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(continued on page 81)

Occasionally, someone tells me to lighten up in the editor's department; after all, this is a hobby, right? So instead of the weighty matters of the philatelic day, such as, who's on first, let's focus on things related to "stamping."

Waves and trends in collecting.

A good if incomplete guide to collector trends is to count the number of pages devoted to subjects in philatelic newspapers and journals such as TOPICS, MAPLE LEAVES, and PHSC JOURNAL. No, I have not done it for you, so you need to do it yourselves. While a single article may represent a lone collector, the law of large numbers from statistics can be an empirical guide to emphases in collecting. My impression is that the number and amount of material from the Admiral to Elizabeth eras are increasing. As we turn the century, the Admiral era material begins to gain the patina of antiquity, and 2012 is not terribly distant. That makes a few of our older members wince, I am sure, for they purchased Admiral stamps from the Canadian Post Office in period. Elizabeth material now advances to almost fifty years - 2003 is less than a decade away. Older readers can think back to when the Small Queens were viewed as new and not classic; there will be little disagreement now that the early Small Queen issues are just as classic as Large Queens and

Decimal issues.

The cover emphasis will not let up, because it is still a golden area for discovery. Deep pockets will always be able to afford pence stamps, but for the more modest financiers every era, including pence, still has finds and bargains. The 20th century closes soon, and covers from this century will yield much information; we don't know it all, even from very recent decades. I am waiting for someone to do a good study of the rate changes during the high inflation period of the 1970's. Try for the international airmail rates to exotic countries. They are probably as hard to get as Small Queen covers to exotic destinations, although a fiftieth the cost. In a few decades the prices will escalate dramatically.

WHERE'S THE MATERIAL?

While important sales such as Sam Nickle's pence and 59's have brought important material onto the market, my sense of offerings over the last decade is that pickings have been pretty slim. Is there a new generation of senior collectors that are amassing the major collections for the next CAPEX? Has the material been dispersed? One comment made to me at APS was that major BNA material is not going to BNA collectors per se but to collectors for whom it is part of, but not central to, their collecting sphere. For example, a major collection of Western mails was shown at APS.

In it were some items that are major rarities in Canadian philately that illustrated transcontinental routes. The collector is primarily a U.S. collector, and the California covers with 10 cent 1847 issues and the Pony Express covers took precedence in that exhibit. If prime BNA material is going to collectors whose heart and soul is not BNA, our area is in some trouble. It tells me that non-BNA collectors are willing to pay more for our good material than we are. Dispersing BNA material will result in fewer BNA exhibits at national shows, perhaps to a reduction in BNA collecting if those seeking important material cannot get it. Of course, there will always remain Canadians who collect their country's stamps, but the advanced collectors really drive the market and propel the knowledge about BNA philately.

**COIN COLLECTORS CAN DO IT
-WHY CAN'T WE?**

On U.S. National Public Radio the American Numismatic Association has

a daily radio spot they have produced on some aspect of money. These are historical tidbits, and the ANA always gets a plug, including their address in Colorado Springs. Someone at their association has been thinking. Sure, midafternoon on NPR will not get kids, but it will reach above-average educated and financed professionals. The baby-boomers are ripe for stamp collecting - they are in their 40's, they have disposable income, and their kids are leaving home. We need to capture some of them for BNA philately. Why not produce weekly 3 minute vignettes of Canadian philately. There are hundreds of interesting topics to discuss that will catch the imagination of listeners. The Yukon, the Mounties, the fur trade, the Arctic exploration, Billy Bishop, the French and Indian War, the Riel Rebellion: all have letters, covers, or stamps that can be discussed. While philately is a visual medium, so largely is numismatics, and the ANA has succeeded in translating their hobby into auditory communication. Why don't we?



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The 1857 - 1858 Post Office Directory

Allan L. Steinhart and George B. Arfken

The Canada Directory for 1857 - 1858 * is a massive book of 1544 pages. Corrected to November 1857, this book was published by John Lovell. The 1857 - 1858 Post Office Directory published here consists of pages 895-898 from The Canada Directory. These four pages help fill a serious gap in Canadian postal history. We have the 1852 Canada Post Office Guide recently published as a BNAPS handbook. We have the 1863 Canadian Postal Guide. Until this 1857 - 1858 Post Office Directory came to light, there was no comprehensive table of rates between 1852 and 1863. This 1857 - 1858 Post Office Directory shows significant changes in postal rates from the rates of 1852. It provides guidance for estimating postal rates during the first three or four years of the Decimal period.

* This book was discovered by Allan Steinhart and is now in his library.

COMMENTS ON THE 1857 - 1858 POST OFFICE DIRECTORY

[1] This British scale went by full ounces, except for letters not over a half ounce. With a letter not exceeding a half ounce requiring one rate of postage, there was no provision for three rates (not over 1½ oz.), etc. There were violations of this British rate scale. The Nickle sale (Christie's, March 19, 1993) included an 1861 cover to England paying a nonexistent 5-fold rate with five 12½¢ Decimals. This scale was replaced by a half ounce scale by Department Order No. 66, January 12, 1866, effective January 1, 1866.

[2] Department Circular No. 45, June 12, 1859, gave the decimal rates that would replace the pence rates on July 1, 1859. The Circular specified "The charges on Drop or Box Letters, and on Letters taken out by Letter Carriers in Cities, and other minor rates of a like character, are to be made at the rate of two cents for every penny now charged. This 1857 document states clearly the drop letter rate was ½d. which became 1¢ July 1, 1859. It's interesting to note that this Post Office Directory set no weight limit on 1¢ drop letters. Department Order No. 15, September 1, 1875, set the drop letter rate at 1¢ per ½ oz. effective October 1, 1875.

[3] The blue 10d. cy stamp, Scott No. 8, was issued in December 1854 to pay the Cunard packet rate. The green 7½d. cy stamp, Scott No. 7, was issued in May 1857 to pay the Canadian (Allan) packet rate.

No mention was made of letters going to the U.K. by Allan packets from Portland in the winter. The implication is that they would be charged 2d. stg extra to pay the U.S. transit fee. Department Circular No. 45, June 1, 1859, effective July 1, 1859, gave the Allan rate to the U.K. as 12½¢ with no mention or restriction on the port of departure.

[4] The rates to France and through France were set on the basis of the number of one fourth ounces. In 1870 Britain and France compromised on a ½ oz. basis. With the Postal Union, the weight basis went to ½ oz.

[5] Note the British Empire rate of one shilling stg. Rates to many nonBritish destinations were significantly higher. By 1863 this British Empire rate had become 23¢.

[6] Registration was not listed for letters to the U.K. Registration of letters to the U.K. for a fee of 7½d. cy was authorized in Department Circular No. 43, March 1, 1859.

[7] This sentence refers to British military personnel. Canadian militia were granted this Soldier's and Seaman's Letter rate by Department Circular No. 60, January 1, 1865.

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1857 - 1858 POST OFFICE DIRECTORY

The follow useful information has been prepared and revised with great care by the very obliging Secretary of the Department, and is therefore given with perfect confidence as to its correctness.

POSTAGE RATES
LETTERS

Provincial scale of Rating Letters, under the Post Office Act, 13th and 14th Victoria, chap. 17.

On a letter not exceeding ½ ounce in weight	3d Currency
" " " over ½ ounce, and not exceeding 1 ounce	6d. "
" " " " 1 " " " 1½ "	9d. "
" " " " 1½ " " " 2 "	1s. 0d. "
" " " " 2 " " " 2½ "	1s. 3d. "
" " " " 2½ " " " 3 "	1s. 6d. "

British Scale of Rating Letters

For a letter not exceeding ½ ounce	1 rate of postage. [1]
" " " " 1 "	2 " "
" " " " 2 "	4 " "
" " " " 3 "	6 " "

CANADA: - on letters not exceeding ½ oz. in weight, transmitted by post between any two places in Canada the rate is a uniform charge of 3d., prepayment being optional. For letters exceeding ½ oz. in weight, see Provincial scale of rating, given above.

No additional charge on re-directed letters.

On letters deposited at an office for delivery in the same place, called drop or box letters, the rate is ½d. [2]

Upon advertised letters one penny each additional is charged.

LETTERS, &C. TO AND FROM THE GOVERNMENT AND LEGISLATURE OF THE PROVINCE

All letters and other mailable matter addressed to or sent by the Governor of this Province, or sent to or by any public department at the Seat of Government, will be exempt from Provincial postage.

Letters and other mailable matter addressed to or sent by the Speaker or Chief Clerk of the Legislative Council or the Legislative Assembly, or to or by any Member of the Legislature at the Seat of Government, during any Session of the Legislature, or addressed to any of the Members or Officers in this section mentioned, at the Seat of Government, during the ten days next before the meeting of Parliament, shall be free of postage. All public documents and printed papers may be sent by the Speaker or Chief Clerk of the Legislative Council, or of the Legislative Assembly, to any Member of either of the said branches of the Legislature of Canada, during the recess of Parliament, free of postage.

Members of either branch of the Legislature may send during the recess of Parliament, by mail, free of postage, all papers printed by order of either branch of the Legislature of Canada.

The public documents and printed papers sent under this clause should bear as part of the superscription the bona fide signature of the Speaker, Chief Clerk, (or Officer specially deputed for this purpose to act for those functionaries) or member sending the same.

Stamps of the denomination of ½d., 3d., 6d., 7½d., and 10d., for the prepayment of letters, can be purchased at the principal offices.

To the principal railway mail trains throughout the Province are attached Post Office cars carrying railway mail clerks, - and at these "Travelling Post Offices" can be posted at each station such correspondence as may be too late for mailing in the ordinary manner. Letters, however, mailed in the Post office can be prepaid only by using postage stamps; no railway mail clerk being permitted to collect postage or to receive prepayment in money.

LOWER PROVINCES	Via Quebec and Halifax (Overland.)	Via Portland and St. John, N.B. (By Steamer.)	Via Boston and Halifax Cunard Steamers.
New Brunswick	3d. cy	3d. cy	7½d. cy
Nova Scotia	3d.	3d.	7½d.
Prince Edward Island	3d.	3d.	7½d.
Newfoundland	7½d.	7½d.	1s. 0

Prepayment optional. Letters to be forwarded by British steamer from Boston must be so addressed.

From Canada to United States	6d. per ½ oz., Prepayment optional.
" " " California	9d. " " " "
" " " Oregon	9d. " " " "

From Canada to Great Britain and Ireland: - By British (Cunard) mail steamers, from New York or Boston, 10d. currency (8d. stg.) per ½ oz.; by Canadian mail steamers, from Quebec (in summer), 7½d. currency (6d. stg) per ½ oz. Prepayment optional. For letters exceeding ½ oz. in weight, see British Scale of Rating, as already given. [3]

POSTAGE RATES TO FOREIGN COUNTRIES AND BRITISH POSSESSIONS BEYOND SEA

No. 1. - *Letters for France, or sent via France to the several countries specified in the following Table*

Under the provisions of a Postal Convention concluded between Great Britain and France, letters sent from Canada addressed to France, or to the undermentioned countries *via* France, are liable to the following rates of postage, charged upon the French scale of one quarter of an oz. on a single letter [4].

These rates are calculated for the Canadian mail steamers from the St. Lawrence. When letters for the undermentioned places are sent by mails for England via the United States, whether for a British or Canadian packet, the United States transit rate of 2d. sterling per half oz. must be charged in addition.

	Not exceeding ¼ oz. ½ oz.	Above ¼ oz. and not exceeding ¾ oz.	Above ½ oz. and not exceeding 1 oz.	Above ¾ and not exceeding
	Sterling s. d.	Sterling s. d.	Sterling s. d.	Sterling s. d.
France and Algeria	0 8	1 4	2 0	2 8
Places in Turkey, Syria, and Egypt, at which France maintains Post offices, viz., Alexandria, Alexandretta, Beyrout, Constantinople, Dardanelles, Gallipoli, Jaffa, Latakia, Messina, Mitylene, Rhodes, Smyrna, Tripoli in Syria	0 10	1 8	2 6	3 4
Baden	0 9	1 6	2 3	3 0
Bavaria				
Greece	1 2	2 4	3 6	4 8
Modena	1 0	2 0	3 0	4 0
Parma and Placentia				
Papal States (Rome)	1 2	2 4	3 6	4 8
Two Sicilies (Naples and Sicily)				
Sardinia	0 9	1 6	2 3	3 0
Switzerland				
Tuscany	1 0	2 0	3 0	4 0
Venetian Lombardy				

Letters for the above countries are forwarded by the British Post office *via* France as a rule, unless otherwise specially directed.

Prepayment is optional to all countries in the foregoing Table.

By the French scale of weight, one additional rate is to be added for every $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. in weight. Letters for Spain and Portugal may be sent *via* France, if so specially addressed, on prepayment of the postage rate to the French-Spanish Frontier, viz. 8d. sterling per quarter oz. Letters for the Ionian Islands may be sent *via* France and Austria, on prepayment of 1s. sterling per quarter oz., if addressed *via* France per Canadian packet.

2. - LETTERS MAY ALSO BE SENT *VIA* FRANCE TO THE UNDERMENTIONED COUNTRIES, IF SPECIALLY ADDRESSED "VIA FRANCE," AT THE RATES HERE SET DOWN; BUT THE ORDINARY CHANNEL OF TRANSMISSION FROM ENGLAND NOT BEING THROUGH FRANCE, THE SPECIAL ADDRESS IS INDISPENSABLY NECESSARY IF THE SENDER DESIRES THAT HIS LETTER SHALL FOLLOW THAT ROUTE.

Upon letters for those places marked * prepayment is compulsory.

These rates are calculated for the Canadian mail steamers from the St. Lawrence. When letters for the undermentioned places are sent by mails for England via the United States, whether for a British or Canadian packet, the United States transit rate of 2d. sterling per half oz. must be charged in addition.

	Not exceeding $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	Above $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. and not exceeding $\frac{3}{4}$ oz.	Above $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. and not exceeding 1 oz.	Above $\frac{3}{4}$ oz. and not exceeding
	Sterling s. d.	Sterling s. d.	Sterling s. d.	Sterling s. d.
Luxemburg - The Netherlands -† Rhenish Prussia - Wurtemberg -German States -* Salonica, Tunis and Tangiers	0 9	1 6	2 3	3 0
Prussia (Rhenish Provinces excepted) - Hanover - Saxony - Mecklenburg, Schwerin - Mecklenburg, Strelitz - Brunswick - Oldenburg - Anhalt	0 11	1 10	2 9	3 8

Austria - Denmark - Servia	1 0	2 0	3 0	4 0
Moldavia - Wallachia - Sweden - Norway - Poland -				
Russia	1 6	3 0	4 6	6 0
*India - *Australian Colonies	1 3	1 6	2 9	3 0

†The following are some of the principal towns in Rhenish Prussia: - Aix la Chapelle, Bonn, Cleve, Coblenz, Dusseldorf, Elberfeld, Emmerich, Eupen, Furth, Munster, Neuss, Neuwied, Padderborn, Pyrmont, Remscheid, Saarlouis, Trier.

3. - Letters addressed to any of the above named countries (including both Tables), save Spain, Portugal, and the Ionian Islands, by way of France, may be sent registered at the desire of the senders, and in such case the postage must be prepaid and at double the rates noted in the Tables as applicable to ordinary letters.

4. - GENERAL TABLE OF RATES OF POSTAGE FOR FOREIGN COUNTRIES AND BRITISH COLONIES BEYOND SEA, FOR WHICH THE ORDINARY ROUTE IS *not* via FRANCE, CHARGED UPON THE BRITISH SCALE OF HALF AN OUNCE FOR A SINGLE LETTER [5].

Upon letters for those places marked * prepayment is compulsory.

These rates are calculated for the Canadian mail steamers from the St. Lawrence. When letters for the under-mentioned places are sent by mails for England via the United States, whether for a British or Canadian packet, the United States transit rate of 2d. sterling per half oz. must be charged in addition.

The Table for Part 4. appears on the next page.

5. - The currency equivalent to the sterling rates comprised in the foregoing Tables to be collected from the public and brought to account by postmasters in Canada on letters sent prepaid, or received unpaid, should be as follows: -

Sterling		Currency		Sterling		Currency		Sterling		Currency	
s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
0	8	0	10	1	6½	1	11	2	3	2	10
		equal to				equal to				equal to	

0	9	"	0	11	1	7½	"	2	0	2	4	"	2	11
0	10	"	1	0	1	8	"	2	1	2	5	"	3	0
0	11	"	1	2	1	9	"	2	2	2	6	"	3	1½
1	0	"	1	3	1	10	"	2	3	2	7	"	3	3
1	2	"	1	5	1	11	"	2	5	2	8	"	3	4
1	3	"	1	7	2	0	"	2	6	2	9	"	3	5
1	4	"	1	8	2	1	"	2	7	2	10	"	3	6
1	5½	"	1	10	2	2	"	2	8	3	0	"	3	9
1	6	"	1	10½										

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COUNTRIES, &c.	Single ½ oz. rate Sterling s. d.	COUNTRIES, &c.	Single ½ oz. rate Sterling s. d.	COUNTRIES, &c.	Single ½ oz. rate Sterling s. d.
* Adelaide, Australia	1 0	* Grey Town	2 7	Prussia	1 2
* Aden	1 0	* Guatemala	1 0	Reuss	1 2
* Africa, W. coast of	1 6	Hamburg	1 2	Russia	1 5½
* Ascension	1 6	Hanover	1 2	* St. Helena	1 0
* Australia (South)	1 0	* Hayti	1 9	Samsoun	1 7
* Do (Western)	1 0	Hesse	1 2	Salonica	1 7
Austria	1 2	Holland	0 10	* Sandwich Islands	2 10
* Azores	2 2	Homburg Hesse	1 2	Saxe Altenburg	1 2
Barbadoes	1 0	* India, via Southampton	1 0	Saxe Coburg Gotha	1 2
Belgium	0 11	Ionian Islands	1 6	Saxe Meiningen	1 2
Belize, Honduras	1 0	Labuan (to be specially directed via India)	1 0	Saxony	1 2
Bermuda	1 0	Larnaca	1 7	Schaumburg Lippe	1 2
* Borneo (to be specially directed via India)	1 0	Lauenburg	1 4	Schwartzburg, Rudolstade	1 2
* Bourbon	1 0	* Liberia	1 6	Schwartzburg, Sonder- hausen	1 2
* Brazil	1 6	Lippe Detmold	1 2	* Singapore	1 0
Bremen	1 2	Lubeck	1 2	Smyrna	1 7
Brunswick	1 2	* Madeira	2 2	Sierra Leone	1 0
* Buenos Ayres	1 6	Malta	1 0	* Spain (except Cadiz & Vigo)	1 4
* Cape Coast Castle	1 0	Mauritius	1 0	* Sumatra (to be specially directed via India)	1 0
* Cape Verd Islands	2 2	Mecklenburg	1 2	* Surinam	1 0
* Cape of Good Hope	1 0	Meiningen	1 2	Sweden	1 8
* Cadiz	2 8	* Mexico	2 7	Tchesme	1 7
* Canary Islands	2 2	Moldavia	1 2		

Ceylon	1	0	* Moluccas (to be specially directed <i>via India</i>)	1	0	Tenedos	1	7
* Chili	2	6	* Monte Video	1	6	Trebizond	1	7
* China (Hong Kong)	1	0	Nassau (Germany)	1	2	Tultcha	1	7
* Cobourg, Saxe	1	2	* Natal	1	0	* Turkey in Europe (except places specified)	1	2
* Costa Rica	2	7	* New Granada	1	6	* Van Dieman's Land	1	0
* Cuba	2	7	Norway	1	10	Varna	1	7
Denmark	1	4½	* New South Wales	1	0	* Venezuela	1	6
* Ecuador	2	6	* New Zealand	1	0	* Victoria (Port Philip)	1	0
* Egypt (letters for Alexandria may be sent unpaid)	1	0	Oldenburg	1	2	* Vigo	2	8
* Falkland Islands	1	0	Penang	1	0	Wallachia	1	2
* Fernando Po	1	6	* Peru	2	6	Weimar	1	2
Frankfort	1	2	* Phillipine Islands (to be specially directed <i>via India</i>)	1	0	West Indies (British)	1	0
Galatz	1	7	Poland	1	5½	* West Indies (foreign exc'pt Cuba and the Danish		
* Gambia	1	0	* Portugal	2	1	West Indies	1	9
Gibraltar	1	0				West Indies	1	0
* Gold Coast	1	0						

6. - Postmasters must be careful with regard to letters posted in their offices for any of the countries or places named in the above lists, -

1. Whether sent prepaid or unpaid, to mark the sterling rate only; thus, "9d. sterling," or, "Paid 9d. sterling."

2. To mark the rate, if unpaid, in black, and, if prepaid, in red ink; this difference of color being held in the practice of the British and Foreign Post offices to afford evidence of the fact of a letter being prepaid or otherwise.

3. In cases where pre-payment is not optional, to warn parties offering letters, that such letters cannot go forward unless prepaid.

4. When a letter for a place to which letters cannot be forwarded unpaid is dropped into a Post office letter-box without pre-payment, to note the fact thus, "Postage not paid," upon the back of the letter, and put it under cover to the Postmaster General by the first post.

7. - Attention is requested to the note placed at the head of each list, warning that the rates are calculated for the transmission by the Canadian mail steamer line direct from the St. Lawrence; and that when letters for the places indicated are forwarded in the mails sent to England by way of the United States, whether for a British or Canadian steamer, they will be liable to an additional rate, to cover the American transit charge, of 2d. sterling per half oz. Thus a letter for France weighing not exceeding a quarter of an oz., if sent by Canadian steamer from Quebec will be liable to a charge of 8d. sterling, and if by mail for a Cunard steamer from New York or Boston, or a Canadian steamer from Portland, to 10d. sterling.

REGISTRATION OF LETTERS

Persons transmitting letters, which they desire should pass through the post as "registered letters," must observe that no record is taken of any letter unless specially handed in for registration at the time of posting. Upon all such letters, with the exception of those addressed to the United States, one penny must be prepaid as a registration charge. If addressed to the United States, the ordinary postage rate on the letters to that country *must be prepaid*, and in addition a registration charge of 3d. per letter. The registry thus effected in Canada will be carried on by the United States Post office until the letter arrives at its destination [6].

In a like manner, letters addressed to Canada may be registered at the place of posting in the United States and the registry made there will accompany the letter to the place of delivery in Canada.

A certificate of registration will be given by a postmaster if required.

The registration can be applied to the letter portion of the mail only. Should a book, periodical, newspaper, circular, or other printed matter, be offered for registration, the benefit of the system cannot be extended to it unless it be *prepaid* the full rate of postage to which it would be liable according to weight as a letter, in addition to the ordinary registration fee.

It must be distinctly understood by parties who avail themselves of the privileges of registration, that such registration, with the certificate and receipt, are merely intended to afford the means of tracing the course of such letters through the post, and of ascertaining their delivery at destination, and will not be held to imply any liability on the part of the Postal Department to make good any loss, or alleged loss, arising from

the miscarriage of any such letter or its contents.

SOLDIER'S AND SEAMENS' LETTERS

Letters addressed to non-commissioned officers may be forwarded from Canada via Canadian mail steamers from Quebec, or via Quebec and Halifax, on payment of one penny at the time of posting, provided that the letter does not exceed half an ounce in weight [7].

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1912

Jan 3 6 14
Mar 16

.Feb 4
.Apr 14 24

1914

Apr 12

.1915
.Dec 5

1916

May 21
Aug 13
Nov 26

.Jul 9
.Oct 1 22
.Dec 17

1917

Jan 14
Mar 11 25
Jun 10 17 24
Aug 12 19
Oct 7

.Feb 11 25
.May 6 20 27
.Jul 15 29
.Sept 16 23 30
.Dec 30

1918

Jan 17 19 20
Feb 9
Mar 10 30 31
Apr 14
May 5 17 26
Jun 4 6 9 23
Jul 14 26 28
Aug 11 12 18 21 22 23 24 25
Sept 1 2 15 19 20 21 22 26 28 29
Oct 2 9 10 11 20 27
Nov 10 23 24 29
Dec 18 26

1919

Jan 5 12 19 26
Feb 16
Mar 2 9 18 22 30
Apr 6 22 27
May 4 11 18 29
Jun 4 8 15 18 19 22 28 29
Jul 4 19 26 27
Aug 4 14 17 22 25
Sept 7 28
Oct 5 6 12 19
Nov 2 9 15
Dec 25

1920

Jan 11 24 25
Feb 1 4 5 8 14 15 16 19 20 26
29
Mar 7 14 21 26
Apr 2 4 11 25
May 8 9 12 15 23
Jun 3 13 20 27 29
Jul 4 9 10 11 15 18 19 25
Aug 1 8 15 16 17 18 22
Sept 2 5 6 12 24 26 27
Oct 3 5 13 21 28 29 31
Nov 7 10 28
Dec 5 7 12 19 23 25 26

1921

Jan 2 9 11 13 14 15 16 23 30
Feb 3 6 9 11 12 13 18 20 22 23
25 26 27
Mar 3 7 10 13 19 20 21 25 26 27
28 31
Apr 1 2 3 4 10 17 18 24 26
May 1 2 5 8 9 13 15 16 21 22
28 29 31
Jun 3 4 5 8 12 14 18 19 26 29
Jul 10 11 24 25 29 31
Aug 14 28
Sept 2 4 11 14 18 22 24 25
Oct 16 23 25 26 28 30
Nov 9 23 25 26 27
Dec 4 5 9 11 18 21 25 28

1922

Jan 1 5 12 14 17 28 29 30
Feb 9 10 21 25
Mar 2 5 8 12 14 17 18 19 26
Apr 1 2 9 12 15 18 23
May 5 7 14 19 21 22 24 26 27
28
Jun 2 11 15 17 18 23 25 27

Postal Usage during Canada's Decimal Period

George B. Arfken and Arthur W. Leggett

Part 3 - Letters to the United Kingdom

In 1855, Canada issued a 10d (cy)* stamp, the blue Cartier, to pay the Cunard packet rate for letters to the U.K. The Cunard packets sailed alternately from New York and Boston. In 1857, Canada issued a 7½d (cy) stamp, the green Queen Victoria, to pay the Allan packet rate for letters to the U.K. The Allan packets sailed from Quebec in the summer and from Portland, Me. in the winter (when the St. Lawrence River was blocked with ice). The Cunard rate was 2½d higher to cover the U.S. transit fee. In setting the decimal rates, effective July 1, 1859, Department Circular No. 45 [1] stated:

"The rates on Letters to the United Kingdom will be,

By Canadian Packet 12½ cents per ½ ounce instead of 7½d currency.
By Cunard " 17 cents " " " " 10d " "

Table 1 gives a partial history of these two rates.

Document	Canadian packet ** Quebec / Portland	British packet New York / Boston
1859 Canadian Almanac	7½ cy	10d cy
Dept. Circular No. 45 Eff. July 1, 1859	12½ ¢ per ½ oz.	17 ¢ per ½ oz.
Dept Circular No. 1 [2] Jan. 16, 1868		15 ¢
NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC Eff. Jan 1, 1870	6 ¢	8 ¢

** Also, British packets from Halifax.

Figure 1 shows a mourning cover from Drummondville, C.E., JY 17 1867, to Dublin, Ireland. A 12½¢ Decimal paid the Canadian packet rate. The cover was carried by the Allan "Hibernian" out of Quebec, July 20. Figure 2 shows a double rate cover to Glasgow, Scotland from Toronto, C.W., AP 9 66. Two 17¢ Decimals paid the 34¢ double Cunard packet rate. This cover was carried on the Cunard "China" from Boston, April 11. The Firby Recording [3] gives 13 as the number of covers to the U.K. franked with two 17¢ Decimals.

The identification of the Allan "Hibernian" for the first cover and the Cunard "China" for the second cover came from sailing tables. There are two sets of sailing tables covering the Decimal period, one by J.C. Arnell [4] and a second by Hubbard and Winter [5]. The two sets of tables cover different years before and after the Decimal period. One advantage of Arnell's tables is that he states explicitly which Cunard packets stopped at Halifax.

* Cy, meaning currency, was the monetary system in common use in Canada. Sterling (stg) refers to the British system. From the pence stamps, CS#7, Scott#9 and CS#8, Scott#7, one sees the equivalences 6d stg = 7½d cy and 8d stg = 10d cy.

References

- [1] The Postage Stamps and Postal History of Canada, Volume 2, Winthrop S. Boggs, Chambers Publishing Co., 1945. P.21-B.
- [2] The Large Queen Stamps of Canada and Their Use, 1868 - 1872, H.E. & H.W. Duckworth, The Vincent G. Greene Philatelic Research Foundation, Toronto, 1986. Pp.10-17.
- [3] The Postal Rates of Canada: 1851 - 1868, The Provincial Period - A Recording, Charles G. Firby, 1984.
- [4] Atlantic Mails, J.C. Arnell, The National Postal Museum, Ottawa, 1980.
- [5] North Atlantic Mail Sailings, 1840-75, Walter Hubbard and Richard F. Winter, U.S. Philatelic Classics Society, Inc., 1988.

Figure 1. A mourning cover to Dublin, Ireland from Drummondville, C.E., JY 17 1867. The 12½¢ Canadian packet rate was paid with a 12½¢ Decimal. The cover was carried by the Allan "Hibernian" from Quebec, July 20, 1867.



Figure 2. A double rate cover to Glasgow, Scotland from Toronto, C.W., AP 9 66. The 34¢ double Cunard rate was paid by two 17¢ Decimals. The cover was carried by the Cunard "China" out of Boston, April 11, 1866.



Part 4 - Letters to the U.K. - Due 2

Figure 1 shows a mourning cover from William Henry, L.C., 10 NO 1859, addressed to London. Franked with a 12½¢ Decimal that paid the Canadian packet rate, this cover was carried by the Allan "Nova Scotian" out of Quebec, November 12 [1, 2]. There is a red LONDON PAID, NO 26 59 receiving stamp. Figure 2 shows a second mourning cover of the same correspondence posted in William Henry, L.C., 8 DE 1859 and addressed to London, England. Again, the cover was franked with a 12½¢ Decimal to pay the Allan packet rate. This cover reached London and received a red LONDON, DE 26 59 backstamp with no "PAID." Instead there is a MORE-TO-PAY and a large fancy black "2" on the front of the cover. This cover was rated due 2 pence stg. What happened?

To understand what happened, it helps to identify the day of the week of a given date. December 8 was a Thursday. The cover was posted in ample time for the expected Saturday sailing of the Allan packet. However, the sailing tables show that there was no Allan packet sailing on Saturday, Dec. 10 [3]. Acting on the First Packet Principle, the Post Office sent this cover to Boston for the Cunard "Europa" that sailed on Wednesday, Dec. 14. The sailing tables state that the "Europa" reached Queenstown on Dec. 25, consistent with the London, Dec. 26 receiving mark.

The due 2 was assessed because the cover was not paid the Cunard rate. It was short paid 4½¢. This was translated as 2d. There was no fine or penalty because the shift from a Canadian packet to a British packet was a decision of the Canadian Post Office, not an underpayment by the writer.

The First Packet Principle has been discussed by the Duckworths [4] in the context of Large Queen covers. Moving back to the beginning of the Decimal Period, Department Order No. 47 dated July 28, 1859, provides a statement of this principle:

3. The British Post Office forwards Letters to Canada by the first of these Packets sailing after the Letters are posted,- unless the Letters bear a special direction "By Canadian," or "By British Packet," - and in that case, the Letters are kept over for the Packet designated.

5. In a like manner as regards Letters going from Canada to the United Kingdom,- in order to pass at the 6d. rate,- they must be posted on the proper days for the Canadian Packet Mails, or bear the words "By Canadian Packet."

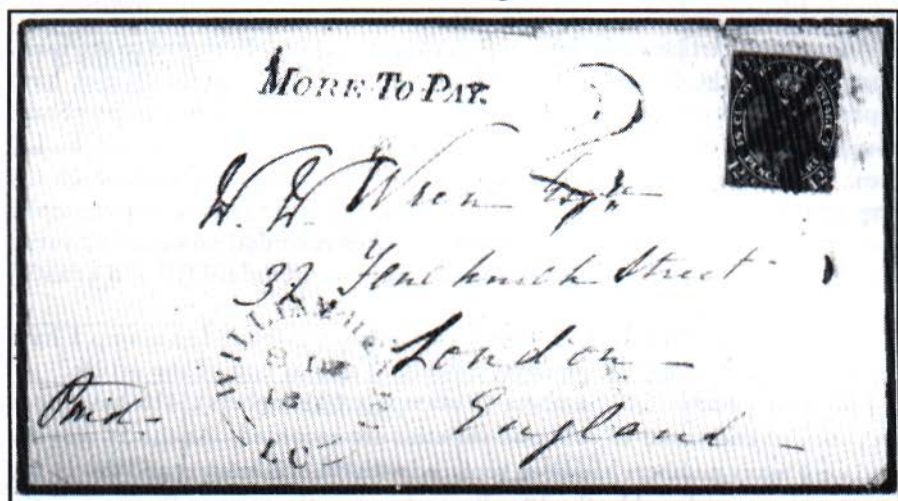
The cover of Figure 2 bore no "By Canadian Packet" endorsement. In accord with the First Packet Principle, it was sent to the first packet which was the Cunard "Europa."

The Firby Recording [5] shows only three of these Decimal covers that were paid the 12½¢ Allan rate but sent at the 17¢ Cunard rate and marked (due) 2. The authors are grateful to Charles Firby for providing a copy of Department Order No. 47.

Figure 1. A mourning cover, posted at William Henry, L.C., 10 NO 1859 and addressed to London (England). Canadian packet postage paid with a 12½¢ Decimal. Carried on the Allan "Nova Scotian" from Quebec, Nov. 12. Red LONDON PAID, NO 26 59 receiving mark.



Figure 2. Another mourning cover of the same correspondence paid the 12½¢ Canadian packet rate, 8 DE 1859. The expected December 10 Allan packet sailing did not take place. The cover was sent to Boston and carried on the Cunard "Europa" at the 17¢ Cunard rate. Marked "MORE-TO-PAY 2" for due 2d stg.



References

- [1] Atlantic Mails, J.C. Arnell, The National Postal Museum, Ottawa, 1980.
- [2] North Atlantic Mail Sailings, 1840-75, Walter Hubbard and Richard F. Winter, U.S. Philatelic Classics Society, Inc., 1988.
- [3] Hubbard and Winter report that the Allan packet "Indian" was wrecked near Halifax on November 21. This may have been what disrupted the Allan packet sailing schedule.
- [4] The Large Queen Stamps of Canada and Their Use, 1868 - 1872, H.E. & H.W. Duckworth, The Vincent G. Greene Philatelic Research Foundation, Toronto, 1986.
- [5] The Postal Rates of Canada: 1851 - 1868, The Provincial Period - A Recording, Charles G. Firby, 1984.

2 Ring Cancels on the Large Queen Issue

Wayne Smith

A number of articles have been published in the past with regard to the rarity factors (RF) of the 2 ring (2R) numeral cancels. While some articles have compared the rarity of the cancels on any Large Queen (LQ) versus on any Small Queen, or on just the 3¢ value, none have gone into detail comparing all the LQ values. It is my belief that generalized RF factors can not be applied to each LQ stamp equally. My study of 2R cancels on the LQ issue finds many examples where for a given 2R cancel, the number of strikes recorded on each LQ varies greatly from what would be expected based on existing standard RF and quantity issued of each stamp.

The numbers in Table 1 represent the number of each LQ stamp I have recorded for each of the 2R numeral cancels. Table at end of the article.

Out of a possible 540 numbers (9 stamps x 60 numbers), 416 have been recorded. An additional 13 coloured varieties are recorded. As the 5¢ was not issued until many numbers had been replaced with other hammers and the 1¢ red brown had been replaced by the 1¢ yellow a few months prior to the start of the 2R period (early spring 1869) it is likely that around 500 would ever have been possible. Of the 240 possible numbers from the 7 values that were current in April 1869, Table 1 shows 354 (84%) have been recorded.

By comparing my total recordings by various numbers and previous RF listing, the existing RF's seem on the most part to be accurate. I will not make any attempt to rewrite these RF values, but do offer my findings to be used as a comparison.

Here is one example on how deceiving the basing a RF on the 3¢ alone can be. Numbers #1, #15, and #35 are each listed as a RF 2 and I have recorded 42, 42, 43 respectively of each on the 3¢, but when counting all LQ's there is a great difference. Table 1 shows 433 recorded #1 which would make it a RF 1, 124 recorded #15 which would be a RF 2 and 63 recorded #35 which would make it a RF 4 or 5.

Table 2 shows that stamps which did not have heavy use in the April 1869 to early 1872 period (the main 2R period) are less often found with 2R cancels and would therefore have a higher RF on the individual stamp than that presented as the RF for the number as a whole.

Table 2

Value	Total Issue to P.O.	% of total L.Q.	% of 2R
½ ¢	6.7 Million	10.6	1.1
1 ¢ brown	4.6 Million	7.3	3.1
1 ¢ yellow	5.0 Million	7.9	20.4
2 ¢	10.3 Million	16.2	11.4
3 ¢	22.0 Million	34.7	37.3
5 ¢	1.1 Million	1.7	0.8
6 ¢	9.4 Million	14.8	13.2
12½ ¢	1.9 Million	3.0	6.6
15 ¢	2.4 Million	3.8	6.1
Total	63.4 Million	100.0	100.0

The 1¢ yellow has the highest occurrence as a percent of quantity issued. This is because the 1¢ yellow had been issued shortly before the start of the 2 ring period and was replaced in early 1870 at which time most cities were still using 2R hammers. The 3¢ was also replaced when usage of the 2R hammer was very high but about half of the 3¢ stamps would of been used prior to April 1869.

Of the 2.4 million 15¢ LQ's, 540,000 were issued up to June 1872. These were mostly in various red lilac shades. After 1872 the 15¢ was printed mainly in blue and grey shades. Of the 45 15¢ with 2R cancels in my collection, I have 3 not in a red lilac shade (#3, #8, and #12).

The tendency for some postmasters to use the 2R hammer on certain classes of mail is born out by #1 (Montreal). The 3¢ had a printing of approximately 4.5 times the yellow (2.25 times usage in Ap 69 to spring 70), but the 1¢ yellow is at least 5.5 times more common with 2R cancel. While Montreal was a busy business centre and would have a slightly higher percent of business mail than some cities, the main reason for heavy 1¢ occurrence is that the P.O. used the hammer extensively on circulars paid at the 1¢ rate. Other hammers were used at the same time and they are generally found on other types of mail. This implies that some kind of sorting was done prior to cancelling the stamps.

The rarity of the 1¢ red brown in Quebec City (#3) indicates that Quebec did not receive any of the remainders of the 1¢ red brown once the 1¢ yellow had been issued, (5 vs. 110 strikes) while in St. John (#7) there are 52 strikes on the

red brown and 108 on the 1¢ yellow indicating the red brown was available in St. John for quite some time after the yellow had been issued. Both Quebec and St. John started using the 2R hammer in April 1869.

Other cities seemed to use the hammer mainly on domestic letters (or they had very little business mail). Table 2 shows the 3¢ represents 37.3% of all 2R strikes but Oshawa (#31) has 17 of 24 strikes on the 3¢, Lindsay (#35) has 42 of 61 and Owen Sound (#44) has 26 of 41. The 2R hammer was replaced in Oshawa in late 1869 and in Lindsay and Owen Sound in 1870.

Yarmouth (#18) seems to have used its hammer more on outbound mail with 29 of 64 strikes recorded on the 6¢ which was used on U.S. mail and as of Jan. 1, 1870, to United Kingdom. The second most common 2R #18 is the 2¢ which was often used to make up the 6¢ rate. I have recorded 2R #18 cancels on cover with 6¢ to U.K., 6¢ to U.S. (2), and 3¢ pair to U.S.

Part of the reason for the rarity of the 2 ring on the ½¢ is the dark colour of the stamp and its smaller size resulting in hard to read or incomplete strikes. Quebec City (#3) accounts for 9% of all 2R cancels but 38% of all strikes on the ½¢. It would seem that in Quebec that the postmaster or several large users made more use of the ½¢ than would be normal. Possibly the postmaster was slow in reordering supplies and at times ran out of the 1¢ stamp.

I have recorded 216 covers with a 5¢ LQ. Of those, 3 have a 2 ring cancel which indicates that few cities were still using the hammers in late 1875 and early 1876 (the main 5¢ period). The 3 cities are Barrie (#32) - 1891, Brampton (#56) - 1891, and St. Catherines (#12) - 1875.

The results presented in Table 1 represent about 8 years of tabulating all 2R cancels on the LQ issue seen in catalogues, dealers stock, and exhibits. As much as possible I have tried to avoid duplicate recording by mostly avoiding mail sales where the same stamps are often offered multiple times, by keeping track of what dealers stock I have recorded and not recording a dealer more than once a year and by keeping track of which exhibits I have recorded. Auction lots descriptions have been taken as accurate except for the rarer numbers such as 17, 19, 20, 42, and 50. All recording of these have been actually seen or clearly photographed. Unfortunately, several dealers, who should know better, continue to offer plugged 4 ring cancels as 2R cancels. The design of the numbers in the 2 and 4 ring series are different and there should be no confusing these cancels. When stamps were found in multiples with 2R cancels they were recorded as one.

The first draft of this article was prepared just prior to the BNAPS 93 convention. After receiving the article Vic Willson was kind enough to send information on his research on the 2R cancels. Based on his personal observations he has recorded 355 different strikes on the LQ issue. This additional study increased my total reported by 20 new values.

While this is certainly not a scientific process, I believe it does give an accurate enough picture to see trends of usage in most cities and to make comparisons as

to rarity. Accurate recordings of each stamp (as is done for covers) would be impossible. Unfortunately a survey could not be used for this purpose as there is no way to reach everyone with some LQ's and many would not reply to a survey request. I feel the greatest areas for error are likely in the very common which are likely understated and in the rare numbers where the possibility of double counting some examples would overstate the quantities known.

Barrie (#32) is the most common cancel found in a colour other than black. In some auction lots for #32 no colour is given. When I have viewed some of these they turned out to be blue. Any #32 in which the colour was not noted and which I have not actually seen has been recorded as black, therefore some of the #32 recorded in black may be blue. This is not as likely with other coloured cancels as they are rare and would likely be so noted.

I have recorded a little over 50% more 3¢ and 6¢ LQ's than the Duckworths used in their LQ handbook listing. In many cases my number recorded for each hammer is in close proximity to their findings with the 50% factor added. A few notable exceptions are shown in Table 3.

Table 3

Stamp	2R Number	Duckworth	Duckworth + 50%	Mine
6 ¢	1	16	24	12
6 ¢	12	24	36	53
6 ¢	13	29	45	71
3 ¢	18	12	18	9
6 ¢	30	1	2	13
6 ¢	32	5	8	1
3 ¢	38	14	21	6

The fact that many of my findings closely agree with the Duckworth findings and are also close to other RF listings shows that the figures in Table 1 can be used as a guide. The fact there are some notable differences show that not this or any other RF listing or other tabulation can be used as a guaranteed authority. This also applies to any other cancel listing such as 4 rings, RPO's, square circles, etc. I will continue to add as many recordings as possible, but with the Large Queens being spread through so many collections and dealer stocks, a final, completely accurate tabulation will never be attainable.

If any readers with any quantity of 2R's on the LQ's is willing to send a compiled list of what they have, it would be most appreciated. I would especially like to know about coloured 2R cancels. Comments or other observations on this study or from anyone who has attempted a similar study are welcome. I will continue to update this list - anyone interested in a copy in the future can send a SASE in a year or so. My address: P.O. Box 104, Don Mills, Ontario, Canada M3C 2R6.

For a Penny or Two . . .

Allan Steinhart

This card, the 2¢ UPU maple leaf issue blue, is an example of a proper use of a Canadian U.P.U. card to an unusual destination and also an example of free redirection on a U.P.U. rated card between member countries. The card was mailed in 1899 from St. Hyacinthe, Que. to Zomba, British Central Africa which became Nyasaland. There is a chinde, B.C.A. transit datestamp on the reverse. The cover was redirected to Mombassa, British East Africa, now Kenya, routed via Zanzibar. These places, British Central Africa, Zanzibar, and British East Africa, are unusual places to find a Canadian card use in this period.

To Darkest Africa

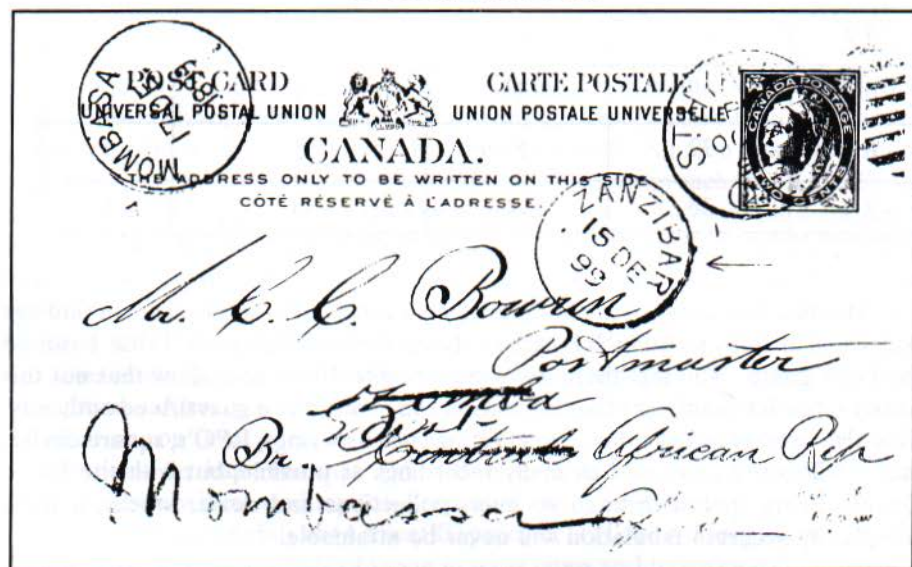


TABLE 1

2 R#	1/2¢	1¢BRN	1¢YEL	2¢	3¢	5¢	6¢	12 1/2¢	15¢	Seen	RF
1	4	3	240	79	42	1	12	27	25	433	2
2	3	6	102	26	93		22	15	17	285	2
BLU					1					1	
3	27	5	110	151	89	5	77	24	51	539	1
RED									2	2	
4	2	15	40	20	36		10	20	3	146	3
5	7	7	162	34	172	1	42	32	26	485	1
RED	1									1	
6	3	17	117	27	181	2	27	23	17	414	1
7	5	52	108	75	190	7	122	68	44	671	1
8	3	3	16	9	17	1	10	20	21	100	5
9	2	9	24	4	71		6	33	10	159	3
10		8	5	17	39	1	15	11	24	120	3
BLU	1							1		2	

2 R#	½¢	1¢BRN	1¢YEL	2¢	3¢	5¢	6¢	12½¢	15¢	Seen	RF
11	1	6	42	14	73		34	15	12	197	2
12	1	2	27	27	91	1	53	5	18	224	2
13	1	4	30	49	148		71	4	10	317	1
BLU				1	1				1	3	
RED					1					1	
14		3	18	8	94		15	8	8	148	2
15		2	27	23	42		28	1	1	124	2
16		3	1	1	9		4	6	1	25	8
17		1	1		3		3			8	10
18	1	1	1	13	9		29	4	6	64	3
19		1		1	4			1	1	8	10
20			1	1	3			1	1	7	10
21			7	7	51		19	3	4	91	3
22		1	9	1	13		1		1	26	9
23		1	7	8	28		11	5	3	63	5

2 R#	½¢	1¢BRN	1¢YEL	2¢	3¢	5¢	6¢	12½¢	15¢	Seen	RF
24			3	3	27		10		1	44	4
25		4	4	3	34		10	5	1	61	3
26		1	1	6	18		10	2	2	40	5
27		2	3	5	38	2	14	2	3	69	3
28	1	1	14	4	21	1	9	1	2	54	5
29	1	4	18	6	49		9	3	2	92	2
30	1	2	4	6	22		13	3	4	55	7
31		3	1		17			2	1	24	7
32		1	3	2	22	1	1	2	2	34	5
BLU			1		16				3	20	
GRN					1					1	
33			5	3	14		10	3	1	36	5
34		4	4	13	8		3	4		36	8
35			6	4	43		5	2	3	63	2
36			6	5	15	3	8	1	2	40	6

2 R#	½¢	1¢BRN	1¢YEL	2¢	3¢	5¢	6¢	12½¢	15¢	Seen	RF
37		1	2	6	7	3	3		2	24	8
38			4	3	6	2	5	2		22	6
39			9		14		4	1		28	6
40	2		3		14	8	4	3	8	42	7
41			8	4	37	2	14	5	4	74	3
42		1	2		5		2	2		12	9
43		3	5	7	29	5	9	1		59	4
44		1	4	3	26		3	3	1	41	4
45	1	1	2	2	24		13	8	1	52	5
46			4	4	19		5	3	4	40	5
47			4	3	23		9			39	4
48			2	7	13		7	2	1	32	6
49			3	3	18		5	2	1	32	5
50			2		3	1	2		1	9	10
51		2	14	1	39		2		4	62	4

2 R#	½¢	1¢BRN	1¢YEL	2¢	3¢	5¢	6¢	12½¢	15¢	Seen	RF
52	1	1	2	5	45		4	1	2	61	4
53	1		22	2	21		2	1	3	52	3
54	1	6	6	9	67		4	5	6	104	3
55			4	2	23		3	5	2	39	5
56			2		18	2		1	1	24	6
57		5	2		18		3		1	29	6
58	1		2	3	5		7	2	3	23	7
59		1	6	1	15	1	10	2	2	28	7
60		1	4	1	17		3	7	1	34	5
Total	72	195	1285	722	2352	51	836	415	382	6311	
Dif	24	41	60	53	65	21	56	53	56	429	
Dif*	23	41	59	52	60	20	56	51	53	-	

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Horace W. Harrison, BNAPS, PHSC, CPS-GB

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[with numerous corrections and updates by

Wm. G. Robinson, OTB, Editor of the BNAPS R.P.O. Newsletter]

Pioneer efforts in the field of Railway Post Office Postmarks were made by S. Tanner Green, published by Fred Jarrett in his 1929 BNA Catalogue, followed by T.P.G. Shaw in "The Handbook and Catalogue of Canadian Transportation Postmarks" in the post World War II era.

I have organized these postmarks into five sections, by type and then chronologically by railroad. Under the railroad name is given the number assigned the postmark and rarity factor in reference (2), followed by the years of use, using dates derived from combining the information found in my collection and references (1) and (2).

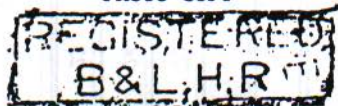
These are among the scarcest postmarks in Canadian Philately. From a study [see pages 12-14 of reference (2)] using over 150,000 items from more than 30 general and specialized collections of R.P.O. postmarks, a statistically valid rarity scale was established. It begins with 5 for the most common and runs to 500 for the scarcest, with 500* used to indicate so few cancels reported that the statistical calculations yielded a result of rarity sufficiently above 500 as to be well off the scale.

Section I:

Named Railways or Routes - without indicia

Buffalo & Lake Huron Railway:

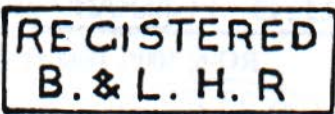
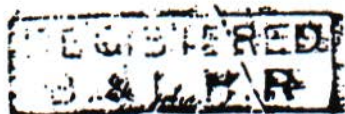
PHOTO-COPY



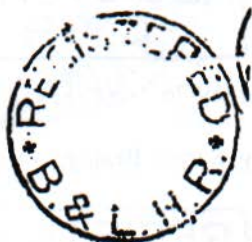
DRAWING



RG-1; E 500; Hammer One; 1869-74

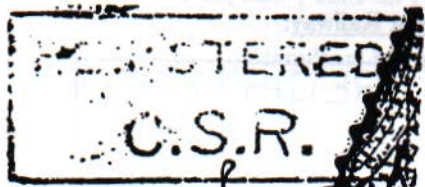


RG-2; E 330; Hammer Two; 1875-78

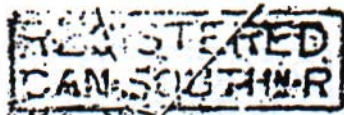


RG-2; 325; 1878-87 (1)

Canada Southern Railway:

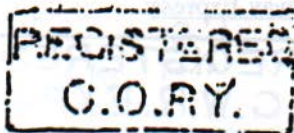


RG-4; 350*; 1875-93



RG-3; 440; 1881-90

Central Ontario Railway:



RG-5; 500*; 1886 (2)

Grand Junction Railway:

REGISTERED
GRAND JUNCTION R.W.Y.

RG-6; 500*; 1882-85 (1), one recorded 9/92 (20)

Grand Truck Railway:

REGISTERED
G.T.R.

REGISTERED
G.T.R.

RG-7; 480; 1869-76

Grand Truck Railway, Sarnia Branch:

REGISTERED
G.T.R.S.B.

REGISTERED
G.T.R.S.B.

RG-9; 500*; 1887-78, two recorded 9/92 (20)

Great Western Railway:

REGISTERED
G.W.R.

REGISTERED
G.W.R.

RG-11; 335; 1869-79

Great Western Railway Accommodation:

REGISTERED
G.W.R. ACCOMM.

REGISTERED
G.W.R. ACCOMM.

RG-12; 400; 1875-82

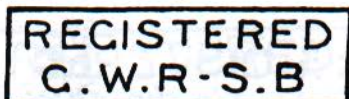
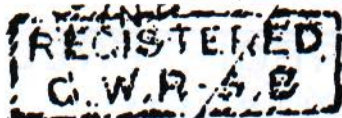
Great Western Railway Express:

REGISTERED
G.W.R. EXP.

REGISTERED
G.W.R. EXP.

RG-13; 425; 1876-78

Great Western Railway-Sarnia Branch:



RG-16; 500; 1876-78

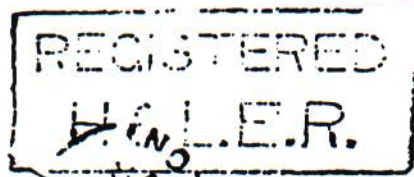


RG-14; 500*; 1878-79 (1), two recorded 9/92 (20)



RG-15; 500*; 1881-83 (1), one recorded 9/92 (20)

Hamilton & Lake Erie Railway:

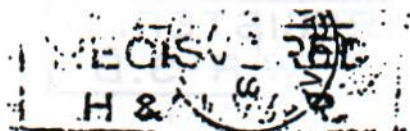


RG-17; 475; 1875-78

Hamilton & North Western Railway:

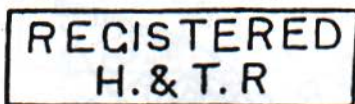
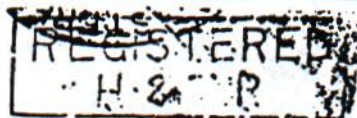


RG-19; 500*; 1878-81 (1)



RG-18; 500*; 1879-82, one recorded 9/92 (20)

Hamilton & Toronto Railway (part of the G.W.R.):

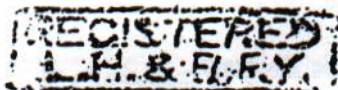


RG-21; 500*; 1877-78 (1)

London, Huron & Bruce Railway:



RG-22; 500*; 1878-80



RG-23; 500*; 1881-86 (1)

Northern Railway:

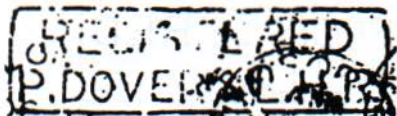


RG-27; 500*; 1877

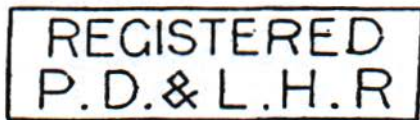
Port Dover & Lake Huron Railway:



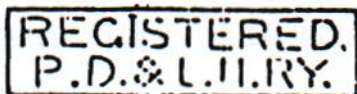
RG-31; 500*; 1877 (1), one recorded 9/92 (20)



RG-29; 500*; 1878-82 (1)



RG-30; 500*; 1880 (1), two recorded 9/92 (20)



RG-28; - ; 1881 (Only Proof Known)(1)

St. Clair Branch of the Wellington, Grey & Bruce Railway:



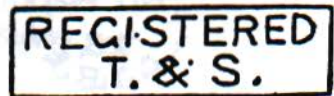
RG-33; 500; 1879-83 (1)

Southern Extension of the Wellington, Grey & Bruce Railway:



RG-34; 500*; 1876-79 (1)

Toronto & Sarnia Railway:



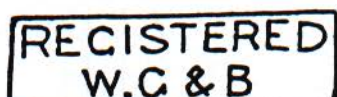
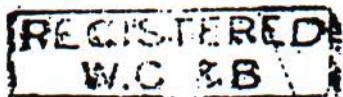
RG-38; 500*; 1878-80 (1)

Welland Railway:



RG-39; 370; 1869-80

Wellington, Grey & Bruce Railway:



RG-40; 485; 1877-80 (1)

Western Extension of the Toronto, Grey & Bruce Railway:



RG-42; 500; 1877-82 (1)

Whitby, Port Perry, Lindsay & Victoria Railways:



RG-43; 470; 1878-84 (1)

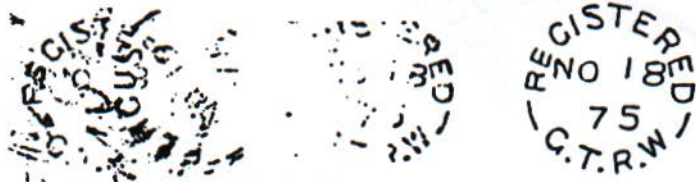
Section II: Named Railways, Routes & Termini, with date indicia

Grand Trunk Railway East:



RG-8; 450; 1875-79

Grand Trunk Railway West:



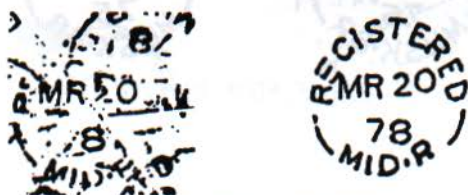
RG-10; 500*; 1875, one recorded 9/92 (20)

Hamilton & Toronto (on the Great Western Railway):



RG-20; 500*; 1875-76, two recorded 9/92 (20)

Midland Railway:



RG-24; 500*; 1877-78

Champlain & St. Lawrence Railroad, (5):



RG-51; - ; 1911 (6)
Only Proof Known

Grand Trunk Railway (8):



RG-52; 325; 1918-31 (1)



RG-53; 440; 1916-18 (1)

Muskoka Branch Railway, unofficial name for the
Toronto, Simcoe, & Muskoka Junction Rwy:



RG-25; 500*; 1875-77

Northern Railway:



RG-26; 500; 1875-77

Toronto Grey & Bruce Railway:



RG-35; 500*; 1876-77

Prince Edward Island Railway:



RG-32; - ; 1908 (1), Only Proof Known

Western Extension of the Toronto, Grey & Bruce Railway (7):



RG-36; 500*; 1875-76

Toronto & Nipissing Railway:



RG-37; 490; 1875-78

Wellington, Grey & Bruce Railway:



RG-41; 500*; 1875-76

Section III: R.P.O. Markings which include the
Registered Letter Number

Shushwap & Okanagan Railway
Kelowna & Sicamous R.P.O.



RG-50; 430*; 1946

Royal Train:



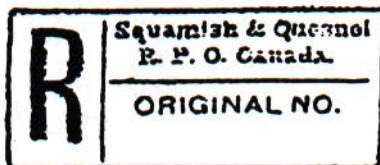
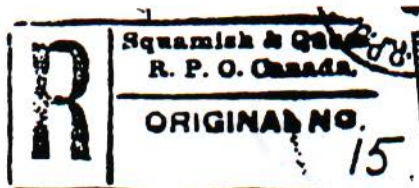
Not Listed in Registry Section; 500; 1939 & 1951 (10)(12)

Train Royal:



Not Listed in Registry Section; 500*; 1939-1951 (11)(12)

Pacific Great Eastern Railway:



RG-57; 500; 1932-46 (1)(13)

Newfoundland Railways:

R	St. John's & Goose T.P.O.
	No.

RG-70; 500; 1973 (17)

R	St. John's & Hopedale
	No.

RG-80; - ; 1952, Only Proof Known

Section IV: Composite Registered R.P.O. Markings - Boxed "R"
plus Termini Abbreviations (16)

Canadian National Railway (14), ex Grand Trunk Pacific
Prince Albert & North Battleford R.P.O.

R	P.A. & NO. BATT. R.P.O. 7702
----------	---------------------------------



REGISTER, VETERANS LAND ACT.

RG-54; 500; 1945

Prince George & Prince Rupert (R.P.O.), (14)

R	P.G. & P.R.
	15

RG-55; 500; 1946

Canadian National Railway; ex Canadian Northern Rwy:
Kamsack & Saskatoon Train (15)

FROM KAM. & SASK. TR. FROM KAM. & SASK. TR.-----
REG^d MAIL
KAM - SAS
9536

unlisted; ? ; 1946 (13)

Canadian Pacific Railway:

CAL. & VAN. R.P.O.

R 642

unlisted; ? ; 1946

Calgary & Vancouver R.P.O. Train:

FROM C. & V. R.P.O. TR.-----
R
C.V.R.P.O.
*
3

unlisted; ? ; 1946

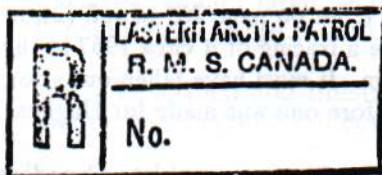
Section V: Registered Steamer & Emergency Markings of
Canada, including space for the Registered Letter No.

Alberta District Emergency

R	ALBERTA DISTRICT EMERGENCY No. 1 DISTRICT DE L'ALBERTA D'URGENCE No 1
	No. 44

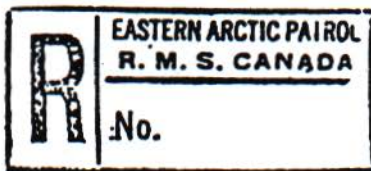
E-10; 490; 1979 (19)

R.M.S. Canada, Hammer One:

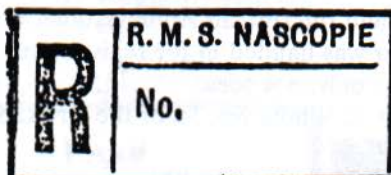


unlisted; ? ; 1941-? (1)

Hammer Two:

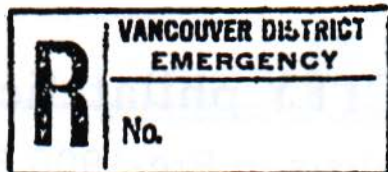


R.M.S. NascoPie:



RG-61; 500; 1939

Vancouver District:



E-98; 500; 1971-73

References and Notes:

- (1) Pages 269 or 270, Volume XVII, "Proof Strikes of Canada", J.P. Huges, Editor, 1992.
- (2) Page 265, "Catalogue of Canadian Railway Cancellations, etc.", by Lewis M. Ludlow, 1982.
- (3) Page 278, ref. (1).
- (4) Page 154, "A History of Canadian R.P.O.'s", by L.F. Gillam, 1967.

- (5) Page 1, ref. (4).
- (6) Not shown in ref. (1), but on page 265 of ref. (2), it was present in the Proof Book when I made a tracing of it circa 1967 at the Sir Alexander Campbell Bldg. in Ottawa. It must have fallen out after a photo-copy was made for Ludlow and before one was made for Hughes.
- (7) Page 156, ref. (4).
- (8) In 1923 the Grand Trunk was merged into Canadian National Rwy.
- (9) These are impressions from ref. (1) with the dates altered.
- (10) Usually struck in purple, this is rather common; scarce struck in black.
- (11) Only known struck in purple in 1939; only known struck in black in 1951, this French version is very rare in either color.
- (12) These drawings were made circa 1967 before the ready availability of photo-copiers.
- (13) Photo-copied from ref. (1).
- (14) Page 26, ref. (4).
- (15) Page 32, ref. (4).
- (16) From the color of the inks, plus the over or under inking, it is obvious that both the boxed "R" and the termini Abbreviations were applied in the Mail Car where the letter was handed in for registration.
- (17) Drawn from reports only; not seen.
- (18) Page 6, Vol. 14, No. 2; Whole No. 52 of the BNAPS R.P.O. Newsletter, W.G. Robinson, Editor.
- (19) Courtesy of W.G. Robinson.
- (20) Robert A. Lee Sale No. 68 of the Lewis M. Ludlow Collection of Canadian Railway Postmark. Saturday, September 26th, 1992 at Kelowna, B.C.

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The Royal Train Presentation Book

Jeffrey Switt

The Fall 1993 auction of John Sheffield Philatelist Ltd. contained a lot described as: "*Collection of Royal Train Covers in a special Canadian Banknote Co. presentation album. Each cover signed by the Postmaster General and the Royal Train postmaster. 9 covers and pictures. Some page bends due to age but contents sound.*" A call to John produced photocopies of the book which prompted a bid that proved to be successful. The book appears to be of enough interest to warrant an article.

The binder is made of leather and measures 11 inches wide by 12½ inches high. (Figure 1) The front is gold embossed with the Royal Crest and bears the inscription in Copperplate Gothic type

**CANADA
VISIT OF
THEIR MAJESTIES THE KING AND QUEEN
MAY 1939 JUNE**

PHILATELIC COVERS

An inscription on the edge of the inside cover reads CANADIAN BANK NOTE CO., LIMITED. There is no further printed indication of the book's purpose. The spine shows considerable wear.

The inside covers of the binder are lined in purple-patterned silk cloth, as well as the front and back pages which enclose the contents. Pages are bound with purple cord.

The pages themselves have a light blue border with a maple leaf at each corner. On several are mounted photographs and illustration reproductions. The ingenious design of these pages permitted back-to-back positioning; and after cutting rectangular openings therein, covers sleeved in transparent plastic were sandwiched between the pages and stitched together on a sewing machine. A most unusual presentation indeed.

The contents are as follows:

Page 1. Hand tinted photograph of the Empress of Australia (Figure 2) with Chateau Frontenac in the background. Their Majesties' arrival at Quebec City.

Page 2. Hand tinted photograph of Their Majesties departing the ship down the gangplank being welcomed by Prime Minister Mackenzie King. Postmaster General Norman McLarty (second gentleman to right of the King). (Figure 3)

Page 3. Color reproduction of an illustration of the Royal Train with "signature" of the artist, Ted Harris.

Page 4. Two souvenir covers franked with the 1-, 2-, and 3-cent Royal Visit stamps, dated May 17. Top cover English Royal Train flag cancellation and English 2-ring Royal Train datestamp. Bottom cover, similar with Train Royale versions. The 10:30 time mark in the flag cancel is the only occasion during the tour when an off-hour time mark was used. This represents the exact time the Royal Family stepped on Canadian soil on that date. The three-ring cds strikes have no time marks, the only recorded instances for the cds.

Page 5. Similar covers franked with the 1-cent value.

Page 6. Similar covers franked with the 2-cent value (Figure 4). The reverse of these covers (Figure 5) is typical. Each bears the crest of the Postmaster General engraved in vermilion, top in English, bottom in French. Both covers are autographed by Norman McLarty the Postmaster General and George W. Ross, the Royal Train Postmaster, with handstamped title also in English and French as appropriate in black.

Page 7. Similar covers franked with the 3-cent value.

Page 8. Color reproduction of an illustration of the "Prince Robert" with indians in foreground. Upper left area of art deleted. Artist signature appears to be A. C. Valentine. The Prince Robert was the pilot ship which carried the press, staff, etc. from Vancouver to Vancouver Island on May 29.

Page 9. Hand tinted photograph of Their Royal Magesties waving from the Empress of Britain at Halifax. (Figure 6)

Page 10. Single cover dated June 18 with both English postmarks franked with 1- and 2-cent values. The reverse is similarly signed as before but the postmaster's handstamp is in purple. This 6 PM time is when the Royal Family departed Canada from Halifax.

Page 11. Hand-tinted photograph of the "Empress of Britain". (Figure 7) Examination of the photo reveals that this is a composite photo with lighthouse and shore in foreground having been added.

Now for some discussion of some peculiarities of the contents.

In Figure 5 showing the reverse of the May 17 covers, the English version has a rounded tip on the flap while the French version has a pointed tip. But on the June 15 cover, which is in English, the flap tip is pointed as the previous French.

The covers are very tightly enclosed in their stitched plastic enclosures. The June 15 cover was removed and found to have an unsealed flap. Hoping for exotic contents, its opening produced only a folded piece of white wove paper with a partial watermark at edge showing double lined letters "DA" over "ND", perhaps the tail of CANADA BOND? Elsewhere at another edge is the lone letter "G".

The pages containing the covers are warped as one might experience with water contact. However, the pages with photographs are quite flat. It appears that over the years time was not kind to the transparent material which apparently has shrunk enough to cause buckling of these pages.

Doug Lingard has suggested, and Ron McGuire concurs, that these May 17 covers were likely prepared at a later date. The so-called May 17 strikes show wear inconsistent with other strikes on this date. Doug further suggests that these 2-ring datestamps without time marks are peculiar to presentation copies.

What else is known about this presentation book? The October 1949 issue of *BNA Topics* contains an article "AN INITIAL LISTING OF THE PRESENTATION BOOKLETS OF CANADA" by Reg. Barraclough which details "LIMITED ISSUES OF PRESENTATION BOOKLETS." This article was the fourth of a series which lists presentation booklets known to him at the time. He lists 17 "Limited Issue" presentation booklets. Three pertain to the Royal Visit. Their descriptions are repeated verbatim:

No. XIII Issued May 30th, 1939. Special Issue presented to Their Majesties the King and Queen and the Royal Princesses at the time of the Royal Visit.

No. XIV Issued June 3rd, 1939. Limited Issue in the form of a Blue Hand Tooled Morocco Folder, 8 x 10 inches. Presented to a small group of notables who had something to do with the Royal Visit.

No. XV Issued June 27th, 1939. Limited Issue of 12 ONLY, bound in Maroon Watered Silk, containing Royal Visit Covers especially prepared by the Philatelic Department of the Post Office. Presented to the same two groups who received Nos. XIII and XIV.

Thus the booklet featured in this article is booklet "No.XV". So with only 12 issued, and with from one to four booklets presented to the Royal family (depending on how the distribution description is interpreted), that leaves from 8 to 11 copies possibly in private hands... assuming they haven't been scavenged by cover collectors for their contents. Ron McGuire informed me that a total of

4 books are currently accounted for; one in this article, one previously owned by the US ambassador to Canada during the tour, one from the estate of PMG McLarty, and a fourth which sold in the early 1980's in a Talman auction.

I wish to acknowledge the helpful providing of information by Ron McGuire in the preparation of this article.

Figure 1.

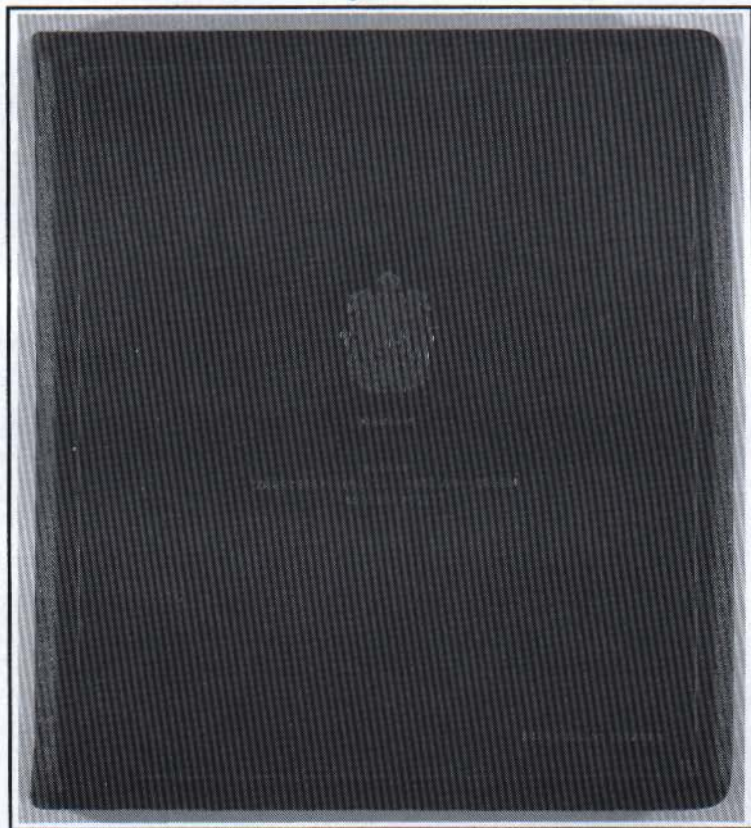


Figure 2.

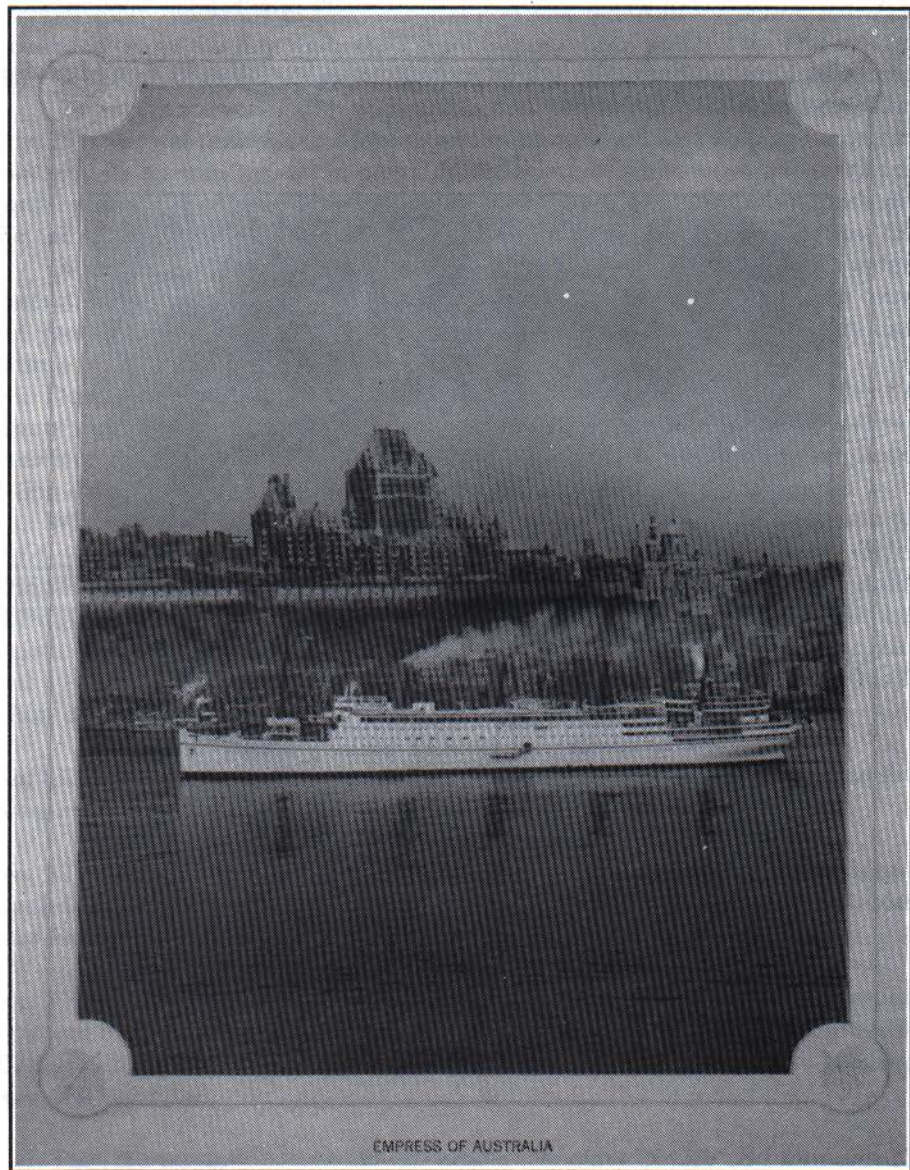


Figure 3.



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of
(your name)*

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Ave., Kelowna, B.C. V1Y 5Y2

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Figure 4.

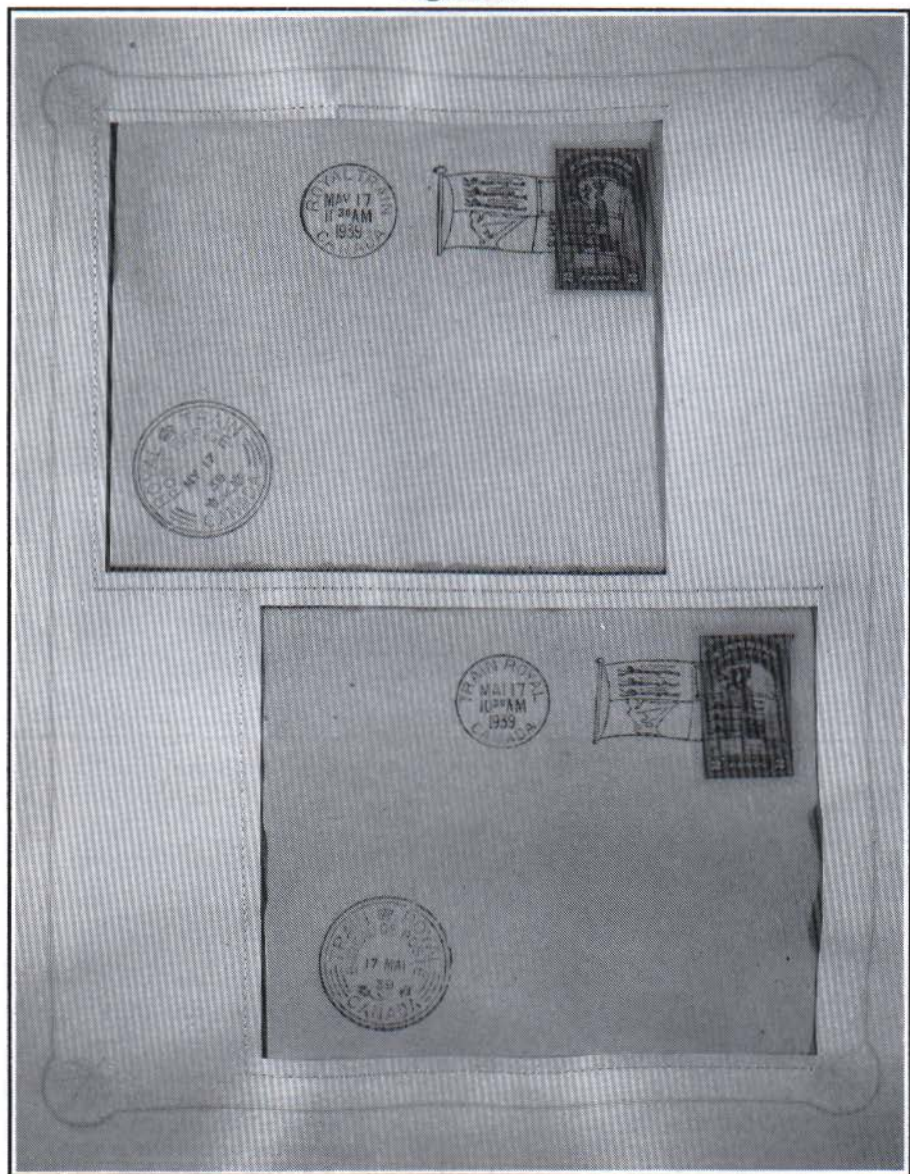


Figure 5.

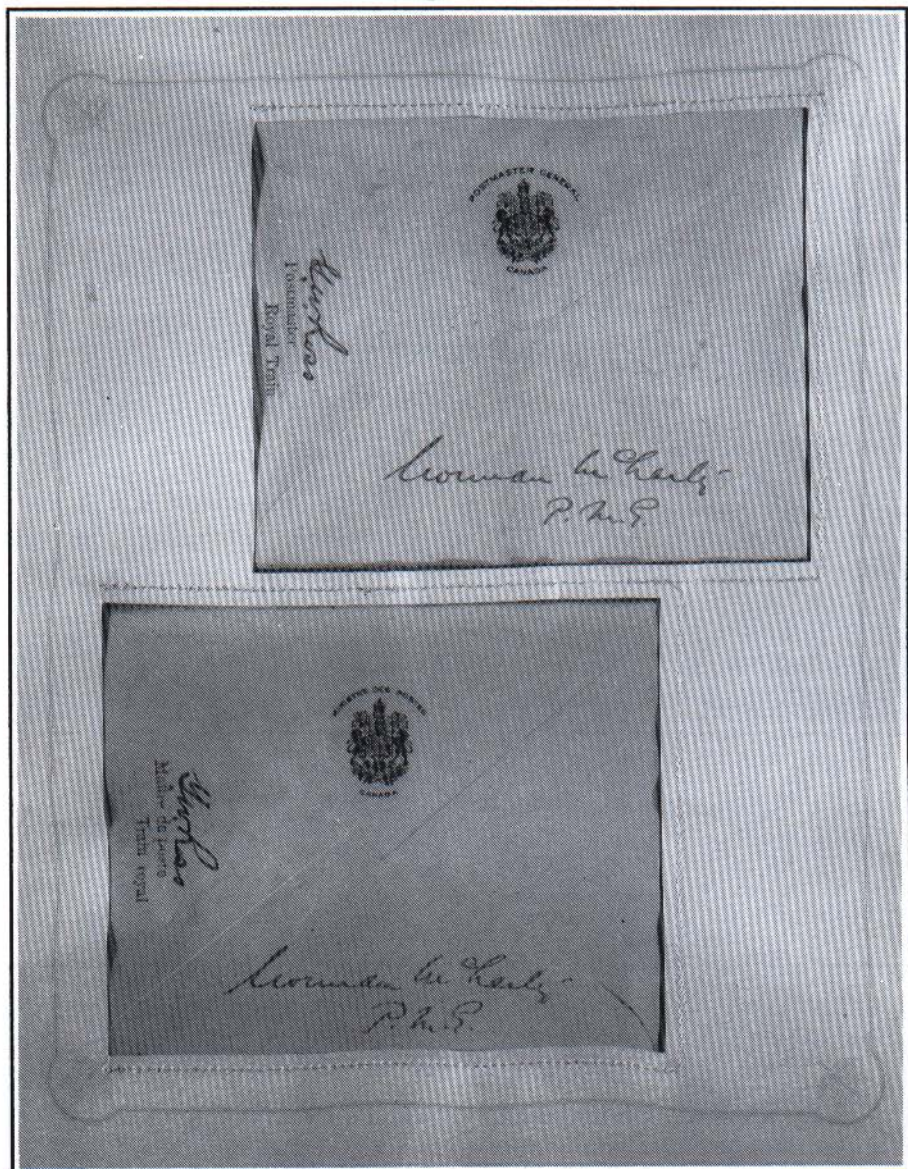
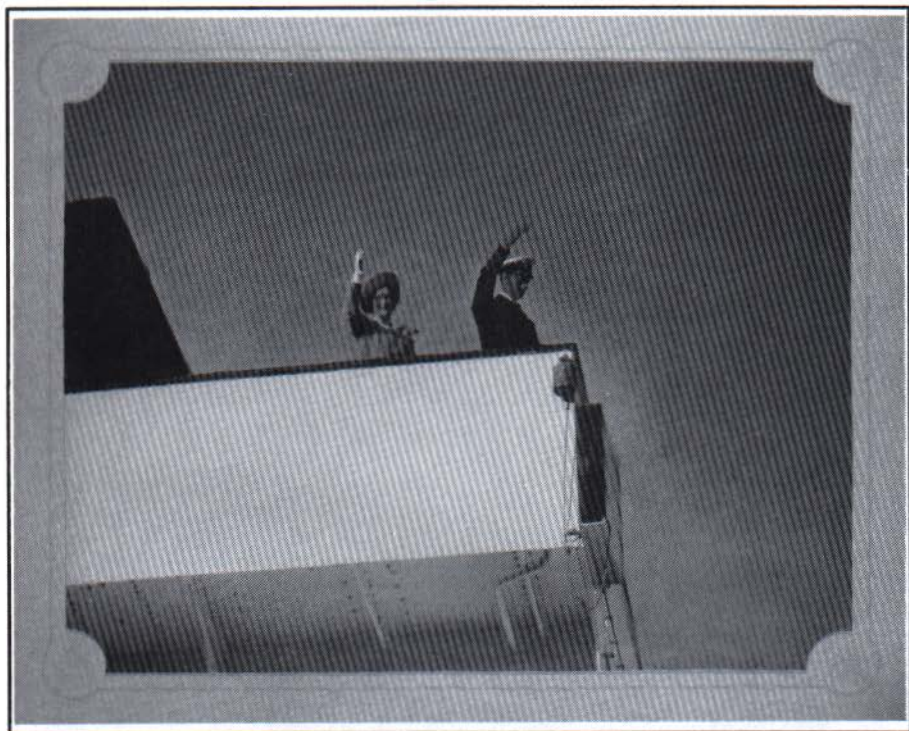


Figure 6.



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Figure 7.





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BRITISH COLUMBIA POSTAL HISTORY
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
INTERNATIONAL MACHINE CANCELLATIONS
JUBILEE ISSUE
LARGE QUEEN ISSUE
LEGISLATIVE MARKINGS
LITERATURE
MANITOBA POSTAL HISTORY
MAP (1898) ISSUE
MAPLE LEAF ISSUE
MILITARY POSTAL HISTORY
MOON, MOTO & POCON CANCELLATIONS
NASCOPIE POSTAL HISTORY
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Canadian Definitive Issue

Mammals & Architecture Series of 1988-1992

Samuel Rock and Joseph Monteiro

The Mammals and Architecture series of 1988-1992 did not generate as much interest as several earlier definitive series, until a number of perforation varieties in the more recent releases aroused collector enthusiasm. This series of 22 different denominations offers at least 50, and possibly as many as 59, distinct varieties.

This article will include: a) A brief description, and tabulation, of the major varieties, and b) The imperforate errors and other major oddities. A condensed summary of the major varieties in this series was reported in a previous publication by Monteiro ⁹.

a) A brief description of the major varieties

A total of 19 Mammal designs and 3 Architecture designs have appeared in this series. The Mammal definitives consist of 7 low-values designed by Gottschalk + Ash International and 12 medium-values designed by Brian Tsang. The three high-value Architecture stamps were designed by Raymond Bellemare. The first low-values were issued on Oct.3,1988; the medium-values were issued in four annual groups, from Jan.18,1988 to Dec.28,1990; and the high-values were first released on May 5,1989.

The Canadian Mammal stamps were printed, using lithography, by Ashton-Potter Ltd. The low-values were printed in panes of 100, on either Slater or Coated paper, and the medium-values were printed in panes of 50 on any of five papers described below. All values 10¢ and above were general tagged on all four sides, except that the recent 10¢ and 25¢ stamps printed on Coated paper were untagged. The Mammals booklets were produced in panes of 5, plus a label, by Ashton-Potter Ltd. on Slater or Coated paper.

The Architecture issues - the \$1 Runnymede Library, the \$2 McAdams Station and the \$5 Bonsecours Market are printed in panes of 25, using lithography and steel engraving, and are untagged. The Plate 1 releases were printed by B A Banknote, Ottawa, on either Harrison (\$1 and \$2) or Peterborough (\$5) paper, and all Plate 2 releases are printed by Canadian Bank Note on Coated paper.

The two dimensions of classification in this series are **Perforation** and **Paper**. Beyond a base of 22 individual denominations, perforation differences add at least 17 varieties, and paper changes provide 12 more. There are 8 additional perforation varieties pending confirmation (see below), which might result in up to 59 identifiable stamps in the series.

The stamps are most easily classified first by perforation. In the first three sets

of medium-value issues, the booklet stamps were printed on the same Slater paper as sheet stamps, with different perforations, and some sheet stamps were issued in several perforation combinations. For instance, the 45¢ Pronghorn, 76¢ Grizzly and 78¢ Beluga Whale appear on Slater paper in three perforation varieties - the booklets with perforations of 12.5x13.1, the inscription sheets (philatelic stock) with perforations 14.4x13.9 and the post office sheets (field stock) with perforations of 13.1x13.1.

The fourth, and final, sub-series of the medium-values, in addition to perforation varieties, introduced two new paper suppliers - the booklet stamps on Coated paper and the sheet stamps on Peterborough stock. The inscription sheets (philatelic stock) were issued with at least two, (and possibly four), perforation varieties - the only other such occurrence was on the 59¢ Musk Ox issue of two years earlier.

A useful, and time-saving, technique for classifying by perforation is to simply count the number of perforations, rather than having to gauge each stamp. "Perforation gauge" has been defined as the number of perforations in a length of 2 centimeters (or 20 millimeters). Since all stamps in this series (and most recent issues) are comb perforated, two critical requirements for perforation counting are satisfied: 1) all stamps of a given printing are of uniform size, both horizontally and vertically, and 2) the horizontal and vertical perforations are perfectly aligned at the intersections, assuring an integer (without fractional or partial) number of perforations across each dimension. Using the mathematics of proportions, the precise perforation gauge may be calculated as follows:

$$\text{Perf. gauge} = (20 \times \text{perf. count}) \div \text{length of edge (in mm.)}$$

For example, the medium-value definitives (other than the first series, which are slightly smaller) measure 32 x 26 mm. A perforation count of 21 across the horizontal dimension would calculate to:

$$(20 \times 21) \div 32 = 13.13 \text{ or perf. } 13.1$$

This concept is used regularly by William J. F. Wilson, when reporting specifications of new issues in B.N.A. Topics - and by other authors, including John G. Schmidt in the Canadian Philatelist, when describing recent Canadian definitives.

Tables 1 to 3 show the perforation counts for all known perforation gauge combinations in the series. These provide a rapid method for finding the rarer varieties (such as any with 22 horizontal perforations, or those with 21 in the case of the 76¢ Grizzly).

Printings were made on papers from five different manufacturers, with the earliest issues printed on Harrison or Rolland paper, followed by Slater, Peterborough and Coated papers, in that sequence. Mint copies of the stamps

are more easily classified, by comparing the following characteristics:

<u>Manufacturer</u>	<u>Whiteness</u>	<u>Fluorescence¹³</u>	<u>Gum¹³</u>	<u>Other</u>
Coated	White	Dullest	Light green	No curl
Harrison	Green tinge	Dull	Creamy green	Curls
Peterborough	White	Very Dull	Very lt.green	Curls
Rolland	White	Low Fluor.	White	Some curl
Slater	Creamy	Dull +	Cream	Curls

When the two dimensions - perforation and paper - are combined, there may be up to five varieties of the Walrus, Wolverine and Caribou; up to four varieties of the Porpoise and Grizzly; three varieties of the Squirrel, Porcupine, Skunk, Pronghorn, Musk Ox and Beluga Whale; two varieties of the Beaver, Killer Whale, Wolf, Wapiti and the three high-values; and only a single variety of the Lynx and the three remaining low-value issues. Many of these varieties have achieved catalogue status. Tables 1 to 3 list all currently confirmed varieties in the series by perforation and paper type, and also indicates plate numbers or inscriptions.

Sharper-eyed observers have probably noticed one previously unreported item in Table 1 - the 74¢ Wapiti on Rolland paper - which has, just this year, attained catalogue status¹⁶. Perhaps a similar variety of the 43¢ Lynx also exists, to complete this variation of the 1988 trio?

Regarding the questionable perforation varieties mentioned above, there has been a controversy surrounding the existence of certain denominations perforated 13½x13 (probably 13.8 x 13.1, using the above procedure) or perforated 14x14 (probably 13.8 x 13.9). The final group of three medium-values - the 46¢ Wolverine, 63¢ Porpoise and 80¢ Caribou have been reported⁹ with both these perforation combinations, but it has been impossible to locate them in the stocks, or price lists, of major dealers specializing in this type of material. Conversely, the 44¢ Walrus is readily available (Scott No. 1171ii) perforated 13.8x13.1, but is equally impossible to find with the 13.1x13.1 perforations common to its contemporaries - the 59¢ Musk Ox and the 76¢ Grizzly. A number of articles have been published on this subject by Beaudet^{3,4}, Gratton⁶, Robertson¹¹ and Schmidt¹⁵.

The eighth questionable item results from recent reports of the 2¢ Porcupine perforated 13.1x13.7, a variety which had appeared with later releases of the 1¢ Squirrel and the 10¢ Skunk.

Readers are requested, indeed encouraged, to assist in completing this study by sharing any knowledge they may have of the aforementioned questionable perforation varieties - along with any others which may be missing from the tables.

Table 1 MAMMALS DEFINITIVES (1988-1992) - medium values

Design: Brian Tsang Size: 30 x 24 mm (43,57,74¢), 32 x 26 mm (all others)

Format: Panes of 50, Booklets of 5 + label Printer: Ashton-Potter, Ltd.

Process: 5-color lithography Tagging: 4-sides

Den Subject	Form	Paper	Perf. Gauge	Perf. Count	Insc.	Scott #	Darnell #	Scott Bk #	Release Date
43¢ Lynx	P	HA	12.0x12.5	18x15	PCM	1170	1209		18 Jan 88
44¢ Walrus	P	HA	14.4x13.9	23x18	PCM	1171	1262	104a-c*	18 Jan 89
	B	SL	12.5x13.1	20x17	PCM	1171a	1262a		18 Jan 89*
	P	SL	14.4x13.9	23x18	PCM	1171i			9 Jun 89
	P	SL	13.8x13.1	22x17	NI	1171c	1262b		Nov 89
45¢ Pronghorn	P	SL	14.4x13.9	23x18	PCM	1172	1308	116	12 Jan 90
	B	SL	12.5x13.1	20x17	PCM	1172f	1308a		12 Jan 90
	P	SL	13.1x13.1	21x17	NI	1172d	1308b		Apr 90
46¢ Wolverine	P	PE	14.4x13.9	23x18	PCM	1172A	1358	128	28 Dec 90
	P	PE	13.1x13.1	21x17	PCM	1172Ag	1358b		28 Dec 90
	B	CO	12.5x13.1	20x17	PCM	1172Ac	1358a		28 Dec 90
57¢ Killer Whale	P	RO	12.0x12.5	18x15	PCM	1173	1210		18 Jan 88
	P	HA	12.0x12.5	18x15	PCM	1173i			26 Sep 88
59¢ Musk Ox	P	HA	14.4x13.9	23x18	PCM	1174	1263		18 Jan 89
	P	SL	14.4x13.9	23x18	PCM	1174i			1 Nov 89
	P	SL	13.1x13.1	21x17	PCM	1174a	1263a		1 Nov 89

Table 1 (cont'd) MAMMALS DEFINITIVES (1988-1992) - medium values

Den Subject	Form	Paper	Perf. Gauge	Perf. Count	Insc.	Scott #	Darnell #	Scott Bk #	Release Date
61¢ Timberwolf	P	SL	14.4x13.9	23x18	PCM	1175	1309		12 Jan 90
	P	SL	13.1x13.1	21x17	NI	1175a	1309a		Jul 90
63¢ Porpoise	P	PE	14.4x13.9	23x18	PCM	1176	1359		28 Dec 90
	P	PE	13.1x13.1	21x17	PCM	1176a	1359a		28 Dec 90
74¢ Wapiti	P	HA	12.0x12.5	18x15	PCM	1177	1211		18 Jan 88
	P	RO	12.0x12.5	18x15	NI	1177i			?
76¢ Grizzly Bear	P	HA	14.4x13.9	23x18	PCM	1178	1264		18 Jan 89
	B	SL	12.5x13.1	20x17	PCM	1178a	1264a	105a-c*	18 Jan 89*
	P	SL	14.4x13.9	23x18	PCM	1178i			25 Aug 89
	P	SL	13.1x13.1	21x17	NI	1178c	1264b		Nov 89
78¢ Beluga Whale	P	SL	14.4x13.9	23x18	PCM	1179	1310		12 Jan 90
	B	SL	12.5x13.1	20x17	PCM	1179c	1310a	117	12 Jan 90
	P	SL	13.1x13.1	21x17	NI	1179b	1310b		Apr 90
80¢ Caribou	P	PE	14.4x13.9	23x18	PCM	1180c	1360		28 Dec 90
	P	PE	13.1x13.1	21x17	PCM	1180	1360b		28 Dec 90
	B	CO	12.5x13.1	20x17	PCM	1180a	1360a	129	28 Dec 90

* various covers: 104a, 105a: Stamps by Mail (18 Jan 89), 104b, 105b: Lunch Saver (18 Jan 89), 104c, 105c: Priority Post (17 Mar 89)

Papers: CO = Coated Paper, HA = Harrison, PE = Peterborough, RO = Roland, SL = Slater

Format: P = Pane, B = Booklet Inscription: PCM = Plate Color Markers, NI = No Inscription

Table 2 MAMMALS DEFINITIVES (1988-1992) - low values

Design: Brian Tsang Size: 26 x 22 mm

Format: Panes of 100 Printer: Ashton Potter, Ltd. Process: 5-color lithography

Tagging: untagged, except 10¢ & 25¢ Slater printings tagged 4-sides

Den	Subject	Paper	Perf. Gauge	Perf. Count	Insc.	Scott #	Darnell #	Release Date
1¢	Squirrel	SL	13.1x13.6	17x15	PCM	1155	1220	3 Oct 88
		CO	13.1x13.6	17x15	PCM	1155ii		25 Oct 91
		SL	13.1x12.7	17x14	NI	1155i		late 91
2¢	Porcupine	SL	13.1x13.6	17x15	PCM	1156	1221	3 Oct 88
		CO	13.1x13.6	17x15	PCM	1156i		25 Oct 91
3¢	Muskrat	SL	13.1x13.6	17x15	PCM	1157	1222	3 Oct 88
5¢	Hare	SL	13.1x13.6	17x15	PCM	1158	1223	3 Oct 88
6¢	Fox	SL	13.1x13.6	17x15	PCM	1159	1224	3 Oct 88
10¢	Skunk	SL	13.1x13.6	17x15	PCM	1160	1225	3 Oct 88
		CO	13.1x13.6	17x15	PCM	1160ii		25 Oct 91
		SL	13.1x12.7	17x14	NI	1160i		Feb 91
25¢	Beaver	SL	13.1x13.6	17x15	PCM	1161	1226	3 Oct 88
		CO	13.1x13.6	17x15	PCM	1161ii		22 Apr 92

Papers: CO = Coated Paper SL = Slater

Inscription: PCM = Plate Color Markers, NI = No Inscription

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Table 3 ARCHITECTURE DEFINITIVES (1989-1992)**Design:** Raymond Bellemare **Size:** 48 x 30 mm**Format:** Panes of 25 **Printer:** B A Banknote (Plate 1), Canadian Bank Note (Plate 2)**Process:** 6-color lithography, 1-color steel engr. **Tagging:** untagged

Den Subject	Paper	Perf. Gauge	Perf. Count	Insc.	Scott #	Darnell #	Release Date
\$1 Runnymede Library	HA	13.3x13.3	32x20	P 1	1181	1274	5 May 89
	CO	13.3x13.3	32x20	P 2			28 Aug 92
\$2 McAdam Station	HA	13.3x13.3	32x20	P 1	1182	1275	5 May 89
	CO	13.3x13.3	32x20	P 2			29 Jul 92
\$5 Bonsecours Market	PE	13.3x13.3	32x20	P 1	1183	1323	28 May 90
	CO	13.3x13.3	32x20	P 2			11 Sep 92

Papers: CO = Coated Paper, HA = Harrison, PE = Peterborough**Inscription:** Plate numbers with Plate Color Markers**Design Differences:**Plate 1 (BABN)Plate 2 (CBN)

\$1 lettering black, solid

lettering blue, cross-hatched

\$2 roof dark green, gradusted orange

roof lighter green, uniform orange

\$5 lettering gray, soild; roof lighter green

lettering black, cross-hatched; roof darker

b) The imperforate errors and other major oddities

Fully or partially imperforate errors, and other major oddities which have been reported, are detailed in Tables 4 and 5:

Table 4 Canadian Mammals & Architecture - Imperforate Errors

	<u>Scott No.</u>	<u>Perforation</u>	<u>Paper</u>	<u>Error</u>	<u>Source</u>
5¢ Hare	1158	Impf.	Slater	Full impf.	(12)
6¢ Fox	1159	13.1 x 13.7	Slater	Part impf.	(4)
\$1 Runnymede	1181	13.3 x 13.3	Harrison	Part impf.	(18)
\$2 McAdam Stn.	1182i	Impf.	Harrison	Full impf.	(16,17)
\$2 McAdam Stn.	1182ii	13.3 x 13.3	Harrison	Part impf.	(1,16)

Table 5 Canadian Mammals & Architecture - Major Oddities

	<u>Scott No.</u>	<u>Perforation</u>	<u>Paper</u>	<u>Oddity</u>	<u>Source</u>
6¢ Fox	1159	13.1 x 13.7	Slater	Missing perfs.*	(4,6)
10¢ Skunk	1160	13.1 x 13.7	Slater	Extra perf. row	(2,7)
" "	1160i	13.1 x 12.7	Slater	Missing gray color	
45¢ Pronghorn	1172	14.4 x 13.9	Slater	Black dot-stamp 8/1	(3)
" "	1172d	13.1 x 13.1	Slater	Wide tag (5 vs 4mm)	(3)
63¢ Porpoise	1176	14.4 x 13.9	Peterboro	Fishhook-stamp 9/1	(4)
" "	1176a	13.1 x 13.1	Peterboro	" " "	(4)
\$1 Runnymede	1181	13.3 x 13.3	Harrison	Fluor. gum side	
" "	1181	" "	"	Misperf.-3mm down	(8)
" "	1181	" "	"	Missing perfs.*	
\$2 McAdam Stn.	1182	13.3 x 13.3	Harrison	Missing perfs.*	
" " "	1182x	13.3 x 13.3	Coated	Shadow Print	

* in every second row, result of broken pins

Both Tables 4 and 5 will, surely, be supplemented as readers participate in reporting omissions, or as additional varieties surface in the future.

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Collections Survivability and Disposal

R. K. Malott

Death and taxes can not be escaped, however devious one may be in an attempt to evade the nemesis of life and financial success. Another fact of life for all philatelists, including aerophilatelists and astrophilatelists, is the disposition of their collections, reference material, and various tangible awards, if one is fortunate enough to have received any from local, national, and international exhibitions.

Since I recently disposed of one of my aerophilatelic collections by auction and donated my aerophilatelic reference and research material to the National Postal Archives, Canada, I wish to share a few personal thoughts on this matter, hoping that what I have to say will be of interest and use to those reading this article.

Before you arrive at the point of decision as to how you wish to dispose of your collection, you must have the collection to dispose of by method of your choice. I assume that you are a devoted researcher and collector of a selected area of philately, particularly aerophilately or astrophilately. However, if you do not look after your collection and protect it from all types of disaster, you will not have to make an eventual decision. How often have you read of a devastated collector who lost a life-time collection of stamps, covers, documents, and books to fire, theft, flood, or carelessness.

A collector has a substantial investment of time, money, storage space, and other resources in a philatelic collection. Proper storage for protection from normal dangers and careful preventative home care against fire, flood, and break-in must be effected to ensure that your collection survives for eventual disposal. It will cost some money to provide proper storage facilities, fire protection by safe habits including the use of smoke detectors, and security against break-ins and theft by a good alarm system that is hooked up to a reliable external monitoring system. Such procedures safeguard not only your collection but also all your other household good, lives of loved ones, and your own life. With proper safeguards your insurance rates will be reduced substantially and you will have great peace-of-mind. However, other unfortunate events can happen like a meteor from space crashing into your residence or an aircraft falling from the sky onto your home. Over such unexpected events we mortals have no control. Fortunately statistics are in your favour that such tragedies will not happen to you.

Thus let us assume that you have safely protected your collection and that you have progressed to the time when you have to decide what to do with your material. During the time of building up your collection you must, however, have your interim wishes for the disposal of your collection written in a will. While you are looking after and protecting your collection, do not forget yourself. You

will choose your life-style and your resulting health and fate will determine what your life span will be. In the event of an unexpected demise, do your family, or next-of-kin, a favour and have your wishes written in a will to dispose of your collection and other tangible holdings.

Now the day comes when you wish to make a decision on the disposal of your collection. You have many choices, some of which I admit are not practical:

a) Do nothing and let someone else worry about what to do (this happens all too often);

b) Destroy the collection so that no one else may have possession of your material (let us hope no collector thinks along these lines);

c) Donate it to a charitable organization for disposal by some means to raise funds for the chosen organization (such as the RPSC Philatelic Research Foundation);

d) Place the collection up for auction by a reputable auctioneer who will produce a useful catalogue to sell your collection for an open fair market price in a competitive auction (most often done);

e) Donate the collection to a national philatelic museum for a gift receipt for income tax purposes or for a cash payment (given that the museum wants your material);

f) A combination of some of the collection being put up for auction and part being donated to a philatelic museum (as I did);
or

g) By a private treaty sale (keeps the collection intact for sale at least).

The final decision as to whether you dispose of your collection for cash or not depends upon your financial situation, your interest in developing other aspects of philatelic collecting, and your views on taking collectibles out of circulation by donating them to a museum.

In the past few years most of the outstanding philatelic collections have been sold at auction for excellent prices. The number of national and international philatelic auction houses indicates the popular and practical choice of selling philatelic holdings for cash by auction. In so doing not only the owner or heirs are usually happy with the results of the auction, but the auctioneer and tax officials are also happy with the windfall from the fruits of the work of the collector.

In putting the collection up for sale by auction or by private treaty, the collector ensures the continuity of other collectors developing similar collections and hopefully improving exhibits and adding new knowledge to the subject. New collectors take over the responsibility of caring for specific philatelic items and thus the hobby lives on, providing enjoyment for yet another generation of collectors.

Then there is the aspect of donating complete philatelic collections or specific philatelic items to postal museums. Museums of all types are important facets of society and rely on the acquisition of artifacts, or in this case philatelic items, by various means, in order to exhibit these items for current and future generations of collectors. The normal range of stamps and covers are in reasonable quantity and thus there are sufficient examples for both collectors and museums. There are certain collections, such as The Royal Philatelic Collection of Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II, that acquire rarities, as well as regular issues, and remove them from the collecting environment; however, this exceptional Royal collection is shared with collectors throughout the world by the Queen authorizing the display of certain segments of the collection particularly at F. I. P. World Philatelic Exhibitions. The Keeper of the Royal Philatelic Collection, Mr. John B. Marriot, personally takes the valuable segments of Her Majesty's Collection to its various destinations.

Unique items in a collection, say aerophilately, if donated to a philatelic museum, may discourage serious collectors from continuing the development of their collections. Further, too many museums receive donations but without proper financial support, they are unable to exhibit the donated items. The donation is unfortunately filed away and is seen only by a researcher or at an important philatelic exhibition. I am not against the functions of a museum. For the last 18 years I have been the Chief Curator of Collections at the Canadian War Museum and I have been responsible for the acquisition of thousands of military artifacts, including 12 Victoria Cross Groups and 5 George Cross Groups awarded to Canadians. Unfortunately, due to the lack of funding and exhibition space most of the acquired artifacts, including the VC and GC Groups, have not been exhibited at the Canadian War Museum. Certain items have been exhibited for a short time at other museums or placed on loan but most artifacts await a permanent exhibition location.

In reference to the philatelic museum situation in Canada there is a triumvirate involved;

- a) the National Postal Museum that is now a Division of the Canadian Museum of Civilization (CMC) which collects postal artifacts and not the philatelic items per se (the new Chief is Francine Brousseau, who is an efficient administrator, but unfortunately not a philatelist);

b) the National Postal Archives that is a Division of the National Archives of Canada which collects philatelic material of all types (headed by the dynamic Cimon Morin, a most competent philatelic librarian researcher and administrator);

c) the Canada Post Corporation's Philatelic Division located in Antigonish, Nova Scotia, which distributes philatelic items to the collectors of Canadian philatelic material (Canada Post Corporation data has now been removed from the Public Service telephone book so no names of philatelic chiefs are available for listing here).

Despite this involved system, the National Postal Museum and the National Postal Archives are surviving and developing. The National Postal Museum prepared and presented an excellent exhibition of postal artifacts and on stamp collecting at CANADA '92 in Montreal, 24-29 March 1992, and it has its efficient philatelic outlet operated by Irene Landry at the National Postal Museum at the Canadian Museum of Civilization in Hull, Quebec. The National Postal Archives have developed a world leading collection of Canadian philately and an excellent philatelic library.

Canadians who decide to donate material to either of these two institutions will have to have faith that eventually there will once again be one Postal Museum containing all the resources of the Canadian Postal Archives and the National Postal Museum. In the meantime both organizations need all the support that can be mustered among Canadian philatelists.

It will be up to the individual collector as to whether he/she wishes to place an applicable collection in the postal archives in perpetuity. For myself, I donated to the National Postal Archives my complete accumulation of 40 years of aerophilatelic data and memorabilia. The accumulation was too much for my control and when Cimon Morin asked if I wished to donate it to the National Postal Archives I was very happy to do so. Three archivists spent approximately nine months putting the data in useable order. They did a wonderful job and published a 125 page finder's guide on the data in this collection of Canadian aerophilatelic papers, correspondence, maps, and memorabilia. I now can find data that were lost to me in dozens of filing boxes. In addition the collection was declared a cultural heritage collection and I received a welcome gift tax receipt for income tax purposes.

My Canadian pioneer and semi-official flown air mail collection was another matter. Over a 40 year period I acquired, by research and purchase, several unique air mail items which, if placed in a postal archives or museum, would take, in my estimation, a great deal of pleasure out of Canadian air mail collecting. I decided to sell by auction this part of my Canadian air mail collection since I was no longer eligible to exhibit this segment of my collection as it had been exhibited in the FIP Championship Class for a five year period.

I removed all the applicable crash covers for exhibiting in my Canadian Crash Cover Collection (now in the large vermeil FIP category) and placed the remainder in the capable hands of Charles G. Firby, Auctioneer, in Waterford, Michigan, since he had handled other significant aerophilatelic collections, notably that of Roy Simrak of Maidstone, Ontario. I was sad to say goodbye to so many aerophilatelic friends that had become part of my Canadian Pioneer and Semi-Official Flown Air Mail Collection since 1950. However, I decided what had to be done and now this historic philatelic material has been shared throughout Canada, the USA, England, and the rest of Europe. I was able to use funds from the sale to acquire other crash cover collections, a used Canadian aerogramme and Canadian Forces Air Letter Forms collection, and to start a collection of used envelopes whose corner cards depict the names and addresses of Canadian stamp dealers, large and small, from 1885 (so far) to the present. A collection of various types of Canadian postal stationery - FIP Canadian souvenir cards, CANADA '92 postal stationery size 8 and size 10 envelopes, and "Presenting / En Primeur" cards - has also been commenced, so after the demise of one collection, several more have sprung forth.

The research, collecting, and exhibiting of my Canadian Pioneer and Semi-Official Air Mail Flown Covers gave me much pleasure and adventure. My duties while a member of the RCAF and the Canadian Forces, as well as Chief Curator of Collections (non-philatelic) at the Canadian War Museum, were enhanced by my aerophilatelic endeavors. I therefore decided that others deserved as much pleasure as I. The collections became a part of several other collections and will thus live on in a new environment. The National Postal Archives were strapped for funds in March 1992 and thus did not bid on any part of my collection. They do have a complete xeroxed copy of the collection that they did 2 or 3 years ago for reference purposes. Thus, I feel everyone benefitted - the collectors, the auctioneer, the museum, the archives, myself, and Revenue Canada.

In closing I wish to quote a statement that was used by Alexander Driega, a noted Canadian numismatist who writes the Saturday coin column in the Ottawa Citizen, entitled "Olympic Coins".

"Al" writes: "The plea for the private collector has perhaps been put most eloquently in the will of Edmond de Goncourt: 'My wish is that my drawings, my prints, my curiosities, my books - those objects of art which have been the joy of my life - shall not be consigned to the cold tomb of a museum, and so laid out of the foolish glancing of the careless passerby; but I will that all shall be dispersed by the hammer of the auctioneer, so that the pleasure which the acquiring of each one of them has given me shall be given once again, in every case, to someone, the inheritor of my tastes.'"

I rest my case with this wonderful statement by Edmond de Goncourt.

With the demise of Ashton-Potter, Canada Post has given the contract for the 43¢ Flag sheets and stamp packs to Leigh-Mardon Pty Ltd of Australia. CBN, who was already printing the 43¢ Queen sheet stamps, has taken over the 43¢ Queen stamp pack, and also the Fruit Trees sheets and stamp packs. For reference, Table 1 lists all 43¢, 49¢, 67¢ and 86¢ printings (number in parentheses = size of stamp pack), with data taken directly from philatelic corner blocks and stamp packs. The last four columns give, respectively, the printer, perforation, number of teeth, and paper. I have not yet seen issue dates for the new printings. Abbreviations are listed at the end of Table 2.

TABLE 1

	Printer	Perforation	No. of Teeth	Paper
43¢ Flag - SH & SP (10 & 25) SH & SP (10 & 25)	A-P	13.3 x 13.1	15 x 17	CP
	L-M	14.5 x 14.6	16 x 19	CP
43¢ Queen - SH	CBN	13.1 x 13.6	17 x 15	P
43¢ Queen - SP (10) SP (10)	A-P	13.1 x 13.6	17 x 15	CP
	CBN	13.1 x 13.6	17 x 15	H
49¢, 67¢, 86¢ - SH 49¢, 86¢ - SH	A-P	13.1 x 13.1	21 x 17	CP
	CBN	13.1 x 13.1	21 x 17	H
49¢, 86¢ - SP 49¢, 86¢ - SP	A-P	14.4 x 13.8	23 x N/A	CP
	CBN	13.1 x 13.1	21 x N/A	H

Singles of the 49¢ and 86¢ stamp packs can be separated easily by reflecting bright light from the stamps - for A-P the tagging is brighter than the paper; for CBN the paper is brighter than the tagging. The CBN printing is also a lighter shade, especially on the 49¢, but also in the green lower border of the 86¢.

The 43¢ Queen stamp pack singles are difficult to tell apart. On my copies the "43" is duller in the A-P printing, and in strongly-reflected light the silver background is noticeably brighter; but these features may not be constant or permanent. Viewed from the back, the A-P printing is more opaque and the design shows through less than for CBN because of the different paper.

Rates went up on March 1, 1994 to 50¢ (US rate), 69¢ (second step domestic rate) and 88¢ (international rate). (This may make it hard to find the CBN printing of the 49¢ and 86¢ used.) The 43¢ letter rate stayed the same. New

Fruit Trees definitives were issued on Feb. 25, with a Snow Apple continuing the apple series on the US rate and a Shagbark Hickory continuing the nut series on the second step domestic rate. The 88¢ shows a Westcot Apricot. Canada's Stamp Details lists all stamps on Coated Papers, with perf. 14+ for the stamp packs. However, this is wrong; the correct paper (taken from the philatelic selvedge) and perf. are listed in Table 2. The curliness and opaqueness of the paper and colour of the gum show the selvedge to be correct.

New \$1 and \$2 definitives were issued Feb. 21, with the Yorkton Court House on the \$1 and the Provincial Normal School in Truro on the \$2. I could only find non-philatelic stock, so the entries in Table 2 are based on this and Canada's Stamp Details.

Philatelic material can be hard to come by now that it is being handled by retail postal outlets. All but one outlet in the dozen that I phoned on Feb. 26 confused the issue date for the Fruit Trees with the date of the rate change, and wouldn't sell the stamps until March 1; and only two had the new \$1 and \$2 stamps (non-philatelic only). One clerk said they had been delayed due to a printing error, and would be issued on March 7! It is rare ever to find one that stocks the philatelic versions of the stamp packs.

Canada Post issued the world's first do-it-yourself postage stamp on Jan. 28, 1994. Referred to as Greeting stamps, they replace the Flag Quick Sticks. The stamp is a self-adhesive ribbon with CANADA and 43 on it (two varieties - 43 on the left and 43 on the right), and a blank circle in the middle. Into this circle you can place any one of seven self-adhesive design disks to create your own postage stamp. (Hey - you can even create your own invert!) (Come to think of it, a few people already did that with the Seaway stamp!) It is sold only as a pack of ten (five of each orientation) and 35 design disks (five each of the seven designs), for \$4.50 excluding GST. There may be objections from collectors because a) the disk soaks off along with the stamp, and has to be glued back on; b) it is not clear how many stamps were issued (one, two, seven, fourteen, or even sixteen if used without a disk); and c) it may be next to impossible to find all combinations used; but on the other hand it may also become an "in" collecting area, finding all combinations mint, used and on cover. (It seems inevitable that there will also be some unofficial disks; but if the disk is legally part of the stamp, as it probably is, then designing one's own may constitute defacement of a stamp, with potentially serious consequences.) The stamps are printed on JAC paper, but the person I phoned at the Philatelic Centre in Antigonish did not know what these letters stood for.

Two new 43¢ prestamped envelopes were released on Jan. 7, 1994, with Regina on the No. 8 and Halifax on the No. 10. The data are the same as previous issues, except that the printer is CBN instead of Innova. An 88¢ air letter was released on Feb. 25; again the data are the same as for the 86¢, except that the printer is CBN instead of Ashton-Potter, and the lithography is in five colours instead of four.

The following information is taken where possible from the stamps themselves, and otherwise from Canada Post's booklet Canada's Stamp Details. Stamp sizes, perforations and number of teeth are my own measurements, and are given as (HORIZONTAL) x (VERTICAL).

TABLE 2

Issue	Greetings	Architecture	Fruit Trees
Value	43¢	\$1, \$2	50¢, 69¢, 88¢
Issued	28 Jan 1994	21 Feb 1994	25 Feb 1994
Printer	L-M	L-M	CBN
Quantity	continuous	continuous	continuous
Size (mm)	57 x 30 *	48 x 40	32 x 26
Gum	PS	PVA	PVA
Paper	JAC	CP	50¢, 69¢ H 88¢ P 50¢, 88¢ SP P
Process	6CL	\$1 - 4CL + 1SE \$2 - 5CL + 1SE	5CL
Pane	pack of 10 with 35 disks	25	SH - 50 SP - 5 (bkl)
Tagging	G4S	untagged	G4S
Perf.	d-c	14.6 x 14.0	SH - 13.1 x 13.1 SP - 13.1 x 13.1
Teeth	N/A	35 x 28	SH - 21 x 17 SP - 21 x N/A

* irregular in shape; fits inside a rectangle 57 x 30 mm in size.

ABBREVIATIONS: 1SE = 1 colour steel engraving; 4(5,6)CL = 4 (5, 6) colour lithography; A-P = Ashton-Potter; CBN = Canadian Bank Note; CP = Coated Papers; d-c = die-cut, not perforated; G4S = four-sided general tagging; H = Harrison; L-M = Leigh-Mardon; N/A = not applicable; P = Peterborough; PS = pressure sensitive gum; SH = sheet stamp; SP = stamp pack.

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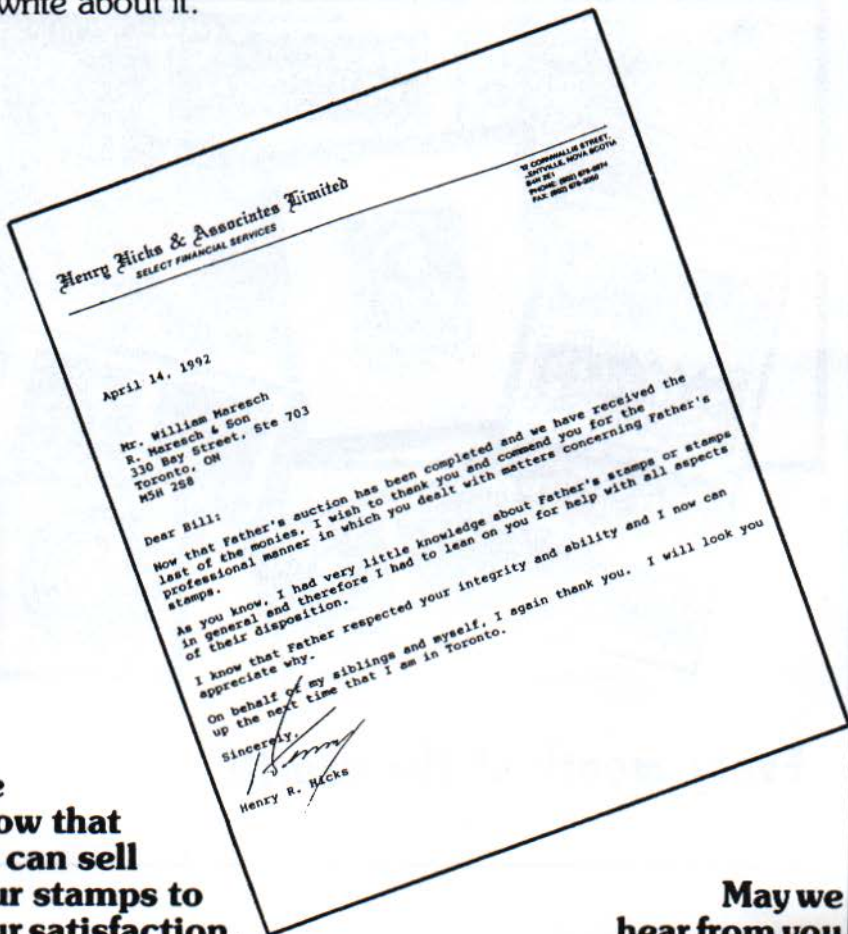
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