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Canadian Letter Mail to India  
in the Small Queen Era

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# BNA TOPICS

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Vol. 46, No. 5	SEPTEMBER-OCTOBER 1989	Whole No. 433
3 The Editor's Page		Vic Willson
5 The President's Corner		Lewis M. Ludlow
6 In Memoriam		James C. Lehr
7 Letters		
8 Calendar		
10 Notes		
12 Literature Reviews - BNA Philately in Print		Mike Street
14 Stories Behind My Covers		Jack Arnell
18 Flaws on the 1967-72 Centennial Definitives		Mike Painter
20 Letter Mail to India During the Small Queen Era		George B. Arfken
27 BNA A Century Plus Ago		Robert H. Pratt
28 The Introduction of Rural Mail Delivery Service in Canada		Thomas A. Hillman
31 The 2 Cent Bargain		W. L. Bradley
35 More Forms, Cards and Slips During the King George VI Era		Gary W. Steele
36 Newfoundland Postal Stationery: Some Additions and Corrections to the Pratt Articles		William C. Walton
38 The RPO Cowcatcher		Lewis M. Ludlow
41 The Study Group Centerline		Frank Waite
43 Report on PIPEX '89		Lewis M. Ludlow
44 An Unusual Precancel		H. G. Walburn
45 Regional Group Ramblings		Jim Goben
46 Information for Members		
47 From The Secretary		Chris McGregor
50 Classified		

**BNAPS** For officers and member services see 'Information For Members'.  
Regional Groups and Study Groups are listed in their respective columns.

## BNA TOPICS

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# THE EDITOR'S PAGE

by Vic Willson

## EXHIBITS, JUDGES, AND EXPERTISE

Most of our readers do not exhibit, at least at the national or regional level. Some have tried it once, gotten burned by a low award or scathing critique, and decided not to persist. Others feel that they do not have the type of collection that is exhibitable, and they may be right. After all, who wants to see a collection that can be put together from dealers' stocks at the exhibit hall within a few hours, no matter how long it might have taken the would-be exhibitor to get the items. What is the right kind of exhibit, and why do their owners wish to expose them to public scrutiny, and potential abuse?

Before tackling the major theme I must remind you of the typical scene at IR-RELEVANTPEX 89. People are crowded around the dealers' bourses and the post office booth, with a number countable on one hand actually viewing exhibits at any one time. This scene is repeated even at BNAPEXes, so that it cannot be attributed to one kind of show. As a behavioral scientist it is necessary for me to develop hypotheses for such actions. Crowd viewing seems not to be a critical element in shows or they would have folded long ago. Also, however, there appears to be a qualitative difference between stamp shows and dealers' bourses at which no exhibits are given. The shows are taken seriously by a segment of the stamp collecting community, whereas dealers' bourses are seen only as a convenient place to view material.

Of course, there is much more that takes place at a real stamp show, such as specialty group meetings, auctions, and award ceremonies. These often complement exhibiting, however. Most specialty groups meet at shows in which their members exhibit, with a critical mass of frames devoted to that specialty. It helps the show by drawing the specialists. Exhibiting seems to draw these collectors.

Thus, exhibiting is a mechanism to draw advanced collectors together. It provides the exhibitors with an opportunity to show their accomplishments. It advertises their areas of

interest. If dealers are astute they will find time to take notes on such exhibits, however minimal, for future sales as relevant material comes their way. Similarly, this advertising allows other collectors an outlet for duplicates, material for sale, or for exchange. In the case of major exhibits there is the notability aspect, making them more visible at time of sale. A related aspect of advertising is the sharing of information, although exhibiting is probably the least efficient way to do that—writing an article or monograph is better.

A second reason for exhibiting is more personal. It is one of the few ways that collectors are forced to answer the tough question, just what am I collecting. To a great degree the awards at a show reflect how carefully that question has been thought out. It is only through the organization required to put together an exhibit that a collector really knows what is present and what is needed, and whether what is needed can be obtained. If not, the answer often is to refocus. Do you really want to persist in collecting Canada in mint superb condition when you know you cannot afford any of the first dozen stamps? Then perhaps you refocus the collection so that only decimal currency is considered. Now the task is doable for most pocketbooks. Is it exhibitable? Perhaps, if well enough done—maintaining very high standards. Can it be improved? Certainly, by adding proofs, pairs or blocks, covers, inscription or plate numbers, etc. Again, each time the collecting focus is revised, often according to resources available.

The third reason for exhibiting is to receive an award. This seems like the least important reason to me, although not necessarily unimportant. First, how many medals, ashtrays, or the like can one put in a cupboard or attic? The physical awards hardly seem a good reason to spend \$5 to \$10 per frame. The mental rewards must be more important. These are gratification, competition, and others that various psychologists could explain in theories derived from Freud, Adler, Hebb, Rogers, or many others. An unfortunate side effect is that sometimes our feeling of worth are tied to the

award we receive, rather than to the effort that was made. This leads to a rejection of the award rather than a rejection of ourselves- it is all the judges' fault! Either they know too little or they know too much.

Judging is such a complex topic that it cannot be dealt with in this piece. There are commonalities in judging cattle, science fair projects, and stamps. Stamp exhibit judging also has its idiosyncracies and its politics. While politics is usually viewed as a dirty word, it is an integral part of any social organization, as it defines the way we all get pieces of our own goals while allowing others to get some of theirs. Recognizing that politics exist, even in exhibiting, can let us at least understand the process better.

The aspect of exhibiting most often misunderstood is the role of expertise. Exhibitors usually know their subject area better than the judges. Sometimes it helps, sometime hurts, to get a judge who knows your area well. If you are looking to move up, that knowledge may gain you a level. If you are already at a high level, it may hurt since the judge may expect the pieces that most judges would not know

about. If most judges have only at best a good overall knowledge of your exhibit area, then finally it rests with you to convince them, through your presentation, that you have what is needed for the level of award you think you should get. Again, expertise plays a role, for your specialized collection of Yukon Law Stamps will get a real yawn at a regional show in the U.S., while it may do very well at a BNAPEX. The difference is in the expertise of the judges concerning the topic. U.S. judges usually know little about even basic Canadian material, while at BNAPEX at least one judge can be counted on to know what you have and evaluate it carefully. That evaluation may require you to consider where you need to take the collection in order to move it up, if you are award-oriented.

The upshot of all of this? Exhibiting is not really for everyone, but if you try it, make an honest appraisal of your goals for collecting, evaluate your exhibit in your own terms, take any one award with a grain of salt, believe consistency in awards, and enjoy it. This is a hobby, isn't it?



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# THE PRESIDENT'S CORNER

by Lewis M. Ludlow, OTB



*BNA TOPICS*, July - August 1989, Whole No. 432, the first issue under new Editor Vic Willson, arrived in Kirkland this week. What a fine job Vic has done on his primogeniture! He has given us a very well balanced issue and a thoughtful, considered editorial.

As President, I herewith take up Vic's suggestion and publicly thank Mike Street not only for the way he transferred responsibility to our new Editor but also for the manner in which, over the years, he computerized the whole effort of putting out *TOPICS*, making it easier for Vic to assimilate in his own computer and give us his first born.

It must be said that your President is greenly jealous of both of these young men and their level of computer expertise, which is obviously professional, while I am yet in the third grade, trying to make the fourth.

As members you may have raised an eyebrow at the size of the number of members - slightly over 100 - listed in the last issue as being dropped for non-payment of dues. It is appropriate that your President comment on this situation. First, we would like everyone to recognize that this is a list spanning two years. In 1988, through an administrative glitch, no member was dropped from the list for non-payment of dues. The matter was corrected this year, resulting in list which actually represents two year's attrition.

Everyone should be aware of the procedure involved. Towards the end of each calendar year all members are reminded that dues are up for renewal. Those who do not remit on a timely basis receive a second notification. Only after a non-reply to the second notice are they dropped for non-payment. It is recognized that the list will include some who have just overlooked their two notices and will soon request

reinstatement. This is a simple process provided for in our rules and by-laws.

Of more serious concern is the possibility of losing some of our older members who, for personal reasons such as ill health, have used 'dues' as an occasion to just let their BNAPS membership go by the boards. We feel deeply for these members and hope that they can be brought back into the fold.

What follows is a personal message to any active member who knows any of those dropped for non-payment of dues. Please seek them out and find out why; I would welcome hearing from any who would indicate their reasons. We, as a Society, believe that we are moving forward in serving our membership; if any of you feel otherwise, or have ideas for other improvements, it is important that such feelings and ideas be made known to us. Your President is the elected officer of the members and none should hesitate to voice their thoughts to him. In this manner the Society is enhanced.

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# IN MEMORIAM

EDWARD ALLEN RICHARDSON, 1909 - 1989

by James C. Lehr, OTB

BNAPS lost another one of its giants with the passing on August 8 of Ed Richardson. One of our early presidents, founder of the Order of the Beaver, Fellow of the Royal Philatelic Society of Canada, author of too many books, monographs, and articles to list, Ed was the "authority" on almost all facets of BNA philately. Because his interests were so broad, he was responsible for much of the detailed information developed on all phases of BNA philately. His procedure was to select the many "unknown" areas ripe for research, start a collection of each, and sell them at a low price to someone who would promise to finish the necessary research and publish the results. It is fitting that he died while working away at his philatelic office.

Ed had many nonphilatelic areas of interest, including service to the Boy Scouts of America, which led to his receiving the prestigious Silver Antelope Award for financing and developing a large camp area for the Scouts. All of us present for the 1968 Silver Anniversary Convention of BNAPS near Austin, Texas, which was singlehandedly organized and run by Ed, will never forget the famous barbeque on the Boy Scout grounds. Only after everyone had finished the first delicious helping did we learn that it was goat meat!

As a friend of Ed's since 1961, I have many



fond memories. A serious Ed - searching for some obscure on where a stamp or cancellation was first used. A playful Ed - inducting Fred Jarrett into the Order of the Beaver with a pledge Fred obviously hadn't heard before, that he give fellow Beavers first choice on all his duplicates. A caring Ed - working behind the scenes to help someone with a problem. Finally, a friend showing how pleased he was to see you again. All these memories remain as a legacy from an extraordinary man to all of us who are richer for having known him.

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## On the Presses

The following books were scheduled to be on sale at BNAPEX '89. As review copies had not been received at press time, further details were not available.

**Canada's Small Queen Era - Postal Usage during the Small Queen Era, 1870-1897;** George B. Arfken; including, as Chapter 2, 'Postal Routes of Western Canada', by K. Gray Scrimgeour; Vincent G. Greene Philatelic Foundation, Toronto, 1989.

**Slogan Postal Markings of Canada - The Classic Early Period, 1912-1919;** BNAPS Slogan Cancel Study Group; prepared by Daniel Rosenblat and Jeffrey Switt; 1989.

**Transatlantic Stampless Mail to and from British North America,** Jack Arnell and the BNAPS Transatlantic Mail Study Group, 1989.

**The Small Queens of Canada,** Second Revised Edition; John Hillson; Christie's - Robson Lowe, England, 1989. Canadian Representatives: George S. Wegg Ltd., Toronto.



# LETTERS

## 50 CENT MASTERPIECES STAMP USED

The 50 cent Canadian stamp, Masterpieces of Canadian Art - Ceremonial Frontlet, was issued June 29, 1989, in panes of sixteen stamps. It serves no particular rate and is expected to be hard to find in used condition, on or off cover. It goes off sale on Dec. 28, 1989. A similar situation was encountered with the first Masterpiece of Canadian Art- Le Petit Lisseur, also a 50 cent issue, came out May 20, 1988, with no specific rate and consequently few were sold before recall on Nov. 30, 1988.

### Canadian Postal Rates in 1989:

1st class letter		
in Canada,	38¢ ;	over 30 grams 59¢
to USA,	43¢ ;	" 64¢
International,	76¢ ;	" \$1.14

The 50 cent stamp could be used to over-pay the lower rates or part-pay the larger rates to get more of the issue into use.

Those Americans or Canadians unable to obtain copies of this stamp may write: Attention Walter, Philatelic Counter, Canada Post Corporation, 266 Graham Ave., Winnipeg R3C 0J, with a return addressed envelope and \$1 Canadian or U.S. Walter will enclose a mint 50¢ Art stamp and place a second 50¢ on your SAE. Mention if you want a sock-on-the-nose or edge of stamp cancel.

Stuart A. Clark  
Winnipeg, MB

## QUICK-STICK STAMP A POSSIBLE PROBLEM

Re the new Canadian Flag "quick stick" stamp pack of 12 stamps (38¢ x 12 = \$4.56): the Post Office price is \$5.00. How many will pay an extra 42¢? How do you place a mint stamp in an album - possibly have to cut the stamp out with the backing from the pack? Will pressure-sensitive gum wash off a used stamp? Give Glen Hansen credit for discussing this in his column on stamps in the *Winnipeg Free Press*.

Stuart A. Clark  
Winnipeg, MB

(Ed. note: the U.S. version from Christmas

1974 has been reported to become permanently stained over time. My own copies appear to be deteriorating.)

## FROM THE DESK OF THE RELENTLESS NEWFOUNDLANDER

Over the past several issues of *BNA TOPICS*, since my three part article on Newfoundland Plate Numbers was published, there have been various letters written with my opinion as the focal point.

Now, from my observation deck, it seems that the critics are "Old Boys" who comprise a network which becomes readily apparent when they unite publically against a young "upstart" who has the temerity to call into question their established views.

Some examples of my revisionist thinking on various issues will demonstrate just how far apart we are.

A. It has been written, and I might add, insisted upon, that the 1911 Royal Family Issue was printed in sheets of one hundred subjects. Now, I ask you, why is my belief considered so uninformed when in my possession is a large piece of the 1¢ Queen Mary stamp on white wove card in the trial plate proof color of black showing two rows of six on the left with a wide 31 mm. gutter and then two rows of six on the right. Two crosses are also placed horizontally in the gutter (see Eastern Auction's sale of June, 1988, lot 269). To me this would be a two hundred subject plate, not the one hundred subject plate as previously preached from the oft-quoted philatelic "bibles."

B. Inquiries on the printed plate sizes of some of the 1897 Royal Family. Again, many "bibles" state that this issue was printed only in sheets of one hundred subjects. What, I would like to know, is their proof for such statements?

C. Ditto the above for the 1923 Pictorial Issue.

D. Ditto the above for the 5¢ Caribou of the Resources Issue. This "poor animal" has had several articles written concerning its origins that have arrived at some sad conclusions. For instance, take the catalogue listing for the 1932 5¢ Caribou:

Scott 190 violet brown; even antlers die I  
Scott 191 deep violet; uneven antlers die II  
Scott 191a deep violet; even antlers die I

Now, how can you justify a die I under a

die II cataloguing is beyond me. If anything it could be listed as 190a, as it is only a change in shade arising from another printing order that utilized the die I plate. If you used the reasoning of previous writers you would have major catalogue numbers only for the colors, with the sub-numbers containing all the dif-

ferent die changes. This seems foolish (to use a polite word) to me.

John M. Walsh  
9 Guy Street  
St. John's,  
Newfoundland A1B 1P4

(Ed: to be continued)

## **BNAPEX '90 GALVESTON, TX**

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# **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.*

### **1989**

**OCTOBER 4-8 AYR, SCOTLAND.** The Canadian Philatelic Society of Great Britain's Annual Convention. Station Hotel. Information: John Hillson, Westerlea, 5 Annahill, Annan, Dumfrireshire, Scotland DG12 6TN UK

**OCTOBER 6-8, CALGARY, ALBERTA - CALTAPEX '89,** Calgary Philatelic Society show and bourse. Marlborough Inn. Information: P.O. Box 1478, Stn. M, Calgary AB T2P 2L6

**OCTOBER 14-15, VANCOUVER, BRITISH COLUMBIA - VANPEX '89.** BC Philatelic Society show and bourse. South Vancouver Royal Canadian Legion Hall, 727A East 49th Ave. Information: Don Johnson, 4571 Elgin St., Vancouver BC V5V 4R9

**OCTOBER 21, LONDON, ONTARIO - MIDPEX '89,** Middlesex Stamp Club exhibition and bourse. Silent bid auction. 9:30 AM - 6 PM, free admission. White Oaks Mall, 1104 Wellington Rd. South, Bradley Ave. Entrance. Information: Pat Delmore, Box 234, Mt. Brydges, ON N0L 1W0

**NOVEMBER 4-5, OTTAWA, ONTARIO - BYPEX '89.** Nonprofit bourse sponsored by members G. LeMesurier, A. Steinhart, A. Leggett. 10 AM to 5 PM each day, free admission. Skyline Hotel, Lyon and Queen Sts, Ottawa. Information: George LeMesurier, 613-724-1120, (evenings), Clerk Grierson, 613-230-5289 (days).

**DECEMBER 2, STONEY CREEK, ONTARIO.** The Stoney Creek Stamp Club's 14th annual exhibition and bourse Saturday 9:30 AM - 5:00 PM at Fiesta Mall, highway #8, Stoney Creek, ON. Free admission, ample parking. The show will include 10 dealers, and exhibits. Added features: Club table with Club circuit books, youth booth with demonstrations, games and activities for the young collector. Information: Stoney Creek Stamp Club, P.O. Box 9343, Stoney Creek, ON, Canada L8G4S1.

### **1990**

**MAY 25-27 PORTLAND, OREGON - PIPEX '90.** Northwest Federation of Stamp Clubs annual exhibition hosted by the Oregon Stamp Society. Monarch Motor Inn, 12566 SE 92nd Ave., Clackamas, Oregon. RPSC and APS accredited. BNAPS Pacific Northwest Regional Group meeting. Info from PIPEX '90. 1939 N.E. Broadway, Portland, OR 97232, U.S.A.

**OCTOBER 18-20, GALVESTON, TEXAS - BNAPEX '90**

### **1991**

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# NOTES

## SIVERTS AUCTION HIGHLIGHTS

The first half of the John Siverts collection was sold at auction on behalf of the estate by R. Maresch & Son of Toronto, Canada, on May 17-18. The 1500 lots contained exceptional BNA material with 432 lots of New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, and Newfoundland stamps and postal history. The remaining lots covered Canadian material from classical to modern. Some of the highlights are reported below; prices are quoted in Canadian dollars and do not include the 10% buyer's premium.

A fine strike of the New Brunswick straight-line WOODSTOCK on an 1841 cover (cat. \$400) sold for \$775 on the floor, and a MIRAMICHI star postmark opened at \$125 and brought \$550. An 1843 MONEY LETTER sold for \$825. The WAY OFFICE covers, the most extensive collection ever to come on the market averaged \$45 per cover. In Nova Scotia a boxed HALIFAX straight line on 1796 cover opened at \$500 and sold for \$1550. A fine strike of the CROWN SHIP LETTER HALIFAX on an 1814 letter originating in Boston for Calcutta, India, sold for \$525, while a fine strike of the ANNAPOLIS straight line of 1816 sold for \$900, almost double its catalogue value. A superb used sheet margin copy of Nova Scotia Scott No. 1 sold for \$2600 (cat. \$250, 1989; \$450, 1988), while a shilling with watermark, extremely fine, sold at \$3500. In the Cents issue a three colour franking totalling 10¢ began at \$135 and ended at \$1950 (lot 250).

The Newfoundland collection contained many choice items, with postal history items averaging double their estimates. In the Pence issues a 6 1/2 d. vermilion unused, VF, opened at \$1350 and ended at \$3500 (Sc. #7; cat. \$2100, 1989; \$2250, 1988), while a faultless Shilling orange sold at \$4000. A used Shilling rose on piece, VF and a rare stamp, sold at \$475 (Sc. #23; cat. \$175, 1989; \$150, 1988). A very fine copy of the 13¢ on cover to Canada (Sc. #30, cat. \$60) opened at \$450 and sold at \$2100, while a similar stamp plus stained 2¢ paying the registered rate to CONSTANTINOPLE brought \$2800 after an opening bid of \$550. The first booklet complete with all panes sold for \$1550, over double catalogue. Newfoundland generally had strong support for unusual cover material and stamps in very fine condition.

Canadian items comprised over 1000 lots. A hitherto unrecorded strike of the QUEBEC BISHOP MARK, predating any other recorded by two years, opened at \$3500 and sold for \$8500. An unusual ten pence franking to England on a Great Britain one penny pink envelope with 6d and 3d fetched \$4000. A very fine 7 1/2d green used sold at \$2300, while a fine 10d on thick paper (Sc. #7a) on cover sold for \$2400, and a very fine copy of the 6d perforated on legal registered cover brought \$3000.

In the '59 Cents Issue a partial wrapper with 3 x 1¢ to Newfoundland was sold for \$1050. A 2¢ (Sc. #20) soldier's letter went for \$2800. A VF mint copy of the 5¢ Beaver fetched \$600, and a mint 10¢ Consort in violet brown (Sc. #17b) sold to the mail at \$1200. A 10¢ on cover to California brought \$2100, while a double rate interprovincial to Halifax franked with the 10¢ reached \$1850. A 12 1/2 cent (Sc. #18) coastal rate via the U.S. to Fredericton went for \$1250. A very unusual triple domestic rate plus registration paid by a single 17¢ (Sc. #19) sold for \$2700 after heavy bidding.

The third session of the auction included Large and Small Queen offerings, the strength of the collection. A half cent watermarked (Sc. #21b, cat. \$7000), lot 664, was found to have an undescribed pin hole, so that all book bids were cancelled, yet sold on the floor for \$7250. A VF mint copy of Sc. #22, 1¢ brown red on white paper, sold for \$1250, while a similar but creased copy sold for \$400. A laid paper 1¢ on cover with 2¢ Large Queen went for \$3500 after opening at \$550.

A 3¢ Large Queen mint with natural black specks, VF, brought \$1350, while a laid paper 3¢ on multifranked cover to France in 1872 sold for \$5750; the cover was addressed to Count Toulouse-Latrec. A 6¢ with previously unrecorded plate scratches on cover (lot 810) finished at \$1550. A pair of 6¢ plus 1/2 c on cover to Newfoundland sold for \$2200, while a used copy of the 12 1/2 c on soft white paper, uncatalogued in Scott or Canada Specialized, realized \$2700. A Cunard rate to England paid by 12 1/2 c plus 3¢ Large Queens finished at \$1600.

The 15 cent Large Queen, always a popular stamp due to its many printings and shades,

produced some astonishing prices. A plate proof in an unusual colour, lot 833, opened at \$425 and was hammered in at \$1500. A perf 11 1/2 by 12 mint copy with traces of OG and hint of crease (Sc. #29a) went for \$1050, while an unused 15 cent stamp with small portion of the SCRIPT WATERMARK (Sc. #30d) sold for \$3000 to the book. An uncatalogued shade mint 15c, in muddy brownish colour, sold for \$1050, while another mint copy with CRACKED PLATE VARIETY went for \$1350. The STUDD'S BLUE (Sc. #30b) mint brought \$1450. A used copy in an unusual brownish colour brought \$425. Two used SCRIPT WATERMARK singles sold for \$1400 AND \$775. On cover the single to Ireland obtained \$1700, and a three-colour franking (15c + 6c + 2c) to Australia, similar to that illustrated in Firth's book, sold for \$5000. In cancellations the 2-ring 20 on 3c brought \$500 and on faulty 12 1/2 c \$425. Strikes of the 2-ring 42 on 6c Large Queens yielded \$400 and \$450.

A lot of Small Queen with IMPRINTS and COUNTERS went for \$1250. The 1c on THICK WHITE PAPER, Scott unlisted, sold for \$425, and a strip of five, \$925. A mint copy of the copper red 3c (Sc. #37b) went for \$950, while the perf 12 1/2 mint in the same shade, the fourth recorded copy, with thin (Sc. #37d) sold for \$2600. A January, 1870, dated cover with 37d finished at \$1350. A DEEP ROSE CARMINE (Sc. #41a) sold for \$650.

In the 5c Small Queens a copy to Egypt for the Nile Expedition sold at \$1450, while a copy

with 3c to China brought \$2700. A perf 11 1/2 x 12 mint sold for \$675.

The MAJOR REENTRY on the 6c red brown used with light corner crease went for \$2100. The 10c MAGENTA mint (Sc. #40a) sold at \$575, and a Pink shade (Sc. #45a), \$350. Three used copies of the 10c with perf 12 1/4 went for \$1500, \$450, and \$500. A cover with perf 11 1/2 x 12 to Jamaica opened at \$1900 and closed at \$4000. A cover to Switzerland with four different issues, including 20c Widow Weed realized \$2800.

Registration stamps were also popular; a set of three proofs went for \$2200. Two complete sheets of the 2c obtained \$3500 and \$2600, while the sheet of the 5c reached \$6000. The 8c on cover to England in the proper time period, 1877, made \$8250.

Jubilee issues performed well, including a first day cover of the 8c, \$1250. A VF mint block of the \$1 sold for \$2700, and a superb \$5 single mint reached \$3750. The 6c Numeral issue single on cover fetched \$1150, while a Special Delivery (Sc. #E1) and block of 4 of the Map Stamp sold for \$700.

A prices realized will be mailed to all subscribers along with the second Siverts auction catalogue about the end of August. This auction will be held Sept. 27-28 with an emphasis on fancy cancels. Readers may contact R. Maresch & Son, 330 Bay St., Suite 703, Toronto ON Canada M5H 2S8, for additional information.

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# LITERATURE REVIEWS

## BNA Philately in Print

by Mike Street

Most books reviewed are available from the BNAPS Book Department or from TOPICS' advertisers who carry large selections of literature, such as Jim A. Hennok Ltd., Saskatoon Stamp Centre and George S. Wegg Ltd.

### BOOK NOTICE

**The Canadian Map Stamp of 1898 - A Plating Study;** W.L. Bradley; British North America Philatelic Society Ltd.; 1984. Soft cover, 188 pp, \$25.00.

*(Note: Because of my involvement in the preparation of this book, the following is intended as a notice to members of its publication, not as a review - Mike Street.)*

The long promised handbook for collectors interested in plating the 1898 Map Stamp is here. Not meant for simple reading, it is a true handbook. The best comparison may be to a specialized naturalist's field guide to birds or butterflies - the viewer looks at something, then goes to the guide to check the fine details and confirm the identification.

Following up on the work of pioneers such as Tomlinson, the author set out to see if it really was possible to plate the Map stamp. After much work, and some luck, he found that virtually any copy could be traced not only to its exact position in the printing layout, but also to the plate which was used to print it. The 'Bradley' method is based primarily on unique variations found in the plate used to add the red colour, denoting the components of the British Commonwealth, to the stamps. For Black Plates 1, 2 and 3, most positions also have a unique combination of engraver's marks for confirmation.

The initial part of the main text describes various components of the stamp used in the identification process - colours, the ten geographical areas selected as part of the method, and a profusely illustrated section on engraving variations, such as re-entries and retouches, of Black Plates 1, 2, 3, and 5, which serve to confirm the plating. Next comes a chapter giving examples of using the Bradley method.

The final brief chapter proves, apparently for the first time in print, that there really was a Plate 4 of the Map stamp.

The Appendices - over 140 pages - contain detailed descriptions of each of the 100 stamp positions for both Red plates ('A' and 'B'), sorted according to the geographical area in which the author found the most prominent variation, which he calls the 'Primary Outstanding Feature' (POF). The text and anywhere from 2 to 6 hand-prepared illustrations identify the POF and 'Confirming Features' - either red or black printing details which serve to back up the identification.

The first step is solid familiarization with what the red parts are supposed to look like in each of the ten geographical areas, and ways of making a preliminary assessment of the black plate involved. The plater then looks at an individual stamp and makes a decision as to what is the most prominent variation (the POF) in the red printing of that stamp.

The next step is to search the appropriate geographical section(s) of the Appendices for the POF. If a match is located, then the confirming features have to be checked. If these agree, the identification is made. If not, further comparisons to other illustrations are required. Cross indexes help with some of the details. Eventually, the location is narrowed down, with a high probability of accuracy.

Anyone who likes solving puzzles and has some Map stamps should find plating them fascinating.

### CATALOGUES

**1990 (SCOTT) STANDARD POSTAGE STAMP CATALOGUE, VOLUME 1;** Scott Publishing Co., Sidney, OH, 1989. Soft cover, 1130 pp, \$25.00US.

The Scott catalogue that caused all the

uproar last year seems to have made less of splash this year, at least so far. Prices have been revised again, this time to 'retail' values. The idea is that the amount in the catalogue will closely reflect what collectors will actually have to pay a dealer for a given stamp. No more "Thirty percent (or whatever) off Scott." Whether people have accepted the change, or the catalogue is being ignored, is uncertain. Time will tell.

The larger size format introduced last year has been kept. Paper quality continues to be quite good, as is that of the photographs. How they managed to add a year's issues but only increase the number of pages by 10 over the previous version says something about the printer's art. People who make regular use of Volume 1 will continue to find it very helpful.

An annoying feature is the insertion of dealer's advertisements in the middle of the listings, instead of keeping them at the back of the book, where they belong. Can't we escape commercials somewhere?

**SCOTT SPECIALIZED CATALOGUE OF CANADIAN STAMPS - 1989 EDITION;** K. Bileski et al; Unitrade Press, Toronto, 1989. Soft cover, 304 pp, \$7.95CDN (regular binding), \$9.95CDN (spiral bound).

The major problem with the previous version of this catalogue, published two years ago, was that its prices in Canadian dollars were identical to those shown in Scott's *Standard Volume 1* in American dollars. This has finally been addressed. Prices in the 1990 *Volume 1*, in \$US, reflect about a one-third difference from those in the 1989 *Scott Specialized*, in \$CDN. This is close to the exchange rate between the two currencies. With three gradings for mint stamps and two for used in *Scott Specialized*, compared to single values in *Volume 1*, exact comparisons are not possible. Since the two catalogues were released only a month apart, all Scott needs to do now is get the year date on them to match, and confusion will be minimized - or will it?

Otherwise, *Scott Specialized* has maintained its production quality. Why they list Canadian Postal Stationery but not that of Newfoundland is still a mystery. Come to think of it, why they bother with 25 pages of stationery, when the definitive *Webb's* is 136 pages long, is an even greater mystery.

Stamps issued to the end of 1988 are listed. Once again, catalogue numbers of many

stamps near the end of the previous version have been changed. How long will collectors, and dealers, continue to put up with this inconvenience?

## GENERAL INTEREST

**POST DATES 1988;** Kenneth Wood; Van Dahl Publications, P.O. Box 10, Albany, OR 97321; 1989. Soft cover, 112 pp, 9.95\$US postpaid.

*Post Dates 1988* is the fourth annual follow-up to Ken Woods' original, from-the-beginning, chronology of the same name, published in 1984. The updates go through the year day by day, detailing new issues of Canada, the USA and the UN, philatelic and postal system personalities, major exhibitions and significant philatelic events around the world.

Illustrations of the 1988 new issues are accompanied by information on subjects, designs, designers, production problems, and so on. Some special commemorative cancellations are shown. Appendices list omnibus issues such as the Europa stamps for the year, and stamps issued for the 1988 Olympic games. As with its predecessors, a comprehensive index is provided.

Well produced, although a shift to more newsprint-like paper is noted, and generously illustrated, this book will be of value to anyone interested in the general history of philately.

**PHILATELIC GEMS 4;** Donna O'Keefe; Linns Stamp News, P.O. Box 29, Sidney, OH, USA 45365, 1989. Soft Cover, 176pp, \$9.95US postpaid. Autographed limited edition hardcover edition, \$20US.

*Philatelic Gems 4*, like its best selling predecessors, tells the intriguing stories behind more than seventy 19th and 20th century stamp rarities. Included are happy stories such as the recent finding by a child of an unissued Guernsey stamp, and tragic ones, such as the destruction of two Hawaiian provisionals as a result of the San Francisco earthquake of 1906.

As with *Gems 1-3*, some of the stories are fascinating, others not, but all are to be enjoyed by anyone interested in the broad picture of world philately. BNA collectors, unfortunately, will be disappointed by the fact that only one New Brunswick and one Newfoundland stamp are included in this volume.

# STORIES BEHIND MY COVERS

by Jack Amell

## 11. Forwarded Through New York

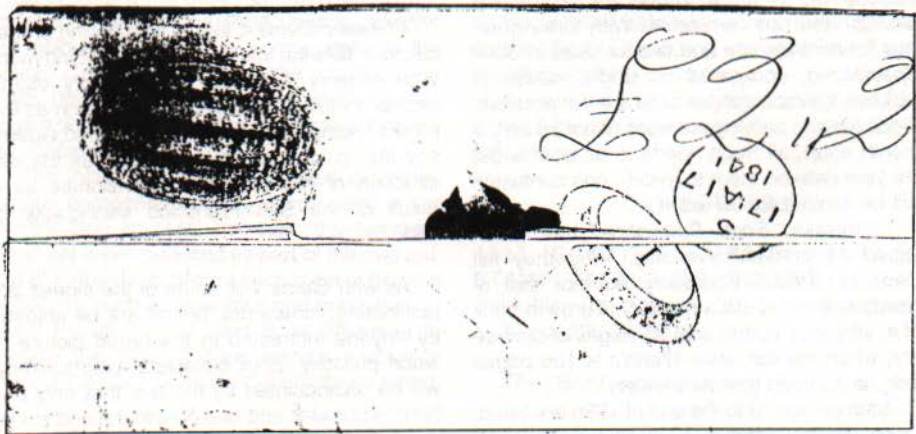
Forwarding agents provided a vital road/ship or ship/road link in the transmission of letters before the international conventions between postal administrations introduced "through Mails" in sealed bags.

The two letters discussed here travelled in opposite directions between England and the Canadas via New York, and both were carried privately from the writer to a New York forwarding agent, who then mailed them as the fastest means of getting them to their respective destinations.

The first was a letter from Hugh Mattie & Theakstone, Liverpool dated 30 July 1818,

reporting on the state of the market for various Canadian exports, such as wheat and pine timber, in the face of imports from Europe. It also noted that Mr. Parlane was at Manchester preparing goods which should be loaded on a vessel expected to sail for Montreal in about ten days.

The letter was carried privately to New York, presumably in one of the company's vessels and, instead of being handed in at the post office as an incoming ship letter, was delivered to a local agent, who noted on the back: "New York 3rd September 1818. Received and for<sup>d</sup>. by Your mo obt St Robert Gillespie pr WMCL."





Miss Miller, Parlane

St  
Montreal

H. Mathie  
30<sup>th</sup> July 1812

New York 12<sup>th</sup> September 1818  
Received and by

Yours in haste  
Robert Williams  
& M. C. L.

It was mailed later the same day and rated 18 1/2 cents U.S. inland postage due. At Montreal, this was converted to 11d Cy. and 9d Cy. Canadian postage added for a total postage due of 1/8 Cy. The Canadian postage was made up of 1 1/2d border transfer fee and 4 1/2d inland postage, increased by fifty percent as a post-War of 1812 surcharge, similar to that collected in the United States between 1 February 1815 and 31 March 1816 - Montreal

maintained this additional charge from May 1816 to 30 April 1819.

The second letter was written by someone named Jones (first name undecipherable), Goderich, U.C. dated 21 December 1840. It was correcting some wrong statistics on population, etc. that had been sent previously. The writer was anticipating the letter travelling on the third homeward voyage of the pioneer steamer *President*, for he began: "I trust - altho'

it is very doubtful that this letter may yet be in time for the Steam Ship President - sailing from New York the 1st January." Actually it was, for it was mailed at New York on 31 December, having been taken there privately and delivered to a forwarding agent. Although the agent's oval backstamp was subsequently obliterated with red crayon, it appears to be that of Hussey & Mackay.

The *President* was not at New York as anticipated by the letter writer. She had sailed from New York on 2 November 1840 on her second homeward voyage and, encountering a severe gale, made only 300 miles in six days, so put back into New York for coal. Sailing again on 11 November, she arrived at Liverpool on 27 November and was laid up for the

winter. As a result, she did not depart on the third voyage to New York until 10 February and arrived on 3 March - two months after the expected New Year's Day sailing date.

There being no other steamer expected at New York in January 1841, the forwarding agent obliterated his handstamp, wrote: "Pr Caledonia Via Boston" in pencil, and mailed the letter on 31 December 1840 with 18 3/4 cents inland postage to Boston prepaid, whence it was carried by the Cunard steamer *Caledonia* on 1 January. Arriving at Liverpool on 16 January, the letter was backstamped with a double oval "AMERICA/L" and rated 2/- Stg. postage due as a double weight letter, for it had an enclosure.

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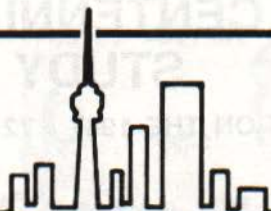
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# THE CENTENNIAL DEFINITIVES STUDY GROUP

## FLAWS ON THE 1967 - 72 CENTENNIAL DEFINITIVES

by Mike Painter

Part 2



Figure 6. Check mark (upper margin, right).



Figure 8. Extra headlight (front of train).

The following 6¢ flaws have been widely reported to the Study Group, but are less widely known. Fig. 6 shows a small check mark in the upper right margin of the 6¢ orange perf. 12 1/2 x 12 (Sc. #459b) at R3/2 of plate 3. Fig. 7 has dots near the first and last A's of Canada. These occur at R5/5 of both perforations of the 6¢ orange (#459 and 459b), and also on the 6¢ black (#460), proving that the same plate was used to produce at least some of all three stamps.

Further proof of the use of the same plate is in Fig. 8 showing the "extra headlight" on the train front. This dot below the headlights is found on both 6¢ orange and black at R9/9.

The "dot under C" in Fig. 9 is yet more proof, showing up at R5/8 of all three stamps.

There are several vertical strokes, not all identical, on a number of black and orange 6¢ stamps, both from booklets and sheets. Fig. 10 shows one by the Queen's nose, occurring at R2/6 of the orange (#459b). There is a very faint repetition of the mark just below the 6 on the same stamp, but this does not show well in the photo. One of the visible errors occurs on the upper right stamp (readily identified by the two straight edges) of the field stock of the 6¢ perf. 10 (#459), in the form of a "doubling of the C." The flaw, illustrated in Fig. 11, looks like a re-entry, or even a misplaced entry as



Figure 7. Dots near the first and last  
As of Canada



Figure 9. Dot under C of Canada.



Figure 10. Vertical stroke by the nose.



Figure 11. Double C (re-entry?).

described by Warren Bosch on p. 28 of the September/October 1987 *TOPICS*. However, the cause has not been determined.

Flaws on the 6c black BABNC die II (#460c)

are much less common than on die I. Fig. 12 shows one of the more prominent, a dash or arrow-shaped mark between the D and last A of CANADA.

(to be continued)



Figure 12. Dash between D and A in Canada.

## BNAPS NEEDS NEW MEMBERS

# LETTER MAIL TO INDIA DURING THE SMALL QUEEN ERA THE U.P.U. AUTHORIZED SURTAX

George B. Arfken

Canadian mail to India, one of the most distant parts of the British Empire, has a fascinating history. Letters to India serve to illustrate the push for faster mail service and also to illustrate profound changes in the rate system for international mail. Because of the availability of covers, mail to India does a particularly fine job of documenting the surtax authorized by the Universal Postal Union [1].

Table 1 lists the letter rates to India during Canada's Large Queen and Small Queen eras. At the beginning of the Small Queen era, January 1870, rates were very high. Specifically, the rates were 30¢ per half oz. by packet from Southampton and 38¢ if the letter was speeded by going across France by train to Marseilles and then by packet.

The 30¢ per half oz. rate to India is pictured in Figure 1. This cover was mailed in Cobourg, Ont., May 26, 1870, and the 30¢ rate paid with a pair of 15¢ Large Queens. The large manuscript 9 is the British claim for 9d for transporting the cover from the U.K. to India. Actually,

this cover may have been overpaid 7 or 8¢, as the rates probably dropped in February 1870 [2]. The 2-ring 29 cancel on the right stamp is Cobourg's 29. The reason for the 2-ring 20 on the left stamp is not clear.

**Table 1.** Letter rates per half ounce to India by Canadian packet to England.

Date	Via Southampton	Marseilles
Oct. 1868	30¢	38¢
Feb. 1870*	22¢	-
	Southampton	Brindisi
Oct. 1872	22¢	28¢
Oct. 1876	16¢	20¢
Aug. 1878	-	10¢
Jul. 1879	10¢	15¢
Oct. 1880	-	15¢
Jan. 1883	-	10¢
Jan. 1892	-	5¢

\* See text below and reference 2.



**Figure 1.** A cover rated 30¢ per half ounce to India, from COBOURG, ONT., MY 26 70. The large manuscript "9" is the British claim for 9d for transporting the cover from the U.K. to India. Courtesy William E. Lea.

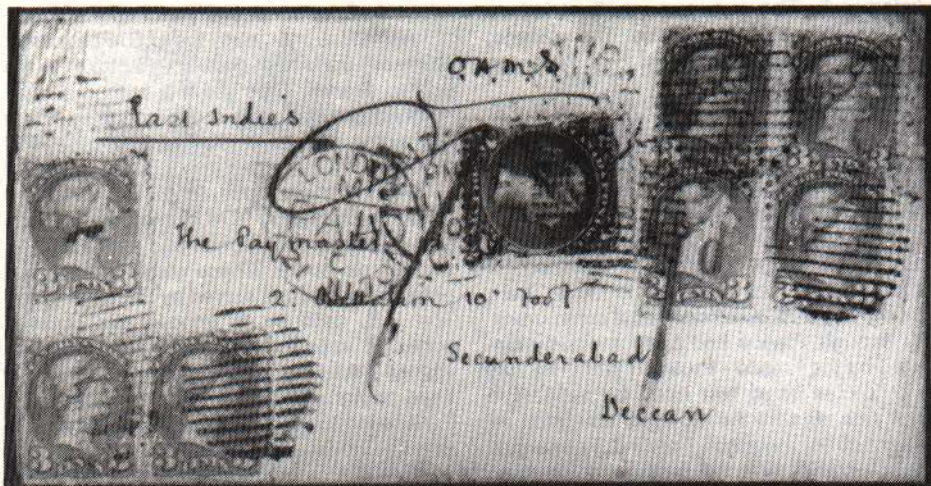


Figure 2. A preUPU cover to Secunderabad, Deccan, India, from MONTREAL, JU 9(?) 70. The 2¢ Large Queen and seven 3¢ Small Queens paid 23¢ postage. Courtesy of William L. Simpson.

All of the letter rates before August 1878 in Table 1 assume the use of a packet from Canada to the U.K. without U.S. transit. If the letter went through the U.S. to New York or to Boston, the rate was 2¢ per half oz. higher, as of 1870. On August 1, 1878, Canada adhered to the UPU rate schedule and this 2¢ Cundard (via the U.S.) surtax was abolished.

The major drop in rates listed for October 1870 was a consequence of the major drop in the sea postage for passage across the Atlan-

tic effective January 1, 1870. The Duckworths have found convincing evidence that part or all of this drop took place in February 1870 [2]. Investigations in the National Archives by Maggie Toms led to the same conclusion, a general reduction of rates (except for mail to France and countries served via France) [3]. Confirmation for a date early in 1870 for the reduction is provided by the cover in Figure 2. This cover was posted in Montreal, June 1870, and addressed to Secunderabad, Deccan



Figure 3. A cover paid 22¢ per half oz. to Bombay, British India, from MONTREAL, C.E., NO 18 71. The London transit mark is stamped in red.

(Hyderabad). The endorsement "East Indies" should never have been added. The postage, seven 3¢ Small Queens and one 2¢ Large Queen, totaled 23¢.

The rate of 22¢ per 1/2 oz. to India is illustrated by the cover in Figure 3. Posted in Montreal, C.E., November 18, 1871, the cover went to England and then via Peninsular and Oriental packet from Southampton.

The July 1870 and 1871 Tables of Rates of Postage (probably published in October) [4] listed only one rate for letters to India. There was no rate via Marseilles. Postal communication through France had been seriously disrupted by the Franco - Prussian War. The July 1872 Tables listed two rates for India. The lower rate was for the slow transportation by ship out of Southampton, England. The second rate, 6¢ higher, was the postage for passage via Brindisi. This meant going by ship to Calais, France, by train to Brindisi in southern Italy and then on by packet. The surtax for this faster service via Brindisi was cut to 4¢ in October 1876. When Canada adhered to the UPU rate schedule, the rate to India became 10¢ per half oz.

The Treaty of Berne, October 9, 1874, establishing the General Postal Union, was a complex and lengthy document [5, 6]. Because it was breaking new ground in international cooperation and because of its complexity, some points were overlooked or were ambiguous. One difficulty involved the costs and payment for mail going very long distances by sea or otherwise requiring unusual expense.

Article X of the Treaty included the sentence:

Whenever a transit shall take place by sea over a distance exceeding 300 nautical miles within the district of the Union, the Office by or at the expense of which this sea service is performed shall have the right to a payment of the expenses attending this transport.

Thus, the U.K. was entitled to compensation for carrying mail to India and to other distant territories, but who would pay this compensation, and how much should it be? Postal fees were fixed by Article III. After setting the standard rate at 5¢ per half oz., Article III included the sentence:

For all conveyance by sea of more than 300 nautical miles within the district of the Union, there may be joined to the ordinary postage an additional charge which shall not exceed the half of the general Union

rate fixed for a paid letter.

"Additional charge" in the U.S. Postmaster General's translation was "une surtaxe" in the original French. Let's call it a surtax, a UPU authorized surtax. The authorization in Article III was for a surtax of 50% or 2 1/2¢ per half oz.

When Canada adhered to the UPU rate schedules August 1, 1878, numerous overseas rates became 10¢ per half oz., a 100% or 5¢ per half oz. surtax. These surtaxes were applied to destinations served by British packets. The U.S. declined to impose this optional surtax. It appears that the U.K. decided to impose the 5¢ per half oz. surtax that had just been authorized by the UPU Convention of Paris, June 1878, even though that convention or treaty would not become effective until April 1, 1879 [7].

The relevant section of Article 5 of the June 1878 Convention said:

In addition to the rates and minima fixed by the preceding paragraphs, there may be levied;

1. For every article subjected to the sea transit rates of 15 francs per kilogramme of letters or post-cards and 1 franc per kilogramme of other articles, an additional charge, which may not exceed 25 centimes (5¢) per single rate for letter, 5 centimes per post-card, and 5 centimes per 50 grammes or fraction of 50 grammes for other articles.

Here was authorization for the 5¢ per half oz. surtax on letters making the total postal rate 10¢ per half oz.

There were provisions in Article 4 of the June 1878 Universal Postal Union Convention for compensation and payment for "extraordinary services" in carrying the mail:

... the rates specified in the present article do not apply either to conveyance by means of services depending upon Administrations foreign to the Union, or by conveyance within the Union by means of extraordinary services specially established or maintained by one Administration in the interest or at the request of one or several other Administrations. The conditions of these two categories of conveyance are regulated by mutual agreement between the Administrations interested.

Returning to postal fees, Article 5 included the statement:

2. For every article conveyed by services





**Figure 4.** An example of the 15¢ per half ounce rate to India (UPU surtax) from TORONTO, ONT., JUL 21 81.

maintained by Administrations foreign to the Union, or conveyed by extraordinary services in the Union giving rise to special expenses, an additional charge in proportion to these expenses. (may be levied.)

Finally, Article III of the "Regulations of Detail and Order" supplementing the 1878 Convention specified that "extraordinary services" were:

1. Those which are maintained for the accelerated territorial conveyance of the mail called Indian;
2. That which the Postal Administration of the United States of America maintains upon its territory for the conveyance of closed mails between the Atlantic Ocean and the Pacific Ocean.

The "accelerated territorial conveyance of the mail called Indian" was the basis for an additional 5¢ surtax for a total postal rate of 15¢ per half oz. for letter mail to India. With this UPU authorization, effective April 1, 1879, Britain starting charging extra for mail going via Brindisi. The via Brindisi rate from Canada jumped to 15¢ per half oz in the July 1879 Official Postal Guide.

Figure 4 shows the only reported example of this rate of 15¢ via Brindisi to India. The cover was posted in Toronto, Ont., July 21, 1881, with 9¢ postage paid with three 3¢ Small Queens. The cover was stamped with the UPU underpaid symbol T. A "30" for the 30 centime

shortage was written on the cover. Under UPU rules, the cover could have been forwarded and the addressee charged with double the deficiency. Apparently the writer was called back, two 3¢ Small Queens were added, and the cover was then forwarded properly paid. The cover was sorted on the voyage to India and bears a SEA POST OFFICE backstamp.

The envelope originally was posted with only three 3¢ Small Queens. It was stamped "T" for underpaid and "30" for 30 centimes (6¢) short. Two 3¢ Small Queens were added, the "T" was crossed crossed out and cover was forwarded. It has LONDON (Eng.), SEA POST OFFICE and INDORE backstamps.

The 15¢ rate to India was dropped from the January 1883 Official Postal Guide. The rate reverted to 10¢ per half oz. Figure 5 provides an example of the 10¢ per half oz. rate (including the 5¢ per half oz. UPU surtax). This cover was mailed in Saint John, N.B. on February 10, 1890. The "via Brindisi" was unnecessary as all mail for India going through the U.K. had been sent via Brindisi since October 1880. In addition to illustrating this 10¢ UPU rate, the cover is a nice example of single stamp usage of the 10¢ Small Queen.

The 10¢ per half oz. rate continued for nine years. Then, the January 1892 Official Postal Guide carried the announcement:

A uniform rate of postage had been adopted for the whole Postal Union, which now



Figure 5. A cover showing the 10¢ per half ounce rate to India (UPU surtax) from ST. JOHN, N.B., CANADA, FE 10 90. It was marked "Via Brindisi" and received a SEA POST OFFICE backstamp.

embraces the Australian colonies and New Zealand.

The uniform rate was the UPU standard rate of 5¢ per half oz. The U.K. had dropped the 5¢ per half oz. surtax for lengthy sea transit. Figure 6 illustrates a cover with the new

5¢ rate to India. The cover was posted in Toronto, September 1, 1892. As with almost all Small Queen covers to India, this one carries a SEA POST OFFICE backstamp.

The rate for Canadian letters to India remained at 5¢ per half oz. for the rest of the



Figure 6. An example of the 5¢ per half ounce UPU rate to India from TORONTO, CANADA, SEP 1 92. There is the usual SEA POST OFFICE backstamp.

Small Queen era.

### References

[1] This article has been adapted from *Canada's Small Queen Era, Postal Usage During the Small Queen Era, 1870-1897*, George B. Arfken, Vincent Graves Greene Philatelic Research Foundation, 1989.

[2] *The Large Queen Stamps of Canada and Their Use 1868 - 1872*, H.E. & H.W. Duckworth, Vincent G. Greene Philatelic Research Foundation, Toronto, 1986.

[3] *Canadian Letter Mail to France, The Small Queen Era, 1870 - 1897*, Maggie Toms and George B. Arfken, *BNA TOPICS* Vol. 44, pp.

24-25, Sept.-Oct. 1987 et seq.

[4] *When Were the 1 July 1870 Tables of Rates of Postage Published?*, George B. Arfken and Maggie Toms, *PHSC Journal* No. 48, pp. 28-29, 1987.

[5] *U.P.U. Surtaxes 1878 - 1891*, George B. Arfken, *Can. Phil.* Vol. 35, pp. 441-444, Nov.-Dec. 1984.

[6] *Treaty Concerning the Formation of a General Postal Union, October 9, 1874*. English translation in *1875 Report of the (U.S.) Postmaster General*, pp. 144-180.

[7] *Universal Postal Union, Convention of Paris, June 1878*. English translation in *1878 Report of the (U.S.) Postmaster General*, pp. 297-347.

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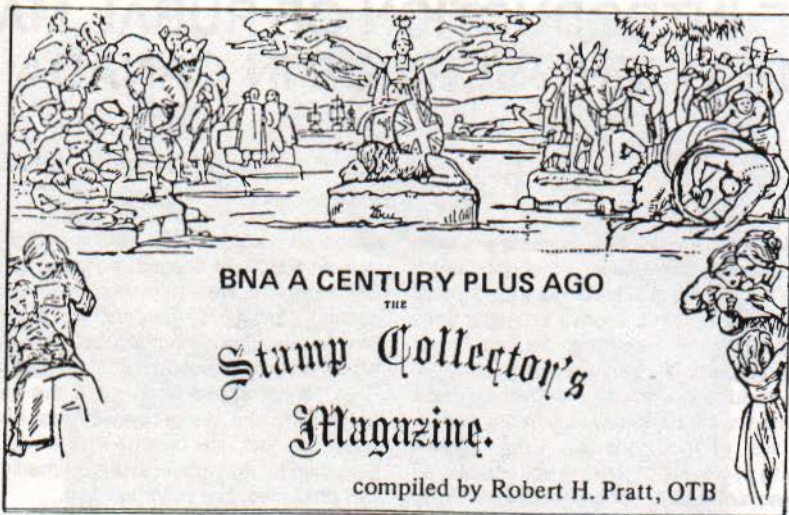
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(Note: The volume for 1864 was missing from the lot that I received. It was possible to borrow it from the Collectors Club of New York. This has made the continuity of the recitation much better and it is with great pleasure that the graciousness of the Collectors Club in allowing us to retrieve the portions interesting to us is acknowledged.)

**Vol. 2, Jan. 1, 1864, Page 10**

**STAMPS NEWLY ISSUED,  
OR FIRST DESCRIBED**

- We have just received from NEW BRUNSWICK a 2c orange. The design of the stamp is similar to that of the current 5c and 10c. We understand also that a new series and some new values for Van Diemansland are on the point of being issued:-

**Vol. 2, Feb. 1, 1864, Page 25.**

**STAMPS NEWLY ISSUED,  
OR FIRST DESCRIBED**

We were given an engraving of the newly issued New Brunswick stamp, referred to in our last number. We presume it is intended, like the two cent stamp of NOVA SCOTIA, for payment of soldiers letters.

We have recently seen most excellent imitations of the NEW BRUNSWICK O'Connell essay. They are photographed from a good specimen of the original stamp, and are precisely of the natural color. They cannot, however, be mistaken for the genuine rarity, as they are much larger; nevertheless, amateurs will do well to be careful in purchasing the stamps in question; for there is nothing to

militate against the production of an equally veritable resemblance in the natural size.

**Vol. 2, Feb. 1, 1864, Page 30.**

**CORRESPONDENCE, THE FIVE R'S  
APPLIED TO POSTAGE STAMPS**

- I know not whether the much-mooted point as to the reality of the Blue CANADIAN 12 1/2 cent is positively settled. <<N.B. - this is *not* the Large Queen stamp, it is the first cents issue. ED>> Lewes and Penberton consider it a fancy article (sic); but then they are equally severe on the one groschen blue of Hanover, which many good judges accept as genuine. Your correspondent of last June is also very sceptical, and naturally so; for he seems to have been so successful in chemical conjuring with regard to color, that I should not wonder if he doubted the original colour of everything in existence, from green tea to blue diamonds.

I lately purchased a postmarked specimen for a half-penny from a boy who has not the gumption, even if he had the inclination, to tamper with it. Therefore it seems clear that the CANADIAN Post office did once upon a time issue a sheet of blues; or else sea air, or sea water, must have a peculiarly potent effect on the colouring of the CANADIAN Greens.

Clifton

FENTONIA. -

# THE INTRODUCTION OF RURAL MAIL DELIVERY SERVICE IN CANADA

by Thomas A. Hillman  
National Archives of Canada

## Part 5 - Conclusion

By 1924, the Post Office Department was obviously having some second thoughts about the extent to which it should go in providing Rural Mail Delivery. In response to a letter from the Prime Minister regarding economy and efficiency in the public service, part of a larger effort to reduce government expenditures, it was pointed out that there was, in many cases, a possibility of reducing daily rural delivery services to tri-weekly where the volume of mail did not warrant a daily service, and that a very considerable saving could be effected in that way.

In 1925, the question as to whether the Post Office should discontinue supplying rural mail boxes and patrons be required to erect boxes that met approved specifications was discussed at a departmental conference. Having been given a thorough airing it was decided that the existing system was "quite satisfactory and it would not be desirable to make any change at the present time." (38)

Much later, in 1956, the Deputy Postmaster General, Walter J. Turnbull, proposed that the manufacturing and distribution of rural mail boxes be turned over to private enterprise. The Postmaster General, Hugues Lapointe, rejected the idea, giving as his reason that private manufacturers would sharply increase prices and the government would be blamed for "selling out" to them. (39) The price of a mail box purchased from the Post Office Department was only \$4.00 in 1956. The Post Office Department was absorbing the cost of shipping, storing and handling. By 1960 the cost of manufacturing alone was \$5.01. In 1960 it was recommended that the cost of the boxes be increased to \$6.50; in 1961 an increase to \$8.00 was recommended.

In 1963 the Post Office Department decided to get out of the mail box distribution business all together, effective 1 April 1964. In anticipation of private enterprise taking over, the Post Office Department issued regulations and, for the first time, publically provided specifications for the manufacturing of rural mail boxes. (40) Under the revised regulations two new features

appeared. First, the box had a signalling device, or flag, and second, because it had the flag signal, it was base mounted and non-rotating. Until 1978, the door on the rural mail box was to open "from the bottom upwards." When the 'Consolidated Mail Receptacle Regulations' appeared in 1978 the matter of which way the door opened was not mentioned. In fact, the change in the regulations permitted foreign made, that is, primarily American produced, boxes to be used.

To-day a rural mail box must have a flag signalling device and it can be just about any size and shape as long as it meets the minimum interior dimensions of 18 inches long, 7 inches wide, and 7 inches in height, in the case of a rectangular box, and 18 inches in length by 10 inches in diameter, in the case of a cylindrical box. A box can be made of any fabric provided it does not get bent out of shape from the weight of the mail and the fabric protects the mail matter from the weather. The rural box owner may display pride in home ownership by displaying a look alike mail box; be artistic in displaying the box; advertise the owner's profession; demonstrate an urge to "get on the road again"; show an interest in the guitar and its music; indicate a commitment to agriculture; or a commitment to the arts.

Rural mail boxes may be homemade, or obtained from a local hardware store. Recently I had the pleasure of visiting relatives in Florida. He is a retired gentleman who seems to have his name on some of the most esoteric of shop-at-home catalogue mailing lists. Two such catalogues came from hardware and tool supply houses. Besides all of the other goodies available by mail I discovered that rural mail boxes do not come cheaply, and some manufacturers claim that they are virtually indestructible.

## CONCLUSION

From the initial mail route with 37 boxes in 1908, the service now has 4879 routes with 677,557 rural boxes, and costs in excess of \$57.5 million to operate. The service has been



Figure 12 - personalized rural mailboxes

under scrutiny from the beginning. As *Saturday Night* said in 1908, it "will be experimented with for years to come before the postal authorities learn best how to operate it." (41)

The 'experiments' continue even to-day. In recent times the Canada Post Corporation has proposed that certain routes will be closed and the mail will be delivered only to the nearest post office. The recipients will have to go to that office to get the mail, thus returning to the days of pre-1908.

Where the local post office may be deemed too far away, group boxes have been proposed. This is not a new idea. In fact, group boxes have been in use in Canada for over thirty-five years; one of the earliest examples of such a box came from Thomas J. Crowder of Staunton, Virginia. He received a patent in 1899 for his 'post office depository.' (42) It was described as:

*"an invention designed to provide a repository for use especially to facilitate the delivery and collection of mail in those districts where business is not sufficient to warrant the employment of a postmaster or to establish a free delivery system."*

The apparatus not only provided a letter box for the reception of general mail matter, but also a series of private lock boxes for the reception of the mail of individuals, the whole thing being enclosed in a single case in such a manner as to be protected against weather and theft. The device was to be hooked up to

an electrical bell circuit to the boxholder's house so that the boxholder would be spared a useless trip to an empty box.

A later and smaller variation of the multi-box also appeared in 1924. (43) This idea has been recycled by the Canada Post Corporation and will be familiar as community mail boxes. While community mail boxes are intended to be placed in new suburban areas of towns and cities, rather than supplying door to door delivery service to the residents, they could also be established in villages in lieu of small post offices or rural delivery service.

In some situations rural routes will not be served everyday. That too, is not a new proposal. We do not have universal daily mail delivery in Canada. Twice a week or every other day service has existed for years on many rural routes. What the Canada Post Corporation has recently proposed is that there will be more of those routes having less than daily service.

What we now have is a rural mail service brought about by political expediency, a service expanded, contracted, fine tuned and manipulated over the years. Recent announcements by Canada Post Corporation suggests that we can expect more fine tuning. As with our forefather's experiences, some of those changes may take some getting used to.

#### References:

38. PAC, Record Group 3, Records of the Post Office Department, Accession 86-87/397, Box 6, file 11-1-53, vols. 1 & 2, "Rural mail routes - early history."
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40. *Canada Gazette, Pt. II*, Vol. 97, No. 20, 23 October 1963, SOR/63-395, pp. 1106-1108; *Canada Gazette, Pt II*, Vol. 100, No.2, 26 January 1966, SOR/66-42, p.120, 128-129; *Canada Gazette, Pt. II*, Vol. 105, No.23, 8 December 1971, SOR/71-626, pp.2064-2065; and *Consolidated Regulations of Canada*, Ottawa, 1968, Chap. 1282, Schedule III, p. 10417.
41. *Saturday Night*, Vol. 22, No. 3, 31 October 1908, p. 1.
42. "Post office depository" Patent No. 618846, Patented 7 February 1899. *Official Gazette of the United States Patent Office*, Vol. 86, Jan.-March 1899, p.813.
43. *Popular Science Monthly*, Vol. 104, no. 6, June 1924, p.46.



Fig. 13 - a modern group or community mailbox



# THE 2 CENT BARGAIN

by W. L. Bradley



Figure 1. Sir William Mulock

At the close of the 19th century Sir William Mulock was Postmaster-General of Canada in the Laurier Cabinet of 1898-1905. Queen Victoria had been on the throne of the British Empire since 1837 and was riding a wave of popularity and pro-empire feelings; loyalty was at an all-time high. Lewis Morris, a Welsh poet, had written a much beloved work entitled "A Song of Empire" in June 1887 to honor the Queen's 50th anniversary of her accession to the throne. Four lines in the last stanza showed the feeling of the times:

*"We hold a vaster empire than has been!  
Nigh half the race of man is subject to our  
Queen!  
Nigh half the wide earth is ours in fee,  
And where her rule comes, all are free."*

Mulock plunged into the workings of the Post-office and after careful study, which indicated a loss of three-quarters of a million dollars due to inefficient service, introduced cost-saving measures, which after six years resulted in a surplus of nearly a million dollars. He expanded services in every direction, including the introduction of a postal note system and a complete reorganization of the department. All these new facilities resulted in an enormous increase in mail matter of every description.

Mulock's greatest reform, however, was the introduction of a two cent rate, "Penny Postage," both for Canada and for the British Empire. This, of course, would contribute greatly to the volume of domestic mail, being a reduction from 3¢ to 2¢ for the average letter. It would be of great service to the trade of the country, and the reduction within the Empire would also provide a bond of union between Canada and the rest of the Commonwealth.

A number of Mulock's initial ideas were rejected by the Imperial Postmaster-General, particularly Mulock's contention that Canada was entitled to reduce its outgoing rate to any country. After a long period of waiting, Mulock proclaimed to the people of Canada that on and after Dec. 25, 1897, the rate on all letters to Great Britain would be reduced from 5¢ to 3¢, the same as the basic domestic rate.

This brought matters to a head. The Imperial Postmaster-General announced that there would be a conference in London the following year, 1898, and that all leading empire postal authorities would be invited to attend. Mulock was asked to shelve his plan for the planned reduction. He did so, anticipating the move for the adoption of a 2¢ (one penny sterling) Empire rate at the conference. Anticipating that rate's adoption in London the next year, Mulock carried an act through the Canadian Parliament during the session of 1897-98 authorizing the reduction of the Canadian domestic basic letter rate from 3¢ to 2¢.

The conference was held in London from June 28 to July 12, 1898. There was much discussion, of course, because many segments of the Empire feared that the rate reduction would mean a gigantic loss of revenue. This came particularly from Australia and New Zealand. Mulock argued that the increase in mail volume due to the lower rate would increase the level of revenues. Not one delegate from the Antipodes could be persuaded to vote for Imperial Penny Postage. That meant six votes from the Australian colonies and one from New Zealand.

Finally, on July 12, 1898, a motion was introduced by Mulock and seconded by the delegate from Cape Colony, that immediate provision be made for the adoption of Penny Postage within the Empire. Much more debate ensued and finally, after a long and tedious

session, the motion was carried by a majority of one vote.

Mulock promoted the idea to introduce a special stamp for inauguration of the new rate. Discussions ensued with Mr. Warren L. Green of the American Bank Note Co. Several preliminary designs and essays were submitted to Mulock. Finally, Green roughed out a design in Mulock's presence which he approved. The design consisted of a Mercator projection map of the world with the British Empire possessions colored in red. The date of issue was to coincide with the introduction of Penny Postage, Christmas Day, Dec. 25, 1898. Because of its issuance on Christmas Day the stamp became known as the Christmas Stamp, and the wording "XMAS 1898" was included inside the lower border, which itself contained the first line of Morris's last stanza.

The stamp was readied by Dec. 3, 1898, and stamps were sent to major post offices some short time after. The earliest recorded covers appeared on Dec. 7, 1898, from several offices, including Bridgewater, Toronto, Hamilton, Montreal, Ottawa, and Kingston (Winmill, 1982).

Considering the level of printing technology of the time, the stamp is fascinating because two separate processes were used. The black border and land mass outlines were printed from steel engraved plates, while the red (Imperial countries) and blue (oceans) colors were printed from electrotype plates by the typography process. Twenty million copies were ordered and put on sale over the next fourteen months.

There is no record of who was actually responsible for the red layout of the Imperial countries, but apparently a great deal of geographic license was taken. It must be remembered that the British Empire was at its height in both prestige and internal popularity in 1898, and thus there was due cause for flamboyant design. Canada, in particular, appears oversized in relation to the U.S. and Australia, although the Mercator projection causes such distortion.

Geographical accuracy is questionable; although shown in red in Africa at the date of issue, South West Africa, Orange Free State, and the Transvaal were not British possessions, while parts of Mozambique were Portuguese. Nigeria and the Gold Coast were shown as coterminous, ignoring Togoland between them. The Somaliland Protectorate was omitted, and Zululand appeared joined to

Rhodesia across Mozambique. In East Asia the whole of Borneo is shown as British.

Of all the geographic errors the most apparent occur in the various island groups. Because of the electrotype process many extra red dots appear, and on many printings intended islands are missing. Thus, many varieties are found; so many exist, in fact, that it can be said that each stamp is minutely different from its sheet neighbors.

It is helpful to isolate each island group and assign a number to each dot. Considering the small size of the stamp (23mm x 33mm) it is difficult to assign latitude and longitude coordinates with any accuracy, but the best possible combination follows.

### Pacific Island Group

**Island #1.** 5° North Latitude, 145° West Longitude. My atlas shows nothing there. These closest are the Christmas Islands (British) at 2° N, 157° W, annexed by Britain in 1888. They are part of the Line Islands, formerly part of the Gilbert and Ellice Island administration, now part of the Kiribati group, renamed Kiritimatī. Fanning Island (now Tabuaeran) at 4° N, 159° W is an island in the same group. It was annexed by Britain in 1889 as a cable relay station site for the Trans-Pacific cable and loomed large in 1898 Imperial thinking.

**Island #2.** 5° South Latitude, 125° West Longitude. The Atlas shows nothing there either.

**Island #3.** 12° South Latitude, 148° West Longitude. The Atlas shows nothing there. The nearest islands to this position are Flint Island at 11° S., 151° W., and Caroline Island at 10° S., 150° W., both part of the Line Islands. They are just north of French Polynesia and were leased to French commercial interests from Tahiti in 1951.

**Island #4.** 18° South Latitude, 141° West Longitude. This position places the dot in the Tuamotu group of French Polynesia. Tahiti Island is 18° S., 149° W.

**Island #5.** 5° South latitude, 175° West Longitude. The Atlas indicates nothing British in the vicinity. The nearest is Gardner Island, now in Kiribati. It has been renamed Nikumaroro and is at 4° S., 174° W. The Southern Phoenix Islands were colonized by the Gilbert Islanders between 1938 and 1940, but due to long periods of drought permanent settlement ceased after 1964.



Figure 2. The map stamp.

Drawn by: R. C. Kropf © 1979

**Island #6.** 15° South Latitude, 167° West Longitude. The Atlas indicates nothing British in the area. Rose Island, part of Eastern Samoa, is at 14° S., 168° W. In 1898 all of Samoa was under four power government consisting of Great Britain, Germany, the U.S., and local native government.

**Island #7.** 18° South Latitude, 152° West Longitude. This position is on the western edge of the Society archipelago of French Polynesia, but the Southern Cook Islands extend to 156° W., and they had been proclaimed a British Protectorate in 1888.

**Island #8.** 9° South Latitude, 160° East Longitude. This location is evidently in the Solomon Islands, which became a British Protectorate in 1893. The capital, Honiara, on Guadalcanal, has a position of 9° S., 159° E. The chain of islands extends northwesterly up to Bougainville.

**Island #9.** 19° South Latitude, 178° East Longitude. This island is apparently meant to be Tonga or the Friendly Islands, which are at 21° S., 175° W., but they did not become a British Protectorate until 1899!

#### INDIAN OCEAN GROUP

**Island #1.** 10° North Latitude, 55° East Lon-

gitude. The Kuria Muria Islands are at 17° N, 56° E. They were ceded to Great Britain in 1854 as a cable station and are now part of Oman.

**Island #2.** 3° North Latitude, 55° East Longitude. The Atlas indicates nothing major at this location, but the Seychelles Islands are approximately 560 miles to the south at 5° S., 54° E. Socotra, at 12° S., 54° E., came under British protection along with the rest of the Mahri Sultanate of Qishn and Socotra in the 1880's. It is now part of the Peoples Republic of Yemen.

**Island #3.** 2° South Latitude, 68° East Longitude.

**Island #4.** 2° South Latitude, 65° East Longitude. These positions are not islands in the Atlas, but the Laccadive Islands, part of India, extend from 8° N to 11° N, 74° E.

**Island #5.** 5° South Latitude, 72° East Longitude. The Maldive Islands run northward from 1° S. to 7° N. and 73° E., and are now an independent republic. In 1898 they were under British administration.

**Island #6.** 15° South Latitude, 70° East Longitude. The southernmost island of the Chagos Archipelago is Diego Garcia at 7° S., 76° E. It



Figure 3. Author with plaque dedicated to Sir William Mulock.

is now part of the British Indian Ocean Territory formed in 1965, and in 1898 was under British administration.

**Island #7.** 20° South Latitude, 57° East Longitude. This is the location of the independent state of Mauritius, a Crown Colony in 1898.

#### CHINA SEA GROUP.

**Dot 1.** 35° North Latitude, 120° East Longitude. There is no part of the British Empire near this location.

**Dot 2.** 26° North Latitude, 125° East Longitude. The Atlas indicates nothing related to the British Empire at this location, but Hong Kong lies approximately 700 miles SW.

**Dot 3.** 10° North Latitude, 102° East Longitude. This location suggests the Malay Peninsula and Malay States, in 1898 a Crown Colony.

**Dot 4.** 0° Equator, 100° East Longitude. This location is Sumatra, not British. It could mean Singapore, 400 miles NE.

**Dot 5.** 0° Equator, 112° East Longitude. This location is Borneo, with North Borneo and Sarawak to the north.

**Dot 6.** 6° South Latitude, 145° East Longitude. The Atlas shows this to be the British colony of Papua-New Guinea, which was part of the German Empire until 1914.

#### REMAINING DOTS

**Africa.** The large red area in the center of Africa is evidently Kenya, Uganda, and Tanganyika, while the dots on the west coast represent Nigeria, Gold Coast, Sierra Leone, and The Gambia, but there is one dot too many. The two red areas at the south end of the Red Sea must represent Aden and the Somaliland Protectorate.

In the south of Africa the red areas indicate, in general terms, the present nation of the Union of South Africa and its neighbors, which in 1898 included the Cape of Good Hope (Cape Colony), The Orange Free State, The Transvaal, South West Africa, Swaziland, Bechuanaland, Basutoland, the Rhodesias, and Zululand.

**Mediterranean Sea.** The two red islands at the eastern end must be Cyprus and Malta, although the easternmost dot nearly coincides with Crete. Gibraltar is correctly placed.

**Atlantic Ocean.** Ascension and St. Helena appear to be correctly placed, as are Great Britain, the Shetlands, the Orkneys, and Ireland.

**Caribbean Sea.** While the dots appear to be well-placed, the area is too small for anything but vague location.

In designing the Canada Christmas Stamp of

1898 it is evident that the designers of the British Empire red typography plate used a broad brush. So broad was it that John N. Luff, the historian, described it "SO BIG AS NEFER VAS."

#### Reference

Winmill, R.N. (1982). *The Evolution of Imperial Penny Postage and the Postal History of the Canadian 1898 Map Stamps*. Toronto: Hennok.

## MORE FORMS, CARDS AND SLIPS DURING THE KING GEORGE VI ERA

Gary W. Steele

### Form 74B - Postmaster's Redirection Slip

On Oct. 31, 1939, the Metropolitan General Hospital of Walkerville, Ontario, mailed an item

that the letter might be deliverable at the Hamilton Post Office and attached a redirection slip on Nov. 1, 1939, date-stamping the slip and the cover (fig. 5). The redirection slip advised

## NOT. KNOWN IN LONDON. CANADA

Figure 4

in a window envelope from the Windsor, Ont., Post Office to the London, Ont., Post Office. The postmaster at London was unable to deliver the item and accordingly stamped the cover "NOT. KNOWN IN LONDON, CANADA"

the Hamilton postmaster to return the letter with the slip under cover to the London Post Office if it proved to be nondeliverable. The letter must have been deliverable as there were no other postmarks or handstamps after the Nov. 1st mark, indicating its possible return to the Metropolitan General Hospital.

The London postmaster, however, thought

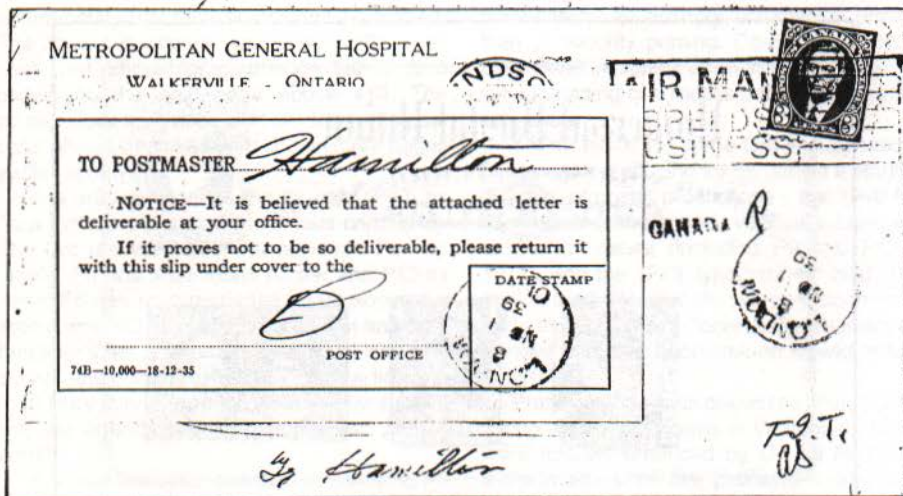


Figure 5. slip 74B

# NEWFOUNDLAND POSTAL STATIONERY

Some Additions and Corrections to the Pratt Articles

by William C. Walton

## Part V

**P7 (The 1¢ card of 1903)  
(July-Aug 1985, 42, 4, 408)**

The documentation of this card provided by Pratt is extraordinary, and brings an enormous amount of new information to light. Only a few comments need be made.

First, the card was printed from recessed plates ('engraved').

Second, the table of orders for the card as printed in *TOPICS* (p. 15) contains an error in the first line, which should read 150,000 instead of 50,000. The total shown is correct.

Finally, he refers to the American Bank Note Company of New York as assuming the contract for postage stamps in 1897, and (until 1910) preparing "all of the postage stamps for Newfoundland." The 1897 date of course refers only to the *adhesive* postage stamps, printed from new plates showing new designs. Postal stationery contracts were *not* reassigned in 1897; in the case of the post cards, any interim orders for 1¢ or 2¢ cards would have been

filled by British American using the same plates as previously (P3 and P4).

**P8 (The 2¢ card of 1905)  
(July-Aug 1985, 42, 4, 408)**

The last three post card illustrations in this installment of the article were, unfortunately, shuffled. *The illustration shown for P8 is actually a picture of PIO. The correct illustration for P8 is the 2¢ card pictured above "#9 - 1911 - 1¢ post card."*

Pratt (and most catalogues, including Webb) describe this as a 1904 issue. He details receipt of the card in St. John's in December 1904 and speculates the card may have been issued by year's end. A recent ERP discovery postmarked Dec. 6, 1905, however, bears a text describing the card as new, and it seems likely it was issued late in 1905.

The article describes the P8 stamp as "Queen Alexandria in a format similar to the 4¢ Royal Issue stamp of 1901." The 'i' in Queen



Fig. 9. P8, also showing the 3¢ Alexandra, the 4¢ Mary, and the 2¢ Canadian Quebec Tercentenary with Alexandra and Edward.

Alexandra's name was likely an editorial glitch, but the comment itself seems to be in error.

It is not clear what Pratt means by 'format'. The frame of the 4¢ Royal Visit adhesive is totally different from that on P8. If he meant the vignette the mistake is even more puzzling, since the 4¢ adhesive portrays Queen Mary, when she was Duchess of York. It is the 3¢ Royal Visit adhesive of 1898 which portrays Queen Alexandra, when she was Princess of Wales - but the vignette on that stamp is nothing like the one actually portraying her as the Queen on P8 (see Fig. 9). In fact, no Newfoundland postal issue other than P8 ever depicted Alexandra as Queen.

Nevertheless the New York firm's vignette on P8 may seem familiar to BNA collectors. *It is the same one used, in a reduced format but with only the smallest modifications, on the 2¢ value of Canada's 1908 Quebec Tercentenary issue.* This is interesting and incontrovertible proof of at least one exchange of working materials between American Bank Note Co. (N.Y.) and its offshoot, American Bank Note Co. (Ottawa), more than a decade after the Ottawa branch was established, and only about 15 years before it became Canadian Bank Note Co.

#### **P9 & P10 (The 1¢ and 2¢ cards of 1911) (July-Aug 1985, 42, 4, 408)**

These two cards, as the previous one, unfortunately had their illustrations scrambled. The correct illustration above '#9 - 1911 - 1¢ post card' should of course be the 1¢ card shown on the next page above #10. The correct illustration above "#10 - 1911 - 2¢ post card" should be the 2¢ card shown three pages earlier above #8.

The article describes the 2¢ card (PIO) as "in a format similar to the previous card" (P8). The two are very different, however. For example, P8 has a complete border and PIO as none; P8 has no ornamental frame above the stamp and PIO does; P8 has the first and third heading lines straight and the middle one curved and printed, while P10 has the first and third lines curved and the middle one straight with the legend reversed out on a solid printed panel.

Perhaps the *major* question surrounding P9 and PIO is *what firm engraved the dies, made the plates (both cards are recess printed), and did the actual printing.* Pratt specifies Whitehead, Morris & Co. Ltd, but this seems some-

*what dubious.* No doubt they secured the contract from St. John's, as the records show, but *in all probability they subcontracted the work to an experienced company.*

The firm Whitehead, Morris is certainly worth a continuing thorough investigation by Newfoundland collectors, considering the number of postal issues which at one time or another have been attributed to them.

Although many of the major security printers of the period specialized in just one printing process, some routinely used two. Only a small number, however, produced a variety of postal paper that included lithographed, 'typographed', and 'engraved'. This required not only an impressive plant, but also an even more impressive assemblage of staff capabilities.

It is within this context that Whitehead, Morris must be placed - a firm which never printed any postal paper at all for its own Post Office in Great Britain. In fact, outside of Newfoundland, it seems impossible to pin down any issue from any country which is attributed to them.

One outside philatelic record of the firm which does survive is in the Perkins Bacon Records (Vol. II, p. 721). Whitehead, Morris wrote to Perkins Bacon on Sept. 7, 1898, to get a quotation for plates and printing of Siamese post cards. In their letterhead they styled themselves "Stationers, Bookbinders, Engravers/Printers and Lithographers," thus claiming a full range of capabilities, more in the contemporary terms of ordinary commercial printing than of security printing. Obviously, in 1898, they were exploring possibilities for potential subcontracting of a recess printed (or 'engraved') issue.

Yet by 1910, this same firm is supposed to have begun producing for St. John's a startling diversity of postal productions - the 1910 first Guy Issue lithographed, various subsequent 'engraved' issues (including P9 and PIO in 1911), and the 1913 'typographed' card. This strains credulity, and should have done so as early as 1922 when Poole and Huber appear to have had their handbook on Newfoundland published.

Pratt has shown, as discussed later, that the 'typographed' post cards of Whitehead, Morris were actually produced by *De La Rue* (who were masters of the process), under subcontract. Could Whitehead, Morris have actually produced PIO and P11, or any of the 'engraved' adhesive issues which some earlier authorities attributed to them? *It seems very unlikely*

that they could have manufactured the dies or plates for any of them, or executed the printing.

Who might have produced PIO and PII for Whitehead, Morris? There are a number of possibilities, including Waterlow & Sons, and the answer may never be definitely known. After the Guy Issue fiasco, Whitehead, Morris seem to have shopped around; a quick glance at the designs of the 1911 Coronation Issue, for example, suggests that the 6c, 8c, 9c, and 12c were a product of a completely different company than the 1c to 5c and the 10c, and the correspondingly different perforations for these two groups re-enforce the idea.

Did Whitehead, Morris ever produce any of

Newfoundland's postal paper? Only the first Guy Issue seems a possible candidate. By contemporary lithographed stamp production standards in Western Europe and North America, it was more or less wretched. It was certainly produced by some firm with too little experience for this kind of work.

Did St. John's realize initially or eventually what Whitehead, Morris were doing - subcontracting to printers with whom St. John's could have contracted directly (and almost certainly at lower cost)? If they did, what was the advantage perceived in the arrangement? This may be an interesting area for Newfoundland collectors to pursue.



## The RPO Cowcatcher

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

In this column we feature two very rare listings - one provincial, the other modern - which have been reported in recent weeks.

First is Q-161 MONT. & TORONTO G.T.R. WAY MAIL / No., Type 6D, B, UP, July 27, 1859, R.F. - 500\*, 3d perf cover to Bellevue, as illustrated, which previously had been listed in our 1982 catalogue as 'no report, unconfirmed'. This strike was listed in Shaw's 1944 and 1963 catalogues and was attributed to Jarrett, where there is a hand made illustration, #1622; however, in our over thirty years of railways, we had never seen an example of this rarity. Further, Lionel Gillam, in his marvellous work on Provincial Railways "CANADIAN MAIL BY RAIL 1836-1867", which was published at the end of 1985, notes that 'no known examples of its usage have been reported'. After being unconfirmed for over 50 years, this important listing has surfaced and has been reported to us by Norm Brassler, Reporter #165. Brassler is a veteran philatelist and BNAPS'er and we are all deeply in his debt for sharing this beauty with us. To the best of our knowledge, at this time, this is a unique example of this classic

railway cancellation. Congratulations, Norm!

Our latest discovery comes from Brian Noble, a Newfoundland devotee and one of our







newest RPO reporters, #278. Noble showed this to us at the Golden Horseshoe annual meeting in June, and then he arranged for the accompanying illustration, which we have now listed, and will report in Annex VIII, as S-243A POST OFFICE / NEWFOUNDLAND / MAIL CLERK S.S.KYLE, Type 1L, December 6, 1925, R.F. - 500\*. This marvellous strike should be a great lure not only for Newfoundland specialists and steamer buffs but also should be a great addition to Palmer Moffat's extended list of box cancellations of Newfoundland.

These two most recent reports again demonstrate an obvious fact, that Canadian railway cancellations are live and active as a specialty, that our 1982 catalogue was just a beginning, not an end. In the seven plus years since its publication, we have entered 436 new listings that were not previously known. If any are looking for a new Canadian specialty, the field of railway cancellations is a real winner!

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# The Study Group CENTERLINE

by Frank Waite

**STUDY GROUP COORDINATOR:** Jonathan C. Johnson, P.O. Box 6118, Calgary, AB T2P 2C7

**STUDY GROUP REPORTER:** Frank Waite, 110 E. McMillan St., Newberry, MI 49868

**BNA PERFINs:** Michael Hargraft, Trinity College School (Staff), Port Hope, ON L1A 3W2

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

**DUPLEX CANCELLATIONS OF BNA:** Robert A. Lee, #203-1139 Sutherland Ave. Kelowna, BC V1Y 5Y2

**FANCY CANCELS:** Dave Lacelle, 369 Fullerton Ave., Ottawa, ON K1K 1K1

**FLAG CANCELS:** Robert Heasman, 8 Wandering Rill, Irvine, CA 92715

**CANADIAN KLUSSENDORF STUDY GROUP:** Allan Steinhart, Apt. 1910, 45 Dunfield Ave., Toronto, ON, M4S 2H3

**MAP STAMP:** W.L. Bradley, P.O. Box 6, Honey Harbour, ON P0E 1E0

**MILITARY MAIL:** Ken Ellison, R.R. #1, Oyama, BC V0H 1W0

**NEWFOUNDLAND:** C.A. Stillons, 5031 Eskridge Terrace, N.W., Washington, DC 20016

**POSTAGE DUES:** Calvin Cole, 3839 Ezrie St., San Jose, CA 95111

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

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

**RE-ENTRIES:** Ralph E. Trimble, P.O. Box 532, Str. A. Scarborough, ON M1K 5C3

**REVENUES:** Wilmer C. Rockett, 2030 Overlook Ave., Willowgrove, PA 19090

**ROLLER CANCELS:** Robert A. Lee, #203 - 1139 Sutherland Ave. Kelowna, BC V1Y 5Y2

**R.P.O.'s:** W.G. Robinson, 5830 Cartier St., Vancouver, BC V8M 3A7

**SEMI-OFFICIAL AIRMAILS:** Robert Marcello, P.O. Box 961, Boston, MA 02103

**SLOGAN CANCELS:** Jeff Switt, 3962 Belford, Fort Worth, TX 76103

**SMALL QUEENS:** Bill Burden, P.O. Box 152, Truro, NS B2N 5C1

**SQUARED CIRCLES:** Gary D. Arnold, 10533 Countryside Dr., Grand Ledge, MI 48837

**TRANSATLANTIC MAIL:** Dr. J. Arnell, Box HM 1263, Hamilton, Bermuda

**1972-78 DEFINITIVES & LANDSCAPES:** D.J. Moore, Box 29, Aylesford, NS B0P 1C0

## NEW GROUPS FORMING

**GEORGE VI RATES:** Dave Dixon, P.O. Box 1082, Oakville, ON L6J 5E9

## ON THE FRINGES

Mike Street has retired as editor of *TOPICS*. During his stint no one has been of more value to BNAPS. Few realize the number of hours Mike has had to sacrifice so that *TOPICS* could become the splendid magazine it is. BNAPS and its members owe a tremendous debt to Mike. I am glad he will continue to devote time to BNAPS in other capacities.

As promoters of our society, the newsletters are second only to *TOPICS*. The first we have is *The Flag Pole*, of the *Flag group*, edited by Tom Almond. There is a brief message from the editor. Tom Almond and David Sessions combine their talents in the nicely illustrated, *Usage of the Fredericton Centennial Flag*. Tom also authored, *Usage of the Smith Falls Flag*, *The Inverted Ottawa Coronation Flag of 1953* and *The Philatelic Exhibition Flags*. All show nice covers. A financial report is included. The newsletter concludes with an agenda of the

Hamilton study group meeting, and a suggestion that a group dinner follow that meeting.

Gray Scrimgeour edits the *Klussendorfer* for the *Klussendorfer group*. A new variety for Elliot Lake, ON is illustrated and discussed. At the RPSC convention at Hamilton, the Grimsby machine was demonstrated and favor cancels were struck. Information is listed concerning time marks for a number of Newfoundland post offices. Wally Gutzman, Bill Robinson, Gene Tymchuk, Anatole Walker and others report new data-slogans, time marks, EKUs and LKUs. An erratic use of the Bolton, ON cancel is reported. The editor illustrates and lists nearly 200 oddities and time marks for various localities. As an indication of the mental strain of *Klussie Kancel* study, he variously uses the headings, *The Klussendorfer*, *The Klossendorfer* and *The Kloosendorfer*. Perhaps he wonders if anyone is paying attention, or per-

haps he longs for a quiet vacation in Beirut. The newsletter has printed the operating manual supplied by the manufacturer of the Klusendorf machine, and details the method of use. The newsletter concludes with cancel data at Courcelette, PQ; Ingersoll, ON, and Nelson and Vernon, B.C.

The **Military group** supplies, as their newsletter, a comprehensive index of Military newsletter No. 1. This is the work of Ritch Toop. He is to be commended - a momentous task and invaluable. This should inspire other groups to emulate this effort.

The **Postal Stationery Newsletter**, editor Bob Lemire, reports that Art Klass has compiled a 12 page check list of ERPs for railway pictorial postcards. The ERPs for cards of the smaller railway and steamship lines are listed. Corrections and revisions of ERPs for some cards are given. These data will be maintained by Art Klass. Illustrations and discussion are provided by Bob Lemire in, *Views on the Unissued 7c Postettes*. John Aitkin provides a table, *The 5c Wilding Form 95 Election Envelopes - Corrections and an Addition*. Mark Arons solves a problem of precancelled Warburton cards, and Pierre Gauthier adds a new Warburton card and two P51c cards. George Manley corrects a previous report of a P41c card erroneously reported as P41f. Bob Lemire resolves Bill Walton's puzzle No.4 with, *Some More Information About Webb P66p - The George VI 1c Mimeo Rouletted Card with Bilingual Heading*. The newsletter closes with a continuation of the illustrations of Canadian Railway pictorial post cards.

Clarence Stillions opens his **Newfie newsletter** with an interesting article, *The Blitz Stamps of Newfoundland*. He also notes other publications with Newfoundland content. Bill Walton confirms a *Wavy box* strike for Palmer Moffat. Isaac Oelgart is compiling a list of Newfoundland perfins. Dean Mario requests information on the *Paid All* and 1918-20 *G.P.O. Postage Paid* provisional handstamps. Brian Noble reports the discovery of a cancel, Post Office/Hotel Branch/St.Johns.

The first page of the **Railroaders Newsletter**, engineer Bill Robinson, features a picture of a train crossing a bridge over the Napanee River at Napanee, ON. Three newspaper articles are reproduced; from Dean Mario, *1909 Mail Service at Saskatoon, Saskatchewan*, from John Aitken, *Christmas Mail for London Lost in Fire* (London, ON Free Press, 12-24-51) and *An Ode to the Newfie Bullet and Our*

*Have-not Status* (Toronto Star, 7-11-'88) from Whit Bradley. Bill Robinson illustrates and describes some lovely markings of Yukon steamers. John McCrae submits photostats of a registered cover from Alymer, ON to Ravena, Ohio. He lists 13 backstamps plus five duplicates. This covers erratic travel is rivalled by a cover from Malcom Smith with dispatch cancel W-164 and an arrival cancel N-121.

Superb illustrations are the trademark of of Ralph Trimble's **Re-entry Newsletter**. This one illustrates a re-entry on the 10c map of 1928, a possible on a 2c Admiral from Randall van Someren, on the 5c R.L.S. stamp and on the 50c Parliament buildings. Ralph responds to an enquiry from Randall van Someren as to why Admiral re-entries are so difficult to find when so many have been reported. Hans Reiche pictures and describes a misplaced entry on a 1c Admiral. As a final note, Preston Pope has found a \$1 Glacier with the same doubling reported by Ralph van Someren.

Bill Rockett issues regular newsletters for the **Revenuers**. He describes their mini-convention at Willow-Grove, PA. It seems like a nice custom. Besides the usual adlets, he also pictures, from E.S.J. van Dam, two B.C. Fishing stamps and a sheet of Canadian Duck stamps.

Again, there is a splendid newsletter, **The Slogan Box** from Jeff Switt and Dan Rosenblat, Chairman and Editor respectively of the **Slogan Group**. As usual, the newsletter begins with the Chairman's message. Updates of slogan usage 1912-19 are presented. Jeff continues picturing illustrated slogan covers. Among those pictured are two early covers from Allan Steinhart. All the articles included are profusely illustrated. Jeff writes *The Canadian 'Customs Duty Paid' and 'Customs Duty Free' Special Service Markings*. Dan contributes, *Slogans 5560 - Mail Your Christmas Parcels Early and 2412 - Deposez Vos Colis de Noel de Bonne Heure, Slogan 3945, Give Wings to Your Mail, Protect the Birds and Help the Crops - Slogan 7250-A and English Slogan 6465 - Observe Sunday and Bilingual Versions 6465-A, English Over French and 6475 French Over English*. Each of these lists the offices using them and the date of use. Dan also gives an index for Vol. 1 of the newsletter. It closes with *Record of Postal Advertising Die Slugs for Edmonton, AB and Fort Francis, ON*.

Dr. J.C. Arnell announces in his **Transatlantic** group newsletter, that the second study group handbook has been published. Bob

Parsons presents *Liverpool Packet Letter Office Handstamps 1854-58*. This discusses, and is beautifully illustrated, *Tombstone* handstamps, *By Canadian Packet* handstamps and *Conveyed by United States Packet* handstamps. Dr. Arnell describes a change in route of the Burlington to Montreal mail stage in, *Exchange Office Switch from Swanton to Highgate*. He also quotes from Post Office circular No. 1 that not only required a *PAID 15* handstamp, but also necessitated the issuing of the 15¢ large queen. Maggie Toms sent in a

transcript of a letter from W. Griffin of the Canada Post Office to Powland Hill, G.P.O. London (1854) which provided an explanation of the unusual postal charges on a cover illustrated in the Hubbard-Winter book, *North Atlantic Mail Sailings 1840-75*.

This will not see print until after BNAPS '89. I hope all of you will attend the Hamilton meeting. I also hope you will have attended at least one study group meeting. All BNAPSers are welcome.

**TAKE ADVANTAGE - JOIN A STUDY GROUP!**

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## REPORT ON PIPEX '89

Lewis M. Ludlow, OTB

PIPEX '89, the 49th Annual Exhibition of the Northwest Federation of Stamp Clubs, was held at Edmonton, Alta, June 23rd - 25th, under the sponsorship of the Edmonton Stamp Club. This show was extremely well attended, which fully supported the 26 dealers comprising the bourse.

This national exhibition consisted of 260 frames and 17 articles of literature; BNAPSers represented some 40% of the exhibitors of this world-wide show and were well rewarded for their efforts. The following is the list of awards received by BNAPSers at PIPEX '89:

*Grand Award* - **Chris McGregor**, "Faroe Islands Before 1963" (also received RPSC Medal, PHS Medal, APS post 1940 Medal of Excellence and N. W. Federation Medal). *Gold Medals* (four awarded): **Chris McGregor**, above; **Sam Nickle**, "The Franco-Canadian Mails Prior to 1878" (also APS Pre 1900 Medal of Excellence and PHSC Award for best BNA Postal History); **Lew Ludlow** - "Canadian Railway Cancellations - Railway Mail Clerk Strikes" (also, APS Medal of Excellence 1900--1940). *Vermeil Medals* (five awarded): **Bill Robinson** (also APS Research Medal), **Bob Bayes**, **Andy Scott** (also Amer. Assn. of Philatelic Exhibitors Award), **Stewart Kenyon**. *Silver Medals* (ten awarded): **Alice Rosborough** (also, Ingberg Herst Memorial

Award), **Ralph Mitchener**, **Ritch Toop**, **Eric Manchee**. *Silver-Bronze Medals* - (twelve Awarded) **Trelle Morrow**, **John Walsh**, **Bill Bailey**, **Cliff Guile**. *Bronze Medals* (nine awarded): **Ray Skrepneke**, **Ken Barlow**, **Don Fraser**, **Joe Smith**.

*Literature. Literature Grand Award*: **Jack Wallace**, "The Stamps and Postal History of Vancouver Island and British Columbia". *Gold Medal* (one awarded): **Jack Wallace** - above. *Silver Medal* (four awarded): **Dale Speirs**, "OLYMPLEX 88"; **Eric Manchee**, "PHSC Journal"; **Keith Spencer**, "Territorial Alberta - Westhaver- Thompson Collection"; **Greig Hutton**, "The Canadian Klussendorf Cancellations". *Silver-Bronze Medals* (two awarded): **Doug Lingard**, "FLAG POLE of BNAPS Flag Cancel Study Group"; **Stewart Kenyon**, "Pioneer Mail in Western Canada". *Bronze Medals* (six awarded): **Dale Speirs**, "Calgary STAMPede".

The PIPEX '89 Jury of five plus an Apprentice Judge was headed by BNAPS member **Dick Malott** as Chief Judge and included BNAPSers **Bev Clark** and **Herb Marrion**. BNAPS President **Lew Ludlow** conducted a seminar for the Canadian Postal History Society on 'Provincial Railway Cancellations', while **Bev Clark** conducted a seminar on 'Exhibiting & Judging'.

## BNAPLEX '90 GALVESTON, TX

# AN UNUSUAL PRECANCEL

H. G. Walburn



The illustration shows a Winnipeg Precancel on the 7c Edward and is unusual for two reasons - it is a 'hybrid', parts of two Precancel Types on the same stamp, both inverted. The Winnipeg and upper part of the fine lines are in Type 2 (the 'For Third Class Matter Only'

Type) and the two heavier lines and Manitoba are in Type 1 but the scrolls usually associated with Type 1 are missing. This is not unusual in Type 1 as the fine scroll work was the first part of the Precancel to show wear and it is often only partial or missing altogether.

The other unusual feature is that the complete Precancel in Type 2 of Winnipeg on the 7c Edward has never been reported. What then do we have in this example? The only reasonable explanation seems to be that a repair was made to Plate 1 using part of a Plate 2. The big question now is - what use was made of the repaired Plate? It could exist on the other values of the Edwards, possibly even on the Admirals and if anyone has anything similar the writer would like to hear from you. (P.O. Box 279, Kelowna, BC V1Y 7N5)

## NEWS FLASH !

Again the relentless Newfoundlander disturbs the ether. What he reports is the first public disclosure of:

The 5c Caribou (NSSC #243), size format 21 mm. across the top, of the 1942 Resources Issue has, I repeat, has been found.

"Found" you say, "But was it ever lost?"

"Of course it was!" It has been lost for the past 47 years but now has been found.

"What was found?"

The 5c Caribou has been found in other than perforation 12.5 x 12.5. It has now been found as perforation 12.8 x 12.8.

## EXTRA! EXTRA!

Just in - that Newfoundlander has struck again.

The above 5c Caribou has just been found to exist with the new perforation 12.5 x 12.8.

Want to get a piece of this stamp-breaking news? Yes! you say.

Well, to get the 5c Caribou perforation 12.5 x 12.5 and 12.8 x 12.8 (from original discovery source) and 12.5 x 12.5 and 12.5 x 12.8 (from second original discovery source) then -

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# REGIONAL GROUP RAMBLINGS

by Jim Goben

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

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

**PRAIRIE BEAVERS:** Howard Twichell, 5200 Keller Springs, No. 530, Dallas, TX 75248

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

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

**MID-ATLANTIC:** G.H Davis, 9 Queen St., Mayfair, London W1X 7PH, England

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

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

**PACIFIC-NORTHWEST:** Colin Campbell, 1450 Ross Road, Kelowna, B.C. V1Z 1L6

**MID-AMERICA:** Robert Schlesinger, 523 Highland Grove Dr., Buffalo Grove, IL 60089

It seems the Regional Group fever is spreading. A letter from Phil Stager states that he is interested in forming a group in Florida. Phil says "SNOWBIRDS" and seasonal residents are very welcome. If you happen to be in the St. Petersburg area, contact Phil and help get this new group off the ground. A meeting can be arranged at FLOREX in Orlando, FL for November. You can contact Phil Stager at 4184 51st Street South, St. Petersburg, FL 33711-4734. Or by phone at 813-864-1588.

The **Mid-America** group will host BNAPEX 1992. Bob Schlesinger is looking for volunteers to help with publicity, social events, or any other areas. It will be a big undertaking, so let's pitch in and make '92 the usual success. The next meeting of this group will be at CORNPEX '89, November 12 at 1.00 pm Bloomington, IL. All BNAPEXers are invited.

The **Mid-Atlantic** group has a new editor/contact person. The mailing address is P.O. Box 400, Annapolis Junction, MD 20701. The group met at NAPEX on June 3rd. The next meeting will be at VAPEX '89, November 17 - 19 in Virginia Beach, VA.

The **Pacific Northwest** group reports that George T. Douglas, William R. Geijsbeek, and Ken Fry have been added to the membership. The group had 20 members attend PIPEX '89 with 10 members exhibiting. The September meeting in Vernon, BC saw another of the great auctions by Robert Lee. This fun meeting was held two weeks before the Convention in Hamilton.

The **Prairie Beavers** will be the host for 1990s Convention. This group met at TEXPEX '89 in Dallas. The newsletter *Beaver Chatter* included an article by Jim Felton, *Part Two of the Trotsky Connection*, and Vic Willson had an article entitled *Acknowledgement of Receipt in the Canadian Postal System*. The newsletter

ended with a report on the Carl Clardy Memorial Award having been presented to Ed Richardson for his many contributions to the Johnson Space Center Stamp Club. This article also details many of Ed's contributions to this great hobby of ours. (*Editor's note: Ed passed away on August 8, 1989.*)

Remember to have your news to me by October 15, 1989 for inclusion in the next TOPICS.

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<b>1ST VICE PRESIDENT</b>	William G. Robinson, 5830 Cartier St., Vancouver, BC V6M 3A7
<b>2ND VICE PRESIDENT</b>	Dr. Robert V.C. Carr, 117 Robin Hood Way, Youngstown, OH 44511
<b>TREASURER</b>	Howard Twitchell, P.O. Box 185, Addison, TX 75001
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#### Serving until Dec. 31, 1990

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Garvin Lohman  
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#### Serving until Dec. 31, 1992

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Edward J. Whiting

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**BNA TOPICS:** see Page 2

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

**CIRCUIT:** Elsie M. Drury, 127 Allenby Ave., Rexdale, ON M9W 1T1

**CONVENTIONS:** Charles Firby, 290 E. Maple, Birmingham, MI 48011

**ETHICS COMMITTEE:** J. Don Wilson, 11 Elm Place, St. John's, NF A1B 2S4

**HANDBOOK COMMITTEE:** Chairman: Allan L. Steinhart, 45 Dunfield Ave., Apt. 1910, Toronto, ON M4S 2H3

**HISTORIAN:** Edward J. Whiting, 25 Kings Circle, Malvern, PA 19355

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## MEMBERSHIP FEES

Annual membership fees are \$20CDN or \$17US (or the equivalent in £). Membership applications submitted during the 2nd or 3rd quarter of the year should be accompanied by 75% or 50% respectively of the annual fee. Applications submitted during the 4th quarter of the year should be accompanied by 25% of the annual fee plus the full fee for the coming year. A onetime application fee of \$3CDN is payable regardless of the date of the application. Send application form and cheque or money order to the Secretary, Chris McGregor, 6312 Carnarvon St., Vancouver, BC V6N 1K3

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# *From the Secretary*

CHRIS MCGREGOR  
6312 Carnarvon St.  
Vancouver, BC  
Canada V6N 1K3

---

*Please note that the signature of both a proposer and a seconder on an application for membership will hasten its approval*

**REPORT DATE: 15 August 1989**

## **APPLICATIONS FOR MEMBERSHIP**

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

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C Canada QV-KGV used, Varieties, Ottawa Valley covers  
Proposed by: Secretary
- R4787 VAN ALLEN, Stanley J., 105 Irving Avenue, Ottawa, ON, Canada K1Y 1Z3  
D Squared circles  
Proposed by: Secretary
- R4788 KOLFAGE, Don C., 14 Ordon Boulevard, Chatham, ON, Canada N7L 4A9  
C Canada general, small queens covers & fancy cancels  
Proposed by: J.F. Connolly, 3492; Seconded by: W.L. Simpson, 1780
- R4789 LARIVIERE, Gerald A., 8714 35th Avenue N.E. - #403, Seattle, WA, USA 98115  
D Canada plate blocks, postal history & cent. definitives  
Proposed by: Secretary
- R4790 LAXTON, Robert B., 4598 Decarie - #9, Montreal, PQ, Canada H3X 2H5  
C Canada mint, provinces, varieties  
Proposed by: Secretary
- R4791 TRUSCOTT, Michael T., 4512 31st Street - #104, Arlington, VA, USA 22206  
C Canada mint & used, Newfoundland, Canadian perfins  
Proposed by: Secretary
- R4792 OSWOOD, Mark W., P.O. Box 80044, Fairbanks, AK, USA 99708  
C Postal Stationery, Geo.VI coronation/visit covers/cancels  
Proposed by: Secretary
- R4793 NEMEC, Thomas F., 19 Howlett Avenue, St. John's, NF, Canada A1B 1L1  
C Nfld stamps/covers, 20th c. advert covers, cancels, cachets  
Proposed by: J.M. Walsh, 3499; Seconded by: J. Butt, 4566
- R4794 NUGENT, John T., One Barrister's Court, Meriden, CT, USA 06450  
C Transatlantic mail  
Proposed by: J.C. Arnell, 4376
- R4795 BEECHER, Richard L., 10779 Woodbine Street, #302, Los Angeles, CA, USA 90034  
C Canada centennial definitives  
Proposed by: Secretary
- R4796 CLARKE, Robert G., P.O. Box 1151, Mount Vernon, OH, USA 43050  
C Nfld P/Hist, Gt Lakes Lighthouse area cancels & P/Hist  
Proposed by: R.A. Lee, 2470
- R4797 HEIT, Melvin L., 5740 189A Street, Surrey, BC, Canada V3S 4N9  
C Constant plate var, dated 3c rose carmine, NS town cancels  
Proposed by: R.A. Lee, 2470
- R4798 TANNER, Albert G., #1002 - 1125 West 12th Ave., Vancouver, BC, Canada V6H 3Z3  
C BNA postal stationery, BC cancels, Military mail

Proposed by: M. Sagar, 4520; Seconded by: D. Carman, 4683  
R4799 MOWAT, Ian M., 790 Cuaulta Crescent, Victoria, BC, Canada V9C 3H3  
C Nascopie mail, Canadian airmail  
Proposed by: R.A. Lee, 2470; Seconded by: J.R. Thomson, 4524

#### NEW MEMBERS

R4762 LUDIN, John B.	R4764 WARD, Jeffrey L.
R4765 CHEBERIAK, Taras	R4766 DAVIS, Steve B.
R4767 ELLINGBO, Ola	R4769 EVANS, G. Stanley
R4770 GREANEY, Thomas G.	R4771 LEE, Allen T.
R4772 MILLINGTON, Roger	R4773 NICOL, David
R4774 POCIUS, Jerome F.	R4775 STANDLEY, Wayne A.
R4776 McMAHON, Ian	R4777 STEWART, Marlin B.
R4780 FRANK, Walter	R4781 NEGUS, D. V.
R4782 NEIGHBOUR, Iain	R4783 PARNELL, Donald B.
	R4785 LEE, Sandra J.

#### APPLICATIONS FOR MEMBERSHIP PENDING

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

R4763 MACINTYRE, Harvey W.	R4768 EINKOPF, Jerome W.
R4778 HOOGHE, James W.	R4779 KENNEDY, Gilbert D.
	R4784 DRAPEAU, Gerald

#### REINSTATED

*Includes previous 'Mail Returned' - address now supplied*

R3607 EAGLES, II, Alexander, 2476 N. San Fernando Ct., Claremont, CA, USA 91711  
R4658 SEYMOUR, Roland B., 9950 South Richeon Ave., Downey, CA, USA 90240  
R4707 CHASE, Marvin C., P.O. Box 8557, Spokane, WA, USA 99203

#### DECEASED

R4569 BRYCE, John

#### RESIGNATIONS

E0480 COPP, Dutton A.

#### CHANGES/CORRECTIONS

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

E0519 WORWOOD, W., 8324 Avenue Sous Le Vent, Charny, PQ, Canada G6X 1K4  
R1415 DE MASE, Vincent A., 1611 Avenue C, Ormond Beach, FL, USA 32174  
L1856 LEHR, James C., 10 Colony Blvd., Colony North, Wilmington, DE, USA 19802  
R2069 MOLNAU, Myron, 620 Ridge Rd., Moscow, ID, USA 83843  
R2223 NIXON, J. Edward, 255 Cortleigh Blvd., Toronto, ON, Canada M5N 1P8  
R2237 PRICE, Harold Alexander, 74 - 1201 Cameron Ave. Kelowna, BC, Canada V1Y 9H6  
R2280 RIDDLE, George J., P.O. Box 6035, Brookings, OR, USA 97415-0252  
R2339 BLOMFIELD, R. Seymour, P.O. Box 1991, Attn Trust Dept., Knoxville, TN, USA 37901

## CHANGES/CORRECTIONS

- R2376 BLAIR, Charles D., 2852 Courville Drive, Bloomfield Hills, MI, USA 48013  
 L3058 PREISLER, H. M. 3908 Watt Circle, RR#2 Box 11, Beamsville, ON, Canada L0R 1B0  
 R3103 FURNEAUX, R. V., 127 Jay Drive, Winter Haven, FL, USA 33880  
 R3176 HEWETT, M.E., 3418 Uplands Drive, Ottawa, ON, Canada K1V 9M3  
 R3290 SPENCER, P.T., Rural Route 4, Sunderland, ON, Canada L0C 1H0  
 R3394 SCHMIDT, John G., 2001 Flagstone Drive - #101, Madison, AL, USA 35758  
 L3685 MacRAE, Ian C., 1004 - 88 Summerset W., Ottawa, ON, Canada K2P 0H6  
 R3834 MIDA, Hymie, 19 Lower Village Gate, PH#4, Toronto, ON, Canada M5P 3L9  
 R3938 GOURDIER, Ms. Joan T., 1008 Dunham Street, Kingston, ON, Canada K7P 2J8  
 R4105 MOOSE, L. Frederick, Mail Stop 3904 #Up Resources #7, Fort Worth, TX, USA 76101-0007  
 R4196 FIEDLER, Brian C., 53 Winter Avenue, Scarborough, ON, Canada M1K 4L9  
 R4275 SKREPNEK, Raymond J., P.O. Box 2226, Fairfield, AB, Canada T0H 1L0  
 R4341 HAEFELI, Jack, P. O. Box 8645, Albany, NY, USA 12208-0645  
 R4388 McLEOD, James D., 1506 Alder Street, Whitehorse, YT, Canada Y1A 3W8  
 R4491 PURDON, Charles W., Box 33, Mayne Island, BC, Canada V0N 2J0  
 R4502 McFARLANE, Laurence R., P. O. Box 1652, Sackville, NB, Canada E0A 3C0  
 R4540 REVOLINSKI, Paul R., 1971 So. 30th Street, Milwaukee, WI, USA 53215  
 R4574 SMITH, Michael J., 1 Rue George D. Davie, Lauzon, PQ, Canada G6V 1G4  
 R4642 LUKASIK, Jack Gary, P.O. Box 5654, Stn. A, Toronto, ON, Canada M4W 1N8  
 R4656 MINTERT, Zenith, Box 1391, Camrose, AB, Canada T4V 1X3  
 R4667 WALSH, Donal M., 17 Walden Road, Tarrytown, NY, USA 10591  
 R4702 BEATON, John M., 1810 N.W. 14th Street, Corvallis, OR, USA 97330  
 R4747 PLANTE 248 089 948, Jacques, CFPO 5056, Belleville, ON, Canada K0K 3R0

## MEMBERSHIP SUMMARY

Total membership as of last report	1,359
New members added in this report	19
Reinstated	3
Deceased	1
Resigned	1
Total membership as of this report	1,379
Previous application(s) pending	5
New application(s)	14

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AUCTION CATALOGUES WANTED. 10¢ Small Queens having all cancel-types required (dated, precancels, squared circles, corks, etc). Don Bowen, Box 1737 Calgary, Alberta T2P 2L7.

REGULAR PUBLIC AUCTIONS including postal history, large lots, accumulations, better singles, sets. Illustrated catalogues upon request. WILDROSE PHILATELICS, Box 1442 Edmonton, AB Canada T5Y 2N5

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## LITERATURE

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**LITERATURE**

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**CERTAIN ISSUES OF TOPICS WANTED:** 1960 Whole No.'s 177 & 178; 1961 Whole No.'s 187 & 189; 1962 Whole No.'s 203 & 207. Preston A. Pope, P.O. Box 5625, San Mateo, CA 94402.

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