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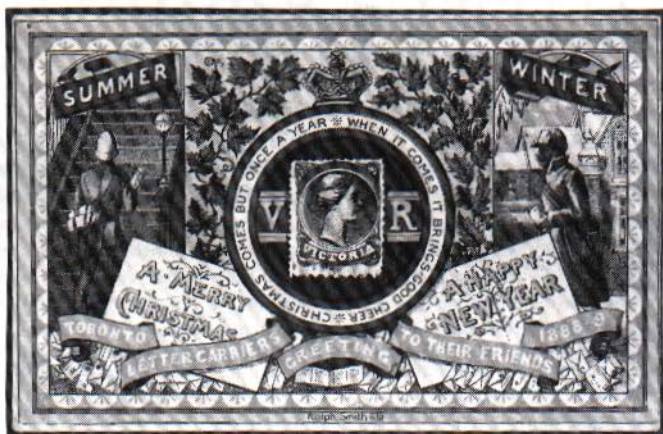


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# BNA TOPICS



OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE BRITISH NORTH AMERICA PHILATELIC SOCIETY

Whole No. 400

MARCH-APRIL 1984

Vol. 41 No. 2

3	The Editor's Page . . . . .	Mike Street
3	Nominations—1984 BNAPS Elections . . . . .	
5	The President's Corner . . . . .	Mike Dicketts
5	Letters . . . . .	
9	Notes . . . . .	
11	Prince Edward Island—The Last Frontier . . . . .	James C. Lehr
16	Canadian Numbering System Questionnaire Results . . . . .	Donald C. Lorimer
19	The Imperial Machine Cancellations 1896 to 1900 . . . . .	Geoff. Newman with Anatole Walker
22	For The Record . . . . .	
23	The RPO Cowcatcher . . . . .	Lewis M. Ludlow
26	Post Office Archives . . . . .	Robert C. Smith
28	Canadian Military Postal History . . . . .	E. A. Richardson
30	The Ed and Mickey Richardson Award . . . . .	The Prairie Beavers
33	A Little-Known Newfoundland 5 Cent Caribou . . . . .	Derek Paul
37	Plating the Canadian Map Stamp of 1898 . . . . .	W. L. Bradley
38	Sketches of BNAPSers—Ralph E. Trimble . . . . .	Dr. R. V. C. Carr
39	Another New Brunswick Numeral Verified . . . . .	Norman Brassler
40	The Flag Cancellation Study Group . . . . .	Larry R. Paige
43	Early Admiral Cancels . . . . .	Hans Reiche
44	The Order of The Beaver—Selection Criteria and List of Members . . . . .	
45	News from the BNAPS Library . . . . .	Don Makinen
46	Postal Guide Illustrated . . . . .	C. R. McGuire
47	An Update to Houser's British Columbia Duplex List . . . . .	James Felton
51	BNAPEX '84 Exhibition Rules and Entry Form . . . . .	
54	Calendar . . . . .	
55	BNAPS — The Business Side . . . . .	
56	From the Secretary . . . . .	Earle L. Covert
59	Classified . . . . .	

**BNAPS** For officers, member services, study groups and regional groups see 'The Business Side' page listed above

## BNA TOPICS

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**MANUSCRIPTS** should be double spaced - typewritten if possible, but legible handwriting is quite acceptable - and addressed to the Editor.

**LITERATURE FOR REVIEW** should be addressed to the Editor.

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**CHANGES OF ADDRESS** should be sent to the Secretary (see Subscriptions, above).



# THE EDITOR'S PAGE

by MIKE STREET

## A THANK YOU TO THE 90%

At the time of writing (mid-February) almost 90% of the members have paid their 1984 dues. Most BNAPSers realize that this is the only real obligation they have to the Society (or put another way, the only 'demand' the Society makes on them), and they respond by sending in their dues almost immediately on receipt of the notice. By deadline time (December 31) the vast majority have renewed for the coming year. To all of these people, a sincere thank you for helping to lighten the load of those responsible for processing the payments.

Unfortunately, the 10% who do not make their payment by deadline cause difficulties out of all proportion to their numbers. First and foremost is the extra work which must be done by Society officers—reminder notices, 'drop' lists, and last minute corrections involve the Treasurer, the Secretary, the Assistant Secretary and the Editor, and require the indulgence of our Printer. None of us mind doing the work we have volunteered to do, but unnecessary work—such as chasing late payments—is, in all honesty, annoying. We have families, jobs and collections of our own too. Extra work means more time away from them.

Another consideration is money. Second notices mean more postage. Issues mailed after deadline to people who do not ultimately renew mean wasted printing costs as well as wasted postage. Last minute changes to 'drop' lists require expensive phone calls (we try extremely hard to avoid the embarrassment to members of having their names appear in the *Dropped For Non-Payment of Dues* list).

I realize that the above is probably 'preaching to the converted'. Last fall we went to a lot of trouble to notify members— Notices in four issues of TOPICS and a reminder in red ink on the envelope that carried the dues notice, not to mention personally checking every envelope three (3) times to be sure that the dues notice was enclosed—so I hope that the 90% will indulge me as I vent a little. (A proposal to have members pay dues for two years at a time is being considered, but it probably won't fly because many people have still not adjusted to writing cheques for amounts over \$10 for annual membership in any organization.)

Thanks again to the 90%. If you are among the 10%, please act now.

## NOMINATIONS 1984 BNAPS ELECTIONS

The following members have been approached by the Nominating Committee and have agreed to stand for election:

President: E. J. (Ed) Whiting, Paoli, PA  
1st Vice-President: C. R. (Ron) McGuire, Ottawa, Ont.  
2nd Vice-President: Dr. R. V. C. Carr, Youngstown, OH  
Secretary: Earle L. Covert, M.D., Hay River, NWT  
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A Regional Group, or five (5) members-in-good-standing, may nominate another member or members, also in-good-standing, for any or all of the above positions by writing to the Secretary no later than 8 May 1984.

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# THE PRESIDENT'S CORNER

by Mike Dicketts



The January-February issue of TOPICS caused several members to write. One, pleased with the wide variety of enjoyable articles and the general quality of TOPICS, expressed high praise for our Editor and the Editorial Board. (When I mentioned this letter to the Editor in a phone conversation he was most appreciative, but he reminded me that without the members who contribute articles he would have nothing to edit—a very important point.)

Another member wrote, "We certainly are getting our money's worth." Trying to put aside any bias due to my position, I considered the growth of the Sales Circuit department, the explosion of Study Groups, activity of Regional Groups, discounts from the Book Department,

good service from the Library and enjoyable conventions, in addition to TOPICS, and found that I had to agree—we are getting our money's worth.

If you also agree, there is another way, besides writing, to show your appreciation—get a friend, or friends, to join BNAPS and share in all the benefits. By no coincidence, a copy of our new application form is enclosed with this issue.

The more members we have, the more services we can provide. The more variety in members' interests due to increased numbers, the more variety in Society activities. We will all benefit.

---

## LETTERS

### TWO MORE BNAPS STUDY GROUPS

I am pleased to announce the formation of two new BNAPS study groups. First is the *Duplex Cancellations of British North America Study Group*. Over 25 BNAPSers have already joined, and more are expected to respond to this announcement. Anyone interested in any aspect of duplex cancels is invited to join. Contact Robert A. (Bob) Lee, P. O. Box 937, Vernon, B.C. V1T 6M8.

The second group, under Dan Moore's leadership, will study the 1972-78 'Caricature' and Landscapes Definitive Issue. When asked what the group would be considering, Moore responded "All areas, including paper, fluorescence, tagging, printing, perforations, and varieties." Anyone interested in joining this study group should

contact Dan Moore, Box 29, Aylesford, Nova Scotia, BOP 1C0.

This now brings the number of study groups being offered by BNAPS to fourteen. I could quickly name another twenty five groups that could be formed in the future, and I am actively looking for members to chair some of these groups.

John T. Burnett  
Study Group Coordinator

### \$1,000 PRIZE IN NEW COMPETITION

After one year of operation under the name *L'Académie québécoise d'Etudes philatéliques*, a prominent group of philatelists from Montreal and Quebec City has now launched its first annual competition, hoping to attract the best phil-

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Macpherson—Nova Scotia Postal History—Vol. 1 'Post offices 1754-1981'	15.00	13.00
Rose—Canada Tagged Stamps Handbook	3.95	3.50
Steinhart—The Admiral Era: A Rate Study: 1912-1928 Soft Cover	17.50	14.75
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atelic writers and researchers in Canada. May we please use this column to inform members of BNA'S?

"The Academy is proud," says President Jacques Nolet, "To award a \$1,000 prize to the author of the best entry in this competition." The selected topic of the competition is the *1908 Eight-stamp Canadian Issue Commemorating the Tercentenary of Quebec City*.

Candidates may submit an in-depth study on the whole series of these commemorative stamps, or deal with only part, such as a single stamp from the set. They may also deal with any specific aspect of the issue, such as stamp design, printing, varieties, imperforates, etc.

Any entry submitted for the competition must include at least 20 pages of text. Closing of the competition is scheduled for August 31, 1984.

A group of five distinguished philatelists, specially appointed as judges for this contest, will examine all the entries submitted. They are: M. Jean-Pierre Delwasse, former President of the Quebec Philatelic Society and former President of the Quebec Postal History Society; Mr. James E. Kraemer, Vice-President of the Royal Philatelic Society of Canada; M. Cimon Morin, Head Librarian, National Postal Museum of Canada, and Dr. Robert C. Smith, Vice-President of the Postal History Society of Canada. The President of the Academy, M. Jacques Nolet, will preside over the jury committee.

Members of the sponsoring group are not eligible for the competition. The Academy reserves the right to award or not to award its Grand Prize, depending on the quality of the entries received. It also pledges itself to publish the best research in English and French.

All Canadian philatelists are invited to participate in this annual competition. Participants can obtain the full regulations and the official entry form by writing to: The Secretary General, L' AQEP, P.O. Box 24, Beaubien Station, Montreal, Que. H2G 3C8.

Jean Guy Dalpé  
Director, AQEP

## TORONTO 'C' & 'D' DUPLEX CANCELS

The Question Box Reply in Vol. 40, No. 6 (Nov-Dec 1983) mentions the Toronto duplex C and D cancels. I have a number of types: 1) The C is inside a circle of either 10.5 or 11.0 mm, and either with or without a serif on both

ends of the letter; 2) The D is inside a circle of 10.0 or 11.5 or 12.0 mm. The 10.0 mm type has a thin D, the others a thick D. Most likely other hammers exist.

Hans Reiche  
Ottawa

## CATALOGUE REVIEWS

I have just read the November-December TOPICS. As usual it is very good and informative.

I would like to comment on the review of the Lyman's catalogue. While I prefer Canada Specialized as a catalogue, I do like having all of one issue in one place, not scattered around. It gives one a much better picture of that issue. I do not like a straight chronological listing, no matter how many cross-references are given. Yes, Lyman's 37th was necessary, and is a definite improvement over the 36th.

Having said that, I would also like to state my total agreement with the reviewer of the Scott catalogue—is is a terrible waste of paper.

Myron Molnau  
Moscow, Idaho

*(Thank you for the kind words. Re Lymans—the reviewer does not disagree with you, but suggests that definitives and commemoratives be completely separated to better accomplish the same goal. —Ed.)*

## VETERANS GUARD INFORMATION SOUGHT

I would like to contact surviving members of the Veterans Guard of Canada, or those closely connected with members, to obtain anecdotes, personal reminiscences and information about the duties of members of the Guard. Also of interest would be details of other service in World War Two (and other wars if applicable) in Canada or overseas. Rank, name and number would be appreciated in both instances.

I am also interested in acquiring covers to and from Guard members, and other internment guard-related items. These would include such material as photos, POW cards, etc. I am willing to pay a fair price for such if needed, and promise to take care of same if loaned for copy purposes. Postage and registration costs will be refunded if incurred on any material sent.

Material and information will be used for a

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market. The trend was set on the first lot offered. Lot 571, a collection of Canada (est. \$1,500) opened at \$1,800 and sold for \$2,750. Virtually all the collections and wholesale material sold to the floor.

The Postal History section did well as usual. Twelve Transatlantic covers (Lot 653, est. \$100) opened at \$180 and brought \$630. Lot 694, a 2¢ Map Stamp and 10¢ Special Delivery on cover, dated 7th December 1898, caused quite a stir when it opened at \$575 and finally found a new owner at \$3,575.00.

The Semi-Official Airmails received more mail bids proportionately than any other section of the sale. They sold at or above CANADA SPECIALIZED CATALOGUE prices.

Covers of New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island generally sold above their pre-sale estimated values, probably due to their long absence from the market and to their quality.

#### HARRIS CATALOG SHOWS MARKET CHANGES

The major readjustment that has taken place in the stamp market during the past year is reflected in the new Spring-Summer 1984 edition of the H. E. Harris & Company catalog of United States, Canada and United Nations stamps. A decidedly lower price structure indicates that the investor-inflated market of recent years has returned to near normalcy. It is


expected that the new price levels will be reflected in other catalogues.

#### STULBERG POSTAL HISTORY SOLD

Jim A. Hennok Ltd. of Toronto has purchased the Canadian postal history collections and accumulations of Dr. Fred G. Stulberg for an un-disclosed sum. The sale is believed to be the largest ever one lot purchase of Canadian postal history.

Jim Hennok's pleasure at the purchase is tempered with regret at Fred Stulberg's retirement from the philatelic scene. A past president of the Royal Philatelic Society of Canada, and past curator of the Royal Ontario Museum, Dr. Stulberg was very generous with his time in the promotion of philately. A special interest of his was judging philatelic exhibits, and his informed help was available to beginners and experts alike.

Over the last 20 years, by selective buying, Dr. Stulberg put together superb collections, including the postal history of Toronto, Ottawa and Hamilton, Canada-USA Cross-Border mail, Duplex Postal Markings, Carrier Markings, Half Cent Rates of Canada, Flag and Machine Cancellations, and Fakes and Forgeries, as well as many thematic collections. Each collection has been extensively researched and most are written up. Several have attained Gold Medal or Grand Award status.



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# PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND — THE LAST FRONTIER

by James C. Lehr, O.T.B.

Most of the broad areas of British North America philately have been well researched by this time and comprehensive handbooks written. Prince Edward Island, however, has been largely ignored. This article was written for three main reasons—1) to indicate some of the many areas still requiring new research efforts; 2) to request help from all collectors with P.E.I. material, particularly covers, so that a P.E.I. Handbook can finally be published; and 3) to continue efforts towards the organization of a P.E.I. Study Group.

Studies on the postal history of P.E.I. have been handicapped by a number of situations unique to that province:

- When the island was divided into 67 lots in 1767, control of the postal services in P.E.I., as for other British possessions, was held by the British Post Office, which tended to neglect this small colony of about 1300 people. The first Post Office, opened unofficially in 1787 and officially in 1801, was not even mentioned in the annual report to the General Post Office, London, until 1816. The postmaster in Charlotte-

town reported to the Deputy Postmaster General in Halifax until 1845.

- When the British Post Office refused to expand mail service, the islanders formed their own unofficial inland postal service, starting about 1827. By 1841 there were thirty offices outside Charlottetown, with only the Charlottetown office being legal. There were thirty-three by 1851 when responsible government was granted.

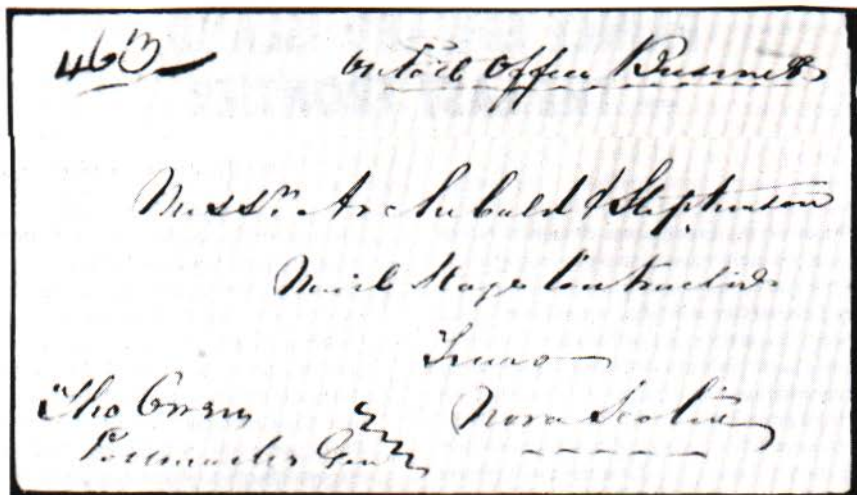
- P.E.I. is the smallest province and thus the amount of mail was small. For example, total receipts for 1852 were only 318 pounds, 5 shillings.

- When provincial stamps were finally issued in 1861, ten years later than the other BNA provinces, they were furnished by a small printer in England whose records were spotty and incomplete. Further, the printer went bankrupt in 1892 and all but one of his books and ledgers were burned.

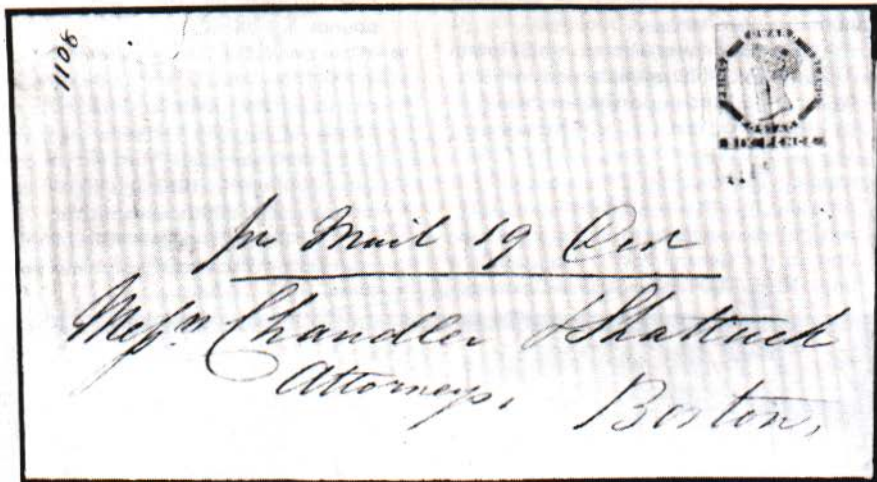
- A fire in Charlottetown in 1874 burned the main post office and all the postal records there.



1. An 1832 OHMS cover to England with the second earliest P.E.I. postmark (used from 1825 to 1834), a Halifax transit mark, and a British crowned circle receiver. (The letter is from a British soldier pensioned off to P.E.I. requesting an increase in his pension because of the high cost of living!)



2. A registered 'On Post Office Business' letter, to a mail stage contractor in Truro, N.S., endorsed by Thomas Owens, Postmaster General, in 1854.



3. An 1862 cover showing the six-pence rate to the United States

Because of these many problems, we are reduced to obtaining most of our P.E.I. postal information from the archives of P.E.I. and other provinces, or from records of the Post Office, Public Record Office, Commonwealth Relations Office, the Royal Gazette, etc. of Great Britain. This lack of firm postal history data has left many questions still unanswered. For example, we have no reference to the new postal rate to the United Kingdom on 1 January 1872, when the change was made from pence to cents, and no cents cover to the UK is known. Similarly, the fourpence black was probably first printed in 1863 or 1865, since it is known on both the

early yellowish-toned paper and the later bluish-white paper of 1867, but there is no record of when this stamp was released for usage.

In order to develop more data to solve these and other questions, the author has been collecting clear Xerox pictures of the front (and back, if back stamped) of all known P.E.I. covers. He would appreciate receiving such Xerox copies from anyone having P.E.I. covers in their collections.

Although there were only 16 basic P.E.I. stamps issued, there is considerable room for philatelic research. Reporting in the area of proofs, essays, 'printer's waste', imperforates and





4. *This essay, by Charles Whiting of London was not accepted for use.*

part imperforates is incomplete at present. For example, both the Carr and Lehr collections contain imperforate vertical 3d pairs, although this item is not listed in the Canada Specialized or other catalogues. (A photograph of the author's pair is shown in Kenneth W. Pugh's *Reference Manual of BNA Fakes, Forgeries and Counterfeits*.)

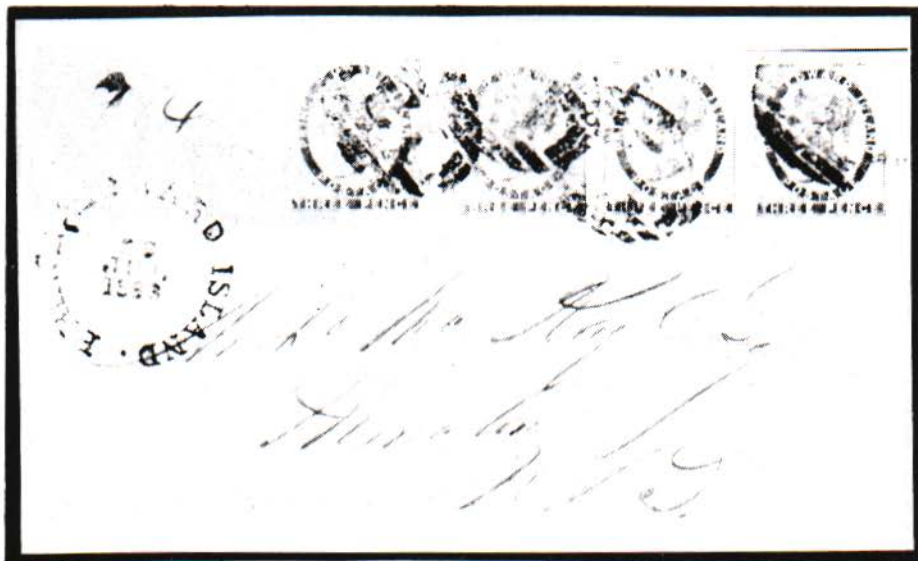
Colour shades, papers and perforation varieties have not yet been completely defined, and what has been published has not been updated



5. *The six-pence P.E. I. stamp.*

for 30 years. A knowledge of all three of these areas is necessary to distinguish genuine varieties. Although past studies have listed two papers, the yellowish-toned and bluish-white papers mentioned above, there are varieties within these two papers as well as a third paper used for the six pence stamp and perhaps more.

Perforation is an area of special interest, resulting from over 50 years of publishing of inaccurate studies. The problems were caused by the printer using five different single-line perfor-



6. *Four three-pence stamps paid the six-pence registration fee and the double three-pence rate to New Brunswick in 1868.*

ating machines indiscriminately. When sheets were discovered on inspection to be incompletely perforated, they were rerun through whatever machine was being used. The major problem, however, was caused by the perforating machine C used for the great bulk of the stamps. The pins in this machine were set irregularly and not

constant to gauge. Thus it is possible to measure perforations varying, *in one row of stamps*, from under 11½ to over 12, although the nominal perforation was 11.81.

Cancellations were used on stampless covers as early as 1814, but the earliest hand-stamp found recorded in the British Post Office records



7. P.E.I. was the only province to officially approve the use of bisects, mainly because stamps were not available initially to cover all the established rates. This 1870 example shows a four-pence stamp bisected to pay the two-pence internal rate.



8. In 1873 two two-cent stamps paid the new four-cent to mainland B.N.A.



was in 1841. Three different cancellations are known used earlier than 1841. We have been able to expand the period of use for many of the cancellations listed in Leslie G. Tomlinson's 1949 study *Prince Edward Island Cancellations, 1817-1873*, but there is still need for much more work.

As happened earlier with Nova Scotia, the large stock of provincial stamps on hand when P.E.I. joined the Dominion of Canada in July 1973 was sold to a private syndicate (in 1874) for a fraction of their face value. Since mint stamps thus became cheaper than genuine used stamps, the market was flooded over the next 50 years with many forged cancellations and covers. Bisected use on cover is particularly suspect, but many of these fake covers are will prepared and difficult to spot without a good knowledge of legitimate cancellations and their period of use.

Anyone with a question on any of the above areas of the philately of Prince Edward Island quickly discovers that there is no one acknowledged source of information. The foremost authority in this field was Leslie G. Tomlinson of England, who wrote on all phases of P.E.I.

stamps and cancellations from the mid 1940's through the early 1960's. He was joined in 1949 by Mervyn V. Quarles (still practicing law in Chicago), who also wrote some excellent articles and was responsible for forming the first BNAPS Study Group in 1950. This P.E.I. Study Group began to publish, in the February 1952 TOPICS, a Prince Edward Island Handbook. Several excellent background articles and one on the perf 9 first issue were published during 1952. The group then ran into some troubles and after three short articles in 1953 and 1954 no additional work was published.

It's time to reactivate the P.E.I. Study Group and prepare a detailed P.E.I. Handbook. The author hopes that anyone interested in joining such a project will contact him. Correspondence is invited from anyone who might be interested in learning more about P.E.I.—The Last Frontier.

In the next article we will cover that greatest of all P.E.I. mysteries, the black four pence.

Author's note: Special thanks to R. D. (Bob) Lipscomb for the photographs which accompany this article.

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# Canadian Numbering System Questionnaire Results

by Donald C. Lorimer  
Publisher, The Charlton Press

*Editor's note: As promised when the Canadian Numbering System Questionnaire was inserted in TOPICS, we herewith publish the results as received from Donald Lorimer, Publisher of Charlton Press. My own initial reaction was that the number of replies was too small to be accurate, but discussions with statisticians convinced me that the numbers were sufficient for a representative sampling. (It was pointed out that Gallup polls in both the USA and Canada are normally produced from samplings of only 1000-2000 people, a much smaller percentage than the percentage of replies to this survey.)*

*At Don Lorimer's request, I confirmed personally the number of replies from TOPICS readers, and read selected comments. Although it was possible for people to reply to both surveys, this does not seem to have happened to any appreciable extent. The number of dealers opposed to any change was significant. The number of readers opposed to any Canada Post involvement which could be construed as giving Canada Post even the smallest portion of control over the numbering system was larger than I expected.*

*The net result of the exercise, in my view, is that sufficient interest has been shown in a new Canadian Numbering System for efforts to go forward to get agreement from all sectors of the philatelic community. Obviously, the publishers and dealers must come to some understanding before we can go much further.*

The results of the surveys conducted to determine the opinions of the readership of The Canadian Philatelist and that of BNA Topics on The Canadian Numbering System have now been received and tabulated. Combined results show that 67.24% of respondents to the questionnaires inserted in these journals would like to see Canada's stamps numbered in issue date order and 61.82% are unhappy with the present system and wish to see it changed.

Detailed tabulations are appended to the end of this article for your perusal. In the tabulations you will see three sets of two numbers. The first set show the results from the Canadian Philatelist, the second set those from BNA Topics and the third the combined totals from both journals. Of the two numbers in each set, the first is the percentage that responded to that particular answer and the number following in brackets is the actual number that answered it. If any of you have any problems with the tabulations please contact me by mail and I will clarify any questions you may have.

During tabulation, it was noticed that a number of comments from the readership could not be adequately monitored or reflected in the

tabulations listed below. These comments centered on three issues that can only be cleared up by explanation at this time.

First of all, the System being attempted here is not that of a single Corporation, business or group, nor is it meant to be yet 'another system'. It was imperative that the feelings of the Canadian philatelic community on this issue be known before any attempt to seriously examine the present system was made. Now that your feelings have been determined, a formal attempt will be made to correct the system currently in use according to your answers to this questionnaire. This attempt will involve heads of all philatelic societies, Canada Post officials and various Canadian philatelic businesses in order to bring about *one official numbering system for all of Canada's stamps*. Once designed, the System will supercede all existing systems, and over a period of time will become familiar to all of us who deal in, collect, or make our living from postage stamps. It will also become recognized internationally. This is not a private venture by anyone. It is, and must be, a collective move to an accurate Canadian system.

Secondly, a significant number of respond-



ents expressed varying degrees of disapproval that Canada Post be involved. To gain the credibility that it must have, The Canadian Numbering System will have to have Canada Post as an informing participant. This does not mean that Canada Post will necessarily *own or control* the system. It simply means that it will *recognize the system as official*. The body controlling the system will be an eclectic one made up of informed, concerned and knowledgeable individuals from all sectors of the philatelic industry.

Thirdly, the system proposed here is not designed to be Canadian just for the sake of being Canadian. It has been designed to be as accurate as possible and, as such, as functional as possible. Our sense of nationalism, our personal opinions of Scott Publishing and our established prejudices must be set aside now. Accuracy is our goal.

The results of the questionnaire speak for themselves. It is clear that a gradual change to an issue date numbering system is favoured by over 60% of those responding.

To this end, meetings of the aforementioned people, (namely, heads of all philatelic societies, Canada Post officials and various Canadian philatelic businesses) will be instituted to achieve implementation of The Canadian Numbering System. I will make every attempt to keep all informed as to the progress of the meetings.

### CANADIAN NUMBERING SYSTEM QUESTIONNAIRE RESULTS

1. I am a stamp dealer: Canadian Philatelist: 5.60% (15), BNA Topics: 5.07% (7), both publications: 5.4% (22); stamp collector: 89.55% (240), 82.61% (114), 87.55% (354); both: 4.1% (11), 7.97% (11), 5.42% (22); left blank by respondent: 0.75% (2), 4.35% (6), 1.97% (8).

2. I would like to see Canada's stamps numbered in chronological (issue date) order: Yes: 72.01% (193), 57.97% (80), 67.24% (273); No: 20.52% (55), 31.59% (43), 24.14% (98); Left blank by respondent: 4.11% (11), 7.97% (11), 5.42% (22); Other: 3.36% (9), 2.9% (4), 3.2% (13).

3. Please check one:

(a) I am unhappy with the present numbering system and would like to see it changed to a truly Canadian system implemented under the auspices of Canada Post Corporation and owned by them for use free of charge by everyone. 65.3% (175), 55.1% (76), 61.82% (251)

(b) I am unhappy with the present numbering system but do not wish to see a change. 5.97% (16), 11.59% (16), 7.88% (32)

(c) I am happy with the numbering system now in use for Canadian stamps and do not wish to see it changed in anyway. 21.63% (58), 21.74% (30), 21.68% (88); Left blank by respondent: 2.61% (7), 2.89% (4), 2.71% (11); Other: 4.48% (12), 8.7% (12), 5.91% (24)

4. Do you agree with the following statement:

"All Canadian postage stamps that were made available for use by the public should be assigned consecutive major arabic whole numbers in chronological order by issue date. This should include definitive, commemorative, semi-postal, registration, airmail, special delivery and war tax issues. Definitive stamps of the same series should be listed according to denominational order rather than strict issue date order." Yes: 62.31% (167), 56.53% (78), 60.34% (245); No: 31.72% (85), 36.23% (50), 33.25% (135); Left blank by respondent: 3.36% (9), 2.9% (4), 3.2% (13); Other: 2.61% (7), 4.35% (6), 3.2% (13)

5. Do you agree with the following statement:

"Major arabic whole numbers for Canadian stamps should meet three and only three criteria, namely, a change in DENOMINATION (including surcharge), a change in DESIGN (including overprints) and a change in COLOUR (not simply a shade change)." Yes: 81.34% (218), 78.26% (108), 80% (326); No: 14.6% (39), 15.9% (22), 15.02% (61); Left blank by respondent: 4.1% (11), 5.8% (8), 4.68% (19)

6. Do you agree with the following statement:

"Stamps not covered by major arabic whole numbers as detailed in Question 5 should be assigned minor numbers (lower case alphabetical descriptions). These designations should be uniform throughout in order to familiarize collectors as to how the stamps differ from those stamps issued originally (i.e. those that received major arabic whole numbers). Stamp characteristics should be given minor number designations corresponding to their actual characteristics and formats (p-perforation, t-tagging etc.). Minor numbers should not be cumulative and when a stamp has undergone more than one change from its original issue, priority should be given to the technological aspect that prompted the Post Office to issue the stamps in a revised format (i.e. perforation changes take precedence over tagging changes,

tagging changes over die changes, die changes over paper changes etc.)." Yes: 75.75% (203), 72.46% (100), 74.63% (303); No: 13.43% (36), 15.22% (21), 14.04% (57); Left blank by respondent: 7.46% (20), 9.42% (13), 8.13% (33); Other: 3.36% (9), 2.9% (4), 3.2% (13)

7. Do you agree with the following statement: "When more than one minor designation of a given category exists, the first is given the minor designation alone while each successive one is numbered by arabic numerals. For example: 293a, 293a1, 293a2, etc." Yes: 69.03% (185), 61.59% (85), 66.50% (270); No: 25% (67), 28.26% (39), 26.11% (106); Left blank by respondent: 4.1% (11), 7.97% (11), 5.42% (22); Other: 1.82% (5), 2.17% (3), 1.97% (8)

8. Do you agree with the following statement: "Postage dues, official and officially-sealed stamps which were not issued for use by the public should comprise a different category and should be listed separately. (For example, the first postage due stamp issued would be PD-1, the fifth official stamp issued would be O-5, the third officially-sealed stamp issued would be OS-3, etc.)." Yes: 91.79% (246), 86.23% (119), 89.9% (365); No: 5.22% (14), 7.25% (10), 5.91% (24); Left blank by respondent: 2.98% (8), 6.53% (9), 4.19% (17)  
Number of respondents (The Canadian Philatelist) = 268.

Number of respondents (BNA Topics) = 138  
Total = 406 responses

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# THE IMPERIAL MACHINE CANCELLATIONS 1896 TO 1900

by Geoff. Newman  
With Anatole Walker



Courtesy W. Gutzman

1. Type M1—The first machine cancellation, used on the second day the Imperial machine was in service.

## A Note of Appreciation

As the Imperial cancelling machines were mainly used in Montreal, it was the desire of the author that this series of articles also be published by La Société d' Histoire Postale du Québec. Anatole Walker graciously agreed to translate the series into French so that this objective could be accomplished. The translation is not meant to be literal, rather it is a retelling of the same story, and for this reason the authorship of these articles is as given above.

In 1979 the author acquired a cover with a Bickerdike machine-type cancellation. This cover led to numerous questions, much reading, more research and the acquaintance of many knowledgeable philatelists. Early attempts to acquire an understanding of what the cancellation was about were directed at four philatelic friends, Wayne Curtis, Wally Gutzman, Ray McLean and Anatole Walker. To these four gentlemen, who handled my continuous badgering, prodding and questioning with courteous encouragement, my sincere appreciation is expressed.

In June 1981 the author was successful in forming a non-affiliated study group, which has since done much detailed work on the line-type machine cancellations and their relationship with the flag type machine cancellations. To this group of over twenty individuals must also be conveyed my thanks.

## Introduction

Starting in March 1896 and continuing up to the present day, machines have been used for the cancelling of mail in Canada. Efforts have been made to record and document various parts of this story. Ed Richardson's *The Canadian Flag Cancellation Handbook 1896-1973* is probably the most widely known and respected work on the subject. Another important contribution, David Sessions' *The Early Rapid Cancellation Machines of Canada*, published in 1982, is an excellent effort at co-ordinating the various parts of this story, from 1896 up to and including the International cancelling machines which were introduced in 1902.

This series of articles will deal only with the first manufacturer's machines. The objective is



Courtesy R. McLean

2. Type F1—The first flag cancellation, used for only one day.

two-fold. The first aim is to retell the story of the Imperial Mail Marking machine cancellations, including new information which has come to light. This should bring interested collectors up to date. The second aim is to possibly attract others not previously interested in this area of philately. It is hoped that both the 'old-timers' and 'newly-interested' will feel free to correspond with the author so that their finds and information can be added to the total pool of knowledge.

It should be clearly understood that the author makes no pretense at having complete knowledge concerning machine cancellations. Future revelations will no doubt prove some conclusions reached and/or guesses made to be in error. The truth of this has already been proven to the author many times during the work of the study group mentioned above.

## PART ONE

March 1896

A very informative letter concerning the initial use of a machine for cancelling mail has been preserved.(1)

POST OFFICE  
MONTREAL,  
March 11, 1896

Sir,-

*An electrical stamping machine was delivered here at noon yesterday, and was in working order and in use at 4:30 yester-*

*day afternoon. Of course, our men will have to be trained, before we can speak of its usefulness. The man who feeds the machine faces up at the same time, that is the letters being higgledy-piggledy on the table, the operator picks them up in turn, with his left hand, and straightens them with his right hand, on their way to the machine. The machine is made to run fast enough for the most expert operator; it is of neat and simple construction, takes up very little space, and the sound of working it is not very loud, and much pleasanter to the ear than that of the mechanical stamp at present in use in this office. The die is all right—that is, the date stamp portion—but the lines are entirely too heavy. The ink has not time to dry, before the letters reach the hands of the Sorters. The Agent, however, has written to the manufacturers to send on (at their expense, of course) a new die, with wavy lines and light enough, so that the ink may dry quickly, and still make a good impression and a good obliteration. In a few weeks from now, when our men have been trained to the work, I shall take the liberty of writing you further on the subject.*

*Yours obediently,  
(signed) J. L. Palmer*

W. D. LeSueur, Esq.,  
Secretary, P.O. Department,  
Ottawa  
P.S.

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Type L2

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This letter establishes the first use of a machine for the cancellation of mail in Canada. Figure 1 illustrates the cancellation used from the 10th until the 20th of March 1896.(2) This cancel is referred to as the first line type or M1. Only one copy dated 10 March 1896 has been reported. The latest known use is 20 March 21-0, and no examples dated between 15 and 18 March have been recorded. The operators of this first machine were obviously inexperienced; because of this, and the limited 11 day period of use, covers with this cancellation are very difficult to find.

The first machine-made flag cancellation, Type F1, is only known to have been used in Montreal for one day, 21 March 1896. This rare cancellation is thus the key to any flag enthusiast's collection. The obliterator (the flag), but not the hub (dater), was transferred to Ottawa. More on each of these in subsequent articles.

It should be noted that neither the first flag, nor the subsequent line type (M2), are known to have been used on 22 March 1896. Because 22 March 1896 was a Sunday, there

is a definite possibility that the machine was not used that day. As mentioned above, there are no reports of use on Sunday, 15 March. Type M2, however, is known to have been used on Sunday, 29 March.

The second line type (M2) was the replacement for the type M1 mentioned in Palmer's letter of 11 March. Note that the left hand ends of the wavy lines are uneven, as if trying to follow the hub, like M1 although not as pronounced. These uneven ends distinguish M2 from type M3, which came into use at the end of May 1896. Type M2 had two periods of use, the first being 23 March to 10 April, and the second 22 April to 5 June 1896. Type M2 cancellations, although not common, are easier to find than M1 and F1. This is only logical as their period of use was 64 days and, the machine operators having become more experienced in its use, more letters would go through the machine for cancellation.

Notes: (1) From Research Files, National Postal Museum, Ottawa.

(2) Unless otherwise noted, early, late or specific dates mentioned are from Line Cancel Study Group publications and/or *The Early Rapid Cancelling Machines in Canada* by David F. Sessions.

## Encourage Friends To Join BNAPS

# FOR THE RECORD



(Thanks to Ken Barlow of Vancouver for the following article—Ed.)

The machine currently used to cancel mail at Sechelt, B.C. produces an impression unlike any other machine in Canada or, to the best of my knowledge, anywhere else. This has been a puzzle to collectors of B.C. postal history and to others interested in machine cancellations.

The mystery was solved when I visited the Sechelt Post Office in October 1983. The Postmaster, Mr. G. Sangster, kindly took the time to show me the machine, demonstrate its use and explain its advantages.

It is a Model HDM, Serial No. 5370, manufactured by the International Peripheral Systems Inc. of Lewistown, PA. It is currently being used on an experimental and trial basis, features of its operations being reported to K. Mersich, Headquarters Branch, Testing and Evaluation Laboratory, Canada Post Corporation.

Mr. Sangster feels that it is very suitable for a small office, being compact, light weight and readily relocatable, depending only on a suitable household type 110 volt power supply. It can handle faced envelopes, either #8 or #10, with consistently clear results. The speed is not yet

known but is certainly adequate for an office this size.

The dater hub has a unique feature—the indicia, being on wheels, are easily changed without requiring insert slugs. This should eliminate the many weird arrangements on daters emanating from other offices (inversions, etc.).

The obliterator die, the ubiquitous POSTAL CODE/CODE POSTAL is readily removable and could be used to house a local publicity die or a different message. Canada Post is currently trying to find a reliable supplier of 'slogan' dies and will use different ones if the costs are economical.

The inking rollers are removable for inking, which is required less often and is a simpler, cleaner task than with most models.

The previous machine used at Sechelt was a hand-operated model HDZ, Serial No. 5357, also produced by I.P.S. At present the Model HDM at Sechelt is the only one in use in Canada. The results of the test will be used to evaluate the possibility of replacing, at some time in the future, hand-operated machines at small volume post offices.

**NOTE:** The new dater hub in use at Sechelt is NOT the same as the new dater hub currently appearing at post offices all over the country. This latter hub, such as the example at right supplied by member A. J. Quattrochi, is used on a Kluessendorf cancelling machine. The principal difference is the pair of horizontal lines. Other differences are in the typefaces used in the hub and in the 'Postal Code' obliterator die. Further information on the Kluessendorf machine distribution will be included in a future issue of TOPICS—Ed.







ATLANTIC RAILWAY  
POST OFFICE  
1855  
AU20

# 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

At this time of writing the holidays are just behind us, and next week we start travelling again. The up-coming trip, after circuitous detours, will see us ending up in Parkersburg for the wedding of our last unmarried child, and a visit with Dave McKain for a discussion of R.P.O.s. For those who have not seen it, we particularly commend McKain's recent R.P.O. Newsletter in which he illustrates 185 different cork cancellations associated with R.P.O.s; as he says, this is 181 more than listed in Day & Smithies. Some of these corks defy identification, and no claim is made - yet - that any or all were applied by R.P.O. clerks, but McKain is moving in the right direction and has already developed a much more knowledgeable picture than we have ever had before of corks on stamps on railway covers. McKain would greatly appreciate receiving copies of ANY railway covers with cork cancellations.

## UNCONFIRMED TRACK

We ask that all readers check their Newfoundland strikes for a match with a strike which probably reads NOTRE DAME BAY NORTH T.P.O. / NEWF'D, Type 17F, submitted by Bill Robinson. This is decidedly different from the Type 4J of N-62B. Although the strike is too poor to photograph, we can clearly see 'NOTRE' and '-RTH T.P.O.'. Unfortunately, the bottom of the strike is not legible, and the center set is not completely discernible. We need additional confirmation to set this up as a sub-listing of N-62A. *HELP PLEASE!*

## UNUSUAL RARE TRACK

One of our new reporters, J. C. Johnson, has submitted a most unusual cover which has the earliest (and only the second known) recording of W-211C WPG. & YORKTON R.P.O.



J. C. Johnson

/ D. W. WATSON / WINNIPEG, Type 21K, May 5, 1923, Train 105, a new listing that was originally discovered, only within the last year, by Allan Steinhart. Johnson's registered cover originated in Bekescsaba, Hungary on 17 April 1923. It is addressed to 'Ginscarth' (for Binscarth), Manitoba, ('Kanada'), where it was delivered on 5 May 1923, having travelled via Montreal (2 May 1923) on O-74 FORT WILLIAM & WINNIPEG R.P.O. (4 May 1923) and W-211C. It is franked on the reverse, rather than on the front, with five sheet margin copies of Scott #378 (50 krona, Madonna & Child), making up a 250 krona rate. Watson's clerk strike transit mark ended up being applied on one of the Hungarian stamps. It is a rare occasion to have a Canadian railway cancellation applied directly on a foreign stamp. Johnson has another cover from the same correspondence dated some six months later showing a strike of the more common W-211 WINNIPEG & YORKTON R.P.O. / No. 3, Type 17A, on the reverse as a transit mark; this registered cover is franked with one 100 krona (Scott #373) and three 500 krona (Scott #375) making a 1,600 krona rate, which vividly illustrates the rampant inflation taking place in Hungary at this time.

#### MORE TRACK REVISITED



Shaw Collection

In support of our hammer analysis of Q-188, with external clerk analogs, we have been fortunate to photograph from the Shaw Collection a full strike of Q-195C, the clerk strike of QUE & CAMPBELLTON / EXPRESS / 10 (bas relief in framed lines), Type 21H, backstamp of December 16, 1894 on a registered Star Card cover, 8¢ Small Queen, from Grindstone Island (Magdalen Islands), Que. to Knowlton, Que. This is the only recorded cover strike and is the second dated strike of the three reported copies. If there are other Q-195C cancellations in exist-

tence we would appreciate being advised. Based on our research, we can now speculate with reasonable certainty that the externally added '10' was created with a removable attachment affixed to Hammer 1 of Q-188.

#### MORE RARE TRACK



Stanley Cohen

In Annex 1, issued in June 1983, we were able to verify the previously unconfirmed listing of Q-195 QUE & CAMPBELLTON / EXPRESS / 8 (large, added left), Type 21A, illustrated above. This strike was submitted by Stanley Cohen of England. Unfortunately, no date is discernible on the strike and, further, while the central cancellation is undoubtedly Q-188, hammer identification is impossible due to an insufficient number of differentiating base points. Here is another example of one of our very rare railway cancellations on which we need more data from additional strikes.

#### NEW TRACK

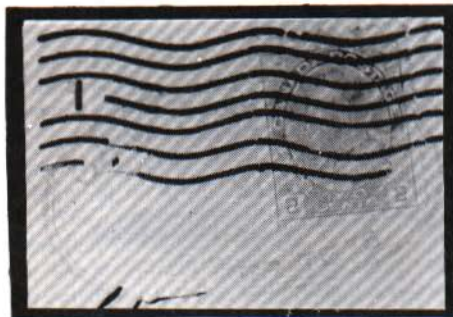


Ross Gray



Ross Gray has done it again! Despite more than fifty years of prior search and investigation, Gray has come in with another classic railway strike, this time from the Maritimes. Illustrated is MA-62Z HALIFAX & ANNAPOLIS R · R / - , Type 4D, June 24, 1875. We believe this to be the third earliest known listing in the Maritimes, behind only MA-249 (13 April 1874) and MA-60 (9 March 1875). We have assigned to this listing the maximum rarity factor of 500\*. This strike appears on a 1¢ postcard addressed to Lawrencetown, Annapolis (County, N.S.), with the backstamp of the latter on reverse. What's next for us, Ross?

#### MORE NEW TRACK



Bob Lee

Bob Lee recently came up with an outstanding new steamer listing on piece. This strike cancels a 2¢ red Admiral, and is itself overstruck with a Vancouver machine cancellation. The steamer strike, in light magenta, was difficult to photograph but reads CAN. PAC. RY. CO. / STEAMER TEES, Type 3D and is dated 26 October 1912. We have assigned this a Listing # of S-134Z, also with a maximum rarity factor of 500\*.

#### THE ROUNDHOUSE

This column was started in mid-January but had to be temporarily shelved due to the press of business and an intervening five week trip overseas in January and February. An incredible amount of new data backed up during my absence, and we will get to all of it in due course. Patience, please. We met with Dave McKain in West Virginia, where he welcomed the opportunity to correct the error made in our May/June 1983 Cowcatcher where we reported the first and only strike for the steamer PRINCESS SOPHIA from Matthew Carstairs in England, pointing out his find that he had illustrated earlier in the R.P.O. Study Group Newsletter. This is one that accidentally fell through the cracks, although, truth to be told, his photocopy called on more imagination than we could muster. In Parkersburg we saw the original, struck in pale green and then overstruck by two other cancellations. It is as good as gold and we are pleased to list same for McKain as S-121d CANADIAN PACIFIC / RAILWAY / ----- X ----- / S. S. PRINCESS SOPHIA, Type 1J, May 15, 1914, R. F. 500\*, Reporter 173.

While in the United States we had a chance to talk with Chuck Firby, and have since seen his most extraordinary strike of Q-131A MONTREAL & ROUSES PT. RAILWAY P.O. / No. 1, Type 6B, DOWN, October 20, 1857. This becomes the earliest known, and only second recorded, strike of Q-131A, credited to Firby, new Reporter No. 232. This Q-131A strike cancels a 3d Beaver on a small cover to St. Johns, C. E.; the only other known strike is on a stampless cover, as a backstamp, in 1858.

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# POST OFFICE ARCHIVES

by Robert C. Smith



*First Post Office Archives Index is turned over to the National Postal Museum; (L to R) Robert C. Smith, Tom Hillman, Ron McGuire, Cimon Morin and Ritch Toop.*

A ceremony took place in the Library of the National Postal Museum, Ottawa, on 6 July 1983, when the Public Archives of Canada donated an index and finding aid to certain of its Post Office records to the Library. Present were Tom Hillman, who made the presentation on behalf of the PAC, Ron McGuire, Cimon Morin and Ritch Toop of the NPM, and the author as a representative of the Postal History Society of Canada.

The Public Archives of Canada has under its care some 3000 boxes and volumes of Post Office records grouped under its Record Group 3 (RG3). Until recently, very little work had been done to make these records accessible to the general public—researchers simply had to wade through it in the hope of finding something useful to them. A start has now been made, however, in providing a detailed index of this material: the microfiche index that was donated to the Museum covers 136 twenty-centimetre boxes of RG3 records, consisting of Post Office Divisional Inspectors' Reports and related correspondence for the years 1875 to 1902.

The microfiche index was computer-generated,

and is in two parts: the first part lists documents chronologically by Postal Division, and the second lists them alphabetically by place-name. Included in this second part is an alphabetical listing by province as well as by town—for example, Atlin, B.C. appears twice, once as ATLIN—BC, and once as BC—ATLIN. These lists also give the number of documents related to each particular place. In addition to being listed under their own names, the towns of the Prairie Provinces are of course all listed under NWT, as the material covered by the index dates from before the formation of the present provinces.

The main part of the index, however, is an alphabetical listing, by town name, of each and every document in these 136 boxes of records, along with a short description of the contents of the document and a reference to its exact location on the microfilms. The 16 mm microfilms themselves—there are 93 reels in all—are stored in the Public Archives of Canada. Copies are available, at the current price of \$12.50 per reel, from Public Service Section, Public Archives of Canada, 395 Wellington Street, OTTAWA,



Ontario K1A 0N3.

Examples of several entries are:

**ATKINSON—ONT**

APPLICATION FOR THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A POST OFFICE AT ATKINSON RG 3 VOL. 85 FILE #1891-95  
PART KIN REEL #T-2200

**ATLIN—BC**

ARRANGEMENTS MADE FOR THE CONVEYANCE OF 4TH CLASS MATTER TO DAWSON, YUKON AND ATLIN RG 3 VOL. 21 FILE #1900-777 PART VIC REEL #C-7233

Another interesting-looking file noted was entitled 'Correspondence on the matter of steamer communications between San Francisco, California and Victoria, B.C., 1875-94'.

One minor inconvenience of this list is that all entries consisting of a name beginning with a numeral (such as 150 Mile House, B.C.) are listed in *numerical* order at the end, rather than alphabetically (under One Hundred and Fifty Mile House, for example).

The preparation of this index represents some four to five years' work by Archives staff. As Ron McGuire remarked, great progress has been made on the Post Office records in the Archives since Tom Hillman was put in charge of

them. The files which have been indexed will be a great boon to postal historians, particularly to those interested in the history of particular post offices, or of offices in particular counties or geographical areas. It should in fact inspire a spate of articles on such topics. Members inclined in this way are advised to visit Ottawa so that they can consult this marvellous material (or arrange, through their local library, to obtain the microfiche index and the microfilmed documents on Interlibrary Loan). As a side benefit, note that the more use is made of this material, the more justification there is for the Archives staff to devote time to continuing this effort.

Tom Hillman noted that work on the Post Office records is continuing. An inventory is under preparation for the whole of RG3, and while it is not yet available for general distribution, it has progressed sufficiently that visitors to the Archives may use it and related finding aids for their research. It is of course an enormous undertaking, but one which will be invaluable to postal historians.

Tom Hillman also stated that he is always pleased to receive visits from postal historians and to provide any assistance to them. Written enquiries are always welcome too. Do yourself a favour, and take advantage of the availability of this tremendous resource.

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# CANADIAN MILITARY POSTAL HISTORY

by Ed Richardson, OTB

## The CANADIAN CORONATION CONTINGENT of 1911



1. A photo of the Canadian Contingent "lined up ready to march to the mess tent", according to 'John' the writer of the post card. The Canadians were accommodated at the Duke of York's School, Chelsea, London.

King George V ascended to the British throne upon the death of King Edward VII on 6 May 1910. In keeping with custom, however, his Coronation did not take place until 22 June 1911.

Recently, in going through my accumulation of Canadian Military Postal History material, I came across two post cards from a Canadian member of the Coronation Contingents. Until then I had not been aware that Canada had sent a sizable contingent to the Coronation celebrations of George V. If anyone knows of references, I would appreciate hearing from them. Nothing that I have in my rather extensive library tells me a thing!

The card in Figure 1 was mailed on 12 June, shortly after arrival in England following a miserable ocean crossing. 'John' says, in part, "Am having a fine time in Old London. No trouble

getting around. Omnibuses are running in every direction. Nothing too good for the Colonials, 'Right O'. But I have recollections of that voyage, which was misery".

Without knowing just how many Canadians were in the Coronation Contingents (the first post card refers to Contingents), we have no way of knowing how scarce such cards and covers might be. I suspect that there are post cards hiding unappreciated for what they really are in old post card collections. It might be worth any BNAPSer's time to carefully check the dates of material from England in this period. Messages should also be read carefully. There are no known special markings for the Canadian contingent(s). Figure 3 shows the civilian cancellation common to both of these post cards.

I would like to be blessed with a lot of BNAPSers writing to tell me that you have ex-





2. A second post card, mailed on 21 June, the day before Coronation Day, shows Lord Roberts reviewing the Colonial Contingents. 'John' tells his girl friend, "Lord Roberts inspected the Colonials Mon. and the Minister of War came yesterday. We are having a wild time in London every afternoon and night. We don't sleep here, but will need it after Coronation."

amples of cards and covers from the Canadian Coronation Contingent(s) of 1911. Perhaps you would send along photostats. Again, if any of you know of literature that contains references to these Contingent(s), I would appreciate a word. Perhaps in this way we can provide the membership with a more complete story of this interesting little by-path of Canadian Military Postal History.



3. Machine cancellation in use at the time of the Coronation

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# THE ED AND MICKEY RICHARDSON AWARD

by The Prairie Beavers

Ed and Mickey Richardson's 50th Anniversary occurred on 16 November 1983 (a date hitherto famous only as the 98th anniversary of the execution of Louis Riel). On Saturday, 5 November 1983, at their regularly scheduled meeting, the Texas Prairie Beavers introduced an unannounced, carefully orchestrated item into the agenda of the day-long philatelic get-together. The event proceeded as follows:

After the usual host-provided lunch, Mickey and Ed were ushered to the front of the meeting room for a brief ceremony. Barry Shapiro began by telling them that all of the Prairie Beavers wished to do something special to mark this important occasion for their two esteemed friends, the Richardsons. He went on to tell them that the group had decided to do something which would be both permanent and, it was hoped, particularly pleasing to Ed and Mickey.

Clint Phillips was called upon to make some remarks and to read the text of a beautifully framed resolution (see next page) which had been prepared for the occasion. After the reading of the resolution, and much applause for Ed and Mickey, the group drank a champagne toast to their health and then shared a wonderfully tasty and fancy wedding cake provided by Shirley Drozd, a professional baker and the wife of Vic Drozd, one of the Prairie Beavers.

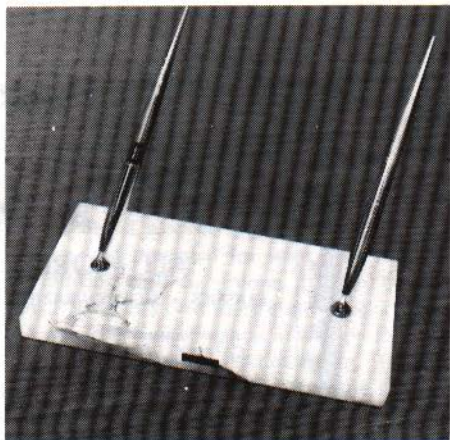
After more toasts to the Richardsons, to the President of the United States, and to the Queen, Ed and Mickey each made some remarks of appreciation for the celebration and for the establishment of the award. It was clear that our idea was a very good one, that Ed and Mickey were most pleased with the nature of the award—and that the Richardsons were completely surprised!

The criteria for presentation of the award, as outlined in the agreement between the Prairie Beavers and BNAPS are:

- a) *The award will be an officially recognized annual BNAPS award, to be presented along with the other awards, at the awards ceremony at each year's annual BNAPS Convention.*



*Ed and Mickey pose with the award resolution, champagne and cake presented to them on their 50th wedding anniversary*



*The desk pen set which winners of the Ed and Mickey Richardson award will receive*



# Resolution

Whereas, ED AND MICKEY RICHARDSON will celebrate their 30th wedding anniversary on November 16, 1983; and

Whereas, in this as in so many things, they have been shining examples and models for us, the members of their immediate philatelic family; and

Whereas, Ed's contributions to philately in general and the involved collecting of B.N.A. philately in particular have been unexcelled by anyone, anywhere, at any time; and

Whereas, Ed's generous sharing of his time, resources and knowledge, in a truly unprecedented manner, has resulted in the PRAIRIE BEAVERS, a philatelic unit of a great and widespread reputation; and

Whereas, members of the PRAIRIE BEAVERS have benefitted from their many contacts with the Richardsons in manifold ways -- both philatelically and otherwise; and

Whereas, Ed and Mickey have, together and individually, been outstanding friends, examples and leaders; therefore be it

Resolved, that we, the members of the PRAIRIE BEAVERS, the Texas regional group of the British North America Philatelic Society, tender our heartfelt congratulations to ED and Mickey on the occasion of their 30th wedding anniversary, with all warmest feelings and wishes for many more years together with each other and with us; and be it further

Resolved, and announced that we, the PRAIRIE BEAVERS, take great pride in sponsoring and establishing a new permanent B.N.A.P.S. award, with the approval of the Board of Governors of the B.N.A.P.S. The award, to be known as the

## Ed and Mickey Richardson Award

will be made annually at the B.N.A.P.S. convention awards banquet, for that exhibit which the judges select as best representing one or more of those elements of B.N.A. philately with which Ed Richardson's own collecting and exhibiting interests have been so strongly identified: originality, innovativeness, research, and high standards of presentation. The award will be made without regard to the specific field or to the financial value of the material shown.

The ED AND MICKEY RICHARDSON AWARD will be given initially at the 1984 B.N.A.P.S. convention and annually thereafter. An endowment fund has been fully subscribed by the PRAIRIE BEAVERS membership, so as to place the sponsorship of this award on a secure and permanent basis. It is our fondest hope that Ed and Mickey will for many years derive much pleasure and good memories from seeing this award presented.

Announced with great affection and pride to ED AND MICKEY RICHARDSON on November 5, 1983, at College Station, Texas, by the PRAIRIE BEAVERS members.



- b) *The award will be presented for that exhibit at the annual BNAPS convention which shows the most outstanding degree of originality in concept and/or execution, as determined at the discretion of the jury. The jury is enjoined to single out that exhibit which best represents one or more of those elements of BNA philately with which Ed Richardson's own exhibiting and interests have been so strongly identified: originality, innovativeness, research, and high quality presentation. These guidelines are intended to provide the judges with the greatest degree of flexibility in recognizing suitable exhibits without regard to the specific field or the financial value of the material exhibited.*
- c) *The award gift will consist of a desk pen set.*
- d) *The selection of the award-winning exhibit will be solely the responsibility of the BNAPS exhibit jury, with all competitive exhibits being eligible. The award may be won more than once by the same exhibitor, so long as significantly different exhibits are involved. The judges are free to decline to make this award if in their joint opinion no suitable exhibit is shown at any particular convention.*
- e) *Subject to the restriction of the last sentence of section d) above, the first Richardson Award will be made at the 1984 BNAPS Convention, and annually thereafter.*
- f) *Changes in the award criteria, etc., will be made only with the mutual agreement of both BNAPS and the Prairie Beavers Regional Group, so long as the latter organization exists.*

The November 5 celebration/announcement was attended by 24 of the 27 members of the Prairie Beavers, and the three who missed had 'iron-clad' reasons for their absences. With the addition of 12 members' spouses, there were a grand total of 36 persons present at the luncheon and ceremony—not bad for a regional group.

The project was organized and orchestrated by a committee composed of Ed Christman, Jeff Switt, Howard Twichell, Lee Brandom, and co-chairmen Clint Phillips and Barry Shapiro. When these committee members contacted the other Prairie Beavers, approval of the idea and the necessary funding was immediately pledged. Complete funding of the award gift is assured. The award gift, a two-pen desk set in a handsome onyx base, is pictured above. After presentation to a winner at a BNAPS Convention, a suitably inscribed brass plate will be added. The group felt that a pen set was an especially appropriate item with which to honor a writer as prolific as Ed Richardson.

The Prairie Beavers wish all members of BNAPS to know how much they appreciate the support for and approval of the establishment of this new award by the Board of Governors and the Officers of BNAPS. When contacted by the committee, Board Chairman Leo LaFrance, President Mike Dicketts, Vice President Ed Whiting, and several board members and officers were all as helpful as could be. Their warm spirit of cooperation was a further indication of the esteem and respect in which Ed and Mickey are held. Formal approval of the idea and the criteria for the award was given at the BNAPEX '83 meeting of the BNAPS Board (and somehow kept secret from Ed at Winnipeg), and by Chairman LaFrance's signing the detailed agreement on behalf of the Society.



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# A LITTLE-KNOWN NEWFOUNDLAND 5 CENT CARIBOU

by Derek Paul



1. Earliest known use of the 21 mm wide Die I, 3/10/41.

The stamp illustrated in Figure 1 appears to be a copy of the 5 cent value of the Newfoundland 'Resources' issue, die I. This is exactly what it is, but this example is a variety which you will not find in any current catalogue. If you look up die I in the Stanley Gibbons catalogue, you will find four distinctly perforated stamps: SG213, 5¢ maroon, comb perf. 13½; SG225, 5¢ violet, comb perf. 13½; SG225b, 5¢ violet, line perf. 14 (rare); SG280, 5¢ violet, line perf. 12½ (1). SG280 is generally paler than SG225; the difference is easily confirmed by measuring the perforation.

A second look at Figure 1 will tell you that it is comb perforated. A quick and only slightly careless measurement would tell you it is comb perf. 13½, and you would conclude-wrongly-that it is SG225. However, typical widths of SG225 are 20.3mm between vertical frame lines, while the illustrated stamp is about 21.0mm wide, like SG280. If you measure again, very carefully, you will find that the perforation measures 13.3, not 13½. Figure 2 is the real SG280.



2. Earliest known use of SG280, 5/6/42.

As a newcomer to Newfoundland philately I was astonished to discover this variety about 18 months ago, because it is not uncommon. "How could it have been missed by experts?" I wondered. I soon found that many specialized collectors and several knowledgeable dealers were aware of it. It was described in an article by Arthur B. Moll in 1944 in *BNA TOPICS*, though he failed to notice the small but distinct difference in the perforation from SG225. It was catalogued by L. S. Holmes in several editions of his *Specialized Catalogue of Canada and British North America* (2), and it was also listed, at least until 1974, in Lyman's catalogue. The variety fell from grace, presumably from want of a proper description, and is not now listed in Lyman's.

When was this major variety issued, and for how long? The most information we can probably obtain on this subject, without a thorough search of the archives, is through a careful study of usage of the stamps. Such studies are fraught with uncertainties because the investigator can



never be sure of having an unbiased sample of the stamps; in addition, she/he may never be able to obtain enough stamps or covers to establish any firm conclusions—that is, the study may suffer from large statistical inaccuracies.

Aware of these two factors, I nevertheless began in 1981 to collect dated specimens of 5 cent Caribou stamps, as well as other 5 cent stamps of the period in question (mainly 1941-3). I was fortunate to obtain two fairly large lots, as well as several smaller lots.

In this study it is essential to be able to read the month and year of the cancellation. The post office is not important. Stamps on piece are the most useful because the dates are more often legible; such items do not seem to command a premium and are thus affordable. Although the investigation is still in an early phase, some tentative conclusions can already be made based on the histograms of Figure 3, which span the years 1940-43. The years 1940 and 1943 act as controls in this research because there were no new issues of definitives or commemoratives in those years, nor were any major varieties issued. The combined histograms for 1940 and 1943 should help to decide qualitatively whether the sample in the study is strongly biased or is a fair one, a point to which I shall return. What stands out very clearly is that the perf. 13.3 variety was in use in October 1941, the same month the 4 cent blue (Princess) perf. 12½ was issued, and about a month and a half before the 2 and 3 cent (King and Queen) perf. 12½ were issued. SG280, the 5¢ Caribou line perf. 12½ does not occur in my sample until early June 1942.

It is interesting to compare the above results with information in the literature. Robson Lowe's *Encyclopaedia of British Empire Postage Stamps, Vol. IV* gives the date of issue of SG280 as November 1941, while Moll gives it as "middle 1942". Moll gives the date of the perf. 13.3 stamp as "late 1941". My data therefore agrees well with Moll's rough conclusions, while disagreeing with Robson Lowe's. In *The Postage Stamps and Postal History of Newfoundland* by W. S. Boggs, published in 1942, he described the new issue in the same way as Moll (i.e. perf. 13½) and gave the issue date as November 1941. Clearly, Boggs did not see SG280 before his book went to press; such a careful researcher would not have missed the distinctly different perforation. The histogram indicates nineteen of the perf. 13.3 issue bearing cancellations in October 1941. Of these, the earliest is dated 3 October,

thus providing the information that the new 5 cent stamp was issued ahead of the other low denomination stamps which came out that year including, it appears, the 4 cent. The 5 cent probably escaped the line perforating machine in this way.

The study also sheds light on the date of issue of SG280. To date I have not seen it with a postmark earlier than 5 June 1942. This is not surprising, because use of the 5 cent Caribou dropped sharply when the 5 cent William Grenfell commemorative was issued on 1 December 1941, to be resumed only when the Grenfell stamp was withdrawn at the end of May 1942. In June 1942 the 5 cent Caribou came back into use, this time with the perf. 13.3 and the perf. 12½ used simultaneously, the former playing the minor role. By 1943 the perf. 13.3 was infrequently used.

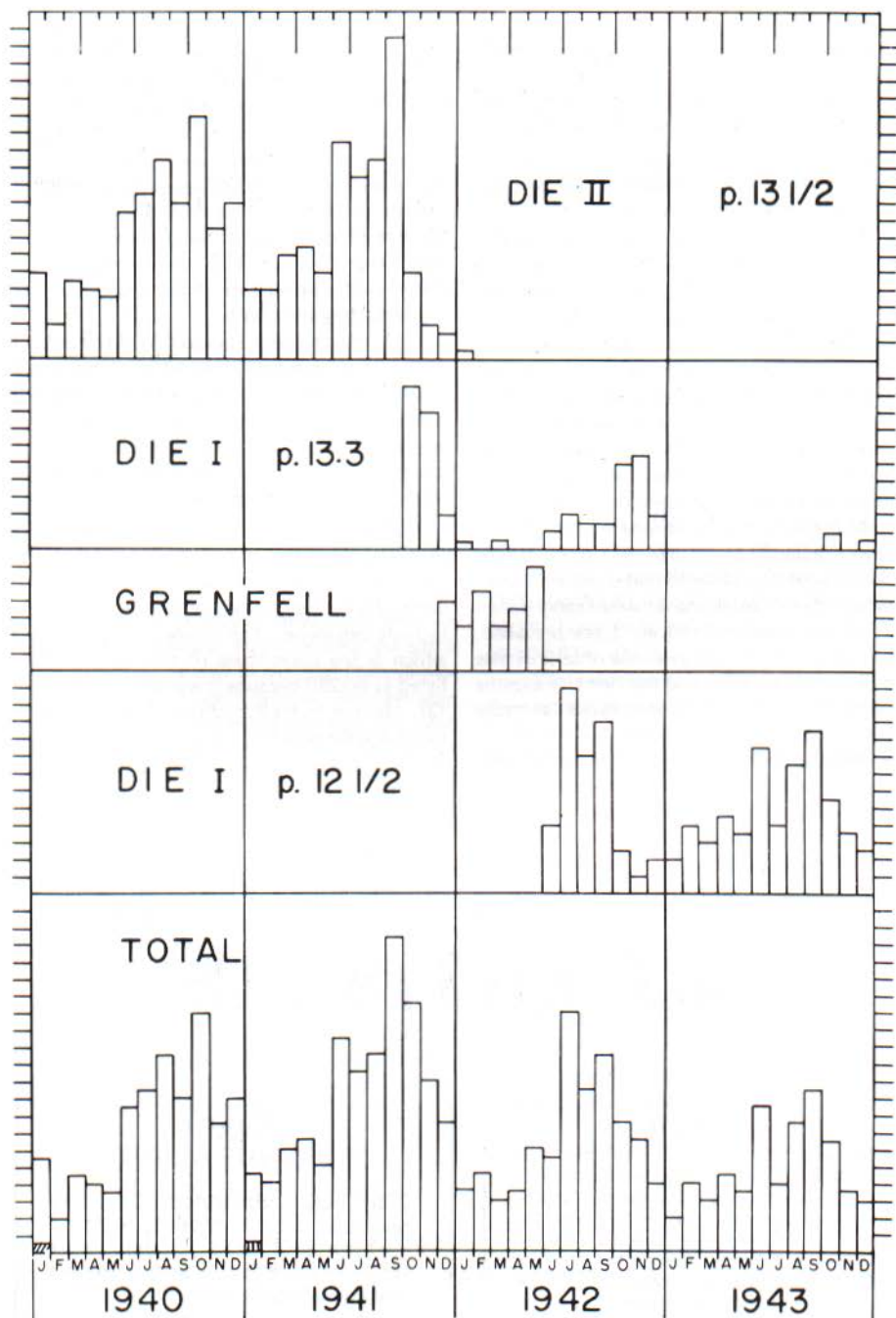
An interesting feature of this investigation has been to observe the almost total displacement of the Caribou stamp by the Grenfell stamp for the period Jan.-May 1942. In December 1941 there is some residual use of the Caribou, perhaps stamps which had been purchased earlier. Nowadays a commemorative never displaces the definitive in such a dramatic way.

To complete the story of the 5 cent Caribou for 1941-2, the die II (SG225c) deserves mention. It had been much used from October 1932 and continued until late 1941. In October 1941 its use declined sharply as the new 5 cent came in. The die II is not often found cancelled as late as December 1941, but there is some overlap. Thus the perf. 13.3 was never the only 5 cent Newfoundland stamp in use. It overlapped the die II, the Grenfell (rarely) and also SG280.

Some further comments are required about this method of research, in particular its limitations. Firstly, it ought to be combined with a study of the Newfoundland Post Office for the same period to find out, if possible, when deliveries of the relevant denominations were received, and any further information, such as instructions to local post offices. Such records, however, would not necessarily provide the information desired in this study because the information sought concerns varieties which were not likely significant from a postal point of view, especially considering the war which was then raging. Usage is thus probably the best guide, which brings us back to the question of biased samples.

In this context the biasing of the sample can occur through unintentional collecting of a





3. Histograms of 5 cent Newfoundland stamp usage from January 1940 through December 1943. Each division on the vertical scale represents two items. Covers, pairs and other multiples are counted as single items. Diagonal shading indicates the Royal Visit stamp (issued 17 June-31 July 1939) and vertical shading indicates SG213.

particular range of dates. For example, a large office lot may span only certain years and reflect the fortunes of the business rather than average usage. I have noticed obvious cases of such bias in larger lots, though in small lots it is not possible to tell.

In figure 3 it will be noticed that there are more items in 1940 than 1943. I simply don't know whether this is due to bias in the sample, or to a smaller usage or survival rate for 1943 stamps than for 1940. Looking at the results for 1943, one can ask whether the heavier usage in the months June-October compared to January-May, comes from bias in the sample, or statistics (luck of the draw), or a systematic effect. Here the histograms for earlier years are helpful. All of them display heavier use from June through November than from January through May, indicating that there is a systematic effect.

Next I was afraid the sample would be biased against the period December 1941 through May 1942 because it is harder to find commemorative Newfoundland stamps bearing dated cancels than it is to find dated definitives. Luck prevailed, however, and there is no evidence of serious bias in the data if one compares the first five months of each of the four years with totals for those years.

Another source of bias is due to the price

of covers. According to Robson Lowe's Encyclopaedia (cited above), covers in this issue command little premium. Recent experience indicates the contrary; many covers are priced at over twenty times the catalogue value of the stamp. This biases the sample if non-purchase on the grounds of overpricing is not random with respect to dates. Certainly this source of bias has not been serious in this study so far. This last category of bias is a good example of the experimenter being part of the experiment and thus affecting the results.

In conclusion I would like to thank Ed Wener, Gary Lyon, Lex DeMent, Bob Notemboom, Ted Wright and Bert Dudley, who supplied most of the stamps, and David Aggersberg who took an interest in this work during the last several months and wrote a column on it in *Gibbons Stamp Monthly* (December 1982).

#### FOOTNOTES:

(1) Stanley Gibbons have stated in a letter to the author (7/3/83) that starting in 1984 the perf. 12½ caribou stamp will be listed as SG280a in their catalogue. The comb perf. 13.3 variety which is the main topic of this article will be listed as SG280 because it was issued earlier.

(2) Holmes, in his 8th edition, 1954, incorrectly listed SG280 (#247 in his catalogue) as being die II.

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# PLATING THE CANADIAN MAP STAMP OF 1898

by W. L. Bradley

## Part 4

*Editor's Note: Readers following this series are asked to note that beginning with this issue, the articles will be designated as Part \_\_, and previous articles will be referred to this way as well. Thus Part 1 appeared in the July-August 1983 issue of TOPICS, Part 2 in September-October 1983, and Part 3 in January-February 1984. This sequence should have commenced with the first article and we apologize for the editing error. —Ed.*

Parts 2 and 3 of this series dealt with the general characteristics that comprise the Black Plate printings, as well as the Red Plate groupings of the Islands and Colonies. We have seen that the colour of the ocean can vary with each Black Plate printing, and is often a helpful key to identification of the Black Plate used. There are other characteristics helpful in the identification of both plate number and plate position.

### BLACK ENGRAVING

1) RE-ENTRIES—These have been well documented in Tomlinson's book and do not require repeating in this series, except to list the major ones and refer to each individually when dealing with plate positions later. They are:

MAJOR RE-ENTRIES	GENERAL DESCRIPTION
Black Plate #1, Stamps 3 & 89	Extensions to the left of the shading in left value tablet
Black Plate #2, Stamps 7,17,27,37, 47; 9,19,29,39. 84	Lines through "We Hold A Vaster..." Vertical extensions to right & left cable
Black Plate #3, Stamp 47	Fuzziness to left of value tablet
Black Plate #5, Stamp 29, 91	General fuzziness to left side.

2) CABLE RETOUCHES—Students will

know that the border of the stamp comprises what looks like a rope or cable surrounding the interior map design and that it is part of the Black Plate printing. Because of wear, or possibly another defect such as a poor impression from the original die, this cable was extensively retouched on the stamps along the bottom edge of Black Plate #3. This affected the following stamps: Black Plate #2—Stamps 91,92,93,94,95,96,97, 98,99,100; Black Plate #3—Stamps 10,20,30, 40,50,60,70,80,90,100,91,92,93,94,95,96,97, 98,99; Black Plate #5—Stamps 91,92,93,94,95, 96,97,98,99,100.

The retouching involved a double line on the top and bottom of the lower cable on Black Plates #2 & 3, and a single line at the bottom of the lower cable on Black Plate #5. Tomlinson devotes considerable space in his book to descriptions of these retouches, thus they do not need to be repeated in this series except to refer generally to them when we deal with individual plate positions.

3) CABLE RECUTS—Additionally, on Black Plate #2, the cable in the lower left corner of four stamps required strengthening. These cable links were recut by hand (see Tomlinson, page 21) on Stamps 5,60,78,80. It also appears that strengthening was carried out on Stamps 6,70,87 & 90, and perhaps to a lesser degree on others at the lower left corner or along the bottom cable.

Variations in the border cable, once identified, are an initial clue to plate position. Again, an eye kept in practice is of great assistance when examining individual stamps.

4) CENTRE LINE CROSS—Reference was made earlier to the centre line marks which were made on the plates (at the common corner of Stamps 45,55,46 & 56) but which are often obliterated by the perforations on well centered copies. The centre line cross does show, however, on off centre copies. There is a further clue here to aid in Black Plate identification. The

mark used for Black Plate #1 has total lengths of 9mm Vertical & 9mm Horizontal, or 4½mm on a well centred stamp. Those on Black Plates #2, 3 & 5 are only 4mm in total length, or 2mm for well centred individual stamps. This is particularly helpful for the 'gray ocean copies' on Black Plates #1, 2, 3 & 5.

5) DOTS AND LINES OUTSIDE THE CABLE—Guide dots, and sometimes faint horizontal and vertical lines, are often visible on individual stamps outside the design. It is thought that these were originally placed on the master plate to facilitate individual location of the die. Some (but not all) examples of these are:

Column 1 of Plate #3—2 or 3 dots at lower left;

Column 4 of Plate #3—dot at lower right;

Column 10 of Plate #3—dot at lower right;

Column 1 of Plate #5—2 dots at top right.

The presence of these can also help in confirming plate number and position. Another confirmed

clue is a Black 'smudge' which often occurs about 2/3 of the way up the left side cable on some stamps.

The foregoing, and Parts 1 to 3, completes the list of variations that can be discerned on individual Map stamps. Often a given variation is enough of a clue to identify the plate position, subject to further confirmation using other data such as Red Plate 'Outstanding Features'.

The next article, Part 5, will detail a Sequence of Inspection that I use when first examining a stamp. This sequence will, perhaps, vary with different students, as the eye learns to take in different 'Outstanding Features'. Future articles will then deal with differences for individual stamps in Red Plate 'A' with Black Plates #1, 2, and 3, on the basis of the groupings mentioned in Part 2. Discussion of Red Plate 'B' with Black Plate #5 will follow, and then summary tables which will serve as an index.

## SKETCHes of BNAPSers

by Dr. Robert V. C. Carr

### SKETCH NO. 198 RALPH TRIMBLE



One of our younger and more active members is Ralph E. Trimble of Scarborough, Ontario. Ralph notes that the beard replaces the loss of some hair.

Both he and his wife are teachers. Ralph has gone from teaching fifth and sixth grades to teaching first grade, kindergarten, and now second grade (I admire his courage!) and loves it.

He's close to getting his degree at Scarborough College, but it takes time when you go at nights.

Ralph has many hobbies. Although his early interest was stamps, he got into coins. When prices for errors got too high, it was back to stamps. There is also photography, astronomy, minerals and crystals, old photographs and records, chess, and art history, plus a bit of time with the guitar. (Just when does he find time for all of this, plus stamps!)

In the early 70's he got into the smaller areas of interest in Canadian stamps, and finally zeroed in on re-entries, an interest which came from his study of coin errors. This led to his forming the BNAPS Re-entry Study Group. There are now over thirty members, many as rabid as Ralph on the subject of re-entries.

Ralph belongs to eight major philatelic organizations, as well as various study groups, and even runs a stamp club at his school! He especially likes re-entries of the Map Stamps, Edwards, the ½cent small Queen and the Numeral issue.

The old saying of giving a busy person the job you want done well certainly applies to Ralph Trimble.



# ANOTHER NEW BRUNSWICK NUMERAL VERIFIED

by Norman Brassler



At a recent Sissons auction the writer was fortunate to acquire (courtesy of Jim Hennok) the New Brunswick cover illustrated which shows the N.B. numeral '32' as originating in Winding Ledges on 22 June 1889. Until now, as far as the writer can ascertain, the origin of this number was unknown.

Through a fortunate coincidence, the town and number match have been verified by another cover, owned by John Siverts. In an article on the subject of the numbers (post-confederation) in BNA TOPICS, Vol. 36, No. 1, Jan.-Feb. 1979,

the writer mentioned the Siverts cover, at that time attributed to Oromocto. It was noted as a mystery since all other covers from Oromocto bore a numeral '22'. Upon reinspection of the Siverts cover (dated 7 April 1899) it was verified that it indeed originated in Winding Ledges, and bore a numeral '32' and not a '22'. The '3' was rather indistinct at first glance, but there is now no doubt it is a 3 and not a 2.

The writer's recently acquired cover is back-stamped Edmundston Ju 22 89, and Montreal, its destination.

CANADIAN POSTAL HISTORY  
&  
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# THE FLAG CANCEL STUDY GROUP

## Type 7 Toronto

by Larry R. Paige



Toronto Type 7 Die E used on a cover advertising the 1897 Great Victorian-Era Exposition and Industrial Fair

Six Bickerdike cancelling machines were installed at the Toronto Post Office in early August 1897. These were the first rapid cancelling machines to be put into service at Toronto. It was originally thought that eight machines would be needed, but only six were delivered.

The mistake made at Montreal was not repeated at Toronto—each obliterating die had one identifying letter, from A-H, below the Jack-Flag dies B, C, D, F, G, and H were in service

by 10 August 1897. Dies G and H were used on August 10 and 11, but never again as Type 7. It appears that dies G and H were supplied for use with the two machines which were not delivered.

Apparently dies A and E were not put into service on 10 August, as their earliest reported date of use is 12 August 1897. The Type 7 was in generally continual service at Toronto until late February, 1898.

### REPORTED PERIODS OF USE TORONTO TYPE 7

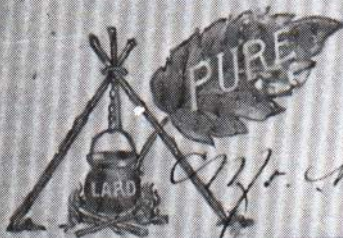
DIE	EARLIEST	LATEST
A	August 12, 1897	February 23, 1898
B	August 10, 1897	February 23, 1898
C	August 10, 1897	February 22, 1898
D	August 10, 1897	February 23, 1898
E	August 12, 1897	February 22, 1898
F	August 10, 1897	February 21, 1898
G	August 10, 1897	August 11, 1897
H	August 10, 1897	August 11, 1897



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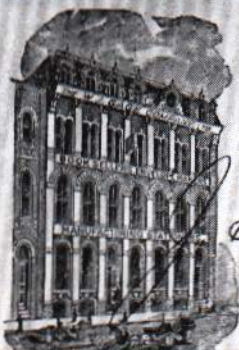


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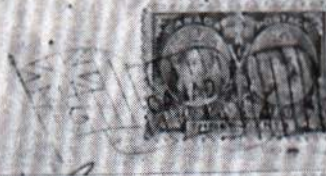
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The Georgian Bay Lumber Co  
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Ont

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LABEL COPYRIGHT 1931 BY VACUUM OIL CO.



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## Encourage Friends To Join BNAPS

### EARLY ADMIRAL CANCELS

by Hans Reiche

The very fine articles by Alian Steinhart, listing the earliest cancels found on Admiral stamps, brought a good response from collectors reporting new finds. These were listed later on in another article.

What is interesting is that some of these early cancels appear to have been applied prior to the so called approval of some of the plates. Approval dates were normally written on the proofs by hand and initialled by the Post Office authority. In the Admiral book by G.C. Marler, a number of such early cancel dates are questioned and suggested to be in error.

A brief study by this writer has led to the conclusion that most of the early cancels predating the approval of the actual plates are indeed genuine and not in error at all. The first consideration is the number of such early cancels and the variety of cities from which they originated. It is very unlikely that so many errors were made, more or less at the same time,

by so many different post offices. Second, some approval dates appear to be in doubt. In all cases where early cancels have been found, the plates had been engraved and existed before the so called approval was given. Third, a letter from the Deputy Postmaster General to the Bank Note Co., dated 12 December 1911, says: "The proofs have been approved and will be returned to you once signed." This is interesting as it indicates that approval was given by letters or verbally, and only later on was the actual proof signed and returned.

The date on the proof was most likely that of the day of signature, not the day of actual approval. Printing must have started immediately after approval and sheets delivered before the dates on the signed proofs.

This does not guarantee that all the early cancels are genuine, but it is likely that most of them are. Similar incidents have been noted on other issues.

# THE ORDER OF THE BEAVER

## Selection Criteria and List of Members



Photo: B. D. Lipscomb

Candidates for election to the Order of the Beaver are nominated at BNAPEX. Voting for this year's nominees takes place at *next year's* BNAPEX. Each nominee must be qualified in *each* of the four categories, unless the service is so great in any of Categories A, B or C, that one of these three categories can be overlooked.

Category D is obligatory.

### A. Distinguished Service to BNAPS

(must qualify in at least two of the following)

- a) as President
- b) as Chairman of the Board
- c) as Treasurer
- d) as Secretary
- e) as Editor of TOPICS
- f) as Chairman of a BNAPEX
- g) as an organizer of and/or providing leadership to a BNAPS Regional Group, a Study Group, or as BNAPS Librarian, Membership chairman, or outstanding service to BNAPS in other areas.
- h) as Sales Manager
- i) as Board member for 2 terms or more
- j) as Recipient of the 'President's' Award

### B. Service to Organized Philately (General)

(must qualify in at least one of the following)

- a) Service on the Canada or U.S. Stamp or Museum Advisory Boards
- b) Service as Chairman of, Commissioner to, or member of the Jury, of one or more International Exhibitions
- c) Act as Founder, Officer, or Director of an

International, State, National or Regional Philatelic Organization of status

- d) Be honored by Honorary Fellowship (or equivalent) by groups mentioned above

### C. Contributed Freely of His Philatelic Knowledge

(must qualify in at least two of the following, one of which must be a,b,c, or d.)

- a) by writing a number of articles for publication in BNA TOPICS
- b) By writing a regular column for a satisfactory period in BNA TOPICS
- c) by authorship of one or more handbooks published by BNAPS
- d) by the chairing of several successful seminars at BNAPEX
- e) by exhibiting material at BNAPEX, National and International Exhibits, and winning major awards
- f) by serving as a Judge at BNAPEX or other National and Regional Exhibits
- g) by the authorship of a regular column, a series of articles, and/or the publication of one or more BNA handbooks by other than BNAPS
- h) by the chairing of a series of seminars with either the RPSC, the APS, the CPS of GB or at an International Show

### D. Attendance and Fellowship at BNAPEX

The Nominee must be reasonably regular in attendance at BNAPEX, and in all other respects be worthy of Fellowship in the Order of the Beaver.



**THE ORDER OF THE BEAVER – CLASSES OF 1968-1983**  
(the year in which a member is elected is referred to as the 'class' year)

**ROLL OF HONOUR**  
(Deceased Members)

Class of 1968 - Jack Levine (1974)  
1968 - Fred Jarrett (1979)  
1968 - Clarence Westhaver (1972)

Class of 1971 - Jim Sissons (1980)  
1972 - Robert Woolley (1982)  
1976 - Charles diVolpi (1981)

**LIVING MEMBERS**

Class of 1968 - Ed Richardson  
1969 - Vincent G. Greene,  
Gerald Wellburn  
1972 - Les Davenport, Bill Rockett  
1973 - Harry Lussey, Bert Llewellyn  
1974 - Al Cook  
1976 - Ed Whiting

Class of 1977 - James Pike  
1978 - James Kraemer  
1979 - Robert Pratt, Leo LaFrance  
1980 - Guy des Rivieres  
1981 - Lee Brandom  
1982 - James Lehr, Al Steinhart  
1983 - Lew Ludlow

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# SUPPORT TOPICS' ADVERTISERS

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## NEWS

### From The BNAPS Library

by Don Makinen



*Editor's Note: Beginning in this issue of TOPICS, Librarian Don Makinen will present short notes outlining books and articles on different subjects which are available from our Library, as well as new acquisitions and other information. Members are encouraged to write Don to see if the Library has material of interest to them.*

The transfer of our Library has gone quite well. With the help of the Prairie Beavers, all the books and files have been sorted and organized, and we are definitely open for business!

The Library's rules are simple: 1) You must be a member in good standing of BNAPS; 2) Mem-

bers pay postage costs to and from the Library; 3) Material is on loan for thirty (30) days; 4) A maximum of two books or ten articles may be on loan to an individual member at any one time.

To help get things moving, we have prepared five copies of the *complete* Library list. Any member can borrow this list, subject to the rules above, to read and/or make a copy for their own use. If there is a big demand for the lists, we will fill requests as soon as copies are returned by previous borrowers.

Members are reminded that donations and suggestions are always welcome, as are questions. It's your Library—why not use it?

## Third Class Matter—Books

... Third class matter includes ...

Newspapers and periodicals not entitled to free transmission or to the 1 cent per lb. rate, books and printed matter generally, printed circulars, also bona fide patterns and samples of merchandise, packages of seeds, deeds and mortgages, and other matter hereinafter described...

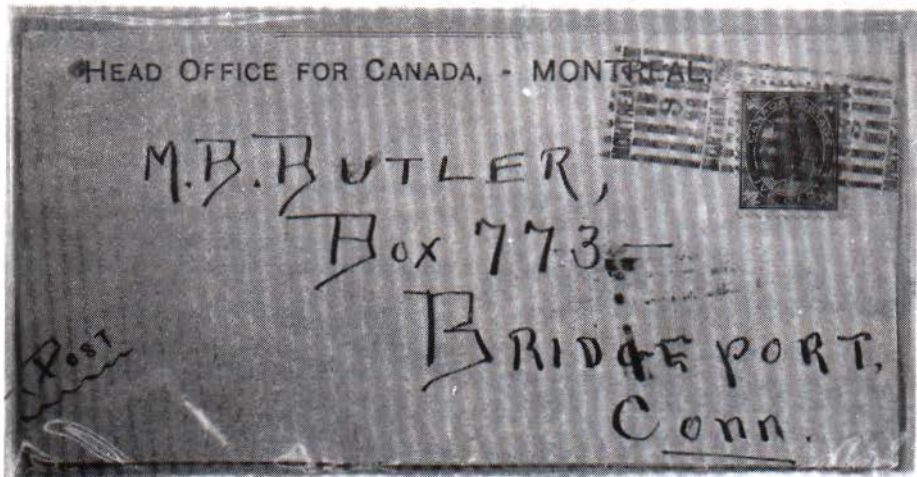
5. The postage upon book packets is one cent per 4 ozs., which should be prepaid by postage stamps. This rate only applies to printed books including instruction books in music and instruction books in drawing, accompanied by charts. For rate on blank books see miscellaneous matter...

9. The following classes of matter when addressed to the United States are subject to a postage rate of 1¢ per 2 oz.: Books, pamphlets, occasional publications, printed circulars, catalogues, prices current, hand bills, book and newspaper manuscript, printer's proofs, whether corrected or not, prints, advertising sheets, blank

forms, printed stationery, drawings, engravings, lithographs, photographs, sheet music, whether printed or written, and including music books whether stitched or bound, documents wholly or partly printed or written, such as deeds, insurance policies, and generally the class of documents known as legal and commercial papers. (See next section).

10. A packet of legal and commercial papers, however, must, as in the case of similar matter addressed to Postal Union countries generally, bear a minimum prepayment (however small the weight) of 5 cents...

The book rate to the United States was one of the few rates which differed from the equivalent internal Canadian rate, which in this instance was 1¢ per four ounces. When applied to a packet of legal and commercial papers, the third class matter rate was also one of the only rates with a minimum charge of 5¢ regardless of weight.



Endorsed "(Book Post)" and prepaid at the book rate of 1¢ per two ounces.



# AN UPDATE TO HOUSER'S BRITISH COLUMBIA DUPLEX LIST

by James Felton

A two part article on British Columbia Duplex cancels, by Jaque Houser, appeared in the July-August and September-October 1979 TOPICS. It brought Smythies up-to-date and extended the study beyond the Victorian era. Most significant, in my opinion, was Houser's addressing a style of duplex not discussed in detail by Smythies—the wavy bar duplex, which did not appear until well after Victorian times. Those articles were quite interesting to me as I had already been compiling lists of wavy bar duplexes from across Canada, and had several hammers not listed by Houser. In the four years that have passed my study has continued, and the results follow. I can now report about fifty B.C. hammers not known to Houser, and can provide expanded periods of use for many of those which he did list.

The first list below covers updates to the straight bar duplexes. Information in this area is particularly sketchy. The second list covers all the known B.C. wavy bar duplexes. I am using the types established by Lawrence A. Walker and Jean-Guy Dalpe in their current series in *The Postal History Society of Canada Journal*. Their

notation differs from Houser. Refer to the chart for illustrations of the types and assistance in translating from Houser's types to Walker-Dalpe types. Where I have not seen any actual strike, two types are shown, such as Q/S. Houser reported the way the bars curve, but not the size of the letters of 'Canada'. This has since been shown to be important in distinguishing these cancels.

Quite a few towns used more than one wavy bar duplex, and it is possible that some towns used multiple hammers of the same type. Within my own B.C. collection I have not yet noticed any, although I am suspicious when I see a period of use longer than ten years. Two of these wavy bar duplex hammers were displayed at CAPEX '78, but if either had any date slugs inserted I neglected to record the fact.

I am indebted to Lester Small for reviewing a draft of my list, providing corrections, and also three hand-written pages of additional data including many new hammers. Surely there are more to discover, and much to be learned about periods of use and time marks. Your contributions will be most welcome.



*Smythies Type A*



*Smythies Type B*

POST OFFICE	TYPE	EARLY	LATE	TIMEMARKS	PER HOUSER
Greenwood	B-11	JUN 1/17	AU 5/44	BLANK	8/25/38
Ladysmith	B-11		AU 31/37	BLANK	11/26/32
Mission City	B-11		JUN 3/42	BLANK	1917-1938
Nanaimo	A-9		AU 10/08	PM	1900-1904
Naramata	B-11		SP 20/46	BLANK	1931-1934
New Westminster	A-11		AU 18/00	PM	1898-1899
Oliver	B-11		AU 8/46	BLANK	9/15/27
Port Coquitlam	B-11	JUL 15/37	JUN 24/44	BLANK	5/30. 42
Squamish	B-11	JUL 14/44		AM	1950-1960
Summerland	B-11	JAN 14/14		PM	1/11/28
Union Bay	B-11		MR 28/51	BLANK	7/12/23
Vernon	B-10(?)*	JUN 20/28		PM	NOT LISTED
White Rock	B-11		MR 5/43	PM	1921-1942

\*Definitely a different hammer from B-11, which I have.

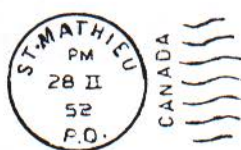
BRITISH COLUMBIA WAVY BAR DUPLEXES



Type O



Type Q



Type S

Walker-Dalpe Types O, Q & S are Houser's Normal Types



Type N



Type P



Type R

Walker-Dalpe Types N, P & R are Houser's Inverted Types

POST OFFICE	TYPE	EARLY	LATE	TIMEMARKS
Agassiz	O	MR 8/48	1966	BLANK
Aldergrove	O	#241	NO 15/54	BLANK
	P/R	1959	1963	?
Birch Island	Q	JU 28/48	1957	AM
Blind Channel	Q	MR 11/47	AP 6/48	PM
Bralorne	O	FE 15/38	MR 26/53	PM
	S	NO 11/53	AP 16/56	PM
Britannia Beach	O	JY 25/42	1956	PM
Burns Lake	O	AP 28/39	AP 30/52	PM
	Q	DE 24/52		PM
	R	OC 3/57	JA 3/65	PM, 17
Castlegar	O	OC 30/45	AP 4/49	BLANK
	P	FE 24/50	FE 22/52	AM, PM
	R	AP 21/55	DE 27/57	AM, PM
Chapman Camp	Q	MY 1/45		BLANK
	R	DE 4/51	FE 27/60	BLANK
Chemainus	O	1953	AP 25/60	BLANK
China Creek	O	JU 29/56	NO 20/62	PM
	Q/S	JA /63		?
Courtney	O	AP 28/39	OC 20/48	BLANK
Creston	P	1952	1967	21
Duncan	Q	OC 23/46	MR 12/54	PM
Enderby	Q	AU 19/46		BLANK
Farmington	Q/S	FE 18/53		?
Fernie	O	MR 23/43	SP 4/43	PM
	Q	AP 9/49	JU 4/56	BLANK, PM
Field	O	JA 4/37	AP 12/42	AM
	R	JY /62	NO 18/70	PM
Fort St. John	O	1935	1945	?
	N	AP 23/43		BLANK
	Q	1 VI/49	1954	BLANK
Gibsons	Q	MY 3/51	OC 10/62	PM
Gibsons Landing	O	JA 14/42	JU 13/46	PM



POST OFFICE	TYPE	EARLY	LATE	TIMEMARKS
Giscome	O	1955	MY 12/64	PM
Grand Forks	O	NO 17/47	JU 20/57	BLANK
	S	MR 24/58		BLANK
	R	MR 15/58	AU 7/69	BLANK
Greenwood	S	MY 25/54	1964	BLANK
Haney	O	DE 22/36	1958	BLANK
Honeymoon Bay	S	JY 2/47	1964	AM
Hope	Q	NO 18/50	MY 17/54	BLANK (CAPEX 78)
Huntingdon	Q/S	MR 11/55		?
Kimberley	N	JA 13/41	AP 20/45	BLANK
	Q	AP 17/46	AU 8/61	PM
Kinnaird	S	MR 5/53	NO /58	BLANK, AM, PM
	R	FE 27/57	SP 24/64	BLANK, PM
Ladner	O	DE 10/38	AU 6/52	BLANK
	S	MR 9/53	JA 10/57	BLANK
	R	JA 5/59		BLANK
Ladysmith	Q	AP 9/48	MR 6/54	PM
	S	SP 4/63	1964	PM
Lake Cowichan	Q	JY 3/46	1960	BLANK
	R	1964	1967	?
Langley Prairie	N	JY 10/38	AU 13/46	PM
Matsqui	O	MR 30/49	1963	BLANK
Merville	S	JA 10/53	AP 26/55	BLANK
Milner	O	JA 19/46	JA 14/66	PM, 18
Mission City	O	OC 28/42	OC 18/46	BLANK
	R	1952	JA 6/67	PM
	Q/S	AU 19/58		?
Moyie	N	JU 21/37		PM
North Vancouver	N	OC 1/37	DE 24/41	4, BLANK
Notch Hill	Q	JA 31/49	JA 14/69	AM
Oasis	Q	JY 25/62	FE /65	PM
Owen Bay	Q	FE 3/51	MY 8/56	AM, PM
Parksville	O	JY 25/39	JA 13/51	AM
Pioneer Mine	O	SP 21/34	1964	AM
Port Coquitlam	O	1944	1958	BLANK
	R	NO 4/58	FE 20/59	PM
Port Essington	Q/S	1958	1959	?
Port Mellon	Q	JA 16/53	JA 2/62	PM
Port Moody	Q	1950	AU 15/58	AM, PM
Prince Rupert Sta 'B'	Q	MR 15/50	1952	PM
Princeton	O	SP 27/40	MY 4/53	BLANK
	R	SP 18/58	SP 3/64	BLANK
Qualicum Beach	O	NO 14/45	MR 5/47	BLANK
Quesnel	O	JY 29/38	AP 25/44	12, 14-18, BLANK
Redstone	O	OC 5/53		BLANK
Revelstoke	O	NO 12/42		PM
Rossland	O	AP 4/36	AU 26/46	PM
Ruskin	Q	AU 22/46	MY 4/57	AM, PM
Salmo	O	AP 17/36	JY 5/51	PM, BLANK
Sardis	O	AP 23/41	NO 24/45	PM, BLANK

POST OFFICE	TYPE	EARLY	LATE	TIMEMARKS
Selma Park	O	NO 20/45		AM
Shalalth	N	SP 18/37	MY 9/45	AM, BLANK
	Q	NO 15/52	OC 29/58	PM
Sheep Creek	O	AP 14/40	JY 12/45	BLANK
Sicamous	R	1957	1968	BLANK
Sidney	O	JA 30/41	NO 3/51	AM, PM
Silverton	P/R	1960		?(CAPEX 78)
Skookumchuck	Q	1958	FE 14/75	AM
Spillimacheen	S	JA 15/54	AU 4/78	PM, BLANK
Squamish	R	1965		PM
Terrace	N	AP 3/33	AP 28/47	PM, BLANK
	O	JY 27/45		BLANK
	S	MR 3/53		PM
Terrace MPO 1109	O	DE 9/43	JY 20/44	PM
Thetis Island	Q	1960	1976	AM
Tulsequah	Q	JA 22/47	1957	PM
Ucluelet	O	AP 7/41	JA 15/51	PM
	R	SP 24/64	FE 7/74	AM
Vancouver South Burnaby	Q	MY 12/54	JA 6/58	BLANK
Vanderhoof	O	MR 18/41	FE 25/52	PM, BLANK
	Q	MY 23/52	MR 23/65	AM, PM
Wells	O	FE 21/41	1960	BLANK
White Rock	Q	NO 12/46	DE 15/56	PM
Wycliffe	Q/S	1958	1959	?
Ymir	O	NO 13/47		PM
	R	JA 14/58	OC 9/62	AM
Youbou	O	NO 21/41	FE 1/47	PM
	Q	MR 10/53	SP 16/67	PM

## Encourage Friends To Join BNAPS

### CANADIAN PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF GREAT BRITAIN

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# BNAPEX '84

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SIR FRANCIS DRAKE HOTEL — SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA

SEPTEMBER 6—8, 1984

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**Here are the exhibition rules and entry forms,  
plus the official hotel reservation**

## EXHIBIT RULES — BNAPEX '84

**Who May Enter** — The Exhibition is restricted to members of BNAPS in good standing.

**What May Be Exhibited** — The Exhibition is restricted to British North America material, as outlined in the classification.

**Entries Are Limited** — No exhibitor may show more than one entry in any group or sub-group.

- All entries shall be the bona fide property of the exhibitor.
- The Host Group may have the right to restrict the number of frames for any one entry, but in no case will the restriction be less than four frames. It is suggested that entries not exceed eight frames.
- Entries must consist of at least two frames.
- No entry, having been awarded the Grand Award at a previous BNAPEX may compete in open competition again. The exhibitor is restricted however **only** in that group or sub-group where the Grand Award was won.

**Type Exhibition** — Open Show basis.

**Judges** — Three experienced judges, all members of BNAPS, have been selected by the Host Group.

No judge may enter the competition.

## AWARDS

The classification is for purposes of properly organizing the exhibition, and also for the purpose of restricting the Grand Award winners. **They have no other purpose in determining awards.**

The Exhibition is to be judged on an open-show basis, using modified International Show standards.

The number of awards in total, and by grades, shall be determined only by the quality of the exhibits on display.

In no way should it be interpreted that any given number of awards must be given to any group or combination of groups.

**BNAPS EXHIBITION CLASSIFICATION**

**CLASS I — COURT OF HONOUR**

This classification is reserved for exhibits "by invitation only," and includes:  
 Postal administrations and museums  
 Outstanding private collections

**CLASS II — COMPETITIVE GROUP**

**A—PRE-ADHESIVE AND/OR STAMPLESS COVERS OF CANADA, NEWFOUNDLAND, AND/OR ANY BNA PROVINCE(S).**

B—Covers of Canada, Newfoundland, and/or any BNA Province(s)

B1—19th Century to (1897)

B2—20th Century (from 1897)

**C—PROVINCES**

C1—British Columbia and Vancouver Island

C2—New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island

**D—CANADA (Victorian Issues)**

D1—1851-59, the Pence and Decimal Issues

D2—1868-92, Large and Small Queen, Widow Weeds and Registration Issues

D3—1897-02, Diamond Jubilee, Leaf, Numeral and Maps

**E—CANADA (Early 20th Century)**

E1—King Edward and Quebec Issues

E2—Admiral Issues and War Tax

E3—George V, 1927-35

**F—CANADA (Modern Issues)**

F1—George VI

F2—Elizabeth II, including Semi-Postals

F3—Officials, Overprinted or Perfin

F4—Special Delivery, Postage Due, Officially Sealed

**G—Airmails**

G1—Newfoundland Airmails and/or Covers

G2—Canadian Semi-Official Airmails and/or Covers

G3—Canadian Government Issues and Flights

**H—POSTAL SPECIALTIES**

H1—Canadian and Newfoundland Booklets and Panes

H2—Canadian Coils, Miniature Sheets, Souvenir Cards, Plate Numbers and imprint studies

**J—CANCELLATION STUDIES (on or off covers)**

**K—PRECANCELS, INCLUDING PRECANCELLED POSTAL STATIONERY**

**L—POSTAL STATIONERY OF CANADA AND NEWFOUNDLAND**

**M—POSTAL HISTORY SPECIALTIES**

**N—REVENUES**

**O—NOT OTHERWISE CLASSIFIED**

NOTE: Proofs and Essays should be entered in the group to which they belong; thus pence and decimal Canadian proofs would be entered under D-D1. However if showing all 19th century proofs then enter merely as II-D.

Freaks, plate varieties, etc., should be entered in accordance with the above instructions.

Specialized collections of single stamps should be entered in the group or sub-group for that particular issue. It is not necessary to exhibit all the material listed in the sub-group.

**CLASS III—NOVICE**

This special section has been allowed by the Board of Governors with the intent to encourage new exhibitors at the show and is open to any member who has not previously exhibited at a BNAPEX show. This section is non-classified.

**GENERAL**

Insurance shall be the responsibility of the exhibitor. While the Host Group shall take every reasonable means to provide security for the exhibition there shall be no responsibility or liability attached to the Society, its officers, committees, members, host, for any loss or damages to any exhibit or part of any exhibit for any reason whatsoever.

The exhibitor, by reason of his signature on this application agrees to the acceptance of these rules and regulations.

The BNAPEX '84 Committee recommends that exhibits be personally delivered rather than be sent through the mails.



# BNAPEX 1984

## EXHIBIT ENTRY FORM

I plan to exhibit..... frames.  
Frames accommodate twelve (12) album pages measuring 8¾"x11" (in three horizontal rows of four pages each).

Title of exhibit.....

Brief Description of exhibit.....

I will personally deliver my exhibit to the chairman ....., or .....

My exhibit will be sent by or delivered by.....

Please return by..... Insured for.....

Amount enclosed for entry fee at \$5.00 per frame..... \$.....

Included for return postage..... \$.....

Total entry fee plus return postage..... \$.....

MAKE CHEQUE OR MONEY ORDER IN U.S. FUNDS  
PAYABLE TO: BNAPEX '84

I, the undersigned, have read the rules for exhibiting and understand that I will be responsible for insuring my exhibit, and I will not hold the exhibition committee, the society, and/or the hotel, their officers, members or employees liable for any loss or damage to this exhibit.

Name (print).....

Signature.....

Address.....

Entry forms should be received by July 4, 1984

**SEND ENTRY FORMS TO:**  
N. N. Sheklian  
Exhibit Chairman  
P. O. Box 772  
Visalia, CA 93279-0772

**SEND EXHIBITS TO:**  
BNAPEX '84  
c/o Richard Wolfers Inc.  
127 Kearny St.  
San Francisco, CA 94108

---

FOR OFFICE USE; PLEASE LEAVE BLANK

Entry accepted..... Exhibit received.....

Mounted by..... Taken down by.....

Returned by..... Received by.....

Class..... Group..... Sub-group.....

# CALENDAR

This feature lists exhibitions and bourses, including FIP sanctioned International exhibitions, which will have significant BNA content; and BNAPS Regional Group functions.

Information/prospectus should be sent to the Editor as soon as available and at least 3 months before the event.

- APRIL 7-8, Windsor, Ont.**—WINPEX '84, Essex County Stamp Club show and bourse. St. Alphonsus Church, City Hall Square, BNAPS regional group meeting.
- APRIL 14, Barrie, Ont.**—Annual exhibition & bourse of the Barrie District Stamp Club. St. George's Hall, Burton Ave. & Granville St.
- APRIL 27-MAY 6, Madrid, Spain**—ESPANA '84. FIP sanctioned international exhibition.
- APRIL 28-29, Plymouth, MI**—West Suburban Stamp Club's 15th annual exhibition and bourse. Plymouth Central Middle School, Church & Main Streets.
- APRIL 28, Hamilton Ont.**—3rd annual spring exhibition & bourse of the Hamilton Philatelic Society. Main Post Office, Main St. E. & John St. S.
- APRIL 28-29, State College, PA**—BNAPS Mid-Atlantic Regional Group meeting at SCOPEX. BNAPS headquarters: Autoport Motel.
- MAY 11-13, Winnipeg, Man.**—Annual Winnipeg Philatelic Society spring exhibition & bourse. Marlborough Inn. Information: P.O. Box 1425, Winnipeg, Man. R3C 2Z1.
- MAY 12-13, Ottawa, Ont.**—ORAPEX '84, annual exhibition & bourse of the R. A. Stamp Club. R. A. Center, 2451 Riverside Dr. Information: Clark Grierson, Orapex Chairman, 2451 Riverside Dr., Ottawa, Ont. K1H 7X7.
- MAY 12, Kitchener, Ont.**—K-W STAMPFEST 1984, annual exhibition & bourse of the Kitchener-Waterloo Philatelic Society. St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church, Queen & Weber Sts. Information: P.O. Box 8101, Bridgeport, Ont. N2K 3B6.
- MAY 18-20, Quebec, Que.**—ROYALE '84, the annual convention of the Royal Philatelic Society of Canada. Exhibition and bourse hosted by La Société Philatélique de Québec. Hilton Hotel. Information: Guy des Rivières, CP 2222, Quebec, Quebec G1K 7N8.
- MAY 25-27, Portland, OR**—PIPEX '84, 44th annual exhibition and meeting of the Northwest Federation of Stamp Clubs. Red Lion Inn/Lloyd Center. Western Regional meeting of the Postal History Society of Canada. Information: John White, P.O. Box 15269, Portland, Oregon, USA 97215.
- JUNE 1-3, Toronto, Ont.**—STAMPEX, annual national level exhibition and bourse. Sharon Centre. Information: STAMPEX, 565 Alness St., Downsview, Ont. M3J 2T8.
- JUNE 2, Willow Grove, PA**—Annual gathering of the BNAPS Canadian Revenue Study Group. Information: see group address in The Business Side in this issue.
- JUNE 2, Toronto, Ont.**—BNAPS Centennial Definitives Study Group meets at STAMPEX. Information: see group address in The Business Side in this issue.
- AUGUST 23-26, Dallas, TX**—STAMPSHOW '84, the 98th annual convention of the American Philatelic Society. Market Hall. Information: APS, P.O. Box 8000, State College, PA 16803.
- BNAPEX '84: SEPTEMBER 6-7-8, BNAPS' annual convention.** Sir Francis Drake Hotel, SAN FRANCISCO Sutter & Powell Sts. Information: Garvin Lohman, 1541 Sacramento St., #3, San Francisco, CA 94109.
- SEPTEMBER 21-31, Melbourne, Australia**—AUSIPEX '84. FIP sanctioned International Exhibition. Canadian Commissioner: David Dixon, PO Box 1082, Oakville, Ont. L6J 5E9. American Commissioner: Stanley C. Jersey, PO Box 713, Carlsbad, CA 92008.
- OCTOBER 3-7, Buxton, England**—Annual convention of the Canadian Philatelic Society of Great Britain, St. Ann's Hotel. Information: John Parkin, 12 Lime Grove, Ashbourne, Derbyshire, England. DE6 1HP.

1985

**MAY 15-22, Tel Aviv, Israel**—ISRAPHIL '85, FIP sanctioned International Exhibition. Canadian

*Cont'd on Page 58*



# BNAPS: THE BUSINESS SIDE

## BNAPS ELECTED OFFICERS

### EXECUTIVE

PRESIDENT	Michael Dicketts, 61 Alwington Ave., Kingston, Ont. K7L 4R4
PAST PRESIDENT	James C. Lehr, 2918 Cheshire Road, Wilmington, DE 19810
VICE PRESIDENT	Edward J. Whiting, 25 Kings Circle, Malvern, PA 19355
2nd VICE PRESIDENT	Dr. Robert V.C. Carr, 117 Robin Hood Way, Youngstown, OH 44511
TREASURER	Marva A. Paige, P.O. Box 6688, Chesapeake VA 23323
SECRETARY	Earle L. Covert M.D., P.O. Box 1070, Hay River, NWT X0E 0R0

### BOARD OF GOVERNORS

Ten sittings: Five elected in the even numbered years for four year terms

#### Serving until Dec. 31, 1984

Leo LaFrance (Chairman of Board)  
C. Ronald McGuire Wilmer Rockett  
William Simpson C. A. Stillions

#### Serving until Dec. 31, 1986

E. A. Harris  
Robert H. Pratt John Siverts  
Allan L. Steinhart Jack Wallace

## COMMITTEES & APPOINTED OFFICERS

MEMBERSHIP: Chairman: Norm Brassler

HISTORIAN: Edward J. Whiting

CONVENTIONS: Chairman: C. Ronald McGuire

BNA TOPICS: See Page 2

HANDBOOKS: Chairman: Allan L. Steinhart

ASS'T. SECRETARY: John Graper

SALES CIRCUIT: Manager: R.H. Jamieson, P.O. Box 2, Sta. A., Islington, Ontario M9A 4X1

BOOK DEPARTMENT: Manager: Dave Clare, P.O. Box 1082, Oakville, Ontario L6J 5E9

LIBRARY: Librarian: Don Makinen, RT. 2, Box 38, Freeport TX 77541

## STUDY GROUPS

STUDY GROUP COORDINATOR: John T. Burnett, 757 Parkwood St., Sidney, OH 45365

CANADIAN REVENUES: Wilmer C. Rockett, 2030 Overlook Avenue, Willowgrove, PA 19090

R.P.O.'s: David L. McKain, 5 Meadowcrest, Parkersburg, WV 26101

CANADIAN MILITARY MAIL: Ken Ellison, Oyama, B.C. V0H 1W0

SQUARED CIRCLES: Gary D. Arnold, 5509 East St. Joe Hwy. Grand Ledge, MI 48837

FLAG CANCELS: Larry R. Paige, 1145 Shillelagh Road, Chesapeake, VA 23323

SMALL QUEENS: Don Fraser, 1183 Warsaw Avenue, Winnipeg, Man. R3M 1C5

BNA PERFINs: Joe Purcell, 6 Richardson Drive, Kingston, Ont K7M 2S6

CENTENNIAL DEFINITIVES: D. Irwin, 2250 Lawrence Ave. E., #406, Scarborough, Ont. M1P 2P9

CANADIAN RE-ENTRIES: Ralph E. Trimble, P.O. Box 532, Stn. A, Scarborough, Ont. M1K 5C3

POSTAL STATIONERY: Robert Lemire, P.O. Box 549, Pinawa, Man. R0E 1L0

MAP STAMP: W. L. Bradley, 122 Sherwood Ave., Kitchener, Ont. N2B 1K1

PROVINCE OF CANADA: Charles Firby, P.O. Box 208, Southfield, MI 48037

DUPLEX CANCELLATIONS OF B.N.A.: Robert A. Lee, Box 937, Vernon, B.C. V1T 6M8

1972-78 'CARICATURE' AND LANDSCAPES DEFINITIVE ISSUE: Dan Moore, Box 29, Aylesford, N.S. B0P 1C0

## REGIONAL GROUPS

REGIONAL GROUP COORDINATOR: Robert V. C. Carr (Address—See Executive)

PRAIRIE BEAVERS: E.A. Richardson, P.O. Box 939, League City TX 77573

CALGARY: Philip Wolf, 10515 Shillington Cr. S.W., Calgary, Alta. T2W 0N8

NORTHERN CALIFORNIA: W.L. Wright, 2724 Doris Court, Carmichael, CA 95608

MID-ATLANTIC: Richard A. Colberg, 1050 Helen Ave., Lancaster, PA 17601

EDMONTON: Stewart Kenyon, P.O. Box 5152, Sta. E, Edmonton, Alta. T5P 4C1

GOLDEN HORSESHOE: Andrew Chung, P.O. Box 5071, Stn. E. Hamilton, Ont. L8S 4K9

DETROIT-WINDSOR REGIONAL GROUP: Mike Barie, P.O. Box 1445, Detroit, MI 48231

# From the Secretary

EARLE L. COVERT M.D.  
P.O. Box 1070  
HAY RIVER, NWT  
CANADA X0E 0R0

*Members are asked to note that two SIGNATURES on an application for membership hastens approval of new applications*

REPORT DATE: 1 February 1984

## APPLICATIONS FOR MEMBERSHIP

*Objections MUST be filed with the Secretary IMMEDIATELY upon publication*

- 4313 FISHER, George Y., 217 Borbeck Avenue, Philadelphia, PA, USA 19111  
C  
Proposed by Allen D. Jones 4139, seconded by Michael E. Falls 4091
- 4314 FISHER, Eleanor B., 217 Borbeck Avenue, Philadelphia, PA, USA 19111  
C  
Proposed by Allen D. Jones 4139, seconded by Michael E. Falls 4091
- 4315 DOLBEY, David, 1854 Main St. W. #201, Hamilton, Ontario L8S 1H8  
C Small Queens—used, Covers, Cancellations and Philatelic Literature  
Proposed by A. Chung 3814, seconded by M. Street 3848
- 4316 KIROUAC, Jacques, 1415 rue Jarry est, Montreal, Quebec H2E 2Z7  
C Canada, Centennial Definitives, Tagged, Booklets and Panes, Coils, Postal Cards  
Proposed by M. Denis Cottin 4211, seconded by Guy desRivieres 1077
- 3417 GAUTHIER, Pierre, C.P. 3531, Station "B", Fredericton, N.B. E3A 5J8  
C Newfoundland and Canada Postal Stationery, Railway Post Cards and Philatelic Lit.  
Proposed by M. Denis Cottin 4211, seconded by Guy desRivieres 1077
- 3418 TURMINE, Yan, 115 Place Courcelles, Mont St-Hilaire, Quebec J3H 2S8  
C Canada—Covers, Precancels, Postal History and Philatelic Literature  
Proposed by M. Denis Cottin 4211, seconded by Guy desRivieres 1077
- 4319 BAYES, Robert A., P.O. Box 86456, North Vancouver, B.C. V7L 4L1  
C Canada—Anything related to Admiral Issue  
Proposed by J. Wheeler 4194, seconded by R. M. McGuinness 2735
- 4320 GUTTMAN, Hershel, 58 Geraldton Crescent, Willowdale, Ontario M2J 2R6  
C Canada—Used, Varieties, Covers, Postal Stationery, Stampless and Pre-Stamped,  
Postal History, Philatelic Literature. Newfoundland and Provinces  
Proposed by Earle L. Covert L-2698
- 4321 CONLAND, Henry H., 223 Newfield Ave., Hartford, Conn. USA 06106  
C Newfoundland—especially Covers, Postal History and Philatelic Literature  
Proposed by Earle L. Covert L-2698
- 4322 CURTIS, Mark S., 515 - 1355 Silver Spear Road, Mississauga, Ontario L4Y 2W9  
D  
Proposed by W. H. D. Horne 4230, seconded by R. Bradbury 3831
- 4323 FROUD, Dr. Fred H., 4 Hyland Ave., Toronto, Ontario M8X 1P7  
C Canada—Postal Stationery—Nesbitts, Squared Circles and Fancy Cancellations  
Proposed by C. R. Guile 2124, seconded by Mike Bednar Sr. 3873
- 4324 PETTITT, John E., 265 Empress Ave., Toronto, Ontario M2N 3V2  
C Semi-Official Airmails  
Proposed by Mike Bednar Sr. 3873, seconded by C. R. Guile 2124
- 4325 JANU, D. Z., 79 Jameson Ave., #711, Toronto, Ontario M6K 2W7  
Dealer—Covers, Fancy and Squared Circle Cancellations, Registered  
Proposed by Walter H. D. Horne 4230, seconded by Suzanne Reid 3289
- 4326 TANNAHILL, John C., P.O. Box 475, Atikokan, Ontario P0T 1C0  
C Canada—Mint, Plate Blocks and First Day Covers. Map, Admirals and Centennials  
Proposed by M. Street 3848, seconded by C. R. McGuire L-2859



- 4327 YOUNG, Kenneth, 1300 Bloor St., #2403, Mississauga, Ontario L4Y 3Z2  
C Canada, Newfoundland, British Columbia and Vancouver Island  
Proposed by R. H. Jamieson 2112, seconded by Alan G. McKanna 1416
- 4328 OATMAN, David A., 120A 37 Lewes Blvd, Whitehorse, YT Y1A 4S5  
D—North of 60 Stamps C—Canada Fakes & Forgeries, Cancellations, Booklet Panes  
Proposed by J. C. Johnson L-2990, seconded by Earle Covert L-2698

#### NEW MEMBERS

- |      |                       |      |                      |
|------|-----------------------|------|----------------------|
| 4276 | ALTWERGER, Nick H.    | 4288 | GAMBLE, Patricia Ann |
| 4281 | HOOKEY, Florence Lily | 4289 | LABELLE, Maurice E.  |
| 4283 | GAGNON, Robert E.     | 4290 | FIRBY, Ann T.        |
| 4284 | FOBERTS, David J.     | 4291 | SCHMIDT, Barbara L.  |

#### APPLICATIONS FOR MEMBERSHIP PENDING

*Applications previously published and awaiting concurrence of the Membership Committee*

- |      |                        |        |                       |
|------|------------------------|--------|-----------------------|
| 4210 | KENWOOD, Mrs. Clair R. | 4299   | BRACKEN, Richard G.   |
| 4252 | ZUBEC, Ken M.          | 4300   | SURETTE, E. Gerard    |
| 4271 | HASID, Ariel G.        | 4301   | DORVAL, Pierre        |
| 4280 | WHITLAM, Geoff. G.     | 4302   | HYNEK, Richard R.     |
| 4262 | SCOTT, W. Laurence     | 4303   | PENCO, Livio V.       |
| 4285 | HOTCHKISS, Ronald R.   | 4304   | SMOLLECK, John A.     |
| 4286 | STEWART, Donald W.     | 4305   | SHAMAN, Anthony A.    |
| 4287 | THORNBURGH, William N. | 4306   | McEACHERN, G. Carlton |
| 4292 | GOSS, James W.         | 4307   | FOUCHER, Fernand      |
| 4293 | EATON, Daniel L.       | L-4308 | PEARSON, Al N.        |
| 4294 | MAYER, John C.         | 4309   | COVINGTON, Brock R.   |
| 4295 | McCABE, Robert C.      | 4310   | PERRE, Joseph         |
| 4296 | DUDLEY, Edward A.      | 4311   | TYACKE, John N.       |
| 4297 | LIVERMORE, P. Charles  | 4312   | WILLIS, Jesse G.      |
| 4298 | KLASS, Arthur          |        |                       |

#### RESIGNATIONS

- 4179 BAKER, James D., Edmonton, AB
- 2784 VON METTENHEIM, Mrs. Lesa, Kent, WA
- 3388 ROBINSON, B. W., Norwich, Conn.
- 2290 STULBERG, Dr. Fred, Downsview, Ontario
- 2686 TWEEDIE, Mrs. Ethel, Kouchibouquac, N.B.
- 4163 VAISON, Robert A., Halifax, N.S.
- 3528 RHODEHAMEL, Robert H., Indianapolis, IN
- 2583 FELIX, John, Toronto, Ontario
- 3182 LEVY, Michael L., Vancouver B.C.

#### DECEASED

- 2950 SANFORD, Lawrence E., Ottawa, Ontario
- 2315 KULIKOSKI, Mike, Calgary, AB

#### EXPELLED

- 4062 BUCKLER, Eugene J., Toronto, Ontario. For conduct unbecoming to a member.

## CORRECTIONS

*Our apologies to these members for errors in previous listings*

- 4287 THORNBURGH, William N. (not THORNBURG)  
4307 FOUCHER, Fernand J.J., Valleyfield, P.Q. (not Valleyview)

## CHANGES OF ADDRESS

*Notice of change MUST BE SENT TO THE SECRETARY—delay is caused if sent to any other office*

- 3807 TAYLOR, Mrs. Elizabeth Jane, 3 Grove Park, Westmount, Montreal, Quebec H3Y 3E6  
3668 SHUMWAY, Dr. R. Chad, Drawer #260, Lycoming, N.Y., USA 13093  
E538 WELLBURN, Gerald E., 705-225 Belleville St., Victoria B.C. V8V 4T9  
4178 HARRIS, John S., 1809 William St., S. E., Calgary, Alberta T2G 4K3  
3671 ARNDT, F. Jeffrey Scott, III Corps AFZF-EN, Ft. Hood, TX, USA 76544  
4268 HOURIHAN, Robert L., 6414 Lake Worth Rd., #827, Lake Worth, FL, USA 33463  
1301 INSLEY, Art, 25 Skyline Dr., Orillia, Ontario L3V 3V8  
4204 WAGNER, Leslie, Box 278, Quathiaski Cove, B.C. V0P 1N0  
2928 FELTON, James W., Box 56371, Little Rock, AR, USA 72215  
2584 FOLEY, Joseph E., P.O. Box 26, Short Hills, N.J., USA 07078

## MEMBERSHIP SUMMARY

Total Membership as of 1 December 1983	1,442
New Members added 1 February 1984	8
Deceased	2
Resigned	9
Expelled	1
Total Membership as of 1 February 1984	1,438
Applications Pending	29
New Applications	16

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**Are you missing an easy opportunity to help BNAPS  
meet its Membership Goals?  
Propose a New Member Today!**

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CALENDAR continued from Page 54

Commissioner: R. K. Malott, 16 Harwick Cres. Nepean, Ont. K2H 6R1.

**BNAPEX '85: SEPTEMBER 12-14**, BNAPS' annual convention. Westin Hotel, 4th Ave.  
**CALGARY** at 3rd St. S.W. Information: BNAPEX '85, P.O. Box 1478, Calgary, Alberta,  
T2P 2L6.

**OCTOBER 25-NOVEMBER 3, Rome, Italy—ITALIA '85**, FIP sanctioned International exhibition.  
Information: Italia '85, Ministero PT, Viale Europa 160, 00144 Roma, Italy.

1986

**MAY 22-JUNE 1, Chicago, IL—AMERIPEX '86**, FIP sanctioned International Exhibition.  
Canadian Commissioner: David Dixon, P.O. Box 1082, Oakville, Ontario L6J 5E9.

**BNAPEX '86—Detroit, Michigan**: Chairman: Chuck Firby

**STOCKHOLMIA '86—Stockholm, Sweden**

1987

**JUNE 6-14, Toronto, Ont.—CAPEX '87**. FIP sanctioned International exhibition. Information:  
P.O. Box 100, First Canadian Place, Toronto, Ont. M5X 1B2.



# CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

**RATES:** 25 words for \$3.00; 10¢ per extra word. Discount of 25% for 4 or more consecutive inserts of the *same* ad. Full payment must accompany ad copy. Copy and cheque or money order, payable to BNAPS, should be sent to the Advertising Manager: Dave Dixon, P.O. Box 1082, Oakville, Ont. Canada L6J 5E9.

*Receipt of advertising copy does not constitute acceptance.*

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## FOR SALE

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**CLASSIC CANADA**—I have a nice selection of Victorian stamps, cancels and covers (especially SQ's) competitively priced for sale or trade for 3¢ SQ material and pre-Jubilee PC's. All enquiries promptly answered. Jeffrey Switt, 3962 Belford Ave., Fort Worth, TX 76103.

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**CANADIAN SEMI-OFFICIAL AirMail stamps and covers;** government issues C1 to C9, singles, plates, First Day Covers, First Flight Covers. Newfoundland Air Mail stamps and Covers. Ray Simrak, P.O. Box 56, Maidstone, Ont. N0R 1K0.

**MORE THAN FIFTY THOUSAND** early postcards in stock including town views, railway depots, post offices, patriotics, ships, military, on approval against your wantlist. Neil Hayne, Box 220, Bath, Ontario, K0H 1G0.

**WANT LISTS FILLED** for better Canadian mint, used; also Squared Circles. Tatra Stamps, Reg 'd. 5423 Earncliffe, Montreal, Que. H3X 2P8. Member BNAPS, APS, PTS, RCPS, CSDA.

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## WANTED

---

**NEEPAWA, MANITOBA** on covers, cards, etc. with hand or machine cancels, also Clydesdale, for postal history study. Gary Tomasson, 427-48 Ave. S.W., Calgary, Alta. T2S 1E3.

**WANTED DUPLEX CANCELLATIONS** on cover, particularly pre-Admiral period. Complete collections or single covers. Large quantities needed for research. Please forward with asking price. Robert A. Lee, P.O. Box 937, Vernon, B.C. V1T 6M8.

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## WANTED

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**ST. HYACINTHE SQUARED-CIRCLE** calendar collection being assembled. Send your spare fully-dated copies along with asking price to: Art Davey, P.O. Box 8233, Station F, Calgary, Alta. T2J 2V4.

**CANADIAN POSTAL STATIONERY**—Special order envelopes and cards; railway view cards; precancelled; freaks; forgeries; essays; proofs. Registered postage paid both ways if not purchased. Earle Covert, Box 1070, Hay River, N.W.T. X0E 0R0.

**WANTED: TOPICS**—Jan/78, Jan/76, Oct/73, Dec/70, Jan/66, May/66, Sept/63, Dec/63, March/61, April/61, 1965, 1964 (all); (whole nos. 363, 351, 327, 296, 240, 244, 215, 218, 188, 189, 218-228, 229-239). Canadian Philatelist—Nov-Dec/68, Nov-Dec/67, Nov-Dec/65, Jan/61, Sept-Oct/60, (whole nos. 109, 103, 91, 61, 59). Maresch Auctions Catalogues: runs prior to 1980 (with prices realized). Sissons Auctions Catalogues: sales 382-392. Also other old literature wanted. Send list and price wanted. Paul Burega, 1 Pleasant Bay, Winnipeg, Man. R2K 0C9.

**1946-53 COVERS WITH PEACE ISSUE** stamps (268-73, C9, E11, CE 3-4), particularly overseas use. Will buy/trade. Mike Street, Box 7230, Ancaster, Ont. L9G 3N6

**PICTURE POST CARDS** of Saint John, N.B.; Quebec City gates; Canadian Hospitals; Christmas with birds; New Years with year date in design; world wide covered bridges. Send with price. Audrey Covert, Box 1070, Hay River, N.W.T. X0E 0R0

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

## WANTED

### ANCASTER CANCELLATIONS on cover/card.

Need split rings, corks, special markings and sub-offices. Will buy/trade. Mike Street, Box 7230, Ancaster, Ont. L9G 3N6

CANADA POST P.S. 14's and illustrated announcements (new issue release posters) bought, sold, traded. 1935-current. D. G. Jones, Box 2817, Edson, Alta. T0E 0P0.

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Contact the Advertising Manager

## TOPICS NEEDS

—Writers —Reporters —Photographers  
—Reporter/Photographers —Artists  
—Cartoonists —Couriers

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Editor- BNA Topics  
P.O. Box 7230, Ancaster, Ont.  
Canada L9G 3N6

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P.T.S., etc.

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