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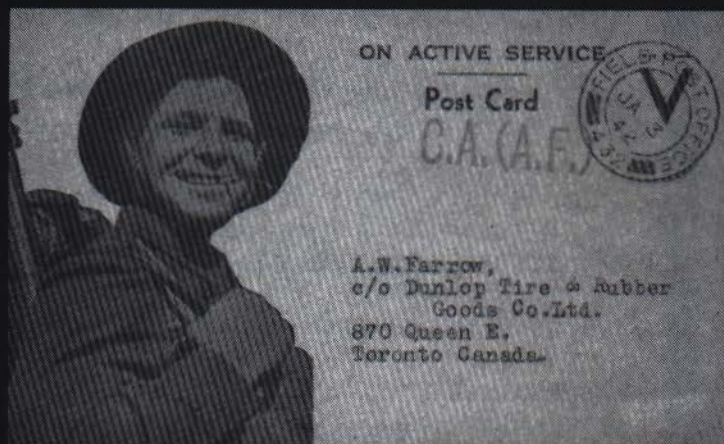
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(continued on page 84)

CRITERIA FOR EVALUATING PHILATELIC RESEARCH

This op/ed piece will seem more like an article than an editorial, and my decision to print it here was a judgment call on my part. I guess that is an editor's prerogative. The topic was born out of some comments I have received from readers related to my editorial of the Jan./Feb. issue related to criteria for evaluating articles. Since I am a psychologist and social scientist, I bring to the evaluation of manuscripts the same criteria that I use in my professional life. Among the courses I teach are experimental design and behavioral research methods, both of which deal extensively with criteria for the conduct and evaluation of behavioral research. While professionals in historical research have had an ongoing debate over the utility of social science methods in historical research, I believe that they can inform such research and that the limitations they may indicate are useful in considering alternative explanations for observed conditions.

Some validity considerations

A small but influential work by Donald Campbell and Julian Stanley (Campbell & Stanley, 1963) discussed specific threats to the validity of experimental and quasi-experimental designs. They distinguished between internal validity and external validity of

an experiment. Internal validity has to do with the explicit linkage of cause and effect in a given situation, while external validity is concerned with the limits of generalization of the experiment.

For example, let us consider the effects of moisture content in paper on the perforation gauge of paper using a nominal perf. 12 perforating device. Suppose that we use modern paper to conduct an experiment in which we expose the paper over an experimentally determined period of time to an atmosphere with a specified relative humidity. We systematically vary the relative humidity from near 0% to 99+% in 10% increments at fixed temperature, say 25 degrees Celsius, for sets of twenty-two pieces of paper randomly sampled from the same ream. The sheets are perforated immediately after removal and two are then placed in each of the eleven humidified environments for another long period of time, say several days. Then, the perforations of all sheets are accurately measured for number of perforations per unit length. The causal variables are assumed to be initial humidity (prior to perforation) and post-perforation humidity. Since there are two pieces of paper for each condition we will have a measure of paper to paper variation also. In modern paper this may be expected to

be small, but at least we will examine it empirically. Now we will consider Campbell and Stanley's list of threats to validity.

Internal validity

Selection is a threat if the items treated under one condition are different from those treated under another. For example, if we used photocopy paper for some of the humidity conditions and bond paper for others, our results might be due to the type of paper, not the humidity conditions. Such a situation might not be so obvious if an assistant got the paper from a part ream and, having insufficient paper, selected other paper from another ream without looking carefully at the labels. Believe me, such things have happened in medical and scientific research as well.

A related threat is termed mortality. Suppose some of the paper was accidentally dropped onto a wet table as it was removed from the controlled humidity environments; those data are lost to the experiment. While loss of this sort is random, losses in other contexts may not be. Differential survival of stamps and covers is a significant issue in deciding certain philatelic questions. The mortality of stamps and covers over the years is a major issue.

A third threat is termed instrumentation; in other sciences it would be called a calibration threat. We must ensure that our measuring device is reading consistently. For physical measurements this is done through comparison with a standard of

some sort. Standards themselves are based on specimens or conditions kept at national or international labs or on measurements of phenomena with known conditions. In some cases the initial measurements form the basis for comparison. For example, in a lengthy series of cholesterol studies I was associated with, an initial sample of each participant's blood was saved and used to recalibrate the blood chemistry analyzers for weekly follow up. This was required to ensure that instrumentation differences did not creep into the analysis. For the paper experiment we would have a gauge kept at a constant temperature with which to calibrate our measurement device. A similar procedure would be needed to ensure that the perforator was punching identically. In practice, with the small number of punches made, little wear on a steel perforator would occur. In the discussions we have seen in previous issues concerning perforating devices, such situations must be considered, however. The pattern of wear would be of importance.

A fourth threat is termed the testing threat. This is concerned with the reactivity of the materials or subjects to testing itself. If our measuring method stretches the paper along the axis of perforation, this would change our measurements. In behavioral research the concern is that repetitions in testing may alter the individual's responses through memory or affective reaction to the initial testing. In philatelic research we might consider the threat in broader terms, such as the reactivity of publicity on number of cases. From

the initial articles about the supposed rarity of the perf. 12 1/2 Small Queen, the reported number of examples has steadily grown from half a dozen to well over two hundred, with probably half that many more in existence that have yet to be properly identified. We can even put some bounds on the likely number from survival rates of stamps and covers in the Large Queen and early Small Queen period. Thus, the testing effect has given us an order of magnitude of the number of items, and mortality effects can give us some likely numbers and bounds. Compare the perf. 12 1/2 with the laid paper 2 cent Large Queen. Surely the search has been intense over the last several decades, given that two confirmed examples have been found. I would be quite surprised if more than two new examples are discovered in the next twenty years, from the same kind of estimation.

A fifth threat is termed statistical regression, and its existence is difficult for many to understand, yet it is a "law of the statistical universe." Simply put, unless two variables are perfectly related, an extremity in one variable is expected to be associated with a less extreme value in the other. Sir Francis Galton discovered regression while he was measuring physical characteristics of humans. He noted that the sons of extremely tall men were on average less tall in relation to their (the sons') population than their fathers were in relation to theirs. This threat is quite pernicious because it occurs universally but can be masked by other effects. In experimental studies, for example, every score may increase over time. If

we have placed the most extreme (say low performing) subjects in one group and everyone else in another, the regression gain may be mistaken for a truly useless treatment, since the group gained from beginning to end, while the remainder, consisting of average and high performers, may apparently change for the worse, since the average performers do not change, and the high performers actually decrease in performance on average. In our paper study we might have induced the effect if we had decided to place the most humid papers only in humid post-perforating climates rather than randomly distributing the papers across climate conditions. This is elementary to scientists but often is not to the amateur researcher.

In philatelic research statistical relationships are often found between two varying indicators such as number of stamps printed and the number of covers surviving. The relationship may be found to be linear or linear in the logarithm of one or both variables, but the phenomenon is the same. Standardized difference in the rarity of covers will in general be greater in expectation than the standardized difference in rarity of two stamps if we are predicting from stamps to covers. Predictions of price relative to scarcity is another example, even if demand is accounted for statistically.

Maturation is another threat discussed by Campbell and Stanley. This refers to systematic change with time in the organism or material. This is clearly of great concern to anyone dealing with organic materials decades or centuries old. One of the

eternal difficulties with color identification is maturation of the color in a particular stamp that depends on its history. Stamps in climate controlled conditions mature differently from those left in an unheated garage in Manitoba. Gums cause similar problems through maturation. In our paper experiment we might be sloppy and allow the amount of time in the post-perforation climates to vary by several days for different humidities. This lack of control might induce differences in the measurements that would confound the results.

Interactions of the threats were also mentioned by Campbell and Stanley. That is, combinations of threats, such as selection-maturation, may occur. These may exacerbate the effects or mask them, depending upon how they operate.

How does one detect threats in a study? This is essentially a logical exercise in which the reader critically evaluates the design and cause-effect conclusions made from the study. I teach students to list the threats for each design situation. Beyond that, experience based on reviewing studies improves one's skill. The American Philatelic Congress books that are put out yearly have many examples of such threats. They are written in the form of opinions concerning the legitimacy of items. The chain of logic that the experts follow usually can be seen as a succession of evaluation of internal validity threats.

External validity

External validity has to do with the

generalizability of results even if they are internally valid. The three realms of generalization are population, location or condition, and time. In our paper-perforation experiment there are threats to all three.

The paper we used was modern paper, and how older papers, particularly hand-made papers from the early days of philately, would respond is a limit to our generalization of our results. Conclusions drawn about one population of stamps, covers, papers, gums, cancels, etc. may not hold for another.

If our experimental apparatus is such that we cannot produce humidities outside the 20% - 80% range with any reliability, then the external validity of our study is limited to those ranges. Conditions that hold for one set of stamps may not hold for others.

Finally, our study may not have waited long enough under the humidity conditions. Perhaps weeks or months will produce different results. Certainly, we will still have trouble generalizing our results to stamps that have been in varying humidity for over 100 years.

Logical validity

Often, philatelic researchers appeal to logic, sometimes statistical logic, to support their argument for a particular causal sequence. Somewhat akin to Sherlock Holmes' deductive principles, these arguments must be carefully examined, for any break in the logic chain dooms the entire argument, even though the conclusion may be correct. There are formal procedures in philosophy for such analyses, but we

usually do not require such formal method. Simple logic faults can be often detected, such as after this therefore because of this. Just because one event followed another does not mean that they are causally linked. In cancellation studies the dating of cancels often leads to sequence claims. These must always be considered tentative, since only one counter example dooms the conclusion.

Another logic difficulty is encountered when correlations are found between two variables. Causation is sometimes concluded, when this is unwarranted without careful elimination of alternative explanations. The presence or absence of supplementary cancellations on certain classes of mail is sometimes use to argue for special regulations when in fact they may represent sloppiness, temporary usage, over interpretation, or the like. The issue date of the 1/2 cent Small Queen is an example. While it was reported officially issued in July, 1882, the earliest usage is on two undated circulars that have a printed date of February, 1883 (Arfken, n.d.). The next usage based on my records is in June, and the next in August, 1883, both making up first class rates from large towns. Were the 1/2 centers issued or were they printed and available to post offices as they needed them? Why are there so few examples? The logic used to argue what happened is based not only on these known facts, but on other information. Large queens on cover are just as rare in this period. The 1/2 cent periodical and newspaper rate available from April 1, 1868, has been found on

about six items for the entire period from 1868 to 188?. The use of the 1/2 cent to make up other rates dropped greatly after the 12 1/2 cent parcel post rate was reduced to 6 cents in April, 1879. Post offices with quantities of the 1/2 cent Large Queen would use them up very slowly, since few users other than stamp dealers or collectors would ask for them to make up other rates until the May, 1882, revision allowing in-town delivery of newspapers under 1 oz. for 1/2 cent, prepaid by stamp. Likely, this would have been the impetus to finally put in use the 1/2 cent Small Queen designed earlier. July, 1882, may have been the contract date for printing. Knowing the Post Office accounting of the time, we may also conclude that existing stocks of 1/2 cent Large Queen would be used up before the new issue was sent out, consistent with what was apparently done with the 1, 2, and 6 cent Small Queens. Notice the logical leaps that are made. Any may be faulty and all must be examined carefully.

Experienced researchers, philatelic or scientific, know and use these criteria almost unconsciously. Occasionally, even experienced researchers make a mistake, and it is almost always because they want a result to come out a certain way. That is a very human failing, and as long as no deceit or fraud is involved, critics should point out errors in such a way as to dissociate the error from the personality. The great majority of feuds that occur in philately as in science involve differences of opinion concerning such matters. No one on this planet is always correct, and even the most

senior researchers can be wrong. Sometimes they forget this. Neophytes may make more mistakes, and how the philatelic community responds to them will largely determine whether they continue in research and grow in experience and understanding. All responses should be polite and professional in such cases. In the past I believe that I allowed too much personality to intrude into such debates in TOPICS, rather than force all concerned to stick to the data and their interpretations of it.

This was written to help readers consider in a systematic manner the claims made by philatelic researchers. My hope is that all will benefit from such consideration.

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Stories Behind My Covers

Jack Arnell

19. An Unscheduled Cunard Voyage

In the third of this series (*Topics* Mar/Apr 1987), I described the voyage of the *Caledonia*, when it was caught in a hurricane not long after leaving Liverpool on 4 February 1842 and, after fighting the storm for several days, finally put back into Cork in damaged condition. When the steamer got back to Liverpool, her Mails were transferred to the *Acadia*, which sailed for Halifax and Boston on an unscheduled voyage on 19 February.

As the *Acadia* was approaching Halifax, she met the *Unicorn*, the auxiliary steamer which carried the Mails between Pictou, N.S. and Quebec City in the summer, on her way to Liverpool with B.N.A. Mails in the absence of the *Caledonia*. Both steamers went into Halifax and transferred their respective Mails, as it was decided that the *Acadia* would return directly to Liverpool, while the *Unicorn* would take the English Mails on to Boston.

The letter illustrated here was written by John Wood, Montreal on 19 February 1842, who prepaid the postage, shown as ½ Stg. and ¼ Cy. It was taken overland to Halifax in time for the *Caledonia's* scheduled return to England. Instead, it would have started out on the *Unicorn* on 6 March, only to be brought back to Halifax and transferred to the *Acadia*, which sailed on 12 March and arrived at Liverpool on 25 March.

The interesting aspect of this is that the letter was only delayed about ten days in all, as the *Caledonia*, had she completed her scheduled voyage, should have arrived 15 March.



20. Longest Uninterrupted Cunard Voyage

The last "Story" was related to the *Acadia's* replacement of the *Caledonia*, after the latter suffered damage in a hurricane on her way to Halifax in February 1842. The Mails were again delayed on the next scheduled voyage in what was to prove the longest continuous voyage in Cunard history.

The illustrated letter was from S. Tomkinson, North & South Wales Bank, Liverpool dated 3 March 1842, and was mailed with the postage unpaid. It was originally rated as a single weight letter at ½ Stg., but later raised to ¾ Stg. as an enclosure increased its weight. It was carried by the *Columbia* from Liverpool on 4 March.

On the thirteenth day at sea, when the steamer should have been approaching Halifax, there was a complete machinery failure, so that it was necessary to take in the floats (paddles) and proceed under canvas. Perhaps readers should be reminded that all the early steamers were fully rigged with square sails for just such eventualities. After six days under sail, the starboard engine was repaired and it was possible to get underway again and limp into Halifax on 25 March.

As in the previous month, the *Unicorn* was sent to Boston with the English Mails, while *Columbia* underwent repairs, which were incomplete when the *Unicorn* returned on 4 April with the American Mails. As a result, the *Columbia* left Halifax under canvas and finally reached Liverpool on 20 April. I have yet to find a cover from either B.N.A. or U.S. carried on this return voyage, but I keep looking!



21. Two Routes to the Cunard Steamers

From the introduction of the American sailing packets after the War of 1812, Canadians found that it was much faster to send a transatlantic letter via New York than to Halifax to connect with the Falmouth packets. Until the reduction in the inland postage in 1840, it was not only faster, but also cheaper, as the distances were less.

During the 1830s, considerable work was done to improve the overland route from Quebec City through New Brunswick to Halifax, but it was not until the arrival of the Cunard steamers that the transit time was reduced significantly. Even when it was, the American route retained its advantage, as some of the early railroads ran out of Boston towards the Canadian border.

However, it will be recalled that with the introduction of the Cunard steam packets, the B.N.A. inland postage was reduced to 2d Stg. or 2½ Cy., thus making it cheaper for the first time to send a letter via Halifax than via Boston or New York, with the result that most Canadian letters went by the former route. The two letters shown here reflect the two routes and the different charges.

The first was from J. Prinwer, Kingston, U.C. dated 21 June 1842 and mailed with ½ Stg. unpaid. It was sent to Quebec City and taken from there by the *Unicorn* to Pictou and overland to Halifax in time for the 3 July steamer.

The second was from Matthew Rickey, Hamilton, U.C. and was mailed at Toronto on 26 June 1842, too late for the Halifax steamer Mail. As a result, 25 cents U.S. inland postage to Boston was prepaid and the letter sent to connect with the 1 July steamer. As Toronto was an exchange office, there was no B.N.A. inland postage charged; however, the U.S. postage was charged to a post office account (No. 158) - a common practice among businesses at this period.

Both letters were carried by the *Britannia*, the second from Boston on 1 July and the other from Halifax on 3 July, arriving at Liverpool on 16 July. Both were backstamped at London on 17 July, where the U.S.-routed letter was rated 1/- Stg. postage due.

Figure 1.



Figure 2.



Postal Usage during Canada's Decimal Period

Part 5 - Domestic Letters Registered

George B. Arfken and Arthur W. Leggett

Canadian registration began May 1, 1855 [1]. Department Order No. 22, dated April 10, 1855, announced that the registry fee on a domestic letter would be 1d, one penny. Canadian postal policy was to keep the registry fee low to encourage registration of all letters containing valuables. When Canada went to a decimal system, July 1, 1859, Department Circular No. 45 [2] set the decimal equivalent of 1d at 2¢. This 2¢ registry fee applied to letters to any place in British North America. The 2¢ fee could be paid by stamps or it could be paid in cash without penalty. This 2¢ fee remained in effect for almost 30 years. The domestic registry fee was increased to 5¢ on May 8, 1889 [3].

An AU 21 63 cover from Oil Springs, C.W. to St. Thomas, C.W. is shown in Figure 1. The 5¢ domestic postage was paid with a 5¢ Beaver. The cover was registered with the 2¢ registry fee paid in cash. Paying the registry fee by cash rather than by stamp was common practice during the Decimal period.

Figure 2 shows a MR 30 63 cover addressed to the Commissioner of Crown Land, Quebec. Postage for a letter to this government agency was FREE. Registration was not free and was paid with a pair of 1¢ Decimals. Firby has recorded only five covers of this type [4].

Payment by stamps of both the postage and the registry fee is shown in Figure 3. The 10¢ double rate postage (over ½ oz., not over 1 oz.) was paid with a pair of 5¢ Beavers. A very special feature of this cover is that the 2¢ registry fee was paid with a 2¢ Decimal. Firby lists only three double rate covers with a 2¢ Decimal for registration. He records seven single rate covers registered with a 2¢ Decimal.

We can speculate about the reasons for issuing the 2¢ Decimal (August 1, 1864). The stamp could be used to pay the 2¢ Soldier's Letter rate and the 2¢ Prices Current rate to the U.K. However, a hoped for use in paying the 2¢ registry fee was a significant factor and probably the major factor.

Figure 1. Registered in Oil Springs, C.W., AU 21 63, and addressed to St. Thomas, C.W. The 2¢ registry fee was paid in cash. There are London, U.C. and St. Thomas backstamps.



Figure 2. Registered in London, C.W., MR 30 63, and addressed to Commissioner of Crown Land, Quebec. The 5¢ postage was FREE. The 2¢ registry fee was paid with a pair of 1¢ Decimals.



Figure 3. A double rate registered cover from Quebec, AP 30 67, to Drummondville, C.E. The 10¢ double rate postage was paid with a pair of 5¢ Beavers. The 2¢ registry fee was paid with a 2¢ Decimal. Drummondville, C.E., MY 2, 1867 backstamp.



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- [3] Canada's Small Queen Era, 1870 - 1897, George B. Arfken, Vincent Graves Greene Philatelic Research Foundation, 1989. The NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC is reproduced on p.439.
- [4] The Postal Rates of Canada: 1851 - 1868, The Provincial Period - A Recording, Charles G. Firby, 1984.

Part 6. Letters to the U.K. - Registered

George B. Arfken and Arthur W. Leggett

Post Office Department Circular No. 43 [1], dated March 1, 1859, stated:

"From the 1st of April next, the following will be the charges for the Registration of Letters addressed to the United Kingdom ... 7½d as a Registration fee, in addition to the Postage." This was 7½d currency, equivalent to 6d sterling. Department Circular No. 45, setting out the transition to a decimal system, included the statement:

"For the registration of a Letter to United Kingdom ... 12½ cents instead of 7½d."

This 12½¢ registry fee could conveniently be paid by the 12½¢ Decimal. Figure 1 shows a registered cover to Cornwall, England from Windsor, C.W., AU 25 1859. The Canadian packet postage was paid with one 12½¢ Decimal. The 12½¢ registry fee was paid with a second 12½¢ Decimal. The cover was carried on the Allan "North American" out of Quebec, August 27. In addition to the straight line REGISTERED applied in Canada, the cover exhibits a red REGISTERED LONDON oval and a red crown and curved REGISTERED applied in the U.K. The Firby Recording [2] lists only nine such covers, one 12½¢ stamp paying the postage and a second 12½¢ stamp paying the registration.

The registration could be paid in cash with a handstamp or other receipt marked on the cover. Figure 2 shows this procedure, a cover registered in Toronto, U.C. and addressed to London, England. There is a written 8 Dec. 1859 date. A 12½¢ Decimal paid the Allan packet rate. The payment of the registry fee was acknowledged by a red PAID 6 stg, equivalent to 7½d cy or 12½¢. In England, the cover received a REGISTERED LONDON, 26 DE 59 oval and a red crown and curved REGISTERED. The Firby Recording lists only four 12½¢ Decimal covers with the 12½¢ registry fee paid in cash (with a handstamp or manuscript marking but not an adhesive stamp).

This cover was clearly meant to go on the Allan packet scheduled for December 10. However, the December 10 sailing was cancelled. The cover was sent to Boston for the Cunard "Europa" despite the endorsement "By Canadian ... via Portland." The "Europa" arrived in Queenstown December 25 and the cover reached London on December 26. Postage due? Yes! At the lower right, there is a large "2" meaning due 2d stg. If you hadn't noticed that "2," you're in good company. A large, prestigious auction firm didn't notice it either.

The 12½¢ registry fee ended in January 1866. Department Order No. 66 [1], January 12, 1866, announced that the registry fee on letters to the U.K. would be reduced to 8¢ effective February 1, 1866.

Figure 1. A registered cover from Windsor, C.W., AU 25 1859, to Cornwall, England. The Allan packet postage was paid with one 12½¢ Decimal. The 12½¢ registry fee was paid with a second 12½¢ Decimal. Carried on the Allan "North American" from Quebec, August 27. The red crown and curved REGISTERED was stamped in England.



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Figure 2. A registered cover from Toronto, U.C. to London, England. The 12½¢ registry fee was paid in cash (no adhesive stamp). A red PAID 6 stg served as notice of payment. The 12½¢ Decimal paid the Allan packet postage but the cover was sent on the Cunard "Europa" out of Boston, December 14. The large "2" at lower right meant due 2d stg.



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Some More Recent Acquisitions For My Canadian Postal Stationery Collection

Horace W. Harrison, OTB, FCPSGB, APSLA

I have been very fortunate in the past several years to have been in the right place at the right time so that when these wonderful pieces of Canadian Postal History, in the form of Stamped Envelopes, came on the market, I happened to be there with sufficient funds to be able to acquire them. All were purchased direct from dealers at bourses, and none came via the auction route. Consequently, I paid very high prices, but perhaps not as high as I would have had to pay in the face of competition at a well advertised public auction. All of the covers are first issue envelopes of Canada, produced by George F. Nesbitt for the Canada Post Office Department, Nesbitt being a sub-contractor under aegis of the American Bank Note Co. of New York, which had the contract to provide the Canada Post Office Department with its accountable paper, i.e. stamps and stamped envelopes. Because of the contractor, these envelopes are commonly called "Nesbitts".

The Nesbitt envelopes were first issued on February 1, 1860, according to contemporary records. However, the earliest known use of the 5¢ is February 14, 1860 and of the 10¢, February 22, 1860. They continued in use until implementation of the Dominion Post Office Act on April 1, 1868. Thus, the first of these covers, dated May 19, 1860 is a fairly early usage. What makes this an outstanding item is the fact that it was used to convey a letter to the United Kingdom, and, consequently had to have additional postage added; and when it arrived at destination in Scotland, had to have still more postage added as a forwarding charge to Batts Hotel, Dover St., Piccadilly, London. The letter had 7 cents in postage added plus ½ cent paid in cash to pay the 12½¢ ½oz. letter rate to the United Kingdom by a Canadian Mail Packet, which at this time, plied between Quebec City and Liverpool. Mailed at Kirkwall, Upper Canada (meaning up the St. Lawrence river, i.e. the present Ontario) this post office was so small that it had not been issued a date stamp, only a town stamp to which the Postmaster had to add the date with pen and ink. It was sent on to Rockton, U.C. the same day thence to Hamilton where it was sorted to the closed mail bag for the U.K. and dispatched to Quebec City where the mail bag was placed on board the Allan Line mail packet "Canadian" departing for Liverpool on the 27th of May. The Canada Post Office Department furnished "Ocean Mail Clerks" to accompany its mail to the U.K., but at this early stage in their operations, they did no sorting on the trip. Apparently, they were simply custodians. Upon arrival at Liverpool on June 12, the mail was taken to the Liverpool Post Office, where, in the processing, this letter received the Liverpool Colonial Packet date stamp

with the date for the previous day still in the hammer, i.e. 11 June, 1860. This was then noticed, and not wishing to have the mail arrive before the mailboat, the erroneous marking was cancelled by the Liverpool "466" numbered obliterator and a proper receiving mark with the correct 12 June, 1860 date applied. It should have been noted earlier on, in this piece, that the Kirkwall Postmaster was very careful not to insult the Queen by placing his cancelling "X's" away from her visage, but was not so respectful of the Beaver. Upon arrival in Dumfries, Scotland, the addressee's agent placed a Penny Red on the envelope and forwarded the letter to London. The Dumfries Postmaster cancelled the Penny Red with his "108" numbered duplex canceler, on June 13, and sent the letter to London where it was received on 15 June.

The second cover had a similar franking and dispatch, leaving Kirkwall on August 10, 1861, Rockton the same day, arriving at Hamilton on the 12th where it was placed in the closed bag for the United Kingdom and transported over the Great Western Railway to Toronto where the bag was transferred to the Grand Trunk Railway Mail Car and sent on to Quebec for dispatch on the Allan line's "Anglo-Saxon" which departed on 17 August 1861. In the time period between June 12, 1860 and August 17, 1861 the Allan Line had moved its U.K. terminus from Liverpool to Glasgow, but the Ocean Mail Clerks still did no sorting during the trip, so this letter was sorted to the Carlisle bag at the Glasgow Post Office and sent on its way 28 August, arriving at Carlisle and its ultimate destination, Dumfries that same day.

The third cover was also mailed from Kirkwall, on August 25, 1860, addressed to Grass Valley, California. At this time, letter postage per ½ oz. to the U.S. was 10¢ unless addressed to the west coast to which the postage was 15¢. This letter had two 5¢ Beavers added to complete the 15¢ postage and was sent on to Rockton the same day, arriving at Hamilton on August 27th, an exchange office for mails to the United States. Here, the envelope was stamped "CANADA/PAID 10 Cts.", with the 10 altered to 15 by pen and ink. Placed in a closed bag for New York, the letter was transferred to a bag for California and shipped to Panama, transported across the isthmus and reshipped to San Francisco whence it was dispatched to Grass Valley in Nevada County. Upon arrival, the letter was forwarded, with 3¢ due as a forwarding charge, to Mountain Well, California. It had arrived at Grass Valley on September 30, 1860, but there is no receiving cancel at Mountain Well to disclose how long it took to get from Grass Valley to Mountain Well.

These three stamped envelopes came to me at three different times from three different dealers, none of them was aware of the existence of the other envelopes. I have since become aware of still another letter from Kirkwall dated October 25th, 1860, addressed to Thomas McQueen at Grass Valley, CA., and similarly

forwarded to Mountain Well, but bearing three 5¢ Beavers paying the 15¢ postage. I think it wonderful that these letters have survived for over 130 years, and that three, originating in a tiny village in Ontario should now grace a single collection, having been regathered from points at least 6,000 miles apart.

Figure 1



Figure 1a (back of Figure 1)

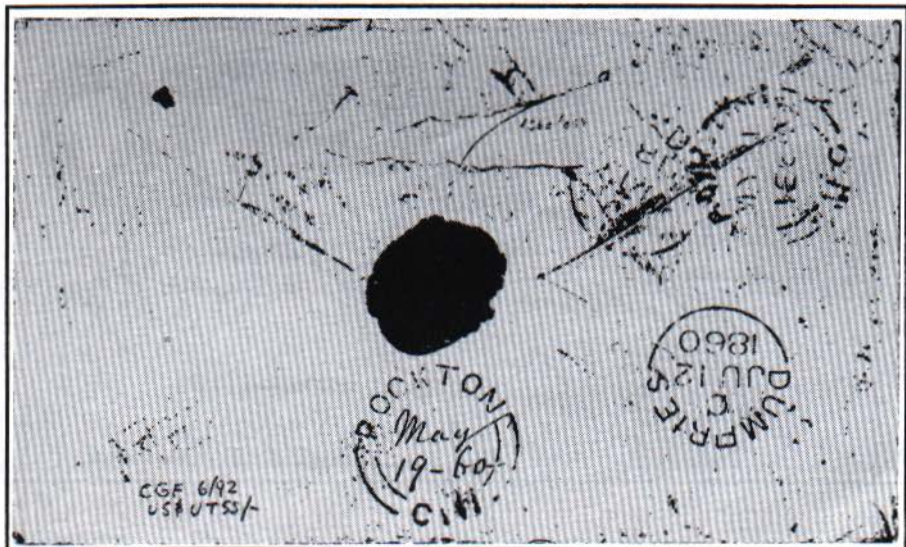


Figure 2



Figure 2a (back of Figure 2)

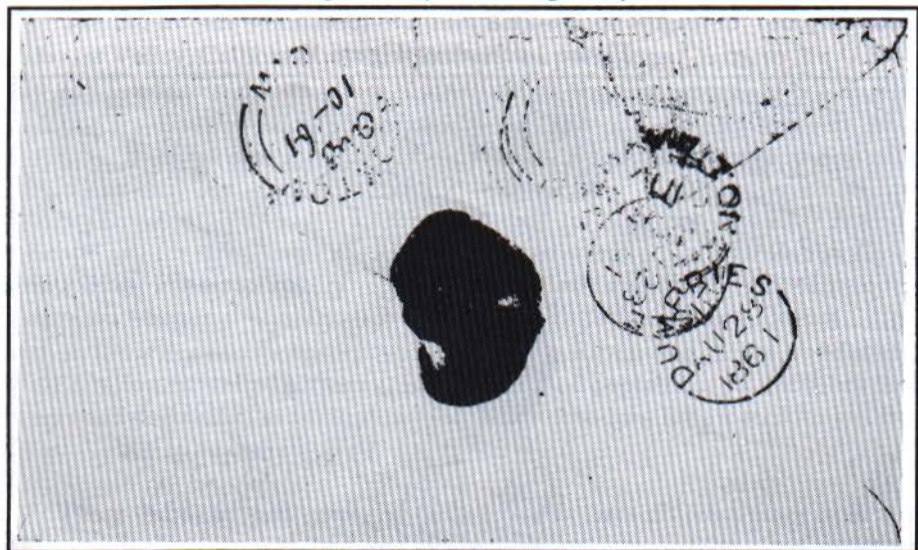


Figure 3



Figure 3a (back of Figure 3)

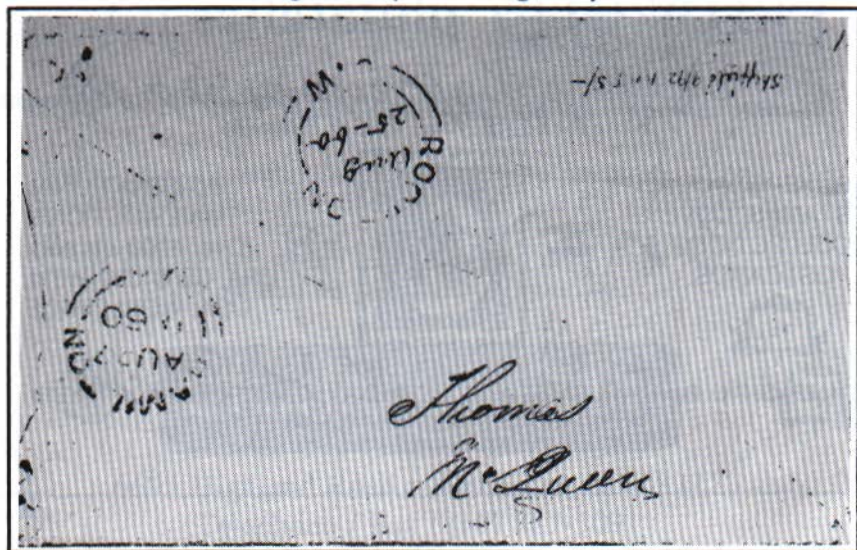


Figure 4



Figure 4 - Courtesy of George J. Kramer

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An Essay Find for the Newfoundland Thirteen-cent of 1865

Norman Seastedt

A few years ago I decided to switch my specialty from BNA proofs to imperforate pairs. In order to prepare for auction I began by inspecting my Newfoundland collection for faults and using "Essays and Proofs of British North America" by Pratt & Minuse to catalog it properly. Most of the "Newfies" were of the first cents issue and had been acquired through a Nassau Street (NYC) dealer. He told me they had come from a descendant of an American Bank Note Company engraver. Among them were the five-cent essays "Province of Newfoundland" seal and Prince Albert. Many of the common plate proofs bore the ABN imprint.

Then I came to the thirteen-cent which was unlisted as it was a black small die on India (Fig. 1). Next to it was a normal color plate proof (Fig. 2). There seemed to be a difference in design. The flag at the ship's stern on the die proof was wrong. Under magnification I saw eight stripes and a field in one corner - not at all the way a Union Jack should look! Obviously it was supposed to be a U.S. ensign. There were other differences: the plate proof had diagonal shading added in the clouds, land, and water; additional lines added in the clouds and water; and existing lines in sails, sky, and water strengthened.

A letter went immediately to Bob Pratt, a Newfoundland expert, who at the time was President of the late, lamented Essay/Proof Society. He had never seen this "proof" and agreed that it had to be a hitherto unknown essay. He urged me to report it. It had been shown to Ken Minuse some years earlier. He had put it down in his notebook as a small trial color die proof - for inclusion in a possible update of the catalog - but neither of us had noticed the strange flag.

I wanted to know the history of this essay, contacted the ABN, and was referred to Aurelia Chen, their Product Manager. She found a black trail color die proof in the archives but nothing resembling my essay. As a photo was not permitted she sent me a photostat of this unlisted item (Fig. 3). In a demonstration of serendipity, while searching the archives for another project she found a compound die proof (Fig. 4). The lower portion (Fig. 5) became the vignette for my essay! She told me the compound die had been executed by an unrecorded engraver at the Philadelphia firm of Bald, Cousland & Company which merged with other companies to form ABN in 1858.

Without doubt this essay was submitted to the postal authorities in St. John's

for approval in the competition for the 1865 contract won by ABN, although no record of it seems to exist. Bob Pratt informed me that such material was destroyed by the Ottawa postal officials after its transfer from St. John's when Newfoundland became a province in 1949.

Nevertheless, sets of photos were sent to the National Postal Museum, The Canadian Postal Archives, the Provincial Archives of Newfoundland and Labrador, and the National Postal Museum in London, England with little feedback and no help.

The readership of the Essay/Proof Journal was unable to locate any additional copies of 30E. Perhaps BNAPS members will have better luck!

This experience rekindled my interest in proofs, more of which are available following the ABN auction. I never did submit them to an auction.

Figure 1

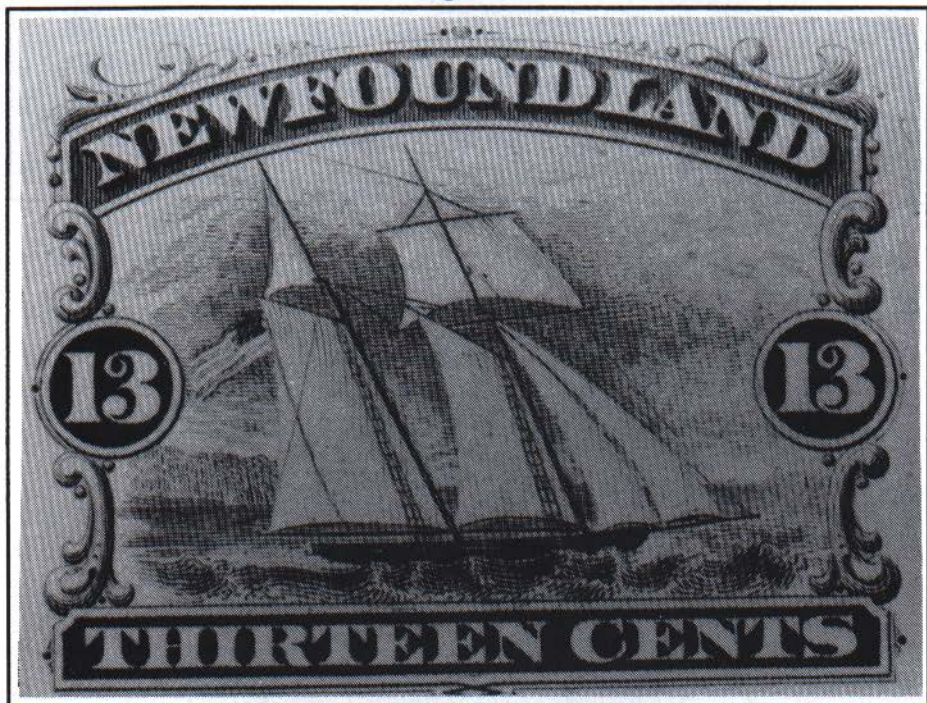


Figure 2.



Figure 3.



Figure 4.



Figure 5.

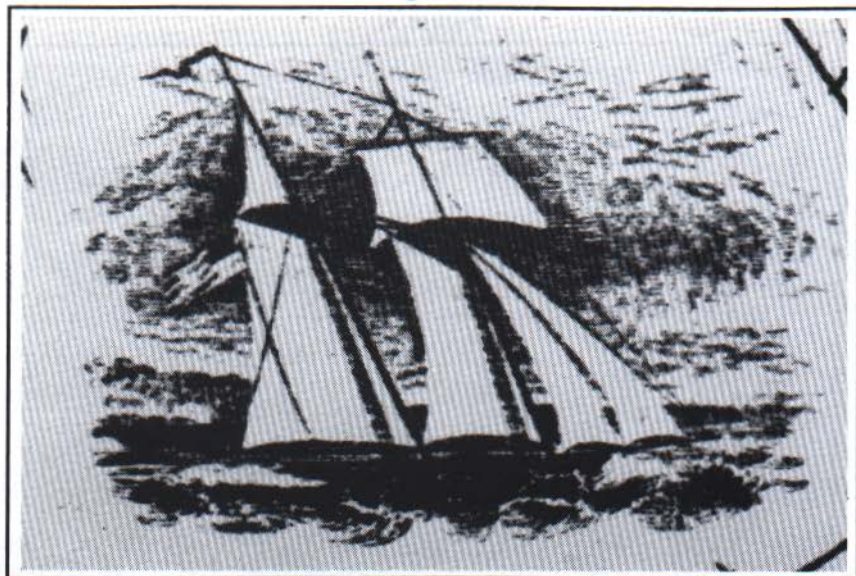


Figure 6.

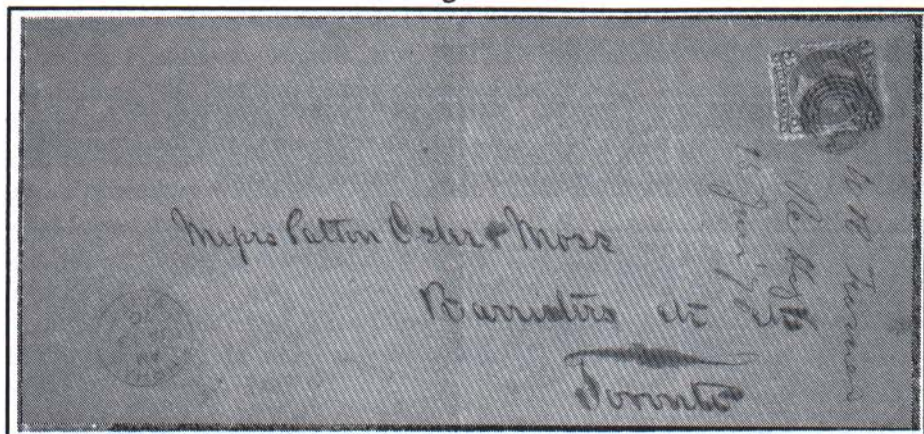


Another January 13, 1870 Cover

Jeffrey Switt

In the January-February 1989 issue of BNA Topics, George Arfken establishes the earliest recorded date of the use of the three cent Small Queen issue as January 13, 1870. Such an item is certainly a key piece to any serious Small Queen collection. Recently the writer came across the cover in Figure 1, a Large Queen cover dated January 13, 1870 posted at Durham, Ontario and backstamped at Toronto January 14. Given the higher value of such a three cent Small Queen cover over that of a three cent Large Queen cover perhaps it is prudent to document this cover in print should it ever appear on the market replaced with a Small Queen.

Figure 1



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Gold Is Where You Find It!

Harry W. Lussey

This cover was in an auction with a large number of various types of Railroad markings. On the reverse were strikes of two RPO's, Wellington, Grey & Bruce, Kincardine & Palmerston Branch and London, Huron & Bruce Ry, bearing 1887 dates. Both these railways had been merged into the Grand Trunk in 1882 so usage of these markings some five years later was unusual and had a certain appeal to RPO collectors. The Clinton receiver also appears.

My interest is limited to the Railroad Registered Markings in the RPO field so these strikes did not interest me. The front of the cover is illustrated below. When searching for Registration items, I have made it a habit to check out all covers described as bearing Registered Letter Stamp irrespective of the section of an auction in which they might be listed.

Registered cover from Tiverton, Ontario, postmarked March 4, 1887. A 3¢ Stationery envelope with a 5¢ Registered Letter Stamp to pay the Domestic rate of 3¢ postage and 2¢ registration to Clinton, Ontario.



In many years of examining registered covers in dealer's stocks, or in auction lots, this is the only example I have seen with a 5¢ RLS being used in place of the 2¢ RLS on a Domestic letter for an overpayment of 3¢. I realize it does not have

the rarity status of an 8¢ RLS used to the U.K. prior to January 1, 1878 and some might consider it merely a 'freak'. The sender may have made a mistake and placed the wrong RLS on the letter or he might have had only a 5¢ RLS and made the overpayment deliberately. Perhaps the Postmaster may have cancelled the stamp before noting the overpayment and by that time it was too late to do anything about it.

Another possibility, and it might not be as far fetched as it might appear, is that the Tiverton Post Office had exhausted its supply of the 2¢ RLS and had only 5¢ available. If the Postmaster happened to be a hard-nosed individual, and there were some, he might have told the sender that the letter had to carry a Registered Letter stamp, and if he wanted to mail it he would have to use what was available, a 5¢ RLS. I have covers with three 2¢ RLS to pay the 5¢ registration fee when the Post Office had no 5¢ RLS available. I also have covers with 2¢ and 5¢ RLS and, in these instances, the 2¢ had been cancelled before it was noted that a 5¢ RLS was required so the sender actually paid 7¢ registration fee. A tough Postmaster would insist that the regulations required a 5¢ RLS regardless of the fact that he had cancelled the 2¢ RLS. A more accommodating Postmaster might ignore the wording of the regulation and permit the sender to affix the additional 3¢ in regular postage stamps. There is a precedent for this in the procedure which the Dead Letter Office followed. Many D.L.O. covers went forward with a 3¢ postage stamp and a 2¢ RLS, when the registration rate was 5¢, by adding an additional 3¢ in postage.

I consider this cover to be of far greater philatelic significance as a Registered Letter item than as an item with late usages of RPO markings. **GOLD IS WHERE YOU FIND IT!**

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The Queen Alexandra 3¢ Value of Newfoundland's 1897 Royal Family Visit

John M. Walsh and Norris R. Dyer

It is a beautiful image of Queen Alexandra, with its orange color providing a glowing loveliness. The purpose of this article is to provide a survey of what is known of this value and to provide some new observations based upon detailed measurements of its framed image.

This stamp was originally issued in 1898. A number of printings followed through 1905. It was reissued in 1918. The value originally prepaid the Canada mail rate until December 25, 1898 when that rate was reduced to 2¢. It also was used to prepay the inland mail rate, until July 1, 1906. Additionally, the value covered the registration charge for mail sent locally during this period. Lastly, it was needed in 1918 when the war tax act increased the cost of one ounce inland and Canadian mail from 2¢ to 3¢.

Many writers have published information on this stamp. Their main points are summarized in this article.

Bertram Poole and Harry Huber in *Postage Stamps of Newfoundland*, point out that when a color change for the 2¢ of the Royal Family issue was made in 1898, the original 3¢ Queen Alexandra was also issued. They comment that there was very little in shade variations of any of the denominations except for the 1¢ green. It was further reported that in February, 1902, a sheet of the 3¢ entirely imperforate was sold at the post office in St. John's, but that the sheet was immediately cut into vertical strips. In 1907, there was a consignment on thinner paper.

The book also points out that at the time of the 1918 extra postage charge (mentioned above) there were only 200,000 of the 3¢ in stock. The only recourse was to have the American Banknote Company, in New York, make a new printing from the old 3¢ plate in their possession. The ordered stamps arrived at St. John's in late June, 1918. They were reddish orange and on paper of bluish tinge, which distinguished them from earlier printings.

In *Holmes' Specialized Philatelic Catalogue*, 11th Edition, the 3¢ is listed imperforate and imperforate horizontally. The editors state one die proof of each Royal Family value may exist and that plate proofs do exist of all values on proof paper in the color of issue.

The Stanley Gibbons Catalogue, 1991, lists the June, 1898 orange as well as a red orange version on bluish paper, from June 1918.

Winthrop Boggs in *The Postage Stamps and Postal History of Newfoundland*, makes the following comments on the 3¢ value:

- * the stamp was printed in sheets of 100 (10 x 10);
- * there is a die proof on thin wove paper;
- * there is also a die proof on white card;
- * it exists imperforate;
- * it's known imperforate horizontally;
- * there are vertical pairs, imperforate between; and
- * a reddish orange version on bluish white paper came out in June, 1918.

Robson Lowe in *The Encyclopedia of British Empire Postage Stamps, North America, Vol. V*, makes the following observations:

- * the 3¢ orange was issued in 1898;
- * plate numbers are 3 and 4;
- * there are imprints below each stamp and in the lower margin;
- * quantities issued are unknown to the writer;
- * there is a die proof (die C372) die sunk on large card in the issued color;
- * there is a plate proof in color of issue on card, on wove or on India;
- * there are imperforate X perforate pairs;
- * there is an orange 1918 wartime printing on bluish paper from the original A.B.N.Co. plate.

Robert Pratt in *BNA Topics, May/June 1981*, contributed the following:

- * the dates ordered, quantity, invoice dates, and costs;
- * an imperforate plate proof exists, without gum, on proof paper or card in issued color;
- * there are plate numbers UL3 reversed and UL4 reversed with F5610;
- * there are large die proofs in color of issue;
- * there are imperforate horizontal pairs;
- * there are copies overprinted SPECIMEN; and
- * he comments on previous authors (cited above) relating to the 1918 reissue, but wasn't able to document nor to find any other source for verification.

Ed Wener, in his *Indigo* price lists provided articles on all the 1897 Royal Family issue, using the sheets overprinted SPECIMEN, sold in 1990 by the A.B.N.Co. at Christie's Auctions. Studying the 3¢ values, he comments:

- * there are sheets from three different plates;
- * there are no plate numbers on plate #1 and it has vertical separations between rows of 4mm and horizontal (between columns) of 2½mm;
- * there is a constant variety at position #58 with two dots in the "D" of Newfoundland;
- * the 1905 printing involves a different plate with layout 3mm apart between rows and columns 3½mm apart - in other words, the sheets are shorter and wider, while it also has guidelines between the 5th and 6th columns and 5th and 6th rows, but no plate #'s;
- * he claims to have seen an upper right plate #3 corner block without specimen and guesses that the 1905 sheets are from plate #3;
- * the 3¢ die was still available in 1918 for the War printing and a new plate was prepared, consisting of two panes of 100 subjects separated by a gutter; however, the rows on the 1918 printing are 3mm apart, being narrower than the 1905 printing;
- * the taller 3¢ Alexandras come from plate #1 and are taller because of the 4mm vertical spacing between rows, whereas the shorter stamps came from either the 1905 printing or 1918 printing on plates with only 3mm row separation;
- * these short stamps on thin off-white paper in a very reddish orange shade are from the 1905 printing while other short stamps, less reddish orange on better paper, are from the 1918 printing.

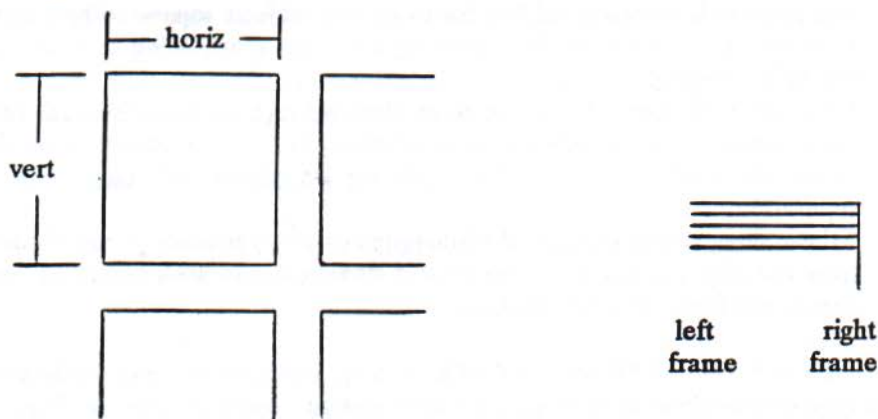
From the same 1990 auction, the Canadian government acquired the 3¢ orange as imperforate sheet of 100 with a bottom margin imprint inscription. They also bought a 200-subject sheet with center gutter, imperforate, with two bottom inscriptions (one on bottom center of each pane), and with plate number 4 reversed in the upper right corner of the right pane, but with no plate markings on the left pane. Another acquisition was 100 subjects, imperforate, overprinted SPECIMEN, and with plate number 2 reversed in the upper left corner. Finally, they bought a green trail color plate proof on card, 100 subjects, with a bottom margin inscription and plate number 3 reversed in the upper left corner.

Additionally, from a private collection, we have seen:

- * UL plate 3 reversed;
- * UR plate 4 reversed;
- * UR plate 4 reversed, with F5610;
- * UR plate F5610; and
- * a left pane having only F5610 in upper right corner with gutter plus cutting demarcations, while the right pane has F5610 in the upper right corner plus 4 reversed in the right margin.

The preceding does not clearly distinguish between the earlier printings and the 1918 issue. However, it would seem that size is part of the solution. So what are the sizes of the stamp designs for earlier printings compared to the 1918 War Printings? With this in mind a measurement of the 3¢ Queen Alexandra was undertaken. The stamps were measured from outer left frame line to outer right, and as well from top to bottom frame lines. See the illustration for this and vertical and horizontal separations between subjects.

Note also there are fine, horizontal lines at frame left and frame right. On the left side there are openings between the lines, while on the right they are closed at the vertical frame line. All stamps measured show the right closed lines, except the die proofs with die #C372, which show closure at both sides.



ILLUSTRATION

The following chart is presented.

3¢ Alexandra Measurements

Item	Horiz mm	Vert mm	Between Columns	Between Rows
Black die proof C372 on glazed paper	19.5	25.9		
Large die proof C372, orange	19.3	25.4		
Plate proof + imprint, orange	19.5	25.7	2½, 3	3.7

Dated specimens ABNC archives per Wener. Date ordered.				
a. 1898, May 9th	19.3	25.9		
b. 1899, Oct 12th	19.3	25.9		
c. 1901, March 30th	19.3	25.9		
d. 1902, April 29th	19.3	25.9		
e. 1903, specimen date, Nov.	19.3	25.9		
f. 1905, Nov 10th	19.3	25.4		
g. 1918 left pane, May 16th	19.5	25.7		
h. 1918 right pane, May 16th	19.5	25.7		
UL plate 3 (R)	19.5	25.4	3, 3½	3
UR plate 4 (R) with F5610	19.5	25.7	2½, 3	3
UL plate F5610 left pane spec.	19.5	25.7	3	3
UR plate 4(R) F5610, right pane spec.	19.5	25.7	3	3
Imprint pair, horizontal	19.3	25.9		
Vertical pair, imperf. horiz. with imprint	19.3	25.9		3.7
Mint, pale orange with mottled paper	19.3	25.4		
Mint, red orange, bluish mottled paper and selvage	19.3	25.4		
Deep orange, sharp detail	19.3	25.9		
Orange, sharp detail	19.3	25.9		
COVERS BY FRAMESIZE				
Single, Dec.13/00	19.3	25.9		
Horiz. strip of five May 1/01	19.3	25.9		
Vert. pair, imperf. Nov.23/01	19.3	25.9		
Horiz. pair, reg, 1904	19.3	25.9		
Aug. 9/98	19.5	25.7		

Oct. 17/98	19.5	25.7		
Nov. 3/02	19.5	25.7		
March 24/03	19.5	25.7		
Dec. 30/03	19.5	25.7		
Dec. 7/04	19.5	25.7		
Oct. 31/05	19.5	25.7		
March 13/06, appears reddish orange	19.5	25.7		
May 6/06	19.5	25.7		
Nov. 23/18, unlike below	19.5	25.7		
Feb. 28/19, red orange, mottled bluish color to paper	19.5	25.7		
April 20/06	19.3	25.4		
Sept. 23/98	19.3	25.9		
July 5/02 (two singles)	19.3	25.9		

Here is a summary of the findings:

- A. Both left and right frame lines found only on black die and large orange die, both with die #C372 - all other stamp images have only right frame line;
- B. Measuring between columns is unreliable as separations differ on sheets;
- C. Stamp image sizes differ. When found on cover, image size seems to show no preference to a specific year;
- D. Four stamp image sizes are found - 19.3mm x 25.9mm, 19.5mm x 25.7mm, 19.3mm x 25.4mm, and 19.3mm x 25.9mm;
- E. The black die with die #C372 has a unique image size of 19.5mm x 25.9mm.

In conclusion, it seems fruitless to create a separate listing of the 3¢ Alexandra for the 1918 reissue, based upon image size; however, listing four distinct sizes as sub-units might be a possibility.

A question that begs to be asked ...Why the black die with die #C372, is so different than anything issued?

Further research would also be helpful regarding the initial appearance of the reddish orange version of the 3¢.

Your thoughts are, as always, welcomed. Please direct them to the authors c/o 9 Guy Street, St. John's, Newfoundland, Canada A1B 1P4. Telephone (709) 722 3476 fax/voice.

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A LETTER CARD POSTCARD

As of January 1, 1898 Canada allowed the use of private postcards. Canadian letter cards were issued in 1893. An ingenious soul took a 1¢ letter card which was meant for local use, removed the back half, crossed out the word "LETTER" of letter card on the front, and inserted the word "POST" to convert the half letter card into a configuration which fit the new private postcard rules. It was used in 1897 from Cassville, Que. to the USA and backstamped at Boyton, PQ JU 10 1897. The 1¢ impressed letter card stamp probably paid the 1¢ private postcard rate.



AN UNREPORTED ESSAY

Some years back I acquired a lot of 19 Canada post card proofs and essays which included a group of twelve different colours for the 1¢ Maple Leaf postal stationery card, Webb P 17. Included with the lot was a previously unreported essay which showed the 1¢ Maple Leaf card in the green issued colour with below it a view of the Parliament Buildings. On the reverse is a pencil notation "CJ1 1897-98 Essay 15". It is a shame the card was not issued like this instead of the plain version.



AN EARLY CANADIAN PRIVATE POST CARD

Canada issued its first postal stationery card on June 1, 1871. The Canada Official Postal Guide of July, 1877, noted that "No cards posted within the Dominion can pass as post cards, except such as are issued by the Canadian Post Office". This effectively banned the use of private cards at postcard rates until this prohibition was withdrawn on January 1, 1895.

Prior to July, 1877, only four or five private postcards are known. One is from 1875, two are from 1877, and the earliest known was 1873, which is shown here. The card is printed in gold, blue, and red from the firm Holland & Cushing of Montreal. It is dated March 10, 1873 on the reverse and shows a "Montreal 8 MR 1873 Q" date stamp on the face. It was mailed with no stamp and bears a red "Returned/For Postage" handstamp.



So Coincidental as to be Scary!

Cross Border Mystery Solved. Chalk It Up To Sharing Information.

Cecil C. Coutts

As a BNAPER, I had never been to Portland, Oregon until my wife and I joined other Pacific Northwest Regional Group members at their semi-annual get-together in October 1993.

Richard W. Helbock, publisher of *La Posta: A Journal Of American Postal History* was one of the speakers during the seminar portion of the meeting. Richard left some complimentary copies of *La Posta* (September 1993 issue) for PNWRG members. I had never seen this publication and was quick to latch on to a copy which was put in my briefcase to be read at another time.

Three days after returning to Abbotsford, I opened *La Posta* and on page six started to read a column titled "MYSTERY COVER". An 1899 cover addressed in script to Connecticut was illustrated which carried the following typewritten notation: "Lost In Fraser River..1 July Recov'd 22 J'y." Readers will note from the illustration that the cover carries neither a postage stamp nor a post mark of origin. The cover does carry a Vancouver, B.C. forwarding mark dated July 24, 1899.

Cover owner Rod Dyke of Seattle posed a straight forward question, "How did this cover get into the Fraser River?" I immediately exclaimed to my wife, "I have the answer!"

Concurrent with my attendance at the Portland meeting, I launched a postal history book titled "CANCELLED WITH PRIDE: A History Of Chilliwack Area Post Offices 1865-1993." On page 10 of this book, I relate the story of mail carrier William "Sheep" McDonald who drowned in the Fraser River 1 July 1899 while taking the mail by canoe from Chilliwack to the Canadian Pacific Railway station at Harrison Mills¹. Now you know the rest of the story!

Canada Post Mail Service Contract Register² carries the following notation with respect to a change in McDonald's hauling contract, "...due to death of Wm. McDonald - drowned while in charge of the mails."

In 1899, there were five post offices open in the Chilliwack area. Outgoing mail from four of the smaller offices passed through the Chilliwack post office where a bag was made up. My attempts to discover the sender have proved negative.

Similarly, to date at least, official documentation and newspaper articles have not been located to ascertain where the mail bag was discovered. Investigation by myself continues.

In addition to the several transit markings, the back of the cover bears ghost images in purple ink of what appears to be two copies of Scott Canada No. 76, the two cent purple Queen Victoria Numeral issue. A further mystery - why four cents when the U.P.U. rate was two cents?

When the cover is folded in a closed position, the postage stamp farthest to the right lines up nicely with minute impressions from a type of obliterator. The author's theory is that there was only one postage stamp. As the cover became wet (and the owner says there is plenty of evidence to this effect) the stamp moved to the new position (further to the left), stayed there for a time, and eventually floated off. The stamp was probably found in the bottom of the mail sack. This postage stamp was socked-on-the-nose thus we have no positive way of determining where it was cancelled.

1 - Chilliwack Progress, 5 July 1899.

2 - Canadian National Archives, Record Group 3, Vol 1271, 1884-1904, p 22.

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~~Miss Keeler~~
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The Admiral Design and Missing Portrait

Robert Bayes

The existing contract with American Bank Note Company still had several months to run when the new design was under consideration for a George V issue. The Post Office Department told the Bank Note Company what ought to be included in the design and asked them to use their judgment, talents, an experience in preparing one or more designs for consideration.

A. E. Stephenson in "Maple Leaves" for December 1960 and again in August 1963 wrote on his efforts to find the portrait used in build up of the Admiral design. Through his dealings with the Post Office Dept. in Ottawa, he found that it was a Composite Portrait composed of various portions of photographs made of George V by W. & D. Downie and H. Walter Barnett, both of London, England. It was not the Department's practice to entrust to one or more artists the task of preparing a design, so this was a radical departure.

When Mr. Stephenson was able to locate portraits made by both firms he was unable to confirm these were used for the portrait build up.

With the benefit of lot 1876 of the Archives Sale of September 13, 1990, handled by Christie's, we are now able to confirm the six photographs used in the preliminary artwork for the preparation of Die F-211 (the first Admiral Die). The six photographs show how the design was arrived at. Each photograph includes all the pertinent information.

The exact data accompanying each photograph is given below:

Figure 1 - (above photo) ART WORK USED TO PRODUCE DIE F-211 - Dated Oct/24/23. - There is a note on the back of this photograph which indicates that this is to be used for Die F-211

(below photo) W & D DOWNIE, 57 & 61 EBURY STREET, LONDON S.W. - PHOTOGRAPHERS TO H.M THE KING & H.M QUEEN ALEXANDRIA

Figure 2 - These 6 photographs were the preliminary artwork used to prepare the first Admiral Die. They were Lot 1876 of the Archives Sale handled by Christie's on Sept 13, 1990.

Figure 3 - (above photo) HIS MAJESTY KING GEORGE V - DOMINION OF CANADA - ORDER # F-3041 - The Downie photograph showed his Majesty in the uniform of a Field Marshall of the Army, and a side view was used by Savage for the Head.

[photo data continued below Figure 5.]

Figure 1.



Figure 2.



Figure 3.



Figure 4.



Figure 5.

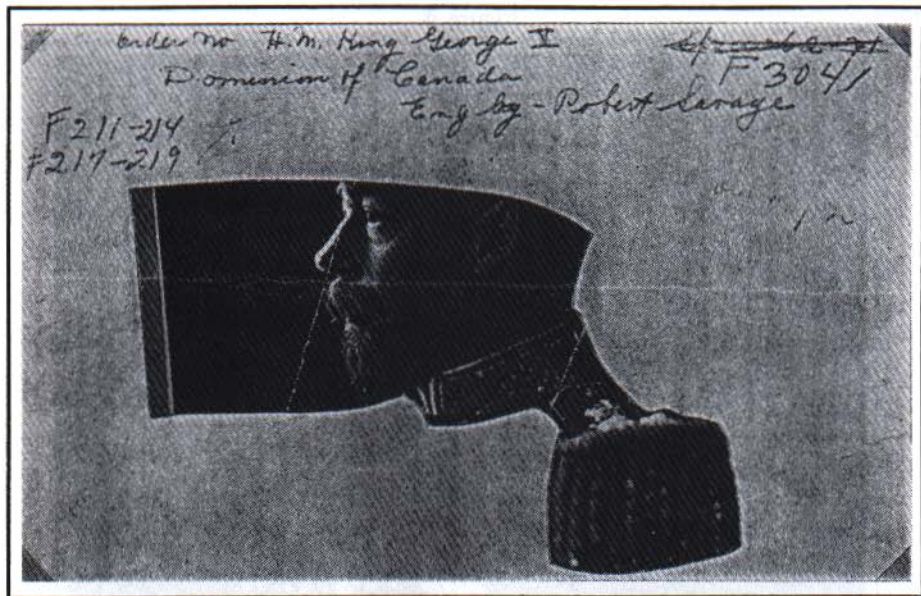


Figure 4 - (below photo) ART WORK USED TO PRODUCE DIE F-211
IN THIS PHOTO:

1. Epaulets have been pasted on the shoulders & the photo cut to the bottom of the Tunic;
2. The Tunic has been darkened beneath the collar to emphasis the Medals;
3. The Right margin shows lines indicating the height of the Ephalets;
4. The lines at the left indicates that portion of the photograph that will be used for the Die;
5. The Mustache and Beard have been touched up at the left.

Figure 5 - (above photo) THE DOWNIE PHOTOGRAPH The Downie portrait shown here was used for the Head and Shoulders. The Barnett photograph shows the King in full dress uniform of an Admiral of the Fleet, and was used for Uniform and Medals. Time has led to this Issue being known by this Uniform. Robert Savage, most skilled engraver employed by the American Bank Note Company, was given the task of engraving the King's Portrait which was a composite of the King, one by W & D Downie and the other by Walter Barnett.

Figure 6 - (above photo) THE BARNETT PHOTOGRAPH The Barnett photograph, portraying the King in the full dress uniform of an Admiral of the
[photo data continued at end of article]

Figure 6.



Fleet, provided the necessary detail of the uniform, Orders and Decorations.

(below photo) The back contains the name of H. Walter Barnett, cut in half and printed in reverse.

Collecting Canada

John Burnett

As many of you know my stamp collecting interests lie in Canada and a small topical collection of butterflies and moths on stamps. I thought I would try to write some small articles on Canadian philately over the next few months, and will try to illustrate my articles from my own collection, while using my library as the source for my ideas. This month's feature comes from "Collect Canada Covers" by Ed Richardson, published by the APS in 1978.

WW II Cigarette Cards

Forty to fifty years ago "send cigarettes to the boys overseas" was a common plea. How many collectors of the time realized that this would give existence to a valuable source of regimental markings and ship handstamps?

There were a number of organizations which sponsored the sending of cigarettes to soldiers, including some cigarette companies themselves.

The card illustrated in this article was one of those prepared by the Overseas League (Canada) Tobacco and Hamper Fund. When a donation for a carton of cigarettes was received, the donor's name was placed on one of these cards, one card for each carton donated. The cards were placed in each carton of cigarettes. Upon receipt of the smokes, the soldier would find this card and know who had donated the gift. On the back of the card was the instruction, "If you appreciate this gift package of cigarettes won't you drop a line on this card to the donor whose name appears on the other side."

Almost all cards not only bear a field post office marking, but also a regimental marking. Because they are cards, the impressions are usually excellent, and a fine source of military markings.

So here's an opportunity for the collector of military postmarks to enhance their collection and add to their overall knowledge.

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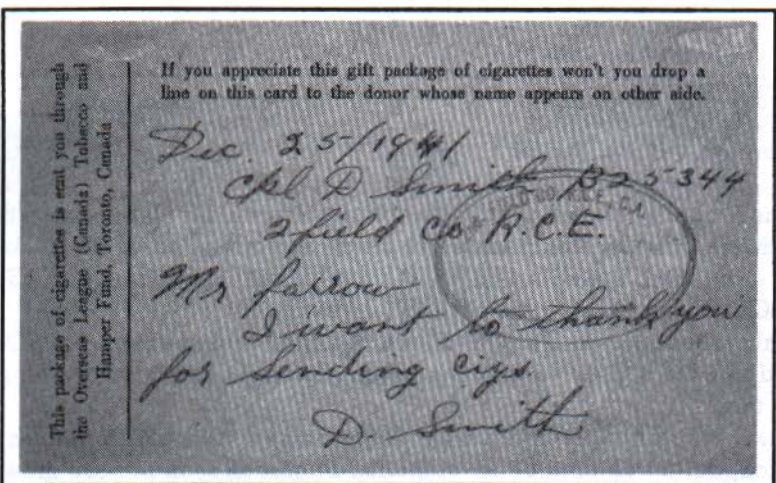
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Canadian "Crash Cover - April 1954"

Not too many days had elapsed after the April 8, 1954 crash of Trans Canada Airlines flight 8 from Montreal to Vancouver when the post office began delivering charred pieces of mail like the one illustrated in this article. Most letters arrived in an enclosure with a mimeographed notice stating:

District Director of Postal Service

Moose Jaw, Sask.

April 8, 1954

Dear sir or Madam

The enclosed item of mail addressed to you was salvaged from T.C.A. plane which crashed at Moose Jaw, Sask., on 8 April, 1954.

I'm sending this item to you, the Post Office Department expresses regret for the unfortunate occurrence resulting in the damage and delay to this mail.

Yours Very truly

R.J. Goodman

A/Director of Postal Service

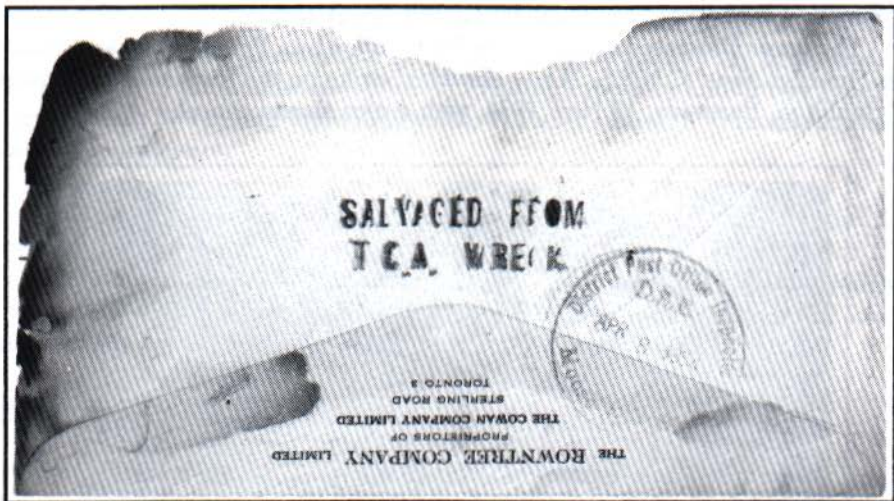
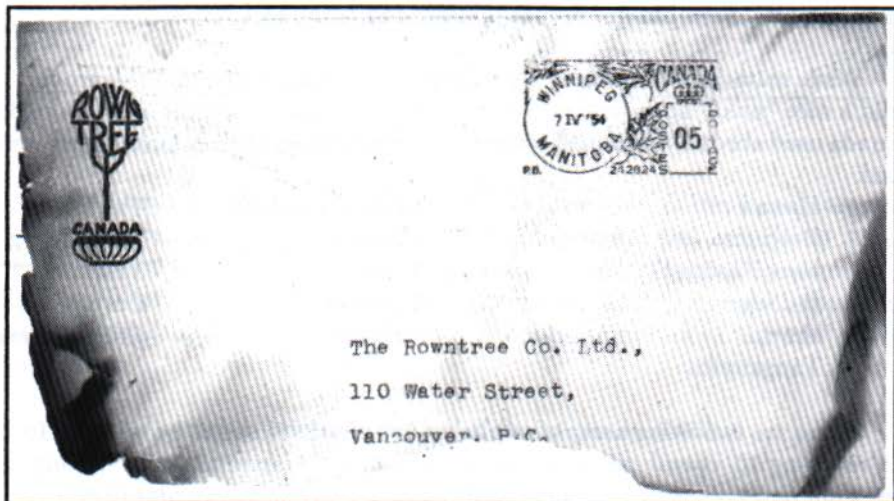
The illustrated cover was addressed to my father at his place of business. It is badly charred and for this reasons I've simply shown line art of the backstamps, a two - line "SALVAGED FROM/TCA WRECK" and a round "DISTRICT INSPECTOR, APRIL 8, 1954 MOOSE JAW SASK."

Thirty seven persons lost their lives in this crash caused when a NATO trainer collided with the T.C.A. North Star aircraft. This was Canada's worst air disaster at that time.

Crash covers such as these are interesting and valuable additions to an airmail collection, but it's an area of my collection I'd just as soon not see grow.

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What the Heck is a Paquebot Cancel?

At the U.P.U. congress held in Washington in 1897 it was agreed that the word "PAQUEBOT" would be adopted for universal use on all mail received at ports from ships which had accepted mail posted at sea. It is strange but many other equivalent markings are to be found and I haven't been able to find out why these came to be. Other paquebot equivalents that I've found are "Posted/on/Board",

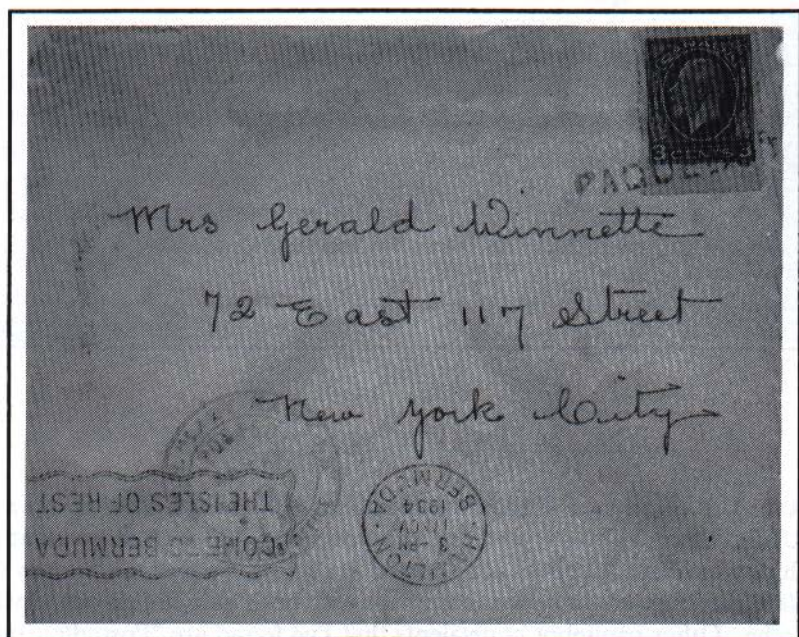
"Ship Letter", "Ship Mail", "Packet", "Posted at Sea", and "Posted on the High Seas".

While material is not exactly plentiful there are sufficient quantities around to build a nice "small" specialized collection. If you think about this area it's really Canada used abroad. Canadian covers with such foreign cancels have been found from:

Hawaii	Porto Rico	Philippine Islands	Tahiti
Belgium	Bermuda	Jamaica	Hong Kong
New Zealand	Fiji	Japan	Trinidad
Indonesia	St Vincent	Monserat	Barbados
France	England	Australia	British Guiana
Tanganyika			

There are two other areas of paquebot cancels that need to be watched for if you're going to round out your small collection. Canadian ships calling on Canadian ports often carry "Paquebot/Posted/At Sea" and a circular postmark in five lines "Paquebot/Posted At Sea/Received/Date/Post Office". You must also look out for those covers bearing foreign stamps cancelled in Canada. The most frequently encountered are from Japan and Great Britain.

The cover illustrated shows (Scott #197) killed by a Paquebot with a "Posted On The High Seas" C.N.S.S. "Lady Hawkins" strike on the front side and posted at Hamilton, Bermuda, 17 Nov. 1934, with a nice slogan cancel.



Canadian Definitive Issue Landscape Series of 1972-1977

Samuel Rock and Joseph Monteiro

The Landscape definitive issue of 1972-1977 was one of the more interesting definitive series produced by Canada Post. This article will include: a) A brief description of the major varieties; b) Major errors; c) Tagging errors; and d) Perfins. A detailed listing of the major varieties in this series may be found in a recently published book by Monteiro⁹, covering definitives of the last quarter century.

a) A brief description of the major varieties

This definitive series consists of seven medium- to high-value denominations (10¢ to \$2), consisting of at least 33 major varieties, and a number of paper texture/fluorescence variants, which bring the total to over 50. The lower values (1¢ to 10¢) are known as the Caricatures (or Prime Minister definitives) and will be addressed as a separate subset of this series. There are five key dimensions of classification in the Landscape series: 1) Printing Processes and/or Die Types; 2) Perforations; 3) Tagging - type and width; 4) Paper - smooth or textured; and 5) Paper Fluorescence.

Added to the set of the seven basic denominations are seven perforation varieties, five die-type changes, nine tagging type differences, one major (\$1) paper texture variety and up to seven instances of papers with significantly higher fluorescence. In addition, many of the papers exhibit varying degrees of low to medium fluorescence, and of vertically or horizontally "ribbed" texture.

Printing Processes and/or Die Types

The medium- and high-value Landscape stamps were printed by British American Banknote Co. of Ottawa, using intaglio/photogravure processes - however, in the earlier printing of the \$1 Vancouver and all printings of the \$2 Quebec, Ashton-Potter Ltd. of Toronto participated in a joint printing, substituting lithography for the photogravure portions of the design. Changes in processes and/or plates resulted in catalogued design "types", for all except the 20¢ and \$2 denominations, which may be distinguished as follows:

Landscape Series Design Types

Denomination	Area	Type I	Type II
10¢ Forest	green field	cross-hatched	darker, solid
15¢ Sheep	mid-hillside	lighter blue	solid dark blue
25¢ Polar Bears	shadows	lighter blue	dark blue center
50¢ Seashore*	sea	pale violet	deep blue violet
50¢ Seashore	cliff side	violet	deep blue violet
\$1 Vancouver	green shoreline	solid	cross-hatched
\$1 Vancouver	rocks	light brown	deep brown

*50¢ also Type III - blue green sea, blue cliff side

Note: All medium-value denominations with either Winnipeg, OP2/3mm., or OP4/3mm. tagging (and the \$1 untagged-perf.11) are Type I. All OP2/4mm., whether perf. 12.4x11.9 or perf. 13.2, are Type II.

Perforations

Other than the high-values perforated 11 (10.8), all stamps printed between 1972 and 1976 were perforated 12.5 x 12 (12.4 x 11.9). Those produced from late 1976 through 1977 were perforated 13.2.

Tagging

All stamps were tagged, except the perf. 11 variety of the \$1 Vancouver, and all of the \$2 Quebec issues. Three types of tagging were employed- Winnipeg (phosphorescent), the migratory OP4, and the more stable OP2.

The OP2 tagging was applied with two different widths of tagging bars -the 3mm. bars, which are 20.5mm. apart (a bit wider than the stamp design), and the 4mm. bars, which are 20mm. apart - exactly the width of the printed area of the stamps.

Papers

There has been a fair amount of controversy as to the variety of papers on which these stamps were printed, surrounding the question of whether the papers used on a number of them were ribbed or smooth. Gronbeck-Jones⁴ is of the opinion that only smooth (i.e. wove) paper was used, while others, including Schmidt¹³, Harris⁵, and Lafontaine⁷, believe that some stamps were printed on ribbed paper. The existence of a lightly horizontally ribbed paper should be noted, which Schmidt considers to be a "true laid paper". He suggests that the vertical ribbing results from the coating applied to the paper prior to printing.

Tables 1 and 2 include the two types of papers - smooth (S) and textured (HR - horizontally ribbed, VR - vertically ribbed or T - textured). The "normal" paper is considered to be the vertically ribbed for the Winnipeg and both 3mm. (OP4 and OP2) tagged varieties, whereas for the 4mm OP2 tagged stamps, the smooth paper is the norm.

All investigators (except Gronbeck-Jones) list just one or two medium-value stamps on horizontally ribbed paper - the 20¢ and 25¢ Type I, tagged OP2-3mm., both from Plate 1. Three of the four investigators who reported on the high-value issues (Gronbeck-Jones, Schmidt and Arn) agreed with the well established, and catalogued, horizontally ribbed variety of the \$1 Vancouver -Milos, however, reports only a vertically-ribbed variety.

Fluorescence

Tables 1 and 2 attempt to correlate the fluorescence (and paper) classifications of each stamp, as defined by the six major researchers. Schmidt and Harris classified them based on fluorescence of both the front and back of the stamp. As one might expect, the fluorescence of the back is influenced by the gum. In an experiment by Beaudet², after removal of the gum the fluorescence of the back reverted to the same level as the front. Philatelists who do specialize in more detailed varieties of gums may choose to refer the source publications by Schmidt and Harris, listed in the bibliography.

For purposes of comparison of the findings reported by all six investigators, only the fluorescence readings from the fronts of the stamps are shown in Tables 1 and 2. All used the six-level fluorescence scale originally proposed by Gronbeck-Jones, with a few minor variations. Neither Schmidt, nor Harris, used the non-fluorescent lowest level (Dead), and others called it by another name, such as Null or Non-Fluorescent. Arn classifies the Dull level as Very Low Fluorescent, while Schmidt does not use the term Low Fluorescent at all. He uses ten levels, which for purposes of comparison have been correlated with the basic six as follows - the resultant agreement with the other authors is quite good:

<u>Schmidt</u>	<u>others</u>
D	DD (NF)
D+,M-	DL (VLF)
M,M+	LF
H-,H	MF
H+,HB-	HF

A seventh tabulation, by Moore¹⁰, was developed by the Landscapes Study Group of the BNAPS to summarize the findings of the earlier investigators and, thus, is not included in these tabulations.

Table 1a - 1972 LANDSCAPE MEDIUM-VALUE DEFINITIVES

Type I perf. 12.4 x 11.9 WINNIPEG tagged					
Scott # Darnell #	10¢ 594iii 619P	15¢ 595iii 620P	20¢ 596i 621P	25¢ 597ii 622P	50¢
Plate No.	ni	ni	ni	ni	none
DD (NF)					
DD - v.rib	L	L	L	L	
DL (VLF)	G M	G	G	G	
DL - v.rib	S MA	S MA	S LMA	S M	
LF	HL				
LF - v.rib	H	HL	H	HL A	
Type I perf. 12.4 x 11.9 OP4/3mm tagged					
Scott # Darnell #	10¢ 594 619	15¢ 595 620	20¢ 596 621	25¢ 597 622	50¢ 598 623
Plate No.	1	1	1	1	1
DD (NF)					
DD - v.rib	L	L	L	L	L
DL (VLF)	G	G	G	G	G
DL - v.rib					A
LF					
LF - v.rib	H	H	H	H A	H A
?? - v.rib	S MA	S MA	S MA	S M	S M

Legend to the tables is shown in footnote to Table 2.

Table 1b - 1972 LANDSCAPE MEDIUM-VALUE DEFINITIVES

Type I perf. 12.4 x 11.9 OP2/3mm tagged					
Scott # Darnell #	10¢ 594 619a	15¢ 595 620a	20¢ 596 621a	25¢ 597 622a	50¢ 598 623a
Plate No.	1	1	1	1	1
DD (NF)			L	L	
DD - v.rib	L	L	L	L	L
DL (VLF)	G M	G M	G M	G M	G LM
DL - v.rib	S MA	S MA	M	S MA	MA
DL - h.rib			MA	S	
LF	HL	HL A	H	HL	HL A
LF - v.rib	H	HL	SH	H	SH
LF - h.rib			SH	H A	
MF	H	H	H	H	H
MF - v.rib	H	H	HL	H	H
MF - h.rib			H	H	
HF					L

Note: additional non-inscribed (ni) varieties:

In addition to those denominations for which specific Plate Numbers are designated, many varieties have been reported as non-inscribed - which, although expected on field stock, in some cases also derive from philatelic stock:

Table 1b - Smooth paper (non-ribbed) varieties of all denominations on DL paper (Milos) and on LF-MF papers (Harris), as well as the LF 15¢ and 50¢(Arn).

Table 1c (perf.12.4x11.9) - smooth paper varieties of the MF 50¢ (Lafontaine), and both the 10¢ and 50¢ on DL paper (Schmidt). Also, ribbed paper varieties of the 10¢ on LF (Milos) and MF (Harris). Lafontaine lists all 20¢ entries as Plate #1, which appears to be erroneous for the OP2/4mm. group.

Table 1c (perf.13.2) - the 20¢ on DD paper (Milos, Schmidt) and on DL paper (Arn), as well as the 25¢ on LF paper (Schmidt).

Table 2 - the \$1 perforated 12.4x11.9 (Schmidt and Arn).

Table 1c - 1972 LANDSCAPE MEDIUM-VALUE DEFINITIVES

Type II perf. 12.4 x 11.9 OP2/4mm tagged					
Scott # Darnell #	10¢ 594i,ii 619b,c	15¢ 595i,ii 620b,c	20¢ 596 621b	25¢ 597i 622b	50¢ 598i 623b
Plate No.	2	ni	ni	ni	1
DD (NF)	L	S LM	L		
DD - v.rib	L		L		
DL (VLF)	GSH MA	G H	G H MA	G H M	GSH MA
DL - v.rib			M		
LF	SH M	H A	H	SH	HL
LF - v.rib	M				S
MF	H A	H	G H M	HL	HL
MF - v.rib	H		H		
HF	GSHLM	H	HLM		
HB	HL A	G HLMA	HL		
Type II (exc. 50¢ Type III) perf. 13.2 x 13.2 OP2/4mm tagged					
Scott # Darnell #	10¢ 594a 619d	15¢ 595a 620d	20¢ 596a 621c	25¢ 597a 622c	50¢ 598a 623c
Plate No.	3	2	3	3	2
DD (NF)	L		S M	LMA	M
DL (VLF)	GSHLMA	GSH MA	GSH MA	GSHLMA	GSHLMA
LF	HL A	SHLM	H	SHL A	HL
MF	HL	HL	HL	HL	HL
HF		L		L	

Table 2 - 1972 LANDSCAPE HIGH-VALUE DEFINITIVES

	\$1 Vancouver			\$2 Quebec
	Type I no tag pf. 10.8	Type II OP2/4mm pf. 12.4x11.9	Type II OP2/4mm pf. 13.2	no tag pf. 10.8
Scott #	600,600iii'	599,599i'	599a	601
Darnell #	624,624a	624f,624g	624h	625
Plate No.	1	2 (HB ni)	2	1,2
DD (NF)		S MA	MA	
DL (VLF)	G MA	G MA	G MA	G M
DL - h.rib	S A			
DL - v.rib	M			
DL - text.	G			
LF	S	S	S	S A
HB		GSMA		

* both the smooth and textured paper varieties exhibit the "short shaft \$" (600i/624b, textured 600iv/624c) and the "dot after Postes" plate flaws (600ii/624d, textured 600v/624e).

Sources and Legend for Tables 1a,b,c and Table 2:

Sources: G=Gronbeck-Jones (4); S=Schmidt (13); H=Harris (5); L=Lafontaine (7); M=Milos (8); A=Arn (1).
Catalogue numbers are from Scott (14) and Darnell (3).

Legend: Paper Fluorescence - DD(NF)=Dead, None; DL(VLF)=Dull; LF=Low; MF=Medium; HF=High; HB=Hibrite
Paper Texture - v.rib=vertically ribbed; h.rib=horizontally ribbed; text=textured
Plate No. - listed number, or ni=no inscription

Analysis of Tables 1 and 2 reveals a strong similarity among results reported by the six independent researchers, and just a few inconsistencies:

1) Schmidt does not list either of the two 20¢ values tagged OP2-4mm - perf. 12.5 x 11.9, nor any of the high-fluorescent or hibrite varieties of the 15¢ or 20¢.

2) Only Lafontaine, although frequently measuring lower than the others, lists High Fluorescent varieties of two values of the Type II, perf.13.2, and one of the Type I, OP2-3mm. These cannot be discounted, because several have been offered on the market by prominent dealers.

3) In many cases, the researchers are in good agreement, but consistently rank one level higher or lower - for instance, most authors grade the Winnipeg tagged issues as Dull, while Lafontaine rates them as Dead/Null and Harris as Low Fluorescent. These constant differences are not a cause for concern, and may be attributed to a variety of factors, such as using different lamps, backgrounds, or reference standards; or to subjective differences or degrees of experience in discriminating between very slightly different shades of blue or white.

Taking these factors into account, one might conclude the existence of the following basic fluorescence varieties of the medium-value issues:

Winnipeg tagged - only on DL paper, probably all vertically ribbed - except the 10¢, also found on smooth paper.

OP4/3mm. - as above, also on ribbed paper, probably DL - but impossible to confirm because of migration of tagging compound.

OP2/3mm. - all on DL paper, and all except the 10¢ also on LF. Most are vertically ribbed, some 20¢ and 25¢ also horizontally ribbed. The 50¢ may exist on HF paper.

OP2/4mm., pf.12.4x11.9 - all on DL paper, and also on LF (except, possibly the 20¢). The 10¢ on HF/possibly HB, 15¢ on HB, 20¢ possibly on HF. Very few are ribbed.

OP2/4mm., pf.13.2 - all on DL paper. At least the 10¢, 15¢ and 25¢ probably on LF and/or MF, and the 15¢ and 25¢ also on HF.

Readers may disagree with some of these conclusions, or arrive at others. Alternative opinions would be welcomed, particularly any which would resolve or confirm those entries listed as "possible" or "probable".

b) Major errors

\$1 Vancouver - Both the smooth and ribbed versions of the \$1 Vancouver Type I (perf. 11) exhibit the well-known "short-shaft \$" at positions 21-24 and the "Dot after Postes" at position 22.

\$2 Quebec - The \$2 Quebec was discovered with the embossing omitted, leaving out the inscription "Canada \$2". The June 13-17, 1987 issue of Canadian Stamp News reported the discovery of a pane of 40 stamps, and its certification as genuine by the Vincent Greene Philatelic Foundation. The error was displayed by F.E. Eaton at CAPEX in Toronto in 1987.

c) Tagging Errors

There are two basic types of tagging errors in the Landscape series - untagged stamps, and one-bar tagging errors:

No Tagging - The 50¢ Seashore stamp with tagging missing was reported by both Gronbeck-Jones⁴ and Rose^{11,12}. The 10¢ Forest and 25¢ Polar Bears (both Dull and Low Fluorescence) have also been reported untagged in the article and book by Rose.

One-Bar Tagging - Rather than the normal tagging at the two sides of the stamps, there are a number of instances in the Landscape series where the tagging appears as a single bar near the center. Rose describes these at length, and classifies this type of error as G1a¹². Table 3 lists the Landscape stamps which exhibit this error:

Table 3 - One-bar Tagging Errors (Type G1a)

Denomination	Tagging	Paper fluor.
10¢ Forest	OP?/3mm	LF
15¢ Sheep	?	DL
15¢ Sheep	OP?/3mm	LF
20¢ Prairies	OP?/3mm	LF
25¢ Polar Bears	OP2/3mm	LF
25¢ Polar Bears	OP4	LF
50¢ Seashore	?	LF
\$1 Vancouver	OP2	DL

d) Perfins

The Landscape series also exhibits a variety of perfins (stamps with perforated initials). The initials generally represent the company or organization which uses the stamps, and are intended to discourage unauthorized use. Listings of these stamps, provided in books by Rose¹² and Johnson and Tomasson⁶, are summarized in Table 4:

Table 4 - Landscape Perfins

Denomination	Scott #	Perfin Type			
		C19a	C20a	C21a	other
10¢ Forest	594	x	x	x	L1
" "	594a	x	x	x	L1,C121
" "	594iii			x	
15¢ Sheep	595	x	x		
20¢ Prairies	596	x	x		L1
" "	596a				L1
25¢ Polar Bears	597		x*		
50¢ Seashore	598	x	x		
\$1 Vancouver	599			x	

C19a,C20a,C21a: Canadian National Railways Toronto, Vancouver, Winnipeg

L1: Ontario Legislative Assembly - Toronto

C121: International Harvester Co. - London, Ont.

* cited by Johnson and Tomasson as C43 (=C20a)

In addition to the varieties listed above, there are a number of constant plate varieties (such as the 25¢ "Siamese bears" and the \$1 "missing shoreline")³, and a number of inconstant plate flaws and color shifts, as well as perforation and various other quirks, which are listed in detail in the book by Monteiro⁹. Certainly, the entire universe of information on this interesting series has not been consolidated, but if this article succeeds in stimulating interest, and bringing forth reports of additional varieties, it will accomplish that objective.

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- (6) Johnson, J.C. and Tomasson, G., Canadian Stamps with Perforated Initials, 4th edition, Unitrade Press, (1989)
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- (14) Scott/Unitrade Catalogue of Canadian Stamps - 1993, Unitrade Press, Toronto.



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The RPO Cowcatcher

A Guest Column by William G. Robinson, OTB

5830 Cartier Street

Vancouver, B.C. V6M 3A7

The last column listed the disposal of the UNCONFIRMED listings in the Maritimes, Quebec, and Ontario sections of the Catalogue. This issue will continue these comments -

- W-13 C.N.R.BRANDON & SASKATOON M.C. - Type 10F - No Report - DELIST.
W-20A CALGARY & EDMONTON R.P.O./No. 6 - Type 17A - reported by Gillam.
LIST as confirmed.
W-50 EMERSON & WINNIPEG C.N.R. R.P.O./No. - Type 19D - No Report -
DELIST.
W-73B MEDICINE HAT & NELSON R.P.O. - Type 17 - No Report - DELIST.
W-78 MED.HAT & NEL. R.P.O./B.C. - Type 17F - No Report - DELIST.
W-82 M.H. & NEL. R.P.O./No. - Type 17A - No Report - DELIST.
W-101 N.B. & ED. R.P.O./ No. - Type 17A - No Report - DELIST.
W-109A P.A. & NO. BATT. R.P.O. - Type 22 - No Report - DELIST.
W-110 PRINCE GEORGE & PRINCE RUPERT / R.P.O. - Type 17H - No Report -
DELIST.
W-112 PR.GEO. & PR.RUP/ R.P.O. - Type 17H - No Report - DELIST.
W-119 REGINA & N.BATTLEFORD / M.C. - Type 9E - No Report - DELIST.
W-130 RIV. & WATR. R.P.O./ No. - Type 17A - No Report - DELIST.
W-133C ST.P. & PORTAL N.D./ R.P.O. - Type 17H - Confirmed by Lot 356 of
Hennok Sale, June 19, 1993.
W-182 W'PEG. & ESTEVAN R.P.O./ No. - Type 17A - No Report - DELIST.
W-192 WINNIPEG & MJAW LOCAL R.P.O. - Type 17L - No Report - DELIST.
W-194 W'PEG. & Moose Jaw / R.P.O. - Type 17H - No Report - DELIST.
W-195 W'PEG. & MJAW R.P.O./ No. - Type 17A - No Report - DELIST.
W-200 WINNIPEG & RAT PORTAGE M.C./ No. - Type 9A - Confirmed by Lots
372 & 373 of Hennok Sale, June 19, 1993.
RR-3 ALT.R.COAL Co. M.C./ No. - Type 9A - No Report - DELIST.
RR-12 CANADA ATLANTIC R.P.O. - Type 17 - No Report - DELIST.
RR-107 N.B.&C. RAILWAY / PASS'R TRAIN No. - Type 6C - No Report -
DELIST.
RR-127 P.E.ISLAND BOAT / M.C. - Type 9E - No Report - DELIST.
RR-162 THIS MAIL WAS CARRIED BY / TRAVELLING LETTER BOX - Type
23N - No Report - DELIST.
RR-168 RECEIVED AT NORTH BAY, ONT/ IN TRAVELLING LETTER BOX -
Type 23N - No Report - DELIST.
RR-171 THIS MAIL WAS CARRIED IN TRAVELLING / LETTER BOX TO

TORONTO - Type 23N - No Report - DELIST.
RR-192 W.ONT.Ry./ M.C. - Type 9E - No Report - DELIST.
TS-100 International Railway / SHEFFORD, P.Q. - Type 3A - No Report -
DELIST.

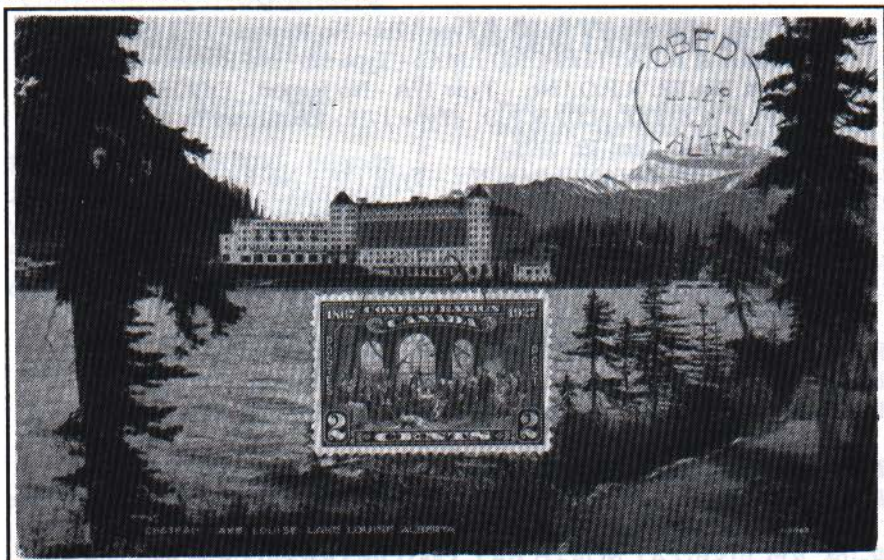
W-20A, W-133C, and W-200 have been listed in Annex 12 to the R.P.O. Catalogue. The remainder will be de-listed in Annex 13, which will be published in the R.P.O. Study Group Newsletter in the spring of 1995.

Obed Alberta 1927 Confederation First Day Card

Jeffrey Switt

On the last day of Philex this January, the card shown turned up in a rather scruffy tray of Canadian covers. The card is postmarked twice on the view side with the OBED ALTA. split ring, one tying the stamp and one free strike, both dated JUN 29 27. The view side shows "Chateau Lake Louise, Lake Louise, Alberta." The address side is not used. Since there is no apparent tie-in between the 2-cent Confederation stamp and the picture, this card has likely been overlooked by many collectors due to its "philatelic" taint.

Baron and Lum in their TOPICS article (May-June 1993) on Confederation FDCs list Obed as a first day city for the one cent value. It would be interesting to know the nature of their FDC.



William J. F. Wilson

This year's Masterpiece of Canadian Art stamp is "Vera", by Frederick Varley, and is worthy of its predecessors. This has certainly been a fine series.

CBN is now printing the Berries definitives on Harrison paper, replacing Ashton-Potter's printing on Coated Paper. The issue dates for these and the new printings listed last column are:

2¢, 3¢ and 25¢ Berries	Apr 22/94
5¢, 6¢ and 10¢ Berries	Mar 11/94
43¢ Queen stamp pack	Jan 07/94
43¢ Flag sheets	Jan 04/94
43¢ Flag stamp packs	Jan 07/94
49¢, 67¢ and 86¢ sheets and stamp packs	Jan 07/94

So far, the 1¢ has not been reprinted. All the dates given above for sheets and stamp packs are from the Summer 1994 Collections of Canada catalogue. The Spring 1994 catalogue lists the issue date for the Flag both sheets and stamp packs as Jan 18/94. I am assuming the more recent catalogue to be correct, but have no verification of this.

The CBN and A-P Berries have the same perforation. They are distinguishable, but the differences are slight. The CBN paper is more transparent than the A-P when viewed from the back, has a slightly higher sheen on the printed side in strongly-reflected light, and is slightly brighter under a UV light (though both are quite dark). On my copies the CBN printing is also a slightly lighter, less intense shade.

The letters JAC, the paper on which the self-adhesive Greetings Stamps are printed, are explained in the May/June issue of Canada's Stamp Details. JAC is a worldwide brand name made up of the first three letters of Jackstaedt GmbH, the German parent company of the international Jackstaedt group of companies operating in 21 countries.

A booklet of 50 Bride and Groom stickers (without stamps) was released on May 9, 1994, for \$1.95. The Greeting Stamp booklet has ten stamps but only five Bride and Groom stickers, so the book of stickers is useful for sending wedding invitations.

The following information is from Canada Post's booklet Canada's Stamp Details. Size, perforations and number of teeth are my own measurements, and are given as (HORIZONTAL) x (VERTICAL). All stamps are commemoratives, PVA gum, and 4-sided general tagging.

Data for the Commonwealth Games stamps are listed after the table.

Issue	J. Sauve	T. Eaton Co	Rivers	F. H. Varley
Value	43¢	43¢	5 x 43¢ s-t	88¢
Issued	8 Mar 1994	17 Mar 1994	22 Apr 1994	6 May 1994
Printer	CBN	CBN	CBN	L-M
Quantity	15MM	7.5MM stamps	15MM stamps	8.7MM
Size (mm)	40 x 27.5*	30 x 40	48 x 30	40 x 48
Paper	P	H	H	CP
Process	6CL	5CL	5CL	6CL + 1CF
Pane	20	10 (booklets)	10 (booklets)	16
Perf.	12.5 x 13.1	13.3 x 13.0	13.3 x 13.3	14.0 x 14.6
Teeth	25 x 18*	20 x 25	32 x N/A	28 x 35

* For the Jeanne Sauve stamp, the measurements are for the stamp itself. The stamps alternate with 8-mm wide tabs in the sheet, and can be collected alone or with a tab on the left, right, or both sides. There are four different tabs.

Commonwealth Games: 2 x 43¢ s-t; 20 May 1994; L-M; 15MM stamps; 40 x 30 mm; CP; 5CL + 1CF; pane of 25; perf. 14.0 x 14.0; 28 x 21 teeth.

ABBREVIATIONS: 1CF = one-colour foil; 5(6)CL = five (six) colour lithography; CBN = Canadian Bank Note Company; CP = Coated Papers; H = Harrison; L-M = Leigh-Mardon; MM = million; N/A = not applicable (depends on how the booklet was trimmed); P = Peterborough; s-t = se-tenant.

Readers Speak

This is a new column where the readers of TOPICS can express their views, ask questions, and add information to previously published articles.

In the 4th Quarter 1993 issue of *Topics*, John Tyacke presented interesting information about registration by censor. Regarding the registered cover from Peru, John's "less likely" explanation warrants further review.

First to franking, the cover bears a total of 1 sol, 55 centavos postage. While I don't have a postal guide of 1942, my 1952 guide shows first class single weight rate to Canada to be 25 centavos. No registration fee or airmail rate information is given. Since the Peru cover does not bear any airmail notation to suggest the need for more expensive airmail franking, I would suggest that the excess franking was for registration service, properly prepaid. The 5-day transit time of the cover may reveal to a more knowledgeable person than I whether the cover could have travelled surface or air.

Second, there are no postage due markings to account for a censor-imposed registration service which I believe should have been charged 10-cents single deficiency.

The true story should be found in a postal guide of the time.

Jeffrey Switt
Fort Worth, TX

Dear Mr. Willson:

I did just recently receive the most obnoxious letter, from a spineless individual, who lacked the courage to sign his name. In this letter, postmarked at New York, the writer took great pleasure in pointing out an "error" I allegedly made when penning my book. This assertion, he argued, was the result of an article penned by Mr. M. L. Baron and Stan Lum, in BNA Topics, (Vol 49, No 5). As I do not subscribe to your periodical, I spent some time to secure this item and other relevant information.

In their article, Mr. Baron and my old friend Stan Lum incorrectly quote me as stating that a map stamp first day cover is known from Bridgewater, Ontario (p. 30)! In point of fact, I never stated that Bridgewater was in Ontario, and in fact this town is in Nova Scotia!

It is an unfortunate circumstance that "Ontario" was incorrectly added following "Bridgewater". Mr. Fawn, in his letter appearing in BNA Topics (Vol 50, No 1), claims that there is currently no Bridgewater in Ontario. This is apparently correct and Jack Davis's letter in BNA Topics (Vol 50, No 2) elaborates on this latter point (there were once two such places).

I stand by my 1982 assertion that a FDC is known from Bridgewater - but

please be advised that the place is not in Ontario, as claimed by the authors of the article, but rather it is in Nova Scotia!

I do wish to congratulate Messrs. Baron and Lum on their fine series on early Canadian FDC.

While I'm at it, I should also point out that not only was Kingston observed on a FDC but also that at least one off cover example, dated December 7, 1898, from this place exists! The item in question, was brought to my attention by the late Nels Pelletier, and was a strike of the Kingston squared circle.

Furthermore Mr. Fawn's letter notes that I illustrated a pre IPP rate cover at the five cent UPU rate prior to December 25, 1898. This is definitely correct, but the cover in question is to be found on p. 13, not p. 11, as noted. To the best of my knowledge, this is indeed the only recorded example of that rate, and is especially pretty because it was the final date that the UPU rate was applicable to Empire destinations, affected on December 25, 1898, by the Imperial Penny Postage scheme (of course, not the entire Empire adhered to this arrangement on December 25, 1898).

Though I am far from "perfect", I am under no delusion that Bridgewater is in Ontario and there is absolutely no basis for that statement, based on my 1982 work.

R. B. Winmill
London, Ontario

Dear Sir,

Regarding the article by Bob Bayes in *Topics*, Mar-Apr 1993 "Auxiliary Service Covers of the Canadian Armed Forces" I would like to submit the enclosed copy as the earliest cover and stationery of WW I. The cover is dated SEP 10 1914 and stationery Sept 8th 1914.

Printing on the stationery is dark blue and the cover is red and blue. The stationery is obviously a special printing for Valcartier Camp but the cover seems to be the regular Y.M.C.A. issue for 1914 as it is very similar to one I have used at Niagara Camp in 1913.

The sender of this cover was Pte George L. Eastman who enlisted with the Toronto Regt and on arrival at Valcartier was assigned to the 3rd Battalion. In November of 1915, Pte Eastman, when a "bomb" landed in the trench, flung himself upon it and hurled it out. The bomb exploded shortly after leaving his hand but other than burns and other superficial injuries Eastman was intact. In his letter he states that General Alderson recommended him for the V.C. but he was eventually awarded the D.C.M. After this exploit, he was promoted to corporal at the Headquarters Company. Cpl Eastman was killed in action at Mount Sorrel in 1916. Prior to his service with the C.E.F. he served with U.S. Forces in the Spanish American War.

Colin Pomfret, Millgrave, Ontario

The National Council of
Young Men's Christian Associations
of Canada

MILITIA FIELD SERVICE DEPARTMENT

Valcartier Camp, Sept 26, 1914
Prov. Quebec

My dear dear wife

I read your 2 most welcome

letter

I do

I can

have

we ha

if yo

come

out o



MILITIA & CADET WORK
DEPARTMENT
OFFICE
THE NATIONAL COUNCIL OF
YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATIONS
OF CANADA
141 ROUTH ST. TORONTO



in your

love

me I

in bed

large

with these

books in

clothes

4.
Mrs Leo Eastman
Bourmontville
M. J. Murphy - Capt.

to wear as Sunday we were out in rain
from 12 to 6 and we were wet through
and on Monday out drilling and it rained
again and most of men are not able to
get out as boots are like rags most of
the boys changed all their clothes but
the old war horse let his dry on him
and I felt better than any of them

Dear Mr. Churley:

I am writing in response to your letter to the National Philatelic Office in which you expressed concerns about the new cancellation made by our multi-line optical character reader.

Your comments have been brought to the attention of our Mail Operations group and will be given every consideration. The new cancellation provides the addressee and Canada Post with a great deal more information about the date and time of mailing, and at which processing plant the piece was sorted primarily. As it is a new computerized machine cancellation, we are still examining the best placement of the cancel itself.

However, may I take this opportunity to point out that under the Corporate Manual System Subject 1110.01, Section 3.3, the following is stated:

"Canada Post is not responsible for the quality of the cancellation impression nor does it guarantee a philatelically acceptable cancellation mark."

Despite the above, please be advised that we are continuing our efforts to come up with a cancel that will prove efficient for Canada Post and our customers alike. Thank you for taking the time and the trouble to write and allowing us the opportunity for further clarification.

Yours truly,
C. Frick
Canada Post

Dear Editor,

This letter is in response to the article by S. J. Menich on perforations in Topics, Whole No. 457, specifically the comments about perf. gauges (devices) expanding with heat and the resulting increase in the perf. gauge measurements.

What I think I am reading (page 17) is that as the temperature of the measuring device increases, the perforation measuring device expands. But at that point I become lost by the indication that as the temperature increases so does the perforation measurement. Would it not do the opposite?

As the measuring device expands, wouldn't the distance between measurement increments (whether its the dots on a Kiusalas or lines on an Instanta) increase? If this is so, would there not be fewer dots or lines in a given control distance such as the edge of a stamp thus appearing to decrease the perforation measurement of a stamp, say from 12 to 11.5 (an absurd degree) instead of increasing it as suggested.

Would not the inverse of this be true for a decrease in temperature?

Jeffrey Switt, Fort Worth, Texas

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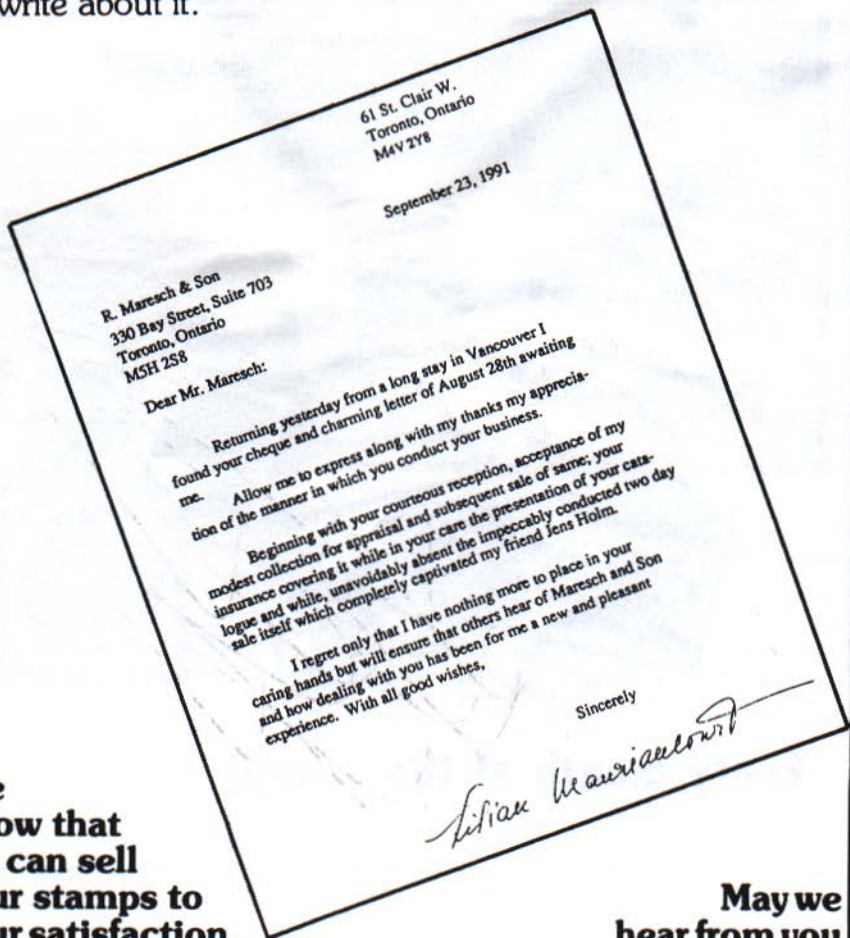
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