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FEATURING:

THE CANADIAN EXPEDITIONARY FORCE, SIBERIA: 1918 - 1919 - REVISITED

BY DAVID H. WHITELEY

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(continued on page 72)

I was at CAPEX '96 in June for eight of the nine days. It was good to meet old friends and acquaintances, and to talk to many other collectors, some of whom I knew only from correspondence or by name. It was a busy time, much of it spent at the BNAPEX booth/social centre, with far too few hours to more than sample some of the exhibits, seminars, meetings and displays that were of interest.

The CAPEX organizers deserve congratulations and thanks for a well-conceived show. Attendance in the large hall seemed fairly sparse, especially on the mid-week days, but most of the dealers I talked to (both North American and those from overseas) felt they had a successful time. Seats at dealers' tables were hard to get, even on the least crowded days. The society meetings I had a chance to escape to were very well attended; the seminars less so. The Canada Post presentations seemed to attract many collectors.

The exhibits were, as expected, superb. The literature section was especially well set up (although it took some work to find it). Sheets were distributed with a list of sources and prices for the books and, after the awards had been announced, sheets were available listing the judging results.

As usual, there were some who were satisfied about the general level of judging, and some who were not. Judges are human, and judging is subjective (regardless of point systems). Many factors such as the weather, getting a good night's sleep, the satisfaction of recently finding a key piece for one's own collection, or even personal problems may influence a judge's decisions. At international shows there are the added difficulties that not all judges judge all the exhibits, and many judges do not have the language skills to read every subtlety in the text that accompanies the philatelic material.

I have my own philosophy about this, in that I feel most knowledgeable, experienced collectors (if they are honest with themselves) know better than anyone else what awards their exhibits should obtain. What is then being judged is the knowledge and prejudices of the judges. It would be interesting for some show organizer to ask each exhibitor to submit a sealed envelope with his/her own pre-show valuation – to be opened and displayed, but only after the judging. My guess is that the self-evaluation would usually be within one level of those of the judges. The medals are nice, but the real fun of exhibiting (for me at least) is to show to others what exists in, and what has been learned about, a particular area of philately.

The Gems of Canadian Philately display was a real eye-opener with a wonderful emphasis on scarce and important items in many BNA collecting areas, not simply stamps or covers with a high dollar value. Special thanks are due to Chuck Firby for organizing this presentation, to those who assisted him, and especially to all those who provided items for the frames.

¹ Box 1870, Deep River, ON, K0J 1P0, Canada; 1-613-584-1574; 102124.1304@compuserve.com
Letters addressed to specific authors and sent c/o The Editor, *BNA Topics* will be forwarded

The show was enthusiastically supported and promoted by Canada Post, yet the people I saw at the show (with the notable exception of the bus loads of children) were for the most part already confirmed collectors. There was little "drop-in" attendance. This may simply be the way the hobby is evolving. However, the cost was just enough to discourage a family from deciding to come at the last minute if the weather were unsuitable for other activities. I saw little in the way of free ticket promotions. The dealers' booth costs were very high, and this meant that most dealers with lower-end material could not afford to bring it. The charges were undoubtedly the minimum necessary for the CAPEX committee to cover expenses for an FIP exhibition, but may have left an overall impression that the hobby has become exclusive rather than being inclusive.

For me, the real benefit of an international show is that it provides an opportunity to see the very best non-BNA exhibits (after all, most – but not all – of the best BNA exhibits can be found regularly at BNAPEX shows), and to provide a comparison of how collectors from around the world present their material. Such was the case with CAPEX'96. For example, anyone writing a book on BNA postal history could benefit from first examining Richard Schaefer's wonderful "Swiss Letter Mail to Foreign Countries, 1459-1907".

So all-in-all a good show, with much material displayed that we will not have the good fortune to see again for many years.

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Stories Behind My Covers

Jack Arnell

26. Closed Bags Through Halifax

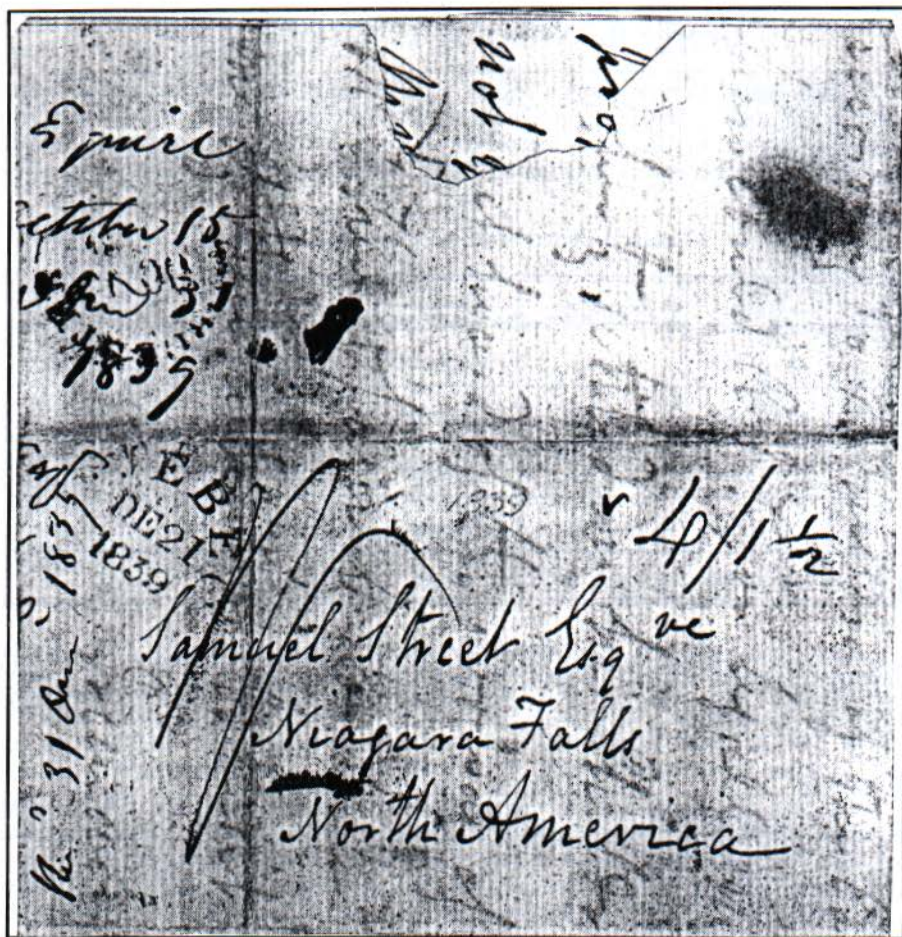
As long as B.N.A. inland postage was based on mileage, it had to be added incrementally to a letter as it passed from one major post office to the next along a main postal route. This required a considerable amount of time-consuming work in checking all letters against the Letter Bills and adding additional postage in black manuscript. It was probably thought to be necessary in a large country like Canada, with new settlements coming into being, as it would have been impossible to maintain a current chart showing the mileage of every post office in the country from Halifax, so that the latter postmaster could rate the postage due on each letter through to its destination.

When London eliminated inland postage on packet letters in March 1839, it was interpreted in British North America as applying there as well as in Great Britain (cf. Stories No. 25). During the time that it took to correct this misunderstanding, Stayner, the deputy postmaster general for the Canadas, wrote to London on 12 May 1839 to suggest 'that for the time to come the correspondence and Newspapers for Canada should be addressed in England to Quebec - and thus avoid the re-mailing and consequent detention at Halifax, for which I conceive there is now no necessity. Under the old system, when inland postage was to be affixed to each letter, there was an advantage in addressing the whole of the Mail to the Halifax Post Office. ... I would however take the liberty of recommending great care in the sorting of the letters for these Provinces - as considerable loss of time will arise in returning upon Nova Scotia or New Brunswick any letters for those Provinces which may happen to be mixed up with the Canada Mail.'

Two days later, Stayner proposed the same for the eastbound Mails, as 'no advantage can arise from Mailing our English letters upon Halifax as we have hitherto done'. He suggested 'that all Canada letters, being first concentrated at Quebec, should be addressed to, and charged upon England by us: - the Bags not to be opened at Halifax'. The reaction in England is interesting to note, for both the London postmaster and the Falmouth packet agent reported that this was already being done at both offices, and neither could see any objection to the same being done with the Mails from B.N.A. One may well ask, what benefit did Howe, the Halifax postmaster, gain by opening all the mailbags and marking the postage on each letter? Whatever the reason, Howe and Stayner were notified by the Postmaster General on 7 August 1839 that the opening of Mails at Halifax, other than those for Nova Scotia, was to cease forthwith.

Thus when the B.N.A. inland postage was reintroduced in August 1839, the Canadian bags went through to Quebec City unopened and were rated there, as shown on the letter mailed at Worcester on 16 October 1839 and rated 1/- Stg. postage due to Halifax. Carried by the *Hope* packet from Falmouth on 9 November in a closed bag for Quebec. It arrived at Halifax on 10 December. The bag was then forwarded to Quebec where, on being opened, the letter was date stamped on 21 December and rated 4/1½ Cy. postage due (1/1½ converted packet postage + 3/- inland postage to Niagara Falls).

Figure 1: Cover from Worcester, U.K. to Niagara Falls, mailed 16 October 1839, and carried in a closed bag from Falmouth to Quebec City.



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Canadian Pence Franked Covers to Germany

George B. Arfken and Charles G. Firby

In the 1850s, Germany was a region, a collection of independent cities and small independent states. Hamburg and Bremen were independent cities, a heritage of the Hanseatic League. Only five pence franked covers to the German cities and states have been reported. These five covers are listed in Table 1 and are illustrated and discussed below.

Table 1: Pence Franked Covers to Germany

No.	Date	Franking	Origin	Destination	Reference
1.	SP 14 54	6 x 3d	Montreal	Hamburg	[1]
2.	SP 25 54	2 x 3d	Montreal	Hamburg	[2]
3.	JY 13 58	5 x ½d	Quebec	Bremen	[2]
4.	SP 6 58	3 x ½d	Quebec	Bremen	[3]
5.	JY 14 59	2 x ½d, 17¢	Ottawa	Breslau	[2]

Cover No. 2 appeared in Sissons' De Volpi sale 242, lot 50, Jan. 26, 1966. The last three covers were in the Dale-Lichtenstein sales: cover No. 3, sale 7, lot 902; No. 4, sale 7, lot 901; No. 5, sale 2, lot 281. Cover No. 3 was illustrated by Robert A. Siegel Auction Galleries, sale 776-17, April 23, 1996.

Hamburg.

The two 1854 covers to Hamburg are shown in Figures 1 and 2. The first cover was posted in Montreal, L.C., Sept. 14, 1854. It was endorsed "Per Steamer Baltic" which was a Collins packet sailing from New York. Why Collins? Apparently the mailer, Henry Chapman & Co. was in a hurry. The next Cunard sailing was Sept 20. The Collins "Baltic" sailed on Sept. 16. So, six 3d Beavers were affixed to pay the postage to Hamburg via U.S. packet. This represents 6d postage to the U.S. and 12d to pay the 21¢ U.S. packet rate to Hamburg.

The Cunard rate to England had been reduced to 8d stg in March 1854. The rate from England to Hamburg was also 8d [4], so the Canadian rate to Hamburg via Cunard (closed mail) may have been about 16d stg. The 1857 - 1858 Post Office Directory did give the Canadian rate to Hamburg as 14d stg (Allan packet) which would be 16d stg via Cunard [5].

The cover shown in Figure 2, posted Sept. 25, 1854, also came from Henry Chapman & Co. This cover also was addressed to H. Petersen, Hamburg, but was franked only with two 3d Beavers. This would have paid the postage to Boston. The 12d deficiency may have been paid in cash, but there is no indication that this was done. Certainly there is no red British PAID transit stamp. The black squiggle at the left is 21, the unpaid U.S. postage rate from Boston to Hamburg. The Cunard "Niagara" carried this cover out of Boston on Sept. 27.

Figure 1: This cover, franked with six 3d Beavers, was posted in Montreal, L.C., SP 14 1854, addressed to Hamburg and endorsed "Per Steamer Baltic" (Collins Line, New York). The cover was carried on the "Baltic" out of New York, Sat. Sept. 16. There is a red PAID London transit marking, SP 28 1854. The red "4" is a credit to the U.S. for sea postage. There is a St. P.A. 30 SEP 1854 backstamp.



Figure 2: Posted in Montreal, L.C., SP 25 1854, and addressed to Hamburg, the cover is franked with a pair of 3d Beavers charged to Acct. 441. The cover was sent to Boston for the Cunard "Niagara" which sailed on Sept. 27. There is a black 21 for the unpaid 21¢ open mail letter U.S. rate to Hamburg for both U.S. and British steamers. On the reverse, there is a St. P.A. 12 OCT 1854 receiving mark.



Bremen.

Two printed circulars (prices current?) addressed to Bremen and franked with $\frac{1}{2}$ d stamps are known. The postal rate for printed prices current was given in the 1852 Postal Guide [6]:

102. Prices Current or Commercial Lists may be sent through the United Kingdom to any other British Colony beyond sea, or to any Foreign Country at a rate of $2\frac{1}{2}$ d. each,

The first circular, No. 3 in Table 1, is shown in Figure 3. The cover was posted in Quebec, L.C., July 13, 1858. With no endorsement for the shipping line, the Quebec post office followed the "First Packet Principle." The circular was sent to Boston for the July 14 sailing of the Cunard "*Arabia*." This meant a manuscript "2" for Cunard passage and then a handstamp "1" for due 1d. The "1" was later crossed out. The circular was going on to Bremen, and Britain may have had no way of collecting the 1d.

Figure 3: A printed circular to Bremen, from Quebec, L.C., JY 13 1858. The required $2\frac{1}{2}$ d was paid with a vertical strip of four and a single $\frac{1}{2}$ d, all cancelled with the Quebec 4-ring 37. The stamps are deep rose on wove paper. A "1" handstamp was crossed out. A manuscript "2" was added for transport via Cunard. There is an Aachen transit backstamp. Courtesy of Robert A. Siegel Auction Galleries.



The second circular to Bremen, No. 4 in Table 1, is shown in Figure 4. This circular was stamped FALKENBERG & NIBLAIN (?) / QUEBEC. There is no Quebec date stamp on the cover face, but the three deep rose $\frac{1}{2}$ d stamps (vertical strip) were cancelled with the Quebec 4-ring 37. Only three $\frac{1}{2}$ d stamps are on the cover but there must have been five stamps, at least as far as England, to warrant a red LONDON PAID SP 22 58 transit stamp. This London date indicates that the circular went on the Allan "*Anglo-Saxon*" out of Quebec on Sept. 11. The address shows a Norway crossed out and then a Bremen. Maresch reported that there is an "AUS ENGLAND / PER AACHEN" on the reverse.

Figure 4: A printed circular dated Sept. 6, 1858 addressed to Bremen. The return address stamp and the Quebec 4-ring 37 cancels show a Quebec origin. The circular was carried on the Allan "Anglo-Saxon" from Quebec on Sept. 11. The red LONDON PAID SP 22 58 means that the circular originally bore two more ½ stamps (upper right). Courtesy of R. Maresch & Son.



Figure 5: A mixed franking cover showing late usage of two ½d perforated pence stamps. The cover was paid the equivalent of 19¢. This cover was posted in Ottawa, JY 14 59, and addressed to Breslau, Prussia. The cover was carried to the U.K. by the Allan "North American." The Aachen transit and the absence of a French transit show that the cover went through Belgium. It appears to be 4¢ underpaid for this route.



Prussia.

Cover No. 5 of Table 1, appears in Figure 5. This photo has been taken from the article by W.E. Lea [2]. This is a very special cover because of the mixed franking, a 17¢ Decimal plus two ½d perforated Pence stamps. (The Pence stamps had not been demonetized. The franking was perfectly legal.) This cover was posted in Ottawa, July 14, 1859. In accordance with the "per Canadian Steamer" endorsement, the cover was sent to the U.K. on the Allan "North American."

The total franking, 19¢, agrees with the 1863 rate for Bavaria and Wurttemberg via France and is consistent with the 1857 - 1858 9d stg [5]. However, this cover's destination, Breslau, was in eastern Prussia, about 150 miles east of Dresden, Saxony. (Breslau has been renamed Wroclaw and is now in Poland.) The 1857 - 1859 Postal Directory noted that letters, not over ¼ oz., could be sent via France to eastern Germany, specifically Prussia and Saxony, for 11d stg. (23¢ ?) if specially marked "Via France." The Breslau cover was not endorsed "Via France" and does not show a French transit stamp. Indeed it went east via Aachen and probably via Ostend, Belgium. However, it appears that the cover was paid the 19¢ rate appropriate for French mail to Baden and Bavaria. Addressed to Breslau (Prussia) and going via Belgium, the cover was probably 4¢ underpaid. This discussion has been adapted from "Canada's Decimal Era" [7].

The authors are grateful to Scott R. Trepel of Robert A. Siegel, Wm. E. Lea and Wm. H.P. Maresch for permission to reproduce their illustrations.

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The Canadian Expeditionary Force, Siberia: 1918 - 1919 - Revisited

David H. Whiteley

Since Edith Faulstich wrote her ground breaking monograph [1] on the activities of the Canadian Postal Corps in Siberia between October 1918 and June 1919, a number of other writers [2-8] have followed her lead. Each of these contributors has added to our knowledge and brought a greater understanding to the subject. By their discoveries these authors have been able to answer many questions, but have also raised many others which have not as yet been fully explored or answered. Today those persons interested in this relatively obscure area of postal history are forced to consult a number of different books and journals to find the relevant information and articles. The original intention of this paper was to assemble the known facts and, with the assistance of other collectors, to prepare a check list of known material, which is probably less than one hundred pieces. Since then, however, several leading military philatelists have seen a draft of the manuscript and have urged me to publish a handbook encompassing not only the Siberian involvement but the North Russian Campaign as well. After consultation with several knowledgeable people, I am submitting this interim paper which will highlight some of the new discoveries for publication in *BNA Topics*.

The reasons for the Canadian involvement in Siberia are complex, but suffice to say that early in 1918, after the collapse of the Eastern front, and with no apparent end to the war on the Western front in sight, the allies considered it imperative to re-establish a presence in the East to prevent the axis powers from moving reinforcements to the Western front and to support White Russian forces attempting to overthrow the Bolshevik government. On August 12th 1918, as a result of a request from the Imperial War Cabinet, the Privy Council (Canada) authorized the despatch of contingent of 5,000 men under the command of General Elmsley to represent Imperial interests in the allied Expeditionary Force to Siberia. The Canadian Brigade's mandate was [1]:

first, to relieve the Czechs,

secondly, to gather them and as many Russians as possible and establish an Eastern Front against the Bolsheviks, thus in conjunction with the various other Allied Forces in Northern and Southern Russia keeping some Germans away from the Western Front.

The Canadian contingent was enlarged by the attachment of two British infantry regiments: the 25th Battalion Middlesex Regiment and the 1st Battalion 9th Hampshire Regiment (1/9th Hampshire's). Initially the Force was to establish its main Headquarters at Omsk with a Base Headquarters at Vladivostok. The first unit to arrive in Russia was the 25th Middlesex who landed at Vladivostok on August 3rd 1918 and shortly thereafter moved inland to Omsk, some 4,000 kilometers west of Vladivostok on the Trans-Siberian Railway, where they were joined sometime in late December or early January 1919 by the 1/9th Hampshire's. Due to political indecision and hostile public opinion in Canada, the first Canadian units did not begin to leave Victoria until October 1918.

The advance party of 677 men including General Elmsley, his staff and four members of No. 5 Postal Corps, finally sailed from Victoria on October 11th on board the Canadian Pacific liner *R.M.S. Empress of Japan*, and arrived at Vladivostok on October 26th. With the cessation of hostilities in November 1918 the need for an Eastern front evaporated. Consequently, the Canadian public questioned the necessity of sending troops to Siberia, and urged the government to keep the troops at home and recall those already in Siberia. Sir John White, the Acting Prime Minister wrote to the Prime Minister who was in London for the Peace talks advising him [1] that:

All of our colleagues are of the opinion that Public Opinion will not sustain us in continuing to send troops [to Siberia].

Notwithstanding his advice and the domestic situation at home, both the Imperial War Cabinet and Borden were convinced that it was both politically and economically important to maintain a significant Imperial presence in the allied expeditionary force. Consequently, the decision to despatch the Canadian contingent was re-affirmed on November 27th [2]. Therefore, a further contingent of 353 men, including Lt. Col. Stayner who was carrying the Post Office censor stamps, sailed from Victoria on November 17th on board the Canadian Pacific liner *R.M.S. Monteagle* and arrived in Vladivostok on December 5th. Further contingents departed from Victoria as follows [9]:

Dep. November 17th 1918	85 men aboard <i>S.S. War Charger</i>	Arr. Vladivostok 14th December
Dep. December 22nd 1918	891 men aboard <i>S.S. Teesta</i>	Arr. Vladivostok 12th January
Dep. December 26th 1918	1,807 men aboard <i>S.S. Protesilas</i>	Arr. Vladivostok 15th January
Dep. January 10th 1919	24 men aboard <i>S.S. Madras</i>	Arr. Vladivostok 27th January
Dep. January 31st 1919	57 men aboard <i>S.S. Monteagle</i>	Arr. Vladivostok 14th February
Dep. February 12th 1919	311 men aboard <i>R.M.S. Empress of Japan</i>	Arr. Vladivostok 1st March
Dep. March 28th 1919	7 men aboard <i>S.S. Cyclops</i>	Arr. Vladivostok 14th April

Once the Canadian Contingent was established in and around Vladivostok, General Elmsley expected to move his main force to Omsk. However, because of the confused situation in Russia and the obvious ascendancy of the Bolshevik forces, the Canadian Government ordered Elmsley to retain all Canadian units in the Vladivostok area, despite the wishes of the Imperial authorities who wished to establish a strong position in the Omsk area. For the next five months the majority of the Canadian forces remained in the Vladivostok area except for a small contingent of Canadian administrative personnel who were sent to Omsk on December 6th, and for the occasional sortie inland [2].

By the spring of 1919, however, faced with growing public discontent together with vociferous opposition from within the House of Commons and a divided Cabinet, the Prime Minister and his supporters were forced to recall the troops despite entreaties from the Imperial Government to remain. Embarkation for Canada commenced in April and was essentially complete by June 5th with the departure of General Elmsley and his Headquarters staff. The actual dates of departure and arrival at Vancouver are as follows [9]:

Dep. April 22nd 1919	1,076 men aboard <i>S.S. Monteagle</i>	Arr. Vancouver 5th May
Dep. May 9th 1919	766 men aboard <i>R.M.S. Empress of Japan</i>	Arr. Vancouver 21st May
Dep. May 19th 1919	1,524 men aboard <i>R.M.S. Empress of Russia</i>	Arr. Vancouver 30th May
Dep. June 5th 1919	655 men aboard <i>R.M.S. Monteagle</i>	Arr. Vancouver 18th June

Postal Services

After the advance party arrived at Vladivostok on October 26th, a Base Headquarters was established in the Pushkinskoya Theatre and accommodation for the main force was

secured. Meanwhile Lieutenant Ross, No. 5 Canadian Postal Corps, and his three assistants quickly established a Field Post Office at Egersheldt docks, and commenced servicing the Forces mail, much to the relief of the British Mission and the American contingent, whose postal service had been handling the British Forces mail until the arrival of the Canadians [2]. Ross, had brought with him all the necessary paraphernalia for the establishment of one or two Field Post Offices. Amongst his equipment were two special steel circular canceling devices, both of which were inscribed as follows: FIELD POST OFFICE CANADIAN SIBERIAN EXP. FORCE. These canceling devices were fitted with removal slugs with indices "1" and "2" and are normally referred to as "Hammer One" and "Hammer Two". Since other canceling devices were also used in Siberia, I have come to the conclusion that although previous writers have attempted to catalogue the various canceling devices and censoring devices, the proposed system is now inadequate to account for the increasing number and type of devices that have been identified [1]. Therefore, I intend to identify all canceling devices with the letters 'CS' followed by a number – thus, the two hammers will be identified as CS-1 and CS-2 respectively. Two examples of CS-2 have been recorded to date, one on a post card of the *Empress of Japan* with a date of October 28, 1918 [2], the second a CPOS Ltd. envelope mailed to England, also with a date of October 28, 1918. Interestingly enough, this cover bears an officer's signature but no censoring device [10]. The CS-1 dater was, however, in use from November 1, 1918 until about May 28, 1919.

Censoring Devices

Until the arrival of the *R.M.S. Monteagle* on December 5, 1918, no official censoring devices were available in Vladivostok although General Elmsley issued Routine Order No. 1 on October 23, entitled "Censorship Orders for Troops in the Field." This twelve page document contained a long section devoted to postal censorship and the use of the official censor stamps once they arrived [7]. The thirty-five "Passed by Censor" stamps numbered 001 to 035 inclusively, which had been issued by the Chief Postal Censor, London, were entrusted to the care of Lt. Col. R.W. Stayner R.N.W.M.P., Deputy Adjutant and Quartermaster General, before he sailed for Canada from England. From Canada he carried these devices from Vancouver to Vladivostok, sailing with the second contingent on November 17th on the *R.M.S. Monteagle* which arrived at Vladivostok on December 5. The "Passed by Censor stamps" were a nearly square box enclosing a four line inscription "PASSED/BY/CENSOR/001-035" – number as appropriate [7]. These hand stamps can be found in a variety of colours from various shades of magenta, to green, blue and black accompanied by the signature of the censoring officer.

Of the thirty-five stamps issued, only examples of numbers 001-016, and 020 have been seen to date. It is believed that 017 was allocated to Y.M.C.A. Headquarters at Fedorovskaya Street No.1., Vladivostok, probably on the 3rd February 1919. Thanks to the work of Ed. Richardson, J. Colin Campbell and Robert C. Smith it has been possible to identify the specific units to which the known devices were allocated, the dates on which their receipt was acknowledged, and the period of usage for each device [7]. General Order No. 35, February 15th 1919 issued by General Elmsley under item 7 stated that "All censor stamps will be returned to the D.A.A.G. Records, [by an officer]." On the same date similar instructions were sent Lt. Colonel T.S. Morrisey in Omsk. "These orders were promulgated in Omsk on February 24th." It should be noted that no mention is made of the "Re-examined by Base Censor," hand stamps, other than the initial acknowledgment of receipt, has been found, nor have any covers bearing this mark been discovered to date [7]. Since the publication of Robert Smith's table of known Censor marks and known usage [7], in which he reports that **no examples of censor handstamp 013 had been seen**, I am now able to report that I have received from Mr. J. Johnson of Vernon B.C. a photocopy of a Japanese

Y.M.C.A. post card (illustrated on the cover of this issue of *Topics*) sent by Pte. Petrie of 16th Field Ambulance to Calgary, Alberta with a CS-1 date stamp of January 22nd 1919 and with a "PASSED BY CENSOR 013 hand stamp counter signed by Lt. Col. Cameron A. Warren, Commanding Officer 16th Field Ambulance.¹

In addition to the canceling devices and the censor marks described, other devices have been seen on CEF(S) material. Starting with the canceling devices, a circular rubber date stamp started to appear either on its own or in conjunction with the steel hammer one CS-1 date stamp. This canceling device which I have designated CS-3 is inscribed "FIELD POST OFFICE CANADIAN Siberian Exp. Force" with the date in a straight line month-day-year (in full). The earliest recorded date of this date stamp, in magenta, is NOV 15 1918 on a cover to London, Ontario, in conjunction with the black circular CS-1, stamp dated 1/NO 16/18. A second piece; a registered cover dated Jan 11th 1919 from the same correspondence, carries two examples of the CS-3 dater in magenta – one on the front, the other on the back. On this cover there is no CS-1 or CS-2 dater [2,3]. A third cover, a large registered envelope to London England from a Lt. A.H. Ramsay R.A.O.C. with a date of MAR 11 1919, has been reported [11]. To date the later two covers are the only pieces of correspondence seen with the CS-3 date stamp used without the presence of a CS-1 canceling device. Significantly both are registered covers.

Sometime in March 1919 a circular rubber date stamp inscribed BASE DEPOT SIBERIA/ month-day-year in a straight line started to appear [1]. I have concluded this device was used in the orderly room at the base depot, which was situated in the East Barracks, some two kilometers from Vladivostok. The date stamp was used to identify material passing through that office, hence it has been identified as OR-1 (Orderly Room Device #1). It always appeared in conjunction with the CS-1 canceling device. The earliest recorded date is March 21, 1919 and the latest date with both CS-1 and OR-1 on the same cover is May 28? for CS-1 and May 26, 1919 for OR-1 – approximately one week before the rearguard returned to Canada [7]. It is significant that no examples of OR-1 have been recorded to date prior to the lifting of the censoring requirements on February 15th 1919, nor has the OR-1 device been seen on its own. I have recently been advised of the existence of a Japanese lettersheet which was offered for auction by Kovar King Auctions in 1979, and which was described as follows [12]:

"Field Post Office Canadian, Siberian Exp Force 6/7/19 letter sheet to U.S.A., has Base Depot Siberia 5/29/19 cachet at left."

The existence of this cover would make the latest known date for the OR-1, Base Depot cachet to be three days later than reported by Robert Smith, and would make the latest known date of the CS-1 hammer to be June 7th, some eleven days later than reported by Robert Smith. If the date of June 7th is correct it would suggest that after boarding the *R.M.S. Monteagle* on June 5, members of No.5. Postal Corps were allowed to open a temporary post office to frank mail brought on board and written on board by the returning troops. This would ensure that their mail matter would be sent through the mails as forces mail, free of postage. Had not some such arrangement been made, it is likely that letters posted on board in the usual manner through the purser's office would have been subject to regular postal fees. Similarly, letters posted on arrival in Canada would have been assessed the prevailing rates [12].

¹ Censor handstamp 013 was issued to Headquarters 16th Infantry Brigade, Gornastai Bay Barracks, on January 17, 1919. 16th Field Ambulance did not receive its own censor handstamp 016 until February 5, 1919 [7].

Some of the correspondence to Canada received at the Base Post office prior to the arrival of the official "Passed By Censor" stamps was struck with a black rectangular box inscribed No./BASE HEADQUARTERS/ Date/C.E.F. (SIBERIA) with a signature. This device was, as both Faulstich and Webb conclude, an orderly room hand stamp used to date and identify correspondence emanating from that location. But as Ed Richardson suggested, I strongly believe that because of way that it was used in conjunction with a signature it was used by the advance party as a censoring device until the arrival of the official censor stamps in December [1,2,6]. Therefore, I have allocated this device an identifier as PCM (Provisional Censor Mark). This conclusion is supported by the existence of General Order No.1, dated October 23rd 1918, which set the procedures to be followed in a twelve page text: and stated in part [7]:

An officer had first to satisfy himself that an item of mail should be passed; when he had done this, he was to frank the cover by writing his name on it, without rank or unit, and pass it unsealed to the "stamping office," (the officer in whose care the censor stamp had been entrusted), who was to seal and stamp it. It could then be passed to the Postal Corps for standard mail processing.

and by the fact that all known examples of this device are accompanied by a signature and have not been seen after the arrival of the official censoring devices on December 5th 1918.

Other hand stamps in a variety of colours have been seen on some of the correspondence. These markings fall into the category of unit or 'orderly room' markings. These markings are usually circular or rectangular. For example the Royal North West Mounted Police used a rectangular boxed received marking -"RECEIVED/ date/"B" Squadron/R.N.W.M.P., SIBERIA" hand stamp - this I have identified as OR-2. There are only two known examples of this device, the first on an O.H.M.S. (deleted) #10 envelope dated RECEIVED December 18, 1918 and is accompanied by a CS-1 dater Dec. 18, 1918 [11]. The second is dated February 24, 1919 [1]. Another type of orderly room marking can be seen on a Y.M.C.A. corner cover dated January 27/29, 1919, addressed to Fredericton N.B. which carries a clear strike of CS-1 date stamp JAN. 29 19, a "PASSED /BY/CENSOR/014 " hand stamp with signature of censor officer, and also a large circular 48 mm 'ORDERLY ROOM 259th Bn. Can. Rifles (Siberia) JAN. 27 1919 rubber hand stamp that appears to have been designed and made locally. This I have identified as OR-3, presumably used to identify correspondence emanating from that office.¹ It should be noted that this is one of the few occasions where an orderly room stamp appears in conjunction with both a censor stamp and an official Field Post Office date stamp. One other device has been seen on a lone piece of correspondence from overseas to a member of the C.E.F. (S) This letter was set from the Bahamas to Victoria, where it was struck with a straight line "C.E.F.S. Vladivostok" handstamp, the Victoria address crossed out, and the word "Brigade" was written along the top in manuscript [1]. Although this handstamp was not part of the equipment issued to No.5. Detachment Canadian Postal Corps, it is a postal marking associated with the Expeditionary force, and its existence should be acknowledged [1].

There are a number of collateral covers relating to the Siberian Expeditionary Force which, although they do not carry Field Post Office cancellations, should be included in this

¹ The 259th Bat. Can Rifles were stationed at Gornastai Bay Barracks some 10 kilometers from the Army Post Office at Egerscheldt Docks. Censor Device 014 was allocated to the 259th Bat. on 20th January 1919.

discussion. There are a few covers with New Westminster postmarks from members of the Expeditionary force, written prior to their departure for Siberia. A good example is a colour post card dated Vancouver, October 9, 1918 from Private W.R. Richardson who gives his address as #11 Stationary Hospital C.S.E.F. Siberia, and states "We are leaving immediately arrived Vancouver last night" [11].

There are also a few examples of mail franked with Canadian postage stamps bearing the 001 censoring device which was used on the *S.S. Monteagle* prior to her arrival in Vladivostok, and left on board for mailing on the *Monteagle's* return to Canada. A fine example of this type of mail is a U.P.U. picture post card of the *Monteagle* dated December 5, 1918. It was mailed on January 22 at Vancouver on the *Monteagle's* return to Canada [10]. Some mail from Canada and overseas destinations carried a straight line "C.E.F.S. VLADIVOSTOK." This type of marking has been seen on covers addressed to members of the Expeditionary Force and forwarded from Willow Camp, Victoria¹ to Siberia. A cover from Nassau, Bahamas, addressed to Rifleman Philip Knowles 259th Bn. Canadian Rifles S.C.E.F., Willow Camp Victoria B.C., dated January 11, 1919, bearing the C.E.F.S. VLADIVOSTOK cachet is one example of the usage of this hand stamp. Another device associated with the C.E.F.S. is an oval pie shaped RETURNED OVERSEAS/ MAIL DEPT./ JUL 15 1919/M.D. 11/ VANCOUVER B.C. This device has been seen on a cover addressed to Rifleman H. Edwards, Brigade Scout with the C.E.F. in Siberia dated at Nassau, Bahamas March 23, 1919. Finally, there is an example of a Church Army Hut, Knights of Columbus CANADIAN SIBERIAN EXPEDITION/ *On Active Service* envelope. It was addressed to Captain H.H. Van Wart, Fredericton N.B., mailed through the Russian postal system, dated May 13, 1920, and canceled with a double circle Vladivostok date stamp. Postage was paid with two one-ruble Russian postage stamps, (on the reverse of the cover) [11]. Apart from the various examples that passed through the Japanese and Russian postal services that have been described earlier, this concludes the known collateral material that can be attributed to the C.E.F.S. except for mail sent by those members of the Force that remained with either the Red Cross or the British Mission, and which are beyond the scope of this paper.

Conclusions

From this brief synopsis of the main monograph it can be seen that some significant discoveries, which have not been well publicized have come to light. For example we now know that there are two examples of the "Hammer Two" strike extant; we also know that there is at least one example of the heretofore unreported 013 censor device on cover, and if the description in the Kovar King catalogue is correct, then the latest known dates of usage for both the BASE DEPOT hand stamp and the "Hammer One" canceling device have been extended.

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¹ Willow Camp was re-opened especially as an assembly point for the force prior to its embarkation for Siberia

- [4] Richardson, E., "Canadian Expeditionary Forces Mail - Siberia, 1918-19 - A Study of its Markings & Stationery, Part I", The Canadian Philatelist, Vol. 24, 65-71 (1973).
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- [6] Richardson, E., "Canadian Expeditionary Forces Mail - Siberia, 1918-19 - A Study of its Markings & Stationery, Part III", The Canadian Philatelist, Vol. 24, 283-289 (1973).
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- [10] McGuire, C.R. and Narbonne, R.F, editors."The Major E.R. Toop Collection of Canadian Military History, Vol. 1", British North American Philatelic Society Ltd., 1996, p. 98 (also, courtesy of Bill Robinson)
- [11] Robinson, W., personal communication
- [12] Milton, L., personal communication. The only evidence I have of this cover is a reduced photocopy with the auctioneer's description supplied to me by Mr. Milton. I am attempting to trace this cover or, at least, to obtain a full-size reproduction of the piece.

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GROW WITH THE ROYAL

First Day Covers of the Classic Issues of Canada

Part 14 - First Day Covers Scott 190 (Ten Cent George Étienne Cartier Issue of 1931) and Scott 191 (Three Cents on Two Cents George V Surcharged Issue of 1932)

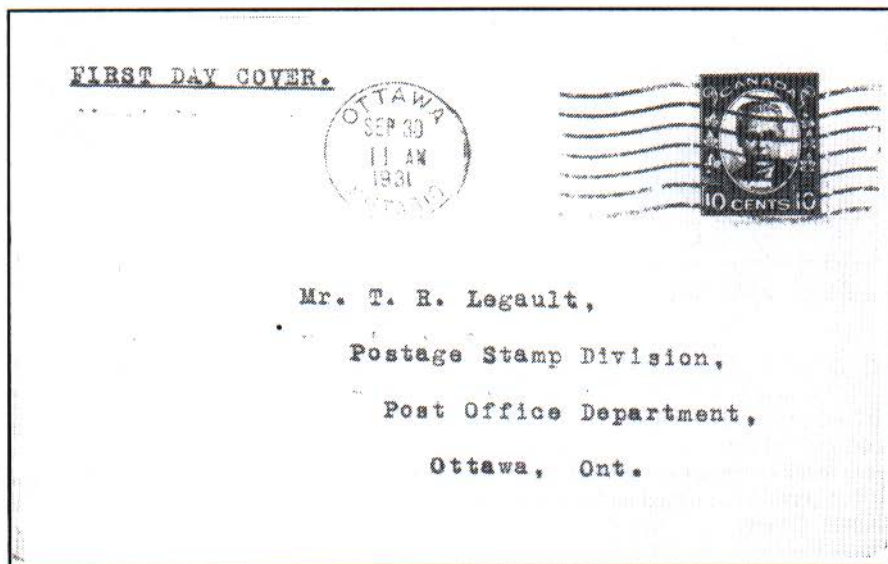
Melvin L. Baron

The two issues that are discussed in this article are closely associated with the George V Regular Postage Issue of 1930-31. This issue, which is often referred to as the "Maple Leaf" issue was reported on in Part 13 of this Series. The reader is referred to Part 13 for background information on the present paper.

(1) Sc. 190 - Ten Cent George Étienne Cartier Regular Issue of 1931

The ten cent olive George Étienne Cartier stamp was issued to replace Sc. 173, the ten cent Library of Parliament pictorial stamp of the 1930 George V "Maple Leaf" series. The stamp shows a portrait of Sir George Étienne Cartier who was a leading member of the Liberal-Conservative Party of Canada. He entered Parliament in 1848, and became attorney-general for Lower Canada in 1856. He was influential in promoting Canadian Confederation, and was a delegate to the Quebec Conference of 1864. He was knighted by Queen Victoria in recognition of his major contributions in bringing about the federal union of Canada.

Figure 1: Rare First Day Cover for Sc. 190 - 10¢ George Étienne Cartier Issue.



The stamp was issued on September 30, 1931 in Ottawa, Ontario. No previous announcement of this issue to collectors appears to have been made. First day covers of this issue are accordingly very rare. Such covers are only known from the official city, Ottawa, Ontario.

The First Day of Issue date for this stamp is confirmed by a bulletin list, Ph. 51, issued by the Post Office Department - Financial Branch - Philatelic Division, Ottawa, Canada. Bulletin Ph. 51 is undated and is titled "LIST OF PLATE NUMBERS USED IN THE MANUFACTURE/OF THE FOLLOWING ISSUES AND DATE OF ISSUE." The list was issued by H.E. Atwater, Financial Superintendent, and contains Date of Issue and Plate Number Information of Canadian stamp issues starting with the Confederation and Historical Issues of 1927, and extending through the King George VI regular issue of 1943.

Figure 1 shows a first day cover of Sc. 190. The cover was prepared by T.R. Legault, Accountant in Charge, Postage Stamp Division of the Canadian Post Office Department, and is addressed to him. Mr. Legault was responsible for making first day covers of many of the classic issues of Canada during the mid 1930-1940 period. Collectors of Canadian First Day Covers owe Mr. Legault a debt of gratitude for his major contributions to the First Day Covers of this period. Figure 2 shows a very rare plate number pair on a registered Legault first day cover. This is the only first day cover with multiple stamps on it that is known to this author. No cachets are known for this issue.

Figure 2: Rare Plate Pair on First Day Cover for Sc. 190 - 10¢ George Étienne Cartier Issue - Only Known Multiple on First Day Cover.



(2) Sc. 191 - Three Cent on Two Cent George V Surcharged Issue of 1932.

The change in the international letter rate of postage effective July 1, 1931 meant that the former two cent red stamp, Sc. 165, could no longer be printed in this color, since a three cent red stamp was now required for first class letters of one ounce weight. In order not to waste its considerable stock of the two cent red stamp, a surcharge raising the value to three cents was printed on these stamps by the British American Bank Note Company, Limited, Ottawa.

The surcharge consists of the numeral 3 together with two sets of four horizontal bars which obliterate the 2¢ numerals of value on the printed stamps. The stamps were issued in Post Office sheets of 100 subjects each. Plates No. 3-6 (Die I) and 7 and 8 (Die II) were used.

The overprinted stamps were issued on September 30, 1932. A study of the records of the Post Office Department at the National Postal Museum of Canada, Ottawa, Ontario fails to show that any formal announcement regarding the issuance of the stamp or the official first day cities was made to collectors. The date is confirmed, however, in the bulletin list, Ph. 51, cited earlier in this paper. First day covers of this issue, however, are readily available. Such covers were postmarked at several large cities of Canada. It appears that supplies of these overprinted stamps were made available at several of the larger cities of Canada on the first day of issue. Each of these cities may therefore be considered to be an official first day city.

Table I gives a list of cities from which first day covers are presently known. The author will be grateful for information on other cities for which first day covers may exist.

Table I
First Day Cities

- | | |
|--------------------------|------------------------|
| (1) Calgary, Alberta | (4) Toronto, Canada |
| (2) Halifax, Nova Scotia | (5) Winnipeg, Manitoba |
| (3) Ottawa, Ontario | |

First day covers exist from all of the cities listed in Table I with single stamps. Blocks of four on cover are known from all of these cities with the exception of Calgary, Alberta. Plate number blocks on first day covers are quite scarce. Figure 3 shows a plate number block of six (Plate No. 8) on a registered Post Office Department cover. The cover was prepared by T.R. Legault.

Figure 3: Plate Block (Plate Number 8) of Six of Sc. 191 on First Day Cover.



First day covers are also known with the 3¢ dot variety of this issue. The dot variety stamp has a period printed either before or after the number 3 in the overprint. A dot variety First Day Cover with both varieties is shown in Figure 4. The third stamp in the strip of five has the dot after the 3 and the fourth stamp has the dot before the three.

Several cachets appear on First Day Covers for this stamp. The first cachet for a Canadian issue by A.C. Roessler, the U.S. First Day Cover servicer is included in this group. A detailed listing and description of the cachets follows:

Cachets

- (1) Roessler cachet: Purple cachet consists of a stamped double-lined box containing the printing "NATAL DAY/1749 {June 21} 1932/HALIFAX, NOVA SCOTIA/First day 3/2¢ Provisional stamp". This cachet was prepared by A.C. Roessler, the well known U.S. First Day Cover servicer, and honors the Natal Day celebration in Halifax, Nova Scotia on this date. It was Roessler's first cachet for a Canadian stamp issue, Figure 5.
- (2) Roessler cachet. Same cachet as (1) in red/pink.
- (3) Roessler cachet. Same cachet as (1) in green.
- (4) Roessler cachet. Same cachet as (1) in green (left half of cachet) and purple (right half of cachet).
- (5) Red border of boxed maple leaves forming a rectangular box containing the red printing "First Day/2¢ Canadian/Stamp/Surcharged 3¢/Ottawa, Canada/June 21, 1932", Figure 6.
- (6) Stamped rectangular box with wide borders. The box contains a printed "First Day Cover". Cachet in black.
- (7) Same cachet as (6) in blue.
- (8) Bob of the Northland: Decorative border of red and blue maple leaves plus blue beaver at bottom center and blue wings with red "Via Air Mail" at center top. Cacheted envelope used by the Canadian servicer, Bob of the Northland, Edmonton, Canada for Canadian First Day and first flight covers, Figure 7.
- (9) Rubber stamped "FIRST DAY COVER" in purple at the upper left corner of the envelope. This cachet was used by W.D. Schlafer of Appleton, Wisconsin for many Canadian and Newfoundland issues.

The author will be grateful for reports of additional cachets associated with these stamps so that, eventually, a complete list will be compiled and published.

Figure 4: Strip of Five of Sc. 191 on First Day Cover - Stamps 3 and 4 Show Both Dot Varieties.

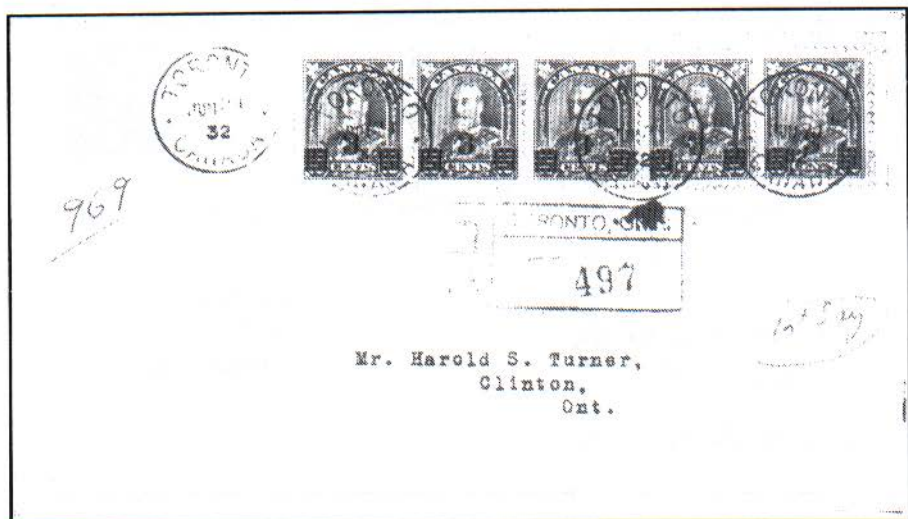


Figure 5: "NATAL DAY" Cachet on First Day Cover Made By A.C. Roessler - Cachet Type 1.

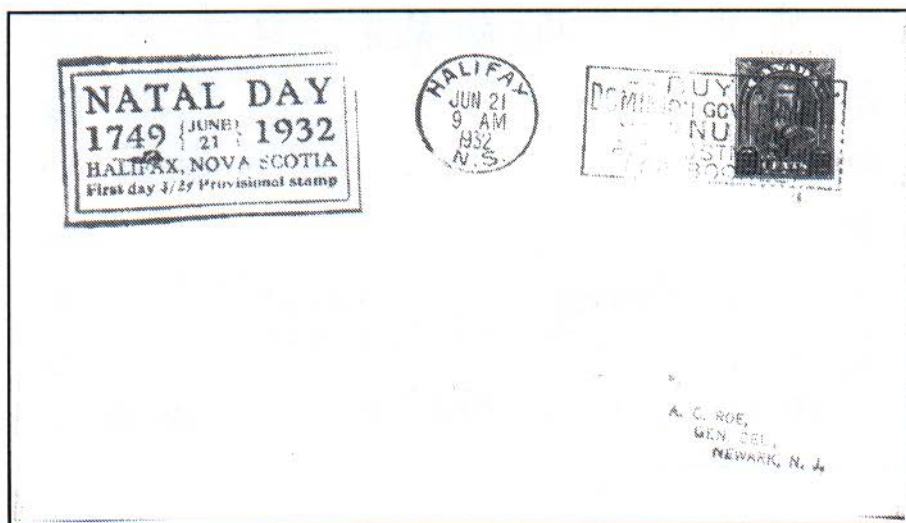


Figure 6: Cachet Type 2 - Sc. 191 First Day Cover.

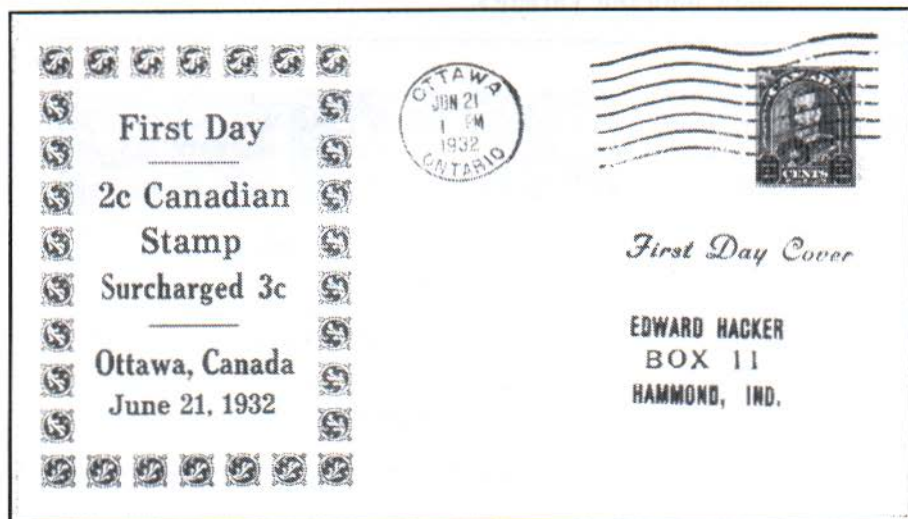


Figure 7: Cachet Type 3 - Bob of the Northland General Purpose Cachet.



Newfoundland's "Missing Three" Provisional – a Mirage?

Norris R. Dyer

The purpose of this article is to describe the varieties of the 1920 **THREE CENT** on 35¢ red Cabot provisional, and challenge the existence of the so-called "missing" **THREE** variety listed in several references and catalogues.

PART 1: BACKGROUND ON THE 1920 POSTAL SHORTAGE

In September of 1920, the war had been over for almost two years, but the 1¢ postal war tax was still in effect. Town letters were at the 2¢ rate, and inland letters and those to Canada and the U.S. were 3¢ cents. The supply of low values from the 1919 Caribou set was not adequate to meet the demand. For example, a monthly minimum of about 300,000 3¢ stamps was needed. "Irregular" direct steamer communications, and the inability of Whitehead, Morris & Co., Ltd. to keep up with requisitions for the Caribou issues, had led to the need for alternatives.

The use of rubber stamps for mail within Newfoundland commenced on September 4, 1920, and the first provisional adhesives became available on the 13th. Ultimately four different stamps would be needed until sufficient quantities of low values of the Caribou series finally arrived from England the last part of the month.

PART 2: THE 3¢ ON 35¢ PROVISIONAL AND COMMON VARIETIES

The 3¢ on 35¢ Cabot was the third of four provisionals, and became available on September 15th. It was used until the 28th. Sheets of the 35¢ Cabot were split into four blocks of 25, on a five-by-five format. A letterpress was used for surcharging with the words **THREE CENTS** in two lines of Roman caps, with horizontal bars above and below to cover the 35¢ values. Figure 1 shows a typical block of four. Figure 2 shows first day usage covering the 3¢ rate to the U.S.

Figure 1: Typical block of four of 3¢ on 35¢ provisional.



Figure 2: First day of usage with proper rate to U.S.

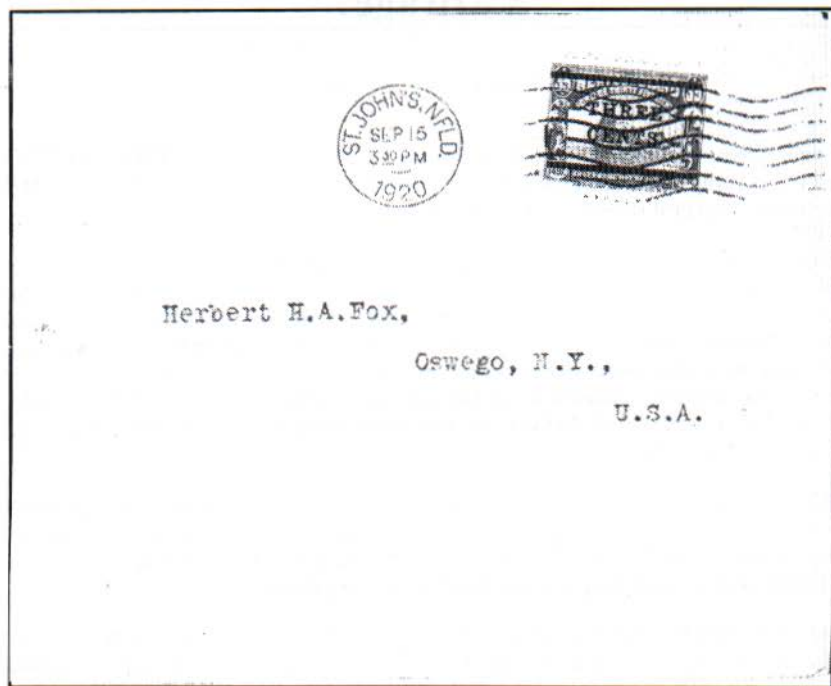


Figure 3: Raised "E" variety on St. Anthony winter flight.



Fifty thousand of the 3¢ on 35¢ provisional were produced, consisting of two thousand blocks. There is only one constant variety of interest on all blocks. It is the raised **E** in **THREE** in position #24. Several authors have incorrectly described the raised **E** as being in the word **CENTS**. Figure 3 shows an example on a cover intended for the February 26, 1921 winter flight from St. John's to St. Anthony, a flight that never got off the ground.

At some point in the course of the printing, the lower horizontal bar became depressed. This is at position #15. On position #14, the bar is partially gone. The depression was gradual, as there are transitional versions where only part of the bar on #15 shows. Figure 4 shows a pair with the bar completely missing on #15. Fred Jarrett [1] in his 1929 "Stamps of British North America" stated that 1,000 of this variety were created. This is a relatively common variety, often seen in stamp auctions, so Jarrett's estimate is probably a good guess. Because the process was gradual, I assume the missing bar occurred during the last half of the surcharging.

Figure 4: Missing bar, from position #15 on some settings.



PART 3; THE SCARCE VARIETIES AND THE "MISSING THREE"

In his June 1992 price list, Ed Wener of Indigo sold a very rare block of 25 of the 3¢ on 35¢ provisional (Figure 5). This is the template for all the broken word/"missing" **THREE** varieties of this stamp, in my opinion. Wener sold the item for \$1500, and described it as follows:

"130c - Three Omitted on two stamps in a complete sheet of 25 (also **CENTS** partly missing). Both 130c VF-one is NH- First such sheet I have seen. Rare!"

Let's examine the varieties on the fourth row:

- Position #16: Upper bar bisected diagonally. I have not seen other examples;
- Position #18: Only very bottom of **THREE** remains as coarse line. I have seen two other examples in past two years;
- Position #19: Only very top of **THREE** remains as coarse line. I have seen two other examples, one used and the other which I now own (Figure 6);
- Position #20: Top of **NTS** in **CENTS** slashed at top. I have seen one other example, also shown in Figure 6.

In their price list of this May (1966), the Saskatoon Stamp Centre sold a block of four of positions 19-20/24-25. After examining a photo of the block it was clear that the Wener pane had been broken up, for the block was from that pane. Saskatoon told me the pane had

had a Greene Foundation certificate before its "demise." This may mean no complete pane with these varieties still exists.

Figure 5: Setting with varieties in fourth horizontal row.

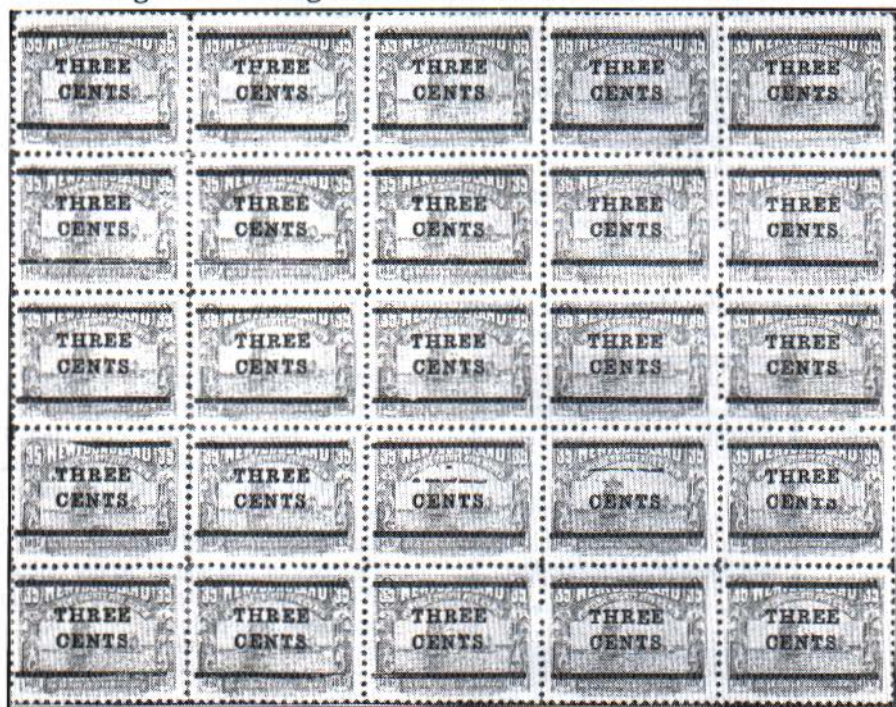
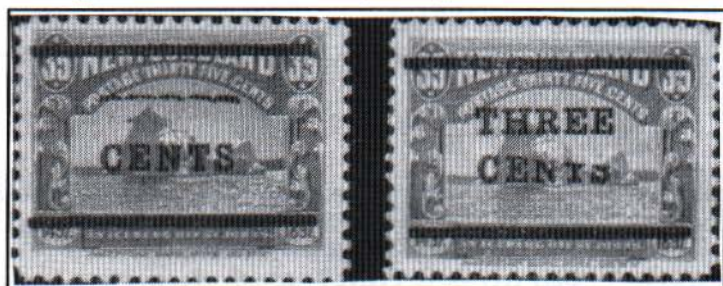


Figure 6: Additional examples of positions #19 and #20.



The **THREE's** in Positions #18-19 are not completely missing but standard catalogues give little choice. Scott [2] and Unitrade [3] provide only for the "missing Three" - SCOTT 130c. The position #19 I bought from Eaton & Sons in their June 16, 1995 auction was also described as the "missing" THREE variety. Both examples of Position #18 I have seen have been described as 130c - in the R. Maresch and Son auction of April 13, 1994 auction and

an Eastern Auction 1995 price list. The thinking here has been – if it looks like a dog and barks like a dog (but has a mustache), it is probably still a dog! More kindly, as mentioned above, standard catalogues offer no alternative listing. Only Saskatoon refrained from the “130c” reference.

What caused these faults? Ed Wener feels a foreign object came between the letterpress and the blocks of 25. I posit that a strip of non-absorbing paper interfered. My design for such a problem can be seen in Figure 7. This happened earlier in the printing (before the depressed bar in position #15), and was noted after a few blocks were affected (15? 20?), and corrected.

Figure 7: Possible cause of damage to fourth horizontal row.



I have never seen an example of a completely missing **THREE**. Neither has Ed Wener, nor Gary Lyon of Eastern Auctions. Wener, in fact, calls the description a “misnomer.” Other (earlier), experts claim it does exist so further examination is called for.

In the 1922 book, “Postage Stamps of Newfoundland” [4, 5], Harry E. Huber described the then recent 3¢ on 35¢ provisional, stating “A copy of the 3¢ on 35¢ has been seen with **THREE** omitted.” Some time thereafter, in the Stamp Herald (1925) [6], he stated “**THREE** is omitted on stamps 13 and 14 of a few panes.” Note, he did not say positions 18-19, and did not mention the broken **THREE** varieties shown on the Wener sheet. The purported missing **THREE**'s were at positions #13-14, the row above the established varieties - could someone have been describing the broken **THREE**'s, and miscounted their location in the block of 25?

In his 1929 book, Jarrett [1] spent a page on the 1920 provisionals, including a paragraph on a purported block of 25 of this provisional with inverted surcharge. He discounted that rumor, as had Huber earlier. Although Jarrett mentioned the missing bar in his narrative, he didn't write about the missing **THREE**. Curiously, in the pricing section, he listed the 3¢ on 35¢ varieties as follows:

a. Lower bar omitted (1000)	25.00
b. THREE omitted (stamps 13 and 14 of a few panes)	----
c. Lower portion only THREE showing	100.00
d. Top of NTS of CENTS missing	----

For his **THREE** omitted, he may have simply been picking up on Huber's earlier description. Jarrett's "c" and "d" describe positions #18 and 20 that I characterized earlier. He provided prices for most scarce Newfoundland varieties but not for "b". Was "b" really position #19? Was there no price because there was no record of a sale?

In 1942, Winthrop Boggs [5] in the "The Postal Stamps and Postal History of Newfoundland", used similar wording to Huber's and Jarrett's of almost twenty years earlier - "'Three' omitted (stamps #13 and #14 on a few panes)." Boggs went on to list the lower portion of the **THREE** showing, the problem with the NTS of CENTS, and the raised E (incorrectly attributed to the CENTS, not the **THREE**, by the way). In the most part, therefore, it looks like Boggs was parroting previous authors.

Looking at the 1931 edition of "Gibbons" [7], we find the "Three omitted" as #147c. The #147a is assigned to the now discounted "surcharge inverted" and #147b is the lower bar omitted. Only #147b has a price. The modern "Gibbons" [8] shows the same listings, but with a price of \$1900 (1991, U.S. version) for the missing **THREE** and a comment that "... stamps showing either the top or bottom of the letters 'THREE' are scarce, though not as rare as No. 147c." Gibbons, unfortunately destroys its credibility by its insistence on continuing to list the discounted inverted surcharge.

Robson Lowe [9] also dealt with the missing **THREE** in Volume V of his encyclopedia on British Empire stamps. He listed the **THREE** "broken" and "missing." He provided no pricing information, however. To his credit, he did state he has not seen a "genuine example" of the inverted surcharge.

John Walsh and John Butt have been examining their listing of the 3¢ on 35¢ provisional, for their "Newfoundland Specialized Stamp Catalogue" [10], and now plan that their next version will not list the completely missing **THREE**, although the 1995 edition had. This is based upon this research. However, they will list positions #18-#20 of the Wener sheet.

Looking back on my model for the mayhem done on positions 16-20, it is possible that the interfering paper could have shifted a few degrees before being removed, resulting in a completely missing **THREE** in either position 18 or 19. The result would have changed the neighboring stamp, but I have seen no transitional variation (e.g., half of the **THREE** showing). That does not seem to be an answer for Huber's missing **THREE** on position 13 or 14.

If the missing **THREE**, absent any lingering residuals, does exist, it is the scarcest of all 20th century Newfoundland varieties. For my sake, I continue to look for a position #18 specimen of the broken **THREE** for my collection. Position #16 may be even a greater

challenge, since no one has ever mentioned it before. If someone can prove me wrong, and has a seen a missing **THREE**, please let me know. Until then, I contend that Huber had his facts wrong, and that everyone has followed his lead since the early 1920's.

References

- [1] Jarrett, F., "Stamps of British North America", reprint of the 1929 edition, Quarterman Publications, Inc., Lawrence, Mass., 1975.
- [2] Scott Postage Stamp Catalog, 1997 edition.
- [3] Unitrade Specialized Catalogue of Canadian Stamps (1994).
- [4] Poole, B.W.H. and Huber, H.E., "Postage Stamps of Newfoundland", reprint, Quarterman Publications, Inc., Lawrence, Mass., 1975, as contained in reference [5].
- [5] Boggs, W., "The Postage Stamps and Postal History of Newfoundland", reprint, Quarterman Publications, Inc., Lawrence, Mass., 1975.
- [6] Huber, H.E., "Newfoundland Provisionals, 1920", The Stamp Herald, Vol. 10, #12, p. 237 (1925).
- [7] Gibbons Postage Stamp Catalogue, 1931.
- [8] Gibbons Postage Stamp Catalogue, U.S. edition, 1991.
- [9] Lowe, R., "The Encyclopedia of British Empire Postage Stamps 1639-1952, Volume V. The Empire in North America", Robson Lowe Ltd., 1973.
- [10] Walsh, J. and Butt, J., "Newfoundland Specialized Stamp Catalogue" third edition, 1995.

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Atlantic Mail Boat Numeral Cancellations of the Cunard Line – Some New Findings?

A.M. Clark

After 1859 the general post office (G. P. O.) London had postal clerks on many of the Cunard steamers on the route Liverpool - Halifax - Boston - Halifax - Liverpool. These mail clerks were issued with special numeral obliterations by the G. P. O. to cancel such letters that were prepaid by stamps and handed to an agent of the steamship line or to the clerk on board the ship. The full list of obliterations used on the Cunard steamships according to Jephcott, Greene and Young [1] and Lacelle [2] is as follows:

A91	<i>S. S. Canada</i>
A92	<i>S. S. Arabia and S. S. Asia</i>
A93	<i>S. S. Java</i>
A94	unknown
A95	<i>S. S. Africa</i>
A96	<i>S. S. Persia</i>
A97	<i>S. S. Europe</i>
A98	<i>S. S. Arabia</i>
B61	<i>S. S. China</i>

Figure 1: Seaman's Letter to Bath, England, November 1861.
A94 cancellation.

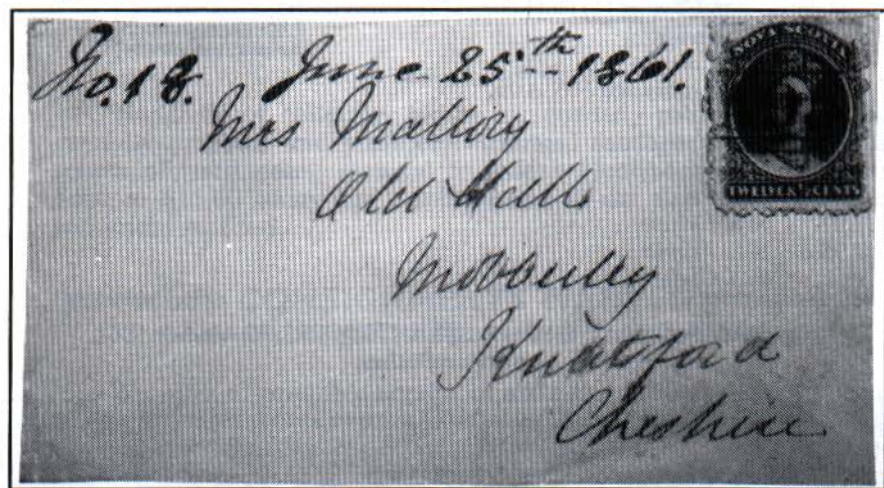


Figure 1 is the front of a letter, marked in the sender's hand "Halifax, Nova Scotia 1861", from a seaman on *H. M. S. Mersey*. It was sent to Bath, England, the 1^d concessionary rate being paid by a Great Britain 1^d re-cancelled by a clear A94. There is

a clear arrival hand stamp for Bath dated "NO 11/61". According to Arnell [3], the *S. S. Arabia* sailed from Boston on Oct. 30, 1861, arrived at Halifax Nov. 1, 1861 and arrived at Liverpool Nov. 10, 1861. The letter arrived in Bath the next day. This finding would suggest that the *S. S. Arabia* had been allocated the obliterator A94 as well as A92 and A98. In all probability three different mail clerks were posted to this ship for different voyages.

Figure 2 shows the front of an envelope mailed to Knutsford in England, franked with a Nova Scotia 12½ cent black stamp with a clear A95 cancellation. The reverse of this envelope has a clear Knutsford/JU 25/61 receiver cancellation. A95 has always been attributed to the *S. S. Africa* but, according to Arnell, in 1861 the *S. S. Africa* was on the Liverpool - New York - Liverpool service with no call at Halifax.

Figure 2: Letter to Knutsford England, July 1861. A95 cancellation.



It was the *S. S. America* that was on the Liverpool - Halifax - Boston - Halifax - Liverpool service. On her 86th transatlantic return voyage the *S. S. America* left Boston on June 12, 1861, arrived at Halifax on June 14, and arrived at Liverpool on June 24, 1861 [4]. This would fit in with an arrival date at Knutsford of June 25, 1861. It would therefore appear that the mail clerk who used the A95 obliterator served first on the *S. S. Africa*, and in 1861 was transferred to the *S. S. America*. Thus, two entries in the list of oblitterators and boats at the start of this note should be changed as follows:

A94	<i>S. S. Arabia</i>
A95	<i>S. S. Africa</i> and <i>S. S. America</i>

**Figure 3: Cancellations
A94 and A95**



References:

- [1] Jephcott, C.M., Greene, V.G., and Young, J.H.M., "The Postal History of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick 1754 - 1867", Sissons Publications, 1964, p. 185.
- [2] Lacelle, D., "Mailboat Numeral Cancels on BNA Material", Maple Leaves, Vol. 21, #2, pp 55-56 (1988).
- [3] Arnell, J.C. , "Atlantic Mails", National Postal Museum, Ottawa, 1980, p. 317
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Presentation Booklets for the 1932 Imperial Economic Conference

Jerome C. Jarnick and Andrew Chung

In the summer of 1932, at the depths of the Great Depression, the Imperial Economic Conference convened in Ottawa, with the hope that it could bring about an end to the economic chaos sweeping the world. Under the leadership of the Conservative Prime Minister of Canada, R.B. Bennett, the conference resulted in a series of 5-year bilateral trade agreements that lowered tariffs between Britain, Canada, and other British Commonwealth members. The meeting was hailed with great fanfare and was widely publicized. The Canadian Post Office Department issued a set of four commemorative stamps to mark the occasion [1]

The Post Office Department presented a special commemorative book of stamps to the conference delegates on August 19, 1932 [2, 3]. The book measures 148 mm x 120 mm. Bound in bottle-green morocco leather, the cover is gold stamped with the gold Canadian Coat of Arms and "CANADA" immediately below the Coat of Arms. Above the Coat of Arms is "1932 OTTAWA CONFERENCE" printed in three lines (Figure 1).

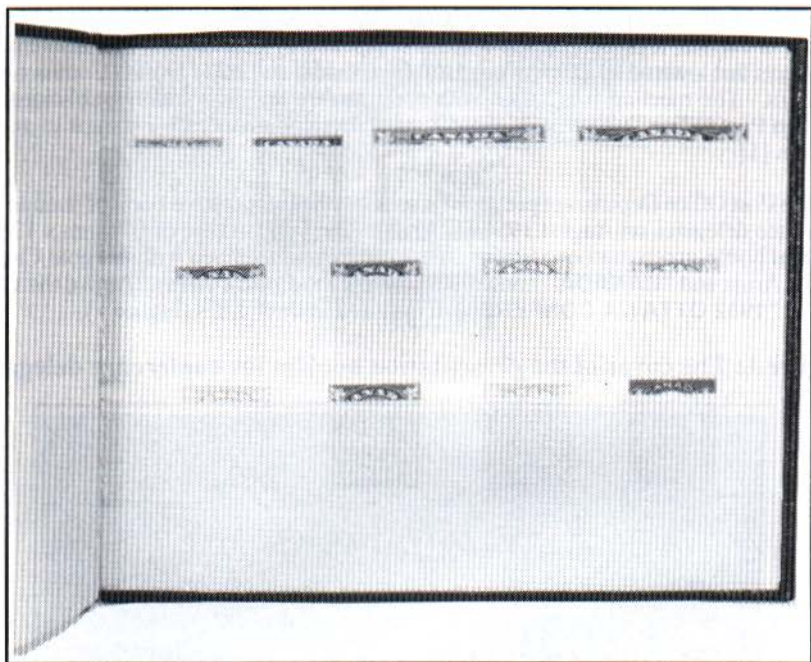
Figure 1: The cover of the presentation booklet for conference delegates.



The interior of the booklet holds two interleaved pages without printing. On each page are three white silk pockets stitched in place (Figure 2). The pockets contain the four

commemorative stamps (Scott#192-194, C4), the Arch issue of 1930, then in current use (Scott 163, 166-168, 170, 172, 190, 174-77, E4, 191, and C3. Barraclough [2] indicates that the 4¢ was not included, however, the contractor's letter of transmittal [4] clearly lists a "4¢ King's Head, Canary" as an included value. Barraclough also lists three postage due stamps as part of the booklet, however, these are not listed in the transmittal document nor are they listed in the Scott description of the booklet [5]. An initial issue of 300 of these booklets was contemplated, however, the actual order was reduced to 200, and the booklets were produced by the British American Bank Note Co. at a cost of \$2.75 each [4].

Figure 2: An interior page of the presentation booklet.



In addition to the green, bound booklets for the delegates, British American prepared 50 booklets bound in dark mauve leather. These booklets were presented to the diplomatic corps stationed in Ottawa. The gold stamping on these booklets differs from the green booklets. The Coat of Arms is stamped in the centre with "CONFERENCE" printed above the Coat of Arms, and "OTTAWA 1932 CANADA" printed below in a single line. The contents and interior of the booklet are identical to those booklets presented to conference delegates [2, 4].

A third variation of the booklet was made and presented to Members of Parliament on October 28, 1932. Five hundred of these booklets were produced and, except for being bound in a deep purple morocco leather, the covers and interiors are identical to those presented to the diplomatic corps [2].

References

- [1] McNaught, K.W.K., "The History of Canada", Praeger Publishers, New York, 1970, pp.248.
- [2] Barraclough, R., "An initial listing of the presentation booklets of Canada", BNA Topics, Vol. 6, #6, pp. 134-136 (1949).
- [3] Holmes, L.S., "Official booklets and portfolios of Canadian postage stamps." in "Specialized Catalogue of Canada and British North America", 11th ed., Ryerson Press, Toronto, 1963, pp. 200-201.
- [4] National Archives of Canada, RG3 acc. 86-87/396, Box 17 (all).
- [5] Scott Stamp & Coin Co., "Postal congress souvenir booklets", Scott's Monthly Journal, New York, Sept 1936, p. 270 (advertisement).

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William G. Robinson

Several years ago, more than one hundred "Unconfirmed" entries in the Catalogue (Ludlow, Lewis M., "Catalogue of Canadian Railway Cancellations and Related Transportation Postmarks", Rieisha Ltd., Tokyo, 1982.) were noted – with a request that anyone having examples would advise the writer so they could be properly listed (a summary of the unconfirmed listings was presented in 1993 and 1994 in *BNA Topics*: Vol. 50, No. 2, pp. 41-42; Vol. 50, No. 3, pp. 14-15; Vol. 50, No. 4, pp. 28-29; Vol. 51, No. 1, pp. 63-65; Vol. 51, No. 3, pp. 75-76).

A few of these have now been found, and are being listed in Annexes to the Catalogue. To date, these are

O-203A	N. BAY & TIMM. R.P.O. / J. SNODDON, Train 46, May 4, ?
O-261B	OTTAWA & TORONTO R.P.O. / E. THERIAULT, May 1, 1955
W-181	CALGARY DIVISION / G.F. SHAW, March 22, ?
W-22C	CALGARY & ED. / R.P.O. / G. SAMUEL, M. C., Train 524, June 1, 1917.
W-38C	E. & D. C. / C.A. SCHARFF, December 10, ?
W-38E	EDM. & DAW. CREEK R.P.O. / A. CYLURIK, December 20, 1953.
W-43F	EDM. & P.G. R.P.O. / J.B. ADAMS, December 20, 1953.
W-133C	ST. P. & PORTAL N.D. / R.P.O. (lot 356 in Hennok June 19, 1993 sale).
W-180Q	WPG. DIVISION R.P.O. / M.P. FINUCAN, December 19, 1955.
W-196Bc *	WPG. & M. JAW R.P.O. / H. BOTEL, Train 23, March 1948.
W-200	WINNIPEG & RAT PORTAGE M.C. / No. (lots 372-3 in Hennok June 19, 1993 sale)

* Originally Botel's hammer was listed as W-196 in the Ludlow catalogue, and was the only listing under W-196B. However, another clerk, C. Barton, had a similar hammer. This became W-196Ba and Botel's hammer was assigned the number W-196c.

These are all that have been found so far.

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Internment Camp Mail from Alien POWs and Internees Detained in Canada: 1940 - 1941

David H. Whiteley

A short article [1] by Steven Luciuk, "Returned from Canada. . . ." in a recent issue of the newsletter of the Canadian Military Mail Study Group has prompted this follow up piece concerning the handling of mail from internees held in Canada during the early part of World War II. As noted in Steve Luciuk's article, one result of the early German victories in 1940 was the British Government's policy that led to the internment of over 38,000 individuals by the British and Canadian authorities. Many of those designated Class II and Class III non-combatant civilian and refugee internees rounded up by the British authorities were sent to Canada. There they were processed and lodged in camps established at various points throughout the country. Eventually the majority of those in these two internee classifications were released.

Between 1939 and 1941 some twenty camps were opened, and each camp was identified by a letter of the alphabet. On October 15, 1941 letter designations were changed to numerals, and eventually in 1943 distinctive prisoner of war (POW) steel hammers were introduced. A list of these camps has been published [2].

With the arrival of a large number of internees special arrangements had to be made by the authorities for handling and regulating correspondence to and from the camps. Initially it was decided that all mail matter would be handled through The Base A.P.O. (i.e., Army Post Office) Ottawa. Letters originating from the internment camps were to be written on specially provided letter sheets with the writer being limited to twenty- four lines of text [3]. The name and the Letter Designation of the camp had to be written on the outer flap of the lettersheet. Letters were then forwarded unsealed to Base A.P.O. Ottawa where they were read and passed by Internal Operations censoring staff who franked the letters with a red circular crown handstamp, and struck with a black straight line "EXAMINED BY CENSOR ___" rubber handstamp. The classification of the individual was the deciding factor as to whether postage was to be assessed or not. Prisoner of War mail was passed free of postage, but class II and class III internees had to pay Canadian postage rates to destination. This is clearly seen in the series of letters written by Bernd Weinberg between July 1940 and February 1941.

Weinberg was a German national born June 26, 1922 in Bielefeld and studying in England when he was interned. He was eventually sent to Canada as part of group #18. He was initially classified as a Class I prisoner of war and consequently was allowed to send letters free of postage. To facilitate the different classes of internees, POWs were provided with a pre-printed letter sheet (Figure 1) form I.O.17. On the front of this form was printed "PRISONER OF WAR MAIL **FREE/Franc de port**", and on the back, in English, German and Italian, "NOTHING TO BE WRITTEN HERE.". The back flap had printed spaces for "SENDER'S NAME----- NO. / RANK _____ CAMP.". The first letter in the series (Figure 1) was written on July 31, 1941, and states that although he had been classified as a class III internee in Britain the Canadian authorities had classified him as a POW. He also indicated that he was being held at Camp "T" (Three Rivers, Quebec, which was only in use from July 15, 1940 to August 12, 1940) and was anxious to be re-classified and for arrangements for his entrance into the United States to be expedited.

Figure 1: Free Prisoner of War letter, dated July 31, 1940, to the United States from a German National interned by British authorities, and initially classified in Canada as a POW. The cover, sent from Camp T (Three Rivers, Quebec), has a black "EXAMINED BY CENSOR" handstamp (censor 29) and a red circular "CANADA CENSORED INT. OP. 29" marking.

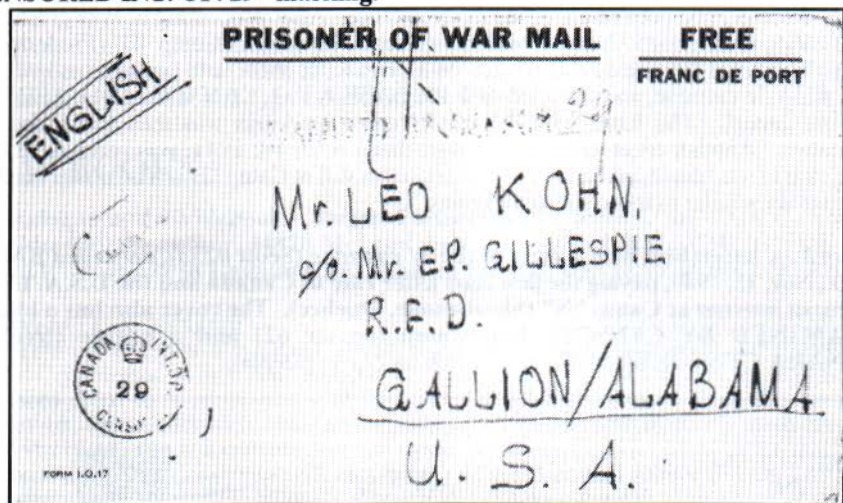
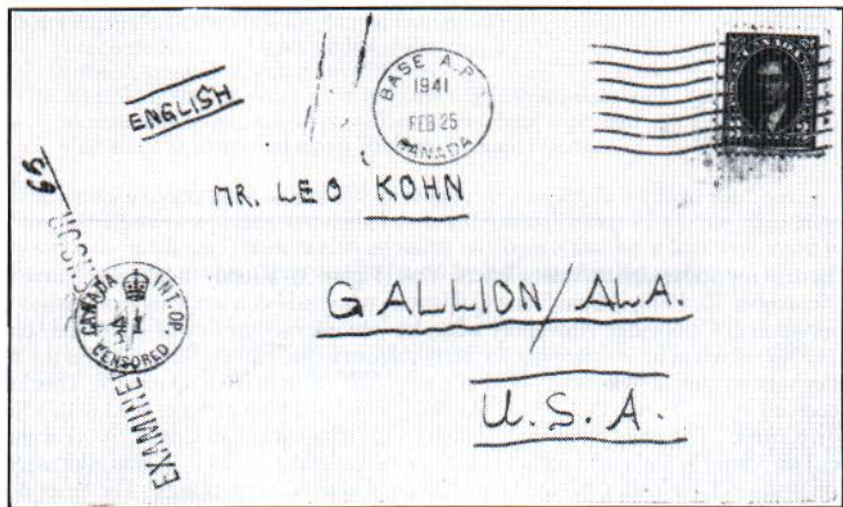


Figure 2: A lettersheet with a copy of the 3¢ carmine (Scott #233), cancelled BASE A.P.O., Feb. 25, 1941, paying the first class letter rate to Gallion, Alabama, U.S.A. from a German internee at Camp "B" (Fredericton, N.B.). The cover also has a black "EXAMINED BY CENSOR" handstamp (censor 65) and a red circular "CANADA CENSORED INT. OP. 41" marking.



This letter bears no postmark but was franked with a red circular CANADA INT. OP CENSOR 29 handstamp and a black straight line "EXAMINED BY CENSOR 29" handstamp. By the time the second letter in my possession, dated February 14, 1941, was written, Weinberg had been re-classified as an internee. After processing he was given the identification number 685 Group: 4 and transferred to Internment Camp "B" (Fredericton N.B.). This letter (Figure 2) was written on a plain letter sheet with postage paid with a Scott #233 3¢ carmine, and canceled with the BASE A.P.O. CANADA/ 1941/ FEB. 25 machine cancel. The letter with the usual censor markings was then forwarded to destination. Another letter in my possession, dated April 18, 1941, was received at the BASE A.P.O. on May 2, and shows Weinberg to be still at Camp "B". The postal censor markings are similar to those shown in Figure 2.

Figure 3: A lettersheet with a copy of the 3¢ carmine (Scott #233), cancelled BASE A.P.O., Nov. 15, 1940, paying the first class letter rate to Canada and the U.S.A. from a German internee at Camp "N" (Sherbrooke, Quebec). The cover also has a black "EXAMINED BY CENSOR" handstamp (censor 62) and a purple circular "CANADA CENSORED INT. OP." marking (22 in purple).



I have in my possession two other letters. One (Figure 3), already mentioned above [3], dated November 10, 1940, is from Franz Goldstrom who had been studying Economics and transportation at Cambridge University when he was interned in July of 1940 and sent to Canada. As a student he was hoping for early release to the United States, but at the time the letter was written he was being held at Camp "N" (Sherbrooke, Quebec). This letter was received at BASE A.P.O. CANADA/ NOV 15/ 1940 with postage paid with a Scott #233 3¢ carmine. The other letter was written by Ulrich Lewin 536 Camp "A" (Farnham, Quebec) on June 13, 1941 and received at Ottawa on June 15, 1941. It was addressed to a person living in New York City, and bears the usual censoring markings. The letter notes that some of his friends have received visas for Cuba, but that there was not much chance of getting into the United States.

References

- [1] Luciuk, S., "Returned from Canada ...", Canadian Military Mail Study Group Newsletter, No. 123, p. 223 (April 1996).
- [2] Bailey, W.J. and Toop, E.R. "Canadian Military Post Offices to 1986", Unitrade Press, Toronto, 1987, pp. 46-7
- [3] Goldstrom, F., letter, sent from Camp "N" (Sherbrooke, Quebec), to Mr. I. Kessler, Times Square Hotel, 43rd St., New York, and dated November 10, 1940. The text reads in part "but in 24 lines one has to be short".

NEW BOOKS

"Catalogue and Guidebook - Slogan Postmarks of Canada," by Cecil C. Coutts. Published by the author, 34820 McLeod Ave., Abbotsford, B.C., V3G 1G9. Pp. 284, 8½ x 11". Postpaid in Canada Can\$38.00, in the U.S. US\$29.50, in the U.K. £20.50.

A Review - C.R. McGuire

This catalogue is a bilingual update of David Proulx's "Slogan Postal Cancellations of Canada", published in four editions between 1970 and 1990, and includes the information gathered from over seven years of study by the BNAPS Slogan Study Group. Dan Rosenblat, the group's Newsletter editor, wrote the two-part Introduction, which gives an overview of the official documentation that exists for slogans, and a history of the machines that produced them. Dan begins with the Queen Victoria Diamond Jubilee flags of 1897 and ends, up to date, with the current OCR jet-spray printer equipment. The jet-spray slogans are listed and numbered like the conventional slogans and priced to reflect current market values. Probably the most important change and improvement is the new Coutts alpha-numeric numbering system. It is a "natural," because slogans are collected and stored alphabetically. Numbering is in increments of five to allow for future new entries. Proulx numbers are included where applicable to make conversion to the Coutts system easier.

There are 3165 individual slogans listed, of which 410 were not recorded by Proulx. The distribution lists enumerate slogans used at more than one post office. Proulx's work has also been expanded to include individual listings of:

- preconfederation Newfoundland slogans,
- subject-related slogan cross-references,
- all offices and all years for multi-office and multi-date uses,
- slogan dies identified by cancellation-machine type, and
- flag slogans identified using Richardson's numbers.

The author's annotations on individual slogans are found throughout the book, and are very useful. There is a greatly expanded thematic index, listing 42 primary headings and additional sub-headings. There is also an index of slogans that have text beginning with a number, and it shows where they can be found by both numbering systems.

While the year(s) a slogan was used is (are) listed, the specific periods of use known should be added when a future edition is published. This is the only improvement I can suggest to what represents the definitive word on Canadian slogans.

In 1993 Cecil Coutts wrote "Cancelled with Pride: A History of Chilliwack Area Post Offices." It was described by a book reviewer as "a model of how to write a regional postal history." I think that Coutts' slogan catalogue could be considered a model for listing all types of postal cancellations.

Three Cent Small Queen Oddments

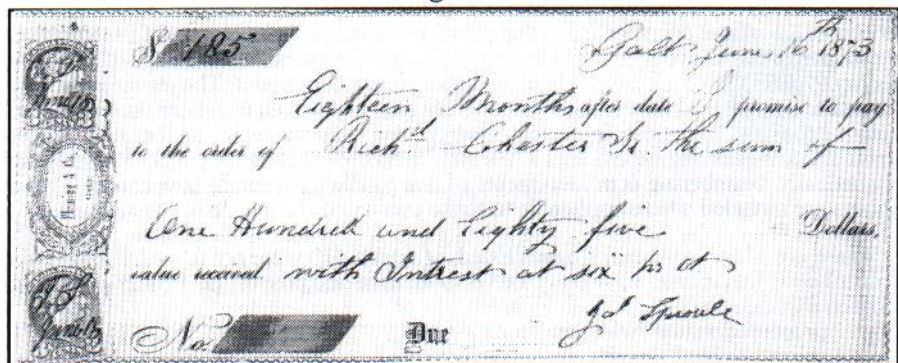
Ronald I. Ribler

The three cent value was the first of the Small Queen issue and paid the domestic letter rate for the entire 27 years of its use. More than three billion stamps were issued during the generation of use. The combination of duration of use and numbers issued led to some unusual and even bizarre cancellations and covers, many of which are also unique.

Even at its inception, no essays were produced for this stamp (although there were essays for some of the other denominations). Even proofs of the three cent value are scarcer than those of other values in the series, although die and plate proofs were prepared in several colours and on various papers.

Figure 1 shows a Promissory Note requiring revenue stamps. Two three cent Small Queens were used instead.

Figure 1



Postage stamps were often used throughout the British Empire for revenue purposes, but not in Canada. Such use is highly unusual.

Illustrated in Figure 2 is a registered letter that was damaged in transit. The Post Office tied it with white cord and sealed it with wax. Again a similar practice was observed in England, but rarely in Canada.

Undeliverable mail usually went to the Dead Letter Office, or was returned to the sender. Figure 3 is an example of a letter addressed to Canada that was returned to the sender with the addition of Canadian postage - another unusual occurrence. One wonders who paid the Canadian postage. Was it the postmaster?

Items entered in evidence in legal proceedings required revenue Law Stamps. Apparently the cover in Figure 4 was such an item of evidence. Coincidentally the letter was franked with a three cent Small Queen.

Figure 2

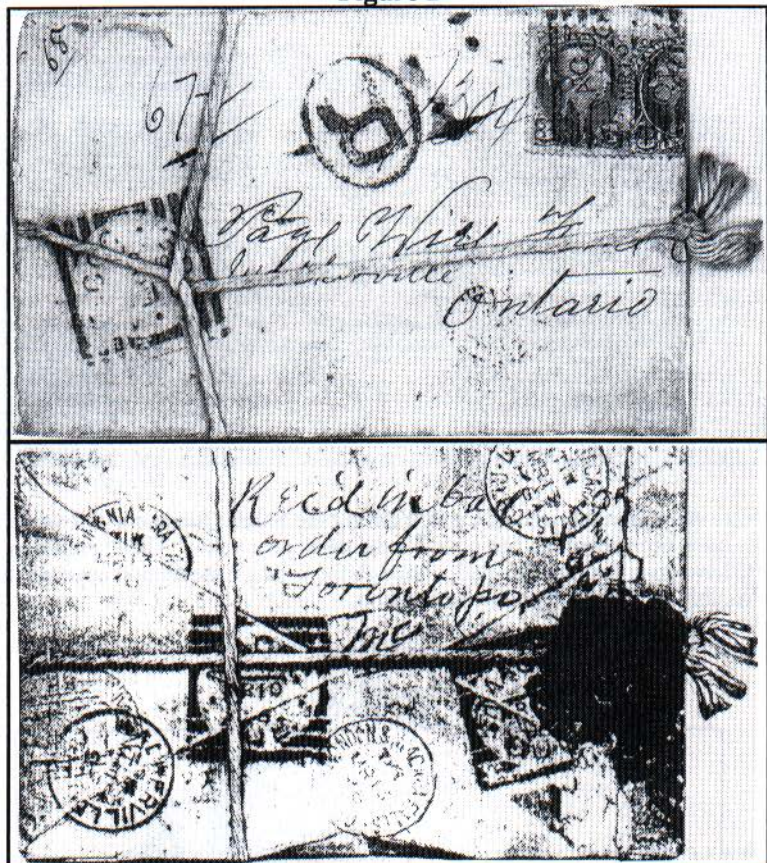


Figure 3

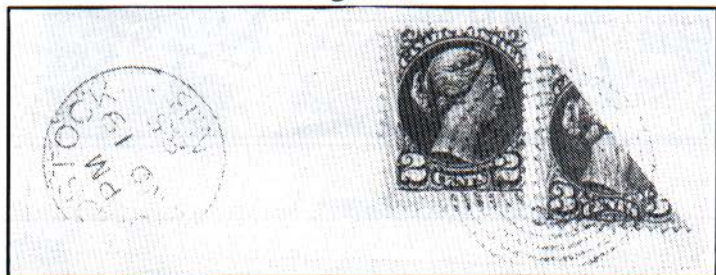


Figure 4



Bisects were unauthorized in Canada during the Small Queen era. However, several examples have been reported, but none for the three cent value. The example in Figure 5 appears to have gone through the mail, although the 6-ring cancellation appears unusual in itself. Possibly the item is a philatelic creation.

Figure 5



The UPU International Post Card rate in 1894 was two cents. Therefore, one would not expect to find a three cent stamp on a post card, even if it was privately printed. Figure 6 shows a one cent domestic rate post card with a three cent Small Queen addressed to France, paying twice the required postage for the item. Such use is unlikely, since a one cent stamp would have satisfied the postal requirement. Even with the double overpayment, the sender saved the cost of an envelope and one cent by so doing. The UPU rate for a letter to France was five cents.

Figure 6



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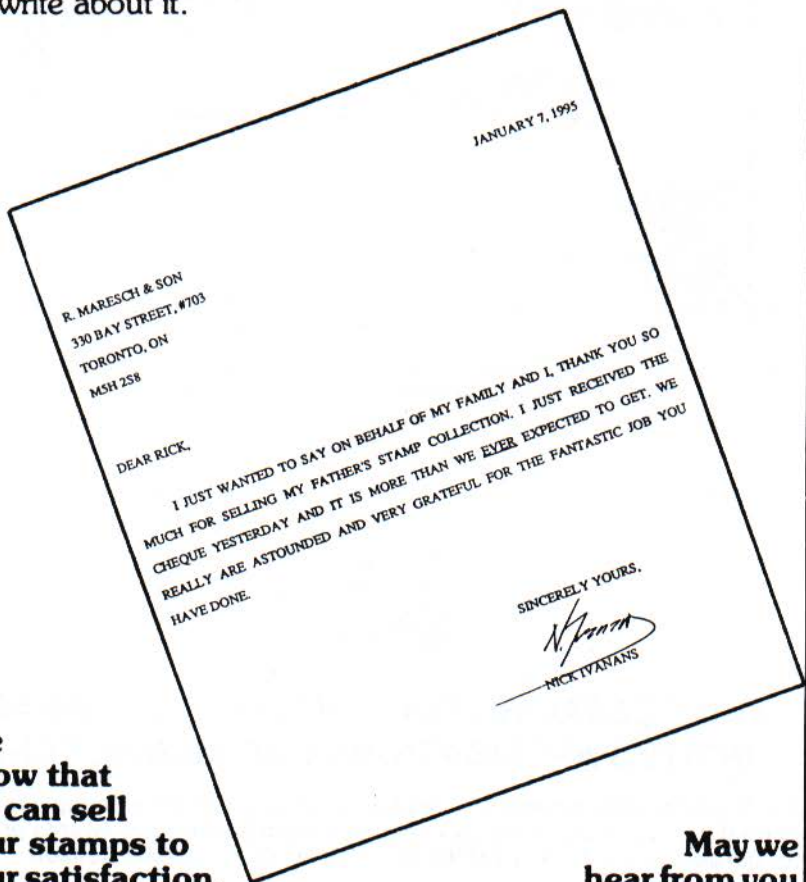
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Rambling Through the Records

Allan Steinhart

A Post Office Circular of Instructions - September 1843

Article 2, - Dead Letters

"When Letters or Newspapers reach you addressed to persons who cannot be found or of whom you know nothing, you must advertize them in a List posted upon your Office door or some other public place, for as long a time as the letters are allowed to remain; but the Letters themselves are not to be exposed.

"When Letters or Newspapers have remained in your Office the periods undermentioned and every effort to deliver them has failed, you will write in red ink on the front of each the true reason of its non-delivery, and stamp them, and you will then transmit them in a Form No. 4, in the proper printed cover supplied to you for the purpose, to the Deputy Post Master General for the Accountant's Office, by the first Post after the 1st and 15th of each month, claiming only the amount of Postage which has been charged upon you and entering the No. 4 in the Quarterly Dead Letter Account.

"If a Newspaper is printed in your Town or neighbourhood, you may also publish your unclaimed letters in it, on the 1st of each month, provided the Printer you will give them three insertions for a penny each letter, or 8s. 4d. For a hundred names, observing that you are not to incur the expense for advertising a letter more than once during the period it remains in your Office, and each month's advertised List will therefore consist of such letters only as have reached you since the advertisement of the preceding month.

"Letters addressed to Persons deceased, are to be sent up with the first No. 4 return.

"Letters addressed to Persons if 'refused' or gone away not known where are to be kept until first No. 4 Return after the expiration of one week.

"Letters addressed to Persons if 'not known' or 'not to be found' or at the Post Office till called for are to be kept three months and then sent in with the first No. 4 return.

"In directing that Letters addressed to unknown persons, etc. - are to be kept three months, it is to be understood that the period is to count from the date of the receipt of the letters at your Office, that such a letter should be added to the Advertized List, within the first month after its arrival at the office, so that it may appear in such List for at least two months before it is sent to the Dead Letter Office; that as above directed a Dead Letter is to be sent in with the first No. 4 Return transmitted after the expiration of the three months, and then if these instructions are punctually observed no Dead Letter can remain in a Post Office for a longer period than three months and a half.

"Letters addressed to the United States, or places abroad, requiring the previous payment of the Provincial Postage, but put into your Office 'unpaid' must be stamped with your Official stamp and written upon 'Postage not paid' and be sent under cover to the Deputy Postmaster General by the very next Post.

"Letters put into your office without any address you will send under cover to the Deputy Post Master General by the first Post."

Department Order No. 11 - Post Office Department, Ottawa, August 25, 1873 (excerpts)

1. In reference to Department Order No. 10, Clause 11, Postmasters are informed that the rate of 1 Ct. per 2 oz. is, as respects all the several classes of matter therein named, (except patterns or samples of merchandize) to apply not only to this matter when posted in Canada, addressed to a receiver from the United States, or when addressed to Newfoundland.
3. The class of Mail matter admitted to pass at the one cent per two ounces prepaid rate, will include, in addition to the article mentioned in section 11, of Department Order No. 10, of 15th July, documents partly printed and partly written not being in the nature of a letter, nor intended to serve the purpose of one, such as Deeds, Insurance Policies, Militia and School Returns, and other matter of a like character, and whether addressed to places within the Dominion, to the United States or Newfoundland. The same rate will apply, to be collected on delivery in Canada, to all such matter received from the United States; but when received from Newfoundland, the postage charge to destination in Canada will have been paid at the time of posting in Newfoundland.
5. The postage to be charged upon Newspapers addressed to the United Kingdom, when transmitted via the United States, will in future be the same as by Canadian Packet, subject to a charge of one penny sterling on delivery in the United Kingdom, to cover the United States transit rate.
6. United States Post Cards when posted in Canada, whether addressed to place within the Dominion or to the United States cannot be admitted to pass at the Post Card rate. They must be treated as ordinary letters and be rated and dealt with accordingly."



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William J. F. Wilson

How do you design a stamp on AIDS? In Canada, more than 8,000 people have died from this disease, and more than 3,000 are afflicted at the present time. Over 30,000 others are believed to be HIV-positive. Gus Tsetsekas based his design on a painting by Joe Average, a Vancouver artist, and has produced a strong reminder of the suffering and patience of those afflicted. The occasion for the stamp is the XI International Conference on AIDS in Vancouver.

Six more Canadian vehicles join the 18 previously issued in Canada Post's historic land vehicles series. I suspect that the average person (including myself!) didn't realize the number and variety of cars, trucks, and other vehicles that Canadian manufacturers have produced, before these stamps came out.

A souvenir pane of 25 historic land vehicles was issued the same day as the souvenir sheet. It includes all 24 of the stamps already issued in the series, plus one "mystery stamp" which was blacked out on the pre-issue announcements. The 24 previously-issued stamps have new denominations on the souvenir pane - all are 5¢, 10¢ and 20¢, and untagged. The "mystery stamp" is a 45¢ stamp with four-sided general tagging, showing a Bricklin SV-1 sports car, and is the same size as the 90¢ stamps on the souvenir sheet described in the table with this column. The perforations on the souvenir pane are the same as on the souvenir sheets, but the paper is different: Coated Papers stock, compared to Peterborough for the souvenir sheet.

There appears to be an error in Canada's Stamp Details for the Masterpieces of Canadian Art stamp and the Historic Land Vehicles souvenir sheet: the Art stamp is listed as four-sided general tagged and the Vehicles souvenir sheet is listed as fluorescent coated paper, but under a UV lamp the actual situation appears to be the reverse. I have listed my own observations in the accompanying table.

Topical collectors of native art, water transportation, and mythology will all like the latest stamp in the Masterpieces of Canadian Art series. The work featured is a 5 tonne bronze sculpture by Haida artist Bill Reid. The design of the stamp brings out very clearly the intricacy and balance of this massive work.

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).

**BNAPEX – ST. JOHN'S IN 1997
MAKE YOUR RESERVATIONS EARLY**

TABLE 1

Issue	Sculpture	Aids	Automobiles
Value	45¢	45¢	2 each (s-t)* 45¢, 52¢, 90¢
Issued	30 Apr 1996	8 May 1996	8 June 1996
Printer	A-P	A-P	CBN
Quantity	7MM	15MM	800M SS*
Size (mm)	40 x 48.5	45 x 32.8	45¢, 90¢: 40 x 27.5 52¢: 56 x 27.5
Paper	CP	CP	P*
Process	5CL + 1CF	6CL	7CL**
Pane	16	20	6 SS*
Tag	FCP	G4S	G4S
Gum	PVA	PVA	PVA
Perf.	12.5 x 13.2	13.3 x 13.4	12.5 x 13.1
Teeth	25 x 32	30 x 22	45¢, 90¢: 25 x 18 52¢: 35 x 18

ABBREVIATIONS: 1CF = one colour foil; 5(6,7)CL = five (six, seven) colour lithography; A-P = Ashton-Potter Canada Ltd; CBN = Canadian Bank Note Company; CP = Coated Papers; FCP = fluorescent coated paper; G4S = general tagging (four sides); M = thousand; MM = million; P = Peterborough; SS = souvenir sheet; s-t = se-tenant.

* The data in the table are for the souvenir sheet. Canada Post also released 1MM souvenir panes of 25 stamps, and 25,000 uncut press sheets consisting of three panes. See text for details.

** Canada's Stamp Details lists the souvenir sheet as 8CL and the post office pane as 7CL; however, the souvenir sheet has only 7 colour dots, so I am assuming that 7 is correct.

More on Superhero Spray-on Cancels

Robert G. Anderson

After reading the article about the Superhero spray-on cancels by Mike Street in BNA TOPICS (Vol. 53, # 1, pg. 59), I sorted through my accumulation of covers from this period and found some interesting items. The observations in this article expand on those previously noted by Mike Street and add some other details.

Firstly, I have examples of the 'NELVANA' cancel used at 20:27 on September 11 to 23:11 on September 12 from machine 095 (Stoney Creek). I also have examples of the spray-on cancel during this period with no description on the second line.

My earliest example of a 'SUPERMAN' cancel on machine 095 is at 21:17 on September 13. I have also managed to find a 'SUPERMAN' cancel on a 'SUPERMAN' stamp. The latest cancels of this type for this machine are November 6 at 18:12 (confirming Mike's latest date). This could be near the end of these cancels because at 22:41 on November 6 the 'POSTAL CODE/CODE POSTAL' description on line two returned but the '(TM/MC)' remained. I have eleven examples of this type of cancel which run to November 14 at 22:14. The '(TM/MC)' was removed sometime between November 14 and November 27 (I have a big gap here) when the cancel was returned to the layout used prior to the Superhero cancels.

On the second Stoney Creek machine, number 096, I have an earliest use at 21:18 on September 11 for the 'SUPERMAN' cancel. Perhaps the two Stoney Creek machines (095 and 096) were supposed to run two different Superhero cancels during the promotion. Who knows? I have no other updates for this machine, but the change back to the 'POSTAL CODE/CODE POSTAL' description on line two suffered from the same error as machine 095. The earliest example I have of this change is at 22:59 on November 6 (again, possibly confirming the latest date of 'SUPERMAN' usage). These cancels continued until November 23 when the final change to the pre-Superhero format occurred on November 24. The resultant format, however, is slightly different in that the second line begins directly under the 'O' in the first line where it had previously started under the '9'.

For machine 069 (Mississauga, Gateway), I have two different formats which differ in the exclusion and inclusion of the '(TM/MC)' in the second line of the cancel.

For machine 090, Edmonton, I have an example struck at 15:28 on October 17. This example also shows the use of square brackets ('[' and ']') around 'TM/MC' whereas most other examples use the more common round bracket. I also have an early usage on machine 097, Ottawa, at 16:33 on September 28.

I have found the Superhero cancels used at two other offices and with machines not previously noted. The first is machine number 077, Winnipeg, at 12:48 on October 22. I only have the one example. The second is on machine 121, Halifax, for which I have two examples dated September 18 (at 23:01) and October 24 (at 04:33).

I hope that these observations have been helpful and fill in some holes for the study of these cancels over this short period of use.

Summary of Additional Superhero Spray-On Cancel Data

Mike Street

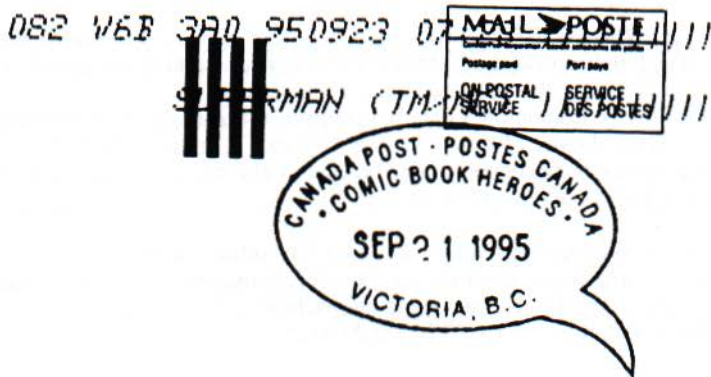
My original article on the 'Superman' spray-on cancels in *BNA Topics* (Vol. 53, #1, pg. 59) related how from the second week of September until the second week of November 1995, Canada Post had used the word 'SUPERMAN' in spray-on cancellations to promote the Comic Book Hero stamp issue.

Information available at the time indicated that nine major postal sorting centres had used the 'SUPERMAN' spray-on. The article reported cancellations from eight offices, and suggested that Vancouver would prove to be the ninth. Further, for a two day period in September, the word 'NELVANA' had been used on one machine at Stoney Creek, ON.

The article brought a lot of response. In addition to Robert Anderson (see his article on the previous page), information was received from Robert Frost, John Robertson, Bob Thorne, Bill Topping, Scott Traquair, Harry Voss, Steven Whitcombe, Wilf Whitehouse and Ted Woodward.

My thanks to all of these members for helping fill in the picture. Most of them contributed a new location and/or one or more early/late dates. Vancouver was confirmed as a location which used the Superman cancel, and five new cities - Halifax, Quebec City, Regina, Victoria and Winnipeg - were added to the list.

Robert Anderson has supplied the earliest of all 'Superman' dates so far, John Robertson so far has the only reported copy of 'Superman' used at a second postal sorting centre in Montreal (which also pointed out an error in the first article), and Scott Traquair provided a neat collateral Comic Book Heroes Cancel (see illustration) emanating from Bill Bartlett in Saanichton, BC.



NELVANA <TM/MC>

FACILITY	# & CODE	EARLIEST	LATEST
Stoney Creek, ON	095 L8E 2R0	09/11	09/12

SUPERMAN <TM/MC>

Toronto, Scarborough	052 M4L 3T0	09/21	11/09
Mississauga, Gateway	069 L4W 1T0	09/18*	11/14
# Winnipeg	077 R3C 0J0	10/16	10/22
London	078 N5Y 1B0	09/20	11/09
# Vancouver	082 V6B 3A0	09/18	10/31
Calgary	087 T2E 0A0	10/4	10/05
Edmonton	090 T5J 2T0	09/18*	10/24*
Stoney Creek, ON	095 L8E 2R0	09/13*	11/06
Stoney Creek, ON	096 L8E 2R0	09/11*	11/06
Ottawa	097 K0A J0X	09/22*	11/07
Montreal Centre Ville*	100 H3C 1S0	10/20	11/03
Montreal Centre Ville*	102 H3C 1S0	10/04	11/07
# Montreal St. Laurent	112 H4T 1A0	09/27	09/27
# Quebec City	115 G1K 3W0	09/26	11/07
# Victoria	118 V8Z 4B0	09/19	11/08
# Regina	120 S4P 0B5	09/16	11/08
# Halifax	121 B3K 1T0	09/18	10/31

Three more copies of the 'NELVANA' spray-on were reported, all from machine 095 in Stoney Creek, ON, bringing the known total to six. It appears that no other postal centre in the country used 'NELVANA' in a spray-on cancel.

A correction - in a burst of enthusiasm for the place where I grew up, in the original article I reported machines 100 and 102, postal code H3C 1S0, as being located at the Montreal St. Laurent sorting centre. In fact they are located at the Montreal Centre Ville (City Centre) facility. However, it appears that the second known sorting centre in Montreal to use 'Superman' - machine 112, postal code H4T 1A0 - is at the Montreal St. Laurent location.

The table on page 59 replaces the one in the original article. All information shown reflects data reported to me as of 15 July 1996. As before, the list is in order of machine number. All changes in previously reported early or late dates or facility name are followed by an asterisk (*). All new locations and their data are preceded by the 'pound' sign (#). As can be easily seen, many early and late date changes are still possible.

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Study Groups

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Air Mail: Basil Burrell, 911 Huckleberry Lane, Glenview, IL 60025

B.C. Postal History: Bill Topping, 7430 Angus Drive, Vancouver, BC V6B 5K2

BNA Perfans: Steve Koning, 29 Balsam Ave., Toronto, ON M4E 3B5

Centennial Definitives: Leonard Kruczynski, 19 Petersfield Place, Winnipeg, MB R3T 3V5

Duplex Cancellations of BNA: Robert A. Lee, 203-1139 Sutherland Ave., Kelowna, BC V1Y 5Y2

Elizabethan: John D. Arn, N. 17708 Saddle Hill Rd., Colbert, WA 99005

Fancy Cancels: Dave Lacelle, 369 Fullerton Ave., Ottawa, ON K1K 1K1

Flag Cancels: John G. Robertson, 10 Pergola Rd., Rexdale, ON M9W 5K5

Military Mail: Dean Mario, P.O. Box 342, Main Post Office, Saskatoon, SK S7K 3L3

Newfoundland: John Butt, 264 Hamilton Ave., St. John's, NF A1E 1J7

Philatelic Literature: Paul M. Burega, 16 Aldgate Cres., Nepean, ON K2J 2G4

Postal Stationery: Steven Whitcombe, 334 Old York Road, New Cumberland, PA 17070-3135

Re-Entries: Ralph E. Trimble, P.O. Box 26556, Markville P.O., Markham, ON L3R 0M4

Revenues: Bill Rockett, 540 Overlook Ave., Willow Grove, PA 19090

R.P.O.s: William G. Robinson, 5830 Cartier St., Vancouver, BC V6M 3A7

Slogan Cancels: Daniel G. Rosenblat, 5300 Edgeview Drive, Byron, CA 94514

Small Queens: Bill Burden, P.O. Box 152, Truro, NS B2N 5C1

Squared Circles: Gary D. Arnold, 10533 Countryside Dr., Grand Ledge, MI 48837

Transatlantic Mail: Malcolm Montgomery, 76 Glen Eyre Road, Bassett, Southampton SO2 3NL
England

New Groups Forming

Dead Letter Postmarks: Gary Steele, 8 Bracemont Court, Lower Sackville, NS B4E 3A1

On The Fringes

This is my last contribution to the Centreline. The baton is passed on to David Whiteley who will continue to promote the study groups through reviewing your newsletters. I'm sure you will welcome him and continue your tradition of patience as you have with me. It has been a pleasure working with you the editors. One person will go home with the Siverts award from this year's convention held in Fort Worth. In reality, you each deserve an award for the fine work you do in putting out newsletters in what at times must be frustrating periods. Congratulations to all.

The March/April issue of the Newfie Newsletter edited by John Butt opens with an article on the "Columbia Air Mail", while Horace Harrison is looking for information on a possible short-term rate increase for inland post cards during 1940. Horace has included illustrations that may be helpful in encouraging members to supply information. The feature item is the article by Kevin O'Reilly's in his ongoing series on Labrador Post Offices. As

previously mentioned, this is good reference material that can be built on.

The May/June issue of the Newfie is packed with small bits of useful information. Bob Dyer writes of the missing three variety on the 1920 3 cents on 35 cents provisional and also the Columbia Air Mail. Kevin O' Reilly continues with his Labrador Offices series while John Butt lists Newfoundland slogans. How much of this information has appeared in the Slogan Box? There could be an opportunity for collaboration here. What makes any study group interesting are the questions put forth by the membership. As you read through your newsletter take note of the Colin Lewis letter requesting some assistance pertaining to an imperforate vertical pair of the 1¢ codfish stamp of 1932. Any information the membership can supply would be appreciated.

The May issue of the R.P.O. newsletter edited by Bill Robinson opens with a nice postcard depicting the C.P.R. depot of Moose Jaw, Saskatchewan. Some early dates are shown but of particular interest is a cancellation from "The Discovery Train." Bill thinks it should probably be listed as DT-1. Some input from the membership would be nice. The balance of the newsletter is taken up with Annex XIV of the Catalogue Of Canadian Railway Cancellations. It's amazing the number of finds still being reported.

The June issue of the newsletter answers a few questions. The first was about a shield-shaped ship marking, now found to come from the *Pere Marquette No. 5*, a package freighter operated by the Pere Marquette Railroad. A railway station in a photograph that appeared in the newsletter many years ago has finally been identified as the station in Yarmouth, Maine. The feature of the newsletter is a story involving Sanford Fleming entitled "The Canadian Pacific Railway Survey" by George McManus. Bill lists several new reports sent in by various members. The registered cover to L.F. Gillam is quite interesting. The finds of this group never cease.

Dean Mario, the editor of the Canadian Military Mail Study Group begins the April issue with a cover from the United Nations Mission in Haiti. The feature article has been submitted by Jon Johnson - "Military Convalescent Hospital, Qualicum Beach, V.I., B.C." In "Returned from Canada" by Steven Luciuk, the story is told of a letter, addressed to an World War II internee, but returned to the sender in Germany as the internee could not be located in the internment camps in Canada. At least one person with the same name as the addressee claimed the letter was not meant for him. An excellent cover. John Frith submitted a nice piece entitled "No. 1 Special Wireless Group, Royal Canadian Corps Of Signals", and from the Toop collection is a lovely cover with the marking Base Depot Siberia. John Burnett would like a little assistance in identifying some of the marks on the lovely cover he submitted.

The June issue has several short interesting articles including "Y" Force-- Local Usage" by C.D. Sayles, some "Early Military Cancels" from the E.R. Toop collection, "World War II Tobacco Cards" by Peter McCarthy, and "H.M.C.S. Fredericton's Adriatic UN Service" by W. Whitehouse. The feature of the newsletter however is the article by A. David Hanes entitled "The Canadian Provost Corps" with illustrated markings. The story will continue in the next newsletter. Another good one Dean.

From the March issue Flaggpole edited by Bob Thorne comes an excellent article from Bob Heasman entitled "Hamilton, Conversion From Type 7 to Type 8". Some membership input

is requested. Dan Rosenblat, editor of the Slogan Cancellation group writes on "The 1919 Conversion From International To Universal Canceling Machines." On the last page is a book review that should interest members. The book is "Proof Strikes Of Canada, Volume XXXV 'Slogan Proof Strikes Of Canada.'" For this study group the interest is the inclusion of some fascinating flag cancels.

In Dave Lacelle's April issue of The Fancy Cancel Newsletter he features two pages from the Smythies personal collection of fakes and forgeries. Featured are the Ottawa crown and the Ottawa solid crown. Sue Sheffield, a name that comes up quite a bit, asks how the same cancellation can come from several post offices. Dave lists seven reasons. Interesting and worth keeping close by. Several other interesting notes involve revisions to information published in earlier newsletters. There is always something new showing up with this group.

From the May issue of the Slogan Box, Dan Rosenblat begins by explaining the "Pre-Stamped Envelopes Thrifty - Convenient" slogan. Then, of all slogans "Mail Your Income Tax Returns Now." Of course, delaying the return until May meant a penalty. The feature article is about the "Polio" and "March Of Dimes" related slogans. There are many, and these probably could be a specialty unto themselves. This is the beauty of this study group; there are so many slogans that offer a specialty field. Highly recommended to new members.

In the May issue of the Canadian Revenue Newsletter, Chris Ryan, it's editor, takes us through articles written by Fritz Angst - "A War Tax Rebate Certificate" and two tobacco cancellation articles by Chris and John Harper. The feature piece of the newsletter is by Christopher Ryan, entitled "Precancelled Stamps On Decks Of Playing Cards." The illustrations are excellent and some of the packs date back to 1918 - really interesting.

The British Columbia Postal History Research Group whose newsletter is edited by Bill Topping features the 60th anniversary of the Black Creek Post Office in its June issue. There is a special cancel commemorating the event and all members should have received their newsletter in an envelope bearing this marking. Mine also had the ink jet spray marking publicizing CAPEX. The article on Black Creek postal history is courtesy of Mary Currie Wood and illustrates the first Post Office Department listing of the office and various cancellations used. A picture of the post office and a map are also shown. It's an interesting document. The theme for CAPEX being gold rush days, the June issue would not have been complete without something on the subject. Therefore, at the end of the newsletter, among other things, is a listing of Gold Rush Post Offices of North Western B.C. and a request to submit early and late dates you may have for the six post offices mentioned.

The May issue of the Transatlantic Mail Study Group newsletter edited by Malcolm Montgomery again sees a beautiful colour photocopy, this time of a cover that was twice forwarded. The accompanying write-up explains the various markings. It's difficult to pick out a feature cover from the contents of the newsletter. All are excellent. However, Malcolm does have a query on the steamship 'Quadalquiver'. Another very interesting story features a cover mailed to the Island of St. John (now Prince Edward Island) in 1789. What a gem.

Clearly the feature of the May 31st issue of the Perforator edited by Patrick Durbano is the auction that was put together by Conrad Tremblay. All the philatelic content for this issue was supplied by Conrad, and one should read the article "Great Travellers and Free Loaders." A nice little bit of humour included with an excellent find. "Be On The Lookout" is a membership participation piece, as is the article "What Are They?" Another interesting newsletter Patrick.

The February issue of Postal Stationery Notes is packed as usual with much useful information. New postal stationery was released by the post office, while updates on GO letters have been received. John Aitken did a little something on Envelope Errors. The feature of the newsletter however is the article by Steven Whitcombe on the plates of P1 and P2.

The April issue of PSN came with number 5 and is equally packed with an abundance of information. Bill Walton starts things off with an ERP update and John Aitken chips in with two articles – the first is Columbia House Special Order Envelopes, while the second is a two part affair that is really a call for help. It concerns an 8¢ blue George VI stamp impression seen on an item in a John Sheffield auction catalogue. Note a new railway view card has been found; it is illustrated on page 41. I suppose we must go with the continuation of then plates of P1 and P2 by Steven Whitcombe as the feature of the newsletter. There's room for membership participation by helping out Aitken and Horace Harrison (concerning the Newfoundland rate also discussed in the Newfie Newsletter).

The TOPICS and PortraitS columns were completed the same day so PortraitS could be in your hands before BNAPEX. I hope you will forgive any errors or omissions. It has been a hectic period in our lives. New members to BNAPS are extended a very warm welcome. We all look forward to your becoming members of one or more study groups. You will find it rewarding and remember, your input is needed. I look forward to seeing many of you in Fort Worth at the BNAPS convention. It has been a pleasure writing this column and I thank the editors for putting up with me. Now I look forward to meeting some of you at various philatelic events. It is now all yours David. Enjoy.

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Readers Speak

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

Sir,

According to Reiche [1], some Admiral Issue 1¢ booklet stamps were printed from "plates bent on a vertical axis . . . so that the sides of each stamp subject were parallel to the top and bottom of the printing plate. The printing paper was fed with the grain running towards the top of the plate and therefore across the stamps. This resulted in a horizontal wove paper, and because these stamps are shorter than the normal sheet stamps." These are commonly referred to as the "squat size" panes.

Although listed in some catalogues, I believe it is highly unlikely a French booklet with squat panes exists, and I would like to submit my reasons to see what response I would get from the readers of *Topics*. It might be advisable to review the facts as known. Thanks to Allan Steinhart and the research reported by him in *Topics* [2] we learned:

- Feb. 2, 1916 - the text for booklet covers in French was sent to the manufacturers with proposals to issue booklets in both one cent and two cents denominations
- Feb. 4, 1916 - model submitted for engraving the cover
 - proofs of the information sheets
 - a scale of prices was based on an initial quantity of 500,000
 - Department approved model, proofs and prices
- Feb. 18, 1916 - manufacturer finishes engraving
- Mar. 23, 1916 - orders were placed for 50,000 of each booklet
- May 3, 1916 - a revised scale of prices was submitted
- Aug. 24, 1916 - Department approval was given
- April 1916* - some grounds to believe a supply of booklets was delivered to Department.
- Sept. 13, 1913 - booklets issued

Facts Concerning the One Cent Green Booklets

1. the booklets with English language covers were introduced on May 1, 1913
2. these contained squat panes as they were printed on horizontal wove paper
3. information sheets were printed in large font text (43 mm)
- 4.* vertical wove paper was introduced in 1914
5. booklets with French language covers were introduced shortly after September 13, 1916 (fourth and final printing of the one cent green booklets)
6. this fourth printing had information sheets printed in sans-serif capitals and incorporated the details about new rates and war tax on letters and postcards
7. booklets were collated together in sheets of 60 at a time.

Facts Concerning the Squat Booklets

1. The information sheet text should measure 43 mm
2. The stamps should measure 18 x 21 mm.
3. The colour of the panes should be deep blue green.
- 4.* the panes should be printed on horizontal wove paper.

My question to the readers is why would horizontal wove panes be used in booklets issued in 1916, when booklets after 1914 used vertical wove paper? Also, why is there no mention of the war tax rates in the information sheets, when the war tax came into effect on April 15, 1915?

Therefore, if some catalogues are to be believed, in 1916 we have 1¢ green booklets (English covers) with vertical wove panes being sold, and suddenly on September 13, 1916 with the issue of the French booklet, we revert back to horizontally wove paper. Highly unlikely! Is there any connection herewith the statement of Reiche [1] who said "the writer is aware of the sale of almost 13,000 empty admiral covers to a dealer, which many years ago were filled with panes"?

* Are the statements so marked fact or hearsay?

Robert Bayes

References

- [1] Reiche, H., "The Admiral Stamps of 1911 to 1925", 136 pages, 1965.
 - [2] Steinhart, A.L., "Admiral Period Notes", BNA Topics, Vol. 33, #3, pp.26-28 (1976).
-

Sir;

It would be useful if you indicated in each issue of Topics how readers can contact the author of an article.

John E. Milks

Editor's note: Thanks for the suggestion. A footnote about this will appear regularly on the page with the editor's column.

Sir;

In Canadian Revenues, Volume Seven [1], on page 141, Ed Zaluski devoted twelve lines in footnote #40 questioning statements that I made regarding the perforations on certain Young Queen (Victoria) law stamps. These were as follows:

1. I stated the 10¢, #14444, was perforated 11.58 on the left and 11.75 on the right.
2. I stated that the 20¢, #0024, was perforated 11.75 on the left side
3. I stated that the \$5.00, #2591, was perforated 11.58 on the right side

These are statements of fact – I don't make a habit of guessing about perforations. However, Ed reaches the conclusion that "these measurements show a contradiction because they supposedly reflect the perforation that occurs between the seventh and eighth columns on a sheet". While we are on the subject of contradictions, Ed refers to "the perforation" between the two columns". Let us take care of that right now. The two pairs shown below have the right margin inscription which proves conclusively that they are stamps from the seventh and eighth rows. The perforations have been very carefully checked, and prove that on this issue that gutter can have an 11.75 or an 11.58 perforation.

This points up problems encountered by a philatelic writer who probably does not have the stamps under discussion, as opposed to a philatelist with the material, who can work with the facts at his fingertips. Ed mentions "Lussey (1989) (1993)" (*editor's note*:



presumably reference [2]) in footnote #40, and it is unfortunate he did not contact me to determine the facts. However, he elected to go into print with his assumptions, and it has been my unpleasant task to refute them.

Harry W. Lussey

References

- [1] Zaluski, E., "Canadian Revenues, Volume Seven", Right Road Printing, Nepean, 1994, p. 141
 - [2] Lussey, H.W., "Small Queens and Revenues: Debunking Perforation Myths", BNA Topics, Vol. 50, #2, pp 25-35 (1993); also, comments in the Canadian Revenue Study Group newsletter, January, 1989.
-

Sir;

I have a interest in the stamp booklets of Canada, especially the COVERS of the booklets produced between 1937 and 1967. I had always assumed (more often than not a mistake to assume ANYTHING!) that this was the Canadian Bank Note Company era for booklet production but this, it now appears, is only partly correct. I have contacted CBNC Ltd. And part of the reply reads as follows.

"I asked our Chief Vault Custodian who is responsible for the safe keeping of all our models, proof books, dies, rolls and plates. From his search, we do not have any record of manufacturing any such booklet covers in this plant. However they could have been sub-contracted to another firm or produced by our competitor, BA Banknote. He did find models that were prepared but there is no approval signature or order number on the models which indicates that we were not successful in our submission."

As one can see, they have records for stamps but not for the covers. I wrote to BA Banknote in April but as yet have not received a reply to my enquiry.

I wonder if any of the readers could help in the search for the printer of the booklet covers - could they supply information about any other company which may have been involved in government printing At this time - would printing booklet covers need a security printer?

I am searching for the following:

- Identification of the printer of the booklet covers.
- Dies used for the production of the booklet covers 1937 - 1967.
- Number and type of dies used together with any identifying features for each type/denomination of booklet plus the layout of the plates.

Many thanks,

John E. Jones
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(continued from page 2)

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