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Official Journal of The British North America Philatelic Society

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BNA TOPICS

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THE EDITOR'S PAGE

by MIKE STREET

FIVE YEARS

It is hard to believe, but this issue marks the end of yours truly's fifth year as Editor of *TOPICS*. Don't ask me where the time has gone, because I don't know.

Has it been worth it? I can honestly say that the satisfaction of seeing each issue go out to the members far outweighs the pain of the labor required to produce it. The friendships made, face-to-face or only by correspondence, are a constant source of pleasure. The value of the knowledge of BNA philately gained in the process cannot be measured. Yes, it has been worth it.

Why would someone voluntarily subject himself or herself to 20 hours, or more, of work a week? That's a tough one to answer. Editing the journal is a job that needs to be done. I have the background necessary to do the work, and I enjoy it. I have received much from philately, so I suppose you could say that this is a way of putting something back into the hobby.

Is it necessary to put that much time into the job? Someone once said, "All you have to do to edit *TOPICS* is decide which items to run, shove them in an envelope and let the printer do the rest." I suppose that this would be true if the only readers of a particular piece were people who were interested in the subject and at the same level of knowledge as the author, but it did not strike me as being the way to go.

Once I had agreed to take on the task, I did a sort of analysis, asking myself what the purpose and objectives of *TOPICS* were. I concluded that the primary purpose of *TOPICS* is to provide a forum for the discussion of ideas and theories, and for the dissemination of information resulting from studies, on any aspect of BNA philately. A secondary purpose is to provide a focus for anyone whose interest is BNA, i.e. *TOPICS* leads to the Society and thus to others with like interests.

Because every editor comes equipped with a particular point of view, I found it necessary to set out my own objectives. The first, simply put, was and is to present the members of the society with articles and infor-

mation which have been soundly prepared with regard to both text and visual presentation. As much as possible, the text must be free from wooly thinking or organization, bad grammar and all the other potential problems in that line. (If a reader too often has trouble getting through the material for such a 'technical' reason, rather than because a subject is complex, then he/she will not enjoy the reading and will eventually drop away.) A very important element was a conscious decision to increase the number of illustrations accompanying articles. In my book, a picture truly is worth a thousand words.

The second objective was and is to please the customer. It is impossible to have every member enjoy every article in every issue. Consequently, my aim is to have every member enjoy *at least* one article or item in every issue, and to find the others worthwhile reading even if not of particular interest. I try to do this by working hard to balance out the material, in the sense of having as wide a variety of articles as possible in each issue. (I must admit that a member telling me that he/she reads every issue cover to cover makes very pleasant listening.)

The third objective was to increase the 'society' content beyond the printing of the Secretary's reports and the minutes of the Annual General Meeting. My trusty camera and luck in recruiting both Frank Waite and Jim Goben have enabled me to meet this objective. Your comments tell me that it was on the right track.

An author does not have to be an expert in either grammar, spelling or presentation. As long as the important information is available in a reasonably organized fashion, the editing process quickly irons out those wrinkles. Everything that goes into *TOPICS* is read at least five times — once on initial receipt, twice during editing, and twice during proofreading. The further down that chain an article gets, the more difficult it is to make changes, but the printer is very good about letting me make

small late fixes.

No one has ever told me what is or isn't suitable for *TOPICS*. Going through back issues and talking to people led to the view that material in the magazine must somehow be connected with philately, the Post Office or the postal system. Patriotic Postcards and Telegraph envelopes are on the margin on one side, getting in on the basis that they were an important part of the communication system. Revenue stamps are at the other end of the spectrum, the connection being that they are stamps, and that some were actually used for postage. When we get into the realm of general history and personalities, then Ron McGuire's *Transportation in Ontario* series is at one end

of the line; an article on important people in the postal system, such as Stayner or Herriot or Findlay, would be at the other.

So far I've been able to stay within these guidelines. Judging from the backlog of material submitted and the comments I occasionally get, you, the members, seem to be enjoying the product.

Five more years? The first five would not have been possible without a great deal of indulgence on the part of my wife and daughter, and more time must be spent with them. Work enters into it too — my recent change there has cut into available time much more than expected. Let's make it a definite 'maybe', and see how things go.

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THE PRESIDENT'S CORNER

by Ed Whiting

Recently, in one of the many stamp magazines I get, I came across an item which pleased me greatly. It was an announcement that two BNAPSers, Jon Johnson and Gary Tomasson, had been selected as the recipients of the Hallcock Award for 1985. They have been honored for their outstanding and monumental work in revising and updating *Canadian Stamps with Perforated Initials*. On behalf of the society, I congratulate them.

While I am thinking about awards, there is one of our own that gets very little fanfare for the job it honors. I am referring to the President's Award, which goes to the person who nominates the most new members in any given year.

What I would like to see is so much competition for this award that we would have to reward runners-up, as well as the main winner. Because this would not be easy, an alternative would be for every member obtain one additional member — the effect would be the



same.

In the Secretary's Report in this issue you will see that we have had to drop a large number of people who did not renew their membership. It happens every year, yes, but they are not being replaced at the same rate as we are losing them. We are looking into the reasons why people do not renew, but we also need help from you in encouraging new recruits.

There has been a slow but constant attrition in our numbers over the last few years. Keep in mind that there is a point where the number of members will not sustain the basic services offered by a society. Conversely, there is a level where revenues exceed basic expenses and additional services or activities are possible. At one point we anticipated having as many as 2000 members and looked forward to the extra benefits that we could offer to members. It is still possible to reach that plateau — please think about it and make an effort to find at least one new member.

LETTERS

SIX CENT SMALL QUEENS

The views put forward in *The Six Cent Small Queen — Constant Transfer Roll Varieties* (Nov/Dec 1985) do not, I believe, take into proper account all the evidence available on the 6 Cents Small Queen. It is incorrect to describe a flaw as a Transfer Roll Variety if it is present on the Master Die. A number of flaws described by the authors in this article are present on extant Die Proofs, including, unfor-

tunately, one that is central to their whole contention.

Starting with Fig. 1 — one will find the 'D' flaw on the die proofs. It is an almost straight scratch, certainly not circular. There is no 'C' flaw present. The latter is a Transfer Relief flaw, the former is not. The 'C' flaw itself consists of irregularly shaped blobs caused by the metal being squeezed in making the relief(s). It is not a continuous line, and is accidental; most certainly not a plate layout mark.

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The authors' main discussion concerns Fig 2. The Die Proof shows the so-called 'Bump' under the 'S' of POSTAGE to be a slightly extended horizontal shading line — the engravers hand pushed a tiny fraction too far. It is a Master Die flaw, not a Transfer Roll flaw, and is present on every 6 Cents SQ printed. On overinked copies it appears as a small blob of colour, on underinked copies, for what it truly is. The 'mutually exclusive relief break' is neither mutually exclusive, nor a relief break. Worn printings show the break *and* the 'blob'. Well printed copies do not show the break, which is from wear on the plate.

The Die Proof, if examined, will show the oval line (Fig. 4) to be very fine from about 6 o'clock to about 4 o'clock. Wear would cause gaps in this area. Interestingly, it looks as if there were some attempt to retouch the plates at this point as most examples show the line to be irregular. The Proof does not.

I cannot comment on Fig. 3 except to say that it is not on the Die Proof. Both Figs. 5 & 6 are, again, Master Die flaws, not Relief flaws.

Multiple material I have shows no evidence of a regular change of relief, and much more work will have to be done before any such conclusion can be drawn.

N.J.A. Hillson
Glasgow

THE IMPERIAL ECONOMIC CONFERENCE ROLLER CANCEL

Ken Ellison's discovery of a cover with the 1932 'Ottawa Imperial Economic Conference' roller cancel (*TOPICS* 43:1,35) is indeed a nice find.

There are no official records or other documentation to substantiate that a special PO was established for the conference delegates. It is, however, very possible that conference mail was given special handling, with the roller applied, in much the same manner as the 'Travelling Letter Box' mail of the 1930's-60's era.

I know of only one other instance in which a roller slogan cancel has been used ('Visit Nipigon Museum' Nipigon, Ont. 1975-), but there are undoubtedly a few others that were put into service.

The roller slogan was not the only postal commemorative emanating from the Imperial Economic Conference. The CPO put on a special demonstration of expedited overseas mail — a direct flight to the Straits of Belle Isle

(presumably St. Anthony, Newf.) to meet outgoing steamers, cutting at least two days off the Transatlantic mail time. A slogan die was prepared reading 'By Air from Ottawa to Belle Isle 1/3 of Shortest Route to Europe' (Proulx #900). Perhaps due to desire to illustrate this possibility to conference delegates, this service appears to have been only employed for incoming mail. (Several covers are known with the slogan applied in Ottawa, as a receiver, on mail from Britain addressed to conference delegates. The usage appears to have been confined to only one or two flights.

The 'Imperial Economic Conference' itself was a bit of a misnomer. First held in 1887, it served as the main forum for consultation between Imperial and colonial leaders. Conferences were held at irregular intervals in London, with the exception of 1894 & 1932 when it was held in Ottawa. The current biennial Commonwealth 'Heads of Government' meetings are the direct successor to the Imperial Economic Conference.

Graham J. Noble
Kingston



(Editor's Note — Member Ernie Ward of Ottawa wrote along the same lines as Graham Noble. He included a copy of the cachet, shown here, which was apparently applied to covers mailed in Ottawa.)

NEWFOUNDLAND WITH CANADIAN SQUARED CIRCLES

A couple of days after reading *Newfoundland with Canadian Squared Circles* I received a BNA circle from the APS. In it I found a Newfoundland 3¢, #63, with about half of a Victoria, BC squared circle showing. 'VICT', 'B' and 'SP/9' and a few light bars are

visible. I suppose it may have been cancelled on arrival, the clerk thinking that it was un-cancelled.

R.S. Bloomfield
Knoxville, TN

CANADA'S REGISTRY SYSTEM

Apologies to the membership are in order because I announced in print that I would devote 1983 to a rewrite and update of my book *Canada's Registry System*. Personal problems at home have prevented my accomplishing this project. I will begin again this fall.

In the meantime, those seriously interested can obtain much of the new information by obtaining photocopies of the following pages in *The American Philatelist*: May 1975 — 429; August 1975 — 732, 733; February 1976 — 117, 118; February 1977 — 94, 95, 96; October 1978 — 968, 969, 970. Photocopies may be obtained from The American Philatelic Research Library, Box 8338, State College, PA, USA 16803 for \$2.50US for the complete set.

Horace W. Harrison
Baltimore

NOTES

CROSS-BORDER MAIL STUDY GROUP FORMING

Susan McDonald has announced that she will chair a group to study the Canada/USA cross-border mail system, from its inception to Canada's entry into the Universal Postal Union. Members interested in joining this group should contact Susan c/o Study Group Coordinator John Burnett, 757 Parkwood St., Sidney, OH 45365

MIFSUD BC COLLECTION ON DISPLAY DURING EXPO '86

Visitors to EXPO '86 in Vancouver should set aside some time for a visit to the Posthouse in Canada Post's Pacific Division Headquarters at 1010 Howe Street.

On display for the duration of the fair is a large portion of BNAPS'er Austin Mifsud's British Columbia postal history collection. Most of the material deals with the BC and Cariboo gold rushes (*including the cover illustrated in this issue — Ed*). Another section is devoted to items postmarked 'Granville', the name of the settlement which became Vancouver 100 years ago this year.

Posthouse, which is open daily, Monday to Friday, is also featuring a video presentation entitled 'Once Upon A Postmark', a look at the role the postal service has played in the growth and development of Vancouver.

CANADA FINDS \$5.5 MILLION FOR NEW PHOTO MUSEUM

When cutbacks forced on Canada's National Film Board by the former Liberal govern-

ment threatened the existence of the collection of the NFB's still photography division, the country's photographic and arts community rallied. Protests supported by media personalities, literary heavyweights and others were directed toward the Department of Communications, which is responsible for most of the nation's museums. The change in government in 1984 placed the matter in the hands of Marcel Masse, the new Minister in charge of the department.

As a result of the protests, the government is providing \$5.5 million to renovate a long-unused tunnel which was originally built in 1912 to allow passage from the Ottawa railway station to the Chateau Laurier Hotel across the street.

A report in the *Ottawa Citizen* stated, "When construction is completed in January, 1988, it will have gallery space, offices and storage areas for the 150,000 photographs and 12 staff members now located at the former National Film Board offices.

"The new museum will have an entrance on Wellington Street made of glass and concrete with escalators to carry visitors to (ground) level. Its roof will continue to be the access road to the Chateau Laurier's parking garage."

The new photography museum will be a five-minute walk from the former Wellington Street site of the National Postal Museum.

STANLEY COHEN COLLECTION TO BE AUCTIONED

The Stanley Cohen collection, well known



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to BNA specialists around the world, is to be auctioned in two stages in the coming year. The first sale will be held by Cavendish Auctions in October 1986. The second sale, to be conducted by Jim A. Hennok of Toronto, is scheduled for early in 1987.

Begun in 1929 with several copies of the 'Bluenose' which caught his attention, the Cohen collection has grown in many different directions over the years. To enhance and complete them, Stanley Cohen made major purchases as particular material became available. Included in what has been termed a 'Collection of Collections' are all or major portions of the following collections: Stanley Godden, Ludlow and Canham Squared Circles, Banfield, Day, Smythies, Jones and McMurrach.

Cohen's Large Queens, perhaps the best known part of the collection, will form the majority of the October sale. Among the highlights will be the only copy of the one cent Orange with major re-entry, the mint multiple piece of the 15 cent clear deep violet. The collection of Toronto '2' cancels is to be offered intact as one lot, while the other numeral postmark collections will be sold in large lots.

BNAPSers DO WELL AT SHOWS

BNAPSers have received medals and higher awards at many recent shows in Canada and the USA. Jon Rose of California won the Grand Award and the American Philatelic Society 19th Century Award for his exhibit *Canada — Issues of the Provinces* at February's ARIPEX in Phoenix, Arizona. In March, Horace Harrison's *Registered Letter Stamps of Canada* took the Reserve Grand Award and the APS Research Award at INTERPEX in New York.

At SPRINGPEX in Springfield, VA, Horace's exhibit received the John W. Kaufmann Grand Award, the APS certificate and the BNAPS award. Also at that show, Leo LaFrance's *Cross Border Covers* received a gold and the Postal History Society medal; C.A. Stillions' *Newfoundland* was awarded a silver.

At the Garfield-Perry March Party in Cleveland, John Burnett received a Vermeil for his *The Small Queens, 1870-1897* and Philip Stager's *Booklets and Booklet Panes, 1900-1934* received a silver. Members Dick Colberg and Kimber Wald received Vermeil and Silver respectively for exhibits of Great Britain

philately, with Colberg also winning the award for best foreign exhibit. Later, at COLOPEX in Columbus, OH, Philip Stager's exhibit won the Reserve Grand and the APS Award of Merit for 1900-1940 material.

At the Edmonton Spring Show in March, Fred Fawn won the Grand Award for his *1898 Map Stamp*, with the Reserve Grand award going to Earle Covert's *Canadian Aerogrammes*. Other award recipients were: vermeil — Bob Bayes, Don Fraser and Bob Lee; silver — Ken Barlow, Earle Covert and Kathy Ward; silver-bronze — Robert Wyse; bronze — Ron McGuire. At the banquet, Rosemary and Sam Nickle were honored with an honorary life membership in the Edmonton club, and BNAPS Chairman Allan Steinhart was the Guest Speaker.

UNITRADE EXCLUSIVE SCOTT DISTRIBUTOR

The Scott Publishing Company of Sidney, Ohio has announced the reappointment of Unitrade Associates of Toronto as the exclusive Canadian distributor for the complete line of SCOTT products. Unitrade was SCOTT's exclusive Canadian distributor between 1979 and 1984.

Scott publishes the annual four-volume *Scott Standard Postal Stamp Catalogue* and the annual *Specialized Catalogue of United States Stamps*. Scott also publishes the *Scott Stamp Monthly*.

Unitrade's own publishing activities include the *Canadian Revenue Stamp Catalogue*, *Standard Catalogue of Canadian Booklet Stamps*, *Canadian Patriotic Postcard Catalogue*, *Canadian Stamps with Perforated Initials*, *Nova Scotia Post*, and the ongoing series of *Canadian Stamp Handbooks*.

The relationship between Scott and Unitrade has led to the introduction of such Canada-oriented philatelic products as the *Scott Master Canada* album and the *Scott Specialized Catalogue of Canadian Stamps and Covers*.

Scott is one of 40 distributors and manufacturers for which Unitrade holds similar distributorships in Canada. Another division of the firm, Unitrade Press, is Canada's largest publisher of specialized collectables literature.

PEGASUS COLLECTION SOLD

The two day sale of the 'Pegasus' collec-

tion of world airmails by Harmers of London realized £290,313.

Newfoundland items included: 1919 Hawker 3c, part o.g., trifle soiled lower right, fine - £5280; 1919 Alcock sheet of 25, u.m. - £1870; 1921 Halifax 35c, inverted overprint, part o.g., S.G. 148c - £1375; another o.g., S.G. 148d - £1815; another from the off-centered overprint sheet, part o.g., S.G. 148i - £1870; 1927 de Pinedo 60c., trace of tiny gum thinning, fresh, rose to £10,450.

A feature of the first day's auction was an interesting selection of Canada semi-officials which covered 40 lots. The gem of this group was the 1927 London (Ontario) to London (England) 25c. o.g., prepared for the unsuccessful flight, which brought £6325, reflecting the increased interest in these issues.

HAFNIA BULLETIN No. 1 READY

The HAFNIA 87 Bulletin No. 1 is now ready for issuing. Besides general information on the International exhibition to be held in Copenhagen next year, the Bulletin contains

the Special Regulations of the exhibition and the General Regulations of the F.I.P. Bulletins and entry forms are available from the Canadian Commissioner, R.K. Malott, 16 Harwick Crescent, Nepean, ON K2H 6R1.

HARMER HONORED BY COLLECTORS CLUB

The Collectors Club New York has just announced through its President Louis Grunin that its Board has awarded Honorary Membership to Bernard Harmer, Chairman of Harmers of London.

At the conclusion of World War II Mr. Harmer took over control of the New York House of Harmers International and remained President until January 1984, when he returned to England. He joined the Collectors Club in 1952, and was a member of the Board for 6 years.

In thanking club President Louis Grunin, Mr. Harmer wrote of the pleasure of joining the other Honorary Members, John Boker, Herbert Bloch, Harrison Haverbeck, Ernest Kehr and Philip Silver.

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BNAPEX '86 — THE HENRY FORD MUSEUM AND GREENFIELD VILLAGE



Greenfield Village

America in 1800 was a land of farms and villages, where men and women toiled from dawn to dusk to provide food, clothing and shelter for their families. Then came change. Steadily the inventions of a new technological age transformed a pastoral America into a dynamic industrial, and largely urban, society.

Today, you can witness the drama of that change at the Henry Ford Museum and Greenfield Village — 254 acres of exciting indoor and outdoor exhibits.

An ideal starting point is Greenfield Village's newest addition, the Firestone Farm. The restored birthplace of tire magnate Harvey Firestone includes a classic 19th century farmhouse and working farm. Pre-industrial America comes alive as you see sheep sheared, cows milked, butter churned, food canned and crops cultivated according to the methods of the day.

From there on, the story of change is told

by trains and planes and motorcars; by tavern and gristmill and one-room schoolhouse; by giant generator and cranked apple peeler; by the homes and workplaces of innovators like Henry Ford, the Wright Brothers and the Wizard of Menlo Park, Thomas Edison.

When he built this very American museum, Henry Ford had a particular objective in mind. He wanted to create one that would contain artifacts not usually found in museums, and use them to show how profoundly, and how rapidly, life in America changed because of the technological innovations of a few people. "When we are through," he said, "We shall have reproduced American life as lived; and . . . A better and truer impression can be gained than could be had in a month of reading."

The result of Ford's effort is a lively, enthralling, edifying, three-dimensional encyclopedic presentation of the American ex-

perience, a museum that is considered one of the finest in the world.

THE INDOOR MUSEUM

Behind the Henry Ford Museum's facade, the center portion of which is a duplicate of Philadelphia's Independence Hall, lies an awesome sight — 12 full acres of collections, many of them the most complete anywhere, all of them ranking among the world's best.

With the help of knowledgeable interpreters — or strictly on your own, if you prefer — you can trace the changes technology wrought through the everyday tools and implements Americans used.

You'll see plows, for example, from the crude early wooden variety, to the stronger cast-iron models, right on up to the modern tractor plow. You'll see washing appliances, from a simple wooden clothes pounder, to an 1850 hand-cranked model, to the electric labor-savers of the 1950's. You'll see all forms of transportation, from canoe and conestoga wagons to cars and aircraft.

Looking at these things, and hundreds of thousands more, you will find that the past has lost its mystery and you can more easily relate the life of yesterday to the world of today.

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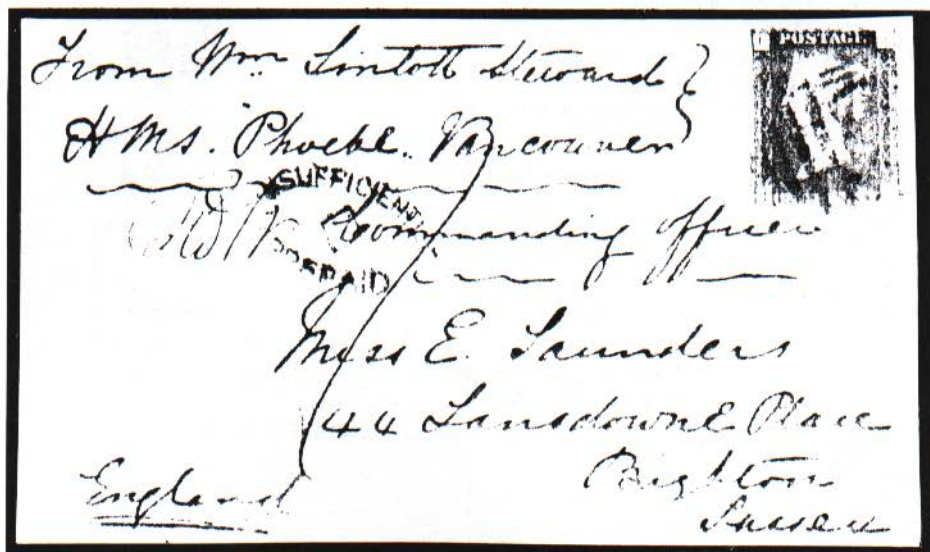
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A SEAMAN'S LETTER FROM VANCOUVER

by Dr. J.R. Frank



The 1870 Seaman's Letter illustrated here was acquired some years ago from an impeccable source. I have seen no reference to it in the philatelic literature. Addressed to Brighton, England, it is endorsed 'Wm. Lintott, Steward/H.M.S. PHOEBE Vancouver', countersigned by 'C.W.W. (apparently), Commanding Officer' and franked with a British Penny Red (Plate 112). The stamp is barely tied by an incomplete killer strike, only the letter 'C' being legible. On arrival in Britain the cover was marked INSUFFICIENTLY PREPAID and rated 1d. The sole marking on the reverse is a backstamp of Brighton/JY27/70.

This interesting British Columbia item was written by a ship's steward on a warship at the time of the First Riel Rebellion. Was *H.M.S. Phoebe*, at Vancouver, involved in some way in the campaign?

Being unable to find any information on

this, I wrote to the National Maritime Museum, London (U.K.). They were most helpful. *H.M.S. Phoebe* was launched at Devonport in 1854 and carried 51 guns (later reduced to 30). She was converted to a screw frigate in 1860 and broken up in 1875.

According to the contemporary *Navy Lists* the ship, with Captain John Bythesea (an appropriate name), was on 'particular service' from June 1869 to September 1870. These dates coincide with those of the Riel Rebellion, which ended in August 1870.

The Museum staff felt that it was quite likely that *H.M.S. Phoebe* supported the expedition but could not find a definite reason for her presence in Vancouver in June 1870.

I would appreciate it if a Canadian postal historian or a Vancouver resident could supply information on what role, if any, *H.M.S. Phoebe* played in the First Riel Rebellion.

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THE MYSTERIES OF THE 'CROWN' WEIGHTS & MEASURES

by Harry W. Lussey

PART 1 — BLUE AND BLACK STAMPS

Some aspects of this issue are tantalizing, to say the least. To be specific: a) Why was the first printing of the 'Crowns', in 1876, split between values with the control numbers at the top and those with the control numbers in the center? b) Why was the 30¢ value the only one to have the control numbers at the top on some and in the center on others? c) Why were the 1¢ and 2¢ values in Blue listed as part of the 1876 printings, when all the other denominations in that printing were in Black? d) Why was the No Denomination Red stamp listed with the 1887 Issue when the only known used copies carry dates some ten years earlier? f) Why was the Red stamp printed in horizontal rows of eleven when all other values are in rows of ten? g) Why did the control numbers on the Red stamp start at 15000 and apparently end at about 20000, when the numbering on all other 'Crowns' began with 00001? Questions a) to d) will be dealt with in Part 1 of this article; the rest will be covered in Part 2.

Trying to put the pieces back together some 110 years later would be difficult even if there was a plentiful supply of material to work with. However, with the exception of the 1887 Issue, these stamps are by no means as common as the catalog values testify. Consequently, conclusions have to be drawn from a study of a relative handful of specimens, and this can be dangerous. It would be much easier, and certainly more conclusive, if hundreds of stamps were available.

A — FIRST PRINTING CONTROL NUMBERS

In the *Canadian Revenue Society Catalog*, edited by Nelson Bond in the 1940-50 period, was an interesting remark, ". . . all evidence indicates that the manufacturers, who applied the control numbers, used more than a single numbering machine". I doubt that this comment refers to the 4½mm and

3½mm size of the numbers; more likely, it refers to two, or more, machines being used to stamp in the 4½mm control numbers. I suspect that two individuals split the monotonous job of stamping numbers on hundreds of sheets. If so, the stack of sheets from the first printing was probably divided approximately in half, with one individual taking the values from 5¢ through 30¢ and the other the values from 50¢ through the \$2.00. In all probability their only instructions were to number the stamps consecutively. One individual elected to stamp the numbers at the top, while the other chose to place them in the blank space in the center.

The reported dates of issues are given as 1875 or 1876, depending upon which reference work you elect to use. The 1953 C.R.S. catalog sets 1875 as the date for the top controls and 1876 for the center controls. I have not actively sought out early dates of usage, but the stamps illustrated in Figure 1 show the earliest among those in my possession or those which have been shown in reference works or catalogs.

I realize that the material available to me may not be truly representative, but what is on hand does show that the center control items carry earlier dates of usage than do those with top controls. The earliest date carried by any of the stamps with top controls is 3 February 1877 (3/2/77, with the initials LDN or LDW) on a 20¢ value. Most of these stamps appear to be dated with a Month-Date-Year format but this particular Inspector (LDN) chose to use a Date-Month-Year format. This is proven by another LDN specimen, a 50¢ value with the control in the center dated 27/12/76, which must be 27 December 1876. The 5¢ and 30¢ both carry 1 September 1877 dates (initials JMM or IMM), although these might be 9 January 1877 items. The 10¢ is dated 12/11/77, which is 12



1. Top and center control numbers

November 1877 as WLB used the Date-Month-Year format.

The stamps with controls in the center show dates of 31 August 1876 for the 50¢ and \$2.00 values. Another 50¢ is dated 27 December 1876. The \$1.00 is dated 29 December 1876 while the \$1.50, an IMM item, is dated 1/11/77 which is probably 11 January 1877. All of this may not *prove* anything, but it does raise the question, "If the top control items were issued before the center values, why do the latter carry the earlier dates of usage. My conclusion is that all values were probably placed in use at the same time but the higher values, which incidentally carry lower catalog values, experienced greater usage. Accordingly early dates on these would be more numerous. I question, however, the 1875 issue date for the top control items as recorded in the C.R.S. catalog.

B — CONTROL NUMBERS ON THE 30 CENT

If all of the sheets of the issues were placed in a pile and it was then divided approximately in half, some of the 30¢ items might have been in each half. However if this happened, and assuming different individuals numbered each half, we would expect to have some duplication in numbers since in each case the numbering would commence with 00001. This did not happen, so it would appear that all of the 30¢ sheets were in the quantity given to the individual who elected to stamp the control numbers at the top. Shown in Figure 2 are four specimens of the 30¢ value, two with top and two with center controls.

The top control items are dated 7 March 1877 and 21 February 1878, with the highest number being 26506. The center control stamps are dated 22 January 1878 and 24 February 1879, with the lowest control number



2. Control numbers on the 30 cent stamp

being 29242. Thus it appears that there was continuity in the numbering, irrespective of the location of the control. We all know how difficult it is to make out the control number when it is placed over the design of the stamp. I suspect that what happened was that the individual who was placing the numbers at the top either realized, or was told, that it would be better to place them in the clear center. Accordingly, somewhere between #26506 and #29242, he switched over to the center position. I am sure some members will be able to help narrow down this spread and determine, within a few hundred numbers, where the switchover took place. It would also be interesting to find out how much higher the numbers go above the #47299 (not illustrated) which was sold in a 1985 auction. Such information would help to determine which of the two control positions is

the scarcer.

C — THE 1 CENT AND 2 CENT BLUE

There must have been some particular reason for the 1¢ & 2¢ values, listed as part of the 1876 issue, to have been printed in Blue while all other values were in Black. The only purpose of these values would have been to take care of odd fees (in other than 5¢ increments). Perhaps the difference in color made it easier for the inspectors to locate them in their stamp supplies. Deviating for a moment — we must keep in mind the Red No Denomination stamp which is only known used in 1876-77.

Figure 3 shows a few examples of the 1¢ & 2¢ values. First we have mint copies of the 1¢ & 2¢ values in Blue, both with a 4½mm control number of 00002 which indicates that the



3. One and two cent values

numbering started with 00001. Next there is a copy of the 1¢ with control number 04054, dated 14 February 1879, and a 2¢ with number 00047 dated 4 April 1878. Finally, there is a copy of the 2¢ Black with a 3½mm control in red (25729), dated 29 January 1883. If such a low control number as 00047 was not used until April 1878, it does not seem reasonable that the stamps were issued in 1876.

I can recognize the possibility that the Blue stamps may have been placed in use either very late in 1877 or early in 1878, to replace the Red No Demonimation stamp. The Weights & Measures stamps were issued as a means of evidencing payment of the fee, and also as a means of controlling the amounts collected. The obvious question is, "How can you control the amounts collected with a stamp that has no denomination? All other copies of the Blue stamps which I have seen carry dates from 1879 through 1882, with one very late usage in 1887. The earliest date I have encountered on the 3½mm Black issue is a 2¢ dated 29 January 1883.

This may appear to be sparse evidence that the Red No Denomination stamp was replaced with the 1¢ & 2¢ Blue items sometime in 1877-78, and that these were, in turn, replaced on the same values with the 3½mm red control stamps when the original supply ran out.

Nevertheless, we know of a number of the Blue stamps dated into 1882, while the earliest date I have encountered on either the 1¢ or 2¢ Black 3½mm stamps is the one shown dated 29 January 1883. The only example I have of the 1¢ is a strip of three, with numbers 29565-7, dated 1 December 1885. I believe that these examples, limited as they may be, lend support to the conclusion that the 3½mm Black stamps were not issued in 1878, but in the period 1882-3, and were only in use for a very few years. Their scarcity and high catalog values seem to reflect this situation.

D — REDUCTION OF THE SIZE OF THE CONTROL NUMBERS

A casual examination of any of the 4½mm control items reveals how difficult it must have been to place the control numbers within the limited area on these narrow stamps. On this basis alone, there was an obvious need for smaller size numbers, even when only five digits were involved. It was necessary to look ahead to the time when six digits would be required; six digits could not possibly be placed on the stamp. The solution was to reduce the size of the numbers, to 3½mm. This would not only make them smaller vertically, but also horizontally.

(To be continued in the next issue)

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NEWFOUNDLAND POSTAL STATIONERY AND OTHER STAMPED PAPER

by Robert H. Pratt, OTB

INSTALLMENT 6 OF A SERIES

#12 — 1912 OR 1913 — 2¢ LOCAL REPLY POSTCARD

The approval letter of 22 January 1912 contained a paragraph devoted to a new subject. It stated that P.M.G. Woods had informed the Secretary that Whitehead Morris had sent him a specimen of a two cent reply post card and that Newfoundland had approved its use. The letter ordered 10,000 of these cards, printed in red. The value of this card was 2¢ and the comments previously made about the use of the 'c' mark applied to this card as well.

On 9 March 1912 the Postmaster General wrote his report for 1910 - 1911 and therein he stated: "There is now in the course of preparation a reply post card for local use which has the advantage of being sealed, and it enables the addressee to reply without having to provide paper, envelope or postage stamp." The sender also paid the fee — for 3¢ extra one could thus secure privacy of communication and an answer.

A normal local card cost 1¢ to the sender and another 1¢ to the respondent. The 2¢ rate also covered sending a post card to any U.P.U. country, and while the card distinctly said "This card may be transmitted only within the Island", if left unsealed it could be and was sent out of the island.

In the author's collection is one of these cards, sent from St. John's to a Mr. Herman Focke in New York City. It was dispatched by a Mr. P.G. Tessier, a renowned attorney of St. John's (who had a part in the stamp forgery trial of 1898) and was also a stamp collector. He desired certain United States stamps and was also providing his 'Pen Pal' with stamps of Newfoundland. The most interesting part of this letter, dated 3 May 1913, was the following: "I only saw this letter card with reply issue yesterday and I am posting it to you hoping it may pass through — as you will see on back that this card may be transmitted only within the island."

Is it possible that the cards which were

printed in June 1912, and must have arrived in the Colony by mid July, were not released until the spring of 1913, almost one year later? As there are many mint copies still available, it does not seem as if this were a very popular experiment. The quantity provided was also extremely small. The De La Rue 'Day Book' indicates that 10,400 2¢ reply letter cards were prepared on 29 June 1912 and packed in 9 cases for shipment. Evidently the entire print-



Full letter card

ing was sent on to Newfoundland; the excess was not removed. It is unfortunate that this ingenious card did not meet with greater popularity.

#13 — 1915 — THE 1¢ POSTCARD

The Colonial Secretary informed Whitehead Morris on 15 August 1913 that the government was displeased with the format of the 1¢ post card. He enclosed a sheet upon which he had pasted the headings used on the



#12 — 1912 OR 1913 —
2¢ LOCAL REPLY POST CARD

Contractor — Whitehead Morris, London
 Printer — De La Rue, London
 Number of
 Printings — One
 Quantity — 10,000 (possibly 10,400)
 Stamp — Same as 1¢ postcard of 1912,
 changed to 2¢ value

Color — Red on very light bluish grey,
 heavy paper
 Size — 140 x 99 mm. and 120 x 79
 mm. (reply)
 Proofs — None known

Whitehead Morris card of 1911 and the stamp that was used on the De La Rue card of 1913. The government felt that the Whitehead Morris scroll work shown was superior to that of the De La Rue card, and that the stamp of De La Rue was superior to that of Whitehead Morris.

Suggestions were requested and on 23 September a proof was submitted illustrating this conception. It was passed to the Postmaster General for his comment on 10 October. Also requested was the present need for further supplies. As a negative reply was received, De La Rue was advised through Whitehead Morris on 15 October that the new design was approved, but that printing would be held in abeyance for future orders. The sample was returned to Postmaster General Woods for his records.

It was not until 5 January 1915 that the Colonial Secretary ordered another lot of 200,000 postcards from the contractor. The design referred to above was required and quick delivery was requested as stocks were

reported near exhaustion as of 4 January. A partial shipment was obligatory. Some question apparently arose regarding the contractual arrangement for providing the postcards, as a letter to Woods on 11 January 1915 seemed to indicate. The question evidently was amicably settled as nothing further appears in the record.

The De La Rue 'Day Book' indicates that 20,000 of the new cards were printed and packed in two cases on 8 February, so they probably were placed in use around 20 February 1915. An additional 181,325 post cards were printed and then packed in 6 cases on 16 March, presumably reaching the Colony around 1 April 1915. Finally the green colour matched that of the colour "printed with stamp Africa".

This was the last data extracted from the 'Day Books' as they were no longer maintained. This is unfortunate as the detailed data recorded in them is of inestimable value to the postal historian. Unhappily too, the records in

NEWFOUNDLAND POST CARD

The Address only to be written on this side.



#13 — 1915 — 1c POST CARD

Contractor — *Whitehead Morris, London*
Printer — *De La Rue, London*
Number of
Printings — *Unknown, but probably 8 or
more*

Quantity — *Unknown, but probably in
excess of 1,600,000*
Stamp — *Same as post card of 1912*
Color — *Green on light buff card*
Size — *121 x 79 mm.*
Proofs — *None known*

Newfoundland cease after one more entry and thus the quantities printed and the dates will not be known. The last record occurred on 29 November 1916 when an additional 200,000 cards were ordered. This was war time and Whitehead Morris was advised that stocks would last for three or four months. It was hoped that the new supply would reach Newfoundland by then.

CONCLUSION

This completes the *official* records on Newfoundland post cards. It has been reported that a new engraving of the 1c stamp was prepared in 1930 and a new card issued then. The same design was used for a 2c, issued in 1937.

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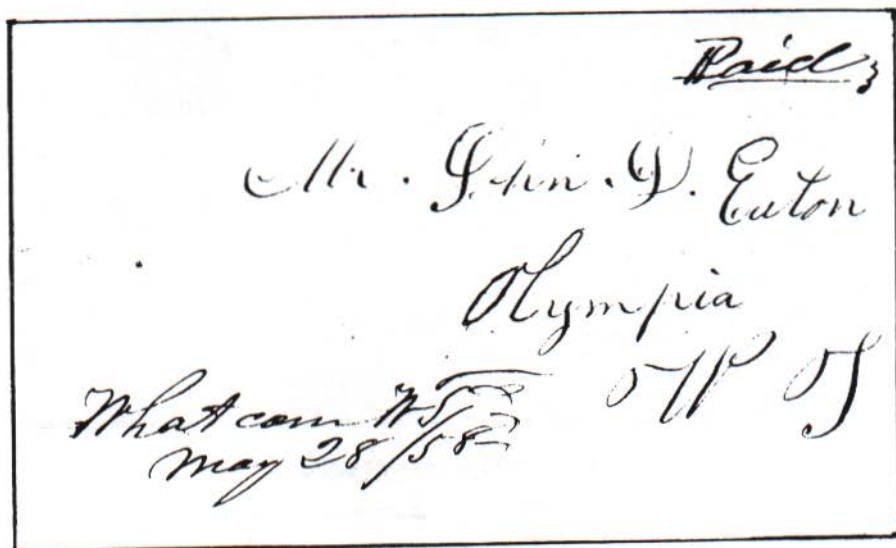
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A VERY EARLY B.C. GOLD RUSH COVER

by Austin Mifsud



Gold was reported to the Home Secretary in London by Governor Douglas in April of 1858. Fort Hope, on the Fraser River, was a focal point for the thousands of people who rushed to the area to find their fortunes.

The markings on the cover above are a manuscript 'Paid', presumably applied at Fort Hope, and 'Whatcom, WT/May 28/58', a manuscript transit postmark indicating the transfer of the letter to the postal system in the United States.

The entire letter is reproduced below. The form, style and contents say much about the conditions of the time. Written some 3-4 weeks after the announcement by Governor Douglas, it is likely the earliest known B.C. Gold Rush letter.

Fraser river fort hope
May 15th 1858

Dear Sir

i rot you a fue lins when i wose at fort langley told you that tha wose a plenty of men returnen from the minds and telen hard Stores i fond Some of them true tha told us that it woose em posebel to get up the river until the last of july but wee found that not So but we fond the river verry hey and bade to

navigate i got to this plase the 8 of this month witch is 25 milds a buve fort hope i fond a bout fore hundred men in the minds that has not ben any gold discoverd ony on the bars of the river the river is a bout 15 feet a buve lowe water mark and that covers over the best part of the bars but the miners are make modest wages get from 3 to 7 dollars per day i made from 4 to 5 dollars per day this last week the gold is verry fine here but the farther you get up the rivere the corser the gold gets you musent beleve all the Storees that you here about these minds fore thea tell Stores on escstrem both wase but fore not been any gold here is a mistake fore i beleve it is plenty fore comen wages before the river rose wose from 10 to 15 dollars per day and Stil more as you go up the river i wodent ad vise any boddy to come here until the last of july fore the river will bee very hy on til a bout that tim it is verry on Serten when i will bee at home but it will not bee any wose Sune fore i entend to give those minds a fare tryel for i beleve tha is a plenty of gold here and i entend to have some of it or

*no the resen why i am one hundred and
45 milds up the river and it is 50 milds
father to the moth of tomson river when
the river fols tha will bee a grate runs for
that plase Anthny is here yet but i think
you will se him in Olympia before long
tha is no wae of Comvay letters up here
yet but you can Send your letters by
Som persen that is comen up here and
tell them to leve them at fort hope and i
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and tell me all the nuse and howe you
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SKETCHes of BNAPSers

By Dr. R.V.C. Carr

SKETCH No. 211

Neville Clifford-Jones

I have always been impressed by the name, Neville Clifford-Jones, but it was not until the Newfoundland BNAPS show that I had the privilege of meeting him and seeing his spectacular Newfoundland collection, which, incidentally, won the Grand Award.

We met again both at the London International show, and the Canadian International at Toronto. Now I've talked him into a SKETCH for you BNAPSers so that you might know him better.

He didn't give me too much information, but he is a graduate of Ampleforth, became a Chartered Accountant, and worked for an international construction equipment company as Chief Executive. During World War II, he served in the British Army in the 9th Lancers.

Although his main interest is Newfoundland, he leaves the research to Bob Pratt. He has done some articles on postal rates, etc., for the *Netherlands Philatelist* because of his interest in the 19th century postal history of The Netherlands. An English National Philatelic judge, Neville also collects postal history of both Tasmania and the Cape of Good Hope.

Lastly, he has been the Honorary Treasurer of the Royal Philatelic Society. We do hope that he will be able to come to more



BNAPS shows and show us more of his Newfoundland collection.

A SIX CENT SMALL QUEEN REJOINED AFTER BISECTION

by Victor L. Willson



1. The cover described in Ed Richardson's article.

Ed Richardson wrote of a cover he had acquired (1) which had been franked with a diagonally bisected six cent small queen, Ottawa printing, tied by a Wolfville, N.S. split ring dated JY 12/93. Bisection was a common practice in Nova Scotia; it was accepted by many postmasters in the province, even though not officially sanctioned after Confederation. An oval killer, somewhat like Jarrett's 935, also ties the bisect to the cover. Richardson detailed the circumstances surrounding the non-philatelic bisect on his cover, which enclosed a letter written by a young lady to her beau. After the two married the cover was retained in the family and passed on to the son, Robert Doull, a BNAPSer, who traded it to Ed.

While the Richardson bisect cover was not illustrated in the reprinted article in *Collect Canada Covers*, where I first read about it, the description was sufficient that when another bisect was illustrated in a recent U.S. auction, I suspected that it was from the same correspondence and might, possibly, be the mate

to Ed's piece. After securing this cover, I called Ed and we brought the two covers together at a quarterly Prairie Beaver Regional Group meeting. The two bisects appeared to be the halves of the same stamp. The newly found cover is tied by the same killer as Ed's. While the CDS on the front of the new discovery is Wolfville, the rest is indistinct except for a day mark of 12. A receiver on the reverse (not illustrated), also Wolfville, gives the month as July and year as 93. The envelope paper is identical in color and type. The two covers were mailed the same day! Those were the days of full service, too. One could write something in the morning and something else in the afternoon and, if addressed to someone in the same or a nearby city or town (as in this case) both might be in the hands of the addressee on the same day.

While the match between the two halves looked pretty close to the eye, it was decided to fit the two together exactly by cutting a photograph of one and matching it to the



2. Victor Willson's cover

other, as shown. A perfect fit! After ninety-two years the two halves are rejoined, and a nice philatelic tale can be augmented. Without Ed's original article I would have passed the lot by as just another philatelic enterprise of a stamp dealer such as Hechler. Thus is illustrated once again the power of knowledge to improve

one's collection and pocketbook.

Reference:

(1) Richardson, E.A. 6 Cent Small Queen Bisect. *Covers*, August, 1958; p. 24. Reprinted in *Collect Candaa Covers*. Edited by Horace W. Harrison. American Philatelic Society, 1978; p. 45.



3. Two halves rejoined



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by Frank Waite

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TRANS-ATLANTIC MAIL: Dr. J. Arnell, Box HM 1263, Hamilton, Bermuda

ON THE FRINGES

It's a strange feeling to write, knowing that what one is writing will not be in print until summer has almost arrived. Strange because this is Easter Sunday and there are still 15 inches of snow outside. Fortunately, study group news is not like spot news, liable to overnight change.

The **Centennial Definitives** newsletter features two articles; *Centennial Bisects* by John Aitken, and *Paper Fluorescence* by Mike Painter. John describes and illustrates the use of Centennial bisects at Gray Creek, B.C. These resulted from commercial need rather than philatelic fancy. Mike has assembled a table whereby he attempts to establish the relationship between fluorescence values for several different systems. A splendid effort, it emphasizes the need for standardization.

The latest newsletter of the **1972-78 Landscapes and Definitives** study group is a blockbuster. Dan Moore also discusses the fluorescence problem. Fred Jones and Bruce Murduck are trying to scientifically resolve the problem. This group is exchanging information

and ideas on fluorescence with the Centennial Group. A series of questions, posed previously, on Postal Stationery, drew answers and comments from John Aitken, Robert Lemire, Bruce Murduck and John Schmidt. There is a wealth of information here, as well as some still unanswered questions. Three annexes are appended. Annex 'A', in tabular form, describes the variation of 'Fisher Design' envelopes in fluorescence, weight and tag size. Annex 'B' illustrates some special order envelopes of the Quebec Ministry of Social Affairs. Annex 'C', by Bruce Murduck, is a table listing envelopes of 1975-80 by denomination, size, issue date, paper type, weight and quantity issued.

The **Duplexers** rise again. The latest newsletter has, in addition to several tidbits and a list of duplex checklists available, an updated and revised list of all B.C. duplexers, co-authored by Chris McGregor and Bill Robinson with data from their own collections and those of Ken Barlow and Bill Topping. This is an impressive and scholarly effort. They list the post

office, type, diameter, proof date, earliest reported date, latest reported date and time marks. Also attached is the first third of a checklist, intended to help establish the relative rarity of each duplex.

I'm not sure Whit Bradley has both oars in the water. He denigrates my N.Y. Yankees (Do I hear boos?) I try to convince myself that if he collects stamps he can't be all bad — but it's difficult. His **Map Stamp** newsletters, though, are fascinating, so I'll pretend they are edited by someone else with the same name. He postulates that there were two states of Plate 5 and substantiates this with data. He has found stamps from Plate 5 with re-entries, and other stamps from the same plate positions without the re-entries — an impressive piece of research. A membership list completes the newsletter.

The Canadian Military Posts, Volume 1, Colonial Period to 1919, written by members W.J. Bailey and E.R. Toop is reviewed by Ken Ellison, Editor of the **Military** group newsletter. The book sounds most interesting. The newsletter has a list of armed forces duplexes. Though not noted, I suspect this is courtesy of Bob Lee. Several P.O.W. forms of Canadian Armed Forces Airletters are shown, with queries concerning same. The feature article is a lovely, well illustrated article, *Canada Militia Postal Hammers Used in Quebec*, by J. Colin Campbell.

The **Postal Stationery** newsletter announces the appearance of a couple of 34¢ surcharged envelopes. George Manley is compiling a revision and extension of the information in his book on Canadian precancelled stationery. He would welcome any new information. Bill Walton contributes some data on the 1951 postal card surcharges. Dick Staecker presents a continuation of *Canadian Pacific — A Revised List of Advice Cards*. The types of advertising on these is illustrated. In addition, there is a listing of 'flimsy' form cards. I know not the author, but the newsletter has a continuation of a listing of ERPs for Grand Trunk Railway and Canadian National Railway cards. Steven Whitcombe, Tom Collop and John Aitken report updates of ERPS for some G.T.R. cards previously listed. Bruce McCallum reports an Admiral card flaw, and Erick Middleton notes that there are two settings of the text on a Northern Navigation Co. Card. The newsletter concludes with an index to Volume 4 by Steve Whitcombe.

Bill Robinson shows a beautiful card picturing Kettle Valley Train #12 and the appropriate RPO marking. The RPO newsletter also has an article by J.C. Hornsby on the Maritime Coal and Railway Co., Ltd. Palmer Moffat has contributed photocopies from the Journals of Newfoundland Assembly — Post & Telegraphs Report — 1900. Among other items this lists the steam subsidiaries of the coastal steamers and railway. There is a continuation of a list helping one to determine the first terminal of a R.P.O. if the second terminal is decipherable. W-98a, ornament #168, on cover, is illustrated. This was heretofore listed as 'Only Proof Known'. Jim Felton provides an index to articles on emergency runs in TOPICS and the RPO Newsletter. He also presents some data on Depot cancellations.

Two newsletters from the **Re-entry** people. Ralph Trimble submits a full page photo of the 1857 half penny with the major re-entry. His question, was it position #72 or the more probable #120? He also illustrates two misplaced entries on the 1¢ numeral. More questions — what plate? What position? Edouard Beaubien has compiled an index for Volumes 1-4 of the Re-entry newsletters — quite an undertaking. Warren Bosch has discovered a misplaced entry on the 1¢ Admiral, and it is illustrated. Hans Reiche adds six re-entries (with positions) to Dr. Bosch's *Marler Type R-1 Re-entries on the 1¢ Green Admiral*. Ralph Trimble discusses re-entries on the 1¢ War Tax, grading re-entries, and also illustrates the major re-entry on the 1¢ Admiral. He also presents an article on how he achieves those beautiful photographs. The discovery of a new re-entry on the 2¢, third issue, Postage Due is reported. Hans Reiche previously reported a re-entry on the 1954 QEII 5¢ blue. Now, in this newsletter, we have an illustration.

The **Revenuers** are preparing for their mini-convention at Willow Grove, PA on June 6. They are assembling evidence indicating that there were two plates for the 3¢ value of the first issue Bill stamps. Keith Spencer questions the existence of Alberta Telephone stamps AT 3-6. The newsletter concludes with the usual adlets.

The many contributions of Joe Purcell, the **Perfin** Study Group's longtime Secretary-Treasurer are noted. Joe, a tireless worker on behalf of the group, was extremely helpful to new members. He did the collection and sorting of a great deal of the data used by Jon

Johnson and Gary Tommason to prepare the new *Perfins Handbook*. He will be missed by his many, many friends.

Mike Hargraft has taken on the job of Secretary-Treasurer. He reports that the Group is in good financial shape, and that the *Perforator*, the Group's newsletter, continues to function as an excellent medium for the exchange of information through the efforts of Editor Jim Catterick. Membership has held steady for the past couple of years, and Mike urges anyone who is interested in the field of 'stamps with holes in them' to contact him at the above address about the Study Group — if only to receive a complimentary copy of the *Perforator*.

The **Small Queen** study group is endeavoring to list the earliest dated Small Queen covers. To facilitate this, a form was sent to the membership as part of the newsletter. It is hoped the results will warrant inclusion in *TOPICS*. A variety diagram of the 1c Small Queen is illustrated, courtesy of the Scotia Stamp Studio and W.G. Burden. George Arfken continues his Small Queen rate analysis with *Postal Rates to the U.S.A. - First Class Mail*, *Postal Rates to the U.S.A. - Registry Fee*, *Postal Rates to the U.K. - First Class Mail* and *Postal Rates to the U.K. - Registry Fee*.

Many of our study group editors swap newsletters. This is excellent. Ideas, and in some cases data, are exchanged. I would suggest that all Editors should be on each other's mailing list, and that BNAPS should pick up the tab — at least for postage.

There are misgivings among the study groups concerning judging at BNAPS exhibitions. From the newsletters I have reviewed, I believe the level of research and philatelic knowledge, as well as rarity, is just as great in the study group areas as in classic stamps. Many RPOs are rarer than Twelve Penny blacks, and certainly harder to recognize and acquire. Is it only tradition that makes it difficult for an exhibit of Centennials or Postal Stationery to attain a gold? The younger collector we are trying to encourage and, with luck, add to our membership list, cannot afford those beautiful Pence covers.

Bob Lee is organizing a Study Group Chairman's meeting at Dearborn to address this and any other common problems.

This is an excellent idea, Bob, and I would

like to add an item to your agenda. Let's discuss the idea of a common terminology for BNAPS. For instance, various study groups use 'ERP', 'ERD' or 'Earliest Date'. For these and other similar terms, let's agree on a standard nomenclature and all use it.

I trust you have all made arrangements to attend BNAPEX '86 at Dearborn. The study groups will have meetings **open to the general membership** — be sure to attend some.

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The DUPLEX CANCELLATION STUDY GROUP



by Robert A. Lee

THE 'INKSTON' DUPLEX



1. An early example of the Kingston Duplex

This article is meant to whet your appetite for the many as yet undiscovered and unexplained duplexes in use in Canada from 1860 to date.

Kingston, Ontario's first duplex hammer was proofed Oc 26, 1881. Manufactured by Pritchard and Andrews, it consisted of a 24mm KINGSTON/CANADA, 3 line dater with time marks AM/PM, and a killer with 14 horizontal bars enclosing a 2 line KINGSTON/ONT. Earliest recorded use is De 3, 1881.

Around My 20, 1887 the hammer evidently became damaged. It was repaired by a braze or weld, resulting in a heavy ink line joining the dater and killer. In the process, the letter 'K' disappeared. Note that the year date was not used — perhaps damage had also occurred to the year slot.

As a result of the damage to the first hammer, a new hammer was ordered, to the same

specifications. It was proofed Ju 2, 1887 and is referred to as Hammer II. There were slight differences in the lettering, particularly in the killer; for ease of identification, note that it had two side dots in the dater. For years specialists were satisfied that this hammer was used up until 1892.



2. Proof of Hammer II

But wait, here is a cover dated De 16, (1887) with no side dots, no weld and no year date (photo 4). Yes, the original hammer had miraculously been repaired and was in use once again. In 1889 timemarks were changed to low numbers (1 to 4) and use of the year date (photo 5) began again. It was in use at least un-

til Ja 23, 1892. Hammer II was never used.

Members able to add information about the 'Inkston' duplex, or who are interested in finding out about the Duplex Cancellation study group, should write to Robert Lee, P.O. Box 937, Vernon, BC V1T 6M8.



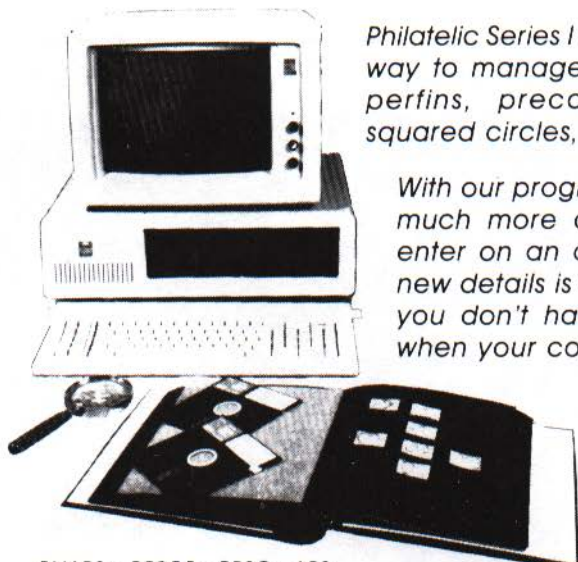
3. (top) The 'Inkston' duplex, (center) the 'K' returns, (bottom) year date again in use

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ANNEX IV — CATALOGUE of CANADIAN RAILWAY CANCELLATIONS — 1986

It is now nearly four years since the publication of the *Catalogue of Railway Cancellations of Canada* in 1982, and new information continues to be reported on an international basis. Now it is time for another annual update, our fourth since the introduction of the catalogue. This steady flow of new data, somewhat diminished but still significant, continues to enlarge the scope of the speciality of Canadian R.P.O.s and other transportation postmarks. Further, continuing requests for copies of the annexes indicates an on-going enthusiasm by the specialists in this field.

NEW REPORTERS

With the new addition of five new reporters, our list of reporters has attained the level of 250, certainly a landmark of sorts; in 1975, (after eliminating duplication) we had only 115 listed reporters.

246. J.M. Smith
247. P. K. Eggett

248. B.T. Stalker
249. D.W. Lingard

250. D. Fraser

NEW LISTINGS

For this annex, we have 60 major and minor listings, with particular strength in rare steamer and ticket stamp strikes. For those updating their catalogues with this new data, be sure to cross-reference the train number section and the alphabetical name sections for clerks, steamers and ticket stamp towns, since this information is not duplicated elsewhere. Dates are in the 'American' style — month/day/year.

Listing#	Cancellation	Type	Tr./Dir.	Period	R.F.	Reporters
N-38U	LABRADOR WEST/NEUF'D	4J		(11/ 2/83)	O.P.K.	16, 136
MA-80A	HALIFAX & CAMP. R.P.O./W.L. RYAN	21B	2	2/12/34	500	248
MA-86A	HALIFAX &/CAMP.	22B	12	1/26/71	500	151
Ma-86B	FROM HALIFAX & CAMP./T.C. LYNCH	22J	2	5/ 2/3?	500	151
Q-18A	GROV & BOS/R.P.O. (with RMS duplex; U.S.R.P.O.)	17H	62	4/29/14	500*	151
Q-151D	MONT. S. FALLS & TOR./J.G. BRADLEY	3E	35	5/28/55	500	136
Q-164B	Change Q-164B to 1-164Bh					16
Q-164Bd	MONT. & TORONTO R.P.O./E. DUFRESNE	7B	19	5/12/43	500	151
Q-166A	Mont. & Tor./R. COULL	5H	19	12/ 1/54	500	136
Q-166B	MONT. & TOR. TR./H.J. SHEEHY	7B	19	2/ 3/55	500	136
Q-173A	Change Q-173A to Q-173Ap					16
Q-173Ad	MON. & TOR. R.P.O./D.L. DENNIS	17J	5	2/23/37	500	136
O-70A	FT. ERIE N. & ST. THOS./ H.W. ALEXANDER	3E	2	5/26/32	500	136
O-143A	LONDON & CLINTON/R.P.O./ J.E. JOHNSTON	21F	343	5/28/55	500	136
O-160A	Change O-160A to O-160Af					16

Listing#	Cancellation	Type	Tr./Dir.	Period	R.F.	Reporters
O-160Ab	LON.-SOUTH/J.E. JOHNSTON	12A	171	7/26/50	500	151
O-160Cc	LON. & SOUTH/P. DUNGEY	5H	171	7/26/50	500	151
O-204B	N.B. & TIMMINS No./	22		1/ 9/49	500	142
O-232	Ott. & Madawaska, R.P.O./J.A. --EAN	17J	90	5/ 5/28	500	142
O-263D	Ott & Tor./R, C Honey	22C	33	2/ 7/??	500	136
O-325D	STRAT. & SAR./D.J. RICHMOND	22H	600	7/31/50	500	179
O-338N	Tor. Ft. Wm. TR./J W G Wilson	22G		1/19/55	500	136
O-338S	T & Ft. Wm./V.O. Cooper	22H	6	7/27/50	500	151
O-354D	TOR. & LON. R.P.O./O.M. McALLISTER	17J	21	3/ 4/55	500	136
O-357C	TOR. LON. & WIND./G.R. STOREY	1K	83	2/14/55	500	136
O-357M	Tor Lon Wind/J.P. Cairns	22H	17	7/27/50	500	151
O-357N	TOR. -LON. -WIND./A.P. SAVAGE	12A	18	7/26/50	500	179
O-357S	Tor. Lon. & Win. R.P.O./T.O. LUTTON	17I	5	7/26/50	500	151
O-357T	TOR. LON. & WIN./E.E. BROWN	3E	834	7/28/50	500	151
O-378A	TOR. & NIA. FALLS/E.C. GILLELAND	7B	105-6	3/27/33	500	136
O-385K	TOR N BAY/A. ARBURTON	22H	41	1/11/54	500	16
O-385R	T & N B Tr/N Train	22H	41	1/24/55	500	136
W-431	FROM ED. & P.G.R.P.O. TR/	22F		1/ 2/48	500	151
W-61Y	KAM. & SASK. R.P.O./C.A. BISHOP	3D	10	1/18/22	500*	142
W-83K	M.H. & N./COSMAN	1F	68	5/13/21	500*	142
W-89M	M. Jaw & Macklin R.P.O./F. PARKER	7B	312	6/ 8/55	500	208
TS-55	CANADIAN PACIFIC NAVIGATION CO., LD. NEW WESTMINSTER, B.C.	3		9/16/99	500*	151
TS-67a	CAN. PAC. RY./ALBERT CANYON, B.C.	1J		4/ 5/39	500	160
TS-89	INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY/ ASSAMETQUAGHAN, QUE.	3D		4/28/00	500*	142
TS-93e	INTERCOLONIAL RY./OLD LAKE ROAD	3A		8/ 5/97	500	159
TS-250e	REID/NEWFOUNDLAND CO./ HEARTS DELIGHT	1E		?/ 2/15	500*	151
TS-335	MOUNT STEWART JCT. P.E.I./ H.W. McKAY, Agent	1F		3/31/34	500	151
S-16	Change S-16 to S-16c					16
S-16b	VANCOUVER & PORT NEVILLE, R.P.O./ STR. CASSIAR	3C		6/25/09	500*	151
S-17A	Vancouver - Powell River./STR. CHILCO	3C		8/2?/??	500	97
S-120A	Str. Princess Louise./C.P.N. Co., Limited	22D		3/28/90	500*	97
S-129	CAN. PAC. RY. CO./B.C. COAST SERVICE/ S.S. PRINCESS JOAN	1A		3/ 5/37	500#	97
S-130i	CAN. PAC. RY. CO./B.C. COAST SERVICE/ S.S. PRINCESS ELIZABETH	1L		5/19/50	500#	151
S-135A	CAN. PAC. RY./STEAMER BEATRICE	22H		1/ ?/?? (1¢ Edw)	500*	97
S-181	Change S-181 to S-181g					16
S-181p	N.G.RY./S.S. "PORTIA"	1E		4/ 6/38	500#	16
S-184	UNION STEAMSHIP CO. B.C. Ltd./ S.S. "VENTURE"/Boscowitz Steamship Co., Ltd.	3D		9/ 1/13	500*	151
S-185	UNION STEAMSHIP CO. OF B.C., LTD/ S.S. "CHEAKAMUS"/VANCOUVER, B.C.	3F		1¢ gr. Ad	500*	97
S-188c	S.S. CAPILANO/UNION S.S. CO./ OF B.C. LTD.	22D		6/ 4/??	500*	136
S-191n	UNION STEAMSHIPS/LIMITED/ S.S. LADY CYNTHIA	23A		11/ 7/49	500#	97

Listing#	Cancellation	Type	Tr./Dir.	Period	R.F.	Reporters
S-193m	UNION STEAMSHIPS/LIMITED/ M.V. COMOX	23C		8/ 6/37	500#	97
S-212	S.S. "CAMOSUN"/	22		10/ 9/08	500*	151
S-226	S.S. CUTCH/	22		9/13/98	500*	97
S-250A	S.S. PRINCE ALBERT/	22		9/ 2/18	500*	151
S-252	S.S. PRINCE GEORGE/	22		3/ 9/18	500*	151
S-264	BRITISH COLUMBIA/COAST SERVICE/ PURSERS OFFICE/S/S PRINCESS ALICE	1J		3/23/31	500#	97
S-274	S.S. PR/MAQUINNA	22B		5/19/36	500#	97
S-275A	Queen City/	22		2c Edw.	500*	151
S-279	"VENTURE"/	22		9/ 1/13	500*	151
DD-55	MAIL TRANSFER AGENT/MONTREAL/ CENTRAL STATION	25P		12/ 9/55	500	160
E-13	ALTA DIST EMERGENCY#/ DIST ALTA D'URGENCE#	35L		10/29/81	400	136
E-103	WINNIPEG DIST./EMERGENCY No.	35A	AM	1/22/84	400	136

CORRECTIONS TO THE CATALOGUE

The following are corrections to the 1982 catalogue; mostly these are minor in character, but they do add a more definitive position or clearer organization of our specialty. We recommend that these changes be noted in the catalogue.

Page No.	Correction or Addition	Reporters
47	Q-131 After listing, add ("with RMS duplex")	142
48	Q-133 After listing, add ("with RMS duplex")	142
56	Q-247 Change 'I.B. DUMAS' to 'I.A.B. DUMAS'	137
81	O-355T Change 'J.F. WITHERSPOON' to 'A.F. WITHERSPOON'	16
85	O-385G Change to O-385Gs	16
85	O-385Ha Change 'McARTHUR', (with '&') to O-385Gm	16
85	O-385HB Change to O-385H	16
87	O-412E Change type from 1E to 23A	16
92	W-14A After listing, add (initials "JC" replace year)	137
172	S-102 After listing, add (for additional Boscowitz/Venture listing, see S-184)	16
175	S-124 Change type from 1L to 1A	151
180	S-186c Delist; this is S-184	97
183	S-217 Change "CASSAIR" to "CASSIAR" - typographical	151
186	On list of steamer names, make same correction to "CASSIAR"	151
187	For "Venture", change S-186c to S-184	97
212	For Train 68, change W-98 to W-98b	226
106	W-87 After 'No.', add (letter).	249

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REPORT ON THE CANADIAN POSTAL CENSORSHIP OF 1914-1919

Continued from September-October 1985 TOPICS. Compiled by E.R. Toop

Other Censorships

Censorship of Mails Between Canada and Ireland

A large quantity of inflammatory, seditious and incriminating matter was intercepted by the British authorities, in July 1916, in mails between Ireland and the United States. The latter considered it advisable to institute a test censorship of Canadian mails to and from Ireland, in order to ascertain whether there would be any necessity for a regular examination of these mails. No action was desired on the part of the Canadian Post Office.

Censorship of Mails Between Canada and Great Britain

Owing to the fact that correspondence between Canada and Great Britain was not being examined, and very little of that between the United States and Canada, British authorities thought that the opportunity of evading censorship of mail between the United States and Great Britain might be taken. Consequently, in September 1916, a military censorship of all mails between Canada and Great Britain, which would be instituted at different times and at different points in the United Kingdom, was proposed.

The results of the test censorship of mails to and from the United States in April 1916, which had revealed nothing of importance, were forwarded to the British authorities together with the statement that the Canadian Government was agreeable to the proposed censorship of mails between Canada and Great Britain.

Russian Censorship

Because of the unsettled conditions in Russia, the chief Postal Censor suggested, early in the year 1918, that all mails between Canada and Russia be censored. Accordingly,

the censorship of Russian mails originating in Canada was begun in March 1918, and of those coming from Russia in April 1918.

In addition to the usual objects of censorship, the following were emphasized: 1) Suppression of Bolshevik, or similar, propaganda; 2) checking on enemy sympathizers or enemy agents and preventing them from using this channel for the communication of money and information to enemy countries.

Quantity of Mail Examined

The approximate quantity of mail examined during one month was:

- 1) TERMINAL MAIL
- a) Letter Mail

OUTGOING		Percentage
Destination	Weight	Examined
Denmark	113 lbs.	100%
Greece	90 lbs.	100%
Holland	104 lbs.	100%
Norway	238 lbs.	100%
Portugal	13 lbs.	100%
Spain	24 lbs.	100%
Sweden	183 lbs.	100%
Switzerland	98 lbs.	100%
Russia	117 lbs.	100%
Roumania	7 lbs.	100%
Gen. & S. America	234 lbs.	100%
China	1042 lbs.	100%
Japan	2536 lbs.	100%
Finland	66 lbs.	100%
Belgium	36 lbs.	100%
Syria	18 lbs.	100%
Malta	6 lbs.	100%
Dutch W. & E. Indies	2 lbs.	100%
Iceland	20 lbs.	100%

The above figures are for Letter Mail only, except mails for Russia, Japan, and China in which cases weights given include letters, papers and samples.

INCOMING

Point of Origin	Weight	Percentage Examined
Denmark	5 lbs.	100%
Holland	3 lbs.	100%
Norway	4 lbs.	100%
Sweden	57 lbs.	100%
Switzerland	13 lbs.	100%
China	1468 lbs.	100%
Japan	3715 lbs.	100%
Finland	56 lbs.	100%

With reference to the examination of incoming mail, it may be said that only a portion was diverted to the Postal Censorship Office viz; the majority of letters addressed to Western Canada, those relating to trade, and suspected correspondence addressed to points in Eastern Canada.

b) Newspapers — Printed Post

A watch was kept on newspapers, publications, etc., passing through the mails with the purpose of detaining any items prohibited by the Chief Press Censor under the Consolidated Orders respecting Censorship. Printed matter was scrutinized and any objectionable items noticed transferred to the Chief Press Censor for appropriate action.

OUTGOING

Destination	Weight	Percentage Examined
Mexico	3640 lbs.	100%
South America	7150 lbs.	100%
Europe	6650 lbs.	100%

INCOMING

Point of Origin	Weight	Percentage Examined
Europe	750 lbs.	
Central & South America	Only a negligible amount of incoming papers or printed matter from Mexico and Central and South American Countries.	

2) PARCELS AND SAMPLES

OUTGOING

Destination	No. of Parcels	Percentage Examined
Holland	260	100%
Switzerland	208	100%
Norway	Service Suspended	
Sweden		
Denmark		
Spain		130

Portugal	78	100%
South America	442	100%

INCOMING

Only a negligible amount received, and always examined. It was not considered necessary to divert to the Postal Censorship all of these parcels as they were subject to the Customs examination in any case, and if the contents were of a doubtful character they would be dealt with by Customs.

3) TRANSIT MAIL

Approximate quantity of mail submitted to Censorship during November 1918.

Between	Weight	Percentage
U.S.A. & China	3800 lbs.	100%
U.S.A. & Japan	22400 lbs.	100%
U.S.A. & Dutch East Indies	60 lbs.	100%
U.S.A. & Russia	160 lbs.	100%
S. America & China	No Record	
S. America & Japan		
S. America & Russia		
S. America & Dutch E. Indies		
China & European countries		
Switzerland	80 lbs.	100%
Japan & European Countries		
Holland	100 lbs.	100%
Spain	100 lbs.	100%
Switzerland	120 lbs.	100%
Russia	80 lbs.	100%
Holland & Dutch East Indies	40 lbs.	100%
Europe & Australia	540 lbs.	100%

4) PRISONERS OF WAR MAIL

—Number of letters received for English and Allied Prisoners of War in enemy countries for the month of October 1918, 9321; Percentage examined, 100%.

—Number of letters received for Enemy Prisoners of War in Canadian Camps for October 1918, 5930; Percentage examined, 100%.

—Number of letters written by Prisoners of War in Canadian Camps for the month of October 1918, 4463; Percentage examined, 100%.

—No mail examined from Canadian Prisoners of War in Enemy Countries.

The following should be noted: These figures are for the month of October 1918. While the volume of mail fluctuated from time to time, the above may be considered a fair average. With regard to parcels, a percentage of parcels addressed to Officer Prisoners of

(Continued next page)

War, and Personal Parcels, were examined to see that the regulations were complied with. Parcels for enemy Prisoners of War interned in Canada were examined by the various Internment Camp Commandants.

5) The mail for, and from, enemy countries, sent through the agency of Thos. Cook & Son, Montreal, and censored at Ottawa, averaged 2193 letters per month.

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.

- 1986**
- JUNE 13-15, VICTORIA, BRITISH COLUMBIA — PIPEX '86**, Northwest Federation of Stamp Clubs show and bourse. RPSC and APS accredited — National level. Garth Homer Center, 813 Darwin Ave. Information: Dr. Don Shorting, P.O. Box 5164, Stn. B, Victoria, BC V8R6N4.
- AUGUST 21-24, WASHINGTON, DC — STAMPSHOW '86**, the 100th annual convention and exhibition of the American Philatelic Society. Washington Convention Center. Information: APS, P.O. Box 800, State College, PA 16801
- AUGUST 28-SEPTEMBER 7, STOCKHOLM, SWEDEN — STOCKHOLMIA '86**, FIP sanctioned International Exhibition. Stockholm Trade Fair Center. Canadian Commissioner: Peter Mann, 36 Sydenham St., Guelph, ON N1H 2W4. American Commissioner: Victor E. Engstrom, 2655 Pebble Beach Dr., Clearwater, FL 33519
- BNAPEX '86**
- DEARBORN, MICHIGAN, AUGUST 29-31**, BNAPS' annual convention. Dearborn Inn. Chairman: Charles Firby, P.O. Box 208, Southfield, MI 48037.
- OCTOBER 1-4, PITLOCHRY, SCOTLAND —** Canadian Philatelic Society of Great Britain annual convention. Pitlochry Hydro Hotel. Information: Mrs. M. McGregor, 73 Hammerfield Ave., Aberdeen, Scotland AB1 6LD
- OCTOBER 6-11, JOHANNESBURG, SOUTH AFRICA — JOHANNESBURG 100**, International Philatelic Exhibition. Witwaterstrand Exhibition Centre. Canadian Commissioner: J.E. Kraemer, 17 Commanche Dr., Nepean, ON K2E 6E8
- OCTOBER 17-19, CALGARY, ALBERTA — CALTAPEX '86**, Calgary Philatelic Society show and bourse. Marlborough Inn. Information: P.O. Box 1641, Calgary AB T2P 2L6
- NOVEMBER 7-9, TORONTO, ONTARIO — STAMP Marketplace**, show and bourse, featuring seminars for first-time International level exhibitors. Sheraton Centre. Information: STAMP Marketplace, 10-1300 Kamato Rd., Mississauga, ON L4W 2N2
- NOVEMBER 21-32, VIRGINIA BEACH, VIRGINIA — VAPEX '86**, Virginia Philatelic Federation show and bourse. The Pavilion, Virginia Beach. BNAPS' Mid-Atlantic Regional Group Fall meeting. Information: BNAPS — Leo LaFrance (address on Regional Group Ramblings page); VAPEX '85, P.O. Box 5367, Virginia Beach, VA. 23455
- 1987**
- JUNE 13-21, TORONTO, ONTARIO — CAPEX '87**, FIP sanctioned International Exhibition. Information: CAPEX '87, P.O. Box 204, Stn. Q, Toronto, ON M4T 2M1.
- OCTOBER 16-25, COPENHAGEN, DENMARK — HAFNIA '87**, FIP sanctioned International Exhibition. Canadian Commissioner: R.K. Malott, 16 Harwick Cres., Nepean, ON K2H 6R1
- BNAPEX '87: CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND**
- 1988-89**
- BNAPEX '88: VIRGINIA BEACH, VIRGINIA**
- BNAPEX '89: HAMILTON, ONTARIO**

Encourage Friends To Join BNAPS

REGIONAL GROUP RAMBLINGS

by Jim Goben

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

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

PRAIRIE BEAVERS: Howard Twichell, 7334 Whispering Pines Dr., Dallas, TX 75248

CALGARY: Philip Wolf, 636 Woodbine Blvd. S.W., Calgary, AB, T2W 4W4

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

MID-ATLANTIC: Leo La France, 406 Glenheath Dr., Hendersonville, NC 28739

GOLDEN HORSESHOE: Eugene Labiuk, P.O. Box 1193, Stn. B, Mississauga, ON L4Y 3W5

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

MANITOBA-NORTHWESTERN ONTARIO: Robert Lemire, P.O. Box 549, Pinawa, MB, R0E 1L0

PACIFIC-NORTHWEST: Brian Plain, 230 Robson Rd. W., Kelowna, BC V1X 3C8

The **Texas Prairie Beavers** met on January 25 in Austin. Big changes in Texas - Ed Richardson is now Chairman Emeritus of the group, Howard Twichell is the new Chairman, Vic Willson is Editor of the *Beaver Chatter* and Martin Shelton is the new Treasurer.

After a coffee klatch, book review session and trading & swap session, the programs began. Ed Richardson talked on *Fifteen BNA Collecting Opportunities at Low Cost*, Erick Middleton presented *Canadian Reply Coupons*, and Gordon Bleuler spoke about *The Yukon-Alaska Connection*. The day ended with a donation auction.

The March 9 meeting of the **Golden Horseshoe** group was another success. Eugene Labiuk was the speaker of the day. His topic was *The Postal History of Lincoln County*. As with all meetings of this group, refreshments were available along with the usual BNAPS sales circuits and silent auction. Five new members have been welcomed to the fold: Walter Gabian, Geoff Hill, M.A. Page, Svend Sturup, and Robert N. Wyse.

The Golden Horseshoe group's final meeting of the season, a dinner meeting on Saturday May 3, after STAMPEX closed for the day, will be covered in the next *TOPICS*.

The spring meeting of The **Pacific Northwest** regional group was held at the Abercorn Inn, Richmond, B.C., on March 15. This was actually the first formal meeting of the Chapter since its formation last year.

A business session was conducted by Chairman Bill Bailey and Secretary-Treasurer Brian Plain. Twenty seven members, out of a

paid membership of seventy, were in attendance from all parts of the north-western U.S. and Canada. It was decided to have a business meeting, a technical session, and possibly a lunch for members and guests at PIPEX 1986 in Victoria in June. Fall meeting is also planned for Kelowna, B.C., September 19 to 21. Participation in BNAPEX '86 at Dearborn, Mich. was discussed, and a Committee was established to consider the feasibility of bidding for BNAPEX '91.

Short technical sessions and newsletters were presented by Ken Ellison for the Military Mail Study Group, Bob Lee for the Duplex Cancel Group, and Bill Robinson for the R.P.O. Group. The general session then adjourned to various corners of the room for specialists of different areas to discuss their pet collections and projects. Alex Price and Jack Wallace showed photos and explained their visit to Craigellachie for the 100th Anniversary of the C.P.R.'s Last Spike ceremony.

Following a hospitality session, 41 members and guests partook of an excellent buffet arranged by Bill Topping. Following this, since no one wished to break up the party, philatelic and other types of discussions continued in the dining room and other areas of the hotel for some hours. The next day, members visited each other, the Vancouver Stamp Bourse, and the Antiquarian Book Fair before returning home.

Everyone attending expressed satisfaction with the first effort, and thanked Lew Ludlow for sparking the Chapter.

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THE BRAMPTON 'PROVISIONAL' PRECANCELS

Compiled by R.E. Bradbury

Editor's Note: The following material, which appeared in *MAPLE LEAVES* from October 1953 to October 1955, is reprinted with permission. The first item is the original article. Other items are as noted.

PRECANCELS — AN EMERGENCY ISSUE

by G.E.L. Manley

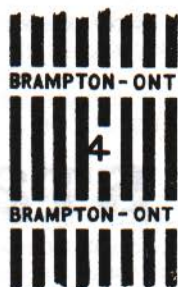
Mr. George Searles recently sent me a most interesting cover. It was the wrapper that contained the June issue of "B.N.A. Topics" and bore a current 3¢ stamp cancelled with a rubber roller postmark of Brampton, Ontario. The interesting point was that the postmark did not carry onto the wrapper, i.e. the stamp was not tied to the cover. It therefore seemed likely that the stamp had been cancelled before being attached to the wrapper, and was an emergency or provisional precancel.



A photograph of one of the stamps and a pen and ink drawing of the roller cancellation actual size are reproduced.

Wishing to discover more about the cancellation, I wrote to the Editor of "B.N.A. Topics", Mr. Gordon P. Lewis, and received back a most informative letter dated 16th July, 1954. I therefore feel that I cannot do better than quote an extract from it: —

"Regarding your query about the stamps used to mail BNA Topics, these are not precancels in the true sense of the word, although they were certainly cancelled prior to being placed on the envelopes. The full sheets were cancelled with a rubber roller postmark when I



purchased them to save the post office the time and trouble of cancelling each piece separately later. This was done because the 3 cent stamps are not available as precancels.

We have just started printing BNA Topics in Canada after having it done for several years in the U.S.A. Hereafter, the magazine will only take a 2 cent stamp, and regular precancels are available for this fee. The 3 cent rate was necessary for the first two issues mailed in Canada because our application to the P.O. for second class mailing privileges had not been accepted. However, this permit has now come through and the 2 cent rate will apply."

It will be seen from this explanation that the stamps were in fact precancelled by the local post office to meet an emergency. It seems probable that about 1,700 stamps were cancelled thus.

Brampton is only authorised to use a Bar precancel, and this is now being used on the 2¢ stamp to frank the current sendings of the magazine.

FIRST LETTER

Following Mr. Manley's article in the October "Maple Leaves" regarding the Brampton

emergency pre-cancel, it may be of interest to other pre-cancel enthusiasts to know that it has occurred again — in January 1955.

My copy of Dr. Whitehead's "Squared Circles" was mailed from the BNA Topics office and the cover bore the 1953 3¢ Q.E. as already described. Fortunately the cover bears also a rubber stamp: —

Received damaged at Reçu avarié à	MONTREAL P.Q.
--------------------------------------	---------------

Above this rectangle is written in ink "4.1.55" and initials which, for the future, confirms its use as within the first few days of this year.

ROLAND GREENHILL

SECOND LETTER

Very many thanks for your letter of the 22nd March and for returning the photograph of the pre-cancel used by the Canadian Philatelist. I have today received a letter from Mr. Phil Miller, the Editor of the C.P. in which he gives me the following details of its use: —

"The Canadian Philatelist is printed by the Charters Publishing Co. whose plant is located in Brampton, Ontario, some 25 miles from Toronto.

The usual procedure in mailing our magazine is for the printers to go to the Post Office and purchase the required number of 1 cent stamps and affix them to the envelopes and afterwards deliver them to the P.O.

As this issue was mailed about 10 days before Christmas, and as most Post Offices at that time of the year are extremely busy, the clerk at the Brampton P.O. merely ran a roller cancellation down the sheet of stamps so that when they were later delivered they would already be cancelled and ready for sorting. The Post Office at Brampton do not have pre-cancelled stamps.

The total number of stamps thus cancelled amounted to 1175."

I hope the above will be of some use for Maple Leaves, the article on the Precancelled Postal Stationery is not getting on very fast, I cannot get members to reply to my letters! I am now awaiting replies to some 20 letters, some of which were sent out in January.

R.B. HETHERINGTON

THIRD LETTER

Further to my note on the 3¢ Q.E. Brampton roller pre-cancel, I feel it may be of interest to place on record for some of your readers the following additional information: —

- Nov. and Dec. 1954. The 1¢ brown of this issue was used in the same way by the Brampton post office when mailing the 'Canadian Philatelist' for these months.
- Jan. 1955. It is reported by Mr. R.S.B. Greenhill that the 3¢ was again used, this time when BNA Topics mailed Dr. Whitehead's book on Squared Circle postmarks.

GEORGE MANLEY

FOURTH LETTER

Further to the above, I have now received a letter from the Director of Financial Services, Post Office Department, Canada, from which I quote as follows: —

"The regulations of the Post Office Department are very explicit to the effect that no Postmaster may cause postage stamps to be precancelled and that the only authorised precancelled stamps are those issued by this Branch. At the present time the only authorised markings are the horizontal bars printed on the stamps. For the stamp in question it appears that the Postmaster did not have in stock 1 cent precancelled stamps and, therefore, he precancelled quantities, probably in full sheets, with a cancelling roller, prior to their being separated and affixed to mail."

From the above remark it appears that the "Brampton" issues were quite unauthorised, although of considerable interest to collectors of Canadian Precancels.

R.B. HETHERINGTON

FIFTH LETTER

Of course it is not surprising that our British collectors have not the opportunity to know many of our Canadian Cancels. But, before a mistake gets spread, now is the time to explain that the so-called Brampton "emergency precancel" is a fairly common condition, and has been used from other towns, to my knowledge, as early as 1925, to date.

There was NO "emergency" about the Brampton cancel. They did not HAVE to be sent by precancelled stamps, and there were lots of stamps in the Post Office. But a wise postmaster saved his helpers a lot of work by cancelling a lot of complete sheets when selling them, then they were stuck on in the used condition.

In any case, unless one got a judge or inspector, or someone, to swear that you received the cover with the stamp on in the used condition, there is no value to them, nor proof. There is nothing to stop anyone buying a thousand Canadian used stamps, then picking out all used by the roller cancel (created for parcel post, as one cannot hammer a parcel, something might break), then sticking them on an envelope and write on any address. In this way, one could get one from any town in Canada, because the stamp is NOT tied to the envelope. This roller condition is fairly common; in small villages where the local community hall may be having a social, the storekeeper-postmaster sells the stamps cancelled and saves himself a lot of work. This is a common practice at my village of Horseshoe Bay. So, just forget them as "precancels." Sorry to disappoint you.

C. GARRETT

SIXTH LETTER

Regarding the "WISE" Postmaster of Brampton, and the issue of the above, I have read Mr. C. Garrett's letter in "Maple Leaves" for October 1955. I am afraid I cannot agree with what he says, he refers to the issue as an "emergency precancel" a better term would be "provisional precancel", these stamps are a modern replica of the early unofficial precancels such as were issued by Ottawa, St. John, Montreal and Toronto in the later 80's of the 19th century.

I have had several letters (which have been quoted in various issues of "Maple Leaves") from the Director of Financial Services, Post Office Department, Ottawa, regarding the issues of the above, there is NO doubt that these issues are PRECANCELS for all Mr. Garrett says. Any stamp which is postmarked or cancelled BEFORE issue is a PRECANCEL, and to say that anyone could manufacture these precancels by using used stamps on envelopes is quite wrong, the stamps would have to be regummed and it would not be difficult to expose this type of fraud.

Mr. Garrett also says that this type of unofficial precancel is a common practise, this appears to me to be rather extraordinary in view of the number of collectors of precancels, why were they not reported? The Brampton ones were, within a day or so of their use.

I am afraid I cannot agree with Mr. Garrett that we just forget them. I consider them a most interesting use, even if an improper one, of modern Canadian stamps, they are NO DOUBT precancels, as he admits himself in para two of his letter.


As to the Postmaster being "WISE" with this statement, I again cannot agree and, in view of a letter I have received from the Director of Financial Services, dated 20th July, 1955, I think he (the Postmaster) would be very UNWISE indeed if he issued any such precancels again. He has already received an official "rocket" for so doing in the past and a reminder has been issued to all postmasters that this type of precancel is against the Post Office Department regulations.

In view of the great interest collectors of Canadian Precancels have taken in the Brampton issues, I hope that you will be able to publish this letter in your next issue of "Maple Leaves".

R.B. HETHERINGTON

A FINAL NOTE

In "Beaver's" Canadian Column, *Stamp Collecting*, December 9th, some further information appears about the Brampton Emergency Pre-cancels. We are told that there were 2,000 of the Q.E. 3¢, and 1,175 of the Q.E. 1¢, and again the price is quoted of \$50.00 for a cover. The 3¢ were used on the issue of Dr. Alfred Whitehead's book "The Squared Circle Postmarks," and the 1¢ were used on the copies of *The Canadian Philatelist* for the month of December, 1954.

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LITERATURE REVIEWS

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NOTICE TO MEMBERS: Most books reviewed in *BNA TOPICS* are available, at a discount, from the BNAPS Book Department, P.O. Box 1082, Oakville, ON L6J 5E9.

CORRECTION

THE SEMI-OFFICIAL AIR STAMPS OF CANADA 1924-1934: C.A. Longworth-Dames; privately published by the author. 1982. Soft cover, 108 pp.

In the review of this work in the March-April *TOPICS*, the name of the distributor was given in error. Unitrade Associates are the official Canadian distributors of the book, which retails at \$10.95CDN.

THE CANADIAN MILITARY POSTS, VOLUME I — COLONIAL PERIOD TO 1919, W.J. Bailey & E.R. Toop; published by E.B. Proud, England. 1986. Hard cover, 270 pp. \$52. Available from George S. Wegg Ltd., Toronto or F.E. Eaton & Sons, Vancouver.

The first chapter of this long awaited book discusses military mails in the 1800s — the War of 1812, the Militia period, the Northwest and Riel rebellions, the Nile Expedition and the Yukon Field Force. This is followed by a chapter on the Boer War which includes, strangely, a list of all Canadians who served in that conflict whether connected with postal service or not.

A very interesting chapter on the founding of the Canadian Postal Corps is followed by thorough discussion of the myriad types of mail generated in WWI. The history section closes with a chapter on the 1919 Siberian Expeditionary Force.

The balance of the book is devoted to illustrating the postal markings used on military and related mail, starting with Department of Militia markings of the 1880s, through the Boer War and Militia Camp postmarks of the early 1900s, to those of the First World War. The authors deserve a special commendation for the excellent quality of the reproductions of the different postmarks, which were carefully copied from the various proof books. Each illustration is accompanied by proof date and

dates of use where known.

The appendices are very interesting. The first is a comprehensive list of military abbreviations, including unit designations. The second lists wars, campaigns and peace-keeping activities in which Canadian forces took part. Appendix 3 is a calendar of important military events, going back to 13 September 1759 when Wolfe and Montcalm shared a common fate at Quebec. One of the least well known aspects of WWI military postal history, the system of censorship markings applied in the field, is the subject of the last appendix.

A comprehensive history of the handling of Canadian military mail has long been required. This work, which covers the period from British Colonial times through to the end of the First World War, should be in the library of everyone interested in either general military history or in military postal history alone.

A word about the production of this book is required. In the opinion of this reviewer the presentation of the material, which is sometimes poor, and occasionally thoughtless, constitutes a serious disservice by the publisher.

A valuation indicator added by the publisher is, in many cases, of little or no value because no effort has been made to explicitly tie the illustrations to the valuations. In addition, some of the valuations are questionable. The rare Camp Leaside split-ring cancel, for example, is given a rating which indicates that its value is in the order of \$60CDN — less than a quarter of the actual price paid recently by a collector.

Many of the collateral illustrations are 5 or more pages out of sequence with the accompanying text. One of the appendices, with no explanation, is at the front of the book while the rest are in the usual location. Scattered here and there in the main body of the work,

rather than gathered together either at the beginning or the end, are advertisements for the publisher and other philatelic businesses. While most illustrations are well done, a number which are quite poor should have been replaced before printing.

In fairness to the authors, and to the customer who is being asked to pay a hefty price, these things should have been done properly.

HMS

ALBERTA POST OFFICES 1876-1986, Neil Hughes; privately published. Soft cover, 150 + pp, \$15. Available from the author at 209-12720 111th Ave., Edmonton, AB T5M 3X3. (Please add \$2.56 for postage).

Anyone interested in the general history, not to mention the postal history, of Alberta should have a look at this book. Every Alberta Post Office is listed, with opening date and closing date if applicable, map grid location reference, and postmaster's names with dates of tenure where known. Often the origin of the name of the Post Office is given. There are photographs of some of the various buildings, and illustrations of different postmarks are salted throughout the book. The author, who has spent many years gathering this information, decided to have the result photocopied and spiral bound for the enjoyment of others who share his interest.

RESTORATION AND INTERPRETATION OF THE WELLESLEY POST OFFICE, WATERLOO COUNTY, 1914; Elizabeth Macnaughton; Historic Sites Department, Doon Heritage Crossroads. 1986. Soft cover, 66 pp, \$10.00 postpaid. Available from the Library/Resource Centre, Doon Heritage Crossroads, RR 2, Kitchener, ON N2G 3W5.

In 1969 the building which had housed the Post Office in the village of Wellesley was loaded onto a flatbed and moved to the Doon Pioneer Village near Kitchener. It was immediately reconstructed and used as one of the site's historic buildings. Recently, however, the effects of age and structural weakness resulted in a decision to completely restore it.

Part of the restoration involved extensive research into the operation of the postal system in Canada in the early part of this century, the period on which the Doon Pioneer

Village concentrates its studies. Special emphasis was placed on documenting the service as a Post Office of this particular building, and some of the findings are presented here.

A brief history of early mail service in Canada is followed by a review of the functions of a 1914 Post Office. The history and setting of the actual building is then discussed, followed by a section on George Bellinger, the Postmaster in the early 1900s. The photographs, while interesting, suffer from the fact that they are photocopied. An unusual appendix, sections of the *Transactions of the Postal Stores Branch* taken from Sessional Papers of the House of Commons, ends the work.

A RATHER CURIOUS ADMIRAL FIND

by Hans Reiche

What must be regarded as a rather curious find occurs on a 50 cent Admiral from the wet printing. The top right side is badly distorted, with the outside frame and the shading lines bending inside and curving back to the outside on top. A number of peculiar marks can be found on this stamp. They may have come from a misplaced entry, but the top suggests that a paper distortion took place during printing, causing the misplacement of the right top side of the picture. This is the first time the writer has seen anything like this on the Admiral stamps. The stamp appears to come from Plate Number 1.



SOLDIERS LETTERS IN THE SMALL QUEEN ERA

by George B. Arfken

It was June 7, Col. Wadmore wrote a letter to the Rev. A. Williams, thanking him for some presents he had sent to the colonel's command, C Company. The colonel addressed the envelope, added his name and rank on the front and sent it off. He did not affix a 3¢ Small Queen to pay the regular domestic postal rate. If he had, his cover would not be appearing as Figure 1 of this article. The full date was 7 June 1885, and the location was Battleford. The Northwest Rebellion (or the Second Riel Rebellion) had just been crushed. The colonel's cover is inscribed 'From the front'.

The problem of handling the colonel's letter, and all the other letters 'from the front' was touched on by Postmaster General A. Campbell (1):

"The disturbed condition of the North-West Territories during a portion

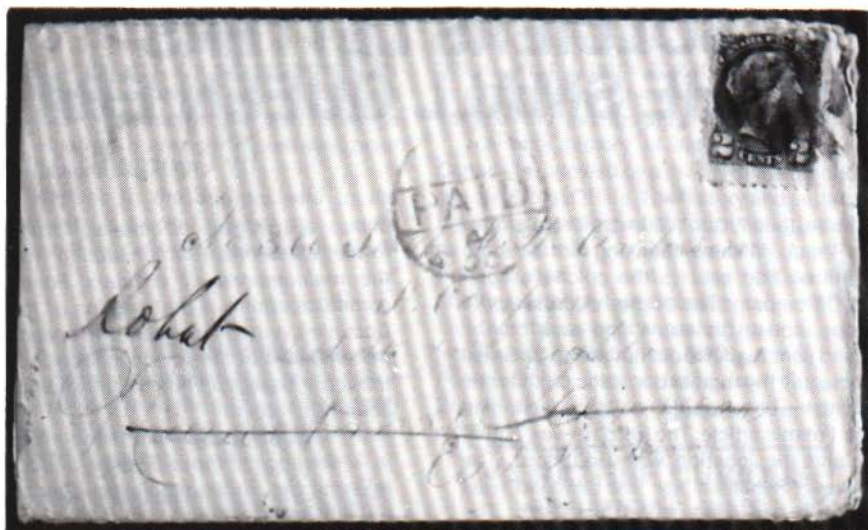
of last year occasioned much solicitude to that Department in connection with the maintenance of ordinary Postal communications in that section of the Dominion, and with the safe and speedy transmission of the correspondence of the force engaged in the restoration of peace and order."

"Special arrangements were made in furtherance of these objects, and for relieving the troops employed from all difficulties in relation to postal charges on their letters."

The 'special arrangements', as described by Morgan (2), were that letters, signed by the commanding officer, were carried to Winnipeg. There, 2¢ Small Queens were added and cancelled — they were entitled to the very special 2¢ Soldiers' Letter rate.



1. A Soldier's Letter from an officer.



2. A Soldier's Letter to a soldier.

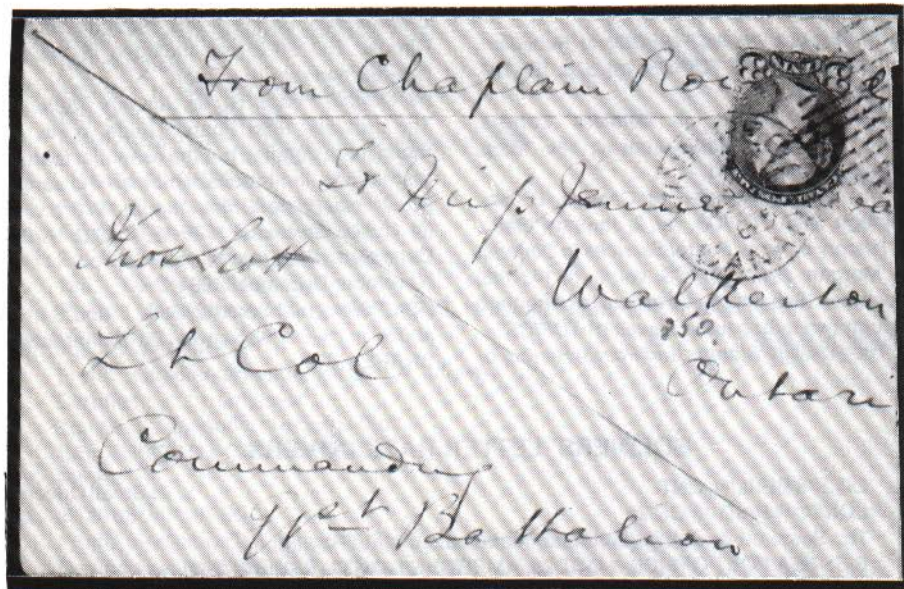
Canadian Soldiers' Letters evolved from a British practice dating back to an Act of Parliament of 1795, which granted a special rate of 1d per 1/2 oz for letters from or to British soldiers and sailors. (3) The special rate was extended to members of the Canadian Volunteer Militia on active service by (Canadian) Department Circular No. 60, dated 1 January 1865. This circular has been reprinted in an article by Barraclough (4), in an article by Morgan (5), and by Boggs (6). Following the British model, the Soldier's Letter was to be prepaid 2c and was not to exceed 1/2 oz in weight. The name, rank and company of the volunteer were to be written on the envelope and, for letters sent by the volunteer, the signature and rank of the commanding officer. There were two significant restrictions: (a) the Soldiers' Letter rate was restricted to privates and non-commissioned officers; Officers were specifically excluded, (b) it applied only to letters "within the Province of Canada".

In 1885 the postal regulations (7) were changed. The restriction on weight was removed — the rate became two cents per half ounce — and the identification-certification requirement on the envelope was dropped. The essential features of Department Circular No. 60 were retained, particularly the restriction of the rate to privates and non-commissioned officers (sailors were included in this group).

Returning to the colonel's letter (Figure 1),

it is clear that under a strict reading of the regulations, as an officer, he was not entitled to the Soldiers' Letter rate. Apparently, in view of the military situation, the Post Office waived this technicality and passed the colonel's letter at the 2c rate. We thus have the unusual situation of a Soldier's Letter from an officer. Unusual but not unique — in the following tabulation there is one letter from a Lt. Symons, and two from Captain Henry Hechler.

It is sometimes forgotten that the Soldiers' Letter rate applied to letters going to soldiers (and sailors), as well as to letters sent by them. The circumstances of a soldier's life, whether in the barracks or in the field, were not conducive to saving correspondence and few 2c letters to soldiers have survived. Figure 2 shows one of the rare exceptions. It was mailed 2 October 1878 to Sergeant Anderson of the 72nd Highlanders in Amritsar, India. The August 1878 version of the regulations (8) covered British personnel and volunteer militia together. The rate was 2c with a weight limit of 1/2 oz, and the restriction, "but if any such letters have to pass through a foreign country, they are subject, in addition, to the foreign postage, whatever that may be". In that context 'foreign' meant outside the British Empire. This letter stayed within the Empire. The letter to Sergeant Anderson went to Amritsar, and was then redirected to Rawalpindi. At a time when the normal postal rate to India was 10c



3. A Chaplain's letter that is not a Soldier's letter.

per 1/2 oz. (9), the 2¢ rate was quite a bargain.

Figure 3 shows a bargain of quite another sort. This is a letter from a Chaplain, presumably an officer. It carries the Chaplain's name (obscured by the stamp) and the commanding officer's rank and signature as required — but it also carries a three cent stamp. Possibly the Chaplain believed or was told that as an officer he was not eligible for the 2¢ rate. This cover was auctioned in New York in late 1980. The auction catalog described it as a 'Soldier's Letter'. It realized \$850 + 10% US. A year later the same cover reappeared in another New York auction, again described as a 'Soldier's Letter'. This time it realized \$950 + 10% US.

The 1865 Department Circular No. 60 and the postal guides of the Small Queen era used 'Soldiers' Letter' in a very specific and well defined sense — letters at the special 2¢ rate accorded soldiers, sailors and non-commissioned officers. In that official sense, the Chaplain's letter is most emphatically not a Soldier's Letter — \$950 + 10% seems like an extremely high price to pay for a cover bearing a very ordinary 3¢ stamp paying the very common 3¢ domestic rate.

Pritchard (3) has tabulated the Soldiers' Letters of the stampless, pence and decimal periods. Regarding the period from 1868 on

Pritchard says, "About 1867 the British military garrison was again reduced to a token force. Consequently, soldiers letters practically ceased and only very few stamped with large or small Queens exist." This is quite true. Very few do exist. All the more reason to list them. The table gives a listing of Soldiers' Letters known to this writer. Doubtless some readers can add to this list, and it is hoped they will do so.

The covers are arranged chronologically when possible. If known, date and city where posted, address and reference to journal or auction catalogue photograph are given.

The list is short and contains gaps. Any help in filling in the gaps and adding to the list will be appreciated and will be acknowledged (10).

As a final note, this writer knows of one Large Queen Soldier's Letter. This appeared as lot 129 in Maresch Sale 140 (Charles deVolpi), May 26, 1982. It was dated JY 29 70 MONTREAL, addressed to C.M. Lee, Salisbury, England and franked with a 2¢ Large Queen. Maresch asserted that this is "the only known Soldier's Letter from the First Riel Rebellion". The cover realized \$10,000 + 10% Canadian.

References:

- (1) *Report of the Postmaster General 1885,*

p.vi.

- (2) *Information Please! Northwest Rebellion*, Ian C. Morgan, *BNA TOPICS*, vol. 3, p. 122-123, October 1946.
- (3) *Historical Notes on Soldiers' Letters*, D.M.C. Pritchard, *Maple Leaves*, vol. 18, p. 134-138, October 1981.
- (4) *The 'Soldiers' Letter' of Canada*, R. Baraclough, *BNA TOPICS*, vol. 2, January 1945.
- (5) *History of Army Postal Services in Canada*, I.C. Morgan, *BNA TOPICS*, vol. 3, p. 142-145, December 1946. Morgan's article is continued through two subsequent issues of *TOPICS*.
- (6) *The Postage Stamps and Postal History of*

Canada, W.S. Boggs p. 24B, 1945 edition. Dept. Circular No. 60 is not included in the 1974 Quarterman reprint edition.

- (7) *Official Postal Guide January 1885*, p.vii. The January 1886 Postal Guide, p.v-vi, was much more detailed but the essential features, restrictions, limitations remained the same.
- (8) *Official Postal Guide August 1878*, p.vii-viii.
- (9) *U.P.U. Surtaxes 1878-1891*, G.B. Arfken, *Canadian Philatelist*, vol. 35, p. 441-444, November-December 1984.
- (10) Covers numbered 2, 3, 6, 8 and 9 in the above list were shown by Ed Richardson at BNAPEX '85.

SOLDIERS' LETTER RATE COVERS

1. OC 278 BERLIN, ONT 2¢ Small Queen
LONDON PAID 15 OC 78
To: Sergeant Anderson, Amritsar, India redirected to Rawalpindi
B/S: SEA POST OFFICE A OCT 25, AMRITSAR NOV 1?, REDIRECTED, RAWALPINDI, etc.
Photo: Figure 2 of this article
2. AP 24 85 WINNIPEG 1¢ Small Queen on 1¢ entire, overprinted 'Service' and crest
From: Captain Henry Hechler
Certified: I.I.R. Gobel (?)
To: Mrs. H. Hechler, Halifax, N.S.
B/S: HALIFAX AP 29 85
Photo: Maresch sale 138, lot 551, 4 Feb. 1982; *BNA TOPICS*, vol. 42, p. 30, Nov-Dec 1985
3. AP 30 85 SHARON, ONT. 2¢ Small Queen
To: Captain Jas. Wayling, 12th Battalion York Rangers, Winnipeg
B/S: Qu'Apelle Station, ASSA MY 8 85; Returned to Winnipeg MY 31 85
Photo: *BNA TOPICS*, vol. 42, p. 26, Nov-Dec 1985
4. MY (?) 85 two 1¢ Small Queens
To: -- Tupper, Company No. 4, -- Battalion, N.W. Territory
B/S:
Photo: Maresch sale 140, lot 148, 26 May 1982
5. MY 25 85 WINNIPEG 2¢ Small Queen
From: Captain Henry Hechler
Certified by: T.J. Walsh, Major
To: Mr. Fritz Hechler, Halifax, N.S.
B/S:
Photo: *BNA TOPICS*, vol. 3, p. 122, Oct 1946 and 4, 14, 1947
6. JU 11 85 WINNIPEG 2¢ Small Queen
From: (a soldier)
Certified by: Lt. Col. A.A. Miller
To: Mrs. J.D. Edgar, Toronto, Ont.
B/S: TORONTO, ONT., JU 15 85
Photo: *BNA TOPICS*, vol. 42, p. 30, Nov-Dec 1985

7. JU 14 85 C.P.RY WEST OF WINNIPEG/EAST 1¢ Small Queen on 1¢ entire,
overprinted 'Service' and crest
From: Captain Henry Hechler
Not certified
To: Mrs. H. Hechler, Halifax, N.S.
B/S: HALIFAX JU 21 85
Photo: *BNA TOPICS*, vol. 42, p. 31, Nov-Dec 1985
8. JU 18 85 WINNIPEG 2¢ Small Queen
From: Col. R.L. Wadmore
Certified by: Col. R.L. Wadmore
To: Rev. A. Williams, Toronto, Ont.
B/S: TORONTO JU 22 85
Photo: Maresch sale 138, lot 592, 4 Feb. 1982 and Figure 1. of this article
9. JU 22 85 WINNIPEG 2¢ Small Queen
From: a soldier, probably Vincent Ashdown
Certified by: Lt. Grasset
To: Mr. C. Ashdown, Toronto, Ont.
B/S: TORONTO, ONT., JU 26 85
Photo:
10. JU 26 85 WINNIPEG 2¢ Small Queen
From: Lieutenant J.T. Symons, The York and Simcoe Regiment
Certified by: W.E.O'B (W.E. O'Brien), Lt. Col
To: George M.N. Shaw, Esq. M.D., Hamilton, Ont.
B/S: none, front only
Photo: *BNA TOPICS*, vol. 42, p. 31, Nov-Dec 1985
11. JY 12(?) 85 WINNIPEG 2¢ Small Queen
From: -- Myles (a soldier)
Certified by:
To: Janus (?) Myles, Esq., Grande Allee, Quebec
B/S:
Photo: Maresch sale 140, lot 148, 26 May 1982
12. MR 26 95 ESQUIMALT, B.C. 2¢ Small Queen
From: D. Sampson Dom/tic (a sailor), H.M.S. Pheasant
Certified by:
To:
B/S:
Photo: Maresch sale 138, lot 595, 4 Feb. 1982

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14. UNDELIVERABLE LETTER

5. The reason for the non-delivery of every letter or other article of mailable matter must be stamped or written on the address side thereof before sending it to the Dead Letter Office. Each letter or other article of

mailable matter should at the same time be stamped with the dated stamp of the Post Office from which it is sent to the Dead Letter Office.



This letter was opened by the Dead Letter Office, Halifax to determine the sender's address and returned under separate cover as undeliverable. The backstamps illustrated show the handling of the letter.



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by Don Makinen

Classification 1 — Historical

A2-11	<i>History of British Columbia</i> , by A. Begg, 1894	F-488	<i>When Ottawa Was Bytown 1827-1854</i> , by Mrs. W.R. Barnard, 1957
B2-15	<i>The Gibson's Landing Story</i> , by L.R. Peterson, 1962	F372	<i>Red River - B.N.A.</i> , by M. Campbell, 1949
B2-25	<i>The History of Newfoundland from the English Colonial and Foreign Records</i> , by D.W. Brose, 1896	C2-190	<i>The Cape Scott B.C. Story</i> , by L.R. Peterson, 1974
A3-27	<i>Dominion Atlantic Railway Guide — The Land of Evangeline, Nova Scotia</i> , 1935	B7-20	<i>Postmarks of Sarnia Ontario</i> , by H.F. Bardwell, 1975
C3-20	<i>What's in a Name?</i> , 1968	F1082	<i>Postmarks of the Yukon</i> , by G.E. Fairbairn

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BNA TOPICS: See Page 2

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

REPORT DATE: 15 APRIL 1986

APPLICATIONS FOR MEMBERSHIP

Objections MUST be filed with the Secretary IMMEDIATELY upon publication.

- R4503 ERICSEN, Richard J., Modesto, CA, USA 95350
C Used BNA, Canadian Precancels, War Tax Material
Proposed by: Secretary
- R4504 GRANT DUFF, Brian N., 115 Queen St. East, Toronto, ON, Canada M5C 1S1
D/C Revenues, Newfoundland Slogan Covers, Perfins
Proposed by: Fred R. Eaton 4374; Seconded by: E.H. Wright L3898
- R4505 JACKSON, J. Michael, L.I.S.C., 27 King St., London, England WC2E 8JD
D Transatlantic Mail
Proposed by: Dr. J.C. Arnell 4376; Seconded by: Allan Steinhart 2010
- R4506 RUBENFAER, Steven D., P.O. Box 3006, Farmington Hills, MI, USA 48018
D
Proposed by: Charles G. Firby 2664; Seconded by: J.C. Jarnick 2777
- R4507 McCARTHY, Peter J., 182 Cleevemont, Box 688, Richmond, PQ, Canada J0B 2H0
C Canada, RPOs, Varieties and Town Cancels
Proposed by: W.G. Robinson L2982; Seconded by: John Hornsby 3140
- R4508 FRAJOLA, Richard C., 85 North St., Danbury, CT, USA 06810
D/C War of 1812 Mails
Proposed by: Dr. J.C. Arnell 4376; Seconded by: Susan M. McDonald 1200
- R4509 KOSNIK, Dr. Robert E., 325 Warren Rd., Toronto, ON Canada M5P 2M7
C Hamilton Victorian Postmarks, Perfins, 19th Century Canada Cancels
Proposed by: Jim Hennok 2447; Seconded by: Allan Steinhart 2010
- R4510 PRITCHARD, David E., 843 Sherbrooke St, Winnipeg, MB, Canada R3A 1M6
C Canada, King George V
Proposed by: Beverlie Clark L3667; Seconded by: S.A. Clark 2551
- R4511 RYAN, Neil, 677 St. Catherine St. W., Montreal, PQ, Canada H3B 3Y6
D
Proposed by: Charles G. Firby 2664; Seconded by: J.C. Jarnick 2777
- R4512 GARTLAND, Trevor E., c/o Airwork Ltd., P.O. Box 18929, Salalah, Sultanate Of Oman
C QE II Mint All Items, RPOs, BNA Postal History
Proposed by: W.G. Robinson L2982; Seconded by: Ken Barlow 1880
- R4513 PARKER, Douglas, 3242 W. Cheryl Dr. #112, Phoenix, AZ, USA 85051
C
Proposed by: Secretary
- R4514 FOWLIE, David I., P.O. Box 343 - 71 Worthington Street, Little Current, ON, Canada
POP 1K0
C/D Semi-Offical & Pioneer F.F. Covers, Crash & Zeppelin Covers
Proposed by: R.H. Jamieson, 2118
- R4515 ACHESON, Harry C., 6915 - 91 Ave., Edmonton, AB, Canada T6B 0R5
C Canada Used, Map Stamp
Proposed by: R.A. Lee, 2470; Seconded by: E. Covert, L2698
- R4516 LAWS, Peter T., 1211 Colgrove Ave NE, Calgary, AB, Canada T2E 5C3
C/D Canada, Newfoundland
Proposed by: Philip Wolf, 3676; Seconded by: Tim Presber, 4468

- R4517 SPRINGATE, Gordon L., 165 King Drive, Prince George, BC, Canada V2M 4V7
C Canada, Used Booklet Panes and Varieties
Proposed by: Trelle Morrow, 2890
- R4518 FAIRBAIRN, Donald, 1 Clark Ave., R.D.2, Morrisville, VT, USA 05661
C Canada to 1930, Squared Circle
Proposed by: Gary D. Arnold, 3674

NEW MEMBERS

- | | |
|-----------------------------|------------------------------|
| R4491 PURDON, Charles W. | R4497 KOERBER, Roger A. |
| R4492 LEITH, Ronald Douglas | R4498 PEVOS, Ray |
| R4494 LUNDEEN, D. Glen | R4499 AIKMAN, K. Murray |
| R4495 EGGLESTON, Jerry F. | R4502 McFARLANE, Laurence R. |

APPLICATIONS FOR MEMBERSHIP PENDING

Applications previously published and awaiting the concurrence of the Admissions Committee

- | | |
|----------------------------|----------------------------|
| R4479 DODIER, Robert | R4493 MOISAN, Peter G. |
| R4487 ZUEHLKE, William T. | R4496 MORRISSEY, Stuart J. |
| R4488 MOREAU, Pierre G. | R4500 SHEFF, Bradford D. |
| R4489 HILL, Rowland Edward | R4501 RAINE, Steve J. |
| R4490 BAILLARGEON, Yves | |

REINSTATED

Includes previous 'Mail Returned' — address now supplied

- R3892 MOLNAR, John A., 14 Abbey Rd., Brampton, ON, Canada L2W 2T8
- R4155 GARVEY, Les, c/o J. Garvey & sons Phil. Ltd., 10156-101 St., Ste. 204, Edmonton, AB, Canada T5J 0J7

DECEASED

- R1645 BORTON, Clarence F.
- R2637 MARLON-LAMBERT, David L.

RESIGNATIONS

- | | |
|----------------------------------|-----------------------|
| R1533 SMITH, Ernest F. Schiewick | R4067 SIDOR, Alex |
| R3733 FALLA, Raymond J. | R4428 FRIESEN, Ray E. |
| R3858 ROWE, Kenneth | |

CHANGES/CORRECTIONS

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

- R0700 ROGERS, J.V., 5409 W. Lazy Heart St., Tuscon, AZ, USA 85713
- R2714 DERRY, Michael, 219 Northwestern Ave., Ottawa, ON, Canada K1Y 0M1
- R2720 MACHIN, John A., Box 1178, Fort Smith, NT, Canada X0E 0P0
- R2815 HANES, Arthur David, 33 Lillian Crescent, Barrie, ON, Canada L4N 4P8
- R3723 SHERYER, Richard A., 6751 Barrisdale Dr., Mississauga, ON, Canada L5N 2H5
- R3874 PARKER C. Angus, Argyll Etkin Ltd., 48 Conduit St., London, England W1R 9FB
- R4133 ROBERTSON, Ian S., 60 Hewitt Ave., Toronto, ON, Canada M6R 1Y3
- R4236 BLUMENTHAL, Stuart A., P.O. Box 9224, Station A, Halifax, NS, Canada B3K 5M8
- R4461 SMITH, Joseph M., Box 1143, Rocky Mountain House, AB, Canada T0M 1T0

MAIL RETURNED — UNDELIVERABLE

Last given address shown — please notify Secretary of any change known

- R2407 HOLLINGSWORTH, W.H., 7414-118A St., Edmonton, AB, Canada T6G 1V5


L2971 GALLICHEN, Fred W., 2650 E. 53 Ave., Vancouver, BC, Canada V5S 1V9
 R3022 LO PATRIELLO, Robert B.M., 6491 Riall St., Niagara Falls, ON, Canada L2J 1Z4
 R3157 HOPE, Peter A., 1360 White Oaks Blvd., Apt. 203, Oakville, ON, Canada L6H 2R7

DROPPED FOR NON-PAYMENT OF DUES

R0046 R.A. Menendian	R3327 L.D. Arthurs	R4053 K. Askgaard
R1139 D.B. Crane	R3414 M. Beaupre	R4128 J.L. Smeeton
R1666 H. Hayes	R3538 A.J. Clifford	R4138 R.P. Ingraham
R1737 B. Kaminer	R3561 F.W. Bly	R4142 D.J. Albert
R2065 D.F. Demary	R3644 J.R. Stultz	R4164 R.G. Rich
R2110 W.A. Willson	R3710 V. White	R4178 J.S. Harris
R2333 H. Hellner	R3732 S. Ritzer	R4217 J.C. Straley
R2452 L.M. McDonald	R3764 W.W. Watson	R4251 J.M. Cuthbert
R2532 F.W. Cremers	R3781 G.C. Richardson	R4276 N.H. Altwerger
R2643 P.J. Weidemann	R3824 D.B. Cooke	R4288 P.A. Gamble
R2741 A.G. Burrows	R3854 T. Higgins	R4289 M.E. Labelle
R2915 N.F. Dowsley	R3877 J.F. Worley	R4306 G.C. McEachern
R2934 J.G. McGrath	R3899 F.W. Cleland	R4348 R.V. Lunn
R2955 R.C. Ernst	R3932 J.G. Lafleur	R4362 W.T. Finn
R3007 S.W. MacDiarmid	R3956 M. Strecko	R4396 J.A. Stewart
R3023 H.P. Milpacher	R3967 I. Starr	R4416 W.T. Brown
R3142 D.M. Lane	R3978 K.E. Willson	R4431 R.A. Browne
R3214 W.M. Rascati	R4020 T.J. Inglis	R4432 M.L. Barrett
R3230 K. Schuman	R4048 R.C. Madry, Jr.	R4448 M.D. Cool
R3316 A. Koszstandy	R4049 W.A. Craig	R4459 J.A. Nash
	R4050 E. Roth	

MEMBERSHIP SUMMARY

Total membership as of last report	1442
New members added in this report	8
Reinstated	2
Deceased	2
Resigned	5
Mail Returned	4
Dropped for non-payment of dues	61
Total membership as of this report	1380
Previous application(s) pending	9



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