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BNA Topics



Whole number 529 Volume 68 Number 4



Do-It-Yourself Post Cards from Canada Post, p. 14

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BNA pics

Volume 68 Number 4 Whole Number 529

The Official Journal of the British North America Philatelic Society Ltd

Contents

| | | |
|----|--|-----------------------------------|
| 3 | Editorial | |
| 4 | Readers write | |
| 7 | The plates, papers, and gums of the 1937–38 stamps of Canada Part III. The 3¢ Mufti Issue: An interim study | <i>Stephen F Prest</i> |
| 14 | High tech meets postal stationery—DIY post cards from Canada Post..... | <i>Mike Street</i> |
| 16 | New book releases from BNAPS | |
| 19 | Semi-official distribution of federal revenue stamps in the 1890s..... | <i>Christopher D Ryan</i> |
| 33 | Reverend EA Butler: The man from Sandy Point— Further observations..... | <i>Norris (Bob) Dyer</i> |
| 39 | Study group centreline | <i>Derek Smith</i> |
| 46 | Prisoner of war mail -- Kriegsgefangenenpost Laghout, Algeria military internee covers..... | <i>Eldon C Godfrey, FCA</i> |
| 51 | New issues | <i>William J F Wilson</i> |
| 54 | Canada to the US via transcontinental and contract airmail routes | <i>Victor L Wilson</i> |
| 56 | The “CANCELLED” overprints of Newfoundland—new discoveries | <i>Kenneth W Pugh</i> |
| 61 | Emergency change of address and safety notification postcards for civil defence purposes in time of war..... | <i>Earle L Covert</i> |
| 67 | Photos from BNAPEX 2011 North Bay | |
| 70 | BNAPS business and reports | |
| 70 | President’s column (Robert Lemire) | 78 Classified advertisements |
| 71 | From the Secretary (David G Jones) | 79 Executives and directors |
| 72 | Announcements | 79 Study group contact persons |
| 74 | Regional group rant (Jack Forbes) | 80 Regional group contact prtsons |
| 76 | BNAPS 2010 financial statements | |

Cover Illustration: Example of new postal stationery post cards available online from Canada Post, p. 14

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... continued on page 3 ...

Why a BNAPS dues increase?

BY the time this issue of *BNAPortraitS* arrives in your mailbox, you will have heard from the Treasurer that, at the BNAPEX meeting in North Bay, the BNAPS Board decided it was necessary for membership dues for 2012 to be increased to \$C35 for North American members and \$C40 for those overseas. The last dues increase, which came in the fall of 2007 ahead of the “crash” the following year, has been in effect for four years, 2008-2011 inclusive.

The economic downturn in 2008 affected BNAPS badly because, over time, it has cut our revenue from the Horace Harrison bequest almost in half. Our first step in dealing with this was to cease production of *BNAPortraitS* and to transfer the society information carried there to *BNAPortraitS*. This worked pretty well in terms of making sure that our members were not short-changed either in philatelic content or society news and was sufficient financially for several years.

Unfortunately, governments and government agencies are always seeking ways to increase revenue. In our case, the Ontario government instituted the much unloved HST which, in the guise of reducing costs attached to taxation paperwork for manufacturers and other businesses, added 8 percent tax to things previously exempt from provincial sales tax – items such as electricity and other utilities, haircuts, gasoline and—most important to BNAPS—the cost of printing books and periodicals.

Not to be outdone, Canada Post has increased rates, significantly and unevenly, for heavier items like journals so that increases in the cost of mailing overseas were higher than for the same items going to Canada or the US. As mentioned above, the continued economic slump has kept our income from investments down to about half of what we were getting pre-slump and, contrary to our hopes, the rates of return for investments have not improved. The end result is that a dues increase is now necessary and has been approved.

While regretting the need to make the change, the Board believes that between *BNAPortraitS*, BNAPS Books, our Study and Regional Groups and the Sales Circuit, BNAPS members are still receiving excellent value for their money. Dues can be paid by cheque or online, and the discount for paying three years dues in advance is still available.

Change of address: Notify the Secretary (address on p. 71).

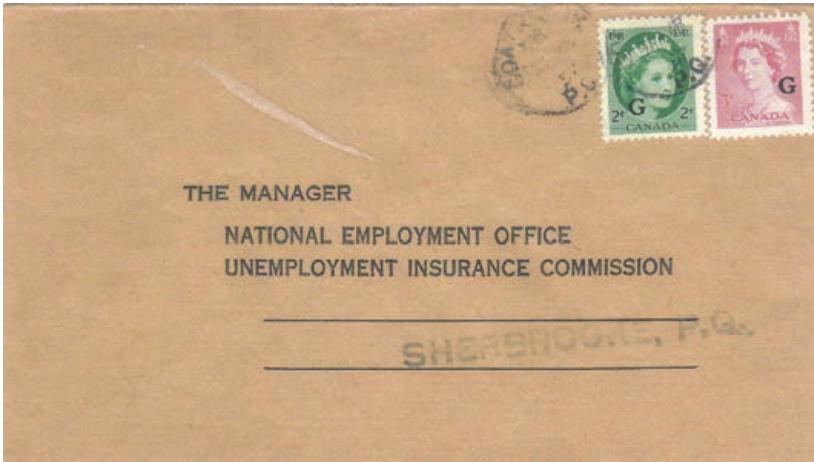
Missed or damaged copies: Contact the Circulation Manager, Wayne Smith, 20 St. Andrews Road, Scarborough ON M1P 4C4 (waynesmithtor@yahoo.ca).

Manuscripts may be submitted to the Editor in these formats: (1) electronic, preferably with paper copy, or (2) typewritten (double-spaced), or (3) neatly handwritten. Acceptable electronic formats include MacIntosh- or IBM-compatible formatted diskettes or CDs.

Illustrations must not be embedded in Word™ or WordPerfect™ files! PLEASE do not format text files other than for normal paragraphing, italicization, bolding, or underlining. If tables are required, please consult the Editor before preparing a file in WordPerfect™. Illustrations MUST be sent as separate files from text files. (Scans at 300 dpi in .jpg format are preferred for illustrations sent as attachments). Until a new Editor is found, articles and letters may be submitted by e-mail to Mike Street (mikestreet1@gmail.com) or by mail to 73 Hatton Drive, Ancaster ON L9G 2H5.

Publications Committee: Robert Lemire (Chairperson), Mike Street, Charles Livermore.

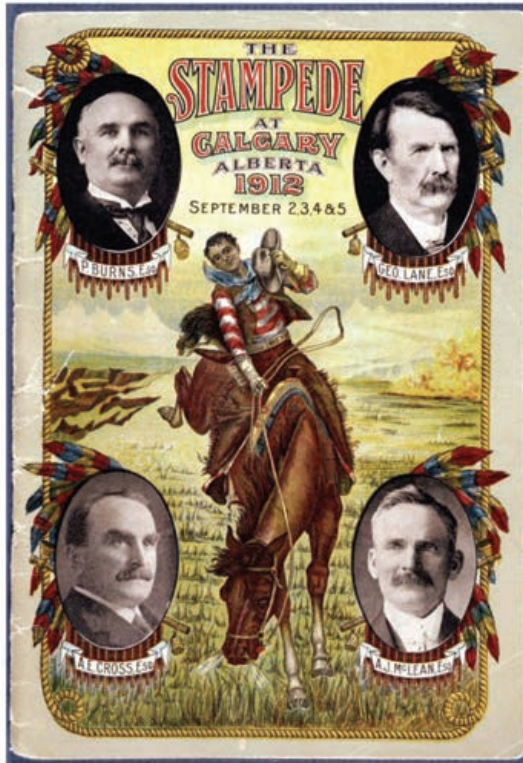
Readers write



Private use of Official postage stamps (Bill Pekonen, *BNA Topics*, Readers Write, January–March 2011). *Dean Mario* writes: “The 23 March 1957 cover above from Coaticook, PQ to the Unemployment Insurance Commission’s office in Sherbrooke, PQ carries one example of an official from each of the Karsh and Wilding series definitives, SC#s O35 and O41, which paid the 5¢ domestic rate then in force. Presumably the extra 2¢ Wilding was affixed to an already stamped envelope carrying only the 3¢ Karsh, left over from the pre-1 April 1954 period when 3¢ was the drop rate.”

United States Civil War Patriotic Covers Used in Canada (Ronald E Majors, *BNA Topics*, Readers Write, April–June 2011). *CR McGuire* writes: “To say the least I was very impressed with Ronald Majors article on Civil War patriotic covers used in Canada.





GLENBOW ARCHIVES (NA-604-1A) Cover of 1912 Program

You all are invited to attend
BNAPEX 2012 CALTAPEX
August 31 to September 2, 2012
Hyatt Regency, Calgary

The Hyatt Regency is located on the Stephen Avenue Pedestrian Mall in downtown Calgary. The Glenbow Museum is a half block away.

100th Anniversary of the Calgary Stampede.
The first Stampede opened September 2, 1912
Visit Banff and the Rocky Mountains
after the crowds of tourists have left.

The Calgary Philatelic Society is hosting BNAPEX 2012 CALTAPEX
jointly with the BNAPS Calgary Regional Group

Until I saw his listing I was under the misimpression that Ed Richardson's previously described covers, and my one example, shown above, were among the very few such envelopes used in BNA. Little did I know!

My cover was not in Ronald Major's list. Although I believe its design is the same as his No. D-2 [a variation of Walcott # 2017] addressed to Mrs. Papineau, mine, posted five days earlier on 27 May 1861, is addressed to her husband, Louis Joseph Papineau, also to their estate, Montebello. While both covers were postmarked in Montreal with Berri duplex postmarks tying Sc# 15s, they are addressed in very distinctly different handwriting.

Like the majority of the citizens of the Confederate States, Papineau was a "rebel" who had led the unsuccessful Rebellion in Lower Canada in October and November 1837. I thought it was appropriate that it was sealed with red wax and had a large 29 May Montebello double split ring receiver, also in red. I acquired this cover for two of my collections, envelopes addressed to notables connected to Canada's history, and early BNA military postal history.

MISSING ADMIRAL MAJOR RE-ENTRIES *Ralph Trimble* writes: "Five Major Re-entries of the Admiral Issue belonging to Dr. Jim Watt went missing in the mail just before the Canada Post strike. The package was never received and has not turned up.

If anyone should attempt to sell any of these stamps to you, please try to acquire them for a reasonable price - any seller most likely will not know what they are or their true value - and then contact Jim immediately. All of the stamps are well-documented as belonging to Jim and could never be exhibited without risking identification. A REWARD IS OFFERED FOR THEIR SAFE RETURN!

The stamps are:

1. Scott #104vii, 1¢ Green, THE Major Re-entry, Position 12 LR 35. This is the finest known copy of this famous major Re-entry.
2. Scott #111ii, 5¢ Blue, THE Major Re-entry, Position 8UL5 (illustrated at right). This is the finest known copy, showing significant doubling throughout CANADA POSTAGE, as well as the left inner frameline.
3. Scott #124, 2¢ Carmine Coil Paste-up Pair. The bottom stamp in this pair has a major re-entry in and around 'NA' of CANADA.
4. Scott #127iv, 2¢ Carmine Coil. The Major Re-entry. This is the finest known copy, showing the distinctive doubling in the lower left '2' and above 'AN' of CANADA.
5. Scott #129, 3¢ Brown. A Major Re-entry. This is one of the finest known copies, showing major doubling across the stamp in the 'AN' of CANADA and in and above the 'AG' of POSTAGE.



Large scale images of the missing stamps can be seen online at: <http://www.re-entries.com/missing>."

The plates, papers, and gums of the 1937–38 stamps of Canada

Part III. The 3¢ Mufti Issue: An interim study

Stephen F Prest

Summary

AN article entitled “The Papers, Plates, and Gums of the 1937 1¢, 2¢ & 3¢ Mufti Issues,” which appeared in Issue 13 of the *Post & Mail*, summarized my research into the three, lower-value Mufti stamp issues. Following publication of that article, a number of Study Group members noted that I had not published an article that described the papers, plates, and gums of the 3¢ Mufti on its own, and asked if it might be possible to publish such a paper. The original version of the present article was written in response to those requests.

This is the third paper of a series in *BNA Topics* [1, 2] based on studies of the 1937–38 stamps of Canada that examine the visually observable differences of the plates, papers, and gums of the King George VI, low-value “Mufti” definitive stamps. Some 430 plate blocks of the 1937 3¢ Mufti stamp have been examined for this present study. An approximate timeline for the production of the 23 printing plates used between 1937 and 1942 to produce Canada’s 3¢ Mufti stamp is proposed, based on analysis of Post Office Control Number information.

Unlike those related to the 1¢ and 2¢ issues [1, 2], the findings from this study indicate that comparatively fewer sheets of the 3¢ Mufti stamps were released with the Narrow Selvedge variety. In the current survey, only four plate blocks—three from Plate No. 2 and one from Plate 15—exhibited Narrow Selvedge and these represent less than 1 percent of the total number of plate blocks examined. As was the case with the 2¢ stamp [2], two experimental plates of the 3¢ Mufti (Nos. 12 and 13) were produced, featuring six panes of 100 stamps, also apparently in late 1939.

Four types of paper—Ribbed, Wove (diagonally), Hatched, and Regular—have been identified by visual observation of differences in the physical characteristics of paper texture. Similarly, three types of gum have been visually identified—Streaky, Mottled and Smooth. These classifications are the same as those found in the earlier 1¢ and 2¢ Mufti studies.

Ribbed, Hatched, and Regular papers appear to have been predominantly used in the initial production of the 3¢ Mufti stamps, but by 1941, they were used far less often. Diagonally Wove paper appears to have been introduced in 1938–39, and its use in production grew in importance from 1940 onwards.

There are proportionally fewer examples of the 3¢ Mufti exhibiting Streaky Gum compared to what was found for the 1¢ Mufti [1]. Ribbed Paper examples examined in this

Keywords & phrases: Mufti, George VI, paper types, gum types

3¢ Mufti survey predominantly featured Mottled Gum, while Wove Paper examples predominantly exhibit Smooth Gum with a slight yellowish colouration.

As is the case with the 1¢ and 2¢ Mufti issues, further study is required to confirm whether the observed differences between Hatched (and possibly Regular) versus Ribbed Papers are significant or, alternatively, are caused by differences in paper thickness. Similarly, further study is also indicated to confirm whether the observed differences between Streaky and Mottled Gum is significant and to confirm time-based and other production parameters cited in this current study of the 3¢ Mufti.

Introduction

Reports on interim studies of the plates, papers, and gums of the 1937 1¢ and 2¢ Mufti issue stamps of Canada were published previously [1, 2]. Those studies identified four visually distinctive paper types and three distinctive gum types among the 1¢ and 2¢ Mufti plate blocks reviewed. Furthermore, two significant classes of selvedge width (Normal and Narrow) were identified in those studies. This current study of 3¢ Mufti plate blocks utilizes the same classes of paper, gum, and selvedge with types as identified in the earlier studies and compares findings between the studies.

Certain limitations and areas where further research may be warranted were identified in the study of the 1¢ Mufti plate blocks, and these apply equally to this current study of the 3¢ Mufti issue. Readers are encouraged to consult the Introduction section of the earlier study [1] on the 1¢ Mufti for relevant details of these limitations.

Plate numbers

Twenty-three different plates were used for the production of the 3¢ Mufti over the period 1937–1942. Post Office records indicate some 2.82 billion 3¢ Mufti stamps were printed by the Canadian Bank Note Company Ltd [3]. The first day of issue was 1 April 1937.

The author is not aware of records indicating the periods of use or the number of sheets produced from each of the twenty-three 3¢ Mufti plates. It would seem from first-order analysis of the data described in this paper that the plates came into use sequentially over time in ascending plate number order. This aspect needs further study as time and access to Post Office archives permit, but known records related to plate block Control Numbers do provide some guidance.

Control numbers

Each lower left plate block printed by CBNC during the Mufti period contains a “Control Number” printed in the left hand margin. TB Higginson’s 1952 article in *BNA Topics* [4] on this subject provides a detailed listing of Control Numbers found on George VI Stamps of Canada. An important observation in Higginson’s article concerns the Post Office’s confirmation that control numbers between 500 and 1400 were used for postage work. Some of the numbers in this range were used for printing plates and appear on the lower left selvedge of Mufti and other sheet stamps, while others were assigned to other aspects of postage work.

Tabulating Higginson’s data to take into account the Control Numbers found on the 1937 Coronation, the 1938 Pictorials, the 1939 Royal Visit, and the first War Issue stamps,

and, assuming that the Post Office Control Numbers were used sequentially over time, one can estimate the likely time period each of the Mufti 3¢ plates were produced, as follows.

| Mufti 3¢ Plate Nos. | Time Period |
|---------------------|--------------------------|
| 1, 2, 3, 4 | Winter 1937 |
| 5, 6, 7, 8 | Late 1937 to Winter 1938 |
| 9, 10, 11 | 1938 |
| 12, 13, 14, 15 | 1939 |
| 16, 17 | 1940 |
| 18, 19 | 1941 |
| 20, 21, 22, 23 | 1942 |

While printings from these plates could take place at any interval following the time periods noted above, this pattern of dates provides a useful framework within which other observed changes in the papers and gums of the 3¢ Mufti can be considered.

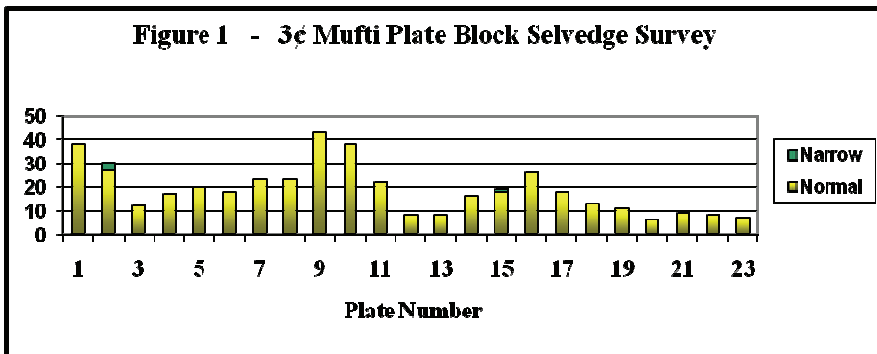
Production methodology—normal and narrow selvages

The production method for the 1937 low value Mufti stamps generally involved the printing of a sheet comprising 400 images assembled in four panes of 100 stamps of 10 rows and columns each separated by unprinted gutters. The sheets of 400 were slit through the gutters to create the individual panes of 100 stamps. The printer’s inscription and Plate Number were printed along the top and bottom selvedge generally above (or below) the first two columns of stamps at the four furthest corners of the sheet.

Panes were then subject to a perforation process. All Mufti stamps were line-perforated 12 gauge, with the perforations extending through the sheet selvedge. The author is not aware of any regular perforation varieties having been reported on the 3¢ Mufti. As observed with the 1¢ and 2¢ Mufti stamps, two noticeable variations of selvedge width exist for the 3¢ Mufti—Normal and Narrow. Typically the top, bottom, and side selvedge are 5mm wider for the Normal versus the Narrow Selvedge 3¢ Mufti plate blocks, as shown below.

One noticeable difference however is the relatively small number of Narrow Selvedge examples among the 3¢ Mufti plate blocks examined in this study, as illustrated in Figure 1 below.

| | Selvedge Width in mm—3¢ Mufti | |
|-----------------|-------------------------------|----------|
| | Top/Bottom | Sides |
| Normal Selvedge | 14 to 18 | 12 to 13 |
| Narrow Selvedge | 9 to 10 | 7 to 8 |



In fact, only four examples—representing less than 1 percent of the total number of plate blocks examined—had Narrow Selvedge, three from Plate No. 2 and one from Plate No. 15. The corresponding percentages of Narrow Selvedge plate blocks were 25 and 9 percent for the 1¢ and 2¢ respectively.



Examples of narrow selvedge: Plate Nos. 15 Lower Left and 2 Lower Right



Examples of normal selvedge: Plate No. 23 Lower Left and Lower Right

While these results may well be influenced by the sample size and collection technique employed by the author, there does seem to be a significant difference in the proportion of Narrow Selvedge production between the 1¢ and 3¢. The reason why this might be so remains to be determined.



3¢ Top Centre Pane, Plate 12 and Bottom Centre Pane, Plate 13 Blocks

As was the case of the 2¢ Mufti, two experimental plates of the 3¢ Mufti (Plates 12 and 13) were prepared, comprising 600 images assembled in six panes of 100 stamps laid out in a configuration of two rows by three columns. The inscription blocks of the two centre plates are placed above and below stamp columns 4 through 7 of the top and bottom sheets respectively, as illustrated at the bottom of the opposite page.

Papers

It has long been recognized that the Mufti stamps were apparently printed on a number of different papers [5, 6]. Four main paper types, Wove, Ribbed, Hatched and Regular were identified and described in the earlier 1¢ and 2¢ Mufti studies. The paper types of the 3¢ Mufti plate blocks examined during the course of this present study all fell into one of the four previously defined categories.

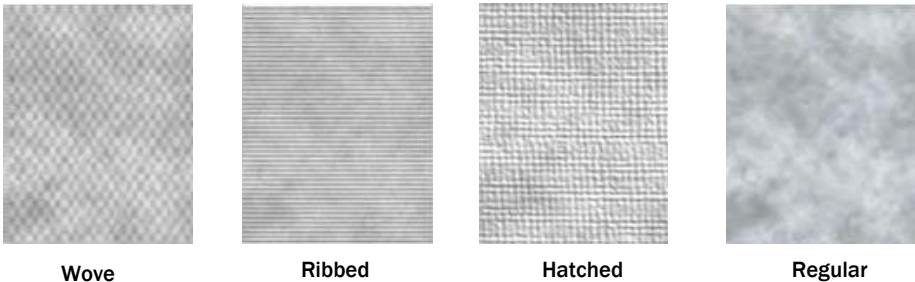
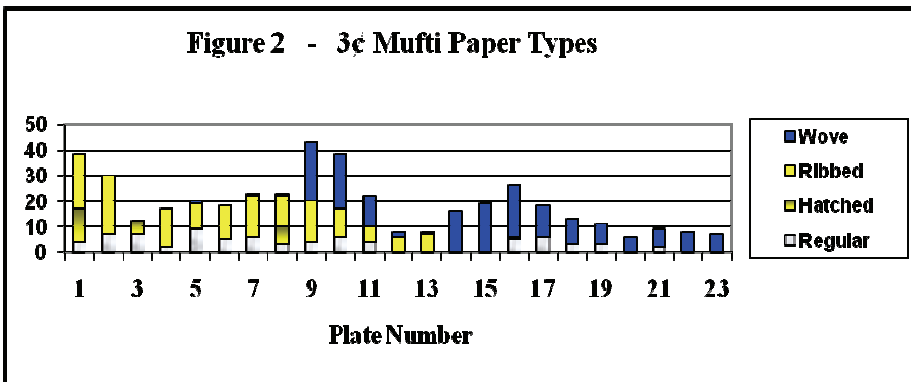


Figure 2 depicts the number of each of the four defined paper types identified in the twenty-three 3¢ Mufti plate numbers examined in this study.



A number of trends are evident. The Ribbed and Hatched paper examples represent some 40 percent of the total 3¢ Mufti plate blocks under study, about the same as the 1¢ Mufti at 45 percent, but lower than the 2¢ Mufti at some 70 percent. Also, as was the case with the 1¢ and 2¢ Mufti issues, it would appear that stocks of these papers were exhausted by 1941, for there are no examples of these types of paper appearing among the Plate Nos. 18 through 23 of the 3¢ Muftis. A similar pattern is observed with the Regular paper type

although some Regular paper examples do appear among the plates produced later in the period.

The Wove paper would seem to have been first introduced sometime in 1938 given its general absence from Plate Nos. 1 through 4. While a limited number of Wove paper examples appear in blocks examined from Plates 5 through 8, it would seem that Wove paper began to be predominantly used in the production of the 3¢ Mufti stamps from the early 1940s. This pattern of use is fairly similar to that observed with both the 1¢ and 2¢ Mufti stamps.

Gum types

Three main gum types were identified as appearing on the back of 1¢ and 2¢ Mufti stamps. Plate block examples evaluated in this study of 3¢ Mufti plate blocks can be classified in the same way: Streaky Amber, Mottled Amber and shiny yellow-tone gum. As was the case with the 1¢ and 2¢ Mufti stamps, the colouration of the gummed surface of the 3¢ stamps studied in this survey can range from dark amber-brown to light honey for the Streaky and Mottled Amber gum types. The Smooth gum type ranges from creamy off-white to light honey. Images of selected examples of these gums are illustrated below.

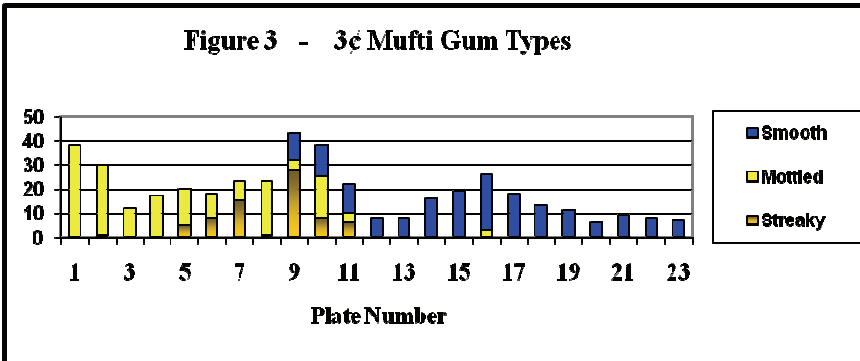
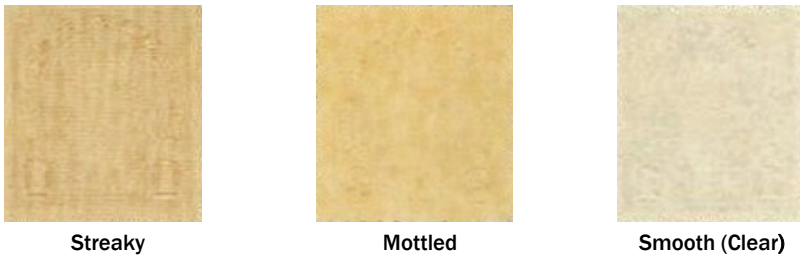


Figure 3, above, depicts the number of each of the three defined gum types identified in the twenty-three 3¢ Mufti plate numbers examined in this current study. As with papers, a number of trends are evident. First, Streaky and Mottled gums predominate among examples of the early Plates 1 through 8, but become relatively less important with the later plates. The proportion exhibiting Streaky gum (about 17 percent) is considerably lower than was the case with the 1¢ Mufti’s (46 percent) but higher than the proportion of Streaky gum

examples reported in the 2¢ Mufti study (8 percent).

Of the 149 examples of Mottled gum, the majority (53 percent) were associated with Ribbed paper plate blocks, followed by Regular paper (27 percent), Hatched paper (13 percent), and the balance (7 percent) with Wove paper. This pattern is quite different from that observed with the 1¢ Mufti, where no Ribbed paper examples were associated with Mottled gum. Again, as with Streaky gum, paper stock with Mottled Gum appears to have been used in the early part of the period, although two examples did appear among the Plate No. 16 blocks examined.

Smooth Gum examples generally begin to appear with production associated with the later plates. About 74 percent of the 207 Smooth Gum examples are associated with Wove paper, with the balance distributed between Regular (23 percent) and Ribbed (3 percent).

Paper colouration and varieties

Paper colourations noted in the 3¢ Mufti plate block examples in the author’s collection are various shades of “off-white.” There are no examples similar to the “whitish” papers one finds in later issues of the King George VI reign. The paper of some plate block examples does exhibit a rose tint, which I have named “rose blush” for convenience. The upper right Plate block No. 7 illustrated below shows the rose blush colouration, which can be quite visually distinctive when compared to the normal off-white papers, as illustrated by lower left Plate blocks Nos. 7 and 23. I am not aware of how this type of fugitive ink colouration of some 3¢ Muftis came about. Perhaps other members might be able to shed some light on the subject.



Off-White Paper



Rose Blush Paper



Off-White Paper

Thin paper

There were no thin paper examples identified among the 3¢ Mufti plate blocks examined during the course of this study.

References

- [1] Stephen Prest, “The plates, papers, and gums of the 1937-38 stamps of Canada; Part I. The 1¢ Mufti Issue: An interim study”, *BNA Topics*, Vol. 66, No. 3, July-September 2009, pp. 36–46. (based on: Stephen Prest, “The Plates Papers & Gums of the 1937-38 Stamps of Canada, Part I - The 1¢ Mufti Issue - An Interim Study”, *King George VI Post & Mail*, Issue 7, July-December 2005, pp. 7–13.)

- [2] Stephen Prest, “The plates, papers, and gums of the 1937-38 Stamps of Canada; Part II. The 2¢ Mufti issue - An interim study”, *BNA Topics*, Vol. 67, No. 1, January-March 2010, pp. 60–67. (based on: Stephen Prest, “The Plates Papers & Gums of the 1937-38 Stamps of Canada; Part II - The 2¢ Mufti Issue - An Interim Study”, *King George VI Post & Mail*, Issue 10, September-December 2006, pp. 11–16.)
- [3] “The 3¢ (Mufti)”, Canadian Postal Archive website, via, in sequence, the “Canadian Stamps” and “Canada 1935-39.” www.collectionscanada.ca/postal-archives/080608_e.html.
- [4] TB Higginson, “Control Numbers on George VI Stamps of Canada”, *BNA Topics*, Vol. 9, (Whole No. 89) March 1952, pp. 66–71.
- [5] L Seale Holmes (ed.), *Specialized Philatelic Catalogue of Canada and British North America*, 1954, p. 90.
- [6] DH Whiteley, “Collecting the Canada King George VI ‘Mufti’ Issue”, *Gibbons Stamp Monthly*, November 1998, pp. 69–71.

High tech meets postal stationery— DIY post cards from Canada Post

Mike Street

FOR \$2.45 plus applicable taxes, it is now possible to send an image, message, and address from your computer or iPhone/Android/BlackBerry to Lowe-Martin, Canada Post’s printing partner. About 10–14 days later, a “Do-It-Yourself” 6.75” × 4.75” post card featuring the image and message will arrive in the addressee’s mail box.

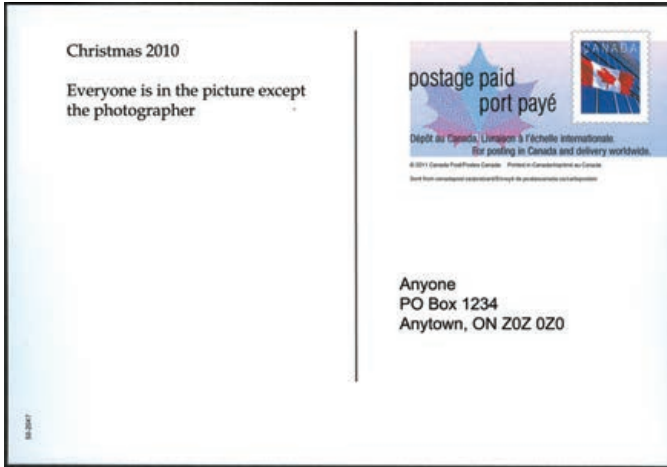
The new program allows the purchaser to choose from over 50 different borders in 12 different categories, with patterns and messages such as the “Merry Christmas” on the card at right.

Borders for other religious holidays such as Diwali, Eid, and Hanukkah are available now or will be soon. Borders for non-religious holidays like Halloween and Thanksgiving—as well as borders not connected to any event—are also on tap.



A special feature will be borders created for special commercial events such as the recent Toronto International Film Festival (TIFF). It appears that the latter type of border will only be available during—and possibly for a few days on either side of—the event.

Keywords & phrases: postal stationery, electronic post cards



The other side of the post card carries the message and address supplied by the buyer, as well as the Canada Post indicia block indicating that postage has been paid to anywhere in the world, a familiar indicia because of its use on the “Post Card Factory” card series.

While it will be impossible to catalogue the potentially thousands of different photographs


and other images that may go on these cards, the Postal Stationery Study Group may list and illustrate all borders that are introduced—particularly those that are available only for the duration of a special event—as well as indicia changes, the base price of the cards and the period that price is in force.

It is unlikely that taxes charged will be recorded because these amounts vary according to the card’s destination: 0 percent for cards sent outside Canada; Goods and Services Tax (GST) plus Provincial Sales Tax (PST) only for cards addressed to provinces of Canada not on the Harmonized Sales Tax (HST) system, and appropriate HST for cards to provinces on the HST system. Currently, there are no discounts for multiple quantities of a card printed with the same message and sent to different addresses, but that will likely happen if companies with large mailing lists find that the service is of use to them.

The post cards are available at: <canadapost.ca/postcard>

Endnote

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La Société d'Histoire Postale du Québec
(The Postal History Society of Québec)
invites applications for membership

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

Sec'y Christine Faucher, 265 du Chalutier #306, Québec QC G1K 8R3
chrisjac@megaquebec.net www.shpq.org

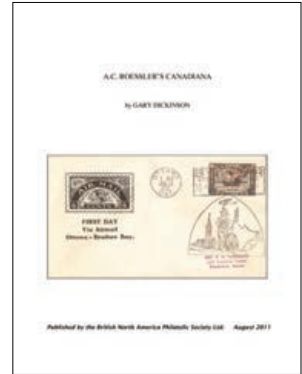
New book releases from BNAPS

FEATURED in this issue are four new books published this summer by the BNAPS Book Department, three handbooks and a supplement to a previously published Exhibit Series book.

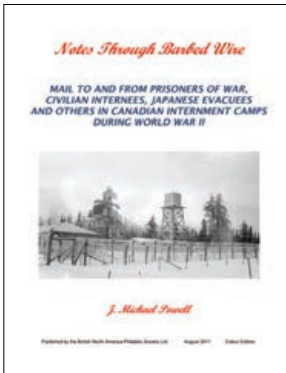
A.C. Roessler's Canadiana, 2011 by Dickinson, Gary. 62 pages, 8.5 × 11, spiral bound, 2011. ISBN: 978-1-897391-83-9 (Colour). Published by the British North America Philatelic Society (BNAPS). Stock # B4h048.1 – \$C33.95

A.C. Roessler's Canadiana by Gary Dickinson, is the result of many years of studying and collecting Canadian covers bearing cachets, not only First Day Covers but also those printed for commercial First Flights and other events, such as Newfoundland joining Confederation in 1949.

While sometimes spoken of in less-than-positive terms because he was so prolific, Gary recognized that Roessler had made a significant contribution to Canadian philately and decided to record his work in one volume. Gary is the author of many articles on cacheted covers in *BNA Topics* and is also the editor of the newsletter of the BNAPS First Day Cover Study Group. In addition to the author, BNAPS wishes to sincerely thank Liz Ellison for her assistance with the final layout of the book, and for preparing the printing files.



Dr. Gary Dickinson worked in British Columbia secondary schools, colleges, and universities for 35 years before retiring in 2001. The last 20 years were at Okanagan College and Okanagan University College, where he served as South Okanagan Regional Director for five years and Dean of the Faculty of Adult and Continuing Education for 15 years. He was also Acting Vice-President, Academic for the year-and-a-half prior to his retirement. Since 2002, Gary has followed up on his interest in continuing education by serving as President of the Society for Learning in Retirement, a 700-member organization providing educational programs for seniors in the Central Okanagan. Gary and his wife Barbara have six grown children and were foster parents for 20 years.



Notes through Barbed Wire, 2011 by Powell, Michael. 412 pages, 8.5 × 11, spiral bound, 2011. ISBN: 978-1-897391-84-6 (Colour), 978-1-897391-58-3 (B&W). Published by the British North America Philatelic Society (BNAPS). Stock # B4h923.049.1.1(colour) – \$C138.00; B4h923.049.1 (Black & White) – \$C56.95

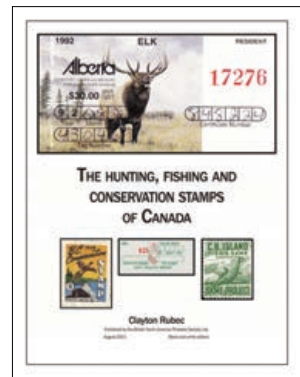
The latest BNAPS handbook, *Notes through Barbed Wire* by J Michael Powell, subtitled *Mail to and from Prisoners Of War, Civilian Internees, Japanese Evacuees and Others in Canadian Internment Camps during World War II* is an extensive survey of the subject of Canadian Internment Mail.

Although he has built on the military postmark studies of WJ Bailey, ER Toop and CD Sayles, and the BNAPS Exhibit Series books by Stephen C Luciuk and Kenneth V Ellison, the author has taken a different approach. Focusing strictly on the World War II era, his chapter titles range from “Standard and Special Stationery” to “Rates, Destinations, Hand-stamps and Postmarks,” through “Censor and Foreign Markings” to seldom-seen material emanating from the Administration and Support side of Internment Operations. Extensive use of both contemporary and modern photographs of the various camps adds tremendous additional context to the philatelic material. In addition to producing the book, BNAPS wishes to sincerely thank Michael Powell for preparing the printing files.

J Michael Powell, BSc, FSA, FCIA is an actuary and long-time philatelist, who took up the hobby at a young age under the tutelage of his father. After retiring early from professional practice for health reasons, he took up the study of postal history and has exhibited at the national level on several occasions. His exhibits have included his Canadian POW and internment-camp material as well as related foreign subjects. He has also exhibited his collection of the 1934 Jacques Cartier commemorative stamp issue of Canada.

The Hunting, Fishing and Conservation Stamps of Canada, 2011 by Rubec, Clayton. 450 pages, 8.5 × 11, spiral bound, 2011. ISBN: 978-1-897391-86-0 (Colour), 978-1-897391-87-7 (B&W). Published by the British North America Philatelic Society (BNAPS). Stock # B4h923.050.1.1(colour) – \$C148.00; B4h923.050.1 (Black & White) – \$C60.95

The latest BNAPS catalogue, *The Hunting, Fishing and Conservation Stamps of Canada*, was prepared by Clayton Rubec to fill a huge void in the published knowledge base of Canadian revenue stamps issued for hunting, fishing, and conservation permits and fundraising. Collectors of all stamps, and members of the hunting and fishing fraternity, will be amazed at the variety and colour of these stamps issued to date in Canada, and also that the author was able to gather the vast amount of material included in this book. BNAPS wishes to sincerely thank Clay Rubec for compiling the book, and the whole Rubec family for preparing the printing files.



Clayton Rubec graduated with a BSc from Queen’s University, Kingston, Ontario and an MSc from McMaster University, Hamilton, Ontario, completing additional post-graduate studies from several universities and institutions. In his work related to wildlife, wetlands, and habitat conservation science, policy, and international treaties, he has travelled to over 45 nations. He is an environmental scientist who retired from the Government of Canada in 2008 after 34 years of public service. His last federal government position, with the Canadian Wildlife Service of Environment Canada, was as Senior Policy Advisor. He is currently Vice-President of the Centre for Environmental Stewardship and Conservation (CESC) based in Ottawa. Mr Rubec has authored or co-authored over 195 books, journal articles, reports, and other articles — a few of which deal with philatelic subjects. He is a collector of both Canadian and Iraqi stamps, postal history and revenues with obscure interests in philatelic ephemera from several other countries. He is a member of the British North American Philatelic Society, the Postal History Society of Canada, the International Peat Society, and the Society of Wetland Scientists. He and his wife Leslie are also avid Chicago Cubs fans.



Newfoundland Airmail Stamps and Air Mail Flights: 1918-1949, Supplement – Changes for London 2010 International Exhibition, by Motson, Peter. 38 pages, 8.5 × 11, spiral bound, 2011. BNAPS Exhibit Series #54-Supplement. ISBN: 978-1-897391-88-4 (Colour), 978-1-897391-89-1 (B&W). Published by the British North America Philatelic Society (BNAPS). Stock # B4h923.54S.1 (Colour) – \$C40.00; B4h923.54S (Black & White) – \$C28.95.

Peter Motson's award-winning exhibit, *Newfoundland Airmail Stamps and Air Mail Flights: 1918–1949*, was published as BNAPS Exhibit Series Book No 54 in April 2009. The exhibit was first shown in 2004 and attained a Large Vermeil award in London, England. Peter's study of North Atlantic airmails was

rewarded in 2005 with the British Aerophilatelic Federation Medal for Research. In 2006, the exhibit won the coveted British Aero Philatelic Club Trophy in addition to a Gold medal. At BNAPEX 2008 NOVAPEX in Halifax, Nova Scotia, the exhibit again received a Gold medal, as well as the Meyerson Award for Best Exhibit from a Province of Canada before Confederation. Not content to rest on his laurels, Peter began to upgrade the exhibit for presentation at the London 2010 International Exhibition. His efforts were rewarded when it received not only a Large Gold but also the Best of Class Award for Aerophilately. To progress from a national level Gold to the London 2010 level is a major achievement. So BNAPS decided to prepare this supplement to the 2009 book to illustrate the significant changes between it and the material presented at London 2010. BNAPS wishes to thank Peter Motson for the scans of the supplement pages and additional text files, Robert Lemire and Mike Street for coordination, and Liz Ellison for preparing the master printing file.

All BNAPS books are available from: Ian Kimmerly Stamps, 62 Sparks Street, Ottawa, ON K1P 5A8, Canada. Phone: (613) 235-9119. Internet orders can be placed at www.iankimmerly.com/books/. (Click on the price at the end of the book description to be taken to the checkout page.) Prices given above are the retail prices in Canadian Dollars. BNAPS members receive a 40 percent discount from retail prices. Shipping is extra. Credit card orders (Visa, MasterCard) will be billed for the exact shipping cost, plus \$2 per order. For payment by cheque or money order, please contact Ian Kimmerly Stamps. Applicable taxes will be charged on orders delivered in Canada.

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Semi-official distribution of federal revenue stamps in the 1890s

Christopher D Ryan

DURING the 1890s, Fabien René Édouard (FRÉ) Campeau, an accountant in the head office of Canada's Inland Revenue Department, was privately distributing both current and obsolete federal revenue stamps to philatelists. Campeau was a dedicated numismatist and used the stamps to acquire coins, tokens, and commemorative medals for his own collection.

Biographical sketch

FRÉ Campeau was born 8 July 1844 in Québec City. He worked as a bookkeeper and accountant in the head office of the Inland Revenue Department from November 1871 through November 1912. On 27 July 1895, he became the Chief Accountant of the Department, a position he held until his retirement in 1912. Campeau died 23 February 1916 in Ottawa [1].

Campeau was a socially prominent individual and a devout Roman Catholic. He served as a municipal councillor, a public library director, a Catholic school trustee, and a vice-president of a credit union for civil servants. He was an officer of several philanthropic and cultural societies, such as *L'Institut Canadien-Français de la Cité d'Ottawa*, *La Société de Secours Mutuels Franco-Canadien*, *L'Alliance Française*, the St Vincent de Paul Society, the Catholic Mutual Benefit Association and St Joseph's Orphanage, Ottawa [1a, b, c, 2].

Organizations in Canada, France, and India honoured Campeau for his public service. These honours included *Chevalier* (Knight) of the Catholic *Ordre du Saint-Sépulchre de Jérusalem* (Order of the Holy Sepulchre of Jerusalem), Officer of France's *Ordre des Palmes Académiques*, and Honourary Grand Chief of an aboriginal first nation in Québec. Membership in the *Ordre du Saint-Sépulchre de Jérusalem* was by invitation only and was open only to devout Roman Catholics who led an exemplary life of service to their community [1a, b, c, 2].

In a newspaper report of his funeral, Campeau was described as having been one of Ottawa's "oldest and most respected citizens." The service was attended by hundreds of people, of whom the report named more than 130 [1c].

FRÉ Campeau was one of the pre-eminent numismatists of his day. His activities in this field included being a founder (1891) and president of *La Société Numismatique d'Ottawa* (Ottawa Numismatic Society), as well as a member of the Numismatic and Antiquarian Society of Montréal [2b, 3]. The magnitude of Campeau's enthusiasm for all things numismatic is expressed by his biography in PN Breton's 1894 bilingual *Histoire Illustrée des Monnaies et Jetons du Canada*.

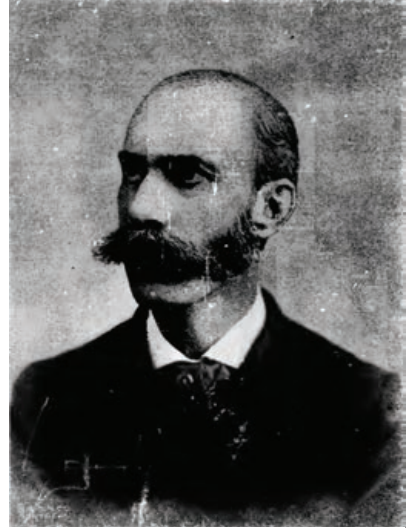


Figure 1. Fabien René Édouard Campeau [2b]

Keywords & phrases: revenue stamps, Bill stamps, Gas Inspection stamps, Tobacco stamps, Weights & Measures stamps

BNA Topics, Volume 68, Number 4, October–December 2011

Fabien René Edouard Campeau is a born collector, for since his childhood he has collected everything collectable that came to his hands: insects, minerals, curiosities of all kinds, and, naturally, old coppers and medals. For several years he has discarded other things and confined his attention mainly to Numismatics, and although he collects coins of all nations and ages, he has given particular attention to Canadians, and above all to Canadian medals. He is one of the few collectors that collect each coin, when possible, in duplicate, and his medals are nearly all brilliant proofs. He is an enthusiastic seeker after rarities, and having made numerous discoveries, his collection is exceedingly valuable. He has such a passion for this pursuit that he is inclined to pass the whole of his time collecting, but his numerous other engagements prevent it. The accompanying biography will help to make the reader acquainted with this distinguished Numismatist . . . [2b]

Campeau also had philatelic connections. In late 1891, he became one of the first members of the Ottawa Philatelic Society (OPS), which was Branch No. 1 of the newly formed Philatelic Society of Canada (PSC). Campeau served as president of the OPS from 1909 to 1911. His mailing address for his OPS and other philatelic correspondence was “Dept. Inland Revenue, Ottawa” [4].

It appears that the OPS-PSC was Campeau’s first involvement with organized philately in Canada. He had not been a member of the earlier Canadian Philatelic Association, which was founded in 1887 [5].

In 1892, Campeau prepared an exhibit reported to have comprised “a complete collection of all the revenue stamps in use in Canada since Confederation” including “law, excise, gas and petroleum inspection, tobacco, cigar and other stamps.” His exhibit was displayed at the 1893 World’s Columbian Exposition in Chicago, USA, where it received an award [6].

Campeau’s exhibit followed an earlier assemblage of current and obsolete revenue stamps that had been prepared by the Inland Revenue Department in July 1890 for the Colonial Office of the United Kingdom. A duplicate of the collection was given to the Canadian High Commission in London. A triplicate copy was retained in the Canadian Privy Council records in Ottawa. The contents of the Privy Council copy are itemized in Tables 1 and 2 near the end of this work. Notably absent are the obsolete Bill stamps of 1864–1882 [7].

It is not known if Campeau played a role in the preparation of the 1890 collections. However, given his position in the Department, he should have at the very least been aware of its origin and contents. The existence of the collections was sufficiently well known to have been reported on page three of the January 1891 issue of *The Dominion Philatelist*.

Campeau’s trade in federal revenue stamps

In late 1890 or early 1891, Campeau issued a twelve-page *Catalogue of Canadian Coins, Medals, Tokens, and Stamps* (dated from contents), extracts of which are illustrated in Figure 2. This nominal catalogue was actually a printed listing of coins and other items (with prices) that were available in exchange or for sale from Campeau along with his want-list of numismatic items. Included in his offerings was an extensive selection of current and obsolete federal revenue stamps, mostly in complete sets. In this pre-OPS period, Campeau’s mailing address was given simply as “Ottawa, Ont., Canada” [8].

A subsequent personal letter of 28 August 1899, illustrated in Figure 3, shows that Campeau was able to supply at least some of these revenue stamps for many years. This letter, addressed to a Reverend CA McWilliams of Kingston, Ontario, was written on the official stationery of the Chief Accountant’s Branch of the Inland Revenue Department and reads as follows:

Figure 2. The front page (right) and a detail of page 9 (below) of FRÉ Campeau's 1890 or 1891 list of items available for trade or sale, along with a list of numismatic items wanted in exchange. The philatelic items on offer consisted primarily of unused Canadian federal revenue stamps, both current and obsolete [8].

CATALOGUE
OF
Canadian Coins, Medals, Tokens,
AND STAMPS

To exchange at Par for Coins, Medals and Tokens as per list pages 10 to 12 or for sale at fixed prices less
25 per cent discount for cash

F. R. E. CAMPEAU
COLLECTOR, OTTAWA, ONT., CANADA.

NOTA :—Numbers are as per Dr. Leroux's Canadian Coin Cabinet and Supplements, or Atlas, and P. N. Breton's Illustrated Coin Collector.

NEWFOUNDLAND.

| LEROUX'S | | BRETON'S | | | |
|--------------|--------|-----------------------------|----------|---------------------------------------|-------|
| Coin Cabinet | Atlas. | Illustrated Coin Collector. | Date. | | \$ c. |
| 311... | 2... | 18... | 1865-88. | 50 Cents | 65 |
| 312... | 3... | 19... | 1865-88. | 20 Cents | 30 |
| 313... | 4... | 20... | 1865-88. | 10 Cents | 15 |
| 314... | 5... | 21... | 1865-88. | 5 Cents | 10 |
| 315... | 7... | 23... | 1865-88. | 1 Cent | 05 |
| 319... | 8... | 27... | 1841 | R. & I. B. Rutherford..... | 50 |
| 320... | 9... | 27..... | | do do no date.. | 50 |
| 321... | 11... | 28... | 1846 | Rutherford Bros. Ribbon under E | 50 |
| 322... | 12... | 28... | 1846 | Rutherford Bros. Ribbon under H. | 65 |

STAMPS.

Over 100 varieties of canadian fiscals including tobacco, cigars, cigarettes, petroleum stamps and labels, new, and some obsolete each..... 15c. to 5.00

Supreme Court Stamps 10c. 20c. 25c. 50c. 1.00. 5.00 (the sett) 15.00

Weight and Measures Stamps 1c. 2c. 5c. 10. 15. 20c. 30c. 50c. 1.00. 150. 2.00. (the sett)... 10.00

Gas Inspection Stamps 5c. 25c. 50c. 1.00. 1.50. 2.00. 3.00. 4.00. 10.00. (the sett)..... 35.00

Bill Stamps now and obsolete 1st issue (the sett)..... 10.00

do do do 2nd issue do 12.00

do do do 3rd issue do 10.00

Foreign mixed postage and fiscals on sheets of 72 each new and used each sheet 1.00

SUNDRIES.

Slate from roof of Parliament Buildings, per square inch... 25

NOTA :—The above prices are subject to fluctuation.
Correspondance solicited. Send stamp for return answer.

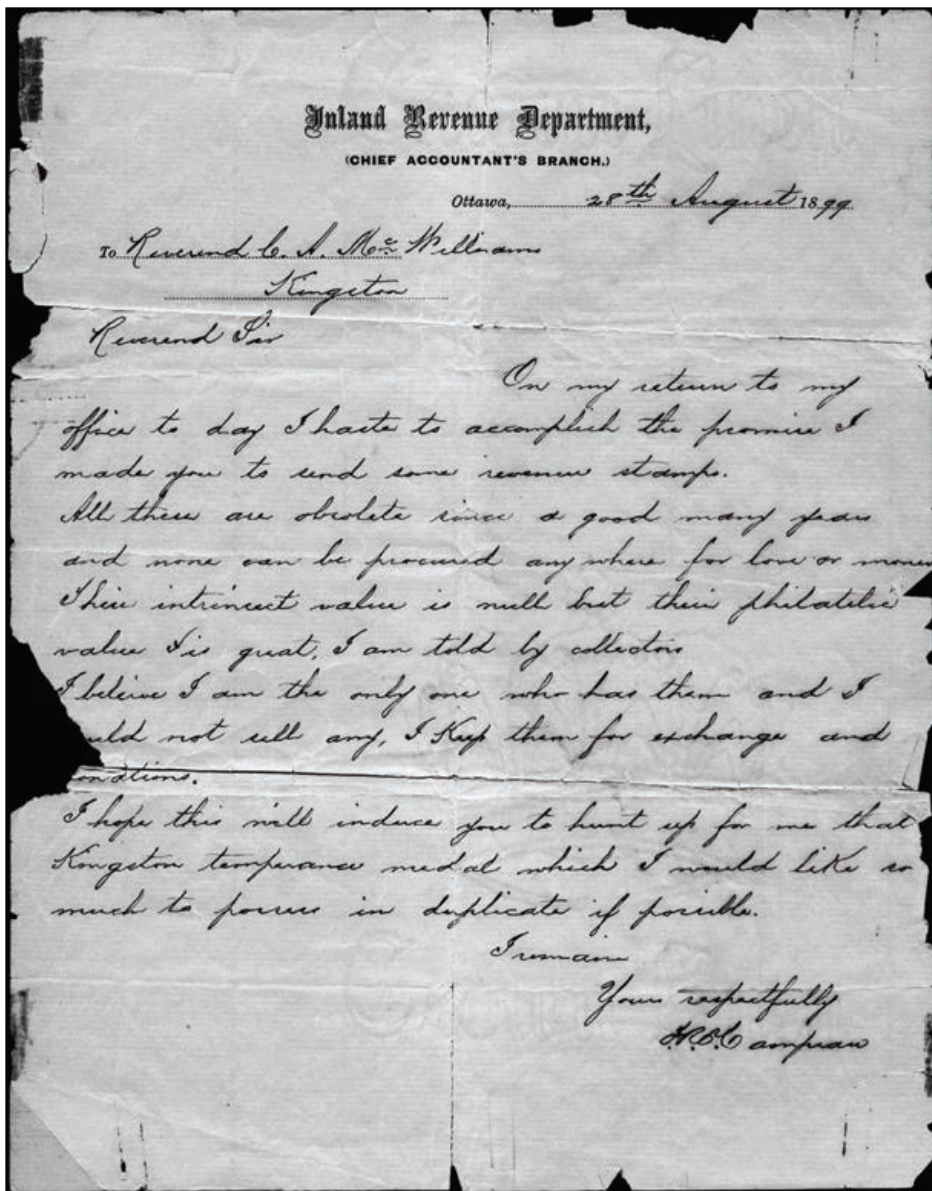


Figure 3. Personal letter of 28 August 1899, from FRÉ Campeau to Rev CA McWilliams of Kingston, Ontario. It was written on Campeau's official letterhead as Chief Accountant of the Inland Revenue Department. The text of the letter, and the circumstances of its discovery, indicate that it had been accompanied by some obsolete Canadian tobacco revenue stamps. The stamps were being used as an inducement to McWilliams to find a particular medal wanted by Campeau for his numismatic collection. (Courtesy of Gordon Brooks.)

On my return to my office to day [sic] I haste [sic]
to accomplish the promise I made you to send some revenue stamps.

All these are obsolete since a good many years and none can be procured any where for love or money. Their intrinsic [sic] value is null but their philatelic value is great, I am told by collectors.

I believe I am the only one who has them and I [wo]uld not sell any, I keep them for exchange and [d]onations.

I hope this will induce you to hunt up for me that Kingston temperance medal which I would like much to possess in duplicate if possible.

The 1899 letter was discovered by **Gordon Brooks** in a collection of strip-style Tobacco revenue stamps from the Victorian era. This source is consistent with Campeau's reference to obsolete revenue stamps that could only be obtained from him. At the time, the only other class of obsolete federal revenue stamps would have been the Bill stamps (1864–1882), which were widely held by philatelists.

Inspection stamps

A comparison of Campeau's descriptions and prices of 1890/91 with philatelic catalogues and price-lists of the same period indicates that he was trading and selling unused ("new") stamps. For the Gas and Weights & Measures Inspection revenue stamps (Figure 4) this is a revelation.

For many years, it has been the general philatelic wisdom that the possession of unused Inspection stamps by the general public was illegal during their period of use. The 1942 *Catalogue of the Adhesive Revenue Stamps of Canada*, published by the Canadian Revenue Society (CRS), warned its readers that "the possession by unauthorized persons of unused inspection stamps . . . is unlawful", and that "collectors are reminded that such possession may not only make trouble for themselves, but may reflect upon the government officers responsible for the custody of such stamps." A similar warning was given in Fred Jarrett's 1929 *B.N.A. Book: Stamps of British North America* (Second Edition), in LA Davenport's 1932 *Catalogue of the Revenue Stamps of British North America*, and in a 1938 journal article by EL Fielding [9].

However, an examination of the various statutes that governed the Inspection Service has revealed that they neither prohibited nor permitted the possession of unused Inspection stamps by the general public. The same is true for the early inspection regulations and instructions that have been seen by this writer [10].

Unfortunately, this writer's collection of these regulations and instructions is not complete. Thus, clarification of the legal status of unused Inspection stamps during the late 1800s was sought in period catalogues and price-lists of Canadian revenue stamps.

In 1887, HF Ketcheson of Belleville, Ontario issued the first edition of his *Standard Catalogue of Canada Stamps*. According to the *Toronto Philatelic Journal* of March 1888, Ketcheson's work was the first Canadian catalogue since 1877 to include revenue stamps [11].

Ketcheson's first edition listed revenue stamps only in used condition, with many items, both common and uncommon, left unpriced. The omission of unused stamps did not reflect what was held at the time by philatelists, as evidenced by comments made in the philatelic press:



Figure 4. 1876 Gas Inspection stamp.

- *Toronto Philatelic Journal*, March 1888

Speaking of bill stamps reminds me of that useful little catalogue of President Ketcheson's. I hope that he will give us the price for both used and unused specimens, as the latter are decidedly the best and rarest of the bills, and US collectors are beginning to enquire largely after them [11c, p. 41].

- *Toronto Philatelic Journal*, June 1888

Among the most recent discoveries and extreme rarities in the possession of a C.P.A. member is an unsevered pair of unused, un gummed and unperforated \$3 third issue Can. bill stamps; a \$5 unused Supreme Court stamp and an unused \$3 bill surcharged "N.S." The first is an error off one sheet destroyed by the officials, the remainder being regular issues rarely met with [12].

- *The Halifax Philatelist*, July 1888

Among the rarities in the possession of one of the revenue collectors of Halifax is the unused, un gummed and unperforated \$3 Canada [Bill stamp], [a] complete set of Supreme Court of Canada, unused, and a complete set of N.S. Bill stamps unused, Gas stamps up to \$10 unused, Weights and Measures first issue, no value printed in red. This was only in circulation for a very few weeks. Halifax is not at all behind when rarities are brought out [13].

Thus, as noted by *The Halifax Philatelist*, unused Gas Inspection stamps were held by philatelists circa 1888, but were considered by them to be rare. In addition, *The Halifax Philatelist* of June 1888 noted that neither the \$10 Gas stamp nor the red, no-denomination Weights & Measures stamp were listed in Ketcheson's 1887 catalogue [14].

The second edition of Ketcheson's catalogue, released March 1889, included prices for both used and unused ("new") copies of all federal revenue stamps, including the Inspection stamps. This was also the case in most instances for an American publication, the *Complete Catalogue of the Revenue Stamps of Canada*, issued that same year by FJ Stanton and JR Hooper [15].

As shown in Table 3 (near the end of this work), the cash prices set by Campeau in his 1890/91 list for complete sets of Law and Inspection stamps were comparable to the 1889 prices quoted by both Ketcheson and Stanton-Hooper. None of the publications noted the two sizes of the red serial numbers on the Gas Inspection stamps. For the Weights & Measures stamps, Stanton-Hooper noted the existence of size and colour varieties in the numerals but did not assign separate prices; Ketcheson provided individual prices, while Campeau noted neither size nor colour.

Ketcheson eliminated prices for almost all unused revenue stamps in the third edition of his catalogue, released May 1892 [16]. In an "Errata" at the end of this edition he noted the following:

Many unused Revenue Stamps are not priced, as it is illegal for any one [*vis*] but authorized vendors to offer them for sale. Supreme Court, Gas and Weights and Measures are placed on documents by authorized persons and cancelled at once. They cannot legally be procured unused [16a, p. 39]

Subsequently, prices for unused Bill stamps were deleted by Ketcheson in his fourth edition (1894). His fifth edition (1896) did not provide prices for unused examples of the 1895 Electric Light Inspection stamps [17].

The immediate successors to Ketcheson's catalogue also generally did not provide prices for unused revenue stamps, including the now three types of Inspection stamps. The publications seen by this writer are those of Adams (1897), Hall (1897), Marks (1898), Robie (1898), Needham (1899), and Parker (1899) [18]. Notable exceptions to the rule of not giving prices for unused stamps are listed in Table 4.

Tobacco stamps

Another item of interest in Campeau's 1890/91 "catalogue" is his offer of unused Tobacco revenue stamps (Figure 5) for trade or sale. Unfortunately, it cannot be determined from his list if Campeau's stock included the then current issues of Series 1883 onwards.

However, if Campeau had indeed dealt in unused current Tobacco stamps for even a brief period, it would have been a clear violation of the *Inland Revenue (Excise) Act* and regulations of the time. These documents specifically prohibited the possession of unused Tobacco stamps by anyone other than authorized persons, such as Excise officers, Customs officers, licensed tobacco manufacturers, and specially licensed merchants. Furthermore, the law required that cancelled Tobacco stamps affixed to packages be destroyed once the contents were consumed, and it prohibited dealing in used stamps [19].

It is therefore surmised that Campeau was selling and trading only obsolete Tobacco stamps, which is consistent with his 1899 letter to the philatelist in Kingston. As demonstrated by the official collections of 1890 and Campeau's own comprehensive, award-winning, 1892/93 exhibit of federal revenue stamps, the Revenue Department held extensive stocks of obsolete Tobacco stamps dating back to the 1864 introduction of the excise duty. These stocks no doubt included some or all of the 4.67 million in obsolete Series 1880 and 1881 Tobacco strip-stamps that had been delivered by BABN to the Department in early 1888. This delivery occurred shortly after the discontinuation of the few items that had remained in use through 1887. Disputed compensation to BABN for these obsolete stamps was the subject of an 1893 action in the Exchequer Court of Canada [20].

During the late 1800s, there were no domestic catalogues of Canadian Tobacco revenue stamps. The only detailed description of such stamps in the Canadian philatelic literature of the day occurred in an 1885 journal. This listing of Tobacco stamps was copied in an 1892 handbook and was limited to obsolete stamps inscribed with a reference to the pre-Confederation statutes of "27&28, Vict." To the best of this writer's knowledge, the first Canadian catalogue of Canadian Tobacco stamps did not appear until 1937 [21].

In the late 1800s, offerings by Canadian dealers of non-Tobacco Canadian revenue stamps were commonplace, while similar offerings of Tobacco stamps were rare. The very few of the latter that can be found in the philatelic press occurred after Campeau's apparent 1891 entry into the world of organized philately:

- *The Dominion Philatelist*, February 1893

The favorite stamps with Canadian collectors now are Canada tobacco stamps. The wonder is that these beautiful and interesting stamps have lain in the background so long. I have a fine lot of these stamps in stock and will be pleased to send [a] consignment at list prices to collectors well known to me. Send now.

– H.F. Ketcheson, Belleville, Ont [22].

- *The Fiscal Philatelist*, July 1893

Canada Ribbon Fiscals, a grand collection of over 50 varieties, in entire sheets, blocks, strips, pairs, &c., including many varieties, all very scarce, unused, and in fine condition, over 175 in the collection, very fine, almost unobtainable now – £10. Collection of 50 varieties, as above, only – £5.

– W. Kelsey Hall, Peterborough Ontario, Canada [23].



Figure 5. 1869 Tobacco Revenue Stamp.
(Courtesy of John Harper)

With regards to the Hall advertisement directly above, the only Canadian revenue stamps at the time that were described as “ribbons” were the Tobacco stamps. The reference in this advertisement to unused multiples of these stamps is indicative of remainders obtained from an official source.

In 1896, HF Ketcheson proposed to issue a companion to his existing catalogue that would cover Tobacco and other revenue stamps previously unlisted in Canada. His notice stated, “If I can get 100 collectors who will promise to buy a copy when ready I will place the [master] copy in the printer’s hands at once”[17, p. 42]. Ketcheson might have not obtained his one hundred subscribers since this writer has found no indication that the promised catalogue was ever published.

Unlike the situation within Canada, some foreign catalogues of the late 1800s did include Canadian Tobacco revenue stamps and did so in very great detail. Two such catalogues were issued by FGC Lundy and RR Bogert (United Kingdom) and by JB Moens (Belgium) [24].

The JB Moens catalogue of 1883 listed 67 colour, denomination, and inscription varieties of the Series 1880 strip-stamps (“*bandes*”) for cigarettes, cut tobacco, and Canada Twist, and only noted the existence of the Series 1881 stamps. In his 1893 catalogue, the number of stamps was increased to 74 for Series 1880 and, again, Series 1881 stamps were only noted. Moens stated that these stamps existed both perforated and rouletted, but did not assign separate catalogue numbers to these varieties. He gave the incorrect dates of issue of January 1881 and July 1882 for the respective series. (See *Canadian Revenue Newsletter* No. 40 of December 2002 for details of the Series 1880 and 1881 Tobacco stamps.)

The Canada portion of the Lundy-Bogert catalogue was serialized during 1893 in *The Fiscal Philatelist*. Unlike the Moens catalogue, Lundy-Bogert assigned separate catalogue numbers to Series 1880 and Series 1881 (incorrectly dated 1885) stamps, as well as to the separation (perforated versus rouletted) and paper (plain versus watermarked) varieties within each Series. Lundy-Bogert also listed many items inscribed with specific Inland Revenue Divisions that were not included in the Moens catalogue. These factors expanded the number of Series 1880 and 1881 strip-stamps from Moens’ 74 to an incredible 857 varieties in the August and September-October 1893 issues of *The Fiscal Philatelist*.

It is evident that the Lundy-Bogert catalogue was somewhat creative in its details of the two Series, with the compilers never actually having seen many of the varieties listed. The prime example of this is their inclusion of stamps inscribed in French with *Tabac Canadien en Torquette* (Canada Twist) for the English-speaking Inland Revenue Divisions of Toronto, Hamilton, and London, Ontario. The production of this form of tobacco was effectively limited to licensed, predominantly French-Canadian, farmers in tobacco-growing areas, which included none of the aforementioned divisions. (See *Canadian Revenue Newsletter* No. 40.)

Unlike the multiple colours listed for obsolete, pre-1883 Tobacco stamps, only the black versions, with two exceptions in blue, of then-current Series 1883 and later Tobacco stamps are listed by Moens and Lundy-Bogert in their respective 1893 catalogues. During 1883–1908, black Tobacco stamps represented the excise duty paid on products made in Canada in whole or in part from foreign leaf. As such, black stamps were by far the most commonly used. The omission in these catalogues of most blue stamps for imported products and all green stamps for domestic products of Canadian leaf is consistent with a scenario in which FRÉ Campeau was dealing only in obsolete Tobacco stamps.

Bill stamps

In 1890/91, Campeau was offering all three issues of Canada's then obsolete Bill stamps (Figure 6) in complete, unused sets. This was not long after the July 1890 preparation of the three official collections in which none of these stamps had been included. A comprehensive stock of Bill stamps had evidently been discovered in the intervening period.



Figure 6. Second issue Bill stamp.

Conclusion

Fabien René Édouard Campeau, a senior accountant in the head office of Canada's Inland Revenue Department, was trading and selling unused federal revenue stamps, both current and obsolete, to philatelists starting in late 1890 or early 1891. It is surmised that the current items did not include Tobacco stamps. By 1899, he was offering certain obsolete revenue stamps for trade only and not for sale. It is surmised that these were pre-1883 issues of Tobacco stamps. It has not been determined if Campeau was supplying stamps to philatelists prior to 1890.

Campeau's distribution of current Inspection revenue stamps in unused condition may have occurred for only a very short period. This is suggested by the reference in Ketcheson's 1892 catalogue to a definite prohibition on the possession of such stamps by the public.

Campeau's dealings in revenue stamps must have been given some sort of approval by his superiors. In view of his ongoing position in the head office of the Inland Revenue Department, his 1895 promotion to the post of Chief Accountant, his use of his Departmental address and letterhead for philatelic correspondence, and given his social prominence, many philanthropic activities, and received honours, it would seem unlikely that he was spiriting the stamps out the back door.

Acknowledgements

This article would not exist but for **Gordon Brooks**, who supplied the letter of August 1899 that sparked the author's inquiries into the activities of FRÉ Campeau. An important contribution was made by **Léopold Beaudet** who, at the request of the author, personally examined the copy held in Ottawa of the 1890 collection of revenue and postage stamps.

Very few of the philatelic publications cited in this work are present in the author's library; almost all were obtained from these sources:

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- Library and Archives Canada (LAC), Ottawa, Ontario.
- Thomas Fisher Rare Book Library, University of Toronto.
- Toronto Reference Library, Toronto, Ontario.
- Canadian Institute for Historical Microforms (CIHM) microfiche collection. (CIHM is now part of Canadiana.org.)
- National Philatelic Society Library, London, United Kingdom.
- www.Archive.org
- **Brian H Peters** and **Erling van Dam**.

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Addendum regarding postage stamps

The copy held in Ottawa of the 1890 collection prepared for the UK Colonial Office once held blocks of 30 (10×3) of the then-current ½¢, 1¢, 2¢, 3¢, 5¢, 6¢ and 10¢ Small Queen, and the 15¢ Large Queen postage stamps. It also held a block of 15 (5×3) of the 5¢ Postal Registration stamp. According to **Léopold Beaudet**, most of these postage stamps are still present, but they appear to have been raided since the records were microfilmed. The blocks have been broken up.

Table 1. Obsolete Tobacco Stamps Included in the Canada Privy Council copy of a collection prepared July 1890 for the UK Colonial Office [7]. (Bandom catalogue numbers given in parentheses.)**Issue of 1864:**

- **Stock on Hand**, August 1864 - Cigars 'D' (G101 or G102), Tobacco 'D' (M101 or M103)

Issue of 1867 or 1868 (Desbarats printing):

- **Cigars** - 31 Vict, Customs square and large strip, blue (G505 & G509)
- **Tobacco** - 31Vict. Customs square and large strip, blue (M706 & P975)

Issue of 1869:

- **Tobacco** - 31 Vict. Customs square stamp, blue (M708, M709 or M710)
- **Tobacco** - 1/4 lb, black (M168?); 1/2 lb, black (one of M180 to M184); 5 lbs, black (M200 or M201); 10 lbs, 'red' (one of M267 to M271); 15 lbs, 'Toronto Division', black (M222)

Series of 1880:

- **Pressed Tobacco** - red 110 lbs overprint on black excise (M115 or M116)
- **Cut Tobacco** - 1/20 lb, 'Quebec Division', black (P321); 1/10 lb, red (P358 TP); 1/5 lb, 'Hamilton Division', black (P313 TP); 1/4 lb, red (P361 TP); 1/2 lb, 'Quebec Division', red (P373 or P373b)
- **Reworked Cut Tobacco** - 1/5 lb, brown (P403); 1/2 lb, brown (P405a); 1 lb, 'Montreal Division', brown (P413)
- **Cut Tobacco, Canada Leaf Only** - 1/20 lb (P101 or P101a); 1/10 lb, 'Montreal Division' (P119a TP or P119b TP)
- **Canada Twist** - 2 lbs, 'Quebec Division' (P218)
- **Tabac Canadien en Torquette** - 1/2 lb., 'Montreal Division' (P244 or P244a)

Series of 1881:

- **Cut Tobacco** - 1/20 lb, 'Montreal Division', blue (P990); 1/10 lb, blue (P982); 1 lb, 'Montreal Division', blue (P996 or P96a)
- **Reworked Cut Tobacco** - 1/20 lb, 'Windsor Division', violet (P426 TP); 1/10 lb, 'Quebec Division', violet (P417 or P417b); 1/4 lb, 'Quebec Division', violet (P419)
- **Cigarettes** - 1/20 lb, 'Windsor Division', blue (one of C715, C716 or C717); 1/20 lb., 'Hamilton Division', black (C168 TP); 1/10 lb, 'Montreal Division', black (C149 or C150)
- **Cigars** - 'Hamilton Division', blue (G522); 'Quebec Division', red (G162)
- **Canada Twist** - 1/4 lb, 'Ottawa Division' (P226b or P226c)
- **Tabac Canadien en Torquette** - 1 lb, 'Trois-Rivieres' (P290 or P290a)

Series of 1883:

- Provisional Sample Box stamp for Foreign Cigars, 'F' (C170)

Table 3. Catalogue Prices for Selected Unused Revenue Stamps, 1889-1891

| Series | Ketcheson's 1889 Catalogue | Stanton-Hooper's 1889 Catalogue | Campeau's 1890/91 List |
|-----------------------------|-------------------------------|------------------------------------|---------------------------|
| 'Young Victoria' Law Stamps | \$9.70 | not listed unused | \$11.25† |
| 'Crown' Gas Inspection | \$28.10¶ | \$29.10¶ | \$26.25†¶ |
| 'Crown' Weights & Measures | \$7.85‡ | \$7.90§ | \$7.50†§ |

Notes: † Campeau's cash price set at a 25% discount off his list price. ‡ Blue serial numbers.

§ Colour and size of serial numbers not specified. ¶ Size of red serial numbers not specified.

Table 2. Current Revenue Stamps included in the Canada Privy Council copy of a collection prepared July 1890 for the UK Colonial Office [7].**Tobacco Stamps of Series 1883 onwards, in use in 1890:**

- **Pressed Tobacco**, coupon stamps - 1, 5, 10, 15, 20, 35, 60, 70, 100 lbs
- **Cavendish (Pressed) Tobacco**, rectangular stamp - 10 lbs.
- **Cut Tobacco**, strip stamps - 1/16, 1/12, 1/10, 1/8, 1/5, 1/4, 1/2, 1 lb
- **Cut Tobacco**, square stamp - 1/12 lb
- **Cigarettes**, square & strip stamps - 1/40 (×2), 1/20 lb (×2), 10, 20, 50, 100
- **Cigars**, strip stamps - 3, 6, 10, 25, 50, 100 cigars - 25 sample box
- **Snuff**, strip stamps - 5, 10, 20 lbs, over 40% moisture; 5, 10 lbs, up to 40% moisture
- **Fine Cut Chewing Tobacco**, strip stamps - 5, 10 lbs
- **Bonded Removal Permits** - Cigars and Plug Caddy

Note: All of the then current tobacco stamps in the collection are imperforate, without serial numbers and, with the exception of the red, duty-unpaid Removal Permits, in one of the three colours in use at the time for duty stamps: 25 are black, 9 are blue and 6 are green. The cigar sample box stamp is green rather than the yellow of the issued stamp. The 1/12 lb. cut tobacco strip stamp is listed in the documentation but the stamp itself is missing from the lot.

Tobacco Stamp of uncertain status in 1890:

- **Raw Leaf Tobacco Sample** (Issued 1883) (P167)

Note: This above stamp was described in the collection as being obsolete, yet Customs Department instructions of 1905 and Inland Revenue regulations of 1889, 1892 and 1911 provided for its use on imported samples of raw leaf tobacco.

Other Stamps in use in 1890:

- **Law** for Supreme and Exchequer Courts - 10, 20, 25, 50¢, \$1, \$5
- **Gas Inspection** - 5, 25, 50¢, \$1, \$1.50, \$2, \$3, \$4, \$10 Crown
(The 25¢, \$1, \$1.50 and \$2 have red 4.75 mm serial numbers, other values have red 4 mm numbers. The \$10 is missing from the collection.)
- **Weights & Measures** - 1, 2, 5, 10, 15, 20, 30, 50¢, \$1, \$1.50, \$2 Crown
(The 1 and 5¢ with red 4 mm serial numbers, rest have blue serial numbers)
- **Petroleum Inspection** - Canadian (vermillion) and Imported (blue)
(van Dam's imperforated FPL11 and FPL12)
- **Liquor Bottled in Bond** - one dark blue, one red, both imperforated.
(Ryan's Type 3. See *Canadian Revenue Newsletter* No. 55, Dec. 2006. Note: The official documentation with the collection described these stamps as being in the currently catalogued colours of black and red. However, **Léopold Beaudet** examined stamps in Ottawa and found that the "black" stamp was dark blue. This blue version might be from an early printing as Ryan's Types 1 and 2 are known in blue.)

Table 4. Catalogue Listings of Unused Federal Revenue Stamps, 1897-99

- Adams, 1897 – None.
- Hall, 1897 – Regular Bill stamps (without "N.S." overprint).
- Marks, 1898 – None.
- Robie, 1898 – None.
- Needham, Parker, 1899 – Bill without "N.S." overprint, Supreme Court, Electric Light Inspection and the no-denomination Weights & Measures.

(Note: The separate Needham and Parker catalogues were a collaborative effort and are identical except for the imprint. Parker was a Toronto stamp dealer; Needham was a Montréal dealer.)

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Reverend EA Butler: The man from Sandy Point — Further observations

Norris (Bob) Dyer

Old Reverend EA Butler used to stay at our house (before I was born) when he came out to do services in Robinsons and St David's. My grandmother said that, at meals, he would start to eat while saying grace. Then, when he finished eating, he would say, "I am sufficiently surrencified!" (I'm sure that's not a word!!). I still say that today because it became the norm at my house in remembrance of Rev Butler [1].

IN two 2007 issues of *BNA Topics*, I wrote in detail about Reverend EA Butler, who served Newfoundland collectors all over the world from the tiny community of Sandy Point just offshore on St. George's Bay [2] [3]. He claimed to have provided stamps to over 10,000 customers by 1932, and the price lists that he issued from the mid 1920s until 1947 were *sine qua non* for collectors, with much more detail than any other contemporary stamp catalogue. Butler covers can still be found almost daily on eBay and add heft to BNA-dealer, postage-history boxes everywhere.

Butler also served the families of his extended Anglican parish for almost 40 years, starting in 1911, not only in Sandy Point but in the small towns round St. George's Bay. He was also known as a great educator, and several schools in the area now bear his name.

Two of his grandchildren contacted me after the 2007 articles appeared, and I have also since received diverse material from the many Butler collectors, material that offers more insight into the man and even establishes a new Butler collecting area.

I am also providing an update on Sandy Point. Although the last two people left in the early 1970s, life still goes on there!

Family members write

I received this 2008 e-mail from Gwendolyn Butler, in which she offered “thanks” and also corrections:

A friend sent me the two BNA journals which included the article that you had researched and written about my grandfather. Thank you for all your hard work. Many of my formative years were spent in the Rectory on Sandy Point, (my father, Temple, his oldest son, was in the NFL Forestry and away from home during the Second World War —he did admit to plugging up the school pipe). The information that you were provided is very accurate, except the correct spelling of his name, (which he did detest) is Eleazar, an old biblical name meaning “God has helped.” Also, his youngest child, daughter Chris, is still living just outside Toronto.

Although I lived in San Francisco for nearly forty years, I did retire here in what was supposed to be his retirement home, in 1999. He died before he could move off the island. Currently I am the only offspring to follow in his footsteps and become a priest. As you point

Keywords & phrases: Newfoundland, Rev EA Butler, stamp dealers

out in your article, he was very forward thinking for a man of his time and place regarding the need for his daughters as well as his sons to be “properly” educated, so his oldest daughter, who was still alive when I returned, assured me that he would have been proud of a woman clergy offspring.

Once again, on behalf of my family, thank you. I know when my siblings visit during the summer months, they will be most interested in reading your article.

Sincerely,

Gwendolyn Butler

So now we know his first name was not “Eleaser” but “Eleazar.” We also know why he preferred to go by “EA Butler”—sometimes the cruellest sins of parents (how ever well-intended) are the names foisted upon their offspring: “Norris” is not a name I care for either.

I also heard in 2008 from David Edward Messervey, a grandson, who wrote, in part:

Many of the items seen in your articles are familiar. I am in possession of his rubber stamps, letterhead stationery, several catalogues, roll of gummed return address stickers and considerable notebooks and letters of correspondence with stamp collectors. My mother always said he was a man of the cloth in a businessman’s world. His involvement in municipal affairs were substantial, many of the letters in his personal files give insight of his involvement in this area.

David sent me a Butler manifesto from 1932, advocating the downfall of the corrupt government of Sir Richard Squires, who ultimately lost power. A British commission of inquiry that followed ultimately led to the elected government being replaced by a Commission of Government, with all members appointed by Britain.

David also provided the best photo I have ever seen, of Rev. Butler with his father-in-law, Canon Robert Temple, after whom Butler named his first son (Figure 1).

Butlers’ Farm—A new collecting speciality

Last year Bruce Robertson sent me some fascinating collateral material relating to Butler, including several covers regarding “BUTLERS’ FARM” [4]. Figure 2 shows a SEP 8 1932 cover from the farm with a postal telegram marking Rev. Butler often used on his philatelic mail. I wondered what this was about and David Messervey was once again able to help:

Grandfather did indeed have a farm at Black Bank, it was located on the mainland side of St George’s Bay, the community is now called Barachois Brook. The farm was located on 100 acres of land that he purchased in 1928. His sons Temple, William, and John worked the farm. The Railway line passed right through his property and he was provided with a whistle stop for the loading of his produce for shipment to buyers.

This is the first “Butlers’ Farm” cover I have seen.



Figure 1. Rev. Butler (l) and Canon Robert Temple, circa 1900–1905.

(Courtesy DE Messervey)



Figure 2. 1932 Cover from BUTLERS' FARM. (Courtesy Jim Luetje)

Rev Butler and his wife, Caroline, had eight children—four daughters and four sons (one of his sons died at the age of ten). The three surviving sons were Temple (born 1909), William (1910) and John (1917). In 1928, the boys were from 11–19 years old. Butler's involvement in stamps was a way to help fund the education of all his children, according to a comment made by BNAPS member Rev John Bain in 1949 [5]. Sandy Point was a small town, and my guess is that Butler needed something to both occupy their time and also

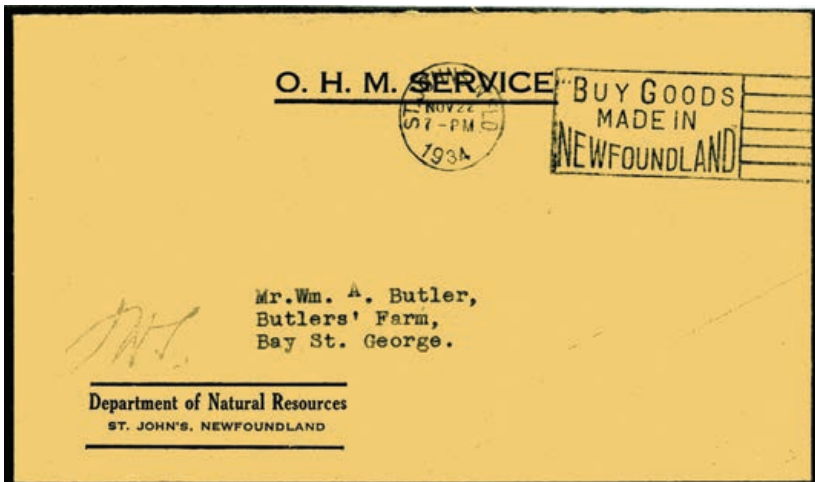


Figure 3. 1934 official cover to Butlers' farm. (Courtesy Doug Hannan)

supplement family revenue. Note also that the farm name was “Butlers” not “Butler’s.” That multiple possessive use suggests it is related to an operation by his sons. We know little about the farm except that it persisted. Figure 3 shows an official 1934 cover from the

Department of Natural Resources to “Butlers’ Farm.” One can only wonder what the official business was.

The cover in Figure 4 is from a grocer in Gambo, dated OCT 4 45. Census records indicate that one son, aged 28, still lived with Rev Butler in that year. This must have been his youngest, John. Gambo is a town in the Bonavista District on the Reid Nfld Railway. The letter was undoubtedly from a customer.

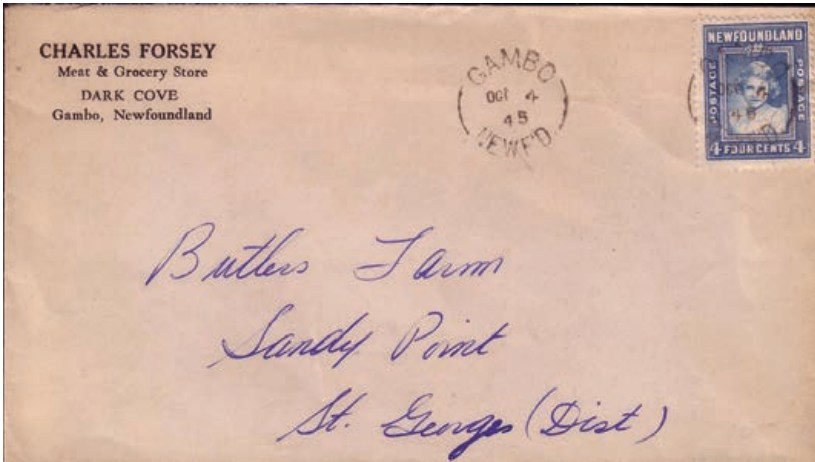


Figure 4. 1945 cover to the farm. (Courtesy Jim Luetje)

I am hoping more Butlers’ Farm covers will surface, perhaps with contents, to flesh out this aspect of the Butler family’s business.

Sandy Point reawakens

Another Butler collector, Sheldon Curnew, provided me this postcard of Sandy Point, used in 1906 (Figure 5) One can see the outline of the mainland in the background.

As I explained in my last *BNA Topics* article, a massive winter storm in 1951 provided the final blow to this struggling community of a few hundred, when a gap that could not be easily crossed appeared in the middle of the peninsula. Most of the remaining inhabitants were resettled to the mainland in the 1960s, and the last two left in 1973.

Mike Street sent me a copy of the Summer 2009 edition of *The Ark*, a publication of the Nature Conservancy of Canada (NCC) [6]. A contemporary picture of Sandy Point was included (Figure 6) in a feature article. Here is an extract:

...it is difficult to imagine that Sandy Point was at one time the largest settlement on the west coast of Newfoundland. In the mid-19th century, its population peaked at 750 residents. Living on Sandy Point was like going back in time: there were no roads, no electricity [it must have been tough to catalogue stamps by candlelight] and no modern conveniences...

Nature has fought back, however: “In fact, Sandy Point’s beaches provide refuge for more than 100 shorebird and waterfowl species, including Semipalmated Plover, Whimbrel and Willet. At one time the island has sheltered upwards of 30 percent of Newfoundland’s [endangered] Piping Plover population.”



"The Garland Platinum Series", 52. Sandy Point Bay, St. George, Nfld.

Figure 5. Garland postcard of Sandy Point, postmarked in 1906. (Courtesy Sheldon Curnew)

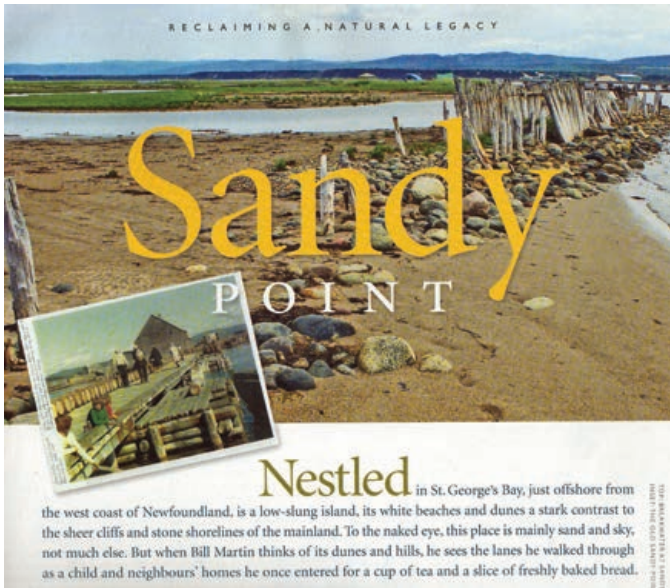


Figure 6. Sandy Point, pictured in *The Ark*, Summer 2009 issue.

The NCC has acquired 54 acres on Sandy Point—equal to about one-fourth of all private land on the 1,000-acre island. It is now protecting the island’s natural heritage and remnants of Reverend Butler’s beloved community that occupied the tip of the island. More information on this reclamation can be found on the Internet at:

http://www.natureconservancy.ca/site/Pag eServer?pagename=at_ncc_work_projects_sandypoint1. Butler loved the West of Newfoundland. He often invited his customers to visit there. I'm certain he would appreciate the attention now being spent on his home of over 40 years.

References and endnotes

- [1] *NF-ROOTS*, website <http://archiver.rootsweb.ancestry.com/th/index/NFLD-ROOTS/>, downloaded 27 October 2010.



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- [2] Norris R Dyer, "The Man from Sandy Point—Part I", *BNA Topics*, No. 512, Vol. 64, No. 3, July–September (2007).
- [3] Norris R Dyer, "The Man from Sandy Point—Part II", *BNA Topics*, No. 513, Vol. 64, No. 4, October–December (2007).
- [4] Bruce Robertson, "Rev. EA Butler—Collateral Material", *The Newfie Newsletter*, No. 142, January–March (2011).
- [5] John S Bain, "Bringing News About People & Stamps", *BNA Topics*, March, 1949.
- [6] *The Ark*, "Sandy Point", Nature Conservancy of Canada, Summer 2009.

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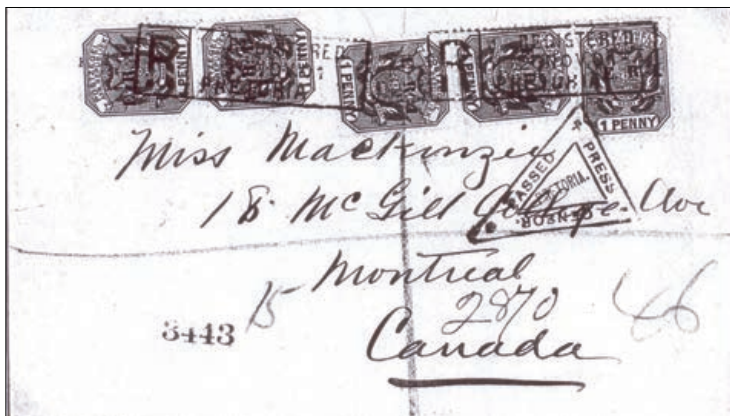
CENTRELINE keeps BNAPS members aware of the extensive research and writing of members of its Study Groups, as presented in the groups' newsletters. This column includes newsletter issues received up to the end of August.

At BNAPEX, the John S Siverts Award for the best Study Group newsletter of 2010 was presented to Ken Lemke as the Editor of the *King George VI Post & Mail*. Congratulations!

Military mail

Landmark Issue #200 of *Military Mail*, edited by Dean Mario—previous editors were Colin Campbell, Ken Ellison, and Henk Burgers.

Henk details Canada's military involvement in, and postal history during, the Boer War. He includes illustrations of covers and letters, many with rare markings and rates sent from troops "en route" to South Africa as well as from the front. Also, Hal Kellett displays two Registered, censored, Boer War items: one a letter to Montreal (as shown at the left); the other an exceptional short-paid parcel wrapper to Halifax, mailed at the 4th class rate.



Robert Toombs presents the history of Canadian Railway Troops in 1918 in Palestine, where they were repairing track from Haifa to Hama. He features a censored letter mailed at a Field Post Office to Saint John, NB. Robert Henderson shows a 1917 cover to France, which was marked "WOUNDED" and redirected to a hospital in Scotland. Ged Taylor describes the history of postal services for the Canadian Expeditionary Force to Siberia in 1918–1919. Postal and censor markings are detailed. He includes pictures of covers with transcribed contents.

John Burnett tracks two letters carried by the SS Eros to France in 1940. The ship was torpedoed but the mail was saved. He illustrates one item marked "Service Suspended" and returned to the sender. Another was forwarded to the addressee, but was so badly soaked that the contents stuck to the envelope and couldn't be opened.

Mike Street illustrates the earliest-known airmail cover from a Canadian serving in Korea to the UK, with Canadian stamps paying for a triple weight item.

(continued on pg. 42)

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| | <p>The BNAPS Catalogue of Canadian Military Mail Markings: Volume 2 -- The World War 2 Era 1936-1945, 2011 by C. Douglas Sayles (Editor). The second of a three-volume update, this new BNAPS catalogue contains more than 400 cancellations not recorded in <i>Canadian Military Postal Markings</i> by Bailey and Toop, 304 pp. \$49.95 SPECIAL: When you buy this book, get <i>Canadian Military Postal Markings</i> by Bailey & Toop for only \$25.00.</p> |
| | <p>The Hunting, Fishing and Conservation Stamps of Canada, 2011 by Clayton Rubec. The first thorough examination of Canadian revenue stamps issued for hunting, fishing, and conservation permits and fund-raising. Colour edition. Spiral, 450 pp. Edition (also available in black & white edition at \$60.95).</p> <p style="text-align: right;">\$148.00</p> |
| | <p>Notes through Barbed Wire, 2011 by Michael Powell. A comprehensive look with a new approach on mail to and from civilian internees and Prisoners of War held in camps in Canada during World War II. Colour edition. Spiral, 412 pp. (also available in black & white edition at \$56.95).</p> <p style="text-align: right;">\$138.00</p> |
| | <p>A.C. Roessler's Canadiana, 2011 by Gary Dickinson. A compilation with colour illustrations of the many areas of Canadian philately touched by this prolific cover cachet designer and printer. Spiral, 62 pp. \$33.95</p> |
| | <p>British Empire Civil Censorship Devices, World War II: Section 7—Canada & Newfoundland, 2011 by Peter C. Burrows. The previous edition of <i>British Empire Civil Censorship Devices</i> by Chris Miller included other western countries. In this new edition by Peter Burrows the Canada and Newfoundland portion has been separated, revised and expanded. It is essentially an illustrated catalogue of the censorship devices used during WW II. Each marking has a catalogue number and brief description, the size in millimetres, and the colour(s) known. Spiral, 160 pp. NB: This non-BNAPS publication is not eligible for members' discount. \$25.95</p> |

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More New Titles (See website for full list)

C\$ Retail

| | |
|---|---|
|  | <p>Canadian Postage Meter Stamps, 2011 by David E. Crotty. BNAPS Exhibit Series #63. The first book to illustrate the wide variety of material that can be found in the often neglected field of the postal history of mail prepaid by postage meter impressions instead of by stamps. Spiral, 130 pp. Colour edition (also available in black & white at \$41.95). \$74.00</p> |
|  | <p>British Colony of Canada 1865 Second Bill Stamp Issue, 2011 by Richard Fleet. BNAPS Exhibit Series #62. The first exhibit book on this classic issue of Revenue Stamps. Spiral, 192 pp. Colour edition (also available in black & white at \$47.95). \$97.00</p> |
|  | <p>Newfoundland Airmail Stamps and Air Mail Flights: 1918-1949, Supplement, 2011 by Peter Motson. Changes for London 2010 International Exhibition. BNAPS Exhibit Series #54-Supplement. The supplement updates the original book to show additional material present when it won the Best Aerophilatelic Exhibit Award at the London 2010 International Exhibition. Spiral, 38 pp. Colour edition (also available in black & white at \$28.95). \$40.00</p> |

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(Study group centreline: continued from pg. 39)

British Columbia

Number 78. Editor Bill Topping provides Part 4 of his series on Nicola Valley post offices, again with covers from his own collection. He includes the rest of an article by the daughter of one of Merritt’s postmasters, Mr Langstaff (who retired in 1947 after 35 years). In the text are recorded the names of his female assistants, all of whom (at the time the undated article was written) were still living—due to the “healthy ... smell of printer’s ink!”?

Gray Scrimgeour has compiled a list of early Vancouver postmarks used to 1905. The earliest-known date stamp is a circular VANCOUVER/MY 24/86/B.C.

Dead Letter Office

Issue #6: Brian Plain explains the development of special handling for short-paid mail within BC. Until 1888, all undeliverable letters were sent to the DLO in Ottawa. As a result, processing could take months. Brian illustrates one 1885 cover—turnaround time 170 days. In 1888, the POD allowed such mails to be handled by the Inspector’s Office in Victoria. In 1898, Victoria was granted its own DLO branch.

Gray Scrimgeour described the working procedures and duties of the DLO in Vancouver when he worked there. Gary Steele starts a series outlining instructions for Dead Letter Offices as contained in the *Postmaster’s Information Book* for 1940. Also, he has discovered a new Winnipeg “District Superintendent of Postal Service” handstamp with the imprinted numeral “1” dated 1929. It goes with known strikes with the numbers 2 and 4.

Issue #7: Brian Plain has discovered a circular DLO EDMONTON BRANCH circular handstamp, used in 1945. It was struck five times, but without date-time indicia, to seal the flap of a return envelope. Although a proof strike was known, this is the first-reported use of the handstamp on cover.

Brian starts a series on forms used by the DLO. His earliest was employed in 1906 by a DLO clerk explaining the delay in delivering a letter.

Gary Steele reports one of Canada’s earliest DLO return envelopes, used in Ottawa in March, 1871 (scanned by Bill Walton). He also shows another discovery—a large oval DEAD LETTER OFFICE/G/MAR 8 1921/OTTAWA, ONT. on a return envelope containing a letter addressed from Vancouver to Southern Rhodesia.

Elizabethan II

Issue #114 depicts the forthcoming 2011 Mental Health semi-postal stamp designed by Miriane Marjeau of Terrebonne. It is the first Canadian stamp design to be selected by a public vote.

Editor Robin Harris lists the numerous layouts for Canada’s Royal Wedding issues of April 29 and June 22 (the stamp from the latter issue is shown here at the right). Steve Oltean notes four different die cuttings on the 2010 Striped Coalroot Permanent coils.

Scans of press sheets of the 40¢ “flag over seacoast” booklet stamps and the cover, with the back side printing upside down, were displayed. This version was soon corrected. Richard Hautala has found a flaw on the 6¢ 1975 Christmas issue—a line running down from the



toque—the “scar-faced skater”.

In **Issue #115**, Editor Robin Harris discusses the new “picture post card” service by which Canada Post will upload one of your own photos to a post card and send it anywhere in the world. Lowe-Martin is the producer.

Robert Elias lists the proofing dates for all values of the Wilding issue. He updates earlier work by Robin Harris and Leopold Beaudet estimating the probable issue period for each plate. Andrew Chung shows a scratch flaw in the left selvage of the 3¢ beneficial insect stamp. Dr Jim Watt has noted a line through the “C” of CANADA on the 8¢ Library stamp of the Centennial issue—the “burning library.”

Richard Gratton depicts a bilingual “Returned To Sender/Retour a l’expediteur” cancel applied in Quebec to letters bearing forged stamps.

Fancy cancels and miscellaneous markings

Issue #57: Ron Smith sent illustrations of a number of cancels. A fancy “B” (of Napanee postmaster Bogart), apparently struck through cloth, was really the result of a dry ink pad! Ralph Vincero submitted a series of “H” initial cancels from Hagersville, ON used from 1882 to 1894. Harley Cohen sent a geometric recut of an Ottawa cancel. There were quite a few recuts, so few are listed in the Fancy Cancel book. Editor Dave Lacelle’s series on spurious items this time includes reasonable facsimiles, but on stamps of the wrong period! He illustrates another group of “Bogusman” creations—initials and anchors.

Gary Steele’s submissions include 4-ring and 2-ring cancels as well as later locally made fancies with the same assigned post office numbers: Toronto “2”; London “6”; Ottawa “8.” Cecil Coutts sent a picture of a strike on a Newfoundland stamp, which helps show that a late (early 1940s) fancy cork usage was as a form of WWII blackout cancel.

First day covers

In **Issue # 8** of *First Impressions*, Gary Dickinson lists 75 different cancellations from 46 post offices on first day covers of the 1927 Confederation and Historical issue, and all of these covers bear Eppstadt and Century Stamp Company cachets.

Dave Hanes shows an FDC with a 20¢ 1938 Pictorial, mailed in Winnipeg, and bearing a sketch by WC Thorne of the Old Fort Garry Gate as depicted on the stamp. John Van der Ven displays a 1939 Royal Visit cover, sent to Vancouver for mailing to the UK on the day of issue.

Bob Vogel discusses a general purpose cachet (probably) by Stanley Stamp Co, which includes the King’s Crown in the Canadian Coat of Arms on FDCs of the 1951 Royal Visit issue. This same crown design was used incorrectly for their Queen Elizabeth II coronation covers! Rob McGuinness sent a POD advertising poster announcing the 1965 Sir Wilfred Grenfell issue with the stamp, cancelled in Vancouver on the issue date.

Large and Small Queens

Issue #45 of *Confederation* features a new ERD for the Half Cent Small Queen—cancelled 5 March 1883 on the reverse of a household rate letter in Moncton, NB.

Jim McCormick, with the help of John Hillson and Glenn Archer, has determined that the “Neck Flaw” on the 6¢ Small Queen is located at position #41 on the “A” plate used for a short time in 1875. Guillaume Vadeboncoeur illustrates what is probably the earliest-dated

use of the 6¢ Small Queen—17 January 1872; however, the stamp is not tied. Guillaume also shows an unreported reversed plate number “2” on the 1¢ Small Queen, apparently a printing in the early 1880s. Editor Bill Radcliffe shows a 5¢ Small Queen 1892 cover mailed in 1892 from Saint John, NB to Barbados and readdressed to St Lucia.

Newfoundland

In **Issue #144** of the *Newfie Newsletter*, Editor Norris (Bob) Dyer and Ted Nixon of the Greene Foundation question the authenticity of two Balbo flight overprints—one, the invert and the other with the inscription applied to the 10¢ value: More to come. Jean-Claude Vasseur illustrates a forgery of the Hawker overprint.

Jean-Claude illustrates two DO-X covers carried on the Holyrood-Berlin flight. One bore stamps; the other had a hand-stamped 19 MAI 32 / AFFRANCHISEMENT PERCU 4DM struck for the flight, after the flying boat post office had run out of postage stamps.

The Editor continued his series showing his 1897 Surcharge exhibit, this time page 6, and he outlines auction data and the condition of the nine known settings of 50. On a different topic, he illustrates mint and used blocks (the latter unique?) of the 1920 THREE/CENTS overprint at position #15 on the 35¢ red 1897 issue, with the lower bar beneath the overprint totally missing.

Dean Mario has added Erich Schwartz to Terry Harris’ listing of Newfoundland stamp dealers. Doug Hannan pictured a 1905 OHMS card from the St. John’s post office to Colliers Weekly (magazine) in New York explaining that a recent issue was refused by the addressee!

Perfins

Issue #132: Editor Jim Graham studies the “B14” pattern of Bell Telephone perfins. Ron Whyte concludes that the LA/PS perfin was used by the Latin American Philatelic Society, which published a newsletter from Hinton, AB. Steve Koning and Jim Graham continue work on the International Harvester of Canada perforator machines. Jim Black outlines the history of Gunn, Langlois, who used the “G15” perforator on mailings from Montreal.

A book written by Cynthia Coristine and Ian Brownness of Ottawa describes one way the James Coristine & Co “branded” itself. Every stamp they purchased was perfed! It identified the company to addressees and lessened the chances of “misuse.”

Maurice Harp has located a perfin “E.G” of Ernest Grether, a machine exporter from Manchester, UK, on a 5¢ Newfoundland seal stamp! Yet the company seems to have had no connection to Newfoundland in the period the stamp was current. Was this one perfin struck by a bored office boy?

Postal stationery

Volume 24, #3 reports two newly found railway pictorial cards 1¢ red Queen Victoria postal stationery cards. Bill Walton’s card shows a view in black described as “Scene on the Pontiac Pacific Jct. Ry.” (the same view as on Webb’s PPJ3). Pierre Gauthier’s is in green, titled “Near Portage du Fort, P.P.J.Ry.” (the same view as on Webb’s PPJ1). Erik Middleton sent pictures of two railway view cards without stamps—probably printers’ trials. Bill Walton shows a later card, and also a trial printing without the postage stamp.

Two 1¢ Edward postal stationery cards with privately added photo views of the Georgian Bay area and messages on the “reverse,” mailed in 1908–1909 were shown by Bill

Walton. He transcribes the interesting personal messages.

Bill shows an exotic use of postal stationery—a 2¢ Edward envelope with additional 1¢, 2¢, and 7¢ Edward stamps affixed paying the 5¢ registration, 5¢ insurance, and 2¢ postage from Nova Scotia to Hamilton, mailed in 1905. A red “Insured” label is affixed.

Robert Lemire’s PFC Corner mentions five new borderless PCF cards (reports from Earle Covert, Pierre Gauthier, Michel Ledoux, and Lemire), all Die IIIc. Many new postal stationery designs were issued during the last few months—four Canadian recording artists, five art deco buildings, three zodiac signs, two honouring the “Miss Supertest” speedboat, and one promoting National Parks. Two special post cards and a #10 envelope were issued to commemorate the wedding of Prince William and Kate Middleton.

Railway Post Offices

In **Issue #215**, Rick Parama notes that he has acquired an early Admiral money packet cover, franked with 91¢ of Admirals (including a 50¢) for required registration (5¢) and 86¢ for up to 43 ounces. It also bears two unreported RPO strikes: “W” indicia on a RIV.&WAIN. R.P.O./ W/AU 15/14/NQ 5 strike; and a train “3” indicia in the G.T.P. WINNIPEG & RIVERS R.P.O./3/AU 15/14/NQ2 dater.

Jack Brandt lists more new finds, including more than 40 clerk hand stamps and 25 new Earliest Reported Dates/ Latest Reported Dates/ Train numbers. Brian Stalker shows four new time mark reports of CAD. NAT’L RY. STN./LONDON ONT. markings and a new ERD for the UNION · ST’N./TORONTO /1 roller.

Revenues

Issue #73: Editor Christopher Ryan has produced two articles on Weights & Measures Inspection stamps. The first details the reasons for, and uses of, the 1¢ and 2¢ denominations, added in 1877 to the 1876 “Crown Issue.” The other outlines the withdrawal of Weights & Measures Inspection stamps between 1948 and 1952.

Dave Hannay shows post cards mailed during the War Tax period. One mailed in Montreal was returned to the sender for addition of the extra amount. The other was a paqueboat letter, hence handstamped “EXEMPT FROM WAR TAX.”

Fritz Angst illustrates an unreported non-denominated 1922 “Taxe d’Accise” stamp with significant differences from its English-language counterpart.

Chris returns to the User-pay Garbage Tags, showing varieties from St Albert, Alberta.

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Prisoner of war mail – *Kriegsgefangenenpost* Laghouat, Algeria military internee covers

Eldon C Godfrey, FCA

IN the January–April 2006 issue of *King George VI Post & Mail* [1], John Burnett presented a very interesting cover addressed to an internee in the British Military Internee [2] Camp at Laghouat, Algeria. In the article, John identified the addressee as “L H McGyn” and told his very interesting story. In concluding, John hypothesized that the cover might be unique.

Now that I am semi-retired from administrative and technical work in the aquatic sports, I have begun exploring and writing up my collection. Today my subject is two more letters addressed to the same individual in the camp at Laghouat.



Figure 1. Censored letter addressed to British Internee camp at Laghouat, Algeria.

The cover shown in Figure 1 is one of two similar letters, both dated 1942, in my collection. Through research I have found that the addressee’s name was actually Paymaster-Midshipman John Henry McGregor Cocks, RCN.

Keywords & phrases: WWII military internee/POW mail, postal markings

As were John's, my two covers were both mailed from London, Ontario, although John's cover bears an Ottawa CDS cancel Oct 15/1942 overstriking the London dater, presumably after censorship, while mine are dated earlier (21 September) and later (20 October).

Both my covers carry the return address of Mrs HF Cocks, 368 Oxford Street, London; Ont. John's cover shows the return address as 460 Piccadilly, London, Canada, but does not identify the sender.

After censorship in Ottawa, the 21 September cover (Figure 1) was marked "PRISONER OF WAR MAIL/KRIEGSGEFANGENENPOST." Subsequent markings, applied in England, are "UNABLE TO DELIVER" on the front, and on the back the two line marking "UNDELIVERED FOR REASON STATED / RETURN TO SENDER."



Figures 2 and 3. Second letter to same addressee at Laghouat and (inset) the Dead Letter Office postmark on its reverse.

Figures 2 and 3 show my 20 October cover, which carries markings similar to those on the earlier cover, and the backstamps applied to it, a boxed "INSPECTION DIVISION / DEAD LETTER OFFICE / JUN 4 1943 / NO. 6 / OTTAWA, CANADA" and a circular "MONTREAL, CANADA / 20 MAY / NO. 205."

"Operation Torch," the Allied invasion of North Africa on 8 November 1942, led quickly to the liberation of the Laghouat Camp internees on 11 November. It appears the whereabouts of Paymaster-Midshipman Cocks was temporarily unknown to postal

authorities following his liberation. Both letters were ultimately deemed undeliverable, the cover in Figure 2 only arriving in the Ottawa Dead Letter Office on 4 June 1943.

John Burnett's article [1] outlined how *HMS Manchester* was sunk during "Operation Pedestal," the relief of the siege of Malta. Surviving sailors, including Paymaster-Midshipman Cocks, were taken to the camp at Laghout and then liberated after "Operation Torch."

Following the trail of *HMS Manchester* and Paymaster-Midshipman Cocks, a visit to Google [3] provided much additional information regarding the ex-*HMS Manchester* internees. Strangely, the only sites found were Russian and in Cyrillic script, but in the middle of one I found the following English text:

*Thursday, 13 August MALTA CONVOY, OPERATION PEDESTAL (continued) Light cruiser MANCHESTER (Captain H Drew DSC) was badly damaged by Italian MTBs in the Central Mediterranean. Py/Ty/Sub Lt (E) L M Frankland RNVR and twelve ratings were killed. One hundred and fifty eight ratings, three wounded officers and two wounded ratings were taken off by destroyer PATHFINDER. She was later scuttled and more crew rescued from rafts by destroyers ESKIMO and SOMALI. A total of 13 officers and 308 ratings were rescued. Captain Drew, Warrant Engineer A F Budden, Lt J H Akram RM, Gunner G H Burnett, Gunner (T) W G Casey, Surgeon Cdr F L Cassidi, Lt B H Clinkard, **Paymaster Midshipman J H M Cocks RCN**, Act/Lt (E) R D Cooper, Paymaster Lt A A D Cope RNVR, Ty/Lt A J Daniels RNVR, Lt Cdr D A R Duff DSC, Lt (E) G M Fletcher, Lt (E) O J George, Cdr H B C Gill DSC, Lt T B W Jeans RM, Cdr D H Johnston, Lt (E) N H Malim, Warrant Shipwright H Matthews, Midshipman L L G C Parker, Surgeon Lt E C Powell, MRCS, LRCP RNVR, Ty/Act/Sub Lt W Preshaw RNVR, Ty/Lt (E) P M Rambant, Warrant Ordnance Officer A E Reddy, Cdr (E) W J Robb, Sub Lt (A) C K Roberts RNVR, Lt G V B Russell, Sub Lt (A) N R Selkirk RNVR, Lt (E) E C Sutton, Ty/Sub Lt J E Tabor RNVR, Gunner D Turner, Lt H Wake, Midshipman G B Walker, Sub Lt (A) P D V Wheeler RNVR, Midshipman J C E White, Gunner E Whiteside, **Midshipman A H Wilmot RCN**, Midshipman G C Yorke and four hundred and eighty seven ratings were interned by the Vichy French at Algiers. The internees were released on 11 November 1942 after the invasion of North Africa. Several of the ship's officers were court martialled [sic] and the court ruled that MANCHESTER had been scuttled prematurely." [4] (Bold type emphasis added.)*

It was interesting to note that our addressee, Paymaster-Midshipman Cocks was not the only Canadian officer among those interned. Midshipman AH Wilmot was also designated "RCN" in the list. Unfortunately, from the information currently available to me, there is no telling if any Canadians were among the naval ratings (i.e., enlisted men) interned at Laghout.

Extensive writing on the subject of "Operation Torch" can be found through browsing on Google, however the various sites and articles give only passing mention to the liberation of the Laghout Internee Camp.

I have been assisted in my research by a friend and neighbour, Commander Fred R Fowlow (RCN Retired), Director of Marine Affairs of the Naval Officers' Association of Canada (Calgary Branch). NOAC promotes interest in and awareness of Canada as a marine nation. Cdr Fowlow has advised me that ...

there were three people carrying the name Cocks; I knew them all. Two of them were Supply or Pay Officers. I knew the two brothers Harvie and Bob fairly well. Harvie was a Supply Officer, Bob an Executive Officer.

The Cocks that we were looking for in the Navy Lists I had when you were here was another Supply (Pay Officer) Cocks whom I also knew but not that well. His full name was John Henry McGregor Cocks. He passed away 25-05-06 in Ottawa. I believe he was the Cocks who was in HMS Manchester and is the Cocks you are interested in.

The other Cocks; Bob Cocks (Robert Wm. Cocks) retired as a Commodore, Executive Branch. He passed away in Mahone Bay NS 6-07-06. He (Bob) was Harvie Cocks's brother. Harvie as far as I can determine is still with us somewhere (probably in Ottawa) -- he is NOT the Cocks you are chasing down.

I hope I haven't confused you beyond redemption.

Of additional interest in this story is the fate of the Captain of *HMS Manchester*, Harold Drew, DSC, RN. After liberation from Laghouat, Captain Drew was summoned to a hearing. He and several other surviving officers were subsequently court-martialled for allegedly scuttling *HMS Manchester* prematurely. Many seamen who sailed under the command of Captain Drew have spoken in support of their captain and, in 2002, on the occasion of the sixtieth anniversary of the week of Operation Pedestal, a diving expedition was conducted for the purpose of ascertaining the extent of damage sustained by the *Manchester* in order to help clear the name of Captain Drew (now deceased).

Privately, it has been alleged that British Naval authorities were at loggerheads with Captain Drew, somewhat unusually given his prior service record. Could it be that the loss of the *Manchester* after only 48 months at sea was too much for the “number-crunchers” to bear? The culpability or heroism of Captain Drew and his reputation remain a mystery for further investigation by British naval historians.

References and endnote

- [1] *King George VI Post & Mail*, newsletter of the BNAPS King George VI Study Group, January–April 2006, p. 5.
- [2] Although the letters were endorsed “Prisoner of War,” since Vichy France was not formally at war with Great Britain, the facilities in Algeria were termed “Internment Camps.”
- [3] <www.google.ca>.
- [4] <<http://wap.brummel.borda.ru/?1-6-0-00000039-000-40-0>>.

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New issues

William J F Wilson

Canadian innovations

WHAT do artificial pacemakers, electric ovens, and electric wheelchairs have in common with the BlackBerry? The answer is that they are all Canadian innovations, and they are all featured on a set of four stamps released by Canada Post on 17 August.

The artificial cardiac pacemaker commemorated in this set was designed and built by a Canadian electrical engineer, Dr. John Alexander (“Jack”) Hopps (1919–1998) of the National Research Council of Canada. (The word “artificial” is used because the device replaces the body’s natural pacemaker.) Hopps’ innovation was a response to a major difficulty in open heart surgery in the late 1940s: In order to perform the surgery, physicians reduced the beating of the heart by cooling it to very low temperatures, but they lacked a reliable method for restoring the natural heart rhythm afterwards. Hopps, working with Drs Wilfred Bigelow and John Callaghan, at the Banting Institute of the University of Toronto, discovered that this restoration could be accomplished with a small electrical impulse and went on to develop the artificial pacemaker.

Hopps actually wasn’t the first to create an artificial pacemaker. JA McWilliam pioneered the field in 1899 by showing that regular electric impulses could cause a non-beating heart to beat at the same rate and, in 1928, Dr Mark Lidwell of Sidney, Australia, revived a stillborn infant using a portable device he had developed two years earlier, a device that could provide regular electrical impulses to patients’ hearts. In 1932, the American physiologist Albert Hyman constructed and tested an electromechanical device to perform a similar function; Hyman in fact originated the term “artificial pacemaker.” None of these devices, however, gained general acceptance from the medical community, in part because of a negative perception by the press and the public that this was “reviving the dead,” and there were no further developments until Hopps’ work almost 30 years later.

By contrast, an important aspect of Hopps’ research is that it led directly and quickly to the modern artificial pacemaker. He built his device in 1950, so it used vacuum tubes plugged into an AC wall socket, and it was too large to be wearable. Four years later, the silicon transistor was introduced by Texas Instruments; it became commercially available in 1956. Only two years after that, and only eight years after Hopps’ innovation, physicians in Sweden placed the first transistorized, fully implantable, artificial pacemaker into a 43-year-old patient. The patient, Arne Larsson, lived another 43 years, receiving a total of 26 pacemakers over that period. He became a staunch advocate for others needing the device. Today, implanting an artificial pacemaker is considered a routine operation.

Five much-loved Canadian singers have been honoured on the third set of Canadian Recording Artists stamps, released 30 June: Kate and Anna McGarrigle, Bruce Cockburn, Robbie Robertson, and Ginette Reno. Although there are only four designs in two formats,



Table 1. 2011 Commemorative Stamps.

| Stamp | Art Déco | Cancer | Royal Wedding Day | Recording Artists | Roadside Attractions | Miss Supertest III | Canadian Innovations |
|----------------------|-----------------------------------|---------------------------------------|---|---------------------------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------|
| Value | 5 × P | Bk: P SS: 4 × P s-t ^(b) | P | 4 × P (s-t on SS) | 4 × P s-t on SS | P, \$1.75 s-t on SS | 4 × 59¢ |
| Issued | 09 June | 09 June | 22 June | 30 June | 07 July | 08 August | 17 August |
| Printer | L-M | L-M | L-M | L-M | L-M | L-M | L-M |
| Pane | Bk: 10 SS: 5 | Bk: 10 SS: 4 | Bk: 10 SS(2): 2 | ^(d) | Bk: 8 SS: 4 | Bk: 10 SS: 2 | Bk: 8 |
| Paper | C | C | C | C | C | C | C |
| Process | 8CL ^(a) | 7CL | 7CL | 8CL | 8CL + varnish | 6CL + varnish | 9CL ^(a) |
| Qty (million) | Bk: 2.2 SS: 0.205 | Bk: 4 SS: 0.205 | Bk: 10 SS: 0.25 each | ^(d) | Bk: 3.44 SS: 0.185 | Bk: 2.8 SS: 0.19 | 2.25 |
| Tag | General 3 sides | G4S | G4S | G4S | G4S | G4S | G4S |
| Gum | Bk: P-S SS: PVA | Bk: P-S SS: PVA | Bk: P-S SS: PVA | Bk: P-S SS, Shr: PVA | Bk: P-S SS: PVA | Bk: P-S SS: PVA | P-S |
| Size, mm | Bk: 21.5 × 32 SS: 21.45 × 32 | 32 × 32 | Bk: 25 × 35 SS: 25 × 36 ^(c) | 32 × 32 | Bk: 35.25 × 41.5 SS: 36 × 42 | 48 × 24 | 24.75 × 32.25 |
| Perf | Bk: Simulated SS: 13.05 × 12.5 | Bk: Simulated SS: 12.5 × 12.5 | Bk: Simulated SS: 12.8 × 13.3 | Bk: Simulated SS, Shr: 12.5 × 13.1 | Bk: Simulated SS: 12.9 × 12.9 | Bk: Simulated SS: 13.3 × 13.3 | Simulated |
| Teeth | Bk: Simulated SS: 14 × 20 | Bk: Simulated SS: 20 × 20 | Bk: Simulated SS: 16 × 24 | Bk: Simulated SS, Shr: 20 × 21 | Bk: Simulated SS: 23 × 27 | Bk: Simulated SS: 32 × 16 | Simulated |

^(a) Listed by Canada Post as 9CL.^(b) One stamp each of Aries, Taurus, Gemini and Cancer.^(c) Listed by Canada Post as 26 × 35 mm.^(d) Formats and quantities: Booklet of 8 (four different covers): 3,600,000. Souvenir sheet of 4: 205,000. Packaged set of 4 booklets: 3,500. Pane of 16: 40,000 (there are 4 different panes, one for each stamp design, and 10,000 of each pane were released).^(e) Listed by Canada Post as 8CL.

(PVA gum and pressure-sensitive) for a total of eight different stamps, a person wanting to collect every item issued by Canada Post for this set would have to buy a total of 100 stamps: one souvenir sheet of four stamps, four different booklets of eight stamps each, with a different recording artist or group depicted on the cover, and (in a “Canadian philatelic first,” according to Canada Post) four panes of 16 stamps, each pane devoted to a single subject. These stamp panes also blur the difference between a pane and a souvenir sheet: the selvedge on the pane takes up about the same area as the stamps and is covered by a colour photograph of the singer(s) and the singer’s (or group’s) name.

The information in the accompanying table is from the Canada Post website,

<http://www.canadapost.ca/cpo/mc/personal/collecting/stamps/index.jsf>

and from philatelic inscriptions on the stamps. Where the number of lithographic colour dots on the stamp selvedge differs from that published by Canada Post, the selvedge is taken as correct. Stamp size, perforations, and number of teeth are my own measurements and are given as (HORIZONTAL) × (VERTICAL).

ABBREVIATIONS used in Table 1 are as follows: *numberCL* = (*number of colours*) colour lithography; C = Tullis Russell Coatings (coated paper); G4S = general tagging (four sides); L-M = Lowe-Martin; s-t = se-tenant; P = permanently equal to the domestic rate; P-S = pressure-sensitive; PVA = polyvinyl alcohol; Bk = booklet; Sh = sheet stamps; SS = souvenir sheet.

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Canada to the US via transcontinental and contract airmail routes

Victor L. Willson

CANADIANS were able to utilize the developing US airmail service as of July 1925 [1]. They could pay the 8¢ per oz per zone rate (New York-Chicago, Chicago-Cheyenne, and Cheyenne-San Francisco). Since this was the only part of a journey from a Canadian city to either a US city or to another Canadian city, it would only make sense if the connections were sufficiently good to serve as an alternative to the Canadian postal rail system, which was excellent and swift. It is not surprising that the earliest-known use of the system is a group of five covers, all mailed 6 February 1926, which started out in Windsor, Ontario and could be connected to the Chicago flight to the West Coast and onward to Los Angeles. Canadians were required to pay the US portion on their envelopes using US stamps, which were available from Canadian post offices and probably from stamp dealers and collectors.



Figure 1: Registered cover from Fairville, NB, to St Louis, MO, using both transcontinental and contract airmail route services.

On 15 February 1926, the rate structure for using the US airmails changed. While the transcontinental service discussed above remained at the 8¢ rate, contract airmails (CAMs) connecting the transcontinental cities were listed at 10¢ per oz. Covers at this rate are more available than the 8¢ rates but still not common. An interesting variant, shown here, occurred if a combination of the transcontinental and CAM was available, when the transcontinental rate was reduced to 5¢ per zone per oz. For the cover in Figure 1, sent from Fairville, NB, 19 June 1926, registration was also available and paid at 10¢. The cover was

Keywords & phrases: airmail, US stamps, Jubilees

annotated “via New York – St. Louis via Chicago.” The war tax rate was still in effect, so 3¢ regular postage was required. The US 15¢ postage thus represents the 5¢ rate from NY to Chicago, and the 10¢ CAM 2 rate. CAM 2 was inaugurated 15 April 1926. On the back, shown in Figure 2, are the appropriate transits: NY (June 21), Chicago (June 22), and St Louis (June 22). Covers to the US are often not backstamped, so the registration served to document the progress of the cover.



Figure 2: Back of airmail cover showing progress via NY to Chicago to St Louis.

This cover is the only example I have recorded with the combination of rates. While the use of Jubilees is not exactly contemporary, this still represents an extremely unusual combination of services. I ask readers with other related items to contact me at the address provided in the journal or online.

Reference

- [1] DH Whiteley, *Official Air Mail Rates to Foreign and Overseas Destinations as Established by the Canadian Post Office: 1926–December 1942*. Winnipeg: DHW Publications (2000)..

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The “CANCELLED” overprints of Newfoundland—new discoveries

Kenneth W Pugh

IN 1861, an event took place that affected the printing of the stamp issues of Great Britain and the British Colonies for years to come. It all started in a rather innocent way with a request on from Ormand Hill, nephew of Sir Rowland Hill, to Mr Joshua Butters Bacon, the head of Perkins Bacon & Co.

18 April 1861

My dear Sir.

Two or three of my friends who are collectors of Postage Stamps have asked me to procure for them specimens of new or uncommon stamps whenever I have it in my power.

It occurs to me that perhaps you may be able to give me a few of the Queensland stamps from the spoiled with the word Specimen printed across each and that perhaps you could oblige me by giving me specimens of other stamps from time to time as you print them. But I beg that you will not allow me to put you in any trouble or inconvenience in the matter.

Yours very faithfully

O. Hill

J.B. Bacon Esq

Bacon was quick to reply, writing on April 24 that “I shall have much pleasure in complying with your request,” and “I presume from your letter that you would like about 4 of each, but I can increase the number if desired.”

Bacon did increase the number to as many of six samples from any one issue, representing a total of 21 countries and British colonies. Others may exist. In all, more than 450 stamps were given to Ormand Hill. All were overprinted “CANCELLED” (Figure 1) in black ink to denote that they were specimens.

While Bacon evidently did not think the gift to a member of the Hill family was inappropriate, Penrose Julian, a British civil servant, was infuriated. Bent on destroying the contract the American firm had with the British government, Julian set out to have it cancelled in favour of the British printing firm, De La Rue. The public was informed, and the government of the day cancelled Perkins Bacon & Sons’ contract, awarding it to De La Rue.

Newfoundland is well represented with the following “CANCELLED” stamps known: The number in parentheses is the number believed to exist. As one can see from the tables below, there are at least 18 Newfoundland examples unaccounted for. This total was 19 until mid-2010 when another “CANCELLED” 5d, shown in Figure 2, was discovered in a collection of fake Newfoundland cancels. The author was tasked to authenticate its status. The following were considered:

Keywords & phrases: Newfoundland, “Cancelled” overprint, Perkins Bacon

Newfoundland Issue of 1860**3d green** (4)

1. ex Pack and Sydney Harris
2. P. Jaffe
3. ex Pratt

5d red-brown (6)

1. ex Pratt
2. The Royal Collection
3. Provenance unknown (new discovery)

4d orange-vermilion (2)

1. ex Pack
2. ex Ferrary

1/- orange-vermilion (2)

1. The Royal Collection
2. Dale-Lichtenstein

Newfoundland Issue of 1861**4d rose-lake** (4)

1. ex Pratt

6d rose-lake (6)

1. The Royal Collection
2. ex Pratt
3. Provenance unknown, new discovery - Eastern Auctions 14 Aug 2010)

6 1/2d rose-lake (6)

1. ex Pratt (Eastern Auctions 14 Aug 2010)
2. ex Dale-Lichtenstein
3. The Royal Collection

1/- (4) rose-lake (6)

1. ex Pratt (Eastern Auctions 14 Aug 2010)
2. P. Jaffe

**Figure 1.** “CANCELLED”**Figure 2.** New Discovery.

1. The 5d stamp under the overprint was determined to be genuine, and of the correct ink and paper. Sperati made complete forgeries of the “CANCELLED” specimen stamps (*i.e.*, stamp and overprint) but his forged overprint was applied to the 1860 4d and 1/- values only. He did not make a 5d forgery. In addition, he did not make forgeries of the 1861 rose-lake issue; only the 1857 scarlet-vermilion and 1860 orange-vermilion issues were reproduced by him.
2. The author has an unconfirmed report of faked overprints applied to Oneglia’s Newfoundland pence forgeries, but again, the tests for an Oneglia forgery would detect the problem. The author does not believe the “CANCELLED” Oneglia forgeries were made by Oneglia, or his associate Angelo Panelli.

3. In order to be a successful forgery, an overprint would have to be aligned to match the other overprints in a multiple. Figure 3 shows an adaptation of the illustration of the 5d block of six in Jaffe's reference [1]. The stamp in Position 1, upper left, is ex-Pratt. The stamp in Position 3, middle left, is from the Royal Collection. As can be seen, the newly discovered 5d stamp in Position 6, lower right, aligns itself perfectly with the strike in Position 3. Not having the Jaffe book to refer to, any forger in the past would have found alignment a very difficult problem to overcome.



Figure 3. Example showing superposition of the newly discovered 5d CANCELLED Stamp with two others.

The genuine overprint is typographed, whereas the Sperati “CANCEL(LED)” forgery is a photo-lithograph. The “Oneglia” forgeries would have been made using a rubber or wooden cancel device and would have the characteristics of a cancellation rather than a typographed overprint. A facsimile of Sperati's forgery—he only forged the “CANCEL” part of “CANCELLED”—is shown below in Figure 4, and an actual Sperati forgery on a 1/ Newfoundland stamp is shown in Figure 5.



Figure 4. Sperati “CANCEL” facsimile.



Figure 5. Sperati 1/- forgery.

The “CANCELLED” specimen stamps that have created such a furore are, without a doubt, some of the rarest stamps of the Colonies. With only a maximum of six of any issue overprinted, most have gone missing. A total of 67 reside in the Royal Collection and are out of circulation. Others have been in the collections formed by Bradbury, Burrus, Caspary, Dale-Lichtenstein, Ferrari (Ferrary), Jaffe, Pratt, Pugh, and Robson Lowe, to name a few.

On 14 August 2010, three “CANCELLED” Newfoundland 1861 issues were sold by Eastern Auctions Ltd (6d - \$6500, 6½d - \$8,000, 1/- \$9,000—shown in Figures 6, 7, and 8)

as part of the “St. Aylott” collection. The newly discovered 5d was featured in the Ron Leith auction of 19 March 2011 and, at the time of writing, is being offered for the second time in little over a year, on this occasion by Eastern Auctions.



Figure 6.
6d CANCELLED.



Figure 7.
6½d CANCELLED.



Figure 8.
1/- CANCELLED.

Since Jaffe’s reference was published in 1998, two new “CANCELLED” BNA stamps, including the 5d described above, have been discovered, but there may be more yet to surface since Perkins Bacon had access to the plates and over-runs of other Canada provinces’ issues. Jaffe lists the following as being possible:

New Brunswick - Issue of 1851

3d red
6d yellow
1/- violet

New Brunswick - Issue of 1851

3d red
6d yellow
1/- violet

Newfoundland - Issue of 1860

2d orange-vermilion
6d orange-vermilion

Newfoundland - Issue of 1861

1d brown
2d rose-lake

Nova Scotia - Issue of 1851

1d red-brown
3d blue
6d green

In summary, the “CANCELLED” stamps of Perkins Bacon have caused great excitement in the philatelic community. While exceedingly rare, they offer a unique opportunity for new discoveries. All collectors and dealers are encouraged to check their collections and stock, for who knows when and where the next BNA rarity will surface.

References and endnotes

- [1] P Jaffe. *Cancelled by Perkins Bacon*, Spink and Son Ltd., London, 1998.
 [2] KW Pugh. *Reference manual of B.N.A. fakes, forgeries and counterfeits - A detailed study of the B.N.A. forgeries of Jean de Sperati*, Series II, Release I, Ken Pugh, 2001.
 [3] Illustrations: Figure 1, Jaffe (1998); Figure 2, courtesy of Ron Leith Auctions; Figure 3, adapted from Jaffe (1998); Figures 4, 5, K Pugh; Figures 6, 7, 8, courtesy of Eastern Auctions Ltd.

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Emergency change of address and safety notification postcards for civil defence purposes in time of war

Earle L. Covert

EMERGENCY Change of Address and Safety Notification Postcards were first printed in 1960. More were printed in 1967. About 1985, local postmasters first asked if I wanted copies of them. Several said they were throwing them out. At least one postmaster said there had been a memo telling him to dispose of the cards, but I never did see it. I had forgotten about these items until Keith Spencer sent me several with a query. The two sides of each postcard are shown in Figures 1 and 2.

Figure 1. An Emergency Change of Address Postcard intended to tell the Post Office of an individual's changed location in time of war.

POSTES CANADA POST

EMERGENCY CHANGE OF ADDRESS POSTCARD
CARTE DE CHANGEMENT D'ADRESSE EN CAS D'URGENCE

Postage Free — En Franchise

Postmaster - Au Maître de poste

IMPORTANT
This card is for use only for Civil Defence purposes in time of War.
Complete and mail this card at once so that the Post Office can locate you and forward your LETTER mail. A separate Address Card is required for each person or establishment receiving mail.
Submit a new card promptly each time you change your address.

Cette carte est uniquement pour fins de défense passive en temps de guerre.
La remplir et la poster sans délai afin que les Postes sachent où vous êtes et puissent vous transmettre vos lettres. Il faut une carte distincte pour chaque personne ou maison d'affaires qui reçoit du courrier.
Soumettre promptement une nouvelle carte à chaque changement d'adresse.

Fill in the name of city and province of your Pre-Emergency Address.
Indiquez la localité et la province de votre adresse d'avant l'état d'urgence.

PDD E1-4000M-1-E-60

Family or last name - Nom de famille | Christian or first names - Prénoms

(BLOCK LETTERS) | (EN LETTRES MOULÉES)

PRE-EMERGENCY ADDRESS | ADRESSE D'AVANT L'ÉTAT D'URGENCE

(No. and St., P.O. Box or R.R. No. - No et rue, case postale ou route rurale)

(P.O. - Bureau de poste) | (Province)

YOUR PRESENT ADDRESS | VOTRE ADRESSE ACTUELLE

(If no definite address state "General Delivery") | (S'il n'y a pas d'adresse précise, indiquez "Poste restante")

(P.O. - Bureau de poste) | (Province)

DATE 19 | TIME HEURE M.

Signature)

Keywords & phrases: postal forms, change of address, civil defence

POSTES CANADA POST

SAFETY NOTIFICATION POSTCARD
CARTE-AVIS "EN SECURITE"

IMPORTANT

This card is for use only for Civil Defence purposes in time of War

Fill in this card and mail it immediately after evacuation or attack to any person who may be concerned about your safety. Cards are obtainable free at Welfare Registration Points and at Post Offices.

Cette carte est uniquement pour fins de défense passive en temps de guerre

Remplir la carte et, dès la fin de l'évacuation ou de l'attaque, l'expédier à toute personne qui pourrait être inquiète de votre sort. Cette carte s'obtient gratuitement aux points d'enregistrement de secours et aux bureaux de poste.

POD E 2-6.000 M-6-6-60

Postage Free
—
En Franchise

TO - A

I am We are safe and can be reached at this address until further notice.
 Je suis Nous sommes saufs et vous pouvez nous atteindre à la présente adresse jusqu'à avis du contraire.

(If no definite address state "General Delivery") (S'il n'y a pas d'adresse précise, indiquez "Poste restante")

(P.O. - Bureau de poste) (Province)

Members of family included in this notification are: Membres de la famille compris dans le présent avis

DATE 19 TIME HEURE M.

Signature

Figure 2. A Safety Notification Postcard intended to tell friends and family in time of war that individuals were safe and the new address where they could be contacted.

Issued at the height of the Cold War, when even the possible need for bomb shelters was being discussed, the fully bilingual cards, measuring 6" × 3.375," had different purposes. The Emergency Change of Address Postcard was to be used to advise the Canada Post Office of an individual's location in time of war. The pertinent English text reads: "This card is for use only for Civil Defence purposes in time of War/ Complete and mail this card at once so that the Post Office can locate you and forward your LETTER mail. A separate Address Card is required for each person or establishment receiving mail./ Submit a new card promptly each time you change your address."

The Safety Notification Postcard was to be used to tell friends and family that individuals were safe, and to provide the new address where a person could be contacted. The pertinent English text reads: "This card is for use only for Civil Defense purposes in time of War/ Fill in this card and mail it immediately after evacuation or attack to any person who may be concerned about your safety. Cards are obtainable free at Welfare Registration Points and Post Offices." Where the Emergency Change of Address card was to be used for one person only, the Safety Notification card had space to name multiple individuals. Many years ago I bought a two page letter dated "London, Ontario 21st February 1961" explaining the use and distribution of the Emergency Change of Address and Safety Notification Postcards cards. The letter is shown below in Figures 3 and 4.

7-1/

DISTRICT DIRECTOR OF POSTAL SERVICE

London, Ontario
21st February 1961

The Postmaster

Rockwood, Ontario

EMERGENCY PLANNING

The Post Office Department, in co-operation with the Department of National Health and Welfare, has prepared the following official bilingual cards for use on a Postage Free Basis, in the event of a Civil Defence Emergency proclaimed by the Prime Minister. These cards will not be used for any other type of emergency.

Emergency Change of Address Card (POD E1)

This card (light green in colour) is intended for use by persons who are displaced or re-located because of emergency conditions related to an attack on Canada or evacuation necessitated thereby. Its primary purpose is to serve as a postal locator card for use in giving directory service to undeliverable letter mail addressed to disaster areas. These cards would be filed in the appropriate Central Postal Directory established for the affected area. It should be noted that this card is not intended as a replacement for Card 59B for normal changes of address, which would continue to be filed at local Post Offices.

Safety Notification Card (POD E2)

This card (printed on pink stock) is intended for use by evacuees and survivors in and from disaster areas to let family, friends, employers and others know of the safety and location of the sender and persons indicated by him, or her, on the card. This card bears an essential relationship to the Emergency Change of Address Card as its widespread use by displaced persons would materially reduce demands on postal directory service and should also reduce the volume of welfare enquiries received at Civil Defence Registration and Enquiry Offices.

Distribution and Storage of Cards

To assure implementation of this program in a Civil Defence Emergency, the following supply of each of these cards will be shipped direct to your office in the near future for standby storage:

EMERGENCY CHANGE
OF ADDRESS

1,000

SAFETY
NOTIFICATION

1,500

....2

Figure 3. Page 1 of letter.

- 2 -

These cards will be banded in lots of 100, and packaged in cartons of 1000, and each carton will bear a bilingual label with one or the other of the following captions:

(1) "This is a package of EMERGENCY CHANGE OF ADDRESS POSTCARDS"

"They are to be opened and used ONLY in time of Civil Defence Emergency. They are for persons who have been evacuated from other centres and who wish to have their letter mail forwarded to them at their new address."

"Please store them in a safe place so they will be available for distribution to the public if the need arises."

"You may be requested to supply other offices in this area with cards. To facilitate this work the cards have been banded into lots of 100."

(2) "This is a package of SAFETY NOTIFICATION CARDS"

"They are to be opened and used ONLY in time of Civil Defence Emergency. They are for persons wishing to notify their relatives and friends as to their safety and whereabouts. Please store them in a safe place so they will be available for distribution to the public if the need arises."

"You may be requested to supply other offices in this area with cards. To facilitate this work the cards have been banded into lots of 100."

J. A. Flaherty
 J. A. Flaherty
 District Director of Postal Service

Figure 4. Page 2 of letter.

Distribution and use of the postcards is straightforward, as explained in the letter in Figures 3 and 4. The printing of the cards, however, is more complex, and it is possible additional printings besides the two described here may be found.

Printing details: Emergency Change of Address Postcards

Emergency Change of Address Postcards are found in shades of blue or blue-green. The two known printing dates are: (1) 1 June 1960: front and back are shown in Figure 5 and the date data, enlarged, in Figure 7; (2) November 1967: front and back are shown in Figure 6 and the enlarged date data in Figure 8. Below the enlarged date data is an explanation of the

meaning of the form number and date. The printer is unknown. None of the boxes of postcards I was shown gave any indication of who had printed them.

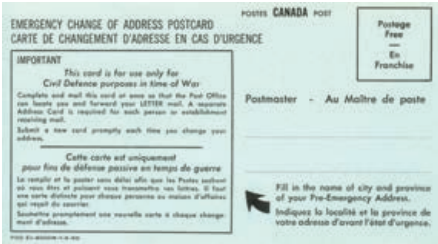


Figure 5. Emergency Change of Address card: First printing.

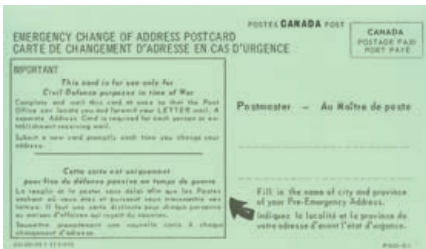
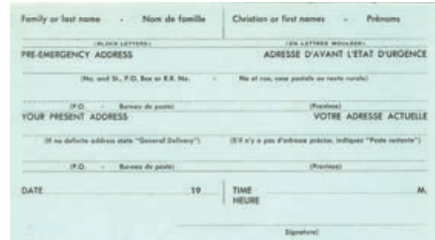


Figure 6. Emergency Change of Address postcard: Second printing



Figure 8. Enlarged second printing form and date area; (form) 23-26-00 1, printed or ordered November 1967

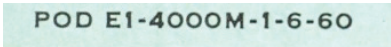


Figure 7. Enlarged first printing form and date area. POD E1 (Post Office Department Emergency 1) 4000 thousand (4 million) quantity, printed or ordered 1 June 1960.

Printing details: Safety Notification Postcards

Safety Notification Postcards are found in many varieties of the colour pink. The two known printing dates are: (1) 6 June 1960: front and back are shown in Figure 9 and the enlarged date data in Figure 10; (2) October 1967: fronts and back are shown in Figures 11 and 12 and the enlarged date data in Figures 13 and 14. Again, the printer is unknown and none of the boxes of cards I was shown gave any indication of which company had printed them.

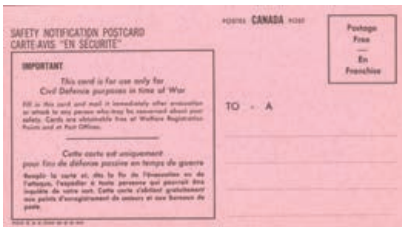
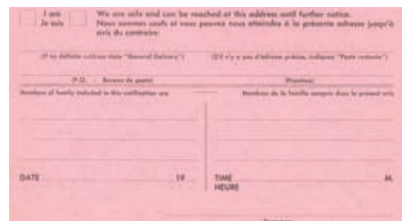


Figure 9. Safety Notification Postcard - First Printing



POD E 2-6,000 M-6-6-60

Figure 10. Enlarged first printing form and date area. POD E2 (Post Office Department Emergency 2) 6000 thousand (6 million) quantity, printed or ordered 6 June 1960

Note that there are two settings at the lower right of the address side of the October 1967 printing. The different settings, shown in Figures 13 and 14, prove that there were at least two printings of this version of the card, and that the difference is not just due to faded colour.



Figure 11. Safe Notification Card, second printing , Setting A.

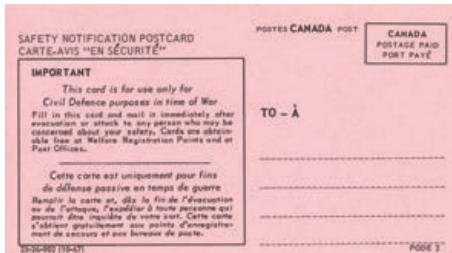
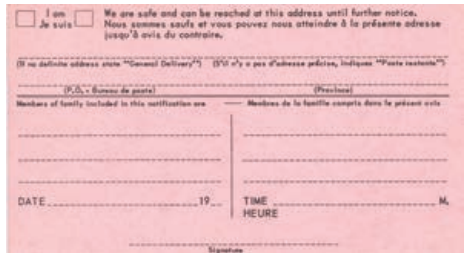


Figure 12. Safe Notification Card, second printing , setting B.



23-26-002 (10-67)

PODE2

Figure 13. left: Enlarged second printing form and date area, printed or ordered October 1967. right: PODE2 (Post Office Department Emergency 2), setting A.

23-26-002 (10-67)

PODE 2

Figure 14. left: Enlarged second printing form and date area, printed or ordered October 1967. right: PODE 2 (Post Office Department Emergency 2), setting B.

Author’s Note: Over the years, at least one hundred types and printings of official Change of Address cards have been prepared and printed. These include normal changes of address for family and friends, the cards described in this article, as well as those prepared for changes to Federal Family Allowance cheque addresses mailed to the appropriate specific offices in the individual’s province of residence. Several people have made lists of the cards they are aware of but, to-date, none of these has appeared in the philatelic press.

Photos from BNAPEX 2011 North Bay



North Bay Mayor Al McDonald opens BNAPEX 2011 as Convention Chairman John Beddows looks on.



A view of the show room from behind Bill Longley's and Tom Watkins' bourse table.



Here come de judges – Jury Chairman Bill Walton (L), Apprentice Judge Peter McCarthy, and Judge Hank Narbonne smile as they start their work.



General view of some of the many fine exhibits.



BNAPEX 2011 got lots of local publicity. Here, Jack Forbes explains his exhibit to the local CTV reporter.



Jim Watt describes new finds to the Elizabethan II Study Group.

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- Two exchange packet circuits

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www.canadianpsgb.org.uk or write to the Secretary: John Hillson,
Westerlea, 5 Annanhill, Annan, Dumfriesshire DG 12 6TN

Our 2012 convention will be held in Scotland
September 19th-22nd, Bridge of Allan, Stirling



Nick Poppenk's seminar on the development of the postal code system in Canada drew many collectors.



Bill Burden with exhibit sponsor Eastern Auctions' display frame.



The dinner cruise aboard the *Chief Commanda II* was enjoyed by all.



Awards banquet



Members of the Order of the Beaver are presented at the Awards Banquet.



Henk Burgers receives the Horace Harrison Grand Award from Peter McCarthy as Mike Street looks on.

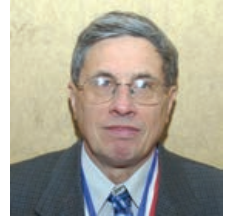
Photos courtesy Jean Walton, Charles Livermore, and Mike Street

BNAPS business and reports

President's column

Robert Lemire

ONLY a few weeks ago I attended BNAPEX 2011 in North Bay—a busy time for those of us entrusted with dealing with the affairs of our Society. It was an excellent convention, hosted by John and Betty Beddows and the BNAPS Golden Horseshoe Regional Group (special thanks to Peter McCarthy and Mike Street). Though there were fewer exhibits than at some recent BNAPEX shows, the quality remained at an extremely high level. The Harrison Grand Award went to Hendrick (Henk) Burgers for “Canadians in Russia 1918-1920,” and two Allan Steinhart Reserve Grand Awards were given—one each to David McLaughlin (“The Maple Leaf Issue 1897-1898”) and Richard Thompson (“The Large and Small Queens of Canada 1869-1897: One, Three, Twelve and a Half and Fifteen Cents Values”). The full palmares is available on the BNAPS website.



One of my colleagues on the BNAPS Executive recently commented that “every time I turn around in BNAPS, someone is telling me that ‘there’s a long story’ behind this or that. It might take me my full term just to come to a basic understanding of the simplest aspects of (the) corporate history.” There is a great deal of truth behind the comment. Even after many years in various positions in BNAPS, over the last few months I have encountered several “surprises.” BNAPS is more than 65 years old, and though we have a lengthy policies and procedures manual, many sections of that document reflect the way the Society operated in 1990 under the leadership of its officers at that time. Each new group of volunteers brings a somewhat different skill set to the various elected and appointed positions. The positions themselves then evolve to keep BNAPS functioning relatively smoothly, but written records are sparse for such “unofficial” changes. This is not a problem until new volunteers take over and want to look at their task lists!

Over the years, several valiant attempts have been made to bring contents of “The Manual” into concordance with what actually is done. Bob Dyer and I, along with other members of the Board, are now making another effort to update the main sections, with the intent of making these accessible on the BNAPS website. This will be a slow process, but some revisions were discussed in North Bay, and the process is continuing.

Some appointed officers serve BNAPS for many years with little or no recognition. One such person has been Don Ure of Troy, Michigan. Since the early 1990s, as “Elections Committee Chairman, he has received and counted the ballots in every BNAPS election through 2010. He has now stepped down, but I want to express the thanks and appreciation of the Society for his efforts.

Help wanted: Mike Street and I are wearing out. Though we are willing to continue to “help,” we need a new “full-time” editor for *BNA Topics*. Writing, word processing, and organizational skills are essential. For more details, please contact Mike Street <mikestreet1@gmail.com> or me <rlemire000@sympatico.ca>.

From the Secretary—Report date: October 2011

David G Jones

(184 Larkin Dr, Nepean, ON K2J 1H9, e-mail: <shibumi.management@gmail.com>)

Membership fees

Annual membership fees are \$C35 or equivalent in US dollars, \$C40 for members from outside North America. Membership applications submitted during the second or third quarter of the year should be accompanied by 75 or 50 percent, respectively, of the annual fee. Applications submitted in the fourth quarter of the year should be accompanied by 25 percent of the annual fee, plus the full fee for the coming year. Three-year memberships can be obtained at a 10 percent reduction. Send application form and cheque or money order to the Secretary.

Applications for membership

After receipt of an application, the New Applicant's name and membership number are printed in the next issue of BNA Topics. If no objection from any other BNAPS member is received within approximately 60 days, the applicant is listed as a "New Member" in the next issue of BNA Topics. Collecting interests of New Applicants follow the "C" at the end of the initial listing so that members can get in touch (through the Secretary) with collectors sharing similar interests.

- 6626 Thomas J Inglis, St Catharines, ON. C: perfins of Canada, US and Great Britain
- 6627 Matthew Gaiser, Calgary, AB.
- 6628 Stéphane Jeannet, Vieux Charmassin, France.
- 6629 Paul Chappel, Dundas, ON. C: FDC esp. Churchill, mineral, Easter, Christmas, flower
- 6630 Bev Hills, Squirrel Cove, BC.
- 6631 Ken Sultana, Oakland Gardens, NY. C: general Canada, perfins, revenues and postal history
- 6632 C Victor Hanson, Tucson, AZ. C: USA and Canada
- 6634 MT Schilling, East Molesey, Surrey, UK. C: Canadian postmarks and postal history
- 6635 James Jung, Markham, ON. C: Early Canada and provinces, bisect covers
- 6636 Elizabeth Collon, Whitehorse, YT. C: BNA, precancels, some world
- 6637 Brendan Boelke, Milford, MA. C: Admirals, split rings
- 6638 Max Lynds, Houlton, ME. C: postal history
- 6639 Philip Wolf, Calgary, AB.

Returning former members

- 6056 David Ross, Portola Valley, CA.
- 6633 Robin J Moore, Mount Pearl, NF.

New members

All applicants 6618-6625 have been confirmed as full members of BNAPS.

Address changes/corrections (current town of residence is noted)

- 1428 Philip S Horowitz, Delray Beach, FL
- 3671 Jeffrey Arndt, Fairfax, VA
- 4224 Gary Steele, Middle Sackville, NS
- 4522 John L Robertson, Warren, PA
- 4822 Gary Rolczewski, Mississauga, ON
- 5188 Donald W Thompson, Nelson, BC
- 5217 P Donald E Abel, Westbank, BC
- 5874 David R Symons, Maple Ridge, BC
- 5911 James Davidson, North Vancouver, BC
- 5992 Graham N Houze, Morrisburg, ON
- 6076 Carl F Munden, Dartmouth, NS
- 6301 Chris Stabler, Kamloops, BC

- 6320 Richard P Thompson, Saanich, BC
 6359 Jim Graham, Brickton, NS
 6519 Brian James Thomson, Saskatoon, SK
 6612 Alistair Duncan, West Vancouver, BC

Dropped for non-payment of 2011 dues

- | | | |
|--------------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------|
| 3126 Peter Douglass | 5890 Kenneth Lytle | 6434 Denis Boutin |
| 3695 Spehro Pefhany | 6011 Marguerite Hunt | 6461 Mudhukar Belkhode |
| 4043 Dan Mcinnis | 6019 Dwight Saulsgiver | 6476 Mike Lalonde |
| 4686 Alexander Finnie | 6064 Dale B Kenney | 6492 Jonathan Topper |
| 5050 Robert S. Hyodo | 6065 Greg D Barcroft | 6498 Smita Bhattacharyya |
| 5080 Sanford A Weinstock | 6094 Barry T Pitt-Hart | 6511 Richard Weigand |
| 5220 Albert W Aldrich | 6127 William M. Gilson | 6515 Gary R Munn |
| 5248 Roger Boisclair | 6179 Michael J Rixon | 6516 Frank M Wheeler |
| 5263 G C Goeringer | 6199 Allen D Bohart Jr. | 6519 Brian J Thompson |
| 5414 Susan Sheffield | 6202 Alex Forde | 6527 John R Deutch |
| 5482 David S Webber | 6218 David Lowenthal | 6528 C Lloyd Tancock |
| 5646 Martin H Brigidear | 6245 Daniel W Stoleson | 6534 Louis Walsh |
| 5652 William D Fekete | 6264 Jean-Claude Perraton | 6535 David Klus |
| 5654 Justus Knierim | 6285 George P Basher | 6550 Myron Mech |
| 5844 Fred L Buza | 6369 Jonathan Becker | 6570 Willi Thurner |
| 5871 Russell A Bell | 6428 Dr. Yannick Cartier | 6575 Bryan D Walker |

***Total active membership, including new applications, as of 16 October 2011* 1138**

Announcements

Vincent G Greene Award for 2010 goes to Brian Stalker and Mike Street

The Vincent G Greene Award is presented annually to the author (or authors) of the best article or series of articles appearing in *BNA Topics* in the previous year. It is based on a vote of members of the Publications Committee and designated members of the BNAPS executive. As announced at BNAPEX 2011 in North Bay, the award (engraved mug and certificate), for the publication year 2010, was made to Brian T Stalker and H. Michael Street, for their article “Labrador Winter Mail Challenges and Heroics—Mail Courier Ernest B Doane’s Crossings of the Strait of Belle Isle, 1910–1911: A Centennial Tribute” (*BNA Topics* 67, No. 2, pp. 5-20).

Their article describes the Labrador Winter Mail services in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries and, in particular, the role of Ernest B Doane who, in the winters of 1909–10 and 1910–11 made at least four crossings of the Strait of Belle Isle. This perilous endeavour across the 15 km-wide, ice-strewn strait saved 70 to 80 days in the time required to transfer mail from St. John’s, Newfoundland to coastal Labrador. Both Brian Stalker and Mike Street have been BNAPS members since the 1980s. Brian, a fellow of the Canadian Philatelic Society of Great Britain, has collected Canadian Railway postmarks for 30 years, with a particular interest in the people, places, mail-cars, and steamers behind the postmarks of Newfoundland and Labrador’s Travelling Post Offices. Mike is a member of the Order of the Beaver and collects a wide variety of Canadian material such as the 1946 Peace Issue rates, Barrel cancels, Ancaster postmarks, and military mail. He was BNAPS First Vice-President, President in the 1990s, and editor of *BNA Topics* for eight years. He maintains a large number of volunteer positions within the Society, currently including being coordinator

of the Book Department, a member of the Publications and Convention committees, and interim co-editor of *BNA Topics*.

John S Siverts Award for 2010 goes to Ken Lemke for the King George VI Newsletter

The John S Siverts Award is given each year for the best Study Group newsletter published during the previous calendar year. It is based on a vote of the Vice-President of Study Groups, the Study Group Reporter, and designated members of the BNAPS executive. Congratulations to Ken Lemke, editor of the King George VI study group *Post & Mail*, who received the award for 2010 at BNAPEX 2011 in North Bay.

ER (Ritch) Toop Award for 2010 goes to Henk Burgers

The ER (Ritch) Toop Award for the best article, book, or other publication on Canadian Military Mail in 2010 was presented to Hendrik (Henk) Burgers for his article, "Canada's 'Stealth' MPOs," in *BNA Topics* Volume 67, No. 1, pp. 49-55. The article was the first in a series detailing a previously little-known aspect of Canadian Military Postal History.

Jack Levine Fellowship Award goes to Mark Isaacs

Jack Forbes, Vice-President, Regional Groups, is seen here on the right, presenting the Jack Levine Fellowship Award to this year's recipient, Mark Isaacs. Mark was recognized for his efforts in setting the groundwork to establish a new Regional Group for the State of Florida by holding an information session at the Sarasota Stamp Show last February. His plans include another gathering at the 2012 Sarasota Show, and possibly a get-together at the Orlando Show.



The Jack Levine Fellowship Award was established to honour Jack Levine, one of the "founding fathers" of BNAPS, and a driving force in the early days of this organization. When awarded, it goes to a BNAPS member whose actions reflect the pioneering spirit that was shown by Jack Levine.

BNAPS Annual Reports

The annual reports submitted by BNAPS officers at BNAPEX (North Bay) and the draft report of the 2011 Annual General Meeting are available online at <<http://www.bnaps.org/reports.htm>>. Paper copies of specific reports can be obtained from the Secretary, David G Jones, 184 Larkin Drive, Nepean, ON, K2J 1H9, Canada. e-mail <shibumi.management@gmail.com>, Tel. 613-825-5062 (winter), 902-825-4091 (summer).

Order of the Beaver (BNAPEX 2011) (*William C Walton*)

One new member was inducted into The Order of the Beaver at the North Bay 2011 BNAPEX.

CR (Ron) McGuire, a member of BNAPS since 1972, has contributed to the Society and Canadian philately in many ways. His service to BNAPS in official capacities includes, in part, six years as a Director, a brief term as Vice-President, eight years as Convention Coordinator, and four years as Chairman of the Nomination Committee, as well participating as a member of the organizing committee for BNAPEX 1981. For many years he was a Judge at BNAPEX and other National and Regional shows. In 1998 Ron received

the BNAPS Order of the Beaver Lifetime Achievement Award. He is also a Fellow of the Royal Philatelic Society of Canada.

Perhaps best known for his philatelic writing, Ron has contributed to the Canadian Philatelic Society of Great Britain's journal *Maple Leaves*, the Postal History Society of Canada's *PHSC Journal*, the RPSC's *Canadian Philatelist* and, especially, *BNA Topics*. For his writing he has received the PHSC's Stan Shantz Award, the RPSC's Geldert Medal, the Collectors Club of Chicago Robert Pratt Award (for best book or article on Newfoundland) and, on three occasions, 1982, 2002, and 2009, the BNAPS Vincent G Greene Award for the best article or series in *BNA Topics*. Most recently the eighth installment of his "My Favourite Stampless Covers" series was published in the July-September 2011 issue of *BNA Topics*. Also, over the years Ron has shared of his extensive knowledge and helped many other philatelists prepare articles for journals and exhibits for competitive display.

Brian Stalker, Bob Dyer, and Mike Street win Pratt Award

Charles E Cwiakala, President of the Collectors Club of Chicago, has announced that the authors of three articles published during 2010 in *BNA Topics* have been selected for this year's Pratt Award.

Brian Stalker and Mike Street for

Labrador Winter Mail Challenges and Heroics—Mail Courier Ernst B. Doane's 1910–1911 Crossing of the Strait of Belle Isle, (*BNA Topics*, Vol. 67, No. 2, pp 5–20) (as mentioned above, this article also won the BNAPS Vincent G Greene Award);

Brian Stalker for

Newfoundland's Coastal North & Labrador Mail Services and Loss of the S.S. 'Volunteer' on 19 November 1891, (*BNA Topics*, Vol. 67, No. 1, pp 17–26);

and Norris R. Dyer for

The Newfoundland 1888–1898 1¢ Green Prince Edward Stamp, (*BNA Topics*, Vol. 67, No. 2, pp 40–52).

The Pratt Award is given annually "to the author(s) of the best-judged philatelic article(s) or book(s) published on Newfoundland's philatelia". Congratulations Brian, Bob, and Mike!

Regional group rant

Jack Forbes

OVERVIEW: Since our last "Rant," we've received reports on just a few Regional Group meetings, as activities along that front seem to have ground to a halt for the summer season. We did attract seven Group Representatives to an informal meeting that was held in conjunction with this year's BNAPEX, which was held in North Bay, Ontario. Some of their comments and suggestions appear below. Now that autumn is upon us, we hope to see an upswing in the number of Regional meetings, and, as ever, we encourage you to advise both me (JAFRBS@aol.com) and our website coordinator, Dave Bartlet: (dave.bartlet@shaw.ca) of the dates of upcoming events, and to send us copies of your meeting reports.

New Mailing Address—Jeff Arndt

Please note that the address change for our contact person for the Mid-Atlantic Regional Group, Jeff Arndt. He can now be contacted at: 4121 Marble Lane, Fairfax, VA, 22033 USA / 703-378-2545 / <arndt123@aol.com>. Please adjust your records to reflect this change.

HELP! HELP! – Midwest Regional Group 2nd Request

Last autumn, we were saddened to learn of the death of Marc Eisenberg, who was Chairperson of this Regional Group and a strong supporter of BNAPS. We still find ourselves without a formal representative for this geographical area. I would appreciate hearing from any BNAPSer from the US Midwest who is willing to take on this responsibility. We missed having a Regional Group meeting in conjunction with this year's COMPEX as a result of this vacancy in our ranks. Please consider taking this on! Drop me an e-mail to volunteer, or to nominate someone else who is willing to serve: <JAFRBS@aol.com>

Annual Regional Group Representatives Meeting

As mentioned in our previous column, we scheduled a short meeting in conjunction with BNAPEX 2011 in North Bay. We had seven representatives from a variety of regions in attendance, and there was a discussion on meeting attendance, and difficulties in attracting members to the Regional get-togethers. Although every effort is made to provide interesting meeting formats, it seems that the “spark” to achieve attendance levels at anything approaching 50 percent is hard to ignite. Of course we have geographic limitations with our widespread membership base, but we encourage all members to make a special effort to attend a meeting when one is held in your area. Your contribution to these meetings can be most helpful to the other collectors, and you may just find that the presentations/comments of others in attendance might enlighten you on one or more facets of our hobby.

Proposal for an Events Calendar on the BNAPS Website

One of the suggestions to come out of the Regional Group reps meeting at North Bay was from Dave Bartlet, who outlined a plan whereby a calendar could be added to the website showing the dates of meetings for the various regions. In addition, this calendar could be used to advertise local stamp shows in which some of our members might be involved. This would inform some of our more adventurous and well-travelled members if there is a meeting or show in one of the cities he or she is visiting. All that is required for this to function is to advise Dave of the date, time, and place for your meetings or shows. Let's give this a try!

Regional Group Reports (Note that only a brief outline of the meetings will appear in this column; you are encouraged to check out the BNAPS website for further details)

The *Pacific Northwest Group* had its annual and 25th Anniversary meeting at Whistler, and the verdict was: “success”!

The get-together featured a wide variety of philatelic and non-philatelic events, and resulted in one of the more memorable gatherings in some years. Philatelic presenters included John Keenlyside on early provincial centres, Trelle Morrow on Northern BC Aviation, Tim Woodland on the pulp and paper mills on the BC Coast, Gray Scrimgeour on early Vancouver postmarks, and Alex Price on collecting on-the-cheap.

The non-philatelic activities included a visit to the Native Cultural Centre, and a banquet presentation by Tom Price on derailments and general accidents on CPR tracks. Special tributes were paid to living and deceased founding members of this regional group. Special kudos to the executive of this group for the elaborate newsletter outlining the events at this meeting!

British North America Philatelic Society Ltd.
CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEET (\$US)
As at 31 December 2010

ASSETS**Current Assets****Chequing/Savings**

| | |
|-------------------------|-------------------|
| Cash/Scotia Bank | 1,016.53 |
| Smith Barney Cash | 24,716.84 |
| Smith Barney Securities | <u>664,847.57</u> |

Total Chequing/Savings 690,580.94

Other Current Assets

| | |
|-----------------------------|------------------|
| Accounts Receivable | 8,908.69 |
| Accrued Interest Receivable | 1,697.28 |
| Donated Books Inventory | 9,500.00 |
| Members Circuits & Funds | 46,734.84 |
| Prepaid Expenses | 1,650.00 |
| Published Books Inventory | <u>49,975.09</u> |

Total Other Current Assets 118,465.90

Total Current Assets 809,046.84

Fixed Assets

Contributed Books - Firby 2 32,000.00

Total Fixed Assets 32,000.00

Other Assets

Website Domain 4,500.00

Total Other Assets 4,500.00

TOTAL ASSETS **845,546.84**

LIABILITIES & EQUITY**Liabilities****Current Liabilities**

| | |
|------------------------|-----------------|
| Accounts Payable | |
| Accounts Payable | <u>2,942.34</u> |
| Total Accounts Payable | <u>2,942.34</u> |

Other Current Liabilities

| | |
|---------------------------------|------------------|
| Prepaid Awards | 2,279.35 |
| Prepaid Dues | <u>13,742.81</u> |
| Total Other Current Liabilities | <u>16,022.16</u> |

Total Current Liabilities **18,964.50**

Long Term Liabilities

| | |
|-----------------------------|------------------|
| Circuits Payable | <u>46,734.84</u> |
| Total Long Term Liabilities | <u>46,734.84</u> |

Total Liabilities **65,699.34**

Equity

| | |
|---------------------|------------------|
| Currency Adjustment | 15,059.05 |
| Member's Equity | 709,184.49 |
| Net Income | <u>55,603.96</u> |

Total Equity 779,847.50

TOTAL LIABILITIES & EQUITY **845,546.84**

Treasurer: Jean-Claude Michaud

Board of Examiners: Barry Shaulis

British North America Philatelic Society Ltd.**CONSOLIDATED INCOME STATEMENT (\$US)
For the year ended 31 December 2010**

| | Jan - Dec 2010 |
|---------------------------------|--------------------------|
| Income | |
| Advertising Sales | 5,571.19 |
| Book Sales | 20,846.28 |
| Circuits Sales Revenue | 89.28 |
| Firby 2 Contribution - Receipt | 32,000.00 |
| Gain/Loss - Investments | 20,216.05 |
| Gifts and Donations | 996.50 |
| Interest and Dividends | 28,571.95 |
| Inventory Adjustment | -1,059.77 |
| Membership Dues | 25,694.92 |
| Other Income | <u>417.94</u> |
| Total Income | <u>133,344.34</u> |
| Cost of Goods Sold | |
| Cost of Books Sold | <u>14,838.49</u> |
| Total Cost of Books Sold | <u>14,838.49</u> |
| Gross Profit | 118,505.85 |
| Expenses | |
| Advertising | 326.52 |
| Agent Fees (Book Sales) | 2,775.65 |
| Bank Charges | 280.57 |
| Book Publishing | 5,645.70 |
| Convention | 4,718.44 |
| Foreign Tax Withheld | 823.71 |
| Insurance | 1,083.15 |
| Medals and Awards | 992.74 |
| Miscellaneous | 2,168.62 |
| Office Supplies | 1,030.85 |
| PayPal Fees | 181.30 |
| Postage and Delivery | 3,378.58 |
| Printing and Reproduction | 1,339.51 |
| Professional Fees | 637.19 |
| Study and Regional Groups | 2,528.83 |
| Topics Printing and Mailing | 33,386.06 |
| Website | 1,604.47 |
| Youth Program | <u>0.00</u> |
| Total Expenses | <u>62,901.89</u> |
| Net Income | 55,603.96 |

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RATES FOR 25 words - \$6 Canadian, 20¢ for each additional word. *All ad copy and payments should be sent to the Advertising Manager, Hank Narbonne, 136 Morphy St., Carleton Place, ON, K7C 2B4 Canada, to be received by the fifteenth of March, June, September, or December for the next issue of BNA Topics. Ads requiring photos, cuts, logos, and other production tasks will incur charges at a nominal industry standard rate. These costs will be billed to the advertiser. Please identify the number of issues in which the ad is to appear. All payments should be made to BNAPS Ltd. at the above rates in Canadian dollars or US equivalent.*

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WANTED

WWI NEWFOUNDLAND POSTAL HISTORY: *Especially soldiers' mail, civil censored, POW-related, postcards and ephemera. Priced photocopies appreciated. Mario, Box 342, Station Main, Saskatoon, SK S7K 3L3. (2-11)*

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Past President George Dresser, 501 Fairview Ave, College Station, TX 77840-2933

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Vice-President Study Groups Peter R MacDonald, 1264 Sherman Dr, Ottawa, ON K2C 2M8,

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<robtopping@shaw.ca>

Dead Letter Office-Brian Plain, 4-132 Michigan St, Victoria, BC V8V 1R1 <bcplain@shaw.ca>

Elizabethan-Robin Harris, PO Box 104, Seddons Corner MB R0E 1X0 <corgi@adminware.ca>

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First Day Covers-Gary Dickson, 648 San Michelle Rd, Kelowna, BC V1W 2J1

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George VI-Gary Steele, 6 Braemont Ct, Middle Sackville, NS B4E 3A1 <gary.steele@ns.sympatico.ca>

Internet (ISG)-Greg Spring, 25 Kirkstall Rd, Sheffield, S11 8XJ, UK <g.m.spring@asch.co.uk>

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<bsbvp88@hotmail.com>

Map Stamp-Fred Fawn, 20 Palomino Crescent, Willowdale, ON M2K 1W1

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Dixie Beavers (Alabama, Georgia, both Carolinas, Mississippi, Tennessee): Sammy Whaley, PO Box 235,

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Golden Horseshoe (Southern Ontario, Western New York, Northern Ohio, Eastern Michigan): Peter McCarthy,

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Golden West (California, Arizona, Nevada): Joe Schlitt, PO Box 263, Knightsen, CA 94548-0263

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Ave, College Station, TX 77840 <g-dresser@suddenlink.net>

St Lawrence Seaway (Eastern Ontario, Western Québec): Geoff Newman, 13 Scott Crescent, Perth, ON

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