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OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE BRITISH NORTH AMERICA PHILATELIC SOCIETY

Whole No. 405

JANUARY-FEBRUARY 1985

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

BNA TOPICS

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Published Bimonthly at Ancaster, Ontario by the British North America Philatelic Society.

Printed at Dundas, Ontario by Standard Forms. Opinions expressed are those of the writer and do not necessarily represent those of the Society or BNA TOPICS.

SUBSCRIPTIONS are available only as part of membership in the British North America Philatelic Society. For information contact the Secretary, Earle L. Covert M.D., P.O. Box 1070, Hay River, NWT, Canada X0E 0R0. 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. MISSED OR DAMAGED COPIES - contact the Circulation Manager (listed above). CHANGES OF ADDRESS should be sent to the Secretary (see Subscriptions, above).

THE EDITOR'S PAGE

by MIKE STREET

ANNUAL INDEX

One of the pleasures of this job has been that every time I have asked for help, either here or from the Executive or Board, it has been forthcoming. On several occasions I have acknowledged the help of members who have volunteered without being asked, but I have — until now — always managed to forget one individual.

Inserted in this issue is the Index of TOPICS for last year (Vol. 41). This handy piece of information has been prepared annually, since before my time as Editor, by Jerry Jarnick of Troy, MI. Members may not realize the time it takes to go through each issue, picking out the items to be listed, categorizing them in a consistent fashion, checking the result and then preparing the list for printing. Believe me, it takes a while, and I would like to thank Jerry publicly for his efforts on our behalf. (I should also tell him that I expect to see this item listed under 'Personalities', and cross-indexed under 'Bibliography', in the next Index.)

A MATTER OF TWO LETTERS

One of our members has commented that the occasional criticism of Canada Post in this space is unfortunate because it embarrasses them. My only reply is that any criticism is made constructively, and is always fully documented. I do not believe in the witch hunts the secular media so enjoy, and will not indulge in them. If, however, something Canada Post does affects us or our hobby and deserves comment, it will be made. All of which brings me to the latest story.

Our conscientious Assistant Secretary, John Graper, was busily putting the membership list into a new computer last year when he noticed the stories about the Kluessendorf mail cancelling machines just introduced in Canada. Because the Kluessendorf town circles all carried only two letters in the place for the provincial designation, John assumed that Canada Post was trying to introduce this system permanently. In order to comply, John asked for a list of the ab-

brevisions.

Your Editor phoned Canada Post headquarters in Ottawa, explained what we were after, and also asked for confirmation that this was what Canada Post wanted small publishers to do with their mailing lists in the future. The person I spoke to was not able to answer the question, but promised to have someone call me back. The return call came quickly, with a promise of a written answer within a week or so.

Within the week the letter arrived. Enclosed were photocopies of a section of the Canada Postal Guide giving the abbreviations for both Canada and the USA. The letter, however, stated that "Canada Post is no longer encouraging the use of the Two-letter abbreviations." I took this as gospel and passed the information on, but it did not sit well.

In November, I mentioned the matter to a friend who works for Canada Post. He agreed that something was not right, saying that any change to the Postal Guide would have been covered with a revision to the appropriate section. After checking, he confirmed that the two-letter abbreviations were still in the Postal Guide, and proceeded to try to find the 'right body' in the organization to clear up the problem.

Eventually the person responsible for this area was located. He confirmed that the two-letter 'symbols' (some people are sensitive about how you abbreviate the name of their province) were very much in use as part of the effort to standardize addresses on large mailings so that the Optical Character Readers can be used to full advantage. He was not able to explain why contradictory information was given.

The above will explain why, starting with this issue, the 'symbols' will be used for new applications and address changes from Canadians. For those interested, the 'symbols' are: Alberta — AB; British Columbia — BC; Labrador — LB; Manitoba — MB; Newfoundland — NF; New Brunswick — NB; Northwest Territories — NT; Nova Scotia — NS; Ontario — ON; Prince Edward Island — PE; Quebec — PQ; Saskatchewan — SK; and Yukon — YK.



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THE PRESIDENT'S CORNER

by Ed Whiting



As I begin my term, I would first like to thank all those fine people who have, in one way or another, helped me become President of BNAPS. It is a fantastic honor and I hope that I can fulfill your wishes as well as my own.

BE PREPARED

Since my sudden illness sixteen months ago, I have had ample time to reflect on many things. Some of these thoughts began "What might have happened if...". Along the way I decided that one of my first actions as President, after thanking all the officers for their fine efforts and asking them to continue doing so well, would be to ask them to start looking around for possible substitutes, and keep their house in order so that someone can take over from them if the unexpected should happen.

When possible, look beyond the people who

are already active and try to find new people willing to make an effort on the Society's behalf in the future. Those officers who are wearing two hats should definitely try to do this. In addition, I would like to ask each member to give an ear when one of the 'official family' asks you to do something, and see what you can do for that facet of the organization. The result will be good preparation for the years to come, and we will bring more people into action.

For my part, even though this is just the start of the term, I am going to get the Nominating Committee for the 1986 elections set up as soon as possible. Any member who would like to serve on the committee should contact me. Any member who would like to serve in any other capacity should also get in touch. We are always looking for good people who are interested in BNAPS.

NOTICE TO MEMBERS — 1985 DUES

THE DEADLINE FOR PAYMENT OF 1985 DUES HAS PASSED.

Members who have not yet paid must remit the dues AND the \$5CDN reinstatement fee to the Assistant Secretary. Members whose dues are unpaid after March 1 will be dropped from the rolls.

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LETTERS

WILSON PATRIOTICS

At the San Francisco convention several people, after seeing my exhibit of Wilson Patriotic postcards and envelopes, commented on how complete it appeared to be. I assured them that although it was well along, there were still items and information missing.

One of the areas where information is lacking lies in the use of Wilson cards and covers, particularly to overseas destinations (I am trying to collect one of each type used to a foreign destination). Also, while I am aware of the known varieties which I have or don't have in my collection, I wonder how many other varieties have not yet been reported.

The purpose of this letter is to ask if there are other members also interested in the Wilson stationery who might be willing to share information and possibly form a study group. If so, please contact me at 1145 Shillelagh Road, Chesapeake, VA 23323.

Larry R. Paige

PAINTINGS AT THE POSTAL MUSEUM

The recent advertisements for the exhibition of the paintings of Jean-Paul Lemieux at the National Postal Museum in Ottawa reminded me of the speech by the new Curator of the Museum, MME. Beaulieu, at the 1983 Nova Scotia Stamp Club Exhibition dinner.

Seventy five percent of her speech was about art and miniature works of art. She had very little enthusiasm for stamps, but a great deal of enthusiasm for art.

If I spend hundreds of dollars to travel a thousand miles to visit the National Postal Museum, I don't expect to spend my time looking at political gimmicks, such as exhibits of the constitution, or at art. Imagine the reaction of

someone who went to the National Gallery to see paintings and found only stamps!

Gary Steele
Halifax

LEGISLATIVE POSTMARK STUDY GROUP

This letter is an invitation to Postal History and cancellation collectors to join in the formation of a new BNAPS Study Group, tentatively named the Legislative Postmark Study Group. John Burnett, our Study Group Coordinator, has asked me to serve as a 'lightning rod' in this attempt to form the group. I have been avidly collecting these postal markings for over a year, and now have enough material and questions to be very enthusiastic about the need for such a group.

After talking with other collectors, the following are some (but not all) of the areas which could be investigated: documentation of periods of use of the different types of Legislative postmarks; extension of Stulberg's listings in the *Canada Specialized* catalogue to 'FREE' and other markings commonly found with Legislative strikes; and development of rarity factors for the various types with a view to assisting catalogue publishers in updating current pricing.

Two intriguing suggestions concern documenting the Post Office regulations concerning the use of Legislative postmarks, and listing of the various Members of Parliament and Senators whose names and/or initials appear on such covers.

Anyone interested in forming such a group is asked to contact me at P.O. Box 9865, College Station, TX 77840, or by phone at (409) 696-2110. Perhaps, if there is enough initial interest, an organizing session could be arranged at BNAPEX in Calgary to elect more permanent officials.

Barry Shapiro

NOTES

OVERPRINTED BOOKLETS MORE IN EVIDENCE

One of the new wrinkles in Canadian Philately is the overprinted booklet cover. Overprinted Post Office stock, which was then sold to the public through the booklet machines, pro-

moted the Hamilton Philatelic Society's SPRINGPEX show last year. This year, the Oakville Stamp Club will be selling 50 cent booklets, overprinted 'OAKPEX "85"/16 March 1985/OAKVILLE STAMP CLUB' to raise funds. Both overprints were authorized by Canada Post.

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Topping — British Columbia Post Offices	8.00	7.00
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So read the description of Lot 621 in the

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The University of Aston in England will be the prime financial beneficiary when Christie's Robson Lowe hold their British Empire auction March 26. Included in the sale are pioneer Newfoundland airmail covers such as the 'Columbia' cover shown on this page, as well as Martyrside, Alcock and De Pinedo covers. Rare Maritime Provinces bisects on covers are also in the sale.



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TOPICS' WRITERS RECEIVE PHSC AWARD (TWICE)

The Postal History Society of Canada annually makes two awards to members of the Society. The Stan Shantz award is presented to the members whose article (or series of articles) in the *PHSC Journal* is adjudged most meritorious, while the Frank W. Campbell award is given

to the member whose article (or series) in any other publication is judged most deserving. In 1982 the Stan Shantz award was won by BNAPS member Max Rosenthal for his series of articles on Ontario postal history in the *Journal*, while the Frank W. Campbell award was made to C. Ron McGuire, BNAPS's First Vice-President, for his series of articles in *BNA Topics* entitled, "Mail Transportation in 19th Century Ontario". The 1983 awards were made to Lynn Binney, and to Emeritus member Ed Richardson for his series of articles on Canadian Military Postal History in *BNA TOPICS*.



BNAPSers WIN AT EXHIBITIONS

Ken Ellison, Editor of the Military Mail Study Group Newsletter, won the Best in Show, the O.M.P.A. Grand Award, the P.H.S.C. Certificate and a R.P.S.C. Gold medal for his 'Postal Advertising in British Columbia - 1895 to 1910' exhibit at the recent Okanagan Mainline Philatelic Association show at Kelowna, BC.

In Montreal, at CANADA '84, Guy des Rivieres won the Grand Award, while Graham Locke received the Reserve Grand Award. Other awards noted were Golds to Win Clatterbuck, Alan Selby and Robert C. Smith; Dick Malott



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"GROW WITH THE ROYAL"

and John Tomlinson received Vermeil. The jury was almost entirely made up of BNAPSers. (Thanks to Sid Bedwell and Dr. R.V.C. Carr for these reports — Ed.)

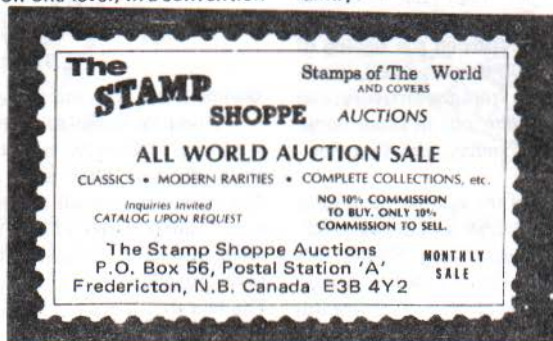
AMERIPEX '86 BULLETIN READY

The United States is host to an international exhibition once every ten years. The next one, AMERIPEX '86, will be held in Chicago, Illinois, May 22 through June 1, 1986.

AMERIPEX '86 will occupy 32,500 square meters of space, all on one level, in a convention

center that is within walking distance of four major hotels. These rooms have been reserved for the exclusive use of visitors to AMERIPEX '86.

The AMERIPEX '86 Commissioner for Canada is David Dixon (P.O. Box 1082, Oakville, Ontario L6J 5E9) who has just received the first AMERIPEX '86 bulletin and application forms for exhibiting. Please write for your copy of this 104-page book which contains the rules for exhibiting. Future bulletins will have information about hotels and special events for the entire family.



Question Box

CANADIAN PERFORATIONS

METRIC OR NOT?

This question was prompted by member Kirk Liggett, who asked "Now that Canada has 'gone Metric', have the perforations on Canadian stamps 'gone Metric' too?" What should have been a straightforward question was accompanied by a computer printout giving metric equivalents to spacings in thousands of an inch, and mention of a TOPICS article on the subject by Harry Lussey.

The article, *Perforations on Canadian Stamps*, appeared in the March-April 1976 issue. In it I was surprised to discover a flat statement to the effect that the 'normal' way of gauging perforations, that is, the number of holes in a space of two centimeters (metric!), "is a grossly inaccurate method and, in the light of a study completed several years ago, should be discarded by both dealers and collectors."

The article first states that a hundred years

ago neither Canada nor the United States used the metric system of measurement. The gist of the piece is that the machines were "... set to make holes at a predetermined distance from the center hole of one hole to the next. *This distance was established in thousandths of an inch.*" The only device which will measure perforations at these spacings, the 'Kiusalas' gauge is not common. (I understand that R. Maresch & Son in Toronto have a small supply.)

Thus Kirk's question about whether or not current stamps are perforated in Metric, while needing an answer, is part of a larger question, which is "If the machines of the 19th century worked with Imperial spacings, why are most people, especially dealers, using a gauge based on another system?"

Would anyone like to tackle this one?

Mike Street

POSTMARKS USED AT QUEBEC

1763 - 1851

Part 1 — Maritime Postmarks

by Guy des Rivieres

INTRODUCTION

Canada, under the French regime, had no formal postal service. Only after the end of military government which followed the signing of the Treaty of Paris on 10 February 1763, in response to strong demands from the citizenry, was an organized postal system put in place under the direction of Hugh Findlay, the first Postmaster in Canada.

The development of the system, covered in my *La Première Route Postale au Canada 1763-1851* (1), will not be discussed here. Rather, this article will discuss the postmarks used at Quebec in the period from the start of postal service until the beginning of the Province of Canada period, eighty-eight years later. As much of Quebec's history was tied to the sea, and because mail which arrived by ship normally received different treatment from mail which originated within Quebec, this article will be in two parts, the first

'SHIP' MARKS

ship

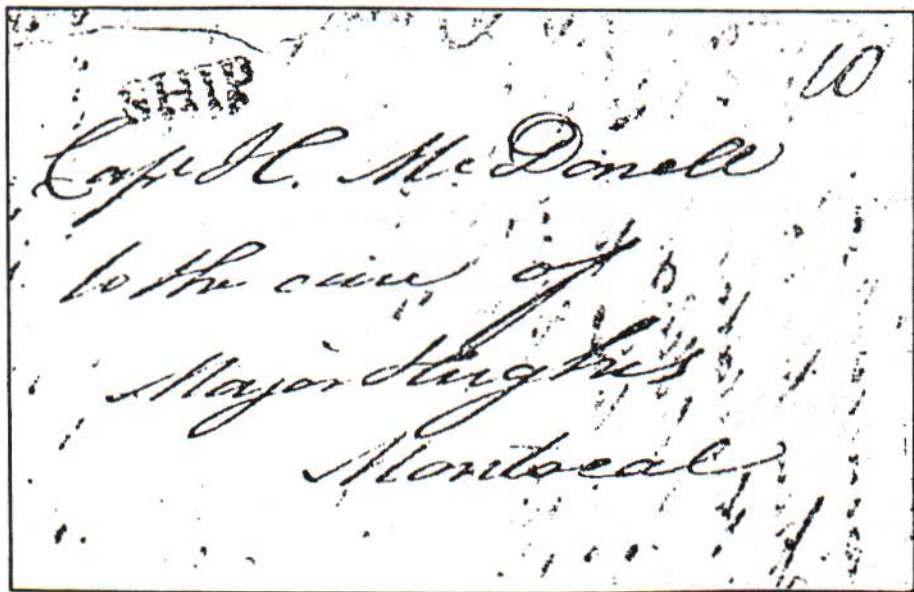
1. 1779

dealing solely with maritime postmarks.

Frank W. Campbell, in his work on the postal history of Canada, said that he saw in the archives the tiny 'Ship' mark illustrated in Fig. 1. The mark was so small that he almost did not see it on a letter dated 1779. There have been no other reports of this mark, which inevitably leads to the question, "Is it a mark applied at Quebec?" The fact that it has not been found on other letters from overseas in this period is cause to doubt its origin; it could have been applied in England,

SHIP

2. 1793-1801



3. Use of 'Ship' mark in 1793



4. 1801-1819



5. 1815-1817



6. 1829-1831



7. 1835-1843

or perhaps locally at Quebec, for it seems from the illustration to have been made with some skill.

While it may be possible to doubt that Quebec had a 'Ship' mark before 1793, there is no doubt that Quebec was endowed with a very conspicuous 'Ship' mark in 1793. Found almost exclusively on letters coming from overseas, this mark is shown in Fig. 2. The clerk would stamp the letter with this 'Ship' mark and direct it to its destination, noting on it the amount payable by the addressee according to the rates in force for the number of sheets and the distance it was to travel.

This procedure was not rigorously followed, and it is possible to find many letters from overseas in this period which do not carry a 'Ship' mark. Consequently, Quebec 'Ship' marks are quite rare.

The 'Ship' mark in Fig. 2 was used during the period of the Quebec 'Bishop' mark. To find the two marks on the same piece of correspondence would be a rare and beautiful philatelic discovery.

The letter in Fig. 3, from London, arrived at Quebec on 14 June 1793. There it was struck with the 'Ship' mark and rated 10 pence to be paid by the addressee in Montreal. The rate was made up of 9 pence for a distance of 100 to 200 miles, plus one penny for sea postage.

At the turn of the century, in 1801, Quebec received the first of four very pretty oval 'Ship' marks. All four featured the inscription 'Ship Letter' at the top of the oval, a crown in the center, and 'Quebec' at the bottom. These oval

marks, shown in Figs. 4-7 with their periods of use, are known until 1843.

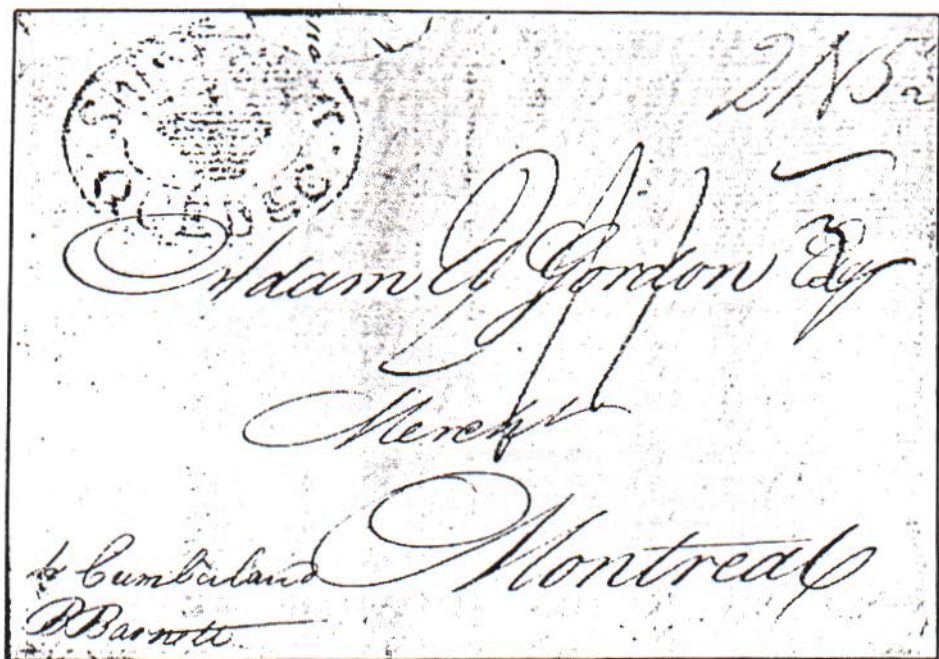
In 1815 the rate for sea postage for mail coming from overseas was raised from one penny to 2½ pence. The letter in Fig. 8 shows not only the 'Ship Letter' marks, but also this increase. Dated at London on 18 April 1815, it arrived at Quebec where it received the 'Ship Letter' mark and was rated 2 Shillings 5½ pence, payable by the addressee, the triple rate for a letter from Quebec to Montreal (3 x 9 pence) plus the 2½ pence for sea postage.

All Quebec 'Ship' markings are hard to find; of them the one shown in Fig. 4 is more common than the others. The end of the use of 'Ship Letter' marks in 1843 brought the disappearance of another of the most beautiful Quebec postmarks.

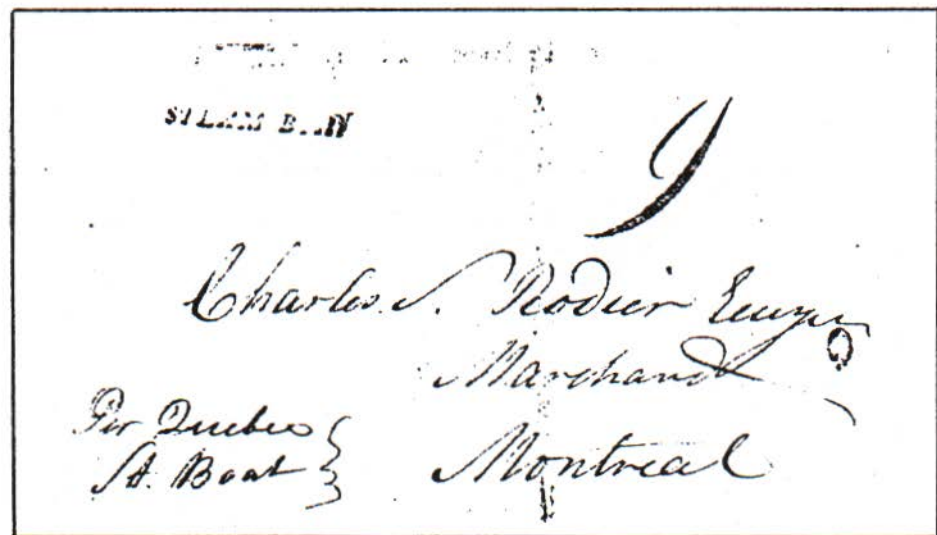
'STEAM BOAT' MARKS

Another type of maritime postmark was the 'Steam Boat' mark. In the fall of 1809 a steam boat passenger service between Quebec and Montreal was inaugurated on a trial basis. A boat named *Accommodation*, capable of transporting ten passengers, took 66 hours to make the journey (it stopped at night). It cost the equivalent of \$9.00 for the trip upriver from Quebec to Montreal, and \$8.00 for the return trip which was favoured by the current.

Thought to be the first steam boat in Canada, it was 75 feet long, with a paddlewheel on the side powered by a 6 horsepower steam engine, and belonged to John Molson of Montreal.



8. An 1815 Cover Showing Sea-Post Increase



9. Early 'Steam Boat' Mark on an 1817 Letter

(The steamboat shown in the cover illustration is the *Accommodation*, taken from a reproduction found in the Public Archives of Canada.) The service was quite successful for in 1818, less than ten years later, the Molson St. Lawrence Steam Boat Co. owned seven ships which made the run between Quebec and Montreal.

At the beginning mail was not officially transported by steam boat because the land service by the King's road was continued, in the summer to serve places not served by the boats, and in the winter when river navigation ceased. Then, because letters cost 9 pence from Quebec to Montreal, ship captains began to accept letters for transportation at a penny apiece.

The authorities became alarmed at this erosion of their revenue base and took steps to see that letters were properly taxed, but they met with little success because the prevailing rate was so high.



10. 1830-1839

Some letters did go through the Post Office. Around 1817 the 'Steam Boat' mark on the letter in Fig. 9 made its appearance. This letter, dated 1 October 1824, was addressed to Charles Rodier, a merchant who was the Mayor of Montreal from 1858 to 1861.

A boxed 'Steam Boat' mark, Fig. 10, was used sporadically between 1830 and 1839. This mark is very rarely seen.

To counter the illegal traffic, the authorities installed mail boxes on St. Lawrence River boats. The following notice appeared in newspapers in May 1821:

"The Post Office having placed a box for receiving letters aboard each of the steam boats in Lower Canada and Upper Canada, all letters must be given to the postmaster on arrival. Notice is given to passengers and to others on board that the Postmaster General of the King has given instructions to prosecute all persons who transport or deliver a letter to the prejudice of His Majesty's revenue."

The notice did not have the desired effect.

There exists in the Public Archives of Canada an 1840 correspondence entitled 'Illegal Conveyance of Letters by Steam Boat' (2) which dis-

cusses ways of stopping the illegal activity.

When the boat service was augmented by the addition of more modern ships and the observance of a more regular schedule, Postmaster General T. A. Stayner made arrangements with the owners to place a mail clerk aboard the boats. In the summer of 1841 this regular service was established, with a clerk aboard six days a week.

The *Quebec Gazette* of 24 May 1843 printed a notice giving a complete description of this service which began two years earlier:

POST OFFICE NOTICE

Commencing this day, Her Majesty's Mails will be conveyed between Montreal and Quebec, daily, (excepting Sunday), by the Government Mail Steamers.

These Vessels will start from Montreal at 6, and Quebec at 5 P.M., and will touch at Sorel, Port St. Francis, and Three Rivers.

To enable the Postmasters to close their Mails in proper season, the following Regulations with regard to the posting of letters (intended to go by the Steamers) will be observed: — At the Montreal Office — Letters for Quebec, William Henry, Berthier, Port St. Francis and Three Rivers, will be taken until half-past 5 o'clock. — Letters for the other places must be posted at five o'clock.

At the Quebec Office — Letters for Montreal, William Henry, Berthier, Port St. Francis and Three Rivers, will be taken until half-past 4 o'clock. — Letters for other places, including Upper Canada, the United States and the Eastern Townships must be posted by 4 o'clock.

BUT UNPAID letters for every destination will be received on board the Boat, by the Post Office Conductor in charge of the Mails, until the moment the Vessel leaves the Port.

A LAND MAIL three times a week, to leave Quebec and Montreal respectively during the Summer, on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 6 o'clock, P.M. and arrive on Mondays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 8 o'clock, A.M. will serve those Offices on the North Shore which cannot be accommodated by the Steamboat arrangement.

*General Post Office,
Quebec, 8th May, 1843.*

The clerks aboard the steam boats were



11. 1841-1850



12. 1845-1854

given hammers to indicate the place of departure of letters. At Quebec they received two hammers, one, oval (Fig. 11) — the only one of this type used in Canada, was in use from 1841 to 1854; the other, circular (Fig. 12), was used from 1845 to 1854. The letter in Fig. 13 shows the circular mark, the least difficult of all Quebec maritime marks to find.

The oval mark, Fig. 11, was ordered in England in a letter from Stayner dated 22 March 1845 (3). In this letter he says that after the establishment of the steamboat service in 1841 he had supplied hammers made of copper which were unfortunately of poor quality, very unsatisfactory and already very worn. This explains why the oval mark is almost always of poor quality and hard to read or see.

With the arrival of the railway, much faster than the steam boats, maritime postmarks disappeared. The 'Steam Boat' mark of Quebec is

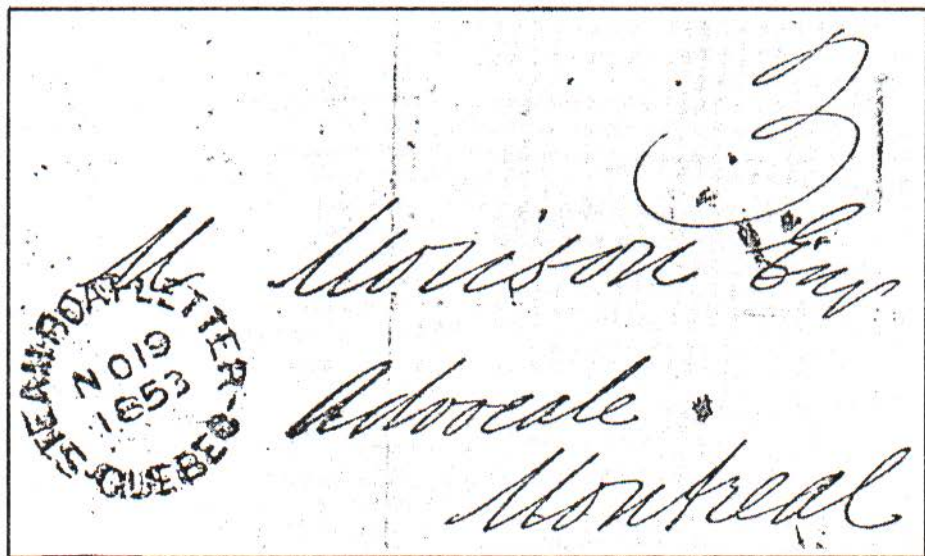
not known after 1854 and, as we have seen, the 'Ship Letter' mark had disappeared in 1843.

REFERENCES:

- 1) *La Premier Route Postale au Canada 1763-1851*, Guy des Rivieres, The Postal History Society of Quebec, 1981.
- 2) Public Archives of Canada, MC401 Vol. 2.
- 3) Public Archives of Canada, MC401 Vol. 32

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT:

This article originally appeared in *la philatelie au quebec*, Vol. 9. No. 5. No. 74, January 1983. This version was translated and edited by Mike Street. Special thanks to *la philatelie au quebec* (1415 Jarry E., Montreal, PQ H2E 2Z7) for permission to reprint the illustration on the cover and the illustrations accompanying the article. Some illustrations were provided by Mr. David Ewens.



13. Late Use of the Circular 'Steam Boat' Mark

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The PRECANCEL SPECIALIST

Cost of Precancelling

by Hans Reiche

The cost of precancelling stamps is not cheap. Years ago the Post Office made various investigations to determine the most cost effective way to precancel stamps. A number of companies and government agencies were asked to state their views and in 1950 the Postmaster-General stated that it had not been possible to make other arrangements.

The Canadian Bank Note Co. quoted prices for precancelling as follows:

15,000 or less — \$2.00 / 100

15,000 to 50,000 — 30 cents / 1000

50,000 to 200,000 — 17 cents / 1000

200,000 to 500,000 — 14 cents / 1000

500,000 and over — 12 cents / 1000

A decision was made to order precancels in quantities larger than 500,000 to be more effective and to provide a supply for at least six

months. The following cities were identified for this program: Calgary, Edmonton, Hamilton, London, Montreal, Quebec, Toronto, Vancouver, Windsor, Winnipeg. It is interesting that some large cities were not included.

Because of the high cost, the department was worried about continued reports of re-use of these stamps. Many complaints were filed. One suggestion made was to have the stamps discolour once moistened, thus allowing for ease of detection. Other ideas were put forward, but apparently none was adopted.

Collectors will now be aware that the Crown Corporation running the Post Office decided to discontinue all precancelled stamps. The high cost and introduction of more automated mailing systems contributed to this decision.

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NEWFOUNDLAND POSTAL STATIONERY AND OTHER STAMPED PAPER

by Robert H. Pratt, OTB

Part Ia - The Newfoundland Postcards

(Installment 2 of a Series)

THE 1¢ POST CARD OF 1883

The 1883 1¢ post card, which was also produced by the British American Bank Note Company, left more tangible evidence. Inconclusive data indicates that it was not placed in use until after the 2¢ card, and the remarks by LeMessurier quoted in Installment 1 indicate that this value

was not procured until 1883 or 1884. The earliest use seen by the author is 1886. Several letters from the Postmaster General and the Colonial Secretary give some indication of later use. The investigation of the post office in 1900 showed that 100,000 cards were sent to Newfoundland between 31 December 1894 and 6 June 1895. On 29 April 1902 a quantity of 100,000 cards



#4 used to the United States, underpaid by 1¢ and taxed 2¢ on delivery

#4 - 1883 - 1¢ Post Card

Contractor - British American Bank Note Company, Montreal

Number of Printings - Unknown, probably many

Quantity - Unknown, probably close to a million

Stamp - As 1¢ stamp of 1880 by British American Bank Note Co.

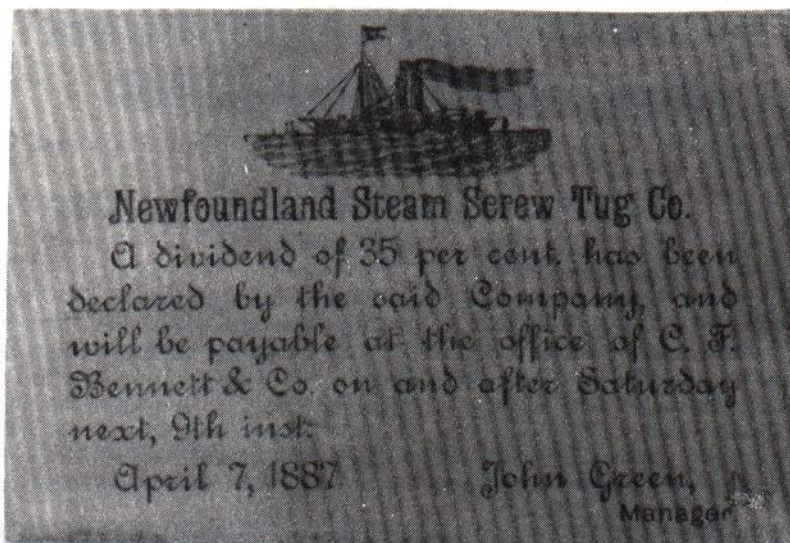
Color - Green on light buff card

- Green on white card

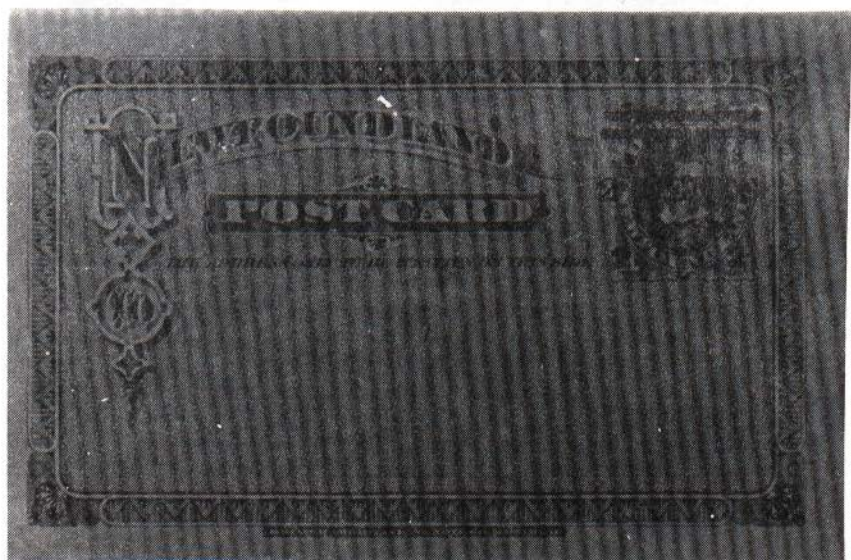
- Green on greyish white card

Size - 118 x 76 mm

Proofs - None known



Message on a #4 card used locally, 1 April 1887



#5 - Broken 'T' in surcharge variety

#5 - 1889 - 2¢ Post Card (Surcharged)

Contractor - Unknown local printer

Number of Printings - One

Quantity - Unknown

Stamp - 1¢ postcard of 1883, surcharged as above to 2¢

Color - Black overprint on green stamp on greyish white card

Size - 118 x 76 mm

Proofs - None known

Subgroup - Broken 'T' in surcharge

were ordered, with a note that stocks were low. A further order of 50,000 cards were requested on 1 November 1902; this may have been the next to last or last order for cards placed with the Bank Note Company.

One of the major accomplishments of the late Daniel Meyerson was the plating of this card. His report on the subject is memorialized in the little blue book published by the British North America Philatelic Society titled *Newfoundland Specialized*. Dan discovered that the cards were printed 10 to a plate, 2 wide by 5 high. He also found that each position on the plate could be identified by a dot placement unique to the card in that position.

**THE 2¢ POST CARD (SURCHARGED)
OF 1889**

It would seem that a shortage of 2¢ post cards developed around June 1889. To resolve this problem until a further supply of the 2¢ cards could be obtained, 1¢ cards were overprinted locally with a surcharge which increased the value to 2¢. The surcharge appeared as two solid parallel lines at the top of the design, below which came the legend *2 cents*

came the legend *2 cents* and below this 2 2 to obliterate the '1's' in the stamp. Two varieties are recorded: (1) normal overprint; (2) left side of top bar of 'T' in 'CENTS' broken. The cards overprinted thus are known used at least until October 1890 and may have been used later. A card dated 12 June 1889 is recorded.

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THE IMPERIAL MACHINE CANCELLATIONS 1896 TO 1900

by Geoff. Newman
With Anatole Walker

Part 5—July 1896 to May 1897



Courtesy Larry Paige

1 — Type F1 die K

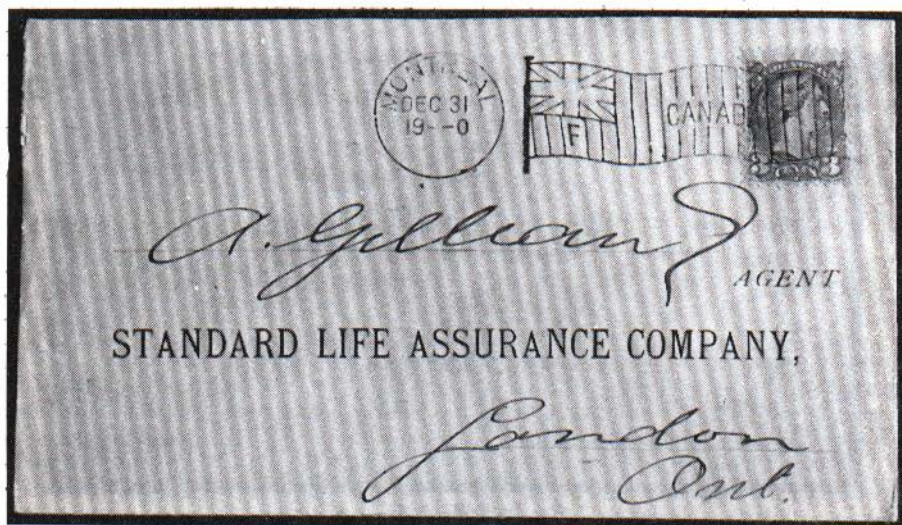
One can easily get the impression that, after the introduction of the six Montreal flag obliterated in June 1896, they remained in continuous use for more than a year thereafter. There were, however, some very interesting and curious exceptions.

During the seven day period 3 to 9 September 1896, a type F1 with die letter 'K' made its appearance. This mysterious obliterator leaves us with more questions than answers. It is generally assumed that it was a spare, to be used should any problems develop with the regular dies 'A' to 'F'.

Why the letter 'K' when you would expect 'G'? The best guess at a reply to this question starts with a letter to the G.P.O. in London, England, from J. Brooks Young (one time agent for the Imperials), which states that it had been estimated Montreal would need eight machines. Presumably, eight dies ('A' to 'H') could have been

prepared in anticipation of the order for Imperial machines. Letters 'I' and 'J' are not good letters to use for identification, mainly because of their similarity to each other and to the number 1, so the more distinctive 'K' could have been chosen for the spare obliterator. Then, when the order actually turned out to be for only six machines, the 'G' and 'H' were discarded. Thus letters 'A' to 'F' and 'K' were delivered with the order in early June, or so the speculation goes.

If F1 (K) was indeed a spare, which of the six regular killers did it replace? A careful study of all known Montreal flag cancels during this seven day period is required to answer this question. As we will see, two line type cancellations were used in early 1897, apparently as temporary replacements for regular flag obliterated, which raises the question as to why F1 (K) was not used again, if it was a spare? Type F1 die K remains an enigma, as well as being a difficult can-



Courtesy Larry Paige

2 - Type F1 die F

cellation to find.

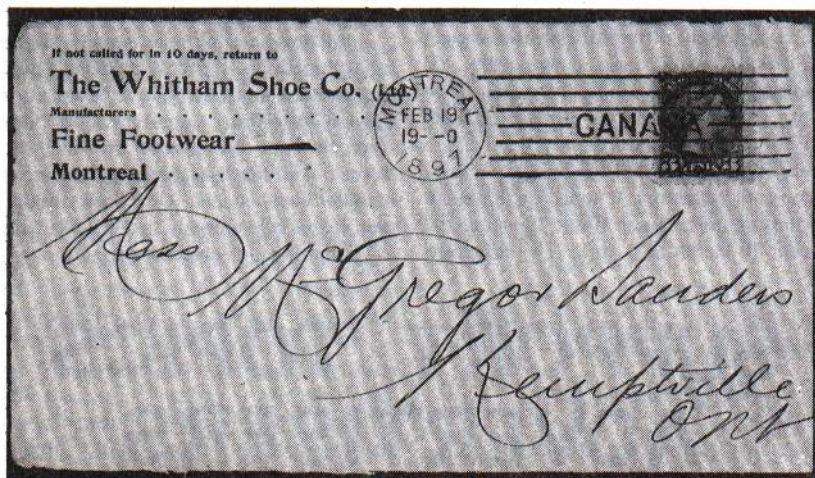
With the coming of the new year (1897) we find that the hubs were used for eight days without year dates. The usually accepted reason for this is that procurement of the new dater hubs was delayed. Careful examination of Figure 2 adds a new twist to this supposition. Note that the hub is not 'Short Foot', which had been paired with F1 (F) since the latter's introduction the previous June.

The hubs had two large semi-circular pieces. The top half contained the city name and the bottom half the year date. A rectangular area was cut out of the center of both halves, leaving

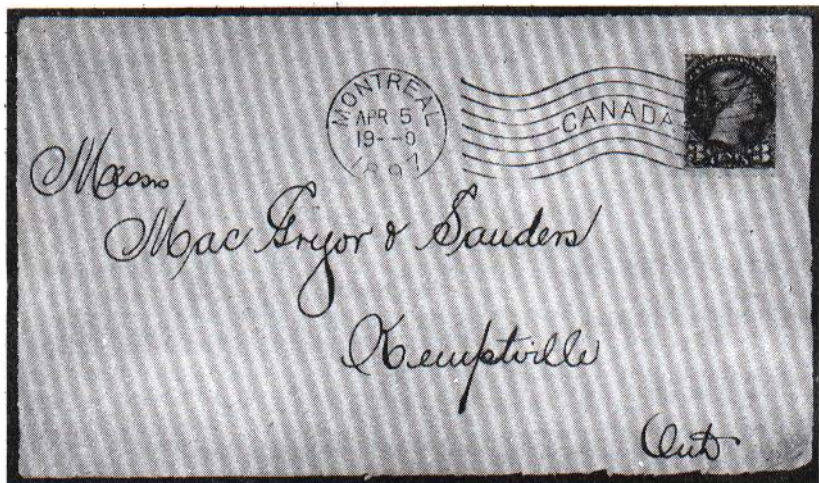
a space for the date and time marks.

The 'Montreal' shown in the Figure 2 is new, in that it was not known on any of Montreal's six machines before 31 December 1896. This suggests that new top halves were delivered before year-end, but they were not accompanied by the year date bottom halves. It is not clear how the missing year dates were produced. In order for the dater hubs to be used they had to have a bottom half. Whether the 1896 on the old hubs was filed down, or blank bottom halves were available is unknown.

The reappearance of the first machine cancellation, M1, on 30 January 1897 is surprising,



3 - Type M1-2



4 - Type M3 die G

in view of Postmaster Palmer's criticisms of it. Remember that, in theory at least, the Montreal office had as spare obliterations one M2, five M3s and F1 die K. There is no question that the dater hub is different from the 1896 one. There have been suggestions that the killer may be a different die as well, but in our opinion it is the same obliterator as used in March 1896.

This second period of use for M1 seems to be continuous from 30 January to 30 March 1897. With a 60 day period of use, M1-2 is more plentiful than the 1896 cancel, but it is by no means common.

The appearance of M3 die G in March 1897 is very curious, considering the comment above about possible spare killers on hand. The obliterator die is definitely different from the original five M3 dies, 'A' to 'E', used in May 1896. 'G' has been assigned to this die to guard against the possibility of another M3 die turning up with 'Short Foot' on an 1896 cover.

Very few copies of M3 (G) are known to be in the hands of collectors. It appears to have had two periods of use, between 10 and 18 March and again from 30 March to 6 April. The dater hub

used is different for each period. The first of these periods overlaps M1-2. The time mark of the earliest known use of M3 (G) on 30 March is later in the day than the last time mark known for M1-2 on 30 March. The dater hubs of M1-2 and M3 (G) second period appear to be the same.

The current guess is that M1-2 replaced F1 die F on 30 January and remained in use until 30 March. M1-2 was in turn replaced by M3 (G) until 6 April, when F1 (F) returned to service. It is also guessed that F1 die 'E' was withdrawn about 10 March and replaced with M3 (G) for about eight days. Needless to say M3 (G) is one of the more difficult Imperial Machine cancellations to find.

All great stories have sequels. Superman I begat Superman II, Star Wars begat The Empire Strikes Back and *The Saga of Short Foot* begat *Son of Short Foot*. Sometime around March or April 1897, the hub partner of F1 (E) broke his 'L toe'. And that's all there is to that story (sighs of relief everywhere). One does wonder, however, if this is in any way tied into the temporary use of the line type obliterations mentioned above.

SUPPORT TOPICS' ADVERTISERS



The RPO Cowcatcher

Lewis M. Ludlow
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TEMPORARY TRANSIENTS

Well, we are now moved out of Japan, bag and baggage. This column (by very special arrangement) is being written the day after Christmas in our son's home in Philadelphia, where we are bunking down for the holidays before wending our way back home to the Seattle area to meet our household goods arriving from Japan, so that we can take up residence at the Kirkland address (above) around the 1st of February. Correspondence to Kirkland can start immediately, because by the time this appears in TOPICS, we should be well into the settling-in stage.

TWO SILVERS FOR CATALOGUE

Results are in from Melbourne and Seoul. The R.P.O. Catalogue was awarded a silver medal in each literature competition at the International exhibitions in Australia and Korea, one level higher than that received in Madrid. I am quite pleased for all of us with these results, and feel that our participation in all three has done much to expose the rest of the world to the breadth and depth of our particular speciality. Now we can put aside such literature exhibits until we write another book on the R.P.O.s; hopefully, this will not be too many years in the offing.

SANS PHOTOS

We apologize for the absence of any photographs in this column. For those of you who have not moved recently, we can comment that the packers came in like a herd of locusts and before we realized what happened, all of our pending photographs had been taped in cartons ready for the van. If we had known which box they were in, we might have rescued them for this column, but under the circumstances we threw in the towel. Still and all, we do have some interesting new things to report.

NEW TRACK

We are delighted to advise that our new Reporter #242, Marc Beaupré of Quebec, has submitted a new listing which promises to become a classic: Q-236 QUEBEC-&-R-DU-LOUP-M. C. No. 4/-, Type 4D, 1873, R.F. - 500*. This new Q-236 was confirmed as a backstamp on cover from a photocopy and has an interesting date, 'JY 73 / 4' for July 4, 1873. That this is the correct interpretation is confirmed by the front where cancellation of origin is a split ring STANFOLD/C.E., 'JY 3/1873' on a registered cover to Montmagny. We only have current records with us; when we get our crates unpacked, it will be interesting to see if this was a delisted item that was previously listed by Shaw. With open numbers between Q-235 and Q-138, this would seem a distinct possibility worth checking.

Beaupré also submitted several photocopies of Q-233 which really broadened the period of use of this listing. The earliest date is now 8 February 1865 while the latest date is 26 June 1873; change the R.F. to 450.

MORE NEW TRACK

Our perennial fount of information, Bill Robinson of Vancouver, has sent in a number of new listings and new dates, of which at this time we shall mention only two, both in the new listing category:

1. W-75A Med. Hat & Nelson R.P.O./ LEO DOWD, M.C., Type 23A, Tr. 512, May 9, 1913, R.F. 500*, Reporter 151
2. TS-6In CANADIAN PACIFIC/RAILWAY/ P. RAWDEN/AGENT/RIDGETOWN, Ont., Type 1J, September 2, 1915, R.F. 500*, Reporter 151

STILL MORE NEW TRACK

Bob Chaplin of Toronto, in his vast Admiral collection, has come forth with two important new discoveries:

Q-35A TRAIN No./Lake Meg. & Tring .P.O., Type 5I, Train 2, February 23, 1920, R.F. 500*, Reporter 133. I am continually surprised when we find another of these Type 5 rubber hammers that we never knew before. Perhaps I should not be so surprised because there were more than 100 of these in the proof books, mostly in 1919, but also through to 1923; however, this find of Chaplin's was not listed in the proof books.

Q-52Ad JOS. LABRECQUE/LEVIS & SHERBROOKE, Type 6G, Train 5, July 25, 1917 [Admiral], R.F. 500*, Reporter 133. This, too, was interesting in that when first discovered, it was thought that there might be some confusion with Q-45Dg, JOS. LABRECQUE/LEVIS & MONTREAL, Type 6G, a new discovery from Reiche reported in Annex II. This, however, is not the case. Close examination of both definitely identifies two distinct and separate listings.

LOST TRACK REDISCOVERED

For some years we have shown TS-272

SOUTH EASTERN R. R./ GLEN SUTTON as 'no report', 'unconfirmed'. Imagine my pleasure at BNAPEX '84 in San Francisco when Jeff Switt of Texas showed me a lovely 1887 cover with a splendid strike of this cancellation. While we were in the process of recording this 'lost' item, John Siverts, our newest member of the Order of the Beaver, happened by, saw what we were doing and exclaimed, "Well, I have one of these right here at the show!" And he most certainly did, an 1886 cover, within eight months of that of Switt. We can now up-date this listing to read as follows: TS-272 SOUTH EASTERN R. R./ GLEN SUTTON. Type 3D, October 8, 1886-June 6, 1887, R.F. 500*, Reporters 63A, 162.

It is something like this — two reports on a 'lost' listing, both within the hour — that make this speciality of collecting R.P.O.s so fascinating!

With that little coincidence, we close this brief column. In our next issue, we will return with a more organized presentation, complete with photographs.

The POSTAGE DUES THAT NEVER WERE

by Spehro Pefhany



design for Postage Due stamps.

Mr. Dair completed his work in late 1956 and returned the design above (photo courtesy National Postal Museum, Ottawa). The colour of the stamp was black.

J. A. Macdonald, Director of Financial Services for the Post Office was not enthusiastic about the design. He wrote: ". . . we would like to see you attempt an additional 2¢ denomination executed in a more traditional style". The original design was returned to Mr. Dair for additional work, but the Post Office decided not to pursue the matter further until Mr. Dair returned to Canada for discussions. The Post Office was invoiced \$230 by Mr. Dair for his work.

The proposed 1957 issue did not get past the design stage. The 1935 issue continued in use until 1967 when a new design, somewhat similar to Mr. Dair's, was adopted.

The design of Canada's Postage Due stamps has never been cause for concern among postal officials. The design, as their purpose, was strictly utilitarian. Issues remained current for years, with the design changing only when the printing contracts changed.

The 1935 issue had run for some twenty years before the Post Office felt there was a need for a new design. In October 1956 Carl Dair, a Toronto artist on a scholarship in the Netherlands, was asked to proceed with a new

BNAPEX '84



James G. McCardle, Consul-General of Canada at San Francisco, prepares to cut the ribbon to open BNAPEX '84 as BNAPS President Mike Dicketts assists and Show Chairman Garvin Lohman looks on.

EXHIBITION AWARDS

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Robert Bayes — Original Issue of the Admirals
(Best Exhibit by a Novice — sponsored by BNAPS' NORCAL Regional Group)

NORCAL CANADA CUP AWARD

Lewis M. Ludlow — The Pence Issues of Canada
(Best Exhibit by a NORCAL Member — Sponsored by Bonnie G. Eacret)

ED and MICKEY RICHARDSON AWARD

Larry R. Paige — J. C. Wilson Patriotics
(The exhibit best representing one or more of: originality, innovativeness, research, presentation
— sponsored by BNAPS' Praire Beaver Regional Group)

MEDALS

- GOLD** — Robert Bayes, Al Cook, Harry Lussey (2), Lew Ludlow (Felicitations of the Jury), Austin Mifsud, Rosemary Nickle
- VERMEIL** — Robert V. C. Carr (Felicitations of the Jury), Jim Lehr, 'Alfred Pleasonton', Bill Robinson, John White
- SILVER** — George Arfken (Felicitations of the Jury), Win Clatterbuck, Cliff Guile, Larry Paige (Felicitations of the Jury), Nancie Rabe, Wilmer Rockett (Felicitations of the Jury), Kathy Ward
- SILVER-BRONZE** — Cal Cole, Haughton Sanguinetti
- BRONZE** — William Grosnick Sr.

THE ORDER OF THE BEAVER

CITATION

JOHN SIVERTS

It is my real pleasure to introduce to you the newest member of the Order of the Beaver, the Honorary Fellowship of the British North America Philatelic Society. This man is one of the founding members of BNAPS. A catholic collector in all phases of BNA, he belongs with Ed Richardson and Harry Lussey as the most knowledgeable of BNA philatelists. Like them, he is always ready to give help, encouragement and information to all who seek his assistance.

He has been active for many years in regional and national stamp shows as an exhibitor, helper and judge. At the completion of this BNAPEX show he will head south to Australia to help judge at the international level.

It is with a great deal of personal satisfaction that I present Member of the Board of Governors, John Siverts, OTB.



OTB Vice-chairman Jim Lehr inducts John Siverts into the Order.

THE VINCENT G. GREENE AWARD



EDWARD A. RICHARDSON, OTB

The Vincent G. Greene award for the best article or series of articles to appear originally in BNA TOPICS in 1983 was presented to Ed Richardson for his series *Canadian Military Postal History* which appeared in Vol. 40, No.'s 1 to 5 inclusive.

THE PRESIDENT'S AWARD

ROBERT H. JAMIESON

For the second year in a row, Sales Circuit Manager Bob Jamieson was named winner of the President's Award for proposing the most new members accepted into the Society in 1983.



The day before: Ed Whiting, Bob Pratt, Al Steinhart and Earle Covert at the Board meeting; Dan Rosenblat (L) and Exhibits Chairman Nick Sheklian gear up.



Herb Nishio watches as Rosemary Nickle puts her exhibit into the frames with help from husband Sam; Preston Pope, Win Clatterbuck, Bill Wright and Clell McElroy getting Win's exhibit ready.



A sea-going barbeque on Thursday night.



Clockwise from top left: Annual Meeting — 8:30 AM!; Ed Harris invites members to Calgary next year; 2nd V.P. Bob Carr reports to the meeting; Editorial Board Chairman C.A. Stillins; Scene at the Closing Banquet; Harry Lussey with the Grand Award; Treasurer Marva Paige; Chairman of the Board Leo La France.



THE 'REMAINDERS' OF THE CENTS ISSUE OF NOVA SCOTIA — A SOLUTION AT LAST

by J. J. MacDonald, BNAPS #1181

The Colony of Nova Scotia's brief postal history produced both the intricately engraved Pence Issues used in the 1850's and the Queen Victoria Cents denominations, issued in late 1860. The latter, considered among the most beautiful stamps ever produced, were available and legal for postal use until 1 April 1868, even though Nova Scotia had joined the Canadian Confederation nine months earlier. Covers with Nova Scotia stamps used in 1868 are scarce as the new Large Queens issue of Canada was then commonly available. The last usage known to the author is that of a 5¢ on a cover from Halifax to New Glasgow dated 3 October 1870.

The Cents Issue, over the years, has been exhaustively described, the varieties noted and the classic covers illustrated. It is highly unlikely that much new remains to be uncovered now, except the solution to a major question that has puzzled philatelists for over 80 years. Simply put, it is: How many mint stamps remained unused at Confederation? This problem of the Cents Issue 'Remainders' was referred to recently by Jon Rose (1) in respect to the 12½¢ value, and V. G. Greene subsequently provided previously unrecorded information in a letter to the editor of *TOPICS*. (2) But why does the puzzle exist at all?

It was a well known fact that not all of the



printed Nova Scotia values were sold to the public during the approximately seven years of the issue's life. Table 1 lists the printings by year and includes the total face value of each denomination printed.

In the 1880's and early 1890's mint stamps were advertised by local stamp dealers at relatively modest prices. The exception was the five cent value, of which there appeared to be none available despite the fact that this was the denomination printed in the largest number.

In the depression of the 1890's Nova Scotia was not prospering as a region. On 1 February 1897, in a politically astute move, Premier W. S. Fielding, in his budget speech before the assembly of the Legislature meeting in Yarmouth, an-

TABLE 1
Nova Scotia Cents Issue
Numbers Printed and Delivered to Post Office Department

Date	1¢	2¢	5¢	8½¢	10¢	12½¢
1860	250,000	—	750,000	200,000	500,000	200,000
1861-62	400,000	—	1,000,000	400,000	500,000	400,000
1863	—	500,000	—	—	—	—
1864	500,000	1,000,000	1,200,000	—	—	—
1865-66	—	—	1,000,000	—	—	—
1867	—	—	50,000	—	—	—
TOTAL	1,150,000	1,500,000	4,000,000	600,000	1,000,000	600,000
Face Value	\$11,500	\$30,000	\$200,000	\$51,000	\$100,000	\$75,000



nounced:

I have now mentioned the principal source of revenue. But there are one or two items of an exceptional character to which I should like to refer. It is to be expected — although I recognise that anticipations in that direction are gradually growing less — that unforeseen expenditures may be looked for. But it does not often happen that we have the good fortune to have a windfall in the shape of an increase of revenue. During the fiscal year we were in receipt of the sum of \$18,000.00 from the sale of postage stamps. In order to acquaint the members of the House with the nature of the transaction I may state that at the time of the confederation we had on hand a number of provincial postage stamps which were withdrawn from circulation, and which remained at Ottawa, being replaced by an issue of Canadian stamps. These Nova Scotia remainders were not considered of any value. But recently, owing to a desire on the part of a large number of persons to possess themselves of stamps as curiosities, it has been our good fortune to be able to add to our revenue to the extent above stated. The transaction was a most agreeable surprise to me, as I feel assured it will be to every member of the Legislature. That any number of gentlemen were prepared to risk such a large sum in a transaction of this character is indeed a matter of surprise. In this connection I would like to say — and I trust that the gentlemen in this House will not require any further explanation upon this point — that when the sale of stamps took place it was accompanied by a proviso that the Government on their part would keep the quantity of stamps secret, and at this moment I have not the slightest infor-

mation as to the number of stamps which were sold in this handsome sum to the province. I presume that the idea of not making this information public is for the reason that if stamp purchasers throughout the world knew the quantity they could better judge of the value of these stamps; and all opportunity for legitimate speculation would be lost.

Fielding thus turned a projected \$9,000 provincial deficit for that year into a \$9,000 profit. He was highly applauded for doing so.

The stamps were first sold to Mr. A. A. Barrett and Mr. Donald A. King. The former was a businessman interested in stamp ventures in Charlottetown and the latter the Postmaster at Halifax. Apparently Messrs. L. H. Davis, W. H. Chase, C. D. Rankin and F. R. Carwell were also contributors, in substantial portions, to the \$18,000 capital that was required. These individuals led by Barrett and King in turn named Stanley Gibbons as their sole agents in Europe, Asia, Africa and Australia and the Scott Stamp and Coin Company of New York as the sole agents in America and the West Indies. Barrett and King continued to sell the issue themselves at prices approaching \$5 for a mint set, less the five cent value. Apparently prices were not really affected by the new Remainders that came on the market as the availability of these beautiful issues stimulated a demand for the sets. In October 1896 Stanley Gibbons was selling individual values at the following prices: 1 cent black — 2 shillings, 2 cent mauve — 2 shillings, 8½ cent green — 10 shillings, 10 cent vermilion — 6 shillings, 12½ cent black — 8 shillings.

This relative pricing indicated that the 8½ cent value was scarcer than the other, but just how many of each of the values there were in the \$18,000 lot was unknown. Stanley Gibbons themselves, in October 1896, asked Barrett and

King to reveal the amounts, but the latter declined to do so. To this day the secret has never been revealed through philatelic circles.

Many attempts were made to unravel the puzzle. The earliest was that of J. W. Scott of New York, who estimated in October 1896 that the total number of stamps in the remainder lot was 352,500, with a face value of \$18,447.50. The individual values were assumed by him to occur in the ratios of four for the 1¢, 2¢, and 8½¢ values, to two for the 10¢ and one for the 12½¢.

J. H. Young (3), 65 years later, did a thorough analysis of the official records of the Post Office Department and the Reports to the Legislature, and calculated that of the \$467,000 face value of stamps printed, about \$372,000 had been sold, thus leaving about \$90,000 unsold. From this figure he calculated that 1,450,000 stamps of all denominations remained at Confederation. He divided these Remainers as shown in Table 2.

TABLE 2
J. H. Young's Calculations
1960

Denominations	Number Remaining	Value Remaining
1¢	325,000	\$ 3,250
2¢	275,000	5,500
8½¢	500,000	42,500
10¢	200,000	20,000
12½¢	150,000	18,750
TOTALS	1,450,000	\$90,000

A number of analyses of the various estimates and of the possible profits accruing to Stanley Gibbons and the original syndicate have been raised as to the validity of the estimates. For instance, was it not possible that stamps considered worthless by the Nova Scotia Government for almost 30 years had not been stored

in any careful manner, and that many of them might have been damaged and were unsaleable? Despite this sort of speculation Mr. Young, as it turns out, was not too far off the mark.

What, then, did happen to the Remainers at Confederation? Were most of them destroyed or damaged, or were some of them simply lost? While no official records have yet been uncovered to show how, when or even where, the new Canadian Post Office Department came to realize that there were old Nova Scotia stamps lying around in quantity at Halifax, it is not difficult to imagine that such information must have been known to the local Federal officials.

In any event, in 1880 certain revenue stamps of Canada were being sold in Halifax at discount prices and, as they were suspected of having been stolen, an official investigation was launched. Mr. William White, the Secretary, and later Deputy Postmaster General, in Ottawa, wrote to Mr. C. J. MacDonald, the local inspector in Halifax, as follows:

No. 346 8th April 1880
Sir,

.... (the first paragraph deals with the revenue stamp issue — but that's another story)...

I am at the same time to request that you will transmit to this Department in a registered package any obsolete Stamps that you may have in your possession or custody.

*I am, Sir,
Your obdt servant*

*Wm White
Secretary*

*C. J. Macdonald, Esq.
P. O. Inspector
Halifax, N.S.*

Two weeks later Inspector Macdonald replied:



TABLE 3
The Recorded 'Gifts'

Denomination	# to Todd	# to Todd	# to PMG	Total	Face Value
	Dec. 11, 1882	Jan. 17, 1883	Jan. 22, 1889		
1d	12	1,200	100	1,312	\$ 13.12
2d	12	1,200	100	1,312	26.24
8½d	12	1,200	100	1,312	111.52
10d	12	1,200	100	,312	131.20
12½d	12	1,200	100	1,312	164.00
TOTAL				6,560	446.08

No. 353 *Post Office Inspector's Office
Halifax, N. S. 21st April 1880*

Sir,

.... (the body of the letter again deals with the revenue stamp issue only)....

In accordance with your instructions, I have today forwarded in registered boxes the following obsolete postage stamps:

*18,900 x 1d
22,099 x 2d
46,800 x 5d
48,700 x 8½d
103,299 x 10d
37,400 x 12½d*

*I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant.*

*Charles J. Macdonald
Post Office Inspector*

Voilà! Reminders did exist in Halifax, and they were returned to Ottawa. Not only that, but there were 5 cent values included! (For this author, at least, this solved the strange fact that at Confederation there were supposedly no 5 cent stamps left over — there was never any logical reason why this should be.) More importantly, in the right hand margin, opposite the list of stamps sent to Ottawa, *there is the notation that all these stamps were destroyed as certified by W. H. G.* (William H. Griffin, the Deputy Postmaster General). Thus these stamps were not the source of the Reminders sold many years later by the Premier of Nova Scotia.

There is fortunately another set of clues to the puzzle. Three memos, dated three years later, specify the following:

1. On 11 December 1882, 12 stamps of the denominations 1, 2, 8½, 10 and 12½ cents

were given to Captain Todd by the Postmaster General himself.

2. On 17 January 1883, 1,200 of each denomination (except the 5 cent) were given to the same Captain Todd on orders of the Postmaster General. The total number given to Todd was therefore 6,060 stamps.

3. On 22 January 1889, 100 of each of the five denominations were taken out of their packages, for the Postmaster General, on orders of the Deputy Postmaster General. These 'gifts' are summarized in Table 3.

It is thus clear that other Reminders existed, besides those destroyed, and that this was known officially, in Ottawa at least. It is not surprising then that Donald King, the Halifax Postmaster, would also come to know of them. Any suspicions that King might have had would be verified when, on 20 February 1896, boxes of obsolete Nova Scotia and Canadian stamps and reprints were recorded as having been 'found' in the vaults of the postage stamp branch in Ottawa. It can only be surmised that King informed the local provincial government of this fact. We may never know if he at the same time urged the Premier to reclaim the issues. If one considers the position of the Premier at budget time in 1896, (knowing of some old stamps that he has been told may be of value to, and more importantly belong to, the province) it is not difficult to understand why the following letter was soon sent to the Hon. L. O. Taillon in Ottawa on the letterhead of the Provincial Secretary of Nova Scotia.

Halifax, May 4, 1896

Sir:

There are in the possession of your Depart-



note written on the letter: "I leave it to your judgment and experience. L.O.T." A week later Mr. White replied to the Premier of Nova Scotia.

19th May 1896

Sir:

In accordance with the request contained in your letter addressed under date of the 4th inst to the Postmaster General, I beg to advise you that by this mail there are forwarded to you, registered, four boxes containing all the obsolete Nova Scotian postage stamps that have been in the possession of this Department since Confederation, with the exception of a certain number which, to the extent of some thirteen hundred (1300) in each case, appear to have been taken from five of the packages many years since.

The stamps as put up in the boxes referred to, are as follows:

No. of Box	Denominations	No. of Bundles	Number of Stamps
1	8½d	7	350,000
2	2d	3	150,000
	1d	4	200,000
	1d	3	148,000
	8½d	3	148,688
3	1d		22
	2d		21
	8½d	*	21
	10d		21
	12½d		21
4	2d	1	48,688
	10d	2	98,688
	12½d	1	48,688
TOTALS			1,193,558

* Broken sheets

ment at Ottawa a quantity of obsolete Nova Scotian postage stamps, which are the property of the Government of Nova Scotia. A memorandum of these stamps was kindly furnished by Mr. White, Deputy Postmaster General, to Mr. Davies, M.P., a short time ago and was by the latter handed to me.

I shall be obliged if you will kindly have the stamps carefully packed and forwarded to my address by express.

*I have the honor to be
Your obedient servant,*

*W. L. Fielding
Provincial Secretary*

Constitutional questions did not then cloud the issue, and this letter was quickly passed to Mr. White, by now the Deputy Postmaster General. He in turn sought advice from his superior, the Postmaster General.

Ottawa, 12th May, 1896

My dear Mr. Taillon,

Through some misunderstanding a quantity of Nova Scotia postage-stamps, such as were in use in that Province before Confederation was sent to this Department. The Nova Scotia Government now ask that they may be returned to Halifax. I presume there is no objection to our doing this, as they cannot be used for payment of postage, and undoubtedly belong to the Local Government.

Yours very truly,

Wm White

*The Honble
L. O. Taillon,
Postmaster General
Montreal, Que.*

I shall be obliged if you would be so good as to acknowledge the receipt of these stamps at your early convenience, and have the boxes, when empty, returned.

*I have the honour to be
Sir,
Your obdt servant*

*Deputy Postmaster
General*

*The Honble
W. S. Fielding
Premier & Provincial Secretary,
Halifax, N.S.*

Taillon expressed his concurrence by a curt

This in turn prompted two courteous replies

from Fielding, the second a private one to White.

Halifax, May 23, 1896

Sir:

I beg to acknowledge receipt of your letter of 19th inst.

The boxes referred to have just come to hand.

I may have to ask your indulgence in the matter of returning the boxes, as I would prefer for the present keeping them unopened.

Accept my thanks for your prompt attention in this matter.

Yours faithfully,

*W. S. Fielding,
Provincial Secretary.*

*William White, Esq.,
Deputy Post Master General
Ottawa*

Halifax, May 23, 1896

My dear Mr. White:—

Accept my thanks for your kind unofficial letter of 20th inst. and for explanation offered respecting Nova Scotia postage stamps.

Yours faithfully,

W. S. Fielding

*Wm. White, Esq.,
Deputy Post Master General
Ottawa*

It is thus seen that the Reminders did exist, were counted accurately, and were available to the Premier of Nova Scotia. Curiously the Premier states quite clearly that he wishes the boxes unopened. Did he even then realize what he had,

and how he would offer them for sale in order to fetch the best price?

The story does not end there. Two weeks later Fielding again wrote to Ottawa. It is interesting to speculate that King may have been the informant and prompter for this correspondence also.

(Private)

Halifax, June 9, 1896

My dear Mr. White:—

I have been looking a little further into the subject of obsolete Nova Scotia postage stamps and I have a strong impression that there are still a quantity of such stamps which have not been accounted for. Will you permit me to bring the matter again to your notice in the hope that through your good offices a further search may be made?

I understand that at the time of Confederation a quantity of stamps remaining in the Nova Scotia post office were transferred to Ottawa. I think it probable that the stamps which you recently kindly forwarded to me were the lot which came into the possession of your Department at this time.

I have some reason to believe that some years later (I think about the year 1879) another lot of stamps were found in the Halifax post office and forwarded to the Department at Ottawa. My impression is that this second lot of stamps was not included in the quantity recently received from your department and that consequently they are probably still in the vaults at Ottawa.

I shall be obliged if, in such manner as may be least inconvenient to your Department, you will cause a further search to be made.

Yours faithfully,

W. S. Fielding

TABLE 4
Summary of the Cents Issue
Numbers in Thousands

Denomination	Delivered	Destroyed	Gifts	Reminders	Used
1¢	1,150	18.9	1.3	348.7	781.1
2¢	1,500	22.1	1.3	198.7	1,277.9
5¢	4,000	46.8	1.3	—	3,951.0
8½¢	600	48.7	1.3	498.7	51.3
10¢	1,000	103.3	1.3	98.7	796.7
12½¢	600	37.3	1.3	48.7	512.6
Totals	8,850	277.2	7.8	1,193.5	7,371.5
Total Face Value	\$467,500	\$22,115	\$448	\$65,808	

William White, Esq.,
Deputy Post Master General
Ottawa

So we know someone remembered the 1880 return of stamps, which were then destroyed, to Ottawa. White, on investigating with the Halifax post office, received the following information.

Halifax
27th June 1896

My Dear Col. White,

Replying to yours of the 15th instant: No Nova Scotia Postage Stamps were forwarded from this office since my time — 1874. I have made inquiry in the matter, however, as you suggested, and it would appear that about \$20,000 worth, embracing all denominations of the Cents Issue of Nova Scotia Postage Stamps were sent to the Department from the Inspector's Office on the 21st of April 1880.

Yours very truly,

(name indecipherable)

Col. White
Deputy Postmaster General
Ottawa

White replied to the Premier's second request immediately, on 30 June 1896. He described the material sent in 1880, verified that these stamps were destroyed, and concluded "This quite explains why the only obsolete stamps of Nova Scotia origin found in the vaults of the Department were those forwarded to you with my letter of the 19th ulto." This reply dampened Fielding's ardor, and an acknowledgement of it was left to his Deputy.

Halifax 6th July 1896

Sir:

I am directed to acknowledge receipt of your letter of 30th Ultio in relation to obsolete Postage Stamps of Nova Scotia.

Your Obedt. Svt.
H. Crosskill
D. P. Secy.

Wm. White Esq.,
Deputy-Post Master General
Ottawa

Thus, at long last, it is possible to draw up Table 4 which summarizes the number of stamps delivered, destroyed, or given as gifts that 're-

mained', and those that were used, for each of the six denominations.

From Table 4 several conclusions can be drawn.

- (1) 16.2% of all the stamps printed were left unused at Confederation (about one in six), amounting to 14% of the original face value.
- (2) The 'scarce' values should be the 8½ cent used and the 12½ cent mint, followed by the 10 cent mint. The number of remainders of the 12½ cent readily explain the current rarity of large blocks of this value. The standard catalogue relative values should be revised if it is assumed at all that value today follows the number available from long ago.
- (3) J. H. Young's estimate of the face value of the remainders (about \$90,000) deduced from the Post Office record was remarkably accurate if the number destroyed are taken into account (about \$88,000). The estimates by J. W. Scott and others were very much lower than the true value as they tried to relate the \$18,000 paid to the province to the face value of the stamps sold.
- (4) The stamp dealer's market prices after the sale of the remainders bore no relationship to the relative scarcity of the individual values.

Knowing the total face value and the number of stamps available to Premier Fielding, it is possible to speculate on how he arrived at the sale price of \$18,000. My best guess is that it was a very simple calculation of 1½ cents per stamp regardless of face value, that is, almost 1.2 million stamps remained which were sold for 1.8 million cents or \$18,000.

It is also quite evident that Bartlett and King and their agents, Stanley Gibbons and Scotts, made handsome profits on the entire deal. As in any business, things did not always run smoothly. Bartlett and King were always uneasy that other remainders might be found and the market diluted. Indeed, only three months after the sale was completed they became quite concerned, as witnessed by the following letter to a new Provincial Secretary in Nova Scotia.

January 22, 1897

Sir:

As one of the managing owners of the Nova Scotia Reminders of Postage Stamps bought from the provincial government, I have been written to by our New York agents that they have been informed on good authority that the

American Bank Note Co. had stated that at the request and on the authority of the Nova Scotia government they had made reprints of the postage stamps from the plates in their possession. As this statement if left uncontradicted would mean a severe pecuniary loss to us, I would on behalf of our syndicate respectfully request an official contradiction from your government that they had never authorized or requested this free printing to be done, nor had any correspondence with the American Bank Note Co. on this subject. By favoring me with an early reply you will oblige.

Yours faithfully,

Donald A. King

*Addressed to the Hon. G. H. Murray
Provincial Secretary of Nova Scotia*

The information of the agents in New York must have arisen through a mistaken impression

that the proofs pulled from the original plates of the American Bank Note Company were actually stamps. Neither a record of any reply from the Provincial Secretary nor a contradiction of the statement has yet come to light.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

The author is deeply indebted to Dr. Ken MacKenzie, who traced original correspondence in the Public Archives of Canada, Ottawa.

REFERENCES

1. Rose, J., Nova Scotia's 12½¢, The Other Twelve Penny Black, *BNA TOPICS*, Nov-Dec 1981, p. 39.
2. Greene, V., Nova Scotia 12½¢, *BNA TOPICS*, March-April 1982, p. 7.
3. Young, J. H., New Findings about Nova Scotia Pence and Cents Issues Part Five, *BNA TOPICS*, Jan. 1960, p.11.
4. All letters quoted were found in the Public Archives of Canada, Record Group 3.

LITERATURE REVIEWS BNA Philately in Print

THE PAQUEBOT MARKS OF THE AMERICAS
Gustav J. Lund; published by the author, 6514
—142nd Place S.W., Edmonds, WA 98020. 1984.
Soft Cover, 193 pp, \$15 postpaid in USA,
\$15.75 postpaid outside USA.

Printed one side only on 8½" x 11" loose leaf book stock, this work is a compilation of *PAQUEBOT* and equivalent postmarks used in North, Central and South America, the Caribbean and US Possessions except the Phillipines. Almost 800 *PAQUEBOT* marks are illustrated, along with 90 complete covers. Over 90% of the marks were applied at land based post offices; the balance, treated in a separate section, were used aboard ships. Seapost and R.P.O. marks are not included.

The Canada section, 20 pages long, lists *PAQUEBOT* marks applied in places from Bagotville to Victoria, including marks from hand stamps given to seaport post offices by private collectors in 1980-83 to be used on shipmail. The Canadian list is comprehensive, although the early 19th century Quebec Ship Letter marks are inexplicably missing.

Each listing gives dimensions, dates of use, scarcity rating, Lund's own number and, where assigned, Studd, Joesten and Hosking numbers.

Anyone with an interest in ship markings will need this book to try to identify the unknown strikes in their collection. The author deserves a commendation for his considerable effort.

GENERAL CATALOGUES

New versions of general catalogues now available include Stanley Gibbons' *Part 1 British Commonwealth* 1985 edition, Volume 1 of the 1985 *Scott Standard Postage Stamp Catalogue*, and H. E. Harris' *Catalogue of United States, United Nations and Canada*, Fall-Winter 1984-5.

Publisher's press releases note that Gibbons' has incorporated information from Marler's *The Admiral Issue of Canada* into the listings, including notes explaining 'wet' and 'dry' printings; Scott has moved Canada back into the listings, behind Cameroons rather than ahead of Great Britain; Harris says that prices have continued to 'normalize'.

7. Redirected Letter Requiring Additional Postage

13. *Redirected Letters.* — Redirected letters are not liable to any additional postage, if handed back to the Post Office with a changed address at the moment of delivery or as soon as possible thereafter, provided always the change in the address does not require the letter to be sent to any place to which the postage rate is higher than was at first payable. Thus a drop letter redirected to a place outside the city or town becomes liable to a higher rate and the difference must be prepaid, otherwise double the difference will be collected on delivery.

Redirected letters should not be dropped into a Post Office Box or receiver unless additional postage has been put on to carry them to their second destination.



Illustrated advertising envelope posted as a drop letter at Berlin, July 13, 1898. The postmaster, aware that the addressee had moved to Port Elgin, wrote 'due 2cts' and allowed the sender to add a two cent stamp which was cancelled July 14, thereby saving the recipient four cents, double the deficient postage.



(Editor's Note: Through an error on my part, the sequential numbers for this series have been omitted on some previous articles. This is the seventh subject in the series and is so numbered. Subsequent articles will be numbered to follow.)



Rounding Up Squared Circles

Gary Arnold, 5509 E. St. Joe Hwy., Grand Ledge, MI 48837

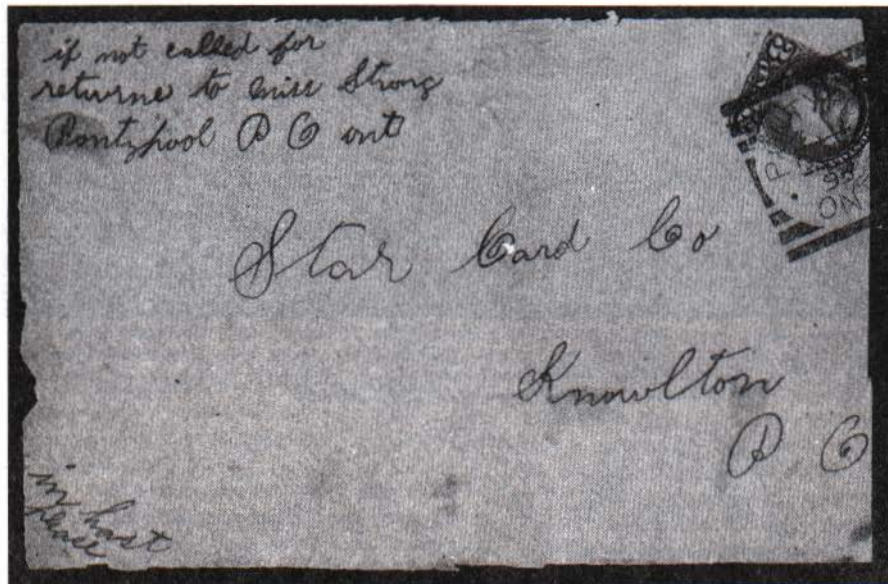
COLUMN NO. 144

With the publication of this column, No. 144 in a series which began in January 1957, *Rounding Up Squared Circles* begins again after an extended period of absence from the pages of TOPICS. Since column No. 143 appeared in the July-August, 1981 issue, there have been a number of changes in the Squared Circle Study Group. Most notable of these was the 'retirement' of both Glenn Hansen and Bill Moffatt, then co-editors of the Study Group newsletter and the driving forces behind the Study Group. The Group has, however, carried onward and today boasts a membership of approximately 60 enthusiasts.

Featured in this column are the recently discovered cover fronts with strikes of the PONTYPOOL, ONTARIO and BYNG INLET NORTH, ONTARIO squared circle hammers. Gerald Carr of Detroit purchased these covers as part of 40

or so similar fronts with squared circle strikes. Many of the 40 were better strikes of scarce towns. A discovery such as this certainly demonstrates that there is material out there for the finding.

Members of BNAPS in good standing are eligible for membership in the Squared Circle Study Group. The Group's newsletter, *The Roundup Annex*, is published 3-5 times a year and contains information of a specialized nature, including regular Handbook updates of new early and late dates of use, errors and other pertinent information. Membership dues for 1985 are \$4.00 (US funds). A limited number of back issues of the Annex are available for 1982, 1983 and 1984. Readers having an interest in membership in the Squared Circle Study Group should write directly to me at the address in column heading.



PONTYPOOL is a small community in Durham County, about 20 miles southwest of PETERBOROUGH. The Fourth Edition Squared Circle Handbook lists only thirteen (13) reported strikes of this hammer, all on off-cover stamps, thus the fourteenth example is the only known cover with a strike of this rare squared circle!



BYNG INLET NORTH is situated in the Parry Sound District on the north shore of Georgian Bay. Strikes of the BYNG INLET NORTH squared circle hammer are quite scarce as only nine (9) are reported in the Fourth Edition Handbook. Prior to this find, all strikes were on off-cover stamps.



The Postal History Society of Canada

invites applicants for membership

The PHSC publishes a quarterly Journal, sponsors seminars on Canadian postal history, and awards a prize for the best Canadian postal history exhibit at a number of different shows across Canada.

For a copy of the Journal at \$2, or a membership application, please write to the Secretary,

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REGIONAL GROUP RAMBLINGS

by Jim Goblen

REGIONAL GROUP COORDINATOR: Dr. Robert V. C. Carr, 117 Robin Hood Way, Youngstown, OH 44511

REGIONAL GROUP REPORTER: Jim Goblen, 304 W. Lincoln St., Bloomington, IL 61701

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NORTHERN CALIFORNIA: Garvin Lohman, 1541 Sacramento St., Apt. 3, San Francisco, CA 94109

MID-ATLANTIC: Richard A. Colberg, 126 Crosswick Lane, Lancaster, PA 17601

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

Before getting into the main purpose of this column, I would like to introduce myself. I have specialized in BNA since 1966 and have been a member of BNAPS for over 15 years. I belong to the Postal Stationery, Military Mail, and RPO Study Groups. While interested in all phases of BNA philately, my first love is Postal History. Now to the business at hand.

CALGARY

The Calgary Group meets in the homes of the members, and 20 to 25 people enjoy the activities. Each person is asked to bring an item to discuss on a topic chosen for each month. The June meeting is an enjoyable dinner meeting.

This active group meets on the second Wednesday of the month, except that there are no meetings in July and August. For more information call Philip Wolf at (403) 253-3819.

MANITOBA-NORTHWESTERN ONTARIO

Watch for the date of the February meeting. If past programs are an indication of things to come, I wish I could make the meetings. In November Don Fraser and Bob Lemire presented the programs 'Manitoba Squared Circles' and 'Postal Cards 1967-1975' respectively.

If you are in the area, try to make these group meetings. If you live within driving distance, join a regional group. You won't be disappointed.

MEETING HINT — A mini-auction at each meeting is very popular in my local club. A member can bring two or three lots which are auctioned just before the evening's program.

This column will only work if you get the information to me. I will be watching my mailbox for news of each group. Let me hear from you!

ON THE CIRCUIT

by Bob Jamieson

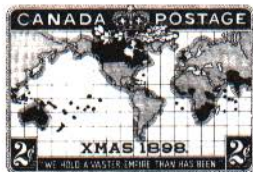
New Circuits are going out now, and we still have openings for more members. As stated previously, we have had some very fine material placed into circuits, particularly in Revenues and Precancels. The specialized areas are attracting the most interest. At this time we can pretty well ensure that new members who write will be included in a circuit of their choice immediately.

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both mint and used, Booklets and panes, plus early postage due material. Cover material in the above is required as well. Plate blocks, pre-1945, are also wanted. Blank circuit books are available at 5 for \$3.25 CDN, post paid.

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Please write for further info. We will do our best to answer promptly. (R. H. (Bob) Jamieson; Sales Manager, BNAPS; Box 2, Stn. A, Islington, ON M9A 4X1. Phone (416) 231-0172.)



PLATING THE CANADIAN MAP STAMP OF 1898

by W. L. Bradley

Part 5

WHERE HAVE WE BEEN?

TOPICS' Editor Mike Street tells me that, in almost ten years of philatelic editing, he has not seen as much interest in an article or series of articles as has been expressed in this one. So where have we been? Well, I'll tell you.

Two years ago, when we first started working out the details of the series, Mike and I decided that the best approach to the subject would be to present it in building block style (we're both engineers) — short segments, in reasonably logical order. First would come the connection to previous work (Tomlinson's particularly) and a numbering scheme for uniformity, followed by Red plate variations, Black plate and Tonkin Gulf detail, and Black engraving details. The next step was to be a summary of the method of approaching a Map stamp to plate it. Finally, we would illustrate each stamp individually, by plate and plate position — 200 reproductions in all for Red Plate 'A' with Black Plates 1, 2 & 3, and Red Plate 'B' with Black Plates.

Things bogged down last spring after the article on black engraving detail appeared. When the summary turned out to be more or less a repeat of the previous articles, we looked at the next step — illustrating each stamp. Quickly it became evident that to give each stamp the space it required for the illustration and notes, and to leave space in TOPICS for the interests of all the other members, it would take two to three years to get through all 200. Impossible!

At that point Mike set up a meeting with Allan Steinhart, our Handbook Committee Chairman. We discussed putting the articles and illustrations into a BNAPS handbook so that all the information would be available in one place at one time. There was quick agreement, and I'm

pleased to tell you that the whole project is in the works. Publishing date is uncertain, but it will be as soon as possible.

This decision out of the way, we felt that we should not simply drop the series in TOPICS. Mike suggested a sort of cross-index, linking each different variety to all stamps which have it, but after discussion it was felt that this would be better in the handbook. I then suggested that a chart listing the major 'Outstanding Feature(s)' on each stamp position, which I had prepared for my own guidance, could be used by interested readers until the handbook appears. That was the answer, and here it is!

OUTSTANDING FEATURE CHART

On the following pages the reader will find the two charts. The first shows Red Plate 'A' / Black Plates 1, 2 & 3. The second shows Red Plate 'B' / Black Plate 5.

The note(s) in each box tell where the principal 'Outstanding Feature(s)' can be found on that stamp. The reader is urged to review the previous articles in the series (TOPICS — July-August 1983, September-October 1983, January-February 1984 and March-April 1984). The abbreviations which follow refer to red plate varieties. Re-entries, etc. are referred to directly.

- AFR — Africa
- ASC — Ascension Island
- AUST N.Z. — Australia New Zealand
- CHI (SEA) — China Sea
- IND OC — Indian Ocean
- G.B. — Great Britain
- MED — Mediterranean
- P.I.G. — Pacific Island Group
- S.A. — South Africa
- USA — United States

OUTSTANDING FEATURES

RED PLATE A — BLACK PLATES 1, 2, 3

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
1	P.I.G.	P.I.G.	ASC. REENTRY	P.I.G.	P.I.G. REENT	CHI.	MED. REENTRY	P.I.G.	CHI. REENTRY	IND. OC RETOUCH	10
11	ASC	P.I.G.	IND OC	P.I.G.	P.I.G.	IND. OC	P.I.G. REENTRY	P.I.G.	P.I.G. REENTRY	P.I.G. RETOUCH	20
21	P.I.G.	ASC	AFR.	CHI.	P.I.G.	USA.	P.I.G. REENTRY	IND. OC	G.B. REENTRY	AUST. N.Z. RETOUCH	30
31	IND OC	ASC	G.B.	P.I.G.	ASC.	G.B.	S.A. REENTRY	IND OC	ASC. REENTRY	IND. OC RETOUCH	40
41	AFR.	AFR.	AUST. N.Z.	AUST. N.Z.	AUST. N.Z.	P.I.G.	P.I.G. REENTRY	USA.	AUST. N.Z.	P.I.G. RETOUCH	50
51	AFR.	CHI.	P.I.G.	P.I.G.	P.I.G.	ASC	ASC.	MED	P.I.G.	MED RETOUCH	60
61	ASC.	AFR.	ASC.	IND. OC	P.I.G.	P.I.G.	ASC.	AUST. N.Z.	AUST. N.Z.	P.I.G. RETOUCH	70
71	P.I.G.	AFR.	AFR.	AUST. N.Z.	ASC.	IND OC	P.I.G.	ASC. REENT	P.I.G.	P.I.G. RETOUCH	80
81	MED	P.I.G.	P.I.G.	AUST. N.Z. REENTRY	MED	P.I.G.	P.I.G.	P.I.G.	P.I.G. REENTRY	AUST. N.Z. RETOUCH	90
91	ASC RETOUCH	P.I.G. RETOUCH	MED. RETOUCH	ASC. RETOUCH	USA RETOUCH	CHI RETOUCH	IND OC RETOUCH	USA RETOUCH	AUST. N.Z. RETOUCH	P.I.G. RETOUCH	100
	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100	

OUTSTANDING FEATURES

RED PLATE B — BLACK PLATE 5

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
1	IND. OC. REENTRY	IND. OC. REENTRY	IND. OC. REENTRY	AUST N.Z. REENTRY	P.I.G. REENTRY	IND. OC.	IND. OC.	ASC	P.I.G.	IND. OC.	10
11	IND. OC.	P.I.G. REENTRY	ASC. REENTRY	P.I.G. REENTRY	USA. REENTRY	IND. OC.	P.I.G.	IND. OC.	IND. OC.	P.I.G.	20
21	IND. OC.	P.I.G.	IND. OC. REENTRY	AUST N.Z.	IND. OC.	MED.	P.I.G.	P.I.G. REENTRY	MAJOR IND. OC. REENTRY	G.B.	30
31	P.I.G.	MAJOR IND. OC. REENTRY	AFR.	AUST. N.Z.	USA.	IND. OC.	P.I.G.	P.I.G.	IND. OC.	USA.	40
41	IND. OC.	INTENSE BLACK	ASC. REENTRY	IND. OC. REENTRY	G.B.	P.I.G.	AUST N.Z.	AFR.	AUST N.Z.	IND. OC.	50
51	MED.	G.B. REENTRY	G.B. REENTRY	IND. OC. REENTRY	G.B. REENTRY	ASC.	CHI SEA	USA.	P.I.G.	ASC.	60
61	IND. OC.	G.B. REENTRY	G.B. REENTRY	CHI. REENTRY	IND. OC.	P.I.G.	MED.	AUST N.Z.	CHI.S	USA	70
71	IND. OC.	P.I.G. REENTRY	P.I.G. REENTRY	IND. OC. REENTRY	IND. OC.	G.B. REENTRY	AUST. N.Z.	IND. OC.	IND. OC.	CHI.S	80
81	U.S.A.	MED. REENTRY	G.B. REENTRY	P.I.G.	AFR.	P.I.G.	IND. OC. REENTRY	MED. REENTRY	MED.	P.I.G.	90
91	MAJOR P.I.G. REENTRY	REENTRY MED. RETOUCH	IND. OC. RETOUCH	ASC. RETOUCH	USA. RETOUCH	REENTRY MED. RETOUCH	REENTRY AFR. RETOUCH	MED. RETOUCH	REENTRY P.I.G. RETOUCH	REENTRY P.I.G. RETOUCH	100
	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100	

HOW TO PLATE STAMPS

by Hans Reiche

A question on how to plate stamps was raised some time ago in Topics. Having been involved in a number of plating projects, I would like to mention a few ideas of how plating can be done.

Before starting any plating project, a number of questions must be answered. The first is to determine if plating is worthwhile. Worthwhile here does not mean monetarily, but philatelically. If there is enough evidence that a certain stamp has features which indicate that varieties can be found on a number of specimens, it may then be possible to plate the stamp and determine the positions on a sheet from which these varieties come. In addition, plating may yield information about the printing process, changes made to a plate, printing stages and other philatelic features.

The second question one must ask is if enough material is available to start a plating study. Any plating project requires a lot of stamps. Multiples are often very helpful. Badly off-centered stamps or straight edges may allow one to pinpoint certain positions. The probability of locating a variety in a lot of stamps bought for the purpose of eventual plating is small, but the larger the lot is—a so-called random sample—the better the probability of finding a needed specimen or specimens.

A third question deals with the kind of attitude a person has towards spending a fair amount of time carrying out a very systematic search and recording extensive data. A plating study may take a few days, or a number of years. Not everyone likes to spend such a long time on a single stamp.

The fourth problem is to determine what kind of process was used to print the stamp which is to be plated. If the printing process was steel engraving, and not lithography or photo-offset, the stamp can be plated.

The next step is to take any stamp to be plated, classic or modern, which has been steel-engraved, and examine a few samples with a strong 10X magnifying glass. Carefully study any and all features. In the beginning one may not notice any, or much, difference between one stamp and the next, but with time certain often

very small differences may come to light. These differences may consist of very tiny dots, fine lines, strengthened lines, double lines, smudges or other flaws. Overprints may vary from one specimen to the next. If enough variations can be found among, let us say, one hundred samples, plating may be worthwhile. Once this has been established, one must begin to look at very large lots. Anything unusual should be set aside, or temporarily mounted on a sheet.

Certain features may act as a giveaway to the position in a sheet. For example, an Admiral stamp with two straight edges, one at the top and the other on the left side, can only come from a lower right pane—the first stamp in the top left corner. Many earlier Canadian stamps may be found with a good guide dot in the left sheet margin. This would in most cases indicate a stamp from the first vertical row and either a left or right pane.

A portion of an inscription, if found on any specimen, will indicate the location of a stamp because in practically all cases plate inscriptions were entered in one particular position on the sheet. There are a few odd-balls, however, where the inscription was changed from the original place to another one on different plates.

Probably the most important part of any plating study is the record-keeping system used. Without recording the data found in some form, plating is useless. A number of plans can be adopted. First one must record the features found on each sample. This can be done by preparing mats or sketches, drawing in all features found. Photos can be useful, but in most cases do not do justice to minute varieties; enlarged photos can often be misleading. Next, one must number the specimen. If the position is not known, a simple numerical or alpha-numerical system will do at first. If some positions are identified the numbering system may take on the form *ZUL 18*, meaning Plate 2 Upper Left, Stamp number 18.

The use of a computer display terminal would be ideal for keeping such records, and even for the identification of specific varieties. The next step would then be to compare all the data and determine if the same or similar features can

be found on two or more specimens. A multiple may contain one or more varieties which have already been identified on single stamps, and this adds further plating data.

Eventually one can begin a layout of the

clearly identifiable positions which will often be the horizontal and vertical outside rows of a pane. Slowly the crossword puzzle will evolve, but only a systematic approach will bring results.

CALENDAR

CALENDAR lists exhibitions and bourses with significant BNA content, and BNAPS Regional Group functions. Information/prospectus must reach the Editor at least 3 months in advance.

FEBRUARY 9, BURLINGTON, ONT. — The annual exhibition and bourse of the Burlington Stamp Club. Appleby Mall, Appleby Line & New Street. Information: John Latter, Box 8107, Dundas, Ont. L9H 5E7.

MARCH 16, OAKVILLE, ONTARIO — OAKPEX '85, the Oakville Stamp Club's 12th annual exhibition and bourse. Trafalgar Hall, Trafalgar Road at Hwy. 5. Information: P. O. Box 524, Oakville, Ont. L6J 5B4.

APRIL 13 - 14, WINDSOR, ONT. — Second annual show and bourse of the Essex County Stamp Club. St. Alphonsus Church Hall, City Hall Square (½ block from Tunnel). Information: Box 1503, Stn. A, Windsor, Ont. N9A 6R5.

APRIL 13 - 14, SUDBURY, ONT. — NICKELPEX '85, 6th annual stamp show and bourse of the Sudbury Philatelic Society, Civic Square. Information: Dan McInnis, P.O. Box 2063, Stn. A, Sudbury, Ont. P3A 4R8.

APRIL 20, BARRIE, ONT. — The Barrie District Stamp Club's 25th anniversary exhibition and bourse. Continental Inn, Highways 400 and 90. Information: Michael Head, 45 Dalton St., Barrie, Ont. L4M 1M5.

MAY 10-12, WINNIPEG, MANITOBA — The annual Winnipeg Philatelic Society Spring Exhibition and Bourse. Marlborough Inn. Information: P.O. Box 1425, Winnipeg MB R3C 2Z1.

MAY 15-22, TEL AVIV, ISRAEL — ISRAPHIL '85, FIP sanctioned International Exhibition. Canadian Commissioner: R. K. Malott, 16 Harwich Cres, Nepean, Ont. K2H 6R1.

MAY 24-26, TORONTO, ONT. — ROYAL '85, annual exhibition and convention of the Royal Philatelic Society of Canada. Sheraton Centre. Information: ROYAL '85, 10-1300 Kamato Road, Mississauga, Ont. L4W 2N2.

JUNE 7-9, VANCOUVER, B.C. — PIPEX '85, the 1985 show of the Northwest Federation of Stamp Clubs. Sheraton Landmark Hotel, Robson St. Information: PIPEX '85, P. O. Box 2356, Vancouver, B.C. V6B 3W5.

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

1986

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

AUGUST 28-SEPTEMBER 7, STOCKHOLM, SWEDEN — STOCKHOLMIA '86, FIP sanctioned International Stamp Exhibition. Stockholm Trade Fair Center. Canadian Commissioner: Peter Mann, 36 Sydenham St., Guelph, Ontario N1H 2W4. American Commissioner: Victor E. Engstrom, 2655 Pebble Beach Dr., Clearwater FL 33519.

AUGUST 28-30, BNAPEX '86 — DEARBORN, MICHIGAN — Chairman: Chuck Firby

1987
JUNE 6-14, TORONTO, ONTARIO — CAPEX '87. FIP sanctioned International Exhibition. Information: P.O. Box 100, First Canadian Place, Toronto, Ont. M5X 1B2.

BNAPEX '87 — CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND

1988-89
BNAPEX '88 — VIRGINIA BEACH, VIRGINIA
BNAPEX '89 — HAMILTON, ONTARIO



Editor: Ian McTaggart-Cowan

The Canada Gas Inspection Stamps

For more than a century the Government of Canada has been involved in the establishment and maintenance of standards related to the health and welfare of Canadians. Inspection of certain devices and installations was required by law, and fees for these services were charged. Until recently these fees were collected by means of special stamps affixed to a certificate of approval.

The earliest of these inspection requirements was for gas installations and gas meters.

An Act of Parliament was approved on 23 May 1873, establishing the authority to set fees and issue stamps. No action arose, and the legislation was repeated on 8 April 1875. The fees then set covered charges for the testing of gas meters and for carrying out various tests for chemical impurities in gas.

The listing of the Gas Inspection stamps given by Sissons (1969) and by van Dam describes the major face-different stamps, but there are many interesting additional details. These were given by Nelson Bond in *Canadian Revenue Society Publication #1* (1949), a mimeographed publication now out of print. I will review some of them here.

The first series of stamps (van Dam # FG 1-7) was issued in 1875; all are blue and the red control numbers are 4½ mm tall (Fig. 1). If all values were issued at the same time, it would be interesting to know why two different numbering systems were used for the control numbers. The values up to and including the \$2.00 have 5 digit numbers on each stamp, with preceding zeros to make the appropriate number, e.g. 00001. On the \$3.00 and \$4.00 denominations there are only 4 digits in the number. It will be interesting to search for the earliest dated copies of these two values.

The Sissons and van Dam catalogues give 1875 as the date of issue of the second series as well as the first. Bond states that the second series was put into service in 1887 and dated cancels I have seen tend to confirm this. The second series was the same as the first, except for the size of the control numbers, which are 3½ mm.

There is also a difference of opinion as to the year of issue of the third series of Gas stamps. Recent catalogues say 1897, and that is the year engraved on the stamps. Bond gives 1900 as the year they actually came into use. Each stamp bears the portrait of the young Queen Victoria (Fig. 2), apparently identical with that used on the Diamond Jubilee postage stamps. The background design differs for each value and includes



1. First Series



2. Third Series



3. Fourth Series

some of the most elegant engraving of any Canadian revenue stamp. The set includes 10 values, 15¢ to \$10.00, bearing red control numbers beginning with 000001 for each value. As for all inspection stamps they are perforated 12, except for a small number of the 60¢ (FG #20a) which are rouletted 9. All rouletted stamps known are dated in 1913.

The first Gas stamp to carry the portrait of George V is a \$3.00 value designed in 1915 but not issued until 1916 (Fig. 3). Control numbers are red.

The \$2.00, \$4.00 and \$10.00 of the Jubilee issue (the third series), and the \$3.00 George V were issued with purple controls in 1917, and with blue numbers in 1923.

Bond assigned different catalogue numbers to the stamps with purple control numbers than to those with blue numbers. There is logic to this as both the date of issue and the control numbers distinguish them. The collector who

enjoys studying the details of his stamps and relating them to the circumstances of their issuance and use will probably wish to follow Bond and regard the stamps with these differences as separate and distinct issues.

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COLLECTIONS

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NEWS

From The BNAPS Library

by Don Makinen



NEWFOUNDLAND

The following material was donated to the BNAPS Library by Dr. Robert V. C. Carr.

- F-1195 *Newfoundland Aerophilately, a story of Specialization*, by Dr. James J. Matejka Jr.
- F-1194 *The Newfoundland Balbo, Forgery or Genuine?*
- F-1195 *Historic Newfoundland Flight*, by N. Pelletier
- F-1196 *Newfoundland Specialized #145-199*, by Dan Meyerson
- F-1197 *The Truth about the Newfoundland Handley-Page Air Mail*, by N.C. Baldwin
- F-1198 *Newfoundland Aerophilately, It's Role in Blazing Trails For Modern Trans Oceanic Air Mail*, by James Matejka, 3 parts

- F-1199 *Newfoundland Is Collectors Paradise*, by Col. Robert Pratt
- F-1200 *The Newfoundland Balbo Forgeries and St. John's Trial*, by C.H.C. Harmer
- F-1201 *The De Pinedo Inheritance, Fortune or Fraud?*, by C.H.C. Harmer
- F-1202 *The De Pinedo Air Mail Stamp*, by Pat Hamilton
- F-1203 *Newfoundland-Halifax Air Mail*, by Harry E. Huber
- F-1204 *Newfoundland Air Mail Essay*, by H. E. Huber
- F-1205 *More Wayzata Controversy, American Philatelist*.
- F-1206 *Newfoundland-De Pinedo*, by H. E. Huber

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SKETCHes of BNAPSers

by Dr. Robert V. C. Carr

SKETCH No. 203 CIMON MORIN



I have been waiting for some time for Cimon Morin's biography to do this SKETCH. The reason for the delay was that Cimon was completing his work on the supplement to *Canadian Philately - Bibliography and Index*. It is truly a splendid reference source for BNA philately.

A relatively young man to be heading the National Postal Museum Library (since 1977), Cimon is a native of Quebec. He took his training there in Library Science. Immediately after graduation he became Reference Librarian at Sherbrooke, holding this position till 1977. Besides his job at the Museum, he is furthering his education by studying Canadian History at Ottawa.

Cimon belongs to all of the major philatelic societies, has been a philatelic editor, and has done much writing, some in philatelic journals. He did not mention any other hobbies, but I feel that he is a trifle busy with not only his job, writing and college work, but also at home with his wife and two young children.

I really enjoyed the Library when our convention was in Ottawa and was very impressed with Cimon's work and the courtesy that he extended to me. I am sure that we will hear more of him in the future.

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The Study Group CENTERLINE

by Frank Waite

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

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

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

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

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

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

DUPLEX CANCELLATIONS OF BNA: Robert A. Lee, Box 937, Vernon, B.C. V1T 6N8

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

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND: James C. Lehr, 2918 Cheshire Rd, Wilmington, DE 19810

ON THE FRINGES

The host NORCAL group cannot be commended highly enough. BNAPEX '84 was a wonderful convention. I don't envy Calgary; to equal San Francisco will take a stupendous effort.

There were fifteen study group meetings — fourteen established groups and one new one, as several members met to form the Prince Edward Island Study Group. Under the leadership of Chairman Jim Lehr, this should be an active group.

In addition to these, John Burnett, our Study Group Coordinator, has confirmed that five people indicated an interest in organizing other new groups. They are: Barry Shapiro, 'Legislative Postmarks'; Calvin Cole, 'Postage Dues'; C. A. Stillions, 'Newfoundland'; Nancie Rabe, 'Roller Cancels'; and Joe DiCiommo, 'Large Queens'. Interested? If BNAPS members evince enough interest to form these groups, it will bring the total to a very healthy 20.

I'm sure any of you (if anyone reads this column) can think of at least a dozen other groups that should or could be formed.

Thus surfaces a new problem — study group meetings at 7:30 A.M. — 7:30 A.M. — inhuman! We will either have to have study group meetings on Wednesday, or schedule concurrent sessions. Either approach will leave some members unhappy. A no-win decision for someone.

Newsletters are what keep study groups together — regular newsletters are a must. The current Postal Stationery Newsletter features quantities issued of Centennial postal stationery. Some wrapper and postal card headings are updated, and there is a listing of three new proofs and essays of Newfoundland stationery.

The lead article of the October newsletter of the Revenue Study Group is *Manitoba Hunting License Stamps* by Joachim Hosang. Joachim is a member from West Germany.

The RAF Armament School, Hamilton and Postal Censorship are two articles in the last Canadian Military Mail Study Group newsletter. The former is by Brian Plain, the latter (which lacks a byline) is, I suspect, by editor Ken Ellison. This article lists, and illustrates, RCAF markings from Labrador and Newfoundland during World War II.

At their meeting at BNAPEX '84, the Squared Circle group discussed the 'Ottawa Precursor'. A review of this discussion was presented in their October newsletter.

Jon Johnson reported to the Perfin Study Group that the handbook revision has been delivered to Allan Steinhart, the Society's Handbook Committee Chairman. Their latest newsletter, ably done by Jim Catterick, concluded the article on the International Harvester Co.

Perfin. Somehow they always have a new listing — obviously an enthusiastic membership.

Now a personal opinion — I feel that some study groups lack something. I think that all groups should espouse a program that leads to one or more clearly stated goals, and regularly issue newsletters that inform their members of

progress. Too often effort seems scattered and depends on unrelated material supplied, or published, by individual members. As a corollary, an agenda for annual meetings should be sent to study group members with the pre-convention newsletter.

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BNAPS: THE BUSINESS SIDE

BNAPS ELECTED OFFICERS

EXECUTIVE

PRESIDENT	Edward J. Whiting, 25 Kings Circle, Malvern, PA 19355
PAST PRESIDENT	Michael Dicketts, 61 Alwington Ave., Kingston, Ont. K7L 4R4
VICE PRESIDENT	C. Ronald McGuire, National Postal Museum, 180 Wellington St., Ottawa, Ont. K1A 1C6
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 years terms

Serving until Dec. 31, 1986		Serving until Dec. 31, 1988	
Allan L. Steinhart (Chairman)		Gary Lyon	
E. A. Harris	John Siverts	David McKain	William Robinson
Robert H. Pratt	Jack Wallace	William Pawluk	Clarence A. Stillions

COMMITTEES AND 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: Don Makinen, RT. 2, Box 38, Freeport TX 77541	

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

REPORT DATE: 1 December 1984
APPLICATIONS FOR MEMBERSHIP

Objections MUST be filed with the Secretary IMMEDIATELY upon publication

- 4393 STEEVES, Carlton E., 132 Williams St., Taunton, MA 12780
C
Proposed by Daviel J. Moore 4255
- 4394 ROSS, Rev., Lynn C., 290 Pine Street, Magog, PQ J1X 2H9
C BNA, Quebec Postal History
Proposed by I. F. Whitehouse 3602, seconded by Jim Hennok 2447
- 4395 SWERSKY, Ernest D., 9234 Arbor Branch Dr., Dallas, TX 75243
C Newfoundland
Proposed by Harry Dingenthal 3602, seconded by Martin F. Hollenbeck 3968
- 4396 STEWART, John A., Box 1069, R.R. 2, Stroud, ON L0L 2M0
C Newfoundland - General, Airmails. Airmail History and Development
Proposed by Eugene M. Labiuk 3299, seconded by Walter H. D. Horne 4230
- 4397 HILL, James R., 4188 Kincaid St., Victoria, BC V8X 4N8
C Postal Stationery, Postal History, Cancellations
Proposed by G. M. Hill 1095, seconded by E. A. Harris 729
- 4398 CARR, Grace E., 117 Robinhood Way, Youngstown, OH 44511
C New Brunswick and Nova Scotia
Proposed by Robert V. C. Carr 1427, seconded by Earle L. Covert L-2698
- 4399 STEVENSON, Peter Gregory, P.O. Box 1051, Station F, Toronto, ON M4Y 2T7
C Canada, Newfoundland, Vancouver Island and B. C.
D Superb Stamp Company
Proposed by Secretary
- 4400 STALKER, Brian T., 3 Rutherford Way, Tonbridge, Kent, England TN10 4RH
C Canada. RPO, Illustrated Advertising Covers, Hotel Corner Cards, Railway Post Cards
Proposed by C. G. Banfield 2923, seconded by R. S. Traquair 1450
- 4401 JEFFERSON, W. Thomas, 4530 Hwy 61, White Bear Lake, MN 55110
C Canada and Newfoundland Mint and Postal History. Jubilees, Admirals. Federal and Provincial Revenues. Insurance Illustrated Covers.
Proposed by William S. Pawluk 2578
- 4402 WHITE, IV, Russell, 189 High Range Road, Londonderry, NH 03053
C Federal and Provincial Revenues; 1967, 1972 and Current Definitives. Provinces.
Proposed by Daniel J. Moore 4255, seconded by Carl Knightly 3315
- 4403 LAMONTAGNE, Jacques, 559 Magnan, Ste-Therese, PQ J7E 2K7
C Centennial Definitives, Plate Blocks, Stationery
Proposed by Secretary
- 4404 STONE, Richard E., 5 Landsdown Dr., Nashua, NH 03062
C Canada, Newfoundland and Provinces
Proposed by Carl W. Knightly Jr. 3315
- 4405 MEAKIN, William J., 26 School Ave., Christchurch Rd., Huchnall, Nottingham, U.K. NG15 6SN
C Canada. Precancels, Squared Circles
Proposed by Wm. J. McCann 2977

- 4406 KANE, Howard S., 12 North Tower Road, Oak Brook, IL 60521
C Admiral and Centennial Stamps and Stationery, General BNA
Proposed by G. H. Walburn L-243, seconded by Edmund H. Wright L-3898
- 4407 RUDYK, Ihor V., 1509 - 18 Ave. N.W., Calgary, AB T2M 0W9
C Canada - Pence to Admirals. Roller Cancels, Precancel Covers. Philatelic Literature
Proposed by Philip Wolf 3676, seconded by Jack Benningen 1881
- 4408 PEYTON, Ernest S., P.O. Box 24816, Tempe, AZ 85282
D Postal History - Scripophily - DPO's and RPO's
Proposed by Secretary
- 4409 GRIFFIS, Gary, P.O. Box 62, Pointe Claire, Dorval, PQ H9R 4N5
C Canada
Proposed by Secretary

APPLICATIONS FOR MEMBERSHIP PENDING

Applications previously published and awaiting concurrence of the Membership Committee

- | | | | |
|------|------------------------|------|---------------------|
| 4377 | SCHOOLER, Andrew M. | 4385 | MOFFITT, Heather S. |
| 4378 | SCHLESINGER, Robert A. | 4386 | MAJORS, Ronald E. |
| 4379 | ROCHELEAU, Michel | 4387 | GAUDET, Peter J. |
| 4380 | HALLER, Martin | 4388 | MCLEOD, James D. |
| 4381 | PADDOCK, David N. | 4389 | LEDOUX, Andre |
| 4382 | GOLDBERG, Hugh M. | 4390 | STORK, Analeen R. |
| 4383 | HOSANG, Joachim | 4391 | LONGLEY, Bill R. |
| 4384 | WEISE, Edward J., Jr. | 4392 | DRETZKE, Donald A. |

NEW MEMBERS

- | | | | |
|------|-----------------------|------|---------------------|
| 4357 | SHAW, Robert M. | 4373 | POMFRET, Colin |
| 4370 | MAYO, Edward | 4374 | EATON, Fredrick R. |
| 4371 | NEWROTH, Dr. Peter R. | 4375 | KALABZA, Stanley J. |
| 4372 | GREEN, Joe M. | 4376 | ARNELL, Dr. John C. |

RESIGNATIONS

- | | | | |
|-------|------------------------|------|----------------------------|
| E-611 | PETRI, Pitt, NY | 3042 | MANN, P.M., ON |
| 2491 | KENNEDY, A.M., Jr., PA | 4233 | ENGEL, Prof. S. Morris, CA |
| 3440 | KOLOSKI, S.B., WI | 3863 | DUSEL, John P., CA |
| 1823 | DAWSON, Albert, ON | 2873 | BOEHM, Col. C.R., BC |

LIFE MEMBERSHIP

- L-3682 WHITE, John W., OR

REINSTATED

- 3706 ELDRIDGE, John NS

DECEASED

- 1129 HOWARD, Lionel D., New Zealand

DROPPED IN ERROR

The following names should not have been included in the dropped for non-payment list printed in the July-August issue. Our apologies for any inconvenience caused.

- | | | | |
|------|---------------------|------|---------------------|
| 2659 | WALKER, Bryan J. NB | 1402 | HOLLANDS, Hedley ON |
|------|---------------------|------|---------------------|

CHANGES/CORRECTIONS OF ADDRESS

Notice of change MUST BE SENT TO THE SECRETARY – Any other office causes delay

4124	BUREGA, Paul. M., Box 15765, Station F, Ottawa, ON K2C 3S7
1525	CHARRON, Jacques J., 705 Ouest boul. Churchill, Apt 302, St-Lambert, PQ J4R 1M8
4208	ESCOTT, Nicholas G., M. D. 711 Ridgeway St., Thunder Bay, ON P7E 5H3
4362	FINN, Warren, 58 Strathcona Ave., Ottawa, ON K1S 1X4
3856	GREEN, Kenneth L., 438 Portland Ave., #7, St. Paul, MN 55102
3303	GSCHWENDTNER, Joseph, 7419 S. Newport Way, Englewood, CO 80112
3176	HEWITT, L. Col. M. E., Box 2772, Station D, Ottawa, ON K1P 5W8
4268	HOURIHAN, Robert L., P.O. Box 1678, Homestead, FL 33090-1678
3159	KELLY, David H., P.O. Box 1210, Greenwood, NS B0J 1N0
4094	MCLAUGHLIN, Harold, Box 1877, Kalispell, MT 59903-1877
4074	MORGAN, Charles W., 4465 Atwood Cay Place, Sarasota, FL 33583
4216	PETERSON, James, P.O. Box 202, Station York Toronto 1833, Toronto, ON M5A 1N0
3394	SCHMIDT, John G., 9-13 Fairview Ave., Danbury, CT 06810
4275	SKREPNEK, Raymond J., Box 1364, Peace River, AB T0H 2X0
4256	SMITH, Robert W., 5521 Dupont Ave. S., Minneapolis, MN 55419
3852	ST. MARTIN, Stephen R., 58 Arlington St., E. Providence, RI 02914
4326	TANNAHILL, John C., c/o Darlene Shaw, R. R. #1, Waterford, ON N0E 1Y0
1450	TRAQUAIR, Robert S., 53 Summerhill, Ave., Toronto, ON M4T 1A9
3916	WHITEHOUSE, Ivor F., 5018 Aldelea, Apt. 301, Duncan, BC V9L 3V4
L-1523	YOUNG, John H. M. 433 Jarvis St., Apt. 703, Toronto ON M4Y 2G9
2845	ZROBOK, Roman, 11115 – 22A Ave., Edmonton, AB T6J 4V7
L-1465	LUDLOW, Lewis M., 5001 – 102 Lane N. E., Kirkland, WA 98033
3801	McDONALD, Alex A., 65 Duke Street, Thunder Bay, ON P7A 5S8
3531	COLBERG, Richard, 126 Crosswick Lane, Lancaster, PA 17601
4280	WHITLAM, Geoff G., 12 Oakwood Ave. South, Mississauga, ON L5H 3L3
3411	NELSON, Dave, P.O. Box 1889, San Luis Obispo, CA 93406
3676	WOLF, Philip, 636 Woodbine Blvd. S.W., Calgary, AB T2W 4W4
4119	ODEGARD, Douglas A., 54 Lyon Ave., Guelph, ON N1H 5C6
3724	KAWAMOTO, Thomas M., 2931 Park St., Honolulu, HI 96817
3244	VIETH, Gordon S., P.O. Box 641011, Kenner, LA 70064-1011
1693	REZANOWICH, Alex, 62 Westridge Road, London, ON N6K 3R7
3072	JEFFREY, Fred, 602 Corbett St., Hamilton, ON L8H 6V1
4330	STANLEY, Robert G., c/o 327 Marlton Crescent, Winnipeg, MB R3R 1A6
2102	GREGG, Arthur E., 1102-9943-110 St., Edmonton, AB T5K 2N5
4366	LEWIS, Ronald A., House of Stamps, Box 398, Station M, Halifax, NB B3J 2P8
3012	WIRTH, Edmund, 1234 Chancellor Dr., Winnipeg, MB R3T 4H9
4232	MINARSKY, George, 1986 Queen St. East, Suite 200, Toronto, ON M4L 1J2
2395	JAMIESON, John I., P.O. Box 1870, Saskatoon, SK S7K 3S2

MEMBERSHIP SUMMARY

Total Membership as of 1 October 1984	1438
New Members added 1 December 1984	8
Reinstated	2
Deceased	1
Resigned	8
Total Membership as of 1 December 1984	1439
Applications Pending	16
New Applications	17

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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. TOE 0P0.

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