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Welcome to Prince Albert Edward on the occasion of his first Royal Visit to British North America, p16

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Volume 73 Number 3 Whole Number 548

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Contents

3	Editorial: Report from NY2016 (continued on page 75)	
4	Readers write	
5	Paris Distributing Post Office: An update.....	<i>Ferdinand Belanger and Brian Stalker, OTB</i>
10	A princely tour: The 1860 Royal Visit of the Prince of Wales to British North America and the United States, Part I.....	<i>Ronald E Majors, PhD and CR McGuire, OTB, FRPSC</i>
18	Notes on the naming of Athabaska Landing	<i>Rick Parama</i>
22	“Moon”shine—Believe it or not.....	<i>Peter Wood</i>
27	Newfoundland: More discoveries of early-known uses	<i>John M Walsh, FRPSC</i>
31	New issues.....	<i>William JF Wilson</i>
36	BNAPS Book release notes	
38	Book review	<i>Norris (Bob) Dyer, OTB</i>
42	5¢ Small Queen “Feather in hair” plate position confirmed.....	<i>Guillaume Vadeboncoeur</i>
47	For a penny or two ...#13: Cards to Portuguese colonies in Africa	<i>Victor Willson, OTB</i>
52	Study group centreline	<i>Peter McCarthy, OTB</i>
59	BNAPS business and reports	
59	President’s column (George Dresser)	72 BNAPEX 2016 Seminar List
61	From the Secretary (Andy Ellwood)	77 The BNAPS website (Leopold Beaudet)
64	From the Treasurer (J Claude Michaud)	78 BNAPS exchange circuit news
63	Agenda of BNAPS AGM for 2016	78 Classified advertisements
65	Regional group rant (Dave Bartlet)	79 BNAPS Executive, Board of Directors
71	Tribute to Kenneth Ellison, OTB	80 Committees and appointed officers

Cover Illustration: Welcome card for Prince Albert Edward, on the occasion of his first visit to British North America.

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BNA Topics, Volume 73, Number 3, July–September 2016

Editorial

Ronald E Majors

A week to remember: NY 2016 World Stamp Show (WSS)

BILLED, in WSS President Wade Saadi's welcoming speech, as "The Greatest Stamp Show on Earth," the event was a fun-filled week with enough activities to keep even the most avid stamp collector occupied. Beginning with the displays of the treasured British Guiana 1¢ Magenta, sheets of Great Britain's Penny Black and Two Penny Blue, several examples of the United States 1918 24¢ Inverted Jenny stamps (and including an actual Jenny biplane brought in and reassembled), countless other gems from around the world filled the various exhibit areas. The WSS is held every ten years somewhere in the United States; in 2016 at the massive Jacob Javits Convention Center in mid-town Manhattan. The event featured a flurry of philatelic activities, including six auctions with plenty of expensive Canadian and BNA materials; some 70,000 pages of stamp exhibits, including some from noted Canadian philatelists; literature exhibits, sixty countries' postal administrations; seventy philatelic societies including a BNAPS and Canadian contingent (of which more later), over two hundred lectures and seminars and, last but not least, New York City itself in the background with all its fabulous restaurants, theatres, and tourist attractions. The WSS Organizing Committee and its huge number of volunteers should be congratulated for this memorable and very well-organized philatelic event.

Canadian philately did not take a back seat to any of the other philatelic activities. Canada Post was there in full force, and BNAPS teamed up with the Royal Philatelic Society of Canada (RPSC), and the Postal History Society of Canada (PHSC) to sponsor a booth (Figure 1). It quickly became the central meeting place for Canadian/BNA collectors. *(Continued on page 75.)*



Figure 1. All-Canadian booth at NY2016.

Change of address: Notify the Secretary (address on p 78).

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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). Text and image files should be sent to Jeff Arndt by email at <arndt123@aol.com> or by regular mail to: 4121 Marble Lane, Fairfax VA 22033 USA.

Publications Committee: Robert Lemire (Chairperson), Mike Street, Charles Livermore, Jeff Arndt, Ron Majors.

Readers write

Changeling or error? *Dean Mario* has submitted the two images seen here and asks if the blue version of the 1927 2¢ Confederation stamp is a changeling or a printer's colour error? A normal copy of the stamp is shown for comparison. Members' thoughts are invited.



Inter University Transit System (IUTS): *Kathy Hartley*, BNAPS member and Reference Librarian at the Vincent Graves Greene Foundation's Harry Sutherland Library, is helping coordinate a Study Group looking into the "Inter University Transit System" (IUTS), known as "Pebuquill" in Quebec, which was established in 1967 as a type of courier service to move library books, related materials, and first-class mail in an effective, low-cost manner between universities across Canada. The Study Group's research database contains over 1,200 images of covers relating to the IUTS. The Group hopes to have a draft monograph on the IUTS completed by the end of 2016, with something more substantial produced to celebrate the fiftieth anniversary of the IUTS in 2017. Anyone interested in joining the IUTS group or having IUTS material is asked to contact Kathy at <library@greenefoundation.ca>.

BNAPS 2017 CONVENTION WILL BE IN CALGARY

The Calgary Convention Organizing Committee (a cooperative partnership of the BNAPS Calgary Regional Group and the Calgary Philatelic Society) is pleased to announce that

BNAPEX 2017 CALTAPEX

will be held from 1-3 September 2017 (Labour Day weekend) at the Hyatt Regency Calgary Hotel on Centre Street in the heart of downtown Calgary.

BNAPEX 2017 CALTAPEX will be co-chaired by Hugh Delaney for the BNAPS Calgary Regional Group and Murray Bialek for the Calgary Philatelic Society. Most of the members of both groups who helped make BNAPEX 2012 CALTAPEX a resounding success will again serve on the organizing committee for the 2017 convention.

Paris Distributing Post Office: An update

Ferdinand Belanger and Brian Stalker, OTB

IN *BNA Topics*, Vol 72, No 1, January–March 2016, Brian Stalker outlined the extensive research he conducted, seeking to prove that the Paris Distributing Post Office (Paris DPO) was a Railway Post Office (RPO), not just a sub-office of the Paris Post Office. The question was clouded by the existence in the same era of the “Paris Station” Post Office. Thanks to research undertaken by Ferdinand Belanger at Library and Archives Canada in Ottawa, this article presents findings that supplement Brian’s earlier article.

New Information

(1) On 18 April 1855, William H Griffin, secretary to the Postmaster General, authorised a claim from George Macartney, Postmaster at Paris, that from 1 October 1854 forward, he could charge an additional £100 pa (Forward allowance, £50; rent, £40; stationery, £10)

in compensation for the extra labor thrown upon the Paris PO upon being made the point of distribution to several important lines of Post Route in connexion with its position at the junction of the Brantford & Great Western Railroads ... [1]

(2) For the fiscal year ended 31 March 1856, Report No 6-A of the Postmaster General’s Annual Report included a “Curtailement of Expenses,” amounting to £8 -7 -6 per annum, effective from 1 January 1856 to the original amount of £217-15-0 due to contractor **George Macartney**, who operated the daily mail service between Haysville and Paris via Canning, Richwood, Drumbo, Washington, Plattsville, and Chesterfield owing to

reduced travel of one mile per trip, by removal of forwarding duty, from Post Office in the village of Paris to a distributing Post Office at the Paris Railway Station.

(3) Post Office Department correspondence item 692, dated 18 April 1857 [2], relating to the cost of maintaining the Distribution Office at the Paris Station for the GWR and Buffalo and Lake Huron (B & LH) railway lines, shows that included within the charge of £600-8-0 for the period 1 January 1856 to 30 September 1857 was a £87-10-0 Supervision Allowance to Mr Macartney, charged at £50 per annum.

Furthermore, the same correspondence indicates that the Distribution Office expenses were part of the account relating to the Paris Post Office, implying that—at this time—the Paris DPO was a sub-office of the Paris Post Office.

(4) Post Office Department internal correspondence dated 15 May 1858 (3) states:

I have to convey to you the Postmaster General’s Authority to enter into a lease with Miss Allchin for a period of 3 years for the building at present tenanted by this Department at the Paris Railway Station for the exchange of mails...

(5) Data in Robert Hasler’s *Paris Junction—Paris Station (1848-1900)* [4] identifies that Lot 13 on the south side of Railway Street (across the road from the railway station) was sold by Hiram Capron to George Macartney on 30 January 1857; Macartney then sold Lot 13 to

Keywords & phrases: Paris, Ontario, Railway Post Offices



Figure 1. An 'UNPAID 7' cover from Goderich to Chatham transferred from the B&LHR to the GWR at PARIS / DPO on 6 March 1861. (Postmarks enhanced.)



Figure 2. A prepaid letter from Rimouski, CE to Thamesford, CW via Montreal, Montreal & Kingston Grand Trunk Railway PO, apparently sorted into a closed-bag for PARIS DPO, where it was placed on the westbound GWR train for Ingersoll, and finally transported by road to Thamesford. (Postmarks enhanced.)

Miss Mary Allchin on 6 April 1858. This positively confirms that the **Paris DPO** was located at **Lot 13 Railway Street**. The “Post Offices and Postmasters” database [5] records that Fred C Macartney was appointed Postmaster at Paris Post Office on 1 April 1858 and that he was replaced by George Stanton in February 1860. Interestingly, there is no record in that database of George Macartney ever being Postmaster.

(6) The next mention of note in the Post Office Department internal correspondence is dated 16 July 1862 [6]:

Referring to the difficulties which have arisen at the Paris and Paris Distributing Office in connexion with the recent loss of the Registered letter from Montreal, I beg to inform you that, in view of the declaration of the PM at Paris that he does not consider himself to be responsible for the duties at the Station Office, and of the evident necessity that there should be some responsible person in charge there who will be answerable for the transaction the PMG has decided upon constituting an independent Office at the Station and appointing a PM to the charge of it – withdrawing the allowance granted to the PM of Paris.

The amount lost in the Registered letter is to be deducted from the next payment of salary to the Clerks in the Paris Distributing Office to whose negligence the loss of the letter is attributable – and you will please report how far it may be advisable, under the altered provision for the management of the Station Office to recommend the continuance of the Assistants now employed. The change is to be carried into effect as soon as an appointment can be made to the Station Office. Signed W H Griffin

(7) Correspondence item 1062 dated 5 November 1862 [7], from William White to GE Griffin, the Postal Inspector for London District, reads:

Sir – The PMG directs me to request that you will, with the least possible delay, furnish him with a statement of the expense which would be incurred by the establishment of a separate office at the Paris Station.

Finally, item 21 dated 4 February 1863 [8], again from White to GE Griffin, reads:

With reference to the letter from the Department of the 27th December last, instructing you to arrange for the establishment of a separate PO at Paris Station, I am now to inform you that Mr Hiram Capron has been appointed to the Postmastership of the office in question. Mr Capron is to have an allowance of \$800 per annum, which is to cover rent, taxes, stationary, the payment of his assistants and all other expenses. He is also to have the usual commission on Postage and Stamps in common with other Postmasters.



Figure 3. New Paris Station built in 1866; view of the GWR platform.

(8) The Post Office at Lot 13 Railway Street burned down in the fire of 18 July 1865, which also destroyed the railway station. Lot 13 remained the property of Mary Allchin and was part of her estate when she died, at the age of 63, in March 1881 [9].

Commentary

Since George Macartney was authorised to claim rent and labour associated with the distribution of mail from 1 October 1854 it seems likely that the Paris Distributing Post Office was a sub-office of Paris Post Office between 1 October 1854 and 31 December 1862. Its primary purpose appears to have been that of an exchange office for mails being transferred between the Great Western and London, Huron & Bruce Railways, Paris Post Office and one or more mail services to outlying districts. As such, it justifies being listed as a “Railway Station Office” – possibly one of several similar arrangements that existed before the Railway Mail Service Branch of the Post Office was formally instituted in 1897.

George Macartney appears to have been the focal character during the period October 1854 to April 1858, at various times being Mail Contractor, owner of Lot 13 Railway Street

(location of the Paris Distributing Post Office (also the location of the Paris Station Post Office from 1863), supervisor at the DPO, and probably Postmaster at the Paris Post Office. Miss Mary Allchin bought Lot 13 Railway Street from him in April 1858 and leased it to the Post Office for three years, but whether she was involved in DPO activity is unknown.

The correspondence of 16 July 1862 (see above) regarding the loss of a registered letter states that Postmaster George Stanton of the Paris Post Office did “*not consider himself to be responsible for the duties at the Station Office,*” suggesting that, although the Paris DPO might have been a sub-office for accounting purposes, its day-to-day operation was entirely separate.

The Paris Station Post Office, located at Lot 13 Station Street, opened on 1 January 1863. It probably provided the full range of postal services to the general public, in addition to distributing/exchange facilities between the Buffalo & Lake Huron and Great Western Railways. It remained at Station Street until 18 July 1865 when the post office, the railway station, and adjacent buildings were destroyed by fire.

In May 1866 a new railway station building was opened. It incorporated a room for post office use, and it seems probable that the distributing/exchange office functions were transferred to it at that time. The physical location of a replacement Paris Station Post Office after the fire has yet to be determined.

References

- [1] Library and Archives Canada, Record Group 3 (RG3), Correspondence, Vol 366, p 517.
- [2] Library and Archives, Canada, Record Group 3 (RG3), Post Office Department letter to GE Griffin, Item 692, Vol 224, p 368.
- [3] *Ibid.* Item A-90(3), Vol 224, p 412.
- [4] Robert Lewis Rashleigh Hasler, *Paris Junction—Paris Station (1848–1900)*, Somerset House Publications, Canada, 2000.
- [5] Library and Archives Canada, Post Offices and Postmasters, Postal Heritage—Philately, item 15478. <<http://www.bac-lac.gc.ca/eng/discover/postal-heritage-philately/post-offices-postmasters/Pages/post-offices-postmasters.aspx>>
- [6] Library and Archives, Canada, Record Group 3 (RG3), Post Office Department letter to GE Griffin, Item 968, Vol 225, pp 300-301.
- [7] *Ibid.*, Item 1062, Vol 225, p 331.
- [8] *Ibid.*, Item B-21, Vol 225, p 354.
- [9] Hasler, *op. cit.*, p 192.



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A princely tour: The 1860 Royal Visit of the Prince of Wales to British North America and the United States, Part I

Ronald E Majors, PhD and CR McGuire, OTB, FRPSC

IN the late 1850s and early 1860s, there was a strong belief in British North America (BNA) that it was considered to be the “brightest gem in the British Crown” [1]. Canadian loyalty to the Crown was strong. In the Province of Canada (POC) [consisting of Canada East (Lower Canada) and Canada West (Upper Canada)], the economy was improving, and major construction projects were underway, such as the building of the Victoria Bridge (then considered to be the eighth wonder of the world) in Montreal, and the new Parliament building in Ottawa (selected in 1857 by Queen Victoria as Canada’s capital). During the Crimean War, Canada was stripped of its garrison of British troops to assist in the war effort, and many of its citizens volunteered for foreign service to fight for the Crown on the European continent. With all of these events in mind, Parliament thought that it was time for a monarch to officially visit the Province of Canada and, early in 1860, Queen Victoria was invited to do so. Up to this time, male members of the Royal Family had only visited Newfoundland and Nova Scotia as part of naval visits or military maneuvers.

Interestingly, in 1858, the initial invitation was proposed by a private Toronto citizen, JG Norris. Mr Norris, driven by a desire for personal recognition, bypassed official protocol and wrote a petition, with the support of many members of Parliament—including notables such as John A MacDonald, George Brown, Georges Etienne Cartier, and Henry Smith—directly to Queen Victoria requesting that her oldest son, Albert Edward, visit Canada to open the Crystal Palace in Toronto. Many of the nearly 200 people who signed the petition were unaware that Norris planned to deliver it to the Queen himself [2]! Not following the protocol of going through the Governor-General earned Mr Norris a reprimand from Downing Street, but it set the stage for having the Queen or another member of the Royal family visit the POC. The final action was taken by Canada’s Parliament on 4 May 1859, the last day of the session, when both houses unanimously agreed to invite the Queen, the Prince



Figure 1a. Autographed engraving of a portrait of the Prince of Wales, executed by AW Graham, based on a painting dated 1859, by prominent court painter Franz Xaver Winterhalter (1805-1873) [3].

Keywords & phrases: Prince of Wales, 1860 royal tour



Figure 1b. The *carte de visite*-style presentation card given by the Prince of Wales to dignitaries during the tour [4].

once it was known that the Prince was coming, the Lower Provinces requested to be included. Visits were scheduled in Newfoundland, Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island, and New Brunswick. Even the Americans were included, after a personal letter from President

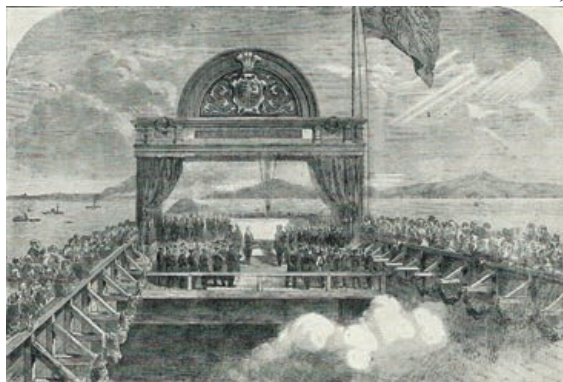


Figure 2. The POW laying the last stone of the Victoria Bridge over the St Lawrence River (from a sketch by GH Andrews) [5].

Consort and other members of the royal household. The invitation was hand delivered by Sir Henry Smith, Speaker of the House of Assembly. It was actually not accepted until early 1860, when the Governor-General, Sir Edward Walker Head, received an official notice from Downing Street.

In her response, the Queen, not particularly fond of ocean travel, declined the opportunity to come, with the excuse that the journey was too long and tiring. She argued that her many official duties required she remain in England. With the repeated urging of her husband, the Prince Consort, and that of foreign secretary Lord Russell, she finally relented and agreed to send Albert Edward, Prince of Wales (POW), heir apparent to the throne, who would eventually become King Edward VII. At the time, Edward (Figures 1a and 1b) affectionately known as Bertie, was eighteen and enrolled at Oxford.

The official reason given for the visit was to dedicate the new Victoria Bridge (Figure 2) and to lay the cornerstone for the new Parliament Building. However, Buchanan was sent to the Queen, who agreed to extend the Prince's visit to the United States and the White House.

Overall, the Royal visit turned out to be four grueling, rainy months of travel by ship, boat, barge, rail, carriage, horseback, raft, and canoe. The young prince was up to the task, however, and fulfilled his duties by attending numerous balls and dedications, requiring much hand-shaking, many speeches, and other sundry tasks.



Figure 3. The route travelled by the Prince of Wales during his 1860 trip through British North America and the US. (courtesy of the Toronto Public Library).

The prince set sail from Devonport, England on 9 July 1860 aboard the *HMS Hero*, arriving at St John's, Newfoundland on 23 July, and returning on 15 November to Plymouth, England, having departed from Portland, Maine, on 22 October. In all, the Royal visit covered all of the major cities in BNA, with stops in many minor ones as well. Figure 3 depicts the circuitous trip around North America covered in the four months.

In the United States, the Royal Party visited fifteen cities. St Louis was the furthest west travelled during the trip. At that time, British North America only extended as far as the Great Lakes. Beyond that was mostly inaccessible wilderness, much of it controlled by the Hudson's Bay Company.

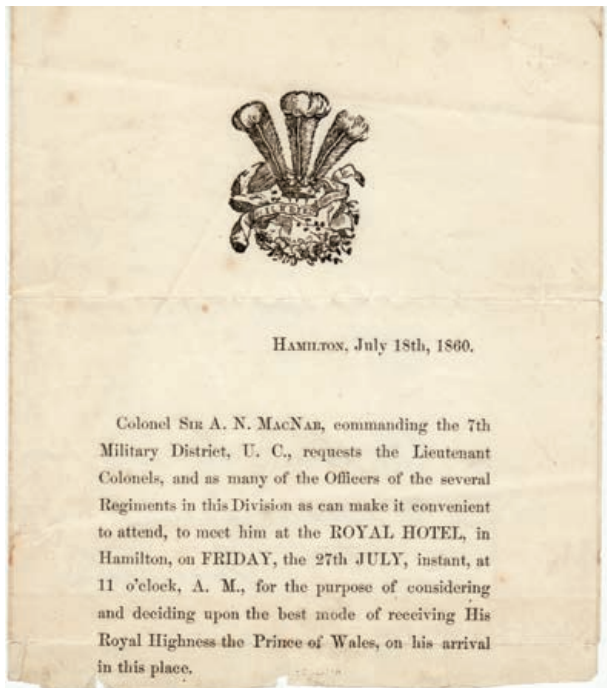


Figure 4a. Invitation to militia officers to a planning meeting on how to host HRH at the Royal Hotel in Hamilton later in the summer of 1860.

An *almost* overwhelming acceptance of the Prince

The arrival of the first representative of the British monarch was reason for celebration, but massive and extensive preparations were required. Buildings to be visited were updated, gas-fueled illuminations were installed, amphitheatres and ballrooms were built. The city of Montreal constructed a single-use, extravagant building containing a ballroom at a cost of \$25,000, a fortune at the time, and demolished it after the Prince's visit. Railroad cars were especially fitted for the Royal Party. Various ships, steamers, and other vehicles were diverted for their use.

The military was on high alert to facilitate the Prince's safety and security. Figure 4a shows a letter requesting the attendance of officers at a meeting at the Royal Hotel on 27 July 1860 to plan how to host the POW during his visit to Hamilton. Figure 4b is this letter's cover, franked at the 1¢ printed matter rate.

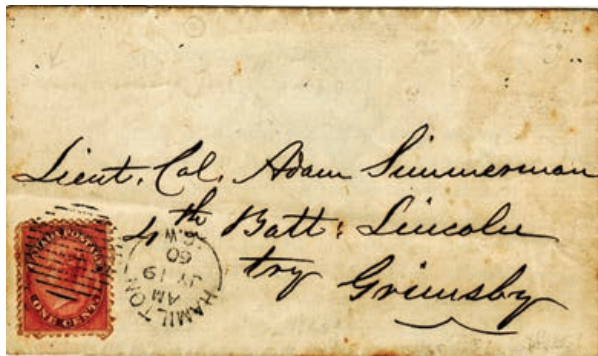


Figure 4b. Military cover to officers of Militia (reduced).

Huge crowds turned out to, overwhelmingly, welcome the Prince in every city he visited in British North America and the US. He was honoured as a visible symbol of monarchy and empire. Civic leaders hosted the visitor in princely style, decorating their towns with triumphal arches, organizing public processions, providing marching bands, concerts performed by school children, troop reviews, and gala balls. Even the local First Nations people were featured at various stops along the way. An especially elaborate grand canoe reception took place in Halifax where members of the Mi'kmaq band arrived in a long line of gaily decorated birch bark canoes (Figure 5).



Figure 5. Engraving showing members of the Mi'kmaq First Nations band in the grand canoe reception in Halifax [5].



Figure 6. Picture post card of the arrival of the *HMS Hero* at St John's, Newfoundland on 23 July 1860. This picture post card, ca 1905, is number 15 in the Garland Series of Newfoundland post cards.

Figure 6 is a 1905 picture post card of the Royal party arriving in St John's, Newfoundland. Dignitaries and townsfolk showed up in vast numbers. Cities along the route tried to outdo one another by erecting elaborate structures such as the Arch depicted in Figure 6, above.

Equally impressive welcoming ceremonies were held and structures erected in in Quebec (Figure 7) and Toronto (Figure 8).

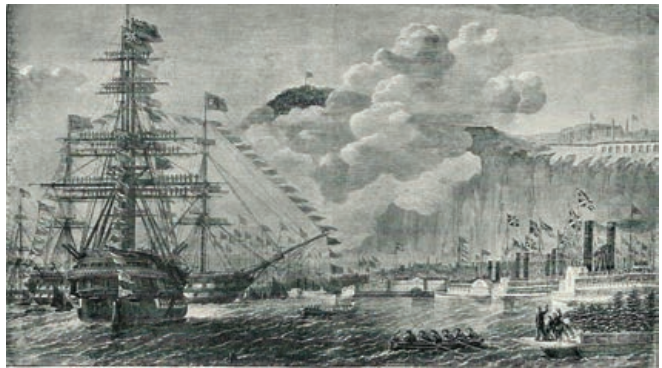


Figure 7. Engraved picture of the reception of the Royal party in Quebec [5].

An interesting story is associated with the Orangemen's Arch shown in Figure 8, below. The Orange Order was a Protestant Irish Society founded and flourishing mainly in Ulster. It was established in 1795 to maintain the Protestant ascendancy in Ireland in the face of the rising agitation for Catholic Emancipation. Their members were called Orangemen because they always dressed in brilliant orange regalia and carried orange banners. The movement had created great havoc in Ulster, and its influence spread throughout the British Empire, including British North America. In Toronto alone, there were twenty lodges, and the fraternal organization was also strong in other towns and cities in Canada West.



Figure 8. The Orangemen's Arch in Toronto [5].

The Orange Order wanted a prominent role in the official POW receptions. They constructed brightly decorated arches, carried their flags and party emblems, and they wanted to march in the festivities. However, when they showed up in full fraternal regalia at the wharf in Kingston, the Prince's steamer did not stop. Similar occurrences in Belleville caused both cities to miss out on what was a glorious affair throughout the rest of BNA.

In Toronto, the Royal Party sought to avoid the Orangemen, but were tricked into passing under the Orangemen's Arch after the entrance was disguised with false decorations. They were pulled down after the POW passed by, revealing the Orange symbols. The Prince was not amused.

Festivities were held in every city the POW visited. Figure 9 shows an invitation to one of these activities, the Prince of Wales Ball held at Osgoode Hall in Toronto, on Saturday evening 8 September 1860.

Very interesting from a philatelic viewpoint is the illustrated envelope shown in Figure 10, below, believed to be the first illustrated patriotic cover printed in Canada [6]. It is one of three documented examples of this POW patriotic cover used within Canada in this time period.



Figure 9. Invitation to the Prince of Wales Ball in Toronto, 8 September 1860 (courtesy of the Toronto Public Library). (Image cropped and reduced.)

Epilogue

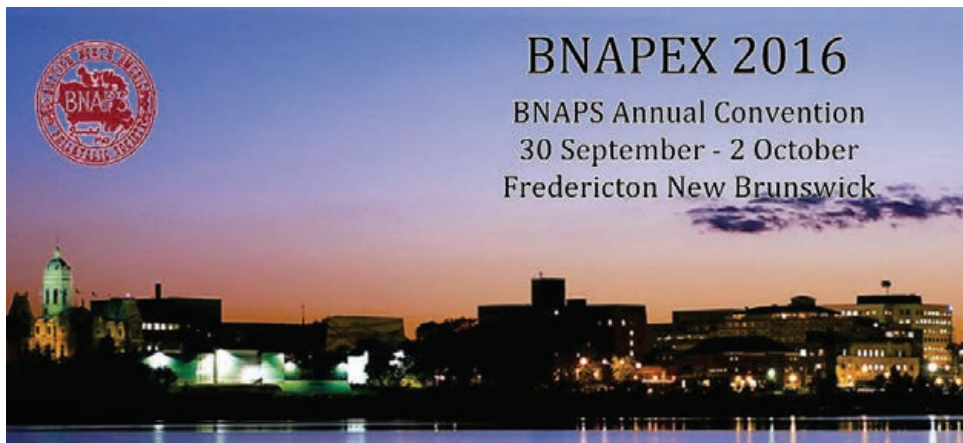
In Part II of the story, we will continue to trace the POW's travel throughout the rest of BNA, the Royal Party's travel into the United States, and their return to England. A postscript related to Albert Edward's eventual ascent to the throne is included, with a figure of a long-missing cover commemorating his Royal wedding.



Figure 10. Domestic “Welcome to Canada” illustrated patriotic cover, posted during the visit of the Prince of Wales.

References and endnotes

- [1] A British Canadian, *The tour of HRH Prince of Wales Through British American and the United States*, John Lovell, Montreal, 1860, p vi. The author was actually determined to be Henry J Morgan, whose envelopes and their contents are well known to many postal historians.
- [2] *Ibid.*, p 14.
- [3] JG Norris, *Canada's Invitation to the Prince of Wales*, privately published by the author, Ottawa, 1876. It is exquisitely bound, autographed, and was presented by the author to Edward Pipon Remon, an Ottawa lawyer. It is interesting that Remon did not sign the original petition. Figure 1a was taken from this book.
- [4] During the period 1839 to 1860, photography greatly advanced as follows: Daguerre type (1839-1860); Ambrotype (1855-1862); Tin type (1854-1930s), at its height of popularity from 1861-1900; Paper photography, often attached to *carte de visites*, which were popular from 1859-1880s. A larger version of this paper photograph of POW is believed to have been used by Winterhalter to finish his painting of the POW seen in Figure 1a.
- [5] Bunbury T Gough, *Boyish Reminiscences of His Majesty the King's Visit to Canada in 1860*, John Murray, Albemarle Street, W., London, 1910. This book contains photographs of engravings of excellent sketches made by GH Andrews, RWS [designation indicating that he was a member of the Royal Watercolour Society]. Andrews was one of Britain's prominent watercolourists, the tour's official artist, and special correspondent for *The Illustrated London News* [p101]. Figures 2, 5, 7, and 8 are from this book.
- [6] Charles G Firby, personal communication, 1998.



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Notes on the naming of Athabaska Landing

Rick Parama



I read, with interest, Clayton Rubec’s article, “Where in the world is Athabaska?” published in *BNA Topics*, Volume 72, Number 4, October-December 2015. How post office names were derived was one of my many interests in Alberta post offices. There is some logic to the Post Office Department (POD) spelling the name with a “k” as well as how in general the POD took guidance in regard to the spelling of post office names. In this article, I wish to give the reader some background on the spelling of Athabaska Landing from a POD perspective (Note that I have used the contemporary spelling of the name of the locality.). The spelling changes to this name, and the reasons for them, are perhaps the most interesting and complex of the changes to any post office in Alberta.

Naming and spelling

Athabaska Landing was named for the Athabasca River, upon which it was located. The river in turn was named after Lake Athabasca into which it flows. The name “Great Araubaska” for the lake first appeared on Peter Pond’s map of 1790. Named “Lake of the Hills” and “Elk River” by Arrowsmith on his map of 1801, but in 1802 the name of the lake shown on the Arrowsmith map was “Athapescow,” and the river flowing into it the Elk or Athapescow River. Note that the Pond map pre-dated the Arrowsmith maps.

The name is taken from a Cree word meaning “place where there are reeds” and refers to the delta region of Lake Athabasca into which the Athabasca River and Peace River flow. The delta area is a vast reed bed. Several other features were named for the river or lake; these include Mount Athabasca at the headwaters of the river, and the Athabasca Pass at the head of the Whirlpool River, which was used as a fur trade route into British Columbia;

Keywords & phrases: Alberta, postal history, postal markings

“The Landing,” named for its general access from the Athabasca River; the Town of Athabaska/Athabasca; the District of Athabaska as a provisional subdivision of the Northwest Territories; and the district or region of Athabasca, as used in the fur trade days to describe the area of the Athabasca River watershed. The significance of the Athabasca watershed is that it flowed to the Mackenzie River, and thus outside of Rupert’s Land, and furthermore outside of the Hudson’s Bay Co. charter of jurisdiction.

A post office was opened at the locality of Athabasca Landing in 1901. The POD first chose the spelling “Athabaska” as it was the spelling of the name of the provisional district, which came into being in December 1882 and was actually located to the north of The Landing.

Athabaska or Athabasca are common spellings used for several related features in the area, and both versions were used concurrently through the years. Normally the POD used the spelling used by the Geographic Board of Canada. The Geographic Board not only collected the origins of place names but was the official source of decisions about spelling. The Geographic Board based its choices on the earliest spelling references available, often early maps but at times early journals. It is thought that the spelling with a “k” came from Pond’s map of 1790.

The POD must have had some doubts about the spelling with a “k” and apparently contacted the Geographic Board about the matter. We know this because sometime before the end of 1909 the Geographic Board was apparently asked to rule on the spelling, and in its report dated 31 December 1909 issued the decision that the correct spelling for the lake, river was “ATHABASKA” and also confirmed that “ATHABASKA LANDING” was the correct spelling for the name of the post office. In this report, the Geographic Board used small capitals to designate the decision made. However, the contemporary press preferred the spelling “Athabasca.” Certainly, by 1908, that was the most common spelling. Nevertheless, the POD continued to follow the Geographic Board spellings, when available, and the Geographic Board listing of 1928 for Alberta consistently used “Athabaska” as the spelling of the various land features so named.

The Cree also had a name for the locality of Athabasca Landing—*caupawin*—which apparently meant “landing”; however, it is not precisely recorded which came first, the English word landing or the Cree naming. Regardless, the name “The Landing” became a common short version of the name both of the locality and the trail between Edmonton and Athabasca Landing. The trail had been the main access to Athabasca Landing since 1883 when the Hudson’s Bay Company greatly improved the trail.

It is not known for certain why the POD chose to shorten the name of the post office from Athabaska Landing to Athabaska, the official name effective 1 January 1914. Some facts, however, are known: In August of 1912, the Canadian Northern Railway (CNR) was operational to Athabaska Landing (locality of Athabasca Landing). This railway was a northern extension of the line to Morinville that ran through St. Albert. The railway to Morinville was originally to be completed under a subsidiary of the CNR, the Edmonton and Slave Lake Railway Company (E&SL), which reached Morinville in 1906. The E&SL amalgamated with the CNR in 1911. The CNR completed construction of a railway station at Athabaska Landing early in 1913; however, it is said “they nailed a board with the abbreviated name ‘Athabasca’” on it at the end of the depot. The naming of the railway

station was perhaps the reason that the word “Landing” was dropped from the post office’s name in 1914, although the official spelling “Athabaska” continued to be used by the POD and the town. In Alberta, the POD often chose to name or re-name post offices to match the name of the railway station, presumably to avoid shipping or mailing confusion.


In 1948, the Town of Athabaska officially changed the spelling of the name to “Athabasca.” The POD did not make the spelling change until 9 August 1950. The Geographic Board (1928) indicates that the town name was changed much earlier, in fact, in 1904; but the town was not mentioned in the 1909 list of Geographic Board decisions. This possibly suggests that the town name was not bound to the Geographic Board listings, and probably followed local preference.

References and endnotes

- [1] Sessional Papers, Supplement to the Annual Report of the Department of Marine and Fisheries, Marine, Eighth Report of the Geographic Board of Canada, Containing Decisions to June 30 1909 (Sessional Paper 21a), p 15: The “k” spelling of the Athabaska lake and river are recorded as being correct as well as that of the Athabaska Landing post office in Alberta. Notes on all three indicate “not Athabasca.”
- [2] Dale Holtslander, “Railway to Athabasca,” *Alberta History*, Vol 26, No 1 (Winter 1978), pp 25-28. This is a newspaper account, detailing a trip along the newly opened Canadian Northern Railway line, beginning 30 August 1912. Of the train service, the article reads, in part: “The establishment of a regular train service over the C.N.R. to Athabasca Landing—now Athabasca—is an event of first importance in the development of the north, therefore of like importance to Edmonton.” The article itself appeared in the 3 September 1912 edition of Edmonton’s *The Bulletin*. It includes a paragraph about the dropping of “Landing” from the name “Athabasca Landing”: “When the CNR built its station there early in 1913, a board with the abbreviated name “Athabasca” was nailed to the end of the depot. Today, this old station is a drop-in centre for senior citizens, but the building still carries the nameplate. It was not until August of 1913 that “Landing” was officially dropped from the town’s name, but old traditions die hard, and if an old timer mentions ‘the Landing,’ it is Athabasca he is talking about.”
- [3] CD Denny, *The Athabasca Landing Trail*, privately published, ca 1973. Also available online.
- [4] Geographic Board of Canada, *Place Names of Alberta*, Alberta Government Edition, 1928, p 13. Athabaska is listed as a town; however, its location is not specified. The origin of the name Athabaska is given for the listing of the features of the river and lake. Athabaska mount is listed, but no origin or date for the name is given. Athabaska pass at the head of the Whirlpool River is listed and noted as having first been crossed in 1811 by David Thompson, led by his guide, Thomas. The town of Athabaska is listed, and note is made that the spelling was changed to Athabasca in 1904. The Geographic Board consistently used the spelling Athabaska. There is also other evidence that, the POD referred to the Geographic Board for rulings on the spelling of post office names in other provinces. For example, a note to this effect appears in the January 1918 Monthly Supplement to the 1918 Canadian Official Postal Guide, in relation to a number of post offices in Nova Scotia: “By a ruling of the Geographic Board the names of Antigonishe, Antigonishe Harbour and Antigonishe Harbour (South Side), will be spelled without the final ‘E.’” This ruling seems to play out for some Alberta post offices, such as Athabaska and Athabaska Landing.
- [5] Eric J and Patricia M Holmgren, *Over 2000 Place Names of Alberta*, 3rd ed, Western Producer Prairie Books, Saskatoon, 1976.
- [6] Ernest G Mardon, *Community Names in Alberta*, University of Lethbridge, 1972.
- [7] Merrily K Aubrey, *Place Names of Alberta: Volume IV, Northern Alberta*, University of Calgary Press, 1996. Also available online.

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“Moon”shine—Believe it or not

Peter Wood Styling himself the “CSI—Complete Stamp Investigator—of Philately,” Peter Wood gave seminars in 2014 at the ORAPEX (Ottawa), NOVAPEX (Halifax), and BNAPEX 2014 BALTIMORE stamp shows on new optical and computer technology he uses to examine stamps for varieties, flaws, and other irregularities.

WHEN I was at various stamp shows in 2014, I demonstrated the use of microscopes, ultraviolet lights, and the T1 SAFE Signoscope™ to show how we can use modern tools in the pursuit of new and exciting philatelic discoveries. The title, *CSI of Philately*, came to me after having watched TV police shows that feature the use of modern technological equipment to solve mysteries.

All the images below are from copies of only two stamps: The Cremation of Sam McGee (Sc 695) and *Le Survenant* (Sc 696). Because these stamps were printed as a *se-tenant* pair, each was examined on its own merits. My story opens with the “moon” seen in Sam McGee (hereinafter referred to as 695). The Unitrade [1] catalogue is very careful to mention position 41 as the location of said “moon.” But is it? The Unitrade declaration is merely a starting point; any investigator worth his salt examines all the evidence so as to present a solid case to the prosecuting attorney in the hope of ensuring a legitimate conviction.

Instead of just accepting evidence given by others I examined, in its entirety, every copy of the McGee stamp in my possession. Each piece of evidence, exhibits 695-1 through 695-10 below, casts reasonable doubt on the validity of the original witness statement, *i.e.*, the Unitrade catalogue. Each document (stamp) was carefully examined in a darkened lab using a Celestron 44308 USB™ microscope modified for “evidence” use with the light off, and an electric ultraviolet lamp, the “Money Detector™”—sold by Lighthouse.

Because these two philatelic issues were combined into mixed panes in alternating pairs, thoroughness demands that an investigator must examine both. The lithographic presses of the middle 1970s, when these stamps were printed, were extremely fast and efficient, but one cannot accept the idea that every single stamp on every pane from every printing—they were printed four panes to a sheet—was identical. Very small movements of the paper and the speed of the presses often caused slight variances.

To further complicate matters, the chemical composition of the paper also caused some variance. For example, the quantity of the different chemicals added to create the paper could easily be a “shovel”-full of any ingredient. So, how full is a shovel? Also, printing inks tend to splatter occasionally, which also adds to variability. Think of your own car wheels in winter and all the spray they create.

Finally, to ensure a successful prosecution, definitions need to be exact: Is the “moon” a heavenly body similar to our own moon, or a circular mark on a piece of paper? The following exhibits are presented as evidence and are shown complete with the CSI’s findings. The exact wording of a charge will be determined after examination and before presenting the evidence to the Prosecutor’s Office.

Keywords & phrases: Varieties, plating, Cremation of Sam McGee, *Le Survenant*

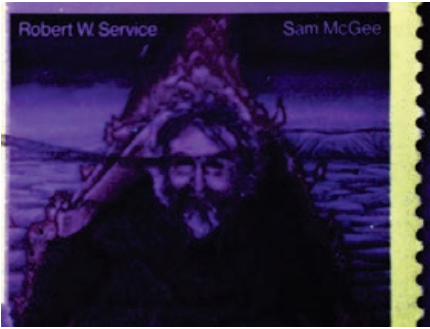


Exhibit 695-1



Exhibit 695-2

Exhibit 695-1 has a white dot at three o'clock and a blue dot at about eleven o'clock in Sam's hat, while Exhibit 695-2 has a fresh outbreak of measles—or sparks flying from playing with fire in windy conditions—on the left, right, and spreading to his head.



Exhibit 695-3

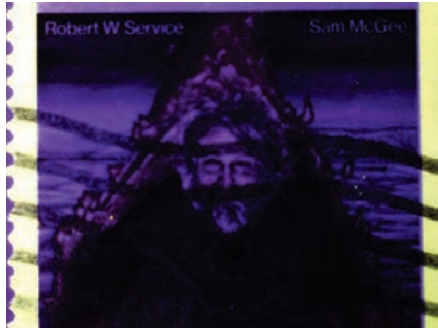


Exhibit 695-4

In Exhibit 695-3, we see the reflection of a heavenly body on the ice behind Sam at right. Exhibit 695-4 has three elements: a hazy small light in the sky—a star—at 2 o'clock; light, possibly from an unknown source, reflecting off trash or broken ice at 3 o'clock; and another light reflection on his clothing at 9 o'clock.

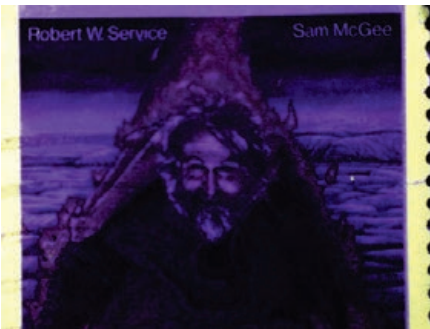


Exhibit 695-5



Exhibit 695-6

At 3 o'clock Exhibit 695-5 (above) has more and very bright reflective light from a piece of ice, while Exhibit 695-6 shows the last of the moon for the quarter now behind Sam.



Exhibit 695-7

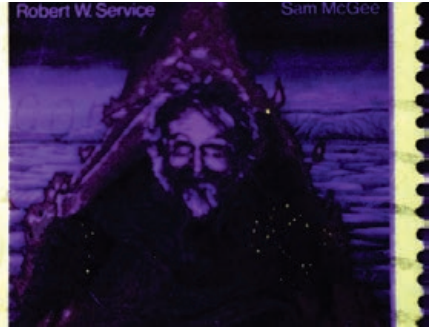


Exhibit 695-8

Exhibit 695-7 shows the full moon coming up over the hills, while in Exhibit 695-8 we see an interesting splattered display of coloured lights, with a small white light at 5 o'clock.



Exhibit 695-9



Exhibit 695-10

Exhibit 695-9 shows a reflection by refraction of light from ice crystals at 5 o'clock on Sam's coat. Exhibit 695-10 shows heavenly bodies in the sky and just over the horizon reflecting off broken ice behind Sam.

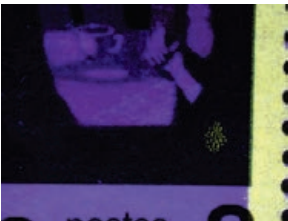


Exhibit 696-1



Exhibit 696-2

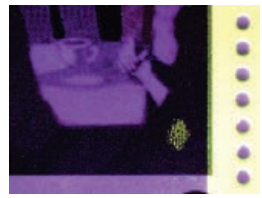


Exhibit 696-3

The next evidence is a set of exhibits from the *Le Survenant* stamp. At the lower right of all three, Exhibits 696-1, 2, and 3 (above), there is a scattering of yellow dots in a roughly oval shape. Each mark is a slightly different shape but appears in the identical location. This evidence points to the possibility that the paper shifted enough to have the “moon” on the McGee stamp printed on the stamp above. After reviewing all the evidence presented in the exhibits, this CSI has come to the realization that he no longer takes the position “Do I have what the catalogue has?” Rather, now he asks, “Does the catalogue agree with what I have?” With this submission, the case is now before the courts. Let the jury decide.

Reference

[1] *Unitrade Specialized Catalogue of Canadian Stamps*, 2015 edition, Unitrade Associates, Toronto.

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Newfoundland: More discoveries of early-known uses

John M Walsh, FRPSC

THE intent of this article is to inflame the “*want to collect mojo*” found in most philatelists. We all like to find items that have not previously been reported: Of course, it is critical to make the case for the find, especially if it contradicts what is in the current literature. A case in point is the pursuit and discovery of the earliest-known uses (EKUs) presented here, along with other discoveries. These are perfect examples of the truth that the search is never over, and that “discoveries” can be made by both experts and students, provided that they are informed.

Post cards

In the Newfoundland Postal Stationery post card shown in Figure 1, we have a beauty of an item. After all one hundred and forty-three years of existence, this EKU from 1873 has surfaced! One hundred thousand of these post cards were printed. Until now, the release date for this post card had not been determined. Proof of the date was provided by Brian Bursey [1], a collector living in Newfoundland.

It was on 1 April 1873 that the postal rate of 1¢ was introduced for post cards. The stated rate was specific for Newfoundland mail to its local and inland destinations. It was also in effect for post cards being sent to Canada as is clearly shown in Figure 1. No postage due markings are present. Note the date on the notice side is St John’s, 1 April 1873. Many thanks to Brian for his diligent searching!

The next discovery to tempt you is another post card [NSSC PC 11] (Figure 2), which clearly shows a usage on 4 February 1913. For



Figure 1a. A recent discovery of EKU AP 1 1873 for post card NSSC PC-1 (reduced) [2].

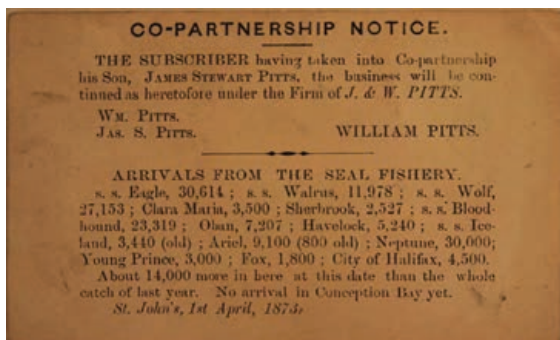


Figure 1b. The reverse of the recently discovered EKU AP 1 1873 for post card NSSC PC-1 (reduced).

Keywords & phrases: Newfoundland postal stationery, 1¢ Prince Albert



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The following Periodicals for 1915 will be sold at auction in the Reading Room on Thursday, 6th February, at 9 o'clock p.m., the sale being confined to members of the Club. The Secretary, if notified, will be pleased to purchase papers for any members who may be unable to attend.

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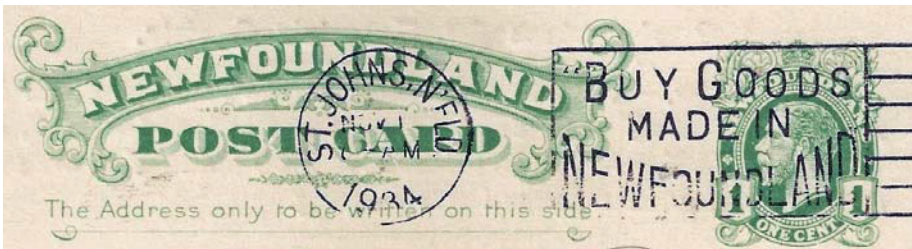
Graphic, Illustrated London News, Sketch, Sphere, Tatler, Sporting and Dramatic, By-stander, Harper's Weekly, Frank Leslie, Collier's, Punch, Life, Puck, Judge, Westminster, Spectator, Saturday Review, Outlook, Nation, Public Opinion, Truth, World, John Bull, Field, Saturday Evening Post, Sporting Times, Winning Post, P.P.P., Scientific American, New York Herald, Halifax Herald, Halifax Echo, Montreal Star, Montreal Standard, London Daily Mail, London Times, Observer, T. P.'s Weekly, Everyman, Vanity Fair, Toronto Globe, Current Opinion.

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FRANK H. DONNELLY Secretary-Treasurer.

Figure 2. The most recently discovered EKU for post card NSSC PC-11 (top: blow-up of upper portion, lower left is post card; lower right is verso (reduced).



Newfoundland St. Andrew's Society.

Dear Sir, - A General Meeting of the Newfoundland St. Andrew's Society will be held in the Presbyterian Hall, on **WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 21st, at 8.30 p.m.** You are particularly requested to attend this meeting.

The St. Andrew's Night Celebration will take the form of an "At Home" for the members and their wives and friends, with Supper, Cards and Music, at the Newfoundland Hotel, on Friday, November 20th, at 8.30 p.m. The entertainment committee have made arrangements for Bridge and Auction Forty-fives, with suitable prizes, as well as a short but excellent musical programme.

The gathering will be very informal, and we hope for a large attendance.

Tickets at \$1.00 each may be had from the undersigned or any member of the executive.

Yours sincerely,
 H. C. MACDONALD, Secty.-Treasurer.

Figure 3. The most recently discovered EKU for post card NSSC PC-16 (top: blow-up of upper portion, lower left is post card; lower right is verso (reduced)).

many years the EKU was thought to be 19 April 1913. The message, verso, also confirms the February date. Another EKU of a post card is shown in Figure 3 [NSSC PC 16]. And what a fine example it is! The stamp image indicia has a serif in **T** of **CENTS**.

The design prior to this had the same image, but the **T** in **CENT** was sans serif. It would seem that, when the 1¢ was reordered, the printer did a redesign of the die. By tradition, this new image is called die II. Previously, the earliest-known use was 22 May 1936. This finding pushes the earliest-known use date back to 1 November 1934. The verso is also shown confirming the November date. These delights are offered from Tommy Moyes' collections [3]. Is it possible that this EKU can be pushed back even further? Let the hunt continue.

Postal stationery

And from the Moyes collection comes another eye opener! It is from the "catalogue Postal Stationery emissions" section that contains envelope listings. Figure 4 shows the 140 mm x 78 mm envelope bearing the ultramarine 5¢ indicia. This recently discovered postal stationery item pushes the earliest-known use back one year to 8 January 1890 whereas previous literature listed its EKU as 21 January 1891. A recent Vincent Graves Greene certificate indicates the new date of earliest-known use.



Figure 4. A new EKU for NSSC EN 4 postal stationery.

Drop letter

Continuing our delving in the collections of the Newfoundland stamp aficionado, Tommy Moyes, we find another most desirable postal history item. This cover, shown in Figure 5, below, demonstrates the use of the brown lilac 1¢ Prince Albert [NSSC 33]. The top ribbon on the design of this image does not cut the inner oval. Some collectors define it as type II, because die I, which image it resembles, cuts the inner oval. The die I initial image was engraved by the National Bank Note Co (NBNC_o), New York, whereas the American Bank Note Co (ABNC_o), New York, engraved this die II image. ABNC_o later acquired NBNC_o.

The cover is addressed to Twillingate and clearly shows the originating double split circle with a TWILLINGATE MR 12 1878 imprint. No other cancels are present, front or back. Even though this is not an EKU, it behoves one to share knowledge of its existence. Presently, this stamp image is known to exist on forty envelopes. But the one depicted in

Figure 5 is the only one known paying its intended postal rate use of 1¢ for the drop letter rate, which was initiated 1 April 1873.




Figure 5. The only known cover showing the proper use of the 1c Prince Albert (NSSC 33) paying the drop letter rate within Newfoundland.

This cover turned up during our rummage of the Moyes collections. Under intense interrogation, Tommy let it slip how he acquired it. It seems that he and his daughter are friends of Sammy Whaley, known as the census taker of the Newfoundland CENTS issue. Upon discovering that Whaley had laid bare the lands in his hunt for this mythical beast, Tommy and his daughter proceeded to tempt him to release it to their care. After the offering of many cows (Sammy is a cattle rancher!), this cover was carried gently into a new home. It was hinted that the sounds of gnashing teeth could be heard! But most philatelists understand that they are only short-term caretakers. It's amazing how diligent foraging can bring forth wonderful findings. May all make such discoveries!

References

- [1] Brian Bursey, personal communication, April, 2016.
- [2] Here the NSSC (Newfoundland Specialized Stamp Catalogue) is used for identification.
- [3] Tommy Moyes, personal communication, April, 2016.

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William JF Wilson

A tale of two mountains

THE fourth set of stamps in Canada Post’s “150 Years of Photography” series was released on 13 April 2016. The seven stamps cover a full one hundred and fifty years of Canadian photography, from Humphrey Lloyd Hime’s *Freighter’s Boat on the Banks of the Red River, MB* (1858) to Michel Campeau’s abstract photograph, *Sans Titre 0310* (2005-2010). The fifth and final set is slated for next year.

One of the P stamps in this year’s set shows a photograph by Byron Harmon entitled *Climbing Mt Habel* (Figure 1). Modern maps show Mt Habel as a 3,073 m high peak in the Canadian Rockies, about 700 km northwest of Mt Rhondda on the Wapta Icefield west of Bow Lake. Note that Bow Lake is about thirty-five km north of Lake Louise along the Icefields Parkway. It is one of the peaks along the Continental Divide and thus also on the BC-Alberta boundary. However, there is a problem: The first ascent of *this* peak was in 1923 by A Geoffrion, JWA Hickson, and the mountain guide E Feuz Jr, whereas Byron Harmon’s photograph of climbers on Mt Habel was taken *circa* 1909. The “Mt Habel” on modern maps, therefore, is not the “Mt Habel” in the photograph.



Figure 1. Climbing Mt Habel, by Byron Harmon.

15 July with Ralph Edwards (guide), Fred Stephens (chief packer), and Frank Wellman (cook), “to explore the region to a point as high as possible upon this peak” [*ibid*]. Habel, anticipating difficult terrain, decided to walk, while the other three rode horses. They also brought four pack-horses. In his subsequent report [*ibid*], Habel said that, “[o]nce in the valley, the mountain was lost from sight, and the way leading to its ascent was discovered too late to be made use of. No other name being known to me, I have called the peak ‘Hidden Mountain.’”

At that time, the North Fork Valley was still unexplored. The few who had tried had described the lower reaches as “... a tangled wilderness of canyons, rocks and brush ...

The story of the peak in the photograph begins in 1896, when Jean Habel (c1845-1902), a mathematics professor from Berlin and an enthusiastic mountaineer, was riding the CPR through Kicking Horse Pass [1]. As the train was descending the Big Hill westward from the pass toward Field, BC, he could see “a high, glacier-clad peak” far up the North Fork Valley [2, p 328]. (This valley, located on the west side of the Continental Divide, is now known as the Yoho Valley.) He returned in 1897 and, after making arrangements with outfitter Tom Wilson, set out from Field on

utterly impossible for horses and almost impossible for men [3, p9].” Hoping to avoid such difficulties, Habel’s party bypassed the lower reaches by travelling first to Emerald Lake in the next valley west, then climbing up and over the moderately low pass between Mt Burgess and Mt Field. Four days were lost to bad weather, steep terrain, and the need to leave the horses back at camp while scouting ahead for a route that the horses could negotiate. They finally crossed the pass on 22 July, descended the steep slope into the North Fork Valley, and camped near the base of Takakkaw Falls. They were, in fact, the first people known to have seen the Falls in its full splendour. Before this, people had only partially glimpsed it in the distance from the lower reaches of the valley. Another three days brought them to a good camping spot close to the toe of the Wapta Glacier (now called the Yoho Glacier). Dwindling food supplies, however, allowed them only three days to explore the Wapta Icefield from this camp before they had to leave.

Much of this time was spent investigating whether Mt Balfour (3272 m elevation), on the continental divide above the east side of the North Fork Valley, could be more easily climbed by approaching from the west. Ascents from the Bow Valley to the east had thus far failed. (Answer: “No.”) On their way back out, they recognized that it would be even more difficult to take the horses back up the steep slope from Takakkaw Falls so as to return via Emerald Lake than it had been to bring them down, and if the return trip took as long as the trip in had taken, they would run out of food. Consequently, they took the risk of tackling the lower part of the North Fork Valley directly, and reached Field in three days.

As an exploratory trip, the seventeen-day expedition was a success even though they didn’t climb Habel’s Hidden Mountain. The first ascent was made in 1901 by J Outram, E Whymer, and the guides C Kaufmann, C Klucker, and J Pollinger. However, we can now solve the mystery of where Byron Harmon took the photograph on the stamp. Habel died in 1902 and, soon afterward, another mountaineer, Norman Collie, renamed it Mt Habel in his honour. Habel’s Hidden Mountain is thus the “Mt Habel” on which Byron Harmon photographed the climbers, *circa* 1909.

But fame can be fleeting, and the assignment of this name “Mt Habel” to this peak was not to last. As described on the website www.peakfinder.com, *“One week following the armistice which ended the First World War, eleven peaks in the Kananaskis Area were named after prominent French military leaders who had served during the conflict. Les Annales, a French publication, had suggested that one mountain be named for the great hero of the age, the humble and fascinating poilu (the lowest ranking soldiers of the French Army) who had battled the invading Germans.’ Arthur O. Wheeler was asked to recommend a peak and the fact that he chose Mt. Habel to become Mount des Poilus may have had something to do with the fact that Jean Habel was a German citizen.”* [1] (Wheeler was a surveyor, mountaineer, and member of the Interprovincial Boundary Survey (1913–1925). He knew the mountains well because the Survey was engaged in mapping the areas around the Great Divide and establishing the precise line of the divide itself. Thus, on modern maps, Habel’s Hidden Mountain is shown as Mount des Poilus, elevation 3161 m.

Yet the name “Mt Habel” was destined not only to disappear, but also to reappear yet again. In 1984, Graeme Pole (author of many books on the history and hiking trails of the Canadian Rockies) suggested that the name be given to the peak 700 km northwest of Mount Rhondda, described above. It is about 6 km ENE of Mount des Poilus, and, until then, had no individual name. It was usually thought of simply as the north peak of Mt.

Rhondda, or “Rhondda North.” The renaming became official in 1985 [1], almost ninety years after Habel first saw his Hidden Mountain from the train.

The complete travelling photographer

There are many hidden stories behind the images on stamps. In fact, when the image is an historic photograph, just taking the photograph can be a story in itself. Humphrey Lloyd Hime (1833–1903), working in 1858, used the collodion process. This was a wet-plate process, which meant that he first had to create his own photographic emulsion on the glass plate, then expose it in the camera while the emulsion was still wet. This was not a big problem in a studio with a well-equipped darkroom, but Hime was on a months-long expedition through early western Canada, carrying everything with him.

To get an idea of what was involved, imagine that you are part of the Assiniboine and Saskatchewan Exploring Expedition of 1858, and you are travelling by canoe and (on the prairies) by ox-cart from Lake Superior to the South Saskatchewan River and back. (The following description is based on [4].) You are the expedition photographer, and are also expected to take part in the survey work. (Hime was well-trained in both.) There’s no time to take pictures while travelling or surveying, which is most of the time, but now the expedition has stopped for repairs, or perhaps to restock supplies at a Hudson’s Bay Company fort. The weather is actually fairly good; you’re not plagued by grasshoppers; and there are some good subjects for photography around you. What do you do?

Your first task is to set up your portable darkroom. One common design is a tent-like structure elevated on poles so that you can stand with your upper body inside it and tie the bottom part around your waist to keep out the light. You would set up the camera and lens system on a sturdy, wooden tripod where you want to take the picture. Unpack and inspect everything you need: glass plates, chemicals, trays, etc. Place the box of glass plates, which are held securely in wooden slots, beside the darkroom. Clean and polish the plate you are going to use. Coat it by steadily and carefully pouring photographic collodion over it so that the collodion covers all parts of the plate, right to the corners. (Collodion consists of an iodide, cotton and nitrate, sulphuric acid and nitrogen peroxide in a solution of alcohol and ether. It can be prepared beforehand and transported in bottles.) Pour the excess collodion back into the bottle. Allow the collodion on the plate to evaporate until slightly sticky, not too moist or too dry—about ten seconds in hot weather, about twenty seconds in cooler weather. This part can be done outside the darkroom.

Now make the plate sensitive to light, using a bath of silver nitrate and cold water. In the city, the bath can be prepared in advance, but it can decompose when agitated in transit (agitation being something ox-carts are quite good at producing). Tie the darkroom around you, and pour the nitrate bath into a tray. (It’s corrosive and stains badly, so be careful!) Place the plate on a glass dipper collodion-side up and, using a slow and steady motion without pause, lower it carefully into the bath. Let it soak for thirty–forty seconds in hot weather, or as much as five minutes in cold weather, then remove it and let it drain. Put it in a clean, dry plate holder, protected by a dark slide, and place it in a shady spot near the camera. (If you want to take more than one photograph at this site, prepare a glass plate and holder for each.)

Clean out any dust, cobwebs, insects, or dew from the camera and lens. Place the ground glass in the camera (in a plate holder so that its ground surface is at the exact spot where the photographic emulsion will be), and remove the lens cap. Hide yourself and the

camera under a focussing cloth, focus the image on the ground glass, adjust the image intensity using the aperture, and adjust the camera angle. Replace the lens cap. (For the long exposures required, the lens cap acts as the shutter.) Remove the ground glass, place the plate holder in the camera, and remove the dark slide. Remove the lens cap for the required time—typically about thirty seconds for a distant view, three minutes for a near view in good light, and six-ten minutes for interior views or inside a forest—then replace the lens cap and dark slide. Remove the plate holder from the camera, and proceed with any other exposures you want to take at that location.

The plate should be developed as soon as possible after sensitizing and exposing it. Pyro-gallic acid is the most common developer, but gallic acid or protosalts of iron can also be used. Return to the darkroom, remove the exposed plate from the plate holder, hold the plate in your hand in a tray, and pour the developer solution evenly over the plate until the plate is immersed in the solution. Move the plate around in the tray to keep fresh developer in contact with the emulsion, and watch the developing image carefully. Experience is crucial—the correct development time depends on the exposure time, the intensity of the light on the emulsion during the exposure, the darkroom temperature, and other factors. When the image has the proper intensity (about thirty-forty seconds), pour the developer out of the tray, and wash the plate in water to remove all developer. After this point, the darkroom is no longer needed.

Now fix the image so it can't be damaged or destroyed by light. The most common fixer is hyposulphite of soda, or "hypo." Pour the hypo on and off the plate to remove all excess iodide, then wash the plate in water for three-four hours remove all of the Hypo from the plate. Change the water several times. Finally, place the plate in the sun or other warm place to dry, then pack it away.

Finally, move the camera and equipment to the next location and repeat the whole process!

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

[https://www.canadapost.ca/web/en/blogs/collecting/list.page?cattype=collecting
&ca t=stamps](https://www.canadapost.ca/web/en/blogs/collecting/list.page?cattype=collecting&ca t=stamps)

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

References and endnotes

- [1] Dave Birrell, website <http://www.peakfinder.com>. This website contains much useful information about individual mountains and the people after whom they are named.
- [2] Jean Habel, *The North Fork Valley of the Wapta (British Columbia)*, extracted from *Appalachia*, VIII, 4, March, 1898. Available online at the Canadian Institute of Historical Microreproductions website at https://archive.org/details/cihm_15172 (then click the "full screen" symbol near the upper right corner).
- [3] Ralph Edwards, *The Trail to the Charmed Land*, HR Larson Publishing, Saskatoon, SK, 1950.
- [4] Richard Huyda, "Exploration Photographer: Humphrey Lloyd Hime and the Assiniboine and Saskatchewan Exploring Expedition of 1858," *Manitoba Historical Society, MHS Transactions* 3, no. 30 (1974). Available online at http://www.mhs.mb.ca/docs/transactions/3/hime_hl.shtml.

Table 1. 2016 Commemoratives

Stamp	Hydrangeas	Women's Suffrage	Canadian Photography	Star Trek
Value	2 × P (s-t on SS)	P	5 × P, \$1.20, \$2.50 (s-t on two SS)	7 × P, \$1.00, \$1.20, \$1.80, \$2.50, 2 × \$5.00 (various combinations s-t)
Issued	1 Mar	8 Mar	13 Apr	5 May
Printer	CBN	L-M	CBN	Lenticular SS: OA All others: L-M
Pane	Bk: 10 SS: 2 Coil ^(a) : 50	Bk: 10	Bk: ^(c) SS: ^(d)	MP: 5 Bk: 10; Coil ^(a) : 50 SS: ^(e)
Paper	C	C	C	Lenticular: unspecified All others: C
Process	6CL	3CL	3CL (black & white) 6CL (colour)	People: 4CL Spaceships: 5CL
Qty (1000s)	Bk: 1000 ^(b) SS: 90 ^(b) Coil: 120	140 ^(b)	Bk(P): 130 ^(b) Bk(\$1.20): 120 ^(b) Bk(\$2.50): 120 ^(b) SS: 100 each SS	MP: 75 ^(b) Bk: 320 ^(b) ; Coil: 50 SS: ^(e)
Tag	G4S	G4S	G4S	Lenticular: untagged All others: G4S
Gum	SS: PVA Bk, coil: P-S	P-S	SS: PVA Bk: P-S	MP, SS ^(f) : PVA Bk, coil, lenticular: P-S
Size, mm	Bk, SS: 26 × 32 Coil: 24 × 20	32 × 24	Landscape: 36 × 30 Portrait: 30 × 36	People: 45 × 30 Spaceships: 24 × 20 Lenticular: 46 × 34
Perf	SS: 13.1 × 13.1 Bk, coil: Simulated	Simulated	SS: 12.8 × 12.7 Bk: Simulated	People: 13.3 × 13.3 Spaceships ^(g) : 13.3 × 13.0 Lenticular: 14.8 × 14.7 Bk, coil: Simulated
Teeth	SS: 17 × 21 Bk, coil: Simulated	Simulated	Landscape: 23 × 19 Portrait: 19 × 23 Bk: Simulated	People: 30 × 20 Spaceships ^(g) : 16 × 13 Lenticular: 34 × 25 Bk, coil: Simulated

Abbreviations for Table 1:

*number*CL = (*number of colours*) colour lithography; Bk = booklet; C = Tullis Russell Coatings (coated paper); CBN = Canadian Bank Note Co.; G4S = general tagging (four sides); L-M = Lowe-Martin; MP = miniature pane; OA = Outer Aspect; P = permanently equal to the domestic rate; P-S = pressure-sensitive; PVA = polyvinyl alcohol; s-t = se-tenant; SS = souvenir sheet.

Footnotes for Table 1:

^(a) Intermeshed “Canada” on back.

^(b) Number of miniature panes, booklets, or souvenir sheets.

^(c) Three booklets: one of ten P stamps (five designs), one of six × \$1.20, and one of six × \$2.50.

^(d) Two SS: one of four P stamps and one with the \$1.20 and \$2.50 stamps and one P stamp.

^(e) A total of 200,000 Original Series stamp booklets, each containing five different souvenir sheets; 160,000 spaceship SS (different from the one in the Original Series booklet); 350,000 lenticular SS.

^(f) The stamps in the spaceship SS in the Original Series booklet have simulated perforations with pressure-sensitive gum; those in the other spaceship SS are perforated with PVA gum.

BNAPS Book release notes

BNAPS has released a new handbook and two new books in the Exhibit Series since the last issue of *BNA Topics* went to press. All are available through our agent, Sparks Auctions. In addition, BNAPS member Jean-Claude Vasseur has self-published a two-volume book on Newfoundland Airmails, reviewed here by Bob Dyer, OTB.

Philatelic Views of the Peace Tower by Gary Dickinson, 2016 Spiral bound, 74 pages, 8.5 × 11, colour. ISBN: 978-1-927119-67-9. Published by BNAPS; Stock # B4h081-1. C\$46.



The Peace Tower in the Centre Block of Ottawa's Parliament Buildings is one of Canada's four best known national symbols, along with the Maple Leaf, the Beaver, and the distinctive red-and-white flag. In his latest BNAPS handbook, *Philatelic Views of the Peace Tower*, Gary Dickinson describes and analyzes the various uses that have been made of the Peace Tower image on philatelic material, with particular attention to its appearances on first day covers (FDCs) over the years. The Peace Tower has been featured on at least sixteen stamp designs issued by the Canada Post Office. In some cases it appears as part of an overall view of Parliament Hill, while in others it is either the primary focus of the design or a partial view is shown. The earliest stamp showing the Peace Tower was the 3¢ denomination of the sixtieth anniversary of Confederation issue in 1927. The Tower has also been featured in first flight cachets, on the covers of stamp booklets, in first day cancellations and, of course, on a great number of first day covers.

Dr Gary Dickinson worked in British Columbia secondary schools, colleges, and universities for thirty-five years until he retired in 2001, spending the last twenty years of his career at Okanagan College and Okanagan University College, where he served as South Okanagan Regional Director for five years and Dean of the Faculty of Adult and Continuing Education for fifteen years. He was also Acting Vice-President, Academic, for the final eighteen months before his retirement. Gary has continued his association with Okanagan College by chairing its Central Okanagan Advisory Committee and serving on the Research Ethics Board. He was co-founder of the BNAPS FDC Study Group and is editor of its newsletter, *First Impressions*. Gary and his wife Barbara have six grown children and were foster parents for twenty years.



The Development of Canadian Armed Forces and Civilian Air Letters 1942 to 1996, by Earle L. Covert, 2016. Spiral bound, 104 pages, 11×17 sheets (8.5×11 cover), colour. ISBN: 978-1-927119-66-2. BNAPS Exhibit Series #90. Published by BNAPS; Stock #B4h923-090-1. C\$110.

Invented during World War II to save weight on mail to and from Canadian servicemen and -women overseas, the Air Letter in its many colourful civilian forms remained in service until 1996. Earle Covert's *The Development of Canadian Armed Forces and Civilian Air Letters 1942 to 1996*, the ninetieth volume in the BNAPS Exhibit Book Series, is also the first BNAPS exhibit book to be published in 11"×17" landscape format.

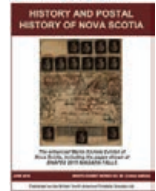
Many years of research and collecting have resulted in an unrivalled collection of Armed Forces and Civilian Postal Stationery Air Letters. The Civilian Air Letter Section received a

Gold award at BNAPEX 2014 BALPEX, while the Armed Forces Air Letter section received a Gold award at BNAPEX 2015 NIAGARA FALLS.

Earle Covert was born in Toronto in 1938. He attended schools in Brooklyn, New York, in Toronto, and in Ottawa and, in 1964, he graduated as a medical doctor from Queens University in Kingston, Ontario. He and his wife Audrey then moved to Hay River, Northwest Territories, where he started a general practice. In his thirty-two years there, he also did obstetrics, minor surgery, anaesthetics, and occasionally dentistry, and served as Coroner, Town Councillor, and Medical Officer of Health. With other physicians, he provided service to Fort Providence, Fort Resolution, and Pine Point, travelling thousands of miles by small aircraft and car. In 1996, Earle and Audrey moved to Alberta but continued to practice part-time in Hay River and Fort Simpson, and then at the Campbell Clinic in Coaldale, before retiring in December 2012.

Earle has been involved in the British North America Philatelic Society (BNAPS) as Secretary, Member of the Board, Chairman of the Board and President, and he is currently Chairman of the Convention Committee and Chairman of the Postal Stationery Study Group. He has shown over sixty different exhibits of Canadian Postal Stationery, Revenues, and Modern Postal History. He has also published *Strike Courier and Local Post of the Elizabethan Era* and has written more than twenty articles for *BNA Topics* and for *Postal Stationery*, the journal of the United Postal Stationery Society.

History and Postal History of Nova Scotia, by Martin Eichele, 2016. Spiral bound, 276 pages, 8.5×11, colour. ISBN: 978-1-927119-68-6. BNAPS Exhibit Series #91. Stock #B4h923-091-1. C\$95.



Martin Eichele's *History and Postal History of Nova Scotia* is not a traditional BNAPS Exhibit series book. In this volume, he is showing his complete collection of Nova Scotia material in a historical context to tell the full story of that province. In competitive exhibiting, the material would have to be split into a traditional collection, at least one postal history exhibit, and a thematic exhibit. In addition to full coverage of the stamps of Nova Scotia and their use on mail, there are extensive sections showing overland and maritime mail between Nova Scotia, the adjacent postal entities of New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island, Newfoundland and St Pierre & Miquelon, Upper and Lower Canada, and the United States and the United Kingdom. Among the many covers are historic items from the capture and return of Louisbourg in 1748-51 and the "Aroostook War" of 1839.

Martin Eichele was born into a family of philatelists. Following in the footsteps of his father and grandfather, and through a fortunate meeting with Robson Lowe, after university Martin became a professional philatelist, running the Zürich auctions for Christie's-Robson Lowe. In 1985, he started his own philatelic business, which now specializes in expertising work, mostly for European auction companies. Part of Martin's Nova Scotia collection, shown at BNAPEX 2013 CHARLOTTETOWN, received a Gold award, the Meyerson Award for an Exhibit of the Provinces and Territories before Confederation, and the Order of the Beaver Novice Award. A different version received a Gold, as well as the Horace Harrison Grand Award for the Best Exhibit at BNAPEX 2015 Niagara Falls. All pages shown at either or both BNAPEX 2013 and 2015 are included in this volume.

BNAPS books are available from: Sparks Auctions, 1550 Carling Avenue, Suite 202, Ottawa, ON K1Z 8S8, Canada. Email: <BNAPS@sparks-auctions.com>. Phone: (613) 567-3336. (If

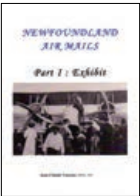
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Book review

Norris (Bob) Dyer, OTB

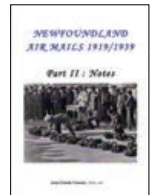
Newfoundland Air Mails, Part I: Exhibit, Newfoundland Air Mails 1919/1939, Part II: Notes, 2015, by Jean-Claude Vasseur, FRPSL, AEP. Two volumes: Part I, 128 pages; Part II, 129 pages, 8.5 × 11.5 inches, square (perfect) bound, self published and printed in France. ISBN: 978-2-955361-0-0. The two volumes are available to members of BNAPS at the price of US\$110.00, Cdn\$135, (non-BNAPS members add \$10). Price includes registered mail to North America. Orders by e-mail and payment by PayPal (preferred) to: <jcbvasseur@orange.fr>. Shipment on receipt of payment.



Newfoundland's airmail stamps and postal history may well be the most philatelically interesting airmails of any stamp-issuing country. They document the 1919 rivalry to pilot the first heavier-than-air aircraft across the Atlantic, many pioneer cross-ocean flights, as well as the *Croceira Del Decennale*—General Balbo's mass flight from Rome to Chicago for the "Century of Progress" exhibition, and its return to Italy. Up until now, Newfoundland's involvement in the latter has been best covered in *The Mass*

Flights of Italo Balbo by Robert E Lana, published by the American Air Mail Society in 1996. Jean-Claude Vasseur's study now becomes the principal source of information. Vasseur presents his material in a unique way. In Part I he shows his eight-frame exhibit, which won a Large Gold Medal and Best in Class at the 2015 EUROPHILEX International Show. In Part II, he provides us with the research underpinning his presentation. The "Balbo" flight, for example, is discussed in twenty-three beautifully-illustrated exhibit pages in Part I, with another twenty-three pages of research in Part II.

Exhibit rules require that all material shown be in the possession of the exhibitor. Vasseur's research, as presented in Part II, provided him with more latitude and allowed him to show several very costly but significant Newfoundland items that he does not own. A Balbo example is the unique block, shown in colour, with inverted surcharge, before it was broken up. Similarly, in Part II he illustrates the four known "Columbia" blocks and the unique block of four of the "De Pinedo" overprints, the most expensive Newfoundland philatelic item sold to date.



Peter Motson's *Newfoundland Airmail Stamps and Air Mail Flights: 1918-1949*, published in 2009 as BNAPS Exhibit Series No. 54, was shown at BNAPEX 2008 HALIFAX and received a Gold award. I was honoured to have judged it at Halifax; at the time it was the best Newfoundland airmail exhibit I had ever seen. Like Vasseur, Motson also won a Large Gold and Best in Class at the *London 2010* International Stamp Exhibition. He subsequently

sold his exhibit to a German auction house. Vasseur's exhibit in Part I is not Motson's exhibit repackaged. I have both of their books and have cross-checked the rarest covers—Hawker, Martinsyde, De Pinedo, and Columbia. They are all different, which means that anyone interested in Newfoundland Airmails needs both volumes to have the full picture.

The distinction between Motson's and Vasseur's approach is depth and presentation. Motson's approach is more traditional, often showing two covers per page, with a minimum of text. Vasseur, on the other hand, does not like white space on the page, and his pages are often jammed with images and text. This difference has its pluses and minuses. For judges, or the regular exhibit viewer, Motson's is more easily absorbed. Vasseur's exhibit, because of its depth, requires much more time. I have it on good authority that Vasseur's judges in 2015 did not spend that much time with the exhibit. They had to have been instantly impressed with just the exhibit's first eight pages—two Hawker singles and four covers!—followed by a Martinsyde single and cover from the first flight attempt. (These are the stamps with the manuscript "Aerial Atlantic Mail" in three lines.). The judges may have checked the De Pinedo and Columbia covers and called it a day, scoring it "95."

Jean-Claude's two volumes are meant to be read at your leisure—perhaps with a snifter of *Courvoisier Cognac Napoleon*—to see the exhibited material and the research, which supports many of the new findings shown in the exhibit. Similar to the Balbo coverage, the Columbia flight display on pp 28-34 in Part I is supplemented by pp 63-70 in Part II, which includes a census of all Columbia covers known to date. You might even have one to add to the census!

Vasseur's book also updates the classic *Newfoundland Air Mails* by CHC Harmer, published in 1953 and again in 1984. This is not criticism of Harmer, who did not have access to the research advantages we have today—email, the Internet, electronic access to philatelic libraries around the world, and illustrated international auction catalogues in full colour (almost all of which are also online). What a task it must have been for Harmer to have gone this far. There is a small caveat. Vasseur covers 1919-1939, while Harmer also included the 1940-1949 period, but that section is a mere seven pages, with no "philatelic gems." The two volumes run to 257 pages.

At this point in philately this is all one could hope to know about Newfoundland airmails. His work is well worth the cost of US\$110.

Norris (Bob) Dyer, is a Past President of BNAPS and a member of the Order of the Beaver, and he has also exhibited Newfoundland airmails.

BNAPS Book Department announcements available by e-mail

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5¢ Small Queen “Feather in hair” plate position confirmed

Guillaume Vadeboncoeur

THE “Feather in hair” is one of the most sought-after constant plate varieties of the Small Queen issue. It has been documented in the literature since at least 1951, when it graced the front page of *BNA Topics*, in which AL Pemberton described it as a new variety, as follows:

The flaw, which might aptly be described as the “feather in hair” variety, is most marked. It consists of a diagonal mark, which is heavily printed, extending from the centre of the Queen’s head at the top, through the “D” of Canada, where it is most clearly visible, to the thin white line surrounding the words “Canada Postage”.

In 1989, Hillson described it as follows:

The most noticeable variety on this value resulted from damage to the second Montreal plate, and is known as the “Plume in Hair” which aptly describes it as it extends from the Queen’s head to the edge of the vignette. It is scarce.

In 1991, Reiche and Sendbuehler added information about its shade and likely printing date:

A variety which has been recorded for some time is the so called “Feather in Hair” Variety. This plate flaw gives the appearance of a feather in the Queen’s hair. It is a constant variety and comes from the Montreal-Ottawa printing period. The flaw appears on a grey not grey-brown shade, as suggested. The period of the flaw is around 1887 to 1889.

Finally, Hillson and Nixon provided yet more information in their 2008 book:

The one variety that is really prominent is the so-called “Plume of Hair” or Straw in Hair. Caused by damage to the plate, the variety is from the twin-plate “Montreal” plate, but neither the position nor the pane has been identified. The damage is a 6 mm gash, which extends from just to the rear of the centre, approximately, of the Queen’s tiara, to the upright of the “D” of “CANADA.” It is a scarce stamp, and the damage must have been repaired before the move to Ottawa. Certainly, no Ottawa printing with the variety has been reported. It is known with the 12 × 12.25 perforation of an 1888-89 printing. [emphasis added].

Well, the stamp illustrated at Figure 1 has just been found, providing us with an exact position for this constant plate flaw. Indeed, the stamp has a sheet margin at right showing a portion of the Type V imprint, confirmation that the flaw is located as position 60. In addition to the feather, there is also what appears to be a plate scratch to the left of the imprint (next to “nk” of “Bank”), which I have not previously seen, and which is likely to have occurred at the same time as the damage on position 60.

Keywords & phrases: Large Queens, military, postal markings, plating



Figure 1. 5¢ “Feather in hair” with plate inscription.

Confirmation of plate and pane

As noted by Hillson and Nixon, the “Feather in Hair” stamp comes from the twin-pane “Montreal” plate, that is a plate with two panes of one hundred stamps, each having the Type V imprint on each side of the pane, with plate number 1 and 2 at the top of the pane. That leaves two possibilities for the actual plating of this stamp. In order to confirm this, I have reviewed images of other 5¢ right imprint pieces.

Figure 2 is cropped from a picture of the sheet pane of one hundred recently offered at auction. This is from the first single plate of one hundred (No. 1 in the Hillson and Nixon list of 5¢ plates). I have added a black line along the top frameline of the stamp in order to better gauge the alignment of the plate imprint (with the line intersecting the left leg of the “n” of “Bank”). In addition, note the wide spacing between the stamp and the imprint.

Figure 3 is cropped from a previously identified, right imprint block of four. I believe it comes from the second single plate of one hundred (No. 2 in the Hillson and Nixon list of 5¢ plates). It is in a pale olive-green shade of 1887. I have added the same black line to this

image, with the line intersecting the right leg of the “n” of “Bank.” There is also a narrower spacing between the stamp and the imprint.



Figure 2. Detail from position 60, Plate No. 1.



Figure 3. Detail from position 60, Plate No. 2.

Figure 4 is cropped from the single stamp showing the “Feather in Hair” flaw depicted in Figure 1. Again, I have added a black line in the same position. It is definitely not from either of the single plates of one hundred as the black line is not a match to plate No. 1, and the spacing between the stamp and the imprint is wider than in plate No. 2.



Figure 4. Detail from position 60 with “Feather in Hair” flaw.

Therefore, it has to come from the twin-pane “Montreal” plate (No. 3 in the Hillson and Nixon list of 5¢ plates). But due to a lack of high-quality scans of right imprint material, I have not been able to confirm whether the flaw is from the left or right pane. I would appreciate receiving high-quality scans of 5¢ right imprint pieces, especially from the imperf printings, as they were printed from the twin-pane “Montreal” plate.

Some have indicated that, given the small size of the sheet margin, it would have to come from the left pane, but caution is required here as sheet margins were often and easily trimmed. I will wait until definitive proof is obtained before passing judgment on whether the flaw was from plate A or B (together representing the twin-pane “Montreal” plate).

Printing period

		
<p>#1. Spink, June 2007, ex-Bill Simpson, Dr. Frank (“Jura”)</p>	<p>#2. Spink, June 2007, ex-D. Roberts, Dr. Frank (“Jura”)</p>	<p>#3. Eastern Auctions, March 2012, ex-Ted Nixon</p>
		
<p>#4. Eastern Auctions, October 2012</p>	<p>#5. Eastern Auctions, October 2012</p>	<p>#6. Newly found example</p>

In recent years, Eastern Auctions has described the “Feather in Hair” plate flaw as being printed in “grey, hint of olive, Montreal “Gazette” printing, perf $12 \times 12\frac{1}{4}$ ”. The stamp illustrated in Figure 1 is perforated $12 \times 12\frac{1}{4}$, as is example #5 illustrated above. Note that this specific combination was used during the temporary “Montreal Gazette” printing.

Based on the examples I have examined (#3 to #6 illustrated above), I would identify the colour as much closer to grey than olive green, an “olive-grey.” I am aware of only one dated example, the ex-D Roberts and Dr Frank (“Jura”) example, postmarked in St. Pierre & Miquelon in January 1890. This would tend to support a printing date from 1888-1889.

My opinion is that the stamp illustrated in Figure 1 is, indeed, from a “Montreal Gazette” printing. Based on my examination of about six examples of this plate flaw, I believe that all examples I have examined were from a “Montreal Gazette” printing. It is quite conceivable that the plate was damaged (to position 60 and the plate scratch in the imprint) during a move (in haste?) of the plate following a fire at the Montreal printing

facility. It is also quite conceivable that a limited number of the 5¢ value was printed while in the temporary “Gazette” facility before the move back to Ottawa. After the move, it is likely that the plates were re-entered, repaired, or otherwise checked to ensure they were still suitable for printing. In any event, the damage to the plate was noticed and fixed, as the “Feather in Hair” does not exist in a true grey shade from the second Ottawa printing period.

Known examples

Few examples of this flaw have been found by collectors. The examples illustrated above are some of those known (courtesy of the auction houses identified). Now that the plate position of the plate flaw is known, we should all be on the lookout for right imprint pieces of the 5¢ value. Who will be the first one to find it mint or on cover? I urge collectors who have more information to share about this plate flaw, the plate imprints (especially imperf plate imprints), or illustrations of other examples (I am willing to maintain and update a census) to contact me at <guillaume@vadeboncoeur.ca>.

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For a penny or two...#13

Victor Willson, OTB

Cards to Portuguese colonies in Africa



Figure 1. Card to Angola, 1898.

THE first card shown here (Figure 1) was sent from Montreal on 16 May 1898, using the 2¢ Leaf UPU card to “Benguela, West Africa.” Benguela is on the coast of what was then Portuguese Angola. Established as a fort in 1587, it became a town in 1617 and was the embarkation point for slaves to Cuba and Brazil for centuries. Early in the twentieth century, a railroad was built between it and the mineral-rich and actively mined Katanga region.

The philatelic interest of the card is the Lisbon transit dated 29 May, which indicates how mail to an African colony such as Angola was directed. The card would have gone to Southampton or London and then either by a ship to Lisbon or via rail through France and Spain. From there it would have been put in Portuguese mails for Angola. With no receiver indicated, we don’t know how long that would have taken. The same principle appears to have been applied to cards for other pre-World War I African colonies of Belgium (Independent Congo State), France, Italy, and Germany. Some cards received colonial cancels and no parent country transit. Cards to African colonies sent prior to World War I are scarce to rare, so determining any patterns of transit is quite difficult.

The second card (Figure 2) is also to a Portuguese colony, in this case Lourenço Marques, the capital city of Mozambique and one of eight districts of the colony. Sent from Toronto on 13 February 1906, at two cents, the leather card was not accepted at the post

Keywords & phrases: Portuguese Colonies in Africa, postal markings, WWI



Figure 2. Shortpaid card to Mozambique, 1906.

card rate and was charged double deficiency, 80 Reis, using Mozambiquan postage due stamps issued in 1904, three 10R stamps, and one 50R stamp. In 1900, this was equal to eight cents, more than the six cents that should have been charged, but it is not clear if there was inflation by 1906 that would have accounted for the increase in Reis. The card was received 5 March per the Lourenço Marques receiver.



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Study group centreline

Peter McCarthy, OTB

CENTRELINE presents brief summaries of the specialized research done by BNAPS members as published in the newsletters of its many Study Groups. This column reviews those received between 15 March and 15 June 2016.

British Columbia

The *British Columbia Postal History Newsletter* is edited by Andrew Scott. He kicks off the most recent issue showing one of his favourite covers: registered and addressed to Malta dated 6 May 1926. Andrew reviews the rarity factor as published in the *British Columbia Post Offices* by Topping and Robinson, suggesting some revisions based on his updated information. A supplement to the *BC History Monograph #3* accompanied this newsletter. Bob and Dale Forster submitted an article on “Early Post Office Mail from the BC Mainland” with great illustrations of covers franked with US postage. Most of the illustrations are Allison covers, and the authors give an account of the writer, making a very interesting story.

David Piercey tells the story of BC’s first pulp mill at Swanson Bay and of the two periods of its post office. Peter Smith collects mis-sent covers from the Discovery Islands and relates a story of two covers addressed to Quadra Island mis-sent to Bold Point.

In the Notes and Queries section, Cec Coutes asks why a registered cover addressed to North Saanich from London, Ontario has RPO transit markings only. Gray Scrimgeour shows a private post card sent to Stirling, Ontario from EH Heaps & Co. in Ruskin, BC, with an accompanying story. Rounding out the newsletter is a listing of new six-digit markings from BC post offices.

Elizabethan II

Robin Harris, editor of the *Corgi Times*, reports counting numbers on the backs of the Hydrangeas coil rolls issued in March along with the current Beaver coils. As you get to the last fifteen stamps, there is a bilingual notice advising that more can be ordered through canadapost.ca/shop.

It is noted that the Hydrangeas booklets have produced two die cut varieties. Canada Post is celebrating the fiftieth anniversary of *Star Trek*, and Robin shows two pre-issue images, including one of Captain James T Kirk. Canada Post has brought out four new commemorative envelopes featuring Canadian Regiments.

The research done by Larry Margetish, and the article written by Leopold Beaudet on the reprinting of the medium values from the 1972 Landscape issue remind us that many individual members do extensive and detailed research that is of great benefit to many of us.

This issue also includes a review of the stamps issued fifty years ago. Back then, the total cost for the year for single stamps was sixty-eight cents. Wow, how times have changed. You just can’t help but notice the “Articles Needed” plea in this issue—it appears to be a common theme among the Study Group editors!

Fancy Cancels

Dave Lacelle is the newsletter editor of the very active Fancy Cancel group that now boasts eighty-two members. Dave comments positively on a fancy cancel article by John Hillson that appeared in the April issue of the *Stanley Gibbons Monthly* publication. There was some disappointment in the fact that the work done by this Study Group or Dave's book was not mentioned. A revision to the Fancy Cancel book is noted because of an example of a Moncton "M" sent in by Mike Halhed. New member Peter Baxter sent in some very nice cancels with a request for an explanation on the last that looks like a "10" in an oval. Ken Pugh is researching the Victoria–Esquimalt crown cancel. It was noted that an old two-ring numeral hammer once owned by Jim Hennock is now in the hands of Bill Radcliffe. There's a nice illustration of a St Onesime crown marking on a cover sent in by David Jones and one supplied by Mike Street with a Rockton, Ontario, cork killer on an overprinted block of four from the 2¢ Arch issue on cover. Brian Hargreaves shows a couple of Toronto "2"s on small queens. Two miscellaneous items are shown, the first sent in by Peter Geoffroy of an odd, deformed marking, part of which reads "International Courier out of Vancouver" on a block of one dollar Vancouver. The other is that of an early Crandall typewriter from 1883. The final page of the newsletter illustrates examples of "Fakes, Bogus, and Spurious" items.

First Impressions

Gary Dickinson begins issue 27 of the *First Day Cover Study Group Newsletter* with an article by Bruce Perkins on a first day cover of the 1946 Airmail Special Delivery stamp. Bob Markovits believes it to be the rarest FDC issued since 1930. Bruce shows his holdings of nine covers and two others sent in by another member. Gary Dickinson provided an article on Harford FDCs that were the creation of Robert Cole. Cole designed a total of eleven covers for Fred Harford, with each cachet bearing his logo of a mailbox, letter, and his name, "Harford," in capital letters. These covers are all illustrated in Gary's article. The editor contributes a first day cover showing the complete Quebec Centennial issue that sold at the Brigham September 2015 auction. Gary Dickinson wrote an article on the three cachet-makers who appeared after Rosecraft left the scene in 1974: Brickley Jones, Norman Rosenbloom and Stu Blumenthal. All three were only in operation from 1974 to 1978. Examples of their covers are illustrated along with those of the Canada Post Office. (Note: The *Chung-Narbonne Catalogue of Official FDCs* is available through Unitrade) Gary also illustrates two covers of the 1950 unrevised issue of King George VI, showing an updated Earliest-Known Use (EKU) FDC of 2 January 1950. The death of honorary member Bob Markovits is noted with a nice write-up. Ending the newsletter is the notice, that after many years, Artcraft FDCs have been discontinued.

Military Mail

Editor Dean Mario begins the March 2016 newsletter with a query from Mike Street about a straight-line FPO C9 on a registered cover. Mike wanted to know if a similar marking has been seen on a WW II cover. Mike gives a brief history of the 9th Canadian Infantry Brigade and credits Peter Piszko for the image. If you have or have seen a similar marking, please let Mike and Dean know. Earle Covert sent in an Armed Forces lettersheet and returned cover, explaining the difficulty in finding one used non-philatelically. Robert Toombs wrote about

LAC CF Piehl, a radar specialist attached to RAF No 9 Squadron (Pathfinder) and shows three covers, one an Armed Forces Air Letter. Peter McCarthy chipped in with a cover as a follow-up to Colin Pomfret's article in newsletter 222. Ending the newsletter are a description and illustrations of some military mail gems at auction, particularly Dr Thompson's collection of Western Canada and both Riel Rebellions. Permission to quote from the sale was given by Gary Lyon.

Newfoundland

Editor Bob Dyer comes sailing into the *Nenfie Newsletter* number 163 on the *HMS Fiona* (or so he was at least hoping). Actually, it was the one that got away from Bob at a Kelleher auction. It's a good story of a great cover and, as Bob puts it, "I have some nice scans," and David Piercey sent a photo of the *Fiona* stranded on the rocks. I guess that's how Bob felt after being edged out. Barry Senior submitted the conclusion of an update to the delisting of certain Newfoundland perfins from the Perfin Corner. George McGowan and Ron McGuire teamed up for an article on the Folkard Newfoundland letter cards and a listing of those known with illustrations. Anyone having information about these cards is asked to please contact Ron or George through the newsletter. Bob Dyer writes a story describing the Newfoundland Stamp Company with a couple of nice illustrations. Finally, Malcolm Back discusses a cover, with two different *MV Clarenceville* cancels, that appears to be a philatelic favour cover. Malcolm also tells of the unfortunate fate of the vessel.

Pence-Cents

Jim Jung begins the April newsletter showing a great find of what Bill Radcliffe claims to be the finest-known example of a ten-cent Consort. Bill would like scans from anyone who has a nice or nicer example. Scot Robinson shows an illustration of a three-cent Beaver describing the re-entry that he believes to be a slip print. Michael Smith contributes an interesting five-cent Beaver with an upper right corner plate flaw. Upon the request of member Charles Black, Richard Thompson provides a well-illustrated article on the printings of the twelve-and-a-half cent value of the first decimal issue of Canada. Michael Smith contributes an extensive article on the Q-flaw on the one-cent value of the first cents issue. Jim Jung is a "variety-on-cover" hunter," and in this issue he shows some of his finds with great background descriptions, closing out Number 1 of volume V.

Postal Stationery

Robert Lemire is the interim editor of the Postal Stationery Study Group's newsletter *Postal Stationery Notes*. The newsletter opens with an article (thanks to a suggestion from Earle Covert) on fake overprints of the Newfoundland 2¢ 1889 surcharge on the P5 card. Examples of the three fake surcharges, including ones from Bill Walton and Wayne Menuz, are illustrated. Members are asked to supply scans of any fakes they may have in their collections. A minor variety of two different fonts were used on the barcode for the Orchids and Gardens issue is reported. Part 3 of an ongoing series of articles showing the Elizabethans post cards used for meteorological reports comes with a request for reports from members in order to bring information up-to-date for the next edition of Webb's. There have been only a few reports of meteorological cards for the Georgian era. Next, the interim editor writes about stamp impressions with printed initials on private-order

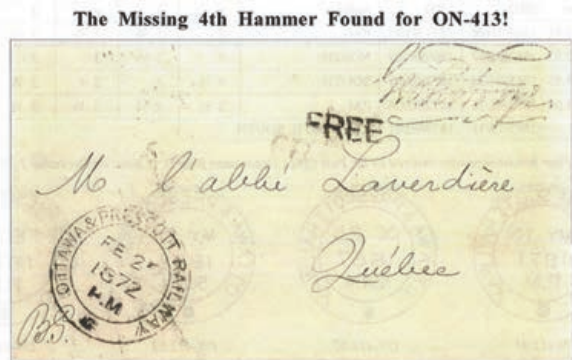
stationery from the 1960s and 1970s. Earle Covert reports that two versions of the 2015 Santa Claus post card were printed; one with and one without a bar-code. Duff Malkin sent in scans of three new Fairmont of Victoria views. Finishing the newsletter is an illustrated list of new postage-prepaid cards from Canada Post.

Precancels

Edited by Larry Goldberg, *Precancels Canada* is the name of the Precancel Study Group's newsletter. Larry started off with a report on upcoming philatelic events. The first article is a reprint of a George Manley article—sent in by David Marasco—that appeared in the April 1963 issue of *Maple Leaves* on the General Bar Type J. Precancel Puzzles are oddball items submitted by people looking for comments and/or assistance with identification. There are four of them in this issue, submitted by Charles Adrion, Kyle Taylor and Bill Verbruggen. From the Show-and-Tell corner, George Dresser provided a cover featuring a pair of Edward VII 1¢ with inverted precancels. Gary Steele sent in two advertising covers, one with a Queen Victoria 1¢ numeral issue with a three-bar precancel, and the other with a 1¢ Mufti with the 0700 precancel. The issue ends with a block of four of the 1¢ Admiral issue with a double, inverted Montreal, Quebec precancel submitted by Peter McCarthy.

Railway Post Office (RPO)

According to Ross Gray, the editor of the *RPO Study Group Newsletter*, the missing fourth hammer for the double ring Ottawa & Prescott Railway marking has been found. It is illustrated here and was shown on the front page of the RPO Newsletter, along with a Beeton & Collingwood No 4 cancel. Until now, this Ottawa & Prescott Railway marking had only been known from a proof strike. Ross provides a hammer study of the Ottawa & Prescott Railway marking. Ross also offered another new find: the sixth hammer of the CPRy West of Winnipeg with a "C" at the bottom marking. The story provided of this particular hammer was based on an original study by Lewis Ludlow published some thirty-one years ago, and the editor also provides a hammer study of this marking. New reports—consisting mainly of early and late periods of use and train numbers—are supplied along with several additional hammer studies. These hammer studies are invaluable to the RPO collector.



Re-Entries

Michael Smith edits *Dots and Scratches*, the Re-Entries Study Group's newsletter. The first two items in the April newsletter have been mentioned in relation to the Pence and Cents Group. Michael provides an article about ½d proofs and left side imprints from the pence issue,

with Ralph Trimble providing comments on Michael's explanations. Michael has a second article on Whitworth's flaws 6 and E occurring on the same stamp, the 1¢ Queen Victoria from the first cents issue. This is the first example of the two flaws Michael has seen appearing on the same stamp. The two flaws are also shown separately. Michael then provides an article based on a strip of three 1¢ stamps from the first decimal issue, found by Jim Jung. They are perforated 12 and are from the printings after the E flaw repair. Jim Jung also sent in another 1¢ stamp from the first decimal issue, showing an un-erased guideline that is explained by Michael. John Hillson writes about the enduring myth of the 1871 6¢ plate and the A plate being separate plates well explained and fully illustrated. In addendum 2 of this latter article, John explains the burnishing-off printing plates of Victorian times. Ending the newsletter, the editor shows the C flaw in the Queen Victoria Numeral issue on the 2¢ stamp along with the four different shades and paper thickness.

Revenues

Chris Ryan, editor of the *Canadian Revenue Newsletter*, opens the March 2016 issue, Number 88, with a article written by Dave Hannay and Ed Zaluski on the elusive \$2 Third-Issue Bill Stamp with an inverted central medallion, showing Queen Victoria in widow's weeds. Clayton Rubec covers the Quebec Hunting and Fishing Outfitters stamps and discusses the controversy as to whether they are cinderellas or revenue stamps. The conclusion is that the twenty-three existing stamps are indeed provincial revenue hunting stamps. Mel Boone has been researching the very scarce 1930s Newfoundland lobster stamp and hopes to get more information from readers. Fritz Angst provides an example of a Quebec Social Credit stamp and would like confirmation from Study Group members of its purpose. Chris Ryan writes in one article about provincial tobacco tax colours on federal excise stamps and then in another offers a discussion of the 5¢ per gallon excise tax imposed on every gallon of refined petroleum products. He goes on to write about the inspection of such products between 1868 and 1869, offering a detailed explanation of weights, the illustration of painted inspection markings, and a chart of the number of packages inspected. In the last article of the newsletter has Chris presents part 12 of the series on Canada's stamp taxation of tobacco products between 1864 and 1974. This segment deals with raw leaf tobacco from 1868 onward.

Squared Circles

Gary Arnold, the editor of *The Roundup Annex*, reports several important updates in the April edition of the newsletter. Most are previously unreported on some early material. Rick Friesen is putting together a comprehensive list of squared circle strikes on the map stamp for which there are four or fewer strikes. There's a listing of those falling into this category. Check, you may discover more. The last two pages of the newsletter are taken up with illustrations from Colin Banfield's collection. A nice variety of material.

War Times

Bill Pekonen, who wears all of this study group's hats, is still looking for an editor. In the February issue, because income tax time was fast approaching, he showed a 1941 income tax form, comparing its simplicity to the complexity of today's form. In the previous issue of War Times, a cover to the Empire Stamp Company from a German merchant seaman

P.O.W. held in Kananaskis camp was shown. In this issue of *War Times*, Bob Henderson sends in a clarification of the hashmark #64. Chris Hargreaves and Hal Vogel contribute interesting discussions on how an August 1941 cover from a Norwegian merchant seaman went from Canada to Norway *via* Sydney, NS without going through German censorship. Chris and Hal have theories, but ask if there might be a more sound explanation. Charles LeBlonde tells the story of the *SS Scythia* and the damage she received from an aerial torpedo and a later fire that destroyed 75 percent of the 5,954 bags of mail she carried. From the ship comes two covers that require explanation: one was marked “Damaged by Fire & Water”, the other with a crossed out Censor label number replaced by another. Also, on the last page, Bob Henderson shows some Victory Loan Symbols and slogans.

Société d'Histoire Postale du Québec

The Postal History Society of Quebec publishes a twice yearly newsletter in the form of a magazine called the *Bulletin d'Histoire Postale et de Marvophilie*. The Society has asked if we would review a couple of copies. The fact that many of their members are also BNAPS' members makes this an easy decision. The society is always looking for articles of interest, and if you are writing a Quebec-related article for BNAPS, you can also send it to Cimon Morin, the editor of the *Bulletin* at cactus007@videotron.ca.

In the January 2015 issue, Yan Turmine has a twenty-page feature article on Camp 1 situated on L'île aux Noix in the Richelieu River near the United States border. During WWII, a total of two hundred and seventy-three POWs occupied old Fort Lennox, which hadn't been used since 1880. These were actually refugees transferred from Camp Ramsay on the Isle of Man in July of 1940. The article is accompanied by lovely illustrations from Yan's collection. François Brise tells about and illustrates the 2013–2014 Quebec commemorative cancels.

Michel Gagné and Cimon Morin tell the story of Louis Elzéar Michel Landry, the postmaster of Bécancour from 1832 to 1837 during the years of the rebellion. From the modern postmarks corner, Marc Beaupré shows a cover that went from Quebec to Chandler with a 1958 Pitney Bowes machine stamp impression and a 2¢ postage due with a Chandler receiver. Cimon Morin and Ferdinand Bélanger show some of the Quebec markings that now form the *Catalogue of the Postal Markings of Quebec*. The last article in this issue is the history of the Chertsey and Entrelacs Post Offices.

In the September-December 2015 issue the feature article is about the Scotstown post office, written by Régent Roy. Scotstown is located in the upper St Francis region in the Eastern Townships. This a very well-researched article with lovely illustrations of Scotstown cancels. Michel Gagné and Cimon Morin tell the story of Marc-Damase Mason, the postmaster of Beauharnois from 1832-1839 a patriot in the years of the Rebellion. Part 3 of the postal markings of Quebec is listed. The edition ends with letters to the editor and exhibit results.

Postscript

As you read this, BNAPEX 2016, held this year in Fredericton, New Brunswick will be fast approaching. We hope you have made plans to attend. At this time of year, Eastern Canada is radiant with colour. Remember, write an article, ask a question or send in something that you think might be of interest. It's one way of getting more from the hobby.

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BNAPS business and reports

President's column

George Dresser, OTB

My last column

I am writing this, my last President's column, in May—even though the new officers will not assume their positions until the conclusion of BNAPEX 2016 in Fredericton on 2 October. Such is the lead time necessary to get all the individual tasks accomplished to have an issue of *BNA Topics* delivered to your mailbox. It has been a fun two years, one in which I have learned a lot about how an international all-volunteer philatelic society operates, one in which I have learned how a few dedicated and competent volunteers can accomplish a great deal, and one in which I have learned that most challenges can be resolved through thoughtful dialogue among concerned volunteers. The President's job, when things are going well, is actually one of the easier of those of the many elected officers and appointed officials. I thank all of our elected officers and appointed officials for their hard work during the last two years. I could list all of you here but you know who you are. Well done!



World Stamp Show NY2016

I leave in four days for this show, held once every ten years. It will be fun! NY2016 will showcase the best things that philately has to offer—be they exhibits, publications, seminars, societies, dealers, auctions, friendships, and more. You will be reading this after the event—I hope you were able to go; I hope we were able to visit for a few minutes and share our experiences.

BNAPEX 2016

You should receive this third quarter issue prior to BNAPEX 2016 in Fredericton, and so I have a few favours to ask:

First, please introduce yourself to the Show Committee Chair, Ron Smith, and the Show Committee volunteers, and thank them for their work. You have no idea what it takes to organize a successful program until you have served on a convention committee.

Second, attend the Annual General Meeting on Sunday morning. I know, this is the worst possible time to schedule an “all-hands” meeting but it's the only logical time to hold it, for reasons that the Convention Committee figured out years before I became a member. So, be there.

Third, attend one or two Study Group meetings in an area that you *don't* collect. Find out why some members get really excited about Canadian Military Mail, First Day Covers, Dots and Scratches, RPOs, or Precancels. Precancels? You've got to be kidding, right? No, really, I'm not—they're fun. Fourth, bring your spouse or partner and have him or her participate in one of the four tours that are being offered. Fifth, introduce yourself to the newly elected officers and offer to be of help in some aspect of the Society.

Member Links Directory

This is one of my not-completed challenges. We are a society of about one thousand members. By today's count, only 182 members have taken a few minutes to make themselves and their interests known to the other members via the Society's member's page on the website. With today's concerns for personal privacy, your participation has to be accomplished through your own initiative. BNAPS does not publish your home address or your email address; however, you can choose to share this information on the Member Routines part of the website. Please add information about your collecting interests as well as your email address.

BNAPS website

Are you visiting the BNAPS website frequently? Are you limiting the information about BNA philately that you see to only what arrives in your mailbox? Are you taking advantage of all the benefits of your membership? Take a few minutes now and explore the website. Pay particular attention to the Online Resources and Exhibits (ORE) section. Take a look at the handbook, *Canadian Stamps with Perforated Initials*, 5th Edition, provided by the Perfin Study Group.

This publication was entered into the competitive literature exhibition at NY2016. Do you have something you have researched or an exhibit you have prepared that you would like to share with the membership? Send it to the Webmaster for posting to the ORE. Finally, do you have experience with the technical work of developing and maintaining a website? If so, volunteer your services to the Webmaster.

Exhibiting and writing

I think it would be accurate to say that BNAPS publishes more books, exhibits, and articles than any other philatelic society in North America. In making this statement I include not only the publishing done under the guidance of Robert Lemire, the Publications Committee Chairman, and Mike Street, the BNAPS Book Department Coordinator, but also the many articles produced by the study group newsletter editors, articles on the website, and articles available through the Horace W Harrison online library. So how does all this happen?

I think it begins with individual collectors, when each one makes a decision to learn more about that part of philately that most interests him or her. I have an exercise that I do with a group of kids I meet with—I ask them to pick a stamp and write a one-paragraph short story about it. It might be a stamp featuring a dog or a dinosaur or a king or queen. The exercise teaches them to do something in addition to mounting a stamp on a pre-printed album page. As adults, we do the same thing when we mount a cover on a page and then write a story about the cover or something related to the cover to add to the page.

From there we might write a short article on several stamps or covers to send to a study group newsletter editor. We start working on an exhibit. We research the literature to find what others have said about the material in our exhibit, and we may be able to add some small piece of new knowledge to the story of this material. We join with others of similar interests and write or update a handbook. We work a little harder and submit an article to the *BNA Topics* editor for possible publication.

In short, we start small with just a little information and then add more as we learn and acquire additional material. In time, we will have written something worthy of publication. And, perhaps more importantly, we will have had a lot more fun.

Postal History Society of Canada (PHSC)

I was pleased to see that the PHSC was rejuvenated at ORAPEX in May and, while still fragile, appears to be on the road to long-term recovery and survival. If you are able to contribute to this Society in any way, however small, please do so.

A bit more history

The May 1966 issue of *BNA Topics*, fifty years ago, listed the number of members as 984. We are only slightly above that number today. [In this issue, there is a list of members who have not paid their yearly dues, even after multiple reminders. In the next issue of *BNA Topics* the names of members dropped for non-payment of dues will be listed. If you see a name of someone you know please give that person a call or send them an email to learn why they are not continuing their membership. Share what you learn with Andy Ellwood, our Secretary.] BNAPEX 66 was scheduled to be held at the Calgary Inn on 15-17 September 1966. In a full-page ad on page 130 of the issue, thirteen different BNAPS Handbooks are offered for purchase. Major articles included “The Tagged Stamps of Canada Part 9,” “Dies of the Edward Issue,” “Early Post Offices of Glengarry County,” and “Fancy Cancellations.” See you in Fredericton, and enjoy your collecting.

From the Secretary—Report date: 15 May 2016

Andy Ellwood

(10 Doris Avenue, Gloucester, ON K1T 3W8, <andy_ellwood@rogers.com>)

Membership fees

Membership fees will change slightly for 2016. For Canadian members, annual membership fees are \$C35; for US members, the fees will be \$US 30. The fee for United Kingdom members is £26; and the fee for members from all other countries is C\$40. The membership fee is reviewed each year at the Board meeting held just before the Annual Meeting.

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 ten percent reduction in cost.

All memberships can be paid via PayPal, using an online application you will find on the BNAPS website (www.BNAPS.org). As an alternative, applicants can fill out an application form (also available online as a .pdf file) and send it, along with a cheque or money order, to the Secretary (address above).

Applications for membership

After receipt of an application, the individual is classified as a new member, and his or her name and membership number are printed in the next issue of *BNA Topics*. If no objection from any other BNAPS member is received within approximately sixty days, the applicant is confirmed as a Regular Member.

New Members—applied between 27 February and 15 May 2016

R-6872 David MacLellan, Woodview, ON
 R-6873 Lloyd Capps, Upland, CA
 R-6874 Russell I. Smith, Woodstock, ON
 R-6875 Norman Kelso, Dundee
 R-6876 Joseph Perrone, Chatsworth, ON
 R-6877 Steve Bonowski, Lakewood, CO
 R-6878 Leonard Pangburn, Chipman, NB
 R-6879 Erhard Nachtigall, Leinefelde
 R-6880 Bryan Dunne, Ottawa, ON

All applicants assigned membership numbers between 6860 and 6870 have been confirmed as Active Regular members of BNAPS with full membership privileges. Their names were published in the previous issue of *BNA Topics* Vol 73, No 2, April-June 2016, p 70.

Members reinstated

R-6263 Laurent Belisle
 R-6644 William Ferguson

Members resigned

R-6467 Gary A. Douglas	R-4977 Dr. Bruce Nesbitt
R-6810 Douglas Hull	R-3957 Geoffrey R. Newman
R-6747 John McWilliam	R-6656 Peter L. Wood

Address changes: information received between 27 February 2016 and 15 May 2016

R-6402 Aaron Ain, Westmount, QC	R-4339 Dr. Everett L. Parker, Glenburn, ME
R-4928 David E. C. Cole, Toronto, ON	R-5978 Richard M. Rubinson, Pinecrest, FL
R-6582 John N. De La Vergne, North Bay, ON	R-6062 Hugh D. Westgate, Shorewood, MN
R-6880 Bryan Dunne, Ottawa, ON	
R-6610 Rocky Longshaw, Scarborough, ON	
R-6879 Erhard Nachtigall, Leinefelde	

Email address changes: information received between 27 February and 15 May 2016

R-5271 D. S. Affleck, Toronto, ON	R-5036 Frederick C. Dietz, Sterling, NY
R-6140 Stephen Baker, Bayfield, ON	R-5696 Edward F. Fisher, Birmingham, MI
R-5430 Barry A. Brown, Kelowna, BC	R-4741 William R. Geijsbeek, Redmond, WA
R-6582 John N. De La Vergne, North Bay, ON	R-6560 Jerry Glasgo, Medicine Hat, AB
R-5691 David C. Deveney, Penticton, BC	

R-6470 Peter Grant, Gibsons, BC
 R-6745 Ronald Hayes, Gunn, AB
 R-6310 Rick Hordern, Regina, SK
 R-6485 Michel Ledoux, Saint-Lambert, QC
 R-6459 Edward Lewis, Victoria, BC
 R-6586 Don Mackenzie, Gastonia, NC
 ON
 R-6309 John McCutcheon, Kitchener, ON
 R-4493 Peter G Moisan, Raleigh, NC
 R-6513 Gilles Morel, Orleans, ON
 R-4095 Carl K Newswanger, Salem, OR

R-4339 Dr Everett L Parker, Glenburn, ME
 R-5978 Richard Rubinson, Pinecrest, FL
 R-6828 Lloyd Slaven, Laval, QC
 R-4899 Gilbert W Vatter, Middletown, NJ
 R-6318 Robert Velazquez, Sacramento, CA
 R-4838 Bruce A Wasserman, Fort Collins,
 CO
 R-6062 Hugh D Westgate, Shorewood, MN
 R-6102 Barend J Wissink, Sherwood Park,
 AB
 R-6145 Eugene J Zhiss, Charlotte, NC

Deceased

R-4522 John L Robertson

Active membership counts

Regular Members	851	Emeritus Family	3
Emeritus Members	126	Life Members	51
		Total Active Members	1031

Note: Exchange/library/non-member subscriptions (20) are not counted as active members.

Agenda for the Annual General Meeting of the British North America Philatelic Society, Ltd.

Fredericton Inn, Fredericton, NB, Canada

Sunday, October 2, 2016 at 8 am

1. Welcome and Introductions
2. Minutes of AGM 2015
3. Moment of silence for departed members
4. New Emeritus Members
5. Summary report, 2016 Directors meeting
6. Summary reports, Elected Officers
7. Summary reports, Appointed Officials
8. Financial reports and audit
9. Dues rate for 2016-2017
10. Conventions, 2017/2018
11. Other business
12. Adjournment



British North America Philatelic Society

The Society for Canadian Philately

We are an international organization devoted to the collecting and study of the stamps, markings, and postal history of Canada and the pre-confederation colonies of British North America (British Columbia, Canada, New Brunswick, Newfoundland, Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island)

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From the Treasurer: Report date: 15 May 2016

J-Claude Michaud

Members whose dues are still outstanding as of 15 May 2016

R-6326	Christopher De Haer	R-4169	Chester C Soule
R-6546	Geoffrey N Kellow	R-4698	James H Davis, Jr
R-6720	Dr Bruce Robertson	R-4838	Bruce A Wasserman
R-5082	John S Gatecliff	R-5036	Frederick C Dietz
R-4654	Simon F Claughton	R-5136	David N Swinford
R-4793	Thomas F Nemece	R-5431	Art Bunce
R-4999	Michael B Falle	R-5508	James C Woodfill
R-5430	Barry A Brown	R-5619	Dana S Nielsen
R-5518	Robert A Spencer	R-5639	Mitchell S Mather
R-5519	Bernard Duddeck	R-5657	Richard M Morris
R-5640	Terrance R Harris	R-5696	Edward F Fisher
R-6098	David Royston	R-6035	Donald D Nelson
R-6120	James M Black	R-6318	Robert Velazquez
R-6146	Ian Mowat	R-6401	David P Butler
R-6150	Robert Pinet	R-6555	Corey B Long
R-6159	Scott Wiggins	R-6667	Bob Rosenbaum
R-6806	Karl Kern	R-6675	Vernon Vonderheydt
R-6530	John W Dawn	R-6712	John R South
R-6538	Raymond Rolfe	R-6784	Kathryn Johnson
R-6745	Ronald Hayes	R-6789	Roland Seymour
R-6799	Robert Coffey	R-6800	Dr Ira S Moskowitz
R-6443	Michael G Burrington	R-6801	Craig Marshall

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James E Kloetzel
 John F Church
 Paul P Russell
 James C Williams
 John T Bailey
 Kerry J Bryant
 Kristin Jakobson
 Gregoire Teyssier
 Thomas Salopek
 Peter Baxter

Regional group rant

David Bartlet

Overview!

BY the time you read this report, we'll be in the middle of summer, a relatively quiet period for our Regional groups which have had a very busy spring. Some of you will have taken the opportunity to visit the world show in New York City at the end of May and will have dropped by the BNAPS table to say hello. With summer in full swing, this can be a good time to prepare your exhibit(s) for BNAPEX 2016 in Fredericton, NB, or other shows in your area. If a full exhibit is not ready yet, think about doing a write-up to do a presentation at your Regional group, or local club. Your regional group can offer philatelic education, fellowship, and other benefits whether you can make it to BNAPEX or not. Every regional group leader would be interested in discussing ways you could enhance a meeting by doing a presentation or helping to organize the session.

You can find information on all the regional groups at the BNAPS website <www.bnaps.org/regional>. There you will find information about upcoming meetings, contacts for each group, and reports of previous meetings. I can be contacted by email at anytime at regionalgroups@bnaps.org. Please send all your meeting notices and reports to me there.

As I write, it is mid spring—for Calgary, we have had a very warm year to date; I hope there will be more nice weather to come with the summer. As you will see, nearly all the regional groups have been active in the period March through May. I had the pleasure of attending the St Lawrence Seaway regional group meeting at ORAPEX, which included an interesting presentation on Aerophilately by Chris Hargreaves. Watch the website for further information on upcoming and past meetings. I hope some of you have taken the opportunity to attend one these meetings, if it is in your area, or even if you are just passing through. All regional group meetings are open to all BNAPS members.

Reports from around the Region

Excerpts of the reports of the various regional meetings are shown here; the full reports can be seen on the website on the webpages for each regional group.

Calgary

The Calgary group met three times since the last report. The 9 March meeting started with a review of the progress of BNAPEX 2017 in Calgary. The main items are secured—the hotel and venue are set. The committees are in place, but things will remain quiet until the fall when they ramp up for the show the following year. For March’s presentation, Earl Covert showed and talked about his Elizabethan Registered mail. After the presentation, members provided items for the Show-and-Tell.

At the 13 April meeting, the results of the Edmonton national show two weeks earlier were reviewed; members showed items acquired there. A presentation by Jon Johnson covered all the Military Hospital material that wouldn’t fit into his Hospital exhibit heading for the World Stamp Show in New York.

Twelve members attended the meeting on 10 May. At the brief business meeting, all our elected positions were filled by acclamation. This was followed by a discussion reviewing the results of exhibits at the ORAPEX, the Calgary club bourse from the same weekend, and upcoming shows. For the meeting, members had been asked to bring their favourite Admiral era items, and those without Admiral era stamps were welcome to bring any favourite items. A variety of items were shown, including Slogan cancels for each of the years of the Admiral era, some Admiral perfins on piece, an exhibit of Admiral booklet varieties, which included pyramid lines and Ottawa Top on panes, and cutting guides on the booklet covers of Admiral stamps.

Dixie Beavers

The Dixie Beavers will meet in Charlotte, NC, in July as they usually do.

Edmonton

The Edmonton Regional Group continued its monthly meetings. Members bring Show-and-Tell items that raise many questions and result in lively discussions. Most recently, the postal history of Glacier and Glacier House BC was discussed, as were the post cards of SH Baker, the outfitter at Glacier. Postmarks of nearby hamlets (Rogers Pass, Illicillewaet, Albert Canyon, etc.) were also shown. Items shown also included an early cover from Millarville, in the foothills southwest of Calgary, from Mr. Miller, the postmaster, to his mother in Britain. Unfortunately, he was dismissed for selling himself too many stamps at a discount and then using these stamps to purchase goods.

Midwest

Richard Judge of the Midwest Regional Group will host an informal meeting during the APS National Show in Portland, Oregon, 4-7 August, 2016. Although the APS has not yet assigned a time and place, Richard did request meeting space on Friday afternoon, 5 August. He will be presenting a short talk entitled “Canada’s 2¢ Admiral Colour shades: Printing Changes During WWI,” and is hoping that BNAPS members from the Midwest as well as other regions will join him.

Golden Horseshoe

The Golden Horseshoe Regional Group (GHRG) has held two meetings since the last report. The weather on 26 March provided a welcome sunny break after the ice storm that had hit Ancaster and the Greater Toronto Area (but missed Niagara) two days earlier. Twenty-three BNAPSers and guests met at the Rousseau House Restaurant in downtown Ancaster. Some of the trees outside the restaurant were still coated with ice, but the cold was offset by the philatelic warmth in the meeting room.

Because it was Easter Saturday, things moved quickly. The excellent Rousseau House lunch cuisine was followed by updates on BNAPEX 2016 Fredericton and the announcement that BNAPEX 2017 will be hosted by the Calgary Philatelic Society and the BNAPS Calgary Regional Group. The GHRG will have a table at the Royal 2016 Royale in Kitchener-Waterloo and at the new CANPEX 2016 show in London. Member Andrew (Andy) Chung told the group about his and Hank Narbonne’s new book, the fourth edition of *The New Specialized Catalogue of Canada Post Official First Day Covers*. The auction conducted by Mike Street, in the absence of Master Auctioneer Peter McCarthy, was brief but fun.

The speaker was Doug Irwin, whose subject was the fascinating postal history of Niagara Falls. While we mainly think of Niagara Falls as Canada’s biggest tourist attraction, Doug showed us how the Niagara River was actually the main driver for settlement and early businesses; many mills were powered by the flow of its waters. Thanks to Doug and Simon Cloughton for supplying the electronic equipment.

The GHRG met again on 28 May, but this time, shorts and sandals were the order of the day as temperature soared into the low 30s Celsius. That may have been enough to keep some people away and busy in their gardens, but eighteen hearty souls gathered at the Rousseau House Restaurant for the final meeting of the season. With three dealers present, there was enough to keep people busy while discussing things philatelic, sipping coffee, and eating lunch.

After lunch the formal portion of the day got underway with announcements. Mike Street reported on BNAPEX 2016 FREDERICTON, which runs in New Brunswick’s capital from 30 September to 2 October 2016. Exhibit frames are filling up fast, so if you intend on exhibiting, check with the Committee first. Several new BNAPS publications, both exhibit books and handbooks, will be coming out within the next few months. There is a relatively new form of permit mail that companies and organizations have been taking advantage of called “Illustrated Permit Postage.” Canada Post refers to this as “Customized Postal Indicia.” Instead of just words and numbers inside the permit indicia, users are trying to make their mail more attractive by inserting logos, photos, and other graphics. Several people other than postal stationery collectors have shown interest in this form of advertising, including yours truly. Earle Covert has taken on the task of cataloguing these illustrated

permits so, if you happen to have any please either send them directly to him or send scans. Earle's address is Box 1190, Raymond, AB T0K 2S0 or ecovert6@gmail.com.

Jim Watt, GHRG president, always has some interesting things to show and this meeting was no different. He lavished on us proof sheets of the Queen Victoria and the Prince Consort Pence issues, along with a proof of a destroyed plate and a first day cover of the 6¢ Pence issue. Jim certainly has some fantastic material.

The auction is always a fun time. While it helps to defray costs, it also provides a little humour. Thanks to those who donated and to the successful bidders. The speaker for the afternoon was Derek Smith, whose subject was "The Hunt for a Lady Killer-Obliterators used in St John, NB, from 1851-1880. Derek took us through the various cancels used during that period—grids, corks, and duplexes—and the companies that made them. Those present enjoyed an excellent presentation.

To allow GHRG members time to get to the BNAPS convention in Fredericton, our next get-together will be held a week early, on 17 September 2016. The speaker will be collector and philatelic judge Sam Chiu, whose subject will be Chinese Labour Camps in Canada.

Golden West

The Golden West Regional Group met during the WESTPEX 2016 Stamp Show at the San Francisco Airport Marriott. Nine people, including two guests, gathered on 30 April (four more than attended in 2015). One attendee was a new member from the San Diego area attending his first WESTPEX show. One of the guests requested a membership application.

This year, Joe Schlitt presented a program on Canada's 3¢ surcharge Unitrade 191 (Die II) and 191a (Die I). The presentation is a work-in-progress intended to become an exhibit. The presentation covered the plates that were surcharged, varieties that occur with each die, and on-cover usage of the stamps.

The presentation included the first public announcement of a new earliest-recorded date (ERD) of use for the Die I stamp, which was released until after the Die II stamp on 21 June 1932. Unitrade lists the Die I ERD as 18 November 1932, while the new discovery is a cover dated 2 November 1932. Once the cover receives a certificate, the full story of the find will be written up for *BNA Topics*. In addition to the program, several members brought items for Show-and-Tell. Unlike the past few years, there were no BNA exhibits entered in this year's WESTPEX show.

Manitoba—NW Ontario

The Manitoba—NW Ontario Group met on 2 April 2016; only six members attended, possibly because of the poor weather conditions, but all enjoyed the meeting. Darcy Hickson showed covers and postal cards mailed to and from Huns Valley, Manitoba, in 1898/99, showing the activity of a stamp dealer, RFC Robinson, who lived there at that time. Bob Elias displayed two covers that survived a fire. On 18 December 1959, the CNR Super Continental train left Winnipeg. East of the city, fire was noticed in the mail car. The fire was extinguished in Minaki, Ontario, and that car was returned to Winnipeg on 19 December with fifty-five bags of fire- and water-damaged mail.

The postal staff in Winnipeg recovered and forwarded as much of the mail as possible. It was estimated that about 150,000 pieces of Christmas-card mail were processed. Bob's covers were backstamped with a circular rubber device in the Operations Section of the

District Director of Postal Service, the first dated 20 December in red, and the second 21 December, in black.

Both covers were marked on the front with a rubber stamp; the first with a single line of text “DAMAGED BY FIRE,” and the second with two lines—“DAMAGED BY and FIRE ON TRAIN,” both in black.

Len Kruczynski reported on the “Occurrence of Vertical Mesh Papers in Early Small Queen (SQ) Printings” and concluded that paper mesh can be a valuable aid in identifying dates of usage. Dick Johnson showed a number of recently-acquired postage due covers with a variety of interesting markings. For more details, check the BNAPS website.

Pacific Northwest

The Pacific Northwest Regional group meeting in Chilliwack 29April-1 May 2016 was declared a resounding success by those who attended. The highlight was the presence of Ron Leith and Ken Pugh, whose knowledge and enthusiasm was amazing.

The main topic of the business meeting was whether or not to continue to meet and, if so, when, given that certain times of the year are especially busy for some members, e.g., those who are accountants. A meeting date in late September or early October was suggested, alternating between meeting in the lower mainland and the interior. Penticton and Vernon are possible sites for the fall of 2017, with Victoria as a possibility for 2018.

The demographics of the Regional Group have changed drastically in the past few years. Most members no longer travel to the meeting with their partners, making the meeting’s standard, more social format outdated. So the Group will change the basic format; instead of five philatelic or other presentations of interest they will now have 10 on Saturday and Sunday mornings. The Chairman will also ask individual members to make presentations; there will be a \$50 honorarium for such service to the group. The regular business meeting and clothesline session will continue. Members will be asked to watch out for possible conflicts of dates, most of which should be known well in advance.

Ken Pugh presented a lecture session on photography and then took the group to the Blue Heron Preserve in Chilliwack where they practiced their new skills; very interesting and well received. Ron Leith showed how to solve one of the problems that perplex Canadian collectors—how to tell the Small Queens apart: again, a well-received presentation.

Tim Woodland gave an informative presentation on post cards, showing many interesting examples. At the clothesline session, Jack Isaacson’s presentation was a real treat. He showed a collection of old documents dating back many hundreds of years, and those he brought were just the tip of the iceberg. He has been asked to wow members with a presentation on the main body of the collection at a future meeting. Some amazing stuff.

On Saturday evening, the Group was entertained by Sonny McHallis, the Cultural Director of the Stohlo Nation, who described the origins of many of their legends and examples of what and why areas are regarded as part of their territory. Obviously a well-versed speaker on the topic.

Prairie Beavers

The Prairie Beaver Chapter met 2 April 2016, in College Station TX. After socializing with coffee and doughnuts, the all-day meeting began with a literature review. The new UPU Specimen Stamps book was circulated, with a discussion of the placement of SPECIMEN stamps in exhibits of traditional philately. The Dave McLaughlin exhibit book on the Leaf

Issue was also reviewed. Finally, a discussion of exhibit methods for re-entries and plate flaws began with a review of the Dots'n'Scratches newsletter of the Re-entry Study Group.

Following a trading and sales session, the clothesline material was discussed. Then lunch, followed by a business meeting. The treasury is running a bit low, so a donation auction was scheduled for the end of the day. Vic Willson made a presentation on the Fancy 2 cancels of Toronto on Large Queens, based on the Lacelle Fancy Cancellation book, and with examples from his collection.



A smiling group of Prairie Beavers (must have been a good lunch!).

After a bit more trading and selling by members, Jay Stotts made a presentation on the Roosevelt Safari of 1909. Being developed as a thematic exhibit, Jay chronicled the safari using various essays and proofs, stamps, and covers along with text and narrative. The safari's members included Roosevelt, a team of Smithsonian scientists, Roosevelt's son Kermit, several other hunters, and a team of up to 500 locals as bearers, cooks, runners, and beaters. In today's dollars it was easily a multi-million dollar expedition, with over 23,000 specimens of animals and plants returned to the US for the Smithsonian and the New York Museum of Natural History. A large number of new species were discovered. Of the large game Roosevelt shot, only the elephants in the foyer of the NY museum and a white rhino at the Smithsonian remain on display. An extended discussion of thematic exhibiting, the new proposed exhibiting guidelines for APS, and related topics was conducted. A number of books were donated by Eigel Torsten, who won them at CHICAGOPEX as an award for his Cunard exhibit. They and other material were auctioned, with over \$80 raised for the group. After the meeting, nine members had dinner together at a local Texas barbecue restaurant (Texas BBQ the best in the world, in my opinion).

St Lawrence Seaway

The St Lawrence Seaway Regional Group met at ORAPEX in Ottawa on 30 April 2016. Aerophilately was the ORAPEX theme this year. Presenter Chris Hargreaves combined this theme with the St. Lawrence River. The first airmail flight in Canada was flown by Captain Brian Peck, from Montreal to Toronto in June 1918. In 1927, flights between Rimouski and Montreal accelerated steamer mail. Another service for remote villages along the North Shore of the St Lawrence saw mail dropped from airplanes. Regular airmail service between Montreal and Toronto began in 1928. After the presentation, there was a lively discussion between the attendees and the presenter on various aspects of aerophilately.

Kenneth V Ellison, OTB

KEN Ellison died peacefully at his home in Vernon, BC, on 21 June 2016, the town where he was born. Ken's parents were Vernon and Mabel Ellison, and Ken was the last surviving grandchild of Vernon pioneers Price and Sophie Ellison. He grew up in Oyama, BC, where he attended school through grade 12. During WWII, Ken served with the RCNVR as a Seaman. In 1949, he received a BSc in Agriculture from the University of British Columbia. In 1954, he returned to Oyama, where he operated the family ranch and orchards.



Ken was very interested in the postal history of Canada and the history of British Columbia and the North Okanagan. He was a life member of the Okanagan Historical Society and volunteered tirelessly at the Vernon Museum. He is survived by four children and two grandchildren.

An interest in the postal history of British Columbia brought Ken into BNAPS in May 1963. One of the founders of the Canadian Military Mail Study Group in 1973, Ken became Editor of the group's newsletter in 1983 and held the post until 1992. A Director of BNAPS from 1991 to 1998, Ken also served as Chairman of the Publications Committee from 1997 to 2000. In that role he was the driving force behind the "BNAPS Exhibit Series" of books, which saw its 91st volume published in June 2016.

Ken was the author of four BNAPS books, *Force 'C'—The Canadian Army's Hong Kong Story 1941-1945* (Exhibit Series # 8, 1998) and *Japanese Internment in Canada 1941-1946: A Postal History* (Exhibit Series # 39, 2006), two other BNAPS books, *British Columbia Agricultural Exhibitions* (2003) and *British Columbia Hotel Covers, 1880 to 1920* (2004), and over twenty articles on the latter two subjects for *BNA Topics*.

As a Committee Member of the Greater Vernon Museum & Archives, Ken wrote several books: *Vernon: An Illustrated History* (1967); *Valley of Dreams: a pictorial history of Vernon and district* (1992); *Price Ellison, A Short History of an Okanagan Valley Pioneer* (1988); *Irrigation is King! A Century of Water in Oyama, British Columbia 1892-2000* (2000); *Schofield Photography in the North Okanagan: Harold Uttley Schofield, 1910-1912* (2007). He also wrote an Ellison family pictorial history, *A Family Album*, in 2001.

In recognition of his many contributions to BNAPS, Ken was elected to the Order of the Beaver in 1995. A quiet, soft-spoken man, he will be missed by his many friends in Canadian philately.

Mike Street, with assistance from the Ellison Family.

BNAPEX 2016 FREDERICTON

Study groups and seminars

NOTE: Study Group Meeting and Seminar times are tentative. Please check show program for the final schedule.

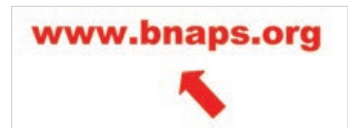
Time	Seminar/Meeting	Chair or Host	Speaker/Topic
Thursday, September 29			
0900-1600	BNAPS Board of Directors	Victor Willson	Annual Board meeting
Friday, September 30			
0930-1030	Mail Art	Peter MacDonald	Zoran Katarenovski: Post DaDa Mail Art; the origins and history of mail art
1030-1130	Researching through Library and Archives Canada	Peter MacDonald	James Bone, Archivist, Library and Archives Canada
1130-1230	RPO SG	Peter McCarthy	Annual Meeting
1200-1300	Christmas SG	Peter MacDonald	Santa Letters Updated; Modern Christmas Postal History
1300-1400	Canadian Military Mail SG	Mike Street	Eldon Godfrey: Initial Implementation of Foreign Exchange Controls during World War II
1400-1500	Precancel SG	Andy Ellwood	Annual Meeting
1500-1600	Pence-Cents SG	Ron Majors	Annual Meeting
1600-1700	Admirals SG	Leopold Beaudet	Annual Meeting
Saturday, October 1			
0700-0800	Order of the Beaver breakfast	Bill Walton	
0800-0930	Order of the Beaver meeting	Bill Walton	Annual meeting
0930-1030	Fancy Cancels and Miscellaneous Markings SG	Dave Lacelle	Updates to database; discussion of rarity factors

Time	Seminar/Meeting	Chair or Host	Speaker/Topic
1000-1100	Regional Groups Leaders Meeting	Dave Bartlet	Annual meeting
1100-1200	Newfoundland SG	Bob Dyer	Shenanigans at the St. John's, Newfoundland General Post Office, 1889-1900
1130-1230	Re-Entries and Constant Plate Varieties SG	Mike Smith	Annual Meeting
1230-1330	Air Mail SG / Canadian Aerophilatelic Society	George Dresser	Annual combined meeting
1330-1430	George VI SG	Gary Steele	Annual meeting (and presentation TBA)
1430-1530	Elizabethan II SG	Adri Veenstra	Annual meeting

Sunday, October 2

0800-0900	BNAPS Annual General Meeting	George Dresser	BNAPS Society Business and Members' Meeting
0900-1030	Judges' Critique	Jury Chairman	Sean P. Mackinnon, PhD, Department of Psychology and Neuroscience, Dalhousie University
1030-1130	The Psychology of Collecting	Ron Smith	
1130-1230	DLO SG	Gary Steele	Annual meeting
1230-1330	Postal Stationery SG	Earle Covert	Annual Meeting
1300-1430	Large and Small Queens SG	Bill Radcliffe	Annual Meeting
1430-1530	Illustrated Mail SG	Ken Lemke	Annual Meeting

Members are encouraged to bring items that may be of interest to others to all Study Group meetings.



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NY 2016 World Stamp Show (continued.)

Many members of the three Societies, as well as those interested in our collecting subjects, stopped by to say, “Hello.” In fact, a few collectors actually joined BNAPS on the floor, and others indicated that they would join online. For me, it was personally rewarding to meet so many people, and put faces to names I only knew from reading their articles, through their volunteering, or hearing their names mentioned along the way.

As the NY2016 liaison for the Canadian Societies, I want to thank the thirty volunteers who gave up some of their “stamping” time to staff our table during the WSS. Although I had asked for only two hours from each person, several signed up for multiple shifts, so we were able to fulfill our commitment to NY2016 to ensure that someone was always at the table to answer attendees’ questions.



Figure 2. Robert Lemire giving presentation on "Collecting Canadian Postal Stationery".

Members of the Vincent Graves Greene (VGG) Research Foundation, the Philatelic Specialist Society of Canada, and *Canadian Stamp News* were also on hand, and their presence at the booth was appreciated. BNAPS also had a one-frame Society exhibit that promoted Canadian/BNA philately. The exhibit was assembled by Dave Bartlet, who borrowed selected pages of the Calgary Regional Group’s two-frame exhibit on the same subject. Overall, I would deem our participation in the WSS Society program and our role in promoting Canadian philately a great success.

Not only did BNAPS participate in the Society section, we contributed presentations on a variety of topics in the seminar program: Vic Willson gave a talk entitled “Cross-Border Mail Between the U.S.-Canada 1851-1875” preceded by a presentation by Ron Majors on “Union/Confederate Cross-Border Communications during the U.S. Civil War.” Later in the week, Robert Lemire (Figure 2) discussed “Collecting Canadian Postal Stationery,” while CA Stillions presented “Collecting Canadian Provinces.” At the meeting of the RPSC, Jim Taylor gave a presentation entitled “Mail from the French Shore of Newfoundland,” based on his medal-winning book of the same title.

All the presentations were well attended and helped to move Canadian philately into the mindset of a number of individuals.

Of course, a major part of such a big philatelic event is the exhibition where the top exhibits from previous shows are pitted against each other in a competitive environment. All



Figure 3. Partial view of the exhibit floor at NY2016.

of the individual exhibitors should be very proud that their exhibits were accepted and included in such a monumental worldwide event. One can hardly imagine the huge number of frames—over 4,000—at the WSS (Figure 3).

Overall, there were twenty-six exhibitors from Canada, eighteen exhibitors showing Canadian/BNA and British Columbia/Vancouver Island material; twenty-two

who finished with a medal, including three Large Gold, four Gold, eight Large Vermeil, three Vermeil, three Large Silver (all in the literature section), and one Silver. Congratulations to all winners, including Large Gold recipients Dave Hobden for “In Defense of the Border-Canadian Military Mail 1867-1885,” Robert D Forster for “British Columbia and Vancouver Island, 1858-1871,” and Karagiannidis Anestis for “The Small Hermes heads of Greece 1866-1901.” For the sake of brevity, the reader is referred to the NY2016.org website for a detailed listing of all of the Awards/Palmars.

Coming Next: BNAPEX 2016 Fredericton

Although the end of September seems like a long way off, the next big event for BNAPS is the annual meeting scheduled for Fredericton, NB, from 30 September-2 October 2016. BNAPEX is being held one month later than the usual Labour Day timeframe mainly to take advantage of the spectacular fall colours to be found in this section of the country.

As an American, I usually think about the fall colours in Vermont or New Hampshire, but it’s logical, of course, that the colour scheme continues across the border (maybe even more extensively and perhaps with less bumper-to-bumper traffic). I know that many visitors will be taking advantage of staying over to drive along the Saint John River and soak up the extravaganza of colours. The Organizing Committee has been fully engaged for over a year making preparations.

Besides the usual exhibition and array of dealers, one of the most rewarding portions of the BNAPEX meeting is getting a chance to attend several Study Group get-togethers. I try to attend those sessions that are outside of my normal area of collecting and expand my horizons in Canadian and BNA philately. Hope to see you there!

Exploring the BNAPS website

Leopold Beaudet, BNAPS Webmaster

Changes to your membership profile

When the BNAPS website was redesigned in 2013, an online membership database was created. The database contains the name, postal address, email address, and other information about each BNAPS member. It is the source of the address list for mailing *BNA Topics* and the distribution list for emailing dues renewal notices.

To view and update your information in the database: (1) Log on to the BNAPS website; (2) Click on “Member Routines” in the menu bar near the top of the home page; and (3) Click on “My profile” in the dropdown list. Keeping your information up-to-date will ensure that you receive *BNA Topics* without interruption and will reduce the workload of the Secretary, Treasurer, and *Topics* Circulation Manager, all of whom are volunteers. From your profile, you can also change your password, pay dues via PayPal, and opt to be listed on the “Member Directory Links” page, accessible only to other BNAPS members.

As you may be aware, there were problems emailing the 2016 dues renewal notices. As a result, BNAPS is changing email service providers, and, in conformity with email standards, will include an “unsubscribe” option in the dues notice email. We hope you won’t exercise this option, because sending dues notices by email is less work for the Treasurer and less expensive for the Society than mailing them.

BNAPS is also proposing to send occasional emails about Society news and events to the membership. These emails are categorized as “discretionary emails” as opposed to the dues notices and the like, which are categorized as “essential” emails. Each category will have its own “unsubscribe” option that will be linked to a separate option in your profile. This will allow you to unsubscribe to discretionary emails if you wish, while continuing to receive essential emails.

When the website was redesigned in 2013, the option to unsubscribe to discretionary emails was included in your profile. The default setting implemented in 2013 was “unsubscribe” – that is, by default, you did not receive discretionary emails. At its meeting in Niagara Falls last year, the BNAPS Board of Directors decided to change the default to “subscribe.” This is how the option is now configured in all profiles, but you can log on the website and change the setting in your profile. To date, BNAPS has not sent any discretionary emails to members. Please note that BNAPS book notification emails are not covered by this profile setting, because the book distribution list is managed separately from the website.

There is another profile change in the pipeline. Your profile has an item called “Principal Collecting Interests,” used to record the collecting interests that you may have entered on the application form when you joined BNAPS. This information was once included as part of the new member notice in *BNA Topics*, but it serves no purpose today so it will be deleted from the profile. There is a similar item, titled “Online Directory Description”, in your profile. This item is posted on the “Member Links Directory” page, but only if you specify in your profile that it be posted. You can use this item to note your collecting interests.

BNAPS exchange circuit news

Andy Ellwood OTB

THE Exchange Circuit continues to be popular with new members. Sales have been vigorous over the past three months; records continue to be broken this year. Demand has been mainly in the specialized areas, including Perfins, Precancels, and Revenues. Of course, unusual material and covers are of interest to many of our specialists, and new material in traditional areas—Large and Small Queens, Admirals, Newfoundland, etc.—would be very welcome. If you have items that you no longer need in these areas, the Exchange Circuit is a good place to put them up for sale. I will soon be returning material that has been in the Circuit for some time to the owners.

Classified advertisements

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

FOR SALE

Walsh eCatalogues. At www.nfldstamps.com are the incomparable colour 2016 Newfoundland Specialized 737 pages and the 2016 British North America Canada Specialized 624 pages. Companion Walsh u-print albums available.

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DECIMAL ISSUE ON COVER. (Sc.#14-20), overseas destinations, multiples, rates; also looking for U.S. Civil War patriotics to/from Canada/BNA; phone: 610-399-1509; R. Majors, 253 Caleb Dr., W. Chester, PA 19382; <ronald.e.majors@gmail.com>.

BRANDON PROVINCIAL EXHIBITION or Winter Fair. Covers, postcards, slogan cancellations, 1800's to present. Darcy Hickson, hicksondj@gmail.com; ph.204-724-2028.

SEWELL CAMP or **CAMP HUGHES**, Manitoba. Seeking roller cancels, money orders, registered mail. All covers, postcards and wrappers considered. Darcy Hickson, hicksondj@gmail.com; ph. 204-724-2028.

CANADA CAMEO FULL SHEETS, Scott #401-405 and Sc#046-49; please contact Thomas G. Salopek at 780-489-6504 or by e-mail: tomsalopek@yahoo.com.

CANADA CAMEO COVERS (Scott #401-405) to foreign destinations; please contact Thomas G. Salopek at 780-489-6504 or by e-mail: tomsalopek@yahoo.com.

LITERATURE

OLD ISSUES OF BNA Topics Needed: Volumes 1-15; please consider donating unneeded issues to BNAPS. Contact Ken Lemke, BNAPS Circulation Manager, c/o CFS, 3455 Harvester Road, Unit 20-22, Burlington, ON, L7N 3P2 <kwlemke@sympatico.ca>.

OLD ISSUES OF BNA Topics FOR SALE: Add valuable info to your library. Will do first come, first-served basis. Contact Ken Lemke, information above.

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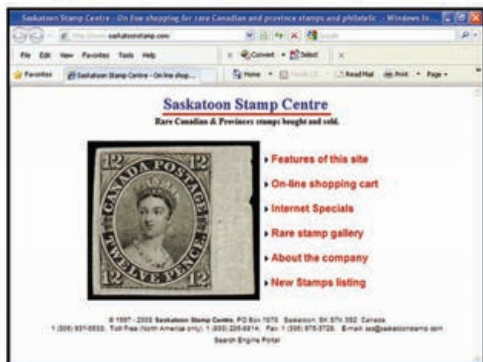
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