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BNA Topics



Whole number 536 Volume 70 Number 3



Celebrating the 250th anniversary of the founding of
the first mail route in New France—preferential rate
across the St Lawrence River in Quebec, p. 8

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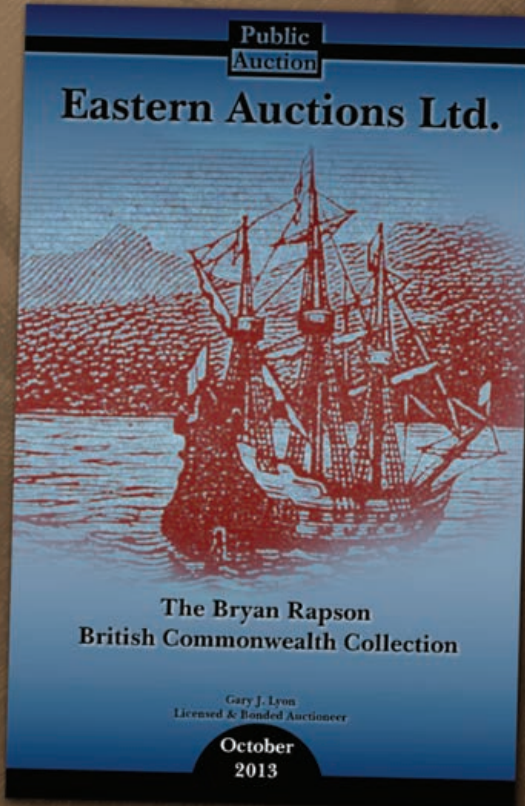
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BNA pics

Volume 70 Number 3 Whole Number 536

The Official Journal of the British North America Philatelic Society Ltd

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Cover Illustration: An 1855 letter mailed at the preferential rate across the St Lawrence, p8

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...continued on page 3...

Canada Post—choices

RECENTLY, Canada Post Corporation commissioned a report from the Conference Board of Canada (D Stewart-Patterson, V Gill, C Hoganson, *The Future of Postal Service in Canada*, The Conference Board of Canada, April 2013). The report looks at the impact of the spread of electronic communications on the financial viability of Canada Post, the expectations of customers, and what fundamental changes to service must be made to prevent the Corporation's annual losses from expanding dramatically. The corporation's annual losses are projected to approach \$1 billion by 2020. One major issue is the decline in overall mail volume notwithstanding an increase in the volume of parcels being mailed.

The report makes several suggestions, although no one option is likely to be sufficient to prevent a deficit. Among the options presented, eliminating mail delivery to the door for urban residential customers would have the largest financial impact. Door-to-door delivery costs more than twice as much as delivery to community mailboxes. Other possibilities might include alternate-day-delivery, major price increases for postage and other products, wage and pension decreases for unionized staff, reduced standards for speed of delivery, and elimination of urban corporate postal outlets.

Canada Post has followed up with a request for input from Canadians: "THE FUTURE OF CANADA POST— What kind of postal service will you need in the future?" (at <www.canadapost.ca>). Posted responses show several distinct splits, for example between big and small businesses, and between urban and rural Canadians. In the absence of any clear political objections, it seems that the Canadian postal system will change considerably over the next decade.

How will this affect BNA philately? First, a Canada Post that is less relevant to our daily lives means that stamp collecting and philately are less obvious hobbies to those not already involved. Second, Canada Post's interest in the overall health of the hobby will likely continue to decline. Sales of postal-related items through the Philatelic Service are unlikely to have a substantial impact on the large deficit of the Corporation—even as the relevance of such items to the transmission of the mails, and thus their interest to many collectors, has declined. Whether this would result in a continued proliferation of "souvenirs," or even a complete phasing out of philatelic sales, is unclear.

Change of address: Notify the Secretary (address on p. 70).

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 the new Editors take over late this year, 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

Dead Letter Office Officially Sealed Labels and Postmarks: *Brian Plain* is preparing the third edition of his book, *The Dead Letter Office in Canada 1830–2002*. Brian would like information and scans @ 300 DPI of previously unreported (to him) Dead Letter Office (DLO) or Undeliverable Mail Office (UMO) postmarks from Canada, as well as information and, if possible, scans of any postmarks of the Newfoundland DLO before Confederation in 1949. Brian's e-mail address is <bcplain@shaw.ca>.

A very valuable addition to the third edition of *The Dead Letter Office in Canada 1830–2002* will be chapters prepared by *CR (Ron) McGuire* on the Dead Letter Office Officially Sealed Labels of both Canada and Newfoundland. While the Officially Sealed Labels have been included in one or two exhibits and discussed in a few articles, some now more than 65 years old, they have never been received the comprehensive treatment that Ron is now preparing.

Ron is presently carrying out a survey of existing Officially Sealed: 1) proof material; 2) used examples, with full or portions of DLO or other postmarks; 3) covers sealed with these labels; and 4) covers sealed with offset printed labels used after use of the engraved stamp-like labels ended. He is asking readers of *BNA Topics* to send jpg scans @ 300 DPI of examples that they own or of which they are aware. His e-mail address is <crm_cpmh5@sympatico.ca>. Colour photocopies are of course also welcome and can be mailed to 485 Hillcrest Ave., Ottawa, Ontario, Canada K2A 2M8. Ron will gladly reimburse copy and postage costs, if requested. All assistance will be acknowledged unless otherwise requested by a contributor.



Missing Admiral Re-entries Found: *Jim Watt* is pleased to advise that the missing Admiral re-entries described in *BNA Topics*, Volume 68, Number 4, October–December 2011 have been located and are now safe and sound.

Members, PLEASE!

If you change your address, phone number or email address,
advise the Secretary.

For information about your dues status, or if you need to submit
funds, contact the Treasurer.

Postal and email addresses for both are on p. 79 of *BNA TOPICS*.

Brigham Collection to be auctioned: *Charles Verge*, newly appointed CEO of Brigham Auctions, has announced that the company has reopened for the purpose of selling in multiple auctions *The Brigham Collection*. A press release states: “The Brigham Collection comprises the greatest and most complete collection of Canada ever assembled. It spans over 150 years, with material ranging from the international champion collections of the Pence and Cents issues of 1851–1868, to the sought-after varieties of the Elizabethan era.”

Five different segments of the collection won the Grand Award at the convention of The Royal Philatelic Society of Canada an unprecedented five years in a row. In 1988, two segments won the American Philatelic Society’s Champion of Champions and the Grand Award in the Open Class. At the International level, it has won twenty-five Large Gold Medals and several Grand Prix competitions, including the *Grand Prix d’Honneur* at BELGICA 2001—the first and only time a Canadian collection has won the world’s Philatelic Championship. Charles has also announced the appointment of Tracy L Shreve, formerly of Spink Auctions, and Rick Sheryer, formerly of Maresch Auctions, as the other two key members of the new Brigham team. The first auction is tentatively scheduled for late November 2013.

Correction to Keywords: Richard Thompson pointed out an error in the Keywords of (unrelated) AB Thompson’s article “The intaglio printing of Newfoundland’s 1932–1941 Industrial issue by Perkins Bacon” in *BNA Topics*, Vol. 70, No 2, April–June 2013. The Keywords should have been: “Newfoundland, Industrial issue, printing.” Our apologies to the author and our readers.

Illustrated Cover Study Group forming: *Ken Lemke* writes: “After discussions with Robert Pinet, it has been decided to form an Illustrated Cover study group. The formation meeting will be held at 1:00 PM on Friday, 30 August 2013 during BNAPEX 2013 in Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island.

“Illustrated Covers encompass all eras of BNA Philately and is a fascinating field. It is hoped that through the study group, its newsletter and the sharing of information that we can expand the knowledge base. During the meeting, I expect that we will focus on sharing ideas of how to move forward.

“It should be noted that this study group will not be including First Day Covers (FDCs) unless their inclusion is necessary to complete the study of a specific area. For example, the study of the Illustrated covers for the 1939 Royal Tour would not be complete without the inclusion of FDCs. In cases like this we could call on the assistance of the FDC study group to do a joint study.

“If you are unable to attend BNAPEX 2013 but are interested in participating in the study group, please drop me a note at <kwlemke@sympatico.ca>. Please indicate your area of interest, *i.e.*, WW I, WW II, Victoria era, KE VII era, Patriotic, Commercial or whatever, along with any ideas or suggestions you may have. In addition to my e-mail address, you can contact me by phone my office at 1-888-798-8976 (North American toll free number).

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Plans are well underway for our BNAPS convention in Prince Edward Island on the Labour Day weekend, August 30 – September 1 (Friday, Saturday, Sunday). It will be at the Rodd Royalty Hotel in Charlottetown.

BNAPS members are invited to plan for a visit to Canada's smallest province, home of red earth scenery (and Anne of Green Gables Heritage Place), more than twenty golf courses, and with miles of sandy beaches. History buffs can visit Province House, birthplace of Canadian Confederation



(photos from the online Tourism PEI brochure)

In addition to the usual philatelic events and a lobster dinner on the Friday evening, provided that there is sufficient interest as many as three island tours will be possible: A 2½-hour tour of Charlottetown (Friday), a 6-hour bus trip to the PEI North Shore—Green Gables House and the Cavendish Beach, fishing villages, lighthouses (Saturday), and a 2½-hour sailing trip past historic sites, lighthouses, and including a lobster haul demonstration (Sunday).

Plan an extended holiday around the show. We hope to see you in Charlottetown!

For further information please contact

Robert Lemire, PO Box 1870, Deep River, ON, K0J 1P0
 <rlemire000@sympatico.ca> 613-584-1574

Details about accommodations and convention registration are on the BNAPS website, and also are enclosed with this issue of *BNA Topics*. Exhibit space is almost all spoken for (only a very few frames left), Gary Steele <bnapexexhibits@bnaps.org> also will maintain a waiting list in case there are cancellations.

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Preferential rate across the St Lawrence River at Quebec

Mark Berner, MD This year is the 250th anniversary of the founding of the first mail route in New France, the basis of the current postal system in Canada. The first five post offices established were *Quebec, Montreal, Trois-Rivières, Berthier, and L'Assomption*. We are pleased to be able to recognize this significant occasion with the following article.

I first learned about the preferential rate across the St Lawrence at Quebec from the late Allan Steinhart [1], at CAPEX 1996, in Toronto. After spending some time in discussion with him at his booth, I purchased two covers demonstrating this rate.

In early 2008, George Arfken and Charles Firby wrote an article in *BNA Topics* discussing this subject [2]. In their article, they present nine covers showing a preferential rate of 1d / 2¢ over a period of six and one-half years, from 1857 to 1863. The purpose of this updated article, however, is to provide further information that indicates the period of use extended to more than 13 years and expands the census of covers. In addition, this article will discuss a previously unrecorded rate for this route: the preferential unpaid rate in the Decimal era.



Figure 1. A folded letter mailed in Quebec on FE 20, 1855. There are very fine strikes of PAID / QUEBEC L. C. and matching circular PAID AT QUEBEC 1d.

Keywords & phrases: Quebec-Levis preferential rate, Quebec postal history

Previously unreported covers—Pence period

Seven covers dated between 1857 and 1859 were previously known [2]. Four new covers—three dating before 1857—have now been found. The earliest, shown above in Figure 1, was prepaid 1d. Sent from Quebec to Pointe-Levy, it is dated FE 20, 1855. The “PAID” postmarks in red are particularly striking [3]. The second cover from this year, also rated 1d, shown below in Figure 2, was sent from Quebec to Pointe-Levy and then forwarded at no additional charge to Pointe Levi East. It was postmarked at Quebec on 2 March 1855. Both are addressed to Chs Bourget Esq, a civil servant. The third cover, Figure 3, posted in Quebec on _24, 1856, is addressed to John Casey, BD, at Point Levi.



Figure 2. A folded letter mailed in Quebec on MAR 2, 1855 to Pointe-Levy and redirected, at no additional charge, to Pointe Levi East.



Figure 3. A triangular, folded, stampless cover from Quebec to Pointe-Levis in 1856. Courtesy of Longley Auctions.



Figure 4. A folded letter mailed in Point Levi on NO 6, 1858. Paid with a vertical pair of ½d pence stamps. Courtesy of Richard Frajola.



Figure 5. A folded letter mailed in Quebec on AP 4, 1859. Originally rated as 3d, this rating was cancelled with a four-ring “37” Quebec numeral obliterator. The letter was re-rated to the preferential rate of 1d.

The folded letter in Figure 4, a particularly fine preferential rate cover, was mentioned but not illustrated in Arfken-Firby [2]. Mailed in Point Levi on NO 6, 1858, postage was paid with a vertical pair of ½d stamps. Figure 5 shows the fourth previously unreported cover, another folded letter mailed in Quebec on AP 4, 1859. Originally rated as 3d, this rating was cancelled with a four-ring “37” Quebec numeral obliterator and the letter re-rated to the preferential rate of 1d.

The rate

It is clear from Article 58 in the 1852 *Canada Post Office Guide*, Part IV, Postage Rate On Letters, [4] that, for letters weighing not more than ½ oz, there is a uniform charge of 3d between any place in Canada and any other place in British North America (Canada, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island, and Cape Breton). There is no provision for a reduced rate, apart from drop letters (½ d in the Pence era, 1¢ in the Decimal era).

The preferential rate across the St Lawrence has been likened to an adjacent-post-office rate or a “ferriage” rate across the St Lawrence River. However, the 1851–1875 ferriage rate was an official cross-border rate between Canada and the United States, whereas the 1d / 2¢ rate was not official and was not cross-border. The label, written by Alan Steinhart, describing one of the covers I purchased (cover #2), states: “Special 1d rate–½ d drop letter rate plus ½ d charge across St. Lawrence River.”

Of particular interest is the cover shown in Figure 5. It was originally rated at 3 pence, and then re-rated to the 1 pence preferential rate. This shows clear purpose. Furthermore, the addressee is Felix Fortier, Esq., a career senior civil servant who served as the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery [5].

To date, no documentation of this rate has been found. Research into the correspondence files of the letter book of the Post Master General (1852–1856) at Library and Archives Canada in Ottawa yielded no information about the preferential rate, although details about the contract for transport of mail between Quebec and Levis were found.

As can be seen in the chart below, the proportional relationship of preferential rate to official rate became less advantageous with each revision of postal rates.

Era	Official Rate	Preferential Rate	Relation
Pence	3d	1d	0.33
Decimal (Cents)	5¢	2¢	0.40
Large Queen	3¢	2¢	0.67

By January 1, 1899 the official domestic rate had become 2¢ per ounce.

Previously unreported, 3¢, unpaid, preferential rate in the Decimal (Cents) period

During the Pence era there was no penalty for unpaid mail. But in the Decimal (Cents) era, effective 1 July 1859, the rate for prepaid mail became 5 cents, and the rate for unpaid mail became 7 cents.

The cover shown in Figure 6 is an unpaid letter, rated “3”, from Quebec to Point Levy West dated 31 August 1859. When I first saw it, the explanation for the “3” was not apparent to me; it turns out that currently this is the only known Quebec–Levis cover with this rating.

After much deliberation, I arrived at a plausible explanation. The letter was mailed two months into the new rates of the Decimal era, so that confusion with the old Pence rate of 3d would be highly unlikely, especially for a cover issued from a major post office such as Quebec. The “3” rate is in black, so presumably unpaid. The domestic rate at this time was 5¢ for a prepaid, and 7¢ cents for an unpaid, letter. As shown in Table 1, four examples of the prepaid 2¢ preferential rate are known in the decimal era. The ratio of prepaid preferential rate to prepaid official rate letters is $2/5 = 0.40$. Since this cover is unpaid, the

official rate would have been 7¢. However, if it were rated as preferential, then the ratio of this preferential (unauthorized) rate to unpaid (authorized) rate is $3/7 = 0.43$, which is essentially the same proportion. In other words, a prepaid preferential rate of 2 cents is equivalent to an unpaid preferential rate of 3 cents.

Previously unreported Large Queen cover



Figure 6. A folded letter mailed in Quebec on AU 31, 1859. The letter is rated “3”, which represents the preferential unpaid rate in the Decimal era.



Figure 7. A folded letter mailed in Quebec on JU 6, 1868. Paid with 2 x 1¢ Large Queen stamps.

The cover in Figure 7, bearing two 1¢ Large Queen stamps, dated 6 June 1868, is an insurance company notice sent from Quebec to Pointe Levi via South Quebec. Allan

Steinhart told me [1] that it was the only Large Queen cover showing the preferential rate that he had ever seen.

Census

The census of covers demonstrating the preferential rate across the St Lawrence River at Quebec is found in Table 1. The dates are listed as they appear on the postmarks. Likewise, the variant spellings of Pointe-Levy, Point Levi, and Pointe Levis are listed as they appear on the covers [6]. The final column lists the references in *BNA Topics* where illustrations may be found: A/F refers to the Arfken–Firby article [2], RM refers to an article written by Ronald Majors in 2009 [7], and MB refers to this article.

Discussion

There are now seventeen known covers demonstrating the preferential rate between Quebec and Point Levis during the period from early 1855 to mid-1868, a span of some 13½ years.

The *Act of Union* 1840 united Upper Canada and Lower Canada to form the Province of Canada. The capital changed six times in the province's twenty-six-year history prior to Confederation. Quebec was the capital from 1852–1855, during which period the earliest preferential rate covers appeared, as they did again from September 1859 to early 1865. It is inconceivable that senior Post Office officials working in Quebec would not have known about this rate.

Since careful attention was given to postal regulations, it is very surprising that the rate was accepted without proper authority, especially at a major post office. There must be information somewhere waiting to be found—the whole story has not yet been told.

I would welcome information about additional covers and further thoughts about this rate. Please contact me by email at <drmberner@videotron.ca> or through the Editor.

Acknowledgements

Research involves collaboration. I have benefitted greatly from the experience and wisdom of others. I would like to thank Ariel Hasid of WIP and Hugo Deshayé for their help in finding some of the covers. In addition, Hugo has served as a very knowledgeable sounding board since the beginning of this project. I would also like to thank Cimon Morin, *Titulaire* Emeritus, Library and Archives, Canada, for his help in researching the Archives and for his valuable insights. To Mike Street, I wish to express my sincere appreciation for his encouragement and expert assistance, which have far surpassed that expected of an editor.

References and endnotes

- [1] Allan Steinhart, *pers. comm.*
- [2] GB Arfken and CG Firby, "The Quebec-Point Levi 1d/2¢ covers," *BNA Topics*, Vol. 65, No 1, pp 20–24 (2008).
- [3] The first cancellation, with town and date typeset, is catalogued as Jarrett 555, Boggs H35, and *Catalogue des marques postales du Québec* (CMPQ) 20-1-11-8. The second cancellation, "PAID AT QUEBEC," is catalogued as Jarrett 526xx, Boggs H63, and CMPQ 20-1-11-6.
- [4] *Regulations and Instructions for the Government of the Post Office Department in Canada*. Quebec, 1852. Republished by the British North America Philatelic Society, 1993.
- [5] Journals of the Legislative Assembly of the Province of Canada (1847 and 1856). Available online at <http://goo.gl/Mi3GN> and <http://goo.gl/ZEHCU>.

- [6] F Bélanger and C Martel, *Répertoire des bureaux de poste du Québec (1763–1981)*, Société d'histoire postale du Québec (SHPQ), 2013. This recently published book lists the community as Point Lévi from 1 June 1848 to 1 May 1862 and Lévis from 1 May 1862 to the present.
- [7] RE Majors, "The Quebec-Point Lévi 1d/2c Covers," *BNA Topics*, Vol. 66, No 3, pp 53-54 (2009).

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Table 1. Quebec – Point Levi 1d / 2¢ Covers

Date	From	To	Franking	Addressee	Image	
1d Rate Covers						
1	FE 20 1855	Quebec	Pointe-Levy	stampless 1d	Chs Bourget Esq	MB 1
2	MAR 2 1855	Quebec	Pointe-Levy	stampless 1d	Chs Bourget Esq	MB 2
3	— 24 1856	Quebec	Point Levi	stampless 1d	Reverend John Casey B.D	MB 3
4	FEB 20 1857	Quebec	Point Levi	stampless 1d	Felix Fortier Esq	A/F 1
5	NO 24 1857	Point Levi	Quebec	½d hor. pair, imperf	Henry Atkinson	A/F 2
6	MY 1 1858	Point Levi	Quebec	½d vert. pair, imperf	Rev. Edmond Langevin	A/F 3
7	MY 1 1858	Point Levi	Quebec	½d vert. pair, imperf	Augustin Gunther	A/F 4
8	AU 18 1858	Point Levi E.	Quebec	½d vert. pair, imperf		
9	NO 6 1858	Point Levi	Quebec	½d vert. pair, imperf	Jean Langevin	MB 4
10	JA 29 1859	Quebec	Point Levi	½d hor. pair, perf	F. Fortier Esquire	A/F 5
11	AP 4 1859	Quebec	Point Levi ouest	stampless 1d	Felix Fortier, Esquire	MB 5
2¢ Rate Covers						
12	AU 31 1859	Quebec	Point Levy West	stampless 3¢	Felix Fortier Esq	MB 6
13	FE 13 1862	Point Levi	Quebec	stampless PAID 2	Henry J. Morgan, Esq	
14	OC 1 1862	Quebec	Point Levi	1¢ vert. pair	Fortier	RM 1
15	OC 20 1863	Quebec	Pointe Levis	1¢ vert. pair	Felix Fortier, Esq	A/F 6
16	JY 24 1865	Levis	Quebec	stampless PAID 2	Henry J Morgan, Esq	
17	JU 6 1868	Quebec	P. Levi	2 × 1¢ Large Queens	Henry King Esq	MB 7

Mail from WWII US military bases in Newfoundland, handled by the Newfoundland Post Office

Paul Binney

COMMENCING in 1941, the United States participated in the militarization of Newfoundland through the establishment of bases at St. John's (Fort Pepperrell), Argentia, and Stephenville (Ernest Harmon Field). The US was also granted areas for military use at the established airfields of Gander and Goose Bay. The primary purpose of US participation through construction of military bases was ferrying of aircraft to the United Kingdom through Stephenville, Gander, and Goose Bay; coastal defence and convoy escort from these same airfields; and naval convoy escort and repair facilities from the base at Argentia. Fort Pepperrell at St. John's served as headquarters for all the Army Airbase operations in Newfoundland. All of the bases (shown on the map below) on the island of Newfoundland were served by main or branch lines of the Newfoundland Railway, which ran from St. John's through to Port aux Basques.

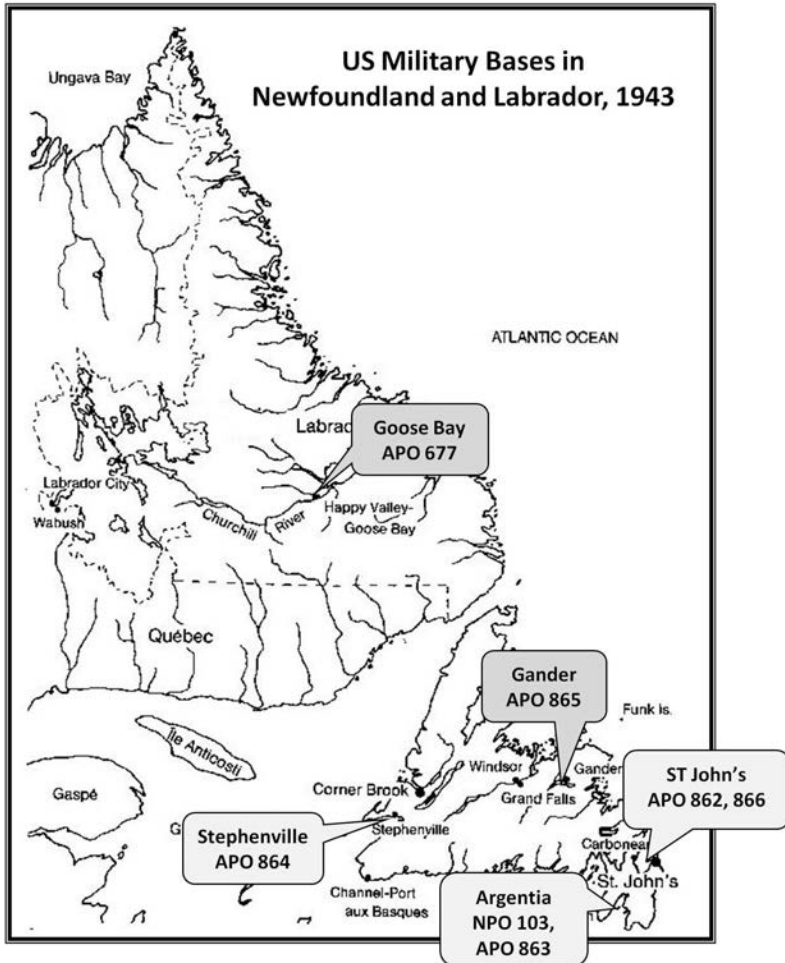
A formal postal arrangement existed between the United States bases in Newfoundland and the local postal authorities that paralleled the arrangements for the Lend-Lease bases developed in other British colonies.

It was agreed, during mid-February (1941), that United States post offices would be established within the leased areas for mail to or from other United States post offices, that domestic mail originating within the bases would be sent out under frank, and that no mention of censorship would be made in the agreement. [1]

Furthermore, "...the United States by a separate exchange of notes undertook to examine all such mail moving to and from the bases." [2] As a result of these agreements, two classes of mail originated at the US military bases in Newfoundland. Most correspondence was sent to wives, girlfriends, family, and friends in the United States: this is the bulk of the collectable material from the Army Post Offices in Newfoundland during WWII. A much smaller number of covers originating from US military bases were censored by United States military censors and then entered the civilian postal system, franked by Newfoundland stamps or other post-paid markings. Most of this correspondence was going to Newfoundland or Canadian addresses although, from the wording of the agreement, mail to Great Britain should also occur and one cover mailed to the USA from a civilian on base is illustrated.

Illustrated here is a sampling of this material from my own collection as well as scans generously provided by Kevin O'Reilly. Many of the covers were provided with the same "non-identifying" treatment accorded the HMCS *Avalon* mail, but the presence of backstamps on some envelopes indicates time of use.

Keywords & phrases: Newfoundland, WWII military postal history, US bases



The number of covers struck with GPO triangles—from a variety of originating bases—indicates that most of the US military mail—at least until mid-1943—was transported to St. John's for transfer to the Newfoundland Post Office. [3] This mail is very similar to the HMCS *Avalon* mail in that stamps were not used on it. On many of the covers, the postal fee was written in pencil in the upper right corner (Figure 1). An alternate explanation for the markings on these covers is that additional GPO triangles were produced and shipped to the post offices at Stephenville and Gander to indicate payment on unstamped military covers for Canada and Newfoundland that originated at the US bases. Many covers from 1943 and later have Newfoundland stamps. Some are cancelled at St. John's, with an example from Fort McAndrew (Figure 2) cancelled at Marquise, and one from Harmon Field cancelled at Stephenville (Figure 3).

Originating Unit/Base	Censor marking	Newfoundland PO Marking	Date
Fort Pepperrell, APO 862	Boxed oval 520	St John's <i>machine</i>	5 Mar 1943
Station Hospital, APO 862	Base Army Examiner 2xxx	St John's G.P.O. <i>large circle</i>	28 Jun 1943
421 st AAA Bty, APO 862	Boxed oval 552	None, cancelled at Riverton, Man	3 Apr 1945
Bty D, 24 th Coast Artillery, APO 862	Boxed oval 556	GPO2 triangle <i>in black</i>	Unknown
Fort Pepperrell, APO 862	Base Army Examiner 2195	GPO2 triangle <i>in black</i>	Unknown
HQ Co, Fort McAndrew, APO 863	Boxed oval 546	Marquise NFLD. <i>large circle</i>	9 Apr 1945
8 th AW Comm. Sqdn, APO 864	Base Army Examiner 53	GPO2 triangle <i>in black</i>	16 Jul 1943 (bs)
Trans Canada Airways, APO 864	Base Army Examiner 53	Maul, Stephenville split ring	7 Jun 1945 (?)
71 Air Base Sqdn, APO 865	Self censored (signature)	GPO2 triangle <i>in red</i>	8 Nov 1942 (bs)
U.S. A.A.B. Gander, APO 865	Boxed oval 529	GPO2 triangle <i>in red</i>	After 1 Jun 1943
APO 865	Base Army Examiner 2196	GPO2 triangle <i>in red</i> ?	Unknown



Figure 1. Letter from US Army Airbase Gander (APO 865). No postage stamps, but 7 (¢) for airmail to Canada noted in pencil in upper right. Censorship with US “boxed oval” marking number 529. GPO triangle indicated payment of postage at General Post Office. Destination is Montreal, Quebec, and date would be after 1 June 1943, when the airmail rate came into effect.



Figure 2. Late war cover from Fort McAndrew (APO 863) on 9 April 1945. Censorship with US “boxed oval” marking number 546. Censored correspondence was transferred to the Marquis post office, where a datestamp was used to cancel Newfoundland postage. 6¢ overpays the ground rate to Canada.



Figure 3. “Business” mail from Harmon Field at Stephenville to Cleveland, Ohio. Censored by Base Army Examiner 53 (Harmon field) and then put in the Newfoundland postal system at Stephenville (split ring under stamp selvages). This item had a non-military origin but was still censored on leaving the base (airfield) and paid the Nfld 7¢ airmail rate of 1 June 1943, for mail to the USA and Canada.

To date, all of the covers that passed through the Newfoundland Post Office are from US bases on the island of Newfoundland. No covers from Goose Bay have been seen.

Common identifying features for all these covers are as follows:

1. Originated at US bases in Newfoundland—but not all covers were from military personnel.

2. Censored by US Army censors with normal markings used at the respective bases.
3. Include either Newfoundland postage stamps or GPO markings to indicate payment of appropriate fees.
4. Destination for military sourced items was Canada or Newfoundland.
5. Destination for non-military sourced items was Canada, Newfoundland, or the US.

Additional information or scans of covers would be most appreciated. I can be contacted at <pbinney@persona.ca> or through the Editor.

References

- [1] Stetson Conn, Rose C Engelman and Byron Fairchild, *Guarding the United States and Its Outposts*, Center for Military History, United States Army, Washington, 2000, p 372.
- [2] Ibid.
- [3] Paul Binney, "A Re-examination and Classification of G.P.O. Triangles on Naval Mail from HMCS *Avalon*, St. John's, Newfoundland, *BNA Topics*, Vol 69, No 2 (April-June 2012), pp 29-35.

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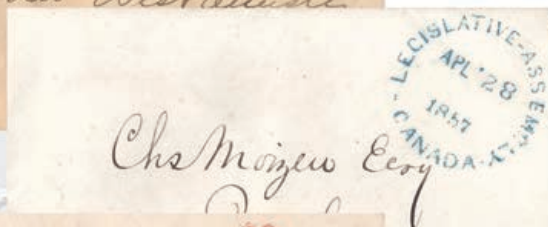

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1949 BNAPS convention cover

Norris (Bob) Dyer, OTB

THE cover pictured below was sent on 30 July 1949 from River Edge, New Jersey, to TB Higginson of Finch, Ontario. On the lower left is a label that reads:

ATTEND
BNAPEX 1949
HOTEL STATLER
Buffalo, N.Y.
Sept. 16 -17-18



The label and cover were prepared for the very first BNAPEX convention! This was a timely eBay purchase as our Society prepares for its 2013 convention, sixty-four years later. The cover has two 1¢ US stamps and a tiny piece of a third. The US rate to Canada at the time was 3¢, so the cover was underpaid. It also carries a 2¢ postage-due *Newfoundland* stamp! Newfoundland had of course united with Canada months before. Research has shown that surplus Newfoundland stamps were on sale by the Canada Post Office in other Canadian provinces after Newfoundland joined Confederation but, to date, there is no record that postage-due stamps were also sold or used outside Newfoundland. The postage-due stamp is tied at the top by an August, 1949 Finch, ONT postmark.

Research conducted by Robert Lemire shows that the likely sender was Harry Lussey,

Keywords & phrases: BNAPEX 1949, Newfoundland postage due

President of BNAPS from 1953–54 and later a member of the Order of the Beaver. The recipient was also a BNAPS member. So, what is the story?

The penalty, at 2¢, was probably correct, and Newfoundland stamps had not been demonetized. Higginson, who joined BNAPS in 1947, remained a member until 1955. Finch was (and still is) a small town of about four hundred people, situated northwest of Cornwall. Higginson probably talked the local postmaster into using a stamp he provided. It is hard to believe a Canadian post office would use Newfoundland postage-due stamps, unless it was as a favour.

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The Kaulbach Conundrum

Dr J Frank RDPSA, FRPSL

OVER the years, I have encountered covers addressed to “The Venerable The Archdeacon JA” or to “Mrs Kaulbach” at Truro, NS, in auctions, collections, and articles related to the South African War, 1899–1902. The addresses are all in the same handwriting; there is no indication of the sender’s name, or rank; and a civilian post office has invariably been used.

It appears that approximately ten Kaulbach covers have been recorded, and I have noted several having been described as sent by a member of the Canadian Contingents. This cannot be so, as the dates of the most important cover (Figure 1) do not tally with the arrival of the First Contingent. There has, however, never been an explanation regarding the origin of the covers. A little research confirmed that the letters were written by a Canadian officer, Lt Henry Albert Kaulbach, serving in The Royal Warwickshire Regiment. The conundrum?

Who was he, and how did he come to serve in a British unit?

Henry Albert Kaulbach, the only surviving son of The Ven Archdeacon James A Kaulbach and Maria S Bradshaw, was born at Truro, NS, on 16 February 1878. He attended the Royal Military College, Kingston, Ontario; he was awarded one of the two regular commissions in the British Army available to officer cadets at this institution [1].

On 2 August 1899, Kaulbach received his commission as Second Lieutenant in the Royal Warwickshire Regiment [2], which left for South Africa on 24 November 1899. He was wounded in the battle of Diamond Hill, near Pretoria, on 11 June 1900. The regiment was posted to Bermuda in mid-1901 to guard Boer prisoners of war interned there.

He returned to England in 1904 and was transferred to The Kings Own Royal Regiment, with the rank of Captain, in 1907. A tour of duty at the Royal Military College, Kingston, Ontario, from 1908–1911 followed.

He was then sent to India in 1912 and survived the wreck of the P & O liner *SS Oceana* off Beachy Head en route to Bombay. Kaulbach served in the 28th Infantry Division in World War I and was wounded, losing his left arm, in February 1915. He was awarded the Order of the British Empire (OBE) and remained in England after the conflict. He changed his surname to Kaulback in 1922 and died on 14 November 1929 in Scotland.

As has been mentioned, Lt Kaulbach’s Royal Warwickshire Regiment embarked on 24 November 1899 on the Union Steam Ship Company’s *SS Gaul* at Southampton. After stopovers at Tenerife and St Helena, the *SS Gaul* reached Cape Town on 16 December 1899 [3]. The cover shown in Figure 1, addressed to Mrs Kaulbach, was posted at the harbour’s civilian post office, Alfred Docks, on the day of arrival.

The envelope shows the Union Steam Ship Company crest on the flap (Inset in Figure 1) and a Truro, NS backstamp of JA 10 1900. The “T” tax mark on the front has been deleted, as the Cape l^d stamp prepaid the Imperial Penny Postage rate.

Keywords & phrases: South African War 1899–1902, Kaulbach correspondence



Figure 1. Letter posted by Lt Kaulbach to his mother at Alfred Docks, Cape Town, South Africa on 16 December 1899. (Inset: Union Steamship Company crest.)

An earlier cover addressed to Mrs Kaulbach from St Helena has been recorded; it was postmarked 15 DE 1899 and has a Truro receiver of 15 JA 1900 [4]. It would appear that this cover was held over at St Helena to await the northbound Royal Mail Steamer, which is likely to have been the *RMS Carisbrook Castle* of the Castle Line. This ship left Cape Town for Southampton, via St Helena, on 6 December 1899. It would have taken about eleven days to reach the island.



Figure 2. A letter from Lt Kaulbach to his father, posted 16 January 1900 from De Aar, South Africa. The letter was received in Truro, NS on 15 February 1900.

The Royal Warwickshire Regiment was soon sent to De Aar, a major depot of the South African Field Force—and an important railway junction—where it remained for three months. A cover, correctly franked with a pair of Cape ½^d stamps, posted at the civilian post office at De Aar on 16 January 1900 to “The Ven The Archdeacon of Nova Scotia (JA Kaulbach)” is shown in Figure 2. It has a 15 FE 1900 Truro receiver.

The Royal Warwickshire Regiment reached Bloemfontein on 17 March 1900 and joined the 18th Brigade there. On 23 March 1900, Kaulbach once again wrote to his father (Figure 3). The cover is correctly franked 2½^d, as the Orange Free State had not yet been annexed by Great Britain, and the foreign UPU rate applied. Cancellation was effected with the old Republican OVS handstamp. This letter reached Truro on 21 September 1900.



Figure 3. Letter from Lt Kaulbach to his father, mailed 17 March 1900 from Bloemfontein, South Africa. This letter took seven months to arrive.

Later Kaulbach covers from South Africa have been recorded, but it would be of great interest to know whether any from Bermuda have survived.

Acknowledgement

I would like to thank Ms Nan Harvey, Archivist of the Colchester Historical Society Museum & Archive, at Truro, NS, for pointing me in the right direction.

References

- [1] Lt Col RJA Kaulbach, *The Kaulbacks*, privately published, 1979.
- [2] *The London Gazette*, 1 August 1899.
- [3] CL Kingsford, *The Story of the Royal Warwick Regiment*, County Life (pub), 1921.
- [4] Henk Burgers, “Boer War Connections,” *Canadian Military Mail Study Group Newsletter*, August 2011.

A new Prince Edward Island revenue stamp

by Clayton Rubec

The Prince Edward Island (PEI) Department of Environment, Energy and Forestry first issued a self-adhesive *Atlantic Salmon Fishing Licence Stamp* in 2009. Stamps from the left-column that I have seen are 52 × 46 mm, but stamps from the right-column are 49 × 46 mm. All are roulette on two or three sides depending on their position in the sheet, with imperforate outer edges on the sheets.

This stamp was in continuous use for the 2009 to 2011 period with only one printing. It was affixed to provincial Trout Fishing licenses to extend their validity to Atlantic Salmon found in tidal waters and river mouths. The cost of the Salmon license stamp, was \$10.00 (including federal Goods and Services Tax), and was in addition to the fees for a regular Trout Angling license. The regular Trout Angling license has Family Five-day, Youth, Senior and Resident and Non-Resident Adult versions.

The Atlantic Salmon license stamp is yellow with black letters and has a unique serial number on each stamp. It was issued in books of 20 stamps, formatted as two sheets of 10 stamps in a 2 × 5 format. The front cover of the book is yellow paperboard and numbered in four digits, I have seen #0025. Back covers are brown cardboard. There are two staples at the top. An upper selvage strip details the stamp name and issuing PEI Department name.

The stamps were discontinued after the 2011 angling season. It is speculated that as few as 1000 of these stamps were printed with under 500 being sold over three angling seasons. They will likely prove to be very difficult to obtain in used or mint condition. The PEI Department of Environment, Energy and Forestry was most kind in providing me with basic research information about this revenue stamp that has so quickly come and gone.

Anyone with further information is asked to contact me by email at <rubec@rogers.com> or through the Editor.

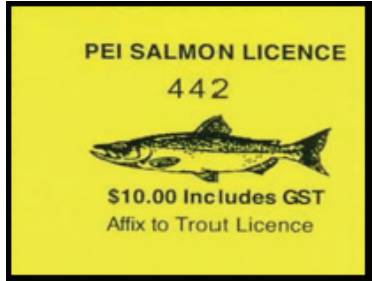


Figure 1. Example of 2009-2011 PEI Atlantic Salmon Licence Stamp.

Keywords & phrases: Revenue, PEI, Fishing License

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Hugh Finlay, father of the Canadian Post Office

CANADA Post released a stamp on 10 June, commemorating 250 years of postal history in Canada (Figure 1). Prominent on the left side of the stamp is a portrait of Benjamin Franklin, who was Joint Deputy Postmaster-General of the British colonies in North America, from 1753 to 1774.

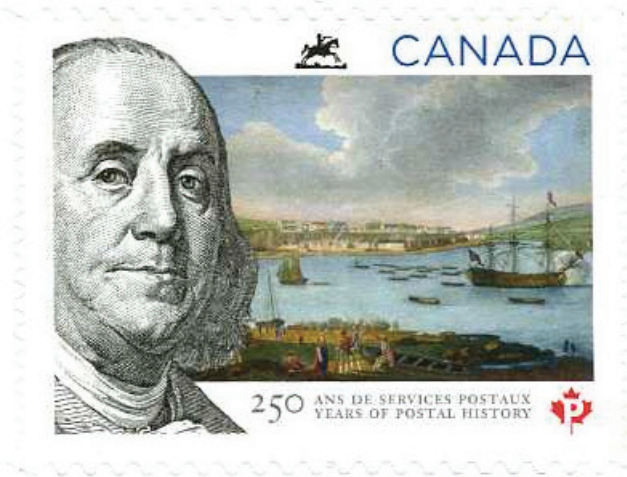


Figure 1.

The rest of the stamp is taken up by a view of Quebec as it was when the events described below began. It is the first of twelve illustrations found in a 1761 publication entitled “*TWELVE VIEWS of the PRINCIPAL BUILDINGS in QUEBEC, From DRAWINGS, taken on the Spot, at the Command of Vice-Admiral SAUNDERS, by RICHARD SHORT, Purser of his MAJESTY’S Ship the PRINCE OF ORANGE, ENGRAVED by Messrs. GRIGNION, CANOT, ELLIOT, and others ... LONDON: Published, according to Act of Parliament, by RICHARD SHORT, and Sold by THOMAS JEFFERYS, at Charing-Cross. Price TWO GUINEAS.*” (The ellipsis stands in place of a list of the titles of the twelve views.)

The view on the stamp was engraved by Pierre Charles Canot and carries the title “*A General View of Quebec, from Point Levy / Vue générale de Québec, prise de la Pointe Levy, To the Right Hon.^{ble} S.^R CHARLES SAUNDERS Vice Admiral of the Blues and Knight of the most Honourable Order of BATH—These Twelve Views of the Principal Buildings in QUEBEC are most Humbly Inscribed by his most Obedient Humble Servant Richard Short.*”

Richard Short, an English military artist, sailed to Quebec with General Wolfe’s forces in 1759, creating the drawings at some point over the next two years. The drawings were engraved onto copper plates for publication, and prints exist in both black-and-white and hand-coloured versions. The original drawings have not been found.

While the stamp is meant to symbolize all 250 years of continuous postal service, the specific date of issue commemorates the appointment 250 years earlier of Hugh Finlay, a Quebec merchant, as Postmaster for the colony. Within three years of Wolfe's victory at the Plains of Abraham, according to an article by IK Steele [1], Quebec merchants were petitioning London for postal service. In response, London selected Finlay (1730?–1801?), a merchant active in Glasgow and London who was fluent in French. Finlay sailed for Quebec early in 1763, and his appointment as Postmaster at Quebec was confirmed on 10 June by Benjamin Franklin and John Foxcroft, Joint Deputy Postmasters-General of North America. He proceeded to set up a weekly postal service, joining Montreal, Trois-Rivières, and Quebec, as well as a monthly post via Albany to connect with the mail packet between New York and Falmouth, England. Within a decade, the frequency of the service had increased to twice a week on the colony's post roads and twice a month to New York. Finlay's administrative talents were such that the service generated a profit for the British Post Office Department, with Finlay receiving one-fifth of the receipts—apparently a good income.

Finlay's excellent service to the postal system went far beyond the brief description given above, and it led, on 5 January 1773, to his appointment as "Surveyor of the Post roads in the Continent of North America." While carrying out these duties, he learned in May, 1774, that he had been appointed to the highest position in the North American postal service, replacing Franklin as one of the Joint Deputy Postmasters-General of North America. Franklin had been relieved of the appointment by the British government because of his increasing sympathy with the discontent in the American colonies.

Finlay's appointment, however, soon became all but symbolic. The battles of Lexington and Concord occurred in April, 1775. By mid-November, American patriots under Montgomery occupied Montreal and, by the end of December, American forces under Benedict Arnold were trying unsuccessfully to capture Quebec. The postal link to the south no longer existed, both internal and ship mail were under complete censorship, and the postal system in the colony had all but collapsed. It took years to re-establish. Finlay was appointed Supervisor of Post Houses in 1778, although without salary for the first year or two, then Deputy Postmaster-General of the Province of Quebec in 1784, and Deputy Postmaster-General of British North America in 1788. With access to New York lost, he negotiated a stopover of the New York–Falmouth packet in Halifax each way during the eight months of the year when this was feasible, and extended postal service to Detroit through Upper Canada. In 1792, seventeen years after Lexington and Concord, he re-established postal service with the United States by a postal treaty. The treaty also allowed mail addressed for Britain to cross American territory to meet the New York–Falmouth packet during the four months of the year when it couldn't go through Halifax.

Finlay, however, ran into both personal and administrative difficulties and, as a result of increasing arrears, was dismissed from the Post Office in 1799. George Heriot was appointed to replace him a few months later and, in December, 1801, Finlay died, in debt, although still highly respected in Quebec.

The small image of a horse and rider at the top of the stamp is Finlay's watermark symbol. It illustrates the primary means of mail delivery in the eighteenth century.

Table 1. 2013 Commemorative Stamps (all are on Tullis Russell coated paper)

Stamp	Canadian Photography	Princess of Wales Regiment	Adopt a Pet	Chinatown Gates	60th Anniversary of Coronation	Big Brothers Big Sisters	Motorcycles	250 Years of Postal History
Value	5 × P, \$1.10, \$1.85 (s-t on 2 SS)	P	5 × P (dogs s-t on SS)	8 × P (s-t on SS)	\$1.85	P	2 × P (s-t on SS)	P
Issued	22 March	09 April	22 April	01 May	08 May	14 May	05 June	10 June
Printer	L-M	L-M	L-M	L-M + GC	CBN	L-M	CBN	L-M
Panc	(a)	Bk: 10	P: 10 SS: 5	Bk: 8 SS: 8	Bk: 10	Bk: 10	Bk: 10 SS: 2	Bk: 10
Process	A,B,D,E: 6CL C: 3CL P: 2	7CL	6CL + varnish	Bk: 6CL SS: 6CL+foil	5CL	5CL	5CL	7CL
Quantity (million)	A,B: 0.84 each C,D: 0.14 each SS	2	P: 5 SS: 0.18	P: 4.8 SS: 0.25	3.5	1.8	P: 3.5 SS: 0.17	1.35
Tagging	G4S	G4S	G3S	G4S	G4S	G4S	G4S	G4S
Gum	A,B,C: P-S D,E: PVA	P-S	Bk: P-S SS: PVA	Bk: P-S SS: PVA	P-S	P-S	Bk: P-S SS: PVA	P-S
Size, mm	(b)	40 × 30	(c)	32 × 32	32.25 × 39.75	24 × 32	32 × 32	32 × 24
Perf	Bk: Simulated SS: 13.3 × 13.3	Simulated	Bk: Simulated SS: (d)	Bk: Simulated SS: 12.5 × 12.5	Simulated	Simulated	Bk: Simulated SS: 12.5 × 13.1	Simulated
Teeth	Bk: Simulated SS: (b)	Simulated	Bk: Simulated SS: (c)	Bk: Simulated SS: 20 × 20	Simulated	Simulated	Bk: Simulated SS: 20 × 21	Simulated

a) A: Bk 10 × P; Bk 6 × \$1.10; C: Bk 6 × \$1.85; D: SS 3 × P; E: SS 2 × P + \$1.10 + \$1.85.

b) \$1.10, \$1.85, 2 × P; 36 × 30 mm, 24 × 20 teeth; 3xP: 30 × 36 mm, 20 × 24 teeth.

c) Size: small dog, 24 × 39.5; large dog, 40 × 39.5; both cats, 24 × 32; parrot, 24 × 24.

(d) Perf: both dogs, 12.5 × 13.1; both cats, 12.5 × 12.5; parrot, 13.3 × 13.3.

(e) Teeth: small dog, 15 × 26; large dog, 25 × 26; both cats, 15 × 20; parrot, 16 × 16.

The information in Table 1 [2] is from the Canada Post website,

<<http://www.canadapost.ca/cpo/mc/personal/collecting/stamps/2013/index.jsf>>,

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

Reference and endnotes

- [1] I K Steele, 2003. "Finlay, Hugh," *Dictionary of Canadian Biography*, Vol. 5, University of Toronto/Université Laval, available at <http://www.biographi.ca/en/bio/finlay_hugh_5E.html>. Much of the description of Finlay given here is based on this article.
- [2] ABBREVIATIONS used in Table 1 are as follows: *numberCL* = (*number of colours*) colour lithography; Bk = booklet; CBN = Canadian Bank Note Company; G3S = general tagging (three sides); G4S = general tagging (four sides); GC = Gravure Choquet; L-M = Lowe-Martin; P = permanently equal to the domestic rate; P-S = pressure-sensitive; PVA = polyvinyl alcohol; SH = sheet; SS = souvenir sheet; s-t = se-tenant.

A double soldier's rate 1885 Northwest Rebellion cover

CR McGuire OTB, FRPSC

IN part 3 of my article "The postal history of the Amyot Brothers from the Red River Rebellion into the early twentieth century" in the last *BNA Topics* [1], I illustrated a cover mailed from Winnipeg to Quebec City at the 2¢ per ½ oz soldier's rate.

Shown below is the only letter of which I am aware that was paid as a double 2¢ soldiers' rate. It was sent in May 1885 by Sir Charles Tupper, a Father of Confederation and, briefly, in 1896, Prime Minister of Canada. The cover was illustrated in my earlier article discussing the details of the soldier's rate [2]. It pointed out that the special 2¢ rate only applied to letters weighing ½ oz or less. Charles Tupper erroneously thought this letter, weighing over ½ oz, could be paid with 4¢ postage, when in fact it required double the normal 3¢ per oz rate, or 6¢ in all.



References

- [1] *BNA Topics*, Apr-June 2013, p. 35.
- [2] *A Canadian Military Postal History Anthology*, BNAPS Military Mail Study Group, 1991, p. 171.

Keywords & phrases: Soldier's rate, Second Northwest Rebellion

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The story of Matron Edith Campbell's WWI photo post cards

Gordon McDermid

RECENTLY, I acquired a very interesting set of real photo post cards (RPPC) from Neil McCormick of Welland, Ontario. He advised me that they were bought at an estate sale. The cards are unused, and it is highly likely that few, if any, other copies of these historical treasures are to be found today. In my research, I have not been able to locate any similar post cards showing Matron Campbell and the other distinguished personages who appear in these cards. I have written this narrative after a close review of the actual RPPCs, as well as research at the Canadian National Archives, the Canadian War Museum, and on Internet sites.

Who was Edith Campbell? She was a nursing sister who served in the Canadian Army Medical Corps during the Great War of 1914–1919 [1]. She was born in Montreal in 1871 and enlisted on 24 September 1914 in Quebec. Her next-of-kin was listed as her sister, Mrs WS Clouston from Pointe-Claire, Quebec. Matron Campbell left Canada aboard HMT *Franconia* and arrived in the United Kingdom on 24 October 1914 [2]. As a result of her work while on active duty in England and France, she was mentioned in despatches on 22 June 1915, and she received the Royal Red Cross First Class on that same date [3].

Nursing Sister Campbell served as Matron at the Duchess of Connaught Hospital for approximately two years, 1915 and 1916. In February 1917, she was posted back to France where she had served in late 1914 [4]. She was mentioned in despatches a second time in 1917 for her courageous action in saving others when the Germans bombed the French hospital where she was serving [5]. Edith Campbell may well be the Canadian woman with the most striking group of medals earned during the First World War [6]. She is entitled to the Military Medal, the Royal Red Cross First Class, the 1914 Star, the British War Medal, the Victory Medal, and the 1935 Jubilee Medal. Her medals and other personal artefacts, including letters from the war, are held at the Canadian War Museum in Ottawa [4].

Although no one knows for sure, it seems likely that the RPPCs were presented by Matron Campbell to family, a friend, or possibly a fellow nursing sister, or member of the hospital staff. I base my conclusions on her written salutations, as well as on her signature on one of the cards. There is a handwritten note (Figure 1) with the cards, indicating that Matron Campbell is featured in each of them. The set has been numbered in pencil—"1 Top," "2," "3 Bottom"—on the back; measurements for matting and framing are also indicated.

The remains of an art store label was found on the back of the post cards. Pieced together, the label reads "SEVIN'S ART STORE 769 MAIN ST," a store operating in Buffalo, NY since the late 1800s [7]. There was also an original piece of paper from the back of the framed photos, a handwritten description, probably penned by the original recipient and based on information possibly provided by Matron Edith Campbell herself.

Keywords & phrases: Postcards, military, WWI, medical corps

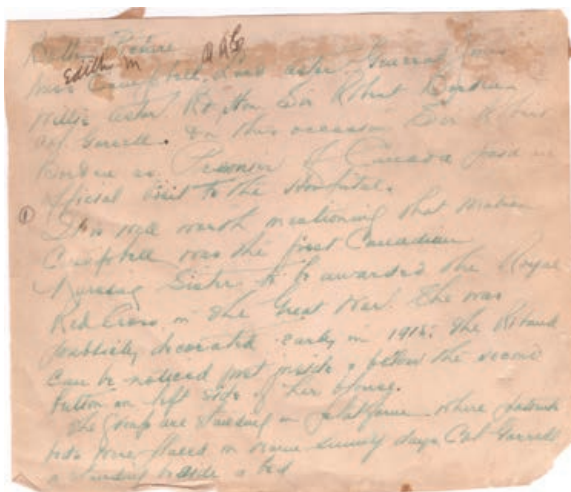


Figure 1. Handwritten note on paper, from the back of the post card's picture frame.

The description refers to the one photo post card that includes Prime Minister Robert Borden. It reads “Bottom Picture—Miss Campbell, Lord Astor, General Jones, Willie Astor, Rt Hon, Sir Robert Borden & Col Gorrell.” On this occasion, Sir Robert Borden as Premier of Canada paid an official visit to the hospital. It is worth mentioning that Matron Campbell was the first Canadian Nursing Sister to be awarded the Royal Red Cross in the Great War, receiving it in June 1915. The riband can be noticed just inside and below the second button on the left side of her blouse in this photo.

The group is standing on the platform where patients' beds were placed on warm, sunny days. Col Gorrell is standing beside a bed. The wording on the handwritten note on the back of the one signed post card reads, “From Yours Sincerely Edith Campbell RRC, Matron.” Since acquiring the set of three, I have been able to identify the main subjects in the other two post cards [2], [4], [8].

Given that patients began to be admitted to the Duchess of Connaught Canadian Royal Red Cross Hospital at Cliveden, Taplow, Buckinghamshire, England, on 15 April 1915, and that Lt Col Gorrell (the rank he wears in the photos) was promoted to the rank of Colonel on 8 August 1916 [1], the cards can be dated to three occasions in 1915 and 1916.

The card shown in Figure 2 includes the words “Premier of Canada,” a form of address used by Canadians until about 1920, when the term “Prime Minister of Canada” was adopted, with “Premier” then reserved to the leaders of provinces[9], [10]. On the back, the card is identified as number “3 Bottom.” The accompanying piece of paper from the back of the original picture frame indicates that the photo was taken at an outside area of the hospital with “the Group standing on a platform where patients' beds were placed on warm sunny days. Col Gorrell is standing beside a bed.” The group includes Matron Edith Campbell, Major (Viscount) Waldorf Astor, General G Carlton-Jones, young Willie Astor, Prime Minister of Canada Sir Robert Borden, and Lt Colonel Charles Gorrell, the medical officer in command at the Duchess of Connaught Canadian Red Cross Hospital.

Major (Viscount) Waldorf Astor was the owner of the Cliveden country estate, and he and his wife, Lady Nancy Astor, gave their tennis pavilion, bowling alley, and surrounding grounds for the establishment of the Canadian hospital during the Great War [1], [11]. The hospital was named in honour of the wife of the serving Governor-General of Canada. Major Waldorf [8] was a friend of British Prime Minister Lloyd George and served as his parliamentary private secretary (apparently, he was precluded from field postings because of health problems).



Figure 2. Post card featuring Matron Campbell and Prime Minister Robert Borden c. 1916.

Major Astor's father was a very wealthy American who, with his brother, had established the Waldorf Astoria Hotel in New York. The brothers later had a falling out, after which Major Astor's father moved the family to England, where he was named Lord Astor, 1st Viscount Astor. Major Waldorf Astor was raised in England and met his American wife on a return voyage from America in 1905. Their young son "Willie," William Waldorf Astor [8], born in 1907, was very active in politics and the House of Lords. He became the 3rd Viscount Astor

In 1963, William was implicated in the infamous Profumo Affair by Mandy Rice-Davies, a call-girl and friend of Christine Keeler, the woman at the centre of the scandal. Keeler was involved with MP John Profumo as well as, it is believed, with a Russian spy. It was reported that Profumo met Keeler first in 1961 at the Cliveden country estate of Lord Astor. When told that Lord Astor said he had never had sex with her, Rice-Davies responded: "Well, he would say that, wouldn't he?" This cheeky reply became popular and was eventually entered in the *Oxford Dictionary of Quotations* in 1979. The sex scandal and ensuing trials, which raised questions about national security, may well have significantly contributed to the downfall of Prime Minister Harold Macmillan's government [8].

General Jones was the Canadian Director General of Medical Services [2]. A long-time medical officer with the Canadian Army Medical Corps, he served in the Boer War and then worked to advance the Army Medical Corps during the years before WWI [1].

Sir Robert Borden, Prime Minister of Canada from 1911 to 1920, led Canada through the war years. Much has been written about his years of service. He was a popular prime minister, greatly appreciated for his leadership during those difficult years of the Great War. His own admiration and respect for the Canadian Army Medical Corps is apparent in his written foreword to the "War Story of the Canadian Army Medical Corps" [1].

Sadly, Colonel Gorrell [1], [2], [12] was later caught up in a financial scandal relating to the Duchess of Connaught Hospital and ultimately died, possibly by his own hand. The *Dictionary of Canadian Biography Online* includes the following: "While undoubtedly much good was done for the patients in the hospital, a scandal occurred that rocked the establishment. A non-commissioned officer was convicted, apparently in 1916, of accepting bribes from tradesmen to favour their wares over those of competitors. Col. Gorrell was under no suspicion himself, but he took his responsibility as commanding officer to be such that criticism should involve him. By 23 Dec 1916 he had been admitted to hospital, diagnosed with hysteria and mental disturbance. Whether Gorrell returned to the hospital is unknown. On 25 Jan 1917 he was found dead at a house in London. A druggist stated that he had sold the doctor some hydrocyanic or prussic acid a short time before."



Figure 3. Post card showing Matron Campbell and the Duchess of Connaught, c. 1916.

The next RPPC (Figure 3), number "1," includes Matron Campbell; HRH Princess Arthur of Connaught, Princess Alexandra of Fife; HRH Princess Louise Margaret, Duchess of Connaught, Viceregal Consort Canada; Lt Col Gorrell, officer in command of the hospital; and unnamed ladies. The Duchess of Connaught Canadian Red Cross Hospital [11], [13], [14] was named in honour of the wife of the serving Governor-General of Canada when it was established in early 1915 at the Cliveden country home of Lord Astor. HRH Princess Louise Margaret, Duchess of Connaught was married to HRH Prince Arthur, Duke of Connaught, son of Queen Victoria, Governor-General of Canada (1911–1916), and uncle of King George V, who was married to Queen Mary. The Duchess of Connaught became ill with complications from influenza and died in London on 14 March 1917. Standing next to the Duchess of Connaught and beside Matron Campbell is HRH Princess Arthur, Princess

Alexandra of Connaught and formerly HRH Princess Alexandra of Fife (the Duchess of Connaught's daughter-in-law).

The complexity here stems from the fact that Princess Alexandra was a grand-daughter of King Edward VII (father of King George V). It was he who bestowed on her the title, Her Royal Highness (HRH), years before she was married. Her husband was a distant cousin, the son of the Duke and Duchess of Connaught. As did so many other aristocrats, during the war Princess Alexandra served as a nurse to military patients at one of the London hospitals. On the day this photo was taken, Princess Alexandra was visiting the Duchess of Connaught Hospital with her mother-in-law, the Duchess of Connaught.

It is of interest that the Duchess of Connaught was the mother of HRH Princess Patricia of Connaught (later Lady Ramsay) after whom the newly-formed Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry was named, in late 1914. The PPCLI regiment continues today and has become one of the most famous in the Canadian Army for its members' accomplishments during WWI, WWII, the Korean War, and in more recent military engagements. Lt Col Gorrell, the officer commanding at the hospital, is standing next to the Duchess of Connaught, on her left, with his swagger stick cane in hand. He served at the Duchess of Connaught Hospital from early 1915 to late 1916. I have not been able to identify the other ladies in the photo, but I assume they are ladies-in-waiting to the Duchess and the Princess.



Figure 4. Post card with Matron Campbell and Queen Mary, c. 1916.

The final RPPC (Figure 4 and Figure 5) has number “2” in pencil on the reverse; it is very clearly autographed in handwriting “From Yours sincerely Edith Campbell RRC Matron.” The photo post card taken c. 1916 is of Matron Campbell and HRH Queen Mary [2], [4], wife of King George V, King of Great Britain and the British Empire, now known as the British Commonwealth and Commonwealth of Nations. It was taken at the Duchess of Connaught Canadian Red Cross Hospital in England [14].



Figure 5. Reverse of post card Figure 4 with Queen Mary.

I do not know a great deal about the history of Real Photo Post Cards, but as they relate to postal history I include them in a collection of covers and postal items. RPPCs were created by developing a negative onto photo paper with a pre-printed post card backing. The technique appears to have first been used around 1900 [15]. Photo post cards were a logical replacement for cabinet cards and were probably produced in limited numbers due to cost, until methods of mass production of such cards were developed and expanded commercialization begun, in the 1930s. Therefore, I suspect that a very small number of the early RPPCs were actually sent through the mail. I suspect that most were held and given as presents in the same manner as other private photographs and cards in those early years of the 1900s.

Endnote

The following note is from the Canadian War Museum and refers to the wartime photographs of Canadian Red Cross Hospitals:

“Despite the enormous Canadian war effort, the government took a passive attitude to documenting the war. Luckily for Canada, and future generations, Sir Max Aitken (later Lord Beaverbrook) took it upon himself to establish the Canadian War Records Office (CWRO) in January 1916, which he paid for himself. The CWRO had two functions: to publicize the Canadian war effort and to ensure that there was an historical legacy. Captain Harry Knobel, Lieutenant Ivor Castle, and Lieutenant William Rider-Rider, as well as a few additional photographers, would eventually take over 7900 images. These evocative photographs document the Canadian wartime experience, and although a few were faked and purported to represent events that they did not, most images offered a poignant testimony to the soldiers’ experience behind the lines and in the trenches.” (Cont’d. on p. 42)

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A rare Newfoundland variety

Norris (Bob) Dyer, OTB

WEBSTER'S *Dictionary* defines “rare” as “seldom occurring or found,” and I try to use the adjective sparingly in regard to philatelic material [1]. As I will detail in this article, I can find only thirteen examples of an unlisted variety of Scott #128 sold over a period of sixty years, so I think it qualifies. Pay attention, Newfoundland collectors! You may already have a copy, as twenty-five were produced.

The 1919 Caribou set was popular, and the low values sold quickly. This fact, coupled with the irregular schedule of steamers from London where the stamps were printed, led to a postal shortage and the need for provisional stamps by September 1920. Three high values left over from the 1897 Cabot issue were used for the creation of four surcharged stamps. The first provisional value to be available at the General Post Office was a **THREE CENT** surcharge on the Cabot 15¢ (Figure 1). This is Scott #128.

Earlier, trial surcharges had been done on the 6¢ Cabot (in red and black) but the government decided to reserve that value for foreign mail. The 6¢ had only two value tablets, at the top of the stamp; the printer used two bars, 10.5mm apart, which did the job properly, obliterating the original values. When Newfoundland decided to use the more numerous 15¢ Cabot for provisional stamps, the printer used the same surcharge and bars. However, as can be seen above in Figure 1, there was a problem. The 15¢ has four value tablets, so the lower values tablets were left uncovered. A total of 120 settings of twenty-five, or 3,000 stamps, were surcharged before the government pulled the plug on this version and had the printer widen the space between the bars to 13mm, so that all the values were obliterated. This stamp, not shown, became Scott #129.



Figure 1. Surcharged 15¢ Cabot stamp, Sc 128.



Figure 2. Inverted overprint, 15¢ Cabot, Sc #128a.

Two of the known settings of Sc #128 were abnormal. The first variety, listed in all catalogues, is the inverted surcharge, Scott #128a. An example is shown in Figure 2. The other variety is unlisted and not as dramatic, but is still clearly distinctive. It is illustrated in Figure 3. Whereas the regular version



Figure 3. Variety of Sc #128, showing shift downward.

Keywords & phrases: Newfoundland, SC #128 unlisted variety.

covered the top tablets and not the bottom two, this version left the top tablets bare and covered the bottom two instead!

There is provenance for the “shifted downward” Scott #128. I first became aware of it in a January 1995 Indigo pricelist, published by the late Ed Wener [2]. Ed had a copy available for US\$275 and provided some background on it. He cited two of Dan Meyerson’s articles in *BNA Topics*. The first was published in August, 1944 [3]. Under the title “An Interesting Variety of Newfoundland #128”, Meyerson wrote:

At the S.A. Brown sale of Newfoundland stamps held by Harmer-Rooke on December 19, 1940, an interesting and unlisted variety of Scott’s #128 made its appearance...when the S.A. Brown collection was sold there were two complete panes of twenty-five offered for sale. The first pane was the normal variety, but the second lot was described as a complete mint sheet of twenty-five showing variety in position of surcharge. The variety in question was that on this pane the surcharge was placed much lower and the lower bar did obliterate the figures “15” at the bottom of the stamp, but the upper figures were then left unobliterated. This sheet was purchased from the collection by Stanley Gibbons, and I have a block of four from said sheet.

Subsequently, in his “Trail of the Caribou” *BNA Topics* column in April, 1963, Meyerson returned to the subject [4]. He wrote about a 28 January 1963 auction and various items acquired:

Then we picked up a very nice item at a very reasonable figure, a copy of the 3¢ on 15¢ surcharge, Scott #128, with the lower value [s] obliterated. We haven’t seen a copy since the S.A. Brown collection...we foolishly bought the first [regular version] only to see the second with the lower value obliterated go to the firm of Stanley Gibbons. As soon after the sale as we could we went to Gibbons and purchased a block for our collection. It is now about 23 years since that sale and this is the first time another stamp from that sheet has appeared, and don’t think we haven’t looked .

Dan Meyerson died in September of 1964. Sadly, he was only 53 years old.

The next record I can find of this variety is in lot #663 of the Sidney Harris Newfoundland Auction by Stanley Gibbons, October 16–18, 1968 [5]:

663 3¢ on 15¢. Type A, 10.5mm. apart, two blocks of four, one showing the upper value obliterated and the other showing the lower value [s] obliterated, o.g.

Sidney Harris (1906–1976) was a famous collector and dealer. Because the lot was estimated at only \$72, there was no picture. Even had there been one, we would not have been able to determine if it was Meyerson’s block. Scott #128 did not have a high catalogue value in this era, so few photos from auction catalogues were available for many years.

Now we are back to Ed Wener, who wrote in January, 1995:

We’ve been luckier than the Meyersons. We found our first example in 1982 and the second 12 years later. Both copies are not only shifted down but to the right proving that they came from the same sheet. The rare variety is offered as Lot A34 on the opposite page [2].

Wener would cease issuing his Indigo pricelist a year or so later (at least, the last I can find in my files is from October, 1996). I do not know if he found any more examples of the downward-shifted variety, although his 1995 list did have a photo of the example he was selling.

I purchased my copy from West Island Philatelics in June, 2000. It is similar to Wener's example, with the surcharge shifted downward and slightly to the right. It is never hinged, whereas Wener's was. I paid \$275 for this example.

Robert A Lee sold an example, as lot #2438, in his auction of 27 November 2004 [6]. That example was shifted a bit further to the right than were Wener's or mine. It was described as "VLH," but the shift was not mentioned in the item's description. This suggests other downward-shifted examples may have been offered in earlier auction catalogues before Scott #128 was routinely illustrated. Lee's is the last copy of which I am aware. It changed hands before being sold by a Canadian dealer in 2005 for \$475.

Absent photo documentation, one cannot prove that the thirteen copies sold (including two blocks) are all different. Perhaps, for example, the Harris auction sold Meyerson's block. Now that Scott #128 warrants a photo in auctions, it should be easier to find new examples, but I have seen none since 2004. By the way, should someone have or find a *used* example, it would show that more than one setting of twenty-five was created in 1920.

I have to believe that copies of this variety reside in collections today and would welcome any photos readers might have. To qualify, an example must have the bottom value tablets obliterated by the lower bar.

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Handbook on Transatlantic Mail—an update

Malcolm B Montgomery

SOME time ago, an intention to begin work on a revision of the British North American Philatelic Society's *Handbook on Transatlantic Mail* was circulated [1]. The initial response to a request for collectors of British North American transatlantic postal history to volunteer their services was a tad underwhelming; nevertheless, with sufficient volunteers to make a start, I would like to gather views on the scope of the revision.

The original *Handbook on Transatlantic Mail* comprised eight sections (plus a preface and bibliography):

- I Historical Summary
- II Postage Rates
- III Falmouth Packets
- IV American Packets
- V Ferriage
- VI Pioneer Steamers
- VII Freight Money
- VIII BNA Postage Rate Handstamps (on Transatlantic letters)

The 1987 work remains helpful, and its first seven sections remain unchallenged, although some additions could now be made to the sections dealing with Falmouth Packets, Ferriage, and Freight Money. Section II, Postage Rates, would benefit from the addition of sources and authorities, as well as some discussion of anomalies in the application of the postage rates that have been observed. Initial thoughts are that Section VIII would benefit most from a detailed review, and that a revised and extended table, accompanied by pages from contributors' collections giving details of the handstamps and explanations of the rates paid/due, and of the routes taken, with sources and justification, would be of most value to the current generation of collectors and postal historians. In respect of "justification," identification of the exchange offices that received and forwarded transatlantic mails, together with their periods of operation, would support the attribution of handstamps to specific offices. A study of the exchange offices is already in hand. The current plan is to make the *Handbook* update available in both colour and black-and-white editions so that one version will be within the range of all collectors' pocketbooks.

If you would like to participate in this study, either as a researcher or as someone contributing information and illustrations from your own collection, please get in touch with us. One major difference between this study and the first is that acknowledgement will be given to all of those who have participated and—though only if desired—attribution of all illustrations used will be included. Although the resulting work will be published by BNAPS, participation is not restricted to BNAPS members. (Contributors who not belong to BNAPS will be able to purchase a copy at the advantageous BNAPS member price!).



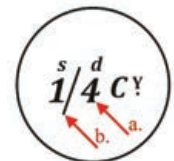
Keywords & phrases: Transatlantic Mail handbook update

I have already started to gather information on the postmarks; a preliminary illustration of the format that might be used to record rate handstamp information accompanies Figure 1 below. Your views would be welcome, as would comments on any other information that might be included in the book. It is proposed that the work be completed in two years, with a target publication date of late 2015.

My contact details are as follows: e-mail—<m0bmontgomery@aol.com>; telephone—44 (0)1492 573445; regular mail—‘Cae Glas’, Hendre Road, Conwy, LL32 8DX, UK

Figure 1. An 1842 letter posted unpaid in the United Kingdom and carried by British packet, the Cunard Line *Acadia* to Halifax, charged one shilling and twopence Sterling, one shilling four-pence Currency. The handstamp has been attributed to Halifax, Nova Scotia. Two variants have been recorded, but are not easily distinguished from each other.



	Arnell A.21 (Note 2.)	Halifax, N.S.	(1840- 1851) (Note 3.)		Diameter 20mm. a. Main characters 4mm. b. Diagonal line 8mm. (Note 4.)
(To follow.)	(Arnell) A.27	Halifax, N.S.	(1843)		Diameter 20mm. a. Main characters 3mm. b. Diagonal line 7mm.

Notes

- [1] Malcolm B Montgomery, “Two new trans-Atlantic-rate handstamps—time for a complete update?”, *BNA Topics*, October–December 2012, p 18.
- [2] The original “Arnell” numbering to be retained, but additional numbers from common reference publications to be added where consistent.
- [3] Dates of use recorded by Arnell retained (in brackets) unless specific “earliest” or “latest” dates of use identified; new dates to include day of application where known.
- [4] Drawing of handstamp/postmark to be included if two similar handstamps are recorded, with explanation of differences.

Study group centreline

Derek Smith

CENTRELINE alerts Topics readers to the extensive original research done by BNAPS Study Groups, as published in their newsletters. This column covers newsletters received to the end of May 2013.

British Columbia

Issue #85. Bob Forster illustrates six Wells Fargo postal stationery covers with Chinese corner cards, from the US to gold rush settlements along the Fraser River, and to the Cariboo from the US.

Editor Bill Topping studies the markings of Hudson Hope, the name used from the post office's opening in 1913 until 1991, when the spelling was changed to Hudson's Hope. Bill also shows sixteen Victoria hand stamps introduced in 2011–2012. Andrew Scott has prepared a listing of new British Columbia post offices opened in 2012 and early 2013.

Elizabethan II

Corgi Times Issue #125. Mirko Zatka details the trials conducted by the Post Office Department on tagging inks and papers to be used on stamps. These were carried out with the UK GPO and, in Canada, with CNBC and EB Eddy. The processes, which began in 1955, led to the initial use of tagging in Winnipeg in 1962 on stamps of the Wilding portrait issue.

Editor Robin Harris illustrates some varieties on the recently issued Computer Vended Postage stamps. He notes that very few are cancelled—the cancelling machines do not recognize them as postage! Robin carries on with his reviews of all the design and printing data for the issues from 50 years ago—in 1963 we had the issue of the 1¢ to 4¢ values of the Cameo definitives as well as four commemorative stamps.

Larry Margetish describes paste-up pairs seen in the Caricature and Landscape issue, with illustrations of the 8¢ and 20¢. Len Kruczynski has noted a blue scratch on the Quebec stamp of the 1993 Provincial Parks issue. Robin Harris shows a \$1 Export issue stamp used on a bilingual Householder Mail Label for fifty issues of a circular cancelled at Sydney, BC, 23 June 1963.

Fancy Cancels

Issue #62. Ron Smith again has submitted a number of cancels. Among them are hammers from Toronto and St Jacques, Quebec. Guy Jeffries sent another example of “EEXAT” (?) in a solid pennant (as shown here).

Jim McCormick sent an item which may be from Notre Dame West in Montreal, as well as fourteen cork cancels from a number of places, including Stellarton, NS, and Guelph. Glen Archer's submission was a known strike from an unknown post office on a 5¢ Large Queen, so it was probably used about 1875.

Frank Henry showed a “signet ring” EM cancel used at West Arichat, NS—this one an ERD in December, 1885. He also submitted a number of parcel post ovals. Garfield Portch submitted an picture of a roller cancel showing both Montreal and Nelson (BC) as the town



names—thus probably a fake, but from one hammer applied as a single strike! Guy Jeffries sent an example of a moth cancel, PO unidentified. David Law's entry is also from an unknown post office.

Editor Dave Lacelle discussed the reasons for differing widths of borders on mourning covers. For the first month of mourning, borders were quite thick, narrowing for each of the next two months. If the stamp was placed upside down, it usually meant "I love you." He also continues his series on fake and spurious cancels, and he includes some biographical detail on his still-not-to-be-identified cancel producer, "Bogusman."

First Day Covers

First Impressions Issue #15. George Basher celebrates the sixtieth anniversary of Queen Elizabeth's coronation with a study of privately produced cachets for the FDCs bearing Canada's 1953 Coronation stamp. A cover with the cachet prepared by the British Philatelic Society is shown here.



Bob Vogel presented a biography of Arthur Wood, who produced a large number of FDC cachets from 1970 until 1987. His favourite subjects were Boy Scout and Girl Guide themes. Bob reproduces a handwritten 1991 letter in which Wood describes his career. Born in

1904, he died at the age of 102. Forty-two of his efforts are reproduced, many of which were scanned with the permission of and help from Maurice Malenfant and Tony Manson of the Scouts on Stamps Society International (SOSSI).

John Van der Ven displays hand-drawn and coloured cachets produced by TG Wolstencroft of Kelowna. In total, Wolstencroft made about 300 covers for eight commemorative stamps issued in 1968–1969.

Issue #16. Editor Gary Dickinson outlines the many ways that cachet-makers handled the 8¢ overprint on the existing 7¢ air mail stamps, when the postage rate to the US was raised in July 1964. Most overprinted the new value on the original 7¢ cachet. Others used a general purpose cachet, and/or modified a general-purpose cachet; few created a special new cachet. Gary illustrates twenty-one examples.

Norris (Bob) Dyer details the history of the 1920 overprints on Cabot issues of 1897, to meet shortages of 2¢ and 3¢ stamps. There are no official first day covers, but he shows the first day of use for the three types of THREE / CENTS overprints on the 15¢ (two on 13 September), and on the 35¢ (Sept 15) stamps and TWO / CENTS on the 30¢ value (24 September).

John Van der Ven illustrates the general purpose cachet, created by Ludwig Staehle, used for years between 1937 and 1959. Bruce Perkins adds six more cachets by TG Wolstencroft to those shown in the previous newsletter. The Editor shows four more 1937 Coronation issue cachets.

Military Mail

Issue #208. CR (Ron) McGuire details the history of the (non-military) Canadian Corps of Overseas Firefighters, volunteers who served in Britain from mid-1942 until 1945. Ron shows two covers, all he has ever seen, addressed to members of the corps, one dated 26 October 1942, properly addressed to Canada House in London, and the other from CAPO in Newfoundland to Ottawa, to a member-in-training.

Dave Hanes has found the only known cover bearing strikes of the “Camp Borden Military Camp A” circular hand stamp dated SP 11 / 16 on the front and reverse of a cover.

Lee Dowsley pictures a registered marking from the RCAF Station at Armstrong, Ontario. Ken Ellison shows both sides of an envelope with contents mailed at BASE DEPOT / MAR 23 1919 / SIBERIA addressed to District Barrack Office in Victoria, BC where it received two scarce cancels—an oval DBO and an 11 CASC Service Company rectangle.

Issue #209. Paul Binney continued his study of the circular censorship markings used at the five Canadian Army Post Offices in Newfoundland during WWII. Using 400 examples from many Study Group members, he can identify eighty-eight of the one hundred markings with the two hammer types which he lists. He discusses their manufacture and the approximate dates of use of three “batches” of hammers, which appeared at various times from 1940 to 1942.

CR McGuire expands on his article on the Canadian Corps of Overseas Firefighters, discussing their dress, duties, assignments, their return to Canada, and the failure to provide them with promised war benefits until 2000.

David Collier and Andrew Chung showed a 1941 censored cover addressed to Neelin, Manitoba, from a prisoner of war detained in Hong Kong. The authors included a brief history of the Canadian forces deployment and action during the Japanese invasion in December 1941.

Colin Pomfret illustrates two 1918 post cards, from a convalescing Canadian Nursing Sister in England, addressed to Fort William, Ontario and briefly discusses the treatment facilities available to female patients serving overseas. David Dawes contributed an 11 November 1918 post card mailed from Seaford, England.

Jim Felton showed a cover from the Dundurn Training Camp in Saskatchewan—opened in 1936 and still in operation. Dave Hanes illustrated a mail bag tag from UNPROFOR in Yugoslavia. An anonymous member sent a card inviting the addressee to the opening of the Internment Camp Interpretive Camp at Banff on 20 June 2013.

Newfoundland

Newfie Newsletter Issue #151. Bruce Robertson outlines the early life of EA Butler. He was born in 1872, graduated from Queen’s College St. John’s, and he became a teacher before obtaining a curacy. Bruce shows a post card addressed to EA Butler, Esq.—*i.e.*, before he became a minister—dated 19 May 1897. He moved to Sandy Point in 1911, where he lived as pastor and well-known dealer in Newfoundland stamps until his death in 1955.

JC Vasseur shows various covers that were to be carried on the planned November 1921 flight from Botwood to Halifax. Almost all were postmarked at St. John’s. The flight did not take place. The letters were eventually sent by surface mail, reaching Halifax on

4 February 1922. Many were returned to their senders. It is not certain when the returned mail arrived, although one cover has a St. John's 20 February backstamp.

Barry Senior shows Anglo-Newfoundland perfins on the 1¢ and 4¢ 1932–1938 Resources issue. Ron McGuire illustrates the largest Newfoundland cover he has seen—10"× 13" and bearing a 14¢ postage meter stamp for 25–26 ounces. Carl Munden displays a cover with two duplex hammers—cancelled with a Loon Bay duplex and a Campbellton duplex transit mark. Doug Hannan has found a second Money Order Office cover dated 13 April 1897. (The other is David Piercey's 1895 strike).

Among Ron McGuire's favourite covers is one flown from New York to Harbour Grace on 10 August 1933, signed by the three crew members. The plane crashed on landing. Although there is a Newfoundland 4¢ stamp short-paying by 1¢ the return postage, there are no markings to show arrival of the cover in New York.

Norris (Bob) Dyer shows page 13 of his exhibit of the 1897 ONE CENT overprints, this time types II and IIA on cover. In his extra notes for the article two rare, well-centred blocks are illustrated.

Railway Post Offices

Issue #225. Editor Ross Gray presents a number of hammer studies. These include Beeton & Collingwood MC, Toronto & Lorne MC, Capreol & Armstrong Stn RPO, Credit Valley Rwy / Main Line, Ft Erie & St nThomas Ry RPO, CPRy / NB Div, and Chapeau & Fort William RPO. As always, the data include the listing numbers, illustrations, measurements, proof dates, and usage periods.

Brian Stalker traces the results after a loose key was found in a mailbag in Halifax. It was sent with a note (bearing a scarce "HX.DIG. & Yarmouth PRO / 95 DE 17 55" strike) to the district supervisor, who returned it to its source at Three Mile Plains (near Windsor, NS) with a bluntly worded letter of admonition.

New reports of train numbers, directions, ERDs, and LRDs were made by Colin Lewis, Brian Stalker, Jack Brandt, and Ross Gray.

Revenues

Issue #80. Dave Hannay presents a study of the pre-cancels printed on revenue stamps used on packs of playing cards produced by the John Waddington Company and sold in Canada. Various types were used on the 10¢ two-leaf and 20¢ three-leaf excise stamps and later on the 15¢ George V excise stamp.

Dave also shows a Retailer's License required from 1920 on, for stores selling luxury goods. It cost \$2 and was valid for one year.

John B Harper shows excise stamps used on cans of snuff and on cigar boxes. A can of snuff manufactured by *Landry et Cie* bears a black "Five Pounds Snuff" strip. Illustrated are "30 Cigars" on a box of Park Lane Private Stock cigars, "20 Cigars" on a box of Gold Coin cigars, and a "20" overprint on a five-cigar stamp on a tin of Ritmeester cigars.

Christopher Ryan presents a letter with two 2¢ Customs Duty stamps with CTC perfins affixed in the US to advertising mail sent in 1931 from Caterpillar Tractor Company of Peoria, Illinois to Alberta. Christopher studies the War Excise Tax on tea, authorized in 1918 (although in effect from 1897, it wasn't strictly enforced). Dave Hannay supplied a number

of illustrations, mostly labels used by Salada Tea. Christopher also continues his series on Garbage Tags used by municipalities in Ontario.

World War II

War Times Issue #52. Editor Bill Pekonen shows both sides of a completed Short Form H Travel Permit, dated 5 July 1942 at Niagara Falls.

During the war and afterwards, radio owners in Canada were required to pay an annual license fee. In 1945 1,760,000 licenses were issued. Copies of 1940, 1941, and 1952 renewal notices, and the envelopes they were mailed in, are illustrated. One notable feature of the envelopes is that they bore no town names in the address!

An interesting, re-used window-envelope was submitted by Bob Ingraham—a 1¢ printed matter rate, obviously sent to Toronto, where the cover was re-mailed with another 1¢ stamp and a Toronto 24 April 1941 date stamp. Two FREE 1942 mailings from the Agricultural Supplies Board and the Dairy Products Board, with required authorizations, are illustrated.

Issue #53. New member Vernon Wilhelm von der Heydt sent several covers with Foreign Exchange Control Board labels, used and cancelled on cross-border mail to the US. Five of these covers are illustrated—one used at Montreal, two at Saint John, NB, one at Vancouver, and one, with a newly listed cancel, at Quebec. This led the Study Group Chairman Bill Pekonen to review the listing of the types and issue dates for the various labels used at the twenty-one cities where such mail was processed. Bill also lists the number of different cancel devices known for each office, with input from David Whiteley and Bill Topping. The latter sent examples of four types of cancels used at Vancouver and two used at Victoria.

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CANADA COVERS AND STAMPS



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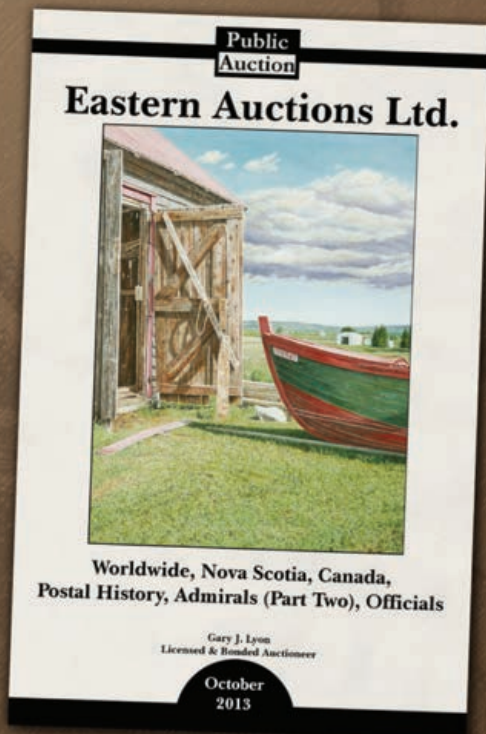
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The RPO Cowcatcher

School on Wheels

Colin Pomfret

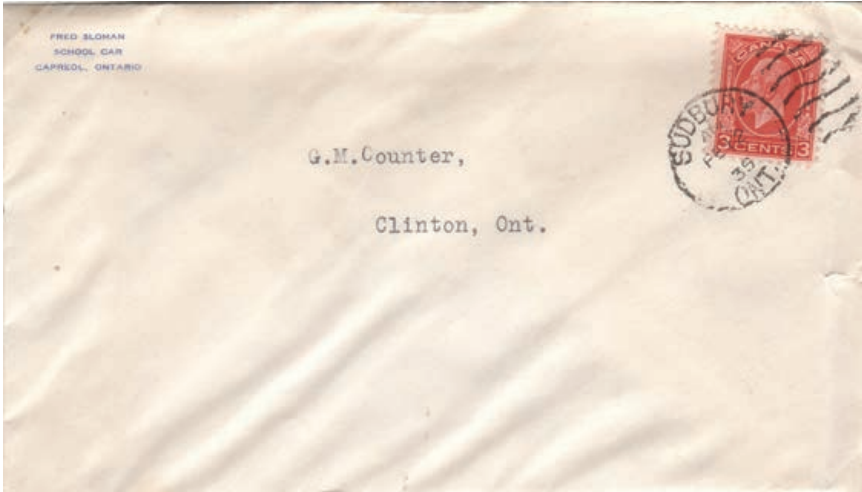


Figure 1. Letter mailed by Fred Sloman, Schoolmaster of CNR School on Wheels.

THE words “School Car, Capreol, Ontario” in the corner card of the envelope shown in Figure 1 caught my eye while I was looking through a dealer’s stock. Although I knew that Capreol was a major railway junction, I had no idea of the very interesting story that lay behind the cover. Search tools on the Internet are amazing!

Beginning in 1926, both the Canadian National Railway (CNR) and Canadian Pacific Railway (CPR) cooperated with the Ontario Department of Education to bring education to the children of railway and mine workers, who lived in remote northern communities along the train routes, but far from any school.

Modified railway coaches were used for the school, and a number of different routes operated. A car would make a one-week stop at each point on its route, then return to the first point and start over. The children were given enough homework to carry them over until the next visit. Parents were grateful for the opportunity and made sure their kids attended; some who travelled a distance from home camped out beside the train during the week, even in winter.

Keywords & phrases: Travelling schools in railway coaches, Northern Ontario

Fred Sloman of Clinton, Ontario was one of the first School Car Instructors. He started teaching on the rails in 1926 and retired in 1964, with a break only for service during WWII. More than 1000 children graduated from Fred's classroom, including his and his wife Cela's own five children.



Figure 2. Fred Sloman and daughter Fredda at Car 15089 in 1951. (CN photo – Canada Science and Technology Museum collection. Figure 3 also.)

In 1940, the CNR replaced the first school car with an 80-foot converted colonist car. Under the Slomans' direction, it was refurbished to meet the needs of both school and family living quarters. This new car, originally built in 1914, was numbered "School on Wheels No. 15089" (Figure 2). The car was retired when Fred Sloman did, in 1964. It was supposed to be exhibited at Expo '67 in Montreal, but vandals all but destroyed it, and that did not happen. Found again in 1982, Car 15089 was acquired and moved to Fred Sloman's home town of Clinton, Ontario, as the principal feature of the School on Wheels Railcar Museum [1]. Figure 3 shows the car being moved into place at one of its regular stops.



Figure 3. Settling school car at Kukatush, 1943.

Reference

[1] School on Wheels Railcar Museum, <<http://schoolcar.ca/>>.

BNA Topics, Volume 70, Number 3, July–September 2013

New BNA book releases

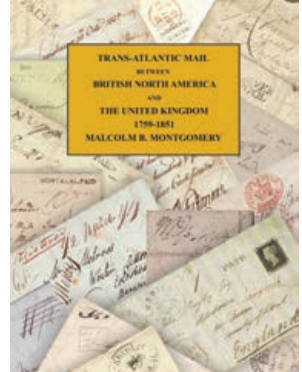
THE work of documenting the many and varied aspects of BNA philately continues! BNAPS has released one new Exhibit Series book and a new handbook, and our sister group, *Société d'histoire postale du Québec*, the Postal History Society of Quebec, has published another excellent book, a comprehensive update of the list of post offices of Quebec from 1763–1981.

Trans-Atlantic Mail between Canada and the United Kingdom 1759–1851, by Malcolm B Montgomery. 422 pages, 8.5 x 11, Spiral bound, 2013. ISBN: 978-1-927119-23-5 (colour), 978-1-927119-24-2 (b&w). Published by the British North America Philatelic Society (BNAPS). Stock# B4h062.1.1 (colour)—\$C96, B4h062.1 (b&w) \$C57.95.

In the period from 1970 through 2000, many BNA philatelists—notably the late Jack Arnell, the late Allan Steinhart, and Malcolm Montgomery—studied the varied aspects of nineteenth century mail to and from British North America and England. This latest BNAPS handbook, *Trans-Atlantic Mail between Canada and the United Kingdom 1759–1851*, the second of a trilogy of books, features Malcolm's exhibit, "Transatlantic Mail between the United Kingdom and British North America 1759–1851," which was awarded an International Gold at the London 2010 exhibition, followed by Gold and the Allan Steinhart Reserve Grand Award at BNAPEX 2010 in Victoria, BC. The third volume, an update of Jack Arnell's 1987 *Handbook on Transatlantic Mail*, will include the large amount of information that has been gathered since publication of the original volume, especially since his death and that of Allan Steinhart, close to fifteen years ago.

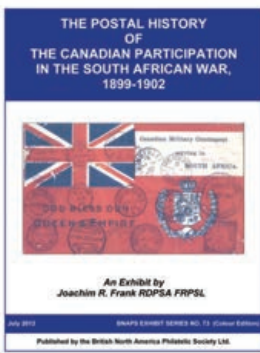
Trans-Atlantic Mail between Canada and the United Kingdom 1759–1851 has been prepared in the same format as Malcolm Montgomery's 2012 book, *Fines on Trans-Atlantic Mail between Canada and the United Kingdom 1859–1899*. A chapter on postal events of the period and United Kingdom inland and coastal rates is followed by a chapter on Ship Letters and a chapter on Packet letters. The 250 plates then show covers from Malcolm's exhibit with full explanations. Appendices focusing on monarchs, rulers, postal regulations, treaties, and related notes. United Kingdom mileage charts and a bibliography round out the book.

In his Foreword, the author writes: "This book, originally intended as a contribution to the BNAPS *Exhibits* series has changed somewhat in scope during its preparation and now forms part of a series of BNAPS publications covering British North American trans-Atlantic mail covering the period 1759–1899. I have enjoyed reading books that explain the history of the development of the mails and have found books illustrating other collectors' studies very helpful, but I have often been frustrated, despite being given the references for sources unfortunately often in far-distant archives or centuries-old books, in not being able to read for myself the Acts, Warrants and Regulations that determined the handling of the letters in my collection. Recognising that the majority of the readers of this book will themselves be trying to gather and describe collections of trans-Atlantic letters, often with a



view to entertain or impress other postal historians, sometimes judges, I have attempted to provide quotations from as many sources contemporary to the letters as space will allow.”

Malcolm Montgomery is a retired British Army officer who served in the Middlesex Regiment, serving tours of duty during his latter years in the Army at Supreme Headquarters Allied Powers Europe and the Ministry of Defence, identifying users’ requirements for computer support in command and control. For his Army service to his country he was made a member of the Order of the British Empire. While a schoolboy in Austria, where he lived when his father was stationed there, Malcolm formed a collection of stamps, first Austrian, and then Canadian. Later in life, the stamps of Canada became his main interest until he realized that, on an Army Officer’s salary, he would never complete the collection he envisioned. He began to study postal history instead, mainly the postal history of the trans-Atlantic services between the United Kingdom and British North America. His interest led to his becoming the Editor of the newsletter of the TransAtlantic Mail Study Group of BNAPS during the 1990s.



The Postal History of the Canadian Participation in the South African War, 1899–1902, by Joachim Frank. 110 pages, 8.5 x 11, Spiral bound, 2013. ISBN: 978-1-927119-25-9 (colour), 978-1-927119-26-6 (b&w). Published by the British North America Philatelic Society (BNAPS). Stock# B4h073.1.1 (colour)—\$C53, B4h073.1 (b&w) \$C34.95

The Postal History of the Canadian Participation in the South African War, 1899–1902 exhibit documents the complex involvement of some 8,000 Canadian volunteers who served in South Africa during the conflict and its aftermath.

The First Contingent, consisting of the 2nd Bn Royal Canadian Regiment, left from Quebec on 30 October 1899, on the *SS Sardinian*. It was followed on 27 January 1900 by the Second Contingent, which included the 1st and 2nd Bns Canadian Mounted Rifles, the Royal Canadian Field Artillery, a Nurses group, and the Canadian Postal Corps. Also in January 1900, the 3rd Bn Royal Canadian Regiment was sent to Halifax, Nova Scotia, to relieve the Imperial garrison for service in South Africa.

Lord Strathcona’s Horse, an Imperial unit raised in Canada, followed the First and Second Contingents in March 1900. The Third Contingent, arriving in January 1902, involved the 2nd Regiment, Canadian Mounted Rifles and the 10th Canadian Field Hospital. The Fourth Contingent, consisting of the 3rd–6th Regiments, Canadian Mounted Rifles, was in South Africa from June–July 1902. The Contingent for the South African Constabulary, the last of whose members remained in South Africa till 1908, did not have a free-franking privilege.

Among the rare or unusual items in the exhibit are a “Mail Service Suspended” cover, returned to the sender only twelve days after war was declared; mid-ocean mail transfer covers; the only-recorded Registered Canadian Contingent parcel label and an official mailbag tag; three En Route items; and a rare SO Canadians cover. Letters from Canadians who participated in the relief of Mafeking are of great interest, as is the only-known item

from the 4th Regiment, Canadian Mounted Rifles, part of the Fourth Contingent. Patriotic covers, used at home, are complemented by patriotics, used in South Africa.

In 1944, when he was just six, Canadian troops liberated Joachim Frank's home town of Oss, Netherlands. Stamps that the Canadian troops gave the children from their personal mail must have destroyed some good postal history, but they kindled in him an interest in Canadian philately and history. After emigrating to South Africa in 1951, he graduated from the Medical School of the University of the Witwatersrand in Johannesburg, subsequently specialising in gynaecology. He practiced in that city until 2010, when he retired and relocated to London, England.

A member of the Philatelic Society of Johannesburg since 1955, Joachim served as its President and is the oldest subscribing member. His main collecting interest has been Canada, particularly the Victorian issues of the Dominion period, and his "Canada 1868–1897" exhibit received two South African National Large Gold Medals and the National Grand Prix (State President's Trophy), as well as a Vermeil at international exhibitions in Canada (1996), and Large Vermeils in Israel (1998) and Korea (2002). He joined BNAPS in 1966 and the Royal Philatelic Society, London in 1972. In 1994 he was elected to sign "The Roll of Honour of Distinguished Philatelists of Southern Africa."

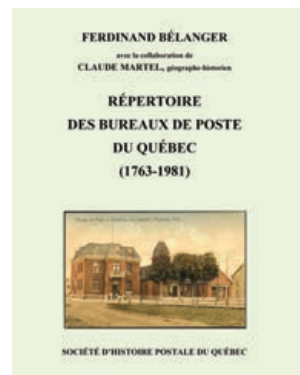
After contributing to recent Canadian handbooks, but unable to exhibit his Victorian stamps internationally, he disposed of the Canada collection except for "The Postal History of the Canadian Participation in the South African War, 1899-1902." This has been developed into a substantial exhibit, which was awarded a Large Gold medal and special prize at Pezapex 2007 (Port Elizabeth, SA), a Vermeil at "Israel 2008," and a Gold medal at Autumn Stampex 2012 (London). He is also the author of a number of articles, based on this collection, for *The South African Philatelist*, exploring the Canadian contribution, in all its forms, to a war which was to change the history of South Africa.

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, and you will be taken to the check out 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 exact amount of shipping 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.

Répertoire des bureaux de poste du Québec (1763–1981) [Directory of Post Offices in Quebec (1763–1981)], by Ferdinand Belanger, with the collaboration of Claude Martel, *Société d'histoire postale du Québec*, 2013, 496 pp, ISBN 978-2-920267-49-7. \$35.

In 1097, in the wake of the excitement surrounding the creation of the Postal History Society of Quebec, Anatole Walker, together with Ferdinand Bélanger, published an initial inventory of the post offices of Quebec. The research



conducted by one of our pioneers of the postal history of Quebec has allowed many postal historians and postmark collectors to establish a base for their research using this directory, both for dates of opening and closing of offices and their name changes.

Twenty-five years later, Ferdinand Bélanger, in collaboration with Claude Martel, has revived the original spirit of this work. He offers us a completely new *Répertoire des bureaux de poste du Québec (1763–1981)* [Directory of Post Offices in Quebec (1763–1981)], from the first post offices to the establishment of the Canada Post Corporation in 1981. This comprehensive 496-page directory, published by *Société d'histoire postale du Québec*, has been completely redesigned and corrected, and thoroughly verified from official documentation found over the years.

The author has compiled a new list, checked each entry with the Postmaster General's historical record cards, and cross-checked everything with annual reports, *Canada Official Postal Guides*, etc., a host of new books not available when the original list was prepared. About 288 new names of post offices have been added to the 1987 list. With the collaboration of geographer and historian Claude Martel, the author also added, for each post office, the identification number of the Regional County Municipalities (MRC in French), created since the 1980s.

The purpose of this Directory is to provide as complete an inventory as possible of the various post offices in Quebec. The main listing includes the name of the post office, the geographic county, the MRC, opening and closing dates and a comments section in which relevant information is sometimes included to aid the reader. In a separate section, post offices are also grouped by geographic county. Black-and-white photographs of different post offices are interspersed throughout the book.

The six Appendices list (1) postal agencies, offices that sold stamps and processed parcels, but did not process ordinary mail, and may have sold money orders and/or accepted registered letters; (2) way offices; (3) summer offices; (4) winter offices; (5) special event offices such as those established for the 1908 Quebec Tercentenary, Expo '67, and the 1976 Olympics, among others; (6) military post offices in operation during the nineteenth and twentieth centuries, in chronological order.

This Directory will be the definitive work on the names of post offices in Quebec and will meet the immediate and future needs of researchers of Quebec postal history. It is available from Cimon Morin—e-mail him at cactus007@videotron.ca—or at stamp exhibitions in Quebec or Ottawa.

**BNAPEX 2013
CHARLOTTETOWN
STILL TIME TO ATTEND!**

Still more hotel forwarding labels

Brian C Plain

MIKE Street's article, "More hotel forwarding labels" in *BNA Topics*, July-September 2012 prompted me to look again at my own collection of forwarding and redirection labels from all over the world. The collection includes thirty-nine Canadian hotels, as well as American, Japanese, and European labels.

My collection also includes official government uses, military, service agencies, travel agencies, banks, trust companies, DLO and post-office redirection labels *etc.*, from around the world. I have exhibited them locally and given a PowerPoint presentation on them to the "21 Club" (Vancouver). They are both a lot of fun and very interesting. Forwarding agents Baring Bros and Brown Shipley, both of London, England, were the two major users of such labels. Each must have had a whole filing case of different gummed labels to use on mail sent overseas in care of their agencies. Here are a few of my covers.



Figure 1. 1942 Letter from Egypt to a guest of the Chateau Laurier, Ottawa, forwarded to local address.

Keywords & phrases: Hotel forwarding labels

The cover in Figure 1—mailed from British Field Post Office 217 in Egypt in 1942—was censored before being delivered to the Chateau Laurier Hotel in Ottawa. The letter was forwarded to a local address.



Figure 2. Drop letter to guest of Chateau Laurier, Ottawa, forwarded out-of-town and incurring postage-due charge in 1932.

A second Chateau Laurier cover, Figure 2, illustrates some interesting postal history. Mailed in February 1932, from an Ottawa firm to a hotel guest, at the 2¢ drop rate, paid by the Arch stamp of that value, the letter was forwarded to the United States. Because it was no longer a drop letter, postage due of 1¢ was assessed in Canada and collected when the letter was delivered in Boston, Massachusetts.



Figure 3. Letter from the USA to The Clarendon, Winnipeg, forwarded in 1903.

Figure 3 shows a cover mailed from Ware, Massachusetts, to a guest at the Clarendon Hotel in Winnipeg, in late April 1903. Because the guest had departed, the letter was forwarded to him in Amherst, Massachusetts.



Figure 4. 1944 letter forwarded to Clifton Hotel, Summerside, PEI, then forwarded again to the Charlottetown Hotel.

Mailed from Montreal to Moncton, NB, the cover in Figure 4 was forwarded to the Clifton Hotel in Summerside, PEI, and then to the Charlottetown Hotel in Charlottetown.



Figure 5. Post card forwarded from the King Edward Hotel in Toronto to the Royal Muskoka Hotel at Lake Rosseau, Ontario, in 1925.

In 1925, the post card shown in Figure 5 was forwarded from the King Edward Hotel in Toronto to the Royal Muskoka Hotel at Lake Rosseau, Ontario.

Canadian Pacific Railway use of Excise Tax stamps with perfin

Jon Johnson

MY paternal great-grandfather emigrated from Sweden in 1891 and homesteaded on a quarter section of land at Hope Station, across the Fraser River from Hope, BC. He was a section foreman for the Canadian Pacific Railway, and all five of his sons also worked for the CPR. As a result I have long had an interest in the CPR's use of postage and revenue stamps, which was perforated with its initials.

The perforating machines were located in the three regional offices: Montreal, Winnipeg, and Vancouver. A recently arrived purchase started me thinking again about the CPR's use of revenue perfin. This article shows them affixed to six different—and quite varied—items

Figure 1 illustrates a room statement from Chateau Lake Louise for Mr & Mrs R Gallen, of Portland, Oregon, who stayed one night and were charged \$14. A 2¢ FX36 stamp, with Winnipeg perfin C35, is tied to the statement, paying the Excise tax on a financial instrument under \$50.

157 GALLEN 14 00 2
MR & MRS R
PORTLAND AUG 16/25

FORM H.S. 42
CANADIAN PACIFIC HOTELS
CHATEAU LAKE LOUISE
LAKE LOUISE

ROOM No. 33904
OTHER ACCOUNTS CHARGED TO GUESTS

BAL. FORWARD FROM No.
BAL. FORWARD TO No.

ACCOUNTS ARE DUE WHEN PRESENTED

DATE	AMOUNT	DESCRIPTION
AUG 16 17	14.-	ROOM
		RESTAURANT
		TELEPHONE
		LAUNDRY
		VALET
		BAGGAGE
		SHOE SHINE
		TRAM LINE
		GUIDES
		C.O.D., ETC.
		BREWSTER
		TRANSPORT CO.
	14.-	TOTAL
		PAYABLES
		CASH
		BALANCE FORD

2¢ EXCISE TAX
C35

(3-4-25-87740)

Figure 1.

Keywords & phrases: Canadian Pacific Railway, Excise Tax, perfin

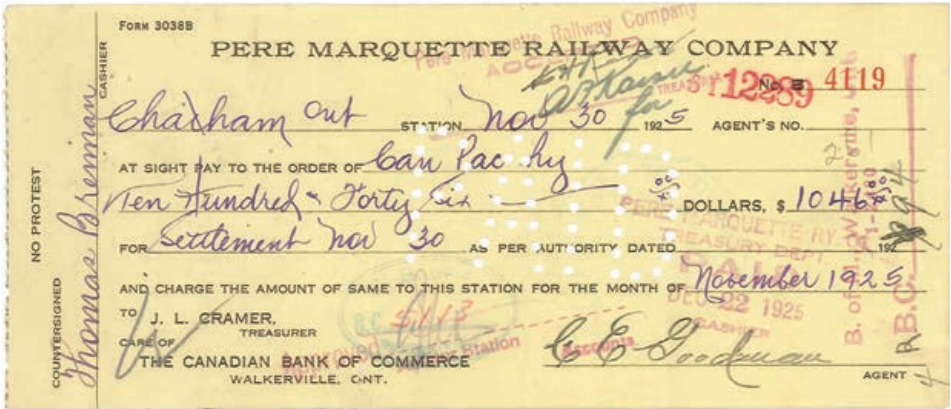


Figure 2 (front and back)

The cheque in Figure 2 from the Pere Marquette Railway Company to the CPR is for \$1046. At 2¢ for every \$50 or part thereof, the Excise tax of 42¢ was paid by 21 copies of FX36, with Montreal perfin C33, affixed neatly in rows of five on the back of the cheque.

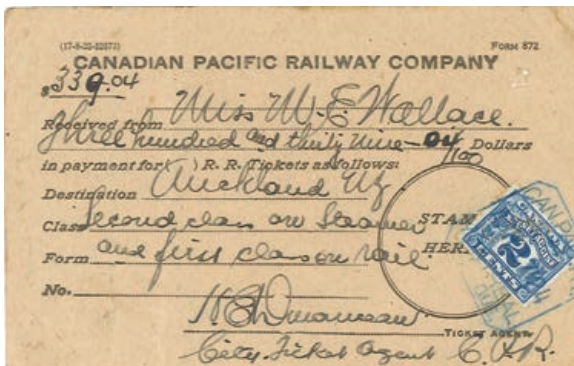


Figure 3 shows a receipt for \$339.04 to Miss ME Wallace for a First Class rail ticket from Montreal to Vancouver, then a Second Class steamer ticket from Vancouver to Auckland, NZ. The Excise tax of 2¢ is paid by a 2¢ FX36, with Montreal perfin C33, tied to the receipt by the Montreal station cancel.


Figure 3.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY
 DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES No 1801

Calgary, Alberta, Oct 17th 1923

Received from R. M. of Cambria #6, Torquay Sask.
 on account of Tax file 26921
 the sum of sixty two Cents 100 ~~Dollars~~
 being Refund.

\$.62
88



W. J. Macken
CASHIER

Figure 4.

A receipt for a property tax refund of 62 cents paid by the Rural Municipality of Cambria #6, Saskatchewan, to the CPR Department of Natural Resources is illustrated in Figure 4. A 2¢ FX36, with Winnipeg perfin, is tied to the receipt.

Canadian Pacific Railway Company


No. 677774 FORM 1169
(5-5-21-35287)

H. E. Suckling, Treasurer Victoria B.C. Oct 6 1924
 Montreal.

Please Pay Ada Muir or Order
Fifty 20 Dollars

and exchange for money transfer from S Bryant Vancouver of Oct 6 (Date of transfer)
 and charge to account of Victoria B.C. (Originating Office)

\$50⁰⁰ x 4 1100



W. J. Smith Agent
Victoria B.C. Office

Figure 5.

Figure 5 is a settlement note between the CPR office in Victoria and the CPR office in Vancouver for a transfer of funds from S Bryant, Vancouver, to Ada Muir, Victoria. As the money transfer was for \$50, one 2¢ FX36, with Vancouver perfin, was duly attached.

Figure 6 is a little different from the other illustrations. This is a “cover charge” ticket—which cost 75 cents—for a function at the Chateau Frontenac in Quebec City. The excise tax of 20 percent was paid by a 5¢ FX66 and a 10¢ FX71, with Montreal perfins. This “entertainment” tax rate only existed between 1 July 1942 and 2 March 1943.

CPR revenue perfins were used on a large number of different documents. It can be fun to see what other types of documents one can discover.



Figure 6 .

Bibliography

- [1] ESJ van Dam, *The Canadian Revenue Stamp Catalogue*, 2009, ESJ Van Dam Ltd, Bridgenorth, ON.
- [2] Christopher D Ryan, “Canada’s Excise Tax on Certain Entertainments, 1942-1948,” *Canadian Revenue Newsletter*, No 65, June 2009.
- [3] Jon Johnson and Gary Tomasson, eds., *Canadian Stamp with Perforated Initials*, 5th Edition. Available online, free, at: <<http://www.bnaps.org/PerfinHandbook/PerfinHandbook.htm>>.

Damaged mail at Toronto

Norman Hoggarth and Mike Street



Figure 1. Damaged cover bearing 6¢ in Centennial issue stamps.

Keywords & phrases: Damaged mail, Toronto Terminal A, 1970-1974

BNA Topics, Volume 70, Number 3, July–September 2013

THE badly damaged cover in Figure 1 came from Norman Hoggarth, the well-known British Postal Historian and co-author, with Robin Gwynn, of *Maritime Disaster Mail* and *Railway Disaster Mail*, through our mutual friend Bob Viney.

Bob writes: “The cover came to Norman as having been recovered after a fire at Toronto Terminal A on 26 November 1974 and was accompanied by an excerpt from the *Toronto Star* [1] describing the fire and its aftermath. Norman would like your opinion on his conclusion about the cover.”

The cover in Figure 1 carries 4×1¢ and 1×2¢ stamps of the Centennial issue. It was mailed from Willowdale, a Toronto suburb, to Mount Hope, just south of Hamilton, a distance of almost 100 kms. The envelope had been repaired using gummed brown paper tape which covered the entire reverse, except for the return address label, and the face of the letter as shown above.

Norman had written:

The Article from The Toronto Star of Thursday 26 November 1974 is genuine. From the article, much mail would appear was totally destroyed. However, some did survive, presumably in a damaged condition - it would be reasonable to assume in a burnt or scorched condition and possibly water damaged. Necessitating some form of explanation in the form of a cachet or explanatory letter or slip and possibly forwarded in an ambulance cover depending on the extent of the damage.

The envelope is one of the most extensively repaired seen, if not the most extensively seen. On examining the interior (it is virtually open three sides)—the reason for this can't be determined. There are no burning or scorch marks evident, only slight soiling along the folded edges. The stamps are all in place and don't appear to have moved at all. The two postmarks are indistinct but appear to be for sometime in 1970, this has been determined by looking from one to the other (the year date is partially clearly struck on each).

The cachet, “RECEIVED IN DAMAGED / CONDITION AT TORONTO” on the front is unusual. Struck twice on the repair tape, both being quite reasonable strikes, these cachets seem to suggest the envelope was damaged before it reached the Toronto Post Office.

The postage rate – 6¢: Was this the first class letter rate in 1970? If so when was the rate increased to 8¢? When were the stamps issued?

Initial Conclusion: Taking all the above factors into account, the status of this cover is called into question. It appears to be a genuine cover, with an indistinct date stamp that has possibly been 'doctored' to make it appear to fit the circumstances of the Article.

Norman's suspicions were sound. The Centennial stamps, issued in 1967, were still the current definitive issue in use. The first class rate for a letter under 1 oz, 6¢, was in effect from 1 November 1968 until 1 July 1971. Since the “Drop Letter” rate for mail between post offices in the same city had been abolished the same day the 6¢ rate came into force, there was no question of this being a drop letter mailed at a 6¢ rate.

The words of the cachet, “Received In Damaged / Condition At Toronto” were also telling. The fact that the letter had been mailed from a northern suburb, to a destination south of Toronto, confirmed that it had passed through Terminal A and could easily have arrived there in damaged condition.

If the letter had been damaged by Toronto Terminal A equipment the cachet would have been different. The Canada Post Office had a good record of being honest with its customers—if the letter had arrived at Toronto Terminal A in good condition and then been damaged there, the cachet would have said so.

The clincher, however, was the year date in the two Toronto roller cancellations. Although one looked as if it had been rubbed, the other was crystal clear – 1970. It is definitely not a cover that got caught in the 1974 Terminal A fire. There are two small holes inside the envelope that appear to have been caused by a metal staple that held together the original contents being rubbed very hard. It would seem that this cover got caught in the belt work of a cancelling machine.

Pleased that I [Mike] concurred, Norman forwarded the scan of the cover shown in Figure 2 and asked if it is, or could be, one that was damaged in the 26 November 1974 fire.

This letter, franked with an uncanceled 8¢ Queen Elizabeth Caricature stamp, bears the cachet “DAMAGED BY FIRE / AT TORONTO.”

The first class rate in 1974 was 8¢ and the Caricature definitives were then current.

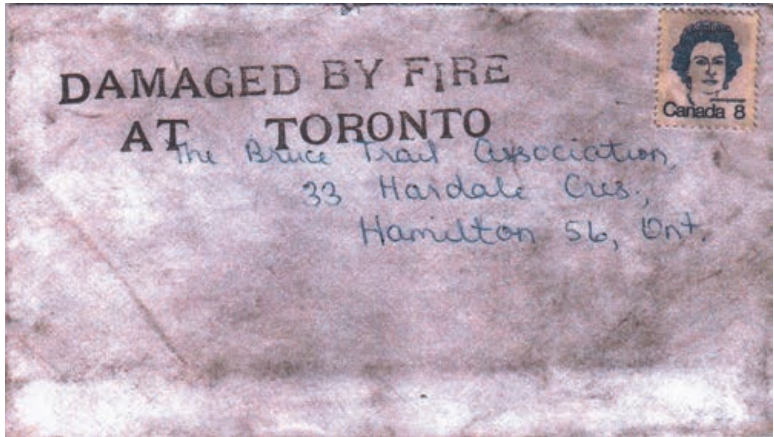


Figure 2. Letter “Damaged by Fire at Toronto,” carrying 8¢ Caricature stamp.

The only covers definitely involved in the 26 November 1974 Terminal A fire that we could locate were a set of four Schering Pharmaceutical Company First Day Covers, for stamps issued earlier in 1974, that were apparently being mailed in one envelope to a collector long after the days of issue. All the FDCs are badly charred at the same end. There is no cachet on any of them BUT they were accompanied by a letter from Canada Post, dated 16 December 1974, which reads, “The enclosed item of mail was damaged by fire at Postal Terminal A, Toronto Ontario. Please accept the sincere regrets of the Post Office Department for this unfortunate occurrence.” The “ambulance” envelope carrying these items has apparently not survived [2].

Is the letter in Figure 2 a survivor of the 26 November 1974 Toronto Terminal A fire? We think so and would be pleased to hear from anyone who has more definite information.

References

- [1] *Toronto Star*, 26 November 1974.
- [2] Postal History Corner, <<http://goo.gl/bP1yq>>.

BNAPS business and reports

President's Column

Norris (Bob) Dyer

Charlottetown and Prince Edward Islands beckon! It's not too late to sign up and join us for BNAPEX2013, to be held from August 30-September 1. For those of you who have not yet visited the Birthplace of Confederation, this is a great opportunity to combine philately with tourism. Exhibits, seminars, tours, and meeting old comrades—all this is on hand. You will also enjoy a lobster dinner—helping to support the island's lobster fishery industry, which employs about 6,000 people. Those interested in other pleasures can take a boat tour of the harbour or visit storied Green Gables. These are two of the excursions offered.

Elsewhere in this issue, you'll find a picture of a cover promoting our first convention—BNAPEX 1949!

My wife, Brigitte, and I look forward to our second trip to the island. More than a decade ago, before the Confederation Bridge was opened, we rented a car in Quebec, drove out to the end of the Gaspé Peninsula, down through New Brunswick, and ferried over to PEI. We stayed at a cottage at the north shore, walked the beaches with their red sand, and tried a few ripe but tart cranberries, which many people were picking next to the road. The setting was so relaxing we decided to extend our stay.

Interest survey

The BNAPS survey is well underway as I write this. Many thanks to all of you who are participating/have participated in it, as with your help we will discover how we can best serve you in the future. Originally conceived as an online activity, the survey method was adjusted to include both online (using a commercial survey tool, over which BNAPS has complete data control) and a mail campaign. We have changed our timelines to allow for an analysis of these different response methods. An update on this project will be provided at the BNAPS Board of Directors meeting at BNAPEX in Charlottetown and an action plan subsequently developed. Preliminary results of the survey will be published in the fourth quarter's *Topics*.

In preparation for the publication of the electronic version of the survey, much work has been done to update and verify member email addresses. That will give us the opportunity to expediently alert many of you to significant events.

Modernizing BNAPS

Robin Harris has been working to update our website and on-line membership database, and he has made significant progress since my last column was published. Our Secretary and Treasurer are now able to use the modernized database for Society business, which means they are now better able to serve you. The website will have a new look this summer, and a Members-Only section will be added.



From the Secretary—Report date: 6 July 2013

David G Jones

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

Membership fees

Annual membership fees are \$C35 or equivalent in US dollars, C\$40 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 in cost. Send your application form and cheque or money order to the Secretary.

Applications for membership

After receipt of an application, the new applicant's name and provisional 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, then the applicant is listed as a "New Member" in the following issue of *BNA Topics*. The 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.

- 6722 Daniel Tremblay, Sainte-Julie, QC **C:** Canada from Victoria to George VI
- 6723 Ping Szeto, Oakville, ON **C:** postal history
- 6724 Chester Vanwhy, Searsport, ME **C:** Canada perfins, precancels, roller cancels
- 6725 Barry Countryman, Toronto, ON
- 6726 David J Ross, Barrie, ON **C:** Canada postal history, cancels
- 6727 Chris Ross, Barrie, ON **C:** Canada, Canada cancels
- 6728 Stephen A Klinck, Cowansville, QC **C:** Canada
- 6729 Mark R Winters, Lake Forest, CA **C:** Canada revenues, Prince Edward Island
- 6730 Mirko Zatka, Calgary, AB **C:** Elizabethan Canada, Scandinavia
- 6731 Maxime S Herold, Montreal, QC **C:** Canada and provinces

New members

All applicants 6603-6721 have been confirmed as full members of BNAPS.

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

- 6376 Marc Beaupre, Rivière-à-Pierre, QC
- 6465 Allan Maki, Bainbridge Island, WA
- 5962 Brian A Osgood, Halifax, NS
- 4687 David E Salovey, Brooklyn, New York, NY
- 3575 Owen L White, Toronto, ON
- 3245 E H Witt, Jr, Lakewood Ranch, FL

Deceased

- | | | |
|--------------------|---------------------|----------------------------|
| 1030 John S Gordon | 4583 Terence R Kidd | 6021 G L "Flip" Filippelli |
| 6279 Thomas J Post | 6298 Les Taylor | |

Dropped for non-payment of 2013 dues

- | | | |
|------------------------|-------------------------------|------------------------|
| 3075 Margel, Sydney S. | 6168 Wallace, Jeffrey T. | 6571 Bodley, Steven C. |
| 3247 Wright, William L | 6227 Wilson, Bruce R. | 6580 Ewing, Charles E. |
| 3801 McDonald Alex A | 6229 Schlatter, William H. K. | 6595 Brown, J. David |
| 3823 Crossman, Craig | 6321 Clark, Thomas G. | 6638 Lynds, Max |

4774 Pocius, Jerome F.	6341 Margeson, Mark S.	6639 Wolf, Philip
5188 Thompson, Donald W.	6349 Philip, Neil	6643 Kelly, Paul
5194 Rousseau, Lyse	6398 Gerlach, Georg	6647 Kravitz, Daniel
5241 Coates, William	6411 Savard, Michael	6650 Green, Geoff
5306 Burkart, Stephen W.	6437 Mcleod, Glenn	6653 Moss, Michael
5346 Haugen, Travis G.	6453 Ritchie, Michael	6655 Tampacopoulos, Leonidas
5480 Livermore, Frank Fella	6479 McDougall, Gregory F.	6661 Rueppel, David Paul
5795 Demaray, Don F.	6493 Reymann, Bernie A.	6662 Walsh, Odette
5874 Symons, David R.	6510 Pruthee, Sameer	6663 Blake, Bob
5923 Greenbaum, Daniel A.	6525 Salmi, John E.	6672 Milner, Robert
5953 Kershaw, Kenneth A.	6541 Warman, Phil R.	6674 Swanlung, Harry
6059 Armstrong, Jim W.	6547 Lang, Richard	6678 Plouffe, John
6146 Mowat, Ian	6551 Mitchell, Claude A.	6684 Belec, Richard

Total active membership, including new applications, as of 6 July 2013 1060

In memoriam: John B (Jack) Gordon, OTB

John B (Jack) Gordon, OTB, passed away on Monday, 20 May 2013.

A lifelong collector, Jack joined BNAPS on 15 May 1953 while studying at Cornell. It was Ed Richardson—still in Ithaca at the time—who brought him into the Society. Aviation history was one of Jack’s early interests; from 1954 though 1965 he wrote a number of *BNA Topics* articles on Trans-Canada Airline flights.

Although continuing to collect, he was diverted for a time by other interests, but returned to BNA philately with a focus on Squared Circles. This resulted in his Chairmanship of the Squared Circle Study Group beginning in the 1990s, his “Rounding Up Squared Circles” column in *BNA Topics* beginning in 1999, and the publication in 2001 of *The Squared Circle Cancellations of Canada*—a monumental work that updated the 1980 Moffatt and Hansen catalogue. Jack served BNAPS as a member of the Board of Directors from 2006–2010. A regular attendee at BNAPEX and ORAPEX, he was inducted into the Order of the Beaver at the 2010 Convention in Victoria.

Apart from philately, his interests were diverse. He enjoyed classical music and was a sports car enthusiast and raced at courses such as Sebring. He once told his wife, Rowena, that his favourite race was the Mt Equinox Hillclimb in Manchester, VT, which he won in 1966. He drove an Alfa Romeo sedan for his personal use.

Those who knew Jack admired and respected him. He was an intelligent and thoughtful man, possessed of a keen sense of humour, and always willing to share his thoughts and knowledge when asked.

Bill Walton, with notes from Bill Radcliffe.



Donations—2012-2013

BNAPS wishes to express its sincere thanks and appreciation to the following members who have made financial contributions to the Society between mid-2012 and mid-2013. The classes of contribution are: Patron—\$100 or more; Sponsor—to \$100; Sustaining—to \$50; Contributing—to \$25.

Patron

Booth, Karen
Burnett, John T
Claughton, Simon F
Dyer, Norris, R
Keenlyside, John S
Klass, Arthur
Nixon, J. Edward
Pinkney, Lawrence G
Poore, Ralph S
Shaulis, Barry

Sponsor

Affleck, DS
Black, Malcolm
Ecobichon, Donald J
Eggleston, Jerry F
Graf, Michael
Jarnick, Jerry
Newman, John P
Vine, John G
Williams, James C

Sustaining

Arfken, George
Bailey, John T
Beaman, John B
Berkowitz, Joanne
Brown, Barry A
Cal, Don S
Carcarey, James
Cumming, Robert
Dubeau, Raymond J
Greig, William
Iormetti, James
Judge, Richard
Longshaw, Rocky
MacDonald, Gordon F
Mamic, Anton
McCuag, John
Murrell, R. David
Schlitt, William J
Simson, Robert W

Sitch, Terry W
Smith, Robert W
Trask, Steven R
Veenstra, Adri
Wall, Ernest
Wilbee, Barrie D

Contributing

Aaroe, Bill
Anderson, Robert G
Baker, Stephen
Buchanan, Larry M
Christian, H, Ross
Dykstra, Ed
Fisher, Edward F
Flynn, Charles S
Forbes, Harold M
Gilson, William M
Golden, James B
Kimmerly, Ian

Livermore, Charles
Matheson, Bruce
Nelson, Donald D
Parkin, John M
Payne, Gordon A
Pickell, Bob
Pond, George E
Rock, Samuel
Rossiter, John R
Stern, Joel
Taylor, Gerald
Tombs, Robert
Ure, Donald A
Wood, Jr, Neilson

Agenda for the Annual General Meeting

of the

British North America Philatelic Society, Ltd.

**Rodd Royalty Hotel, 14 Capital Drive, Charlottetown, PEI
Sunday, September 1, 2013 at 8:00 a.m.**

- | | |
|---|---------------------------------------|
| 1. Welcome and Introductions | 2. Minutes of AGM 2012 |
| 3. Moment of silence for departed members | 4. New Emeritus Members |
| 5. Reports of Officers | 6. Summary of 2013 Directors' Meeting |
| 7. Dues rate for 2014 | 8. 2014 / 2015 Conventions |
| 9. Other Business | 10. Adjournment |

BNAPS 2012 financial statements

BNAPS income and expenses 2012*

	Jan–Dec '12	Jan–Dec '11	\$ Change	% Change
Income				
Advertising Sales	6,744.50	5,955.36	789.14	13.25%
Book Sales	19,904.04	18,123.21	1,780.83	9.83%
Circuits Sales Revenue	124.12	154.61	-30.49	-19.72%
Gain/Loss–Investments	38,112.18	-7,140.90	45,253.08	-633.72%
Gifts and Donations	1,387.10	4,120.00	-2,732.90	-66.33%
Interest and Dividends	28,736.68	29,386.93	-650.25	-2.21%
Inventory Adjustment	-466.35	523.22	-989.57	-189.13%
Membership Dues	29,785.81	28,755.75	1,030.06	3.58%
Other Income	<u>17.59</u>	<u>844.11</u>	<u>-826.52</u>	<u>-97.92%</u>
Total Income	124,345.67	80,722.29	43,623.38	54.04%
Cost of Goods Sold				
Cost of Books Sold	<u>11,439.18</u>	<u>11,010.59</u>	<u>428.59</u>	<u>3.89%</u>
Total Cost of Goods	11,439.18	11,010.59	428.59	3.89%
Gross Profit	112,906.49	69,711.70	43,194.79	61.96%
Expense				
Advertising	371.49	795.00	-423.51	-53.27%
Agent Fees (Book Sales)	2,781.18	2,523.18	258.00	10.23%
Amortization	0.00	4,500.00	-4,500.00	-100.0%
Bank/Financial Fees	215.05	443.65	-228.60	-51.53%
Book Publishing	5,562.48	7,307.56	-1,745.08	-23.88%
Convention	6,129.84	2,446.38	3,683.46	150.57%
Election	1,432.02	0.00	1,432.02	100.0%
Financial Fees (Morgan Stanley)	175.00	0.00	175.00	100.0%
Foreign Tax Withheld	1,631.59	1,133.25	498.34	43.97%
Insurance	1,043.59	1,128.00	-84.41	-7.48%
Medals and Awards	1,470.69	985.74	484.95	49.2%
Miscellaneous	993.98	52.80	941.18	1,782.54%
Office Supplies	96.71	273.33	-176.62	-64.62%
Operations	0.00	271.02	-271.02	-100.0%
PayPal Fees	493.94	675.86	-181.92	-26.92%
Postage and Delivery	1,205.36	919.39	285.97	31.1%
Printing and Reproduction	250.20	448.61	-198.41	-44.23%
Professional Fees	609.00	875.00	-266.00	-30.4%
Study and Regional Groups	1,576.50	140.00	1,436.50	1,026.07%
Telephone	0.00	13.75	-13.75	-100.0%
Topics Printing and Mailing	36,935.64	36,989.60	-53.96	-0.15%
Website	420.96	420.90	0.06	0.01%
Youth Program	<u>0.00</u>	<u>300.00</u>	<u>-300.00</u>	<u>-100.0%</u>
Total Expense	63,395.22	62,643.02	752.20	1.2%
Net Income	49,511.27	7,068.68	42,442.59	600.43%

* 2011 values for comparison

BNAPS assets and liabilities 2012*

	Dec 31, '12	Dec 31, '11	\$ Change	% Change
ASSETS				
Current Assets				
Chequing/Savings				
Cash/Scotia Bank	5,620.69	26,251.09	-20,630.40	-78.59%
Morgan Stanley Cash	77,124.54	0.00	77,124.54	100.0%
Morgan Stanley Securities	675,292.59	0.00	675,292.59	100.0%
Smith Barney Cash	0.00	70,170.38	-70,170.38	-100.0%
Smith Barney Securities	<u>0.00</u>	<u>625,465.67</u>	<u>-625,465.67</u>	<u>-100.0%</u>
Total Chequing/Savings	758,037.82	721,887.14	36,150.68	5.01%
Other Current Assets				
Accounts Receivable	8,592.54	3,143.58	5,448.96	173.34%
Accrued Interest Receivable	0.00	1,656.40	-1,656.40	-100.0%
Donated Books Inventory	9,500.00	9,500.00	0.00	0.0%
Members Circuits & Funds	48,375.94	52,405.49	-4,029.55	-7.69%
Prepaid Expenses	900.00	900.00	0.00	0.0%
Published Books Inventory	<u>51,725.22</u>	<u>52,630.90</u>	<u>-905.68</u>	<u>-1.72%</u>
Total Other Current Assets	119,093.70	120,236.37	-1,142.67	-0.95%
Total Current Assets	877,131.52	842,123.51	35,008.01	4.16%
Fixed Assets				
Contributed Books - Firby 2	32,000.00	32,000.00	0.00	0.0%
Total Fixed Assets	32,000.00	32,000.00	0.00	0.0%
TOTAL ASSETS	909,131.52	874,123.51	35,008.01	4.01%
LIABILITIES & EQUITY				
Liabilities				
Current Liabilities				
Accounts Payable				
Accounts Payable	<u>1,791.25</u>	<u>957.74</u>	<u>833.51</u>	<u>87.03%</u>
Total Accounts Payable	1,791.25	957.74	833.51	87.03%
Other Current Liabilities				
Prepaid Awards	2,229.35	2,279.35	-50.00	-2.19%
Prepaid Dues	<u>22,214.89</u>	<u>32,880.74</u>	<u>-10,665.85</u>	<u>-32.44%</u>
Total Other Current Liabilities	24,444.24	35,160.09	-10,715.85	-30.48%
Total Current Liabilities	26,235.49	36,117.83	-9,882.34	-27.36%
Long Term Liabilities				
Circuits Payable	<u>48,375.94</u>	<u>52,405.49</u>	<u>-4,029.55</u>	<u>-7.69%</u>
Total Long Term Liabilities	48,375.94	52,405.49	-4,029.55	-7.69%
Total Liabilities	74,611.43	88,523.32	-13,911.89	-15.72%
Equity				
Currency Adjustment	-591.37	0.00	-591.37	-100.0%
Member's Equity	778,531.51	778,531.51	0.00	0.0%
Retained Earnings	7,068.68	0.00	7,068.68	100.0%
Net Income	<u>49,511.27</u>	<u>7,068.68</u>	<u>42,442.59</u>	<u>600.43%</u>
Total Equity	834,520.09	785,600.19	48,919.90	6.23%
TOTAL LIABILITIES & EQUITY	909,131.52	874,123.51	35,008.01	4.01%

* 2011 values for comparison

Regional group rant

Jack Forbes

Overview

BY the time you read this column, final details for the 2013 edition of BNAPEX in Charlottetown, PEI, will be in place. If you haven't already done so, now's the opportune moment to register for this event and firm up your travel arrangements. Late summer in Prince Edward Island is a delightful time of the year, with ideal conditions for sightseeing, water adventures, and golfing—to name a few of the activities for which the “Island” is famous. The journey to this part of Canada also opens up the opportunity to visit other provinces in the East, providing a holiday aspect to attendance at the Convention.

As has been discussed previously, a special committee of BNAPS is working diligently to establish a database of valid email addresses for all of the membership who use that form of communication. The process will, no doubt, be discussed in other columns in this issue of *Topics*, but I want to further emphasize the importance of each and every member with an email address confirming or amending his or her current listing with David McLaughlin, who is diligently co-ordinating this portion of the project. His email address is: <david.mclaughlin@rogers.com>.

Regional Group Reports

As usual, reports of recent activities and requests within, and for, various groups are listed below. Please remember that our Group Representatives are asked to advise both me <JAFRBS@aol.com> and our web site co-ordinator, Dave Bartlet: <dave.bartlet@shaw.ca> of the dates of upcoming meetings, with agendas, if available, and any notices of other events (stamp shows, bourses, *etc.*) in your areas. Similarly, it is important to send us copies of your meeting reports as they include information of considerable value to our membership as a whole.

Note that only brief outlines of the meetings will appear in this column—please check out the BNAPS web site for further details on activities in your particular area.

The usual site for the *Golden Horseshoe Group* gatherings continues to be the popular Rousseau House Restaurant, in Ancaster. Their March meeting followed their normal agenda, starting out with four dealers in attendance, whose wares enabled attendees to fill some spots on their want lists. Announcements included notice that the 2014 BNAPS Convention would be held in conjunction with BALPEX in Baltimore, Maryland, and the 2015 edition in Niagara Falls, Ontario—both over the respective Labour Day weekends. The auction activity was followed by a presentation by Derek Smith on Transatlantic Mails. As usual, the Show-and-Tell segment provided several interesting items to round out the afternoon's activities. At their meeting on 22 September 2013, Garfield Portch is scheduled to make a presentation on the workings of the VG Greene Foundation's new Foster & Freeman Video Spectral Comparator, a forensic light source machine for detecting forgeries and altered philatelic material.

Watch for notices from Jon Johnson announcing meetings of the *Calgary Group*, which regularly meets at the Chateau Renoir Retirement Residence.

Joe Schlitt reported on a successful gathering of the *Golden West Group*, in conjunction with WESTPEX in Burlingame, California. Six members attended; BNAPS President Bob Dyer outlined various activities of the Society and gave an update on some items added to his collection of material related to stamp dealer Reverend EA Butler of Sandy Point, Newfoundland. Show-and-Tell also featured Newfoundland items, unlisted Eastern Arctic Air covers, and a Karsh G-Overprint perforating error. A bonus for attendees was the opportunity to view Charles Jacobson's exhibit of the Maple Leaf issue, which garnered a Vermeil at the Show. Incidentally, this Group mails out notices of upcoming meetings to all members in its region, helping to reinforce communication with all.

Don Fraser of the *Manitoba-Northwestern Ontario Group* organized a get-together of BNAPS members attending Royal+2013+Royale in Winnipeg. The 20-plus members in attendance were treated to a most-appreciated presentation by Robin Harris on the inner workings of the Unitrade catalogue. Through a series of PowerPoint screens, Robin detailed all the features he has added to the publication during the years he has been involved. Good work, Don!

Upcoming Events

A meeting of all *Regional Group Representatives* attending BNAPEX 2013 is currently scheduled for Sunday, 1 September, at 1 pm, in the Mill River room of the Rodd Royalty Hotel, Charlottetown. Please set aside this time for a discussion of Group activities.

In conjunction with CHARPEX in Charlotte, North Carolina, which took place July 27th and 28th in Taylor Hall on the campus of Central Piedmont Community College, John Burnett scheduled a meeting to try to regenerate the *Dixie Beavers Group*. John planned to give a presentation on "Covers with a Story," and there were at least three BNA exhibits to be seen. If you live in the area (Alabama, Georgia, the Carolinas, Mississippi, Tennessee) and wish to help but were unable to attend, *you should contact John at <jb45855@aol.com>*.

Members of the *Atlantic Provinces Group* are invited to attend a regional meeting being held in conjunction with NOVAPEX 2013, September 20th and 21st at the Dartmouth Sportsplex in Dartmouth, NS.

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<ronald.e.majors@gmail.com>

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J Richard Fleet, 1570 Buckingham Close, Victoria, BC V8N 5J2, 250-721-2880 <jrfleet@shaw.ca>

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Adri Veenstra, Dr Joop den Uylsingel 34, Arnhem, 6836 GR, Netherlands, +31 263232416,

<a.veenstra@chello.nl>

Study group contact persons

Admirals-Leopold Beaudet, 1386 Louis Lane, Ottawa, ON K1B 3P3 <leopold.beaudet@sympatico.ca>

Air Mail-George Dresser, 501 Fairview Ave, College Station, TX 77840 <g-dresser@suddenlink.net>

British Columbia Postal History-Bill Topping, 7430 Angus Dr, Vancouver, BC V6B 5K2

<robtopping@shaw.ca>

Canada Post Ephemera and Collateral Material David Jones, 184-Larkin Dr, Nepean, ON K2J 1H9

<shibumi.management@sympatico.ca>

Canadian Illustrated Covers ‡, Ken Lemke, 3488 Rubens Court, Burlington, ON L7N 3K4

<kwlemke@sympatico.ca>

Christmas (‡) Peter MacDonald 1264 Sherman Drive, Ottawa, ON K2C 2M8

<studygroups@bnaps.org>

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>

Fakes and Forgeries Ken Pugh, 45964 Ivy Ave, Chilliwack, B.C. V2R 2C5, <kpugh@shaw.ca>

Fancy Cancel and Miscellaneous Markings-Dave Lacelle, PO Box 233, Merville, BC V0R 2M0

<fancycancel@hotmail.com>

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

<gandbdickinson@shaw.ca>

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

Large and Small Queens-William Radcliffe, 500 Columbia Ave, Pitman, NJ 08071-1734

<bsbvp88@hotmail.com>

Military Mail-Henk Bergers, 8 Lucia Court Niagara-on-the-Lake, ON L0S 1J0 <hburgers@cogeco.ca>

Newfoundland-Norris (Bob) Dyer, 1708 Granada Ct, Petaluma, CA 94954 <nrdyer@comcast.net>

Perfins-Barry Senior, 4 Whiteway Place, Clarenville, NL A5A 2B5 <barry.senior@nf.sympatico.ca>

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Revenues-Fritz Angst, Briggs & Morgan PA, 2200 IDS Centre, 80 South 8th St, Minneapolis, MN 55402

<fangst@briggs.com>

Squared Circle Cancels-Joe Smith, AB, <mudquack@telusplanet.net>

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

<wpekonen@telus.net>

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

<studygroups@bnaps.org>

Study Group Reporter: Derek Smith, 92 Cheltenham Rd, London, ON N6H 5P9

<dermar@rogers.com>

‡ group in formation

Regional group contact persons

Atlantic Provinces (NS, NB, PEI, Newfoundland and Labrador): JA Forbes, Jr, PO Box 38205, Dartmouth, NS B3B 1X2 <JAFRBS@aol.com>

Calgary (Calgary and surroundings): Jon Johnson, 39 Highgrove Cres SW, Calgary, AB T2V 3K8

<jcjperfins@hotmail.com>

Dixie Beavers (Alabama, Georgia, both Carolinas, Mississippi, Tennessee): John Burnett <jb45855@aol.com> or Sammy Whaley, PO Box 235, Opp, AL 36467 <onycha2@aol.com>

Edmonton (Edmonton and surroundings): David Piercey, 181 Blackburn Dr, Edmonton, AB T6W 1B6

<dpiercey@telus.net>

Florida: Mark Isaacs, PO Box 52453, Sarasota, FL 34232 - Tel: 941-951-1419.

Golden Horseshoe (Southern Ontario, Western New York, Northern Ohio, Eastern Michigan): Peter McCarthy, 573 Griffith St, London, ON N6K 2S5 <BNAPS-GHRG@bnaps.org>

Golden West (California, Arizona, Nevada): Joe Schlitt, PO Box 263, Knightsen, CA 94548-0263
<wylecotejs@earthlink.net>

Lower Canada (Québec): Hugo Deshayé, PO Box 1000 Stn, Forces Box 444, Courcellette, QC
G0A 4Z0 <hdphil@videotron.ca>

Manitoba-Northwestern Ontario (Manitoba, Northern Ontario, Minnesota, North and South Dakota): Don Fraser,
1183 Warsaw Ave, Winnipeg, MB R3M 1C5 <dafraser@escape.ca>

Mid-Atlantic (Virginia, West Virginia, DC, Delaware): Jeff Arndt, 4121 Marble Lane, Fairfax, VA 22033
<arndt123@aol.com>

Midwest (Indiana, Western Michigan, Minnesota, Illinois, Wisconsin, Kansas, Iowa and Nebraska):
Richard Judge, 2900 Lincolnwood Dr, Racine, WI, 53403-3738 <CH2Se@sbcglobal.net> Tel:
262-554-7958.

*Northeastern (Connecticut, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Vermont,
Massachusetts):* P Charles Livermore, 100-08 Ascan Ave, Forest Hills, NY 11375
<charleslivermore@hotmail.com>

Pacific-Northwest (BC, Idaho, Oregon, Washington, Alaska, Yukon): Peter Fralick, PO Box 34, Hagensborg,
BC V0T 1H0 <peterfralick@belco.bc.ca>

Texas Prairie Beavers (Texas, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Arkansas, Louisiana): George Dresser, 501 Fairview
Ave, College Station, TX 77840 <g-dresser@suddenlink.net>

St Lawrence Seaway (Eastern Ontario, Western Quebec): Geoff Newman, 13 Scott Crescent, Perth, ON
K7H 3C5 <mgnewman2@gmail.com>

Vice-President, Regional Groups: JA Forbes, Jr, PO Box 38205, Dartmouth, NS B3B 1X2
<JAFRBS@aol.com>.

Committees and appointed officers

Awards Coordinator Jon Johnson, 39 Highgrove Cres SW, Calgary, AB T2V 3K8
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BNAPS Book Department Coordinator–Publishing Mike Street, 73 Hatton Dr, Ancaster, ON
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co-editor, *Mike Street*, address above *BNAPS Book Department Coordinator–Publishing*
Board of Examiners Chairman Barry L Shaulis, 274 Pahlhurst Plaza, Parkersburg, WV 26101
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