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BNAPS

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THE EDITOR'S PAGE

by MIKE STREET

WINNIPEG BOUND?

Because of the somewhat earlier date of this year's BNAPEX, this issue of TOPICS carries the advance program, a partial bourse list, and a short article on some of the other things to see and do in Winnipeg.

All this information is not included simply out of a 'sense of duty'. BNAPS' conventions are fun, and well worth attending. If we don't publicize them in our own journal, members who have never attended one will wonder if the annual events are worthwhile.

Two extra incentives to attend this year are the early date and the newly announced summer airfare reductions. As mentioned previously in this space, the fact that the convention is on the Labour Day weekend could make it possible for members who are teachers, or those with school age kids, to find their way to Winnipeg. The recently announced Canadian airline fare reductions between various points in the country should also help make it easier to attend (the Toronto-Winnipeg rate is down over \$100 at the time of writing).

Read over the program of events—the dinner cruise caught my eye—give it some thought, and try to make it to Winnipeg for BNAPEX '83. You'll be glad you did.

TOPICS' 'NEW LOOK'

Lately members have made many favorable comments on the wide variety of subjects which have appeared in TOPICS since I took over two (yes, two!) years ago. As pointed out before, it seems that your Editor has been the prime beneficiary of a resurgence in philatelic writing.

I am pleased to report that more 'new' topics are on the way. Joining Ed Richardson's Military Mail, Ron McGuire's Postal Guide Illustrated, and Bob Pratt's Newfoundland articles, will be a series on plating the Map stamp,

a regular feature — *For The Record*—which will list philatelic facts (not propaganda) resulting from recent activities of Canada Post, and, in this issue, a series on the Telegraph Covers of Canada

Does this mean that we won't have articles on Stationery, or Flag Cancellations, or Post Cards or Revenues? No, far from it. Articles on all those topics are already on hand, as well as others on Postal Censorship, Prince Edward Island, Early Line Cancellations, Airgraphs, Revenues, Centennials

One of our members, noting the number of new writers in TOPICS, nevertheless urged that we not forget the established writers and the areas which have been studied for a long time. Again, have no fear. As long as the established writers continue to contribute, their place in TOPICS is assured. (We'd be crazy to do otherwise—these people made TOPICS!)

Is there an area of BNA philately you would like to see covered in TOPICS? Yes? Well then, take pen, pencil (or home computer) in hand and write and tell us. Better yet, try your hand at writing an article as well. We'll all benefit.

STUDY & REGIONAL GROUPS PLEASE NOTE

One of the tough parts of the Editor's job is keeping up with the pile of reading matter which comes in—there just isn't enough time in the day. Because of this, it is possible that magazines, newsletters, etcetera, may be scanned quickly and put aside for proper perusal at a much later date.

If anyone wants a specific item included in TOPICS, particularly for the Calendar, please drop me a short note directing my attention to the newsletter, or whatever, containing the information. This will ensure that your item or event doesn't get missed. Thanks.

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THE PRESIDENT'S CORNER

by Mike Dicketts



One of the major changes made during the winter months was the relocation of the Society's library. For many years it had been located in the Sudbury area, first under the guidance of Mike Squirell, and in more recent years in the home of Harry Machum. Having seen the collection in its entirety, I can testify to the amount of space it takes to accommodate it in a private house. We all owe Mike and Harry a debt of gratitude for housing all the books, magazines, pamphlets and clippings that make this such an invaluable source of information, and for putting up with frustrations under which, at times, they both had to operate.

As many of you now know, the library was shipped 2000 miles south and west to Freeport, Texas last December. Librarian Don Makinen, with help from Ed Richardson and other area members, spent many hours unpacking and sorting things out, and then arranging the material in some sort of logical order. Don

has made up a list of duplicate items which will be disposed of. The resulting funds will be used to purchase needed books currently lacking in the collection. We own Don and his fellow Texas Beavers a vote of thanks for offering their support and time in preparing the new home for the library.

An essential requirement to allow members full use of the library is an up-to-date list of its contents. The last one was published in 1972. While the Board has wanted to produce one for the last few years, our financial situation has been such that funds have not been available. It is to be hoped that this situation will improve to the point that a new library list will soon appear. Meanwhile, if you are researching a topic or are in need of specialized information in your field of collecting, be sure to drop Don a line at the address listed on the Business Side page. The library is there to serve your needs, so please make use of it.

LETTERS

PROVINCE OF CANADA STUDY GROUP

May we respond to several requests for information about BNAPS' newest Study Group?

The purpose of this group is to study the stamps and postal history of Canada from the beginning of Provincial status in 1840, through to the formation of the Dominion on July 1, 1867.

The subject area encompasses Agreements, Rates and Routes, the Pence and 1859 issue stamps, and all things pertinent to the move-

ment of the mails during this period.

The aim of the group is to publish the definitive handbook on the subject within five years.

Currently, the membership stands at eight, including Jim Hennok, Henry Lubke, Lew Ludlow, Sam Nickle, Ed Richardson, Jon Rose, Allan Steinhart and myself. More members are welcome. Our address is on the Business Side Page.

Chuck Firby
Southfield, Michigan



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NEW BRUNSWICK BROKEN CIRCLES

Is there a catalog or handbook on the broken circle cancels of New Brunswick? If not, I would be interested in forming or becoming part of a Study Group.

Merv Cormier
St. John, N.B.

OTTAWA 'RG' DATER

The OTTAWA CANADA full single ring dater with 'RG' in the central indicia (Question Box, Nov-Dec 1982) area is not rare, but it is not that common either. Soon after Harrison's excellent book on Canada's Registry System came out, I made him aware of this mark on a cover in my collection. Several months later, he showed me another copy of this mark on a cover that he had just acquired. For a long time, these were the only two examples that we knew of.

Subsequently, I have documented seven more of these strikes, from April 1898 until

May 1900, both as dating devices (on the front of covers) and also as receiving marks. Several strikes are dated in 1899. All, of course, are on registered covers.

Another interesting OTTAWA dater has the letters 'NPB' in the same area in the dater as the 'RG'. Three are on 20¢ stamps—2 on Jubilees and one on a Widow Weed—dated from January 30, 1900 to February 22 of the same year. In all likelihood these were used on bulk newspaper mailing receipts, and the initials stood for News Paper Branch.

Dr. F. G. Stulberg
Downsview, Ontario

CORRECTIONS

In my report on Bobcaygeon (Letters, Jan-Feb, '83) I indicated that the roller was unlisted in Smythies. This is not the case—it is in Smythies, though it is misspelled 'Bobcaygaon'.

James Felton
Houston, Texas

IN MEMORIAM

GEORGE H. MELVIN



Well known British Columbia Postal Historian George H. Melvin passed away on March 4 last. He had been a member of BNAPS since 1955.

George was born in Portsmouth, England. In 1910 his parents moved to Whitney, Ontario and then, in 1915, to Toronto where he received his education.

During WW II George served in the Royal Canadian Army Medical Corps, which brought him west to Vernon Military Camp, then to the west coast of the Aleutian Islands. While awaiting discharge from the Army, he brought his family to Vernon for a holiday and decided to stay.

George's philatelic interests were many

and varied. He became a general collector on his eleventh birthday when his parents presented him with a stamp album. Later, while still in Toronto, he worked with disabled children through the Children's Cheerio Club of Radio Station CKGW. He also organized four stamp clubs for boys and girls under the Boys Work Committee of the Toronto Rotary Club.

On arrival in Vernon his interests turned more to postal history, and he joined the local Historical Society. This eventually led to his compilation of a complete listing of every B.C. Post Office — past and present — along with opening and closing dates, names of postmasters and their dates, locations and how offices received their names. This herculean task was completed in 1971.

A founder of the Okanagan Mainline Philatelic Association, he was later made an Honorary Member for his services to the group. He was also named Distinguished Philatelist of the Northwest by the Northwest Federation of Stamp Clubs.

Active in local affairs, George served as a Vernon alderman for six years and was named Good Citizen of Vernon for 1970.

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NOTES

NEWSOURCE FOR TREATY INFORMATION

The following, courtesy of Horace Harrison, is from a letter written by Richard F. Winter of Burke, VA to Steven Pla, Editorial Director of the American Philatelic Literature Review. (Dick Winter is a friend of TOPICS and we thank him for this further contribution—Ed.)

"When you finally get 'hooked' on postal history, you eventually want to learn about the provisions of various postal treaties; not by reading Hargest, but by reading the treaties themselves. Hargest footnotes a number of different sources he used to study treaties. It is somewhat difficult to chase these reference books down. While trying to do so, I came across a new series of reference books that is a dream-come true for this sort of endeavour. The series is called *The Consolidated Treaty Series*, edited and annotated by Clive Parry, LL.D. The series was published by Oceana Publications Inc., Dobbs Ferry, NY in 1969, Library of Congress Catalog No. 70-76750. The series runs well over 100 volumes and probably can only be found in larger law libraries or very large public libraries.

"The wonderful aspect of this series is that it reprints all treaties between various governments, from the Peace of Westphalia of 1648 to modern times. The treaty transcripts are usually in the languages of the two parties. Included are all the different *postal treaties*. Best of all, they are all in one publication, this series, as opposed to the large number of different sources Professor Hargest had to use. The postal historian who wishes to read the 'detailed regulations' that normally were produced in conjunction with the basic treaty will usually be disappointed, however, as most of these are missing, but the basic treaties give all the details agreed to, including rates, exchange offices, accounting requirements, etc. All in all, a marvellous series of reference books and a great find.

"I hope, that by informing other postal historians of this series, we can encourage more philatelists to get involved in basic research. There are many aspects, less popular and not well-known, that have not been published yet in the study of postal rates."

CANADA'S FIRST STAMP CENTRE

The corner of Adelaide and Victoria, in downtown Toronto, is the site chosen for Canada's first Postage Stamp Centre for collectors. This part of Toronto has been the philatelic centre of Canada for 100 years. Famous names, extending from the past to the present, include dealers such as George Lowe, Jim Sissons and George Wegg; and collectors too numerous to mention. Present dealers nearby include Touma Stamps, Arcade Stamps, Jim Hennok, John Talman and George S. Wegg Ltd. With the new Centre, the area will become even more of a mecca for stamp dealers and collectors. It will be the Toronto equivalent of the Strand in London or the famous Nassau Street in New York City.

The Centre, which opened May 2, will be open Monday through Saturday, 10 a.m. to 5:30 p.m. It will provide, for the first time, a permanent location where the stamp collector can browse among the stocks of many leading dealers. Philatelic material of all kinds will be bought as well as sold, and all kinds of stamp albums, catalogues and accessories will be available.

Stamp collectors visiting Toronto are invited to join local philatelists patronising the dealers at the Centre.

ED RICHARDSON TO SPEAK AT GROUP PICNIC

On Saturday, July 9, the Detroit-Windsor Regional Group of BNAPS will hold a family picnic. Guest speaker will be Ed Richardson. Details are available from Mike Barie at the address on the Business Side Page.

Question Box



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SKETCHes of BNAPSeRs

by Dr. Robert V. C. Carr

SKETCH NO. 194

BEVERLIE AND STUART CLARK

This sketch is a first – it is a dual creation, in that we have a prominent husband and wife pair of philatelists – Beverlie and Stuart Clark. Both are natives of Winnipeg and both started collecting as children.

Beverlie began serious collecting after Stuart took early retirement, and especially after attending PHILYMPIA in London in 1970. She collects mainly BNA and Great Britain. In her speciality, Canada's 1898 Map stamp, she is well known. A member of most of the major philatelic societies, Beverlie is currently the President of the Royal Philatelic Society of Canada – the first woman to be elected to the post, I might add. In addition, she is a Director of the Vincent



G. Greene Foundation, and is an accredited judge. She still finds time to be active in her local club, having chaired almost every position, including a stint as Editor of their publication, *The Buffalo*.

The other half of this pair, Stuart, spent his earlier years, after being educated at St. John's College, administering his father's business – Clark Papers Limited – except for service in World War II which found him first in the Aleutians, and then in the European theater, serving as a Major. Early retirement in the 1960's allowed him to devote more time to his hobbies, with much traveling thrown in.

Stuart obtained part of his collection at the end of WW II. On the day the war ended his battalion, the Regina Rifles, was 2 miles out of Emden, Germany. Stuart took his Sergeant-Major who spoke German, and bought 3 sheets each of the 24 Hitler stamps. Later, while waiting in Holland for his turn to get home, he traded his weekly ration of a carton of cigarettes with a dealer in Amsterdam, eventually acquiring a complete collection of Netherlands stamps.

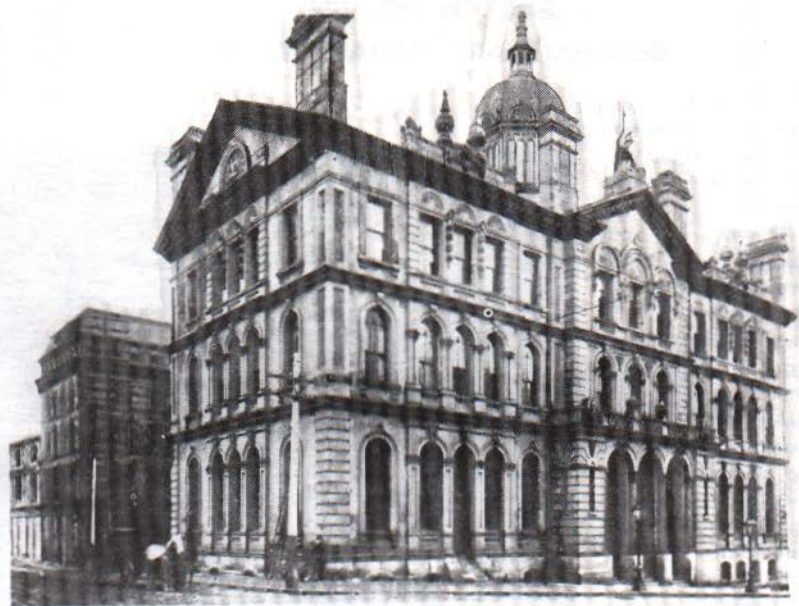
Although Stuart collects early Canada, in addition to Great Britain and the Netherlands, his chief interest is in the stamps of South America. He belongs to the major philatelic societies, and holds an honorary life membership in the Winnipeg stamp club, where he has been a member going on 60 years!

Sportwise Stuart golfs, curls, rows and sails. (There were also the days when he played football – playing in 2 Grey Cup games!)

Here is a couple who collect together and enjoy our hobby very much. We wish them many more years of philately. I hope this SKETCH gets in TOPICS soon as these lovely people will host BNAPSeRs at our convention in Winnipeg this September. 'You all be there'.

THE HALIFAX POST OFFICE

by Max Rosenthal



General Post Office, Halifax

National Postal Museum

William Smith, Canadian postal historian, former Secretary of the Post Office Department and Deputy Keeper of Public Records, Public Archives of Canada, wrote that the first post office in Canada was established at Halifax. In Smith's *History of the Post Office in British North America* (1920), *Canada and Its Provinces* (1914, Vols. 4 & 5) and *The Early Post Office in Nova Scotia, 1755-1867* (read at the Nova Scotia Historical Society meeting 1916, and published later in Vol XIX of *Collections of the Nova Scotia Historical Society*) he stated that the Halifax Post Office opened in 1755. His reference was a Boston Post Office notice in the *Boston Evening Post* on 28 April 1755, which read as follows:

"Notice is hereby given, that a Post Office is established at Halifax, where Letters are taken in for this and the other Offices on the Continent and received into this Office for said Port"

However, while the Boston newspaper refers to the fact that there was a Post Office

at the Nova Scotia capital, it does not describe the opening of it. Actually, a Post Office of a kind had actually opened at Halifax the previous year. Smith, it would appear, had not reached back quite far enough in researching the Halifax Post Office's origin. This is clear from an announcement in the *Halifax Gazette* of 27 April 1754:

For the Benefit of the PUBLICK

There is now open'd at the first House without the South Gate, an Intelligence and outward POST OFFICE, viz. . .

I. That if any Gentlemen, Merchants, Captains of Vessels, or others that have got any Merchandize, Goods, Household-Furniture, or Wearing Apparel of any sort to dispose of, they may hear of a Purchaser by applying to this Office, and paying One Shilling. . . .

IV. If any Gentlemen Merchants, or others, wants to send any Letters to any foreign Port, they may depend on having

their Letters carefully deliver'd to the Captain of the first Vessels bound for the Place to which their Letters are directed, by paying One Penny per Letter to said Office.

As the above Office is design'd For the Benefit of the PUBLICK, and the first of the Kind that has been erected in this Province, it is hoped it will meet with suitable Encouragement. And all Gentlemen, Merchants, or others, who incline to employ said Office, may depend on great Diligence and Fidelity, by

*Their humble Servant,
Benjamin Leigh*

'The first House without the South Gate', Leigh's, was near the foot of Spring Garden Road. His name first appears in an order from Governor Edward Cornwallis (on 13 September 1751) to the storekeeper to victual Leigh and his wife in the same manner as other settlers. Soon he was busy as a schoolmaster. By January 1753, an announcement in the *Halifax Gazette* shows, Leigh had widened his endeavours by conducting auctions.

The advertisement of April 1754 has Leigh combining a sales agency, real estate agency and employment service, besides the new Post Office. His interests seem to have been as restless as varied for, after a few months, Leigh abandoned these projects, and appears to have left Halifax.

Moses Ghiselin and Richard Payne continued the Post Office. They announced in the *Halifax Gazette* of 3 August 1754:

NOTICE is hereby given, That the Office of Intelligence, late without the South Gate, but on account of Mr. Leigh's leaving this Place, is now kept and continued at Mrs. Trigg's, Midwife, in Granville Street.

Leigh at some point returned to Halifax, and then became one of the early settlers in Liverpool, in the same Province. His signature appears on a letter of 1757 from Halifax, and then his name appears on the first Liverpool Township grant in 1759.

To what extent, if any, the Post Office set up by Leigh was at the direction of the Post Office Department is not known. Like other colonial Post Offices it began as a temporary convenience rather than as a permanent institu-

tion. The Postal service at Halifax was not entirely satisfactory. For instance in May 1758 Captain John Knox, in *An Historical Journal of the Campaigns in North America*, commented:

"We are credibly informed, that upwards of 40 letters for the Officers and soldiers of the 43rd regiment lately lay at the Post-Office at Halifax, and the Postmaster, not knowing how he should be repaid the postage of them, or where to forward them to, transmitted them back to New-York, by which means it is not improbable but they may all miscarry. . ."

The establishment of a packet service between Falmouth, England and New York in 1755 must have provided more regular communication, but the improvement was much less beneficial to Nova Scotia and Newfoundland because it affected them only very indirectly. This is apparent from a letter by Michael Franklin, Administrator of Nova Scotia, dated 15 October 1766:

"The packets with the Publick dispatches for the Government come to New York from whence the letters are dispatched by the Post to the several Colonies, except that to this Province and the Government of Newfoundland those letters come no further by Post than Boston, from whence they are sent in trading vessels, that these conveyances are very uncertain and precarious on account of their safety, as well as the delays which frequently happen, and this Province has so little communication with Newfoundland, that not more than one or two conveyances happen in the course of a year."

By 10 June 1765 (if not earlier) Charles Ingram was postmaster of Halifax according to a notice which appeared that day in the *Halifax Gazette*. Another notice, on 25 August 1768, read:

This is to inform all Merchants, Masters of Vessels, and others, that the POST-OFFICE is now kept at the House of Simon Patrick Haly, where due attendance will be given. All Masters of Vessels are desired to take Notice, that they deliver no Letters, except into the Post-Office, but such as are immediately directed to their Owners, or those who have Goods on board their Vessels. . . .

With the outbreak of the American Revolution, the packets to England stopped. Although the Nova Scotia Governor recommended the

organization of a regular packet service between England and Halifax, communications remained based on a less formal arrangement. At the end of the war the Post Office, instead of providing a packet to Halifax, reopened the service between Falmouth and New York. Then, beginning in March 1788, the monthly packets made trips to Halifax between March and October. During the winter, the mails for Nova Scotia were still taken to New York, and forwarded from there to Boston, from whence they were carried by schooner to Halifax.

At the end of 1769 Simon Haly had been replaced as Postmaster of Halifax by James Stevens. In 1782 Joseph Peters became Postmaster, and by 1786 he was also using the title Deputy Postmaster-General of Nova Scotia. On 13 February 1800 William Thomson took over the Halifax post, but he resigned on February 25. John Brittain, who had been private secretary to the Duke of Kent, succeeded him.

Soon after this the two Howes, father and son, began a period of over 40 years in the administration of the Post Office when John Howe Sr., by agreement with Brittain, acted as Postmaster from 7 August 1801 until 1808. He then became Deputy Postmaster-General of Nova Scotia, until his retirement in 1818.

John Howe Jr. succeeded his father and continued until 1843.* The Post Office was probably on Barrington Street, at or near the corner of Duke Street while Howe Sr. ran it. In the summer of 1829 it was removed to a house nearly opposite the old Dalhousie College building, which stood on the site of the later City Hall.

A senior postal official took over from Howe Jr., as Acting Deputy Postmaster-General until the arrival of the new appointee, Arthur Woodgate, who was employed by the General

Post Office, London. Within a few weeks of his arrival, Woodgate moved the Post Office to new quarters in a stone building on Barrington Street, which had originally been put up for a dry goods merchant. This Post Office, on the lower floor, was temporary, pending the availability of more permanent accommodations in the Dalhousie College building. In the summer of 1844 the desired accommodation was provided at Dalhousie College.

The inland sorting office, a delivery room, and a large room for sorting newspapers were on the ground floor, while ample space for the Deputy Postmaster-General and his staff was provided on the second floor. Seven years later accommodations for the Post Office in this building were enlarged and improved as noted in the *Novascotian* of 29 December 1851:

"The improvements for some time in progress at the General Post Office, Dalhousie College are now completed. Considerable additional room has been secured in the basement of the Edifice; the centre wall (two feet and a half in thickness) has been taken down, and strong wooden piers supported by massive granite pillars, cased with wood, have been substituted to sustain the upper part of the building; convenient apartments have been assigned to the several employees in the department, including a spacious inland room, &c.; and last but not least the public have now provided for their accommodation in the eastern end of the establishment, a space about 35 ft. by 10 ft. completely under cover, where they will wait for the future mail and receive their letters, &c. without being compelled to submit to the exposure to the weather under which they so long and patiently suffered. Marked improvements also characterize the delivery and mailing

*In a paper read before the Nova Scotia Historical Society in December 1895, William Brown recalled:

"In 1838 a letter from Toronto was charged postage 56 cents, and for one slightly over the half ounce I paid \$1.13.

"Many letters were sent by individuals to save postage which to England was £ 2-2s. sterling. When I went over in 1842, in a Cunard steamer, a notice was posted on the entrance to the saloon by the naval officer, an old Irish naval lieutenant, demanding that all gentlemen having letters should hand them over to him, to be put into a bag. Postage was paid then on delivery, as stamps had not yet been put in use here.

"English mails were sometimes two months on the voyage to Halifax when brought by sailing vessels, which were armed and commanded by an officer of the Royal Navy. A boat's crew would land at the Queen's wharf, and the monthly mail, containing perhaps three bushels, was carried by two sailors up to the Post Office on an oar resting on their shoulders, an officer in cocked hat and full uniform walking beside to see a safe delivery. Today (1895) the weekly mail requires a waggon with a pair of horses.

Those who were expecting letters waited on the street by the Post Office and in their turn received them through a window."

department, as the space set apart for these comprises the entire width of the building, nearly the whole of which is of glass with the numbers marked on the panes against which the boxes are placed. If the contemplated arrangements for the carrying of the mails, which it is said will commence on the 5th of January next, prove agreeable, the results will doubtless prove highly satisfactory to the public."

Woodgate, the last Deputy of the British Postmaster-General in Nova Scotia, became the first Provincial Postmaster-General in 1851 when the BNA Provinces assumed control of their postal services. At Confederation the Provincial postal administrations were amalgamated into the Post Office Department of the new Dominion, and Woodgate became Post Office Inspector for Nova Scotia, as well as continuing as Postmaster at Halifax.

About 1873 B.W. Cochran became Postmaster, while Woodgate continued as Inspector until his retirement in 1874. One of the later Halifax Postmasters was Donald A. King, well known to philatelists as a stamp dealer.

A new Provincial Building had been begun in 1863, but completion was delayed by lack

of funds until after Confederation. The Post Office moved into it in 1871.

Notwithstanding the aforementioned evidence of the *Halifax Gazette's* notice of 1754, it seems that historians have accepted William Smith's date (or the *Boston Evening Post's* notice of 1755) as the inaugural year for the Halifax post office. In 1928 a tablet was affixed by the Canadian Government to the Halifax Post Office Building, bearing the inscription:

FIRST POST OFFICE

In 1755 a line of packets was placed on the route between Falmouth and New York. This was part of a general scheme for closer and more regular communications between the colonies and the mother country. These packets called at Halifax. In that year and in this City was established the first Post Office in the Dominion of Canada as now constituted.

SOURCES:

The Postal History of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, 1754-1867, by Jephcott, Greene and Young, Sissons Publications Limited, 1964.
The Halifax Post Office, by C. Bruce Fergusson, Dalhousie Review, Spring 1958.

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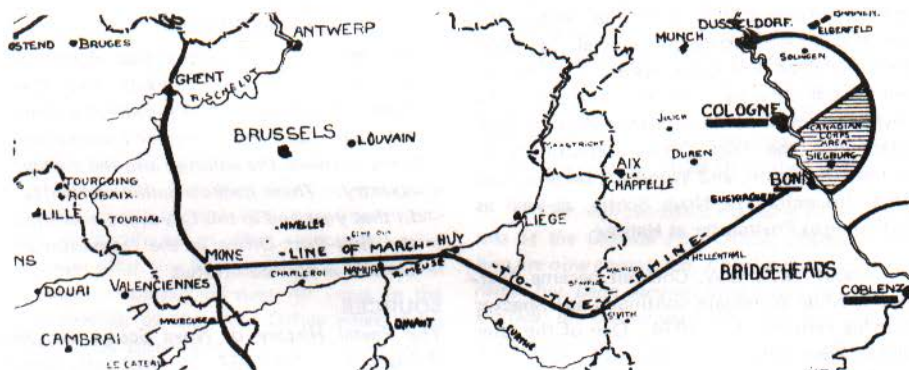
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Also in: London, England & Sydney, Australia



CANADIAN MILITARY POSTAL HISTORY

by Ed Richardson, OTB

The CANADIAN CORPS in OCCUPIED GERMANY 1918 — 1919



The route taken by the Canadian Corps, and the bridgeheads East of the Rhine

"The Canadian Corps was deeply appreciative of the honour of having been selected amongst the first for the task of establishing and occupying the bridgeheads east of the Rhine.

"A long march of 170 miles under difficult conditions was ahead of them, but they ungrudgingly looked forward to what had always been their ultimate objective — the occupation of German soil." (1)

It seems rather odd that while students of Canadian postal history, including the writer, have successfully glamorized the part Canadians played in the 1918-19 campaigns in North Russia and Siberia, they have completely neglected postal history material relating to the Canadian Corps' march across Belgium to Germany to establish bridgeheads opposite Cologne and Bonn following the Armistice of 11 November 1918.

While we admit to having been a bit late in paying attention to this particular area, since doing so we have found it to contain much of great interest. We believe that as collectors of Canadian Military postal history learn more about this short lived occupation of German territory, as they become able to identify the material and set reasonable goals for their collections, more interest will be shown in the covers of this period.

Cards and covers from the occupation period do not appear to be in great abundance. However, given the tools, postal historians may yet succeed in bringing many more to light, to the greater benefit of all collectors interested in this material. The cards and covers illustrated in this article are all from the Peters-Malott-Steinhart-Richardson collections.

BACKGROUND

"From August 8 (1918) to October 11 not less than 47 German Divisions had been engaged and defeated by the Canadian Corps, that is, nearly a quarter of the total German Forces on the Western Front.

"After October 11 the disorganization of the German Troops on our front was such that it was difficult to determine with exactitude the importance of the

elements of many Divisions engaged.

"Over 500 square miles of territory and 228 cities, towns and villages had been liberated, including the cities of Cambrai, Demain, Valenciennes and Mons." (1)

During the final month, 11 October - 11 November, the Canadian Corps had advanced an average of 1.7 miles per day, and had captured the cities of Demain and Valenciennes in France, and Mons in Belgium. In November 1918 the Canadian Corps was made up of the 1st, 2nd, 3rd and 4th Canadian Divisions, and the Canadian Corps Troops.

In the early morning of 11 November word was received that, the Armistice having been signed, hostilities would cease at 11:00

"1. The country through which we were to advance was divided into zones, from each of which the enemy was to withdraw on the day before our entry.

"2. The advance was to be carried out under active service conditions, and all military precautions against surprise were to be taken. During the march each column was to be covered by an Advanced Guard, and on arrival at destinations, outposts were to be established in accordance with Field Service Regulations. Troops were to be billeted in sufficient depth to facilitate supply, but adequate forces



THE CHEER OF VICTORY

Canadian Corps

Post card published by the London Daily Mirror, from an official Canadian photograph

a.m. The great conflict was over!

THE MARCH ACROSS BELGIUM TO THE GERMAN FRONTIER

The original plan for the march of the British Armies to the Rhine bridgeheads provided that the 2nd and 4th British Armies would take part in the advance, with the Canadian Corps forming part of the 2nd army.

The march was to begin on 17 November and continue for 30 days. The 2nd Army would advance on a two Corps front, with the Canadian Corps leading on the right. It was further decided that the Corps would march on a front of two divisions — 1st and 2nd Canadian Divisions leading, 3rd and 4th Canadian Divisions following.

would be kept ready on 48 hours' notice to overcome any attempted resistance by the enemy should he oppose our advance.

"3. The advance would be covered by a Cavalry Screen, one day's march ahead of the leading Infantry."(2)

November 18 — The 1st and 2nd Canadian Divisions started the march to the Rhine. The leading units crossed the outpost (Armistice) line at 9:00 a.m. The 3rd Division remained in their forward position, just behind the outpost line, having watched the 1st Division pass through the territory held by them. The 4th Division moved to the positions behind the outpost line just vacated by the 2nd Division. The Corps



D. 21, the number of the Field Post Office servicing 4th Canadian Division Headquarters. The strike is dated on one of the five days during which the division participated in the 'March on Germany' — a 'march that never was', as it turned out

Troops took up a position just west of Mons, in the rear of the third Division.

November 19 & 20 — The Canadian Corps rested.

November 21 — The 1st and 2nd Canadian Divisions resumed their advance, and by night-fall the leading units were in the vicinity of Gosselies. The 3rd and 4th Divisions did not move due to supply difficulties.

November 22 — All Corps' units rested and 'smartened up'.

November 23 — Instructions were received that, for the purpose of the advance to the Rhine, the Canadian Corps would now be composed of the 1st and 2nd Canadian Divisions, Corps Headquarters and Corps Troops; further, only the British 2nd Army, with the newly reduced Canadian Corps, would be taking part in the advance to the Rhine. The 3rd and 4th Canadian Divisions, with the attached 9th Army Brigade, C.F.A. and 126th Army Brigade, R.F.A., as well as the 1st and 3rd Brigades, C.G.A. (heavy artillery), were transferred to the British IV Corps, Fourth Army.

November 24 — Corps Headquarters was moved to Gosselies, while leading units reached the Velaine — Mellery line.

November 25 — Leading units reached Namur.

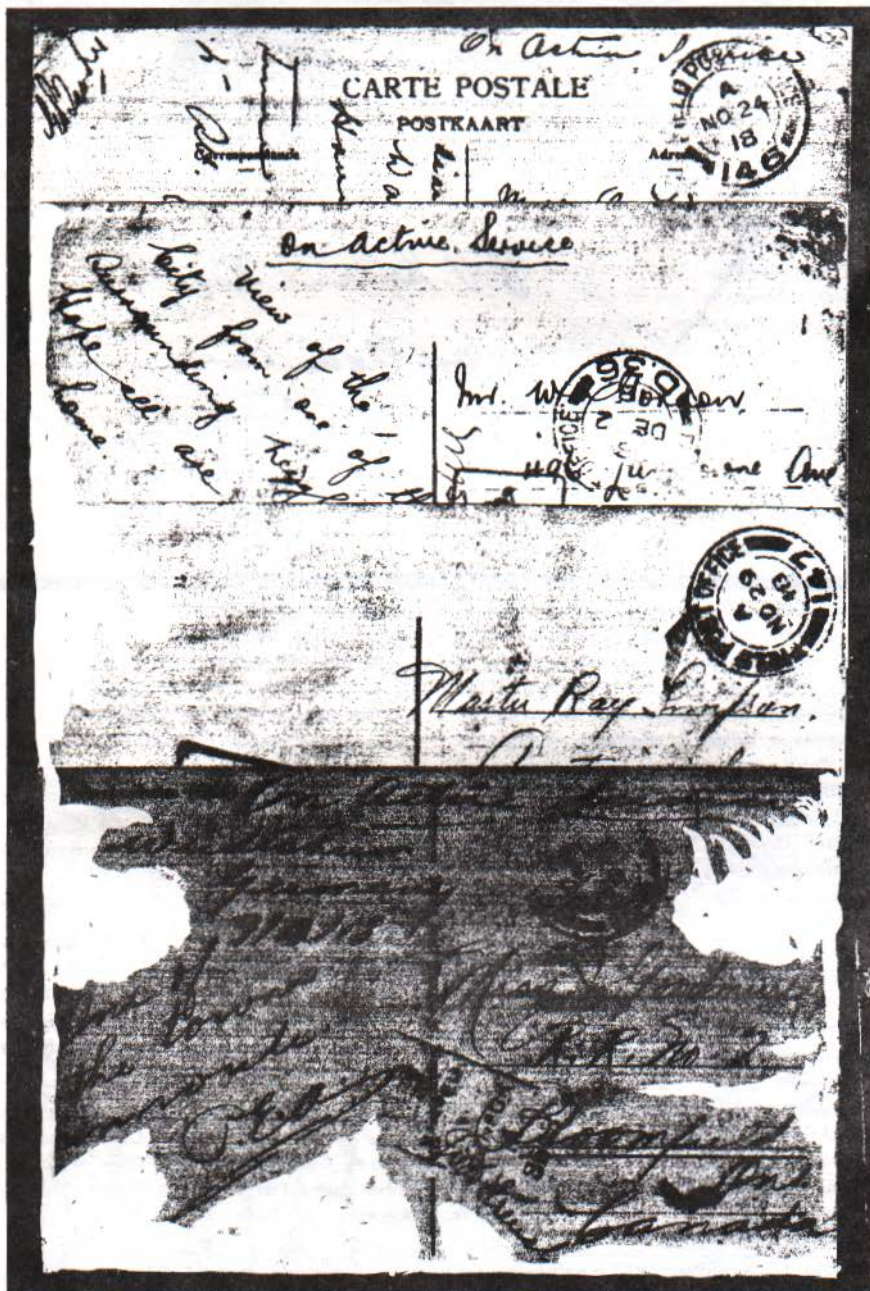
November 26 — Corps halted.

During the first week of the march the weather had been quite favorable. The troops advanced on a broad front, several columns wide, using secondary roads for all but the heavier equipment. The heavy rains of the second week changed that. By November 29 each Division was moving only one column at a time, and the three brigades of each Division were moving one day's march apart.

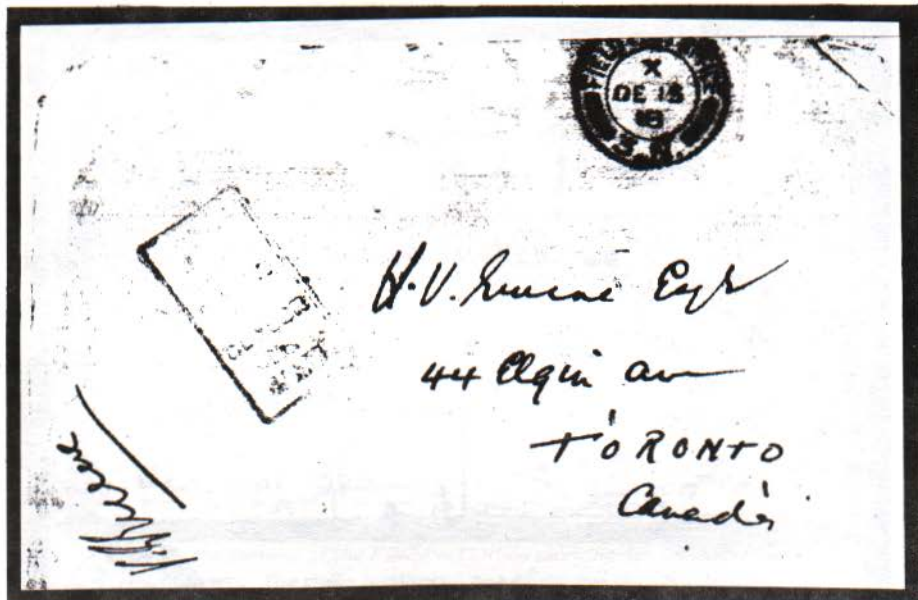
November 27 — Again quoting the record:

"Each Division again moved forward in two columns. The dirty weather, very muddy roads, and the heavy traffic encountered — accentuated by the overturned lorries left inconveniently left the enemy — made the march that day a real hardship for the men; even the first-class roads were now in very bad condition.

"The general direction of the Corps advance was now changed half right, and the boundaries between Divisions were rearranged so that each would have one first-class road as follows: 1st Division — Lauze — Solieres — Modave — Hamoir — Werbomont — Basse Bodeax — Grand Halleux — Vielsalm — Petit Thier; 2nd Division — Namur — Andenne —



Postmarks from the 'March on Germany': FPO 146, serving the 2nd Brigade, 1st Division – located near Gosselies, Belgium on the date shown; FPO D 36, serving 2nd Canadian Division Headquarters – the card is dated 27-11-18, the date the division began to move from Namur, and is cancelled on the day it arrived at the German border; FPO 147, serving the 3rd Brigade, 1st Division – dated about halfway on the march from Namur to the frontier; FPO 158, serving the 6th Brigade, 2nd Canadian Division – in Germany



*A letter mailed from the bridgehead east of the Rhine. FPO 3.N served the 1st Brigade, 1st Canadian Division (For the full story of this cover, see * below.)*

Chey - Havelange - Maffe - Barvaux - Villers St. Gertrude - Grand Menil - Hebronval - Bovigny - Beho." (3)

By nightfall the leading units of the 1st and 2nd Divisions had reached Seilles and Coutisse respectively.

November 28 - The 1st Division reached Clavier and the 2nd, Mean.

November 29 - The march for the 1st Division was cancelled due to supply difficulties - reserve food supplies had been expended, and the railhead was 100 miles away, west of Valenciennes. The 2nd Division reached Villers St. Gertrude.

November 30 - The 1st Canadian Division reached Ferrieres, while the 2nd reached Regne.

December 1 - The supply problem still being acute, the 1st Division halted for the day. Leading units of the 2nd Division reached Beho

on the Belgian-German border. Corps Headquarters were moved to Vielsalm.

December 2 - Leading units of the 1st Division arrived at Petit Thier on the Belgian-German border.

December 3 - Most units concentrated at the German Frontier.

December 4 - The official record tells us:

"The leading troops of the Canadian Corps crossed the German frontier on the morning of December 4 at 9:00 a.m., the 1st Canadian Division at Petit Thier and the 2nd Canadian Division at Beho, with flags flying and bands playing". (4)

The Division Commander, at the head of the main body of the 1st Canadian Division, entered Germany at Petit Thier at noon that same day. The Canadian Corps Commander accompanied them,

**On 15 December 1918 a handsome, 25 year-old Lieutenant in the 1st Brigade, 1st Canadian Division wrote a letter to his father in Toronto and mailed it from the bridgehead East of the Rhine. The letter is shown above. This Lieutenant, who was to become a very distinguished philatelist - a Signer of the Roll of Distinguished Philatelists, a Fellow of the Royal Philatelic Society of Canada, a member of BNAPS' Order of the Beaver, and a Past President of BNAPS - was none other than Vincent Graves Greene, founder of the V. G. Greene Philatelic Foundation. He is still, at 90, an active collector.*

IN OCCUPIED GERMANY

As the 1st and 2nd Canadian Divisions began their march through the area of Germany west of the Rhine River, they passed through beautiful villages and small towns unmarked by the war, a sharp contrast with the stark ruins they had been seeing and experiencing during the past few weeks.

This made a profound impression on many of the troopers, who had come from months and even years of trench warfare — of endless mud, filth and discomfort; of denuded forestlands; of churches, cathedrals and entire villages in complete ruins — in the paths of war in France and Belgium. The result? Many a soldier wrote home — or came home — to remark on "how clean the German people were!"

On the night of 10 December the Cavalry screen had reached the west bank of the Rhine. The 1st Canadian Division had reached a point just west of Cologne, while the 2nd was at a similar point just west of Bonn.

By agreement, the Allies all crossed the Rhine on 13 December at the points where they were to establish bridge-heads — the British (including Canadians), at Cologne and Bonn; the Americans at Wiesbaden; the French at Coblenz; and the Belgians at Crefeld.

Leading troops of the 1st Canadian Division crossed the Rhine River, by Cologne's Southern bridge, at 9:30 a.m. At the same time the leading unit of the 2nd Canadian Division crossed the Rhine by the Bonn bridge. The weather was still bad — the day was dark and it continued to rain.

On 14 and 15 December the Canadian Corps moved into the bridgehead area assigned to it, taking over control of the roads and railways leading into the occupied territory.

Headquarters of the 1st Canadian Division were set up at Cologne, while both 2nd Division and Canadian Corps Headquarters were set up at Bonn.

Almost before the Occupation had begun, it ended for the Canadians.

GOING HOME

The 1st Canadian Division started moving out of Germany on 14 January and the move was completed — the entire Division being in Belgium — by 18 January. The 2nd Canadian Division started about ten days later, and was completely removed to Belgium by 28 January.

The policy adopted for the Canadian Divisions and Cavalry Brigade was that they would be demobilized by units. Since the 3rd



APO R.P.1, 1st Canadian Division Railhead, JA 13 (inverted) 1919.
Note the message — "Expect to move from here tomorrow" — The occupation was ending for the Canadians.

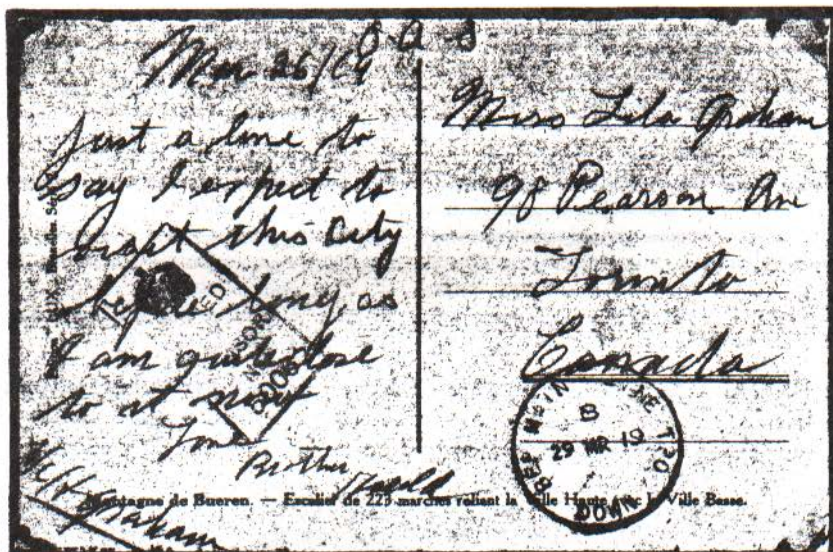
and 4th Divisions had not been involved in entering Germany, and since the 3rd had the greater service, it was demobilized first. All except the headquarters staff were shipped out of England by 19 March 1919.

The 1st Division was next in line. In late March it moved to embarkation points in France and transferred to England for the demobilization process. In early April the 2nd Division followed, with the 4th Division coming up last.

From France the Divisions moved into Bramshott Camp or Whitley Camp. When the demobilization process had been completed and they were ready for embarkation, each man

Most other British Army Post Offices (stationary) did not open until after the Canadian Corps had been replaced by the British X Corps.

There may also be examples of mail from the Canadian Occupation Forces in Germany going from Cologne to Boulogne, France via the Travelling Post Office, although this writer has not yet seen any. The T.P.O. went into use on 8 January 1919, within a week of the date the 1st Canadian Division started to move out. Ten British TPO railway cars had been borrowed for this operation. The only type of postmark used, up until nearly April, was the skeleton type in



29 March 1919 — BEF MAIN LINE TPO/DOWN — Probably from a member of the 2nd Canadian Division awaiting transfer to England for demobilization.

was given eight days leave in England, if he so desired.

POSTAL MARKINGS

In addition to Field Post Office D.21 from the 4th Canadian Division during the first five days of the march to Germany, thirteen marks are known (see chart) for the 1st and 2nd Divisions.

There were also two stationary British Post Offices which could have been used by Canadians, the Army Post Office at Cologne, APO S.40 (indicia blank); and the Army Post Office at Euskirchen, APO S.65 (indicia A).

various styles, some reading UP, and some reading DOWN. The card shown, probably posted near Namur or Charleroi has a good example of this TPO marking.

Although almost without exception you will find the vertical 'Crown in Box' Censor mark being used on all mail, actual censorship ceased shortly after the Armistice of 11 November 1918. The marking was used mainly to identify cards and letters as soldier's mail from the British and Canadian Forces, entitled to Free Franking privileges. The censor marks are found in violet/purple, black/steel-blue and magenta/red. Censor numbers seen to date are

1st and 2nd DIVISION POSTAL MARKINGS



A. P. O.



F. P. O.

	Type	No.	Indicia	Comments
Canadian Corps H/Q	FPO	H.3	NK	at Bonn
1st Can. Division H/Q	FPO	D.35	A	at Cologne
— Train	FPO	T.35	NK	
— Railhead	APO	R.P. 1	blank	
— 1st Brigade	FPO	3.N	X	
— 2nd Brigade	FPO	146	A	
— 3rd Brigade	FPO	147	A	
2nd Can. Division H/Q	FPO	D.36	NK	at Bonn
— Train	FPO	T.36	A	
— Railhead	APO	R. P. 2	blank	
— 4th Brigade	FPO	154	A	
— 5th Brigade	FPO	155	A	
— 6th Brigade	FPO	156	A.P.O	

listed below:

1439	3369
1654	3381
2289	3538
2369	4573
2392	5003
2563	5219
2873	6766
2878	



CONCLUSION

Certainly this is a field with challenges enough for most Canadian Military Postal Historians. The writer's collection, at the time of this writing, contains 7 cards and covers from the march through Belgium, 9 cards and covers from Occupied Germany, 1 card from the T.P.O. and 5 covers dated after the demobilization started.

Happy hunting!

REFERENCE:

- (1) *The Overseas Military Forces of Canada 1918*, Report of the Ministry, pg. 184
- (2) *Ibid*, Pg. 186-187
- (3) *Ibid*, Pg. 190
- (4) *Ibid*, Pg. 191

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CALENDAR

This feature of TOPICS will list Exhibitions and Bourses, including FIP sponsored (International) exhibitions, which will have a significant BNA content, as well as BNAPS Regional Group Functions. Information/prospectus should be sent to the Editor as soon as available and at least 3 months before the event.

- JUNE 3-5** — **STAMPEX '83**, annual National exhibition and bourse, featuring the annual meeting of the Postal History Society of Canada. Sheraton Centre, Toronto. Information: STAMPEX '83, 565 Alness St., Downsview, Ont. M3J 2T8.
- JUNE 9-12** — **PIPEX '83**, 43rd Pacific International Philatelic Exhibition of the Northwest Federation of Stamp Clubs, Edmonton Convention centre. Hosted by the Edmonton Stamp Club. Information: Keith R. Spencer, P.O. Box 399, Edmonton, Alberta, T5J 2J6.
- JULY 8-10** — **STAMPFEST '83**, exhibition and bourse, Sheraton Centre, Toronto. Information: STAMPFEST Canada, 127 Cartwright Ave., Toronto, Ont. M6A 1V4.
- JULY 29-AUGUST 7** — **BRASILIANA '83**, FIP sanctioned International exhibition and bourse. Rio de Janeiro, Brazil. Canadian Commissioner: A. Cronin, P.O. Box 5722, Station A, Toronto, Ont. M5W 1P2.
- AUGUST 4-13** — **BANGKOK '83**, FIP sanctioned international exhibition. Bangkok, Thailand. Canadian Commissioner: Michael Millar, 192 Shanty Bay Road, Barrie, Ont. L4M 1E6. USA Commissioner: Frank Vignola, 105 22nd Ave., San Francisco, CA 94121.
- AUGUST 25-28** — **STAMPSHOW '83**, major annual exhibition and bourse of the American Philatelic Society. David L. Lawrence Convention Centre, Pittsburgh, PA. Information: Stampshow '83, P.O. Box 8000, State College, PA 16801.
- BNAPEX '83: SEPTEMBER 1** — **3**, Westin Hotel, corner of Portage & Main, Winnipeg, Manitoba. Information: Beverlie Clark, 924 North Dr., Winnipeg, Man. R3T 0A8.
- OCTOBER 8** — **OKTOBERFEST** stamp show and bourse sponsored by the Kitchener - Waterloo Philatelic Society. St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church, Queen & Weber Sts., Kitchener, Ont. Information: Leigh Hogg, P.O. Box 8101, Bridgeport, Ont. N2K 2G6.
- OCTOBER 15** — **KENTPEX '83**, annual exhibition and bourse of the Kent County Stamp Club. Wheels Motor Inn, Chatham, Ontario. BNAPS' Detroit-Windsor Regional Group will meet at the show and take part in a special court of honor. Information: Bill Simpson, P.O. Box 728, Chatham, Ont. N7M 5L1.
- OCTOBER 15 -16** — **CALTAPEX '83**, annual exhibition and bourse of the Calgary Philatelic Society. Marlborough Inn, Calgary. Information: Guy Boissoneault, P.O. Box 1641, Calgary, Alberta T2P 2L6.
- OCTOBER 22 - 23** — **VANPEX '83**, exhibition and bourse, in conjunction with the American Stamp Dealers' Association's INPEX, sponsored by the British Columbia Philatelic Society. Sheraton Landmark Hotel, 1400 Robson St., Vancouver. Information: British Columbia Philatelic Society, P.O. Box 2356, Main Post Office, Vancouver, B.C. V6B 3W5.
- NOVEMBER 11 - 13** — **VAPEX '83**, annual exhibition and bourse sponsored by the Virginia Philatelic Federation. BNAPS' Mid-Atlantic Regional Group will hold a meeting during the show. Information: VAPEX—Leroy Collins, P.O. Box 2183, Norfolk, Virginia 23501; Mid-Atlantic Regional Group—See the Business Side Page.
- NOVEMBER 18 - 20** — **EXUP XV**, annual exhibition and bourse, this year honoring the 50th Anniversary of the Union Philatelique de Montreal. Montreal Convention Center (Palais des Congres). Information: EXUP XV, P.O. Box 870, Station C, Montreal H2L 4L6, Quebec, Canada.

1984

BNAPEX '84: SEPTEMBER 12 - 14 BNAPS annual convention. Sir Francis Drake Hotel, Sutter & Powell Sts., San Francisco, California. Information: Garvin Lohman, 1541 Sacramento St., #3, San Francisco, CA 94109.

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BNAPEX '83

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Winnipeg, Manitoba

If you have not already decided to join us for BNAPEX '83, we hope that you will scrutinize the 'Programme of Events' which follows. Perhaps it will help you decide that you must attend.

The schedule, as planned, may not leave much time to see what is outside our convention headquarters so why not plan an extra day or two before or after our convention to visit Winnipeg, the capital city of 'Friendly Manitoba', the heart of the continent, and the 'Gateway to the West'. Don't forget, we are the home of the Royal Winnipeg Ballet, the Winnipeg Symphony Orchestra, the Manitoba Theatre Centre, and the Rainbow Stage (theatre under the stars). In addition, you will have no trouble finding our museums, historical sites, Provincial Archives (now housing the Hudson Bay Archives), outstanding restaurants, antique shops, boutiques and specialty shops — most are within a short distance of our convention headquarters.

From the programme you will see that your philatelic needs have been looked after through the exhibition, bourse, seminars and study group meetings. The latter, especially, have been planned with you in mind. There will be no overlapping of any of the seminars or meetings, so you will be able to take in any or all — whatever you wish.

Our opening ceremony will be a special one. The Lieutenant Governor of Manitoba, The Honourable Pearl McGonigal (whose father is a member of our Winnipeg BNAPS group) will officially open the convention.

Make your plans now, and remember to forward your advance registration form (included in March-April TOPICS) to assist the committee and eliminate long registration line-ups. We are ready and waiting — just for you.

PROGRAMME OF EVENTS

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 31

9:00 am	Board of Governors' Meeting (closed meeting)	Cambridge Room
2:00 pm — 9:00 pm	Registration	Mezzanine Lobby
4:00 pm — 9:00 pm	Mounting Exhibits	Winnipeg Ballroom
4:00 pm — 11:00 pm	*Early Arrival Hospitality	Hospitality Suite

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 1

9:00 am — 5:00 pm	Registration	Mezzanine Lobby
10:00 am	Official Opening of BNAPEX '83, the 35th Annual BNAPS Convention- Exhibition, by The Honourable Pearl McGonigal, Lieutenant Governor of Manitoba.	Mezzanine Lobby
1:30 pm	Exhibition and Bourse open Seminar — C. R. McGuire, 'Postal History of Canada's Hong Kong Field Force'	Winnipeg Ballroom Harrow Room
3:30 pm	Study Group Meeting — Centennial Definitives	Harrow Room
7:00 pm	*Past Presidents' Reception	Harrow Room

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 2

8:30 am	Order of the Beaver Breakfast (members only)	To be advised
9:00 am — 5:00 pm	Registration	Mezzanine Lobby
10:00 am — 5:00 pm	Exhibition and Bourse open	Winnipeg Ballroom
10:00 am	*Ladies City Bus Tour (2½ hours)	
10:30 am	Study Group Meeting — Revenues	Harrow Room
1:00 pm	Study Group Meeting — Map Stamp	Harrow Room
2:30 pm	Study Group Meeting — Military Mail	Harrow Room
4:00 pm	Study Group Meeting — RPOs	Harrow Room
6:15 pm	Boarding bus for Dinner Cruise	from Hotel Lobby
7:00 pm	*'Cruising Down the River' — Dinner	S. S. River Rouge

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 3

9:00 am — 3:30 pm	Registration	Mezzanine Lobby
10:00 am — 5:00 pm	Exhibition and Bourse open	Winnipeg Ballroom
10:00 am	BNAPS Annual Meeting	Harrow Room
1:30 pm	Seminar — W. S. Pawluk, 'The Queen Victoria Numeral Issue, 1898-1902'	Harrow Room
3:30 pm	Study Group Meeting — Perfins	Harrow Room
5:00 pm	Exhibition closes	Winnipeg Ballroom
5:15 pm	Dismounting of Exhibits	Winnipeg Ballroom
7:00 pm	*President's Reception	Mezzanine Lobby
8:00 pm	*Annual Banquet	Winnipeg Ballroom (East Room)

All registered BNAPEX guests will receive invitations to events marked *



Travel Manitoba

Old Fort Garry

BOURSE

At press time, the following dealers had reserved 10 of the 15 bourse tables.

D&D Covers Inc., Oakville, Ont.

Eastern Auctions Ltd., Bathurst, N.B.

L. A. Gray, Oakville, Ont.

Greenwood Stamp Co., Carleton Place, Ont.

A. G. Holtz, Toronto, Ont.

R. A. Lee, Vernon, B.C.

Art Leggett, Toronto, Ont.

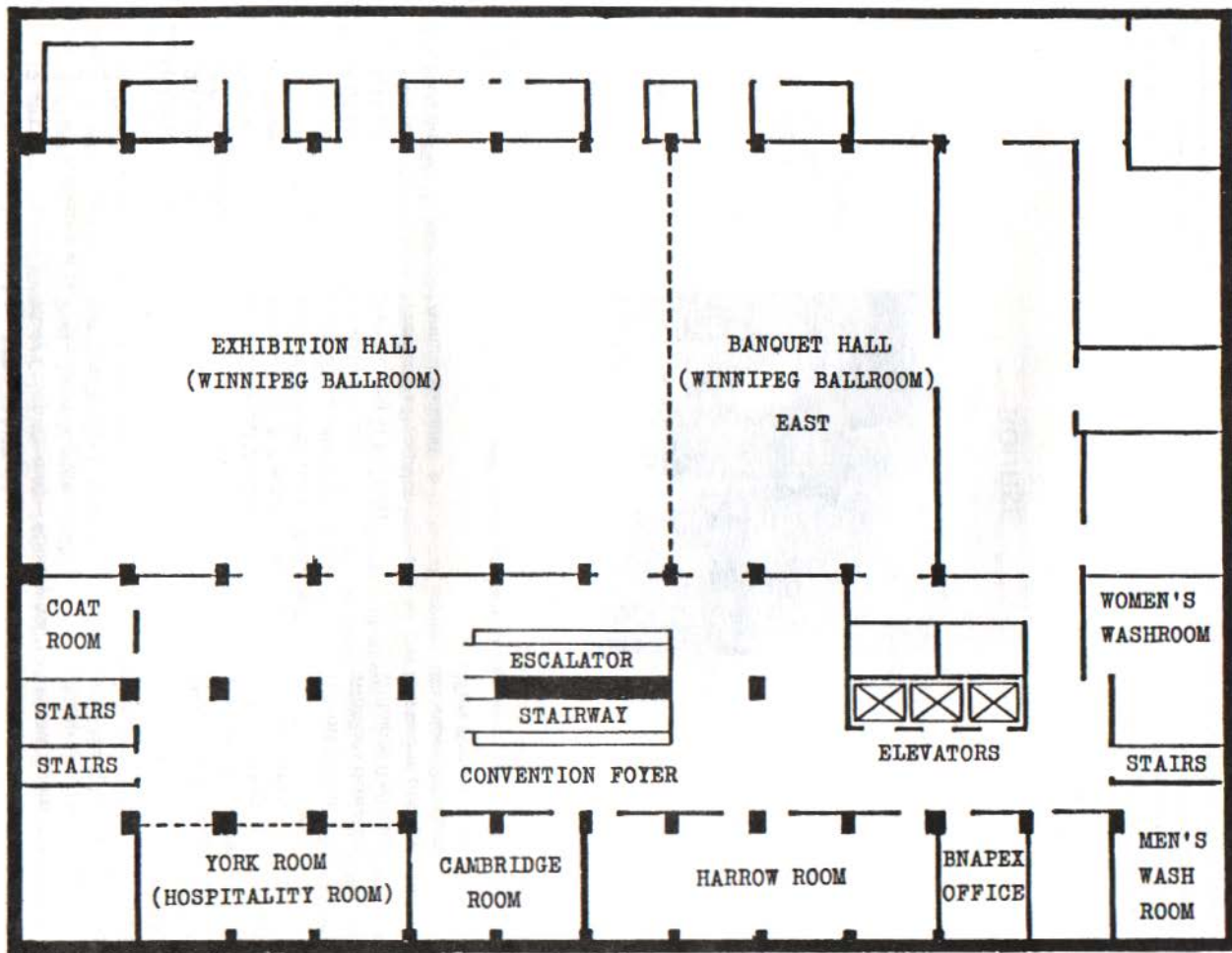
K. M. Robertson, Victoria B.C.

Saskatoon Stamp Centre, Saskatoon, Sask.

Allan Steinhart, Toronto, Ont.

BNAPEX '83

FLOOR PLAN



A STUDY OF THE TELEGRAPH COVERS OF CANADA

by Wilmer C. Rockett, OTB
and Leo J. LaFrance, OTB

Since we are not aware of the existence of any catalog describing the Telegraph Covers of Canada, the illustrated series which begins in this issue of TOPICS will attempt to list those known to exist. The authors will be happy to receive any additional information concerning these interesting covers, as well as any information on the existence of material not known at this writing.

In a broad sense, a telegraph cover is any cover used to carry a message and bearing some identification of the Telegraph Company involved in the transmittal, the receiving, and/or the delivery of the message.

Basically a telegraph cover will show one of three uses: 1) As a business envelope used to convey a letter on Telegraph Company stationery in the ordinary way through the mails; 2) As an envelope 'container' for a telegram delivered by a messenger. These usually bear only the name of the addressee, but sometimes have a town name as well; 3) As an envelope representing 'combination use', that is, to convey a telegram which has been telegraphed to the office nearest to the addressee, and then placed in the mails for final delivery ('Night Letters' and 'Ocean Letters' are sub-varieties of this combination usage), or, in modern times, to carry a confirmation copy of a telegram already delivered verbally by telephone.

The story of the development of telegraphic services in Canada is interwoven with the history and development of the railroads and postal service of the country. In the mid 1800's there were numerous companies offering these services. Some operated lines only over short distances. For many of these, unfortunately, their existence was also short. Others were actually telegraph departments of the railroads and have continued on into the 20th century. The most interesting period is that before 1900, although there are many attractive covers from the more recent periods.

NO COVERS KNOWN

The following is a list of small or short-lived companies from which *no covers are known to exist*. If anyone has, or knows of, any covers from these companies, we would be happy to hear from you.

THE PHOTO-ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH COMPANY OF CANADA — Incorporated 20 April 1876 at Montreal to operate nationwide.

THE CANADIAN DISTRICT TELEGRAPH COMPANY — Incorporated 12 February 1877 at Ottawa to operate nationwide on a local basis, with messengers and watchmen. This firm was a subsidiary of the Montreal Telegraph Company.

THE WOODWARD UNDERGROUND TELEGRAPH AND TELEPHONE COMPANY OF CANADA — Incorporated 3 April 1884 at Montreal to operate nationwide.

THE DOMINION TELEPHONE COMPANY OF CANADA — Incorporated 9 August 1884 at Montreal to operate nationwide with both telephone and telegraph.

THE COLONIAL TELEGRAPH AND TELEPHONE COMPANY — Incorporated 28 September 1894 at Niagara Falls to operate telegraph, telephone and messenger services.

THE FREDERICTON AND ST. JOHN ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH COMPANY — No covers yet recorded. One telegram dated 13 May 1856 has been noted.

FEW COVERS KNOWN

The following is a list of small or short lived companies for which *few covers are known to exist*:

TORONTO, HAMILTON AND NIAGARA AND SAINT CATHARINES ELECTROMAGNETIC TELEGRAPH COMPANY (ALSO KNOWN AS TORONTO, HAMILTON AND NIAGARA LINE) — Incorporated 28 July 1847. Service in the Niagara Frontier

lished by authority of the Postmaster-General, compiled from the records of the Department at Ottawa, and supervised by competent authority. The contents will show that it is a work that has for a long time been needed, and the undersigned feel confident that this effort to supply reliable postal information will be appreciated by the public.

Subscriptions may begin with any number, and single copies will be sold, but subscribers will find it to their advantage to order it by the year, so that those who possess complete sets of "The Guide" will have a work of reference upon all questions which may arise respecting business with the Post Office.

A copy of the *POSTAL GUIDE* will be furnished to every Postmaster in the Dominion.

A limited space will be devoted to advertisers, who will find this a good medium for reaching all the Postmasters and Commercial men in the Dominion.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION — Single number, 50 cents. Per year, \$1.50."

Thus began the regular publication of what I consider to be probably the most valuable and useful official reference documents for the serious postal historian.

In addition to the information contained in Dewe's earlier effort, the Hunter, Rose Guide incorporated the Post Office Lists — alphabetical lists of Post Offices in Canada which gave the township or parish and electoral district where each post office was located, and the postmaster's name.

Unlike the 1863 and 1867 versions, the Hunter, Rose guides contained advertisements conveniently indexed in a 'list of advertisers'. Many of the contemporary advertisements are very interesting and were often directed particularly to postmasters.

Over the years the format of the Guide, and its frequency of publication, changed. The following is a list of some of the major changes during the Guide's first thirty-two years of existence:

October 1875 — First edition; subsequent issues to be published quarterly in January, April, July and October.

January 1878 — Almanac-type calendar for each month included.

August 1878 — Canada joined the General

Postal Union (later the Universal Postal Union) on 1 July. As a consequence, the July edition was not published until August.

April 1879 — Change in Printer-Publisher to S. & E. F. Stephenson, Chatham, Ontario

October 1882 — Change in Printer-Publisher to MacLean, Roger & Co., Wellington Street, Ottawa.

January 1883 — Information on and lists of names of members of the Royal Family and Government officials, including Members of Parliament and Senators added.

October 1884 — Although this edition included a notice stating, "The complete edition of the Guide, giving the List of Post Offices, & C., in the Dominion will, for the future, be published in the month of January" the guides continued to be published quarterly until January 1889, when they finally were published annually, amended by quarterly supplements.

January 1885 — In addition to the lists begun in 1883, a considerable amount of statistical and general information was included, as well as the names of the Governor-General's staff and Government officials of Great Britain.

January 1889 — Change in Printer-Publisher to Brown Chamberlain, Queen's Printer and Controller of Stationery, Ottawa.

January 1892 — S. E. Dawson was now Queen's Printer; prices revised as follows: paper cover, 50 cents; cloth bound, 60 cents; annual subscription (which included quarterly supplements), 75 cents.

January 1898 — Queen's Printer changed to the Government Printing Bureau, and prices reduced(!) as follows: paper cover, 25 cents annual subscription, 40 cents.

January 1899 — As a consequence of Imperial and domestic postage reductions, introduction of a special delivery service and abolition of Fifth class matter, significant changes were made in this edition.

January 1902 — One and a half years passed without a new edition, probably because several important changes were made in the classification of mail posted in Canada and in the rates of postage.

January 1904 — Insurance for registered letters included.

January 1907 — Postage due stamps were first mentioned, and significant regulations concerning the International use of picture post cards were included.

Between editions of the *Postal Guide* (see

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A—RESEARCH SOURCES

B—The Postal Guide

In January 1863, Mr. John Dewe, Post Office Inspector for the Province of Canada, compiled the *Canadian Postal Guide* containing the chief Regulations of the Post Office, the rates of postage, and every information in regard to Money Orders'. This Guide was published with the permission of M. H. Foley, the Postmaster-General. (It was reprinted by Charles P. De Volpi in 1966 and distributed by BNAPS.) The Preface states, "The principal object of this little work is the dissemination of information in regard to the Canadian Postal Service" and, further, "As the regulations of the Post Office are subject to constant change, it is proposed to issue new editions . . . revised, and corrected to the latest date, half-yearly, or yearly, as circumstances may appear to require".

The circumstances did not 'appear to require' another Postal Guide until January 1867. The Preface to this edition states "The second edition, carefully corrected to the latest date, is now offered to the public". Again, John Dewe was responsible for the compilation. Greatly expanded, it contained much more information than the previous edition, including: calendars for 1867-8; an abstract of the census of January 1862; a currency exchange table; a description of the 'Practical Working' of the Canadian Postal Service; a list of post offices, distinguishing money order offices, telegraph and railway stations; tables of all the railways in Canada and the distances between stations; and a map of the railways in Canada West.

The new Dominion of Canada enacted 'The Post Office Act, 1867' to succeed the previous legislation, which traced its origin all the way back to the 1710 'Act for Establishing a General Post-Office for all Her Majesties (sic) Dominions'. This act, modernized over the years, still exists today as the legislation governing the present Canada Post Corporation.

The 'Act for the Regulation of the Postal Service' received Royal assent on 21 December 1867 and became effective 1 April 1868. The *Post Office Act, 1867 and the General Regulations Founded Thereon* was printed in a 36 page booklet, by order of the Postmaster-General, in 1868. It is strange that while printing is attributed to 'G. E. Desbarats, Ottawa' on the front page, the last page credits 'Malcolm Cameron, Ottawa, Law Printer to the Queen' with the task. As a consequence, the identity of the actual printer is a mystery.

There soon followed a more comprehensive 77 page publication, *General Regulations for the Guidance and Government of the officers and other persons employed in the postal service of the Dominion of Canada*. Desbarats alone is credited with printing this book in 1868. While it very closely resembles the postal guide which appeared some seven years later, it is much more explicit, almost a book of instructions. In addition to the 'whys and wherefores', it included a formal description of the organization of the Post Office, general and detailed indices, and five tables of postage rates.

The first edition of a Postal Guide for the Dominion of Canada was published in October 1875. In their introductory notice to ". . . the first number issued of a Work, which is designed to be a medium of communication between the Post Office Department and the public . . .", Hunter, Rose and Co., the printers and publishers, outlined the following information:

"THE OFFICIAL POSTAL GUIDE will be published quarterly, and as each number will contain more or less new matter, and the changes made in Post Offices carefully noted and corrected, each number will be of permanent value. It is pub-

area including Toronto, Hamilton, Queenston, St. Catharines, Chippawa, Niagara, Lockport and Buffalo.

AMERICAN TELEGRAPH COMPANY, SAINT JOHN, NEW BRUNSWICK — Two types are known—Type I - various straight lines from New Brunswick - 1857 to 1866; Type II - Albino oval - probable use 1860 - 64—one on white paper, dated 1863, is known from Nova Scotia.

NOVA SCOTIA ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH COMPANY — Only one type known, a green embossed circle on mustard yellow envelope.

CANADA GRAND TRUNK TELEGRAPH COMPANY, subsequently known as GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY TELEGRAPH COMPANY — Known covers are in the 1854 - 65 period.

NEW YORK, NEWFOUNDLAND AND LONDON ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH COMPANY — One handstamped envelope from Charlotte-

town, P.E.I. dated 29 July 1871 is known. A telegram form, used 22 Nov. 1890 and sent from Charlottetown to Summerside is also known.

INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY (TELEGRAPH), P.E.I. — At least two types of covers are known.

CANADA MUTUAL TELEGRAPH COMPANY — Located in Montreal, Que.

PROVINCIAL TELEGRAPH COMPANY — Only one type and one sub-type known (1866).

THE NORTH AMERICAN TELEGRAPH COMPANY — This company was incorporated at Kingston, Ont. in 1866. Three types of covers known.

TELEGRAPH AND SIGNAL SERVICES (DOMINION OF CANADA) — One type recorded.

INTERNATIONAL TELEGRAPH COMPANY — One envelope reported. It is not known for sure whether this is a Canadian company or not.

THE COVERS

TORONTO & NIAGARA RIVER TELEGRAPH



This cover is the only type presently known. The logo is handstamped in red. The enclosure is dated St. Catharines (sic), 3 April 1849.

The company was also known as the Toronto, Hamilton & Niagara Line and as the Toronto, Hamilton & Niagara & St. Catharines

Electro-Magnetic Telegraph Company (Van Oudenol).

Service was provided in the Niagara Frontier area including Toronto, Hamilton, Queenston, St. Catharines, Chippawa, Niagara, Lockport and Buffalo.

POSTAL GUIDES AND SUPPLEMENTS - 1875 to date

(Note: This chart contains all information known to date.

Please advise the author of any new information)

YEAR	CONTENTS	FREQUENCY OF PUBLICATION	SUPPLEMENTS
1875 (October)	1 volume - Regulations & Rates & Lists of Post Offices	First Issue (Dominion of Canada)	N/A
1877 - 1888	same	Quarterly - Jan. Apr., July & Oct.	N/A
1889 - 1934	same	Annually	Quarterly, beginning Jan. 1889 to Oct. 1914.
1936/37 - 1938/39	same	Every two years	Monthly beginning Nov. 1914 until Nov. 1965 inclusive
1940 - 1941	2 volumes—Part I—Regulations & Rates, Part II—Lists of Post Offices	—	
1944 - 1945	1 volume—Regulations, Rates & Lists of Post Offices	—	
1947	same	—	
1949	Designated as 'Reprint' of 1947, but rates updated and 2 volumes as for 1940-41	—	
1952 - 1953	2 volumes as for 1940-41	—	
1955 - 1961	1 volume, Regulations and Rates. *	Every two years	
1963	Part II, International mails Rates and Conditions, published in loose leaf format. (Domestic rates and regulations were still covered by the 1961 guide, as amended by the monthly supplements.	—	
1965	Loose-leaf format introduced for Part I - Domestic Services. Part II - International services Revised.	—	November 1965—production of monthly Postal Guide Supplements stops. Beginning in 1966, to date, amendments published in loose leaf format irregularly, as required.
1974	Part I reprinted	—	
1976	Part I & II reprinted	—	
1977	Part I & II reprinted	—	
1978	Part II reprinted	—	
1979	Part II reprinted	—	
1981	Larger size loose-leaf format introduced	—	
1982	Part I reprinted Part II reprinted	—	

*Beginning in 1955 the list of post offices was removed from the postal guide and published separately in loose leaf format.

chart) two publications kept Post Office employees up-to-date. The *Postal Guide Supplement* made its first appearance in January, 1899. In 1920 the *Post Office Weekly Bulletin* (now *The Bulletin*) was issued weekly, with special editions as required. Normally two to six pages in length, *Bulletins* contain all new developments such as changes in rates and regulation (in fact, on all aspects of Post Office operations) which must be known immediately by postal employees. The *Postal Guide Supplements* included information which had appeared in the *Bulletins*.

OTHER 'GUIDES'

In 1905 the Montreal Branch (No. 10) of the Federated Letter Carriers' Association published an *Illustrated Souvenir and Royal Postal Guide*. About sixty of the 200 card-covered pages contain photographs of Post Offices and postal employees, as well as capsule histories of Montreal, its Post Offices and Canada's postal system. Treated quite comprehensively are subjects such as: Box holders; Delivery and collec-

tion; Federated Association of Letter Carriers; Inland Post -- 1st, 2nd and 3rd Class; Letter carriers time and salary; Money orders; Montreal District Postmasters; Montreal Post Office (historical); Sketch of Montreal; Post Office hours; Parcel post, Postal guide; Postal Notes; Rates of postage on various articles; Registered letters; Savings Bank; Special Delivery; and Substations and Branches.

The remaining pages have advertisements from nearly 200 commercial firms, indicating that there was considerable support for the Letter Carriers' Association and their publication. There may have been other editions and similar efforts by groups in other Canadian cities but I am not aware of them.

One additional Post Office publication which contains some information was the *City Post Office Procedure*, published in 1930 at Ottawa in loose-leaf, mimeographed form. Amendments were prepared as required during the period 1930 - 37.

Next: Publications of the Provinces.

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Brandom/Vilter	First Supplement to the Catalogue of Tobacco Tax Paid Stamps of Canada and Newfoundland (Lee W. Bandom) and A Study of the Liquor Bottle Seals of Canada (E.F.Vilter)	\$10.00
Hansen/Moffat	The Squared Circle Postmarks of Canada	\$40.00
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INDICIA ON TOWN CANCELLATIONS IN THE SMALL QUEEN ERA

by James W. Catterick

Much has been written about the Small Queens, and much more will come to light as others delve into this issue which was on sale at Post Offices for so long. My interest is in the indicia within the town cancellations of the Small Queen era.

What follows is a check list I have prepared as a summary of my findings to date. It is presented here to assist other members working in the same area of BNA philately. Any additions to the list will be welcomed. My address is: James W. Catterick, 210 Steeles Ave. W., Apt. 2102, Brampton, Ont. L6Y 2K3.

Squared Circle cancellations are well documented in the Handbook, so they are not included. For the present, I have also excluded cancellations using a.m. or p.m. only in the hammer.

I am indebted to the writers of various articles in BNA Topics for some of the information used in compiling this check list.

As a start, cancellations have been broken down into five types of indicia, as follows:

Section I - Asterisks

Section II - Letters of the Alphabet (no numerals)

Section III - Small Post Offices with numerals only in the hammer.

Section IV - Larger Post Offices with a.m. or p.m. designation and numerals in the hammer

Section V - The largest Post Offices, such as Hamilton, Montreal and Toronto.



Vb—POST OFFICES WITH NUMERALS ONLY IN THE HAMMER

Halifax N.S. Canada	1, 2, 3, 4
Halifax N.S.	3
Halifax Canada	1, 3
Morris St.	1, 2, 3, 4
London Canada	4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24
Winnipeg, Canada	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10
St. John N.B. Canada	1, 2
Ottawa Canada	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6

Vc—MONTREAL



I



II



III



IV



V



VI



VII



VIII



IX



X



XI

- I Montreal - Double Broken Circle
Numerals- 0 and 10
- II Montreal C.E.- Broken Circle
A.M. and P.M. only
- III Montreal C.E.- Broken Circle - 2 letter month and year
Numerals- 1, 7, 8, 10 and 11
- IVa Montreal Que.- Broken Circle- 3 letter month, no year
Numerals / a.m.- 1, 7, 8, 9, 11 and 12; / p.m.- 2, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10
- b Montreal Que.- Broken Circle- 2 letter month, no year
Numeral / p.m.- 5
- V Montreal Que.- Broken Circle- 2 letter month and year
Numerals- 1, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 13, 20, 21, 22
- VI Montreal Que.- Complete Circle- 2 letter month and year
Numerals- 7, 10
- VII/IX Montreal Canada- Complete Circle- 2 letter month and year
Numerals- 1, 2, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24
(The hammers have different diameters)
- VIII Montreal Canada- Complete Circle- 2, letter month, no year
Number/a.m.- 5, 6, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12; Number /p.m.- 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12
Number- 12MT, 12NN
- X Montreal F.N.H.- Broken Circle- 2 letter month and year
Number- 8
- XI Montreal Que.- Broken Circle- 3 letter month and year with time and p.m.
1 p.m.
- XII Montreal Canada Barred Circle (see section Va in Part I of this article)

MONTREAL STREETS

- St. Catherine St. West 12:30 p.m., 4 p.m., 7 p.m.
- St. Catherine St. Centre 12:00, 12:30, 3:15, 4:15, 6:35, 8:15, 10:30
- Notre Dame St. West Numbers- 8, 12, 16, 19; 8:30 a.m.; 12:30 p.m., 3 p.m., 4:30 p.m., 7 p.m.
- Prince Arthur Street 9 a.m.; 1 p.m., 5 p.m., 7 p.m., 7:30 p.m.
- St. Jean Baptist de Montreal Numbers- 1, 2, 3, 6, 8
- Ontario Street East 3:30 a.m., 8:30 a.m.; 12:30 p.m., 4:30 p.m., 6:30 p.m., 8:30 p.m.
- Bellerive Montreal 4 p.m., 6:30 p.m.; Noon; 12:00
- St. Jean de Montreal Que. Numbers- 1, 2, 3
- Cherrier St. 1 p.m.



I



IV



V



VII



VIII



IX

Vd-HAMILTON

- I Hamilton Canada-Complete Circle-time (am or pm), 2 letter month and year
9 am, 10am; 2 pm, 4 pm, 5 pm, 6 pm, 7 pm, 12 pm, R
- II Hamilton Canada-Complete Circle-time (am or pm), 3 letter month and year. (Illustration similar to Hamilton I)
11 am; 1 pm, 2 pm, 4 pm, 6 pm
- III Hamilton Canada Barred Circle (see section Va in Part I of this article)
- VI Hamilton Canada-Complete Circle-Numerals, 2 letter month and year
1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24
- V Hamilton Canada-Complete Circle-Numerals, 3 letter month and year
1, 2, 3, 4
- VI Hamilton Canada-Complete Circle-3 letter month and year with S in front of numeral (Illustration similar to Hamilton V)
S-2, S-3
- VII Hamilton Canada-Complete Circle-Numerals, month and year
7, 8, 10, 11, 12, 13, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23
- VIII Hamilton, Ont. Canada-Complete Circle-Numerals, month and year
9, 13, 14, 16, 17, 18, 19, 23
- IX Hamilton Canada-3 Ring-Numerals, month and year
8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24

HAMILTON STREETS

James St. N.Y.

Ve-TORONTO



I



II



III



V



VIII



X



XI



- I Toronto Ont.- Broken Circle
NT
- II Toronto Ont.- Broken Circle
1, 2, 4, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 18, 19, 21, 22, 23, 24
- III Toronto Canada-2 Ring-Date over time over year
1 am, 10 am, 11 am, 12 am; 1 pm, 2 pm, 3 pm, 4 pm, 5 pm, 6 pm, 7 pm, 8 pm, 11 pm, 12 pm.
- IV Toronto Canada-2 Ring-Time over month over year. (Illustration similar to Toronto III)
12 am; 1 pm, 3 pm, 4 pm, 7 pm, 11 pm
- V Toronto Canada-3 Ring-Date over time over year
10am, 11am, 12am; 1pm, 2pm, 3pm, 4pm, 5pm, 6pm, 7pm, 8pm, 9pm, 10pm, 11pm, 12pm
- VI Toronto Canada-3 Ring-Time over date over year (illustration similar to Toronto V)
10 am, 11 am, 12 am; 2 pm, 3 pm, 4 pm, 5 pm, 6 pm, 7 pm, 8 pm, 10 pm, 11 pm, 12 pm
- VII Toronto Canada Barred Circle (see section Va in Part I of this article)
- VIII Toronto Canada-1 Ring-Date over time over year
11 am, 12 am; 1 pm, 2 pm, 3 pm, 4 pm, 5 pm, 6 pm, 7 pm, 8 pm, 11 pm, 12 pm; 12 M
- IX Toronto Canada-1 Ring-Time over date over year. (illustration similar to Toronto VIII)
11 am, 12 am; 1 pm, 2 pm, 3 pm, 4 pm, 5 pm, 7 pm, 12 pm
- X Toronto Ont.- 1 Ring (Duplex)-Date over time over year
2 pm
- XI Toronto Canada-1 Ring (Duplex)-Date over time over year. (with dissected squares on either side of time)
10 am, 12 am; 1 pm, 2 pm, 4 pm, 5 pm, 6 pm, 7 pm, 8 pm, 11 pm

TORONTO STREETS

- Parkdale Toronto 9 am, 12 am; 3 pm, 5 pm, 6 pm, 10 pm
- Spadina Ave. Toronto 10 am, 11 am; 3 pm, 4 pm, 6 pm
- Riverside Beach Toronto 9 am, 11 am; 3 pm, 5 pm, 6 pm
- Yorkville Toronto 3 am, 9 am, 11 am, 12 am; 3 pm, 5 pm, 6 pm, 8 pm

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THE 'BACKWARDS' ADMIRALS

A Repeat of Old Information

by Hans Reiche



BNA TOPICS printed an article called 'Remember The Backwards Admirals' in May 1972. *Maple Leaves* had earlier published extensive correspondence about what were called the 'reversed essays' of the 3¢ Admiral.

The 'essays' show the 3¢ Admiral, in reverse, in a size of 21 by 25 mm, or slightly larger than the original design. They differ in many other respects, for example, in the number of horizontal shading lines, the design of the maple leaves, and the top of the crown, which is larger.

These items were printed in large sheets containing 80 complete impressions, eight horizontal by ten vertical, and ten incomplete or partial impressions. The last vertical row contains the partial impressions which have the numeral box cut in half and the letters 'Ca' of 'Canada' missing. The sheets are 23 by 30 cm,

on white medium thick paper, and have been printed in black, green, red, and blue. There is no inscription on the full sheets.

H.R. Harmer suggested that they might be unaccepted proofs prepared by the American Bank Note Company, but that company had never seen or heard of them before. The suggestion had also been put forward that they might be samples produced by a German printing firm in Hamburg during the 1920's to obtain printing business.

According to information from the Printing Bureau in Ottawa, the sheets were done by a photo step camera. Probably a simple copper engraving of one subject was made first, then that was printed and photographed. A step process was used to repeat the photographing of all 80 subjects, and a photo offset master prepared for printing the sheets. This is evident from the kind of screen used, and the repeat of certain features of each design, such as fine dots. No inscription appears on the full sheet.

Over the years these items have come on the market at various prices, from one hundred dollars per pair to five dollars. Complete sheets are known, but their number cannot be determined at this time. Certainly they would make a nice collateral item for any Admiral collection.

CANADIAN PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF GREAT BRITAIN

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The RPO Cowcatcher

Lewis M. Ludlow
Gamlen Japan, No. 303, No. 1 Iwata Bldg.
10-18 Higashi Gotanda 5-chome, Shinagawa-ku, Toyko 141, Japan

NEW FRIENDS

One of the lovely satisfactions resulting from the new railway catalogue has been the host of first time correspondents reporting new listings and updated data. In the forefront of these is Dr. M. W. Carstairs. Not only is the good doctor the Handbooks Manager for our sister society, C P S of G B, but he is also an avid collector of Canadian transportation marks. In the process of arranging for more than two dozen catalogues to go to our friends in the United Kingdom via the trans-polar route, he has taken the occasion to report on several new cancellations, two of which — illustrated herewith — we find most extraordinary.

NEW WAKE



Dr. M. W. Carstairs

In putting together the new Steamer Section, with the able and guiding assistance of Bill Topping, we recognized that this was really the first — not the last — organized effort on the subject. At the same time, we did feel that reasonably thorough coverage had been made of the earlier steamer cancellations, before 1920, reflecting the 40 - 50 years of collecting activity that had already taken place. Imagine then my surprise and delight upon receiving the

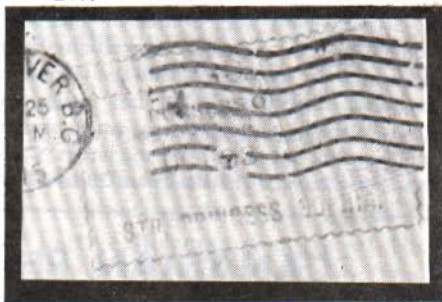
somewhat tattered 2d Tercentenary on post card. Who would have believed that such a lovely steamer cancellation was even in existence!!! It was with great pleasure that we entered this new listing for Carstairs:

S-160 ESQUIMALT & NANAIMO / S. S. CITY
OF NANAIMO, Type 6E, 1908, R. F.
500*, Rptr. 217

MORE NEW WAKE

Somewhat less dramatic than the above, but of no less importance, is another of Carstairs' finds which we list as follows:

S-134f CAN. PAC. RY. CO. / PURSERS OF-
FICE / STR. PRINCESS SOPHIA Type
1L, Period - 1915, R. F. 500*, Reporter
217.

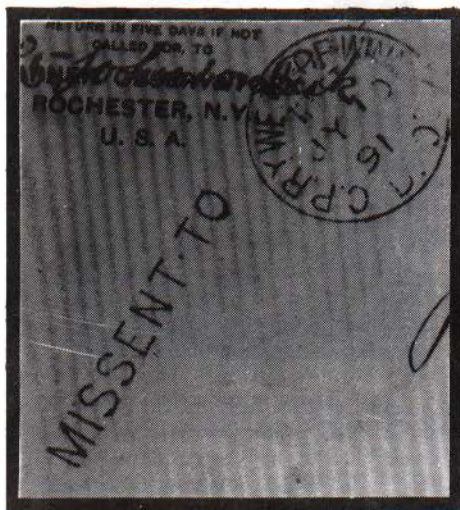


Dr. M. W. Carstairs

Launched in Scotland in 1911, and delivered to Canada in mid - 1912, the short-lived PRINCESS SOPHIA was en route from Skagway, bound for Vancouver, when she foundered on the Vanderbilt Reef in the Lynn Canal off Alaska. The vessel sank on 25 October 1918 with the loss of all 343 passengers and crew. This was the greatest tragedy to overtake the Princess Fleet in its more than seventy years of existence.

Although proof strikes are known for two PRINCESS SOPHIA listings, specifically S-29b and S-30b, this new S-134f is the first and only PRINCESS SOPHIA strike that we have ever recorded from actual use, a truly rare and histori-

EXPLORATION



Bill Robinson

In our last Cowcatcher, we sent up flares for help in trying to locate strikes of RR-28 with 'D' at the bottom of the cancellation. The one known strike which we have so far recorded (illustrated courtesy of Bill Robinson), was used as a 'Missent to' transit mark on a cover from Rochester, N. Y. to Minnedosa, Man. With this photograph as encouragement, we hope others will report their 'D' cancellations so that we can round out our research on the RR-28 hammers.

MORE EXPLORATION

In terms of plowing new ground, we are checking out what may be another major new discovery. For firm confirmation, however, we could use assistance. We would like to see copies of any strike of Q-188 where there is a number or initials external to the ring AND at least two-thirds (2/3) of the central cancellation showing, sufficient that we can make chordal measurements to identify the main cancellation as one of the eight known hammers of Q-188 to which the external number or initials have been added. Specifically, the listings involved are Q-195, '8' (large number to the left); Q-195A, '8' (intaglio in framed lines to the right); Q-195Ba, 'OT'; Q-195Bb, '13'; and Q-195C, '10'. Anyone having a requisite strike of any of these five listings and sub-listings can materially assist our efforts by sending copies for our examination.

In the listings of Q-284A and Q-284B, some of the spikes laid down were faulty, and it is appropriate to get the new ones properly placed. Q-284A, as listed, was unconfirmed with no report, and we confess to some degree of myopia and double vision in the evaluation of our own partial Q-284B. Jim Lehr has now submitted a dramatically different Letellier strike which allows us to reassess the presentation of both as follows:

Q-284A J. H. LETELLIER R.M.C. / SHER. & MONT. R.P.O., 7E, AM., 1933, RF 500, Rptr. 137.

Q-284B J. H. LETELLIER R.M.C. / Sher. & Mont. R. P. O., 5I, WEST, 1926, RF 500*, Rptrs. 16, 138

If a third Letellier strike should appear, with clerk name at the bottom, it will be set up as a new listing.

While we are in the area of repairs, on page 265 of the new catalogue, reverse the illustrations of Types 30K and 30L. We would like to be able to say that we caught this slipup ourselves, but such is not the case. This lapse was found by our hawk-eyed sage from the upper Michigan peninsula, Frank Waite. During his long cold winter, Frank has spent a long time working with the new catalogue, and in addition to finding this miscue, has developed some excellent suggestions for future work.

NEW TRACK



Bill Robinson

Bill Robinson has come up with another beauty to add to his long record of new listings previously reported. This rather battered cover with a 3¢ brown Admiral, addressed to Calgary from an unknown origin, has a two-line straight-line cancellation which we have listed as follows:

O-106L HAM. & NIA. FALLS / , Type 22B, Tr. 14, June 22, 19??, RF 500*, Reporter 151.

Although there is no year anywhere on this cover, it is obviously circa 1920, give or take a year or so.

OLD TRACK



Jim Lehr



Jim Lehr

It is always a pleasure to share the joy of others in the discovery of rare railway cancellations. In this case, Jim Lehr has sent in two lovely items which we are delighted to pass along. Each of these is only the second strike of the respective listings that we have recorded. The first is O-367 TOR. & MONT. M. C. / ASST, Type 9B, an almost complete strike on a 3¢ Jubilee, dated June 29, 1897. Can anyone tell us the meaning of the ASST at the bottom of the strike? This has never been pinned down.

For RR-132 WINTER MAIL SERVICE / P. E. I., the one previous strike known to us, discovered many years ago by Dr. Whitehead, was dated in 1900. Now, Jim has come in with a second report, eleven years later, in 1911. With this spread between the earliest and latest known dates of use it would have been supposed that this listing would be more common, but so far these two are the only reported strikes.

In the same manner that bowling a 200 game or making the occasional birdie in golf keep you coming back to the sport, finding the rare or elusive railway cancellation keeps us actively pursuing our search for R. P. O.s. We trust that the periodic reports of success by others will act as a spur and incentive to our readers.

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The PRECANCEL SPECIALIST

The 1973-1976 Issue

by Hans Reiche



The 1973 - 1976 'caricature' issue has a number of precancelled varieties. The majority are paper or tagging varieties. These can be listed as follows:

- 1¢ — very low fluorescence, smooth paper
- 1¢ — very low fluorescence, ribbed paper
- 3¢ — low fluorescence, smooth paper
- 5¢ — no fluorescence, smooth paper
- 5¢ — low fluorescence, smooth paper
- 6¢ — low fluorescence, smooth paper
- 6¢ — medium fluorescence, smooth paper
- 6¢ — no fluorescence, ribbed paper
- 8¢ — low fluorescence, smooth paper
- 8¢ — medium fluorescence, smooth paper

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P.O. BOX 80
KINGSTON, ONTARIO

BNAPS - CPSGB - RPSC - APS - PHSC

8¢ — no fluorescence, smooth paper

The 1¢ exists with one bar tagging. The 3¢ exists with one bar on fluorescent paper. The 6¢ has been reported with one bar on low fluorescent paper, and the 8¢ with one bar tagging.

An interesting variety has been found on the 6¢ Pearson. The precancel overprint and the inscription warning are doubled. These were first found in philatelic packets, but later turned up as used singles as well. How many have been doubled is not known, but a reasonable number must have come out. The Canadian Bank Note Co., who overprinted these stamps, first believed this to be an offset variety. Further discussions indicate that the second printing, which is above the tagging and which was done after the first overprinting, is actually a double which occurred accidentally. The second overprint appears only where no tagging exists, including the warning inscription. An offset would have occurred prior to tagging, and most likely would not have produced such a large quantity of sheets.

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NEWFOUNDLAND REVENUE STAMPS

1938 — 1970

by Robert H. Pratt

PART TWO EXCEPTS FROM LETTERS AND DOCUMENTS PERTAINING TO THE PERKINS BACON CONTRACT

LETTER, 28 April 1938 — Acting Secretary, Finance Department, to Head of Supply Division:

The Commissioner for Finance directs that the tender of Messrs. Perkins Bacon & Co., for the supply of approximately 363,000 stamps (estimated to cover requirements for five years) of various denominations and colors as designated, at a cost of £174.8.2 including all material, printing plates, etc., should be accepted.

I shall be glad therefore, if you will be good enough to place an order for the following stamps at the price as quoted:

Denomination	Color	Annual supply	5 year supply
\$.05	Red	25,000	125,000
.10	Blue	15,000	75,000
.25	Lt. Green	12,000	60,000
.50	Dark Blue	5,000	25,000
1.00	Pale Brick	9,000	45,000
2.50	Yellow	4,000	20,000
5.00	Dark Green	2,000	10,000
20.00	Light Brown	250	1,250
50.00	Orange	250	1,250
100.00	Crimson	250	1,250
		<u>72,750</u>	<u>363,750</u>

My Commissioner has directed that lilac shall be avoided, and this ruling debar all similar colors, i.e., purple or violet. It is understood that Messrs. Perkins Bacon require 8 weeks for preparation of the 5 years supply, and are prepared to store the stocks at no additional cost until required. Payment for each year's supply to be effected upon shipment.

I shall be glad if you will ask for the delivery of the first shipment when the stamps have been printed, and, on the time basis above quoted, the first delivery should be made during June next, so that the charge to be made from our current vote on this account will not be more than £143 plus shipping charges, etc.

LETTER, 3 May 1938 — Department of Public Works (W. E. Curtis) to Secretary for Finance:

We did not take into account the Crown Agents' inspection charges when comparing their prices with those of the British American Bank Note Co., for obvious reasons. Do you wish to reconsider the question of inspection?

LETTER, 3 May 1938 — Acting Secretary Finance Department to W. E. Curtis, Department of Public Works:

I note it is the general practice of the Crown Agents to inspect all stamps ordered by Colonial Governments at a fee of 3d per 1000, and that this charge covers not only examination of each individual sheet for flaws, faulty registration, etc., but also covers the control of the manufacture and storage of the printing material, and counting and supervision of packing of the deliveries.

LETTER, 17 May 1938 — The Crown Agents to Head of Supply Division, Dept. of Public Works:

We acknowledge receipt of your telegram 7 May, "Please inspect stamps Indent No. 345".

As regards the colors for the various values, we have substituted bistre for pale brick and sepia for light brown for the \$1.00 and \$20.00 duties, respectively.

INVOICE, 13 June 1938 — The Crown Agents for the Colonies to Dept. of Finance (Received 25 June 1938).

Newfoundland Revenue stamps £ 143.8.7.
(1) Printing Material; (2) To printing;
(3) Lining, packing and postage.

Shipped, insured parcel post, 10 June 1938, 72,750 stamps.

LETTER, 26 July 1938 — Secretary to the Finance Department to Head of Supply Division, Dept. of Public Works (PERSONAL):

It is most unfortunate that this issue was not cleared in time for its inclusion in the June accounts; but there is nothing that can be done

and it is quite apparent that no blame can be attached to Crown Agents for Perkins Bacon's tardiness. We shall just have to meet the charge from our 1938-1939 vote.

LETTER, 28 July 1938 — Crown Agents to Dept. of Public Works:

We are arranging for the remaining four yearly installments of the revenue stamps to be despatched early in June each year.

PENCILLED NOTE, 29 April 1939 — to W. M. Marshall:

Abnormal sales in April have practically abolished our stock of 5¢ stamps. It will therefore be necessary to obtain our next installment at the earliest opportunity.

Stocks on hand, 29 April 1939

VALUE	OLD	NEW
\$.05	nil	nil
.10	nil	5,000
.25	nil	nil
.50	—	—
1.00	nil	1,000
2.50	nil	2,000
5.00	nil	nil
20.00	3,500	250
25.00	2,650	—
50.00	250	150
100.00	475	200

LETTER, 1 May 1939 — Head of Supply Division to Crown Agents, London:

We telegraphed you today as follows: "Reference your letter 28 July 1938, indent 345, please forward next installment of Revenue stamps as quickly as possible". Owing to abnormal sales of Revenue Stamps during month of April this has become necessary.

LETTER, 4 May 1939 — Dept. of Public Works to Secretary for Finance:

Reference your memorandum 29th April, I have to advise you that the Crown Agents

have today informed us, by cable, that the Revenue Stamps were despatched by parcel post on May 2nd.

LETTER, 7 April 1941 — Head of Supply Division to Secretary for Finance:

With reference to your request that the supply of Revenue Stamps for 1941 be ordered from the Crown Agents, we have now received a telegram stating that they were despatched by Parcel Post on the 26th March 1941.

LETTER, 19 May 1941 — Head of Supply Division to Secretary for Finance:

Reference our memorandum of 4 April — The Crown Agents have now reminded us that as there is only one year's supply to be shipped, it might be advisable to renew our contract early, so that in the event of loss in transit a replacement could be despatched without delay. You will, no doubt, advise us if you wish to take any action in the matter. (World War II was then in full swing.)

FACT — 10 May 1941 — London was bombed again, and the Perkins Bacon plant was destroyed by enemy action:

Thus as the Crown Agents had feared the final year's supply no longer existed. This meant that the original printing by Perkins Bacon was reduced to four year's shipments, and the totals sent to Newfoundland would be:

Value	Sheets of	Total # stamps	# Sheets
\$.05	50	100,000	2,000
.10	50	60,000	1,200
.25	50	48,000	960
.50	25	20,000	800
1.00	25	36,000	1,440
2.50	25	16,000	640
5.00	25	8,000	320
20.00	25	1,000	40
50.00	25	1,000	40
100.00	25	1,000	40

(To be continued)

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REPORT DATE: 1 April 1983

APPLICATIONS FOR MEMBERSHIP

Objections MUST be filed with the Secretary IMMEDIATELY upon publication

- 4226 EASON, Alfred G., 17 Briarbrook Bay, Winnipeg, Man. R3R 2A9
C General Canada, used.
Proposed by Mrs. Beverlie Clark L-3667, seconded by William Pawluk 2578.
- 4227 BARTLETT, Maurice J. N., 142 Aberfoyle Ave., Hamilton, Ont. L8K 4S3
C Canada, Commemoratives, Tagged.
Proposed by Earle L. Covert 2698.
- 4228 HOUTBY, Roy W., P. O. Box 2145, Station "B", St. Catharines, Ont. L2M 6P5
D Roy's Stamps, Canada.
Proposed by Mike Street 3848, seconded by Gary J. Lyon 2918.
- 4229 JONES, David, P. O. Box 2817, Edson Alta T0E 0P0
C Canada - Plate blocks, F.D.C., Postal history, Post Office Artifacts, New issue papers.
Proposed by Mike Street 3848, seconded by Earle Covert 2698.
- 4230 HORNE, Walter H. D., Box 363, Adelaide St. Station, Toronto, Ont. M5C 2J5
C Canada, Provinces - Mint, Used - Singles, blocks; Covers, Precancels, Revenues, Stampless, Perfins, Postal History.
Proposed by Garfield Portch 3605, seconded by Mike Bednar, Sr. 3872.
- 4231 REID, Clarence H., 55 Carpasian Road, St. John's, Newfoundland A1B 2R3
C General Canada & Newfoundland. Mint & Used Nova Scotia.
Proposed by John M. Walsh 3499, seconded by Dr. Nigel F. S. Rusted 3112.
- 4232 MINARSKY, George, Box 93, 36 Adelaide St. E. Toronto, Ont. M5C 2H8
D Amberley Investment Mgmt. Ltd. Pence used; Jubilees; Queens, large and small, mint
Proposed by Earle L. Covert 2698.
- 4233 MACPHERSON, Dr. L. B., Howe House, Maitland, Hants, N.S. B0N 1T0
C Canada, Nova Scotia - stampless, prestamp. Nova Scotia Cancellations & Postal History
Proposed by Ian A. MacPherson 3347, seconded by Kenneth C. MacDonald 3300.
- 4234 TAMRE, Arne E., 216 Newman Ave. W., Winnipeg, Man. R2C 2G9
C Canada General, Centennial definitives, tagged and MOON cancels.
Proposed by Beverlie Clark L-3667, seconded by Stuart A. Clark 2551
- 4235 TOWE, Brian A., #9-262 Pinehouse Drive, Saskatoon, Sask. S7K 4X1
C Split rings, Sask. and Assiniboia cancels on cover and post cards
Proposed by Graham J. Noble 3227, seconded by R. F. Narbonne 2415.
- 4236 BLUMENTHAL, Stuart A., P. O. Box 2162, Station "M", Halifax, N.S. B3J 3C4
D Scotia Stamp Studio Limited
Proposed by Robert H. Jamieson 2118, seconded by Aubrey F. Smith 1512.
- 4237 RILEY, Patrick G., 508 Oakridge Tr., Lewisville, Texas, U.S.A. 75067
C Canada and Provinces up to Jubilees
Proposed by Harry F. Dingenthal 3602, seconded by Martin F. Hollenbeck 3968
- 4238 IZZETT, Rev. David S. T., 7 Barberry Road, Hemel Hempstead, Herts HP1 1SD, England
C Precancels, Perfins. Fancy and squared circle cancels
Proposed by Maurice C. Gough 2956, seconded by J. L. Purcell 1739.
- 4239 MILOS, Michael., P. O. Box 215, Stevensville, Ont. L0S 1S0
D Canadian Stamp Handbooks C QE II, Centennials Booklets, Coils, Tagged.
Proposed by Douglas C. Irwin 3761, seconded by Wm. J. McCann 2977.

- 4240 MARGAU, Boris H. L., 100 Parkway Forest Drive, Apt. #313, Willowdale, Ont. M2J 1L6
C New Brunswick — Proofs, Essays, fakes, forgeries & literature. Queen Elizabeth mint
and used blocks. Proposed by R. H. Jamieson 2118, seconded by Max Rosenthal 1104.
- 4241 de la VERGNE, John N., P. O. Box 810, North Bay, Ont. P1B 8K1
C Newfoundland — covers, mint blocks, proofs & essays. Nova Scotia covers
Proposed by Earle L. Covert 2698.
- 4242 CUMMINGS, Charles C., R.R. #6, Guelph Ont. N1H 6J3
C Canada — mint and used singles, plate blocks. Commemoratives, tagged, coils, officials
Proposed by Earle L. Covert 2698.
- 4243 HEAD, Michael D., 45 Dalton St., Barrie, Ont. L4N 1M5
D Canada — mint, used, cancellations. Specialty—small Queens
Proposed by John Talman 2884, seconded by Jim Hennok 2447.

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- 3462 MURDUCK, Bruce D., 705 Willis St., Kingston, Ont. K7M 6J5

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| 3259 | BUCKLIN, Hollie A. Jr., Ipswich, MA | 4073 | BAKE, Doug., Windsor, Ont. |
| 1738 | McMILLAN, Alex., Sudbury, Ont. | | |

DECEASED

- | | | | |
|------|--------------------------------|------|------------------------------------|
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 4151 FLYNN, W. Thomas, #503-6455 Willingdon Ave., Burnaby, B.C. V5H 4E4
 3671 ARNDT, F. Jeffery Scott., c/o 3Bn ETB EOAC 3-83, Ft. Belvoir, Va. USA 22060
 3443 PILLAR, William B., Jr., 513 Nebo Dr., Toronto, OH, USA 43964
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 4121 CAMPEAU, Ghislain, C.P. 190 1012 Nadon, Bellefeuille, P.Q. J0R 1A0
 3964 BARTLET, D.C.W., 1 Laws Street, Toronto, Ont. M6P 2Y8
 3657 ANDERMAN, Michael, Box 697, Victoria, B.C. V8W 2P9
 3720 ADAMS, Christopher J., 5214 Gerrish St., Apt. 1803, Halifax, NS B3K 5K3
 2520 BLANDER, Jack, R.R. #1, L'Orignal, Ont. K0B 1K0
 4147 WYNN, John P., P. O. Box 53, Cantil, CA, USA 93519
 3260 COX, Richard, c/o Bank of Montreal, Finch, Ontario K0C 1K0
 2661 WONNACOTT, Dr. J. B., Northwest Professional Center, 2925 West T.C. Jester Blvd., Suite 17, Houston, Texas, USA 77018
 3624 BOWEN, Don, Suite 188-43 Gulf Canada Square, 401-9th Ave. S.W., Calgary, Alta. T2P 3K5
 3532 OBENAUER, Ross A., 1220 Fifth Ave. West, #3, Hendersonville, NC 28739
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