

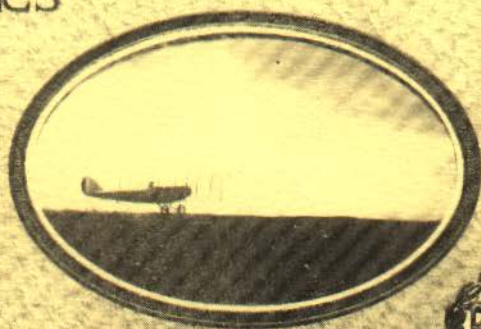
GREETINGS

FROM
TEXAS



CHRISTMAS

—1917—



GREETINGS FROM TEXAS
CHRISTMAS 1917
RFC/RAF CANADA

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BNA TOPICS

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Regional Groups and Study Groups are listed in their respective columns.

BNA TOPICS

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THE EDITOR'S PAGE

by Vic Willson

BNAPEX 89 is now history, and if you missed it, you missed a grand time. Convention chair Mike Street and his crew did a fine job in all aspects. Even a brief appearance by the fringes of hurricane Hugo didn't dampen spirits. The study groups were extremely well attended, with counts of forty attending many sessions. The format was well thought out for those sessions, with alternating rooms and an hour and a half between sessions in one room, so that members who wished to continue their discussions after the end of the meeting had a convenient spot right in the meeting room. This format will be continued next year at **BNAPEX 90** in Galveston.

The bourse had its usual fine complement of dealers, who extracted from my wallet much more than I intended, as usual. It's simply their fault for dangling items that I just have to have. I managed to find something at every single bourse table, so they can't complain I didn't contribute to their well-being.

Members had many sound and constructive suggestions for improving *TOPICS*, some of which appear in this issue, others to follow later. A tremendous benefit of being editor is the opportunity to meet many BNAPSers, some of whom were eager to discuss ideas for articles, series, and format changes. The positive attitude of everyone was very pleasing, and the concern for the well-being of our journal was obvious.

Another benefit of attending BNAPEX was the opportunity to meet many of the contributors to *TOPICS*, and members who have projects in the works. It was especially nice to hoist a brew with several of our overseas members, who make quite a financial commitment just to attend. We met attendees from England and South Africa as well as from

every province and almost every state.

Another great opportunity at BNAPEX 89 was the wide range of books that Dave Clare had available for sale. I am sure his department did well as both George Arfken's soon-to-be classic work on Small Queen era rates, Dan Rosenblatt's fine coverage of Slogan cancels, and Whit Bradley's exhaustive book on plating the Map stamp had their unveilings at the show. I purchased them as well as several new catalogs and some books that I had missed or given away. My suitcase was very heavy with an eight inch stack of new books contained in it. You can order these books through the book department and receive a discount over retail prices. See the ad elsewhere in this issue.

The issue of judging continues to be a hot topic. The *American Philatelist* has had a lot of discussion generated by Randy Neil in his column, some of which I covered in my editorial last issue. As an exhibitor at BNAPEX 90 I although the judging was very sound, and the critiques given by the judges quite clear and direct. One point that was driven home repeatedly was the importance of a good title page that clearly tells the viewer what is coming. Some exhibitors probably dropped a level due to confusion surrounding their intent. The good side of that is that such confusion is easy to correct. Our group is independent of FIP rules, and the way those are being applied, it is fine with me. On the negative it is unlikely that even a BNAPEX grand award would be accepted in an international show without its being vetted by a national group such as RPSC or APS.

One practice which has been implemented is the inclusion in the BNAPS library of as many gold award exhibits as possible from each year's show. They will be cataloged

(continued from page 2)

diskette for IBM (or IBM compatibles) with ASCII format; 3 1/2 inch hard diskette for IBM of any current system in ASCII format; or Macintosh 3 1/2 inch diskette using a major word processing system currently available. All electronic text should be typed flush left margin with right margin left free (no right margin justify). Do not indent paragraphs, an extra line between paragraphs is optional. Do not use special print characters for italics, bold, or underscore (indicate on hard copy in pen or pencil), and do not use automatic footnoting. Diskettes will be returned promptly.

under their subject matter, title and author, and will be available for study. This is along the lines of the series that Jim Hennok started.

Well, it was hard to miss the booboo on the last issue front cover. Two font sizes had been prepared, and I selected the larger; the smaller was just never stricken from the pasteup and five people involved in actual production missed it. That is a drawback to our current separation between editor and publisher, but for now the postage costs are too favorable to

switch to a U.S. publisher. With some of the tax changes coming in Canada the whole situation is being reviewed by a committee appointed by our president.

Keep your letters coming to me. I try to fit each one into the Letters section if you wish. There are always interesting things to bring up. If you expand on a topic I will turn your letter into an article. Don't worry, it won't hurt a bit. Merry Christmas and Happy Hanukah to all. May Santa bring you the stamp you need.

BNAPS NEEDS NEW MEMBERS

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.

1990

APRIL 27-29, OTTAWA, ONTARIO - ORAPEX '90, National Philatelic Exhibition, 29th Annual R.A. Stamp Club exhibition and bourse. Ray Kinsella Arena, R.A. Centre, 2451 Riverside Dr., Ottawa, Ontario. Free admission and parking. Information: Rich Toop, P.O.Box 9026, Ottawa ON K1G 3T8. Several study groups of BNAPS will meet at ORAPEX.

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, hosted by the Prairie Beaver Chapter. Tremont House on the Strand, Galveston, Texas. Information and reservations: Vic Willson, P.O.Box 10420, College Station TX 77842.

1991

AUGUST 29-31, VANCOUVER, BRITISH COLUMBIA - BNAPEX '91

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THE PRESIDENT'S CORNER

by Lewis M. Ludlow, OTB



BNAPEX '89 has come and gone and what a splendid convention this turned out to be!!! Mike Street, his committee and his family deserve a gold for putting on a first class affair in the Steel City of Hamilton.

Details of the Board and Annual General Meetings as well as awards will be printed shortly in *BNA TOPICS*; however, there are some highlights we would like to mention which stand out as special even now in the middle of jet lag. The exhibition consisted of over 200 frames from more than 40 exhibitors, of whom 17 were first-time exhibitors at a BNAPEX show, certainly the most that we have had within memory. The level of quality of the exhibition was very high and all showings reflected the effort, expertise and dedication of the exhibitors. With a good balance between stamps, postal history, specimens and cancellations, in this exhibition there was something there for everyone.

Three new books were introduced at BNAPEX '89 in Hamilton. These were:

Canada's Small Queen Era - Postal Usage during the Small Queen Era 1870-1897, by George Arken (Vincent G. Greene Foundation)

The Canadian Map Stamp of 1898 - A Plating Study, by Whitney L. Bradley (BNAPS)

Slogan Postal Markings of Canada - The Classic Early Period, 1912-1919, by Daniel G. Rosenblat and Jeffrey Switt (BNAPS, for the BNAPS Slogan Study Group).

One of the objectives of BNAPS is to promote and foster research in BNA Philately and it was gratifying to see these three books launched with BNAPS at our BNAPEX '89.

Particularly satisfying was the Study Group scheduling, arranged by Jon Johnson, and the large attendance at most of the Study Group meetings. The Study Groups were very active,

most with formal presentations. The attendance and activity at the Small Queens Study Group undoubtedly is an omen on the reactivation of this group.

Prior to the formal opening of BNAPEX '89 - the ribbon cutting ceremony was carried out by Harry Lussey and Will Rockett, the only BNAPSers who have attended all 41 BNAPEX conventions - the Board of Directors and Officers met the previous day to transact the business of the Society. Details will be reported separately but we can advise that all of your executives are cognizant of the importance of maintaining a continuous influx of new members and several actions were taken that address this situation. Additionally, the Long Range Planning Committee, under the leadership of Earle Covert, presented their first situation estimate in writing, which will now be studied by all for determination of action steps. The Board and Officers are all hard working volunteers dedicated to the future prosperity of BNAPS; we owe them our deep thanks for the efforts they are putting forth.

Following our wonderful - but exhaustive - convention at Hamilton, Mac and I flew on over the Atlantic to Ayr, Scotland, for a week holiday of rest and relaxation before attending the annual meeting of our sister group - *The Canadian Philatelic Society of Great Britain*. The CPS is a smaller, but no less dedicated, group than BNAPS covering the same area of philately. Being smaller, their convention takes a different format than our own; however, everyone fully enjoyed the 5 two hour seminars that were presented, including Newfoundland Classics by William Lea, London, Large Queens by Harry Duckworth, Winnipeg, and Small Queens by William Simpson, Chatham. The interface between BNAPS and CPS of GB is very close;

we had a half dozen of their members from overseas visiting BNAPX in Hamilton and there was a similar number of overseas visitors at the CPS show in Ayr.

We enjoyed our time in Scotland very much and welcomed the opportunity to compare notes with the CPS executives who have similar situations to those of BNAPS in terms of

recruiting new members.

Finally, after more than three weeks away, we wended our way back to Kirkland, pleasantly tired after attending two great conventions. Now, we are really looking forward to Galveston next year; everyone should start making plans now!

LETTERS

NEWFOUNDLAND RESOURCES ISSUE

(continued from last issue)

E. The Perforation Caper of the 5¢ Resources Caribou. Originally the Newfoundland postal authority (P.A.) gave its requisition orders to Perkins Bacon to produce the 1932 stamp issue. This order was not rescinded until the firm of Waterlow and Sons was asked by the NPO to print the 1942 Resources issue. Remember now that both of the Resources issues were definitives which were being continuously printed. The perforations found so far on the 5¢ Caribou prior to 1942 are 13.5 x 13.5, 14 x 14, 13.7 x 13.7, and 13.3 x 13.3. It so happens that the establishment is trying to have the 5¢ perf 13.3 x 13.3 assigned to the 1942 issue *even though* it is found in use prior to the requisition orders being sent to the new company in 1942.

In my opinion it would seem that the company in 1942 had subcontracted its printing orders (various reasons could explain this, including being bombed). But the requisitioned order still remained assigned to the initial prime contractor (successful bidder), Perkins Bacon, until the issuer, Newfoundland P.A.s, changed supplier.

Various writers (the establishment) have also tried to use the format size of the 5¢ Caribou of 1932 versus the 1942 issue to support their point of view. As they explain it the size of the 1932 Resources issue is 20.5 mm across the top, whereas the 1932 issue is 12 mm. Since the 5¢ Caribou perforation 13.3 x 13.3 is 21 mm across the top, then it belongs in their opinion, to the 1942 issue. But what of the 48¢ value from 1942 perf 12.5 x 12.5, format size 20.5 mm across the top? To try to use their logic one is led to the conclusion that the non-existent (bombed out) company must have printed this value in the future Waterlow

plate format style before the Newfoundland P.A. asked Waterlow and Sons in 1942 to be its prime contractor. What a crystal ball! Remember it is not to the printer that the issue is designated but to the prime contract supplier as chosen by the P.A. Subcontracting is part of the business of supply.

F. What will the establishment be able to say when the 1942 5¢ Caribou, format size 21 mm, is reported perf 12.8 x 12.8? Naturally, I welcome constructive criticism of all these points, and I am willing to provide concrete proof of my contention for item F. Indeed, if you want to see this stamp, make me an offer.

John M. Walsh

9 Guy Street

St. John's NF Canada A1B 1P4

FRANK CAMPBELL'S RESEARCH

While digging through some accumulated covers I discovered a letter from Frank Campbell dated December, 1957. It contains data that I have never seen in print. It has been observed that some large circle and double circle RPO markings are stages of the same hammer. Frank found this to be true for some city markings of the late 1850's and '60's.

To quote Frank, "We have really found something in Canada postmarks - a changeling. In 1854 a lot of \$2.50 each electrotype from loose foundry type items were bought in the U.S.A. and these soon sunk in the solids thus accounting for the trouble we had in sorting out the solids and the outlines in the circles for so many places."

He lists several examples: London, Three Rivers, etc. Later in the letter, again I quote, "Many other cities had these 'changelings' that

are the result of very cheap poor electrotype process. They sold at \$2.50 each, likely, by an 1857 advertisement I have, by Hoole in New York." He believed 20 or more Canadian cities were involved with these changelings.

Frank Waite
Newberry, MI

BNAPS MEMBERSHIP

At the General Meeting of our Society's recent convention in Hamilton a member expressed his concern that the emphasis of our Society has shifted from stamps to postal history. This member cited examples of new members he was responsible for signing up who resigned their memberships after only a year. He pointed out that these people, who were "professionals", lost interest in our Society because the postal history emphasis of articles in *TOPICS* was not in line with the interests of "stamp collectors".

This member left me with the impression that he felt there was something "wrong" with the content of *TOPICS* and that the Society was doing new (beginning) collectors an injustice by publishing postal history articles in *TOPICS* instead of articles on stamps.

This philosophy has been expressed in both conversation and in print in *TOPICS* over the almost 20 years that I have been a member of BNAPS. I object to it on two points which follow:

First, if there is indeed an emphasis on postal history, whether this is actual postal history or articles on postmark types or articles on postmarks' use in different cities, this emphasis is not directed by the Society. The Society does not write or publish articles, our members do.

Second, it is not, in my opinion, the purpose of our Society to publish historical data on previously researched areas (whether "stamps" or "postal history") no more than would any professional journal. For example, one would not expect the Journal of the American Medical Association to publish an article on the advantages of a sterile environment during a surgical procedure. That is what text books and historical references are for. However, when a new stamp discovery is made, I have yet to hear of an instance where the editor of *TOPICS* would prohibit the publication of this information.

If a reader of this letter is a new member of BNAPS I ask him or her to do the following:

- 1) start acquiring a good Canadian philatelic library; there is an abundance of material available to give you the basics you need to learn about the stamps, postmarks, and postal history of Canada.
- 2) Peruse the list of BNAPS study groups; the number of study groups is the highest in the history of the society to my knowledge; read Frank Waite's column, which outlines the subjects covered in the current study group's newsletter; it's up to you to find something of interest, and believe me, you can because it's out there.
- 3) Contact our librarian and ask him to help you find information about a subject you are interested in, but please be as specific as possible.
- 4) Join a Regional Group if there is one close to you; if there is none, write to Dr. Robert Carr, who is our Regional Group Coordinator. Perhaps he knows of other collectors in your area who, with your participation, could start a Regional Group.
- 5) Attend a BNAPS convention. Take the wife, family or even a friend.

The advantages that BNAPS can offer a starting collector are numerous. If such a collector and member fails to avail him or herself of them, then the blame lies on his or her shoulders alone.

One can collect stamps without belonging to any society. One can collect Canadian stamps without belonging to BNAPS. However, one can significantly enhance one's knowledge of an appreciation for BNA philately by being a member of BNAPS. Furthermore, an active membership in BNAPS can truly expand one's pure enjoyment of life with the friendship and fellowship that it brings to those who take the time to make it work.

Do I have any regrets about my membership in BNAPS? I have only one... that I never had the good fortune to know our founder Jack Levine.

Jeff Switt, OB
Ft. Worth, TX

JUDGING

With regard to your editorial (July-August 1989) and Dr. Carr's comments concerning the showing of our Canadian material and the FIP guidelines for postal history, I have to say that I have experienced similar difficulties. As a trout for London 90 I made up a competitive display of the 1 cent value of the 1859 issue of Canada. I included covers showing uses for which it was printed. Limited to 16 sheets I had

to compact the display but it was complete when shown (*Ed. note - Mr. Whitworth sent a copy of the judges' report and a listing of the pages shown*). As part of the whole I have been awarded three golds (BNAPS, Royal, London 70). Having written two books on the stamps along with numerous articles, I was looking for encouragement to show next year. The judges issued a report which convinces me that my sort of research and study is not wanted. It was disappointing to conclude that the judges did not know I had illustrated the work needed to complete two books. They gave me 21 out of 35 points for this.

To award 16/25 points for importance makes me think they did not know early Canada. There were four unique items and the dated colour chart. On the whole it was not encouraging to show complete displays competitively, be they of Canada or Jordan (I say this as a friend with good early Palestine and Jordan got even worse marks). The pieces of postal history (noted by the judges as not really helping) were inaccurately interpreted as I showed dated covers of the flaws and reentries to illustrate the date they were sold at the Post Office. I proved flaw No. 2 was on the transfer roll for a short period as it was shown in a strip of 5 on a dated cover (ex-Kenyon).

I do feel that this sort of work is not appreciated but that we must take out P.H. covers from our research pages and enter them as true P.H. You mention collectors who can do this and perhaps keep them in a permanent exhibition group, but I am sure that most of our members are firstly interested in stamps, and P.H. comes out of the collection.

I may be talking out of place here. I bought many of my classic Canada in the 1930's and only developed research around 1948 when Reford's material was coming on the market. You cannot buy a lot of 350 Beavers on cover today! Is research into stamps becoming too expensive today with many having other calls on their income? Is this why we are struggling for new members? We are to discuss this problem at the Convention of the CPS of GB next month (October). I wrote Dick Lamb on a similar theme about 9 months ago and I hope this note has shown you my views on entering a competition under FIP rules unless one is prepared to meet their conditions in all respects. For members of a specialist society this

is not on (sic).

I am pleased to see that Sam Nickle is invited to show Classic Canada to the Royal of London after the 1990 exhibition. I would like to be able to get down as I have seen only a few sheets of his L.Q.s. I am turned 75 now and getting to London in today's mad rush is nearly too much for me. The Royal can be got to only by taxi as it is not near the Tube or bus routes. We shall see.

I do wish you well in the Editor's job. It is not easy to please all but I am sure you will find willing helpers.

Geoffrey Whitworth
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FOREIGN CANCELS ON BRITISH NORTH AMERICAN STAMPS

Dave Lacelle

Part I



Figures 1 - 6

The following article will attempt to examine a rather exotic aspect of Canadian philately, the rather unusual cases where cancels from another country appear on BNA stamps. In the course of about eight years research into the field of Canadian fancy cancels, the author has come across over 70 examples of this occurrence.

A few basic definitions are necessary. The term "cancel" in this article refers to a marking used for the express purpose of obliterating a postage stamp. Foreign markings which do not actually fall on the stamp are thus not regarded as cancels (1). The pre-Confederation provincial cancellations are not regarded as "foreign" cancellations. My research has concentrated on the era before 1900, however some examples of modern foreign cancels will be presented. This article does not claim to be definitive, there are no doubt many other examples of foreign cancels on Canadian stamps. I would be delighted to hear of any other examples not mentioned in this article.

The author is also rather "thick skinned", does not claim to be an expert on world cancellations, and would welcome any constructive criticisms.

The illustrations accompanying this article are mostly tracings from my collection, and are subject to various limitations inherent in any hand drawn illustrations. I hope to have access to a micro-scanner in the near future that should eliminate this error.

There are five main reasons why a foreign cancel may appear on a Canadian stamp:

1. The foreign cancel may be deliberately used as a cancel and this occurs when the letter is received by a foreign postal system with the stamp either not cancelled, or poorly cancelled by the Canadian Post Office (2),
2. As a receiving, or accidental marking: receiver markings may be deliberately placed near the originating cancel, and may thus fall onto the stamps. In some cases a foreign stamp may be used beside the Canadian stamp (usually as a forwarding charge), a

portion of the cancel used for this foreign stamp may fall on the adjacent Canadian stamp. Sometimes the cover may have been so small ("calling card" and "Ladies" covers can be as small as 5cm X 10cm) that a receiver mark had to fall on the Canadian stamp,

3. As a result of irregular or unusual mailings: the most common example of this category are letters which have been mailed at sea, or at the quay. A variety of mailboat, marine, and/or foreign cancels can result from this. A letter may occasionally be accepted and cancelled (as either a favour, or accidentally) if it is mailed or misdirected to the wrong country. A letter may be redirected within a foreign country if it was initially sent to the wrong address, and it may then enter the domestic mail and pick up local markings (3). Some countries have government agencies called "Foreign Offices" (or similar names), these agencies cancel and "pass on" a certain amount of Diplomatic, international, or just plain "lost" mail. Finally, there are at least three cases of "generally acceptable" usage of Canadian stamps in foreign countries. These are; during wartime by soldiers, on Universal Postal Union (U.P.U.) reply cards, and on special delivery items from the United States. In the latter case, neither country recognized the other country special delivery service for about 25 years, which resulted in Canadian special delivery stamps used (and often cancelled) in the United States, and *vice versa*. In all of these last three cases the stamps should not have been cancelled by the foreign mail services,
4. As a result of various unscrupulous practices, fake cancels may be applied to fake (or repaired) stamps in order to cover defects. These cancels are often "foreign" as the particular forger, or repairman may not have had sufficient knowledge of "proper" BNA cancels. There were also considerable remainders of some of the pre-Confederation Atlantic Provinces issues, these were sold to various stamp dealers early in this century. An odd situation thus arose, genuine used stamps were more scarce than mint. Some of these "remainders" were then cancelled, with some of the cancels having a distinctive foreign (not counting the wrong date, ink, etc.) appearance. (The reader is to be cautioned: Some of these remainders are cancelled

with very good imitations of valid Canadian cancels) (4). Another unscrupulous practice was to "improve" an otherwise dull stamp or cover by adding foreign or exotic cancels. Finally, "Philatelic" usage needs no further explanation, and may involve foreign usage,

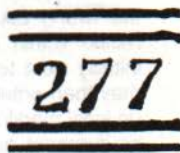
5. The fifth, and most confusing category is that of genuine BNA cancels that appear by their designs to be foreign: in many of these cases, the cancellation hammers were manufactured in either Britain, or the United States. Examples of British numeral types are: "13" Charlottetown P.E.I., "235" St. Johns Nfld., and "236" Ottawa Ont. (Day & Smythies [D & S] #85) (5); an American example is "10" Woodstock N.B. (D&S #879). Circular date stamps (CDS) manufactured in the United States during the 1880's to 1900 era usually have larger lettering than CDS's manufactured in Canada, and the month is often abbreviated to three letters rather than two. Some other more specific examples within this category include the British Columbia pre-Confederation series (see D&S pg.116) which were definitely modelled after British numerals. The Atlantic mailboat numeral "A92" (see Figure 29) may have actually been used on shore at the Halifax naval base (6).

A final example of these "foreign" appearing Canadian cancels is the "Nicaraguan Shield" (D&S #316) cancel used in Ste. Genevieve de Batiscan, Quebec. This cancel is genuine, is known on cover, and apparently originated from a childrens toy printing set. The cancel is rather small, and very hard to illustrate, I have included an enlarged illustration of the official (1890's) Nicaraguan Shield, or Crest of arms as Figure 44. Personally, I believe that this item is the most bizarre of all the Canadian fancy cancels.

Most of these foreign cancels on BNA are thus instructional in nature, as a result of the unusual travels of these letters. On the other hand, many are very common indeed in their country of origin, and only become unusual when they are upon foreign stamps. It is almost as though one is picking up bottles on the seashore, they are common where they came from, but exotic when found thousands of miles away.

GREAT BRITAIN ON BNA

Most British cancels appearing on BNA material are partial strikes of numeral killers (or; "obliterators"), often as part of duplex



Figures 7 - 12

cancel hammers. At least six books (7) have described the allocations (and reallocations) of the thousands of numbers assigned to British (and colonial) Post Offices. Figures 1 to 4 illustrate some of the basic types which have been found on BNA stamps. Figure 2 with the tall oval obliterator is the most common. Table 1, to appear with Part III, lists the various numbers known. A few notes on some of these are in order. Numbers 48, and 74 have been incorrectly listed by both Jarrett (Jarrett #'s 176 to 179 are all British) and Day and Smythies (D&S #'s 76 and 77) as Canadian cancels. As already mentioned, numbers 13, 235, 236, the B.C. numerals, and (probably) A92, are genuine BNA cancels which mimic the British types. "B31", and "231" (possibly a smeared "B31") have been identified as fake cancels on Prince Edward Island, and Nova Scotia remainders (8). Numeral 871 is a philatelic usage (both a British and what appears to be a United States CDS cancel on a Canadian map stamp (Sc. #86) - no Canadian markings!). The 603 Oxford item as well as being a redirected cover has a further oddity. There is a second example of this 603 numeral on piece almost exactly a year later (Oct. '96, Oct. '97), and both items have partial strikes of Kingston Ontario squared circle cancels.

Figure 5 is one of a series of directional abbreviations for London Districts and/or Sub Urban Offices. I have observed the following on

BNA: EC 01, EC 14, EC 15, SE 12, SW 39, plain SW, and SE. These are most commonly found on the five cent Small Queen (SQ) of Canada (Sc.#42). The most common British CDS occurring on BNA material is the red ink "London Paid" receiving mark (Figure 6) with various indices. This mark was used in the 1860's and 1870's, and was usually applied near the top right corner of the cover, and commonly fell upon the stamps. This mark (and a few other British CDS cancels) are also known on the stamps of Nova Scotia and Newfoundland. The following British CDS cancels have been recorded on Canadian S.Q.'s: London (various districts), Oxford, Exeter, Bournemouth, Birmingham, Devonford, Greenock, Saltcoats, and even a scroll (or "hooded") CDS cancel from London EC. I have also noted many modern partial strikes, however my knowledge of British town name endings is very limited. British squared circles are occasionally found on BNA (Canada and Newfoundland). There were nine basic types of these (plus some precursors) in use from the early 1880's to after 1920. I have noted: Clapton Mills (Figure 7), Chatham, Cardiff, London, Maidenhead, and several partial strikes.

British initial cancels were usually instructional in nature, and when found on BNA stamps have been "picked up" by the previously mentioned "unusual" nature of most of these mailings. In Canada (and the U.S.A.) initial

cancels usually served to identify the Postmaster or the Post Office. A British exception to this is the "NCH" cancel (Figure 15) mentioned by Jarrett as occurring on Nova Scotia issues. This is part of the name Fenchurch, and how it came to be upon a Nova Scotia issue is problematical. I have never seen this item, and am not aware of its current location. All other British initial cancels on BNA stamps are instructional in nature. Examples are: Paid to Destination (Figure 8) on Large and Small Queens, several sizes of oval, 1 circular variety; Late 1 pence (Figure 9), 12 1/2 cent Large Queen (L.Q.) (Sc. #28); Newspaper Branch (Figure 10), two types on S.Q.'s (see D&S #640); Foreign Branch (Figure 11), three different types on Canadian S.Q.'s (see D&S #783 to 785), and; AW (Figure 14) a partial Missorted marking on one cent Cents Issue (Sc. #14). There are also several instructional markings associated with mailboats such as; "Glasgow Packet" and "Canadian Packet" the former was applied to unsorted mail in Glasgow while the latter were used by the Ocean Mail Clerks, and occasionally fell upon the stamps (9).

A small crown cancel (about 5 mm. in width) has been reported an S.Q.'s and later issues, it is always precisely centered over the Queens' head (10). Smythies had a copy of this in his Forgeries Collection, however he also expressed the opinion that this item might be a British Post Office Inspectors mark. A somewhat larger crown (about 10 mm. in width) with similar precise centering, although used on later issues (to 1908) is also occasionally seen. I have seen enough evidence to conclude that this larger crown is fake, and is a production of the same faker who brought us the "Sailing Ship River Denis" items, as well as the fake small flag (D&S # 290a). At least a dozen different "Crown over REGISTERED" cancels were used in Britain in the 1880's and 90's. Three varieties of this cancel have been recorded used in Canada, (see D&S #'s 234, and 235). D&S #234 was definitely used in Halifax N.S., the others may be British cancels.

Another somewhat confusing (although genuine) item is a straight line cancel "GREAT BRITAIN / IRELAND" which is known on the early pre-Confederation issues of British Columbia. This marking was applied in Victoria B.C., and is an early example of a precancel.

Figure 12 is an example of a Scottish Numeral #277 from Paisley, on piece (Nov. '83 CDS) with British and Canadian stamps (5 cent



Fig.13

S.Q., Sc. #42), Canadian CDS also weakly present. I have also seen several 3 cent S.Q.'s with numeral 131, Edinburgh (Apr. '75 CDS) with British forwarding stamps.)

Finally, Figure 13, the Maltese Cross on a three cent SQ (Sc. #37 or 41) is very similar to the cross cancels used in Britain in the 1840's. This item is probably British, I have never seen another copy on Canada.

Footnotes

1: Obviously this definition of "cancellation" is not perfect. Stampless covers with incorrect reate markings have been observed with the incorrect rate "cancelled", and a correct rate entered. The situation is also confused in the case of pre-printed postal stationery, where the "stamp" portion was often not cancelled at all. I recently had the opportunity to examine several thousand of these preprinted postal stationery cards from the 1890's, approximately one third did not have any cancel on the stamp portion.

2: I recently received a reverse example of this, a letter from Leicester U.K., very weakly cancelled with a Leicester CDS, and "clobbered" by an "Ottawa Ont." roller cancel. Anyone interested in British with Canadian cancels?

3: This is obviously what happened with the Oxford number 603 cover referred to on Page 3.

4: For further details on these cancelled "remainders", see: BNA TOPICS Dec. '69, Aug. '72, Sept. '72, & May '76.

5: Day and Smythies *Canadian Fancy Cancellations of the Nineteenth Century*, 1962 (Reprint 1975), is the definitive work on Canadian fancy cancels. The BNAPS Fancy Cancel Study Group has been recently reactivated, with the intention of preparing a new book on this topic. For further details, please contact the author.

6: Marshall, and Brumell, both state in their listings of *British Post Office numbers* that "A92" was used in Halifax, the other A90's are presented as Mailboats. Halifax was a major British Navy base at that time, and as such may have reated its own hammer. This number

was later reassigned to Masham, Yorkshire. (A92 has also been identified as used on two Cunard Liners - the SS Asia, and SS Arabia, the marking may have been used in Halifax, and the letters merely carried by these ships.)
7: For example works by; Marshall, Dendy, Brumell, Vallency, Alcock etc.

8: See Murray in BNA TOPICS May '76, Smythies in *Fakes and Forgeries*, and recently Lehr in *Postage Stamps and Cancellations of Prince Edward Island* (pg. 119). "B31" also

appears on some British numeral Post Office lists as an Allen Line Mailboat (name unknown), and was also later reassigned to Sierra Leone. The cancel could thus be a genuine mailboat cancel on maritime pre-Confederation issues.

9: There is some evidence that the "Canadian Packet" marking was used specifically as a cancel on some items, and was not only a instructional marking, for further details see; *Maple Leaves* Oct. '85, pg. 3.

THE PRECANCEL SPECIALIST

by Hans Reiche

Distinguishing Characteristics For Style 3 and 5



STYLE 3



STYLE 5

Styles 3 and 5 are common styles for many cities. Basically there should not be any problem in distinguishing these two styles. The Style 3 with its scrolls can not be mistaken and Style 5 without the scroll appears to be clearly identifiable. Unfortunately, Style 3 and the plates used for this style deteriorated fast, thus leaving often a not very clear impression. In addition, the fine scroll work wore off and thus only the inscription and the bars remained. This

then appeared to many collectors as the Style 5, not 3.

One distinguishing characteristic of the two styles was pointed out by Mr. Walburn. The A in the word Ontario looks different in both styles. In Style 3 the A is not always very clear and appears narrow, when in Style 5 the A is wide and bold. Hopefully, this will help separate these two styles.

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The RPO Cowcatcher

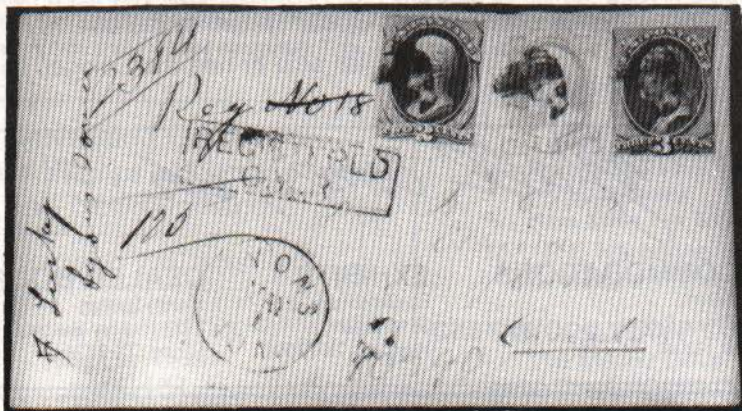
Lewis M. Ludlow, OTB
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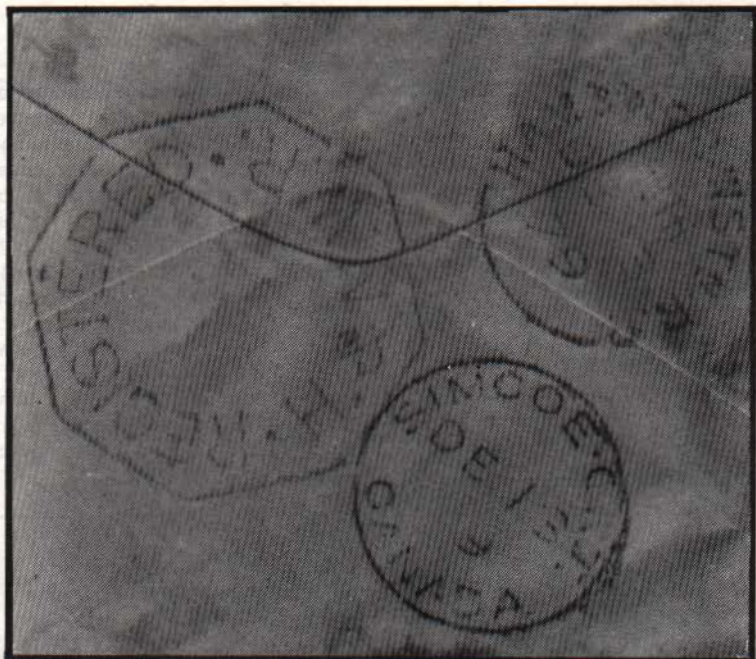


BNAPLEX '89 was a wonderful exhibition for railway markings with no less than four exhibits dealing with railways, their cancellations and/or history.

Brian Stalker came over from England and showed four very nice frames of postmarks of the Great Western Railway of Canada, plus associated lines as well as those of survivors

from the Great Western beginnings. Mike Anderman, Toronto, showed four frames of Canadian railway history and postal history. Peter McCarthy, Ottawa, displayed two frames of R.P.O. Cancellations, concentrating on three lines originating from Quebec. Your columnist exhibited four frames of 19th Century Registered Railway Markings postally used on cover.





Apparently somewhat as an experiment, starting in 1869 the Railway Mail Service introduced on the railways in Ontario registered railway marks to be applied on registered covers, usually as backstamps reflecting their nature as transit marks. Our first illustration shows such usage with a strike of REGISTERED / G. W. R - S. B. in a rectangle (en-

larged) in 1877, where the initials stand for Great Western Railway - Sarnia Branch. Sometimes the transit marks were applied on to the front of the cover as in the next illustration of Lyons, Iowa to Elmira, Ontario with 11¢ U.S. stamps for postage and registration, mailed May 1, 1875.



These registration marks came in several forms - rectangles, boxes, ovals, all in different sizes as well as split ring circular markings. There was even a singular elongated rectangular hexagon and, as shown, a unique octagon. This strike, REGISTERED / y H. & N. W. R., Hamilton & North Western Railway, in 1879, is from the collection of Ross Gray.

Sometimes these registered markings were plentiful in application. Our final illustration shows the reverse of a cover from Drumbo / U. C., to Eastwood, Ontario, in 1875. There are:

1. Four strikes of RG-12, REGISTERED / G. W. R y ACCOMn
2. Two strikes of RG-1, REGISTERED / B & L. H. R
3. Two strikes of RR-16, G. W. R / ACCOMDn, EAST and WEST

4. One strike of RR-4, B & L. H / -, (Buffalo & Lake Huron Railway)

Thus, we have nine markings of four different railway listings on the one cover. Despite the lost corner, a railway philatelic gem!!!

This experiment was not a success. It was obviously inefficient and had to be a pure annoyance to railway clerks. For all practical purposes, the system was tried out for only 15 years and was completely dead by 1893 when the last survivor was decently buried. Summarizing, we can advise there were only 42 of the registered markings issued between 1869 and 1886, that two are known only from their proof strikes, and that of the remaining 40 different markings seven are only known from singular, unique strikes, based on recordings to date.

FOR A PENNY OR TWO...

by Allan Steinhart

(Ed. note - this begins a new series on unusual Canadian post card rates and uses.)

THE EARLIEST USE

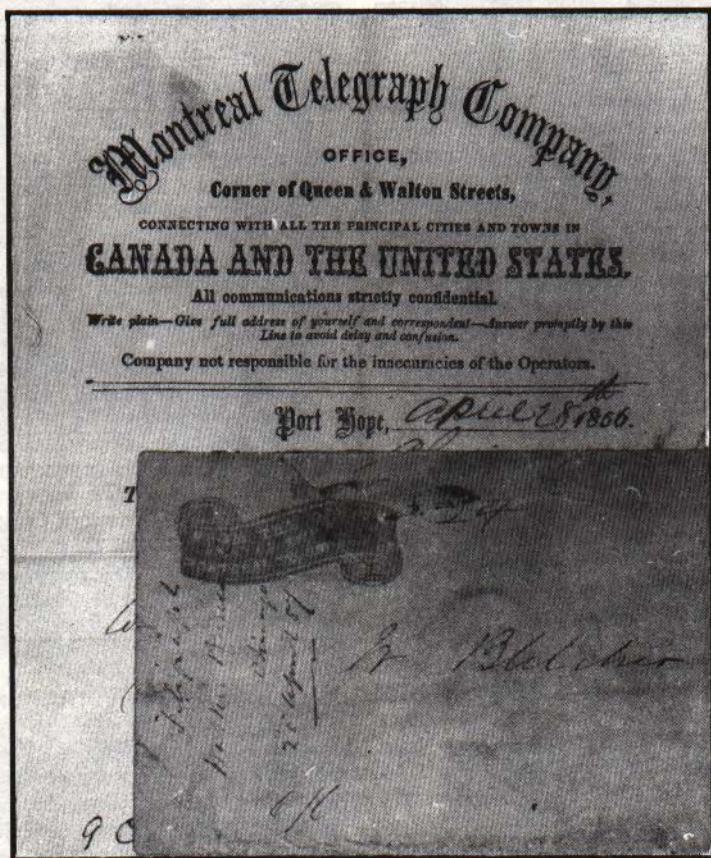


Canada's first postal stationery was the 1¢ blue card officially issued June 1, 1871. The card shown here was cancelled by a large 8-bar grid with a Thorold, ONT full and split ring datestamp of June 7, 1871, addressed locally. At present this is the earliest known date of use of this card. On the reverse is a manuscript June 7, 1871, date in support.

A STUDY OF THE TELEGRAPH COVERS OF CANADA

by Wilmer C. Rockett, OTB and Leo J. LaFrance, OTB

MONTREAL TELEGRAPH COMPANY



Type V, Port Hope, 28 April, 1857

Type V is similar to type IV, but different die. Border lines slightly further apart, letters less distinct, note particularly the shape of the "Hs, Rs, Os, and Es". Pink on White Laid. Albino company seal on flap as before.

SUPPORT YOUR REGIONAL GROUP

SEASON'S GREETINGS FROM BEHIND BARBED WIRE: MORE ON Y.M.C.A. ILLUSTRATED POST CARDS

by Steven Luciuk

Three years ago *BNA TOPICS* published an article by Mike Street on distinctive post cards, Christmas illustrations on Form I.O. 20 stationery, printed by the Young Men's Christian Association (Y.M.C.A.) and issued to German prisoners of war held in Canada. (1)

The Form I.O. 20 post card was one of several types of stationery used by Internment Operations during World War Two. Printed on the address side was 'PRISONER OF WAR MAIL FREE/Franc de port' and, usually, a block for the sender's name and location; the other side was left blank for the writer's message. Standard I.O. 20 POW post cards were distributed widely and can often be found in dealer's stocks; cards with printed illustrations instead of blank message sides, however, are not common.

NEW CARDS REPORTED

Street examined three major illustrations: 'Stag behind barbed wire', with a variation from Fredericton Internment Camp (1941); 'Fence, tower, and hills' view (1942); and 'Row of POW barracks' (1943). Since his article, six additional Y.M.C.A. Christmas designs on form I.O. 20 have been reported.

Figure 1, 'Angel in a forest', and Figure 2, 'Barracks stoop with snow on roof, fir tree in background', part of the Col. Sharpe-Sam Nickle Collection, were sold in 1987 auctions. (2) As a postmarked copy of Figure 1 has not appeared so far, its year of issue is in doubt. A copy of Figure 2 exists, however, with a Base A.P.O. machine cancel dated 11 December 1941. (3) Figure 3, 'Snow covered barrack, fir tree in foreground', was uncovered by Ritch Toop in the collection of the Canadian War Museum. Its year of printing, 1942, can be seen just above the greeting, 'Frohe Weihnacht (Merry Christmas)'. (4)

The next two cards have been reported just recently, one as the article was being edited. Figure 4 has the message 'Der heimat ein frohes fest (Happy feast to our homeland) framed in the center of the design, 'Tent behind barbed wire, children before a Christmas tree'. It received a Base A.P.O. machine cancel dated 20 November 1942. Figure 5, postmark-

ed at the Base A.P.O. the same day as Figure 4, has a similar message, 'DER HEIMAT EIN FROHES WEINACHTSFEST (Merry Christmas to our homeland), below the design, 'POWs and tent, festive candle, children before a Christmas tree'. The distinctive initials in the lower right corner show that Figures 4 and 5 were drawn by the same artist.

Figure 6, 'Brooding winter view of a two-story building, tower, and barbed wire enclosure at Camp 30 (Bowmanville)', was long suspected as being in the Christmas post card category. I have now seen a photocopy of one, dated 3 December 1942, with a Christmas message from a prisoner, thereby establishing Christmas usage.

The year of issue was printed on the 1941 'stag', the 1942 'snow covered barrack', and the 1943 'row of barracks' designs. If one accepts postmarks as confirmation of the years in which the other known post cards were produced, then it would appear that a total of at least two basic designs were produced for 1941 and four or five designs for 1942. Citing postmarks as proof, of course, could prove troublesome if a particular design were issued to POWs for more than one Christmas season. This possibility will be referred to later in this article.

TYPES OF ILLUSTRATIONS

All of the known Christmas designs were sponsored by either the World's Committee, or the War Prisoners Aid, of the international Y.M.C.A. Two strikingly differing kinds of illustrations were selected as subjects for Christmas post cards on form I.O.20. Two designs, Figures 1 and 3, were of a type usually associated with the season. Figures 4 & 5 also mainly follow a traditional Christmas design.

All the others, including those mentioned in Street's original article, were in sharp contrast in that they made strong reference to prisoner circumstances. Captivity was emphasized by illustrating guard towers, barbed wire, and barracks. Figure 2 (with space below the illustration for a POW to write brief personalized season's greetings) was a particularly bleak subject for a Christmas-related design.



Figure 1



Figure 2



Figure 3



Figure 4



Figure 5

All POW Christmas post cards, no matter what the design, were printed in black and white, thereby contributing to a melancholy effect.

FIRST CHRISTMAS ISSUE OF ILLUSTRATED I.O. 20 CARDS

The total number of Christmas designs printed on form I.O.20, and the final year of this Y.M.C.A. initiative, are still uncertain. It is possible, however, to determine when the illustrated post cards first appeared. A letter written by a government official, on behalf of E.H. Coleman of the Department of the Secre-

tary of State of Canada, confirms Street's view that 1941 was the first year of issue. This department was responsible for POWs in the earlier years of the war. Dated 25 November 1941, the letter was addressed to Dr. Jerome Davis, Director of Prisoner of War Aid in Canada:

Following your recent visit to this Department, I got in touch with Dr. Coleman about the proposed Christmas designs for German prisoners of war in Canada to send to their friends and relatives abroad. I am now informed by Dr. Cole-



Figure 6



Figure 7

man that after consideration in his Department, it has been decided to accord the desired privilege. Dr. Coleman states that there may be difficulty owing to the shortness of time to have the cards printed outside. If this should prove to be the case, Internment Operations are prepared to give the prisoners the opportunity of sending out additional ordinary post cards for the Christmas mail subject, of course, to the usual censorship. (5)

The known illustrated cards postmarked in December 1941 show that it proved possible to have the cards printed. Given the lateness of this decision, coupled with the time required to move wartime mail, one cannot help speculating on how Christmas-like was the atmosphere when the first illustrated post cards were received by relatives or friends in Europe.

OTHER DESIGNS

Although the focus of this article is on Christmas designs, they can be viewed within a larger context. Several other non-Christmas related illustrated card designs were also produced. These designs emphasized humour and the lighter side of POW life. In contrast to the drabness of the Christmas illustrations, they were printed in pastel tones. All such post cards on form I.O.20 known to me were also sponsored by the War Prisoners Aid.

Figure 7 is representative of this wider category. In November, 1943, a prisoner converted this form I.O.20 into an invitation to a 'Richtfest' to be held in room 56. In Germany, this type of banquet was often associated with the roof-raising of a house. Possibly this invitation was making reference to a prisoner's new quarters, or to the completion and occupation of a new building.

Although several designs in the humorous category are known, the years of issue as well as the exact number of designs produced are in doubt. A guess, based upon scanty information, is that the pastel post cards appeared later in the war. Can members supply details on this category of post card? Perhaps there may be enough information for a further article on this aspect of the subject.

SERVICES FOR POWs

Article 78 of the Geneva Convention (July 1929) allowed for the provision of humane services for POWs by certain organizations. By 15 October 1939 the major belligerents at that time - Great Britain, France, and Germany - had agreed to allow the international Y.M.C.A. to serve in this capacity. Eventually, as the war continued and expanded, the Y.M.C.A. operated in 33 countries.

The World's Committee, with headquarters in Geneva, administered the War Prisoners Aid. Because of its experience in World War One, the Y.M.C.A. programs proved to be

efficient and effective. The War Prisoners Aid made regular visits to POW camps, concentrating on educational, spiritual, and recreational services. (6) This agency was not, however, involved in an inspection capacity.

Christmas, a particularly sensitive time, received special consideration. The War Prisoners Aid provided "...Christmas tree decorations and trimmings and Christmas greeting cards, together with records and sheet music of familiar carols. Units went to all camps so that a touch at least - however faint - of the Nativity spirit would be felt by everyone." (7)

In 1942 Jerome Davis commented on the work of the Y.M.C.A. in Canadian POW camps. He asked and answered the obvious question: "Why should we do all this for our enemies, the Germans? At the least, we must help the British, the French, the Russian and American prisoners of war. But unless we work for German prisoners, the German government would prohibit our serving allied prisoners. The work is reciprocal and our activity in Canada has enabled us to secure permission to double our staff in Germany." (8)

QUESTIONS

Several questions quickly come to mind concerning these scarce illustrated post cards. How many Christmas (and other) designs on form I.O.20 were actually sponsored by the Y.M.C.A. In what quantities were they printed? Mike Street noted that '350M', a standard printer's abbreviation for 350,000, was printed on the back of the 1943 'row of barracks' design. This type of information, however, did not appear on other known Christmas illustrated post cards.

Another question is "Who created the designs?" A reference to the 1941 'stag' design stated that it was a "wood cut made by a Nazi Prisoner at an Internment Camp." (9) Were all of the illustrations created by prisoners of war? This possibility seems likely.

The distribution policy is another obscure area. Street's article quoted a former POW, who recalled that prisoners in his camp were issued only one Christmas illustrated I.O.20 post card. The 350M printing reference suggests a higher quota.

A letter to the Chief Postal Censor from the desk of H.N. Streight, Director, Prisoners of War, sheds more light on this matter. (10) Written on 20 October 1943, it authorized a scale of issue for Y.M.C.A. Christmas post

cards. POW Other Ranks were to receive two per man, and Protected Personnel were to receive four cards. The latter group included chaplains and various medical personnel attached to combat units. Did the scale of issue change as the war went on?

Two other important points were made in this letter. First, it mentions that the practice of allowing special Christmas post cards began two years earlier, again confirming 1941 as the year the program was initiated. The letter also noted that there was a surplus of 1942 post cards and that POWs could choose between either the 'old' design, or the current one for 1943. Unfortunately, the specific illustration on the 'old' design was not stated.

This second reference indicates that 1943 postmarks should appear on at least one of the 1942 designs, and raises additional important questions; "Were there surpluses of earlier and/or subsequent Christmas issues? Did the policy of using surplus stocks from one season to the next exist only for 1943, or did it apply to other years as well?" Because of this, collectors cannot assume that the year on a postmark and the year of issue for a Christmas design are necessarily the same. Further clarification is still needed.

Finally, when did the Y.M.C.A. illustrated post card program end? It is interesting to note that all of the nine basic designs reported to date, were printed in 1943 or before. Even 1945, the year the war ended, cannot be automatically considered the end of this Y.M.C.A. service. Because repatriation was gradual, with many German POWs still being in Canada as late as November 1947, (11) the possibility of post-war usage cannot be discounted. Clearly, many areas related to the illustrated form I.O.20 post card are still to be resolved.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS:

The following were most helpful in the preparation of this article. Their assistance is most appreciated:

- T. Hillman, D. Fraser, B. Wilson, National Archives of Canada
- The Canadian War Museum, for the use of Figure 3
- Walter Beckwermert, who provided numerous translations from German to English
- Ken Ellison, Bill Robinson, Kathy Ward, Wilf Whitehouse, Gustav Pohlig, and espe-

cially Mike Street and E.R. (Ritch) Toop for their information and advice

NOTES:

1. Mike Street, *Christmas Cards From POWs In Canada*, in *BNA TOPICS*, Vol. 43, No. 6, Whole Number 416, pp. 10-12
2. Robert A. Lee Auctions 42 (lot 629) and 43 (lot 461), 1987
3. Robert A. Lee Auction 43 (lot 460), 1987
4. Canadian War Museum Collection, Ottawa. This Y.M.C.A. Christmas post card came from the estate of Lt. Col. Pearson, Internment Operations
5. National Archives of Canada, correspondence, Record Group 25, Vol. 2766, file 621-AD-40
6. For an indication of the importance of these programs for internees, see Eric Koch's *Deemed Suspect: A Wartime Blunder*, Toronto, Methuen, 1980, pp. 146-157
7. Andre Vulliet, *Preliminary Report of the War*

- Prisoners Aid, Young Men's Christian Associations During World War II*, printed in the U.S.A. for the international Y.M.C.A., 1946, p. 35
8. Jerome Davis, *In Canadian Prison Camps*, in *The Christian Century*, Vol. LIX, No. 33, August 19, 1942, pp. 1003-10
 9. Robert A. Lee, Auction 42 (lot 628), photo on p. 55, 1987. This post card was fashioned into a Christmas novelty card and signed by Major J. Grier, Commandant of Camp 32, (Hull, Quebec). In addition to stating that the design was created by a POW, the message side also included two circular handstamps arranged neatly on the lower corners: a standard 'CAN-ADA INT. OP. CENSORED' number 28, and 'CAMP 32 COMMANDANT' dated December 25, 1941.
 10. NAC, Record Group 2, Vol. 5757, file PW 42B.
 11. The former POW quoted in Mike Street's article did not leave Canada until 30 June 1947.

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RFC/RAF CANADA CHRISTMAS POST CARDS 1917-18

by Kenneth V. Ellison



In January, 1917, RFC CANADA (Royal Flying Corps) was formed with Lieutenant-Colonel Cuthbert G. Hoare at its head. The object of this new group was to establish and operate flying fields in Canada for twenty training squadrons.

Beginning from nearly nothing, except for a small field at Long Branch with its several hangers, Hoare established and built flying fields at Borden (70 miles east of Toronto); Deseronto (130 miles east of Toronto), which included airfields at Rathbun Farm and Mohawk field on the Tyendinaga Indian Reserve; and at North Toronto, with fields at Armour Heights and Leaside. In addition arrangements were made for RFC CANADA to use Long Branch Field. Later, construction was started on airfields at Steveston and Ladner, south of Vancouver, but neither was used by the RCF. In the spring of 1918 a facility was opened at Beamsville, Ontario, and it was there that a great many of the English RAF were trained.

At Long Branch the first Curtis JN4 aircraft were assembled, and "X" Squadron began flying on Feb. 28, 1917. Recruits were sought from all over Canada as training began in earnest. Originally the plan was to do preliminary training in Canada, but this was soon changed to cover the entire range of instruction. Also formed was a School of Aerial Gunnery and a ground school. Deseronto and North Toronto concentrated on primary instruction while Camp Borden was assigned advanced training tasks. ✓

In June of 1917 an arrangement was made whereby United States cadets came to Canada for training. In exchange the U.S. was to pro-

vide facilities for training RFC CANADA personnel in the winter months. Fort Worth, Texas, was chosen, and the RFC CANADA set up at Camp Taliaferro with its three aerodromes: Hicks, Everman, and Benbrook fields (Ed. note: see *Canadian Aviation Cadet Training in Texas 1917-1918*, TOPICS, Jan.-Feb., 1984, by Ed Richardson).

The ROYAL FLYING CORPS CANADA became the ROYAL AIR FORCE CANADA on April 1, 1918, and at the armistice in November there were nearly 12,000 men in RAF CANADA. By the end of that year the training organization had been almost completely dismantled. RAF CANADA continued in skeleton form until Feb. 18, 1920, when the CANADIAN AIR FORCE was authorized. This organization became the ROYAL CANADIAN AIR FORCE on April 1, 1924. In World War II the British Commonwealth Air Training Plan carried on in a similar but much larger fashion than was undertaken at the beginning of military aviation in the First World War.

Christmas Cards were available to the RFC/RAF CANADA in 1917-18 and those shown here must have been part of a much larger series, but there is no clue as to their printer or producer. Cards known to the author are:

GREETINGS FROM TEXAS
CHRISTMAS 1917 RFC emblem
plane on ground, in oval

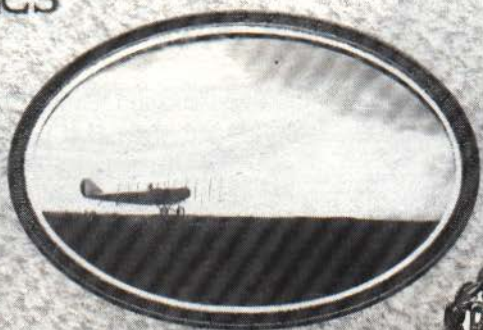
GREETINGS FROM LONG BRANCH
CHRISTMAS 1918 RFC emblem
plane in storm, in oval

GREETINGS

FROM
TEXAS

||
CHRISTMAS

— 1917 —



Greetings from
Deseronto



Christmas

1918



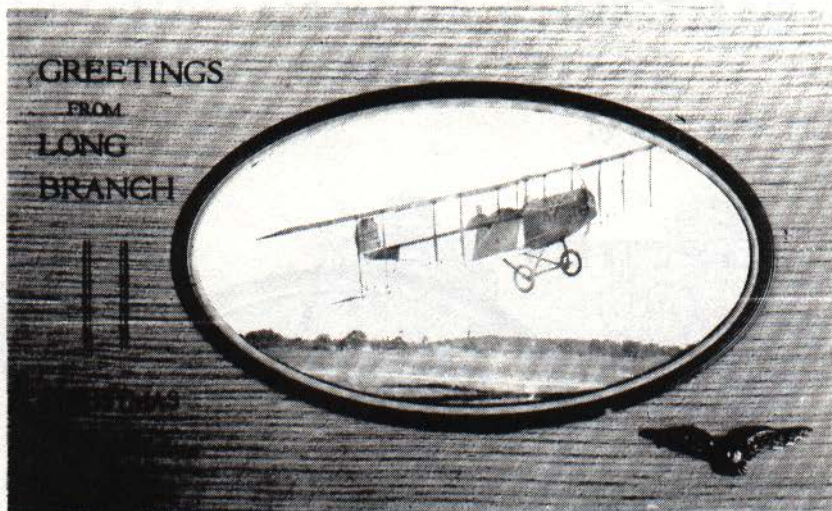


Figure 1



Figure 2



Figure 3

GREETINGS FROM LONG BRANCH
CHRISTMAS 1918 RFC emblem
plane taking off, in oval

GREETINGS FROM LONG BRANCH
CHRISTMAS 1918 RFC emblem
aerial view of camp, in square

GREETINGS FROM LONG BRANCH
CHRISTMAS 1918 RFC emblem
view through wing, in square

GREETINGS FROM DESERONTO
CHRISTMAS 1918 RFC/RAF crests
view over town, in square

GREETINGS FROM DESERONTO
CHRISTMAS 1918 RFC/RAF crests
plane flying in sunset, in square

Reports of other cards in this series would be appreciated.

Postal service was provided at these camps, and a variety of cancellers was used. At Deseronto there was the CAMP MOHAWK marking (Fig. 1). According to Bailey and Toop (1984) this split circle type has not been report-

ed. At CAMP LEASIDE, in North Toronto, the same type of marking (Fig. 2) is known, but copies are very scarce. The same can be said about LONG BRANCH, which used a marking similar to that of Fig. 3. BEAMSVILLE used the Canada Militia type while CAMP BORDEN, the largest camp, had several different markings, of which the Militia type of Fig. 3 was the most often used on mail. Covers from the RCF/RAF CANADA, properly used and marked, are very elusive.

The crests shown are from Chajkowsky (1979), while the cancels shown are from Bailey and Toop (1984).

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Bailey, W.J. & Toop, E.R. (1984). *Canadian Military Posts*, Vol. 1. Toronto: E. B. Proud.

Chajkowsky, W.E. (1979). *Royal Flying Corps (Borden to Texas to Beamsville)*. Boston: Boston Mills Press.

Wise, S.F. (1980). *Canadian Airmen and the First World War*. Toronto: University of Toronto Press, pp. 76-120.



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CENTENNIAL (1967) ISSUE
CINDERELLA MATERIAL
DEAD LETTER OFFICE
DISASTER COVERS
DUPLEX CANCELLATIONS
EDWARD VII ISSUE
EXHIBITION & FAIR COVERS
FANCY, NUMERAL & SPECIALTY CANCELLATIONS
1859 FIRST CENTS ISSUE
FIRST DAY COVERS
FLAG CANCELLATIONS
FOREIGN COVERS
FORGERIES
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NEWFOUNDLAND TWO CENTS KING GEORGE V OF AUGUST 1932

by C.A. Stillions

This spectacular block of twenty (2 x 10) has the sixth stamp in both rows completely imperforate (Fig. 1). How stamps in the center of the sheet can be imperforate while the remainder of the stamps in the sheet are perforated is an intriguing question. In L.N. and M. Williams' book *Fundamentals of Philately* a similar block is pictured. The Williams brothers explain it as an experiment in registering vertical comb perforations.

Comb perforating occurs when perfs are punched on three sides of the stamp at the same time. The pins which make the holes on the two opposite sides of the stamp are aligned at right angles on a line of pins like the widely spaced teeth of a comb, hence the name comb perforation. The perforating pins are mounted in a machine that advanced the sheet of stamps after each vertical stroke of the perforating head. Thus, two strokes of the perforating head are required to perforate all four sides of a stamp. The majority of Newfoundland stamps issued between 1919 and 1941 were comb perforated.

This particular block was from a sheet used to check the amount of advance following each vertical stroke. The sheet was placed sideways under the single comb perforating head, which descended five times; the sheet was then removed, turned through 180 degrees, and again placed sideways under the perforating head, which descended four times (or vice versa). The sequence of operations is proved by: a) the imperforate sheet margins at left and right of the block of 20; b) the perforation characteristic, the joined holes, that occurred between holes 8 and 9 from the bottom in the right half of the block, and between holes 8 and 9 from the top in the left half of the block; and c) the absence of a line of vertical perforations at both the left and the right side of the center pair. NOTE: from an examination alone of the places where the rows of perforation apparently cross, and because of the encroachment of holes at those places,

the perforation at first glance might be thought to be line perfed; that it was not line is proved by the imperforate sheet margins. It is this author's opinion that this block is not the result of an experiment, but is a direct product of the production process. It was produced from a test of the perforating equipment much the same way an engraver tests his work by taking prints from the die or a printer taking a proof impression to check the plate quality. Thus, this can be called a perforation proof.

Since there are 100 stamps to a sheet (10 x 10), there can be four more blocks similar to this one from the same sheet. What is curious about this block of twenty is that it is from the same position in the sheet as the block pictured by L.N. and M. Williams, rows 5 and 6 from the center of the sheet; but they are not the same block. The left and right margins are different as well as the registration of the pins at the corners of the stamps. In addition to the block shown in Fig. 1 and the Williams block, two additional blocks of twenty and a strip of ten are known to this writer, and all are the 2c green, Scott #186. One is a top margin block of twenty from plate 4 (Fig. 2).

It has always been assumed that there was only one sheet and that the one illustrated by the Williams brothers was a 2c green first issued on Aug. 15, 1932, as the top block from plate 4 is also green. Since the item is identified as "Newfoundland 1932 (1 Jan.) 2c" it could be the rose issue, but that is doubtful since the catalogues of that era only give one date for both stamps. None of the four blocks or the strip appear to be adjacent pieces. Therefore, there must be many more of these dramatic perforation proofs out there just waiting to be discovered.

REFERENCE

Williams, L.N. & Williams, M. (1971). *Fundamentals of Philately*. State College, PA: American Philatelic Society.



Figure 1



Figure 2

THE CENTENNIAL DEFINITIVES STUDY GROUP

FLAWS ON THE 1967 - 72 CENTENNIAL DEFINITIVES

by Mike Painter

Part 3



Figure 13. Triangle outside frame (below A of Canada).

Moving on to the 7¢, there are about 90 constant flaws from which to choose. Many are fly specks, but among the better ones are a spur on top of the 7 and a tear drop very like that on the 1935 "weeping princess." Fig. 13 shows a triangle just outside the frame below the first A in Canada, but the plate and position are not known. There are three other triangular constant flaws on the 7¢, and the cause of these marks is also unknown.

Finally, three 8¢ flaws are shown of the thirty-odd flaws that have been discovered so far. Fig. 14 shows a dot on the Queen's forehead that has been found on general tagged



Figure 14. Dot on forehead.



Figure 15. Moon over roof (right side).

plain paper (Sc. #544iii), general tagged fluorescent paper (#544vi) and untagged fluorescent paper (#544iv), suggesting that one plate was used to produce stamps that the catalogues list as being from different plates. This dot may be the same one referred to in Doug Irwin's article on p. 34 of the July-August 1984 TOPICS. So far the plate position has not been found.

Fig. 15 is a recent find of a new "moon" on the opposite side of the library from the one illustrated in Fig. 2 (July-August 1989 TOPICS). It occurs on general tagged fluorescent stamps (#544vi), but its plate position has not been



Figure 16. Mark by ear.

established. Fig. 16 shows another recent discovery in the form of a mark by the Queen's ear. It is on #554vi, but the plate position at which the Queen acquired this 'bruise by the ear' is also not known.

All the varieties illustrated are discernable

without a magnifying glass. Because many are not widely known, there is a good chance of finding one in any bag of the Centennial mix. Good hunting and let the Centennial Definitives Study Group know if any more plate positions can be identified. The address is in this issue.

NOTES

LIMITED DISTRIBUTION OF REGIMENTS STAMPS

OTTAWA - Further to its news release of August 25, Canada Post Corporation would like to advise stamp collectors that technical problems have resulted in a smaller-than-expected quantity of "inscribed philatelic stock" of the *Regiments* stamp issue. The two 38-cent stamps, issued September 8, celebrate the 75th anniversaries of the Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry and the Royal 22^d Regiment.

Because of continuing technical difficulties, the supplier, Canadian Bank Note Company, was not able to supply a sufficient quantity of stamps prior to issue date that were of acceptable philatelic quality by Canada Post's standards.



As a result, a limited quantity of stamps with marginal inscriptions (plate 1) will be offered through the National Philatelic Centre in Antigonish only, and not through regular philatelic postal counters, in order to ensure that cus-

tomers have an opportunity to obtain inscription corners of this stamp issue.

However, because the supplier did inadvertently ship some inscribed panes from plate 1 to postage stamp depots prior to issue date, some inscribed stamps have already been sold through philatelic counters in B.C., Yukon, Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba.

The remaining quantity of inscribed mint stamps (plate 1) and First Day Covers will be distributed through the National Philatelic Centre on a limited basis in order to ensure fair access to these stamps by Canada Post customers. Customers will be accommodated in the following manner:

Standing orders for mint corner blocks will be filled with the limited quantity of inscribed stock (plate 1) to the extent possible.

In those cases where fulfillment of the requested configuration is not possible, or if more than one block is ordered, unscripted stock will be provided. A randomly selected inscribed corner block or an inscribed corner First Day Cover will be offered as a free bonus.

In all cases a maximum of one inscribed corner block will be available per customer.

Those customers who normally order mint stamp panes will receive unscripted panes and a bonus.

Those customers who normally order inscribed First Day Covers will receive inscribed corner First Day Covers as usual.

All cash orders will be filled on a first come first serve basis with unscripted stock, once all standing orders have been filled.

Inscribed panes from plate 2 will not be made available as the quantity available is not sufficient to fill demand.

Regular "field stock" (no marginal inscriptions) of the *Regiments* stamp issue is available through normal distribution.

For further information contact: Media Relations - Philately, Canada Post Corporation [(613)-734-7677].

NEWFOUNDLAND POSTAL STATIONERY

Some Additions and Corrections to the Pratt Articles

by William C. Walton

Part VI (conclusion)

**P11 (The 1¢ card of 1913)
(Nov-Dec 1985, 42, 6, 410)**

Pratt's documentation of this card is comprehensive and extraordinary. He details much of its background, clearly demonstrates its production by De La Rue, and provides specifics of the one order for the card and the three shipments that filled it. At present, the ERP for this card is July 12, 1913.

This card is correctly described as 'surface printed'. For those not familiar with the term, it is the same process more often called 'typographed' (i.e., relief printed) by philatelists in North America.

One minor detail in the text is the comment that "The final die was finished by 15 April 1912, as were three 'leads'. It is more likely that approval of master die proofs was received by April 15, at which time the subsequent manufacture of three leads was authorized internally as part of the De La Rue production process.

The illustration caption reading 'Master die for the 1¢ 1912 card' is of course in error. The proof shown is of the master die for the stamp

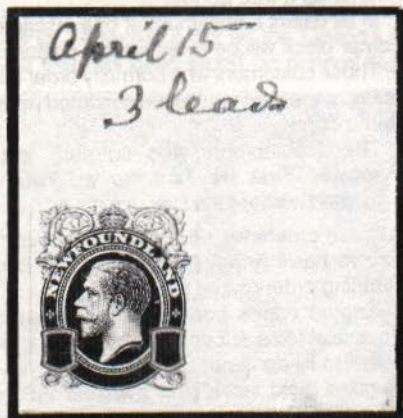


Fig. 10 - Master die, values un-entered, for the 1913 post card (P11) and letter card (L1) issues.

type, with value tablets 'uncleared' (see Fig. 10). This master stamp die was used to create the stamp dies for both the 1¢ post card and each portion of the 2¢ reply letter card.

In some respects it might have been better to treat the 1¢ card and the 2¢ plus 2¢ reply card together. These two items were essentially a joint issue. Comparison of the two will show that De La Rue not only used one master die for the stamps, but also used just one for the headings. The only heading differences which then had to be incorporated are in the inscriptions on the solid panel portions - 'POST CARD', 'LETTER CARD WITH REPLY', and 'REPLY HALF OF LETTER CARD'.

De La Rue always tended to be parsimonious in producing design elements, and doubtless saw no reason to produce three different headings when they could make do with one.

Horizontal spacing requirements varied for each portion of the letter card which also had arms devices at the left, and for the post card. De La Rue opted for a heading as wide as could possibly fit on the reply portion of the letter card, which was the narrowest of the three. This made the reply card heading look crowded between the arms and stamp when detached. However, it also yielded the widest possible common head for use on the post card, where much more white space needed to be filled.

De La Rue (and Newfoundland) thus ended up with one master heading. On a detached reply portion of the letter card, it looks very crowded - but hardly anyone saw a detached reply card then, and even today few collectors see one that has been separated. The outer (message) portion looked well-balanced. The post card heading, of course, looked somewhat too condensed for the space it had to fill (see Fig. 11).

Probably De La Rue was quite pleased with this economical solution. As shown in the notes on the next (1915) post card, however, Newfoundland was not - at least insofar as the post



Fig. 11 - The common 1913 heading styles on the detached reply half (L1), the message half (L1), and the post card (P11).

card (P11) was concerned. This printer's compromise, which resulted in a post card heading which looks too small and 'squeezed up', was likely the reason for the dissatisfaction St. John's expressed with the heading - leading to the short life of the card.

Finally, Pratt states that only one printing was made of this card, but strictly speaking he has shown that only one *order* was made. 'Printings' are often discussed by collectors loosely, sometimes referring to shipments or to orders. This perhaps points up the need for more widespread agreement among collectors over standardized definitions of common philatelic terms.

L1 (The 2¢ Plus 2¢ Reply Letter Card of 1913) (May-June 86, 43, 3, 413)

Here again Pratt has offered important information on the provenance of an issue, documenting the order, the shipment, and the printer. And again, a few comments should be added.

He describes this as an "ingenious card (which unfortunately) did not meet with greater popularity." It was hardly a new idea in 1913, however. Argentina pioneered reply letter cards twenty-five years earlier, with issues in 1888, and offered postal patrons an economic incentive to buy them. [The local (urban) letter card rate was 2¢, but the reply letter card for this rate was 1 1/2¢ plus 1 1/2¢; the inland letter card rate was 4¢, but the corresponding reply letter card was 3¢ plus 3¢.]

After a few years other countries tried the same experiment (e.g., Salvador in 1895, Uruguay in 1897, Mexico in 1899, Queensland in 1911, Commonwealth of Australia in 1912). All of these experiments were failures, with only the first in Argentina seeing enough purchase and use to justify a second order. (After Salvador's 1895 issue, it tried again in 1911, but apparently with collectors as the target.) Newfoundland was in fact one of the *last* postal administrations to attempt a reply letter card (although Turkey, for one, followed in 1914).

One unusual aspect of Newfoundland's

issue was that Newfoundland may have been the only postal administration ever to issue a reply letter card without having any experience in issuing ordinary single letter cards.

Pratt refers to this item in his heading as a 'local reply postcard', which is the descriptive language used in the Post-Master General's report he quotes. By 'local', of course, the Report meant what modern collectors would call 'domestic' or 'inland', rather than 'city post' or 'urban rate'. The term 'postcard', however, was a misnomer even by the nomenclature of the day.

The UPU regulated (among many other things) the exterior rates for letters and for post cards. *It made no provisions for letter cards and viewed them in foreign mails as letters, to be paid at letter rates.* Pratt offers a confusing

discussion of Newfoundland's domestic and UPU *post card* rates, which had *nothing to do with regulating rates on a letter card.*

He notes the admonition on the card that it "may be transmitted only within the island," but goes on to state that "if left unsealed it could be and was sent out of the island." He is certainly right that it was sent out of Newfoundland unsealed at the 2¢ rate, but he offers no explanation of what legitimized this use. It would be interesting to know *what UPU letter rate requirement covered such usages*, and what announcement of such use was made by St. John's to postmasters.

The use of this card on May 3, 1913, which Pratt cites - along with the text suggesting it might have been issued previously - is important information. In this case, the recorded ERP

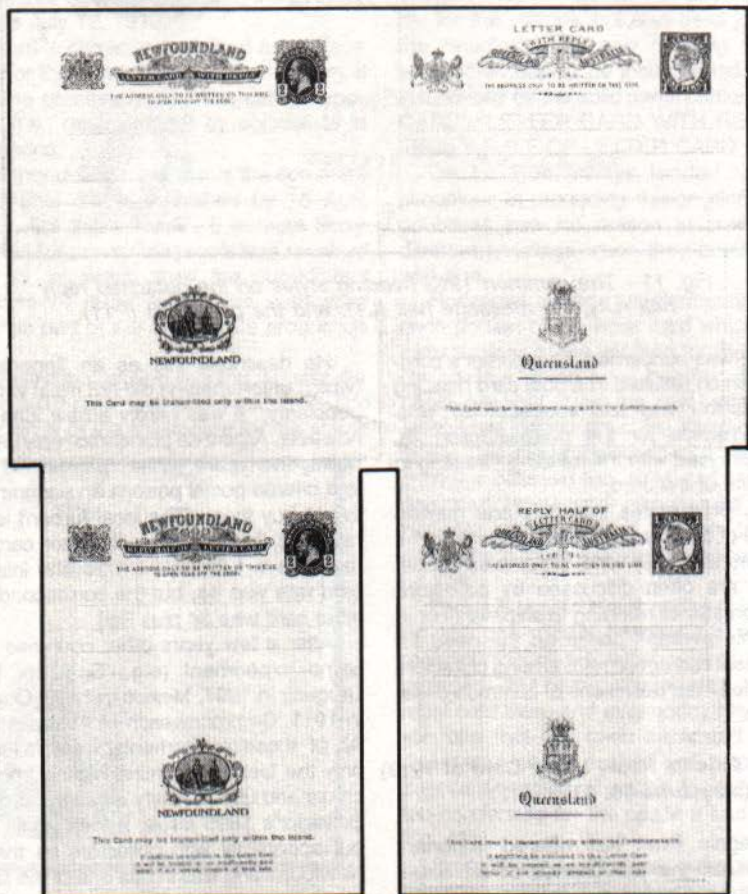


Fig. 12 - The 1913 Newfoundland reply letter card, and a similar 1911 Queensland issue.

in 1912 appears to be very likely in error, or at least a dubious reading of a strike, and Pratt's copy will be the basis for a revised ERP, correcting an almost certain mistake on the part of this writer.

The old Webb listing of this card with variety 'on white paper' is in error; it is based on a single example which has almost surely been exposed to something which lightened the stock.

The illustration of this card in Pratt's article, titled 'Full letter card', actually shows only the *unfolded reply portion* still attached as part of an entire card. A full card (see Fig. 12) shows how the same components were used wherever possible for both message and reply halves. The inscription tablet in the heading has wording modified for each half as discussed in the notes on P11 - but otherwise everything from the upper left arms across to the stamp (and including the 2-line 'address only' admonition) is identical for each portion. On back of each portion is an identical allegory, 'NEWFOUNDLAND', and the 'transmission' restriction note. The only point of difference is the 'enclosure' admonition on the back of the reply portion only, but this is positioned to do double duty - it is visible when closing the letter card after writing a note in the message portion.

As Fig. 12 shows, De La Rue Borrowed every aspect of design and layout for this card from the 1911 card printed by the Queensland Government Printing Office. (The Commonwealth restriction notices on the Queensland card refer to the Australian Commonwealth.)

**P12 (The 1¢ card of 1915)
(May-June 1986, 43, 3, 413)**

Aside from his documentation of the first orders for this card, which is very useful information, Pratt has made two major achievements here. First, he has clearly shown it to be a De La Rue product (relief printed, or 'typographed', for the record). Second, he has made obvious what has eluded this writer and others to date - that the card is a composite of a heading design adapted from P9, and the stamp from P11.

At present, the ERP on this card is Nov. 6, 1915. As Pratt notes, it was replaced by a similar issue by 1930, but that card and the later ones were beyond the scope of his articles.

Concluding Remarks

By the very nature of this supplement to Pratt's series, many specifics have been challenged, and errors pointed out. It should be remembered, however, that much invaluable information was brought to light in the original articles - information which had not been available in the philatelic record, and which henceforth will be a part of any work on Newfoundland postal stationery.

It should also be borne in mind that without Pratt's articles these supplementary notes, and no doubt other research he sparked, would never have been undertaken. Hopefully these lengthy notes will add to his effort and leave it stronger.

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LITERATURE REVIEWS

BNA Philately in Print

by Mike Street

Most books reviewed in *BNA TOPICS* 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.

Stamps of Canada's Small Queen Issue; John Hillson; Christies -Robson Lowe, England, 1989. (Canadian Representatives: George S. Wegg Ltd., Toronto.) Hard cover, 112 pp, \$75.

This book of 106 pp. replaces Hillson's paperback monograph of 26 pp. The book expands coverage greatly but simply cannot do justice to the topic. At \$60 U.S. (Leonard Hartmann) I think the book is too expensive for what it delivers. The printing quality is excellent and I am sure was the major determiner of cost. The book chronicles the series and then gives a summary of each value. There is good detail on some aspects, such as printing, plating, etc., although much of the information about recent discoveries is nonexistent. Unfortunately, much information is carried over from Boggs which has been found outdated. The lack of virtually any references to work of the last forty years is quite bothersome and should be the basis for any modern reference work. A compendium of disagreements and corrections should be put into an article, not a review, but there are certainly questions about Mr. Hillson's discussion of the choice of size for the Small Queens, the contracts for printing, the plate layout, the gums, the defaced plates, and particularly the 5 on 6 re-entries (there are two I've seen enlarged photos of both). Illustrations of covers often seem unrelated to text, and the attention to cancellations was almost negligible, not to mention occasionally inaccurate (the 2-Rings are said to have been introduced in 1868, when in fact they appear in March 1869). Flags receive not one word of text and one illustration. Of benefit are several tables in an appendix summarizing the foreign rates between 1870 and 1897 as well as a reprint of a P.O. Guide of 1878 rates. Even there the coverage is incomplete: while BC and Newfoundland rates appear, PEI is ignored during its 1870-73 provincial period. The Small

Queens badly need more comprehensive coverage. This book does help overview the series, and as George Afken's book on rates is now out, does not need much depth in postal history, although its abbreviated treatment of uses of each stamp does them a disservice. Cancellations remain to be well treated.

It is difficult to criticize a fellow hobbyist's labor of love, but would-be buyers need a guide when they may spend a considerable sum on a book. Certainly this one contains more on the topic (the stamps - Arfken's book will be a classic on usage; see the review elsewhere) than any other since Boggs' work, and it updates some of his information. It belongs on the serious student's shelf, although one might have expected a bit more.

Victor L. Willson

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 Graves Greene Philatelic Foundation, Toronto, 1989. Hard cover, 460 pp, \$175.00.

Any collector of Small Queen era BNA postal history who decides not to buy this book solely on the basis of price, without having a good long look, is making a serious mistake. With more than 300 photographs of covers, some in colour, to illustrate more than 100,000 words of well prepared text, a serious student will easily find full value for money spent.

The book is divided into five parts. Part 1, the largest, discusses Canada, with chapters on regular domestic letter mail, Western postal routes, special domestic letter mail (suburban or adjacent offices, cross border, Soldier's mail, ship letters, free franked), and different types of non-letter mail (post cards, newspapers and

periodicals, circulars and books, parcel post and fifth class material).

Parts 2 to 5 cover the mail to the United States; the United Kingdom, with one chapter on letter mail and another on registered and non-letter mail, and British America; the Rest of the World, with chapters on Europe, Central/South America/the Carriibbean/Africa, and destinations in Asia and the Pacific; and Special Topics of Postal Usage, where bisects, postal misuse, DLO, mourning covers, and perfins are covered in one chapter, with date stamps, cancels and precancels discussed in a second.

Each chapter is preceded by an index outlining all the topics covered. This will prove very helpful to those seeking particular references. The basic format throughout the book is to discuss the usage, with pertinent references from official postal documents clearly set off in different type, and in many cases detailed explanations of covers illustrated. The many tables gather rate and fee information into useful summaries.

A word of caution - it will probably be necessary for readers to go through this book several times before being able to say that they have finished reading it. This is because they will find it very easy to become distracted while savouring the amazing variety of high quality covers chosen to illuminate the text.

While not the last word on the subject, as the author himself points out in the epilogue, *Canada's Small Queen Era - Postal Usage during the Small Queen Era 1870-1897* is certainly going to be the definitive work and the starting point for all future study. It is an outstanding effort by all concerned.

Transatlantic Stampless Mail to and from British North America, Jack Arnell, BNAPS, 1989. Soft cover, 168 pp, \$20.

In 1985 Jim Hennok inaugurated his series of Postal History Collections by reproducing Jack Arnell's magnificent accumulation of Transatlantic Mail. This second handbook of the BNAPS Transatlantic Mail Study Group, a sequel to the Hennok volume, illustrates more than 200 covers Jack Arnell has since added to his collection. A few items included in the first book are repeated in this one with revised text.

Wherever possible the carefully hand lettered text on each page gives the full story of the accompanying cover or covers, including

origin, destination, rate, method of travel, route, and name of the vessel or vessels which carried the item.

Spanning the period from 1787 to 1875, the covers illustrated are divided into eight categories: Private letters, Ship letters, Falmouth Packet mail, Paid Outgoing ship letters, Freight Money letters, Steam Packet letters, Interesting Postal History and Unpaid Letters with Fines. Noted among the many unusual items are sailor's letters, mail carried on inaugural voyages of various ships, background items related to the war of 1812, and mail carried on the last Canadian packet from Halifax.

As with the first volume of the Hennok series, future historians, postal and otherwise, will be glad that the author not only took the time to acquire and interpret these relics of a bygone age, but also made it possible for many others to see and learn from them.

Slogan Postal Markings of Canada - The Classic Early Period, 1912-1919; BNAPS Slogan Cancel Study Group; prepared by Daniel Rosenblat and Jeffrey Switt; 1989. Spiral bound soft cover, 60 pp, \$12.50.

The pessimists and naysayers who only ten years ago boldly pronounced that BNA postal History had reached its limits have been shown up time and again in the interval. War issue, Peace issue, MOONs, Barrels, Klussendorfs - all have come to the fore. Now it is the turn of the Slogan Cancel.

This book brings together, for the first time in one location, most of the previously published, as well as some new, information on the slogan cancels, or 'Postal Advertising Die Slugs' as they were called officially, used on Canadian mail in the 1912-1919 period. Some excellent covers, and the different dies of slogans known to have been used on more than one machine, are illustrated.

There are three separate listings. The first, year by year, gives alphabetically the names of towns which used slogan dies in their cancelling machines, the wording of all slogans used in that town in that year, and the known early and late dates of use. The second listing gives the offices alphabetically, with a chronological list of the wording of slogans used, and with known early and late dates of use repeated. The third listing gives the wording of the slogans alphabetically, with their catalogue numbers, year of use and an indication of the place or places where the slogan was used.

The use of slogans in what the authors call the 'Classic' period tracks events in Canada as it went into, through and out of World War I. Although the authors do not say so explicitly, this was also a period of expansion and in-

creased mechanization of the Post Office. Given these facts, it really is surprising that slogans have been ignored for so long by so many. This book will be a great help to anyone who wants to start on a fascinating subject.

RAMBLING THROUGH THE RECORDS

by Allan L. Steinhart, OTB

Department Order No. IV

General Post Office, Quebec

Dec. 12, 1829

"The Deputy Postmaster General is sorry to observe, that not withstanding the instructions contained in Circular No. 3, directing Postmasters to collect 1d. each, as British Postage, upon American Newspapers sent by the mails, several Postmasters have neglected to account for this postage, and upon being called upon for explanation, have assigned reasons which prove that the order has not been understood by them; some thinking that they were not to demand it except it appeared noted on the Post Bill of the Forwarding Postmaster, whilst others have considered that the word 'PAID', which is sometimes stamp on the covers of the Papers, signified that all the postage had been previously paid, whereas that word 'PAID', is stamp in the United States, and applies only to the American Postage! - It is not expected, or intended that the Postmaster who receives those papers in the first instance from the United States, and forwards them to other Postmasters, is to enter the British Postage on the letter Bill - this is not necessary - but the

receiving Postmaster is to make a uniform rule of collecting the 1d. as British Postage upon every American Newspaper which reaches him thro' our mails, excepting only such as may be for his own use, and Exchange Papers for Printers, which go free of British Postage. At the end of the Quarterly Period, each Postmaster is to make up a statement of the number of American Papers delivered out by him, and carry the Postage, at the rate of one Penny each, into his Account Current, opposite the item prepared for it."

"It can scarcely be necessary again to acquaint Postmasters that should the above mentioned Papers at any time be chargeable with United States Postage, they will be informed thereof by the Forwarding Postmaster, to whom they must account for it, the same as for any other American Postage - that is, in a private account, as he (the Forwarding Postmaster) is obliged to collect this Postage for the United States General Post Office."

Department Order No. 20

G.P.O. Quebec

December 11, 1830

No. 2 "The great increase of Population, and of the Agricultural and Commercial business of the two Provinces, having rendered necessary a corresponding extension of the Post accomodation from Montreal upwards, the Deputy Post Master General announces to the Department, that he has entered into Contracts for conveying the Mail five times a week, (instead of twice as at present) on the Grand Route between Montreal and the Niagara Frontier, and that this alteration will commence

the 6th January next.

"The following is the detail of the regulation, viz: The Mails being made up the preceeding evening, will be despatched from; Montreal - West, Kingston - East and West, York - East; on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday at daybreak or earlier, and the return Mails will arrive at those places respectively, on Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday in the afternoon."

REGIONAL GROUP RAMBLINGS

by Jim Goblen

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

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

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, Stn. 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

The Convention is behind us and I truly enjoyed my first trip to Canada - what great hospitality! The regional groups were well represented in Hamilton. The Golden Horseshoe Group met at the Show, and everywhere I turned I ran into a Prairie Beaver. I also heard that there is interest in forming a group based in the **Ottawa** area. Anyone interested in such a group can let me or the *TOPICS* editor know and we can provide names of others interested and advertise it in this column. While on the topic of the Convention, I must say **WELL DONE!** to Mike Street and his crew.

Martin Shelton hosted the October 28th meeting of the **Prairie Beaver** Group in Conroe, Texas. The quarterly meeting included book reviews by Vic Willson, a presentation on Small Queen fancy cancels by Clint Phillips, a clothes-line exhibit, an overview of World War II postal history by Jim Felton, trading sessions, a silent auction, and Dutch treat dinner. The various committees for the '90 Convention reviewed completed and in-progress activities. The **Beaver Chatter**, the group's newsletter, contained a memorial to Ed Richardson, the group's founder, as well as an item by Al Steinhart on one of his relative's participation in the Czech units' trek across Siberia in WW I and continuation of a series on Canada-U.S. covers by Vic Willson. Future meeting dates were fixed: Jan. 27, 1990, in Austin (the Austin Historical Center); April 21, in Ft. Worth; and Aug. 4, in College Station. BNAPS members are invited to attend any meetings, just write Howard Twichell or your editor for details of any meeting.

At the BNAPEX '90 meeting of the **Golden Horseshoe** Group, Dave Dixon spoke on the George V issue. The Group's new president is Ray E. Bradbury, and the secretary is Dave Bartlet. The next four meeting dates are: Nov. 26, 1989; Jan. 21, 1990; Mar. 11, 1990; and

May 4, at which the annual dinner is held. Elsie Drury has arranged to have BNAPS circuit books at each meeting. This is another good idea to draw members to your meeting.

Another group well-represented at Hamilton was the **Pacific Northwest** Regional Group. I counted 13 attendees plus spouses, a great showing for a group from so far away. Three members, Bob Bayer, Lew Ludlow, and Merv Wells, won awards, and Bill Robinson was on the judge's panel. The Group met Sept. 10 in Vernon, B.C. Four interesting seminars were presented: Ed Harris spoke on the 1935 George V issue, with an emphasis on rates of the period; George Douglas chose the Armstrong, B.C. district of 50 years ago as his topic; Jim Karr gave a slide program on Canadian Roller Cancels; and Lew Ludlow finished with a talk on (what else?) RPO Cancels. A membership of 88 was reported at the business meeting. Plans were made for the Spring meeting in Chilliwack, B.C. and the Fall 1990 meeting in Spokane, Wash. Dr. Brian C. Plain was highlighted in the *Pacific Northwest Regional Newsletter*. Dr. Plain is an avid postal history student and an asset to the groups to which he belongs.

The **Mid-America** Regional Group met Nov. 12 at CORNPEX 89 in Bloomington, Illinois. This reporter gave a presentation on Cross-Border covers. The next meeting will be in Milwaukee on Mar. 4, 1990. The Group has been invited to participate in COMPEX 1990 in Chicago as a guest club. This allows exhibiting and placing an article in the COMPEX Directory. To make this a special weekend, Lew Ludlow will conduct a seminar on RPOs. Be there if you can for a great time!

Remember to have all newsletters and information to me by Dec. 15, 1989, for inclusion in the Jan.-Feb. issue of *TOPICS*.

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 Will, 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. Stillions, 5031 Eskridge Terrace, N.W., Washington, DC 20016

POSTAGE DUES: Calvin Cole, 3839 Ezie 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

I've long wondered why each BNAPS convention seemed better than all others. After returning from Hamilton the answer finally dawned. At each meeting you make new friends. As a result you have an ever expanding base for enjoyment. Nuff said - thanks Mike for a wonderful convention.

Dan Moore is trying to revitalize the **1972-78 Definitives and Landscapes Study Group**. This group has been dormant and in danger of the executive ax. Dan has sent a questionnaire to all former group members. I'm sure he'd welcome new members.

Bob Lee's **Duplex** newsletter reports on the financial strength of the group. A new duplex for Pense, Assa. is pictured; confirmation is desired. A number of catalog changes are listed. The Don-1206 Ottawa-Free Duplex is discussed. Questions are raised about Don-905, 906 of London and Don-1214 of Ottawa.

The newsletter concludes with a detailed analysis of the separation of the hammers of the Toronto number 1 Duplexes.

The **Fancy Cancels** newsletter, editor Dave Lacelle, lists revisions to previous newsletters. Dave credits Ray Horning, Hank Narabonne, Art Legget and George Le Mesurier with input. Crown cancels are discussed - genuine, fakes, etc. Fancy town name and Oval town name cancels are likewise examined. There is a plethora (fancy word-shows erudition) of illustrations. Though not part of my beat, I must refer to Dave's meeting at Hamilton. He demonstrated the use of a computer and scanner to examine cancels and stamps. The technique has fascinating possibilities.

Editor Gray Scrimgeour, of the **Klussen-dorfers**, has issued two meaty newsletters. They have lists of new errors, time marks, dates, etc. There is input from Denis Cottin,

Wally Gutzman, Dan Hunka, Greig Hutton, Jim Karr, Robert Meer, Mrs. Zenith Mintert, Bill Robinson, Joe Smith, Keith Spencer and Al Steinhart. Detailed reports are shown for Maniwake, PQ; Montmagny, PQ; Picton, ON; Riviere Du Loup, PQ and Rouyn-Norande PQ. There are pages of illustrations of "K" cancels. Greig Hutton submits charts of data for towns with discontinued usage. This will be continued with data from the members. This group is obviously gung-ho, and this fine newsletter reflects this.

The first page of the **Military** newsletter, editor Ken Ellison, is devoted to an illustrated new Kingston Prisoner of War Censor Marking-WWI. Colin Campbell has authored an article, *Nanaimo Internment Camp-WWI*, in the June '89 issue of PHSC. Al Steinhart submits some notes on a pictured YMCA card from the Vernon, B.C. Internment Camp (3-22-19). This is of special interest because both military and civil censor markings were used. An article, *Two New Sightings of WWI Directional Markings*, by John Frith pictures and discusses two nice covers. The reverse of one is shown. It is completely covered with backstamps. Colin Campbell presents, *A Card from R.M.S. Megantic-1st Canadian Contingent 1914*. Colin has written a very interesting article about this card from a member of the 48th Royal Highlanders. Ritch Toop expands on an earlier article with, *W.D.C.S. A Few More Words About Grosse Ile*. W.D.C.S. stands for War Disease Control Station. The newsletter concludes with a note on a book, *Guarding the Goldfields/The Story of the Yukon Field Force*. Ed Brereton Greenhouse-Canadian War Museum Historical Publication No. 24. It seems that though the Y.F.F. was active from 5-6-98 to 7-5-00, there is a dearth of covers. It would be negligent not to mention Ritch Toop's monumental index of Military Newsletters from day one. Other study groups - any volunteers?

The frontispiece of the **Newfie** newsletter, editor Clarence Stillions, shows two blocks from a proof sheet of Scott #184, plate 5. They show the word on one block, and the plate number on the other. A review of a new book, *North Atlantic Mail Sailings, 1840-75*, by Walter Hubbard and Richard F. Winter commends this as a data source for early Newfoundland covers. Again *Linns* has featured a Newfoundland stamp in its *Errors in Stamp Design*. This time it is the backward "z" a Scott #92. True it may be. However, Harry Ingram wrote an article, here in reproduced, refuting this in

the June '48 *Topics*. The choice is yours. Finally the newsletter discusses the mixed perforation of Scott#87.

The newsletter, the **Perforator**, of the *Holey* people is edited by Michael Behm. Conrad Tremblay pictures and talks about the modified perforators of M14, W7 and S5. The results of the Map stamp survey is presented. The editor, with reason, bemoans the availability, for anyone who wished to make perfins, of a Canadian Westinghouse perforator at the Hamilton R.P.S.C. show. The results of their perfin auction are noted. One perfin brought \$440.00. Holes can be expensive. Result of the Centennial Definitives survey is tabulated in detail. Jack Benning also tabulates the use of the Swift perforators. Last is a list from Conrad Tremblay of his cancellations on Swift perfins.

Robert Lemire is the editor for the **Postal Stationery** group. He sounds an alert for anyone who encounters certain material which was stolen from a member. Bill Walton presents Puzzle #6, *The 2¢ on 1¢ Surcharges on the Geo. VI Post Cards*; and #7, *Late Printings of the Medallion Issue Envelopes*. Mark Arons forwarded photocopies of three new money order pictorial cards. John Aitken, Mike Sagan and Dick Staeker have reported special order envelope ERPs. The updating of this list is held in abeyance until Earle Covert's data is available. The editor and Dill Galton make several corrections to this list. John Aitken reports an ERP for the Dow Chemical Co. 8¢ Centennial private order multiple form, EN563-60. Bill Walton reviews the Jarrett books in light of their effect on the collection of postal stationery. John Aitken presents with illustrations, *Canadian Pacific Railway Pictorial Post Cards - More Varieties of CPR3a*. Robert Lemire concludes the newsletter with, *Precancelled Post Cards - The Early Orders*.

Bill Robinson's front page reproduces a picture of the 1880 Toronto Post office. However, he gets back to *Railroading* with two pretty covers: one, from J.M. McCrea, shows registry at the P.O. car; and a beauty, from Ken Ellison, with the scarce S-201 marking. Since no credit is given I'll credit Bill with a brief history of the London and Port Stanley Railway Co., and two reprints of newspaper articles. One article is about *Owney* the postal dog, who travelled over much of the world with the blessings of various postal departments. The second reprint is, *When The Railways Ran on Wood*, by Hattie Finn. A rare cover is pictured

showing backstamps of Q-104 and the rare O-52. The newsletter ends with a membership list and a financial statement.

Bill Rockett edits the **Revenuer** newsletter. He explains that the Chinook Conservation Stamp illustrated in the last newsletter is a federal revenue stamp and not a B.C. provincial stamp. Bill, I foresee a problem. Chinook have been introduced to the great lakes by Michigan. Fish have little respect for boundaries. Canadians very likely have caught them out of Lake Huron or Lake Superior.

The editor of the **Roller** group, Bob Lee, is trying to awaken interest in the study group. He asks for input for the newsletter and suggestions for the program.

Dan Rosenblat is the editor of the **Slogan Box**. Jeff Switt, Slogan chairman, announces that Dan's book, *Slogan Postal Markings of Canada - 1912 to 1919*, will be available at Hamilton. It was. Dan presents four articles, *Help Prevent Forest Fires*, *Insure Your Parcels at the Post Office*, *Save Time Fly Your Mail* and *Canadian International Trade Fair*. Dan and Jeff pooled resources for these articles. Added data for *Help Prevent Forest Fires* was obtained from Coutts, Dalpe and Robertson. These articles present much data in an easily usable form. They are meticulously assembled. All the articles are well illustrated. Updates to previous slogan lists are noted. Corrections to or expansions of data in the Proulx catalog are done for Slogan 2710 and bilingual 2710A (*Eat Right for Health*), and slogan 10525 and 4605A bilingual (*Why Not Hire the Handicapped - They Make Good Employees*). The last is record of postal advertising die slugs for Fort William ON; Fredericton, NB; Gananoque, ON; Glace Bay, NS and Galt, ON.

The **Small Queens** newsletter, editor Bill Burden, begins with a number of remarks from the editor. George Arken illustrates and explains an interesting cover. Hans Reiche submits a short article, *The 2 Cents Small Queen Precancelled*. The heart of the newsletter is a fine thought provoking article, *Small Queen Perforation Study*, by Ron Leith. This discusses not what the perforations are but rather why they are what they are.

The **Squared Circle** newsletter, editor Gary Arnold, pictures two covers with Austrian connections. One, from Colin Banfield, is an Austrian UPU reply card with a Winnipeg Ill cancel. The other, from Hank Narbonne, is a Jubilee postcard to Austria with a Winnipeg Ill cancel. Gary reviews correspondence from

Colin Banfield, Whit Bradley, Jerr Carr, Jon Johnson, Lew Ludlow, Bob McCabe, David Robinson, Tony Shaman and Jeff Switt.

Dr. Arnell has issued two newsletters for the **Transatlantic group**. Six examples of *Redirectioned* letters (three from Dr. Arnell and three from Al Steinhart) are pictured and explained. Al Steinhart submits a photocopy and adds some comments on the *Paid 15* handstamp. A letter is shown bearing an early Halifax accountancy mark. These marks were used to distribute the postal charges among the entities responsible for carrying the mail. Another letter is illustrated showing the added cost of incorrectly bagged mail. Several covers from Al Steinhart and the editor are pictured and interpreted. These illustrate a Halifax Packet Letter handstamp, deficient postage plus fine, two covers to France, an odd rate cover and a letter depicting the horrors of the cholera epidemic among Irish immigrants.

Hamilton was wonderful. It was good to see the high attendance at the meetings I attended. I do believe BNAPS is alive and well.

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Barry Shapiro
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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

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LIBRARY: Clinton A. Phillips, 1704 Glade St., College Station, TX 77840

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: 18 October 1989

APPLICATIONS FOR MEMBERSHIP

Objections MUST be filed with the Secretary IMMEDIATELY upon publication

- R4800 CASEY, Douglas M., 6689 Second Street, Halifax, NS, Canada B3L 1G2
C Cdn postal strny, QEII definitives, Cda & Nfld meter cancels
Proposed by: R.A. Lee, 2470; Seconded by: J.C. Michaud, 3144
- R4801 BROUSSEAU, Pierre, 791 Francois-Grave, Boucherville, PQ, Canada V4B 7P2
C Covers, cancels, rarities (any)
Proposed by: R.A. Lee, 2470; Seconded by: S. Lee, 4785
- R4802 TURNECLIFF, Mrs C. Jane, 10 Mackay Avenue, Simcoe, ON, Canada N3Y 1C8
C Canada mint and used
Proposed by: R.H. Jamieson, 2118
- R4803 MACKIE, Lorne W., Box 7, Station T, Calgary, AB, Canada T2H 2G7
C/D Klussendorfs, Town cancels, Split rings, etc.
Proposed by: J.S. Karr, 2221
- R4804 PITT-HART, Barry T., 1212 S. Euclid, Sioux Falls, SD, USA 57105
C Early Canada, large queens, admirals, precancels, stationery
Proposed by: Secretary
- R4805 SMALL, Richard E., 3167 Dearborn Avenue, Palmdale, CA, USA 93551
C Machine cancellations
Proposed by: Secretary
- R4806 WAUGH, Peter W., 19639 Poplar Drive, Pitt Meadows, BC, Canada V3V 1Z3
C Arctic P/H, Cdn Geo VI booklets, Cdn military cancels
Proposed by: R.A. Lee, 2470; Seconded by: D. Carman, 4683
- R4807 FORD, Paul R., 3904 32 Street - Apt. 206, Vernon, BC, Canada V1T 5P1
C Canada general & used blocks of four, Revenues
Proposed by: R.A. Lee, 2470; Seconded by: P.M. Wells, 4414
- R4808 KETCHAM, Jack, P.O. Box 480, Concrete, WA, USA 98237
C Topicals - Police, Road safety, Drug abuse
Proposed by: R.A. Lee, 2470; Seconded by: R. Van Someren, 4668
- R4809 ROBERTSON, John G., 10 Pergola Road, Rexdale, ON, Canada M9W 5K5
C Flags, Slogans and Blackouts
Proposed by: Bob Thorne, 4722; Seconded by: J. Switt, 2511
- R4810 RUSSELL, Gordon J., 3 Cheyenne Court, Ancaster, ON, Canada L9G 4E2
C Canada mint
Proposed by: J. Kendle, 4340; Seconded by: F. Kendle, 4338
- R4811 STASEWICH, Barry, P.O. Box 144, Burlington, ON, Canada L7R 3X8
D
Proposed by: K. Ward, 4331
- R4812 STERN, Joel, 144 Hickory Road - #4, Charleston, WV, USA 25314
C Canada used blocks of 4
Proposed by: L.M. Ludlow, 1465; Seconded by: V. Drozd, 3252

R4813 NEWCOMBE, G.Raymond, 905 - 2050 Nelson St. Vancouver, BC, Canada V6G 1N6
C Canada, Canadian revenues, Klussendorf cancels
Proposed by: W.G. Robinson, 2982; Seconded by: E. Ranger, 2371

NEW MEMBERS

R4763	MACINTYRE, Harvey W.	R4788	KOLFAGE, Don C.
R4768	EINKOPF, Jerome W.	R4794	NUGENT, John T.
R4778	HOOGHE, James W.	R4795	BEECHER, Richard L.
R4779	KENNEDY, Gilbert D.	R4796	CLARKE, Robert G.
R4784	DRAPEAU, Gerald	R4797	HEIT, Melvin L.
R4786	BEATTIE, W. James	R4798	TANNER, Albert G.
R4787	VAN ALLEN, Stanley J.	R4799	MOWAT, Ian M.

REINSTATED

Includes previous 'Mail Returned' - address now supplied

R0857 McGRATH, Edward J., 223 Ontario St. - #16, St. Catherines, ON, Canada L2R 5L2
R2235* PARKEN, Derrick, P.O. Box 657, Salt Lake City, UT, USA 84110
R2431 WALTON, Jr., Wayne J.A., 5000 Schweizer R. c/o P.Porter, Franklin, KY, USA 42134
L3058 PREISLER, H.Max, 3908 Watt Circle, RR#2 Box 11, Beamsville, ON, Canada L0R 1B0
R4502 McFARLANE, Laurence R., P.O. Box 1652, Sackville, NB, Canada E0A 3C0
R4634 ZAKLAD, Rafael, 1050 Park Avenue, New York, NY, USA 10128
* Mr. Parken was dropped in error. The Secretary is sincerely sorry.

CHANGES/CORRECTIONS

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

L1523 YOUNG, John H.M., 166 Carlton St. # 802, Toronto, ON, Canada M5A 2K5
R1763 WOLFF, Alan W., 380 Curtner Avenue - #17, Palo Alto, CA, USA 94306
R2279 MARKELL, Edward K., 377 Lakewood LN, Geyserville, CA, USA 95441-9628
R3533 MAHAN, Jr., Frank, 9870 White Sands Place, Bonita Springs, FL, USA 33923
R4039 DE LACY-SPENCER, Roger A., St Tudwal's Rectory, King Edward Street,
Barmouth, Gwynned LL42 1PE, United Kingdom
R4057 TRAUQUAIR, R. Scott, One Bartley Bull Parkway, Ste. 24, Brampton, ON, Canada
L6W 3T7
R4262 McGOWAN, George W., 15 James Lane, N. Troy, NY, USA 12182
R4421 LOVE, James B., 37 Pheasant Lane, Islington, ON, Canada M9A 1T5
R4500 SHEFF, Bradford D., P.O. Box 246, Northfield, VT, USA 05663-0246
R4524 THOMSON, John R., 2356 Lincoln Road, Victoria, BC, Canada V8R 6A4
R4637 ROBINSON, David G., 3 Turnberry Avenue, Toronto, ON, Canada M6N 2E4
R4644 PETERSON, Charles J., Box 5559, Laurel, MD, USA 20707
R4716 COOPER, Tracy J., 2523 Ridgeview Drive, Prince George, BC, Canada V2K 4B2
R4747 PLANTE, Jacques, P.O. Box 1413, CFPO 5056, Belleville, ON, Canada K0K 3R0

MAIL RETURNED - UNDELIVERABLE

Last given address shown - please notify Secretary of any changes known

R3143 LAYCOCK, Peter, 80 Squire Bakers Lane, Markham, ON, Canada L3P 3H2
R4534 SCHAEFER, Peggy A., P.O.Box 34467, Chicago, IL, USA 60634-0467

MEMBERSHIP SUMMARY

Total membership on 15 Jan 89	1422
New members added since 15 Jan 89	80
Resigned since 15 Jan 89	12
Deceased since 15 Jan 89	8
Dropped for non-payment of dues	104
Mail returned since 15 Jan 89	7
Reinstated since 15 Jan 89	9
Total membership as of this report	1380
New application(s)	14




RON LEITH

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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.

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.

AN IMPORTANT PUBLICATION: PROOF STRIKES OF CANADA VOL. I "SPLIT CIRCLE STRIKES OF WESTERN CANADA", actual size, first generation copies of the proof books in the Canadian Postal Archives. Arranged by province, then alphabetically. Vol. I contains all split circles for Alberta, Assiniboia, British Columbia, North West Territories, Saskatchewan, and Yukon, including territorials. Edited by J. Paul Hughes, available only from the publisher @ Can. \$16.95, U.S. \$15.75, U.K. £9.50. Robert A. Lee Philatelists Ltd., #203 - 1139 Sutherland Ave., Kelowna, BC V1T 5Y2.

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CANADA AND NEWFOUNDLAND POSTAL GUIDES - all periods. Highest prices paid. Dave Dixon, P.O. Box 1082, Oakville, Ont. L6J 5E9.

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.

RAILWAY POSTCARDS and items with identical illustrations (corner cards, forerunners, envelopes, commercial postcards). Erick Middleton, 4707 Beaver Creek, Austin, TX 78759.

WILL BUY large or small lots, Canadian Revenues, proofs, Postal notes, Reply coupons, Xmas Seals, Tobacco tax paid, Match tax paid, Liquor seals, War savings, Semi-official airmails, college stamps, local posts, express companies, postal

WANTED

stationery, etc. B. Peters/Revenues, P.O.Box 576, Shelburne, Ont. L0N 1S0
BEAVERTON SQUARED CIRCLES - On stamp, card, cover - in quantity, especially July 1895. David Robinson, 139 Northland Avenue, Toronto, Ontario M6N 2E4.

GEORGE VI 1937-38 DEFINITIVE ISSUE covers with overseas rates, single usages, precancels, DLOs, etc. Gary W. Steele, 137 Taranaki Drive, Dartmouth, NS B2W 4X3.

SEND \$50 OR MORE CATALOGUE all different Canadian Revenues and receive same value different Revenues or other Canada. No tobaccos please. Wilf Walker, 10230-132 St., Edmonton, AB T5N 1Y7.

BARREL CANCELS ON COVER, STAMP OR PIECE - need quantities of these large double circle cancellations (used 1955-62) for hammer study. Buy or trade. Mike Street, P.O. Box 7230, Ancaster, ON L9G 3N6.

NEWFOUNDLAND STAMPLESS G.P.O., 'POSTAGE PAID' covers - 1897 'PAID ALL', 1918-20. Provisional covers. Compiling dates and types. Would also appreciate information on above. D. Mario, P.O. Box 342, MPO. Saskatoon, SK S7K 3L3.

CANADIAN PRECANCELS: Singles, blocks and plate blocks. Will buy or trade. D. Marasco, 2342 140th St, Surrey, BC V4A 4H7

MUSKOKA POSTAL HISTORY: 1864-1878. Covers with CDS and/or fancy cork cancels from Alport, Bala, Bracebridge, Gravenhurst, Juddhaven, Muskokaville, Point Kaye, Port Carling, Port Cockburn, Rosseau. Also any covers to the above. Send to: Richard Creighton, 303-120 Rosedale Valley Road, Toronto, ON M4W 1P8.

NEWFOUNDLAND TOWN, RAILWAY AND BOAT cancels on cover, card, stamp or piece. Up to Confederation, March 31, 1949. Send your sales list or request my want list. Brian Noble, 11 Trailsmoke Cr., Etobicoke, ON M9C 1L9

WANTED ROLLER CANCELLATIONS - writing a catalogue, need quantities on stamp, piece or cover for research. Will buy, borrow or trade. Robert Lee, #203 - 1139 Sutherland Ave., Kelowna, BC V1Y 5Y2.

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LOOKING FOR S.O.N. CANCELS for all values of the Admirals. Robert Bayes, Box 86456, N. Vancouver, B.C. V7L 4L1

NEWFOUNDLAND SLOGAN CANCELS on piece, to 1950. For study, Please, dates of Newfoundland Slogans whether for sale or lodged in your collection. Derek Paul, 392 1/2 Markham St., Toronto, Ontario M6G 2K9

CANADA'S RED COLLECTORS CASES, philatelic notices and PS14s, product catalogs, 1985 and prior. Forward details: Jacques Perron, 12310 71e Avenue, Montreal QUE H1C 1K6.

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CANADA AND NEWFOUNDLAND PERFINs - Private Perfins only. Will buy or trade. Russell Deveau, 23 Somerset St., Dartmouth, NS B2Y 4G7.

CANADA SUBPOST OFFICE CANCELLATIONS wanted on cover or piece. All Provinces and Territories, all dates. Write with prices and details. J. Hill, 2015 Lk. Bonavista Dr. SE, Calgary, AB T2J 2Z8.

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