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THE COHEN COLLECTION

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"I began collecting stamps as a child, when I became captivated with the 50 cent stamp of the 1928/9 "Scroll" issue depicting the sailing schooner "Bluenose" says Cohen. He still believes it to be the most beautifully engraved stamp ever issued within the British Commonwealth.

In addition to being a collector, Mr. Cohen is a recognized philatelic authority. During the sixties he worked with American expert Horace Harrison. Together they classified the 1868 Dominion issue of Large cents. Their classifications are now referred to in handbooks and catalogues as "C & H Numbers" (Cohen and Harrison).

Like all great collections, Mr. Cohen's is a compilation of many famous Canadian collections, as well as his own, portions of which won medals at Capex '78 held in Toronto.

Included in the collection for auction will be the complete Banfield collection of 1859 10 cent Prince Consorts, with many thousands of fine and very rare covers, stamps, including mint and used single copies and rare proofs; medal winner at the London 1960 International. Also included are both of the collections of the late Dr. Day and E.A. Smythies, co-authors of the book "Canadian Fancy Cancellations".

Because of the size of the collection, it is being dispersed at two auction sales in England and Canada. Cavendish Philatelics of Derby will hold the first sale in England on October 18, 1986. In Canada the stamps will be auctioned by Jim A. Hennok Limited, in the Spring of 1987.

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BNAPS For officers and member services see 'The Business Side'. Regional Groups and Study Groups are listed in their respective columns.

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THE EDITOR'S PAGE

by MIKE STREET

IT PAYS TO ADVERTISE — AND TO BUY FROM OUR ADVERTISERS

One of our members called recently to say "Thank you for running that little NOTE about the ___ auction." After saying "You're welcome," I asked why he had felt it important to say this. "I didn't know about the sale," came the reply, "and there were things in it I've been after for twenty years." At this point your Editor was of course beginning to beam with the thought that *TOPICS* had helped someone in a very direct way.

Then the other shoe dropped. "I spent \$5000.00," he said, and continued, "Another collector I told about the sale spent a little less than half of that, and we were both underbidders on quite a few other lots." The impulse to call up the auctioneer and tell him how *TOPICS* had helped his business was very strong.

I explained to the member how the item which had caught his eye might not have been printed in *TOPICS*. Many dealers do not see the need, or feel that they do not have the time, to tell people in advance. Although deadlines are known, or can be obtained easily, very few press releases concerning important sales arrive in time to make an issue which will get to members ahead of the event. Obviously, *TOPICS* cannot plump for every sale which comes along, but the incident reported above shows what can happen whenever a small mention is made in print.

Many dealers, for some reason, feel that it is better to tell people about a significant sale only after the fact. They forget that if a post-sale report arrives just after the deadline for a bi-monthly publication, their 'news' will be 'old news' when the next issue rolls around. Another problem Editors face with post-sale reports is that they are sometimes seen by readers — or by other dealers — as puff pieces, intended as much to advertise the auction house as to tell people about the sale in question.

Would the member have seen a report of that sale somewhere else, in time to find out what was being offered and place his bids? Probably — but the report which sparks action is the one that counts. Which brings me to the other side of the coin — member's responses to advertisements in *TOPICS*. Do you read the display ads? The classified ads? If not, you should.

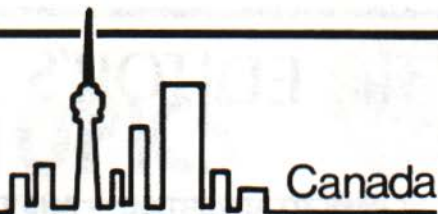
Why? Because without our advertisers, your annual dues would be at least \$6.00CDN higher than they are now. Advertising pays almost a third of the total cost of this magazine. This is not a secret — the figures are in the annual reports — but most people fail to realize the consequences of being without ads.

Dealers advertise in order to generate business. If they don't get a response, it is logical to conclude that the ads should be placed elsewhere. Many of you have seen the little filler pieces we run which say "SUPPORT TOPICS' ADVERTISERS". This is important. If you contact a dealer for the first time as the result of an ad you see here, mention it. The dealer will know that his money is bringing some results. Even if, at a show or wherever, you come across a new dealer who advertises in *TOPICS*, indicate that you have seen the ads. It does no harm, and it may do more good than you realize. For their part, dealers should realize that it can pay to advertise their wares, not just their existence.

Occasionally you hear a collector say something along the lines of "Dealers are making money from us? Why should we" People often forget that without dealers, much of the material now in collections would probably have wound up in garbage dumps. Everyone has heard stories about the find that went into the trash just last week. We must keep in mind the material which doesn't end up there.

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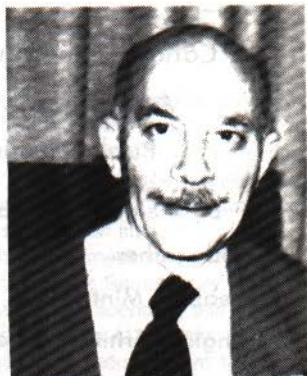
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THE PRESIDENT'S CORNER

by Ed Whiting



The months of July and August are said to be 'Summer vacation' time, the time to leave stamps and the like inside ready for a 'rainy day'. The beauty of philately in all its diversity is that it can be put aside for an hour, a week, a month, a few years if need be. It is still ready to be started up again at the drop of a hinge. I had been thinking of Mike Street and the deadline for this issue when, lo and behold, the July-August copy of *TOPICS* showed up — and not a word of this written. Well, here goes nothing or anything.

I hope everything is ready for us in both Washington and Dearborn (I am hoping to take in STaMpsHow on the way to BNAPEX). I sincerely hope you all will have a world class good time. The Firbys are certainly putting in a lot of effort and if you don't enjoy BNAPEX 86 it won't be their fault. As for Ernestine and myself, we are thinking positively and looking forward to a great trip. Not the least of the treats will be seeing two stamp shows, renewing scores of friendships, seeing my cousin in Windsor, and

the tremendous trip out and back. We all will know by the time this is printed.

For those of you who opted for Expo instead of BNAPEX, I sincerely hope the magnificent scenery of B.C. was up to its usual splendor. I am very sorry that I was not able to see you this year and that you were not able to take in both. Hopefully next year I will see you all in Prince Edward Island.

Getting back to summertime — for those who were home bound this season I hope that the garden was productive, the pool was as cool as you wished and the stamps haven't lost any of their own charm when you get to them again.

As a benefit of being President, I too have been receiving the newsletters. To paraphrase Frank Waite, I too am constantly amazed at the amount, and depth, of research as reflected in the newsletters I receive. It is not possible for me as President to thank the members enough for their contributions, large and small alike, for making this Society what it is and for providing me with such a fascinating hobby.

1987 DUES NOTICES

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LETTERS

CANCELLATION QUESTION



Have any members information on the cancellation shown? The stars at LL and LR are unusual. Those seen are: TARA, Ontario; MARKDALE, Ontario; and CAMP BORDEN, Ontario, all in purple ink with diameter 24mm, dated 1929 to 1931. The illustration is from Boggs' *Postal Stamps and Postal History of Canada*, 1974 republication, page 642, bottom of page at centre. Does a list of user towns exist?

J.C. Campbell
Kelowna, BC

H.M.S. 'PHEOBE'

I was very interested in the article, on page 14 of the May-June issue, regarding the seaman's letter from 'Vancouver'. Since Vancouver did not come into being until 1886, the reference must actually be to 'Vancouver Island'.

In 1971, Professor Barry M. Gough wrote a very interesting book entitled *The Royal Navy and the North West Coast of North America, 1810 to 1914*. This lists all the Royal Navy ships which were stationed there, and the *Phoebe* of

that period isn't mentioned. Checking the introduction to this listing shows, however, that "It excludes ships of the Flying Squadron (*Liverpool, Liffey, Endymion, Phoebe, Scylla and Pearl*) that visited Esquimalt in 1870 except the *Scylla, which remained on station*".

Esquimalt had been made the headquarters of the Royal Navy Pacific Squadron in 1865. In 1869, on the grounds of economy, this was returned to Valparaiso, Chile. At the same time the force in the Pacific was reduced from 15 to ten ships.

Gough continues: "*Esquimalt was not alone in suffering from government frugality in 1869. China, East Indies, Cape, West Coast of Africa and South East Coast of South America stations were also reduced by a total of about 14 ships and 2600 to 2700 men. To compensate for this reduction, as well as for other reasons, the Admiralty created a training, or 'Flying Squadron' as it became generally known, consisting of six screw-type warships. It made a round the world voyage in 1869-70, calling briefly at various naval bases and coaling stations including Esquimalt.*" Esquimalt was visited May 15 to 27, 1870, which certainly fits the arrival date of the cover shown. *Phoebe* thus played no part in the first Red River Rebellion. There was no possible connection between there and the west coast in 1870.

W.G. Robinson
Vancouver, BC

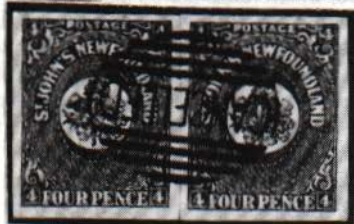
NOTES

'MIRABEL' COLLECTIONS TO BE SOLD BY CAVENDISH PHILATELIC AUCTIONS

Cavendish Philatelic Auctions of Derby, England have announced that the firm was selected to sell the 'Mirabel' collections, among which is a highly specialized collection and plate study of King Edward VII stamps. It is the finest and most comprehensive of its kind as many choice and rare pieces from the two top award-winning collections (Richardson and Lussey) have been incorporated into the Mirabel collection. The Lussey collection served as a reference for the book

The Edward VII Issues of Canada, by the late George C. Marler.

Other Mirabel stamps to be offered in this sale are collections of Queen Victoria Leaves, Numerals and Pence. The Victorian collections are somewhat smaller than the Edwards, but they contain rarities such as an imperforate tete-beche booklet pane and imperf multiples of the 2c 'red' Numeral, die I and die II. The smallest selection, the pence, includes the 12 penny black. The sales take place on Saturday afternoon, October 18, 1986, following the Cohen sale.



HARMERS TO AUCTION PRATT NEWFOUNDLAND PENCE COLLECTION

The renowned Col. Robert H. Pratt Newfoundland Pence collection will be auctioned by Harmer's of London on 21 October 1986. The auction catalog, which will include many illustrations in full colour, is likely to become a semi-handbook on the issue. It can be ordered from Harmers at 41 New Bond Street, London, W1A 4EH England for £5, \$US8 or \$CDN10.

CANADIAN AEROPHILATELIC SOCIETY GEARS UP FOR CAPEX

The Canadian Aerophilatelic Society was formed effective 1 July 1986. The principal aims of the new organization will be to promote Aerophilately in Canada; to provide a forum for the exchange of information and co-operative research among Canadian Aerophilatelists; and to represent Canadian Aerophilatelists at the National and International levels. The change, from being a chapter of the American Airmail Society, will not affect the present affiliations of the organization with that group or with the Royal Philatelic Society of Canada (Chapter No. 187).

Plans are well underway for the Canadian Aerophilatelic Society to act as hosts for the many Aerophilatelists expected to attend CAPEX '87 next year. A full program of activities, meetings, lectures, and special events are planned over the nine days of CAPEX. The full participation and support of the American Air Mail Society and the Aerophilatelic Federation of the Americas (AFA) is anticipated in these activities.

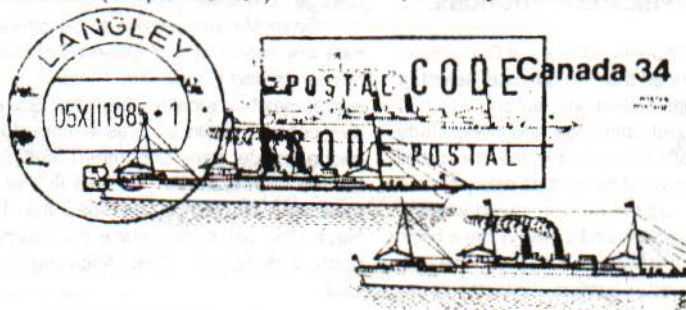
A meeting of the Canadian Aerophilatelic Society will be held in Toronto during STAMP MARKETPLACE, November 7 to 9, 1986. All members and anyone interested in the collection and study of Air Mail stamps, covers, or the history of air mail development are urged to attend.

KLUSSENDORF MACHINES ON THE MOVE

Illustrated, courtesy of Bill Robinson, is the only known example of the Langley, BC Klussendorf cancellation. Considerable interest was generated among collectors when Canada Post first introduced these cancelling machines in 1984. Attracted to them were many who had never collected postal history before.

Articles by various authors have appeared in virtually every Canadian philatelic publication, including *Philatelic Quebec*, *The Line Cancellor* (the bulletin of the machine cancellation study group), and *TOPICS*. Robert Meek (P.O. Box 1041, Brantford, ON N3T 5S7) has even published a checklist of the Klussendorf cancellations which is available for \$2.00 per copy.

The recent introduction of International Peripheral Systems cancelling machines in many post offices across the country has had an unusual side effect. Brian Plain reports that, as of early August 1986, 23 Klussendorf machines have 'moved'. In most cases the appearance of an IPS cancellation has indicated the movement of the Klussendorf machine, but a few cancellations have also turned up from towns and cities which did not have the machines previously. The hunt for information goes on.





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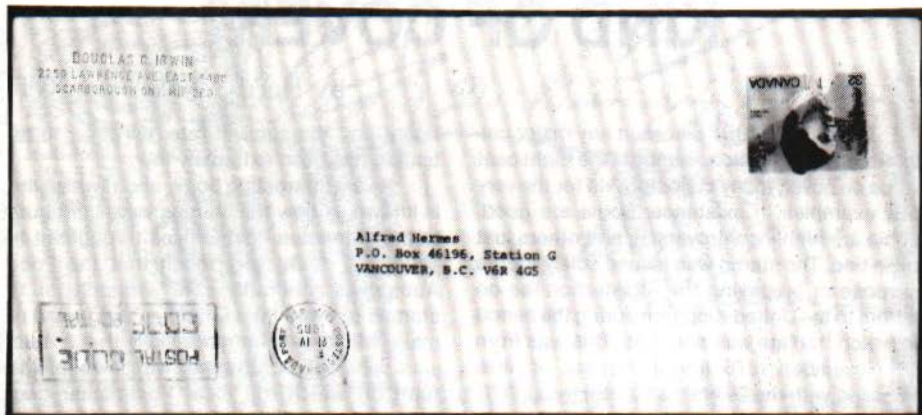
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A SMART MACHINE

Al Hermes of Vancouver received a recent Centennial Definitives Study Group newsletter in the envelope shown. The cancelling machine,

obviously one of Canada Post's new secret weapons, respected the upside down stamp by imprinting an upside-down cancellation.



POSTAL MUSEUM DELAYED — OLD SITE STILL VACANT

At their meeting last February, Canada Post Corporation officials reiterated to representatives of the major philatelic societies that the 'new' National Postal Museum would open in 1988 as promised when the Museum closed last year. On 19 June 1986 Canada Post's Board of Directors approved a decision to postpone the relocation of the Museum until 1990. The reason given was that Canada Post has been unable to find a suitable property or building in the downtown Ottawa core area.

In a column written after this announcement, *Ottawa Citizen* Stamp columnist Ralph Mitchener reported that on 30 June 1986 he visited the site of the old Museum and found that nothing had been done to it since it was closed. Both wings were empty.

Commenting on this, he wrote, "Given the delay in utilizing the Parliament Hill location at 180 Wellington Street, was the 'required' quick closing necessary? Or is the delay just the result of bureaucratic indecision or procrastination?"

"Another initial reason for the closing, I suspect, must have been an attempt by Canada Post to deal with financial constraints by reducing staff and other museum expenses," he concluded.

Further on in the same column Mitchener noted a July 5 *Citizen* story which reported on a museum building boom in Ottawa. Subtitled 'Capital region rushing to catch up on overdue museum construction', this article noted that five new museums are scheduled to open within the next two years.

Apparently museum locations in the capital region are not that difficult to find.



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THE 8¢ REGISTRATION STAMP ON COVER — BUT WHAT KIND OF COVER?

by Harry W. Lussey, OTB

One of the MUST pieces in any major collection of Registration stamps is the Eight cent value on cover; many collectors vie for the very few examples in existence. Some are good, some are highly controversial, and others just plain bad. The stamp was issued solely for the purpose of prepaying the registration fee on letters to the United Kingdom during the period in which the rate was set at 8¢. This was from 15 November 1875 (assuming the 8¢ was released with the 2¢ and 5¢ values) through 31 December 1877. On 1 January 1878 the rate dropped to 5¢.

First let us consider how many of these stamps were printed, issued and actually used. Boggs, probably as good a source as any, placed the printing at 125,000 copies — of which orders for 98,575 were received. A substantial number of these were recalled and destroyed after Canada joined the U.P.U., but no exact figure has ever become available. Some sources, including the Smythies & White book, place the number actually sold at roughly 40,000. This is certainly not a very high

figure and the survival rate, on cover in particular, has been extremely low.

A very interesting point, about which little is known, is how the stamps were distributed to the numerous Post Offices throughout the country. I doubt very much that the Postal Authorities arbitrarily sent a supply of the stamps to every Post Office — this would not make sense. It is far more likely that a notice was sent out in advance, with a requisition form on which the local Postmaster could order a supply in keeping with his estimated needs based upon past experience with registered mail originating from his office. It is probable that practically all postmasters ordered supplies of the 2¢ denomination and probably a small number of the 5¢ value if they had handled registered mail going to the United States. But how many of the very small post offices ever forwarded a registered letter to the United Kingdom in the years prior to 1876? Probably not very many, and with this in mind their postmasters were not likely to order 8¢ stamps. On those rare occasions when a





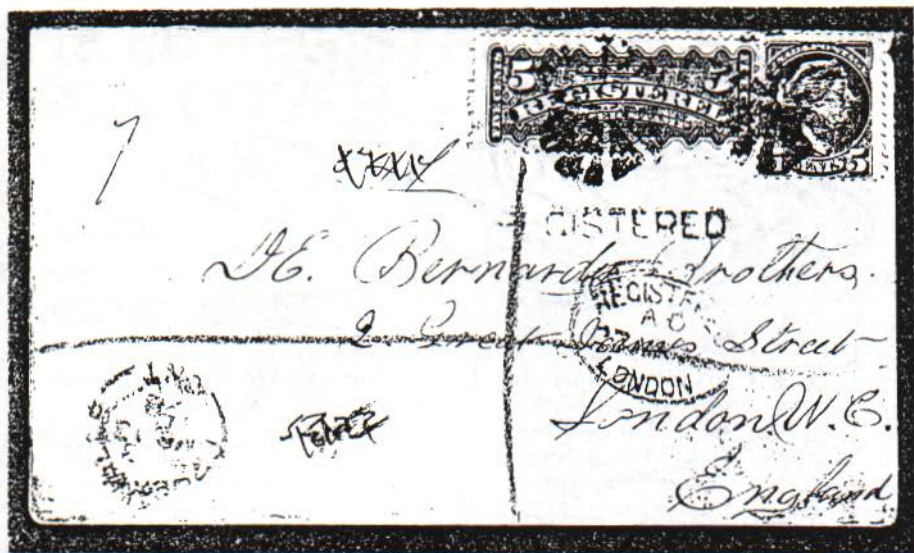
letter for registration to the U.K. would come into a very small post office, the postmaster would handle it in a perfectly reasonable fashion, although not in keeping with the regulations. Since no 8¢ registered letter stamps were on hand he would permit the sender to apply a 5¢ R.L.S. plus a 3¢ postage stamp to make up the 8¢ rate.

A cover I acquired recently illustrates this point, and likewise provided a clue as to the source of covers lending themselves to tampering via the replacement of a 5¢ R.L.S. with one of the 8¢ rarities. The cover in question originated from the small town of Okanagon, B.C. on 18 November 1877. It was addressed to England with a 5¢ R.L.S. and a 3¢ postage stamp to make up the 8¢ registered letter rate and a 5¢ Small Cents to cover the postage. Each stamp is very well tied to the cover, which may account for its survival in original form, and there is no evidence of tampering. (I also have a photo copy of a cover dated October 1877 put in the mails on a Northern Railway Mail car — a highly unlikely place to find an 8¢ R.L.S. — which carries a 10¢ and a 3¢ Small Queen to make up the 5¢ postage and 8¢ registration.)

All authentic 8¢ R.L.S. covers I know of originated from points with a fairly large population, such as Bowmanville, Galt, Hamilton, London, Ottawa and Toronto in Ontario or Montreal in Quebec. All were, of

course, postmarked prior to 1 January 1878. It is also worth noting that a high percentage of late usages of the 8¢ R.L.S. originated from the larger cities, where businesses probably kept a supply on hand. When the registration rate dropped to 5¢, they had no choice but to use them up to pay the new 5¢ registration rate — the post offices would not redeem the stamps, and they could not pay any part of the postage. Such covers will invariably show the overpayment of the registration fee.

One might ask why the postmaster did not require two copies of the 5¢ R.L.S. or a 5¢ and two copies of the 2¢ R.L.S. to comply with the regulation requiring registered letter stamps in full payment of the 8¢ registration fee. Some such examples may exist, but they have not been reported; they would be very interesting items. Examples of three 2¢ R.L.S. being used on a letter to cover the 5¢ registration fee are known. These letters carry the correct amount of postage, so there is an obvious overpayment of the 5¢ registration fee. This is strong evidence that no 5¢ R.L.S. were on hand in the post offices where the letters were mailed. Illustrated is a cover from Lonsdale N.B., dated 30 April 1884 with a *strip* of three of the 2¢ R.L.S., which is probably unique on covers dated before May 1889. The postmark is in manuscript and the letter carries the notation 'No. 1', being the first mailed from that office. It also carries a 2¢ & a 3¢ Small Queen, so there is



a clear overpayment of the registration fee. A hardnosed postmaster failed to have any 5¢ R.L.S. available, but stuck to the regulation requiring the registration fee to be paid entirely by Registered Letter Stamps and prohibiting the use of any part of a R.L.S. to pay postage.

Bearing in mind the November 1877 Okanagan cover, and the probability that very few small post offices ever had any 8¢ R.L.S., it is interesting to review two covers from the same period — March 1878. One is the Barkerville cover, illustrated by Smythies, from a very small town in British Columbia. This is postmarked 9 March 1878 and bears an 8¢ R.L.S. tied by the blue crayon marking. At best it represents an overpayment of the 5¢ registered letter rate established 1 January 1878 and the tie is less than conclusive. The cover has been criticised as having the blue crayon cross lines "some six or seven months earlier than any other known cover". This is incorrect. The Barkerville cover does not show the earliest application of the crayon lines reportedly placed on registered letters when they entered the British Postal System. It did not arrive in the U.K. until 20 April 1878. Illustrated is a cover which originated at Brockville on 13 March 1878, and bears a London receiving mark of 27 March 1878, about three weeks earlier than the Barkerville cover. This cover shows the originating and arrival postmarks, with the stamps being very well

tied and the crossed lines very much in evidence.

Another controversial cover originated at Montague Bridge, P.E.I. in July 1878 and bears a Charlottetown transit marking of 10 July 1878. Here again we have a combination of a very small originating post office and a tie that had the earmarks of "pencil art work". When this appeared in an auction it was questioned by several people on the basis of "out of period" usage, lack of a definite tie and the distinct probability that no 8¢ R.L.S. were ever available in Montague Bridge. A 1975 B.P.A. certificate expressed the opinion that the 8¢ stamp had been added to an "otherwise genuine cover". As a cover this was anything but genuine.

An excellent example of a registered letter having been "improved" is one from Rapid City, Manitoba, dated 15 February 1884 which is illustrated.

Here again we have a cover which originated from a small post office which may never have had anything other than the 2¢ R.L.S., if that. The 5¢ R.L.S. was never on the cover originally, and a very weak tie at the top disappeared when a soft eraser was applied. There is, of course, evidence of soaking but in addition there is a pin hole above the stamp and from the reverse there is another pin hole in evidence underneath the stamp. Strangely enough, it went through the envelope but not

through the stamp. Finally, if you have not noticed it, the 5¢ R.L.S. is one of the so-called 'wide stamps' which only come from Plate II — which was not placed in use until 1892. The sad part of this is that some idiot, trying to add value to the cover, actually ruined a rare item. Examples of registered covers to the U.K. from very small post offices not having any 5¢ R.L.S. and with the entire fee of 10¢ prepaid by postage stamps are real collector's items. As this was contrary to regulations, the fact that this cover went through the Brandon and Hamilton post offices without being rejected would make it a gem — if it had not been tampered with.

Bearing in mind the present market value of an 8¢ R.L.S. on cover used prior to 1 January 1878, one must exercise great care before writing a sizable check. Above all else avoid

'bargain' offerings. If the cover originates from a small town, the odds are that it has been tampered with. If used subsequent to 31 December 1877, it is 'out of period' usage and an overpayment of the registration fee. Such covers with 'remainders' or 'left-overs' being used are interesting, but worth only a fraction of the genuine article. Actually a 5¢ R.L.S. properly used on cover to the U.K. in 1878 may be almost as rare as the 8¢ used in 1876-77 because so many of them have been ruined in attempts to manufacture a genuine 8¢ rate cover. For a long time many in the field of philately believed that the 8¢ registration rate was in effect for U.K. covers until well into 1878, but it has been verified that the rate dropped to 5¢ effective 1 January 1878. ASSUME ANY 1876-1878 COVER IS BAD UNTIL IT IS PROVEN TO BE GOOD.



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FORM NO. 1 E

Dr. R.V.C. Carr writes: "It pays to write articles asking for information. This cover is in the possession of Austin Mifsud (he has a similar one with a 2 cent stamp). It is a follow-up to my article in the January-February TOPICS on the

later period of the different express companies, including the British Columbia Express Co. in Ashcroft, which operated in BC at the turn of the century. None of us BC collectors had previously seen the likes of Austin's covers."

Encourage Friends To Join BNAPS

NEW INTERNATIONAL HUB REPORTED

A previously undiscovered International cancelling machine hub has been reported to David Sessions, author of *The Early Rapid Cancelling Machines of Canada*. The new hub, tentatively labeled type Hb, was first noticed by Mike Street. It reads MONTREAL, P.Q. Rec'd/(year). Four examples are known, dated: Sep 27, 1915; Apr 27, 1916; Sep 2 (?), 1916; and Jun 21, 1917. In all cases, only the circular hub is present; the wavy line killer bars were not used. All were applied to letters originating in Canada destined for a Montreal address.

While it appears that the hub was used over a long period, the known dates are in a period when receiving cancellations were not normally applied in large cities such as Montreal and Toronto. Is it possible that the Post Office may have used the mark only during periods when a spec-



ial censorship was in force, applying it to all incoming mail before it was turned over to the censors for sorting and examination? David Sessions or Mike Street would welcome any further information on this hub.

The DUPLEX CANCELLATION STUDY GROUP

MONTREAL OFFICIAL OR UNOFFICIAL DUPLEX?



by Robert A. Lee

One of the most interesting duplex collecting sidelines is Postmaster's unofficial (or provisional) duplexes, hammers usually created by combining an existing dater with an existing killer, or a killer of the postmaster's own invention, either fixed, screwed or revolving, to form a new device.

On Ju 26, 1880 Pritchard and Andrews proofed a hammer for MONTREAL consisting of a full circle dater (21.5mm with 3 line indicia, hour on first line, month and day on second line and year on third line) and a circular killer with 4 thick bars on top of a straight line MONTREAL, and 4 thick bars below.

Nothing so unusual about this, except that actual examples used (see below) show two things: First, the year date at bottom was replaced by PM; second, the killer is most obviously a screwed type (yet still at 3 o'clock to the dater). Known period of use is Aug. 19 until Dec. 7, 1880.

Similar screwed type duplexes were used in

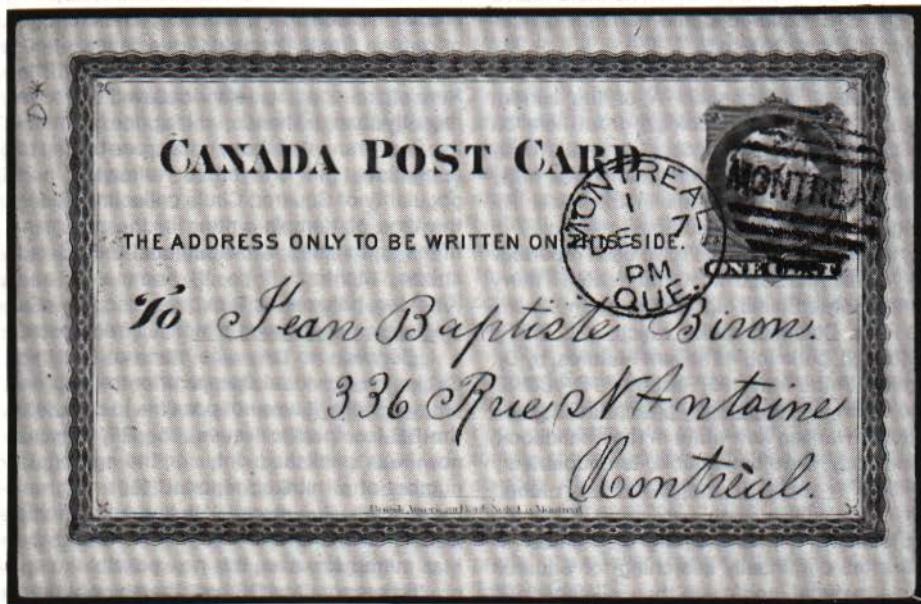


1) Proof Strike

Toronto and Quebec, also in 1880, although they are not in the proof book.

What are the possibilities? Did Pritchard and Andrews create a screwed type duplex? Did the postmaster dislodge the proof hammer and recreate his own device in a screwed form? Or, did the postmaster dislodge the proof hammer and combine the killer with a different but similar dater in a revolving form?

If any reader knows the answer, please let us know. In the meantime is it an official or unofficial duplex?



2) Latest Known Use



Rounding Up Squared Circles

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

THE "LONELY GREATS" AREN'T SO LONELY

by Tony Shaman



The squared circle towns that inspired Clarence Kemp to coin the evocative term 'Lonely Greats' (1), including Coleman, Fonthill and Revelstoke, are names with a magical ring in the ears of the faithful. Mr. Kemp's aptly descriptive phrase is instantly recognized by most Squared Circle enthusiasts as referring to the unique towns for which no more than a single, lone Squared Circle hammer cancellation is known to exist.

Even a cursory comparison of the old and new rosters in Appendix A of the current Squared Circle Handbook (2), from here on simply referred to as 'handbook', reveals many additional finds, with concomitant lower rarity factors (RF), for all towns in the lower RF ranges. However, no additional examples of any of the unique strikes have been reported.

Some years ago Mr. Kemp created a flurry of notoriety with his report of a second example of a Coleman strike which was briefly described, outlining its salient features, by Dr. Moffatt in the May 1967 issue of *TOPICS*. (3) The report was apparently premature, as Moffatt and Hansen now state in their handbook, "One copy, date unreadable, is undoubtedly genuine. A second example has been found but doubts have been expressed about its authenticity." (4) Considering the number of collectors continually searching for Squared Circle material, and given the well-publicized and highly organized field of study, it is quite

conceivable that no additional copies of these one-of-a-kind towns will ever be located, thereby assuring their eminently unique status.

This scarcity no doubt explains the \$10,000.00 hammer price the Fonthill copy realized when it last changed hands at auction. In addition to the base price was a 10% buyer's premium, probably establishing a record high price for a single Squared Circle cancellation. A collection, rumoured to have included the Revelstoke copy, is also believed to have recently changed hands, with a price tag in the five figure range. At these prices, one begins to appreciate the committed following and popularity of Squared Circle collecting. Since the time of Kemp's writing in the nineteen-fifties and sixties, two additional unreported strikes, Montreal Type II, hammer II and Kingston, hammer III have been discovered; a single example of each is in the current roster.

Because no tally was made of Squared Circles on individual stamps prior to the present handbook, it was not possible to calculate the RF for specific issues. The RF, then as now, was published only for the aggregate number of all strikes reported for any given town. With the discrete listing of specific issues, including the 3 cent Jubilee and the Map stamp, however, it is now possible to apply the appropriate RF and thereby obtain a reasonable estimate of the scarcity of a strike

on either of these two stamps.

For example, the previous RF for the Notre Dame St. West, Montreal, cancellation was 60, with a total of 48 copies reported.(5) From the current handbook we know that the total number of reported copies presently stands at 65, of which two were found on 3 cent Jubilees. While the RF has remained at 60, the separate listing of the 3 cent Jubilees and 2 cent Maps raises the following question: How can a logical RF be applied to these individually listed stamps? If a collector doesn't specialize in any particular stamp, it obviously is of little concern to him. On the other hand, if this same individual restricts his collecting to one specific stamp, or issue, RFs for individually listed stamps gain some importance and the overall RF for that town becomes meaningless. Clearly, a RF applicable to a specific stamp is of much more significance and is the only way of measuring the scarcity of a cancellation on a particular stamp.

If we use the same RFs published for all known copies of any given strike for the number of strikes reported on specific issues, a factor of 220 should be applied where, for example, only two strikes of a Squared Circle are known to exist on a particular stamp. Prices paid at auction have clearly demonstrated that Jubilee, Map and other special stamps and issues command significant premiums. If a specialist restricts his collection to the 3 cent Jubilees, then it matters very little to him that examples are plentiful on, for instance, the 2 cent Map or the 3 cent Small Queen. To this collector the RF is essentially 220, as not more than two copies of the particular or special stamp satisfying his needs are known to exist.

This manner of interpreting the scarcity of a certain strike on a special stamp raises the always inescapable question of price. To look at what a special stamp with a single reported strike is worth, we might consider the value of one of the 'Lonely Greats'. We may ask ourselves if Port Maitland on the Map stamp, of which only one copy is reported,(6) can be compared in importance, and therefore also in price, to one of these unique stamps. Several years ago (1982) this stamp sold for approximately \$350.00,(7) an incomparably low price in terms of the \$10,000.00 paid for the only known Fonthill copy; yet each stamp, in its own way, is unique. Part of the immense price differential can be explained by the fact there

is a much larger number of general Squared Circle collectors than collectors specializing in Squared Circles on the 2 cent map stamp. Yet these numbers do not fully explain this vast difference in price; undoubtedly the mystique surrounding the 'Lonely Greats' also commands an enormous premium.

Another example of a unique Squared Circle cancellation on a special stamp is the Pipestone strike on a 3 cent Jubilee. This copy realized \$290.00, plus the 10% buyer's premium, in the auction in which the previously referred to Port Maitland Map stamp was sold.(8) Again we see that while the price is considerably lower than the prices paid for one of the unique towns, it is still much more than one would expect to pay for a strike of which seventy-three copies have been reported in the roster, the equivalent of a RF of 60. A Pipestone or Notre Dame St. West, which have a RF of 60, are easily obtainable on a Small Queen for about \$50.00. One quickly appreciates that this is only about 15% of the prices paid for the same cancellations on a Jubilee or Map stamp.

From these examples it becomes clear that collectors are willing to pay a substantial premium for unique Squared Circle strikes on separately listed stamps such as the Jubilees or Maps. In fact, the price multiple for these stamps is about seven, as shown by the prices realized at auction. Admittedly, a multiple of seven is still a long way from the price tag, measured in five figures, paid for one of Kemp's 'Lonely Greats'. Nonetheless, the premium puts collectors on notice that a single reported strike on one of the separately listed stamps is becoming an item of some significance. These stamps then, in many important ways, must be considered unique, much as Kemp's 'Lonely Greats' are unique. The difference is only a matter of degree, and collectors have quite obviously begun to appreciate this.

We have the authors of the current Squared Circle handbook, and the many collectors who took the time to report the information necessary to construct the various rosters, to thank for this additional data. As the scarcity of these specific stamps becomes more widely recognized, their appeal will be ever more appreciated. This realization will propel them ever nearer Clarence Kemp's 'Lonely Greats'.

References:

1. Whitehead, A., *Squared Circle Postmarks of Canada*, (3rd edition), 1964, p.6.
2. Moffatt & Hansen, *Squared Circle Postmarks of Canada*, (4th ed.), 1981, p.431.
3. *BNA TOPICS*, Official Journal of the British North America Philatelic Society, May 1967, p.137.
4. *Moffat & Hanse, Squared Circle Postmarks of Canada*, (4th ed.), 1981, p. 20.
5. *Ibid*, p.434.
6. *Ibid*, p.432
7. Robert Laird Stamps Limited, Auction Catalogue, Nov.3,1982, p.35.
8. *Ibid*, p.35.

ARE YOU GOING TO CHARLOTTETOWN?

SEPTEMBER 17-19, 1987

NOVA SCOTIA BILL STAMPS

I have been reading through many of the old philatelic publications in the Collectors Club in New York while researching areas of interest in my studies on Prince Edward Island. The Collectors Club library contains copies of many of the philatelic magazines and journals which were started in the 19th century. Most of these had a short life; occasionally they contain items of interest. The purpose of this short piece is to quote the following article on the purpose of the Canadian bill Stamps surcharged N.S. in the Vol. 1, January 1894 issue of *The Canadian Philatelic Journal*, page 2.


"It has been a matter of curiosity among revenue collectors why the last issue of Canadian Bill stamps were surcharged N.S. in use in Nova Scotia, as the currency was apparently the same. This surcharging must have been done by a departmental order only, as there is no trace of it in the orders of Council or in the Dominion Acts. The idea was this, there was a difference of 2½ per cent between Canadian & Nova Scotia cur-

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by James Lehr, OTB

rency, that is \$1 in Canada was worth \$1.03½ in Nova Scotia. It will be seen that there would be a good opening for defrauding the revenue by the Canadian merchants and others, buying their bill stamps in Nova Scotia. After being in use for a comparatively short time the currency was straightened out to agree with the Canadian, and the necessity for surcharging done away with, their use being limited to only one province and for such period of time has made them quite rare, especially the 7, 8, 30, 40 and 50 cents, and the 1, 2, 3 dollar stamps.

We cannot see why this was not noticed before when the first & second issue was in use."

The two figures quoted obviously should both be either 2½ or 3½ to interrelate. The 3½ cents difference quoted represents a 3.54% difference. In any case this lead represents the first printed explanation of the purpose of the N.S. overprint. It should allow Nova Scotia or Revenue scholars a means to explore this further.

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THE 1855 POSTMASTER GENERAL'S REPORT

by Allan L. Steinhart

PART 2

Included in Report No. 5, are all contracts for Transportation of the Mails in Canada, with much detail. Extract 6 gives some of these as examples of what can be found in this section; much of this is of major importance to many types of postal history studies.

Report No. 6 was a report of extra allowances to mail contractors in Canada, for instance: Ingersoll — Vienna Edwin Doty — 6 per week — £75/0/0 original price — extension of route to Port Burwell — 25/0/0 additional — commence May 1/54.

Report No. 6A, Cancellation of Mail Contracts, gives only one. Report No. 7 is a report

of fines & deductions from contractors for failure to deliver the mail, etcetera. Three examples are: Kingston — Brighton W. Bowen Neglect to take mail from Kingston to Picton October 5, 1854 — 5/0/0; Kingston — Cobourg George Mink — Bringing back to Kingston a bag labelled for Toronto, third day, Feb. 5, 1855 — 2/0/0; Simcoe & Vienna George Babcock — Detaining mail at Port Rowan 5 & 6 Feb., 1855 — 2/0/0.

Report No. 8 lists Post Offices established in Canada, giving the post office name, township or seignior, county or electoral division, Postmaster and date of opening. A second code lists closed offices, giving the reason for closure.

Extract 6 — Transportation of Mails

Acton to Georgetown — Thomas Thompson — 3 miles — 2 per wk. — Tues. & Fri. — Horseback, waggon, cutter or sleigh — 12/10/0 from Aug. 1/54 to 30 Sept./54

Burford to Paris — W.H. Kirby — 12 miles — 6 per wk. — daily — passenger stage — £65/0/0 — Jan. 1/55 — 4 years

Chippawa to Niagara — E & O RR — 16 miles — 12 wk. — railroad — commence July 1/54

Hamilton to Kingston — Hamilton & Sutherland — 210 miles — 6 per wk.; Kingston to Montreal 198 miles — 7 per week — steamboat — £44/0/0 per double trip Ham. to Mont. — 1854 opening to Nov.

Hamilton & Toronto — M. Brown — 45 miles — 6 per wk. — steamboat 'Queen City' — 1/0/0 per trip — July 3/54 to closing Nov.

Hamilton & Toronto — Capt. Donaldson — 45 miles — 6 per wk. — steamboat 'Welland' — 1/15/ trip — 1855 season

Hamilton & Toronto — James Mink — 45 miles — 6 per wk. — passenger stage — 2/10/0 pr. trip 1854 Nov. close to 1855 opening

Collingwood & Toronto — O.S. & H.R.R. — 94 miles — 12 per wk. — railroad — commencing Jan. 1/55 Penetanguishene to Sault Ste. Marie (Winter Service) — Registe La Ronger — 400 miles — once in 2 weeks — to leave Penetang & S.S. Marie every alternate Wednesday — on snow shoes, in canoe or in open boat, according to the season 20/0/0 per trip — begin close of Nov. 1854 — for 4 years

Lanark to Perth — Matthew W. Stanley — 13 miles — 6 per week — stage or otherwise — /0/0/0 1/55 commence for 4 years

Prescott & Ottawa — Prescott & Ottawa R.R. Co. — 56 miles — 12 per wk. — by railroad — 600/0/0 — Jan. 1/55 commence for 4 years.

Cap Rouge & Quebec — Charles Hough — 9 miles — 6 per wk. — two horse Omnibus — 2/6 per — during summer only

Richmond & Quebec — G.T.R. — Railroad — commence Nov. 27, 1854

Extract 7 — Opening and Closing of Post Offices

NEW OFFICES

Black Creek	Willoughby	Welland	A. McMurray	1 April 1854
Concord	Vaughan	York	John Duncan	1 August 1854
Hullsville	Walpole	Haldimand	John Hull	1 November 1854
Lefroy	Innisfil	Simcoe	David Davidson	1 April 1854
Selby	Richmond	Lennox	David Wartman	1 July 1854
Magdalen Is.		Gaspe	J.J. Fox	1 September 1854
Albert Town	Ancaster	Wentworth	Thomas Ryan	P.M. resigned — no other person willing to take charge
Oznabruck	Oznabruck	Stormont	John Bockus	Office opened in Aultsville
St. David's	Niagara	Lincoln	J. Woodruff	as Albert Town

Some examples are given in Extract 7.

The third part of Report No. 8 covers new post routes established in the year, and the last part gives post routes discontinued or closed within the year, and the reason for the closing.

Report No. 9 is a report for the year of all losses or abstractions of letters containing money, with details. There were 100 such letters, of which 76 were registered and 24 unregistered. One was stolen from the Post Office, one was destroyed by a fire in the post office, 12 between Canada and other places were stated not to have arrived or had been embezzled, 23 in the Canada internal mails did not arrive, 34 were money letters in mails which failed altogether to reach their destination, 13 were cases of alleged abstraction of contents or parts of contents, and the contents of 16, lost or embezzled in post offices, were made good by postmasters or Post Office officials. The list of lost letters gave the

sender, where mailed, date of mailing, contents, address, evidence of loss, whether registered, results of investigations.

Report No. 10 is a list of all offers made for carrying the mails upon contracts advertised for public competition. Report No. 11 is a statement of dead letters, containing money and other articles of value, registered and sent out for delivery during the year from the Dead Letter Office. 405 letters contained money, 93 - drafts and cheques, 69 - bills of exchange, 45 - promissory notes, 4 - receipts, and 149 - other articles of value. Some of the other items were 3 breast pins, 1 pair boots, 1 virgin gold, 1 pawnbroker's ticket, 12 deeds, etc.

As one can see the amount of information one is able to obtain from the Postmaster General's reports is large and important. I highly recommend this area of study to the student of Canadian postal history.

Extract 8 — Post Routes

NEW

Acton — Guelph	Sept. 1, 1854	2 trips per wk.	16 miles
Collingwood — Barrie	Jan. 1, 1855	12 trips per wk.	31 miles
Grey — Harpurhey	July 1, 1854	1 per wk.	17 miles

CLOSED

Barrie — Owen's Sound	102 miles	2 per wk.	Dis. Dec. 31/54 — superceded by OS & HRR & by tri-weekly mail via Lake Shore-Collingwood to U.S.
Chatham to London	67 miles	6 per wk.	dis. Aug. 31/54 — superceded by G.W. R.R.
Jordon — R.R. Station	¼ mile	12 per wk.	dis. Jan. 10/55 Mail Train not stopping here
Sommerset — Danville	50 miles	3 per wk.	dis. Nov. 27/54 — superceded by Quebec & Richmond

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**
- OCTOBER 9-12, MONTREAL, QUEBEC** — Le Salon des Collectionneurs — Stamps, Postcards, coins, and paper collectibles. Complex Guy Favreau. Sponsored by La Federation Quebecoise de Philatelie, Ministry of Liesure of Quebec and Canada Post.
- 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 11, KITCHENER, ONTARIO** — **OKTOBERFEST** stamp show and bourse. Kitchener-Waterloo Philatelic Society. St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church, Queen & Weber Streets. Information: P.O. Box 8101, Bridgeport, ON N2K 1B6.
- OCTOBER 17-19, CALGARY, ALBERTA** — **CALTAPEX '86**, Calgary Philatelic Society show and bourse. Marlborough Inn. Information: P.O. Box 1641, Calgary AB T2P 2L6
- OCTOBER 18, GUELPH, ONTARIO** — **GUELPHPEX '86**, Guelph Stamp Club show and bourse. St. James Junior High School, 59 Victoria Rd. Information: D. Odegard, 54 Lyon, Guelph, ON N1H 5C6
- OCTOBER 25, LONDON, ONTARIO** — **MIDDEX '86**, Middlesex Stamp Club show and bourse. Dundas Street Centre United Church, 482 Dundas St. Information: Robert Nolan, P.O. Box 3262, Terminal A, London, ON N6A 4K3
- NOVEMBER 7-9, TORONTO, ONTARIO** — **STAMP Marketplace**, show and bourse, featuring seminars for first-time International level exhibitors. Sheraton Centre. Information: STAMP Marketplace, 157 Clifton Ave., Downsview, ON M3H 4L6
- 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
- DECEMBER 6, STONEY CREEK, ONTARIO** — Stoney Creek Stamp Club show and bourse. Fiesta Mall, Hwy. 8. Information: P.O. Box 9343, Stoney Creek, ON L8G 4S1
- 1987**
- JANUARY 9-11, TORONTO, ONTARIO** — **PHILEX**, International dealer's bourse, seminars. Sheraton Centre. Information: David B. Bastedo, Box 980, Stn. K, Toronto, ON M4P 2V3
- MARCH 20-22, EDMONTON, ABLERTA** — **Spring Show '87**, Edmonton Stamp Club show and bourse. Terrace Inn Hotel. Information: Keith R. Spencer, P.O. Box 399, Edmonton, AB T5J 2J6
- APRIL 10-12, TORONTO, ONTARIO** — **STAMPEX**, pre-CAPEX National level show and bourse. Sheraton Centre. Information: M. Madesker, 157 Clifton Ave., Downsview, ON M3H 4L6.
- 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, September 17-19**, BNAPS' Annual Convention. Rodd's Royalty Inn. Chairman: James C. Lehr, 2918 Cheshire Rd., Wilmington, DE USA 19810
- 1988-89**
- BNAPEX '88: VIRGINIA BEACH, VIRGINIA**
- BNAPEX '89: HAMILTON, ONTARIO**

A TWO ERA 'TURNED' COVER

by C.R. McGuire

Illustrated are both sides of the only 'turned' envelope I have ever seen addressed to and from Aylmer, Quebec. A 'turned' cover, of course, is an envelope or folded cover which was used to carry a letter from someone at point A to a correspondent at point B, and then re-addressed and remailed to carry a reply in the opposite direction. 'Turned' covers, while not rare, are scarce.

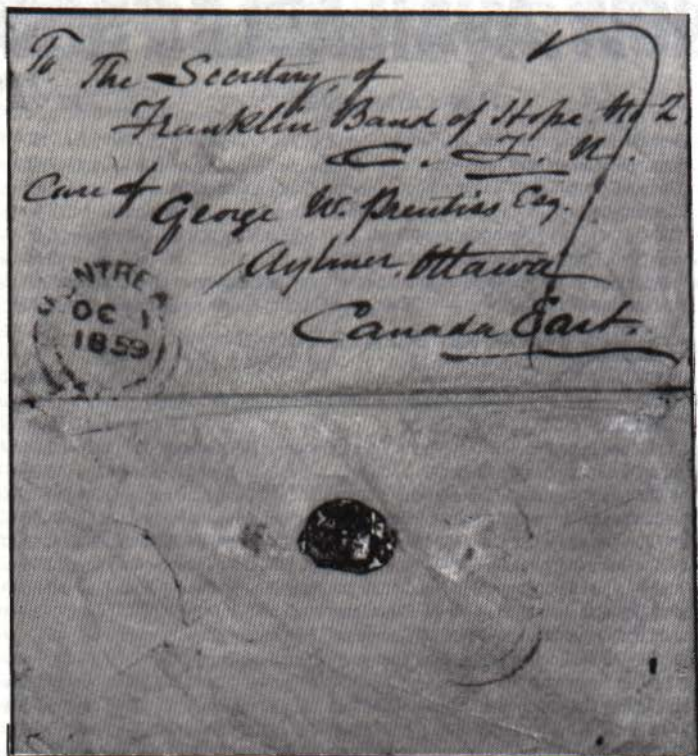
What distinguishes this cover from others, and possibly makes it unique, is the fact that it was mailed in a period when one currency system was in place, but returned when the currency

system had changed!

Mailed at Aylmer-Ottawa, Canada East (across and up the Ottawa River from Ottawa) to Montreal on JU 6 1859, the paid letter was rated 6 *pence*. It was received at Montreal the same day. The envelope was reused on OC 1 1859, this time rated 7 *cents* collect postage for the return trip from Montreal to Aylmer. Again it was received at its destination on the same day.

The fact that on 1 July 1859 Canada changed from sterling currency to decimal currency caused this envelope to become a two-era 'turned' cover.





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LETTERS EXCHANGED VIA ENGLAND BETWEEN BRITISH NORTH AMERICA AND FRANCE 1844-1875

A Review of Some Conclusions- Part 3

by Maggie Toms

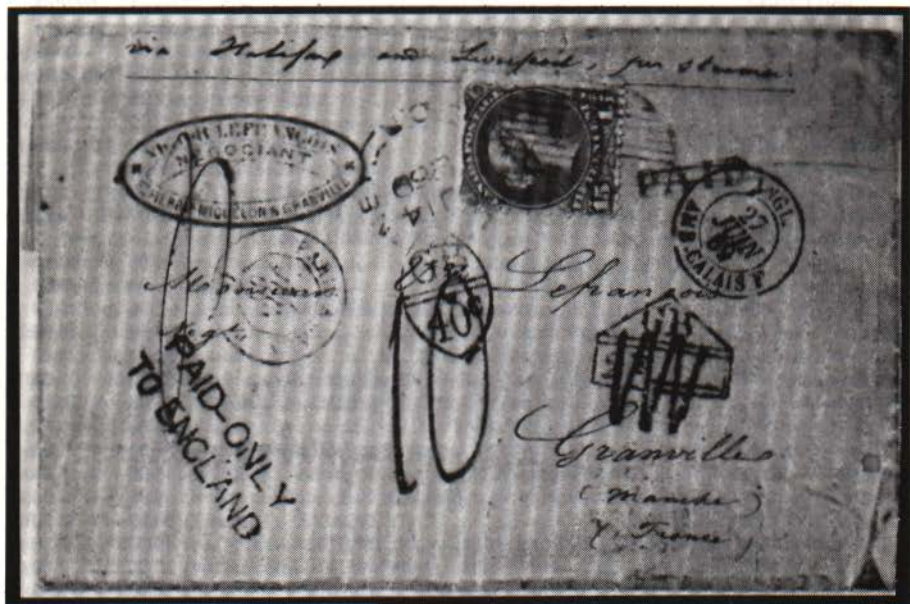


Figure 41

The cover (Figure 41) addressed to France travelled via Halifax in 1869. This cover was also discussed in *TOPICS* (Volume 37, #4, page 45) and I apologize for the wrong conclusions drawn concerning it, at that time. In the previous discussion, I intimated that the figure at the left side of the letter could indicate a claim for the value of the postage stamp. I now realize that the figure is a mark signifying '8', or over 7½ grams, which is seen in various forms and sizes on overweight French letters. On this cover it probably signifies a letter over 7½ grams but under 15 grams.

The letter travelled from Halifax to Queenstown on the Inman steamer *City of Boston*. The small 'PAID' handstamp, if applied at North Sydney, should have been cross-

ed out at Halifax, as the Canadian Post Office did not accept partial prepayment on letters to France. The British Office evidently exercised the option of treating this letter as an open-mail letter carried by American packet. The London office struck out the Great Britain accountancy mark G.B. 2F-, and stamped the letter 'PAID-ONLY-TO-ENGLAND'. It was charged with transit postage by the application of the Great Britain accountancy stamp G.B. 40¢, and taxed 10 decimes (2x5), for a double letter, on delivery in France.

On 1 July 1870 Great Britain, by an additional postal convention with France, adopted intermediate weight units of one third of an ounce and two thirds of an ounce in its weight scale. The weight for a single letter exchanged

between Great Britain and France was increased to one third of an ounce in Great Britain, and to 10 grams in France. At the same time, the rate for a single letter was reduced from 4d to 3d in Great Britain, and from 40 centimes to 30 centimes in France. In this regard the following letter was sent from the British Post Office to the Canadian Post Office.

11 June 1870

Sir,

I am directed by the Postmaster General to inform you that, under the provisions of a new Postal Convention, the rate of postage on a single letter posted in the United Kingdom addressed to France or Algeria will be reduced from four pence to three pence.

This reduction will cause the single rate of postage on letters for France or Algeria posted in Canada to be reduced by one penny.

Simultaneously, the weight allowed for a single letter sent to France or Algeria will be increased from a quarter to a third of an ounce, and the Canadian Post Office may, if it think proper, apply the increase of weight to letters posted in Canada.

Letters addressed to Baden, Bavaria, Luxemburg, Wurtemberg, the Papal States, Tunis and Tangier will also be charged with postage by a scale having the third of an ounce for the unit, but the amount of postage per single rate remains unchanged.

I am, Sir,

Your most obedient servant,
(signed) page (1)

W.H. Griffon
&c &c &c
Ottawa

P.O.D. 27 June, 1870

John Tilley, Esq.

Sir,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 24966, of the 11th instant, informing me that under the provisions of a new postal convention, the rate of postage on a single letter posted in the United Kingdom addressed to France or Algeria will be reduced from four pence to three pence, causing the single rate

of postage on letters posted in Canada for these Countries to be reduced by one penny.

With respect to the increased weight from one fourth to one third of an ounce now allowed for single letters sent from the United Kingdom to France, Africa, Baden, Bavaria, Luxemburg, Wurtemberg, the Papal States, Tunis and Tangier — I beg to say that as the adoption by this Department of the new scale of progressions is optional, and as the change would be exceedingly inconvenient in practice — and could not be carried into effect in Canada without preparation involving a considerable loss of time, this Department will continue the use of the scale which has for a unit the quarter of an ounce for the present.

(signed W.H. Griffon

By P.M. General (2)

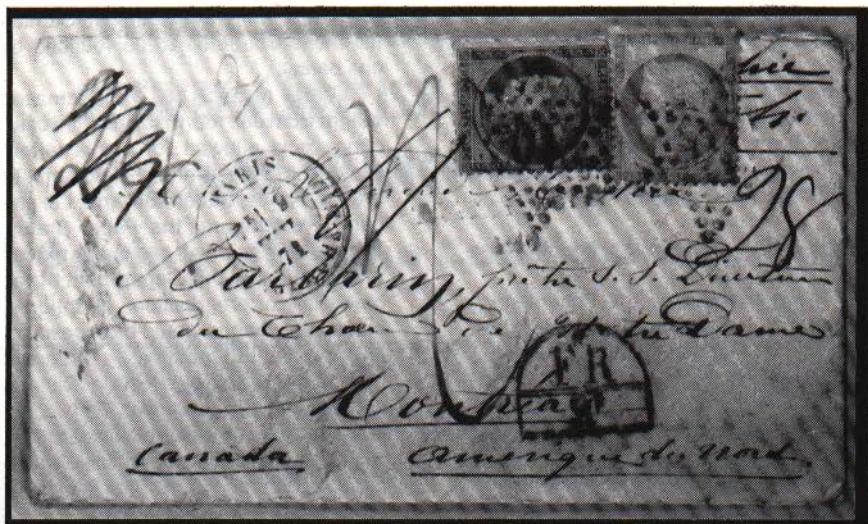
The letter of 11 June 1870 from the General Post Office to the Canadian Post Office, if taken literally would seem to indicate that under the reduction mentioned, the charge for a single letter from Canada to France would now be 15 cents instead of 17 cents. I think that this may have been the interpretation originally put on it by the Canadian Post Office. The reduction, however, applied to the British claim only. The new rates set forth in the *List of Post Offices in Canada — 1870*, were given as 10 cents for a letter under $\frac{1}{4}$ oz and 16 cents for a letter over $\frac{1}{4}$ oz but under $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. These rates were discussed in *TOPICS* (Volume 37, #4, page 45). Although the post offices were listed as for the first of July, the rates given for letters to France were not necessarily operative in Canada at that time. The publication of the Post Office List probably was not completed until sometime after July 1, as indicated by the following letter.

P.O.D. October 14 '70

John Tilley, Esq.

Sir,

I have the honor, by direction of the Postmaster General, to transmit to you herewith, two copies of a list of Post Offices in Canada on the 1st of July, 1870, and to request that you will lay one before His Lordship, the Postmaster General, and accept the other yourself.



Courtesy: R. H. Pratt

Figure 42

(signed) W.H. Griffin
By P.M.G. (3)

Considering the adherence of Canada to the $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. weight unit on letters to France, Figure 42, also previously discussed in *TOPICS* (Volume 37, #4, page 45) needs a closer look.

Postmarked Paris, 9 July 1871, the postage was paid with a 20-and a 10-centime stamp. While addressed to Montreal, 30 centimes would prepay it only as far as England. Because the French Post Office did not recognize partial prepayment, the letter was stamped with the French accountability stamp FR 2F-, and marked AFFR. INSUFF./PLO (insufficiently prepaid/Paris 10). It was then forwarded to England as an unpaid letter. The British Office, using the $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. scale, rated it at one shilling on 10 July. Presumably this was a double letter, rated for Canadian service.

The letter was carried on the *MORAVIAN*, which departed Liverpool 13 July and arrived at Quebec 24 July. The cover was backstamped at Montreal 25 July. The Cunard sailings do not fit these dates, and the Inman steamer *CITY OF WASHINGTON* which also sailed from Liverpool 13 July, did not arrive at New York until 25 July. To the British charge the Canadian office would need to add its sea and inland postage. Evidently, in calculating this, the $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. scale was used, with the new, reduced rate for letters that came into effect between Great Britain and Canada on 6 January 1870. By ad-

ding 4 cents, the Canadian share of this rate, to the British claim of one shilling, or 24 cents, a total charge of 28 cents was collected on delivery.

References:

1. Post 48/No. 24966, courtesy British Post Office.
2. Public Archives Canada; RG 3, Vol 837, Page 266, No. 595
3. PAC, RG 3, Vol. 837, Page 319, NO. 707

ADDENDUM

The Large Queen Stamps of Canada and Their Use 1868-1872, by H.E. and H.W. Duckworth, has provided information which helps to clear up a question discussed in the first part of this review article. In the May-June 1985 *TOPICS* (Vol. 42, No. 3, P. 23) it was stated that there appeared to be a difference in the rate for a single weight letter from Canada to Rome via Inman Line ship from Halifax as compared to the rate via Allan Line ship from Quebec or Portland.

The reason for the difference was the addition of the British share of the sea postage to the rate of 6d stg per $\frac{1}{4}$ oz for letters from Great Britain to Rome. Because of the subsidy paid by Britain towards the cost of the Halifax service provided by Inman Line steamers, the sea postage was *shared* by Canada and Britain. This also answers Mr. Tilley's 9 April 1869 letter quoted on the previous page of the same article.



The RPO Cowcatcher

Lewis M. Ludlow, OTB
5001 - 102 Lane N.E.
Kirkland, Washington 98033

In the January/February 1986, Cowcatcher we commented briefly on the new book, *CANADIAN MAIL BY RAIL — 1836/1867* by Lionel F. Gillam, F.C.P.S. In the same issue of *Topics* there is an excellent review of this new work. In his work, Gillam chose to limit his subject, dealing only with the early railways of Canada which were active prior to Confederation in 1867. At BNAPEX '86 in Dearborn your columnist showed an exhibit of the specific railway cancellations delineated by Gillam, following the format he adopted.

It was quite a revelation to us that, from the first railway cancellation in 1853 (O-43, BROCKVILLE OTTAWA/ +), to the last in 1867 (RR-143, ST. LAWRENCE & ATL RAILROAD/POST OFFICE), only some 50 different listings are recorded as having been used. There are none from the Maritimes, where the earliest listing is 1869 (RR-47, E. & N. A. R.), nor any from the West, where the earliest known listing is probably in 1881 (W-134, ST. VINCENT & WINNIPEG / P.C.). With the subject matter thus limited, it becomes a natural for exhibition. The problem, however, is finding the cancellations involved; very few are

common, some are scarce and most are rare to very rare. We show herewith two covers that fit in the latter category.

RARE TRACK

Listing Q-225 QUEBEC & RICHMOND R. W. LETTER / MAIL CONDUCTOR No. 1 — EAST, '17 July 55' (in script) is a backstamp

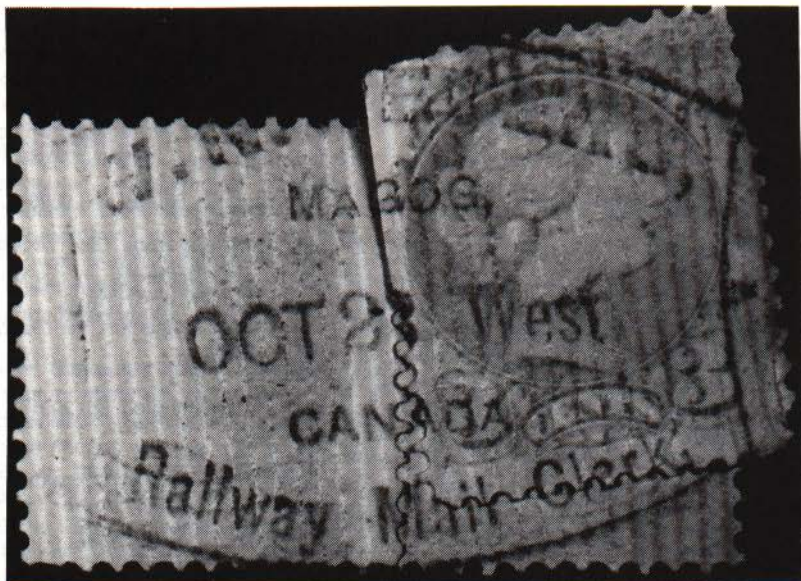




transit mark on a prepaid '3^D in circle' stampless cover from ST. HYACINTHE / C.E., JY 17, 1855 to St. Norbert d'Arthabaska via STANFOLD / C.E., JY 18, 1855 / 3. The Quebec & Richmond Railway, for which this cancellation hammer was made, was incorporated in 1850, but no track was completed before it was amalgamated into the Grand Trunk Railway in 1854. Thus this cancellation saw very brief use before it was replaced by a G.T.R. denominated strike, probably Q-125, MONT. & QUE. GRAND TRUNK R'WAY/No. in late 1855. In fact, we have recorded only three strikes in the four-plus month interval of use, March

5-July 17, 1855.

Our second cover, equally as rare as the first, is a stampless, PAID '3'. plus REGISTERED, mailed from OXFORD MILLS / U.C., 'Dec' 16 / 56' (in script), in Grenville County, all the way to Southampton P.O., C.W., on Lake Huron, via KEMPTVILLE / U.C, DE 16, 1856 and OWEN SOUND / C.W., D, 18 DEC 1855 for receiving at SAUGEEN (Southampton) / U.C., DE 18. It had *four* different railway cancellations applied en route. The key strike was the first one used, 0-52 BYTOWN & PRESCOTT / R. R., DEC 16 (1856), on the way to Brockville, where it was picked up by RR-115,



O. S. & H. R. R. (Ontario, Simcoe & Huron Union Railroad) for off-loading probably at Collingwood. Of these four railway listings, 0-131 is the most well-known, having been used for three years, 1856/59. RR-115 was also used for three years, 1854/57, but is much more scarce. Q-63 was only in use for 18 months, January 1856/June 1857, and quite properly can be thought of as rare. By far, however, one of the rarest is 0-52, which is known used less than a year, January/December 1856, and for which we have also only recorded three strikes. With the change of name of the line from Bytown & Prescott Railway to Ottawa & Prescott Railway in 1856, later strikes of 0-52 are not to be anticipated.

As mentioned, we have recorded only three strikes each of Q-225 QUEBEC & RICHMOND R. W. LETTER / CONDUCTOR No. 1 / EAST (WEST) and 0-52 BYTOWN & PRESCOTT

/ R. R. If anyone has strikes of either which have not yet been reported, we would appreciate seeing copies so that we can further flesh out the details of these two elusive cancellations.

NEW TRACK

Our newest reporter, David Mayerovitch, #251, has come up with a real beauty which we have listed as Ts-322, W.M. PETERS / MAGOG / CANADA / Railway Mail Clerk, Type 1M; the date is OCT 23, no year, and the direction 'West'. Mayerovitch made the complete strike (except for the 'P' of PETERS) by overlaying a 3¢ Small Queen on top of a pair of 1¢ Small Queens. This is a marvellous discovery and joins TS-320 and TS-340 Messrs. Hall and Beaudoin, which are similar in design and format. All three are extremely rare, with only one strike of each recorded.

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by Frank Waite

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ON THE FRINGES

One of the reasons justifying the existence of *BNAPS* is the generation and dissemination of knowledge of BNA philately. A member benefits from this through personal association, through *TOPICS* and through our study groups. If you do not take advantage of study group membership, you are shortchanging yourself. Any study group chairman will welcome you. Join a study group!

Doug Irwin, the Editor of the *Centennial* newsletter, had asked for new fluorescent paper varieties on high value definitives. The response revealed seven new varieties. Coils are to be the next variety search. Ed Butler has contributed an illustration of two booklet panes that show traces of numbers on the selvage. Mike Painter illustrates and locates, by plate position, eight plate flaws on the 6¢ Orange. A bibliography of references to Centennials from *Maple Leaves* has been compiled by John Reynolds. The latest study group membership list is attached. A feature article, by John Aitken and Doug Irwin, illustrates usages of the \$1 Centennial.

Whit Bradley reported for the *Map* group that there would be a study group meeting at Dearborn. A handbook, *The Canadian Map Stamp of 1898 - A Plating Study* is to be published. It should be available early in 1987. From the newsletter, it seems that Whit B. has had a bit of difference of opinion with exhibition judges. What was the order of printing of the Map stamps? An old question that Editor Bradley discusses. The newsletter concludes with notes on letters received from various members, including Mike Street, Dave Hanes, Don Blair, John Jamieson, Ron Winmill, Sandy Mackie, Jim Lehr, Frederick Moose, Leo Scarlet and Mark Larkin.

A *Newfie* study group meeting was scheduled at Dearborn. Clarence Stillions announced that Carl Newswanger and Palmer Moffat were to give short presentations. The newsletter reported on the AMERIPEX exhibition. The editor purchased a lovely cover there which he illustrates. The newsletter concludes with a listing of Newfoundland postal history references to be found in the BNAPS Library. This is courtesy of Don Makinen.

The **Perfin** group also planned a meeting at Dearborn. Jon Johnson requests information on a question instigated by a study group member, "G21, is it one machine or two?" Conrad Tremblay has submitted a table showing the rarity distribution of patterns starting with each letter of the alphabet — quite a project. It seems that some members are interested in the plating of perfins. Conrad Tremblay has sent in an illustration of his work on plating C53, CPR Vancouver, B.C. A questionnaire to suggest the areas of interest of the membership concludes the newsletter.

Postal Stationery addicts were less than complimentary about the stationery section of the original *Scott's Specialized Canada*. They were much happier with the 1987 version prepared by Jim Webb. This is discussed in the newsletter. There is a discussion of the Black Views of the CNR cards, and a listing of ERPS. This is from Bill Walton, who also lists a number of random ERPS from Pierre Gauthier and Robert Lemire. Bill Walton and Horace Harrison mention, and submit a sketch, of an unusual card used by Greyhound Package Express. Horace Harrison contributed some thoughts on Webb P-E4 and P-E5. There are two contributions that are outstanding. *A New Listing of Canadian Aerogrammes — A First Draft*, by Horace Harrison, is an exhaustive listing of these items with their values. The listing is presented here "for criticism". After any corrections or additions are made, it will be submitted as a section for the *Canadian Stamp Handbook* series published by Unitrade. This is a beautiful job. Also presented is George E.L. Manley's, *The Canadian Precancelled Postal Stationery Envelopes Used During the Reigns of Geo V and Geo VI*. I am not familiar with the scope of this, but it impresses me as a monumental work. There was to be a study group meeting at Dearborn.

The **Railroaders**, too, were to meet at Dearborn. A new member, Edward J. Maloney, has sent in an explanation of the Winnipeg District clerk hammers. John Hornsby has outlined the establishment of the South Shore Railway Co. Lew Ludlow reports that there are 3268 confirmed listings of RPOs. Of these Lew has 2330, Bill Robinson 2106, Jim Lehr 1316 and Jim Felton over 900. The bulk of the newsletter is *Annex 4* to the catalog. It's nice to have your continuing efforts, Lew.

Harry Lussey was to be the speaker at the **Revenuers** meeting at Dearborn. Harry is one

of the knowledgeable gentlemen of Philately. It must have been interesting. The newsletter reports on the annual mini-meeting at Willow Grove, PA. Illustrations of Manitoba Search Fee stamps grace the front page. Also on the first page are illustrations of the 20¢ and 30¢ denominations of the 1st issue Bill Stamps, imperforate between. These, previously unknown, appeared with many other rarities in a recent van Dam auction. Jim Lehr lists user cancellations on the 1st issue Bill Stamps, and requests to be apprised of any not on his list. He plans an article on these.

The 1986 project of the **Small Queens** group was to list the earliest Small Queen covers. The Editor, Don Fraser, has received only six replies. It has been suggested that dates on stamps off cover also be considered. This and perforation measurement problems were tossed out for comment. A full page variety diagram of the 2¢ Small Queen was submitted by the Scotia Stamp Studio and W.G. Burden. George Arken authored a nicely illustrated article on the Enquiry Office oval.

The **Squared Circle** newsletter requested program ideas and speakers for their Dearborn meeting. Jim Felton and Brian Plain report updates on the Victoria hammers. Tony Shaman sent in an advertisement concerning Squared Circle cancellations on 3¢ Jubilees. Don Fraser sent in a photocopy of a cover with a new late date for the Montreal Hammer V Precursor. *Collecting Admiral Period Squared Circle Cancels* is an excellent article, well illustrated and presenting a listing, with period of use of the localities using the Squared Circle cancellation during the Admiral period. Though not noted, I believe Gary Arnold was the author.

The first newsletter of the **Transatlantic** Study Group should be reviewed by every study group chairman. Dr. Jack Arnell has outlined the proposed activities of the study group. The intention is to publish a handbook. The newsletter outlines the procedure whereby this can be achieved expertly and concisely. I am a great admirer of logically outlined programs.

One of the newsletters I received was franked with \$1.12 in stamps. Postage is a major expense of the study groups. I believe BNAPS should pay a portion, or all, of the postage costs incurred by the study group. Some time ago, I stated that Don Makinen, our librarian, should be on every study group editor's mailing list. I have just received a letter from Jim Felton

reiterating this belief. He also feels that the library should be the depository of study group research. In fact, I'll go farther. An effort should be made to complete the files of every study group newsletter. A search, through former chairmen, should enable us to complete these files before it is too late. Again, the cost of completing the newsletter files should be defrayed by BNAPS.

CORRECTION

There was a transcription error in this column in the last issue of *TOPICS*. The pertinent section in the last paragraph should have read: "I would like to see the Study Group Coordinator and the Editor of *TOPICS* automatically made members of the Board on taking up their duties, for as long as they hold the positions. They should *not* be full voting members of the Board, as the Past President is." Our apologies to Frank Waite for the error.

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**This Month's Feature
ADVERTISING
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15. REQUEST LETTER

14. REQUEST LETTERS — A Request letter is one bearing the name and address of the sender on the face of the envelope, with a request for direct return if not delivered. Such requests are to be complied with by the Postmaster of the office of destination, subject to the following regulations:—

(a) The letter must be an ordinary letter, requests not being recognized on Registered letters, which can only be returned through the Dead Letter Office.

(b) The letter must be one originating either in Canada, the United States or Newfoundland.

(c) The "Request" may be either printed or written, but in either case it should be distinct and prominent, and the address of the sender should be sufficiently full to prevent

possibility of error in the redirection of the letter.

(d) The number of days for which the letter is to be held before return may or may not be specified. In the former case the Postmaster will be particular not to detain the letter after the expiration of the specified period; in the latter he will hold it for a fortnight.

(e) No charge is made for the return of a fully prepaid Request letter; but if the letter was not fully prepaid when posted, or if having been posted as a "Drop" letter, it is returned to the sender at another post office, the full postage due (double the deficiency) will be collected from the sender on delivery.

(f) The reason for non-delivery should be marked on every "Request" or "Address" letter (see next section) returned.



A drop letter posted at Berlin, March 15, 1898. The postmaster held the letter as requested and returned it on March 28, stamped 'UNCLAIMED' and 'RETURN TO WRITER'.

REPORT ON THE CANADIAN POSTAL CENSORSHIP OF 1914-1919

Continued from the May-June 1986 TOPICS. Compiled by E.R. Toop

CONCLUSION

CENSORSHIP PUBLICATIONS

Since the Canadian Postal Censorship was not sufficiently large to warrant the publication of various documents containing information or records of items intercepted or other particulars relating to Canadian Censorship work, any items of interest were passed to the Chief Postal Censor, London, England for embodiment in the British records. Copies of these records have been received regularly and have been consulted by the Canadian Postal Censorship in dealing with any items which came within the Administration.

The only list of any account which was prepared by the Canadian Postal Censorship is the Recapitulatory Confidential Circular to Postmasters. This is simply a list containing all the various instructions issued from time to time to Postmasters in regard to the diversion of mail of suspected individuals, prohibition of certain newspapers, pamphlets, etc., particulars of various kinds of German propaganda, which were known to be distributed in Canada. A few of the chief publications consulted in connection with the censorship work, were the following:

Statutory Black List

The Statutory Black List, which was publicly issued, contains the names of persons and firms of enemy nationality or association, in neutral countries with whom no person or body of persons could deal with impunity, unless a Government license had been secured.

General Black List

The General Black List, issued monthly, is divided into two classes (a) and (b). Although no trading facilities were, as a rule, granted to firms in class (a), native products or manufactures might be imported from such a firm if the imports were required for Allied use or if valuable military goods could thereby be obtained which otherwise might be exported to the enemy.

Firms in class (b) were not necessarily enemy firms, nor firms having enemy connections. Their transactions were suspect and needed to be specially watched, hence they were put on the list merely as a precautionary measure.

In addition there were distinctive classifications for different countries, details of which are as follows:

Denmark — A firm on the General Black List for Denmark, when 'starred', received no trading or other facilities from the Danish Merchants' Guild; when marked 'Provisional', facilities were held in abeyance; 'Nonagreed' meant facilities would not, as a rule be granted except for rationed goods. No certificates of Origin or Interest were issued to persons or firms marked 'X'.

Holland — Firms or persons who either were marked or were in class (a), were given the facilities for the export of Dutch Agricultural Produce to this country, if they were members of Dutch Agricultural Unions affiliated with the Landbouw Export Bureau. Those marked might, in addition, receive from this country materials for packing such goods, if satisfactory guarantee were given. No certificate of Origin or Interest could be issued to firms or persons marked 'X', nor were they necessarily issued to all other Black List cases.

Sweden — Firms marked 'Star' were in class (a) but could receive no facilities for trading, while those firms or persons marked 'X' were granted no certificates of Origin or Interest. Such certificates were, however, not issued to all other Black List cases.

Switzerland — No certificate of Origin or Interest was issued to firms or persons marked 'X'. This does not imply that certificates were issued in all other Black List cases.

China — All firms in China appearing in the General Black List were included in the Statutory List.

Siam — Firms marked with an 'Asterisk' were being liquidated by the Royal Siamese Govern-

ment.

America — Firms on the new Allied Confidential Black List were marked 'AL' and were denied facilities for trading.

Who's Who in Relation to War Trade

This list, compiled by the War Trade Intelligence Department and published in London approximately once a month, contains information, collated through the censorship, in regard to the transactions of firms all over the world, exclusive of British firms and firms in enemy countries. The inclusion of a name does not necessarily imply any imputation of trading with the enemy; as a matter of fact, in many instances the information given proves that the firms were not connected with any enemy transaction.

Cable Censor's Handbook (M.I.8 Records)

This is a list of some enemy traders and their agents, and other companies, firms and persons using the British cables. It was supplied for the purpose of enabling censors to deal with telegrams in an equitable manner.

Besides this list, the book contains the following helpful sections: 1) List of Postal Intermediaries or Agents in countries adjacent to enemy territory, who have been acting for enemy traders or correspondents; 2) A wireless Supplement, with notes; 3) Notes on Emergency Legislation; 4) Selection of registered telegraphic addresses of some leading import and export agents in Germany and Austria; 5) Black Lists — enumerated; 6) General Index.

In addition to the above there were the following of a less important character, but which nevertheless, had their uses in connection with the censorship work:

Great Britain and Canada — Canada Food Board Bulletin

Rulings and announcements of the Canada Food Board.

Cloaks List

A list of firms who acted as covers for suspected or enemy firms.

Confidential Circular to Postmasters

List of persons whose correspondence was to be sent to Ottawa for confidential examination; also general instructions in regard to prohibited publications, Prisoner of War Mail, etc.

Consolidated Orders Respecting Trading with the Enemy

As name implies.

Customs Export and Import List

Lists prepared by Customs Department of goods, the exportation and importation of which was prohibited or was controlled by special license.

Daily Reports to C.C.H.

(Cable Censor's Handbook) resembles M.I. 6.b. — daily reports, giving information concerning the activities of firms mentioned in the cable censor's handbook.

Defence of Canada Order — with Amendments

A consolidation of, and additions to various Orders in Council, made in consequence of the war.

Directory & Chronicle, Japan, Straits Settlements, Indo-China, Philippines

As name implies.

Foreign Postal Addresses

A list of foreign words frequently occurring in Latin script, in addressed envelopes and parcels compiled for use of postal sorters.

Naval Intelligence Branch

Intelligence Branch, Department of the Naval Service, containing information of interest to Marine Service.

North China Desk Hong List and Directory

A general and business directory for Changhai and Northern and River Ports, etc.

Orders in Council, Volumes 1, 2, 3 & 4

Copies of proclamation, Orders in Council, and documents relating to the European War.

Postal Censorship Staff — Instructions to

As name indicates.

Prisoners of War Regulations — Branch Orders

Instructions in regard to handling and censoring of Prisoners of War Mail.

Prohibited Publications, Issued by Chief Press Censor

List of Publications prohibited in Canada.

Reliable List — South America

List of Persons and firms who were believed to be reliable; issued by the Trade Department of British Consulate, New York.

Unreliable List — South America

Established houses suspected of doing a local business with enemy firms, issued by the Trade Department of the British Consulate, New York.

UNITED STATES

Cloaks List (Spain and Latin America)

List of cover names and firms used to conceal attempted evasion of the enemy trade restrictions of the Allied Governments; issued by the

U.S. W.T.B.

Confidential Suspect List

This is a list of firms or persons suspected of enemy activities; issued by the U.S. W.T.B.

Enemy Trading List

This corresponds to the General Black List being a list of enemies, allies of enemies, or other persons, firms and corporations believed to have acted directly or indirectly for, on account of, on behalf of, or for the benefit of the enemy; issued by the U.S. W.T.B.

War Trade Board Circulars (Re: Exports and Imports)

Information and regulations in regard to exports and imports in the United States.

War Trade Journal (Rulings and Announcements)

Official rulings and announcements of the Board and its bureau; issued by the U.S. W.T.B.

FRANCE

French Black List

This list corresponds to the British General Black List.

JAPAN

Japanese Black List

Trading with persons on this list was prohibited by the Japanese Government.

RECOMMENDATIONS

1) RECOGNIZED AUTHORITY FOR CENSORSHIP

In case postal censorship should be instituted in Canada at any future date, it would be advisable that proper, definite authority for such action be obtained. Although such was not lacking in the present instance, it was, nevertheless, made more or less subservient to that of the Press Censorship, which in reality was only a small phase of the Postal Censorship. The Order in Council reads as if the Postal Censorship were instituted only as a help in enforcing the terms of the Press Censorship.

In the future, the Postmaster General should be empowered to examine such mails as he deems advisable, and to decide the disposition of all letters and packages found objectionable from a censorship standpoint.

2) SUBSIDIARY CENSORSHIP STATIONS

The establishment of subsidiary Censorship Stations, stretching across Canada, would obviate the necessity of diverting letters from distant points, such as Calgary and Halifax, to Ottawa for examination. In cases of

innocuous correspondence, the unreasonable delay required in transit to Ottawa and return would, thereby, be removed. Interesting information, moreover, would no longer be rendered valueless, as occurs when correspondence is delayed by being sent to Ottawa.

These stations should be supervised periodically by officials from the headquarters at Ottawa, who ought to be so conversant with the administration and different regulations pertaining to Censorship, that they could advise and keep informed the persons responsible for the Censorship at the Subsidiary Stations. Such supervision cannot be done efficiently by correspondence, since local conditions so affect the work that, in some instances, an arrangement which is admirable in one place is useless in another. Furthermore, it is essential that the Chief Censorship Station at Ottawa should have full and complete information of the work being undertaken at the various stations, the way it is being conducted and a knowledge of any difficulties which may be peculiar to the station in question. The force of this disadvantage was experienced on several occasions.

3) FILING AND RECORDING

Provision should also be made for a proper staff necessary for an efficient system of filing and recording. Owing to the variety of subjects, each item intercepted and commented upon, should be given a case number. Only such correspondence which relates to this item should be placed upon the file, and the case be indexed both under the name of the persons concerned and under the subject. A man who had been connected with many letters which were intercepted and commented upon by the censorship would, accordingly, have quite a number of cases on his card. If as many as a dozen cases occurred, a report would be written on his activities. The same thing would be done in the case of a suspect having a number of files to his credit. Thus a man's record, or information regarding certain fields of activity, could readily be obtained. After the various files relating to a desired subject had been collected, it would be a simple matter to write a report.

The information obtained by the censorship should be recorded and published from time to time, and be distributed to the various examiners so as to keep them fully advised of

what is happening, and to enable them to deal more intelligently with the items received. Each examiner's comments should be made out in duplicate, so that one copy could be returned to him with information as to the treatment accorded the letter; the examiner would thus be kept in touch with what was happening and feel a greater incentive for work.

4) TRANSLATORS

The selection of translators requires careful consideration as it involves no little difficulty. In the first place, it is essential that examiners in foreign languages be persons of good education and unquestionable integrity. More than a mere reading knowledge of a foreign language is necessary, the country, its history, literature, customs, political and economic conditions, etc., should be familiar to the examiner before he will be able to grasp fully the significance of all comments made in that language, which may be submitted to him. An extensive vocabulary is requisite, not only in the foreign language in question, but in the English language as well, in order to enable the examiner to translate into English with accuracy and ease.

During the recent censorship, foreigners had to be used for this work. Although the Department was exceedingly fortunate in obtaining good men, the results would undoubtedly have been the most satisfactory had it been possible to secure well-educated English or French speaking persons having a knowledge of the various languages. The universities probably could have provided these, had a reasonable salary been offered.

The chief objection to having foreigners as censors was brought out in connection with the Japanese translators on the Pacific Coast. Although every enquiry was made in regard to the integrity of the translators of Japanese nationality, and satisfactory reports were received, there was always a certain doubt whether they were entirely unprejudiced toward their national interests, when matters involving their own country arose.

5) COOPERATION BETWEEN DEPARTMENTS

Closer cooperation between the different Departments would have rendered the censorship more effectual. Had a Censorship Board, comprised of a representative from each of the Departments affected by the censorship, been instituted, an exchange and discussion of

items and points of departmental interest, would have been possible.

Orders in Council, or any rulings which would possibly bear upon any items passing through the mails, should be brought to the attention of the Censorship promptly. If the Postal Censor must scurry round for various Orders and sometimes even receive the first notification of such measure from outside sources, as frequently happened in the present instance, the successful operation of the Postal Censorship is greatly impeded.

When the War Trade Board was established, for instance, the Censorship Branch was not notified, in spite of the close relationship of the two bodies. Measures were introduced by this Board, of which the Censorship was not advised until they had been in operation for some time. Consequently items passed through the Censorship, which infringed these regulations.

Similar cases arose in connection with despatches received from the Colonial Office, by various Departments. An instance, quoted at random, is the prohibition of rubles. Although vitally affecting the censorship, it should undoubtedly have been undertaken by the Finance Department, or the War Trade Board. Due apparently to a lack of cooperation, no action was taken until the war was over, and the necessity had ceased. Consequently, the Censorship did not have the proper support in holding up any items passing through the mail.

A certain amount of personnel cooperation between members of different Departments was affected. Since, however, this was not official and all decisions had to be covered by official correspondence, a great deal of time was often required before a definite policy was established.

PREVIOUS INSTALLMENTS OF THIS ARTICLE

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September-October 1985, P. 49

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**ARE YOU GOING TO
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SEPTEMBER 17-19, 1987**

LITERATURE REVIEWS

BNA Philately in Print

Scott Specialized Catalogue of Canadian Stamps, 1987 Edition; Ron Richards, Editor; The Untrade Press, Toronto, 1986. Soft Cover, 272 pp, \$5.95.

Finally there is a Scott Catalogue of Canadian Stamps which is worthy of being called 'specialized'. The new 1987 edition shows just how poor the 83-85 versions were.

Released simultaneously in separate English and French editions, the latter translated by Denis Cottin, it has been completely redesigned in a larger format, with new typesetting and colour illustrations. An unfortunate goof in the colour printing of the early part of the book does not take away from the fact that this is a serious, well thought out addition to BNA philatelic literature.

Extensive listings of all stamps issued in the geographical area which is now Canada give prices for multiple grades of mint and used copies of stamps issued before 1947, and fewer grades for later issues. Many varieties which do not appear in the Canadian section of Scott's Standard Catalogue, Volume 1, are included in the Specialized version and given new sub-numbers. Pricing is in Canadian dollars.

Booklets, plate blocks, postage dues and the other 'back of the book' listings are present, with the short lived 'Stick 'n Tic' labels added for good measure. Previously a 'non-item' with Scott, the Perforated Officials are also to be found.

Full sections are devoted to Canadian Postal Stationery and the semi-official airmails. Postal history information is limited to lists, with rarity factors but no pricing, of 2- and 4- ring cancellations and Squared Circle cancellations. (The latter list refers readers to the BNAPS handbook for full details.)

In a press release, the publishers promise that future editions will include new material such as proofs, aerogrammes, lathework and more postal history.

Much hard work has gone into the preparation of this catalogue, but there are deficiencies. Virtually none of the varieties listed are illustrated. This makes it very difficult, for example, for a collector to identify re-entries or most other

printing flaws. 'Specialized' implies that basic information such as this will be present.

While it is nice to see precancelled versions of many Queen Elizabeth era stamps mentioned, it seems strange that this was not done for the earlier stamps which were also precancelled. In a similar vein, someone is going to have to get their act together on the subject of gum. While it is not difficult to distinguish between Dextrine and PVA on a mint stamp, it is extremely hard to do so on a used stamp, particularly when it is on cover! Some of these listings should be left out of the next edition.

Prices of stamps on cover (a listing first initiated by the competition) stop at 1927, after which prices are given for First Day Covers. There are enough postal history specialists around that cover prices, up to at least 1951-52, should be included; perhaps this will be an addition next time. Although there is doubt about the true philatelic value of prepared first day covers, there is certainly enough interest in them to merit a separate section in the catalogue.

One area in previous Scott's 'Specialized' efforts which received particular scorn was the Postal Stationery section. This time around they were smart enough to get Jim Webb to put some sense into the section. While the Scott listing is not as comprehensive as Webb's own, "This is now a catalogue that can be used," said a review by the Postal Stationery Study Group of BNAPS. One thing which would improve the next edition would be to inform people not familiar with stationery about the existence of Special Order items. This stationery, including both postcards and envelopes, exists in different colours and sizes from those issued and sold in Post Offices. Some of the unusual precancel material deserves mention as well, even if only in a footnote. Another improvement would be to mention the fact that the postcards have changed size twice since they were first issued. An anomaly is the fact that while much effort was expended on Canadian stationery, Newfoundland's was left out.

It is obvious, to this reviewer at least, that Scott finally woke up to the fact that the people with the different numbering system also had a

better catalogue. The competition is now heating up. Let's hope that BNA philately is the winner.

1987 Scott Standard Postage Stamp Catalogue, Volume I; Scott Publishing Co., Sidney, OH, 1986. Soft cover, 1144 pp, \$20 US.

Given the advent of Scott's *Specialized Catalogue of Canadian Stamps*, Volume I of their main catalogue is only of interest to BNA collectors who also have interests in stamps of the USA, Great Britain and the Commonwealth or the United Nations.

For those who have not seen one lately, Scott's monster catalogues have not changed much. Considering the amount of information that goes into one, however, and the need to at least check all prices annually, the amount of work required to put one out must be enormous. That it can be done with the attention to quality reflected in its production speaks well of the company.

Scott's Standard Catalogue often serves as a dealer's main price reference. According to a company press release, "No clear pattern of upward or downward movement can be discerned. The 1987 Volume I prices reflect a stabilizing market with many prices moving up and down. After several years of prices generally moving downward, prices now appear to be consolidating."

The Small Queens 1870-1897; Canadian Stamp Handbooks, Michael Milos, Editor; Unistrade Press, Toronto, 1985. Loose Leaf, 14 pp, \$3.95.

This is the sixth of the loose leaf inserts which make up the Canadian Stamp Handbooks series. Like the earlier sections, it concentrates on carefully listing the major colour and printing varieties, with Ottawa and Montreal printings separated, of all the Small Queens. The illustrations of the varieties are quite good.

Without explanation, the Registered Letter Stamps of the 1870s and the Widow's Weeds of 1893 have been included. One can only assume that the Editor or Publisher decided to stick the latter in with the well known Small Queen set to avoid having to put out a separate section for these five 'orphans'.

The Small Queen listings were prepared by N.J.A. (John) Hillson, author of *The Small Queens of Canada*, who has concentrated on the issue for over twenty years. (By a coincidence, John Hillson is the subject of this issue's

Sketch - Ed.) The extensive pricing guide, which can be updated simply by inserting a new sheet in place of the old, was provided by Ted Wright of George S. Wegg Ltd.

Civil Censorship in Canada During World War I; Allan L. Steinhart; published for the British North America Philatelic Society by Unistrade Press, Toronto, 1986. Soft cover, 78 pp. \$12.95.

This is a book which is guaranteed to send hoarders of old covers, cursing, to their shoeboxes to see if they just happen to have any of the goodies Allan Steinhart is talking about in his latest book.

Well illustrated by covers from the personal collection of the 'Crown Prince' of Canadian Postal History, this book tells the story of postal censorship in Canada during the 'The War to End All Wars'. Letters going out of Canada to foreign destinations, both neutral and belligerent, were not the only ones sometimes opened and examined. Letters in transit through Canada from one country to another, including those being carried on ships simply calling at Canadian ports, were also subject to investigation.

Whether much information of value was obtained by the authorities will probably never be known with any certainty. By identifying censorship stations, types of hand stamps, styles of adhesive labels, and providing rosters of known covers, however, the author has demonstrated that the censorship definitely provided an interesting field of philatelic study. The only complaint concerns readability. A somewhat firmer editorial hand, particularly in the areas of style and flow of ideas, would have made some parts of the book easier to absorb.

GENERAL INTEREST

POST DATES 1985, A CHRONOLOGY OF INTERESTING EVENTS IN THE MAILS AND PHILATELY; Kenneth A. Wood; Van Dahl Publications, P.O. Box 10, Albany, OR 97321. 1986. Soft Cover, 112 pp, \$7.95US postpaid in the USA and Canada, \$9.95US elsewhere via surface mail. Available from the publisher.

The important events of the postal and philatelic world of 1985, as well as those little-known happenings that make for such interesting trivia reading, are included in *Post Dates 1985*, a valuable record of a significant year and the first in an annual series.

Continued on Page 47

NATIONAL POSTAL MUSEUM — THE NEILSEN REPORT

Editor's Note: On taking office in late 1984, Canada's Progressive Conservative Government, under Prime Minister Brian Mulroney, vowed to review all government programs to try to find ways to eliminate waste. As a result, the Neilsen Commission, named for then Deputy Prime Minister Erik Neilsen, was set up.

Consisting of politicians, business people and others representing the broad spectrum of Canadian life, the Commission finally reported in the spring of this year. One of the surprising items in the 22 volumes of the report was the following text concerning the National Postal Museum. It is reprinted in its entirety, without comment. Whether or not any or all of the recommendations are acted on remains to be seen.

A Study Team Report to the Task Force On Program Review

Subject: Economic Growth

Volume: Culture and Communications (Pages 135-136)

THE NATIONAL POSTAL MUSEUM CANADA POST

OBJECTIVE

To collect, document, preserve, study, display and interpret those objects deemed to constitute the Canadian heritage in the field of material communication.

AUTHORITY

Canada Post Corporation Act, 1981.

DESCRIPTION

The National Postal Museum (NPM), established in 1974 by the Post Office, is a service of Canada Post, and its curator reports to the vice-president, communications. Originally conceived as a philatelic museum, its collection was limited to stamps, plates, original art works and other artifacts of interest primarily to stamp collectors. Management of the museum, and its collection and public programming policies were left to the curator, assisted by a consultative board, which included the most important stamp collectors in Canada, mostly from Toronto. The museum

itself originally occupied a very limited space outside the urban core of Ottawa and was not easily accessible to the general public.

In 1979, Canada Post reviewed NPM's mandate and operations and decided to broaden its museological objectives and make it at the same time an important tool in its public relations strategy. The collections were renovated following modern museological standards and the museum transformed from a purely philatelic museum into a postal museum, stressing the role of material communication in general, and that of the postal service in particular in Canada's development. NPM was moved to a central location, but the space it occupied was leased for a period of only five years.

In February 1985, before the end of its lease, the Canada Post Corporation announced its intention to close the museum and study whether it should be relocated or abandoned entirely. In April, 1985, Canada Post announced that a permanent NPM would be fully reopened in three years. In the interim, the philatelic collections, the library and collectors services will remain available in a temporary location.

EXPENDITURES

In 1985-86, resources total \$1.1 million and 17 person-years (source: NPM, August 1985).

BENEFICIARIES

The general public; Canada Post; stamp collectors.

ASSESSMENT

The collection of NPM is rich and unique and, although in the custody of a crown corporation, is an integral part of the national heritage. As such there is a strong rationale to bring NPM under the National Museum Of Man. This would protect the museum from inevitable fluctuations in the financial management and public relations strategy of a corporation whose primary mission is not heritage, but to operate a postal service in a business-like fashion. Care should be taken, however, not to break up the various components of the existing NPM collection, which includes not only stamps and plates, but also

postal artifacts and a vast collection of artwork used to illustrate stamps. The study team is of the view that the unique character and integrity of the Canadian postal collection would be best preserved by making NPM an associate museum within the National Museum of Man, with a status similar to that of the Canadian War Museum. Furthermore, it is suggested that the NPM be located in the new building of the National Museum of Man, where it will enjoy maximum visibility while attracting additional visitors to the NMM.

OPTIONS

The study team recommends to the Task Force that the Government consider the following:

1. That the National Postal Museum become a component of the National Museum of Man, and that the integrity of its collections be preserved by giving it curatorial independence within NMM
2. That the National Postal Museum be located in the new building of the National Museum of Man.

Literature Review Continued

Post Dates 1985's easy-to-use format takes the reader on a chronological journey through the year. More than 190 events are recorded, including a full record of the year's United States, United Nations and Canadian stamp and postal stationery issues amplified by 180 illustrations. A comprehensive 620-entry index makes it easy to locate any item.

In addition to standing alone as a record of 1985, *Post Dates 1985* is an ideal way of extending the coverage provided by *Post Dates*, the massive 410-page volume that covers world postal and philatelic events from 4,000 BC. Both were written by Ken Wood, editor emeritus of *Stamp Collector* newspaper. Wood has been a collector for half a century and has been writing about his hobby for 20 years. Besides *Post Dates*, his previous books include *Basic Philately*, an introduction to the hobby; *This Is Philately*, a three-volume encyclopedia of stamp collecting and postal history; and *Where In The World?*, an atlas especially for stamp collectors.

MORE SKETCHes of BNAPSers

By Dr. R.V.C. Carr

SKETCH No. 213

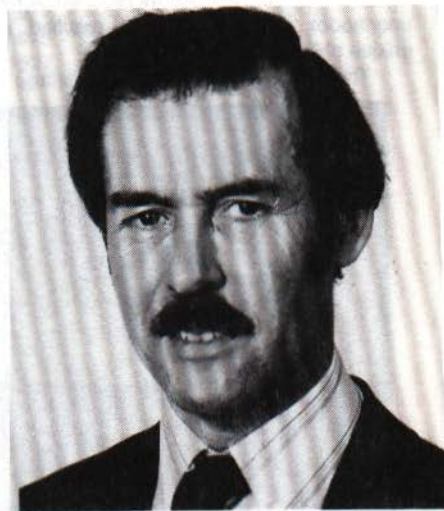
N.J.A. Hillson

Once again we go abroad to visit one of our members from Great Britain, John Hillson this time. He is the Treasurer of the Canadian Philatelic Society of Great Britain, which was the first philatelic society he joined.

John lives in Glasgow, Scotland with his two daughters and wife, Christine, who is Executive Secretary to the chairman of a Scotch whiskey company. Previously in the auto industry, John has been, for the last ten years, a financial and tax planning consultant in investments for a life insurance company.

John was another early childhood collector, first world-wide, then the Commonwealth, and now close to thirty years with Canada (the same as yours truly). For the last twenty years he has been interested in Canada's Small Queens. He has written a book and articles for *Maple Leaves*, leads a CPS of GB Small Queen study group and is a member of ours too.

John also has some interest in England's George VI issues. He's a member of the R.P.S.L. and the Caledonia Philatelic Society.



We do hope that in the course of time we will have a chance to see the Hillsons at a BNAPS show.

A PERFINNED POSTAGE DUE

by Michael Dicketts



The above cover shows an unusual use of perfinned stamps. Consolidated Mining and Smelting Co., of Trail, B.C. punched a limited number of postage dues (J15, J16, J17 and J20) with the perforated initials CMS. This is the only company known to have perforated Canadian postage due issues.

It is speculated that because a large amount of postage due mail was received at the company's office, a supply of postage due stamps was obtained in anticipation of further expenses; these were fed through the perforator, by design or accident, and then returned to the Trail Post Office for subsequent use as required. A rather unorthodox arrangement that resulted in a unique philatelic item.

Thanks to Calvin Cole of the Postage Due



study group for the illustration of the 2 cent stamp on cover.



THOSE MINIATURE RUBBER HANDSTAMPS ARE MAIL BAG LABEL DATERS

by Bruce D. Murduck

I first became acquainted with 'Miniature Rubber Handstamps' through a short article by J.L. Purcell, in 1977 (*TOPICS*, Vol. 34, No. 1, Pg. 41). As well as reporting their existence, Mr. Purcell pondered the purpose of the devices. In the interim, I have obtained a few additional examples and have received information outlining their purpose. The additional strikes are listed in the table below.

The London example found on a registered cover shows use as a stamp cancelling, office of origin dater. It has been suggested that this device is an old 'money order dater', which seems plausible due to the inclusion of an office number (397059). This device, and others like it in the London area, has since been disposed of.

The Kingston device is employed as a Registered date of receipt back stamp, and has been in continuous use since March 1980. Impressions have been made predominantly in black, but occasionally in red or blue. While the basic lettering part of the imprints has remained unchanged, at least four different date impression types have been identified, suggesting the possibility of removeable or interchangeable date elements.

All of the other examples have been found, in black ink, on first class mail, as office of origin cancellers, on both standard and oversize envelopes.

Mr. F.G. Bullock, Postmaster at Brantford, provided a concise outline of the purpose of

POSTOFFICE	DATE	SIZE (mm)	NO. OF STRIKES
Bowmanville Ont., L1C 3A0	26 IV 1979	20	2
Brantford Ont.	15 VII 1982	20	1
Kingston Ont., Registered	31 III 1980	20	100++
London Ont., Sub No. 41, No. 397059	26 VIII 1981	20	1
Petrolia Ont.	21 II 1977	25	1
Windsor Ont.	15 III 1976	19	1
Woodstock Ont.	14 III 1977	21	1



Mail bag label (Face, showing destination)



Mail bag label (Reverse side, showing date stamp of office of origin)



Kingston, Ont. Backstamp

these devices. "First, the purpose of this device is not for cancellation purposes. This stamp's primary purpose is to date bag 'labels' before dispatch. When a mail bag is dispatched to its destination a tag or 'label' is applied to the metal label holder. The reverse side of the label has to be dated to comply with postal regulations. This date stamp is for internal use only." The Postmaster at Woodstock supported this, and Mr. L.L. Skuratow, Postmaster at Bowmanville, elaborated. "The date stamp . . . (was) obtained by my predecessor sometime during the 70's, . . . from our Ottawa District Procurement section. The face is rubber, glued to a wooden handle, with removeable date type. The stamp bears the following inscription: Pritchard Andrews Co. Ottawa."

Considering their stated purpose, and their appearance as stamp cancellers, one can imagine a postal employee reaching for this device to cancel stamps on a letter or parcel ejected or bypassed by the normal cancelling process.

It must be stated, however, that other postal



Tracing of London, Ont. device

officials knew nothing of the purpose, or existence of devices of this type. It is probably a valid conjecture that their primary era of use has passed. The author would enjoy correspondence concerning this or any other cancel type.

(Editor's Note: While preparing this article for publication, I came across another example (shown below) of the Woodstock device. The pronounced curve suggests that, like other rubber faced handstamps, these were easily distorted. This may also explain the 1 mm difference in the two Woodstock examples listed above.)



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by Jim Goben

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The summer doldrums and the inevitable deadlines for *TOPICS* combined so that there is no Regional Group news to report this issue. There's still time to get reports of your group's

activities in the January-February issue, if the information reaches me by November 15. Items for the March-April issue should arrive by no later than January 15.

BNAPS: THE BUSINESS SIDE

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Serving until Dec. 31, 1988

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CONVENTIONS: Chairman: C. Ronald McGuire

BNA TOPICS: See Page 2

HANDBOOKS: Chairman: Allan L. Steinhart

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ASSISTANT SECRETARY: John Graper, P.O. Box 4200, Delaware City, DE 19706

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

REPORT DATE: 15 AUGUST 1986

APPLICATIONS FOR MEMBERSHIP

Objections MUST be filed with the Secretary IMMEDIATELY upon publication.

- R4525 DOUGLAS, Barry L., Rt 1, Box 83, Troutville, VA, USA 24175
C Fancy Cancels, Squared Circles, R.P.O.
Proposed by: Secretary
- R4526 WOHLGEMUTH, Robert E., P.O. Box 13449, Houston, TX, USA 77219-3449
C Canada Classics and General
Proposed by: Secretary
- R4527 KREUTZER, Frank A., 3920 N. California Ave., Chicago, Il, USA 60618
C BNA
Proposed by: R. Hedley, L164
- R4528 STANLEY, Jim E., 640 Trafford Cres., Oakville, ON, Canada L6L 3T5
C Newfoundland, N.S., N.B. and P.E.I.
Proposed by: D. Dixon, 3297; Seconded by: R. Hedley, L164
- R4529 HALL, John A., 4 Craighburn Drive, Dartmouth, NS, Canada B2X 2S3
C Canada Revenues, Perfins and Centennials
Proposed by: S. Blumenthal, 4236; Seconded by: K. MacDonald, 3300
- R4530 STEIUKAMP, Dr. Peter, Wesselstraat 1 A, D-2000 Hamburg 65,, West Germany
C Postal Stationery
Proposed by: R. Lamb, 1255; Seconded by: D. Dixon, 3297
- R4531 JOHNSTON, R. Barry, 984 Heatherton Rd., Narre Warren North, Victoria 3804, Australia
C N.B. and N.S.
Proposed by: Secretary
- R4532 HAMEL, Denis, 11-390 Chemin St-Louis, Quebec, PQ, Canada G1S 1B6
C
Proposed by: D. Dixon, 3297
- R4533 THOMPSON, Fran M., 131 Elm Ave, Fairfield, NJ, USA 07022
C Early Town Cancels and RPOs
Proposed by: Secretary
- R4534 SCHAEFER, Peggy A., 4250 N. Milwaukee Ave, Chicago, Il, USA 60641
D/C Canada 1911-1981 and O.H.M.S. Perfins
Proposed by: E.H. Wright, L3898; Seconded By: Lex DeMent, 2749
- R4535 OAKES, Frank E., 15 Beverly Pl., St. Louis, MO, USA 63112
C Canada, Used. Federal and Provincial Revenues
Proposed by: Secretary
- R4536 DUFFY, Jack, Box 560292-2860 Delony Ave, Orlando, FL, USA 32856
C Booklets
Proposed by: Bill McCann, 2977; Seconded by: L. Paige, 2384
- R4537 TRIPLETT, Brian A., 533 Prospect St., Apt. #1, New Haven, CT, USA 06511
C Nova Scotia. PEI. Used Canada
Proposed by: Jeff Switt, 2511

- R4538 SCHISLER, Clifford, H., R.R. 3, Orillia, ON, Canada L3V 6H3
C Canada Stamps. Postcards. Revenues
Proposed by: R.H. Jamieson, 2118
- R4539 BEECHAM, Arthur, 205 Hilda Ave., Apt. 1808, Willowdale, ON, Canada M2M 4B1
C Cameo 1962-66, Stamps & Stationery. Karsh & Wilding Issues 1952-62
Proposed by: Wm J. McCann, 2977; Seconded by: Doug Irwin, 3761
- R4540 REVOLINSKI, Paul R., 2109 So. 34th St., Milwaukee, WI, USA 53215
C 20th Cent. Commercial Covers Newfoundland. St. Pierre & Miquelon
Proposed by: Secretary
- R4541 THERRIEN, J. Raymond, 221 Limeridge Rd. W, #4, Hamilton, ON, Canada L9C 2V4
C Canada
Proposed by: Daniel Moore, 4255; Seconded by: Joseph Martin, 3915
- 4542 WASHINGTON, Thomas, HQ USARJ, DCSRM, APO, San Francisco, CA, USA
96343-0054
C Royal Trains of Canada. Flag and Machine Cancels
Proposed by: Secretary
- R4543 WHITELEY, David A., 364 Niagara St., Winnipeg, MB, Canada R3N 0V4
C Trans Atlantic Mail. Pre-stamp Steam Boat & Cross Border Mail
Proposed By: Don Fraser, L2175; Seconded by: Robert Lemire, 2975
- R4544 PARKER, Allan (Al) C.A., No. 67 3812 20 Ave., Edmonton, AB, Canada T6L 4B2
C General BNA. Booklet Panes. Admiral Issue
Proposed by: Secretary
- R4545 MOONEY, Paul R., 1814 Caldwell, Garland, TX, USA 75041
C
Proposed by: H. Dingenthal, 3602; Seconded by: M.F. Hollenbeck, 3968
- R4546 HASKETT, James P., 7 Belcourt Ave., Barrie, ON, Canada L4M 4C9
C Numeral Issue. 19th Century Canadian Cancels. PEI
Proposed by: Maggie Toms, 2162; Seconded by: A. David Hanes, 2815
- R4547 HARRIS, Bradley, # 100 5940 MacLeod Trail South, Calgary, AB, Canada T2H 2G4
C Law Stamps. Bill Stamps
Proposed by: E.A. Harris, 729; Seconded by: Stewart Kenyon, 1676

NEW MEMBERS

- | | |
|--------------------------------|------------------------------|
| R4503 ERICSEN, Richard | R4520 SAGAR, Michael |
| R4513 PARKER, Douglas | R4521 WHITEHOUSE, Wilfred D. |
| R4514 FOWLIE, David I. | R4522 ROBERTSON, John L. |
| R4517 SPRINGATE, Gordon L. | R4523 SIMONS, Thomas E. Jr. |
| R4518 FAIRBAIRN, Donald | R4524 THOMPSON, John R. |
| R4519 MARBLESTONE, Frederic L. | |

DECEASED

- R3206 CHAFFEE, Col. Frederick H.
R4115 WOLFFERS, Richard

RESIGNATIONS

- R4250 STANWAY, Edward

CHANGES/CORRECTIONS

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

- R0342 KIRCHOFF, Arthur G., 36471 Almont Ct., Sterling Hts., MI, USA 48310
E0533 JONES, Cathleen A., 126 Farnham Gate Rd, Unit 107, Halifax, NS, Canada B3M 317

CHANGES/CORRECTIONS OF ADDRESS

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- R0609 FEE, Cleo H., Apt. 904, 500 Springbank Drive, London, ON, Canada N6J 4G6
R0700 ROGERS, J.V., 1149 Rockland Ave. #415, Victoria, BC, Canada V8V 415
R2431 WALTON, Dr. Wayne J.A. Jr., General Delivery c/o R.E. Porter, Orlinda, TN, USA
37141-9999
R2556 GRIGSON, Roger, 20 Green Lane, Windsor, Berks, England SL4 3SA
R2830 GRONBECK-JONES, David, 1935 Runnymede Ave, Victoria, BC, Canada V8S 2V3
R2908 SIMONS, Rev. Gordon C., R.R. #3, St. Stephen, NB, Canada E3L 2Y1
L3058 PREISLER, Rev. H. Max, 407 2nd St, #505, Nelson, BC, Canada V1L 5P2
R3194 MADESKER, Michael, 157 Clifton Ave., Downsview, ON, Canada M3H 4L6
R3258 SESSIONS, David F., 36 The Chimes, Nailsea, Bristol, England BS19 2NH
R3281 LAUER, Edward W., 343 Glacier Hills, 1200 Earhart Rd., Ann Arbor, MI, USA 48105
R3394 SCHMIDT, John G., 1536 Four Mile Post Rd, Huntsville, AL, USA 35802
R3411 NELSON, Dave, P.O. Box 2097, Palm Desert, CA, USA 92261
R3434 MARR, Edmund L., c/o Dr. A. Secord, Skyhills, R.R. #1, Goodwood, ON, Canada
L0C 1A0
R3499 WALSH, John M., 9 Guy St., St. John's, NF, Canada A1B 1P4
R3610 RIESENFELD, Sanford, 5 Oakland Ave, Rockaway, NJ, USA 07866
R3740 COUTTS, Cecil C., 34820 McLeod Ave, R.R. #9, Abbotsford, BC, Canada V2S 6B7
R3784 TWICHELL, Howard S., 5200 Keller Springs, #530, Dallas, TX, USA 75248
R3785 TWICHELL, Ruth H., 5200 Keller Springs, #530, Dallas, TX, USA 75248
R3796 FRICK, Miss ShirleyAnn, 10456-140B Street, Surrey, BC, Canada V3T 4P1
R3890 BRAYLEY, W. Grant, Apt. D2, 1477 Bayview Ave., Toronto, ON, Canada M4G 3B2
R3947 TREMBLAY, Conrad J. M., 4701 R.G. St. Andre, St. Edmond, PQ, Canada J0K 2N0
R4016 PEOPLES, Dennis S., 530 Conner Creek Dr. Noblesville, IN, USA 46060-4880
R4095 NEWSWANGER, Carl K., #1211 Glenview St Ne., N. Canton, OH, USA 44721-1914
R4129 IRELAND, Peter S., 26 Golf Ave., Pointe Claire, PQ, Canada H9S 4N5
R4132 BEDFORD, Darrell, 117 Ivanhoe Cres., Point Claire, PQ, Canada H9R 3Z9
R4188 MILLER, Randy R., 36 Exmouth St., St. John's, NF, Canada A1B 2E2
R4235 TOWE, Brian A., General Delivery, Warman, SK, Canada S0K 4S0
R4243 HEAD, Michael D., 1461 Foster St. #303, White Rock, BC, Canada V4B 3X6
R4285 HOTCHKISS, Ronald R., R.R. #3, Yarker, ON, Canada K0K 3N0
R4311 TYACKE, John N., 1 Ottawa Street, Toronto, ON, Canada M4T 2B5
R4339 PARKER, Everett L., P.O. Box 1306, Greenville, ME, USA 04441
R4454 MCGREGOR, Chris, 6312 Carnarvon St., Vancouver, BC, Canada V6N 1K3
R4477 EDGETT, John F., P.O. Box 456, Glenhaven, CA, USA 95443
R4501 RAINE, Steve J., Box 1630, Wynyard, SK, Canada S0A 4T0

MAIL RETURNED — UNDELIVERABLE

Last given address shown — please notify Secretary of any changes known.

- L4274 PETERS, Brian H., Box 142, Dundalk, ON, Canada N0C 1B0

MEMBERSHIP SUMMARY

Total membership as of last report	1399
New members added in this report	11
Deceased	2
Resigned	1
Mail returned	1
Total membership as of this report	1406
New application(s)	23

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CHECKLIST AVAILABLE. "Canadian Precancelled Postal Stationery Envelopes Used During the Reigns of KGV and KGVI" by George Manley. This is a supplement to Manley's "Canadian Precancelled Stationery Handbook". \$5.00 from BNAPS Postal Stationery Study Group, Box 549, Pinawa, MB Canada, R0E 1L0.

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