

2007 • first quarter

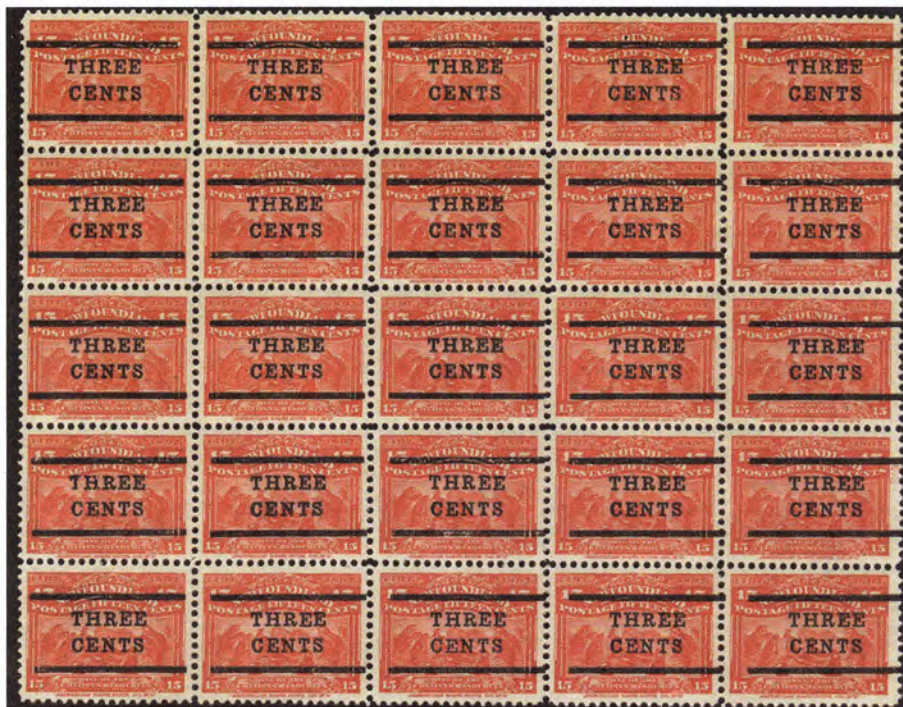
# BNA

# Tpics



Whole number 510

Volume 64 Number 1



Settings for Newfoundland surcharges, p. 19

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# BNA pics

Volume 64 Number 1 Whole Number 510

## The Official Journal of the British North America Philatelic Society Ltd

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**Cover Illustration:** Newfoundland surcharge setting: a complete setting of the 1920 3¢ provisional. See page 19.

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## Readers write

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

*From* Bob Lane and John Hillson, a correction to Figure 1 of Bob's article *Vignettes of the Canadian West—the Grey Cup of 1954*, featured in the last *Topics*.

John Hillson has correctly pointed out that the caption of Figure 1, in the article *Vignettes of the Canadian West—the Grey Cup of 1954*, is incorrect. However, Bob Lane did not agree with John's claim that "The Hon. Mrs. Grey" was in fact married to a younger brother of the future Governor General.

Much transatlantic to-ing and fro-ing ensued. Plenty of Googleing. In the end, we are pleased to jointly post this correction: The Hon. Mrs. Grey was, in fact, Earl Grey's mother and Lord Melgund's mother-in-law. The reason for the confusion was that Earl Grey (who became Governor General and whose sister was married to Lord Melgund) had succeeded his uncle the third earl, because his own father, the third earl's younger brother, had died first.

That should make it all perfectly clear.

*From* Gary Steele, more thoughts on that fascinating Lestook Station cover which was first illustrated in *Topics*, No. 508 (2006Q3), page 28.

Thanks to Richard Parama for pointing out the missing stamp on the Lestook Station cover in *BNA Topics*, No. 508. Mike Street had noticed it, but we forgot to update the piece before it ran in *Topics*. Rick's suggestion that the missing stamp was a four-cent value would be correct if the domestic airmail rate at the time had been seven cents, but it was six cents. So, I am certain the missing stamp was a three-cent value and, judging by the size of the blank area, the 3¢ from the Mufti issue. I would like to review the details of the cover to clear up the misunderstanding.

The cover was cancelled at Lestook Station, Saskatchewan on MR 5 41 PM. It then traveled by train—Riv & Sask R.P.O. No. 2, also MR 5 41 4 (PM presumably)—to Winnipeg, where it received a transit mark on MR 5 41. It appears to have been put into the airmail stream at Winnipeg the next day, bound for Ottawa, where it was received a day later, MR 7 41 7(AM?), at the Registration Section (large R at bottom of the Ottawa CDS). Looking closely at a magnified scan of the cover, the following comes to light: (a) the full Fort Garry stamp covers part of the Lestook Station registration box; (b) a small torn portion of a second 20¢ Fort Garry (Sc 243) just covers the left side of the 13¢ Halifax Harbour (SC 242) stamp; (c) what remains of the cancellation that was applied to the missing stamp seems to have

much denser lettering than the Lestook Station CDS. Taking these facts into account, here is what I believe to be the full story of this interesting cover: The sender, a lady (given the return address), initially intended to mail the letter registered, at the three-cent surface mail rate. After the 13¢ stamp and Lestook Station registration box were applied, the sender, possibly in consultation with the Postmaster, decided she wanted more indemnity than the \$25 included in the 10-cent registration fee, and also to have the letter go by airmail. The correct postage for all this was  $10 + 20 + 6 = 36$  cents, so the 20¢ Fort Garry was added to triple the indemnity to \$75, and a 3¢ (Mufti, I believe) value to look after the extra amount for airmail. Because the remnant of the cancellation on the 3¢ seems not to be from Lestook Station, I think that it went uncanceled there. The mistake was caught in Winnipeg, and the stamp cancelled at that location. The font used on the Winnipeg transit mark is quite heavy and seems to back up this conjecture. Thanks for the opportunity to set things straight.

From *Bill Pekonen* (with an assist from *Ken Pugh*), comes some information about postal services on Canada's Parliament Hill.

There is some confusion about where the House of Commons and Senate 'FREE' cancels were applied. Because the city name is always given as Ottawa, one might conclude that the canceling was done at the Main Post Office.

However, it needs to be understood that the post offices serving the Commons and the Senate are under the control of their respective Speakers. Neither is included in the various lists of post offices in Canada, which lists include only those offices under the control of Canada Post (formerly the Postmaster General). These post offices do appear in the publication *Organization of the Government of Canada*.

A memo (National Archives RG 3, Volume 2749/2 PT. 1), dated 11 June 1929 stated that "*The Supervisor of matter franked by Members of either House devolves upon the Postmasters at the House of Commons and Senate, who are under the control of their respective Speakers*". The memo goes on to explain that the handstamp or 'FREE' marking "*is taken as evidence that it may be accepted for free transmission throughout the postal service*".

A 1968 publication entitled *Mail Management in Government Departments and Agencies* further clarifies the matter. It states: "*The practice of post-mark dating on outgoing envelopes by the mail room speeds up the handling of mail in the postal transmission operations of the Post Office Department*".

It also explains that the movement of mail within and between departments, and between the Government and the Main Ottawa Post Office is handled by messengers. These messengers would be Parliamentary employees, ultimately under the control of the respective Speakers.

It is hoped that this information will help readers understand more about how the mail system works on Parliament Hill.

# The discovery of Huff's early notes on Scott #4, the threepenny (3d) Beaver

*J Watt MD, FRCPC, A.B.R. and K A Kershaw Ph D, DSc, FRSC*

WE have been remarkably fortunate in recently acquiring two large scruffy cardboard boxes, which contained Huff's original photographs and notes from about 1975, relating mainly to the early pence issues of Canada. Huff was a well-known collector of early Canadian issues in the 1940s and 1950s. This remarkable find opens up a number of very tantalizing plating opportunities, since the material includes an almost-complete photographic record of most of these early Canadian stamps. Many of the plate photographs are of full sheets and plate proof, which were most likely based on purchases from the Lichtenstein sale. The collection, however, also includes Huff's own personal notes on his plating of the 3d Beaver (Scott #4), which he never published, and which have been lost until now. The wealth of this material is considerable and presents the real possibility of finally being able to plate the 3d Beaver.

We are astonished at the remarkable wealth and completeness of sheet material that was then available, both of the 3d Beaver stamp as well as many of the other early issues. Sadly, over the subsequent 50 years, most of this sheet material has been cut up and widely disseminated into numerous collections.

To buy single items and plate the whole sheet of the 3d Beaver is today almost impossible. First, the cost is prohibitive for the average scholar. Second, surviving sheet material is now virtually restricted to archives, where it is not easily accessible. In particular, scanning of such sheet material at an appropriate 1200 dpi is not currently allowed, and prospects for a relaxation on this ban are dim. You can look at the sheets and take notes but, sadly, you cannot work at an effective research level. A photograph can be acquired, but at considerable cost, and it does not provide an accurate depiction at the level of detail required for exact plating studies.

With Huff's original notes, coupled with some very generous offers of personal support from several serious collectors who have substantial holdings of Scott #4, we have made the decision that the 3d Beaver, Scott #4, can be plated and will be our initial focus. In the interim, it seems worthwhile to initially provide a few pages of Huff's original hand-drawn sketches and comments that were obviously intended to be used eventually in a book, which sadly was never completed.

Over the next year or so, all of his research notes will be examined carefully and tested against used material which has been offered to us and which we hope will cover most of the 200 stamps involved. From Kershaw's previous personal

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Keywords & phrases: plating, re-entries

BNA Topics, Volume 64, Number 1, January–March 2007

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experience plating both the 5¢ beaver (Scott #15) and the twelve and one-half cent yellow-green (Scott # 18) (both studies to be published next year by BNAPS), it has become apparent that the majority of the early plating by Whitworth was achieved largely from plate proofs and large pieces of mint sheets. Photographs of such 5¢ sheet material are also included in Huff's two boxes. However, plate proof scans can often be at variance with the final pattern seen in commercially printed stamps where the paper is quite different and the clarity of the images considerably less. I am sure many people have had the same frustration we have had, trying to find many of the small varieties illustrated by Whitworth! Kershaw, currently working with Scott #18, has found that many of the varieties listed in Whitworth do not appear on the used, commercially printed stamps at all. Thus the careful checking of Huff's findings will be essential.

Looking back 30 years at Huff's original notes and drawings is quite amazing. Here, with full recognition of his outstanding initial work, are a number of scans of his notes, his clues to plating, followed by several pages of his original drawings of his more major re-entries. The re-entries are shown in red, with frame breaks given in green.

(The plate position numbering is based on the way the stamps were printed: two panes each of 100 (10 x 10), side-by-side. The left pane is 'A', and the right 'B'. Starting with 1 in the top left-hand position, the stamps are numbered horizontally row-by-row. *Editor*)

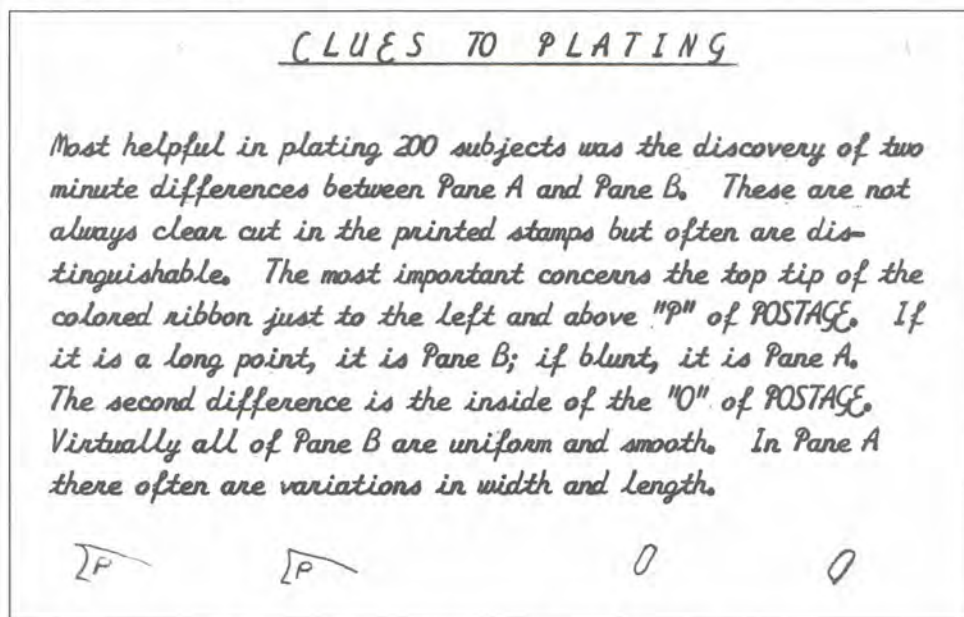


Figure 1. Huff's note, showing differences between Pane A and Pane B



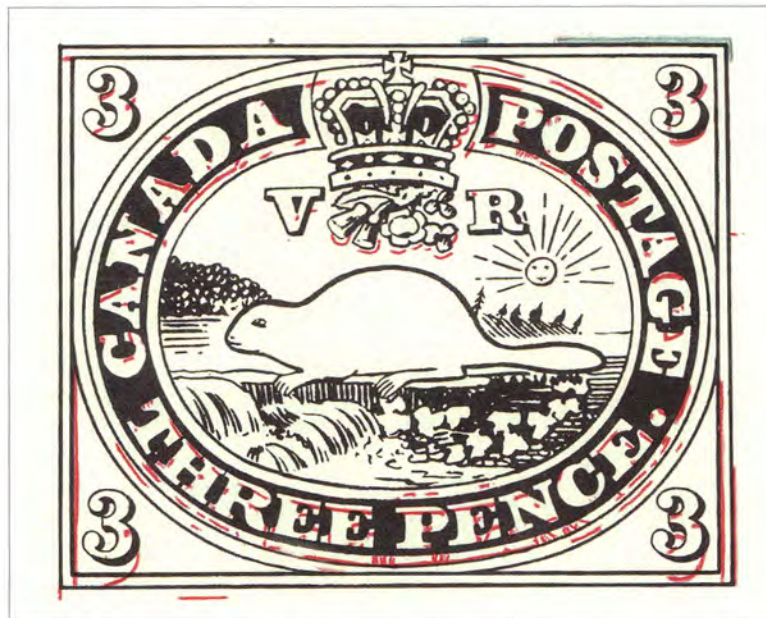


Figure 2. Plate position A47. Boggs' major re-entry.

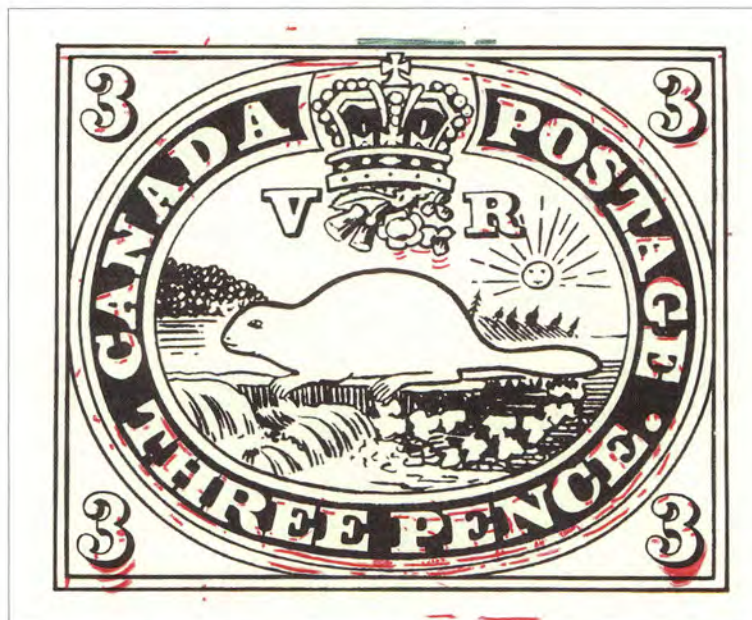


Figure 3. Plate position A34.

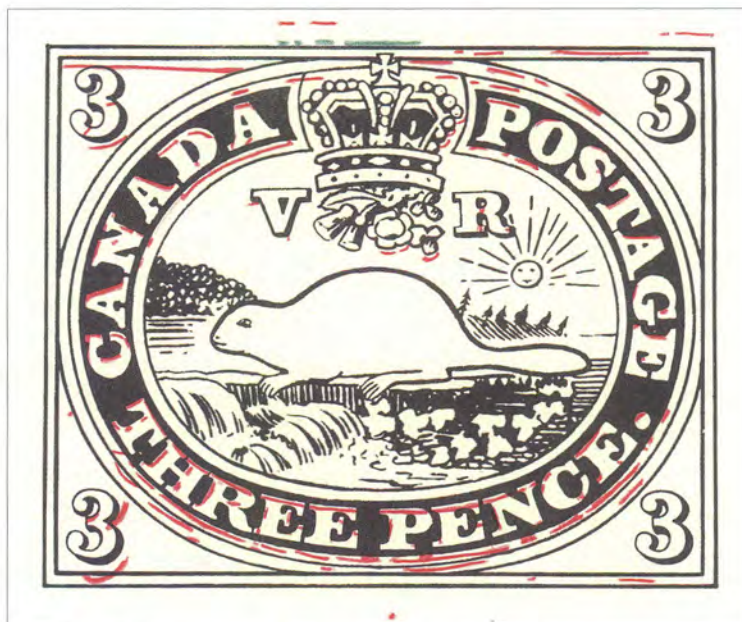


Figure 4. Plate position A80.

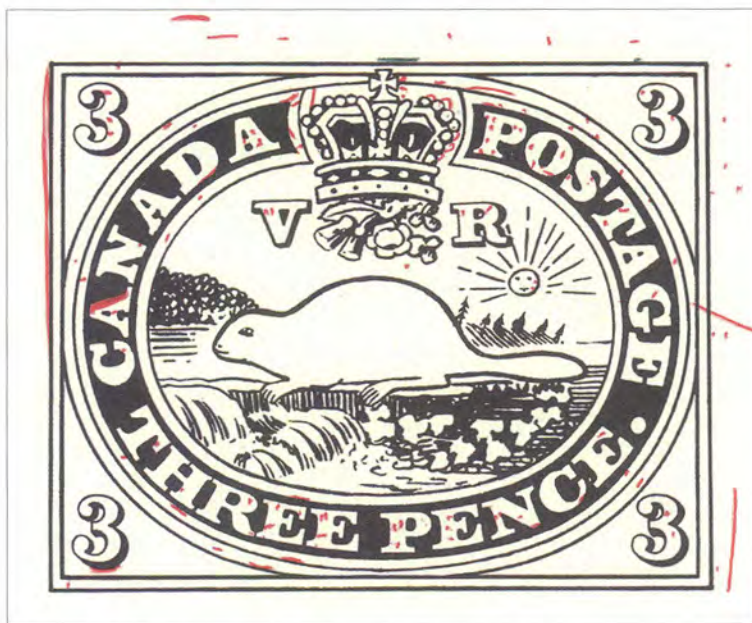


Figure 5. Plate position A91.

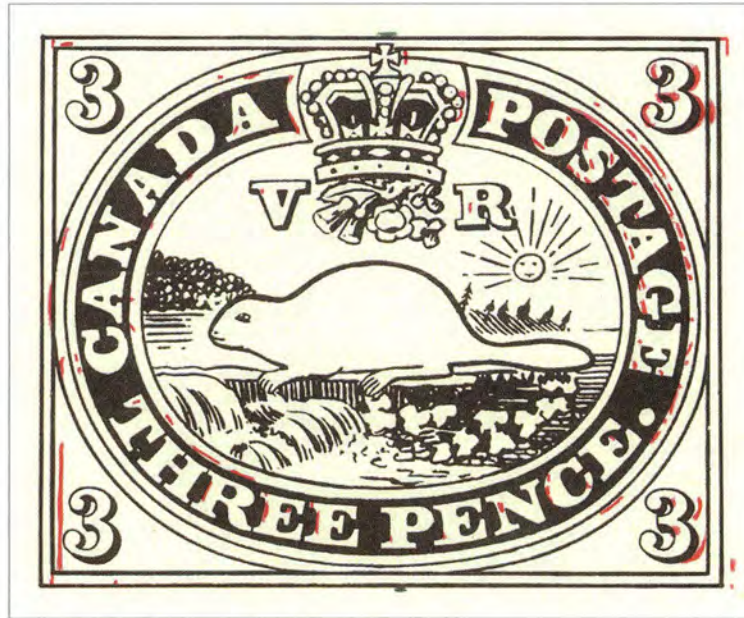


Figure 6. Plate position B42.

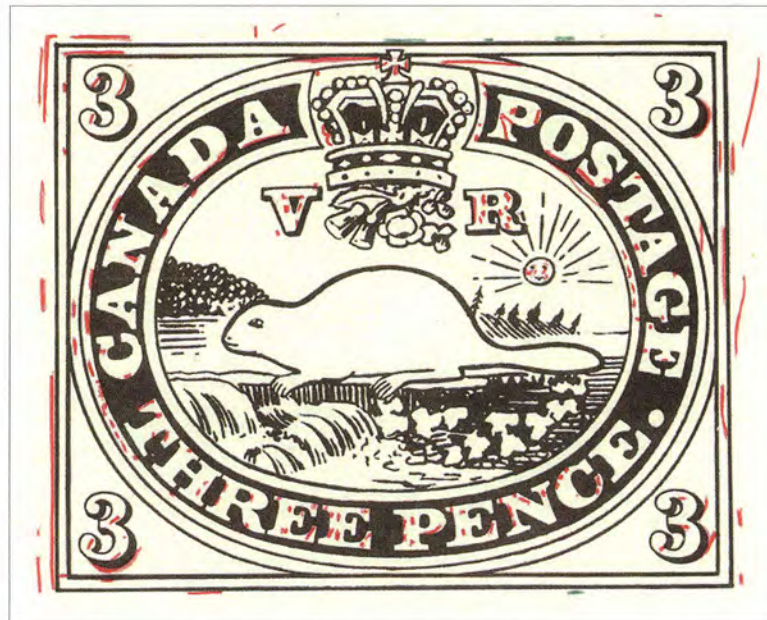


Figure 7. Plate position B53.

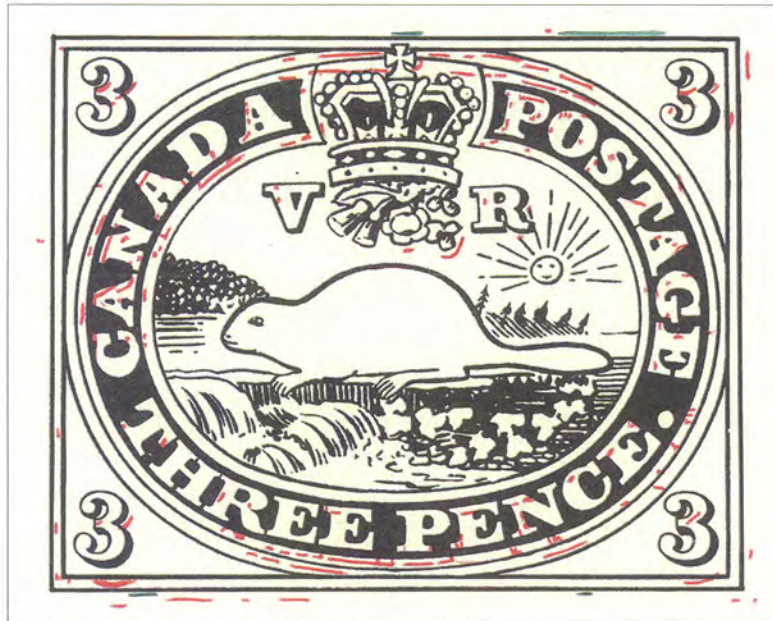


Figure 8. Plate position B61. Boggs' major re-entry.

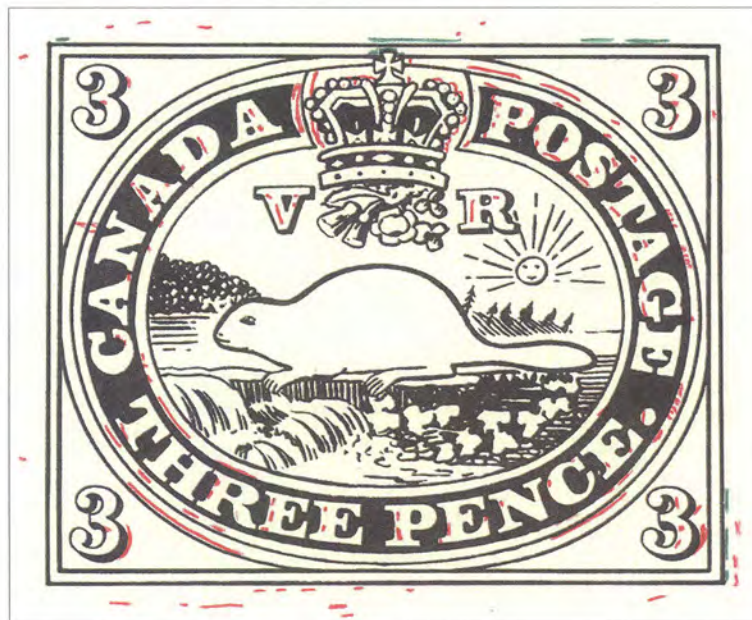


Figure 9. Plate position B65.

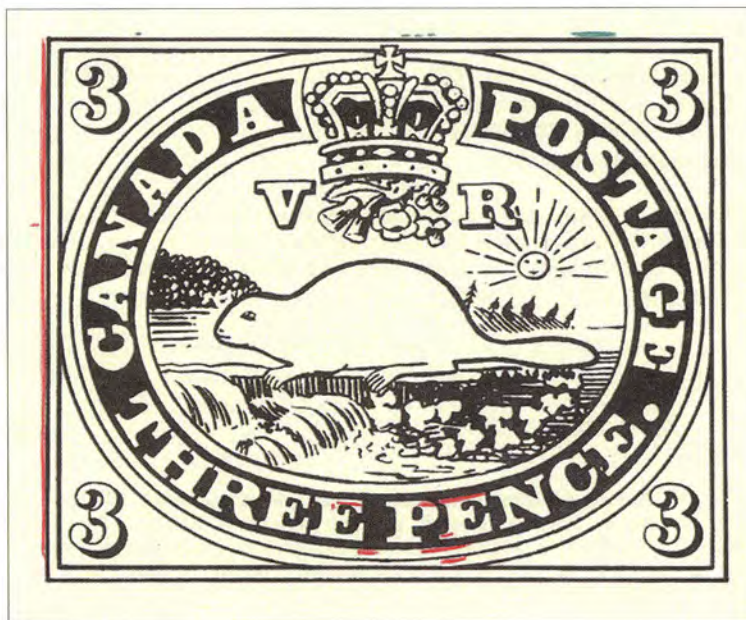


Figure 10. Plate position B81.

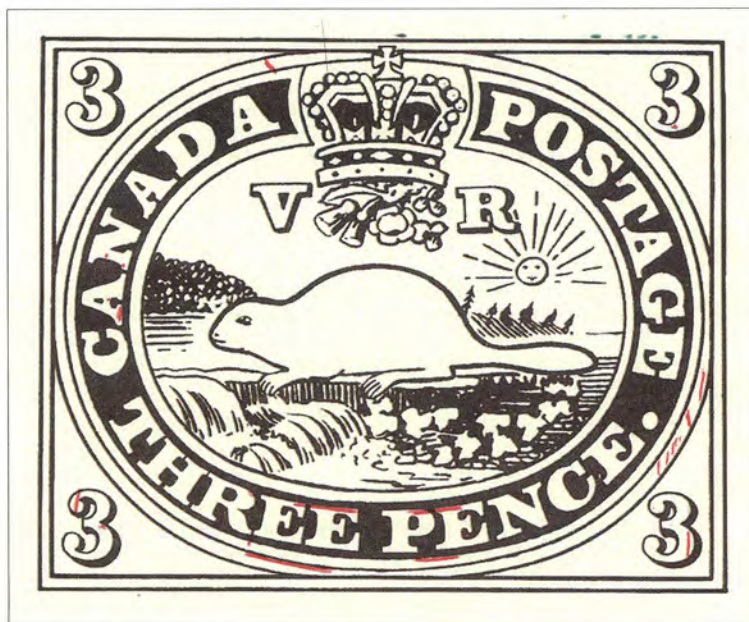


Figure 11. Plate position A35.

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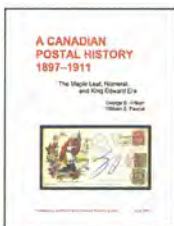
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## Cover stories (10) — 'Other Article' rates in the Centennial era

*Mike Street*

The tenth in a series presenting unusual, rare, or otherwise interesting postal history.

**I**N Cover stories (8), I presented a cover mailed from Canada to Bahrain in 1969 and gave an assessment of why it carried the postage it did. Cover Stories (9) carried a correction from Doug Irwin and Andrew Liptak, who both wrote that the cover had been properly paid under the 'Other Articles' category, which included printed matter, commercial papers, and unsealed greeting cards, the latter of course most often sent at Christmastime. Andrew Liptak also supplied a table showing the rates for this category from 1967 to 1971 (Table 1) and several interesting covers to illustrate them nicely. My thanks to him for this instalment.



Figure 1. Ten cents per ounce Other Articles rate to Ireland; only in effect for the first four months of the Centennial issue era.

Keywords & phrases: airmail rates, Centennials, other articles

BNA Topics, Volume 64, Number 1, January–March 2007



Table 1. Air Mail ‘Other Articles’ rates in the Centennial era

Destination	To May 31, 1967	June 1, 1967	July 1, 1971
Great Britain, Northern Ireland, Republic of Ireland, Bermuda, Mexico, Central and South America, West Indies	10 cents/ounce	15 cents/ounce	12 cents/ounce
Europe	15 cents/ounce		
All other countries	20 cents/ounce	20 cents/ounce	

The cover in Figure 1, postmarked Vancouver APR 3 1967, was addressed to Cork, Ireland. The 10¢ Centennial (SC #462) paid the ‘Other Articles’ (OA) rate in force at the time. The Centennials were issued on 6 February 1967. As the 10-cent OA rate ended on 31 May 1967, only four months later, examples of Centennials used to pay the rate are quite rare; one paid by a single 10¢ value is very scarce.

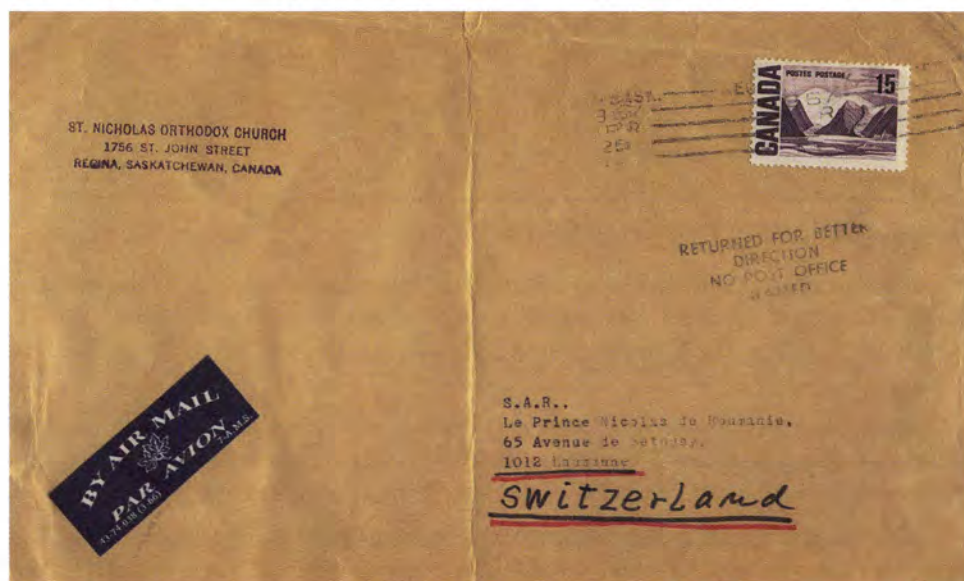


Figure 2. A 15¢ Centennial paying the 15-cent OA rate to Switzerland.

The large cover shown in Figure 2 was mailed 25 April 1967 from Saskatoon to Prince Nicholas of Romania in Lausanne, Switzerland. The fact that the single 15¢ Centennial (SC # 463) was accepted for postage indicates that the envelope was treated as an OA item at the 15-cent rate for Europe.

Unfortunately, the ‘RETURNED FOR BETTER / DIRECTION / NO POST OFFICE / NAMED’ marking was applied—in Canada—in error. Had the address been read carefully the clerk would have seen that the destination post office—Lausanne—was clearly stated.

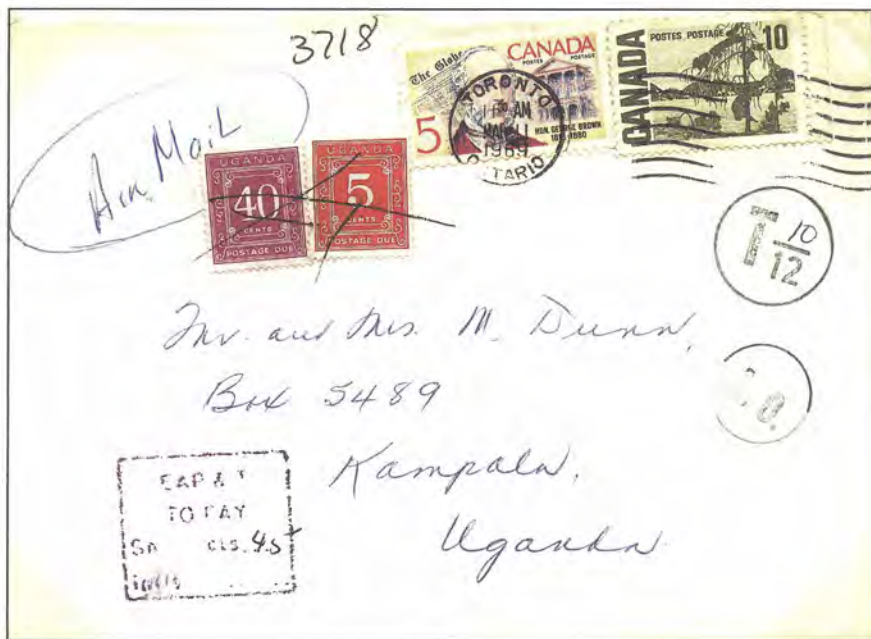


Figure 3. Shortpaid OA cover to Uganda, 1969.

It is not easy to find Canadian covers with foreign postage dues in the modern era. The cover in Figure 3 was mailed from Toronto to Kampala, Uganda on 11 March 1969 with a 10¢ Centennial and a 5¢ George Brown (SC #484) affixed as postage.

Since the correct rate was 20 cents, postage due was assessed, and the '10' added over the '12' in the 'T' circle to advise the receiving post office of the amount of the deficiency. The '10' equalled two times the five cent shortage.

The '12' was the then-current single weight surface rate to Uganda. (See also the Addendum at the end of this article.) The Ugandan Post Office calculated the postage due as 45 cents in their currency and added the appropriate stamps. The 'A.O.' in a small circle was almost certainly applied in Canada and appears to mean 'Article Other'. This mark is not at all common; if any reader has a better explanation, please write to the author.

As can be seen from Table 1, a change on 1 July 1971 saw the Other Articles air mail rate for any destination in the world set at 12 cents per ounce. The cover in Figure 4 was mailed on 8 XII 1971 in Calgary to Upper Assam, India. The pair of 6¢ 1971 Snowflake stamps (SC #554) paid the relatively new 12 cent per ounce OA rate. The recipient, long time BNAPS member Kim Dodwell, confirms that the envelope contained a Christmas card from relatives in Calgary and had been mailed unsealed, so the 12 cents in postage was correct.

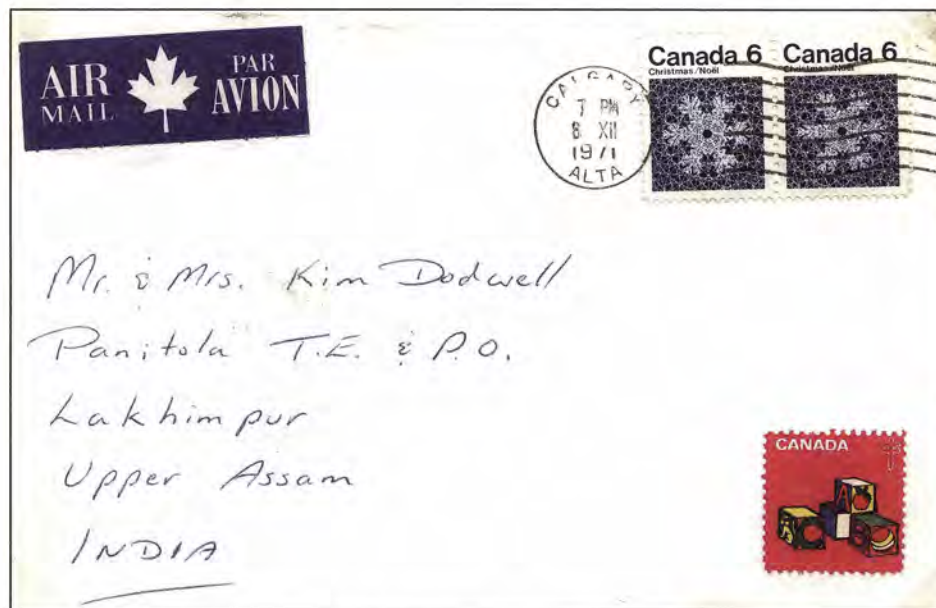


Figure 4. Cover to India mailed at the 1971 OA rate of 12 cents per ounce.

## Response to Cover stories (8)

Figure 2 in Cover stories (8) showed a short-paid postcard mailed to Denmark that had been assessed postage due, with the amount ‘13’ added in the ‘T’ circle over the ‘25’ that represented the correct rate for the postcard. In the text, I wrote that the 13/25 should have been 26/25 to show the 13-cent deficiency doubled. John Aitken wrote to advise that, on page 27, Furfie states: “From 1976 01.01, the top of the fraction was the deficiency only, and the destination country added a fixed handling fee to the result of the multiplication.” Thus the ‘13’ over ‘25’ was correct.

John also wrote: “The footnote (3) on p.73 [of Cover Stories (8)] says that marking of gold centimes was abandoned in 1964. This is incorrect. The UPU conference held in Vienna in 1964 proposed the change, but it did not come into effect until January 1 1966. From 1966–1975 the numerator of the fraction was the deficiency x 2 except in the case of registered mail.” The double deficiency from 1966–1975 is illustrated in Figure 3 in this installment. (see above). Thanks John.

## Submitting items for Cover stories

BNAPSers are invited to submit favourite covers for inclusion in this series. Please FIRST contact me by mail (73 Hatton Drive, Ancaster, ON L9G 2H5) or email <mikestreet1@gmail.com>. Please do not send covers or illustrations until requested. (Please note the change in e-mail address.)

## Charge Box, DLO, Steamer Beaver

*Bill Longley*

**B**ELOW is the most incredible and busy 3d Beaver cover I have ever had the pleasure to own. Its origin is unclear, but it was likely Kingston, given the “Steamboat Letter Kingston” datestamp in red, with the date of the 14<sup>th</sup> of the month. This is consistent with its arrival in Toronto (15 June 1852 backstamp).



Figure 2. This remarkable and well-travelled cover illuminates the inner workings of the postal service in the early Pence Period.

The letter was originally rated 3d collect, with a large manuscript “3” until the postmaster saw the notation “Paid Charge 93”. Postal patrons could maintain charge accounts with the post office, and covers often bear the notation “Charge Box \_\_\_”, or “Paid Box \_\_\_”. The postmaster then applied the 3d Beaver stamp and cancelled it, and would have charged the 3d to account number 93.

The letter was not delivered, so the recipient’s name was published in local papers and the “ADVERTISED” handstamp was applied. The letter was undeliverable and was forwarded to Quebec. The reverse bears the ms notation “Sent from DLO Quebec 12<sup>th</sup> Oct 1852 (initials) P.O.D”. A Steamboat Letter Quebec (15 October) datestamp and a Montreal transit backstamp (16 October) trace the cover’s travel to its final destination, Kingston, where it arrived 18 October 1852. What an amazing Charge Box, Advertised, Redirected, Dead Letter Office, Double Steamboat 3d Beaver cover!

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Keywords & phrases: Steamboat letter, Charge box, Dead letter office

# Settings of Newfoundland surcharges

Norris (Bob) Dyer

## Introduction

FOR the past dozen years, I have been researching, exhibiting, and writing about Newfoundland's surcharged stamp issues. One of my efforts has been tracking Columbia Air Mails that have come to market since 1995 (135 different specimens so far), but I have also been digging into many hundreds of older auction catalogues and price lists to see photos of that stamp used on cover for the 1930 flight. That census now stands at 46 covers, and I suppose that I have seen some 75 per cent of the surviving covers. During my Columbia study, I also have taken note of full settings of several other scarce Newfoundland surcharges. They are the primary focus of this article. By settings I mean 'the exact geometrical arrangement of stamps used for surcharging'.

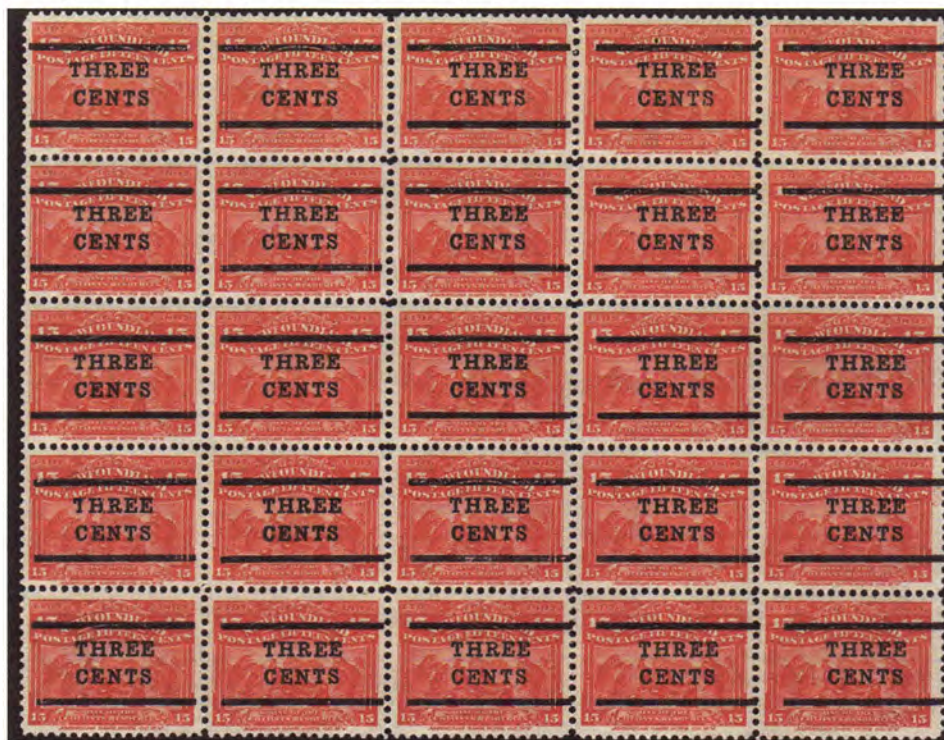


Figure 1. A complete setting of the 1920 3c provisional. This is the Type 1, with the horizontal bars 10.5 mm apart.

Keywords & phrases: Newfoundland, Newfoundland surcharge settings

BNA Topics, Volume 64, Number 1, January–March 2007

## Full settings of all the surcharges

Table 1 presents all the Newfoundland surcharged issues with the quantity of settings created. This information is based upon the literature and my own research. Several entries need comments:

- Eight hundred settings of the 1897 surcharges were actually created. I show 792, as I estimate eight settings were used for trial surcharges in red or black.
- The quantity shown for the two 1939 surcharges looks questionable at 250,251. First of all, the settings were in sheets of 100, so how could the total end in a 1? Secondly, is it coincidental that the Scott # for the stamp surcharged is 250, and for the first of the two surcharges 251?

**Table 1. Full settings of Newfoundland's provisional stamps**

YEAR	SURCHARGE	SIZE	No.	COMMENTS
1897	1¢ on 1890 3¢, Type 1-3	50	792	Contains 40 Type I, 8 Type II, & 3 Type III
1919	\$1 on 15¢ Cabot	25	400	Alcock air mail
1920	3¢ on 15¢ Cabot, Type I	25	120	Horizontal bars are 10.5mm apart
1920	3¢ on 15¢ Cabot, Type II	25	1880	Horizontal bars are 13.5mm apart
1920	3¢ on 35¢ Cabot	25	2000	
1920	2¢ on 30¢ Cabot	25	2000	
1929	3¢ on 6¢ Humber River	25	4000	
1930	50¢ on 36¢ caribou	4	75	Columbia air mail
1939	2¢ on 5¢ Royal Visit	100	1250	Lit. reflects 250,251 for both 1939 stamps
1939	4¢ on 5¢ Royal Visit	100	1250	
1946	2¢ on 30¢ university	50	2000	Slight differences between left/right panes
1932	\$1.50 on \$1 air	4	2000	Dornier air mail
1933	\$4.50 on 75¢ air	4	2000	Balbo air mail

The number of settings of the 1897 issues is more important, as multiples are becoming increasingly harder to find compared with the 1939 issues that have

always been very common stamps. The lowest number of full settings was for the 1930 Columbia surcharge at 75, which was surcharged in blocks of four. I last reported on Columbia multiples in *BNA Topics* in 2004 [1], and nothing has changed since. This is a quick summary:

- One block was donated to the National Archives of Canada in 1999;
- A block was auctioned by Harmers of London in November, 1998 (Lot #136); and,
- The third block was auctioned by the same firm in February, 2002 (Lot #2070), for £22,350 (about U.S. \$40,000).

Harmer reported [2] that when the Columbia surcharges went on sale, applicants were limited to only one copy, but certain firms “might legally claim two copies”. He felt there had been five intact blocks at one time, which included several given to the fight crew, so the survival of even three blocks—*i.e.*, three complete settings of this expensive airmail stamp, over 70 years later, is noteworthy.

Full settings of two surcharged airmails are not uncommon. These are the 1932 Dornier and 1933 Balbo. Although only 8,000 of each were created, just 22 per cent of the Dorniers were used on the 1932 DO-X flight, and about 14 per cent of the 1933 issue on the Balbo flight. The remaining stamps were gobbled up by speculators, mostly in full settings of four, which often show up in auctions today.

Apart from the Columbia, three of the surcharged issues lend themselves to research regarding extant full settings. They are the 1897 surcharges, the first 1920 surcharge, and the Alcock airmail. One caveat is that some of the settings listed in the Tables are from sources that are several decades old. Optimistically, I am assuming these valuable items have not subsequently been broken up.

## The 1897 surcharges

The 1897 surcharges were needed when speculation and unexpectedly high sales led to a shortage of the 1¢ Queen Victoria of the June 1897 Cabot commemorative issue. The shortage became apparent in mid-September, 1897. Shortly thereafter a ‘PAID ALL’ hand stamp was introduced until the one cent on the 3¢ 1890 Victoria arrived on October 19<sup>th</sup>. Four hundred sheets of 100 of the three-cent value had been split into settings of 50, with the lower settings retaining a bottom margin. See Figure 2 for a picture of an upper setting. Almost all of the settings I have seen are poorly centred, using previously rejected sheets of the 3¢.

There are three major types of surcharges, which may be hard to distinguish in the photo (Figure 2). Type I has short, serified letters and occupies positions #1-40. Type II has tall, serified letters and is at positions #41-48. The rarest surcharge is Type III, of gothic type, in positions #49-50.

As indicated above, I estimate eight settings were used for trial surcharges, leaving 792 available for postal duty.

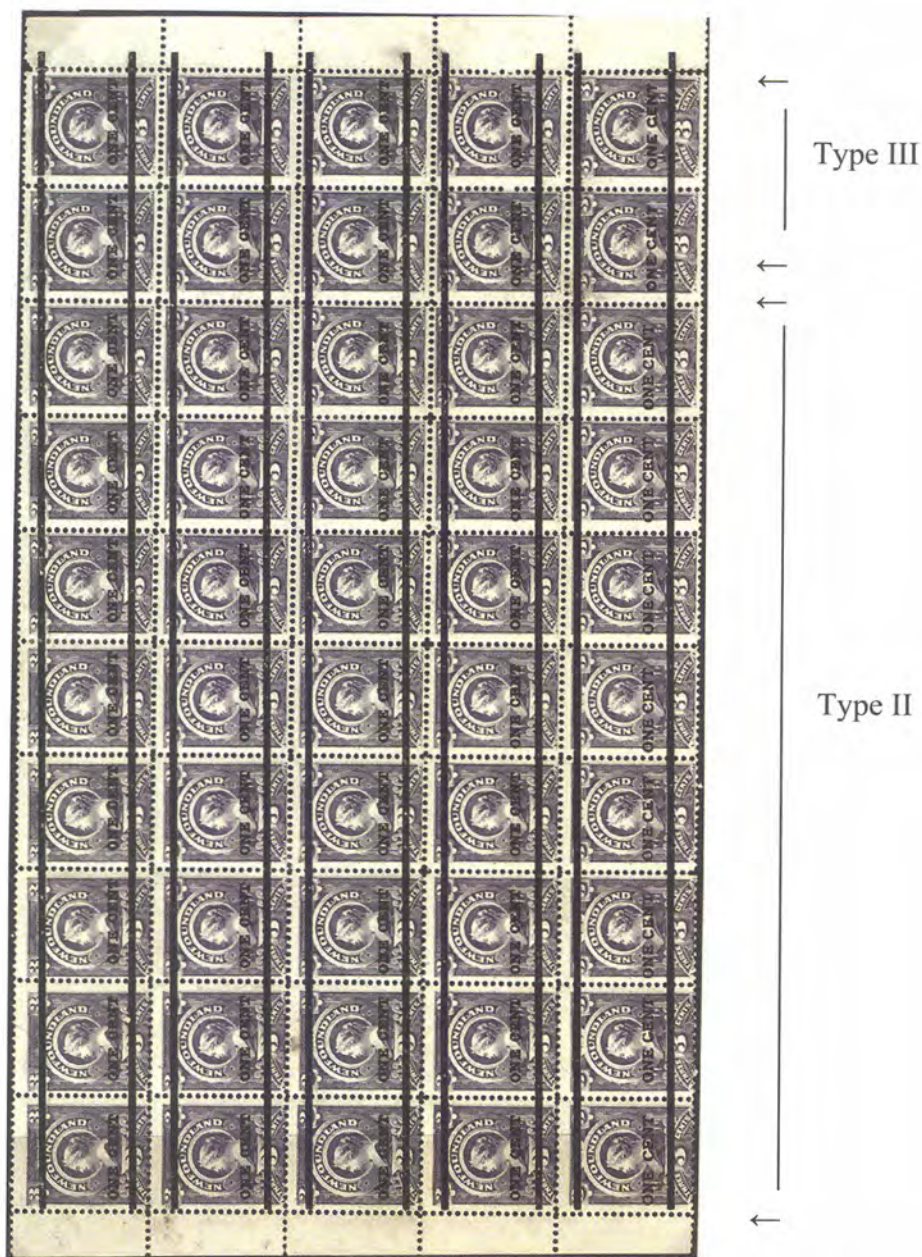


Figure 2. A complete upper setting of the 1897 1¢ on 3¢ surcharge. The top four rows are all Type I. The eight Type II and the two Type III are in the bottom row, as shown. Very few complete settings have survived. Note the typical poor centring of the overprinted stamps.



The release of the surcharged stamps on 19 October led to what Robert Pratt described as “Tumult at the Post Office” [3]. Here are extracts from his wonderful 1986 article for the American Philatelic Congress.

... the clerks initially were given five or six hundred stamps. They disappeared immediately. Then orders were given to limit the sale to 50 to a customer, and by afternoon of the first day the limit was lowered to 20 and soon after to five to a customer” [quoting a postal clerk].

The place was crowded to the doors...the lobbies were crowded and all sorts of plans were resorted to in order to secure a large quantity...Any one of the officials who could get a sheet bought one...George LeMesurier, Jr. (Chief Clerk) advised me how to sell these stamps to advantage. He told me in 1898] he had sold thousands to this dealer in Ottawa.

I include these paragraphs to emphasize that speculators, who included postal staff, sucked up many of the provisionals, thus ensuring that they were not available for postal service. This would happen with all subsequent Newfoundland surcharges. Few surcharged stamps were sent to outposts, and most usage seen is from St. John's. Even so, many were used during the provisional period, often for local covers and third class mail. The *Evening Herald* was critical of factors leading to the shortage but, from an otherwise hostile editorial of 15 November 1897, one can surmise that the provisionals were still available at that time. The continued use of the PAID ALL stamp also helped. I have seen usages of the surcharges on 13 dates, after mid-November and prior to 4 December, when the new 1¢ red Victorias arrived. It was only on 1 December that the stamps were finally gone, according to a statement by dealer Nils Ohmen on a postal card of that date.

Three months later, Pratt reports that New York dealers were paying \$1.25 for Type I, \$3 for Type II, and a whopping \$10 for Type III (1,000 times face!). This means dealers were paying \$94 for a complete setting—but were these off-centre stamps sellable?

Table II documents sales of the full settings. Again, I only list items of which I have seen pictures. Some larger auction lots have included settings, but without illustrations. I believe there are more than nine still around, but cannot prove it (yet). The best-looking recent setting was auctioned by Sotheby's (#8 on list) for U.S. \$3,680.

Here are several factors I feel have influenced the survival of complete settings:

- The settings are large and very fragile after 110 years. Most existing settings have small-to-major separations. It is reasonable to assume that many have fallen apart since 1897.
- Their size also made them difficult to mount and protect in an album; and,
- Over the years, many collectors have sought just a block of four showing all three types, of which there is one per setting—positions #38–39 and 48–49. These are not uncommon in auctions of today. Many settings were

cannibalized to create such blocks or simply to retain the more valuable Type IIs and Type IIIs, separating out most of the Type Is except, perhaps, for the rare, centred blocks.

**Table 2. Sales of complete settings 1897 provisionals**

#	DATE	AUCTION/REF.	LOT/PG.	DESCRIPTION
1.	3/91	Cavendish Zurich	505	Major seps. few stamps cut design, F-VF
2.	7/94	Paradise Valley	1486	Glazed gum, thins, seps. Hinge reinf. VG- F
3.	4/98	West Island retail	-----	Major seps., some thins, VG-F
4.	1/99	Harmers of London	996	Sep, one horizontal row, Mostly NH, VG- F
5.	9/99	Brigham Auctions	299	Off-centered pane stuck to album leaf
6.	9/00	Jim Hennok, Inc.	266	Most N.H. major sep 4 <sup>th</sup> horiz. row, VG-F.
7.	5/06	Sotheby's	431	Major seps.(reattached?), creases, NH, VG-F
8.	5/06	Sotheby's	432	Most stamps cut design, intact, N.H. VG-F
9.	5/06	Sotheby's	433	Most stamps cut design, seps. N.H. VG

## The first 1920 surcharge

The Caribou set was very popular, and the low values were widely used. With the one-cent war tax (1918–1922), the rate for inland mail as well as mail to the U.S., Canada, and the Commonwealth was three cents. Local letters were two cents. Irregular arrivals of steamers from London where the stamps were printed led to a shortage in September 1920. As in 1897, a handstamp was placed into service until surcharged stamps could be produced, and to supplement them later. Trial surcharges of 'THREE CENTS' were done on the 6¢ Cabot with horizontal bars 10.5mm apart to cover the underlying values, but it was determined that an insufficient number of this value was available for actual use.

However, a large quantity of the 15¢ Cabot were still available. Three thousand were surcharged in settings of 25, with the bars set in the same fashion. This was Type I, released on Monday morning, 13 September 1920 (Figure 1). They were

soon exhausted. I have a cover from dealer HE Huber, with Type I, postmarked 11:30 A.M. with the annotation: "1<sup>st</sup> day of actual sale at P.O., exhausted by noon".

Officials noticed that the 10.5mm bars did not obliterate the lower 15¢ value tablets. Forty-seven thousand additional stamps were then surcharged, but with the bars 13.5mm apart (Type II) on the 15¢ Cabot. They were released late in the day of the 13<sup>th</sup>, and I have one on a cover postmarked at 7:30 P.M., the only first-day usage known to date. The Type II surcharges sold out the next day. This scenario differs from Huber's [3], who claims 500 stamps were released the previous Saturday. He also suggests 18,000 of the wide-bar (Type II) variety were on sale Monday morning. There is no documentation of use that supports these contentions. The third and fourth surcharged stamps were released on September 14<sup>th</sup> (three cents on 35¢ Cabot) and September 24<sup>th</sup> (two cents on 30¢ Cabot).

It is the first stamp that is rare, with only 120 settings created. Table III shows the six extant complete settings of which I am aware. The most-recently sold setting went at auction for \$5,185 U.S.

In his 1927 article in the *Stamp Herald*, Huber described the Monday morning sale:

At 8:30 Monday morning, September 13th, the 3¢ on 15¢ surcharges went on sale at the G.P.O., but limited to five copies to a person. During the morning, this was reduced to two and one, and by noon, as the demand continued, the clerks were instructed to sell none at all. Letters of this rate for abroad were taken with cash, and the stamps attached by the P.O. clerks: inland letters were rubber stamped. When it was shown that the stamps were required for actual postal needs, i.e. by the business houses, limited quantities could be had by securing a permit from the Deputy Minister of Posts and Telegraphs, G.W. LeMesurier [4].

Regarding the business permit, an anonymous 1921 article in the *The Collectors' Journal* stated:

Letters sent from St. John's either had 3 one cent stamps or an official "paid" rubber stamp for 2¢ and a one-cent stamp [this after the immediate run on Sept. 13th]. These conditions lasted until the new ones arrived when it became possible on presentation of a signed order from the P.M.G to obtain one sheet of each value, i.e. \$2.00 worth. This was of course evaded by getting one's friends to obtain such an order and a good deal of this was done so that today there are a good many in a few hands. [5]

Two dollars would have paid for two 3¢ settings (\$1.50) and one 2¢ setting (\$.50), but the 2¢ on 30¢ did not appear until September 24<sup>th</sup>, 11 days after the release of Type I. A new supply of the 3¢ caribou was placed on sale on September 28<sup>th</sup> and the 2¢ caribou on October 4<sup>th</sup>. At that point, there were still settings of the 3¢ on 35¢ and 2¢ on 30¢ left. All this suggests to me that the business permit requirement did not apply to the Type I surcharges.

Table 3. Settings of the 1920 15¢ surcharge, Type I

#	DATE	AUCTION/REF.	LOT/ PG.	DESCRIPTION
1.	5-69	H.R. Harmer	247	Hinged, very fine
2.	10/91	Cavendish Zurich	273	Hinged, overall very fine
3.	10/91	Cavendish Zurich	274	Perf. Seps., little staining pos. 4-5, VF
4.	3-96	Eastern	378	Mostly N.H. some separations, VF
5.	9-97	West Island, retail	----	Mostly N.H., VF
6.	5-06	Sotheby's	487	N.H. but some perf. seps., VF

Factors that would influence the number of settings of this scarce provisional include the following:

- According to the rules stated in the literature, complete settings were not available to the general public, unlike the 1897 surcharges which were on sale for a time in full settings;
- It is questionable whether business houses could get complete settings with a permit from LeMesurier as the permits may not yet been available on the morning of September 13th;
- Postal clerks were not dummies, and at least one of them, RC Rose, who worked at the GPO part-time at this time, was a stamp dealer. In fact, I have a first-date-of-use cover of the 2¢ provisional he sent to himself on September 24<sup>th</sup>. It's quite likely they put a few settings aside—in fact, this might be the source for all the complete settings still in existence; and,
- Type I was recognized early on as a scarce stamp and, by 1927, catalogued at \$6 by Fred Jarrett [6], almost as much as a complete set of the Caribous at that time. It's probable that some of the few complete settings were separated into singles and blocks of four to satisfy collector demand. Also, unlike the 1897 surcharges, these generally had very fine centring, so few seconds resulted from breaking up settings. I doubt whether more than one or two more settings still exist beyond those on my list.

## The Alcock airmail

In June of 1919, Postmaster General AJ Robinson authorized the surcharging of 10,000 of the 15¢ Cabot for use on transatlantic flight attempts. The surcharge value was \$1, of which 50¢ would go to the Permanent Marine Disasters Fund. The complete surcharge text read:

Trans-Atlantic  
AIR POST,  
1919.  
ONE DOLLAR.

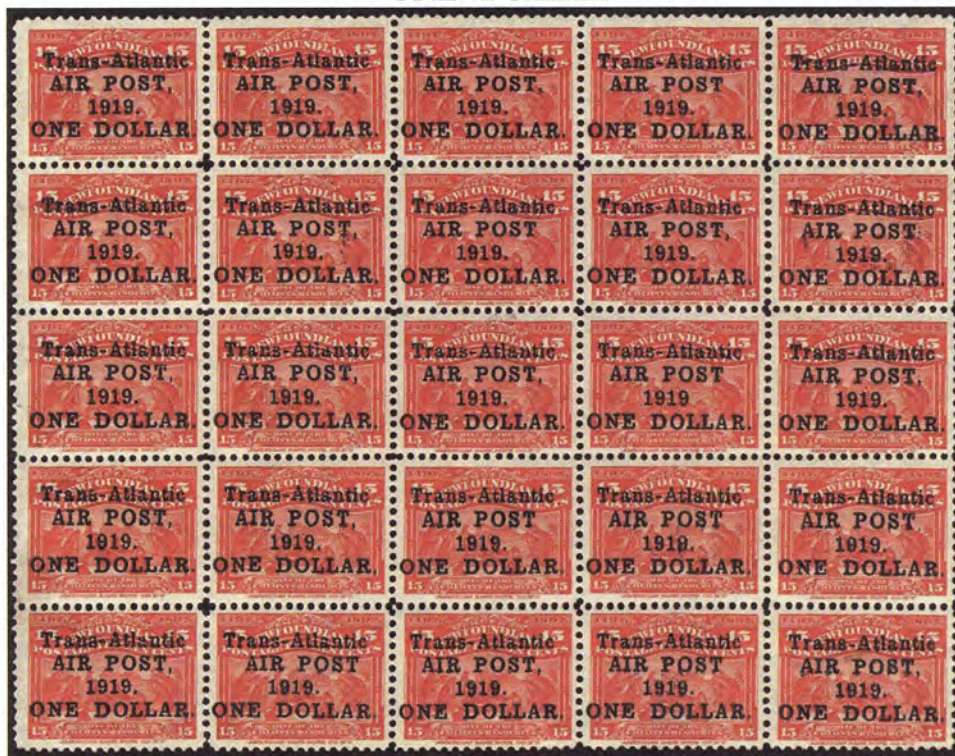


Figure 3. A complete setting of the “Alcock Airmail”. This surcharge was printed in quantities far in excess of postal needs, and as a result at least 15 complete settings may still be in existence.

The stamps were ultimately used on covers for the following flights:

Flight	No. Used
Vickers–Vimy	196
Handley–Page	234
<u>Martinsyde</u>	<u>25</u>
TOTAL	455

Figure 3 shows a complete setting. Since the Vickers–Vimy flight was successful, the stamp subsequently has been called the “Alcock airmail” after pilot John Alcock. Table IV shows the 15 Alcock settings of which I am aware.

Since 10,000 stamps were created and only 455 used on flights, there was a balance of 9,545 available for sale to the general public. Only a few souls ever used

them postally after June, 1919 because of the high face value, although stamp dealer A. C. Roessler used a few.

CHC Harmer talks about sales of the stamp in his book on Newfoundland airmails [2]:

... 8,726 were still on hand on July 1, 1919. During the next two months the stock was reduced by some 3,000 copies. Late in September, a clergyman living in Newfoundland [ Rev. E.A. Butler?] wired for 1,200 copies [48 settings] and, a few days, later walked into the St. John's Post Office to buy an additional 5,000! No such quantity was then available but the existing balance (minus 500 for orders on hand) was handed over: probably just over 4,000 copies [about 160 more settings].

There are three major varieties of the Alcock airmail recognized by all standard catalogues, and two additional types listed by specialized catalogues. Besides the type pictured above, one major variety has no comma after **Post**, and another lacks both the comma and the period after **1919**. These three can be found in a block at positions #9–10 and 14–15, and this block is much sought after. There is also a small comma variety at #15, and a shifted **1919** in position #22. You may be able to see all of these in the illustration above.

Reverend EA Butler's price lists provide some hints as to disposition of the Alcock airmail stamps. A paragraph in his 1928 list [7] is quite helpful:

Of the "Alcock" Air Post (No. 202) there are four varieties found in each sheet of 25 stamps and collectors can get these in a unique block of 4. Only 400 sheets were printed and these contain 16 normal, 7 comma [he actually means "no comma"], 1 thin comma, and 1 no stop nor comma. *More than half of the sheets have been broken up and only about 150 four-variety-blocks exist.* I consider these to be worth \$50.00 at present and wise collectors will get them before the price goes above that.

I have added the italics. On the page before this, he actually listed the block in question for just \$35 so I guess his commentary was simply marketing this nice item. In 1932, Butler listed the position block at \$60, and "Full Sheets of 25 (Only 100 exist)...\$200" [8]. His 1936 price list [9] offered the block for \$150 and full settings for "\$450 (Very scarce)."

How did Butler know that more than half of the settings had been broken up by 1928, and that only 100 sheets (2,500 stamps) were left by 1932? There is a good chance he was the unidentified "clergyman" who bought over 200 settings in 1919. He was already a stamp dealer by then. In his 1947 price list [10], he lists the three main varieties as singles, but no longer advertises blocks or complete settings.

Here then is a summary of factors affecting the number of Alcock settings:

- There are many Newfoundland airmail collectors and exhibitors. Some seek a complete setting but, for most, examples of the major and minor varieties

in blocks are an easier option, as full settings are now scarce and rather expensive. Two settings recently sold by Sotheby's went for \$4,888 each.

- It appears the unidentified clergyman was actually Reverend Butler, and that he eventually broke up most of the 200+ settings he purchased in late 1919 to create the variety blocks mentioned above. He was however selling some remaining complete settings in the 1930s. These were gone by 1947 (at least, no longer listed by him).

**Table 4. Settings of the 1919 Alcock airmail**

#	DATE	AUCTION/REF.	LOT /PG.	DESCRIPTION
1.	1984	C.H.C. Harmer*	41	One reinforcing hinge, F-VF
2.	11/84	Robert Siegel	607	One column "40% sep." still VF
3.	12/84	Eastern	553	Hinge reinforced, minor seps. Still VF
4.	3/86	Harmers of London	684	No condition info. – appears VF
5.	10/91	Cavendish, Zurich	391	Offset on reverse, few perfs. sep. F
6.	3/92	Ivy,Shreves,Mader	486	Tape stains, pos. 22 & 24, mostly N.H. VF
7.	10/92	Maresch	1433	Few perfs. separated, F-VF
8.	11/98	Harmers of London	118	Few split perfs. F-VF
9.	3/99	Harmers of London	136	Some split perfs. and separation F-VF
10.	9/99	Firby	136	Few perfs appear sep., 21 N.H. VF
11.	9/00	BNAPEX – pr. Party	----	Few perfs. separated, F
12.	2/02	Harmers of London	2020	Sev. gum-soaked perfs. F-VF
13.	2/03	Harmers of London	3024	Mostly N.H. few perfs. sep. F- VF
14.	5/06	Sotheby's	615	A few split perfs, N.H. F-VF
15.	5/06	Sotheby's	616	Hinge rem. Light creases, N.H. F

\* From *Newfoundland Air Mails* [2]

I am surprised I have not seen more settings than the 15 I have listed, and I believe more exist. Even if Butler was a major "spoiler", there were still between 150 and 175 settings that could have been sold to other parties.

## Conclusion

As time marches on, fewer complete settings of the scarcer Newfoundland surcharges will continue to exist, but my study is probably not complete, as I cannot see into the collections of advanced Newfoundland collections out there. If you believe you have a setting I have missed, please contact me via the editor. A photo is desirable so I can double-check it against those listed.

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## Vignettes of the old west

### 11. Two luxury resorts on the Upper Arrow Lakes, B.C.

*Peter Jacobi*

#### Halcyon Hot Springs

**L**OCATED on the east shore of Upper Arrow Lake, 23 km south of Arrowhead, the hotel was built in the early 1890s as a private home, by Captain George Sanderson. Exploiting naturally occurring hot springs, Captain Sanderson, relaxing in the soothing waters, named it Halcyon, signifying health and happiness.

In 1898, the Halcyon Hot Springs Hotel, as it was called by that time, was sold to the British America Corporation, the syndicate which owned several of the Rossland mines. The hotel was enlarged; family cottages were built; and even a bottling works was started. In 1924, the property was sold again, this time to the Canadian White Cross Association, with the intention to convert it into a sanatorium. Figure 1 shows a view card of the hotel, probably in its later days.

The hotel was placed under the management of Brigadier General FWE Burnham, an Ontario native who had distinguished himself in World War I, serving as chief surgeon at a British Army hospital in Montenegro.

Together with his wife and two sisters-in-law, Burnham fashioned Halcyon Hot Springs into an elegant and well-known health restoring resort that remained in business for close to three decades. A drawing room filled with treasures collected by the Burnhams on their world travels—Japanese watercolours and etchings, French furniture, Viennese vases, Chinese porcelains and a grand piano—gave the resort a decided elegance and a cosmopolitan air.

A series of hot baths were available where arthritis and rheumatism sufferers could be treated. For 35 years, it was a well-patronized spa, although it could only be accessed by water, mainly by the sternwheeler “Minto”. Sadly, on a winter morning in 1955, the 83-year old doctor, by now a widower, spilled oil while lighting the kitchen stove, starting an all-consuming inferno in which he died.

A post office was located in the hotel and was continuously in service from 1 March 1898 to 30 December 1950. Figures 2 and 3 show the split-ring dater. There was also a circular date stamp with large letters and a MOON (Money Order Office Number) cancel.

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Keywords & phrases: B.C. post offices, hotel post offices

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Figure 1. The Halcyon Hot Springs hotel on the shore of Upper Arrow Lake. The only access to this hotel was by lake steamer.



Figure 2.



Figure 3.

Figures 2 and 3. The hotel had a post office for over 50 years (1898–1950). Shown here are two examples of the hotel's split-ring dater.

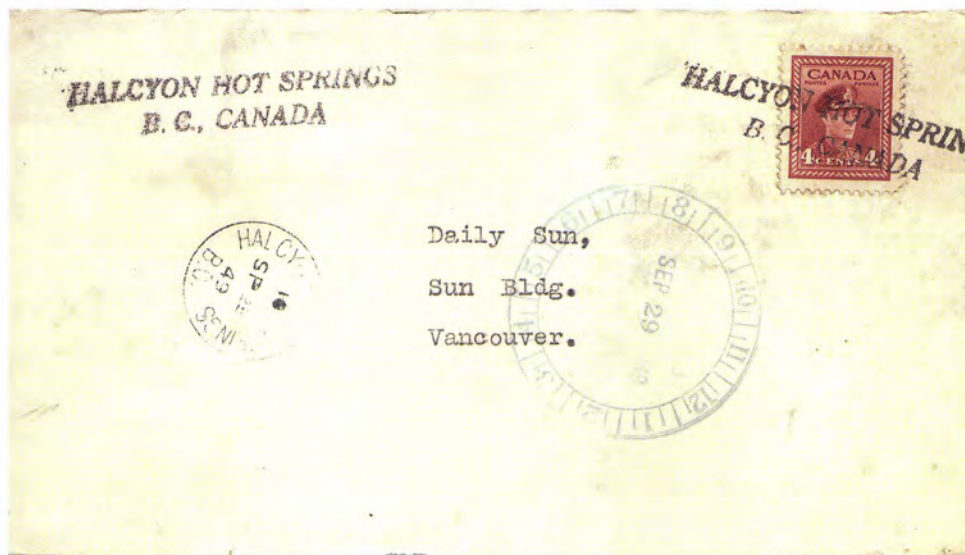


Figure 4. Late usage of the Halcyon full-circle cancel. The use of the hotel's return address stamp to cancel the stamps is most irregular.



Figure 5. An early usage of the slit ring dater on a forwarded letter. The letter was mailed 17 July 1906, to guests at the hotel. The guests had departed when the letter arrived, so the hotel forwarded it on 22 July. The back has a Rossland transit and a Colville receiver, both dated 23 July. Incoming covers are very scarce.

## St. Leon Hot Springs

Located 11 km south of Halcyon Hot Springs was St. Leon Hot Springs. It was built in 1902 by Irish prospector Mike Grady, at a cost of \$75,000. He made his fortune from claims above Silverton that had resulted in the rich Standard Mine, and from its subsequent sale. He used the proceeds to have the hotel built, spending on a lavish scale in the hopes of making St. Leon another mineral springs health resort like Halcyon. It was built of cedar that weathered to a reddish brown and featured a sweeping staircase, lofty dining room, and a generously proportioned bar.



Figure 6. A view card of the hotel taken in 1968. It was then derelict; it burned down in November of that year.

Sternwheelers paused at St. Leon, so that passengers could refresh themselves until the captain's whistle called "All aboard" again. The hotel was also a popular rendezvous for loggers in the sawmills at Pingston and Arrowhead. The coming of prohibition in 1917 decreased the hotel's appeal, and boat traffic lessened with the completion of the Kettle Valley Railway.

As time went on, the holidaying public stopped coming altogether, and only Mike Grady remained in the rambling old mansion. He died in a home for the aged in Kamloops in 1944.

In 1945, St. Leon was purchased by Edwin B Gates, an American chemical engineer who had acted as consultant to Cominco's heavy water plant in Warfield

during World War II. He restored the old hotel, rechristened it The Gates of St. Leon, and operated it as a resort until it was expropriated as part of the Columbia River Project (construction of the Hugh Keenleyside dam) in 1968.

Standing empty by the lakeshore; fated for inundation by the rising waters of the Arrow Lakes; it mysteriously caught fire in November 1968; and burned to the ground. Ed Gates moved to Nakusp, where he died in 1973 at the age of 67.

A post office was in operation in the hotel between 1 February 1904 and 31 May 1918.



Figure 7. This post card shows a split-ring dater applied on 11 October 1906, by the hotel st office. The split ring is the only type of marking from this office.

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# My favourite stampless covers

## 1. A truly unique cover—pence and cents

*CR McGuire* Well-known postal historian CR (Ron) McGuire of Nepean, Ontario has spent many years researching postal rates and routes of Canada and the Provinces before Confederation, and looking for covers to illustrate key dates and events. This article begins a new series for *BNA Topics* that will feature some of Ron's favourite covers of the stampless era, from the start of mail service in British North America.

**B**EGINNING in 1791, the territory of Canada was split for administrative purposes into Upper Canada (UC)—most of present-day Ontario—and Lower Canada (LC)—most of present-day southern Quebec. When, on 10 February 1841, the two formed the 'United Province of Canada', they became known as Canada West (CW) and Canada East (CE). Although there were some exceptions—one appears in this article—postmarks of the period normally included the appropriate abbreviation. However, there was often significant delay in changing from UC to CW or LC to CE. This may have been due to simple frugality—why pay for a new device when most people would understand the meaning of the older abbreviation?

As Canada developed, there were many other changes. A significant one became effective on 1 July 1859, when the currency in use in the Province was changed from a sterling basis (pence, shillings and pounds) to a decimal basis (cents and dollars). Postmasters were instructed as to how to apply the changes in *Post Office Department Circular No. 45*, dated Toronto, June 12<sup>th</sup>, 1859. The first page of the *Circular* is shown in Appendix 1 [1]. The first two paragraphs read:

On the 1st July, 1859, an Act passed last Session to amend the Post Office Laws, will come into operation in the province.

The principal provisions of this Act, so far as they alter existing regulations, are that, from the date named: 1st. All Post Office rates and charges are to be made and collected *in decimal currency* — substituting cents for pence. 2nd. That letters posted in Canada, *unpaid*, for any place within the Province, shall be charged 7 cents per ½ oz., whereas if prepaid they are to pass at 5 cents per ½ oz — that being the decimal equivalent of the ordinary 3d. Provincial rate; ...

---

Keywords & phrases: stampless, postal rates

The postage rate changes affected everyone, including the 'Department of Public Instruction for Upper Canada' (equivalent to today's Ontario Ministry of Education), which issued a two-page instruction (Appendices 2a and 2b) to advise concerned parties of the changes. The instruction made particular note of the large difference in cost between sending mail prepaid and unpaid, recommending that correspondents be encouraged to send mail prepaid whenever possible.

This was not just a change in the names of currency units, but also a physical change, and new coins were issued. This did not go 100 per cent smoothly, as attested to in paragraphs 10 and 11 of *Post Office Department Circular No. 47* [2], dated Toronto, July 28<sup>th</sup>, 1859, which read:

10. The new cent coins have been furnished to all the principal Post Offices throughout the Provinces to facilitate the process of collecting the decimal rates, and a supply will be sent to any Postmaster who may apply for them, and remit the value in bank notes for the quantity he may desire to receive.

11. Until the new cent coinage is in more general circulation, some difficulty may be experienced in making change for the payment of the decimal rates; but Postmasters are enjoined to obviate or lessen, by every means in their power, the inconvenience arising to the public from this cause; and this they can best do by furnishing themselves with the new cent coins, and promoting their circulation."



Figure 1. Cover mailed from Aylmer–Ottawa.

The stampless cover in Figure 1 was mailed at Aylmer–Ottawa on JU 6 1859 and received in Montreal later the same day! At some point the envelope was opened, reversed, and readdressed; on OC 1 1859 it was mailed back to Aylmer (Figure 2), retracing its 130-mile route of three months earlier, and was again received on the day it was mailed! A letter returned to the sender with a fresh address and new postage is known as a 'turned cover'. Not done often today, the practice is more common when envelopes and/or paper are in short supply.

What makes this cover 'truly unique' is that the two mailings were done in different currency periods! When originally mailed, the postage was prepaid at the double rate—six pence. When returned, the postage was not paid in advance, so the cover was lighter and so was charged for single weight, but at the higher unpaid cost—seven cents! Figure 3 shows reconstructions of the postmarks used.

On the right are the outgoing marks—a red 'PAID 6<sup>D</sup>' in a circle, with the JU 6 1859 Aylmer–Ottawa dispatch mark (note that it does not have a provincial designation) and Montreal, LC receiver. The return trip marks are on the left—a manuscript black '7', with the OC 1 1859 Montreal dispatch and Aylmer receiver.

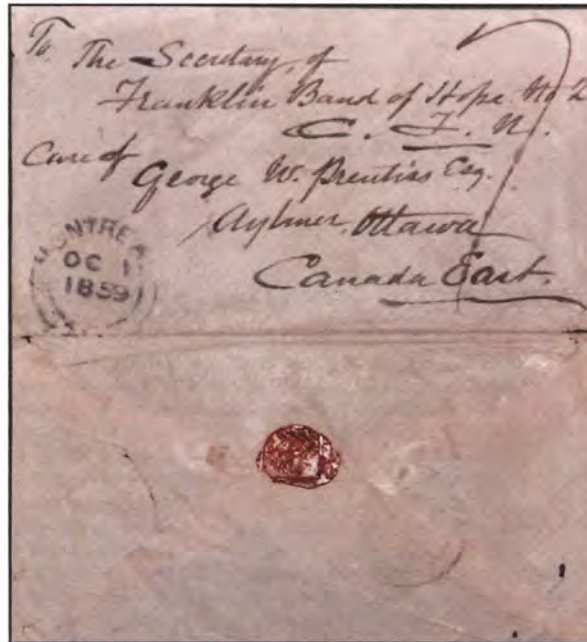


Figure 2. Turned cover as mailed from Montreal.



Figure 3. Cancels

While more covers that were turned across the 1859 change in currency period may exist, this is the only one I have ever seen. I was very fortunate to obtain it.

## Acknowledgement

My thanks to Mike Street for helping with this article.

## References

- [1] Most, but not all, of the full text of Post Office Department Circular 45 can be found in Boggs: Boggs, Winthrop S., *The Postage Stamps and Postal History of Canada*, Vol. II, Chambers Handbook Series, Chambers Publishing Co., Kalamazoo, Michigan, 1945, pp. 21-B to 23-B.
- [2] *Ibid.*, p. 23-B.



DEPARTMENT CIRCULAR,  
No. 45.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,

Toronto, June 12th, 1859.

On the 1st July, 1859, an Act passed last Session to amend the Post Office Laws, will come into operation in this Province.

The principal provisions of this Act, so far as they alter existing regulations, are that, from the date named: 1st. All Post Office rates and charges are to be made and collected in decimal currency—substituting cents for pence. 2nd. That letters posted in Canada, unpaid, for any place within the Province, shall be charged 7 cents per  $\frac{1}{2}$  oz., whereas if prepaid they are to pass at 5 cents per  $\frac{1}{2}$  oz.—that being the decimal equivalent of the ordinary 3d. Provincial rate; and 3rd. That a postage charge is to be collected on all Canadian newspapers, except what are termed exchange papers, addressed to the editors or publishers of newspapers.

To enable the Department to give effect to the directions of this Law, the Postmaster General requests the careful attention of Post Masters to the following instructions:—

1. In accordance with the law, all Postage Rates and Charges on Letters, Papers, &c., &c. posted or received in the Province on and after the 1st of July next, are to be made in the decimal currency, and are to be so marked upon the letters &c., and entered in the Letter Bills, Monthly Sheets and Accounts, of which a supply of blank forms, with the columns adapted to entries in dollars and cents, will be forwarded to each Postmaster.

**Letter Rates.**

2. Letters posted in Canada addressed to any place within the Province will, if prepaid, pass for 5 cents per  $\frac{1}{2}$  oz., (the decimal equivalent of 3d., the present rate,) but if posted unpaid such letters are to be rated and charged 7 cents per  $\frac{1}{2}$  oz.

3. The rate on Letters to Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward's Island will continue for the present to be 5 cents per  $\frac{1}{2}$  oz., with optional prepayment.

4. The rate on Letters to the United Kingdom will be,

By Canadian Packet	12½ cents per $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce, instead of 7½d currency.
“ Cunard	“ 17 “ “ “ 10d “

Letters for the United Kingdom must be prepaid, or they will be charged a fine of 6d. sterling on arrival in England.

5. The rate of Letters for the United States, (except California and Oregon)	10 cents per $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.
“ for California and Oregon	15 “ “

6. The rates on letters for Foreign Countries &c., sent in the British Mails, are in like manner to be charged and accounted for in the decimal equivalent of the ordinary rate now charged.

7. The charges on Drop or Box Letters, and on Letters taken out by Letter Carriers in Cities, and other minor rates of a like character, are to be made at the rate of two cents for every penny now charged.

**Registration Charges.**

8. For the Registration of a Letter addressed to any place in British North America, the charge will be	2 cents instead of 1d.
For the Registration of a Letter to United Kingdom	12½ “ 7½d.
“ “ “ “ United States	5 “ 8d.

The Registration charges on Letters Registered for Foreign Countries &c., by the British Mails, are to be made at the same equivalent decimal rates.

Appendix 1. Post Office Department Circular 45, issued 12 June 1859, advising Postmasters of the change in rates from sterling to decimal currency.



**THE NEW POSTAGE LAW,**  
AND THE  
**Department of Public Instruction for Upper Canada.**

(From the *Journal of Education for July, 1859.*)

As but few parties in correspondence with the Educational Department comply with the new postage law in the pre-payment of their letters, (thereby increasing the postage charge by nearly *fifty per cent.*) the effect has been to swell unduly this item of the contingencies of the Department. It may be that this omission arises from the impression that the official correspondence of the Educational branch of the public service like those of the Cabinet Executive Departments, go free. But this is an entire mistake; as the Educational Department forms an exception, and its contingent expenses are proportionably increased by a charge from which the other Public Departments of a similar character are exempt. We would suggest, therefore, in future, that all correspondence with the Department be pre-paid, (as it is on letters, &c., going from the Department,) and that thinner paper be used in all cases. Several letters occupying but one page have been lately received written on large, thick paper, and embracing four pages. Foolscap paper should be used where practicable; and only such portions of it sent as may be written on. All other portions have to be cut off when the letter is filed in the Department.

COMMUNICATIONS TO THE EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT FOR UPPER CANADA.

1. *Appeals to the Chief Superintendent of Education.*—All parties concerned in the operations of the Grammar and Common School Laws have the right of appeal to the Chief Superintendent of Education; and he is authorised to decide such questions as are not otherwise provided for by law. But for the ends of justice,—to prevent delay, and save expense,—it will be necessary for any party thus appealing: 1. To furnish the party against whom they may appeal with a correct copy of their communication to the Chief Superintendent, in order that such party may have an opportunity of transmitting any explanation or answer he may judge expedient. 2. To state expressly, in the appeal, that the opposite party has been thus notified, as it must not be supposed that the Chief Superintendent will decide, or form an opinion on any point affecting different parties, without hearing both sides—whatever delay may at any time be occasioned in order to secure such hearing. Application for advice in Common School matters, should, in all cases, be first made to the local Superintendent having jurisdiction in the Municipality.

2. The *Journal of Education* having been constituted by His Excellency the Governor General in Council, the official medium of communicating all Departmental intelligence and information, parties should refer to its pages on matters relating to the apportionment, blank reports, Depository, Normal School, etc.

3. *Communications generally*—The parties concerned are left to their own discretion as to the forms of all communications relating to Schools, for which specific instructions are not furnished by the Department; but they are requested to use large sized, or foolscap paper. In all communications, however, the NUMBER of the School Section, and the NAME of the Township and Post Office, and the OFFICIAL TITLE of the writer, should be given; and also, the NUMBERS and DATES of any previous correspondence on the same subject.

4. *Communications with the Government relating to Schools*, should be made through the Educational Department, Toronto; as all such communications, not so made, are referred to the Chief Superintendent of Education, to be brought before His Excellency through the proper Department—which occasions unnecessary delay and expense.

5. *Communications relating to the Journal of Education; to the Educational Depository; to Public Libraries; or to the Superannuated Teachers' Fund, School Accounts, Poor Schools, &c.*, should be written on separate sheets from letters of appeal, or on legal questions, in order that they may be separated and classified.

PRE-PAYMENT OF POSTAGE ON BOOKS.

From the synopsis of the new postage law on the next page, it will be seen that the postage on all books, printed circulars, &c., sent through the post must be pre-paid by the sender, at the rate of one cent per ounce. Local Superintendents and teachers ordering books from the Educational Depository will therefore please send such an additional sum for the payment of this postage, at the rate specified, as may be necessary.

Appendix 2a. P. 1, Department of Public Instruction for Upper Canada circular concerning changes caused by conversion from sterling to decimal currency.

## REGULATION IN REGARD TO SCHOOL RETURNS.

All official returns to the Chief or Local Superintendents which are made upon the printed blank forms furnished by the Educational Department *should be pre-paid, and be open at either end*, so as to entitle them to pass through the post as printed papers. No letters should be enclosed with such returns. See the following notice:

## POSTAGE REDUCED ON TRUSTEES' RETURNS.

The Hon. the Postmaster General has recently issued the following circular notice to Postmasters in Upper Canada: "The Half-Yearly School Returns made by School Trustees to the Local Superintendents of Schools, may, though the printed form be partly filled up with the names of the pupils and the days of attendance, in writing, be transmitted by Post, in Canada, as printed papers, at one cent each, to be *prepaid by Stamps*." These returns, when sent through the Post, should be in wrappers open at both ends.

## DELIVERY OF THE JOURNAL OF EDUCATION.—SUGGESTIONS TO LOCAL SUPERINTENDENTS.

Numerous complaints having reached this Department of the non-receipt at various Post Offices of the *Journal of Education*, application has been made to the Post Master General's Department to have the evil remedied. The Post Office authorities express their willingness to co-operate in the matter, and a circular notice has been issued on the subject. As several Post Masters are at a loss how best to facilitate the delivery of the *Journal* to the School Corporations to which they are addressed, we would suggest to the various Local Superintendents that it might be well for them to confer with the several Post Masters in their neighbourhood, and afford them every information in their power as to the proper localities and parties to whom the *Journal* should be delivered. It will still go free of postage.

## SYNOPSIS OF THE NEW POSTAGE LAW OF CANADA.

(Extracts from a Circular of the Postmaster-General addressed to Post-Masters.)

All Post Office rates and charges are, from the first of July next, to be made and collected in decimal currency, substituting cents for pence.

All letters posted in Canada, *unpaid*, for any place within the Province, shall be charged seven cents per half oz.; but if *prepaid*, they will pass at five cents, that being the decimal equivalent of the present 3d.

Letters for Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and Prince Edward's Island, 5 cents per half oz, with optional prepayment; Letters for the United Kingdom, prepaid 12½ cents (7½d), per half oz, by Canadian Steamers, 17 cents (10d), by Cunard Steamers; if not prepaid, a fine of 6d. sterling will be charged on their arrival in England.

Letters for the United States, (except California and Oregon,) 10 cents (6d) per half oz.; to California and Oregon, 15 cents (9d). (Prepayment, we suppose, optional; the circular does not say.)

Letters to all foreign countries, the same rate as at present, changing it into cents.

The charge for registering a letter to any place in British North America will be 2 cents, instead of 1d; to the United Kingdom, 12½ cents instead of 7½d; to the United States, 5 cents instead of 3d. To all other places, the equivalent of the present rate in cents. In all cases, except to B. N. America, letters when registered must have both postage and registration fee prepaid.

Drop or Box letters, and all minor rates of a like character, to be charged 1 cent for every ¼d. now charged.

On Newspapers, published in Canada, and sent from the office of publication to regular subscribers, the rate will be, if paid quarterly in advance, as follows:—

	Per Quarter.
On a daily paper.....	2a. or 40 cents.
" tri-weekly .....	1a. " 20 "
" semi-weekly .....	8d. " 13 "
" weekly.....	4d. " 6½ "

These charges can be paid either by the publisher, at the mailing office, or by the subscriber, at the delivering office. When the above rates are not paid in advance, a charge of 1 cent each number, or 3d for 5, will be made.

Transient newspapers must be prepaid by a 1 cent stamp or they will not be forwarded.

Newspapers from England by the Canadian steamers to pass free; those by the Cunard line, to be charged 2 cents each on delivery, that being the American transit charge.

Newspapers from the United States are to be charged 1 cent each on delivery.

Exchange are to go free.

Periodical publications, not exceeding 3 oz. in weight, 1 cent each; over 3 oz, 4 cents. If prepaid by stamp, periodicals published in Canada, weighing over 3 oz., 2 cents.

Periodicals devoted exclusively to *Education*, *Agriculture*, *Temperance*, or any branch of science, to be sent from the office of publication free.

Printed Circulars, *Books*, &c., sent from a Canadian office to any place in Canada, B. N. America, or the United States, 1 cent each; over 1 ounce in weight, 1 cent per oz. But these rates must be paid in ADVANCE in Postage Stamps.

Parcels sent by Parcel Post to any place in Canada, 25 cents per lb.; 5 cents additional if registered.

Postage stamps of the respective values of 1, 5, 10, 12½, and 17 cents, have been provided, and will be ready for sale to the public.

The old stamps in the hands of the public will be allowed to pass for a time after the first of July.

The Act declares that any of the following offences shall be considered a misdemeanour:—

To delay, damage, or destroy any parcel sent by the Parcel Post; to enclose a letter or letters, or writing to serve the purpose of a letter, in a parcel sent by Parcel Post; to send a letter or letters, or writing to serve the purpose of a letter in a newspaper, except in the case of accounts and receipts sent by newspaper publishers to their subscribers, which are allowed to be folded in the papers.

Department of Public Instruction for Upper Canada,

Toronto, 30th July, 1850.

Appendix 2b. P. 2, Department of Public Instruction for Upper Canada circular concerning changes caused by conversion from sterling to decimal currency.

# Postal potpourri

## 12. Change of address

*Earle Covert* A series focussing on items that can be purchased or found at post offices in Canada, with an occasional side-trip back in time, as in this article.

RECENTLY, Canada Post has introduced new change-of-address forms. Canada Post had been producing a booklet, “*SmartMoves™*” or “*déménageur<sup>MC</sup>*,” with advertising and a change-of-address form stapled in the centre. Figure 1 shows the front of the French side of one of the booklets and the English side of another.

They feature one of Canada’s official languages on one side, and the other official language when the booklet is inverted and turned over. Figure 2 shows the Change-of-Address Notification stapled in the centrefold of the booklet.



Figure 1. The front of the French side of “*SmartMoves™*”/“*déménageur<sup>MC</sup>*,” and the English side of another issue.

Keywords & phrases: Canada Post products, change of address

BNA Topics, Volume 64, Number 1, January–March 2007

The form is titled "Change of Address Notification" in English and "Avis de changement d'adresse" in French. It features a barcode at the top right with the number 97358221. The form is divided into several sections:
 

- Family Information:** Fields for Family or Business Name, First Name, and Last Name in both languages.
- Old Address:** Fields for Unit/Apt. No., PO Box No., St. No., Rte. No., City, Province, Postal Code, and Country.
- New Address:** Similar fields to the old address section.
- Authorization:** Two paragraphs of text in both languages, with checkboxes for consent.
- Customer Signature:** A line for the customer's signature and date.
- Accepting Office:** A section for selecting the receiving office, with checkboxes for various service types (Individuals, Participations, Family, etc.).
- Data Entry:** A section at the bottom with fields for "1 Data Entry" and "Entrée des données".

Figure 2. Change-of-address form stapled into the “SmartMoves™” / “déménagement™” booklet.

There have been a number of form dates, and slight variations in the form itself, over the life of *SmartMoves*, including Change-of-Address Announcement forms 40-076-545 (03-07). [Note: Although the date is usually printed Month-Year, in this case it appears to have been printed Year-Month], supplied singly or in a kit (the cards were joined to one another by adhesive applied to the left side of the stacked cards): Change-of-Address Kit 40-076-539 (4-88) (Figures 3 and 4).

The image shows two sides of a form. The left side is the front, featuring a decorative illustration of geese in flight over a body of water. The right side is the back, containing the form fields:
 

- Change of Address Announcement / Annonce de changement d'adresse:** Fields for Name, Start Date, and End Date.
- Old Address / Ancienne adresse:** Fields for Unit/Apt. No., PO Box No., St. No., Rte. No., City, Province, Postal Code, and Telephone.
- New Address / Nouvelle adresse:** Fields for Unit/Apt. No., PO Box No., St. No., Rte. No., City, Province, Postal Code, and Telephone.

Figure 3. Front and back of an older change-of-address announcement.



The booklet (*SmartMoves*, Figure 2) was eventually discontinued. In its place, Canada Post offered a stand-alone, single sheet form, including an original and two carbonless copies (Change of Address Notification form set 33-086-465 (06-01) (Figure 5). The original is for Canada Post data entry; the second for the Delivery Office (the old address), with proof-of-payment attached to the back. The final copy, which identifies the terms and conditions of the service, is for the customer. This form is dated 06-01, January 2006. Both the new kit (Figure 6) and the Announcement (Figure 7) use the same date format, *i.e.*, Year-Month.

Figure 5. The new stand-alone change-of-address notification form.

At the same time, a new Change of Address Kit called “*smartmoves™ / déménageur<sup>MC</sup>*”, but without any advertising, was made available (Figure 6 shows the outside; Figure 7 shows the front and back of the form 40-076-545 (05-09).)

Figure 6. Front & back of the new change-of-address kit.

The image displays two views of a change-of-address announcement card. On the left is the front of the card, featuring a photograph of a sunset over water with birds in flight. A dashed box labeled 'Affix Postage' is positioned in the upper right corner. Below the image are fields for Name, Address, City, State, Telephone, and Postal Code. On the right is the back of the card, which is a form with bilingual text. It includes fields for Name, Account/Subscription No., Old Address (with sub-fields for City, State, and Province), Old Postal Code, Telephone, New Address (with sub-fields for City, State, and Province), New Postal Code, Telephone, and Date. The card is branded with 'CANADA POST' and 'POSTES CANADA' at the bottom.

Figure 7. Front and back of new change-of-address announcement.

At one point, someone in Product Merchandising thought to sell Moving Announcement cards with a cute message printed on corrugated cardboard. Figure 8 shows how they were sold, in bundles of ten, by Canada Post.



Figure 8. Bundles of 10 corrugated cardboard moving announcement cards, as they were sold at the post office. They were available in French or English—with separate barcodes on the back of their respective tags.

Just before they were withdrawn or sold at 50% off in the spring of 2006, Robert Lemire found the French language version of the cards. (Figure 9 shows the address side of the English and French versions.)

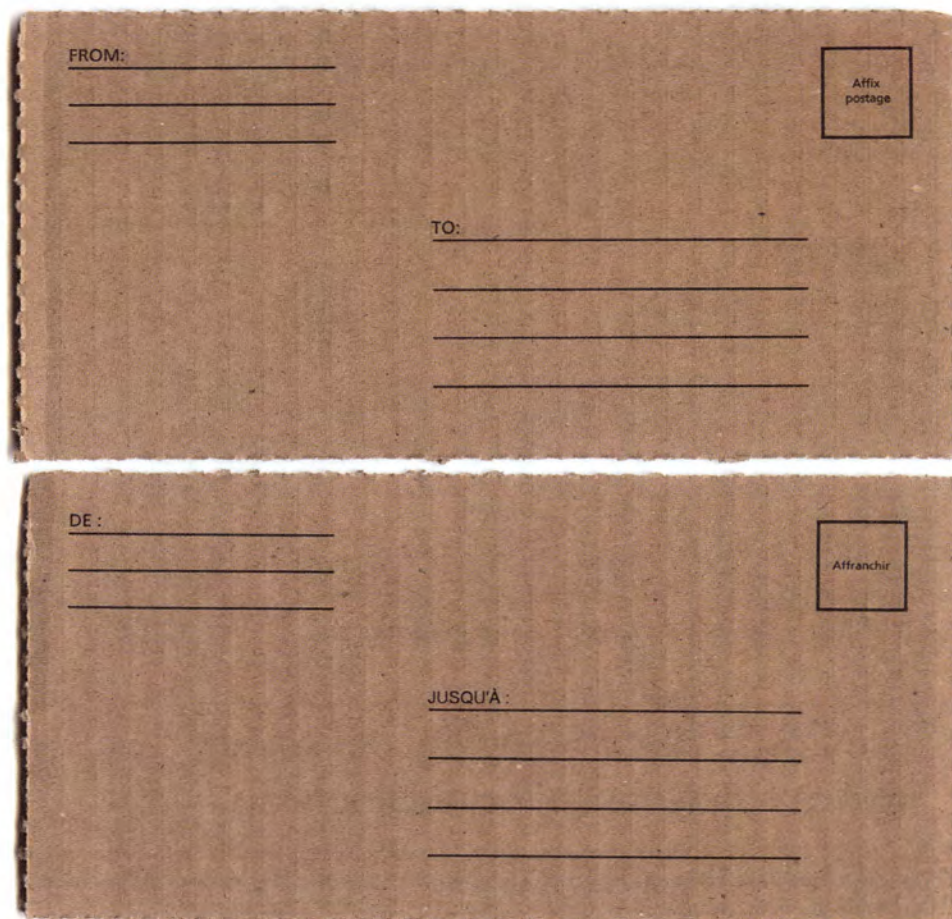


Figure 9. The address side of the corrugated cardboard notice of change of address—French and English.

Finally, we show the prepaid Courtesy Change-of-Address Card, 33-086-450 (01-06) which the Post Office supplied when it was responsible for an address change—in this case, although the people didn't move, the address was changed from a RR (Rural Route) to a street address (see Figure 10.)

Courtesy Card Change of Mailing Address		Carte gratuite Changement d'adresse postale	
<b>Old Address</b> Ancienne adresse		<b>New Address</b> Nouvelle adresse	
Print Name Nom imprimé	FLORENCE ARCHIBALD	House no. / Street Name, Apt. no. N° de la rue, n° d'app. si de CP	N° de la rue, n° d'app. si de CP
House No. N° de la rue	1000	PO Box / R.R. no. N° de la boîte postale, n° de la R.R.	
City Ville	OTTAWA	City Ville	OTTAWA
Postal Code Code postal	K1N 1Y1	Postal Code Code postal	K1N 1Y2
Effective Date of change Date d'effet	1/1/00	Effective Date of change Date d'effet	1/1/00
Signature	<i>F. Archibald</i>	Signature	<i>F. Archibald</i>
Please advise all correspondents of your new mailing address. (May be sent to all countries.)		Veuillez aviser tous vos correspondants de votre nouvelle adresse postale. (Celle carte peut être envoyée à tous les pays.)	

CANADA POSTES POST CANADA		CANADA POSTES POST CANADA	
Important To ensure prompt delivery, please fold the new address on the back of this card.	Important Pour vous assurer d'une livraison rapide, veuillez plier le verso de la nouvelle adresse au verso.	Lettermail Posto-lettres	3120932
Postmaster Le maître de poste			

To / À	
Name / Nom	Earle Audrey Covert
Address / Adresse	187 W 200 Box 1190
City / Ville	Raymond AB T0K 2S0
Postal Code / Code postal	

Figure 10. Both sides of a used courtesy change-of-address card

## The Postal History Society of Canada invites applications for membership



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

Recent publications include *Allan Steinhart, Postal Historian* (\$29.69 ppd to Canada, few copies remain—get yours *now* before this goes out of print). More monographs and books are planned for the near future. Manuscripts are solicited.

**Hot off the presses:** *Memoirs of Fred Jarrett* by M Jarrett & G Scrimgeour (216 p. hard-bound) \$45.69+postage; also *AR—Avis de réception* (164 p. 180+ illustrations, wireO bound, deals with worldwide AR), see reviews in *American Philatelist*, *Canadian Philatelist*, and elsewhere. \$25.69+postage. Available from the PHSC is Eric Manchec's *Ontario post office atlas*.

For more information or membership forms, contact the Secretary, Stéphane Cloutier, 255 Shakespeare St, Ottawa ON K1L 5M7 Canada, e-mail: [cloutier1967@sympatico.ca](mailto:cloutier1967@sympatico.ca)

## Study group centreline

*Robert Lemire*

THE purpose of this column is to bring to the attention of BNAPS members some of the fascinating specialist work being done within each BNAPS study group. Highlights are provided for newsletters that have arrived in my mail box from mid-July 2006 through September 2006.

*Newfoundland* In the November/December newsletter, editor Bob Dyer presents a survey of the 1¢ Edward stamps on cover. Clarence Stillions describes a new perforation variety on the 7¢ King George VI Coronation series stamp. This variety recently sold at auction for US\$22,000. Barry Senior shows an illustration of a scarce cover bearing a copy of the 30¢ Memorial University stamp with an AYRE perfin. Single pages from Carl Munden's abandoned outports exhibit, Colin Lewis' Newfoundland postal history exhibit, and Horace Harrison's exhibit of Newfoundland postal stationery are also shown.

*RPO Cancels* The description of the postmarks used on the Grand Trunk Railway and Canadian National Railway lines to Lake Huron and Georgian Bay is concluded in the July–August issue of the newsletter. Examples are shown of the various cancels, as are some proof strikes. Covers and markings are also shown for the RPO on the London, Huron and Bruce Railway (a line leased to the Great Western Railway), which ran from Hyde Park to Wingham. John Watson submitted an illustration of a previously unreported Calgary and Camrose RPO private clerk handstamp (a marking date several years earlier than was known for other hammers used on this line), and Ross Gray pushes back the earliest-reported date for one of the hammers used on the Moncton and Campbellton line by more than four years.

*George VI* A cover franked with \$14.25 in postage (19 × the 75¢ per ½ oz airmail rate to New Zealand), including a block of 10 of the \$1 Château de Ramesay stamp, is featured on the front page of issue 9 of the *King George VI Post & Mail*

David Whiteley begins a series on airmail routes and rates from Canada for the period 1939 to 1946. In this part, rates to European destinations and Great Britain are discussed. Gary Dickinson continues his series on first day covers by showing covers for the Coronation issue, and Ed Harris shows a series of covers with engraved first day cachets. These were prepared by Herbert Earle of Calgary. John Burnett shows illustrations of ten colourful telegraph covers from the George VI period.

*British Columbia Postal History* In the October 2006 issue of the newsletter, Cecil Coutts shows a selection of pictorial “Victory Bond” covers prepared by Walter Purkis, and mailed between 1944 and 1946, or in June 1957. A recent use of a rapid cancelling machine from Ganges BC is reported—the last reported use was in 2000. T. Malcolm Jones submitted photocopies that extend the known period of usage of two “Steamer Minto” cancels.

*Queen Elizabeth II* Three issues of the *Corgi Times* have arrived in my mailbox. In the first issue, ongoing changes in Canada’s postage meter replacement programme are described (based on information from a Canada Post web site). The changes have been taking place since 2002, with staged withdrawal of approval for different (earlier) types of meters. As of the end of December 2006, all meters not fully compliant with the 2002 standard were decertified. There is a report (Larry Margetish) of four additional stamps found with the perforated initials LA (Legislative Assembly of Ontario). These are four of five stamps on a cover postmarked 24 VII 1979. Robert McGuinness’ index for the newsletters of Volume XIV was also enclosed with the issue.

In Volume XV, No. 2 there is a further description of new printings of the current coil stamps. These show differences in paper manufacturer (easily identifiable by “C” or “F” in the gutter inscription between every tenth stamp), inscription positioning and die cutting. A useful chart is provided. Andrew Chung illustrates a new type of International Reply Coupon, and Joseph Monteiro describes a newly reported imperforate error on one of the 1978 Christmas stamps. From one of John Hillmer’s exhibits there are three pages of illustrations of errors on stamps of the 1¢ Caricature definitive issue.

Volume XV, No. 3 contains two major articles. In the first, Robin Harris shows how to plate the newly released “PERMANENT™” Lowe-Martin self-adhesive coils. In the second, Leopold Beudet describes and carefully illustrates three different booklets that have been counterfeited to defraud Canada Post—the \$1.05 Deer Booklet first issued in 2000, and the 49¢ QEII (Canadian Bank Note Co.) and \$1.40 Maple Leaf (Ashton Potter) booklets from 2003. These are excellent counterfeits, and are very difficult to distinguish from the genuine stamps. Leopold gives a clear discussion of the differences. [See the article by Leopold Beudet, beginning on page 69, which explains how to detect these dangerous forgeries. Editor].

*Postal Stationery* Pierre Gauthier continues to turn up new stationery items. In the October 2006 issue of *Postal Stationery Notes*, he reports two new setting varieties on the Great Northern Railway pictorial cards, Webb’s GNR 1 and GNR 2. Also, he

and editor Dick Staecker report unstamped formular items parallel to Webb's aerogrammes A26a and A26. There is the usual update on the latest findings of Postcard Factory® cards, this time featuring two spectacular error cards. One is a Toronto card from Raymond Therrien that has no printing on the stamp side except the stamp impression. The second is from Earle Covert and shows a beautiful printing shift that reveals several features of the printing process.

*Military Mail* Two newsletters have been received. There are several illustrations of cards and covers addressed to and from personnel at WWI medical facilities. John Frith submitted a photocopy of a 1915 cover to Montreal mailed from a nurse temporarily in Cairo during the relocation of No. 1 Stationary Hospital. Colin Pomfret submitted four items, including a card (with censor marking) mailed in March 1916 from Boulogne, France to London, Ontario. Jon Johnson shows a 1917 cover mailed from England to a Canadian nursing sister serving in Salonica, Greece. But the unit had been moved, first to Kalamaria, Greece, and then to England (the envelope was finally forwarded to the nurse in Scotland). Dave Hanes describes the procedures in place for handling mail from Canadian armed forces personnel assigned to Sudan to help with the "crisis in Darfur". Wilf Whitehouse shows a cover mailed from the H.M.C.S. Iroquois during its mission off the coast of Yugoslavia in late 1993. Bill Robinson illustrates two WWII covers. One is an airmail cover from Bermuda to Canada with markings relating it to Motor Launch 05; a second, from Trinidad, was posted by a member of the crew of H.M.C.S. Husky. George Sawatski illustrates and describes inconsistencies in the various Bailey and Toop catalogues in listing the 1936 Dundurn FPO hammer. Other items were contributed by Kim Dodwell, Doug Sayles, David Whiteley, Colin Pomfret, Steve Luciuk, and Colin Campbell.

*Post Cards* I Vol. 7, No. 1 of *Post Card Matters*, Wayne Curtis provides colour illustrations of four WWII Canadian Red Cross post cards. The pictures were based on oil paintings by Archibald Bruce Stapleton. Also shown is a card similar to one of the four, but with a poem at the bottom. Colin Campbell shows a card with a picture of the Empress of Britain, but written and postmarked several months prior to the ship's maiden voyage. Pictures of other cards were provided by Doug Bates and Doug Murray.

*Fancy and Miscellaneous Cancels* In the October 2006 newsletter, Ken Pugh reports a set of fake cancels on several PEI stamps. The fakes were apparently based on the pictures in the Day and Smythes book [1], and one cancel originally misattributed to Charlottetown (but actually a Kingston, Ontario cancel) was faked. Two more "pointed hand 'return to'" markings are reported by Jon Cable. In the December newsletter there is a table of the Dead Letter Office crown wax seals

(mostly based on information from Brian Plain). Andrew Scott illustrates three different Vancouver “stamps off” or “stamps missing” markings used between the 1960s and mid 1990s.

Other reports of cancels are from Glenn Archer, Bill Pekonen, Andrew Scott, Brian Hargreaves, Harold Hurlbutt, Hugo Deshayé, Graham Searle, Garfield Portch, Gerry Carr, Jack Forbes, Wally Gutzman, Doug Lingard, John Hillson and editor Dave Lacelle.

*Large and Small Queens* In the November 2006 issue of *Confederation*, Joachim Frank shows a 5¢ Large Queen on cover with a SP 28, 1875 cancel—likely the earliest date of use of this stamp. In a letter, John Hillson concurs that this date is likely the earliest-recorded usage.

## References

- [1] Day, K.M., Smythes, E.A., *Canadian fancy cancellations of the nineteenth century*, BNAPS, Toronto (1973).

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# The P18 advertising card

*George B Arfken and William S Pawluk*

## A new post card

FROM the introduction of the first Canada Post Card on 1 June 1871, the Post Office Department had insisted that there be no advertising on the address side of the card. Then, on 9 December 1897, there came a drastic change.

A NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC announced "... regulations under which designs, illustrations, portraits, sketches or other forms of advertisement may be engraved, lithographed, printed, &c, on the "address" side of the one-cent Post Card". The new post card, P18 [1] or UX18, had a rose carmine image of Queen Victoria, rather than the green image carried on the regular (no advertising) post card. The earliest date of use reported was 10 February 1898 [2].

An early patriotic advertisement for the Veiling House is shown on the P18 post card of Figure 1. Behind the patriotism in the United States was the Spanish-American War; and behind the patriotism in Britain and Canada was trouble in South Africa that would shortly become the South African War.

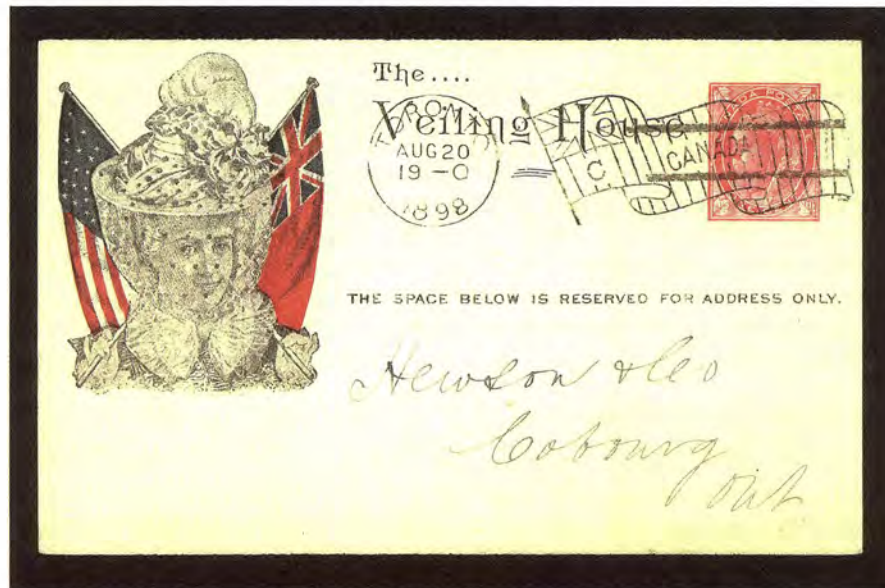


Figure 1. Posted in Toronto, 20 August 1898, and addressed to Cobourg, Ont. The cancel is a Toronto type 8 flag.

Keywords & phrases: postal stationery, advertising cards

BNA Topics, Volume 64, Number 1, January–March 2007

The Canadian Pacific Railway and the Grand Trunk Railway both used Canada post cards and private post cards extensively to communicate among their offices and with their customers. Both railway systems adopted the new P18 post card enthusiastically and created a series of view cards. Figure 2 shows the Hot Springs Hotel in Banff. This is CPR2 [1, 129]. Note that the ad and the printed letters stay clear of the stamp and that space is reserved for the address, lower right.



Figure 2. Canadian Pacific Railway CPR2, posted in Banff, Alta., 7 August 1899 and addressed to New Dorchester, Mass., U.S.A. The message on the reverse asks the addressee to purchase “two or three dozen sheets of 4 x 5 blue paper at J & M’s, as soon as possible. I find that mine is no good” and adds “I am going to begin now and do some photography”.

A Grand Trunk Railway view card, GTR46 [1, 142] is shown in Figure 3. The stamp is clear but the view is encroaching over the “This space is reserved” notice.

## The regulations

The post card shown in Figure 4, from The Hospital for Sick Children, Toronto, is one of the most ornate and most impressive of the advertising cards circulating at this time. Note the black lines added in the upper right and lower right corners.

But what about the regulations? The 9 December 1897 NOTICE authorizing this kind of card, with advertising on the address side, laid down restrictions:

1. A clear space of, at least, a quarter of an inch shall be left along each of the four sides of the Postage Stamp.

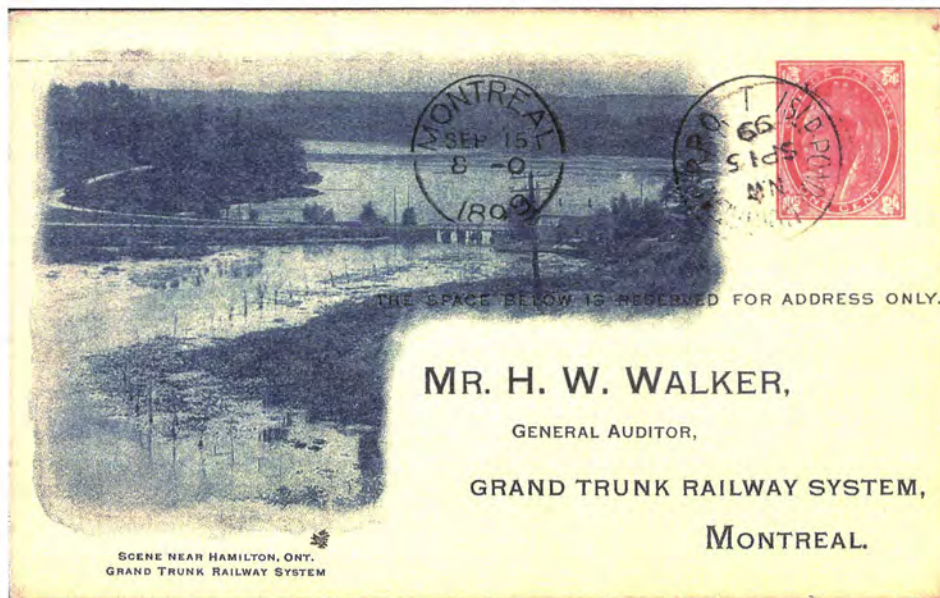


Figure 3. Grand Trunk Railway GTR46 mailed September 15, 1899 in a railway post office and addressed to Montreal. The illustration overlaps the reserved space.



Figure 4. Posted in Toronto, 4 February 1902, and addressed to E. Donnell Esq., Treas. Mun. Council, Barrie, Ont. The cancel is a Toronto M6 machine cancel that was in use for only two days. The card was a thank-you note and a receipt for a \$10 contribution.

2. There shall be reserved for the address a clear space at the lower right hand corner on the “address” side of the card immediately below the words, “The space below is reserved for address only”, such space being, at least, 3 ¼ inches long by 1 ½ inches wide.

The black lines added on Figure 4 define the reserved spaces. The hospital had apparently arranged to have the words “The space below is reserved for address only” omitted. The hospital advertisement is clear of the space for the address, but it infringes significantly on the space reserved for the stamp.

## A private post card?

A P18, advertising the Macpherson Fruit Co. is shown in Figure 5. It’s a fine job of design and printing, down to the “Winnipeg” on the trolley car at the bottom. It is included for its artistic merit, but mainly for the inscription “Private Post Card”.

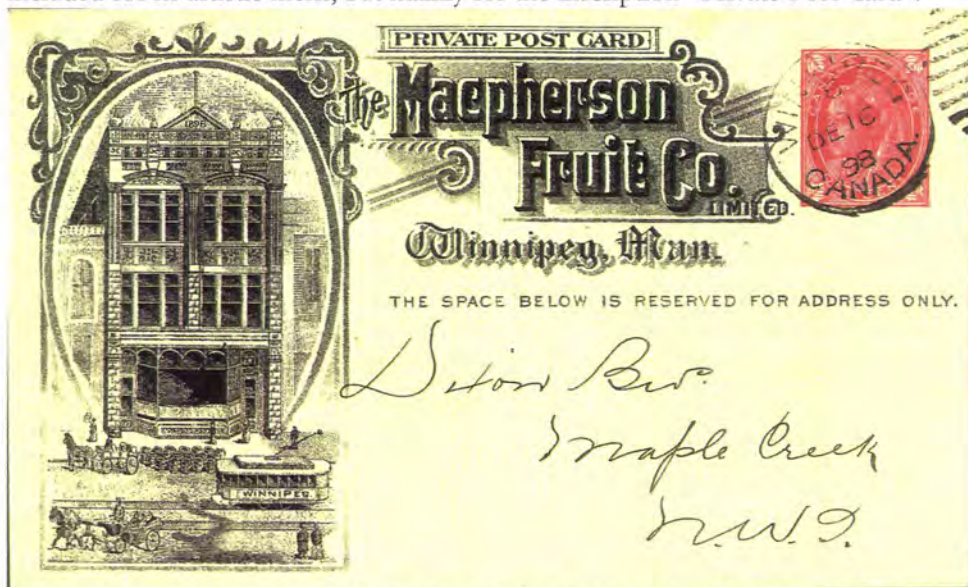


Figure 5. Mailed in Winnipeg, 16 December 1898, and addressed to Maple Creek, N.W.T.

Why the “Private Post Card”? We can think of three reasons:

1. If there was no writing amounting to correspondence on the reverse side, a private card could pass as printed matter in UPU mail (with the one-cent rate paid). The Canadian Pacific View cards going overseas, especially those in the Edwardian period, were printed statements of the company’s earnings and passed at the UPU, one cent per two oz. printed matter rate. A P18 post card would be subject to the two-cent UPU post card rate. An example of a 1¢ Edward P22, overprinted “IMPRIMÉS”, to go to Java for one cent is shown in reference [3], pg 255. Macpherson’s P18 could go to Canada and the U.S. for one cent. There might have

been a reason to send these cards to the U.K., but we have seen other P18s unlikely to have been sent overseas, including one from a funeral director advertising a ride to the funeral.

2. Starting 1 January 1899, Private Post Cards could pass at the two-cent UPU post card rate, instead of being forwarded as underpaid letters.

3. It is possible that either Macpherson or the printer was confused by the confusing postal regulations for private post cards. In 1898, the regulations required that private post cards be stamped “private post card”. However, this regulation did not apply to Canada Post Card P18. It’s a little hard to believe that many businesses and many printers in different cities were confused on this point.

## International use

The P18 was designed for domestic use, for domestic advertising. With a one-cent stamp added, it was valid for UPU mail, but used thus it sometimes ran into trouble, as did the P18 Grand Trunk view card [1, 141] shown in Figure 6.



Figure 6. Posted in Montreal, 25 July 1898, and addressed to London, England. The card was uprated to pay the UPU two-cent post card rate with the addition of a 1¢ Numeral. There is a bold encircled T, stamped in Canada. In England, the card was charged as a five-cent UPU letter, three cents short, due 3d.

The problem arose from a violation of the 1898 UPU post card regulations. The *Official Postal Guide* regulations for advertisements on post cards were:

- 1898, p. xxi                                    one side is reserved exclusively for the address ...
- 1899, p. xxxiii                                Engravings or advertisements may be printed on the face as well as on the back ...

If this card had been posted in 1899, it would have been in accord with the regulations. If it had been posted five months later, on Christmas Day 1898, it could have gone to England as a fully paid Imperial Penny Postage letter [3, 171].

Canadians had 2¢ UPU post cards for overseas destinations but the post office would accept one-cent domestic cards, uprated with a one-cent stamp. Overseas use of the P18 card was less common than use of the 2¢ UPU cards and use of uprated 1¢ P17s. We show here two examples: Argentina, South America in Figure 7, and Algeria, Africa in Figure 8.



Figure 7. Addressed to Rosario de Ste. Fe, Argentine Republic, the card was mailed in Georgetown, Ont., 6 September 1898.

## A rare variety, P18b

Almost all P18 cards show the horizontal statement “THE SPACE BELOW IS RESERVED FOR ADDRESS ONLY” to be 83 mm long. However, there are a few, a very few P18s with the “THIS SPACE .....” statement only 75 mm long. These rare few are often labelled P18b.

If you have a P18, get out your millimetre ruler and check the length of the statement. If it’s 83 mm, your card (used) has a Webb catalogue value of four dollars. (A P18 with advertising on the front can be worth appreciably more.) If the “THIS SPACE .....” statement is 75 mm, your card (used) has a Webb catalogue value of five hundred dollars. Good luck.

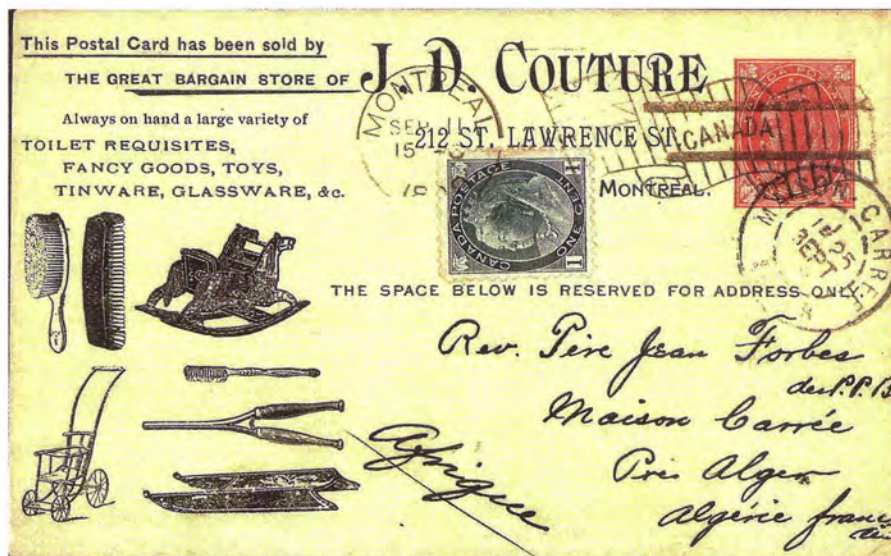


Figure 8. Addressed to Maison Carrée, Pres Alger, Algerie francais, Afrique, this card was posted in Montreal, 11 September 1899. There is a Maison Carrée 25 SEPT receiving mark.

We end this P18 article with a card referring to the then recently deceased Queen Victoria. This card may have been a memorial to the Queen's long and illustrious reign. It also arguably exploited the Queen's death.

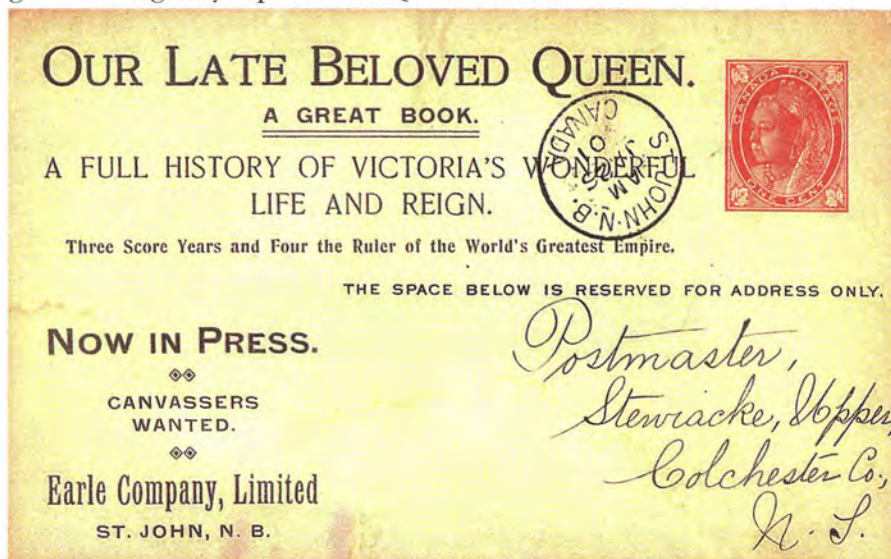


Figure 9. From St. John, N.B., 26 January 26 1901, and addressed to Stewiacke, N.S. The card was soliciting canvassers to sell "a great book" about the "late beloved Queen".

## References

- [1] Earle L Covert and William C Walton., *Webb's Postal Stationery Catalogue of Canada and Newfoundland*, 7th ed., 2001.
- [2] George B Arfken, *Early Canada Post Cards*, British North America Philatelic Society, 2004. Earliest dates of use were compiled by the members of the Postal Stationery Study Group, coordinated by William C. Walton.
- [3] George B Arfken and William S Pawluk, *A Canadian Postal History, 1897-1911*, British North America Philatelic Society, 2006.

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# What's new?

## Library and Archives Canada

### #30 Philatelic Collections

*Cimon Morin*

This column is provided regularly to publicise new acquisitions and activities within the Philatelic Collections of Library and Archives Canada (LAC). Researchers who wish to use LAC facilities should contact Library and Archives Canada, Reference Services, 395 Wellington Street, Ottawa ON K1A 0N4. Telephone: 1-866-578-7777 (toll free in Canada and the United States). Fax: (613) 995-6274. Internet: [www.collectionscanada.ca](http://www.collectionscanada.ca). For reference enquiries, please use the Reference Enquiry Form: [www.collectionscanada.ca/services/005-2021-e.php](http://www.collectionscanada.ca/services/005-2021-e.php).

### Previous acquisitions

*Robert James Alwell fonds* [graphic material] 1875–1925, 1975. 4 photographs: b&w. Robert James Alwell, a Toronto letter carrier from 1889–1920. [R4775]

*Nelson Bentley collection* [philatelic record] [1986–1992]. 1 postal stationery item. 2 postal covers: cacheted. Collection is comprised of 1 postcard and 2 postal covers. The postcard depicts an aerial view of Victoria International Airport and bears a 34 cent stamp [Scott #1102] and a Saanichton, British Columbia circular date stamp [3/XI/86]. The message side of the postcard bears a special cachet prepared by the postmaster of Saanichton, William Bartlett. The postal covers are cacheted with an illustration by Nelson Bentley, and commemorate the occasion of the 50th anniversary of the Pendleton Airport–Gatineau Gliding Club [R4166]

*British North America Philatelic Society fonds* [textual record, graphic record] 1940–1982. 8.5 cm of textual records. 38 photographs: b&w and col. Fonds consists of George A.E. Chapman's manuscript, 1940–1951, on the Canadian cents issue of 1859, for articles published in *BNA Topics* during the late Nineteen Fifties and early Nineteen Sixties. Fonds also contains 25 photographic negatives depicting stampless covers from the postal history collections of the late Charles de Volpi, a prominent Montreal art collector, author, and philatelist, that were used to illustrate a series of articles by de Volpi that appeared in *BNA Topics*. Fonds also contains two photographs taken from the same negative depicting the late Frank Campbell of

Royal Oak, Michigan, a prominent philatelic writer and researcher, who specialized in the postal history of Canada and British North America; and an original negative for the above photographs [R4730].

*William D. Cairns fonds* [textual record, philatelic record] 1922–1948. 2 postal stationery items: postal cards. 2 folders. Fonds consists of 2 postal stationery items (postal cards) and 13 textual documents. The postal cards are Dominion Statistician change of address forms (1940). Five textual documents are mail contracts, issued to William D. Cairns, former Postmaster at Brysonville, Quebec. Eight textual documents are miscellaneous Post Office Department forms, including, Collect on delivery record (1922), Acknowledgement of mailing under Post Office insurance regulations record (1934), Montreal Postage Stamp Depot order form for postage supplies (1942), Letter bill report forms regarding registered matter (1945-1947), and Registered letter bill dispatch form (1948). [R4650]

*Campbell family fonds* [textual record, philatelic record] 1909. 1 postal cover, 2 p. Fonds consists of a letter addressed to G. [Glen] Campbell of Vancouver, B.C. dated 29 October 1909. The registered postal envelope carries a Post Office Inspector, Vancouver, B.C. cancellation. This letter and envelope were recovered from a load of mail stolen in the robbery of the Cariboo Stage Southbound, about four miles south of 150 Mile House, B.C. [R4309]

*Canada 82 Youth Exhibition* [textual record, graphic material]—7th International Philatelic Youth Exhibition 1978-1983. 0.50 m textual records, 6 photographs. 1 poster. The fonds consists of records created in the organization of the Canada 82 Youth Exhibition (7th International Philatelic Youth Exhibition), held May 20–24, 1982. The collection consists of textual records created and collected by the Canada 82 Youth Exhibition Executive Secretary. The records consist of three series, including correspondence, administrative material and exhibit documentation. [R3063]

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## New book releases from BNAPS

**T**HE latest releases from the British North America Philatelic Society (BNAPS) Book Department feature three books on the philately of the Atlantic Provinces.

*NEWFOUNDLAND POSTAL HISTORY 1857 – 1899*, 2006, by Colin D Lewis, FCPS. Spiral bound, 146pp, 8.5 x 11, colour. BNAPS Exhibit Series #42. ISBN 0-919854-95-8 (B&W), 0-919854-94-X (Colour); Stock # B4h923.42 (B&W) \$C35.95, B4h923.421 (Colour) \$C100.00

Colin Lewis was introduced to philately as a five-year old in World War II Wales, and to Newfoundland philately a few years later when his cousin and her husband, a Newfoundlander who had served in the Royal Navy, responded to his request for stamps with a package that contained lots of beautiful stamps from the colony.

Over time, he graduated to Newfoundland postal history and, after retirement in 1991, decided to concentrate on the more traditional and classic period, pre-1900. This was the time when rates and routes were often quite complex, making interpretation of the markings more of a challenge. Encouraged by members of his local philatelic society, Colin began exhibiting his collection. He has since won many awards, most recently a Large Vermeil at the 2006 International Exhibition in Washington. That exhibit forms the core of this book.

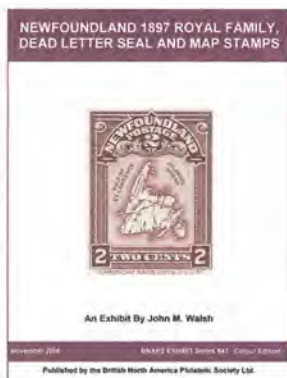
Figuring out the postal history of Newfoundland in the period of the exhibit was no easy task. Although in 1856 the British Government authorised the issue of Newfoundland postage stamps, stamps were slow to become popular, and many people continued to send letters unpaid, the recipient paying upon delivery. Alternatively, postage could still be fully paid or part paid in cash, with the amount paid normally endorsed on the item in red crayon, together with a “paid” handstamp.

To complicate matters—greatly—in 1857 there were two monetary systems in use, Newfoundland Currency and Sterling. Domestic mail and that to Canada and the Maritime provinces was paid in Currency. Mail rates elsewhere were charged in Sterling. On 7 April 1865, decimal currency was introduced, but it was more than six months later before decimal-valued cents stamps became available, meaning that with a conversion from pence Sterling or Currency, pence stamps continued to be



used on mail. The many and varied rates of the 1857–1878 period became more standardized after Newfoundland adhered to the Universal Postal Union, but even then there were exceptions, such as the 1880s rate to Bermuda and West Indies, that did not conform to UPU guidelines. Within the three time periods, the exhibit is chronological and rate ordered within geographical boundaries.

*Newfoundland Postal History 1857–1899* is divided into four sections: 1) The Pence period – 1857 to 6 April 1865; 2) the Cents period to pre-UPU membership – 7 April 1865 to 1878; 3) the post-UPU period–1879 to 1899; and 4) Significant items that do not form part of the main exhibit. *Newfoundland Postal History 1857–1899* is being published simultaneously with John Walsh's *Newfoundland 1897 Royal Family, Dead Letter Seal and Map Stamps*, which looks primarily at Newfoundland's stamps and postal history, post–1899, providing Newfoundland collectors and collectors in general a broad view of Newfoundland philately.



*NEWFOUNDLAND 1897 ROYAL FAMILY, DEAD LETTER SEAL AND MAP STAMPS*, by John M Walsh. Spiral bound, 122pp, 8.5 x 11, colour. BNAPS Exhibit Series #43. ISBN 0-919854-97-4 (B&W), 0-919854-96-6 (Colour); Stock # B4h923.43 (B&W) \$C33.95, B4h923.431 (Colour) \$C90.00

With encouragement from his father, John Walsh began collecting Newfoundland stamps in the 1950s. His intent was to own each of the stamps issued by his birthplace, Newfoundland, and of his country, Canada. As school progressed, his stamp interest waned until the 1970s, when his interest was renewed. Deciding to some day exhibit what he collected, he went through several stages of development, learning through experience a style of collecting that was able to withstand the vigour of competitive exhibiting, using that experience and style to create his exhibits. Along the way, he researched and wrote about his findings in philatelic journals such as *BNA Topics*, the journal of the British North America Philatelic Society (BNAPS), and the Royal Philatelic Society of Canada's *Canadian Philatelist*.

In addition to exhibiting, John dreamed of creating a specialized catalogue of the philatelic collectibles of Newfoundland. Encouragement from a group of distinguished philatelists at CAPEX '87 spurred him on, and with his friend, the late John Butt, he published *The Newfoundland Specialized Stamp Catalogue*. Early in 2006, he published the catalogue's 6th Edition, now grown to almost 500 pages with the inclusion of the stamps of Classic Canada to 1951, and the Colonies before Confederation.

*Newfoundland 1897 Royal Family, Dead Letter Seal and Map Stamps* shows all the values, from ½¢ to 5¢, of the Newfoundland 1897 Royal Family issue; the Postal Stationery Postcards; the Dead Letter Seal stamp and the Map stamp. Many items that are seldom encountered or are one of a kind are included. Informative research results that correct earlier statements in the literature are also revealed.

For all values are shown proofs, issued stamps, and errors where they are known. The exhibit is strong in postally used covers mailed to seven general destinations: Newfoundland Local; Newfoundland Inland; Canada; the United States; the United Kingdom; British Empire and Foreign.

Many of the illustrated rates were very difficult to find, due to both their rarity and their not often being available on the philatelic market. Notable are multiple weight rate covers, as well as those that feature registration with multiple weight rates. A particular favourite is a spectacular cover with the Dead Letter Seal used for its intended purpose.

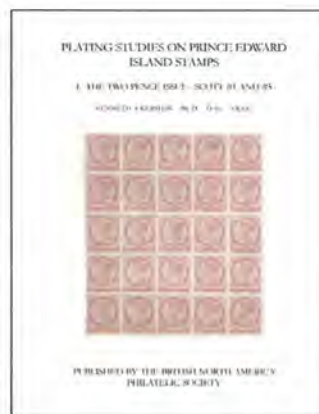
*Newfoundland 1897 Royal Family, Dead Letter Seal and Map Stamps* is being published simultaneously with Colin Lewis's *Newfoundland Postal History 1857–1899*, providing Newfoundland collectors, and collectors in general, a broad view of Newfoundland philately.

*PLATING STUDIES ON PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND STAMPS I. THE TWO PENCE ISSUE—SCOTT #1 AND #5*, 2006, by Kenneth A Kershaw. Spiral bound, 158pp, 8.5 x 11, colour. ISBN 0-919854-89-3 (Colour); Stock # B4h026.1 \$C105.00

In *Plating Studies on Prince Edward Island Stamps I. The Two Pence Issue—Scott #1 and #5*, Ken Kershaw continues his phenomenal output of plating information and new discoveries, expanding his work beyond the plating of Canada's Half Cent Maple Leaf and Christmas Map Stamps, to the Pence issues of Prince Edward Island.

As outlined in an article in the Second Quarter 2006 issue of *BNA Topics*, while working on the Two Pence stamp Ken discovered that a major variety, previously believed to be constant, did not in fact appear in all sheets. In the process, he discovered a significant, previously unreported variety in the adjacent stamp.

This newest book is the first of at least five Ken plans for the PEI Pence issues. Two more are very near completion, and the fourth is well along. He promises that in the next volume he will reveal a most interesting discovery relating to the very structure of the plate material and how this affects the stamps printed from the plates.



Ken Kershaw was born in England and became fascinated by plants at an early age. He graduated from Manchester University with a BSc in Botany in 1952. After military service, he went on to a Ph.D., working on pattern in vegetation, and he was appointed lecturer in Plant Ecology at Imperial College London in 1957. He was seconded to Ahmadu Bello University in northern Nigeria for two years.

On his return to Imperial College, he became involved with lichen ecology, particularly in alpine and arctic areas, in addition to his work on computer modeling and data analysis. He obtained his DSc in 1965 and was appointed Professor at McMaster University, in Hamilton, in 1969. His research was then devoted heavily to the ecology of the Canadian low arctic and northern boreal forest areas and, in 1982, he was elected a fellow of the Royal Society of Canada. He is the author of several university texts.

Ken's passion for wild plants has been transferred to Canadian philately. He sees his plating work simply as the "taxonomy of bits of paper" and, after a lifetime of plant taxonomy, finds it a fairly straightforward and fascinating hobby.

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# Modern counterfeits discovered

*Leopold Beaudet*

## Introduction

**D**ANGEROUS counterfeits of three booklets have recently been discovered: This article will show how to recognize them, whether in complete booklet form, or as single stamps. The booklets are:

1. \$1.05 Deer booklet issued on 28 December 2000.
2. 49¢ QE II booklet issued on 19 December 2003.
3. \$1.40 Maple Leaf booklet issued on 19 December 2003.



Figure 1. Examples of singles from the counterfeited booklets discussed below

The counterfeits, produced to defraud Canada Post, are printed by lithography on self-adhesive paper, tagged, and have kiss-cut perforations just like the genuine booklets. Who produced these counterfeits, and how did their existence become known? Canada Post and the RCMP approached Richard Gratton, known for his longstanding interest in fakes, forgeries, and counterfeits, with a request to examine copies of the 49¢ and \$1.40 counterfeits. It was as a result of his examination that Mr Gratton was the first to reveal their existence and describe some of their characteristics in *Philatélie Québec* [2]. He says the counterfeits were produced in a Baltic country, but that further details are unavailable because the authorities are actively pursuing their investigation.

The first counterfeit I examined was the \$1.40 booklet. It was so well-produced that initially I thought it might have come from some last-minute Ashton Potter printing. Some time later, thanks to John Jamieson of Saskatoon Stamp Centre, I examined a counterfeit 49¢ QE II booklet. It exhibited the same characteristics as the \$1.40 booklet even though the two were ostensibly produced by different printers,

Canadian Bank Note Co. (CBN) for the 49¢ and Ashton Potter for the \$1.40. This convinced me that the 49¢ and \$1.40 booklets were indeed counterfeits.

John Jamieson pointed out that some \$1.05 Deer booklets also showed characteristics that were peculiar to the 49¢ and \$1.40 counterfeits. These Deer booklets were described in the Jan–Feb 2006 issue of *Corgi Times* [0, p. 64], several months before Richard Gratton revealed the existence of 49¢ and \$1.40 counterfeits. Although the booklets were noticeably different from the genuine ones, the printing quality was excellent. Since many unannounced printings of the current definitives have appeared in the past year or two, the 2006 *Corgi Times* article attributed the Deer booklets to a previously unreported new printing.

## The three counterfeits

Ashton Potter (Canada) produced the \$1.05 Deer booklet. The Unitrade catalogue lists the following printings [0]:

**Table 1. Printings of the \$1.05 Deer booklet**

Ptg	Date	Printer	Paper	UPC barcode
1	28 Dec. 2000	Ashton Potter Canada	JAC	0 63491 01793 3 Field
2	28 Dec. 2000	Ashton Potter Canada	JAC	0 63491 01794 0 Phil

The two printings are identical except for the barcode on the back which was intended to distinguish between post office field stock and philatelic stock. The counterfeit booklet has the philatelic stock barcode. With this barcode, the booklet would normally have been stocked by the National Philatelic Centre had it been genuine.

CBN produced the 49¢ QE II booklet. The Unitrade catalogue lists four printings [0]:

**Table 2. Printings of the 49¢ QE II booklet**

Ptg	Date	Paper	Slits	Back cover Advertisement	UPC barcode
1	19 Dec '03	C	10	“Complete year in stamps”	0 63491 02800 7 Field
2	June '04	C	23	“Share Canada through our stamps”	0 63491 02800 7 Field
3	July '04	F	5	“Share Canada through our stamps”	0 63491 03119 9 Phil
4	Dec. '04	F	5	“Share Canada through our stamps”	0 63491 02800 7 Field

C = Tullis Russell Coatings paper

F = Fasson Canada Inc. paper



The kiss cut separating the stamps in columns two and three resembles rouletting in that there are narrow uncut bridges between slits in the paper. Three variations exist: five long slits, 10 medium-size slits, and 23 short slits.

As shown in the table, there are two different advertisements on the back cover, both for the 2003 Annual Collection. CBN produced two printings when it switched to Fasson paper, one with a new barcode on the back expressly for philatelic stock and the other with the field stock barcode. The counterfeit 49¢ booklet corresponds to the first CBN printing inasmuch as the paper designation is “C”, it has 10 slits, and it has the “Complete year in stamps” advertisement and field stock barcode on the back.

Ashton Potter Canada produced the initial printing of the \$1.40 Maple Leaf booklet. The printing contract was subsequently awarded to Lowe-Martin. The following printings are listed in Unitrade [0]:

**Table 3. Printings of the \$1.40 Maple Leaf booklet**

Ptg	Date	Printer	Paper	UPC barcode
1	19 Dec. 2003	Ashton Potter Canada	C	0 63491 02805 2 Field
2	July 2004	Lowe-Martin	F	0 63491 03106 9 Phil
3	Sept. 2004	Lowe-Martin	F	0 63491 02805 2 Field

C = Tullis Russell Coatings paper

F = Fasson Canada Inc. paper

The Lowe-Martin printing matches that of Ashton Potter for the most part; however, there are differences in colour shade and paper fluorescence that make it difficult to use these two characteristics to distinguish counterfeit from genuine. The counterfeit \$1.40 booklet corresponds to the Ashton Potter printing. The printer’s imprint is Ashton Potter; the paper designation is “C”; and the barcode on the back is the field stock barcode.

## Distinguishing counterfeit from genuine

The most significant differences between the genuine and counterfeit booklets are described below. Some of the differences were first noted by Richard Gratton, and others were noted by Mirko Zatka, Robin Harris, and Ken Pugh.

**“Watermark”.** The counterfeits have two “watermarks” or very faint lithographic images identifying the paper manufacturer.

One consists of a light green diamond with the letters “DURO” inside. The other consists of four boxes arranged in a cross as illustrated in Figure 2. Each box is filled with the light green colour, except for the letters “jac” which are white.

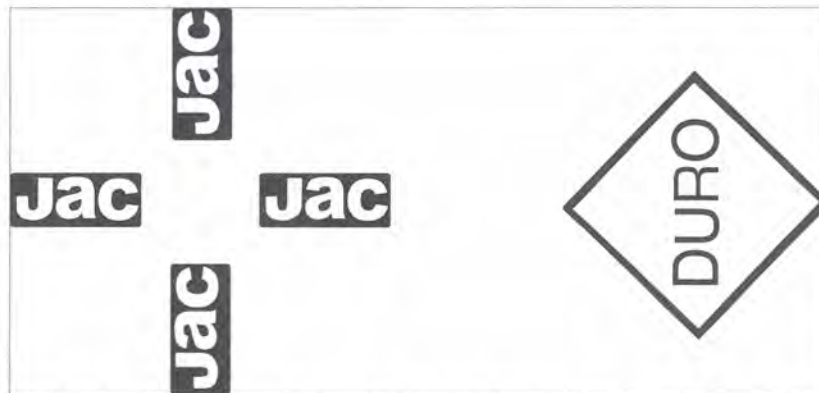
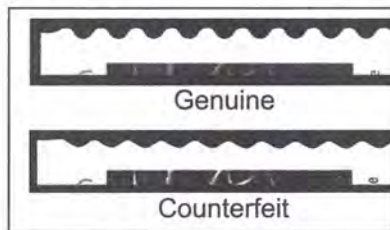


Figure 2. Sketch of the faint lithographic image that appears on the back of all three counterfeit booklets.

The position of the images varies from booklet to booklet. They are best seen by viewing the backing of the booklet through a strong light. Possibly because the 49¢ booklet is larger, the specimen I examined had two copies of the “jac” image. On the \$1.40 booklet, the inner side of the backing paper has a greenish tinge that is very evident when a stamp is removed. This tinge makes it difficult to see the latent image.



**Kiss cut.** Kiss cut refers to the separation between stamps on self-adhesive booklets. The cut between the stamps penetrates only the stamp layer, and not the backing layer.

One of the most obvious differences between the counterfeit and genuine \$1.05 Deer booklets is the serpentine kiss cut at the top and bottom of the stamps (Figure 3, above). The shape of the undulations is much more pronounced on the genuine, and the gauge is 8.6 versus 9.1 on the counterfeit. The other (straight) kiss cuts on the \$1.05 booklet and all the kiss cuts on the other two booklets do not differ between the genuine and the counterfeit.

**Canada Post logo.** The Canada Post logo on the back of all the counterfeit booklets differs from the official one (Figure 4, right). On the counterfeit, the letters “A” and “N” in the logo have pointed tops. In the actual logo, which Canada Post has been using since at least 1998, the top of the letters is flat. There are also subtle differences in the shape of other letters.



The printers of the genuine booklets all used the official logo, furnished to them by Canada Post. The printer of the counterfeit booklets apparently tried to recreate the logo rather than reproduce it from genuine booklets or Canada Post publications.

**Litho screen.** Until the mid-1990s, Canadian stamp printers used a halftone (mesh) screen to produce the shading on lithographic stamps. This process produces rows of regularly spaced dots of different sizes, readily seen under a 30x magnifier. The current printers of Canadian stamps, CBN and Lowe-Martin, now use a computer-generated halftone screen, known as 'stochastic', which produces images more than three times as detailed as conventional print techniques. This process produces tiny, randomly scattered dots all of the same size (10 microns in the case of Lowe-Martin) to achieve the lithographic shading. The dots are best seen under a 30x or higher magnifier.

Ashton Potter used a mesh screen on the front of the \$1.05 Deer booklet. The rows of dots are quite visible in the bottom right portion of the self-adhesive icon and within the digits of the denomination. In contrast, the counterfeiter used a computer-generated stochastic screen.

Under magnification, the shading in the stamp design appears dramatically smoother on the counterfeit, the bottom right part of the self-adhesive icon is a fairly solid mass of fine dots, and there is no shading in the digits of the denomination. Both Ashton Potter and the counterfeiter used a mesh screen on the back, but the rows of dots are at different angles. For example, the magenta dots run at 45° on the genuine and 30° on the counterfeit.

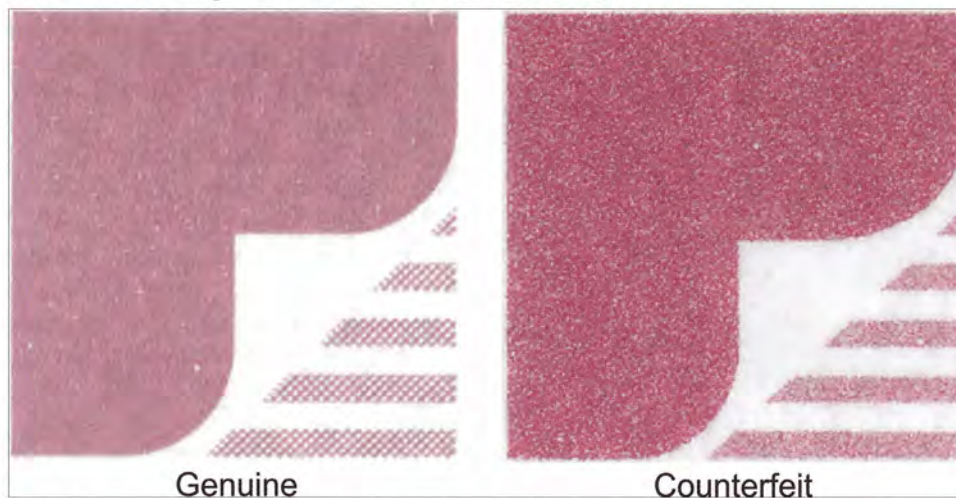
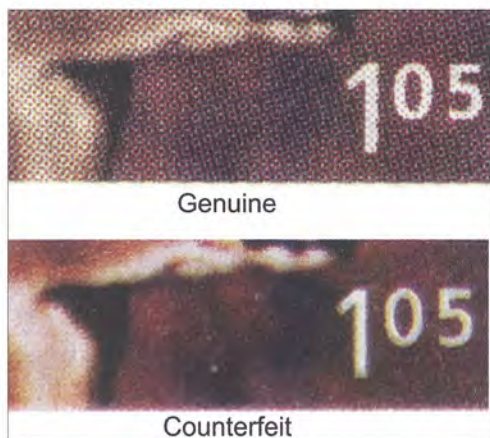
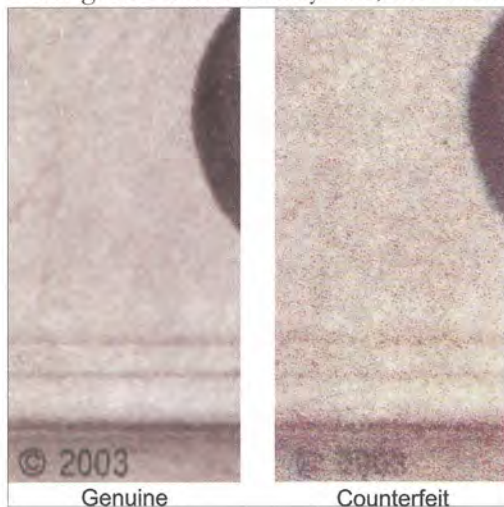


Figure 5. On the front of the genuine \$1.05 booklet the lower right part of the self-adhesive icon has a distinct pattern.



Aside from the shading produced by the computer-generated stochastic screen, the quality of the lithographic printing on the counterfeit \$1.05 booklet is notably inferior to the genuine, when viewed under a magnifier (Figure 6, left). There are many constant or semi-constant plate flaws, and the booklets I examined had noticeable colour shifts. While plate flaws and colour shifts occur on genuine booklets, they are more prevalent on the counterfeits. Notice the shading dots in the denomination digits of the genuine \$1.05 stamp.

A computer-generated, stochastic halftone screen was used on both the genuine and counterfeit 49¢ QE II and \$1.40 Maple Leaf booklets (Figure 7, below left). However, on the counterfeit stamps, the shading is comparatively crude; the dots vary in size; and there are many apparent small plate flaws. On genuine booklets, the shading dots are extremely fine; the shading is very smooth; and there are few, if



any, irregularities or plate flaws. On the 49¢ QE II booklet, the shading in the background to the left of the Queen's head and shoulders is much grainier on the counterfeit, and fine details, such as the ©2003, are poorly reproduced.

On the \$1.40 Maple Leaf booklet, the differences in the yellow leaf at the lower right and in the yellow veins in the green leaf are quite noticeable (Figure 7). Both counterfeit and genuine have an array of very fine dark dots in the yellow area. On the counterfeit, the dots are cyan; they are spread somewhat sparsely; and the

size of the dots varies. On the genuine, there is a thick spray of very fine dots of uniform size and the dots appear to be both cyan and black. Under magnification, the appearance is much neater. The yellow veins of the green leaf are much less distinct on the counterfeit. Many of the small ones are either not visible or barely so.

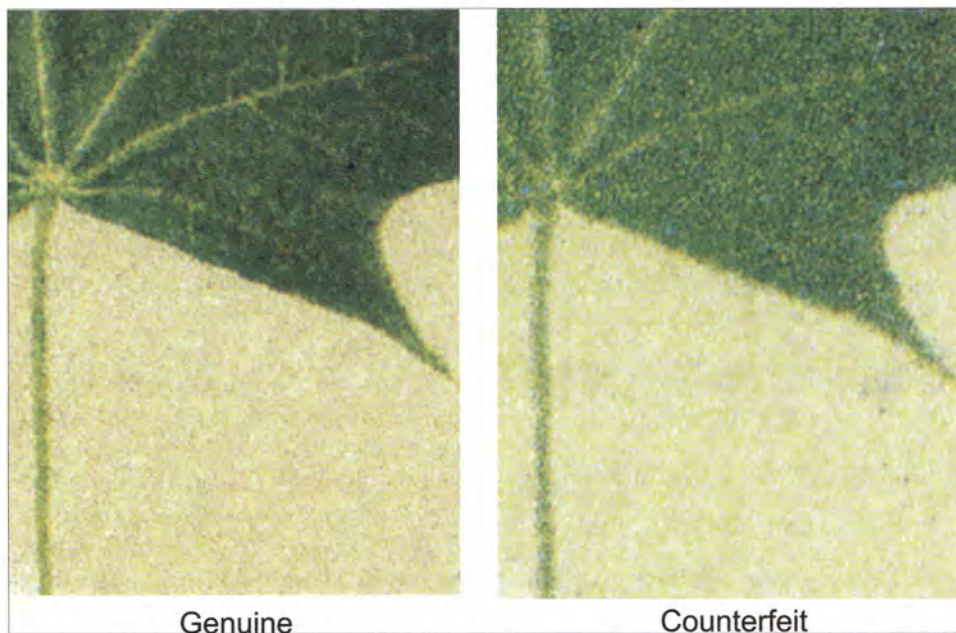


Figure 8. On the counterfeit, the yellow lines in the green leaf are obscured, and there is less shading in the yellow leaf.

**Traffic lights.** The small circles of colour seen in the selvage are formally known as colour indicators, but philatelically are usually called traffic lights. The \$1.05 Deer booklet was printed using five-colour lithography (plus an extra “colour” for the phosphor tagging): cyan, magenta, yellow, black, and purple. The counterfeit was printed using four-colour lithography plus tagging. On the counterfeit, the “purple” traffic light consists of two colours, magenta and a light sprinkling of tiny cyan dots. The cyan dots also occur wherever the purple colour appears in the stamp design and the self-adhesive icon.

The 49¢ QE II booklet (illustrated in Figure 5) was printed using six-colour lithography, plus tagging. On the counterfeit, the fifth traffic light down (corresponding to the second red-brown traffic light on the genuine booklet) was not produced from a single colour. It was produced using a combination of three inks: magenta, yellow, and a smattering of tiny cyan dots. This was easy to detect on the specimen I examined, because the magenta and yellow were shifted with respect to each other.

On the counterfeit 49¢ QE II booklet I examined, cyan was visible in several places. This colour appears in the background shading. It was shifted to the left with respect to the other colours, thus producing a narrow cyan border along the left side of each stamp design. Under a 30x magnifier, cyan shading dots were visible in

various parts of the design. There was also a cyan plate or inking flaw to the right of the top traffic light. The cyan on the counterfeit is an excellent distinguishing characteristic, because cyan was not used on the front of the genuine booklet, although it was used on the back.

The genuine \$1.40 Maple Leaf booklet was printed using five-colour lithography; however, only four colours were used for the counterfeit. The green traffic light on the counterfeit is actually composed of cyan and yellow inks. The yellow traffic light is also made up of two colours, yellow itself plus cyan. The cyan appears as a very light sprinkling of tiny dots, and is best seen when there is a colour shift between the yellow and cyan.

**White-tailed Deer / Cerf de Virginie  
Genuine**

**White-tailed Deer / Cerf de Virginie  
Counterfeit**

**Booklet design.** A close examination of the front of the \$1.05 Deer booklet reveals differences in the font of all the black inscriptions (Figure 9, left), including the one that appears on each stamp (best seen by comparing the letters “C”, “e”, and “g”). There is also a spelling

error in the bottom-left inscription: the hyphen in the designer’s name, Pierre-Yves Pelletier, is missing. There are notable differences in the font of the lettering on the back of the booklet. The differences in the larger characters, especially the figure “4” are quite obvious. There are also subtle differences in the small letters of the “Canada Post” inscription. The “Ask at your Post Office...” inscription has another spelling error in the last line on the counterfeit: “...postal au appelez au ...” rather than “... postal ou appelez au ...”. These errors are a strong indicator that the \$1.05 Deer booklet is counterfeit. Spelling snafus have occurred on Canadian stamps, but such errors are very rare. The probability of two misspellings in one booklet is practically nil.



Figure 10. The font for the large characters on the back of the \$1.05 booklet is different from the genuine. Compare the “4”s in the price and telephone number. The counterfeit has a spelling error in the last line of the French text. It is also prone to colour shifts, as shown.

On the \$1.40 Maple Leaf booklet, the base of the three “A”s in “CANADA” on the stamp is slightly narrower on the counterfeit. The difference in width is a fraction of a millimetre, and is barely discernible with the naked eye. The narrower width caused a slight displacement in some of the other letters.

**Tagging.** The counterfeiter was very successful in replicating the tagging. Other than a 0.5 mm variation in some of the phosphor bars on the \$1.05 Deer and \$1.40 Maple Leaf booklets, the tagging on the counterfeits is very similar to the genuine.

**Paper.** All the counterfeit booklets feel a bit thicker and stiffer than the genuine. The paper on the counterfeit 49¢ QE II booklet has a yellowish tinge in the white areas of the design. On the genuine, the paper is white. On the \$1.40 Maple Leaf booklet, there is a marked greenish tinge throughout the white area on the back. On the genuine, the back is as white as the front.

## How to spot single used stamps

All three counterfeits were available while the genuine stamps were still current. How many were used for postage? A trickle of used stamps has been reported, but this is still an open question. As more collectors become aware of the existence of these counterfeits, I expect they will re-examine their used accumulations of the stamps, and a better picture of the prevalence of the counterfeits will emerge.

Counterfeit single \$1.05 Deer stamps are readily distinguishable. The best indicators are the serpentine kiss cut at top and bottom, the smooth shading achieved with the computer generated stochastic screen, and the font for the inscription “White-tailed Deer / Cerf de Virginie”.

Counterfeit singles of the 49¢ QE II are best identified by the graininess of the shading in the background to the left of the Queen’s head and shoulders. Another good indicator is the presence of any cyan in the design, since this colour was not used on the front of the genuine booklet.

Counterfeit singles of the \$1.40 Maple Leaf are probably the most difficult to detect. The best indicators are the veins on the green leaf, the shading in the yellow area of the design, the shade of green, and the occurrence of any apparent plate flaws or colour shifts.

## Concluding remarks

I consider myself a knowledgeable collector with a keen interest in varieties. I first examined a counterfeit \$1.40 Maple Leaf booklet courtesy of Saskatoon Stamp Centre in December 2005, about five months before Richard Gratton’s *Philatélie Québec* article was published. It was quite evident that the green traffic light on the booklet I examined wasn’t printed by green ink but rather a combination of blue and yellow. I also noted at the time that there was a light speckling of tiny blue dots in the yellow traffic light.

Did I immediately conclude these were counterfeits? No, the possibility never crossed my mind! Five months later, I had the benefit of Richard Gratton's article to guide me. Yet, as I indicated above, I was still prepared to ascribe my \$1.40 booklet to a rush printing from Ashton Potter.

When the *Corgi Times* article on the \$1.05 Deer booklet appeared in February 2006, there was no inkling in the philatelic community that counterfeits existed. Given the large number of printing variations on recent definitives, it was quite reasonable to conclude that the Deer booklet was yet another, previously unreported, printing variety.

It took Richard Gratton's article on the counterfeits, and John Jamieson's alert observation that the \$1.05 Deer booklet shared key characteristics with the 49¢ and \$1.40 counterfeits, to expose the true nature of the \$1.05 Deer booklet. Note that Mr Gratton, and presumably the authorities who approached him, were not aware that the \$1.05 booklet had been counterfeited when Mr Gratton wrote his articles in May.

A longer version of this article was published in *Corgi Times* [0] and is posted on the Internet [0]. The 2007 edition of the Unitrade catalogue lists the counterfeit \$1.05 Deer as a reprint [0]. This will be corrected in the next edition.

## Acknowledgements

The preparation of the article was a collaborative effort of several prominent collectors and dealers. I would like to thank John Jamieson and Don Williams of Saskatoon Stamp Centre for the loan of counterfeit booklets to examine, for some of the illustrations, and for the information they provided. My thanks also to Richard Gratton, Mirko Zatka, Robin Harris, and Ken Pugh who all provided information on these counterfeit booklets.

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