronto franked with two 3c brown and a 2c carmine Admiral stamps paying the 5c U.P.U. one ounce letter rate plus 3c for the second ounce. On the reverse are a "Shanghai Br. P.O. B Ja 1 20 1" datestamp of the British

Post Office in Shanghai, a boxed "B.P.O. to C.P.O. Shanghai 1 Jan 20" (British Post Office to Chinese Post Office) and a Chinese Post Office datestamp. Multiple U.P.U. rate covers especially to China are not commonly seen.



Figure 3

Figure 3 shows a cover franked the 5c U.P.U. one ounce letter rate mailed at London, Ont. dated Jan. 13, 1915 addressed to Berlin. World War I was on and so mail service to Germany was suspended and

the cover received a "NON-TRANSMISSIBLE" blue handstamp at London. It was returned to the sender with an additional London datestamp of Jan. 14, 1915.



Figure 4

Fig. 4 shows a No. 10 envelope franked with a 7c red brown Admiral stamp paying the double 3c Empire rate to Scotland plus 1c War Tax. This stamp could not pay any single rate and will probably be found used

alone paying this rate or the triple domestic rate with War Tax. It is a most unusual stamp to find on cover paying a proper rate by itself in period.



Figure 5

Figure 5 shows a pair of 10c plum Admiral stamp on cover paying the 10c U.P.U. one ounce letter rate to Nicaragua plus 10c for registration dated Dec. 31, 1921 at Rimouski, Que. On the reverse are tran-

sit datestamp of Montreal, New York and Nicaragua. This U.P.U. rate was effective Oct. 1, 1921 and the 10c blue Admiral stamp to pay this rate was not issued until February 1922.



Figure 6

Figure 6 shows a cover franked with a 2c + 1c brown War Tax stamp paying the proper 2c one ounce first class letter rate to the United States plus 1c War Tax dated April 5, 1917 at Calgary, Alta. It was censored leaving the country probably at Calgary and a Censor Tape was applied and endorsed "No. 25-CL JHR" and "A.O.A." It is unusual to have two different censors initialling the same cover. Something of

value was found in the cover and so it was registered at no charge to the sender or recipient and forwarded to the addressee. This free registration has been written up by Horace Harrison who described a similar usage at Vancouver. I have another pair of covers showing the same usage at Vancouver and Montreal, so I believe we can state now this was a common practice at censor stations across Canada.

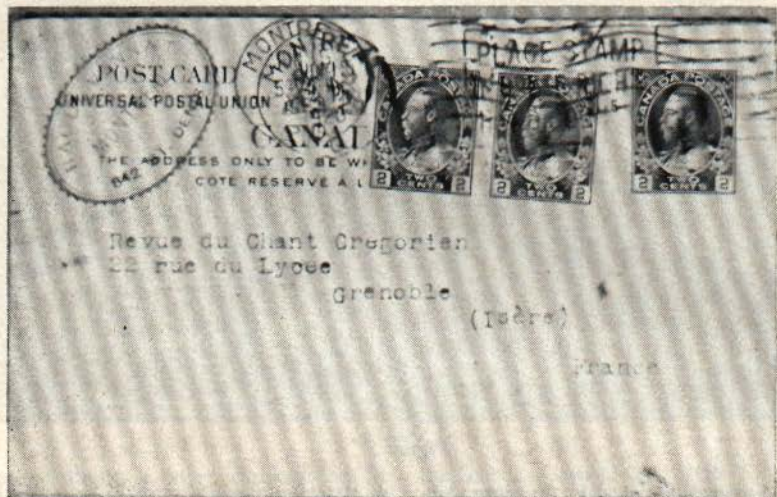


Figure 7

Figure 7 shows the scarce 2c Admiral blue U.P.U. postcard used with two 2c green Admiral stamps paying the 6c U.P.U. postcard rate to France dated June 15, 1923. This rate was effective Oct. 1, 1921.

The 2c U.P.U. card used properly is scarce and used with additional franking to pay the 6c U.P.U. postcard rate is rare. In fact, this usage could be unique.

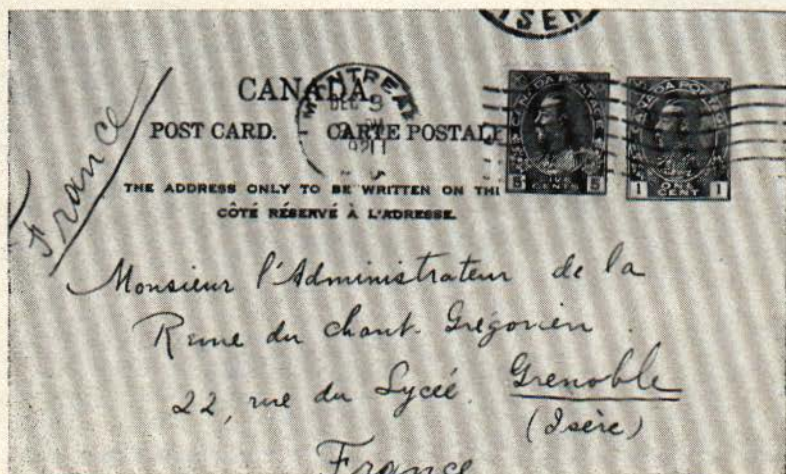


Figure 8

Figure 8 shows another postcard from the same correspondence as figure 7 using the 1c green bilingual postal stationery card additionally franked with a 5c blue Admiral to pay the 6c U.P.U. postcard rate

dated Dec. 9, 1921 to France. There are probably other such cards in existence but this is the first one I have seen with this franking.

## BOOK REVIEW

*Fakes & Forgeries of New Brunswick & Prince Edward Island*, by Captain R. B. Mitchell.

Being on the sick list is hardly the time to review any book let alone a book on forgeries. I am, nevertheless, grateful for the opportunity for it helps pass the time and enables me to reminisce. Even after 20 years I can recall vividly George Post, the celebrated dealer of Frankfurt, trying very hard to maintain his composure while I methodically searched through a chocolate box crammed with Canadian forgeries. I cannot, however, recall the reason I did not buy everything, especially when he wanted to end the agony by offering me the entire box for only 10 pfennigs a stamp. Maybe at the time, I did not have enough pfennigs or maybe my mind was on frauleins.

*Fakes & Forgeries of N.B. & P.E.I.* is a fascinating sequel to Captain Mitchell's *Nova Scotia Fakes & Forgeries*. It is an excellent attempt to collate the interesting conclusions of many writers (often with divergent opinions) on this subject. Like his earlier book, the author deals with each stamp on the basis of cancellation, color, printing and design errors created by their creators. He also unravels the mysterious P.E.I. die proofs and values them "worth framing to decorate one's study or den!" The price of this book is \$5.50 postpaid and is available from the author; 2025 Popular Street, Halifax, N.S. Recommended.

— Stan Lum

## BRITISH EMPIRE and BNA

We carry one of the largest stocks including specialists material. Want lists accepted. Why not drop us a line.

**Peter Singer**

P.O. Box 67548, Station "O"  
Vancouver, B.C., Canada  
V5W 3T9

Members: A.S.D.A., B.P.A.,  
P.T.S., etc.

## SPECIALIZED CANADA

With strength in Canadian Cancels

## GREENWOOD STAMP CO.

TEL. 1-613/257-5453

216 MAILEY DR.

CARLETON PLACE, ONT. K7C 3X9

## CANADIAN COVERS WANTED

Ontario towns, squared circles, western, RPOs, military. Flags, rates, etc. (Also better cancels on stamp). Have same to offer.

**GRAHAM J. NOBLE**

P.O. Box 80  
Kingston, Ontario K7L 4V6

---

# CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

---

RATES: 15 cents per word per insertion, payable with copy in advance. Copy for classified advertisements should be sent to Dr. Groten, Box 30, Fishkill, N.Y. 12524, U.S.A.

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.

---

## FOR SALE

---

POSTCARDS—Neudin 1980 France/International Catalogue, 500 pp., 40,000 prices, 350 illus., 1,000 addresses \$18.50 plus \$1.00 shipping. D. Anderson, 3070 Le Boulevard, Montreal H3Y 1R7.

---

## WANTED

---

LARGE DOUBLE RING — 1832-1851 Beauharnois, Brome, Cocona, Carleton (Baie des Chaleurs), Cowansville, Gaspé Basin, Grondines, Kamouraska, La Beauce, Lacolle, Longueuil, Maskinongé, Metis, Portneuf, Ste-Geniève, St-Roch l'Achigan, Shefford, Sutton, Waterloo. Guy des Rivières, Q.C. 71 rue St-Pierre, Québec G1K 4A4.

PRE-1900 DATES — on stamp or cover of these British Columbia towns: Creston, Delta, Discovery, Drynoch, Duncan, Eagle Pass, Eholt, Elko, Empire Valley, English Point, Fort St. James, Glacier, Glenemma, Gordon Ranch, Grantham. Write J. A. Pike, 5805 Balsam St., Apt. 801, Vancouver, B.C. V6M 4B8.

## CANADA WANTED

BUYING—Canada Postage Due plate blocks and marginal markings before J21 including covers; and Canada Commonwealth and International UPU Reply Coupons in presentable condition; all types. Contact Andrew Chung, McMaster University, P.O. Box 299, Hamilton, Ontario L8S 1C0. Will reply promptly.

---

## BUY, SELL, EXCHANGE

---

CANADIAN POSTAL STATIONERY — wanted to buy or trade, including special order envelopes, railway express cards and precancelled cards. Dick Staecker, 384 Regal Drive, London, Ont. N5Y 1J7.

---

**GET TOGETHER  
AND FORM  
A REGIONAL GROUP**

---

---

**WHY NOT SEND US AN ARTICLE  
OR A LETTER FOR PUBLICATION  
IN BNA TOPICS?**

---



# WHY P.T. ?

"P.T." is the accepted abbreviation for "Private Treaty", which is a method for bringing buyers and sellers together without the risks of Auction. Over three years ago we began to develop this much needed alternative market for the philatelic community. In our latest list there are over 1,000 world-wide lots valued at well over 300,000 dollars.

## THE ADVANTAGES FOR THE SELLER BY PRIVATE TREATY ARE:

1. The price that the lot is to be sold for is agreed upon prior to sale. Very knowledgeable sellers may be able to set the price themselves, while others prefer to accept help and advice from us. Surprisingly often, we can suggest prices that are far higher than the seller expected. Our advice is based on twenty-eight years experience in the booming Toronto market.
2. Private Treaty can often be a very speedy method of sale, sometimes within days or weeks. There is no need to wait for the next scheduled auction.
3. Our personal contacts developed over many years allow us to place a huge variety of lots very quickly.
4. Commission rates are competitive (10-20%). Clearly it is to our advantage to get as much money as possible for your material. If a dealer were to buy outright and use his own expensive risk capital, the owner of the stamps, usually ends up with less money.
5. Settlements are made in less than a week after sale. Auction houses take thirty to forty-five days after the sale; often up to six months from receipt of material before payment.

## THE ADVANTAGES FOR THE BUYER BY PRIVATE TREATY ARE:

1. You are never an underbidder at our sales! As the first cash buyer the lot is yours.
2. Our prices are always close to the market because we will not accept a lot for P.T. sale that does not give the new owner fair value for the money.
3. There is *always* a large range of lots priced from \$10 to \$10,000, and you do not have to wait for the next auction date.
4. You buy after careful, deliberate consideration without the pressure of the competitive auction situation.
5. All separately described items are guaranteed genuine. Should they prove otherwise, they may be returned for full refund.

Our task as the P.T. Specialist is to be fair to both the buyer and the seller, giving competent, discreet personal service with special attention to your particular needs. Many of our P.T. clients are, of course, both contented buyers and satisfied sellers. Private Treaty may well be the best way for you to convert those parts of your collection that are static and now of less interest to you into cash you can use to expand your more exciting current collection.

We are proud of our service and we would be pleased to help you as either a P.T. buyer or seller!

May we mail you our latest list of P.T. offerings?

## JIM A. HENNOK LTD.

43 Adelaide East  
Toronto, Ontario  
Canada M5C 1J4  
Tel. (416) 363-7757

## OFFICIAL NOTICE

### Article IV of the Constitution — Section 3. Elections

A President, both Vice-Presidents, Treasurer and Secretary shall be so elected by ballot biennially in the even-numbered years. Five (5) members of the Board of Governors shall be elected in the even-numbered years, for a term of four (4) years. Two (2) such members shall be from Canada, two (2) from the United States and the fifth at large.

Nominations for offices may be filed with the Chairman of the Nominations Committee or the Secretary by any Regional Group of the Society or by any five (5) members in good standing. Nominations to be published in *BNA Topics* no later than ninety (90) days prior to the Convention and Annual Meeting.

#### Report of the Nominating Committee for 1980

The BNAPS Nomination Committee for 1980 places in nomination for the 1980 election the following candidates:

FOR PRESIDENT ..... JAMES C. LEHR OF DELAWARE  
FOR 1st VICE-PRESIDENT ..... MICHAEL B. DICKETTS OF ONTARIO  
FOR 2nd VICE-PRESIDENT ..... ROBERT H. PRATT OF WISCONSIN  
FOR TREASURER ..... EDMUND A. HARRIS OF ALBERTA  
MARVA A. PAIGE OF VIRGINIA  
FOR SECRETARY ..... EDWARD J. WHITING OF PENNSYLVANIA  
FOR BOARD OF GOVERNORS

(Five to be elected — two from Canada, two from United States and one at large)

RUSSELL B. ALLISON OF NEW JERSEY      WILLIAM L. SIMPSON OF ONTARIO  
LEO J. LaFRANCE OF NEW YORK      JOHN S. SIVERTS OF DELAWARE  
C. RONALD MCGUIRE OF ONTARIO      HARRY SUTHERLAND OF ONTARIO  
WILMER C. ROCKETT OF  
PENNSYLVANIA

Respectfully submitted,

LEO J. LaFRANCE, *Chairman, Nominations Committee*

### 1935 SILVER JUBILEES

#### COMPLETE SETS

Mint. N.H. H. Used. F. VF  
FREE Price List

Stamped SAE #10 Envelope Please

**B&J STAMP CO.**

P.O. BOX 27611, SAN FRANCISCO CA 94127

### LITERATURE

#### NEW BOOKS AND OLD TITLES

If we haven't got what you want  
we'll make every effort to get it

#### Philately in Print

Box 72, Station A  
Toronto, Ontario M5W 1X4

# Letters & Announcements

Northampton, Mass.  
May 29, 1980

Dear Mr. Hayter:

Am visiting my sister here, but wanted to let you know that there is an error in the last sentence of my article in *Topics* (the March-April issue).

This is my error, and I tried to correct it, before the article — "Letters Exchanged via England Between B.N.A. and France" — went to print. However, I must have been too late. Could you please print the correction in a future edition of *Topics*? The error occurs in the last sentence of the article and should read . . . "was in effect until after the Franco-German War." I originally wrote it . . . "until July 1870" which is wrong.

Many thanks, dear Editor.  
—Maggie

## BNA-France via England

I refer to Maggie Toms' article published in your March/April edition on letters exchanged via England between British North America and France 1844-75.

Figure 23 illustrates one of the two usages prepaid with 12½ penny currency or 10d sterling via London to France.

Figure 24 which has been turned down by the Royal Philatelic Society as having the 6d stamp added, originally came from the Reford and Fairbanks collection, and it has a description for the rate which I find completely incomprehensible.

Surely, the mail charge would have been similar to Figure 24, as to Figure 23, with a further amount payable for registration. As I understand it, the registered rate from Canada to Great Britain was 7½d and I would imagine the rate was similar or slightly higher to France at this time. I would thus expect the cover to have 1s 8d currency, which would mean instead of the 6d stamp, there would be a 10d stamp, which probably fell off at an earlier date.

The garbled break down of rates, such as the rate from Great Britain to France was 4d, and double this for a registered

leter, which would have been paid with a Canadian stamp of 10d currency — must be nonsense. Canadian stamps were never issued to prepay parts of postage to Great Britain and France.

I will not add any further comments referring to the balance of the breakdown of postage, as they are similarly misconstrued.

—W. E. Lea, London

## M. Toms replies

I apologize for the garbled explanation, and what W. E. Lea considers the misconception in the breakdown of postage regarding Figure 24 of the article in question. It was merely an attempt on my part to provide a logical and reasonable explanation of the evidence in the photocopy of the cover. It was not meant to imply that a Canadian postage stamp paid British postage. It was meant to explain the fact that Great Britain forwarded this letter to France under the terms provided for in the 1856 Anglo-French Convention in the same manner as letters posted in the Mother Country. I had no knowledge of the past history of this cover, and perhaps the 6d stamp was added, and perhaps it was not.

Certainly another 10d cy stamp would be indicated for this cover, as this would then be an amount exactly equal to the postage rate. The confusion arises for me because of the uncertainty of the date that this rate became operative in Canada. One would think it became operative at the same time as the convention did, which was January 1, 1857. But I have not been able to determine this. Perhaps another reader will be able to supply this information.

Boggs, in the "Postage Stamps and Postal History of Canada", Vol. II, No. 29, page 19B, indicates a date for this rate. He gives April 1, 1859, and this appears to be an initial date. But he also gives this same date, which likewise appears to be an initial date, for the 7½d cy registration fee on letters for the United Kingdom. Whereas Mr. Harrison in his book "Canada's Registry System 1827-1911" (page 23), says in

regard to registered letters to the United Kingdom. . . . "it was not until Jan. 1, 1858, that the Imperial Post Office Department established a registry fee of 6d stg (7½d cy) on Colonial letters to or from the United Kingdom".

So perhaps the 1859 date that Boggs gives for both France and Great Britain is some sort of printing error. If the rate for registered letters to France of an amount exactly equal to the postage rate was not operative at the time of the cover under discussion, than the amount of postage on the cover might be what was required.

Because of this uncertainty, it seemed appropriate to apply the *principle* of registration to this letter that was indicated in the 1856 Anglo-French Convention as being applicable on letters posted in Great Britain and addressed to France. You may not agree with this procedure, which I must admit is somewhat like using the back door, but the analysis was written as a possible explanation, which I still think it is.

## Catalogue Vacuum?

A number of years ago a chance encounter with *Canada Specialized* the catalogue published by Philatelic Publishers Company, started me on the road to collecting Canadian stamps on a specialized level.

As the years passed and my knowledge of Canadian philately grew, I became more and more dissatisfied with this catalogue which, unfortunately, is the best and most comprehensive catalogue now available. While certain areas have been covered in professional detail, e.g. the works of Gronbeck-Jones, Pugh, Rose, Keane & Hughes, etc., there does not exist a comprehensive catalogue containing work of the stature of these authors.

If a catalogue was published of Canadian philately with the detail of a Scott's U.S. Specialized or a Zumstein Specialized (Switzerland) or a Gibbons Specialized (Great Britain), I, and I believe other collectors of Canadian stamps, would support such a catalogue and would be willing to pay a substantial price for the same.

There is a vacuum to be filled. It is time we had a first rate catalogue.

—Donald S. Hecht



## Kraemer Moves

James E. Kraemer, a steady contributor to *Topics*, has left his position as manager of the National Postal Museum, Ottawa, for another job with the Post Office Department.

Ten years with the Museum, he organized and guided it through its formative years. It now has a new site, much expanded, in the heart of Ottawa.

A fellow of the Royal Philatelic Society of Canada, and fellow of the Royal Philatelic Society, London, Kraemer is also a member of the British North America Philatelic Society's Order of the Beaver. He will not lose touch with BNAPS. As general chairman for BNAPS 1981 convention to be held in Ottawa, September 24-25 next year, his many friends will be able to renew acquaintance with him then — if not at some prior gathering.

## Fred L. Billings

In announcing the death of Fred L. Billings in the last issue, we regret his age was given as 94. His actual age was 68.

## Cello-Paqs

The article on Canada's Cello-Paqs in the January-February *Topics* contains a good deal of information on this unique facet of Canada's postal issues. I find, however, that some of the information is open to question.

In Tables IV and VI the size of the labels in Types 1 and 2 should be given as 62 x 37mm, rather than 62 x 72mm (Table 1 list, Nos. 1a and 2a).

Also, the wording on the white rectangles on Paq Type 12 is blue, not red, as indicated, (Table 1 list Nos. 5d, 14a and 15a).

The Cameo 4c pane in Paq Type 11, list No. 4b, is found on fluorescent paper. I question whether the Cameo 5c, 405, in Paq 4, list No. 5a, exists.

— C. F. Black

## Early Parcel Post

I have read with great interest Charles de Volpi's article and accompanying letter in the March-April BNA *Topics* on "Domestic Parcel Post".

I would like, though, to try to clarify one statement in his letter. He says that in my article in the November-December issue I was "definitely wrong". He does not say about what I was wrong, though. He does not deny that the facts about the new parcel post service introduced in 1914 quoted there are correct.

It is obvious that Mr. de Volpi is referring to the rates for parcels given in my article for the time previous to the 1914 change. The quote on that gave the impression that those were the rates established in the Victorian period, whereas he can show that this is incorrect. Also, no mention was made in my writing that there were already special parcel post rates back to 1859.

I have no argument over these corrections—indeed I welcome them. My only complaint is his saying that I was wrong, when I made it quite clear that my article consisted entirely of quotations from two articles written by others in 1914, and was not based on original research of my own.

I can console myself with the thought that if my little opus could lead to such a

well-researched and illustrated article as Mr. de Volpi has bestowed on us, my effort has not been completely useless.

—Max Rosenthal

## Calgary Society Moves

The Calgary Philatelic Society has moved to a new meeting place. The club will meet monthly on the second and fourth Wednesday in the Fort Calgary Interpretive Centre, 750—9th Avenue, S.E. with meetings at 7:30 p.m.

For further information contact Don Fraser, publicity director, (403) 274-7411.

Have you put the June-July *Topics* to bed?

A case of Day & Smythies Fancy Cancels has been found. I contacted Mike Dicketts and we agree that we should sell at \$7.50 each. No dealers' orders.

Seems that John H. M. Young's office were housecleaning one of his back rooms and found it. Would you believe that Bob Woolley had ordered it when he was looking after the Book Dept.

Sincerely yours,  
(Mrs.) Doris Hollingshead

P.S.: Sent this once again to the wrong address. Just got my *Topics*, realise my error should be May-June.

Doris

## Aero/Astro Philatelic Exhibit

Canadian collectors with aerophilatelic and astrophilatelic material will note with interest the first aero/astro philatelic exhibition planned for Switzerland next year.

Sponsored by the International Philatelic Federation (FIP), the exhibition is being organized by the Union of Swiss Philatelic Societies at Lucern in the Swiss Transport Museum, March 20-29, 1981.

For more information, write R. K. Malott, 16 Harwick Crescent, Ottawa, Ontario, Canada K2H 6R1.



# The RPO Cowcatcher

Lewis M. Ludlow

Gamlen Far East, No. 303, No. 1 Iwata Bldg.

10-18 Higashi Gotanda 5-chome, Shinagawa-ku, Tokyo 141, Japan

## Newfoundland

For our specialists in Newfoundland T.P.O.s, the hammer analysis of the Newfoundland listings moves on apace in the R.P.O. Study Group Newsletter. Presentation has now been completed through N-50, and it would appear that the work on this project will be finished this year, subject to the number of Newsletters available. Already collectors are coming with supplemental information which will be published in the Newsletter as we go along. Further, Bob Pratt has kindly advised us of some new proof data with which we were not familiar, and this will greatly assist our hammer analysis work of Newfoundland.

## Another Train Wreck

A few years ago, Jim Lehr sent to us an R.P.O. strike which we picked up as a new listing, W-87W, M. JAW & CAL. R.P.O./?, Type 4?. As illustrated in Fig. 1, this can-

cellation reads exactly the same as W-87, Type 17A, but it appeared to be a rimless Type 4 cancellation in contrast to W-87, which has an external ring. The bottom portion of Jim's strike was missing; however, it seemed that there was sufficient to warrant a new listing.

Further study has clarified the situation on this R.P.O., and we must advise that rather than being a separate listing, it is merely a very worn hammer of W-87, No. 4. As illustrated in Fig. 2, by April 6, 1945, the upper portion of this W-87 hammer was completely worn away; thus, when Jim's strike of December 16, 1946, (Fig. 1) appeared, it was understandably thought to be a rimless strike and a new listing. Chordal measurements have confirmed that these two strikes are one and the same hammer, and accordingly W-87W is herewith delisted. Jim is in full agreement about our rationale and quite philosophic about the fate of his discovery.

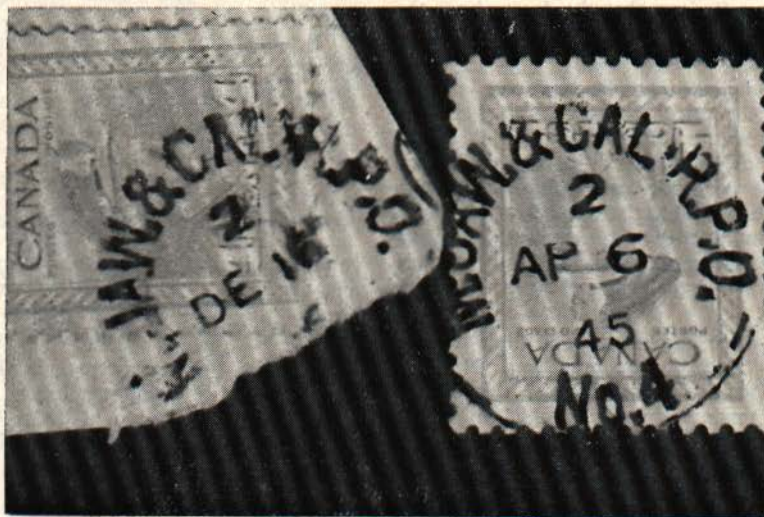


Figure 1

Figure 2

## Clerk R.P.O.s

Our catalogue is replete with R.P.O. cancellations which include the names or initials of specific railway clerks, most of which are extremely rare and avidly sought. There are those among the purists who feel that such cancellations should not be included in our listings since their use as dating or cancelling devices was not only not authorized but was specifically disapproved, and/or further because numerous such clerk strikes are known only on facing slips, those slips inserted in mail bags to identify specific individuals involved in the processing of mails. We feel that this position is too narrow, and strongly stand on the listing of clerk strikes, both those currently existent as well as those that will be discovered in the future.

Railway clerks, like most humans, are fallible, and the use of these clerk strikes represents a practice which, if not condoned, was certainly tolerated, despite the

occasional effort at correction. Assuredly, there were those who opted for the ego aspect of recognition; however, for the most part, we expect these clerk strikes saw use simply because it was less time consuming to handle one striking device rather than two. For whatever reason, it is to be noted, for example in the Quebec Section, of the total of approximately 140 clerk name or initial listings, we are aware of at least 103, or over 73%, that are known on stamp or cover, and there may be even more. Facing slips strikes are helpful in that they identify what to look for in postal use. The listing of Q-284, SHER. & MONT. R.P.O./A. L. VALLEE, Type 6E, was first generated from use on a facing slip. Now, however, Ross Gray has discovered an extraordinary piece, Fig. 3, apparently a bag tag, with a 50c and a \$1.00 Admiral, wherein the Q-284 strike fully ties the latter. This is truly a superb item for an R.P.O. collection.



Figure 3

## Unknown Clerk Strikes

Speaking of clerk R.P.O.s, illustrated herewith are five which are currently unlisted since they lack some essential piece or pieces of information. The first, Fig. 4, in overlay of two 2c Edward, gives a single ring in light blue (photographed through red filter), reading C. E. Larochelle/LEVIS & .....; the set reads Tr./9/30 SEP/1907. For this cancellation, we have all identified except the name of the second terminus. There is no Train 9 known for any Levis listing; however, if we consider that this "9" is inverted, and thus this is really Train 6, then we could feel comfortable that the second terminus is Sherbrooke, the only Levis listing for Train 6. The word SHERBROOKE would fit the spacing concept, for a Type 12E; however, SHER. R.P.O. would also fit the available space, for a Type 18A. From existing records, train schedules or partial strikes, can any-

one help complete the picture on this unknown?

Without much question, Fig. 5 is Q-52A, April 9, 1912, with (LEVI)S & SHERBROO(KE), Type 6G, across the bottom; this much appears confirmed by Train 6 and the spacing. Equally without doubt, this is a new and presently unknown clerk, since it cannot be neither J. A. PATRY or J. E. BERNIER, the two currently known listings. At the upper left of the strike, visibly seen is "LD." or "ED.", with one or two preceding letters missing; there seems no other choice. At the upper right, there is an "EU" or "LU", followed by at least one letter, perhaps an "X". Thus, estimating spacing, we can approximate the clerk name as "-ED.---EU(X)"; it is interesting to speculate that the name LA-GUEUX, Q-310A, would probably fit, but this is pure speculation. So close, but so far away; can anyone cast light on this near miss?



Figure 4



Figure 5

## Patriotic Postcard Series

by W. L. GUTZMAN

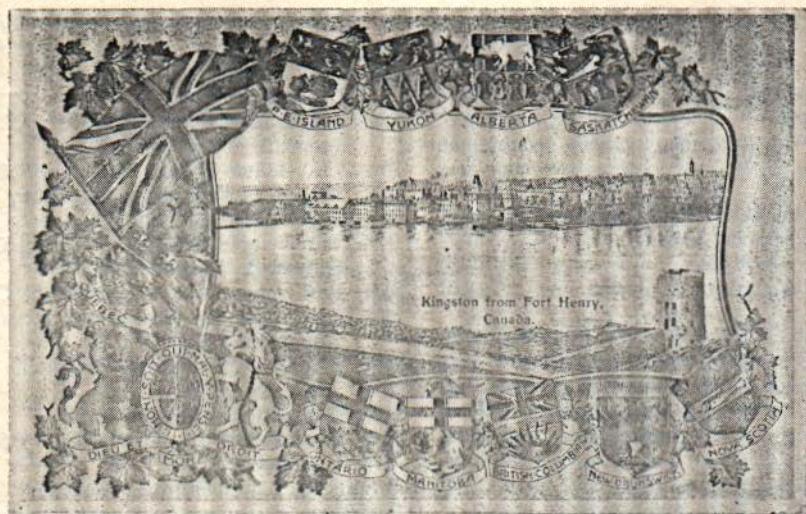
### Maple Leaves Around Flag and Shields

We have retained the name which Clarence Westhaver gave to this series back in April 1967. The cards are the most intricately designed and the most colourful of all the Canadian Patriotics. Over a dozen colours are used in the Canadian flag at upper left, the bright provincial shields

around the photo, and the Coat-of-Arms at lower left, all on a cream-coloured background. Small maple leaves, in shades of green, yellow, orange and red are interspersed with the shields. All photos are in shades of gray and black.

The Canada Novelty Company was publisher of these cards and its mark CNC Co appears on the address side of every card, along with the inscription No. 1713 along





the left-hand side.

All backs are divided, with header "Communications Here" at left, and "Address Here" at right. In the same gray-green colour, the words "Canadian Souvenir Mailing Card" appear at the top. Postage location is shown by the simple word "Stamp".

Earliest dated copies found — Feb. 2, 1907. Some cards have been found dated as late as 1913, but this latter date is not very significant.

American Falls from Goat Island,  
Niagara Falls  
Armouries, Toronto, Canada  
Armouries, Woodstock, Canada  
Band of the Queen's Own Rifles,  
Toronto, Canada  
Blast Furnaces and Open Hearth —  
Dominion Iron and Steel Co.,  
Sydney, C.B., Canada  
Chateau de Ramezay, Canada  
City Hall, Montreal, Canada  
City Hall, Toronto, Canada  
City Hall and Carnegie Library —  
St. Thomas  
Corner Dundas and Richmond St., London  
Corner King and Yonge Streets,  
Toronto, Canada  
Court House, Montreal, Canada  
Eastern Block, Parliament Buildings,  
Ottawa, Canada  
Entrance to Ontario Ladies College,  
Whitby, Ontario  
Ferry View, Hanlan's Point, Toronto, Can.  
General View of Niagara Falls

Horseshoe Falls from Canadian Park,  
Niagara Falls  
House of Commons, Ottawa, Canada  
King Edward Hotel, Toronto, Canada  
Kingston from Fort Henry, Canada  
King St. West, Toronto, Canada  
Metropolitan Church, Toronto, Canada  
Mount Royal Elevator, Montreal, Canada  
Notre Dame Church, Montreal, Canada  
Parliament Buildings, Toronto, Canada  
Parliament Buildings from River,  
Ottawa, Canada  
Portage Avenue from Main St. looking  
west, Winnipeg, Man.  
Queen's Park, Toronto, Canada  
Refectory Building Restaurant,  
Niagara Falls  
S.S. Cayuga, Toronto, Canada  
Stanley Island East of Cornwall, Ont.  
Toronto University, Toronto, Canada  
The Gorge, Niagara Falls  
The Old Bridge, Trenton, Ontario  
Twelve O'Clock Point, Trenton, Ont.  
Upper Steel Arch Bridge and General View,  
Niagara Falls  
Victoria Hospital, Montreal, Canada  
View in High Park, Toronto, Canada  
View of City from Terrace Hill,  
Brantford, Canada  
Whirlpool, Niagara Falls

### Beaver and Maple Leaves Border

In mid-1905 a series of postcards appeared, in which a large black and white view, framed in gold, was surrounded by an edge composed of coloured maple

leaves, plus a brown beaver at the top centre of the view. The maple leaves were in many shades of red, yellow, orange, brown and shades of green.

It appears that all cards were numbered, but in a few cases the numbers are missing.

Some of the early cards had undivided backs, while later issues were mostly divided backs. A fair number of the cards were of vertical format.

Three publishers have been identified, who numbered cards in the nine hundred series.

(N) E. G. Nelson & Co., St. John, N.B.

Background to maple leaf border is a pink colour. The frame around view has yellow or pale pink lines along the gold.

Address side is printed "Canadian Souvenir Post Card" in red, within a red frame, which also encloses ornaments at left and right sides. Backs are undivided.

(A) Adee's Drug and Stationery Store, Annapolis Royal, N.S.

Background to maple leaves in border is a mauve colour.

Backs are divided by a red line. The words "Canadian Souvenir Post Card" in blue, are printed within a red frame, which also encloses a blue maple leaf at left, and postal instructions in blue, at right.

(W) Warwick Bros. & Rutter, Limited, Publishers, Toronto (printed on face).

Background to maple leaves in border is a pale blue colour.

Backs are divided by a blue line. The words "Canadian Souvenir Post Card" in blue, are printed within a blue frame,

which also encloses a blue maple leaf at left, and postal instructions in blue at right.  
909 (N) Pool in Rockwood Park, St. John, N.B.

911 (N) King's Square, St. John, N.B. (sometimes has extra 1)

915 (N) Water Front, St. John, N.B.

916 (N) Rockwood Park, St. John, N.B.

967 High School, Leamington, Ont.

976 (W) Temple Building, Toronto, Can.

977 City Hall, Toronto, Canada

978 Parliament Buildings, Toronto, Can.

987 (A) St. George St. from Old Fort, Annapolis Royal, N.B.

989 (A) The Lighthouse, Annapolis Royal, N.S.

998 Green Bank, Halifax, N.S.

999 Government House, Halifax, N.S. (H-DB)

Publisher: Warwick Bros. & Rutter, Ltd., Publishers, Toronto. Background to maple leaves is a pale blue colour.

The address side is the standard Warwick Bros. design, in a brown or blue colour. These produce a division for correspondence and address.

3001 Purcell's Cove, Halifax, N.S.

3031 Fort Edward Buildings, Windsor, N.S.

3033 Sam Slick's House, Windsor, N.S.

3037 Post Office, Woodstock, Ont.

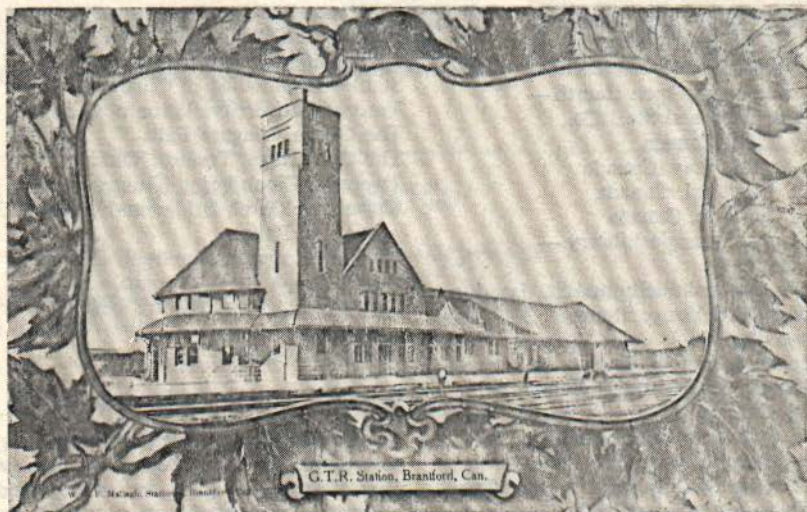
3042 Relief Train on I.C.R. in Nova Scotia

3075 Jackson Park, Galt, Ont.

"The Prettiest Town in Canada"

3076 Iroquois Point on the St. Lawrence, Iroquois, Ont.

3083 Court House, Woodstock, Ont.



- 3097 Sunset on Lake Huron, Oliphant  
 3104 G.T.R. Bridge, Chesley, Ont.  
 3106 St. Paul's Church, Woodstock, Ont.  
 3119 Elora Street, Clifford, Ont.  
 3143 St. Lawrence St. showing Methodist Church, Winchester, Ont.  
 3149 High School, Listowel, Ont. (Published for J. Sobel)  
 3150 Pigeon Bay, Leamington, Ont.  
 3174 The Willows, Brockville, Can.  
 3176 Among the Thousand Islands, Brockville, Can.  
 3177 The Blue Church near Prescott, Can.  
 3179 Bird's Eye View of Pense, Sask.  
 3219 The Ravine, Grimsby, Ont.  
 3259 G.T.R. Station, Brantford, Canada  
 3272 Fort Mississauga, Niagara-on-the-Lake, Ont.  
 3305 View in Fisher's Ravine, Dundas, Ont. (for W. N. Braund)  
 3369 Mount Begbie from Revelstoke Hotel (H-DB)  
 3405 The Market Place, St. Catharines, Ont.  
 3406 Carnegie Public Library, St. Catharines, Ont.  
 3414 Asylum, Penetanguishene, Canada  
 3415 Magazine Island, Penetanguishene Bay, Can.  
 3486 Christ Church, Newbury, Ont.  
 3493 St. Lawrence St. S., Winchester, Ont.  
 3536 Port Colborne Harbor  
 3539 Bird's Eye View of Eganville, Ont.  
 3561 Victoria Street looking East, Alliston  
 3562 Shreiber Falls  
 3575 Armouries, St. Catharines, Ont.  
 3638 The Refectory, Niagara Falls, Can.  
 3641 Brock's Monument, Queenston Heights, Niagara  
 3650 Post Office, Linwood  
 3662 On the way to the bungalow, Erie Eau, Canada  
 3666 Town Hall, Oxford Mills, Ont.  
 3675 Clifton Hotel, Niagara Falls, Canada  
 3677 Clifton Hotel, Niagara Falls, Canada  
 3689 Presbyterian Church, Meaford, Ont.  
 3695 Sunset on Lake Huron, Oliphant (H-DB)  
 3752 Horseshoe Falls (Canadian) from Goat Island (Note this is in No. art set of Scene in Flag Series 3700-3811)  
 3814 The Park, Dunnville, Ont.  
 3842 Knisley Monument, Haldimand County Court House  
 3196 Home of the Western Bank, Plattsville  
 5017 Presbyterian Church, Mandaamin, Ont. (Pastor Rev. J. Burkholder)  
 5147 A Glimpse of the River, Barrington, Nova Scotia  
 5158 Acadia Seminary Hotel, Wolfville, Nova Scotia  
 5182 Brock's Monument, Queenston Heights, Niagara  
 5260 Christ Church, Petrolea, Ont. (Bookery Series)  
 5976 Temple Building, Toronto, Canada  
 5979 Provincial University, Toronto, Ont.  
 9651 Melville Island, North West Arm, Halifax, N.S.  
 College Seminaire de Nicolet, Que.  
 Main Street Looking South, Winnipeg  
 Manitoba College, Winnipeg

---

## THE PRECANCEL SPECIALIST

by W. BILESKI AND H. REICHE

### Identification Problems With The Early Bar Types

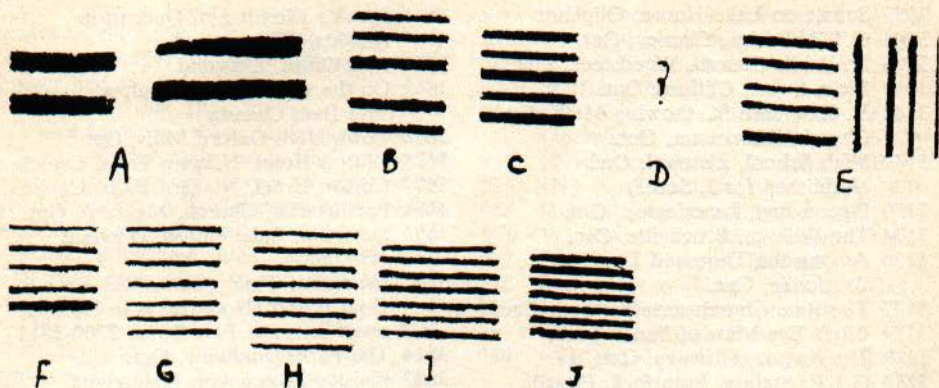
The identification of the early bar type precancels has always presented problems. The Frank Thomson catalogue lists eight different types and Walburn lists 10.

Neither catalogue clearly identifies the peculiarities of the various bars. Both appear to indicate that the bars are either thick or thin, narrow or wide, spaced at so many bars per inch or simply the number of bars per stamp. Looking at a large number of such bar-overprinted stamps, it

is evident that the bars on a single stamp seldom are of the same width or spaced evenly.

Another feature making identification difficult is that the bars may be inverted on some stamps and not on others. As well, a shifted overprint may mislead the identification.

Sorting many thousands of these bars allowed categorization of certain types, and assigning to them a type letter similar to Walburn's catalogue. The large number of samples also improved confidence in stating that the types identified can be classified as



shown in the chart.

This chart represents the closest configuration of the actual bars as they appear on stamps. Note that the spacing in some cases is not equal, and that the bar width is not the same on all. Unfortunately Type D, listed by Walburn, cannot be clearly identified. More samples are needed. Certain types have been identified from large blocks and even one sheet (more about this at a later date). Any additional information to complete the accurate listing of these types would be appreciated.

### Admiral Types

—by R. S. CHESHIRE & H. REICHE —

Once again we report some further findings of our study which deal with the statistics of the Admiral precancels. Our initial study, which is continuing, concentrated on determining what types of Admiral printings were used for precancels. The types are identified by descriptions given in handbooks by both Marler and Reiche. They include wet and dry printings, dies and papers. The information analyzed here was derived from existing collections and the help of Mr. Walburn's entire stock.

Thirteen different precancel types are listed in the Walburn catalogue. These do not include the bars. Starting with the Type 1 we noted that no cities made use of the original printing dies alone. All used the original die and the retouched dies for the stamps issued in 1911. Both dies were used for the 1c yellow but only few for the 3c red Die II, also no inverts or doubles (with four exceptions) on the new Dies. Surprisingly, regular 3c brown dry printings are scarcer than wet. They outnumber the wet precancels by almost twice as many.

The original 5c blue from 1911 is seldom found but later types are. Extensive need for the 10c plum indicates that the original Type 1 was predominant around 1911-1912. The 10c blue has almost all inverts on the wet. All inverts on the 20c are from the first printings.

Type 2 is divided as follows. The original die can now only be found for Montreal on the 1c green and 2c red indicating that Type 2 precancel was already introduced in 1911-12, and sheets of the original die were overprinted with Montreal. Other cities show the retouched dies. Only Halifax has been located on the Die II of the 3c red which was issued in 1924 but apparently not used otherwise. But the 1924 2c green re-engraved die was used extensively, thus indicating that enough sheets from Die I of the 3c red were still available. No inverts were found on the 4c, on dry. Vancouver and Regina exist on the 5c original die blue, other cities are from later types. The 50c exists only on wet for this Type 2. Catalogues suggest that Type 2 was prepared long after Type 1, but this is not correct. It was prepared within a few months after Type 1. There is also major confusion regarding the types listed by Walburn which vary from city to city.

Type 3 is much more common than Type 2. Here the disappearance of the use of the original die can be noted. Only three cities make use of this die, and not surprisingly the large cities such as Ottawa, Toronto and Winnipeg. Again the ratio of the wet to dry in the 3c brown is high (1:3). Only Winnipeg was found on the Die II of the 3c red. All others are from Die I. The majority of 5c blue come from the last type 3 printings. The 20c is mostly on the

original die, few from the retouched plate which is Type 2. Although there is a major reduction in the use of the original printings, it is interesting that the 2c red comes from Plate 4 for this Type 3. The use of this early plate at that time of precancelling indicates that a large number of sheets must have been available from this damaged plate, which might explain why this variety is very common—much more so than the 1c green with hairlines.

The following types can only be found on large cities with some types peculiar only to one. Type 4 still exists with Montreal on the 1c original die, but Hamilton and Winnipeg only on the retouched die. The same is true for the 2c red. For the first time wet and dry printings are equal for the 3c brown and only Winnipeg exists on both 3c red dies. Again Montreal is still using the original Type 1 for the 5c blue which was issued in 1911. The \$1 comes only on wet.

For Type 5 Toronto still makes use of the original dies at that late stage—again showing that sheets must have been available for this. Toronto used these. Montreal exists only in the retouched die wet in the 2c green. No wet printings were found for the 3c brown but Winnipeg has only been seen in wet for the 4c.

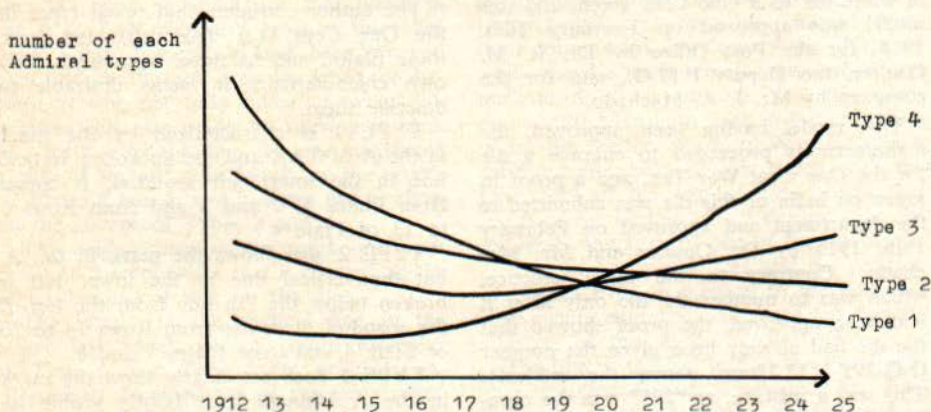
For the other Types 6 to 13, not enough data is available to make comments at this time.

An attempt was made to display the data in a simple graph. The trend data repre-

sents the approximate issue dates for various Admiral plates used for precancelling against the number of Admiral types found within a given time date for the first four precancel types. All values have been taken into account. For example the trend for Type 1 shows that stamps coming from the early, original printings (1c green, 2c red, 5c blue, 10c plum, 20c, 50c) were found in large numbers. This trend declined sharply by 1914 with the retouched dies and all the wet printings. The curve then flattens out somewhat and decreases almost linearly and reaches its lowest usage point in 1925 with the first type. As expected Type 4 shows the trend reversed from Type 1 but the initial start in 1912 is below the number of the Type 1 in 1925, therefore less types were found. A common cross-over point appears to be around 1919-20 indicating that the corresponding Admiral types or plates used were evenly distributed among the four precancel types.

The information given here represents only the consolidated data. Anyone interested in further details should contact the authors.

One fact which has been observed is that more than 95 percent of all inverted double overprints come from later plates around the 1920 period. This defeats the argument that the P.O. deliberately manufactured these whenever new precancels were issued. The possibility exists of someone else having produced these nice varieties.



# The Admiral One Cent War Tax

by GEORGE C. MARLER

Paul Roling's notes on The One Cent War Tax in *Topics*, September-October, 1979 and Hans Reiche's comments on the same subject (January-February, 1980) encourage me to record some further information about this stamp.

When "The Special War Revenue Act, 1915" was under consideration by the government and the decision was reached to impose a One Cent tax on letters, post cards and postal notes, as well as other taxes on money orders, cheques, patent medicines, perfumery and wines, the American Bank Note Co. in Ottawa was asked to produce specimen overprints. In response to this request the company on February 5th, 1915, submitted a sample in the form of the upper right corner of an envelope on which there were two One Cent Admiral stamps cancelled FEB 4 1915 each overprinted diagonally "WAR TAX", one with the words in a single line, the other with the words in two lines.

The Post Office Department accepted the two line overprint for use by the Department of Inland Revenue, but decided because of the very large quantities that would be needed for use on letters and postcards that a stamp embodying the words "WAR TAX" in its design was needed. Accordingly, the manufacturers prepared and submitted a model made by adding these words in white ink to a One Cent green, and this model was approved on February 16th, 1915, for the Post Office by Dr. R. M. Coulter, the Deputy P.M.G., and for the company by Mr. J. A. Machado.

This model having been approved, the manufacturers proceeded to engrave a die for the One Cent War Tax, and a proof in green on india of this die was submitted to the department and approved on February 18th, 1915 by Dr. Coulter and Mr. Machado. Contrary to the usual practice, which was to number the die only after it had been approved, the proof showed that the die had already been given the number O-G-295 (12.25mm above the subject). This was a mistake, as "295" was the number of the order for the printing plates, and before the die was hardened its number was changed to O-G-66. Faint traces of the

"5" of "295" and a faint line touching the "O" of "O-G" on proofs of Die O-G-66 leave no doubt that though it had been given a new number the die itself had not been changed.

On February 19th, 1915, the day after the proof was approved, Die O-G-66 was hardened and on the same day served to make the first transfer roll — 418; a second roll (419) was made the next day and two days later the last (426) of the three rolls made for the One Cent War Tax was hardened.

Some or all of these rolls were used to engrave or lay down 18 plates for the One Cent War Tax, each of 400 subjects arranged in 20 rows of 20 subjects. It may be of interest to record the date on which these plates were engraved and approved.

Plates	Engraved	Approved
1-2	24.2.1915	25.2.1915
3-4	3.3.1915	5.3.1915
5-6	3.3.1915	11.3.1915
7-8	20.3.1915	27.3.1915

Plates	Engraved	Approved
9-10	25.3.1915	7.4.1915
11-12	3.4.1915	16.4.1915
13-14	26.7.1915	30.7.1915
15-16	2.9.1915	11.11.1915

Several months elapsed before Plates 17 and 18 were engraved on May 19th, 1917, and approved on May 21st, 1917.

The author considers that seven types of the One Cent War Tax originated from these plates, and as these types have their own characteristics it seems desirable to describe them.

TYPE 1 is characterized by the mark in the A of TAX and the unbroken vertical line in the lower left spandrel; it comes from Plates 1, 2 and 3 and from Rows 1 to 13 of Plate 4.

TYPE 2 also shows the mark in the A, but the vertical line in the lower left is broken below the 7th line from the top of the spandrel; it comes from Rows 14 to 20 of Plate 4 and from Plates 7 and 8.

TYPE 3 does not clearly show the mark in the A (though it is faintly visible on the plate proofs) and the vertical line in the lower left is unbroken; it originated from Plate 5 and from Rows 1 to 6 of

Plate 6.

TYPE 4 also does not show the mark in A but the vertical line in the lower left is broken below the 6th line; this type comes from Rows 7 to 20 of Plate 6.

TYPE 5 shows the mark in the A and the vertical line in the lower left is broken between the 5th and 8th lines; it comes from Plates 9 and 10.

TYPE 6 also shows the mark in the A and the break in the vertical line in the lower left has widened so that it extends between the 4th and 10th lines. It comes from Plates 11 to 16.

TYPE 7 also shows the mark in the A, the "blister" described and illustrated by Paul Roling, and the vertical line in the lower left is unbroken. It comes from Plates 17 and 18.

(Note. As these plates were engraved by first transferring the 20 subjects of the first vertical row and then the 20 subjects of the second vertical row, and so on, the references above are to vertical rows).

The existence in the lower left of a vertical line that was unbroken in Type 1, but broken in Type 2, then unbroken in Type 3, then with breaks of increasing extent in Types 4, 5 and 6, and finally unbroken is explained by the use of new relief impressions in the engraving of the plates. The same relief may have been used for Types 1 and 2 with the break in the vertical line in the lower left occurring after Plates 1, 2 and 3 had been completed and after Rows 1 to 13 of Plate (?) were laid down. Clearly, however, another relief was used for Plate 5 and part of Plate 6. It would seem, too, that the mark or short line that shows in the A of TAX was very weak on the relief used, either because it had been worked over before the roll was hardened or because it was not fully taken up when the transfer roll was made by rocking it back and forth over the die. As was mentioned earlier, it showed only faintly on the proofs of Plates 5 and 6, and it seems not to show on the stamps of Types 3 and 4.

The reappearance of the mark on Types 5, 6 and 7 emphasizes that it showed on the plates because it was on the die.

The breaks in the vertical line in the lower left which became more extensive in Type 6 than Type 5 are probably explained by repeated use of the same relief, just as the unbroken line of Type 7 means that another relief has been used. That this relief had not been used before is evident,

for on no other type, and on no plates other than Plates 17 and 18 does the "blister" on the A of WAR appear.

Why does the "blister" appear on these plates? The answer is very simple. It appeared on them because it appeared on Die O-G-66. The author has a proof of the die before it was given any number and the blister is there, and, it shows also on the proof mentioned by Hans Reiche of Die O-G-66—that is, of the die that was approved on February 18th, 1915, and hardened on February 19th.

If the "blister" that appeared on Plates 17 and 18, and on Die O-G-66 can be explained in this way, why it seems logical to ask, does it not also appear on Plates 1 to 16? The answer is, of course, that it was removed from some but not all of the reliefs taken up on the three transfer rolls. The fact that the "blister" does not show on these plates, though it did on the die, means that it had to be removed from some, though not necessarily all, of the several relief impressions on the three rolls. On my die proof there are in the left side of the W (i) a short line near the bottom, and (ii) the ends but not the middle of a line parallel to the top. Yet, on the stamps the first mentioned line does not show, and only one end of the other line remains. These impairments of the W—like the "blister"—were, of course, in *recess* on the die and in *relief* on the transfer rolls, from which they could easily be removed.

What is to be noticed is that lines or dots of the die that are in recess (and show in the colour of the stamp) appear in relief in the impressions on the surface of the transfer roll, and may be removed from these impressions (or from some of them) while the die itself remains untouched and unchanged. It is obvious that this technique must have been used in the engraving of the die for the One Cent War Tax, for a careful comparison of this stamp with the One Cent of the regular issue shows that much of the bottom of the design, (e.g. the numerals, the stem of one of the leaves, the number of horizontal lines and the position of ONE CENT in relation to the portrait) were newly engraved and space left for the addition of the words WAR TAX.

The line in the top leaf in the lower left, also mentioned and illustrated by Paul Roling, is further evidence of additional or new engraving, for it shows not only on the die but also on all of the plates.

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

by MAGGIE TOMS

## CONCLUSION

Another letter, also from Newfoundland, (figure 32A, collection of Dr. Martin F. Stempien Jr.), was posted at St. Johns Au 19, 1864, and addressed to Angoulême, France. Sent unpaid it travelled on the AFRICA from Halifax. London Au 29 where the Great Britain accountancy mark GB 1F 60c was applied. This accountancy mark is seen on unpaid letters charged only with British sea postage (1F 20c per 30 grams) and British transit postage (40c per 30 grams). It is not generally found on letters from British North America because the provincial internal postage of 4d per 30 grams was added to the British charge, resulting in the Great Britain accountancy mark GB 2F-. Unlike the previous letter, figure 32, that originated on the French Shore, perhaps the exchange office in London could find no valid reason for non prepayment of this letter, and so penalized the St. Johns post office by depriving it of its internal postage. This is a possible explanation of the usage in this instance of the GB 1F 60c accountancy mark. The policy of penalizing unpaid letters from British North America did not seem to apply in France, except in the fact of a higher rate for unpaid letters than for prepaid letters. Angoulême Au 31. Taxed in France for a collection of 8 decimes — 4 decimes French and 4 decimes British.

### Unpaid from France to Canada

The following three covers illustrate double postage exacted on unpaid letters from France to Canada. They are from the same correspondence in January, February and April 1867.

Figure 33, from Paris, France, Jan. 14, 1867, to Toronto C.W. was sent unpaid and endorsed via England. The French accountancy mark FR 2F was applied at Paris. This was the amount per oz. that Great Britain paid France for her postage. London transit Jan. 15, where Great Britain rated the cover one shilling (double British postage). This letter probably travelled by

Cunard steamer, and was taxed on arrival 44 cents — double postage at the prepaid rate on a single letter via the United States.

A letter similar to this (figure 34) was posted in Paris April 29. The French accountancy mark FR 2F was applied in red — a color error. This letter travelled by Allan Line to Quebec. Taxed for delivery 34 cents — double postage by Canadian steamer.

Figure 35, from Nice, France, Fe 26, appears to have been a double letter. London rated it two shillings. The letter travelled by Allan Line to Portland, Maine. The two shillings was subsequently crossed out and replaced with 2/5 or about 61 cents. Just what the charge was on delivery I am not sure, as the last figure of the numeral in the rate mark is hard to determine. It would seem that double postage was collected on a double letter, but at the United States rate.

### Unpaid via France to Canada

The following four covers are all from the same correspondence. They were sent unpaid from Rome, via France and England, in 1863, 1864 and 1868, and addressed to Boucherville, Quebec. As they originated in Rome, they were not subject to double postage. The French accountancy mark FR 3F 76c is seen on three of these letters, and the French accountancy mark FR 3F 12c is seen on the fourth. These were the rates per oz. that Great Britain paid France on the respective letters.

Figure 36 was posted in Rome De 6, 1863, and entered France at Marseille De 9. London De 10, where the letter was rated 10d. Ten decimes was the convention unpaid rate between France and Canada by Canadian steamer. However, as the Allan Line used the terminus of Portland, Maine during the winter months, it appears that this letter, sent unpaid, was treated like an American letter. The 10 was crossed out, and the letter rated 8 (decimes) or 8d. The





Figure 32A



Figure 33

international rate established by the United States-French Postal Convention of March 2, 1857, was 80 centimes French for a letter under 7½ grams, and 15 cents U.S. for a letter under ¼ oz. Taxed on arrival 27 cents. This was the United States rate on a single letter prepaid to Rome when sent via France. Presumably, it was also the unpaid rate from Rome.

Figure 37 was posted in Rome Ap 23, 1864. The London transit is in blue, but does not show up well in the photocopy. Rated 10d, this letter probably travelled on the Allan Line steamer NORTH AMERICAN to Quebec. Taxed in Canada 30 cents. According to the reprint of the 1863 *Canada Postal Guide*, the prepaid rate to the Papal States was 29 cents for a letter under ¼ oz. It would seem that the unpaid rate on letters received was 30 cents.

Figure 38 was posted in Rome Au 2,

1864. The only British transit mark is a small red handstamp of two crossed lines enclosed in a circle. This handstamp I understand, is a mark used in connection with the British penny or two penny post. (Robson Lowe, *Encyclopedia of British Empire Postage Stamps Vol. I—handstruck stamp No. 208*). The letter was rated ½d. One shilling was the convention unpaid rate between France and Canada on a single letter sent via the United States. The extra two pence appears to be the charge for the post, which perhaps for some reason was used to forward the letter to Queenstown to connect with the ASIA for Boston. Collected in Canada 30 cents.

Figure 39 was posted in Rome in January 1868 and carries the French entry mark St. Michel, Ja. 9. London, Jan. 10 where the letter was rated one shilling. As the letter seems to have travelled on the Allan



Figure 34



Figure 35



Figure 36



Figure 37

steamer AUSTRIAN to Portland, Maine, the one shilling was crossed out, and the letter rated 8—the international rate on a single letter from France to the United States. Collected on delivery 27 cents, the United States rate.

#### Insufficiently prepaid to France

The following cover, figure 40, was illustrated in the H. R. Harmer Auction, Sale V, May 1969, of the Louise Boyd Dale and Alfred F. Lichtenstein collection.

Posted at St. Johns, Newfoundland, No. 21, 1863, to Villiers, France, this letter was endorsed p ADRIATIC, a steamer of the Galway Line. The postage of 6d stg was paid with a bisected one shilling stamp. This was short paid 2d, and the letter was accordingly stamped "more-to-pay" and "2". London No 30, where the accountancy stamp GB 1F 60c was applied. This was the rate per 30 grams paid to Great Britain for sea conveyance and transit through England. As the sea conveyance had already been paid, only the transit postage

was owing to Great Britain. However, as conveyance had been by the Galway Line, the sea postage was disallowed, even though the Galway Line held a mail contract with the British Government. Just what were the circumstances of the contract at the time of this letter, I don't know. It would seem that an allowance of 1d was given for the Newfoundland internal postage, and 5d credited to the Galway Line. Taxed in France 8 decimes—4 French and 4 decimes British.

Figure 41, (collection of Robert H. Pratt), from St. Pierre Miquelon Ju 13, 1869, to Granville, France, was carried by favor to North Sydney. Endorsed via Halifax and Liverpool, it was postmarked North Sydney C.B. Ju 14, 1869, and the postage was paid with a Canadian 15 cent stamp. This was short paid 2 cents. London Ju 26, where the straight line Paid marking was crossed out, and the letter stamped "Paid—only to England". The Great Britain accountancy mark GB 2F—having first been applied, was struck out, and corrected to

30

Madame Louise de Léry  
 Boucherville  
 près Montréal  
 Canada - East

Postmarks: MONTREAL, MARSEILLE, 1861

Figure 38

Amerique du Nord / British North America

Janvier 1861

Madame Louise de Léry  
 Boucherville  
 near Montréal  
 Canada

Postmarks: MONTREAL, MARSSEILLE, 1861

Figure 39



Figure 40

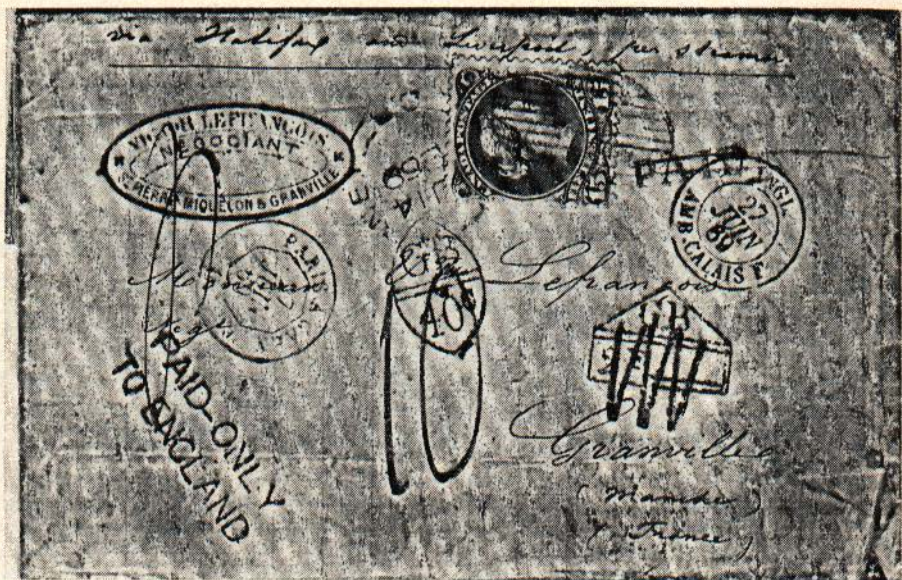


Figure 41

GB 40c. This was the amount per 30 grams France paid Great Britain for transit through England. In this case, allowance was given for both the Canadian internal postage and the sea postage, and the letter was forwarded to France charged only with transit postage. France treated this letter as an unpaid letter, taxing it 10 decimes, the unpaid rate. There is what looks like a French 4 at the left hand side of the cover. I think this has to do with a claim for the value of the postage.

### **Insufficiently prepaid from France**

Letters from France that were insufficiently prepaid were treated as unpaid. The following cover (fig. 42) was posted at Paris, July 9, 1871, and addressed to Montreal, Canada. The postage of 30 centimes was evidently intended to pay the letter to England, but this was disallowed, and the letter was stamped by the local office "AFFR INSUFF/P10" — insufficiently prepaid/Paris 10. French accountancy mark FR 2F. This was the amount per oz. Great Britain paid France for her postage. Great Britain treated this letter in the same manner as the 1867 letters to Toronto (figures 33 and 34), rating it one shilling. This was subsequently crossed out and replaced with 24 cents. Carried on the MORAVIAN to Quebec, this letter was rated for a collection of 28 cents. This was 6 cents less than the double postage of 34 cents by Canadian steamer. It would seem that an allowance of 6 cents (3d or 30 centimes) was given for the amount of postage already paid.

### **Additional articles of 1869**

In September 1869, an additional postal convention was signed between Great Britain and France which set new rates for letters exchanged between the two countries. These rates were based on 10 grams as the weight for a single letter in France, and one-third of an oz. as the weight for a single letter in Great Britain. Before these rates could be put into effect, it was necessary in Great Britain that the secondary weight units of one-third of an oz. and two-thirds of an oz. be duly authenticated by comparison with the Imperial standard, and established by law through an order in council and Parliamentary procedure. (George E. Hargest—"History of Letter Post Communication Between The United States and Europe 1845-1875"—page 171). The new rates went into effect on July 1, 1870, and

on letters exchanged between Great Britain and France were 3d for Great Britain for every one-third oz. or fraction of a third of an oz., and 30 centimes for France for every 10 grams or fraction of 10 grams. Canada, not having in its postal system the secondary weight units of one-third of an oz. and two-thirds of an oz., set rates of 10 cents for a letter under  $\frac{1}{4}$  oz., 16 cents for a letter over  $\frac{1}{4}$  but under  $\frac{1}{2}$  oz., 26 cents for a letter over  $\frac{1}{2}$  but under  $\frac{3}{4}$  of an oz., and 32 cents for a letter over  $\frac{3}{4}$  but under 1 oz. The increases were 6 cents for each  $\frac{1}{4}$  oz., with an additional 4 cents for each  $\frac{1}{2}$  oz. The rate for France apparently remained at 80 centimes, presumably for a letter under 10 grams.

### **Prepaid to France**

Figure 43 (collection of Robert H. Pratt) from St. Pierre Miquelon De 8, 1870, to Cette, France, was carried by favor to Halifax. Posted at Halifax De 31, the postage of 16 cents for a letter over  $\frac{1}{4}$  but under  $\frac{1}{2}$  oz., was paid with Canadian stamps of the large queen design in the one cent value and the 15 cents value. London Paid stamp Ja 18, 1871. PD in an oval—paid to destination.

### **Prepaid from France**

Figure 44 was posted at Havre July 18, 1870, and addressed to Montreal, Canada. The postage of 80 centimes was paid with a stamp of the 1863-1870 Empire issue. London Paid marking Jy 19 1870. Endorsed per steamer Canadian Line via Liverpool, it travelled on the Allan Line steamer NESTORIAN. Montreal Au 1.

After the Franco-Prussian War, the letter rate from France to Canada was raised to 1 franc per 10 grams, or via the United States 1 franc 30 centimes.

Figure 45, from Paris, France, Mr 18, 1874, to Montreal, Canada, was sent prepaid and endorsed via Londonderry. Small boxed PD in red. The postage of 1 franc for a letter under 10 grams was paid with an 80 centime stamp and two 10 centime stamps of the 1870-73 Ceres issue. London Paid stamp Mr 19. Montreal Ap 4.

With the formation of the Universal Postal Union in 1875, and the subsequent adoption of uniform postal rates, each country retained its own postage, and much of the cumbersome and complicated accounting procedures that were used in the 1843 and 1856 Anglo-French Postal Conventions were no longer necessary.

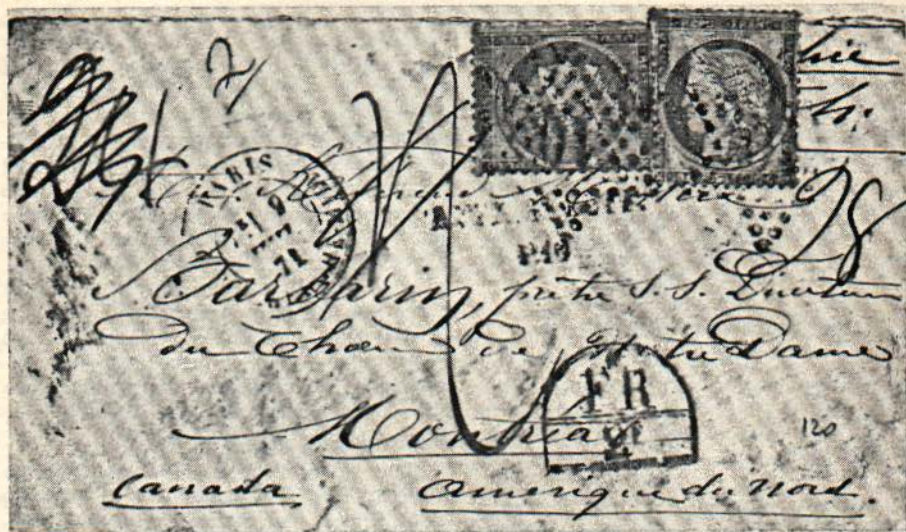


Figure 42



Figure 43





Figure 44



Figure 45

# **BNAPEX '80**

**DETAILS ON PAGE 12**

## **WANTED**

**Authors of Philatelic Handbooks  
seeking a Publisher are invited to  
submit details to**

**BNAPS Handbook Committee**

Write:

**MICHAEL DICKETTS**

**61 ALWINGTON AVENUE - KINGSTON, ONT. K7L 4R4**

# **NEXT SALE**

## **December 10 - 11, 1980**

**General sale with BNA, British Empire and Foreign  
Strength includes large die proofs, Leafs, Numerals, etc.**

**CATALOGUES FOR FOUR MAJOR SALES  
INCLUDING PRICES REALIZED, \$10**

**SUBMISSIONS FOR FURTHER SALES SOLICITED  
VENDORS' COMMISSION ONLY 10%**

**r. maresch & son**

**330 BAY ST., STE. 703 • TORONTO, CANADA M5H 2B9 • (416) 363-7777**

**DEALERS IN  
RARE STAMPS  
SINCE 1924**

**J. N. SISSONS INC.**

**NEXT AUCTIONS**

**THURSDAY, DECEMBER 4, 1980**

**TUESDAY & WEDNESDAY  
FEBRUARY 17-18, 1981**

Subscriptions to Catalogues and Prices Realized  
for the next 20 Sessions \$10 (Ontario + 70c s.t.)  
Catalogues \$3 each (Ontario + 21c s.t.)

**J. N. SISSONS INC.**

**SUITE 103, MEZZANINE (SHERATON CENTRE HOTEL)**

**100 RICHMOND STREET WEST**

**TORONTO, ONTARIO, CANADA M5H 3K6**