

BNA Topics



Whole number 488

Volume 58

Number 3



Featuring

Newfoundland's "Paid All" & "Postage Paid" markings
by Dean Mario

The official Journal of BNAPS—
The Society for Canadian Philately

\$6.95

**STAMPS
LITERATURE
POSTCARDS
POSTAL HISTORY**

We buy and sell all of the above, from single items to large collections. Please contact us whenever you feel that we may assist. Our experience and facilities are always at your disposal.

GEORGE S. WEGG LTD.

53 Adelaide Street East
Toronto Canada M5C 1K6
Telephone (416) 363-1596

TRADE INQUIRIES WELCOME



EASTERN AUCTIONS LTD.

Canada's Most trusted Auction House



For over twenty five years, we have been offering philatelic buyers the opportunity to acquire some of the *best* BNA material on the market, as well as top quality Commonwealth, United States and Worldwide.



You've built your collection over many years. When the time comes to sell, you need an Auction House that will spend the time and has the resources to give your collection the attention it deserves. Let us achieve your maximum result for you.

For a **complimentary catalogue** or to inquire on how to consign to our public auctions, please call or fax toll-free in North America.

Tel 1 (800) 667-8267

Fax 1 (888) 867-8267



Eastern Auctions Ltd.

P.O. Box 250, Bathurst, NB, E2A 3Z2, Canada

Web Site: www.easternstamps.com

Tel: 1 (506) 548-8986 • Fax: 1 (506) 546-6627



BNA**T**opics



The Official Journal of the British North America Philatelic Society Ltd
Volume 58 Number 3 Whole Number 488

Contents

- The second day of infamy ● 3 ● *David Handelman*
Newfoundland's *Paid All* and *Postage Paid* markings: 1897–1948 ● 4 ● *Dean Mario*
Misperforated stamps in recent auctions ● 36 ● *Joseph Monteiro*
Census of Columbia & Martinsyde/Alcock Flight covers ● 48 ● *Norris R Dyer*
Vignettes of the Old West: Toby Creek ● 57 ● *Pete Jacobi*
(30) Canadian Postal Guide ● 60 ● *C R McGuire*
The 45¢ flag forgery ● 62 ● *Bill Longley*
Presentation booklet for the 1979 (18th) UPU Congress, Rio de Janeiro ● 64 ● *J C Jarnick*
Lew Ludlow's Cowcatcher ● 66 ● *William G Robinson OTB*
What's new?—National Archives of Canada Philatelic Collections ● 70 ● *Cimon Morin*
Readers speak ● 72 ●
With the study groups ● 75 ● *Herbert A Trenchard*
Study groups & officers ● 78 ●
Executives, Directors & Officers ● 79 ● *British North America Philatelic Society Ltd*

Prepared by the Editor in the typesetting language \TeX (Greek, \TeX ; pronounced 'tek', or for the purists, 'tech', ch as in the Scottish 'loch'). LaserWriter output (600 dpi) is sent to the printers as hard copy for reproduction.

Publication date 25 September 2001

Editor David Handelman, Mathematics Dept, University of Ottawa,
Ottawa ON K1N 6N5; e-mail: dhandelman1@email.com

Advertising manager Hank Narbonne, 216 Mailey Dr, Carleton Place ON K2C 3X9

Published quarterly by Philaprint Inc, PO Box 100, First Canadian Place, Toronto ON
M5X 1B2, © 2001 by Philaprint Inc

Printed by Rushlri Publishing & Graphics, Dundas ON; Canadian Publica-
tions Agreement 590819

ISSN 0045-3129

... continued on last page ...

BNA**T**opics, Volume 58, Number 3, July–September 2001

The second day of infamy

JUST as I was about to prepare a cheery editorial for this issue, I heard (on the radio) about the attacks on New York and Washington. I did not feel that I could prepare a normal editorial after these sickening events.

The analogy with the attack on Pearl Harbor has been made repeatedly. Fanatics with an overwhelming belief in their own dogma and superiority launched treacherous attacks on the United States. In the case of the attack by Japan, it served to "wake the sleeping giant" (a quote from Admiral Yamamoto, who planned the attack, although he was opposed to it).

Imperial Japan committed numerous atrocities (Nanking, forced prostitution of Korean women, treatment of POWs, to name a few), and Japan has continually failed to compensate meaningfully the victims (hiding behind a legal technicality). However, this does not absolve North American governments of their treatment of their citizens of Japanese origin. Although not comparable in sheer evil to the actions of Imperial Japan, the forced internment and seizure of property is a blot on our history. Evil should not be met by evil.

The cover on the front shows a registered letter from Canada to China, which normally would have gone by China Clipper air mail service, to Vancouver, San Francisco, Honolulu, eventually to Hong Kong, and the interior of China. However, it was mailed just before the attack on Pearl Harbor, and by the time it reached San Francisco, the attack had taken place. So it was sent to the dead letter office in Ottawa, where it was stamped "service suspended", and eventually returned to sender.

Newfoundland's *Paid All* and *Postage Paid* markings: 1897–1948

Dean Mario

OVER a period of 50+ years, postal officials in Newfoundland utilized several different postal markings to indicate the prepayment of mail without postage stamps. These PAID ALL and POSTAGE PAID handstamps and machine markings, primarily used at the General Post Office (GPO) in St John's, had several distinct purposes:

- I As provisional indications of paid postage when shortages of low denomination stamps were imminent.
- II To allow for the franking of bulk commercial mail, third-class (printed matter), and occasionally Christmas greeting cards, without the need for large quantities of stamps.
- III For security reasons during the Second World War, at HMCS *Avalon*.

I will identify and categorize these markings, based upon previous research, their historical context, evidence of usage, and introduce some new findings and theories.

Many of the markings have been examined by dedicated Newfoundland postal historians and much ground-breaking work has already been achieved. Their research need not be repeated here in depth, but several previous observations need to be clarified or re-examined. Early writers often studied the types of markings, but did not usually expand their focus and examine some of the varied purposes for their probable use [1]. Contemporary writers often do both; this results in a better understanding of the use of these markings. Some of the markings still defy explanation.

I. Provisionals

Postal officials in Newfoundland were often confronted with critical shortages of low denomination stamps, especially the most frequently used 1¢, 2¢, & 3¢ values. There were several reasons for these shortages during this period. Printing delays and difficulties, limited stocks on hand in the event of rate increases, varying degrees of public demand, and even speculators' and collectors' appetites for stamps, all were contributing factors.

Several options were available for the postal authorities. One solution (sometimes relied upon) was to overprint the abundant high value stamp

Keywords & phrases: Newfoundland, PAID ALL, Postage Paid, provisional

stocks with a lower denomination. This was frequently done, as evidenced by Newfoundland's many provisional overprints over 1897–1946 [2].

A second option enabled officials to decrease pressures on stamp stocks during shortages by introducing metal or rubber handstamps to indicate prepayment mail without the use of postage stamps. These markings were used primarily on local or domestic mail. Any remaining stamps could be used on outgoing mail, in order to satisfy Universal Postal Union (UPU) requirements. It was a quick and simple, yet highly effective, method which was employed often.

A *The PAID ALL handstamp of 1897* Newfoundland's first provisional handstamp was introduced in 1897. In September, just three months after the issuance of the popular Cabot series, a shortage of 1¢ stamps became apparent [3]. Public demand for the attractive commemoratives far exceeded supply. The new Royal Family issue (including the much-needed 1¢) would not be available until early December. Officials curbed the demand on the 1¢ stamp stocks by introducing a device to indicate the prepayment of postage for local mail [4].

The device was a 24 mm metal circular handstamp with a 20 mm PAID ALL in capital letters enclosed within it. The term *paid all* was often used by postal officials to show that all required postage had been paid. The handstamp's primary purpose was to indicate the 1¢ payment for newspapers, drop letters, printed matter, and circulars for local delivery within St John's. The postage was collected by clerks in cash from customers and then the item would be struck with the device.

The PAID ALL device is always in black and the letter "I" in the strikes is usually faint. The earliest reported date is 24 September 1897 (Figure 1). Evidence suggests that the heaviest use occurred during October [5]. Use of this provisional handstamp seemed to help assist officials to "stretch" dwindling stamp stocks, although it was unpopular with locals [6].

Used concurrently with the PAID ALL handstamp was the overprinted ONE CENT on the 1890 Queen Victoria 3¢ stamp. There is some controversy about the earliest usage of this stamp and whether it, or the PAID ALL marking, is Newfoundland's first provisional. Newfoundland experts have generally agreed that the 40,000 overprinted stamps were released during October. NR Dyer, a specialist in Newfoundland's surcharges and provisionals, reported in 1995 that the earliest reported date of usage for this stamp was probably 19 October [7]. However, in 1947, noted Newfoundland experts William & Daniel Meyerson illustrated an earlier used strip of three of the surcharged stamps on a part cover from Brigus to St John's dated 20 September [8]. Further examination of this earlier item (if it still exists)



Figure 1. Early use of PAID ALL handstamp [I-A] (24 September 1897)

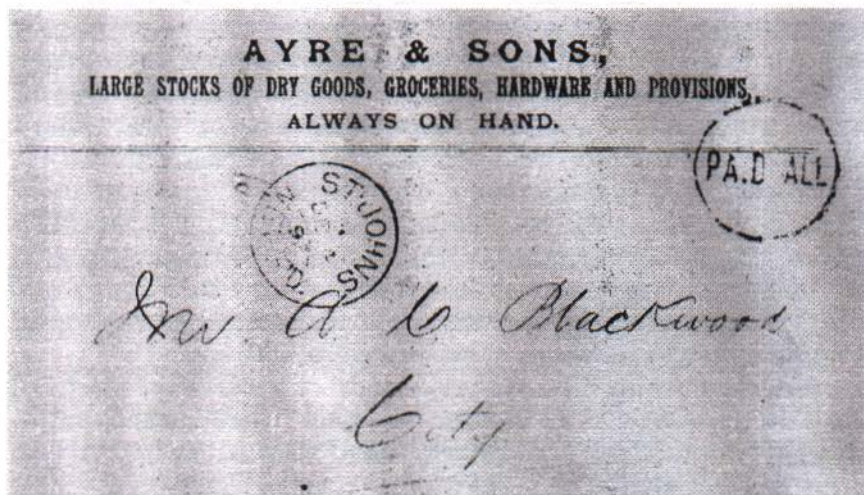


Figure 2. Late use of PAID ALL (4 December 1897)

is necessary so as to remove any doubt. Given the many concoctions surrounding this issue, care is needed before coming to any final conclusions.

Whether the PAID ALL marking is Newfoundland's first provisional remains debatable. Research indicates that it was used alongside the over-

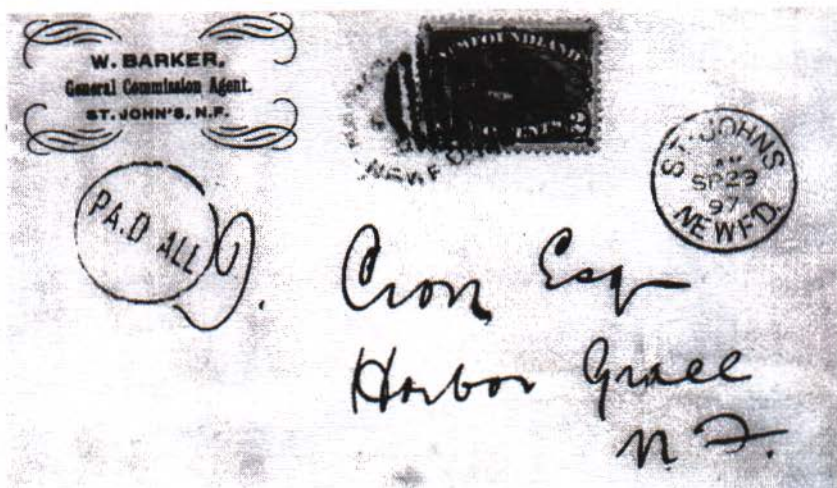


Figure 3. PAID ALL to indicate additional payment (September 1897) Indicates payment of the additional 1¢ postage, to pay the domestic (but not local) rate of 3¢.

printed stamp through October and November. The latest recorded date for the PAID ALL marking is 4 December 1897 [9] (Figure 2).

The PAID ALL provisional handstamp, perhaps contrary to initial regulations, was also used to indicate an additional payment of 1¢ on out-going mail. Figure 3 illustrates a domestic cover from St John's to Harbour Grace dated 29 September (only five days after the first reported use). It supplements the 2¢ orange codfish (1887) to pay the 3¢ inland letter rate. A (presumably) similar use, on a piece dated 20 October, is shown in Figure 4. One wonders why the 3¢ Cabot was not used in either of these instances as remainders still existed as of January 1900 [10]. An unusual example of the PAID ALL on a circular to the United States (16 October) has also been previously recorded but it bears no additional stamps [11]. The PAID ALL device has been found cancelling stamps, but its use as an obliterator is very rare [12 & 53] (Figure 4a).

B The POSTAGE PAID handstamp of 1918–1919 Officials once again found themselves faced with another shortage of low-value stamps in 1918 [13]. Several factors contributed to the problem. The Great War naturally had a significant impact upon Newfoundland's postal supplies from Great Britain. Shipments from London's Whitehead, Morris & Company, the printers of the series in use at the time (the often re-ordered Coronation set first released in 1911), were usually irregular at best.



Figure 4. PAID ALL to indicate additional payment (October 1897)



Figure 4a. PAID ALL on single stamp
On the 1880 brown 1¢ Prince Edward.

To further exacerbate this supply problem, on 17 May 1918, the Newfoundland Government followed other nations within the British Empire and amended *The Revenue Act* of 1905 to introduce a war tax on letters and letter packets [14]. An extra 1¢ was charged; local letters required 2¢; inland letters and those to Canada, US, Great Britain, and the British Empire were now charged 3¢. Officials were caught off-guard by the short notice given for this rate change, and stocks of the low-value stamps, especially the 3¢ were low.

The 50,000 stamps previously printed of the 1911 Prince of Wales 3¢ value had rapidly sold out a few months after the stamp was issued, and only 200,000 copies of the 1898 Alexandra 3¢ stamp remained on hand [15].

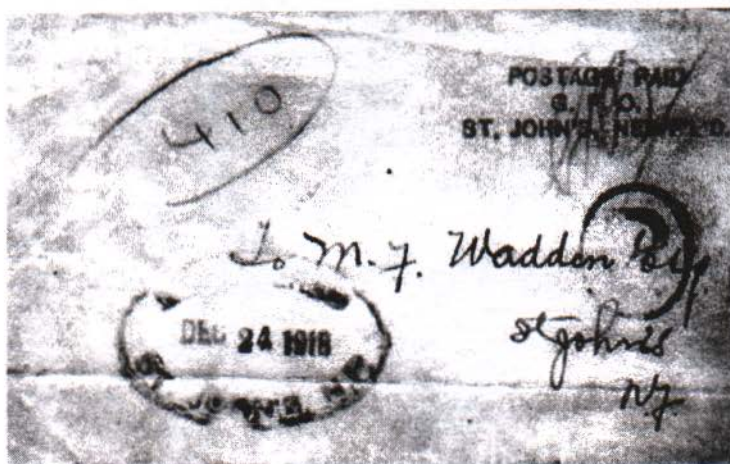


Figure 4b. Provisional handstamp on registered cover [I–B] (24 December 1918)
Likely first day of use; there is also a violet St John's registry marking. There are no backstamps.

An order was placed in June 1918 with the American Bank Note Company of New York (printers of the latter stamp).

In December, a shortage of the 1¢, 2¢, & 3¢ denominations again had become serious. Orders from GPO officials were issued to postmasters and postal clerks in the outports and the sub-offices in St John's, to conserve their stocks of stamps as much as possible. This was only a temporary solution and more immediate was required. Officials again decided that the quickest alternative was to introduce provisional handstamps. Postal workers were aware that a supply of a new series depicting a caribou was scheduled for delivery in early January 1919, so the use of the handstamps in this brief period would not be too burdensome.

Effective 24 December 1918, local and inland letters requiring 1–3¢ stamps were to be handed in to postal clerks and the postage was to be paid in cash. This procedure had seemed to work well in 1897. Stamps were not to be sold in these denominations unless except for fiscal use. Domestic mail was then handstamped by a three-line rubber provisional marking *POSTAGE PAID G.P.O. ST. JOHN'S, NEWF'L'D.* These markings are usually found in violet ink but examples have been recorded in black [16]. A very unusual registered cover with this handstamp is illustrated in Figure 4b. It is the only reported registered use of the handstamp. It is dated on the first day that the handstamp came into use—hence is a first day cover!



Figure 5. Cash payment (1918)

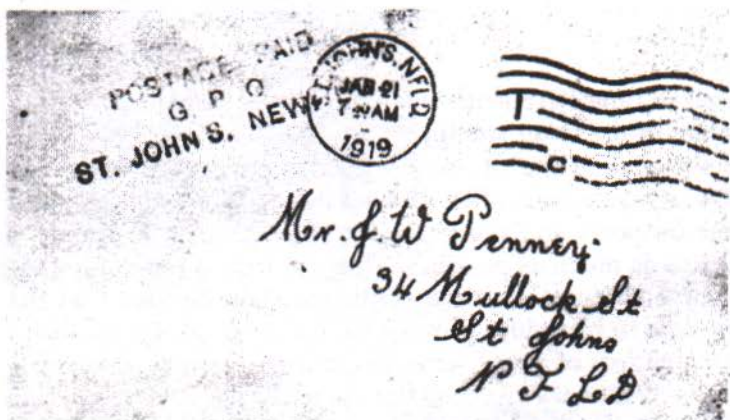


Figure 6. Cash payment (1919)

Inland mail from the outports was to be forwarded to the GPO for provisional handstamping, and accompanied by the appropriate cash for postage (Figure 5). Outgoing mail had postage stamps affixed in the usual manner in order to comply with UPU regulations.

In contrast to the earlier provisional handstamp, this POSTAGE PAID handstamp served a multi-rate use designating payment for any of the 1¢, 2¢, or 3¢ rates. Although the new *Trail of the Caribou* series was placed on



Figure 7. Cash payment [I–C] (1920)

sale in the afternoon of 2 January, the *POSTAGE PAID* marking continued in use until 21 January 1919 (Figure 6) [17].

C The *POSTAGE PAID* handstamp of 1920. Incredibly, by September 1920, officials were faced with yet another severe shortage of the 1¢, 2¢ & 3¢ values of the 1919 Caribou series [18]. Irregular steamship shipments from the printers in England seemed to play a large part in the shortage.

Provisional handstamps were once again recruited to assist in this crisis. Similar procedures to those of the 1918–19 period were followed. Beginning Friday, 3 September 1920 [19], *POSTAGE PAID* rubber marking devices similar to those used a few years earlier were used on local and inland letters (Figure 7). Mail from outside St John's was forwarded to the GPO along with cash and the letters appropriately handstamped. Letters destined outside Newfoundland were franked with stamps. All of the handstamp examples have been recorded in carmine ink.

At the same time, officials also ordered some of the remaining stocks of high-value 1897 Cabot issues (the 15¢, 30¢ & 35¢ values) to be surcharged *TWO CENTS* and *THREE CENTS* [20]. These were all placed on sale in mid-September and appeared popular with the general public and collectors [21].

Anomalies in the use of the 1920 provisional handstamp exist. Figure 8 illustrates an unusual (and contrary to regulations) cover dated 23 September to the US with the handstamp but no postage stamps, as required. The 28 September cover appearing in Figure 9, again to the US, bears the required 3¢ Caribou franking along with the *POSTAGE PAID* marking. It is

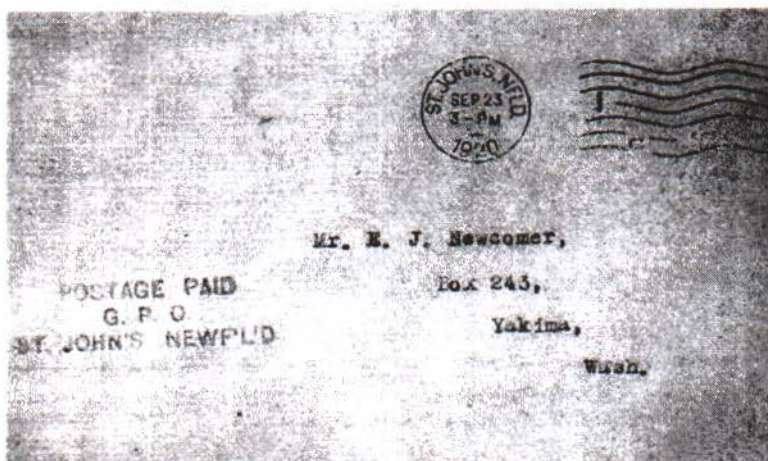


Figure 8. Anomalous use of provisional handstamp—no stamps (1920)

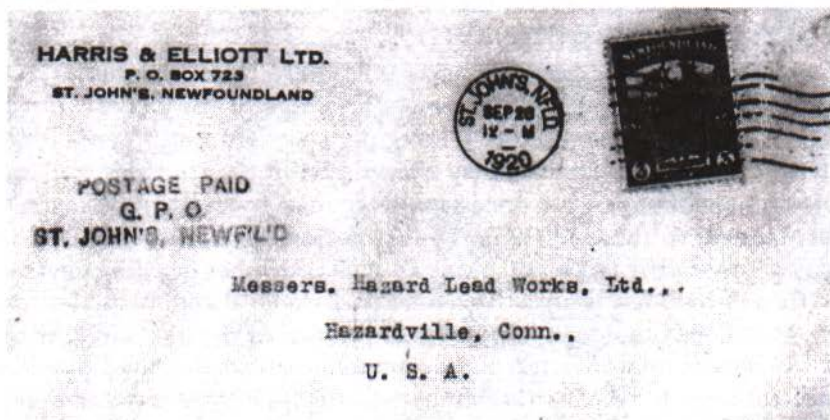


Figure 9. Anomalous use of provisional handstamp—unnecessary (1920)

highly improbable that the handstamp was used to supplement the double letter rate of 5¢ to the United States [22]. As the cover has a St John's return address (and apparently is not an incoming item from one of the outports), use of the handstamp use may have been a clerical error. The stamp was presumably affixed after notice was made of the destination. Another possibility is that the cover was handstamped with the provisional marking prior to the anticipated arrival of the ss *Sachem* bringing 800,000 copies



Figure 10. Late use of 1920 provisional handstamp

of the 3¢ Caribou stamp from the printers. The ship arrived on 25 September, but the stamps were not placed on sale until the 28th [23]. Is this a cover illustrating one of the first uses of these re-ordered stamps?

The author has recorded over 25 different dates; the latest reported date is 30 September (Figure 10). It is widely believed that the last day of the provisional period, and therefore of the use of the handstamp, was Monday, 4 October. This was just after the arrival of the ss *Digby* (29 September) with its supply of more 1¢ & 2¢ Caribou stamps [24]. No covers with the provisional handstamp have been recorded for October. Reports of such a use would be appreciated.

An example of the 1920 POSTAGE PAID provisional handstamp, along with a curious inverted purple handstamp 3 PAID, is shown in Figure 10a. Very little information on the latter marking exists and this may even be the first time it is recorded. Is it an official handstamp from St John's GPO, or from an outport post office (there is no additional datestamp to suggest the latter)?

I believe (in the absence of more compelling evidence) that the marking is *not* official, but is either a private usage or a post-contemporary add-on. Rubber handstamp daters have always been available for private use (especially since the 1920s). Figure 10b shows examples made by the author.

It is plausible that the handstamp was used by the sender (perhaps on top of a bundle or on individual pieces) to denote the payment of postage for the

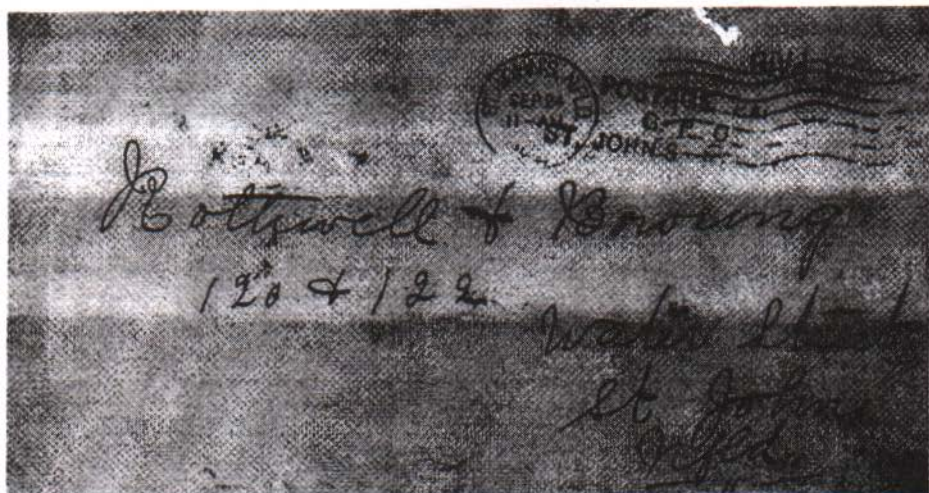


Figure 10a. Weird 3 PAID (1920?)

3 PAID 3 PAID
 3 PAID 3 PAID
 3 PAID 3 PAID

Figure 10b. Examples of 3 PAID created by the author

information of the postal clerks. It is not known whether the handstamp is over or under the machine cancellation. Certainly if it is under the wavy line obliterator (which I suspect it is, although I have never seen the item), at least a post-contemporary usage can be ruled out.

Why would clerks bother with an additional handstamp on this example when the provisional handstamp was acceptable on the many other examples which have been recorded? Do other examples exist? As usual, new reports are welcome.

D *The outport POSTAGE PAID handstamp of 1920* One of the rarest provisional handstamp markings was first described by Newfoundland collector Harry E Huber [25]: "... a second rubber handstamp usually found on letters from the outports, applied in green, had the letters in larger type and read 'Postage Paid/G.P.O./St.John's, N.F.'"

The Meyersons initially were skeptical of the existence of this marking.



Figure 11. Outport provisional handstamp [I–D] (1920)

The handstamp (at the left, above AYRE) is green on a blue cover, and reads in a crude serif font, "Postage Paid / G.P.O. / St. John's N.F."

Their doubts quickly disappeared when Daniel Meyerson was shown an example, on a cover from Huber's collection. Meyerson then described it in his 1952 *Trail of the Caribou* series in *Topics* as originating in Bell Isle Mines and addressed St John's, with the green outport handstamp [26]. Unfortunately, no other information was given.

In 1956, Meyerson went into more detail and described the preceding event with Huber [27]. He told of an episode involving his secretary's mis-handling of the cover upon its return to Huber. The cover was apparently very brittle and arrived in pieces! A deal was subsequently struck between Huber and Meyerson and the latter eventually purchased the damaged cover and repaired it.

Figure 11 is probably not Meyerson's example as it shows no signs of repair (although it has been creased in a similar fashion). It bears the green outport POSTAGE PAID provisional marking in upper & lower case letters on a blue Ayre & Sons return cover from Bell Island. It is dated 16 September 1920 and bears a wavy-line St John's machine receiver of 11:30 AM on the same day. This cover is ex-Dr R Willan and Capt Douglas Campbell (RN).

Only two examples of this handstamp have been recorded to date. The author has never seen the "Meyerson example" and whether it still exists is

unknown. Regrettably little information is known about it other than the cancellations (without dates) upon it. There has been some speculation that the handstamp also exists in carmine from St John's, but I believe that this is unfounded [28]. One can speculate that this outport marking was used in the 3 September–4 October provisional period; however, why it was used, when other outport mail bears the "regular" carmine 1920 handstamp is still a mystery. More examples are needed to complete the story.

The preceding provisional handstamps were all used during trying times and postage stamp shortages from 1897 to 1920. Although Newfoundland officials again found themselves short of low denomination stamps after 1920, they did not resort to the use of other provisional handstamps. Instead, for the most part they surcharged existing stamp stocks; this seemed to be a successful alternative. Other handstamps were used, but fall within another category of probable use.

II. Printed matter and bulk mail markings

Newfoundland's postal regulations did include provisions for prepayment of postage for bulk commercial mailings and third class printed matter material. Huber in the early 1920s certainly pointed out this fact [29]:

XXVII. Mailing in bulk Circulars, telephone bills, and the like are often taken to the GPO, in bulk, and postage paid in cash. No stamps are attached, but instead the matter is rubber stamped "Postage Paid—GPO—St John's—Newf'd".

These observations are interesting and his description of the rubber handstamp bears a remarkable similarity in wording to those used by officials in the GPO during the stamp shortages of 1918–1919 and 1920. Obviously, bulk mail and circulars would have received handstamp markings during these shortages and perhaps this is what Huber implied. Were these same provisional markings, as he noted, used for bulk mailings outside of these provisional periods or did he just assume that they were?

All examples noted of this handstamp discussed by Huber have only been recorded in the provisional periods previously described. No similar markings have been found on mail outside the 24 December 1918–21 January 1919 and 3–30 September 1920 provisional periods. Reports outside these intervals are solicited.

Despite the evidence that Huber may have erred in the description of the handstamp type used on bulk mail and third class printed matter, his observations that handstamp impressions denoting the prepayment of postage were used on this type of mail were certainly valid.

Regulations in a (subsequent) 1948 Post Office Guide substantiate Huber's earlier premise and note the official post office position for the usage

of these handstamps. Explicitly [30]:

Chapter IV.

Regulations governing, newspapers printed matter, etc.

1. General

- (a) Prepayment of Postage: The Postage on Newspapers, Periodicals, Printed Matter, Commercial Papers, Samples, and Small Packets whether posted for transmission through the Inland or International mails should be fully prepaid at time of posting . . .
- (c) Method of Prepayment: Postage should normally be paid on Newspapers, Periodicals, Printed Matter, Commercial Papers, Samples and Small Packets by means of postage stamps or by the use of licenced [sic] Postage Impression Machines . . . Arrangements with the Department for *prepayment of Postage in cash may, however, be made in certain cases* as follows
- (i) By Newfoundland Publishers . . . ;
 - (ii) By Newsdealers . . . ;
 - (iii) By firms, Agencies and individuals for prepayment of postage in cash on circulars and catalogues mailed in considerable quantities. Arrangements for prepayment of postage in cash will be confined to the larger Post Offices . . . Circulars must be tied in bundles and addressed sides faced all one way . . .
- In order to prevent difficulty in regard to delivery at Offices of destination of Periodicals, Circulars and Catalogues which do not bear Postage Stamps or Postal Impressions, *Postmasters must stamp all such matter with the POSTAGE PAID stamp issued by the Department for that purpose.* This does not apply to Newspapers . . .

It is *probably* safe to conclude that these regulations governing “postage paid” devices were enforced by postal official from Huber’s time in the early 1920s to the late 1940s. Several types of markings were utilized by GPO officials over time and a few, in fact, may have been in service before the 1920s. Some of these markings will now be examined.

A *The PAID ALL/GPO handstamp* One of the first types to be used as a printed matter or bulk mailing handstamp is described and illustrated by Meyerson [31]. He believed that it was next (chronologically) after the 1897 PAID ALL provisional marking because of its wording, and noted that it was “ . . . struck in red on a piece of newspaper that defies accurate dating.”

Figure 12 shows the only two reported examples of this PAID ALL / GPO St John’s, Newfoundland rubber handstamp in carmine on cover (the whereabouts of Meyerson’s example is unknown). The use of this third class or bulk mail marking on these identical advertising covers is interesting. Meyerson’s example was used on a newspaper.

We may never know when this handstamp was used. Bulk mail and third class printed matter are not time sensitive, so items bearing the handstamp

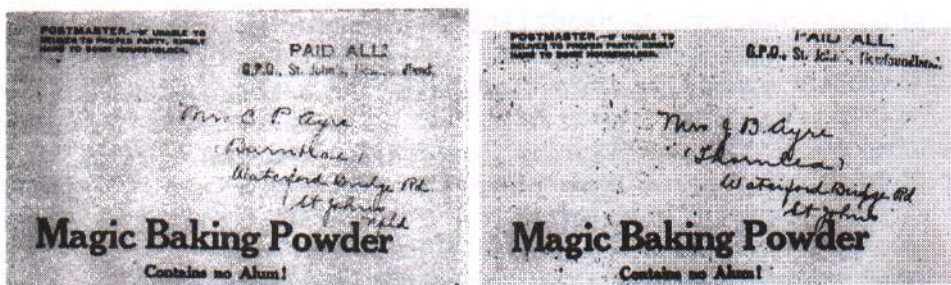


Figure 12. PAID ALL / GPO St John's, Newfoundland handstamp [II-A]

are not likely to be dated. Meyerson felt that it was used after 1897 but before 1918; this seems correct to us. Examples of more elaborate *Magic Baking Powder* advertising covers exist with the 1911 Coronation issue, so the rather plain covers with the handstamp are probably from an earlier period, say 1900–1910. This is only conjectural. Once again, more information on this handstamp is solicited from collectors.

B *The PAID ALL straightline handstamp of 1914* The author first became aware of this handstamp in 1988, when G Palmer Moffat, a well-known collector and student of Newfoundland town cancels & markings, sent me a photocopy (Figure 13). As far as I know, this is the first time this marking has been reported, and it appears to be the only example known to date.

Noted Newfoundland specialist Robert H. Pratt, in a letter to Moffat in November 1988, wrote [32] that he had

... never seen the [straight] line PAID ALL before . . . I have some covers from that period, and there did not seem to be a shortage of stamps for local postage.

Both collectors recognized the significance of this peculiar marking, but assumed initially that it was used provisionally. Although no shortages were known for 1914, Moffat later suggested [33] that it "... may have been a marking used on local bulk mail." I believe that he was correct.

This PAID ALL metal marking, in black ink, has been applied to an unsealed corner card cover from the St John's branch of the Canadian Bank of Commerce. Presumably it contained printed matter or a bank circular.

The cover also bears an unusual 1914 dateless St John's machine cancel. This typically indicated third class (printed matter). In his discussion of low priority mail and dateless machine hubs, Dr BC Plain [34] noted:

From the type of mail on which these cancellations are found, it is obvious that the mail was basically put into the postal system in bulk, and, as it was not in a high priority classification, it was handled when the local offices had the time.

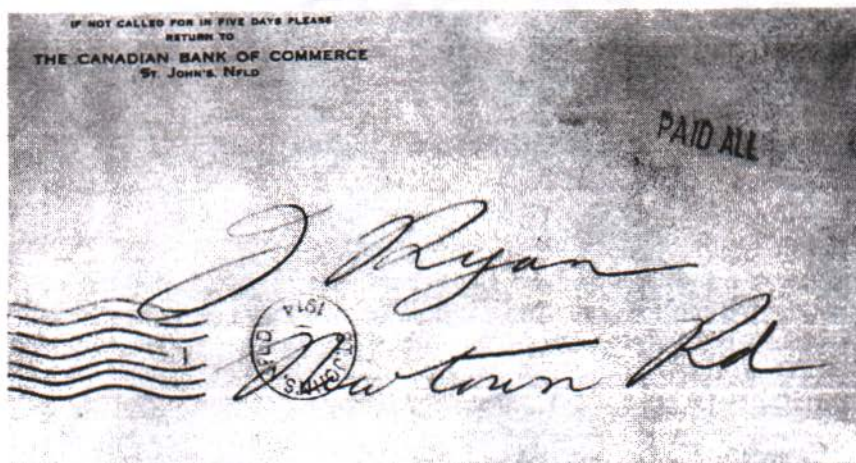


Figure 13. PAID ALL straightline [II-B] (1914)

This straightline PAID ALL might be more important than it seems initially. It bears a striking similarity to the metal device used in 1897 except for the the circle surround. The straightline impression appears to be from a metal handstamp—some force was applied to the strike as indicated by the “stuttering” (it has a sharper impression than any rubber marking device). Without the circular hub, a forceful strike would make a neater impression; the “I” is now fully legible. Could these two devices be the same?

Comparisons of the 1914 PAID ALL strikes with several of their counterparts from 1897 are conclusive. Although they appear to be the same, closer examination of both types proves that the two are *not* identical. The first “A” in the 1914 hammer is fuller and much wider at the base than the second “A” as well as *both* “A”s in the 1897 version. The “D” of the 1914 hammer is wider than that of the 1897 device. The ALL of both types do appear to be quite similar, however, which leads one to believe that the devices may have been ordered from the same source but at different times.

This is one of the most elusive of the bulk mail markings. Why has there been just one report to date? Bulk mailings and circulars have a low survival rate; this could account for the marking’s rarity. Perhaps this cover was on the top of a bundle from the bank and was only one of a few to receive the PAID ALL handstamp. I hope that collectors with similar examples will report them.

☛ *The POSTAGE PAID / ST. JOHN’S straightline* Meyerson [35] illustrated

**POSTAGE PAID
ST. JOHN'S**

Figure 14. POSTAGE PAID ST. JOHN'S straightline [II-C]

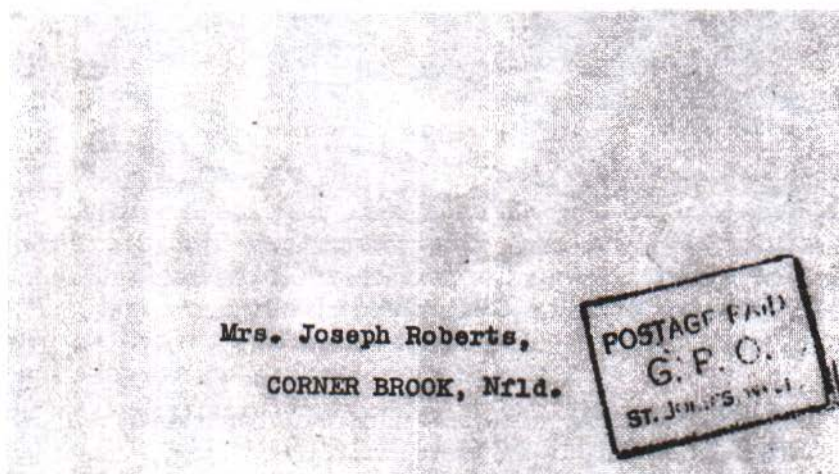


Figure 15. Boxed POSTAGE PAID / GPO / ST JOHN'S NFLD [II-D]

this marking (Figure 14) in May 1956. Its source was Dr Allan Wilkinson of Old Perlican (NF). The marking was struck in black on an undated cover, and Meyerson assumed it may have been used sometime in 1920-40. I have not seen this mark on cover, and will not guess its period of use.

D *The boxed* POSTAGE PAID / GPO / ST JOHN'S NFLD Another elusive bulk mail marking is shown in Figure 15. Meyerson [36] illustrated this marking, then described it rather vaguely. He noted that from "... the condition of the envelope, I would hazard the opinion that it was used in the early [sic] part of the twentieth century between 1910 and 1915, as it bears no postmark." He had received a copy of this handstamp from Wilkinson, who seems to have been an enthusiastic student of Newfoundland philately, and Meyerson's source for many of these markings on cover.

The device was obviously made of rubber and all of the impressions that I have seen are poorly struck in black. Covers addressed to St John's, Corner Brook, Harbour Grace, and Grand Falls have been noted. Meyerson did not indicate the address of his cover.



Figure 16. Proof strikes [II–E] (1937)

Meyerson's earlier observations (and those of subsequent authors as well) concerning the period of use of this marking can now be corrected. Although his initial reasoning was plausible, Meyerson incorrectly assumed that his example was an "early" POSTAGE PAID marking. Recent evidence now shows that this bulk or third class marking was used in the late 1930s.

The cover referred to above is addressed to a Mrs H M Jones, Exploits Lane, Grand Falls. It bears this marking along with an unusual backstamp (printed matter seldom received such attention at receiving post offices), a carmine circular rubber dater reading POST OFFICE / JAN / 19 / 1937 / GRAND FALLS, N.F. Although we have no evidence to conclude that this hammer was used only in 1937, several of the covers bearing the handstamp appear to be similar to each other. They may have come from the same source at around the same time. In any event, this cover shows that the boxed marking was used much later than was thought previously.

E *The POSTAGE PAID / GPO / ST JOHN'S NFLD machine marking* This third class or printed matter marking is unusual, in that it is a machine cancel with a conventional date slug and slogan cancelling die; all of the other devices were handstamps.

The Roneo-Neopost Ltd. company of Richmond, England first established a working relationship with the GPO and private Newfoundland firms in 1928, providing them with various postage meter machines [37]. Later, the firm was presumably approached to supply the post office with several slogan dies and daters for the GPO cancellation machines during the late 1930s and the 1940s [38]. Figure 16 illustrates two company proof strikes on separate blank cards from Roneo-Neopost Ltd. As far as I am aware, these have never been reported previously.

The late December 1937 date clearly fits with the contemporary production of another, similar, slogan that the company probably supplied to postal officials in St John's. While the distinctive wavy line machine killer, is very unusual (and perhaps was not used in Newfoundland), the POSTAGE PAID/GPO/ST. JOHN'S NFLD marking was certainly used for an extended period at the post office.

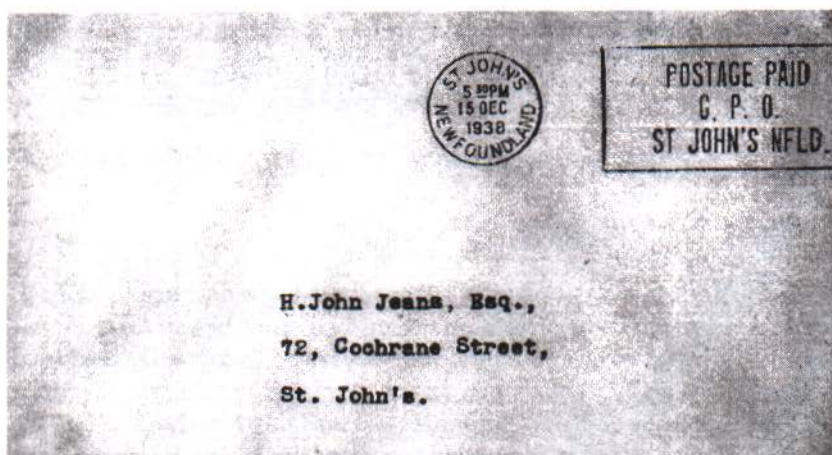


Figure 17. Early use of the [II-E] machine cancel (15 December 1938)

In his March 1956 article, Meyerson [39] also illustrated and described this marking. He knew of two examples: one used in December 1944, and another used in the same month in 1948. He suggested "... it seems entirely possible that this machine cancel is used for bulk mailings during the Christmas rush."

Ed Wener [40] pointed out in 1988 that he had:

... handled examples dating from 1938–1948, all with December dates. These may have been used for bulk mailings during the Xmas season. I have also seen examples without dates in the date hub. One hub reads "St John's Newfoundland" and another "St John's Newfoundland Canada".

He illustrated a dateless "St John's Newfoundland Canada" hub and slogan which presumably was utilized in the St John's GPO after Newfoundland joined Canada on 1 April 1949. However, three years later, John Butt [41] observed that this machine marking was not used only during the Christmas season. He illustrated the hub and slogan with a date of 9 June 1947.

Further evidence suggests that this marking was used at the GPO throughout the year. The earliest date recorded is 15 December 1938 (Figure 17). Other dates so far recorded include: 1 March and 18 May 1946; 17 May and 9 June 1947; and the latest known is 7 November 1948 (reports of earlier or later usages are welcome). The impressions are always found in black and most are surprisingly well-struck.

As Wener reported, there are several variations of this marking. Figure 18 shows a 1947 bulk mailing with the slogan inverted. Several undated and

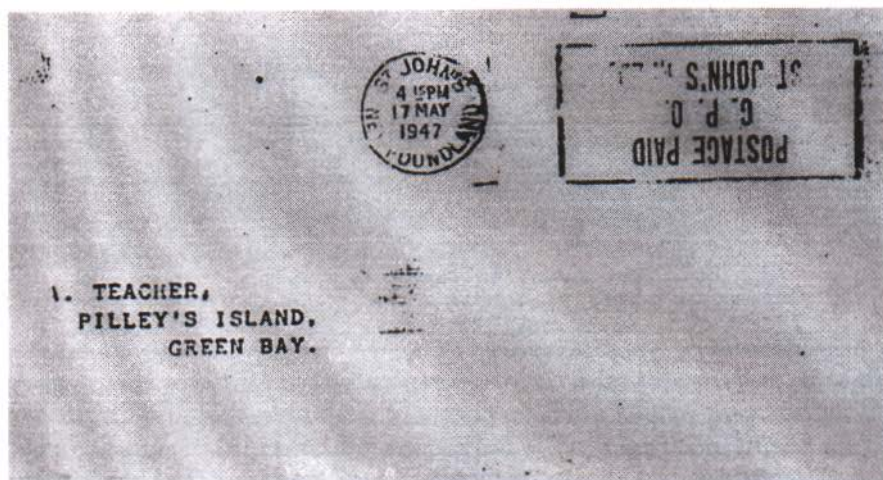


Figure 18. Slogan inverted (1947)

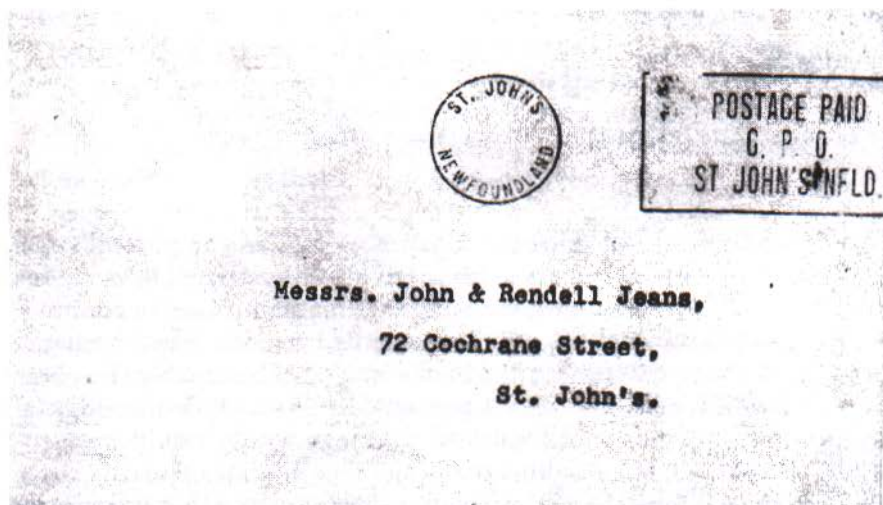


Figure 19. No indicia and different hub

hubless examples exist with only the slogan rectangle imprinted upon the cover [42]. Figure 19 illustrates usage without any date indicia, as well as a different type in the circular hub.

An unusual use is shown in Figure 20. It is a bulk mailing or printed

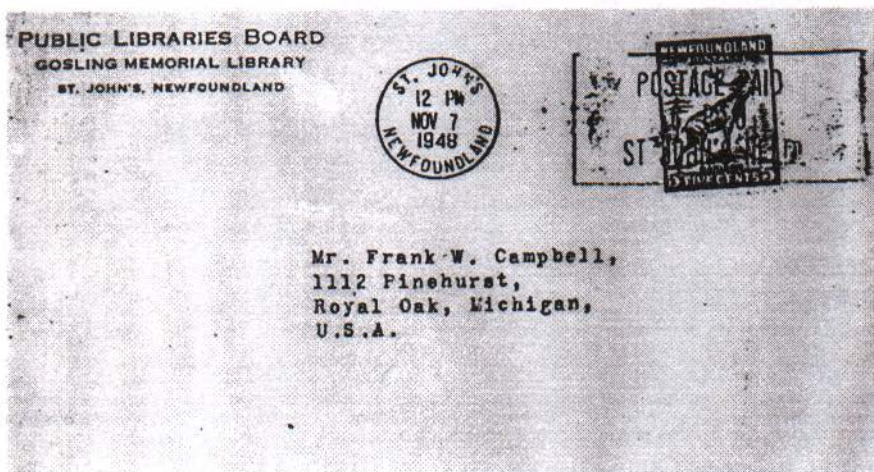


Figure 20. To Frank Campbell (1948)
 ... and probably not philatelic.

POSTAGE PAID

Figure 21. POSTAGE PAID straightline [II-F] (1940)

matter cover to the well-known postal historian, Frank W. Campbell of Royal Oak, Michigan. It was sent from the Public Libraries Board in St John's. This example is the only cover the author has seen with a stamp used in conjunction with this marking, and the only use recorded outside Newfoundland. In 1948, the letter rate to the United States was 5¢. Presumably the cover was initially franked with the correct postage but was included among the other unfranked domestic and local bulk mailings which would have received the POSTAGE PAID machine marking. This assumes that the cover was not "philatelically-inspired", but there is little evidence that it was (collectors do receive ordinary mail too!). Here, the machine marking acted as a postage stamp obliterator rather than to indicate payment of postage.

F The POSTAGE PAID straightline handstamp This curious example (Figure 21) was reported by Meyerson [43] in 1956. He described the handstamp as being "... struck in black on a cover posted at Trinity on Dec 16, 1940, and addressed to Carbonear. It is the only handstamp that seems to have its origin outside of St John's."



Figures 22 & 23. Postage paid triangles [II-G & H]

The latter with ST. JOHN'S, N.F. excised.

Is it unique? I have never seen another example. Presumably the device was manufactured locally for use by the Trinity postmaster. It is difficult to determine if the handstamp was made from rubber or metal given Meyerson's illustration (or tracing). Could it have been only used on printed matter or bulk mailings at Christmas, or was it used as a temporary device to provisionally supplement dwindling stamp stocks at the Trinity Post Office in December 1940? Further information on this marking is solicited.

G *The POSTAGE / PAID / GPO / ST. JOHN'S, N.F. triangle* Meyerson [44], writing this time in 1958, discussed an undated wrapper with an unusual POSTAGE PAID triangle upon it. He illustrated it with a tracing (Figure 22). Meyerson suspected that it was a marking contemporary with another that he had illustrated two years earlier, which omitted the city name, and believed that it was used between 1942 & 1943. He did not, however, suggest a possible usage.

The author [45] has seen a cover addressed to JE Butler, Manuels (NF) with a similar triangular marking including the ST. JOHN'S, N.F. It bears a receiver cancellation from Manuels dated 20 February 1940. This handstamp, with its distinctive lettering and paying this rate, is especially scarce. Meyerson's wrapper was probably also used around the date of this cover.

I suspect that Meyerson's example and Manuels cover are not military in nature, but rather printed matter or bulk mail. Given the heightened security in Newfoundland during the early years of the Second World War, conscientious censor officials would not have allowed such a blatantly identifiable postal marking on military mail in 1940. Furthermore, neither example bears any other military censor marking, so one can conclude that these examples never passed through (or originated from) any military installation in 1940. However, evidence indicates that it did perform military duties in the following war years. It then saw service once again in the post-war period as a printed matter marking but in an altered state.

H *The POSTAGE / PAID / GPO altered triangle* In 1985 John Frith, long-



Figure 24. Post-war civilian use of a triangle

time BNAPS member and noted military postal historian, identified several different states of the preceding rubber handstamp [46]. He found that examples of this device dated after 1940 had ST. JOHN'S, N.F. partially, and then later, fully excised (Figure 23); this was a result of heightened security at the GPO. The altered version saw military-related usage (likely beginning in 1941). Although the security phase of these markings will be discussed later in this article, it is important to understand the development and the early transformation of this triangular device.

After the war, the altered rubber handstamp saw service in a civilian role and was again used as a bulk mail or printed matter marking. Figure 24 shows this use. Examples have been recorded in black.

I The larger POSTAGE / PAID / GPO triangle This is another triangle device which, like the preceding handstamp, did double duty in military and civilian contexts. Meyerson [47] writing in 1956 alluded to the later post-war usage of this marking. He described the marking:

being, . . . very interesting as it is on a cover franked with a strip of four copies of the 1¢, Scott #253, and it is postmarked at Flowers Cove on November 26, 1945. In addition to the triangular POSTAGE PAID handstamp, there is a black straightline 78mm long [reading] SALVAGED MAIL FROM M.V. CLARENVILLE. This envelope is also backstamped at Corner Brook on December 7, 1945.

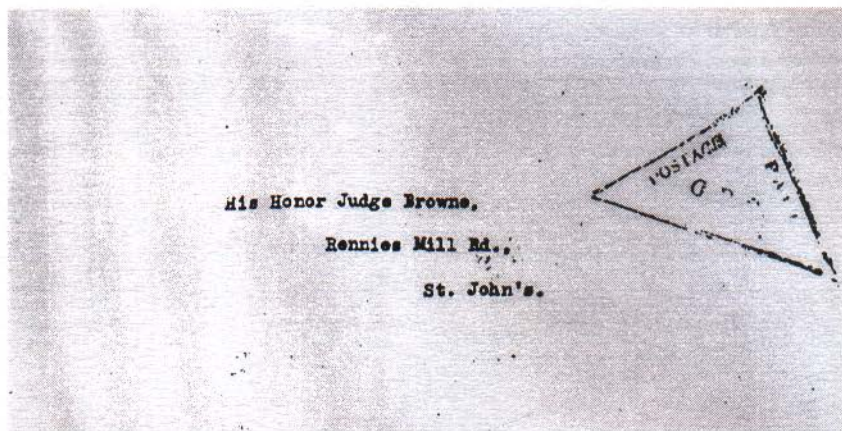


Figure 25. Another use of a triangle [II-1]

In 1962, Meyerson described yet another cover, from Dr Wilkinson's collection, which had a similar triangle marking and the same salvage straightline, but without stamps. He noted [48] the triangle type as "our No 6" [Type H] in the March 1956 issue of *Topics*. Presumably he meant his No 8, which is the only type recorded on these wreck covers. A similar type is described in A E Hopkins' work [49] on wreck covers, but there is no accompanying illustration. Yet another example is shown in Figure 25.

The device was not used to frank either bulk mailings or printed matter. It was simply used by officials in the GPO to designate that postage had been initially paid, given the circumstances surrounding this emergency situation in late November 1945.

It was later used as a device for bulk mail or printed matter. Figure 26 illustrates a normal undated use, while Figure 27 shows the handstamp's atypical dated use in 1947.

This completes the discussion of the devices specifically used for franking printed matter, bulk commercial third class mail, and occasionally Christmas greeting cards. Some of them had multi-purpose use, and it is often difficult to ascertain their actual use. Several of these markings are quite rare, and therefore mysterious. More examples will be found, or exist in collections. Either way, collectors and researchers are encouraged to share their finds and holdings which will ultimately benefit us all and collectors in the future.

III Security use during World War II

Much of the story related to the role in security of the *POSTAGE / PAID*

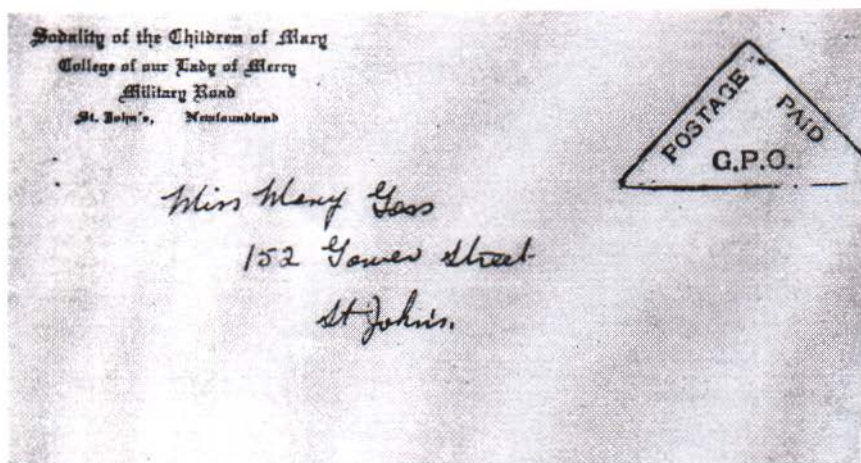


Figure 26. Post-war undated use for bulk mail or printed matter



Figure 27. Dated triangle cover (1947)

/ GPO triangle markings has already been provided by several well-known researchers [50]. There is little need to re-examine their work, but a very brief synopsis of their findings, along with some examples, will be useful here. Newfoundland was well-situated geographically to aid the Allied war effort. Its use as a naval base was critical for Allied convoys. A shore base,

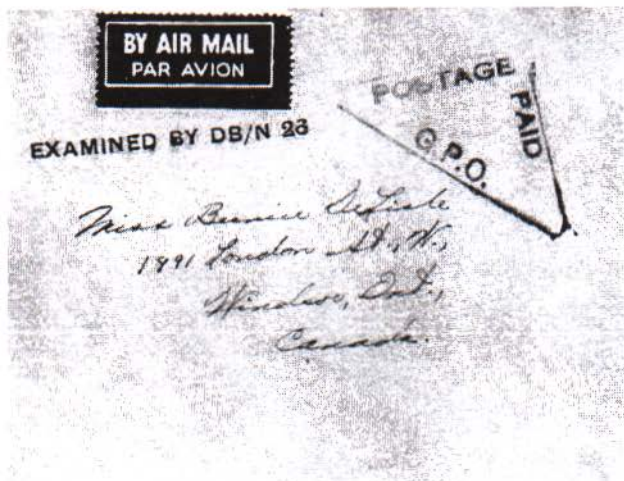


Figure 28. Triangle security marking
Paying airmail rate to Canada

designated HMCS *Avalon*, was established 31 May 1941 in St John's. Security of naval mail was obviously important, and military censor officials introduced a franking system to avoid the use of tell-tale postage stamps on military mail from Avalon. The nondescript triangle devices were chosen to signify that postage had been paid. Cooperation with civil postal officials was also secured.

While normal surface mail from military personnel stationed in or passing through Newfoundland did not require postage, items sent airmail or registered mail required extra fees. These monies were collected by the clerks in the Fleet Mail Office (mail rooms) at Avalon (or similarly at HMC Dockyard and Avalon II Barracks). The mail was then transported to the GPO in St John's where it was franked with the special POSTAGE / PAID / GPO triangle handstamps by postal clerks handling naval mails. The presence of these security triangles does not imply that the items originated in Avalon, but only that they passed through the base's postal section. Mail from ships also would have received these markings, along with the ship's regular straightline or tombstone censor handstamp.

Frith [51 & 52] identified at least seven different rubber GPO triangle security markings in use 1941–1945. They can be distinguished by the approximate lengths of the base of the devices, from 45 mm to 67 mm. Figures 28–30 show three different triangle security markings paying the airmail rate to Canada, along with different censor markings often found with them.

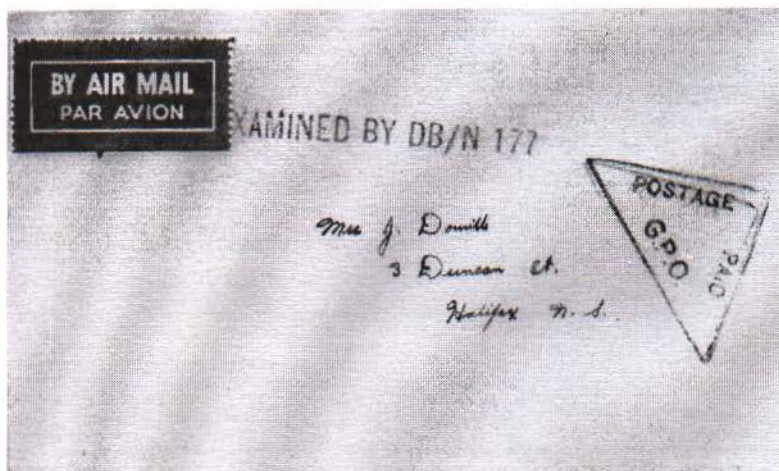


Figure 29. Different triangle

Also used as security marking and paying airmail to Canada.



Figure 30. Yet another triangle

Same use as the preceding two.

A 1942 registered letter cancelled by the POSTAGE / PAID / GPO triangle type with St John's partially removed from the base is shown in Figure 31.

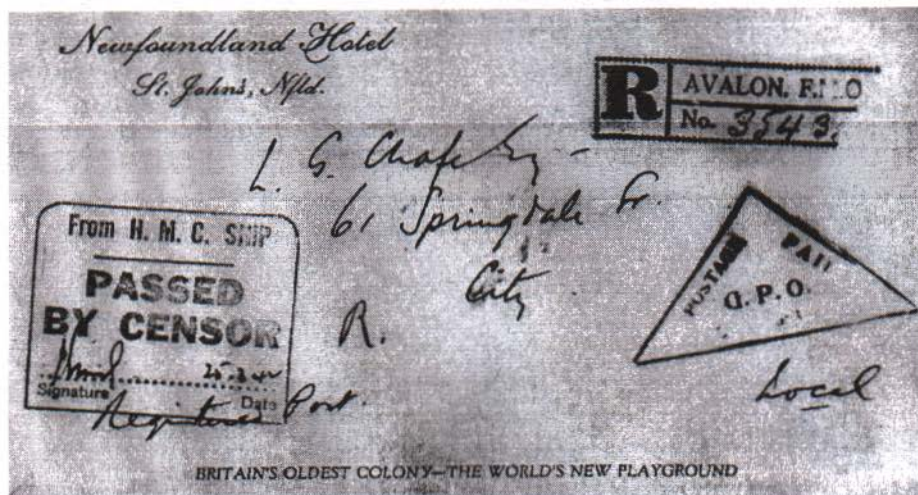


Figure 31. Triangle with city excised (1942)

On registered letter.

These security triangle markings have been recorded in black, carmine, blue, and violet. They were used until May 1945, when East Coast censorship ceased. Several of these devices were ultimately returned to civilian use for bulk or printed matter mail franking, as noted previously.

A curiosity

Figure 32 is a curiosity similar to that illustrated in Figure 10a. It bears a black rubber datestamp, JAN 24 PAID. I can find no evidence that there was any postal shortage contemporary with the date of this item.

I have been informed by the current owner that the rubber datestamp impression is under the St John's machine wavy line obliterator. However, I suspect that the datestamp was placed upon the cover by the sender.

Another significant observation concerning this item is the addressee. It is suspected that Ayre & Sons, the large St John's firm, may have had an agreement with the Newfoundland Post Office to pay for mail (i.e., orders or payments) which it received from its customers. Another firm, George Knowling Ltd, may have had a similar agreement during the mid-to-late 1920s [54]. Perhaps the sender wished to make it clear that postage would be paid by the addressee. There are no postal markings on the cover other than the St John's machine cancellation.

Although probably not a provisional usage, and thus beyond the scope of



Figure 32. Curiosity (1922)

this article, this item has been included in the hope that more information can be obtained from readers.

Concluding remarks

I have attempted to consolidate, examine, and update the information on Newfoundland's diverse PAID ALL and POSTAGE PAID markings in 1897–1948. These various postal markings had a number of different uses throughout Newfoundland's postal history. Postal authorities used these devices to assist them during critical postage shortages, to allow them to frank large quantities of bulk mail, printed matter, and occasionally Christmas cards, and to provide them with a security franking system at HMCS *Avalon* during the Second World War.

Earlier writers were not fully cognizant of the various uses. However, much of their work is still relevant and forms an important foundation for continuing research.

Several new findings and theories have been presented here. I hope that some of this information will assist collectors to expand their knowledge of these markings. I also hope that postal historians will come forward with more examples. Perhaps some of the remaining mysteries and inconclusions surrounding these handstamps and machine markings can be solved.

I would like to convey my sincere thanks to the following (in no particular order) who so kindly shared their knowledge and material for this

article: Capt N Douglas Campbell RN (Ret'd), N R (Bob) Dyer, John E Croker, J Don Wilson, Clarence A Stillions, J Douglas Hannan, James Luetje, Brian T Stalker, and the late G Palmer Moffat, John Butt, and Brian Noble. Without their assistance, this article would not have been possible.

References & Endnotes

- [1] Newfoundland specialist C A Stillions observed that early writers often relied upon speculation and guesses when studying these various handstamps. I tend to agree. See his introductory remarks in Ed Wener's *Postage Paid and PAID ALL handstamps—Part II*, Indigo Pricelist (Guelph, Summer 1988).
- [2] N R Dyer has done a great deal of research on these provisionals and overprints, particularly in *Topics*. See *Newfoundland's 1897 1¢ postal shortage*, BNATopics Vol 52 # 3 (July–September 1995); *Newfoundland's 1918–1925 postal shortage*, Vol 54 # 3 (July–September 1997); *The last four Newfoundland surcharged provisionals*, Vol 56 No 2 (April–June 1999); and *Columbia Air Mail—expanded study, and other follow-ups*, Vol 56 No 4 (October–December 1999).
- [3] From 24 June to 10 September, stocks of the 1¢ Cabot issue decreased from 400,000 to 15,000! See H E Huber's *Notes on Newfoundland, 1897–1921*, in W S Boggs' *The Postage Stamps and Postal History of Newfoundland* (Lawrence MA Quarterman Publications Inc, 1975) p 26.
- [4] See D W Mario's *Newfoundland's second provisional: The 1897 PAID ALL handstamp*, Newfie Newsletter, # 31 (September–October 1990) 3–6; and *Update: 1897 PAID ALL handstamp*, *ibid*, # 36 (July–August 1991) 5–6.
- [5] Dyer ([2] above, 1995) 24–25, 28.
- [6] Reports in the St John's *Evening Herald* of 21 October 1897 were not kind to either postal officials or the use of the PAID ALL handstamp. See R F Pratt, *Newfoundland: The gray 1890 3¢, ten years of turmoil*, American Philatelic Congress (1986) 72.
- [7] Dyer ([2] above, 1995), p 27. He also illustrates a second day cover (20 October) with the surcharged stamp affixed over a PAID ALL strike. See his *Interesting 1897 cover*, Newfie Newsletter # 72 (May–June 1998) p 2.
- [8] W & D Meyerson, *Further notes on the Newfoundland provisionals of 1897*, BNATopics Vol 4 # 4 (April 1947) p 52.
- [9] Dyer ([2], 1995) p 28.
- [10] Remainders (2,658 copies) were burned on 4 January 1900. See Boggs [3], p 72.
- [11] It has been illustrated in the Newfie Newsletter # 41 (March–April 1993) p 6.
- [12] Only four examples of the PAID ALL strike have been recorded cancelling stamps (to date). See D W Mario *Newfoundland's 1897 PAID ALL anomalies*, Maple Leaves Vol 26 # 4 (Autumn 1999), p 157, as well as [53].
- [13] See Dyer [2], 1997 for a fuller examination of the episode.
- [14] Boggs [3], p 88.
- [15] *ibid*, pp 86, 89.

- [16] Dan Meyerson *The POSTAGE PAID and PAID ALL stamps of Newfoundland*, BNATopics Vol 13 # 3 (March 1956) p 55. He mentions that his example is undated. In 1988, Wener ([1] above) described another one, dated 1918.
- [17] John Butt *The postal markings of St John's General Post Office and sub offices, 1840-1949: PAID ALL and POSTAGE PAID*, BNATopics Vol 48 # 6 (1991) p 44.
- [18] The demands placed upon these values were so great that by 2 September 1920, some 5 million 1¢, 4.5 million 2¢, and 6.5 million 3¢ stamps had been used. See Huber [3], p 51.
- [19] Butt [17], p 44.
- [20] Dyer [2], 1997, 15-21 and his follow-up, BNATopics (October-December 1999) 47-48.
- [21] Dyer [2] 1997, p 18.
- [22] J M Walsh and J G Butt *Newfoundland Specialized Stamp Catalogue*, second edition, St John's, Walsh's Philatelic Service (1992) p 72.
- [23] See Huber [3] p 53 and Dyer [2] 1997, p 18.
- [24] Dyer reports, however, that 2 October (a Saturday) may well have been the end of the provisional period. Nevertheless an inverted 2¢ on 30¢ provisional surcharge cover has been illustrated and it was used on 3 October (Sunday). See the Newfie Newsletter # 71 (March-April 1998) 8-10.
- [25] Huber [3] p 51 and Boggs [3], 95-96.
- [26] Les frères Meyerson *Trail of the caribou*, BNATopics Vol 9, # 10 (Nov 1952) p 291.
- [27] Meyerson ([16] 1956), 55-56.
- [28] Wener ([1] 1988). In his 1952 and 1956 articles ([26] and [16]), Dan Meyerson described an outport cover from Belle Isle (6 September) via St John's (8 September), to Harbour Grace (10 September). It had the regular uppercase POSTAGE PAID handstamp and not the "outport" type. This may be the carmine example to which Wener refers.
- [29] Huber [3], p 57. He used the upper and lowercase designation but presumably this one is the all uppercase handstamp.
- [30] *Newfoundland Post Office Guide 1948* (St John's, Bowden & Co Ltd) p 50. The italics are the author's.
- [31] Meyerson ([16] 1956), p 53.
- [32] Letter from R H Pratt to G P Moffat 27 November 1988 (copy in author's possession).
- [33] Letter from G P Moffat to J D Wilson 31 January 1989 (copy in author's possession).
- [34] Dr B C Plain *Cancelling low priority mail—the dateless hubs*, PHSC Journal, 42 (1985) p 18.
- [35] Dan Meyerson *Trail of the caribou*, BNATopics Vol 13 # 5 (May 1956) p 108.
- [36] Meyerson ([16] 1956) p 56.
- [37] John Butt *The postal markings of St John's General Post Office and sub-offices, 1840-1949: St John's GPO Machine Cancel*, BNATopics Vol 48 # 5 (September-October 1991) 10-11.

- [38] Newfoundland slogan collectors are familiar with EAT MORE NEWFOUNDLAND FISH—HELP OUR FISHERMEN (used 1937–1940), which bears a striking resemblance to this bulk mail POSTAGE PAID slogan.
- [39] Meyerson ([16], 1956) p 56.
- [40] Wener ([1]).
- [41] Butt ([17]), p 45.
- [42] A drop letter is illustrated in the Newfie Newsletter # 10 (March–April 1987), p 4. It also has *Rec'd. March 3/48* in manuscript on the flap.
- [43] Meyerson (35), p 108.
- [44] Dan Meyerson *Trail of the Caribou*, BNATopics Vol 15 # 11 (November 1958), p 270.
- [45] Shown in Frith's excellent *Royal Canadian Navy in Newfoundland—World War II*, Canadian Military Mail Study Group Newsletter, # 62 (March 1985).
- [46] *ibid*; Frith's Types GPO 1A–1A? It has also been listed as a military device # M14–245 with a proof date of 1941 in W J Bailey & E R Toop's *Canadian Military Postal Markings, 1881–1995*, Vol I Waterford MI, C G Firby Publications, (1996) p 421.
- [47] Meyerson ([16] 1956) p 56.
- [48] D C Meyerson *Trail of the Caribou*, BNATopics Vol 19 # 4 (April 1962) p 95.
- [49] A E Hopkins, *A history of wreck covers originating at sea, on land, and in the air*, London, Robson Lowe Ltd (1967) p 109.
- [50] See the articles cited in [45] & [46] noted above, as well as various articles in the BNAPS Canadian Military Mail Study Group Newsletter.
- [51] Frith ([45]).
- [52] Frith gives the approximate base measurements as 45 mm, 50 mm, 52 mm, and 65 mm. Bailey and Toop include measurements of 46 mm, 47 mm, 50 mm, and 67 mm. Difficulties exist when rubber devices are measured, owing to wear and pressure at the time of strike.
- [53] D Mario *Newfoundland PAID ALL*, Maple Leaves 27 (2001) 126.
- [54] D Mario *Stampless 1920s covers to George Knowling Ltd*, Newfie Newsletter # 81 (November–December 1999) 2–3.

CANADA REVENUE STAMP ALBUM

449 pages printed on high quality, acid-free watermarked paper with four custom-imprinted binders. *Introductory special:* to Canada \$C199, to USA \$US149 ppd
ESJ van Dam Ltd
 PO Box 300B
 Bridgenorth ON K0L1H0 Canada
 phone: (705) 292-7013
 fax: (705) 292-6311
 website: www.esjvandam.com

Misperforated stamps in recent auctions

Joseph Monteiro¹

IN two recent auctions [1, 2], a number of misperforation errors were offered for sale. Misperforation errors generally are not considered major, unlike colours or inscriptions missing, or fully or partially imperforate. Nevertheless, these errors yield valuable information about the perforating process and enable philatelists to infer information on printing and perforating techniques. Although these misperforations were not of great financial value, they provide philatelists with new insights concerning the production process. Their analysis may provide the means to distinguish genuine errors from fakes. The items described here do not exhaust the various kinds of misperforation errors.

I. Misperforations caused by a line perforator

Before discussing the misperforated errors recently on offer, I shall first briefly describe what a line perforator is and how it perforates stamps.

(a) *Line perforator* A line perforator consists of a shaft with attached adjustable perforating wheels. These can be adjusted to perforate the sheet according to the size of the sheet, the size of the stamps, the gutter between panes, and the format of the sheet. Perforation is implemented by teeth on the wheels on the shaft. A line perforator can perforate one or several sheets simultaneously. It creates all the horizontal perforations on a sheet, and then the vertical perforations, or vice versa.

One can easily distinguish line perforations from comb perforations. The former rarely form perfect matches at the intersecting holes at the stamp corners. Comb perforators, since they perforate part of the horizontal and vertical perforations with each strike, do not have this problem.

(b) *A common line perforator error* The commonest line perforator misperforation results when the sheet of stamps is fed at an angle through the perforator. This can occur for either the horizontal or vertical perforation operations. Several examples of this common type of perforating error were offered for sale at Eastern Auctions Ltd [2].

The errors in Figures 1 & 2 (the drying skins and Canada Goose stamps)

¹ Illustrations by Gerald Robertson

Keywords & phrases: misperforation, line perforator, comb perforator



Figures 1 & 2. Stamps vertically misperforated by a line perforator 10¢ drying skins and 7¢ Canada goose.



Figure 3. Horizontal misperforation 10¢ special delivery.

are vertical perforations that have been shifted to the left by 1.5–2 mm. It is most likely that the sheet of stamps was placed in the correct position when being perforated; however it was fed through the perforator at a slight angle. The misperforation became more pronounced as the perforator reached the bottom of the sheet. It is likely that the stamps in the top row would not be considered misperforated—rather, they would simply be poorly centred.

Figure 3 illustrates a horizontal misperforation, but the explanation is the same as that of the previous two. The misperforation follows a downward slope from right to left; as a result, the misperforation is more dramatic on the left side (i.e., the bottom, when oriented properly) of the block. This suggests that the sheet was perforated from right to left. In other words,



Figure 4. Horizontal and vertical misperforations

3¢ George VI 1937 issue.

the right side was fed through the perforator first. Thus this error provides some insight about the horizontal perforations.

(c) *A less common line perforator error* This occurs when both the vertical and horizontal perforations are not properly placed. There is no obvious reason for *both* vertical and horizontal perforations to be shifted. Two separate errors must have occurred, one for the horizontal perforations, the other for the vertical ones. Figure 4 shows vertical misperforations that are more pronounced than the horizontal ones. Both barely cut into the design. This block was offered for sale at Ian Kimmerly Stamp Auctions [1] (lot 829).

(d) *An unusual line perforator error* This is a rather unusual error wherein stamps in the sheet have dimensions differing from each other (Figure 5). The stamps are perforated with a minor upward slope, rising from left to right and position the distances between the horizontal perforations vary over the sheet—from the left and calculated at the bottom, they are 24, 28, 26, 25 and 24 mm.

The sheet was fed into the perforator at a slight angle; however, it was so small as to be barely noticeable on a single stamp. It is only when a block is examined that the slope becomes apparent. The stamps in the block have different dimensions because the perforating wheels on the perforating rod of the line perforator were incorrectly fastened. A possible explanation, that the perforating wheels moved during the perforating process, a result of the screws looseing, is very unlikely—not more than one screw would become loose one time. If the stamps in only one row had varying dimensions, this explanation would be plausible. I believe that the error was the result of the wheels being improperly fastened.

Some stamps in the first row do not show the denomination, and two



Figure 5. Unusual line perforation error
3¢ George VI war issue.

stamps contain part of the plate inscription. This block is likely to be unique, since line perforated stamps are usually perforated one sheet at a time. It was also recently offered for sale by Ian Kimmerly Stamp Auctions [1] (lot 834).

II. T-comb misperforated stamps

(a) *The T-comb perforator* The perforating pin arrangement of a T-comb perforator resembles a rake, or a comb, or a string of inverted or upright "T"s. Each strike of the comb perforates three sides of each stamp in a row of the sheet. Figure 6 illustrates this.

After each strike, the sheet is moved up one row of stamps in preparation for the next strike. Consequently, if there is any misalignment, either because the sheet or perforating pins have not moved correctly, the misalignment is likely to occur at the corners of the stamps. This misalignment permits us to distinguish the types of comb perforators. A 1-row T-comb perforator may produce misalignments at the edges of each stamp.

(b) *A misaligned T-comb perforation* Such an error (the right block in Figure 7) was offered by Eastern Auctions Ltd [2]. The horizontal perforations were

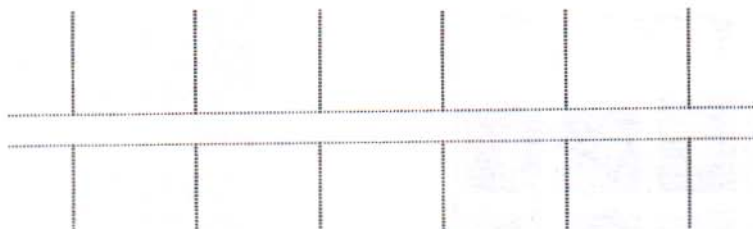


Figure 6. Pin arrangement of a T-comb perforator



Figure 7. Misalignment of T-comb perforator

Right plate block of the 8¢ telephone.

misaligned. How did this occur? After each strike of the T-comb perforator, the sheet advances for the next strike of the perforator. Occasionally, the sheet or the perforator moves incorrectly and as a result the perforations are not properly aligned.

This error shows that a T-comb perforator was used—the misalignment occurred at the corners of the stamps rather than half way across. If it had occurred at the latter points, it would have indicated that an H-comb perforator (see below) had been used.

This error also shows that the stamps were perforated by a 1-row and not a 2-row perforator. Had a 2-row perforator been used, corrections would not occur after one row but after two. It reveals that the stamps were perforated from left to right. With a T-comb perforator, the horizontal and vertical perforations are always aligned, so if there is a misalignment, the misaligned perforation is a consequence of the subsequent strike. Note that to the right of the misalignment, the perforator appears to have adjusted, creating the effect of a further misalignment.



Figure 8. Single 1-row H-comb perforation

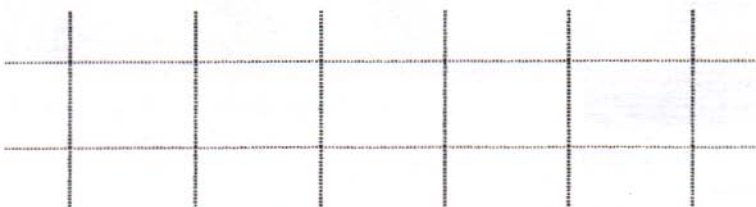


Figure 9. Harrow perforation

III. H-comb misperforations

(a) *The H-comb perforator* Here, the perforating pins are arranged as a row of "H"s, as in Figure 8.

The H-comb perforates half of the stamp above and half below the crossbar along the vertical columns. If the paper or perforating pins do not move forward correctly, various misaligned perforations occur half way across the stamp along the columns (or rows).

A variation on the 1-row H-comb perforator is the 2-row H-comb (or *Harrow*) perforator, consisting of two strings of "H"s, one on top of the other (Figure 9). Each strike results in two horizontal rows of perforations and the vertical perforations between them, together with half of the rows above and below. This means that any perforation misalignments will appear along the vertical perforation at the midpoints of the stamp in either, but not both, the even or odd rows of a pane. 1- and 2-row H-comb perforations can be distinguished from each other by the possible misalignments that result from their use. For a 2-row H-comb perforator, misalignments occur in either the even or the odd rows, but never both. Thus, if misalignments occur in both the odd and even rows, it must be the result of a 1-row H-comb perforator. Furthermore, broken perforating pins on a 2-row comb perforator cause missing perforations in alternate rows, not every row.

(b) *A common H-comb perforator error* This (Figure 10 & 11) results when the vertical perforations are shifted to the right or left, or the horizontal per-



Figure 10. H-comb misperforation
46¢ Christmas stamp.

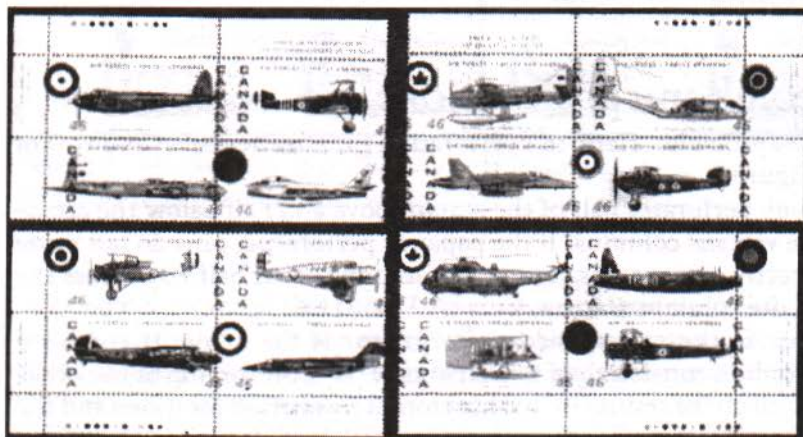


Figure 11. Another H-comb misperforation
46¢ Air force planes.

forations are shifted up or down. This can occur when the sheet is misfed or because of perforator malfunction. The examples shown were offered for sale at Eastern Auctions Ltd [2].

Is it possible that these misperforations are the result of a printing shift? In the first case (Figure 10), there is no doubt that this is the cause. The misperforation also results in a tagging error. If the tagging had been correct, then the error most probably be the result of a colour shift. (It is much more likely that one error rather than two occur on the same sheet of stamps!)



Figure 12. H-comb misperforation
17¢ Parliament Buildings.

In the second case (Figure 11), the catalogue indicates that the error is the result of a “colour shift”. (This remains to be confirmed.)

(c) *Less common H-comb perforator errors* The perforator may skip an operation and create misperforated stamps in subsequent rows or columns, or both the horizontal and vertical perforations can be misperforated. The first can result from mechanical failure or an electrical surge. The second can occur if the sheet is fed into the perforator at a slant.

The first error indicates that an H-comb perforator was used, since the skipped perforation occurs half way up the stamp. The misperforated stamps do not occur in all subsequent rows. This suggests that the perforator corrected itself after the initial jump. This is revealed by the additional perforation in the row of stamps. The additional perforation indicates that a 1-row H-comb perforator was used, as noted earlier. The sheet was perforated from bottom to top and not from left to right.

The second error suggests that the sheet was misfed (causing the vertical misperforations)—at an angle, resulting in the slightly skewed horizontal perforations. Since the latter have a downward slope (from left to right), the vertical perforations must be sloped from right to left.

Examples of these two types of H-comb misperforations are shown in Figures 12 & 13. These were offered for sale at Eastern Auctions Ltd [2].

(d) *A very unusual H-comb triple strike misperforation* This (Figure 14) is one of the less common misperforation errors. It arises either from an electrical malfunction (e.g., a power surge, or machine shut-down and immediate restart) or because the sheet of stamps does not move correctly during the perforating process.

This perforating error is instructive for several reasons. First, it indi-



Figure 13. H-comb misperforation
39¢ Canadian flag.



Figure 14. H-comb misperforation
8¢ Indians of the subarctic.

cates that the stamps were perforated by an H-comb perforator, since the additional perforations are in the form of an "H". Second, a 1-row H-comb perforator was used, as the triple column of perforations appear in the *fifth* column. This could not happen with a 2-row H-comb perforator. Third, the stamps were perforated from left to right—if the stamps had been perforated from bottom to top or top to bottom, the elongated perforations would appear on the vertical columns and additional rows of perforations would appear instead of columns. Fourth, the perforator made two additional strikes. This was first offered at Sisson's May 1990 sale, and more recently at Eastern Auctions Ltd

IV. Misperforation resulting from a paper fold

(a) *Paper folds* Paper folds arise during paper production. Folds result in sheets that are marginally larger than normal, after cutting. It is difficult to detect a fold in a sheet of paper without very close inspection.



Figure 15. Paper fold misperforations

6¢ Centennial and 17¢ airmail. Both sold by Eastern Auctions Ltd [2].

(b) *A vertical paper fold resulting in vertically misperforated stamps* A vertical paper fold yields vertical misperforations. The paper is printed before the fold is removed. After the fold opens, blank space appears on the stamps. If the fold is opened before the perforating process, the stamps will be misperforated vertically. If the fold is opened after the perforating process, the perforations will be misaligned. Moreover, it creates a longer horizontal row of stamps. Figure 14 illustrates the two types of errors.

Concerning the upper illustration, the paper fold was removed before perforating but not before printing. This resulted in the leftmost stamp being misperforated. In the lower illustration, the fold was not removed before either process, resulting in slightly horizontally longer stamps and misaligned perforations.

References

- [1] Ian Kimmerly Stamp Auctions, Public Auction # 110, Wednesday 16 May 2001.
- [2] Eastern Auctions Ltd, Public auction, Halifax, Nova Scotia, 25 & 26 May 2001.
- [3] Joseph Monteiro *Perforating errors of Canadian postage stamps (1953–1996)*, parts I, II & III, 640 pp.
- [4] Joseph Monteiro *Perforating errors of postage stamps in Canada (1953–1997)—an analysis*, 286 pp.
- [5] Leopold Beaudet *The 1973 prime minister definitives*, BNATopics Vol 33 # 5 (Sept–Oct 1976) 11–12.



The Royal Philatelic Society of Canada

La Société royale de philatélie du Canada

Looking for lower stamp insurance rates?

Want to save more than **30%** on your premiums?

Non-members may not know of the substantial benefits of membership in The Royal Philatelic Society of Canada (RPSC). In addition to receiving our bimonthly prize-winning magazine—*The Canadian Philatelist*—and being entitled to use the sales circuits, our members also enjoy the possibility of very preferential insurance premiums through our group policy administered by Hugh Wood Canada Ltd.

For example, a floater insurance policy on the contents of your household has a limit of \$1,000–\$5,000 for stamps, depending upon your particular policy. If your collection is worth more than this, you should seriously consider insuring it for its replacement value.

A collection insured for \$10,000 would ordinarily cost \$50 in annual premiums, but as an RPSC member you would receive the same amount of insurance for \$29. Some more examples:

Am't Ins	Ord Prem	RPSC Gp Prem
\$15,000	\$64	\$44
20,000	85	58
25,000	107	73
50,000	213	145
100,000	475	290

Other amounts of insurance will produce similar levels of savings for RPSC members. When you consider that the annual RPSC dues are \$35 in the first year and \$30 per year thereafter, you can see that a substantial saving may result from your RPSC membership.

For an *application form* for RPSC membership, write to:

The Royal Philatelic Society of Canada
Department I, Box 929, Station Q
Toronto ON M4T 2P1
Canada

or visit our website at www.rpsc.org

(Advertisement)

Simply The Best Stamp Collectors Insurance For All BNAPS Members

- No complicated forms to fill out.
- Always highly competitive rates, as low as \$12 per year.
- Personalized Service
- No itemized inventory of your collection is required.
- Prompt, fair and expert claims handling.
- 12,500 collectors and over 1,500 dealers insure with us.
- 24-Hour-A-Day Service with our Toll Free "888" Number (1-888-837-9537) and Internet Web Site.

We're proud to be the official insurer for BNAPS members.

Experience

Insure your stamp and/or cover collection with the most experienced collectibles insurance agency in the world. Collectibles Insurance Agency has been the #1 insurance choice for America's philatelists for 34 years. Note: Normal homeowners' insurance cannot give you the

comprehensive insurance you need to fully cover your wonderful collectibles (we can insure *all* your collections, from stamps to many other hobbies). Protect your collection with the *only* American-owned stamp insurance agency, and do it at highly attractive rates, too!



Life
Member

www.collectinsure.com

Call, write, e-mail or fax us today for our rates and FREE brochure.



Reputation

Scores of BNAPS members already insure their collections with us. Our reputation for prompt and personal service is a key reason why your BNAPS board selected us as your official insurer.

Official insurance provider for BNAPS, AAPE, AFDCS, ARA, and ATA.

Collectibles

Since 1966

Insurance Agency

P.O. Box 1200-BN • Westminster MD 21158
Phone: 1-888-837-9537 • Fax: (410) 876-9233
E-Mail: collectinsure@pipeline.com
Website: www.collectinsure.com

Census of Columbia & Martinsyde/Alcock Flight covers

Norris R Dyer

THE word *catacomb* accurately summarizes my main research method for this article—finding auction catalogues and combing them for pictures of Newfoundland Columbia or Martinsyde/Alcock covers! By now I have combed through 1000–2000. A preliminary list of the Martinsyde/Alcock covers was published last year [1]. My combing, together with help from other collectors of Newfoundland material, makes me confident that the lists below display the vast majority of covers that have surfaced since 1955.

Columbia air mail covers

The Bellanca monoplane, *Miss Columbia*, took off from a grassy airstrip just west of Harbour Grace on 9 October 1930, en route to England. Among the approximately 330 letters that Captain J Erroll Boyd and Lt Harry Connor agreed to carry for Posts and Telegraphs, were about 100 with surcharged stamps—one of the famous Newfoundland air mail stamps—the *Columbia* [2]. There were 200 others of the 50¢ stamps sold mint, for a total population of 300. A Harbour Grace cover is shown in Figure 1. There are different estimates of the number of covers with the surcharged stamps, but the figure 100 was given as early as 1932 in [3]. Most authorities feel that 65 were postmarked at St John's on SEP 25 1930 and 35 at Harbour Grace on OC 9 30. I will use 100.

Tables 1 & 2 list the *Columbia* covers that I have found, from St John's & Harbour Grace, respectively. Two-thirds are from St. John's—roughly what one would expect in a large sample. The dates in the rightmost column refer to the latest appearance in the sales literature (mostly auction catalogues)—the time period is 1955–2001. For some covers, I do not have complete illustrations, but enough to distinguish them from the others (or else, they would not be listed). In one case (STJ # 4), I worked from a clipping and do not know the auction house. A few of the covers are recorded from retail sales, journals or books.

There are several issues involved in determining the number of covers

Keywords & phrases: Newfoundland, Martinsyde, Alcock, flight covers



Figure 1. Columbia air mail on Harbour Grace cover

This is #13 in Table 2.

likely extant today. How many have been lost through the years? How many have given birth to used singles? How many belong to collectors who have owned covers from before 1955? How many are known, but undiscovered by the researcher? The discussion of these questions can apply to both the Columbia and Alcock/Martinsyde surveys.

The history of one of the most famous stamps of the twentieth century, the *inverted jenny*, was well documented by George Amick in 1986 [4]. The study showed that 93 of the 100 singles were known at that time. Many had been damaged along the way, thinned, faded, reperfed, but they survived. The original error sheet of 1918 was big news from the beginning, of course.

On the other end of the survival spectrum, JJ MacDonald estimated that a mere 15% of the original 500 of the recalled 1860 5¢ New Brunswick Charles Connell creation had survived [5]. Obviously, even rare stamps can succumb to fire, war, or be lost/misplaced. How to apply this to the 1930 Columbia is problematic. I do not think it is outrageous to suggest that at least 5% are truly lost.

I have been doing an overlapping study of *all* Columbias—mint, used, and on cover—that have come to market since 1995. Of 83 different items in that study, 59 are mint or unused, 5 are used and 19 on cover. This sample may be representative of what exists today. Extrapolating the 5 used singles versus 19 covers to the original 100 on-cover population of Columbias would yield 78. However, this estimate is unstable—small changes in the

Table 1. Columbia air mail covers, St. John's

StJ #	addressee	source	year
1	— Deverall, Overseas League	HH Harmer	4/57
2	Rev Edgar Rogers	Corinphila	7/69
3	Miss Florence Evenett	HR Harmer	1/59
4	Mrs C Taylor (Job Brothers corner card)	?	7/6(0)?
5	Mr EJ Pratt	Corinphila	4/63
6	Ridsdale & Co Ltd	Gibbons	4/70
7	— Sons Ltd (TJ Duley & Co Ltd cc)	HR Harmer	6/70
8	Mr L Michael (?), Liverpool	Vessay	10/71
9	Mrs Elsie Murphy	Corinphila	4/72
10	Miss A Paul (signed by Boyd)	Winthrop Boggs	75
11	WA Rolfe, Esq	Weinberg (retail)	76
12	John Erik Cleland (?)	Western	5/79
13	PM of Newfd (crew signed)	CHC Harmer	84
14	Per Air Mail Columbia Hr Grace	Christie's	3/85
15	Miss Wilson	Saskatoon (retail)	90
16	Postmaster, London	Harmers (London)	12/92
17	JJ Langley (WA Munn corner card)	Harmers (London)	10/95
18	PG Butler	Paradise Valley	8/96
19	Leon Calvin (?) Esq	A ^{NSA}	Fall 96
20	Mr Owens (Royal Stores adv cover)	Saskatoon (retail)	97
21	Mr Jas A Ryall (signed by Connor)	Ivy & Mader	6/97
22	Mrs Robbins (Job Brothers corner card)	Rogers	11/97
23	Messrs R Pringle & Sons	A Siegel (retail)	98
24	Miss Louise Sanders	Harmers (London)	11/98
25	LA Knight	Brigham	12/99
26	Jayes' Sanitary Compounds	WTF (retail)	00
27	Rev G Stall	Harmers(London)	6/00
28	Henley Munn (WA Munn corner card)	Eastern Auctions	5/01
29	AW Sunderland, Esq	Matthew Bennett	6/01
30	Miss Holloway	Harmers (London)	6/01

numbers cause large changes in the estimates. As to how many collectors still own Columbia items after 45–50 years, MacDonald states [op.cit.]:

Finally, consider the buying and selling of rare stamps. Most collectors, there are always exceptions, don't have sufficient spare resources to purchase such stamps until they are, say 35 years old. By the time the same collector has

reached 70+ years, he disposes of his better material; thus, the average period that a stamp resides in a collection is about 35 years. Therefore, in general, all Connells should come to auction by double that time, say 70 years!

MacDonald's concept is intriguing, but I think 70 years is too long a wait to see virtually all existing specimens of an older rare stamp. For example, Amick found in 1986 that there was only one person holding a Jenny for more than 50 years (54 years at that point). The general lack of collectors in successive generations, plus the burden of estate taxes, would seem to reinforce a 50 year limit in most cases. This conclusion is more valid in the case of stamps worth \$5,000 than those worth \$5. Going back to my continuing survey of all Columbia items that have come to market since 1995, the 82 different items comprise about 27% of the 300 created. The survey has gone on for 6½ years. On average, 12.6 new items are showing up per year. If this continued, all Columbia items would theoretically hit the market in about 24 years! Of course, that is not likely to happen, because of lost specimens and other exceptions to the rule, but it suggests the Columbia may have a season no longer than the Jenny.

Although I believe that my study of 1955-to-date data has found most Columbia covers, I have not seen every auction catalogue or retail list from 1955 and there are undoubtedly covers I have missed. How many? Who knows? I hope that readers will provide more post-1954 examples.

Table 2. Columbia air mail covers, Harbour Grace

HG#	addressee	source	date
1	Me Ed—M— (Dominion Boot & Shoe cc)	Heiman	2/55
2	Messrs Evan Sons Lescher . . . (Strapp's cc)	Siegel	2/66
3	FG Fumeaux, Esq	Harmer Rooke	6/67
4	Geo C Ginn	SPA Journal	11/67
5	James Beveridge	Gibbons	10/68
6	HJ Beer, Hon Sec Exiles Rugby Club	HR Harmer	12/69
7	Mrs McMurdo	Sissons	11/72
8	—me (addressed to Scotland)	Manning	4/75
9	Mr PH Cowan (signed by crew)	Siegel	10/76
10	Mr EG Furneaux (signed by crew)	Harmers (NY)	10/79
11	Miss EM Cron (?)	Kaufmann	6/86
12	Mr EG Furneaux	Harmers (London)	1/96
13	EG Furneaux	Ivy & Mader	3/97
14	Mr WJ Mylius	Harmers (London)	4/01
15	AW Dawson	Matthew Bennet:	6/01

I suggest that as many as five of the original Columbia covers have been lost, and 22% of the balance converted to used singles. This would yield about 74 surviving covers. Another approach is to return to my other Columbia study of 83 items. It includes 60 of the original 200 mint. If my cover sample (18 in that study) is representative of extant Columbia covers, we can extrapolate that that these 18 constitute about 30% of the number of existing covers. That number works out to 60. A leading BNA dealer from Florida told me recently that he knows of only about 35 Columbia covers that have come to auction (and uses this in his marketing). However, this is low now since my study has already found 45.

Perhaps about 60–65 Columbia covers survive, but that is still a soft estimate. My catalogue-combing has found at least three quarters of the likely number of Martinsyde/Alcock covers created in 1919. Why haven't I found a comparable fraction of Columbia covers in the same search? It may be that fewer than 100 Columbia covers were created in the first place!

Martinsyde/Alcock Flight covers

My article in [1] described the failure of the Martinsyde aircraft to win the 1919 competition for first successful transatlantic heavier-than-air crossing. The aircraft hardly made it to the end of the runway in two attempts, the second of which was a month after the successful flight of Alcock & Brown. Mail on the first attempt was franked with the famous *J.A.R.* overprint. Supplementary mail, on board for the second attempt, included envelopes franked with the 15¢ Cabot stamp surcharged ONE DOLLAR, the "Alcock" stamp. There is general agreement that 25 letters were franked with the stamp, post-marked JUL 12 1919. The mail from both Martinsyde "flights" was later hand carried to London by pilot Major F P Raynham, and backstamped LONDON 7 JA 20 (Figure 2). That article described 12 of the 25 covers.

My updated list, in Table 3, has grown to 19, about three quarters of the 25 created. I owe much of the significant increase from last year to illustrations in auction clippings from the period 1955–1982, given me by another member of the Newfoundland Study Group, Sammy Whaley. The clippings also helped add a number of Columbia covers to Tables 1 & 2. Additionally helpful to me were the volunteers who operate the Western Philatelic Library in Sunnyvale, California. That facility is the second largest philatelic library in the United States. I have spent a number of hours catalogue-combing there during the past six months.

Table 4 describes the condition of the 19 covers; many were damaged before their subsequent delivery to postal officials in London, six months later. Damage is generally more severe than that found for the Columbia covers.

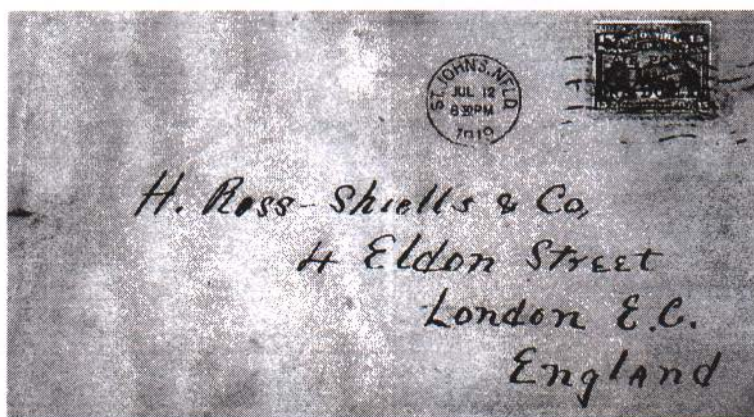


Figure 2. Alcock air mail on Martinsyde supplementary mail

This is #18 in Table 3

Table 3. Martinsyde/Alcock supplemental mail

#	addressee	comments	source	date
1	Edward C Robinson, Esq	From GPO	Heiman	5/56
2	Harry A Truby, Esq	Via Martinsyde Aeroplane Mail	Heiman	5/61
3	JE Blackwell	Crosbie Hotel comer card	? (1)	c67-68
4	—	wavy cancel	(2) HR Harmer	4/68
5	W Sherborne (?) Esq	sent to Martinsyde director	Robson Lowe	73
6	—	from Dept of Colonial Sec'y	(2) Western	5/79
7	— Fenn	sent to Sopwith Aviation	Gibbons	2/81
8	Dr G Wm Joseph	5 Jul 1919 handstamp (private?)	(3) Robson Lowe	10/82
9	—Klein, Messrs Bright & Son	VIA MARTINSYDE	Siegel	11/84
10	Miss H Carnell		Siegel	9/90
11	Lieut CH Biddlecombe	signed by crew	Cavendish	3/91
12	Mrs S Gillies (?)	Crosbie Hotel corner card	Christie's	3/93
13	W Bamard Faraday Esq	Secretary, Royal Aeronautical Society	Harmers (4)	1996
14	Colonel HG Partridge	large OHMS envelope	Harmers (L)	2/96
15	Joseph A Steinmetz	Aero Club comer card	Siegel	10/96
16	Mrs (?) Dermott	blue oval handstamp	Harmers (L)	11/98
17	GH Handasyde (?)	slanted surcharge on stamp	Harmers (L)	1/99
18	H Ross/Shiells & Co		Eastern	6/00
19	Mr S Dixon	sent to Sopwith Aviation	e-Bay	8/00

(1) Refers to AAMS catalogue value of \$750.

(2) Postmark correct, wavy lines cancel of stamp distinct from all others.

- (3) Handstamp is blue and below Alcock stamp:
 (4) Private treaty with "Lots available until August 1996":
 All are postmarked on 12 July 1919 at St John's.

Table 4. Condition of covers in Table 3

#	condition
1	tears, creases
2	appears to be in very fine condition
3	"bit crumpled"
4	insufficient information
5	file fold, perf tips stained
6	insufficient information
7	part of flap missing; slightly soiled
8	central fold, right crease, stained perf tips
9	light staining of stamp, "minor crease"
10	slight cover and stamp soiling
11	most impressive-looking example
12	creases, stains, especially around stamp, torn flap
13	light file fold, surface scuff, still one of the best
14	tape repaired, perimeter faults, right crease
15	perimeter faults, stained perf tips, part flap missing
16	slightly soiled, rust marks
17	file fold, small tear left, cover/stamp a little soiled
18	middle file fold, overall staining, including stamp
19	minor dirt and rough comers, overall very fine

Although the considerations discussed above for the Columbia covers pertain to these covers as well, one cannot determine *easily* whether a used Alcock single came from this flight. Most of the Alcock stamps used on the various 1919 flights had similar, if not quite identical, wavy line machine cancels—either MC 3 or MC 5, under John Butt's classification [6]. As most covers were damaged, some stamps may have been removed. Additionally, some covers may have been lost since their 1919 origin. Beyond the 19 on my list, I doubt more than one or two of the remaining 25 still exist, but I have been wrong before, and would welcome any further information.

References

- [1] Norris R Dyer *The Martinsyde Alcock Covers* BNATopics, Oct–Dec 2000.
 [2] C H C Harmer *Newfoundland Air Mails, 1919–1939* American Air Mail

Society, Cinnaminson, New Jersey (1984).

- [3] Emil Bruechig *The "Columbia" Airmails* column, Stamps, 12 November 1932.
- [4] George Amick *The Inverted Jenny: Money, Mystery, Mania* Amos Press (1986).
- [5] J J MacDonald *Charles Connell and his stamp—the stamp's survival* Canadian Philatelist, Sep–Oct 2000.
- [6] John Butt *The postal markings of St. John's General Post Office and Sub Offices 1840–1949* BNATopics, Sep–Oct 1991.

Canadian Philatelic Society of Great Britain

Think about joining

Membership brings you *Maple Leaves* quarterly!

If you're not yet a member, obtain details from the Secretary,

Mrs J Edwards

The Glyn, Cyfronydd

Welshpool, Powys SY21 9ER

United Kingdom

Subscriptions payable in Canada



La Société d'Histoire Postale du Québec

(The Postal History Society of Québec)

invites applications for membership

The SHPQ publishes (*en français*) an award-winning quarterly journal.

Annual membership is \$18.

Membership secretary: Christiane Faucher

265 du Chalutier #306

Québec QC G1K 8R3

chrisjac@total.net

Robert A. Lee Philatelist Ltd

presents

CANADA AND BNA AUCTIONS

Our auctions regularly contain some 2000 lots—
including the following categories:



Admiral issue
advertising covers
airmail & flight covers
airmail stamps
Alberta postal history
booklets & booklet panes
BC postal history
centennial (1967) issue
cinderella material
dead letter office
disaster covers
duplex cancellations
Edward VII issue
exhibition & fair covers
fancy, numeral & specialty cancellations
1859 first cents issue
first day covers
flag cancellations
foreign covers
forgeries
International machine cancellations
Jubilee issue
large queen issue
legislative markings
literature
Manitoba postal history
map (1898) issue
maple leaf issue
military postal history
MOONS, MOTOS, & POCONS
Nascopie postal history
New Brunswick postal history
New Brunswick stamps
Newfoundland postal history
Newfoundland stamps
NWT postal history
Nova Scotia postal history

numeral issue
official stamps
officially sealed stamps
OHMS perfins
Ontario postal history
patriotic covers & postcards
pence issues
perfins (private)
plate blocks
postage due issues
postal history coll'ns & large lots
postal stationery
precancels
PEI postal history
proofs
Quebec postal history
Quebec tercentenary
railroad post offices
rate covers
registered covers
registration stamps
revenues
Royal train covers
Saskatchewan postal history
semi-official airmails
ship cancell'ns, markings & viewcards
slogan cancellations
small queen issue
special delivery stamps
specimen overprints
squared circles
stamp collections & large lots
stampless covers
varieties
viewcards
war tax stamps
Yukon postal history

Call or write today to reserve your catalogue

203-1139 Sutherland Ave, Kelowna BC V1Y 5Y2

Phone: (800) 755-2437

Fax: (888) 783-9888

e-mail: bob@stamp-bids.com

website: www.stamp-bids

members APS, BNAPS, CSDA, RPSC, PTS

Robert A. Lee

Vignettes of the Old West: Toby Creek

Pete Jacobi

TOBY Creek was the mine site location of the *Mineral King* mine of Sheep Creek Mines Ltd, and was located 27 miles west of Athalmer in the East Kootenays of British Columbia. Mine production began in 1953 and the ore body was substantially depleted by the end of 1967 when the operation was shut down. The town site consisted mainly of mine offices, bunk-houses, a cook house, a few staff residences, curling club, the post office and the mine-mill operation. All of the plant and equipment was liquidated shortly after closure.

The Post Office opened 1 September 1956 and closed 12 January 1968 under postmistress Mrs H B Reeson. The only postmark known is a closed circle with small letters.

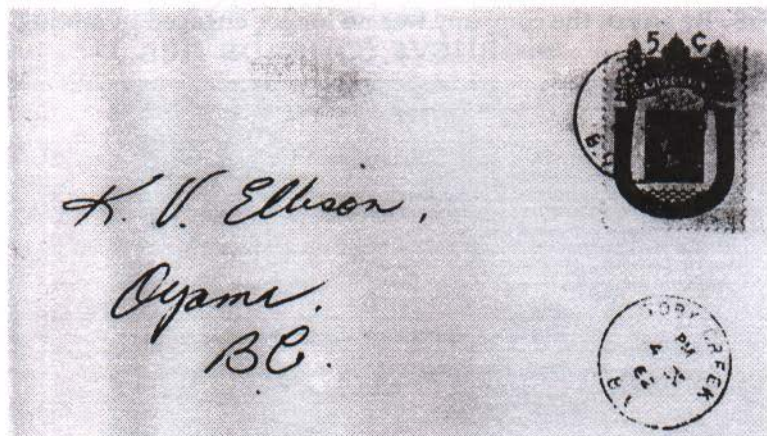


Figure 1. Toby Creek–Oyama (1962)

Addressed to Ken Ellison, so likely philatelic in nature.

The story of Toby Creek is typical of that of small–medium size Canadian mining towns in the 1950s.

In 1942, Sheep Creek Gold Mines Ltd bought the *Paradise* lead-zinc-silver deposit on the east slope of Mount Nelson at an elevation of 7800 feet,

Keywords & phrases: West, Toby Creek

20 miles west of the town of Athalmer in the East Kootenays. The deposit was brought into production in 1949 with a 50 ton per day mill located 29 miles west of Athalmer at Jackpine Flat on Toby Creek. The *Mineral King* lead-zinc-barite deposit three miles from the mill location was taken under option in 1950. It had been discovered in 1898, and small scale development had been done over the years. It went into operation shortly thereafter. Concentrates were trucked to Invermere for rail shipment to various smelters. A 500 ton per day mill was built and began operations in 1954.

In 1955 a school, bunk-house, several residences and a curling rink were erected. In January 1956 the company's official name changed from Sheep Creek Gold Mines Ltd to Sheep Creek Mines Ltd. New construction included additions to the plant, the bunk-house, mine offices, and a new Post Office building. The post office opened 1 September 1956. The average number of men employed in the town was 95. In 1965, the company again changed its name, this time to Aetna Investment Corporation Ltd.

By the end of 1967, ore reserves had dropped and the company was having financial difficulties. The mine shut down on 13 December 1967, and the plant and town site liquidated shortly thereafter. The post office closed 12 January 1968. By 1970, the company was no longer engaged in mining.

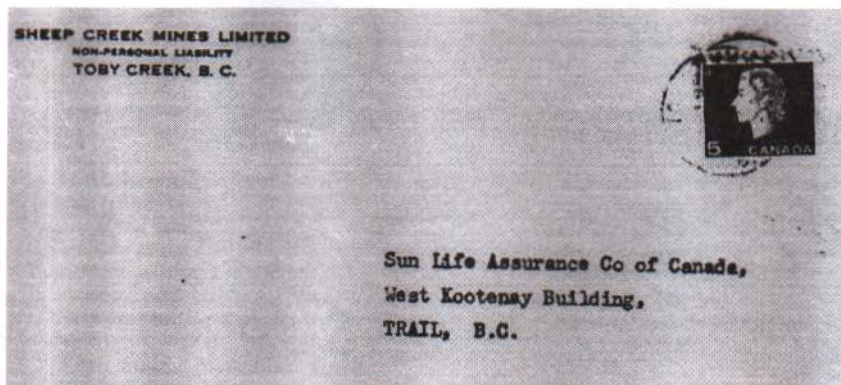


Figure 2. Corner cover from Sheep Creek Mines Ltd

The cancel is difficult to read but the TO is legible. The date is not legible.

A new feature The late Hans Reiche compiled a number of interesting short philatelic stories. These will be used to fill the white space on the last page of articles. They will be marked **HR**. Unfortunately, we cannot verify these anecdotes—they are presented here for entertainment only!

We can sell your
Canadian or foreign
cover & stamp collections
or accumulations
on consignment
for the nominal fee of 10%

No collection too small
Cash advance available
(Please enquire before forwarding material)

R F NARBONNE

Telephone: (613) 257-5453

Toll-free: 1 (800) 247-5619

GREENWOOD STAMP COMPANY

216 Mailey Drive

Carleton Place ON K7C 3X9

Since 1962

(30) Canadian Postal Guide **ILLUSTRATED**

C R McGuire

One of a series (initially 1983–89, and recommencing in 2001) illustrating points from Canada Postal Guides.

SPECIAL delivery service was instituted in Canada on 1 July 1898, but was only available in the cities listed below. This quotation is taken from contemporary postal guides.

EXPRESS LETTERS—Arrangements have been made for the delivery by special messenger of letters bearing, in addition to the usual prepayment of two cents an ounce, a "Special Delivery" stamp addressed to the following cities in Canada: In Ontario—Toronto, Hamilton, London, Brantford, Kingston and Ottawa; in Quebec—Montreal and Quebec; in New Brunswick—Saint John and Fredericton; in Nova Scotia—Halifax; in Manitoba—Winnipeg; in British Columbia—Victoria and Vancouver. The "Special Delivery" stamp required for this purpose is of the value of ten cents, and may be obtained at any money order office.



Special delivery registered first class (1899)

Postage of 19¢ made up from 10¢ (domestic) special delivery fee, 5¢ registration fee, and double 2¢ per ounce letter rate to US.

Keywords & phrases: Canada Postal Guide, UPU, special delivery



Figure 2. Cancels appearing on the cover

The cover in Figure 1 was addressed to the United States. There was no arrangement yet to obtain special delivery in any foreign country. The sender presumably desired special handling in Saint John to ensure that it was put in the mail bag for a ship known to be sailing to Boston.

The Postal History Society of Canada invites applications for membership



The PHSC publishes an award-winning quarterly journal, sponsors seminars on Canadian postal history, awards prizes for postal history exhibits at philatelic shows across Canada, and publishes important books and monographs relating to Canadian postal history.

In addition to recent publications, such as *Allan Steinhart, Postal Historian* (a limited number of copies remain @ \$29.69ppd to Canada), and the newly-published *Ontario Broken Circles* (@ \$35ppd to Canada), there are still a few copies left of the 200-page CAPEX '87 Fifteenth anniversary issue (cheap at \$15ppd). More monographs and books are planned for the near future. Manuscripts are solicited.

Coming soon: *AR—Avis de réception* (c150 pages, wireO bound, dealing with worldwide AR, emphasizing Canada & the US).

For more information or membership forms, please contact the Secretary,
 R FNarbonne
 216 Mailey Dr
 Carleton Place ON K7C 3X9 Canada

The 45¢ flag forgery

Bill Longley

CANADA'S 45¢ Flag and Office Building stamp (UCS # 13601) was one of many modern definitives to fall victim to postal forgers. Figure 1 shows an example of a postal forgery of this stamp, used on cover from Montreal to a local address. The forgery is cancelled with a Montreal jet spray 102 H3C 1S0 980131 00:41 CODE POSTAL POSTAL CODE.

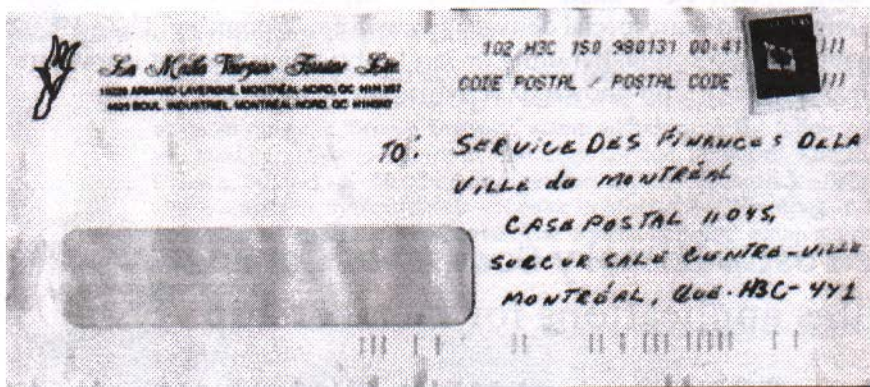


Figure 1. Cover with postal forgery (1998)

Figure 2 shows a close-up of the forgery, and illustrates some things that give it away. First, the perforations were primitive and only partially punched through, giving the stamp an imperforate appearance. Second, the margins are noticeably larger than expected, particularly along the bottom. A third indicator of its forgery status is the thickness of the paper—it is considerably thicker than normal coated paper. The resolution of the forgery is not as sharp as that of a normal stamp. Finally, if one holds the stamp at an oblique angle to a light source, one can see horizontal lines and skips associated with a colour ink jet printer.

The forgery was likely created with all of the normal components of a home office. First, an original stamp would be scanned and the image copied and laid out in a sheet format (presumably) using a programme such as Adobe *PhotoShop*. The sheet was likely printed using a high quality but rela-

Keywords & phrases: definitive, forgery



Figure 2. Close-up of the stamp
The perforations stand out.

tively low cost colour ink-jet printer (\$500) on a coated, possibly photograph-quality ink jet paper. Finally, the stamps were perforated. Albeit a poor perforating job, this component of the work certainly took the forger the most time and remains one of the easiest ways to spot a forgery.

The intriguing part of this modern forgery is that under ultraviolet light the forgery has a low fluorescence; this is likely normal in the printer paper and not applied by the forger.

Despite all of the skills of the human eye to detect forgeries, it is the “normal” aspect of the ink-jet printer paper (fluorescence) and the inability of Canada Post’s equipment to electronically detect this forgery that creates the postal history element of this cover.

HR A re-entry bargain One day, I walked into the Jack Spier Stamp shop in Montreal. Next to the door stood 15 shoe boxes packed full with Admiral stamps. Each box contained about 400,000 stamps. The price was \$25 per box. Three boxes arrived in Ottawa and the rest in Montreal. These boxes contained not less than 16 of the 1¢ green major re-entry. Today these are listed in the catalogues at \$1,000 each, for a total \$16,000. What a find!
(Hans Reiche)

Presentation booklet for the 1979 (18th) UPU Congress, Rio de Janeiro

J C Jarnick

BRAZIL hosted the 18th Congress of the Universal Postal Union (UPU) in September 1979 with the delegates meeting in Rio de Janeiro. As they have done for past Congresses, Canada Post produced a souvenir album of Canadian stamps for presentation to the delegates. This presentation booklet was a perfect bound book with a brown soft, plastic coated cover (Figure 1).

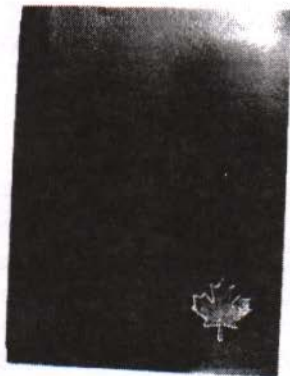


Figure 1. Front cover of presentation booklet



Figure 2. Globe on first page

Keywords & phrases: UPU, presentation booklet

The book measures 160mm×215mm. A gold imprinted maple leaf appears in the lower right corner of the cover. The 31 pages are heavy beige paper, with brown ink. On the first page is a stylized globe (Fig 2).

The inscription around the globe reads:

XVIIIe Congrès de L'Union Postale Universelle
Rio de Janeiro—Brésil —1979

The following page bears the Maple Flag logo of Canada Post followed by this inscription:

Presented with the compliments of
the Postal Administration of Canada
on the occasion of the XVIIIth
Congress of the Universal Postal
Union, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil,
12 September—25 October 1979.

Présenté avec les hommages de
l'Administration postale du Canada
l'occasion du XVIIIe Congrès de
l'Union postale universelle, Rio de
Janeiro (Brésil), 12 septembre—
25 octobre 1979.

74-06-11

Postal Workers' Employment Dec. 1974



Figure 3. Sample page showing mounted stamps

The book contains the full range of stamps issued from the Postal Workers issue of 1974 through the Canada Day issue of 1979 in singles, setenant pairs or setenant blocks of four mounted in black plastic mounts. The date of issue and a one-line description of the stamp, in English and French, is printed in brown (Figure 3).

Lew Ludlow's Cowcatcher



William G Robinson OTB

LAST time I wrote about a major problem facing cataloguers—listing what appear to be major varieties of postal markings, which turn out to be examples of different states of wear on the same hammer.

This time, it's problem affecting writers of all types—writers' block. I have been thinking about what this particular column should contain—without success. Then, it hit me. There are numerous new (and older) members of BNAPS who don't realize that railway post office (RPO) markings are still being discovered in quantity, and that their study is not dead.

I'd like to mention the publications that the RPO Study Group has prepared in the past few years. The basic *Ludlow Catalogue of Canadian Railway Cancellations* dates from 1982. Since then, twenty annual Annexes of new & revised listings have appeared. In 1991, the first nine Annexes were combined into Supplement 1 to the Catalogue, while Annexes 10–19 were combined into Supplement 2 in 2000. These are available from the BNAPS Book Department (see their advertisement for details), along with a specialized study of Maritimes RPO markings prepared by Ross Gray last year.

Membership in the RPO Study Group is available from the Secretary-Treasurer, Chris Anstead, at RR #1 McDonalds Corners ON KOG 1MO, at \$C10 for Canada addresses, and \$US 9 for the rest of the world. This entitles you to the Newsletter—usually published six times per year—containing much new research information, and the annual Annexes of new listings. There are sometimes additional packages of information included: in 1999, an index to Newsletters 1–143 was distributed free of charge. Copies are still available to non-members from my address below, at \$C8 postpaid to Canada, or \$US6 elsewhere. In addition, Annex 20 was published separately in 2000, and is not included in a Newsletter. It is still available for \$C5 or \$US4 from the same address. If ordered together, we can supply both for \$C12 or \$US 9. This offer is made while *very* limited supplies last.

Work is under way on a major Catalogue revision which will contain all the material described here—but this is a long-range project which may take several years yet. How about joining us in this very worthwhile job and learning about a new specialty?

I can be reached at 301–2108 West 38th Ave, Vancouver BC V6M 1R9.

Keywords & phrases: RPO, publications

CANADIAN STAMPS

Choice Early Classics to Modern Errors & Varieties



#3 XF OG; one of the two finest known copies



#32—2¢ laid paper—the finer of the two known copies

WANTED CANADIAN ERRORS

- ♦ IMPERFORATES ♦ MISSING COLOURS ♦ INVERTED COLOURS ♦
- ♦ MISPERFS ♦ COLOUR SHIFTS ♦ PRINTED ON GUM ♦
- ♦ TAGGING ♦ BETTER VARIETIES ♦



TOP PRICES PAID

Internationally Recognized as a Leading Buyer of Canadian Errors and Varieties

*Free on Request: our current illustrated Canadian/BNA price list and
World's largest Canadian/BNA Literature price list (128 pages)*

SASKATOON STAMP CENTRE



P.O. Box 1870, Saskatoon, SK S7K 3S2 CANADA

Call TOLL FREE 1-800-205-8814 in North America

Ph: (306) 931-6633 Fax: (306) 975-3728



E-mail: ssc@saskatoonstamp.com

Web site: www.saskatoonstamp.com

BNAPS Book Department

c/o Saskatoon Stamp Centre

PO Box 1870, Saskatoon, SK S7K 3S2 Canada

Ph: (306) 931-6633 Fax: (306) 975-3728

E-mail: ssc@saskatoonstamp.com

◆ NEW title

BNAPS Member's Price

C\$12.95 / US\$ 8.80

The Bickerdike Machine Papers [Newman]

BNAPS Exhibitor's Series

- # 1: Canadian Participation in the Anglo-Boer War, 1899-1902 [Robinson] C\$16.95 / US\$11.55
- # 2: Early Express Company Operations in Canada Competing
with the Post Office in Quebec & Ontario [Harrison] C\$10.75 / US\$ 7.30
- # 3: British Columbia Express Covers From 1858 to 1900 [Carr] C\$14.95 / US\$10.15
- # 4: Dr. Robert Bell of the Geological Survey of Canada [Scrimgeour] C\$16.95 / US\$11.55
- # 5: Eastern Arctic Mails 1876 to 1963 [Mowat] C\$15.25 / US\$10.35
- # 6: A Pre-Confederation Postal History of Labrador [O'Reilly] C\$10.95 / US\$ 7.45
- # 7: Cross-Border Mail: Canada - USA America 1800-1860 [Sanderson] C\$15.95 / US\$10.85
- # 8: Force "C" The Canadian Army's Hong Kong
Story 1941-1945 [Ellison] C\$12.50 / US\$ 8.50
as above, on CD (Win95 or NT4.0 SP2) C\$12.50 / US\$ 8.50
- # 9: Registration Markings & Registered Letter Stamps [Lussey] C\$21.95 / US\$14.95
- #10: Money Order Office Datestamps (MOOD) 1928-1945 [Narbonne] C\$15.95 / US\$10.85
- #11: Mining: British Columbia's Heritage [Jacobi] C\$19.95 / US\$13.55
- #12: A Canadian In Siberia 1918-1921 [Smith] C\$14.95 / US\$10.15
- #13: Untold Wealth: Canada's Mineral Heritage [Kutz]
as above, Hardbound C\$18.95 / US\$12.80
C\$169.50 / US\$115.25
- #14: Canadian Postal Rates and Routes to North
American Destinations [Willson] C\$15.95 / US\$10.85
- #15: Canada: Postal Regulations, Rates & Usages: Domestic
and International Mail, 1897-1911 [Pawluk] C\$24.95 / US\$16.95
- #16: The Broken Circle Postmarks of Canada [Scrimgeour] C\$19.95 / US\$13.55
- #17: Via Vancouver: Canada's Transpacific Maritime Mails [Unwin] C\$12.95 / US\$ 8.80
- #18: Newfoundland Postal Stationery 1873-1941 [Harrison] C\$16.95 / US\$11.55
- #19: Postal Shortages, and Surcharged Issues of Newfoundland [Dyer] C\$14.95 / US\$10.15
- #20: The First Four Suppliers of Canadian Postal Stationery and
its Usages 1860-1910 [Harrison] C\$16.95 / US\$11.55
- #21: Internment Mail in Canada 1914-1919 & 1939-1946 [Luciuk] C\$13.95 / US\$ 9.50
- #22: Canada's Business Postal Cards [Harrison] C\$17.95 / US\$12.20
- #23: Postmarks of the District of Assiniboia [Fraser] C\$10.75 / US\$ 7.30
- #24: Official Air Mail Rates to Foreign and Overseas
Destinations [Whiteley] ◆ C\$12.95 / US\$ 8.80
- Set of first 23 exhibit books C\$339.00 / US\$230.00
- Canada and the Universal Postal Union 1878-1900 [Arrfen] reduced C\$16.95 / US\$11.55**
- Canada InkJet (Jet Spray) Cancels 1992-1999 [Weiner] C\$16.95 / US\$11.55**
- Canada Post Office Guide - 1852 [Steinhart] C\$17.95 / US\$12.20**
- The Canada Precancel Handbook [Walburn] C\$13.95 / US\$ 9.50**
- Canada - BNA Philately (An Outline) [Richardson] C\$8.95 / US\$ 6.10**
- Canadian Fancy Cancellations of the Nineteenth Century [Day/Smythies] C\$8.95 / US\$ 6.10**
- The Canadian Map Stamp of 1898 - A Plating Study [Bradley] C\$34.95 / US\$23.75**
- A Canadian Military Postal History Anthology [CMMSG] C\$26.95 / US\$18.35**
- The Canadian Patriotic Post Card Handbook 1904-1914 [Gutzman] C\$16.95 / US\$11.55**
- Canadian Permit Postage Stamps Catalog [Staecker] reduced C\$11.95 / US\$ 8.15**
- A Canadian Railway Postal History Anthology [CRPOSG] C\$26.95 / US\$18.35**
- Canadian Re-entry Study Group Newsletter [CRSG] C\$69.95 / US\$47.55**
- Catalogue of Canadian Railway Cancellations and Related
Transportation Postmarks [Ludlow] reduced C\$24.95 / US\$16.95**
as above, Supplement No. 1 [Ludlow] C\$14.95 / US\$10.15
as above, Supplement No. 2 [Robinson] C\$14.95 / US\$10.15
- Civil Censorship in Canada During World War I [Steinhart] C\$12.95 / US\$ 8.80**

	BNAPS Member's Price
Constant Plate Varieties of the Canada Small Queens [Reiche]	C\$4.45 / US\$ 3.00
The Cumulative Index to BNA Topics 1944-1997 [Livermore]	C\$26.95 / US\$18.35
Fancy Cancels on Canadian Stamps [Lacelle]	C\$21.95 / US\$14.95
Hand Stamp Slogan Postal Markings of Canada [Friedenthal]	C\$21.50 / US\$14.60
as above, Supplement #1 [Friedenthal]	C\$7.15 / US\$ 4.80
as above, Supplement #2 [Friedenthal]	C\$10.75 / US\$ 7.30
The Handbook of Air Mail Slogan Cancels of Canada [Courts]	C\$17.55 / US\$11.90
John Boyd and Cottonwood, B.C. [Scrimgeour]	C\$16.95 / US\$11.55
The Major E.R. Toop Collection of Canadian Military Postal History (2 volume set) [McGuire/Narbonne]	C\$44.95 / US\$30.55
as above, Volume One: to the end of the Second World War	C\$24.95 / US\$16.95
as above, Volume Two: Post-Second World War	C\$17.95 / US\$12.20
Northwest Territories Postal Cancellations 1907-1986 [O'Reilly]	C\$16.95 / US\$11.55
Ontario Post Offices (2 volume set) [Smith]	C\$64.50 / US\$43.85
as above, Volume 1: Alphabetical listings	C\$32.25 / US\$21.90
as above, Volume 2: Listings by County & District	C\$41.25 / US\$28.05
The Post Office Department and the Parliamentary Record in Canada (Ontario and Quebec) From 1780 to 1925 [Hillman]	reduced C\$11.55 / US\$ 7.85
Postage Stamps and Cancellations of Prince Edward Island, 1814-1873 [Lehr]	C\$21.95 / US\$14.95
The Postal History of the District of Assiniboia 1882-1905 [Kell]	C\$16.95 / US\$11.55
Railway Postmarks of the Maritimes 1866-1971 [Gray]	C\$13.95 / US\$ 9.75
Privately Rouletted Post Cards of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company [Klass]	C\$9.85 / US\$ 6.70
The Slogan Box (Newsletters of BNAPS Slogan Cancel Study Group) 3-hole punched	C\$129.95 / US\$ 88.35
as above, hardbound (3 volumes)	C\$224.50 / US\$152.65
Slogan Postal Markings of Canada in the Period from 1931 to 1940 [Rosenblat]	C\$7.95 / US\$ 5.40
Slogan Postal Markings of Canada in the 1941-53 Period [Rosenblat]	C\$7.95 / US\$ 5.40
Specimen Overprints of British North America [Boyd]	C\$16.95 / US\$11.55
The Squared Circle Cancellations of Canada (Fifth edition) [Gordon]	♦ C\$32.95 / US\$21.95
The Squared Circle Postmarks of Canada (4th ed) [Moffat/Hansen]	reduced C\$12.95 / US\$ 8.60
Transatlantic Study Group Handbooks [Arnell]	
Handbook #1: Handbook on Transatlantic Mail	C\$8.95 / US\$ 6.10
Handbook #2: Transatlantic Stampless Mail To and From British North America	C\$14.95 / US\$10.15
Handbook #3: The Transitional Decade From Sail to Steam on the North Atlantic	C\$12.95 / US\$ 8.80
Handbook #4: Transatlantic Mail To and From British North America From the Early Days to U.P.U.	C\$26.95 / US\$18.35
Set of all 4 handbooks	C\$44.95 / US\$30.55

Postage is extra on *all* Book Orders: Within Canada add 5% (min. \$5); to USA add 10% (min. US\$5.25); Overseas add 15% (min. US\$8).

For full descriptions, cover illustrations, and independent book reviews of these BNAPS-published works, please see the Saskatoon Stamp Centre 128-page *Canadian & BNA Philatelic Literature* price list or visit our web site:

www.saskatoonstamp.com

We have listed the BNAPS-specific titles on a single web page for your reference, at:

www.saskatoonstamp.com/lit_bnaps.htm

All orders should be sent to the Saskatoon Stamp Centre. Any of the other titles offered by the Saskatoon Stamp Centre, as advertised in their 128-page *Canadian & BNA Philatelic Literature* price list, supplement or internet web site can be ordered at the same time.

Cheques must be made payable to:

SASKATOON STAMP CENTRE

Your BNAPS member number is required at the time of order to receive the prices listed here.

What's new?— National Archives of Canada Philatelic Collections

Cimon Morin

This column is provided on a regular basis in order to publicize new acquisitions and activities within the philatelic area at the National Archives of Canada (NA). Researchers who wish to use the NA facilities should contact, in writing, the National Archives of Canada, Reference Services, 395 Wellington Street, Ottawa ON K1A 0N3 [fax: (613) 995-6274; e-mail: reference@archives.ca; Internet website: <http://www.archives.ca>]

New revised website

During BNAPEX 2001, held in Ottawa, the National Archives of Canada, in cooperation with Canada Post, launched a new web site on Canada's philatelic heritage. The new Canadian Postal Archives Web site contains the first 5,000 philatelic documents to have been digitized. The site will be fully developed over the next three years to reflect the core philatelic archival collection and library of the National Archives and will eventually contain some 16,000 digitized items. The Canadian Postal Archives Web site provides a single point of entry, in both official languages, to information on stamps and postal history. In addition to offering an overview of the philatelic collections preserved by the National Archives of Canada, the Canadian Postal Archives site allows visitors to find information about every postage stamp issued by Canada and the provinces since 1851.

The site includes search engines that are linked to the Philatelic Library's catalogue database, to a database relating to post offices, and to a database on Canadian stamps, where a search can be performed among the 35,000 individual descriptions. These descriptions include artwork, essays, die & plate proofs as well as related items, and the national collection. The latter provides access to thousands of digitized documents. In addition, several thematic games allow visitors to discover and explore the treasures of this philatelic heritage.

Visitors to the Canadian Postal Archives Website also have links to related sites such as Canada Post Corporation, the Canadian Postal Museum, the Royal Philatelic Society of Canada and BNAPS.

What follows is a résumé of what is available.

General Inventory An excellent starting point for research, this presents the whole of the National Archives' holdings at the fonds, collection, and accession levels, including those of public and private origin, and covering all media. Approximately 900 philatelic acquisitions are listed.

Postal Archives Information regarding Canada's postage stamps, and descriptions of records from the Canadian Postal Archives collection. The most important database for research in philately. The search engine provides documentary information on nearly 2,300 stamps released by Canada and the provinces, and approximately 35,000 individual descriptions of documents. It also allows on-line consultation of more than 5,000 digitized documents. This number is expected to increase regularly. The search can be performed by screen or keyword search. General and detailed screen searches are available.

Philatelic Library Detailed inventory of the 6,500 monographs, brochures and catalogues in the collection of the National Archives philatelic library.

Post offices and postmasters Information regarding all of Canada's post offices and postmasters. Contains tens of thousands of records.

Government of Canada files Over one million descriptions of files created by departments agencies of the Canadian Government. Restrict your search to RG3 as it is the only one containing files related to the post office.

Photographs Several hundred thousand descriptions of photographs, of which thousands are digitized and available for viewing on-line. Some of these are related to the post office.

Documentary art Several hundred thousand descriptions of works of art documenting Canadian history; e.g., caricatures, posters, drawings, oils, watercolours, engravings, medals, and seals. Of these, several thousand have been digitized and are available for consultation on-line. Some of these are postally related.

Film, video & sound Hundreds of thousands of descriptions of film, video and sound recordings held by the National Archives. Hundred of records related to philately.

Former acquisitions

Hughes fonds [graphic material]. [1977–1998]; c 2,830 photographs black & white and colour negatives, 34 photographs colour. Fonds consists of colour photographs (mostly negatives) illustrating the post offices of Alberta in existence since the mid-1970s. In addition, black & white photographs, taken from historical works, depict post offices of the past, occasionally including their postmasters. (R4769)

Readers speak

A column for readers to express their views, ask questions, or add information to previously published articles.

From Tom Hillman (Ottawa) on Canada's post office savings bank (Topics # 487) p 8-19 by Bill Pekonen

I would like to clarify a point made [in the article]. Bill wrote that the bank "disappeared sometime during 1967." In the Annual report of the PMG for 1968-69, p 7, it states that "it was apparent that the expanded service provided by financial and savings institutions had greatly reduced the need to maintain postal savings facilities." It was announced on 22 August 1968 that the savings bank facilities would be closed and

the payment of interest on remaining deposits will continue until 31 December 1969. Accounts of \$25.00 or over will be held in perpetuity for the rightful owners but no interest will be earned after the 31 December 1969.

It would be interesting to determine if in fact Canada Post Corporation still maintains those forgotten accounts. Some years ago, in my capacity as archivist responsible for Canada Post Corporations at the National Archives of Canada, I had an opportunity to examine certain records relating to the savings bank operation, and in doing so discovered an account opened by my sister in the early 1950s and which she had forgotten all about. Unfortunately, the amount in the account was less than it would have cost to put together the legal documentation required to prove ownership. So the Crown became richer by less than three dollars.

From Andrew Scott (British Columbia) on Vignettes of the old West: Skeena (Topics # 487) p 24-30 by Andrew Scott

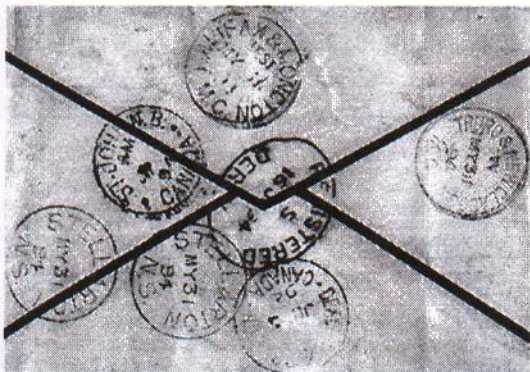
I incorrectly stated in my article that only one datestamp is known from Skeena—and then showed illustrations of two different datestamps! Indeed, two separate split-ring hammers were used. The first, illustrated in Figure 1 of the article (p 24), has 9mm side arcs, and is reported period used 1885-1893. The second, (Figure 2, p 25 of the article), has 6mm side arcs and has been reported used in 1897 & 1898. Neither hammer is listed in Paul Hughes' *Proof strikes of Canada*, although, curiously, Volume I of that series does list a third Skeena split-ring (p 58, with a proof date of JAN 5/19, over twenty years after the post office changed its name to Port Essington. I surmise that this third hammer, with 10 and 11.5 mm side arcs, was produced in error. Thanks to eagle-eyed Gray Scrimgeour for noting my oversight.

From John Talman (Toronto) via Ron McGuire on Canada Postal Guide Illustrated (29) (Topics # 487) p 50-52 by Ron McGuire



Probably Canadian compulsory registration (1894)
The 5¢ stamp is over the leftmost part of the Stellarton circle.

John reports the cover in the figure above; this was lot 467 in his August 2001 auction (and realized \$700 plus taxes and tip). Dated 1894, it was addressed to England with the proper 5¢ postage; after mailing, it was sent to the Dead Letter Branch in Ottawa, apparently where it was registered, the 5¢ stamp (for the registration fee) added, and the cover marked *short 5¢* (faint, lower right).



Reverse of the cover
The image has been cropped.

It certainly appears to be an example of Canadian compulsory registration on a letter believed to contain items of value (*G B Arfken Canada and the Universal Postal Union*, Unitrade 1992, p 75). (The alternative explanation, that it was sent as short paid registered letter, seems less likely; in either case, it would have to be sent to the Dead Letter Office.)

The backstamps (shown in the second figure) tell part of the story—from Stellarton via two RPOs to Saint John, thence to the Dead Letter Branch (there is also an Ottawa postmark on the front); finally arriving at Derby, where it was struck with a registered oval.

From Dr Donald J Ecobichon (Elgin ON) on The Newfoundland ((235)) cancel (Topics # 487) p 35–41 by Sammy Whaley

I read [the article] and could not help but recognize the similarity in style to the early United Kingdom community post office designation numbers (beginning c 1850), usually joined as part of a duplex, "spoon", or dumbbell cancel. However, such oval numerals (three digit numbers with rules above and below, and two pairs of parentheses) can be found used as obliterations independently of the date stamp. Typically the date stamp of the (smaller) town is found on reverse—these places may not have been large enough to justify a duplex.

[The author pointed out that ((235)) was used at Staindrop in the United Kingdom.] As to the origins of the Newfoundland ((235)) cancel, this number was assigned to Staindrop (Durham), Lochmaben (Dumfries, Scotland), and Gilford (County Down, Ireland). Mindful of the origins of many Newfoundlanders, [could it have come from the Irish or Scottish towns?] Could an old hammer have gone walking with an immigrant to Newfoundland? By 1863, larger heavier type and upright numeral ovals were introduced in duplex hammers.

Your ad can be here!

Very reasonable rates.

Contact the Advertising Manager,

Mr R F (Hank) Narbonne

216 Mailey Dr

Carleton Place ON K2C 3X9



With the study groups

Herbert A Trenchard

THIS is my first column as study group publications reporter. There are currently 28 study groups, four of which are new since 1999 and all but four have newsletters. In the year 2000, there were 84 issues and I expect in 2001 there will be close to 100 issues.

The rich and diverse material covered in these newsletters is too much for me to report in detail. I will report on what I perceive to be the highlights of each issue, and hope that the reader will be stimulated to explore them for further information.

The April 2001 issue of *The Admiral's Log* announced the installation of a new editor who asks the members to send him papers. The major article is *Willson's Papers*, part of Vic Willson's census of Admiral Issue covers addressed to UPU destinations in the period 1912–1928. Sandy Mackie lists and illustrates six covers showing the five registered rates to the UK during the Admiral period. John Watson asks "What is Admiral postal history?", and presents some answers.

Issue 113 of *The BNA Perforator* includes part one (of three) of RS Traquair's study of "mismatched" perfin covers, that is, where the perfin used does not match the corner card of the envelope. Number 37 (April 2001) of the British Columbia postal history research group bulletin includes illustrations and descriptions of covers used from Salt Spring Island. Part three of Andrew Scott's study of Gulf Islands Post Offices includes illustrations and a detailed list of POCON handstamps. Cecil Coutts enlarges on the article by the late Dan Rosenblat on way mail markings in Vancouver 1932–1939.

I received issues 149 & 150 of the Canadian military mail study group's newsletter (March & May 2001). Two covers related to the 1885 Northwest (Riel) Rebellion are illustrated. One is to the wife of Henry Hechler, the other to the wife of John R Hooper. Both men were involved in organizing philately in Canada in the 1890s. Charles Verge gives further information about Hooper, who murdered his wife, went to prison, was pardoned, and continued his pioneering philatelic activities in Canada and the US. The Newmarket Military Post Office (1943), a Yukon Field Force Menu (1900) and the confusing airmail rates for Canadian Forces in Great Britain (1940–43) are discussed. An illustration and description by John Daynes of a cover from Operation Joint Guardian (Canadian Forces in Kosovo, 1999) is presented. A D Hanes writes on Canadian participation in the UN Mission to Haiti (UNMIH). R Tombs lists key events for it over 1990–1996.

The Canadian revenue newsletter 33 (December 2000) is devoted mostly to part two of Editor Christopher Ryan's *An illustrated chronicle of Canada's excise stamp tax on matches*. In the next issue (February 2001), he illustrates unusual match-tax items and updates his listing of excise tax and unemployment insurance meters. He includes part five of unusual examples showing excise tax on commercial paper, and also part three of the story of the nine-hole punch cancel. Marshall C Lipton writes on the mid-nineteenth century herring bone cancel used on Manitoba and Ontario law stamps.

Issue No 18 (March 2001) of the *Confederation*, newsletter of the large & small queens study group, contains an article on the 8¢ small queen by R W Cumming, which will be continued in the next issue. John Burnett's article on the ½¢ small queen illustrates several rare uses on cover.

I received issues 51–53 (November 2000–April 2001) of the *Corgi Times*, newsletter of the Elizabethan study group. All have numerous short and interesting articles. Ron Rush writes on the coastal vessels issues of 1975 in two parts. Mirko Zátka writes on modern Canada paper fluorescence varieties in two parts. Joseph Monteiro discusses the 1989 Christmas angels 46¢ misperforation error, the 2000 Petro-Canada 46¢ variety, and the missing colour on the year of the snake stamp, the latter in colour.

The 1898 Christmas map stamp newsletter begins its second year with a new editor, Dr John Anders, who writes the lead article, on multiples of the Map stamp. Two colour illustrations of different diagonal line varieties from plate positions 1 A 12 and 1 A 54 are shown. Bill Pekonen reports on a survey of three ring orb cancels for London, Hamilton and Toronto, used on the map stamp December 1898–December 1900.

The newsletter of the Canadian RPO study group changed editors with issue number 152. Ross Gray has replaced the retiring Bill Robinson who had been editor as well as Secretary-Treasurer for the past 16 years. Along with many brief reports, notably on various hammer varieties used in the Maritimes, there are several longer articles. Jim Felton reports on hammer w 91 which was used on the Moose Jaw–Shaunavon. In the next issue, John Rossiter announces the third reported copy and a new early date 18 August 1875, for RG 34A, SO EX broken circle registered date stamp of the Southern Extension of the Wellington Grey & Bruce Railway. Also in this issue is a revised table of the earliest and latest known dates for all of the registered railway cancels from RG 1 (1869) to RG 53 in 1918.

In the March 2001 issue of *Post Card Matters*, Ken Ellison reports on Canadian embossed post cards. Wally Gutzman remarks on a series of post cards which advertised "Popular Illustrated Travel Talks" by Frederick M Brooks. Peter McCarthy illustrates post cards of small Quebec post offices. Another

article by Gutzman includes further post cards of Canadian sports champions. In the next issue, Wally illustrates several of the set of fifty cards of the National Museum of Canada Bird Series. All are labelled "Series A". He asks whether other series exist. W D Buchanan lists further embossed cards by the manufacturer. Several more embossed cards from David Kelly and Colin Campbell are illustrated.

The March 2001 issue of *Postal Stationery Notes* includes a provocative article, "Canadian Change of Address Cards: Postal Stationery?". Editor Dick Staecker also includes an update on advertising cards for Bulova watches.

Issue 12 (January 2001) of *War Times*, journal of the World War II study group contains an illustrated article by Chris Miller on the numerous advertising covers for Victory Bonds. Brian Saunders lists further advertising or propaganda labels on tea and coffee rationing during World War II.

The Canadian precancel study group (founded 1999) initiated its newsletter *Precancels/Canada* in spring 2000. The first three issues received a silver-bronze medal at Colopex 2001, a World Series of Philately show, held in March in Columbus (OH). The eight-page issues are well printed and profusely illustrated. The first two contain articles by the late Hans Reiche. Duncan MacDonald has articles in all three issues. Andy Ellwood, study group chairman, is another frequent writer whose articles appear in issues 1 & 2. Editor Larry Goldberg should be commended for getting this new study group off to a great start!

Number 3 (April 2001) of the bulletin of the miscellaneous cancels and markings study group contains a letter from Clint Phillips, editor, in which he gives his reason for resigning his position—little response to his requests for articles by the members. Perhaps, he suggests, the subject of the study group is too broad to be successful. I await further information.

I ask for comments and suggestions from members of BNAPS. I can be reached at 6909 40th Avenue, Hyattsville MD 20782; telephone (301) 864-5276 or fax (202) 633-9371.

HR *Those are beavers, not cats* One Ottawa collector received a call from a woman in Prince Edward Island. She mentioned that she had a hatbox full of cat stamps on envelopes mailed to her family many years ago. She explained that these cat stamps were printed in red. When the collector saw the lot, he immediately recognized the cats to be 5¢ beavers and a few 3d beavers on cover. The collector offered \$85 for the lot of "cats" and the woman was very pleased. (*Hans Reiche*)

Study groups & officers

Admirals Andy Ellwood, Box 41061,

Ottawa ON K1G 5K9

(andy_ellwood@email.msn.com)

Air Mail Basil S Burrell, 857 Pembridge

Dr, Lake Forest IL 60045-4202

(bsburrell@hotmail.com)

BC Postal History Bill Topping, 7430 Angus Drive, Vancouver, BC V6P 5K2

BNA Perfins Steven Koning, RR#1, Bloomfield ON K0K 1G0 (koning@sympatico.ca)

Canadian Inland Waterways Seeking newsletter editor and contact—get in touch with Doug Lingard, below (Vice-President Study Groups)

Canadian Post Cards Colin Campbell,

#303-1260 Raymer Avenue, Kelowna BC V1W 3S8

Centennial Definitives Leonard Kruczynski, 19 Petersfield Place, Winnipeg MB R3T 3V5 (lkruczy@ms.umanitoba.ca)

(First) Cents Issue Doug Lingard; address below (VP Study groups)

Elizabethan Robin Harris, 2708 Ferguson Avenue, Saskatoon SK S7T 1N9 (rharris@adminware.ca)

Fancy Cancels Dave Lacelle, PO Box 233, Merville BC V0R 2M0 (lacelle@mars.ark.com)

First Day Covers Pierre Ethier, 101 McDonald Dr #246, Aurora ON L4G 3M2 (pierre@bulgaria.com)

Flag Cancels John G Robertson, 10 Pergola Rd, Rexdale ON M9W 5K5 (cjrobertson@home.com)

Large & Small Queens Roy Sass (Ed), Box 31054, Walnut Creek CA 94598 (roywcca@ccnet.com);

Ron Ribler, Box 22911, Fort Lauderdale FL 33335 (laudron@yahoo.com)

Map Stamp Fred Fawn, 20 Palomino Cr, Toronto ON M2K 1W1 (thefawnfamily@yahoo.com)

Military Mail William J Bailey, #5-8191 Francis Rd, Richmond, BC V6Y 1A5

NS, NB & PEI Doug Lingard, address below (VP Study Groups)

Newfoundland Norris (Bob) Dyer, 1708 Granada Ct, Petaluma CA 94954-4531 (nrdyer@home.com)

Postal Stationery Dieter Staecker, 384 Regal Drive, London ON N5Y 1I7 (dstaecker@home.com)

Precancels Andy Ellwood, see *Admirals*

RPOs Chris Anstead, RR #1, McDonald's Corners ON K0G 1M0 (acropolis@superaje.com)

Re-entries Hal Kellett, 231 Briarvale Bay, Saskatoon SK S7V 1B8 (hkstampsandcovers@home.com)

Registration David Handelman, Mathematics Department, University of Ottawa, Ottawa ON K1N 6N5 (dehsg@uottawa.ca)

Revenues Fritz Angst, 332 Minnesota St, Suite W2200, Saint Paul MN 55101 (fangst@briggs.com)

Slogans Steven Friedenthal, 3 Lindberg Cres, St Albert AB T8N 2S8 (steve.friedenthal@gov.edmonton.ab.ca)

Squared Circles Jack Gordon, 2364 Gallant Fox Ct, Reston VA 20191-2611 (jkgordo@hotmail.com)

Transatlantic Mail Malcolm Montgomery, 76 Glen Eyre Rd, Bassett, Southampton, England SO16 3NL

Trans-Pacific Mail Brian Murphy, 89 Goulburn Avenue, Ottawa ON K1N 8C9 (brian.martha@sympatico.ca)

World War II William Pekonen, #201-7300 Moffatt Road, Richmond BC V6Y 1X8

Study Group Reporter Herbert Trenchard, 6909 40th Avenue, Hyattsville, MD 20782

Vice-President, Study Groups Doug Lingard, 2425 Blackstone Cr, Ottawa ON K1B 4H3 (lingardd@istar.ca)

Executives, Directors & Officers

British North America Philatelic Society Ltd

Home Page: <http://www.bnaps.org>

Kids site: <http://www.bnaps.org/stamp4kids>

Elected officers: Executive

President Horace W Harrison "El Supremo", 1802 Indian Head Road, Ruxton MD 21204-6428
(horharrison@aol.com)

First Vice-President Robert A Lee, #203-1139 Sutherland Ave, Kelowna BC V1Y 5Y2
(bob@stamp-bids.com)

Vice-President Regional Groups Tracy Cooper, 60 Fairview Drive, Williams Lake BC V2G 3T1
(Tracy.Cooper@gems3.gov.bc.ca)

Vice-President Study Groups Douglas Lingard, 2425 Blackstone Cr, Ottawa, ON K1B 4H3
(lingardd@istar.ca)

Treasurer James (Jim) Hansen, 117 Village Road, Newbury NH 03255 (j.hansen@conknet.com)

Secretary Peter Jacobi, 5295 Moncton St, Richmond BC V7E 3B2 (beaver@telus.net)

Immediate Past President Earle Covert, 187 W 200 S Ave, Raymond AB T0K 2S0
(ecovert@telusplanet.net)

Elected Officers: Board of Directors

(Ten sitting members; five elected in the even numbered years for four-year terms.)

Serving 1998-2002:

Basil S Burrell, 857 Pembridge Dr, Lake Forest IL 60045-4202 (bsburrell@hotmail.com)

Charles G Firby, 6695 Highland Rd, #108, Waterford MI 48327 (firbystamps@prodigy.net)

Jerome C Jarnick (Chairman), 108 Duncan Drive, Troy MI 48098-4613 (jcjarnick@cs.com)

Jonathan C Johnson, 9604 Kalamalka Road, Vernon BC V1B 1L3 (jcperpins@hotmail.com)

RF (Hank) Narbonne, 216 Mailey Dr, Carleton Place ON K2C 3X9

Serving 2000-2004:

John T. Burnett, 4515 Arrowhead Dr SE, Decatur AL 35603-3141 (jb45855@aol.com)

Art Klass, 143 Woodridge Court, Parkersburg WV 26101-9215 (artkl@msn.com)

Harry W Machum, PO Box 123, Little Current ON P0P 1K0 (machum@vianet.on.ca)

Susan M G Jamieson, PO Box 1870, Saskatoon SK S7K 3S2 (ssc.susan@saskatoonstamp.com)

J Don Wilson, 11 Elm Place, St John's NF A1B 2S4

Committees and Appointed Officers

Awards Coordinator William Geijsbeek, 6616 140th Place NE, Redmond, WA 98052-4649
(e-mail: geijsbeek@attglobal.net)

BNA PortraitS Editor Open—volunteers solicited!

BNAPS Book Department Saskatoon Stamp Centre, PO Box 1870, Saskatoon SK S7K 3S2

BNA Topics Editor David Handelman, Math Dept, University of Ottawa, Ottawa ON K1N 6N5
(dhandelman1@email.com [home], dehsg@uottawa.ca [office])

BNA Topics Editorial Assistant Audrey Covert, 187 W 200 S Ave, Raymond, AB T0K 2S0

Board of Examiners Chairman Art Klass, address above (director)

Circulation Manager (BNA PortraitS/BNA Topics) Wayne Smith, PO Box 104, Don Mills ON M3C 2R6
(wsmith1@joica.jnj.com)

Convention Committee Chairman Earle M Covert, address above (immediate past president)

Dealer Liaison & Advertising manager Hank Narbonne, address above (director)

Donations Advisor—Canada Richard M Lamb, PO Box 573, Kitchener ON N2G 4A2

Donations Advisor—USA Horace W Harrison, address above (president)

Elections Committee Chairman Don Ure, 6706 Emerald Lake Drive, Troy MI 48098

Ethics Committee Chairman William C Walton, 125 Turtleback Rd., Califon NJ 07830
(jwalton 971@aol.com)

Exchange Circuit Manager Andy Ellwood, PO Box 83004, Vista Centre Ottawa ON K1V 1A3
(Andy_Ellwood@msn.com)

Finance Committee Victor L Willson, PO Box 10026, College Station TX 77842-0026
(v-willson@tamu.edu)

Historian P Charles Livermore, 100-08 Ascan Ave, Forest Hills NY 11375
(livermop@stjohns.edu)

Judging Committee William C Walton, address above (ethics committee)

Nominations Committee Chairman William C Walton, address above (ethics committee)

Policy & Procedures Manual Editor Jerome C Jarnick, address above (director)

Publicity Officer Dean Mario, PO Box 342 MPO, Saskatoon SK S7K 3L3

Publications Committee William G Robinson, #301-2108 West 38th Ave, Vancouver BC V6M 1R9

Speakers/Ambassadors Coordinator Norris R (Bob) Dyer, 1708 Granada Ct, Petaluma CA 94954-4531 (nrdyer@home.com)

Webmaster Robert Lane, 12 Gilchrist Place, St Albert AB T8N 2M3 (webmaster@bnaps.org)

Membership fees

Annual membership fees are \$ C 25, \$ US 17, or £10 sterling. Membership applications submitted during the second or third quarter of the year should be accompanied by 75% or 50%, respectively, of the annual fee. Applications submitted during the fourth quarter of the year should be accompanied by 25% of the annual fee plus the full fee for the coming year. Family memberships are available for 50% more than the individual membership fee. Three-year memberships can be obtained at a 10% reduction. A one-time application fee of \$ C 5 or \$ US 3.50 is payable in all cases. Send application form and cheque or money order to the Secretary, Peter Jacobi, address above.

Subscriptions: For members of the Society, \$12.50—included in membership fees; members automatically receive the journal. Non-members: \$20.00. For information contact the Secretary, address above.

Changes of address: These should be sent to the Secretary.

Missed, damaged, . . . , copies: Contact the Circulation Manager, Wayne Smith (address above).

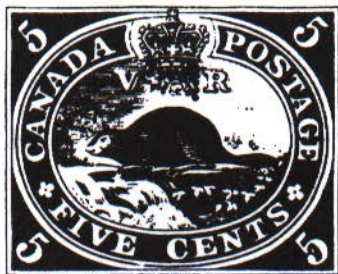
Manuscripts can be submitted to the Editor in these formats: (1) electronic, preferably with paper copy, or (2) typewritten (double-spaced) or neatly handwritten. Acceptable electronic formats include MacIntosh- or IBM (compatible)-formatted diskettes, or Zip disks. Preferably, text files should be *ascii* (i.e., text with no formatting). Letters or articles may be submitted by e-mail (jpg or jpeg is the preferred format for illustrations sent as attachments or on diskette). Illustrations should be sent as separate files from text files. If in doubt, consult the Editor.

For electronic text, please leave a blank line between paragraphs. Names should be written with initials (or full given names) *first*, and without periods (as in, I P Freely, not Freely, I.P.). Preferred format for dates is day month year, as in 10 Sept 1752. Avoid use of all-caps, footnotes, or underscoring unless absolutely, positively NECESSARY.

Literature for review: Send to Literature Reviews, c/o David Handelman, Editor. Please note that unless prior agreement is obtained from the Editor, literature for review *must* be sent to the Editor, who will select an arms-length reviewer.

Publications Board: Chairman: Bill Robinson; Robert A Lee, Robert Lemire.

Opinions expressed are those of the writers and do not necessarily represent those of the Society or publisher.



Public Stamp Auction

Next auction: Winter 2001

Jim Hennok

Licensed Auctioneer

will sell at public auction without reserve

**Canada, Newfoundland & Provinces
British Commonwealth & Foreign**

Featuring

Stamps, covers, proofs

Collections, large lots

Wholesale used Canada

To be held in our auction galleries
Free introductory catalogue

JIM A. HENNOK LTD.

185 Queen St East
Toronto ON M5A 1S2 Canada
Tel: (416) 363-7757
e-mail: hennok@sympatico.ca

Our vendors speak

R. Maresch & Son
330 Bay Street, Suite 703
Toronto, Ontario
Canada, M5H 2S8

June 11, 1997

Dear Bill,

The modern amateur collector needs two things in order to build a significant and satisfying collection: (1) determination, persistence, and judiciousness in assembling it, and (2) the guidance of professional experts of absolute integrity whose knowledge and experience in the field can supplement the collector's own. Likewise, the eventual dispersal of a collection requires similar dependability and assistance from professionals.

Since much of modern stamp collecting is necessarily channeled through auctioneers and/or dealers whose business interests are involved, it is crucial that the professionals involved are scrupulously honest.

Over many decades, I have placed primary responsibility in your firm for counsel in buying and selling. I have never been disappointed and have developed full faith and confidence in your direction and judgement. Every member of your staff has been cooperative, helpful, and considerate and I am delighted to recommend you unreservedly to all collectors in whatever field of interest or wherever their geographical location.

Reputation cannot be purchased; it must be earned. The reputation of R. Maresch and Son is pristine.

Sincerely,

Jim Bloomfield
JB/ab

Dealers in fine stamps since 1924

r. maresch & son

330 BAY ST. SUITE 703 TORONTO ON M5H 2S8 CANADA

☎ (416) 363-7777 peter@maresch.com Fax (416) 363-6511

Visit us at our website <http://www.maresch.com>