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Four Dollar Jubilee Trial Colour, Large Die Proof, p 7

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A report on BNAPEX 2016

Ronald E Majors

THIS year's BNAPEX was held in Fredericton, New Brunswick, from 30 September to 2 October, a month later than normal—scheduled to take place during the magnificent fall colours that grace the surrounding forested areas. Chaired by Ron Smith and his team, the event was well organized and a good time was had by all—members, guests, and dealers alike. The Fredericton Inn was about the right size to accommodate the show with a total of one hundred and twenty-four registrants including partner attendees and dealers, from all over Canada and the United States, and a few Europeans came as well!

The social program was well coordinated and included a scenic bus trip and a separate boat ride along the nearby Saint John River. The leaves were spectacular. A trip to the Beaverbrook Art Galley, lunch, and a shopping trip pleased the ladies. Finally, a bus trip to the Kings Landing Historical Settlement along the Saint John was followed by a dinner with local entertainment and audience participation. The traditional Thanksgiving dinner was well prepared and tasty (often uncommon for such a large gathering). Unfortunately, time was too short to tour the extensive grounds and see the exhibits, the harvesting activities, hands-on workshops and various goings-on of old New Brunswick culture. The Sunday night awards banquet at the Fredericton Inn was a fine way to end a successful three-day program.

I think that many who were there will agree that the Study Group meetings continued their tradition of excellence. Most were well attended, with computer, “show-and-tell,” and other methods of presenting interesting material that members brought along, including purchases at the bourse. Other interesting presentations supplemented the Study Groups meetings. On the first day, Archivist James Bone's presentation on “Researching through Library and Archives Canada” provided details of the opportunities for philatelists to go through materials that may enhance their appreciation of their collections. Next, Garfield Portch of the VGG Foundation discussed the results obtained by the VSC6000/HS Video Spectral Comparator that has greatly enhanced the Foundation's analytical approach to expertizing. It enables the Committee to examine items suspected of being re-backed, of having cleaned, altered, or enhanced postmarks, having various types of repairs, removed or altered colours, by subjecting the material to a wide range of wavelengths of ultraviolet, infrared, and filtered visible light. Finally, Professor Sean P Mackinnon, from the department of Psychology and Neuroscience, Dalhousie University, gave a thought-provoking lecture on “The Psychology



Figure 1. Newfoundland Study Group meeting at BNAPEX 2016

of Collecting,” in which he probed the mindset of the average collector in participating in his or her hobby, including stamp collecting.

The exhibits were of the highest calibre, as expected at a specialists’ meeting like BNAPEX. A total of sixteen Golds, nine Vermeils, ten Silver, five Silver-Bronze, and two Bronze medals were awarded at the Awards Banquet (see Palmars for details). A total of one hundred and fifty-eight frames were displayed, the largest number in recent times.



Figure 2. Dealers (sixteen in total) doing a brisk business, and a 158-frame exhibit kept attendees occupied.



Figure 3. Awarding the Allan Steinhart Reserve Grand to John Cooper (3rd from left) for his exhibit "Way Mails of New Brunswick";(Others, left to right); Bill Walton, Bill Longley, Andy Ellwood (Judges).

Final Word from the Chairman

Looking back on BNAPEX 2016, I have to note that the success of any conference or event requires the hard work and commitment of a team. BNAPEX 2016 was no exception. I want to personally thank all the members of our team, the Fredericton District Stamp Club, for all their hard work. We had some challenges along the way, especially in regards to the health of a number of members, but whenever something happened that could have derailed things, someone was always there to pick up the ball. We also were beneficiaries of help from our friends in the Nova Scotia Stamp Club and from members of the BNAPS community.

We have received a lot of very kind words about the convention for which we are appreciative. Although it was a lot of work, we had fun preparing for and then enjoying the convention. We want to thank all those who came to the convention and sincerely hope that all who attending left have experienced some Maritime hospitality.

Ron Smith
President, Fredericton District Stamp Club

Readers write

“Feather in Hair”: Member *Richard Thompson* offers comments on Guillaume Vadeboncoeur’s article entitled “5¢ Small Queen ‘feather in hair’ plate position confirmed” in *BNA Topics*, July-September 2016, p 42. Richard states “*I have a copy in a shade that I would call olive-black on vertical wove paper, Shoemaker’s paper H. I measured the perforations as 12.1 all around. It is the same shade, perforation and paper as a copy dated SP/15/88. With respect to the flaw, I would describe it as two parallel deep scratches. Interestingly, Shoemaker [1] describes the rose-carmine 3¢ small Queen (which is from about the same period) as perforated 12 × 12¼ and 12¼ all around while I have two copies one dated DE/26/88 that I measure as perf 11.9 × 12.1 and one dated OC/22/88 that I make 12.1 all around*”. Reference 1: LD Shoemaker, *Stamps Magazine*, March 1941.



CCC launches collector-friendly website: The *Collectors Club of Chicago* has announced the official launching of its website <<http://www.collectorsclubchicago.org>>.

Canadian Flyers in Texas. *Randy Evans* (# 6765) updates the article in *BNA Topics* 2016Q1 and writes *As a supplement to Mr. Pomfret’s interesting article and in particular to Figure 5 therein, records indicate that the correspondent Air Cadet Victor Evans was killed while on service on April 25, 1918. His death is recorded as an accident while at the air force training facility at Mohawk Camp, Deseronto, Ontario. In view of the Ft. Worth cancel on the postcard dated April 4, 1918, it is a logical conclusion that Air Cadet Evans must have been transferred back to Canada from Texas very shortly after posting the card to his mother. His death occurred a mere seventeen days after her receipt of the note. Air Cadet Victor Evans is commemorated on the Bayfield, Ontario Cenotaph and [in] The Roll of Honour – Ontario Teachers.*

Sobering. Lest we forget.

Cover Stories #18, Intercepted Mail, in *BNA Topics*, Volume 73, Number 2, April-June 2016, p14: *Dean Mario* writes to say that the endorsement “NSP” on the cover in Figure 9 in Mike Street’s article almost certainly means “No Such Person.”

(Cont’d. on p 42.)

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Unrecorded proof surfaces after one hundred and seventeen years

Joe Kirker

UNKNOWN to philately for over a century, the \$4 1897 Jubilee proof presented here represents the only dollar value from that long series of sixteen values (Scott #s 50-65) in large, die trial colour proof form. The issued stamps include values from ½¢ through \$5, and are often compared to the US 1893 Columbian set (Scott #'s 230-245), which had values from 1¢ through \$5.

Trial colour proofs were printed in the approved design of the stamp to be produced, but in other than the final issued colour. In the case of the 1897 Jubilee series of Canada, only a very few such trial colour proofs of any value are recorded. Those include the 1¢ value in green (issued in orange), 2¢ orange (issued in green), many different trial colors for the 3¢, ranging from black, brown, lake, green, purple, to dark blue among others (finally issued in bright rose), and 8¢ in grey black (issued in dark violet). Also known is a complete set of sixteen values in black as small die proofs, all being cut close but with top margins showing imprint.

My collecting passion for over four decades has been the US 1918 airmail series, Scott C1-2-3, but I began a secondary collection of the Canadian 1897 Jubilee stamps just after the amazing American Bank Note Company archives were offered for auction by Christie's Robson Lowe in September of 1990. My respectable knowledge of the Jubilee series, including issued stamps, postal history, and proof material assisted me in my search for new material. In early 2014, I was browsing online sites, including eBay and Stamp Auction Network, when I clicked on to the Apfelbaum "Buy it Now listings, which then had just been updated. There it was, the \$4 Jubilee Trial Colour Large Die Proof (Figure 2), with a minimal sale price attached. There was no hesitation; I purchased it. I spoke with Missy at Apfelbaum Inc. later that morning, to confirm my purchase and to inquire as to the possibility of similar items in their vast stock. No others were known at the time. Upon receipt, I immediately forwarded it to the Philatelic Foundation and was awarded a "genuine" certificate (Figure 3).



Figure 1. Die proofs on card of the \$4 and 2¢ values in the colours of the issued stamps.

Keywords & phrases: Jubilee, proofs, new find



Figure 2. \$4 Jubilee trial colour large die proof.

In the interim, I checked reference works seeking any information on known 1897 Jubilee trial colours. The 1990 American Bank Note archive sale listed numerous lower values, as do other earlier reference works. Several major auction sales including the Herb McNaught collection (Charles Firby), Brigham Collection, and others included no Jubilee large die trial colours above the 8¢ value. Even the Canadian Postal Museum holdings do not include any dollar values. It was obvious this was a new discovery. In addition, the Eastern Auctions “Libra Collection” sale had nothing comparable.

The issued \$4 stamp (Scott #64) is printed in purple ink, with this trial colour noted by Scott as green and nearly identical to the issued 2¢ stamp. The card measures $2\frac{3}{16}$ inches square and, except for some slight evidence of it having been attached to a ledger page or possibly a scrapbook at one time, there are no reverse markings.

		The Philatelic Foundation 341 West 38th Street • 5th Floor New York, NY 10018 EXPERT COMMITTEE		No. 519495 04/22/2014
		We have examined the enclosed item, of which a photograph is attached, and <i>described by the applicant</i> as follows:		
Country: CANADA				
<u>Cat. No.</u> 64TC1	<u>Issue</u> 1897	<u>Denom.</u> \$4.00	<u>Color</u> green	
<small>Scott's unless otherwise specified.</small>				
UNUSED, LARGE DIE TRIAL COLOR PROOF ON INDIA, DIE SUNK ON CARD. AND WE ARE OF THE OPINION THAT: IT IS GENUINE, PRINTED DIRECTLY ON CARD. *****				
				
519495				
F 260307				
For The Expert Committee  Chairman				
Photocopies of this Certificate are not valid.				

Figure 3. Philatelic Foundation Certificate.

When the stamps were released in June of 1897, there was considerable outcry, mainly because of the expensive higher values. People also complained about the similarity of colours used for both the \$2 and \$4 issues, the former a dark purple and the latter purple. That similarity can easily be seen today, especially with somewhat faded copies of the \$2 stamp. Perhaps this trial colour was produced as a sample to avoid that issue between those two values, but then we still have a “match” with the issued 2¢ stamp. I could find no records in the Canadian Postal Museum of written archives about such an item. This is a fascinating proof, which remained unknown for many decades.

Vincent Graves Greene Philatelic Research Foundation

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Tips for identifying faked covers

Hugo Deshaye

TAKE a look at the covers illustrated in this article. They look nice, don't they? Sadly, every one of them is a fake! Postal history and cover collectors are well aware that fakers are at work in the hobby. It has been going on for decades and, consequently, expertization services are available to collectors.

That said, what do we do when a cover is of low-to-medium value and not worth the service fee for an expert evaluation? What do we do at stamp shows or online when we find what looks like a pearl, the right cover for our collection at a low price? There are a number of factors involved in the detection of fake covers, the most important of which is knowledge and experience—but knowledge of what? There are many things to think about, I agree, but here are a few specific tips to help the collector: Rates, age of the ink, period of use of a specific stamp, an uncommon destination and, last but not least, the “It’s just too nice to be true” feeling. Discussed below are four covers I acquired recently, found either in collections or in bulk lots. I have marked them permanently as “fake” on the reverse and will keep them as an educational tool for future regional group meetings or shows.



Figure 1. 1880 Registered letter from Campbellford, Ontario to Toronto.

Illustrated in Figure 1 is a cover, from Campbellford, Ontario to Toronto with an untied 5¢ Registered Letter Stamp (RLS) on a 3¢ postal stationery envelope. When a stamp is not tied by a postmark, one should start to see yellow lights flashing; however, many legitimate covers have franking not tied, so further examination is required. Why is this a fake? The domestic registered letter rate in 1880 was two cents. It was only raised to five cents on 8 May 1889. Thus we have two good indicators of fakery rather than of a postmaster's error.

Keywords & phrases: Postal history fakes



Figure 2. Post card with rare 1909 Christmas seal.



Figure 3. 1¢ postal stationery post card uprated with a 3¢ Small Queen.

The post card in Figure 2 carries a nice—and tied—Anti-Tuberculosis Christmas Seal. It is easy to be fooled if we focus just on the seal. However, the postmark is a Vancouver 1909 International machine cancel, and the 2¢ Scroll stamp was issued on 17 October 1928. That’s enough to nail it a fake, but there is more. First, the ink on the stamp is lighter than the ink used for the cancellation. Second, the wavy lines on the stamp are not aligned with those in the rest of the cancellation. If the forger had put a 2¢ Edward with the correct ink on the cover, I would likely have been fooled too.



Figure 4. Post card addressed to Falkland Islands with WWII blackout cancellation.

In Figure 3, a nice leaf or flower-type fancy cancel ties a 3¢ Small Queen to a domestic post card mailed from Pictou, Nova Scotia to New Glasgow, Nova Scotia. Here there are four clues: (a) The domestic post card rate was 1¢, so an extra 3¢ was not required; (b) the flower is not listed in the fancy cancel literature [1] as a Pictou usage (not conclusive, but a red flag); (c) the ink is not typical of the inks used in the period; it looks much lighter and seems to be only on the surface of the stamp and card rather than soaked into the papers; (d) the postmark is placed to make sure the stamp is tied, when it would more likely have been placed fully on the stamp to cancel it. So the rate is wrong, the ink and postmark are doubtful, and the whole is just too good to be true. I believe that the flower device is just the impression of a very fine rubber stamp, of the kind normally used with an inkpad bought at a stationery store by a teacher to stamp children's schoolwork.

The very unusual War Issue franking, tied by a blackout cancel on the post card addressed to the Falkland Islands, shown in Figure 4 is enough to raise a red flag. In the wartime period, the postage for a post card mailed to this destination by surface mail would have been 3¢. By airmail via Montevideo it would have required 35¢ in postage, the rate for a letter weighing less than ½ oz. Since there is no airmail marking or etiquette, we could assume that the sender was trying to send high-value stamps to a collector friend, but the pencilled address merits a closer look. The lack of any transit or receiver markings also raises a flag. In fact, this card was originally addressed to the United States! The first address was erased and replaced with the Falkland Islands address, turning it into a fine, exotic destination cover. A pencilled address is always questionable and often seen on a philatelic cover.

Reference

[1] David Lacelle, *Fancy Cancels on Canadian Stamps 1855 to 1950*, 2nd Edition; 2007, BNAPS.

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Newfoundland's 1933 Gilbert Issue and its perforations: First count of line-perforated varieties

Norris (Bob) Dyer, OTB

ON 1 June 1583, three ships sailed from Plymouth, England, under the command of Sir Humphrey Gilbert (Figure 1). Arriving at St. John's, Newfoundland on 3 August 1583, Gilbert claimed the island for Queen Elizabeth I. The expedition was fated to have no further successes. Gilbert headed south with his three ships and, after losing the largest, turned towards home. A giant storm trapped the two remaining ships including Gilbert's, the *Squirrel*, and before the ocean claimed them, he is said to have proclaimed to his crew, "We are as near heaven by sea as by land!"



Figure 1. Sir Humphrey Gilbert. (Source: Wikipedia)

The Sir Humphrey Gilbert issue

On Tuesday, 1 August 1933, the *St. John's Evening Telegram* announced the Sir Humphrey Gilbert Issue [1]:

NEW POSTAGE STAMPS WILL BE ISSUED AUG. 3RD

14 Stamps Commemorate 350TH Anniversary

On Thursday, the Department of Posts and Telegraphs will place on sale a special issue of postage stamps to commemorate the 350th anniversary of the official taking over of Newfoundland as a British Possession, by Sir Humphrey Gilbert, under patronage of Queen Elizabeth. The issue consists of 14 different stamps, at a cost of \$1.54 per set....

The article then describes all the stamps and ends with this significant paragraph:

The size of these stamps are as those of the current issue, and are printed on watermarked paper. This issue will take the place of the present current issue for general postal purposes, from August 3rd to December 31st of this year. After December 31st this issue will be withdrawn from general postal use and the present current issue will replace it.

The last paragraph means these stamps became what we know as "regular," everyday stamps sold by postal clerks. But the instructions did *not* say that customers were forbidden from buying any other stamp in stock. This is a different and more flexible approach from the one Sir Robert Bond had ordered upon the release of the 1897 Cabot set. At that time, all earlier stamps were withdrawn so the Cabot's would be the only stamps on sale. Before their release, Bond had the Cabot plates destroyed, which ultimately led to the shortage of low values and a subsequent need for provisional stamps, and a lot of grief for Bond.

Keywords & phrases: Newfoundland stamps, Gilbert Issue, perforations

The directive did *not* mean that one could not *use* Gilbert stamps after 31 December 1933, only that you could not *purchase* them. This confused the leading Newfoundland dealer of the era, Reverend EA Butler. Even in his last (1947) price list, he asserted [2]: “These stamps were in use five months and are all scarce.” Figure 2 shows a cover from Butler with Gilbert stamps, dated 26 March 1934.



Figure 2. Rev EA Butler cover showing Gilbert use in 1934.

There was another oddity about the Gilbert Issue—the values: 1-5¢, 7-10¢, 14-15¢, 20¢, 24¢ and 32¢. As with the Cabot issue, the high values had no practical purpose except, perhaps, to squeeze a little extra money out of collectors. A summary of 1933 letter rates follows:

Circulars	1¢
Local	2¢
Inland	4¢
Canada	5¢
US	5¢
Great Britain	5¢
British Empire	5¢
Foreign	7¢

Add-on, Registration: 5¢ for Local and Inland, 10¢ elsewhere

Most basic-weight letters needed between 1¢ and 5¢ postage, and a small number, 7¢, for foreign mail. [3] Non-philatelic covers with the highest Gilbert values are virtually unknown. There were also Gilbert SPECIMENS, proofs, and the usual imperforates, called “postmaster perquisites”—not errors—by Robson Lowe [4]. *But the significant collecting challenge stems from the fact that there were two different perforations, comb 13.5, and line 14.* The latter show as “b” varieties in Scott (or “a” for Scott #225), but it was decades before anyone delved into this distinction [5].

Comb and line perforations

In the Gilbert set, the line-perforated stamps (the “b’s”) generally have higher catalogue values than the comb. In the Long Coronation set, it is just the opposite. It is therefore very helpful to collectors to know how to distinguish between comb and line perforation. In almost all instances of examining blocks, for example, I can tell whether the block is comb- or line- perforated without resorting to a gauge. This also works with almost all singles, and it is very helpful when looking at eBay material. A short lesson follows:



Figure 3. Note uniformity of corner perforations in comb and Harrow printing.

From an Austrian website (www.austrianphilately.com/perfs/) [6], we learn about comb perforations, helped by a neat illustration shown in Figure 3. The long row of perforations across an entire sheet is termed the “line,” while the shorter uprights are called “comb.” Each strike results in a line of perforations between two rows of stamps **and** perforations between each of the stamps in a row. After the first strike, the sheet is moved upward (and never turned ninety degrees such as in line perforation). A variation of comb perforation is **Harrow Perforation**, which perforates the entire sheet in one strike. It was not used for Newfoundland stamps, but I mention it because it is shown in Figure 3.

I think the *Unitrade Catalogue of Canadian Stamps* includes a nice description of line perforations:

As the sheets passes between them [two cylinders] parallel rows of perforations are made between the stamps. The sheets are then passed through a similar arrangement but in the opposite direction. When the cross perforations are made, two overlapping holes are made. [7]

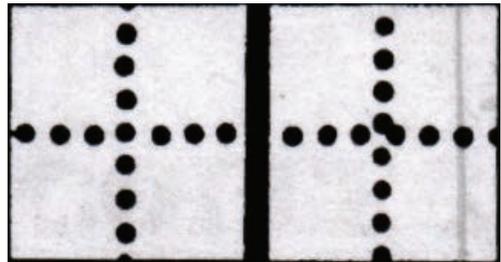


Figure 4. Comb (left) and Line (right) blocks.

The photo in Figure 4 illustrates the difference between comb and line perforations though I've not been able to find out who created it. Note the perfect "bull's-eye" hole in the middle of the comb block and the broken hole in the line block.



Figure 5. COMB. Again, note the "bull's-eye" at the centre, and the uniformly-shaped corners.



Figure 6. LINE. Note the overlap of perforations at the centre.



Figure 7. Comb (left) and Line (right) single stamps.

All fourteen values in the Gilbert set were comb perforated, but only seven (the "b's") were also line perforated. Figures 5 and 6 show blocks of four of the 24¢ comb and line types. Figure 7 shows a comparison between a pair of single stamps; the left stamp is comb perforated, the right, line perforated.

The Gilbert line perforations

I have written about this issue in the *Newfie Newsletter* [8], but unanswered questions remained. How many copies of the line-perforated values were printed? Why were they printed? What is the basis of their catalogue values? For example, Scott's 2016 *Classic Specialized Catalogue* [9] prices the comb version of the 10¢ value (#219) at \$8 (\$11 NH), but the line version (#219b) is \$100 (\$140 NH). How did they determine this price?

I confess to a research *faux pas*, as it turns out that many of the answers were within mouse-range. When researching, always check the Harrison Library on *BNAPS.org* and use the "Search" function. Then (too late for the *Newfie Newsletter*), I found a tremendously helpful article from 1953 by Marshall Kay (BNAPS member #760) in *BNA Topics* titled "Perforation Varieties in Some Later Newfoundland Issues" [5]. Kay did a comprehensive study that could not be repeated today. If not for that article, I wouldn't be doing *this* article. I cannot find much on the Internet about Marshall Kay; his is not a unique name. All I know is that he wrote four articles about Newfoundland stamps between 1953 and 1958.

Kay did his research at a philatelic boom time. Television was still young and many children took up collecting, if only for a while, and for adults, there were many more stamp dealers than there are today. Nassau Street in New York was famous. William Bryk wrote about it in *Nassau Street*:

For roughly a century, from the 1860's through the 1970's, Nassau Street was the mecca of American philately—postage stamp collecting. Some called the neighborhood the Stamp District. Entire buildings, like the Morton Building at 116 Nassau, were filled with stamp dealers. Sanders Zuckerman, who has been selling stamps in the area for fifty-nine years—the Daily News proclaimed him a "legend in the stamp business"—says collectors came from as over the world to buy and sell stamps [10].

Kay sets the stage: *The [line] varieties have been listed partially but not priced in the later editions of the Stanley Gibbons catalogues. Five were recorded in 1951, all but the 9 and 10; the former was added in 1953, but the 10 cent is still unrecorded.*

He did a census of the Gilbert stamps, checking for line copies. This was an ideal time, since neither dealers nor collectors paid attention to the perforation distinction. Dealers' complete sets were not "cherry-picked" for the line variety. I can imagine Kay going from dealer to dealer in Nassau Street, probably numerous times, examining stocks of Gilbert stamps, carefully checking perforations and recording what he saw. That work produced a large sample that he describes:

- (1) About 200 stamps of each value in collections and dealer's stocks;
- (2) Those not in sets about forty stamps of each value, principally in a single dealer's stock; and
- (3) The values in each of 116 sets, including twelve sets of blocks in which each was counted as but a single stamp.

Stop a second, and imagine the work that went into his data accumulation—an arduous task and one that could not be repeated today as most dealers and collectors are aware of catalogue prices being higher for the line varieties, and Nassau Street's philatelic eminence is long over. Also, I would bet, few dealers have more than one or two Gilbert sets on hand.

There are several ways to put a number on his total sample (also, I would have counted blocks as four stamps). I estimate the sample he had was approximately 350-400 copies of each of the seven values that could have had line perforations, or over 2,500 stamps. He found these percentages of line copies among the seven values that had them:

Scott #217- 7¢	24 percent	Scott #223 -20¢	25 percent
Scott #219 -9¢	3 percent	Scott #224 -24¢	15 percent
Scott #220 -10¢	3 percent	Scott #225 -32¢	17 percent
Scott #221 -14¢	26 percent		

Kay did not seem to have access to printing data, but we do now. John Walsh's *Newfoundland Specialized Stamp Catalogue* has these figures [3], and I confirmed with John that his numbers include *all* stamps as there were probably two printings. (I'll get to that later). So combining these two sources of data, I built this chart, providing estimates, for the first time, of the number of line-perforated copies.

Quantities of Gilbert line-perforated copies based on Marshall Kay's study

SCOTT #.	VALUE	TOTAL ISSUED*	% LINE	LINE COPIES
217	7¢	35,500	24%	8,400
219	9¢	37,000	3%	1,110
220	10¢	67,000	3%	2,010
221	14¢	33,000	26%	8,580
223	20¢	44,000	25%	11,000
224	24¢	29,500	15%	4,425
225	32¢	29,500	17%	4,930
TOTAL LINE	--	--	--	40,455

© Newfoundland Specialized Stamp Catalogue, 2006



Figure 8. The 9¢ and 10¢ line perforated varieties are truly few in number.

Two varieties, shown in Figure 8, are very scarce—the 9¢ and 10¢.

Kay went on to speculate what effect the frequency of line perforations might have on catalogue prices:

The comb (type 1) and line (type 2) values of this issue have not been priced separately in any catalogue to my knowledge. If one can judge by the prices in analogous cases, the frequency of the 7, 14, 20, 24 and 32 cent values in line perforate cases is significantly great, and their normal price so high, that they would be catalogued at perhaps one-fifth or one-fourth higher than the comb stamps. The 9 cent and 10 cent are relatively so rare that one would expect them to be at about five times the price of the ordinary stamp [5].

Looking at never-hinged (NH) values in the 2016 *Scott Classic Specialized Catalogue*, we find these price differences between Kay's first line group, mentioned above, compared to the comb:

7¢	-14 percent	24¢	+9 percent
14¢	+50 percent	32¢	+7%
20¢	+31 percent		

Although the percentages vary, the *average* of these five is 17 percent. The case is much different for the scarcer 9¢ and 10¢ line values:

9¢	+1,000 percent	10¢	+1,272 percent
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Why were line-perforated stamps printed and when? Again, we go to Kay:

There may have been two printings, as suggested in the 1953 Stanley Gibbons catalogue. (I found a similar reference in the 1989 edition but not in the 2003 catalogue [11]). The colors are so nearly alike that they do not require it. If there were two printings, the first was comb perforated and the second at least partially so, for there are too few line perforate 9 and 10 cent values that they cannot reasonably be considered to represent the whole of a second printing.... In conclusion, it seems that there was an initial distribution of comb perforate stamps, and a subsequent printing or distribution of stamps of seven values that had been line perforated. This second printing must have been partly comb perforated, too, as line perforate types of the 9 and 10 cent are quite rare [5].

The challenge of collecting single-used Gilbert line perforates

Kay again:

I have not seen a date cancelled line perforate stamp or one on cover – unfortunately they are not represented among the lower values that are most numerous on covers; I will be pleased to learn about any such cancellation dates, and see that the information is placed in print. [I can find no follow-ups in his subsequent articles]. After the above was submitted, the writer observed in a lot sold in the Harmer, Rook and company auction in New York on March 12th a used 7 cent line perforate stamp with a St. John's postmark, the month not impressed but the date and year 3 and 1933. Hence, line perforate Gilbert stamps were in use within four months of the date when the issue was first released.

While copies of the low values of the Gilbert set are fairly common (many on FDCs), used copies of the values of 20¢ and up of both the comb and line perforates are scarce. The 1934 price list of Reverend Butler already priced both the mint and used copies of the higher

values at about four-five times face value [12]. On eBay, however, the number of mint copies available greatly outweighs the number of used copies.

There was no practical postal use for most of the higher values, and people soon learned that they were worth a premium. Some of the used line perforates are truly rare *and sometimes not listed properly*. Look again at examples of comb and line stamps—those with differently shaped corner perforations, are probably line! I have bought several. The most significant one is in Figure 9. Marshall Kay would have swooned seeing this one! It is the 32¢ value with a socked on-the-nose cancel of OC / 28 / 33, and definitely perforation 14. Note the different corner perforations. This tells us that the second printing was issued no later than 28 October 1933. I wager the printing was needed because of the high usage of the low values, as well as collector demand.

I have not yet found a used line copy of the rare 9¢ and 10¢ values. Please contact me if you know of one. I would also of course be interested in any line perforate dated earlier than 28 October 1933. Please email me at nrdyer@comcast.net or through the Editor.



Figure 9. A line-perforated copy of the 32¢ with a 28 October 1933 cancel.

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Canada—Little-known facts of WWII, Part 4

John Burnett, OTB

THE US State Department's 1942 charter of the Swedish American Line MS *Gripsholm* to repatriate Japanese noncombatant internees held in the US and Canada was an American initiative, but one from which a few Canadian postal history items remain.

At the outbreak of hostilities between the US and Japan on 7 December 1941, many Japanese noncombatants lived in the US and Canada. Both countries would soon begin to intern them. Likewise, there were people from Canada and the US living in Japan and in Japanese-held countries in Asia.

Under the auspices of the International Red Cross, and after much negotiating with Japan, it was agreed that Japan would send two ships carrying a total of 1,500 allied noncombatant internees, and the United States would send one ship carrying 1,500 Japanese internees. The ships would transfer passengers on a one-for-one basis at Mormogoa, Portuguese India. (On later trips, the transfer was made at Lourenço Marques (now Maputo), Mozambique.)

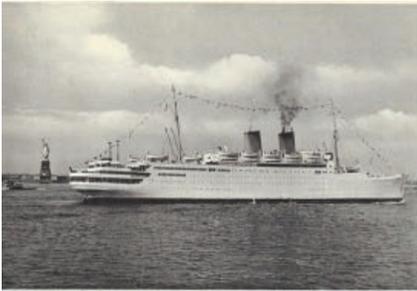


Figure 1. MS *Gripsholm* in her pre-war heyday.



Figure 2. MS *Gripsholm* decked out with her "diplomatic" markings for the repatriation trips.

This location was deemed an appropriate neutral port for both sides. Shown in Figure 3 is the round-trip route of the Japanese ships, in black; and in red, the round trip of MS *Gripsholm*.

The agreement was very specific: All ships would be clearly marked as diplomatic; they would sail under full running lights at night; and they would radio their individual positions daily to the International Red Cross. Both warring countries agreed to allow safe passage of the ships.



Figure 3. The route of the *Gripsholm* is shown in red; the round-trip route of the Japanese ships is shown in black.

Keywords & phrases: WWII mail, civilian exchange

Canada was invited to embark some of her internees along with some sixty-three sacks of Red Cross supplies, including mail destined for Canadians held prisoner-of-war in Japan—and here is the Canadian philatelic connection. Many Canadian soldiers were taken prisoner at the fall of Hong Kong; other soldiers (mainly officers) assigned to British regiments were taken prisoner at the fall of Singapore late in 1941.

Shown in Figure 4 is a cover sent from Saskatoon, Saskatchewan to a Canadian held prisoner after the fall of Hong Kong. It is an airmail cover sent via Vancouver, to pick up the transcontinental flight from Seattle to New York, then to meet up with MS *Gripsholm*. The cover carries Japanese chop marks on the front, indicating that it did arrive in Tokyo; marks on the back indicate that it had also been opened and re-sealed by a Canadian censor.

One very sad incident occurred on this trip: a Japanese diplomat committed suicide en route. Consequently, when the ships arrived at Mormagoa, the transfer very nearly did not happen, as the Japanese had been very specific—it was to be a one-for-one transfer. No transfers took place until an American diplomat volunteered to return to Japan as a prisoner. He was never heard from again.

Thanks to the Burke Library at Columbia University, and the US National Archives and Records Administration for providing much of the information included in this article.

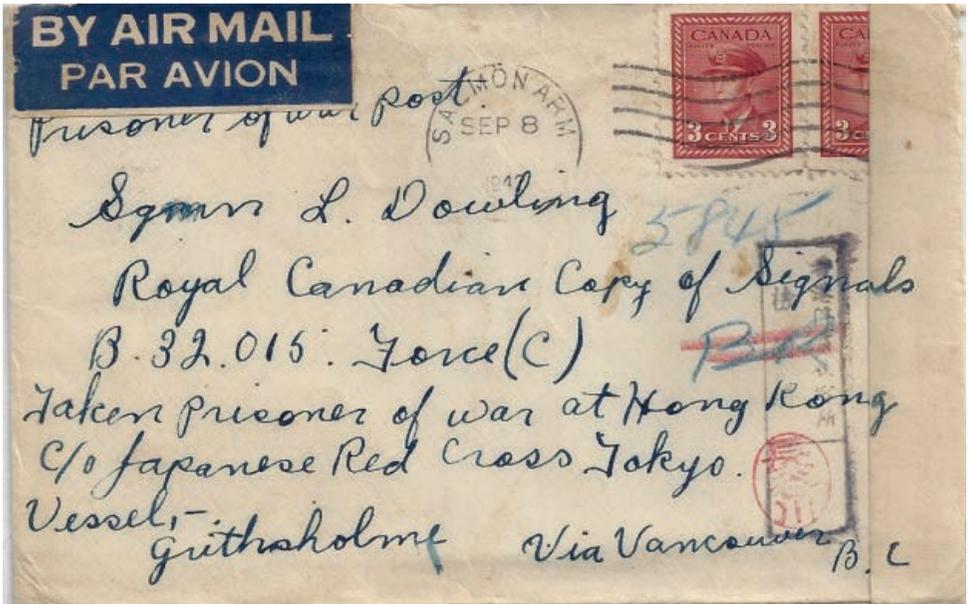


Figure 4. Cover sent from Saskatoon, Saskatchewan to a Canadian held prisoner of war from the fall of Hong Kong.

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

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

IN Part I of this series [7], we covered the initial portion of the historic 1860 journey of the Prince of Wales (PoW) and his Royal Party to the lower provinces and the Province of Canada (PoC), consisting of Canada East (Lower Canada) and Canada West (Upper Canada). In Part II of the story, we will continue with the PoW's travel throughout the rest of BNA, the Royal Party's journey into the United States, and its return to England. A postscript on Albert Edward's eventual ascension to the throne is included, featuring a figure of a long-missing cover commemorating his royal wedding.

The Royal Party

The Royal Party consisted of the HRH Prince Albert Edward, his Governor, Major General Bruce; his physician, Dr Auckland; Henry Pelham-Clinton, 5th Duke of Newcastle and Secretary of State for the Colonies; and his secretary, Edward Eliot, 3rd Earl of St Germans; Lord Chamberlain, and other dignitaries. Accompanying the Royal Party throughout most of the BNA portion of the trip was Sir Alexander Milne, scion of a famous English naval family. Milne was a Rear Admiral who had just been named Commander-in-Chief, North America and West Indies. His flagship, the *HMS Nile* was based in Halifax. Later, during the American Civil War, he was involved with the Trent Affair and attempted to control the illicit use of Halifax as a haven for blockade runners and Confederate supply ships.

On 7 September 1860, while the Royal Tour was in Toronto, Albert Edward was informed about the death of Milne's nine-year-old son. Figure 11 is a mourning cover, addressed in the Prince's own handwriting, to Rear Admiral Milne at his flagship located in Halifax harbour. The envelope—posted in Toronto on 10 October 1860—is franked with a strip of four plus one single 1¢ Queen Victoria stamp, paying the 5¢ interprovincial rate to Nova Scotia. The single stamp was damaged—perhaps by the Prince himself! The rate for this cover is rare, with only two such frankings recorded by Firby [8]. The reverse (Figure 11a) shows a Montreal transit (SP 11 1860) and a Halifax receiver (SP 15 1860). At the lower right front are the initials “A.E.” (Figure 11b, left), and on the back a Royal wax seal (Figure 11b, right). Patrick Frost, Managing Director of Argyll-Etkin and head of the Stamp and Royalty Memorabilia Department, confirmed that the address and initials are in the PoW's handwriting, and that the wax seal is consistent with that used by the Royal Family [9].

The Royal Tour also held some light moments for the young Prince. He was able to go salmon fishing in the Saguenay Bay, took a raft run on the timber slides, bypassing the Chaudière Falls on the Ottawa River, watched the acrobat Blondin walk across Niagara Falls on a tightrope, went shooting in the prairies of Illinois, sailed in a regatta in Toronto Bay, and most of all, danced with aristocratic ladies at numerous balls into the early morning. The Prince was very fond of dancing and a real ladies' man!

Keywords & phrases: Prince of Wales, 1860 royal tour



Figure 11. Mourning cover sent by PoW during his visit to Toronto, to Rear Admiral Milne on the *HMS Nile* in Halifax on the death of his son.

Travel to the United States

Americans have always been fascinated (and still are) with the British royalty. On 20 September 1860, Edward and his entourage boarded a ferry in Windsor, CW, and entered the United States at Detroit, Michigan. The boisterous Americans, numbering around 30,000, were so excited by the long-awaited arrival of the Prince that they rushed onto the boat, forcing several members of the Royal Party overboard.



Figure 11a. Reverse of letter, showing transit and receiver handstamps (reduced).



Figure 11b. Enlargements of the initials of the Prince of Wales and the royal wax seal.

The well-wishers poured into the streets, and the royal procession had trouble moving through the city. Equally exuberant and even bigger crowds were noted in Chicago and New York. The Prince visited President Buchanan at the White House for the usual dinner parties, and took a cruise up the Potomac to visit George Washington's beloved Mount Vernon, where a fireworks display and other festivities were enjoyed.

Probably the most controversial part of his adventure was the decision to go to the southern states. Tensions were riding high in anticipation of the upcoming American election and the secession of South Carolina from the Union. Southern politicians wanted the Prince to visit a plantation to generate some positive publicity for their cause. Although the Prince finally accepted an invitation to Richmond, Virginia, he refused the plantation visit and insisted on returning to Washington.

In most American cities, the crowds were as large as those in BNA, and the response was just as lively. Figure 12 shows another *Welcome to Canada* cover used in Vermont, confirming it was available to Americans. It was sent to New Hampshire franked with the 3¢ Washington stamp paying the domestic rate.



Figure 12. Welcome to Canada PoW patriotic cover used in Vermont.

The young Prince and his Royal Party visited seventeen cities and towns in Canada and seventeen cities in the United States. On 20 October 1860, the entourage left Portland, Maine, to head back to Plymouth, England. Figure 13 shows the small fleet of four ships that actually left the port. Only the *HMS Hero* and the *HMS Ariadne* continued to England. The others sailed to the Caribbean.

Another PoW patriotic, this time a front only, was recently listed in a Maresch auction. Although this cover, pictured in Figure 14, was posted in New Glasgow 29 FE '69 and sent to Montreal in the Large Queen era, it still represents a usage of a rare illustrated patriotic celebrating the PoW's decade-earlier visit to BNA and the United States.



Figure 13. Engraving of the departure of the PoW and his party from Portland, Maine (left to right: HMS Flying Fish, Ariadne, Nile, and Hero) [10].



Figure 14. PoW illustrated cover (front) used in the Large Queen Era.

More of the story

HRH Prince of Wales, Albert Edward, returned to England where his mother, Queen Victoria, remained the monarch for the next forty years. Edward spent much of this time attending to official duties. His marriage to Princess Alexandra of Denmark was pre-arranged by the Queen and Prince Albert, and the young couple were friendly from the start. Edward married Alexandra in St George's Chapel at Windsor Castle on 10 March 1863; he was 21, she was 18. Figure 15 is the only-known BNA commemorative wedding cover. It depicts the Prince and his bride and is franked with a 5¢ Nova Scotia stamp, paying the domestic rate. This cover was scanned from the informative booklet created by the late postal historian Ed Richardson [11]. It was pictured there in black and white. Appropriately, the original cover featured the illustration in royal purple. After the death of Queen Victoria on 22 January 1901, Edward was crowned on 9 August 1902, becoming King Edward VII. He passed away on 6 May 1910, bringing the Edwardian era to an end.



Figure 15. Illustrated wedding envelope, commemorating the marriage of Edward Albert PoW and Princess Alexandra of Denmark in 1863 [4].

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Postal history of Alberta: The Twin Butte District

Dale Speirs

THE Twin Butte district is in the southwestern corner of Alberta, between Waterton National Park and Pincher Creek. Settlement began in the 1880s as open-range ranching but, by the late 1890s, much of the land had been fenced off by homesteaders. The fenced land was not as productive as the open range, so as farmers consolidated, the population declined. The area is thinly developed today. There are country grid roads, but the only major route through the district is Highway 6, which runs from Pincher Creek down to Waterton National Park. The population was basically isolated in a cul-de-sac and still is today. There is a highway running through the district into Waterton which provides some tourist traffic, and natural gas field servicing is important. The only surviving post office in the district is Twin Butte.

Figure 1 is a map of the post offices that have existed in the area. There were no railroads servicing Twin Butte. The nearest was a spur line about ten kilometres north of the hamlet, running along the south edge of the two hills that gave Twin Butte its name. Figure 2 is a photo I took in August 2015 of the twin buttes, looking north along Highway 6 to where the road goes underneath the railroad tracks and then makes a series of S-turns in a narrow gully between the two hills.

Prior to the opening of post offices, mail was carried by favour or by the North West Mounted Police. The Mounties distributed a lot of mail in southern Alberta before the postal system developed,



Figure 2. August 2015 photo looking north along Highway 6.

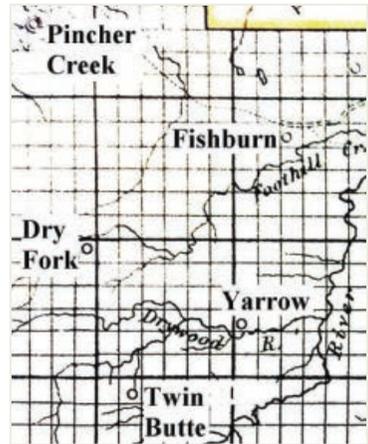


Figure 1. Map of the post offices in the Twin Butte area.

ostensibly as a courtesy but also as an excuse to visit people and keep an eye on them.

NWMP Orderly Rooms at forts in southern Alberta accepted civilian mail and sold stamps [1]. Settlers also used the Pincher Creek post office, which opened in 1884 on the northern boundary of the district, .

Keywords & phrases: Alberta, postal history, postal markings

Yarrow/Uptonburgh

The first post office in the district was Yarrow, which opened on 1 April 1895, with Robert J Christie as postmaster [2]. The name comes from the adjacent Yarrow Creek, which in turn was named after the weed *Achillea millefolium*. It grows abundantly in the area and was used to make medicinal tea [3]. Figure 3 is the proof strike of its postmark. Christie was known as a sharp-practice man and was unpopular with local ranchers, many of whom preferred to bypass Yarrow and go the extra distance to Pincher Creek to mail a letter.

Residents started a petition to replace Christie with George T Berry, and on 1 September 1895 he became postmaster. Christie's actual tenure in office was only two months, although the official record shows an additional gap before Berry took over. The post office operated in a small general store. At the end of 1899, Berry sold out to the Upton family, a family with numerous members in the district [4].



Figure 4. Proof strike of Uptonburgh.

Frank L Upton, one of the sons who homesteaded nearby, became postmaster on 1 February 1900, while his father ran the store. He operated the post office for a decade until it closed on 4 November 1911. The name was officially changed to Uptonburgh on 1 May 1911, only a few months before it closed. The slightly delayed postmark proof strike showing the new name is shown in Figure 4. The area was, however, referred to as Uptonburgh from the time Upton took over, despite it being a ranch house post office, not a village. The area today appears on maps as Drywood, after a creek of that name which connects with Yarrow

Creek.

Dry Fork

This was a ranch house post office on a branch of Foothill Creek, which only flowed during spring runoff and thunderstorms. The first postmaster was rancher Levitt Cyr, who opened the post office on 1 September 1903 in his ranch house. He held the post until 1906.

George Stewart then took over until 1907, although his wife Penelope actually ran the post office. Stewart was a Scot who initially immigrated to the Dakotas but was plagued there by droughts, no matter where he settled. He came out to Pincher Creek, and when he saw the wildflowers and tall grass, perfect for grazing, he made the Twin Butte hills his final home. The Stewarts had problems with the Pincher Creek postmaster, who liked his liquor, and often sent Yarrow mail to Dry Fork and vice versa. There were lots of French and German homesteaders in the district, who received mail from the “old country” written in the elaborate scripts of the era. Penelope had trouble reading the addressees' names, so she would show the letters to customers asking for mail and have them pick out their items [5]. The Stewarts gave up the post office when they took up a new homestead nearby and couldn't carry the combined workload.

Levitt Cyr stepped back in again as postmaster, remaining until 1914. William Kinman then took over the



Figure 3. Yarrow proof strike.



Figure 5. Dry Creek 2015.

post office until 1916 (running it from his house), but he then handed it back to Cyr. The third time was not lucky, and the post office permanently closed on 5 April 1918 [2]. Even for the district, Dry Fork wasn't that well populated. Figure 5 is a photo I took of the Dry Fork area in August 2015, with hazy mountains in the distance—forest fire smoke drifting in from Washington State.

Twin Butte

Edward Mitchell homesteaded in the district in 1903 and later opened a general store. The post office opened in the store on 1 June 1905, and all subsequent postmasters except one were store owners. The stores were usually set up in ranch houses, and they were rooms rather than standalone operations.

The name Twin Butte was suggested by RE Wyckoff at a community meeting held in 1904 at Wesley Shannon's house [3]. In addition to serving the surrounding district, the Twin Butte post office was at times the distributing point for mails to Waterton National Park further south, until that task was taken over by Pincher Creek once good roads were developed, making mail transport easier [6]. Shannon was briefly the next postmaster, from 1908, until he sold his homestead to William Terrill, who took over in 1909.

The Terrills were notorious for their dogs. The critters hung about the post office and were friendly to humans but absolutely intolerant of any other dogs brought by customers. Many dogfights ensued. The Terrill cat liked to sun itself on a ledge on the outside of the post office window where the glass reflected the heat. The cat occasionally joined in the fights by leaping down from the window onto the back of an unsuspecting dog whose attention was fixed on the main fight [4]. Twin Butte in that era must have had one of the noisiest post offices in the country! The Terrills also had problems with a local homesteader, from tobacco country in southern Ontario, who regularly received bundles of whole-leaf tobacco from the folks back east. The leaves were not cured, as it appears that the homesteader preferred to make his own blend from scratch. The scent contaminated all the other mail in the bag and the post office room as well.

Wyckoff took over in 1912 and was the exception to the set of store owners, for he kept the post office in his ranch house but didn't operate a store. Charles Mullen was the next postmaster, starting in 1914. He and his wife did operate a store, but the post office was actually in their house, adjacent, on land leased from Terrill. The house burned down in 1922 and nothing was saved. The Mullens lost all their possessions, and moved to Iowa where



Figure 6. Terrill Ranch, 1922.

they had family. Terrill took back the post office on 18 July 1922 and operated it until 1927, running it on his ranch; Figure 6 shows the Terrill ranch; the post office was in the white house at left. He had mortgaged his original homestead (not the land the store was on) to buy other land and make various investments, and he needed a cash income to help pay off his

debts. His health failed in 1927, and he handed over the post office to Fred Campbell, who remained in the post until the end of 1934.

George Shenton then became the longest-serving postmaster, his first tenure ending on 27 July 1951. He handed over to Mrs Edith Constance Aebli, who stayed until 1955. John Dawson MacLennan then took over, until 1960, when ill health forced him out of the job.

Mrs. Beatrice Lorraine Shenton, George’s sister-in-law, was briefly postmaster until George returned to the post until 1963, by which time he was of advanced age. The musical chairs continued when MacLennan returned for a brief second stint as postmaster, after George gave up the position for good. As the area declined in population, there was a steady turnover every few years of postmasters and storekeepers—until 1971, when Mrs Helen M Bator took over. During Bator’s tenure, the post office closed for five months in 1976.

Canada Post records end after that date. Privacy legislation is cited as the reason. In 1976, the post office was relocated into a house. Figure 7 is the CDS postmark from that era. Figure 8 is a 1989 photo of the post office; the woman is the author’s mother, the late Betty Speirs. During Alberta’s centennial in 2005, Twin Butte used the pictorial cancel shown in Figure 9.

It wasn’t so much good roads that killed the village the way they did so many other places on the prairie. Twin Butte suffers



Figure 8. Twin Butte Post Office, 1989.

from being in the middle of nowhere, with only a few ranchers to provide business and the occasional tourist who stops en route to Waterton National Park. It is halfway to the park, but since the entire drive is only an hour or so, there is usually no reason for tourists to stop along the way.



Figure 10. Twin Butte Post Office, 2015.

When I stopped by in August 2015, Twin Butte consisted of a general store and one house, boasting a “For Sale” sign. Figure 10 shows the store. Figure 11 is its regular postmark.

After taking the photo in Figure 10, I turned around 180 degrees and photographed the view directly across the highway. I daresay the Angus cattle watching me with the greatest curiosity out-numbered all the humans within a 1-km radius at the time.



Figure 7. Twin Butte CDS cancel.



Figure 9. Alberta Centennial pictorial cancel.



Figure 11. Twin Butte rectangular cancel.

Fishburn

Fishburn, named after pioneer homesteader Arthur Fish [3], had the earliest post office in the district, at the fringe of the Mormon diaspora. It opened on 1 November 1894 in the ranchhouse of Harris B Garlough, the first postmaster [2]. Figure 12 shows the proof strike of the first postmark. In 1901, Garlough moved to the Cypress Hills on the far side of Alberta. He sold his ranch to Col James Ward, who became the new postmaster in 1901. Born in 1844, he was an Englishman who had emigrated to Ontario in 1868. By the time he came out west, he was 56 years old, fairly old for someone settling the new lands. He and his son served with the army during the Second Riel Rebellion in 1885. The prairies impressed him, and he returned in 1900, he and his three sons taking up homesteads adjacent to each other. When Garlough left, Ward took the opportunity to expand his ranch and, though house and post office burned on 5 November 1903—a total loss—he rebuilt and soldiered on [7].



Figure 12. Proof strike for Fishburn.

In 1908, Ward and his wife sold out and retired to Burnaby, British Columbia. His place as postmaster was taken on 1 July 1908, by James Russell, about whom nothing is known. Local histories are silent about him. In any event, he was a short-term postmaster, succeeded in 1909 by Arthur L Saunders, who moved the post office into his general store. He was a son-in-law of Ward, and had followed the family out west, arriving in 1903. He sold the store in 1914 and moved to Vancouver, probably so his wife could be closer to her parents [7].

The final postmaster of Fishburn was Richard August Herman Wittkopf, who served from 1914 until 31 August 1942, when the post office was closed due to limited usefulness [2]. Thereafter postal service was a rural route, first via Twin Butte, and now today from Pincher Creek. Wittkopf was born in Germany in 1864 and emigrated with his family to Quebec in 1879. When a young man, he came out west in 1886 and established a blacksmith shop in the Fishburn hamlet. He bought the Saunders store and took over as postmaster. Fishburn, like so many other places, was the victim of good roads that made it easier to shop in Pincher Creek, and of a general decline in population as farms mechanized and children migrated to the cities. The hamlet dwindled away and vanished.

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For a Penny or Two...#14

Victor Willson, OTB

No 2¢ post card rate to Australia in 1879

THE sender of this post card was busy, engaged in trading stamps with someone in Ballarat, Victoria, Australia, in 1879. He notes that he sent a letter with “a lot of stamps enclosed.” He asked that the sender reply soon by post card.

The only problem was that neither Canada nor Australia permitted post cards to be sent to the other country at this point at the 2¢ rate effective to certain destinations as of August, 1878 (or even the 4¢ rate, which was available to some more remote destinations until July 1880, when the rate became 2¢ per card to all).

In fact, Australia did not receive the 2¢ post card rate until 1892. Thus this card was “RETURNED FOR POSTAGE.” That would have required 10¢ per half ounce via the US and Hong Kong. Clearly, if the sender was going to have to pay that much, he would more likely have sent a letter rather than the card.



Figure 1. Front - RETURNED FOR POSTAGE United Kingdom card someone attempted to send to Australia in 1879.

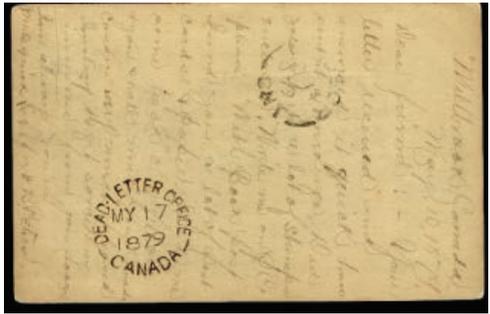


Figure 2. Back - RETURNED FOR POSTAGE Dead Letter Office Cancel.

The card was sent from Millbrook, ONT. On 10 May. It arrived in Windsor on 11 May, clearly intended for San Francisco and a ship bound for Australia. Instead, the clerk decided to send it to the Dead Letter Office in Ottawa, where it was received on 17 May. Since both town and sender’s name were on the card, presumably it was returned to the sender.

The card is a Webb’s P3, intended for use to the United Kingdom only. After Canada joined the UPU, however, it had no specific government postcard for foreign usage, so the P3 card became the de facto usage until August 1879 when the official UPU card, Webb’s P4, was issued (my recorded earliest date is 15 August).

Non-UK uses of the P3 are extraordinarily scarce, perhaps fewer than 10 recorded between the 1 January, 1877, issue date for P3 and the P4 introduction.

Keywords & phrases: post card rates, Webb’s P3

Canada's conservation stamps

Clayton Rubec

SINCE 1942, many attempts have been made to raise funds for habitat and wildlife conservation work through the sale of stamps. Some of these stamps have been legitimately sold to raise funds for charities, while others have been created by for-profit ventures. While most of these stamps are listed in catalogues and are popular with collectors, it is unfortunately clear that collectors sometimes have no clue what they are buying.

Stamps sold for legitimate charitable fundraising

Fundraising ventures through the sale of stamps are led by national, provincial, or local non-governmental organizations (NGOs), usually registered charities. Examples range from Ducks Unlimited Canada, World Wildlife Fund Canada, and other groups such as those discussed below. The funds accrued from the sale of these stamps are used for conservation projects; however, as I discussed in my book *The Hunting, Fishing and Conservation Stamps of Canada* [1], these NGOs have seldom been successful in meeting their ambitious fundraising objectives through these sales. Regardless, these stamps have served a legitimate purpose and are no less important to Canadian philately than are postage, revenue, local post, and strike stamps. Stamps in this category include the following:

- The Prairie Conservation Stamps Project issued six stamps from 1942-1943 (van Dam PC1 to PC6 [3]).
- In British Columbia, four duck stamps and one adhesive window decal were issued by the Sportsman's Council of British Columbia between 1946 and 1951 (van Dam BCD1 to BCD5 [3]).
- In Cape Breton, the Island Fish and Game Association issued a Game Project Stamp (van Dam NSG1 [3]) in 1953.
- Quebec's Federation of Fish and Game Associations issued thirty-five stamps from 1952-1960 (van Dam QFG1 [3] and unlisted).
- The Winnipeg Game and Fish Association produced one stamp in 1967 (van Dam MW1 [3]).
- The Saskatchewan Wildlife Federation sold three single-stamp booklets in 1988, 1989, and 1990 (van Dam SW1 to SW3 [3]).
- Wildlife Habitat Canada released three souvenir sheets in 1992, 1995, and 2009, plus four Youth Habitat Stamps in single-stamp sheets from 2010 to 2013 (unlisted in van Dam).
- Two single-stamp booklets and two versions of a sheet of four of the federal Tidal Waters Salmon Conservation stamps were sold by the Pacific Salmon Foundation in British Columbia in 1989, 1990, and 1991. These were not valid for salmon licenses (van Dam BCF1A, BCF2A, BCF3c and BCF3ci [3]).

Keywords & phrases: Conservation Stamps, Charitable Fundraising, Revenue

- The Pitt Waterfowl Management Association in British Columbia sold seven stamps and a commemorative label from 1990 to 1996 (van Dam PW1 to PW7 [3]).
- Ducks Unlimited Canada issued two International Waterfowl Festival stamps in 1993 and 1994, two fiftieth Anniversary stamps in 1988, and eighteen National Art Portfolio Stamps from 1998 to 2014 (unlisted in van Dam).
- The World Wildlife Fund Canada sold two stamps as single-stamp booklets in 1996 and 1997 (unlisted in van Dam).
- The Quebec Wildlife Foundation has sold wildlife conservation stamps in several formats since 1988. A total of twenty-eight basic designs (van Dam QW1 to QW27 [3]) exist in a number of varied printing versions (*e.g.*, imperforate and perforate, and surcharged for the World Wildlife Fund or special events). They come in three separate styles: single-stamp booklets, and sheets of four or eight stamps. From 1992 on, in Quebec, a very small number (about 800 stamps per year) were required by law to be affixed to new or renewed Hunting Outfitter license applications. Thus, from 1992 to 2014, these twenty-three stamps are also legitimate provincial revenue stamps if attached to any of these somewhat obscure licenses (van Dam QW5 to QW27 [3]) [2].

Stamps sold by for-profit ventures

The second group of stamps involves for-profit ventures that sold “conservation” stamps for private interests. These all should be considered Cinderella stamps or promotional labels. In my view, they should be excluded from a strictly Canadian revenue stamp collection. It appears that few of these initiatives, in whole or in part, have directly benefited wildlife or habitat conservation. Among these initiatives are the following:

- ProGuide Publishing, based in Nova Scotia, led a very ambitious program starting in 1992 to market “conservation” stamps that were sold in single and multiple-stamp sheet formats through to 2008. In total, 174 stamp designs were marketed, including four promoting the Atlantic Waterfowl Festival (van Dam ATC1 to ATC4: 1995-1998 [3]). These stamps are all listed in van Dam: Alberta (AWF1 to AWF13: 1996-2008 [3]); British Columbia (BCC1 to BCC14: 1995-2008 [3]); Manitoba (MWF1 to MWF15: 1994-2008 [3]); New Brunswick (NBW1 to NBW15: 1994-2008); Newfoundland and Labrador (NLW1 to NLW15: 1994-2008 [3]); Northwest Territories (NTW1 to NTW12: 1997-2008 [3]); Nova Scotia (NSW1 to NSW17: 1992-2008 [3]); Nunavut (NUW1 to NUW10: 1999-2008 [3]); Ontario (OW1 to OW16: 1993-2008 [3]); Prince Edward Island (PEW1 to PEW14: 1995-2008 [3]); Saskatchewan (SW4 to SW19: 1993-2008 [3]); and Yukon (YW1 to YW13: 1996-2008 [3]).
- Around 1992, stamp projects named after a series of non-existent organizations (such as the Nunavut Territory Wildlife Conservation Fund) were created in every province and territory except Quebec. In several cases, the project used the names of actual conservation organizations. In one case, the Nova Scotia Federation of Anglers and Hunters, a genuine partnership did exist and some funds were earned by the Federation, but not through the sale of stamps.

The funds came from a donation by ProGuide Publishing of a limited number of attractive art prints each year, which were then sold at member auctions. However, it appears that every stamp sold through this venture, and subsequent after-market sales of these conservation issues by stamp auctions and dealers, have never generated any funds for

conservation organizations in Canada. The project did promote wildlife art and awareness of wildlife, but it was not a conservation project by any measure.

■ An International Wildlife Conservation Stamp was prepared in 1994 by Vintage Guild Productions in Alberta to mark Earth Week (which did not exist). It seems the stamps were solely designed as a profit-making venture (unlisted in van Dam).

Conclusions

From 1942 to 2014, at least 120 legitimate fundraising stamps were issued by Canadian non-governmental organizations, most of them registered charities. These stamps were designed to generate funding for wildlife and habitat conservation projects. Thus, they are easily viewed as true conservation stamps. These stamps are also complementary to the several thousand different revenue stamps that have been issued since 1964 to validate hunting or fishing permits by governments in Canada [1]. From 1992 to 2008, another 175 stamps were issued in Canada and sold as for-profit ventures by private interests.

The sale of these stamps has seldom benefitted wildlife or habitat conservation projects. The majority of the stamps in both categories are collected by philatelists in Canada and abroad with considerable pleasure. While they are all interesting, usually attractive, and expensive, philatelists may be unaware of what they are buying. They seem to just accept the descriptions of these items as “conservation” stamps.

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Readers write (cont'd.)

Piercey wins Geldert Medal for Newfoundland article: Member David Piercey of Edmonton, AB, received the award from the Royal Philatelic Society of Canada (RSPC) for his 2015 article “The Montreal Steamers and the Newfoundland Mails 1885-1897,” published in the May/June issue of *The Canadian Philatelist (TCP)*, the journal of the RSPC. David is known for his in-depth research and well-written articles that have appeared in a variety of philatelic journals including *BNA Topics*.

He is no stranger to writing awards having received them from the Canadian Philatelic Society of Great Britain, the Collectors Club of Chicago and American Association of Philatelic Exhibitors among others. The Geldert Medal is given for an article or series in *TCP* judged by a Committee as the best-researched and written article for the year. The award was established by Phyllis Geldert in memory of her husband Dr George M Geldert, a long-serving president of the RPSC.

1927 Two cents Confederation

Stamp: C - changeling? Member Bert Woodruff writes: *I believe that the blue 2¢ Confederation stamp that Dean Mario sent in (“Readers Write,” BNA Topics, Vol 73, No 3, p 4) is a colour changeling. The adjacent scan, from my album page for Great Britain’s Queen Victoria Jubilee issue, shows a similar situation despite the difference in time and printers. The three stamps in the scan are Scott 125. Even though the cancellations mess up their appearance, the differences in colour are pretty clear. In this case, both the Scott Classic Specialized and the Gibbons Specialized agree that the blue is a changeling (Scott, 2008, p 464: “No. 125 in bright blue is a color changeling.” More broadly in Gibbons, Volume 1, 4th ed., p 239: “The ½ d in various shades of blue is a colour changeling.”).*



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The Registered Letter stamps of Canada—New discoveries

Stefan Hejtz, FRPSL

ONE may be excused for thinking that this area had been fully researched with the publication of *Canada's Registered Mail 1802-1909* [1] (CRM) in 2002. Recent studies of these stamps, in particular the 5 cents value, has unearthed important previously unknown details. The Registered Letter Stamps of Canada consist of three values, 2 cents red, 5 cents green, and 8 cents blue, and they were in use between 1875 and 1893. The 2 cents value was printed from two different plates: Plate 1 consisted of 5×10 stamps, and Plate 2 of two panes, each of which had 5×10 stamps. The 5 cents value was printed from three different plates: Plate 1 consisted of 5×10 stamps (Figure 1); Plate 2 had 5×20 stamps (Figure 2); and Plate 3 had two panes, each of which had 5×10 stamps. The 8 cents value was printed from one printing plate only; it consisted of 5×10 stamps.



Figure 1. Five Cents Plate #1.



Figure 2. Five Cents Plate #2.



Figure 3. Five Cents Plate #3.

reason the horizontal space was increased by 1 mm between the clichés. For these reasons, it is quite easy to identify stamps from Plate 2, if the space between the stamp images can be seen in a multiple, or if the image of a second stamp is seen in one of the margins on a single stamp, something that is relatively common. In addition, almost every position in Plate 2 can be plated by studying small flaws in or between the stamp images. Some positions show major flaws and are very obvious (two of them are listed as: pos. 77 F2ii, pos. 85 F2iv [2]), whereas others are not quite so obvious. These individual plate flaws are described in detail in [1].

The first discovery described in this study concerns the entirely imperforate 5 cents stamps (SG R6a, Unitrade F2c). It is well known that a number of entirely imperforate mint

Keywords & phrases: Registered Letter Stamps, variety, plating

sheets, all from Plate 1, were given by the Post Office to a stamp collector (Lauchlan Gibb) in the early 1890s. Some sources suggest there were eight such sheets (200 pairs, per the Unitrade and Scott catalogues), but CRM suggests it is more likely there were four sheets (100 pairs). A study of existing imprint or sheet corner examples may establish the truth about this issue.

The literature suggests that no other entirely imperforate stamps were issued; however, a used imperforate top, right-hand corner margin copy (pos. 5) with large margins (Figure 4) suggests otherwise, because this particular stamp is clearly from Plate 2, showing all the flaws that characterize pos. 5 in Plate 2: "... a guide dot under the R of LETTER and a clear vertical and horizontal guide line through the dot" (pp. 208-209 [1]).

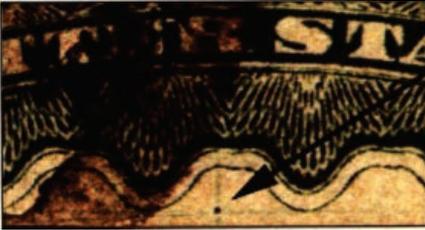


Figure 4. Five Cents Plate #2 – Pos. 5.

An imperforate mint example from the same position in Plate 1 (Figure 5) does not show any of these plate flaws. So the conclusion must be that at least part of one sheet from Plate 2 was issued imperforate, and that some or all of these stamps were used.

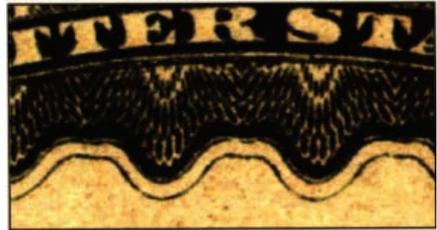


Figure 5. Five Cents Plate #1 – Pos. 5.

A number of other imperforate used examples are also known (Figure 6), again showing the vertical or horizontal spacing which identify them as coming from Plate 2; however, since it is difficult to prove with certainty that non-marginal singles come from an imperforate sheet rather than having been trimmed, although they have large margins, they cannot be used as conclusive evidence. However, they do suggest that a number of imperforate stamps from Plate 2 were issued and used.



Figure 6. Five Cents Plate #2 – Pos. 94 on left and two Unknown Positions on right.

The next discovery concerns 5 cents Registered Letter Stamps with offsets of 2 cents Small Queen stamps, and 2 cents Small Queen stamps with offsets of 5 cents Registered Letter Stamps. These are also described in [1], but there is no suggestion as to which plate they came from. A close study of several examples of these varieties (Figure 7) confirms that all these stamps come from Plate 2, because of the horizontal or vertical spacing between the images of the 5 cents stamp.

The final discovery concerns a major variety on the 5 cents stamp that is probably not generally known. The 2 cents stamp is listed in [2] with the variety "imperforate bottom



Figure 7. Five Cents Plate #2, Pos. 94 (left); Pos. 15 (centre); Two Cent Small Queen with Five Cent Offset on back (right).



Figure 8. Two Cent with imperforate bottom margin.

margin” (F1ii) (Figure 8), and several examples are known. The 5 cents stamp exists with a similar variety “imperf top margin” (Figure 9) from Plate 1, but this variety has not yet made it into the Unitrade or any other catalogue. It is of equal status and should, of course, be catalogued, for consistency if nothing else. It is not known if more than one example exists, but neither Horace Harrison, nor Harry Lussey, appear to have had an example of this variety in their collections.



Figure 9. Five Cents Plate #1, Pos. 1 imperforate margin at top.



Figure 10. Two Cents imperforate vertically.

Another interesting variety is the 2 cents stamp imperforate vertically, and at least two examples are known. Again however, both examples are singles only (Figure 10); the other example is illustrated in [1] (p 177), and although they both have large margins, they cannot be used as conclusive evidence.

I hope this analysis will be of interest to other members and fellows. If anyone has additional information or comments, I would be most interested in receiving them. Please contact me by e-mail at stefan@novastamps.com.

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- [1] Horace Harrison, George Arfken, Harry Lussey, *Canada's Registered Mail 1802-1909*, published by The Collectors' Club of Chicago, 2002, 487 pp.
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The Stories of the Riel Uprising at Fort Garry and the Northwest Rebellion in Saskatchewan by Donald W Thompson. 2016 Spiral bound, 98 pages, 8.5 × 11, colour. ISBN: 978-1-927119-61-7. BNAPS Exhibit Series #92; Stock # B4h923-092-1. C\$52.

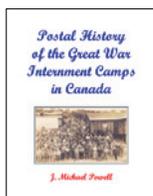
Donald Thompson's exhibit, *The Stories of the Riel Uprising at Fort Garry in the Red River Settlement, 1869-71, and the Northwest Rebellion in Saskatchewan, March-August, 1885*, is an interesting combination of rare postal history and equally or even rarer historical documents he was able to acquire over a 50-year collecting period. After a five-frame version was exhibited in the Court of Honour at BNAPEX 2010 VICTORIA, the author obtained additional material before his death in 2014. This volume combines the Victoria exhibit and the new material.



Don Thompson grew up in Zealandia, Saskatchewan. He graduated from high school at a young age and earned a pre-medicine degree from the University of Saskatchewan, and then completed his MD at the University of Toronto. Following residencies at hospitals in Regina and Calgary, he took specialty training in Pathology in Toronto and Boston. After a teaching fellowship at Harvard Medical School, he returned to Toronto where he became Head of Pathology at Toronto General Hospital. He also taught medicine for more than twenty-five years at the University of Toronto.

Don's keen interest in history was spurred by documents relating to his ancestors' involvement in the colonization of Connecticut, Long Island and New Jersey from the mid-1600s and Loyalist settlements in New Brunswick and Ontario in the 1780s. In 2003, he and Norman Wagner wrote *Emerging Saskatchewan*, a comprehensive study of the postal history of the District of Assiniboia from 1882 to 1905, and of the transfer of post offices to the newly established provinces of Saskatchewan and Alberta.

Postal History of the Great War Internment Camps in Canada by J Michael Powell. 2016 Spiral bound, 676 pages, 8.5 × 11, colour. ISBN: 978-1-927119-69-3. Stock # B4h083-1. C\$175.



Postal History of the Great War Internment Camps in Canada by J Michael Powell, is an extensive study of Canadian Internment Mail and the twenty-five camps established in Canada during World War I. After combining his own collection of pertinent material with those of several prominent collectors, the author embarked on an incredible research effort culminating in this massive volume. In addition to the large number of letters and post cards to and from internees—mostly enemy alien civilians but including some Prisoners of War—the book features excellent reproductions of hand-tamps and postmarks and extensive use of contemporary post cards and photographs of the various camps, adding tremendous additional context to the philatelic material. Mike Powell's 2011 book, *Notes through Barbed Wire*, also published by BNAPS, studied Internment Mail during World War II.

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

International Rapid Cancellling Machines Volume 1—Western Canada by Cecil Coutts. 2016. Spiral bound, 124 pages, 8.5 × 11, colour. ISBN: 978-1-927119-62-4. Stock # B4h082-1. C\$58.

In the almost thirty-five years since David Sessions' *Early Rapid Cancellling Machines of Canada* was published, a considerable amount of new early/late postmark dates and other data have been reported. In this, the first of three new handbooks, Cec Coutts has completely updated the Western Canada International machines portion of David's work. All data for each town or city that had an International machine are presented in table form. On their own these tables would not take many pages, but Cec has added many covers illustrating not only line cancellations but also Flag cancellations for the locations that had Flags, as well as contemporary post cards—almost all in colour—of virtually every town or city, providing a most interesting view of the 1902-1920 period. The two remaining volumes, one for Ontario and a second for Quebec, the Maritimes, and Newfoundland, will be published by BNAPS in the coming months.



Cec Coutts was born in Meeting Creek, Alberta in 1932. Depressed conditions on the prairies resulted in a family move to British Columbia. After graduating in 1950 from King George High School in Vancouver, he joined the Royal Canadian Mounted Police. During his thirty-five-year career with the Mounties, he served in Saskatchewan, Alberta, and British Columbia. His stamp collecting days go back to 1954 while he was stationed in Saskatoon. Cec is the author of three editions of *Slogan Postmarks of Canada* and two editions of *The Handbook of Air Mail Slogan Cancels of Canada*, both also now published by BNAPS.

Consolidation

Newfoundland Airmail Stamps and Airmail Flights: 1918-1948, combining both the original exhibit shown in 2008 and additional material added for the London 2010 International Stamp Exhibition, by Peter Motson. 2016 Spiral bound, 164 pages, 8.5 × 11, colour. ISBN: 978-1-927119-70-9. BNAPS Exhibit Series #54 Revised; Stock # B4h923-054. C\$73.



In 2009, BNAPS published Peter Motson's *Newfoundland Airmail Stamps and Airmail Flights: 1918-1949*, which had received a Gold award and the Meyerson Award for "Best Exhibit from a Province of Canada before Confederation" at BNAPEX 2008 NOVAPLEX in Halifax. With additional new material, the exhibit received the Best-in-Class Aerophilately Award at the London 2010 International Stamp Exhibition. In 2011, BNAPS published a 32-page supplement illustrating the material added for the 2010 show. In the summer of 2016, when a reprint of the 2009 book became necessary, the decision was made to consolidate the two books into one. In the process, an original editorial error was remedied, and the date range in the title of the new volume corrected to

“1918-1948.” NOTE: the 32-page 2011 Supplement is still available for purchasers of the original 2009 book.

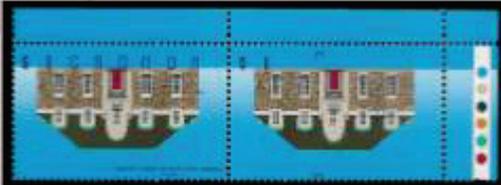
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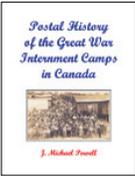
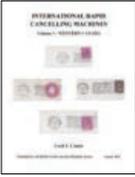


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C\$ Retail

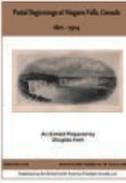
	<p><i>The Stories of the Riel Uprising at Fort Garry and the Northwest Rebellion in Saskatchewan</i>, 2016, by Donald W Thompson. An interesting combination of rare postal history and equally or even rarer historical documents. Spiral bound, 98 pages, 8.5 × 11, colour. ISBN: 978-1-927119-61-7. Stock # B4h923-092-1. BNAPS Exhibit Series #92.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">\$52.00</p>
	<p><i>Postal History of the Great War Internment Camps in Canada</i>, 2016, by J Michael Powell. An incredible amount of research shines light on a previously little-known aspect of Canada's World War I history. Spiral bound, 676 pages, 8.5×11, colour. ISBN: 978-1-927119-69-36-2. Stock # B4h083-1.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">\$175.00</p>
	<p><i>International Rapid Cancelling Machines Volume 1—Western Canada</i>, 2016, by Cecil Coutts. The first of three volumes detailing the use of International Machines to cancel Canadian mail, with many contemporary examples. Spiral bound, 124 pages, 8.5×11, colour. ISBN: 978-1-927119-62-4. Stock # B4h082-1.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">\$58.00</p>
	<p><i>The Development of Canadian Armed Forces and Civilian Air Letters 1942 to 1996</i>, 2016, by Earle L Covert. Invented during World War II to save weight on mail to and from Canadian Servicemen and -women overseas, the Air Letter in its many civilian forms remained in service until 1996. Spiral bound, 104 pages, 11×17 sheets (8.5×11 cover), colour. ISBN: 978-1-927119-66-2. Stock #B4h923-090-1. BNAPS Exhibit Series #90.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">\$110.00</p>
	<p><i>History and Postal History of Nova Scotia</i>, 2016, by Martin Eichele. Full coverage of the history of Nova Scotia told through its stamps and postal history. Spiral bound, 276 pages, 8.5×11, colour. ISBN: 978-1-927119-68-6. Stock #B4h923-091-1. BNAPS Exhibit Series #91.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">\$95.00</p>

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	<p><i>Postal Beginnings at Niagara Falls, Canada 1801-1904</i>, 2016, by Douglas Irwin. The result of many years of research into the postal history of one of Canada's best-known cities and home of a tourist attraction that draws millions of visitors every year. Colour, spiral, 136 pp. ISBN: 978-1-927119-60-0. Stock #B4h923-088-1. BNAPS Exhibit Series #88.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">\$60.00</p>
	<p><i>Lower St. Lawrence and Gaspé Peninsula Postal History</i>, 2016, by Christiane Faucher and Jacques Poitras. The fascinating postal history of the difficult travel routes along the lower St. Lawrence River and around the Gaspé peninsula. Colour, spiral, 88 pp. ISBN: 978-1-927119-63-1. Stock #B4h923-089-1. BNAPS Exhibit Series #89.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">\$51.00</p>

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New issues

William JF Wilson

Who are we? How did we get here?

THE five extinct Canadians shown on this year's Dinos of Canada stamps, released by Canada Post on May 26, are not our ancestors, so they do not answer these questions directly. However, they do provide some insight into the evolution and diversity of terrestrial vertebrates (animals with backbones that live on land), a category that includes us, so let's take a closer look. The five species featured in the set are listed below, in approximate order of appearance on the evolutionary stage.

Dimetrodon borealis (Figure 1) was a mammal-like animal that lived near the end of the Early Permian Period (299–272 million years ago, or Ma). It was not a reptile, as discussed below, and therefore it also was not a dinosaur. Its ancestors had diverged from the reptiles about thirty million years earlier than that. Based on the size of a partial skull (the only known specimen), it is estimated to have been about 2-3m in length. Other species of *Dimetrodon* had a large, sail-like structure running along their backs, so *D. borealis* probably did as well.



Figure 1. *Dimetrodon borealis*, one of our mammal-like cousins (many times removed) from about 272 million years ago.

Acrotholus audeti, a small, bipedal, ornithischian dinosaur with a thick, domed skull, lived about 85 Ma in the Cretaceous Period (145–66 Ma). It was about 2m long and had a mass of about 40kg. Ornithischian dinosaurs are characterized by the shape of the pelvis, which resembles that of birds; hence, the name *ornithischia*, “bird-hips.” Larger ornithischian dinosaurs include *Stegosaurus*, *Triceratops*, and the hadrosaurs (duck-billed dinosaurs).

Troodon inequalis was a small theropod dinosaur, less than a metre in height when standing with its body held horizontally, that lived about 77 Ma in the late Cretaceous. Theropod dinosaurs were bipedal, with most having reduced forelimbs like *Tyrannosaurus rex*. Birds are their modern descendants.

The Comox Valley elasmosaur was not a dinosaur, rather it was a marine reptile of the order *Plesiosauria* (the plesiosaurs). It is not known when this individual lived, but its family,

the *Elasmosauridae*, arose about 80 Ma in the late Cretaceous Period and disappeared along with the non-avian dinosaurs (*i.e.*, those that had not already evolved into birds) about 66 Ma. This one was about 14 m long—more than half of that length was its neck. It probably had a mass of about three tonnes.

Cyprtherium coarctatum, a pig-like mammal, lived about 34 Ma in the late Eocene (56–34 Ma) and/or early Oligocene (34–23 Ma). Like pigs, it was a hoofed animal, or ungulate (from the Latin *ungula*, meaning “hoof”). Later species in its family were as large as 2 m high at the shoulder and 3 m in length, although *C. coarctatum* was somewhat smaller. One or two pairs of tubercles (lumpy growths) projected from the lower jaw, reminiscent of those on a warthog. Their size and fearsome appearance have earned them the nickname “terminator pigs.”

Vertebrates originated as primitive, jawless fish in the great explosion of life in the Cambrian Period, 541–485 Ma. Over time, these early fish evolved into several different classes, one of which, the lobe-finned fish, was ancestor to the terrestrial vertebrates. (This class survives today as lungfish and coelecanths.) In these fish, the pectoral (shoulder) and pelvic (hip) fins consist of a fleshy lobe that extends from the body, with a rayed fin at its end. Bones within the lobe connect the rayed portion of the fin to the pectoral and pelvic girdles. They also had (and still have) both gills and lungs. In the Devonian Period (419–359 Ma), the pectoral and pelvic fins of some lungfish evolved into legs, and in the Carboniferous Period (359–299 Ma), some of their descendants adopted a primarily land-based lifestyle. By the time of *Dimetrodon*, about 272 Ma, vertebrate life on land was rich and diverse.

A *clade* (or, more precisely, a *nodal clade*) is defined as consisting of any common ancestor and all of its descendants. If there are living descendants, then the clade extends to the present day. The clade *Tetrapoda* (Greek for “four feet”), for example, consists of the common ancestor of all living terrestrial vertebrates (amphibians, reptiles, birds, and mammals), and all of its descendants. Thus, the fact that we are terrestrial vertebrates means that we are tetrapods, as are all five species on the stamps.

The earliest tetrapods were amphibians that laid their eggs in water. Around the middle of the Carboniferous, however, the structure of the eggs of some tetrapods changed so that they could be laid on dry land, or the fertilized egg could be retained within the mother. This change created a new clade, *Amniota*, within *Tetrapoda*, consisting of the common ancestor of all living reptiles, birds, and mammals, and all of their descendants. The five animals in the set are amniotes, as are we.

Around 308 Ma, toward the end of the Carboniferous Period, the amniotes diverged into two smaller clades [1]. The clade *Sauropsida* consists of reptiles and birds, and the clade *Synapsida* consists of mammals (the only living synapsids) and all extinct, mammal-like species. The term “mammal-like” refers to synapsids that were either ancestral to the mammals or were members of other lineages from the ancestral synapsid, as described next. Both the earliest and the latest of the five species in the set, *D. borealis* and *C. coarctatum*, are synapsids, as are we, while the two dinosaurs and the elasmosaur are sauropsids.

Over the next ten million years or so, the synapsids diverged into several different mammal-like lineages [1]. One of these, the clade *Therapsida*, led eventually to the mammals, and thus to us. Members of the other synapsid lineages are often collectively called

pelycosaur. *Dimetrodon* was one of these, and was therefore not ancestor to us. Rather, it was a mammal-like cousin 272 million years removed.

Pelycosaur were the first large-bodied synapsids on Earth, ranging in length up to 6.5 m. They and the amphibians together dominated the end of the Carboniferous and the Early Permian Periods. They then declined and were replaced in dominance by therapsids in the Middle and Late Permian Periods (272–260 and 260–252 Ma, resp.). *Dimetrodon* was extinct by 272 Ma, and all pelycosaur were extinct by 260 Ma. Therapsids were then the only remaining synapsids.

About 252 Ma, something happened to profoundly change the course of evolution. This was the Permian-Triassic (P-Tr) extinction event, the worst mass extinction yet discovered in the geological record. More than ninety percent (90%) of all marine species, seventy percent (70%) of all terrestrial vertebrate species, and a high percentage of terrestrial invertebrate species disappeared. Over the next thirty million years in the Triassic (252–201 Ma), as diversity gradually recovered, sauropsids replaced therapsids as the dominant terrestrial vertebrates. Dinosaurs appeared about 230 Ma, and were the dominant sauropsids in the Jurassic (201–145 Ma) and Cretaceous. The late Cretaceous was also when the three sauropsids featured on the stamps lived: the dinosaurs *A. audeti* and *T. inequalis*, and the Comox Valley elasmosaur. (The origin of elasmosaur is still uncertain. Ancestors are known as far back as the early Triassic, but how those relate to earlier species is not yet clear.)

Mammals first appeared in the Jurassic Period. *Cynodonts* were a group of therapsids that survived the P-Tr extinction, and, after about 210 Ma in the late Triassic, some of their descendants were developing increasingly mammalian characteristics. These *stem mammaliaforms* had evolved into true mammals by about 190 Ma in the Early Jurassic [2], and by about 160 Ma in the Late Jurassic, all three living divisions of mammals (the monotremes, marsupials, and placentals) had appeared [2]. *C. coarctatum* was a placental, as are almost all living mammals, ourselves included.

As long as dinosaurs ruled the land, mammals remained small. However, they did not stagnate, as is often suggested. Rather, they proliferated into a wide variety of ecological niches [2]. In fact, one of the keys to the success of both the stem mammaliaforms and the mammals seems to have been their propensity for adapting to change by diversifying [2]. As examples of this diversity, three late-surviving stem mammaliaforms from about 165–160 Ma are *Castorocauda* (42 cm including tail), a swimmer with webbed feet and a flat tail like a beaver; *Docofossor* (8 cm excluding tail), which burrowed underground like a mole; and *Agilodocodon* (14 cm including tail), an agile tree climber [2]. An early mammal from the same period, *Volaticotherium* (28 cm), had a membrane stretching between its front and back legs, and would have glided between branches like a flying squirrel [2].

Our final species, *Cyprotherium coarctatum*, would not have existed, nor would we be here to put its image on a stamp, if a certain large asteroid had not hit the Earth about 66 Ma. In the major extinction that resulted, all non-avian dinosaurs disappeared, as did many mammals. The lucky mammals that survived found themselves with a wealth of vacant ecological niches to exploit, and over time the placentals gained the upper hand. The first primates (our ancestors) appeared about 64 Ma, and were beginning to diversify by 62 Ma. Rodents appeared at least as far back as 57 Ma, and were diversifying by 55 Ma. Among the larger animals, the order *Perissodactyla* (ungulates with an odd number of toes on each foot) appeared late in the Paleocene (66–56 Ma), and dominated the Eocene [3]. Their modern

representatives are horses, asses, zebras, rhinoceroses, and tapirs. The order *Artiodactyla*, made up of ungulates with an even number of toes on each foot, originated in the early Eocene. They then diversified, gradually displacing the perissodactyls in the late Eocene to become the dominant large land animals from the Oligocene to the present day [3]. From [3, p 1]: “Nearly every domesticated animal we eat is an artiodactyl (cattle, pigs, sheep, goats, and even deer), and they provide us with all of our milk (whether from a cow, goat, or camel) and wool (from either sheep or alpacas). Almost every large herbivore you might see in East Africa is an artiodactyl except for zebras, rhinos, and elephants.” Whales, dolphins, and porpoises (*Cetaceae*) are also artiodactyls, having evolved from a common ancestor with hippopotamuses (another artiodactyl) [3].

C. coarctatum was an artiodactyl in the family *Entelodontidae*. The earliest entelodonts appeared around 38 Ma in the middle Eocene [3] in Asia, and subsequently spread to Europe and North America. They were relatively rare in the Eocene, but were common around the Northern Hemisphere in the Oligocene. Their closest living relatives are pigs (*Suidae*) and peccaries (*Tayassuidae*); *i.e.*, they share a more recent common ancestor with them than with any other ungulate family [3, Fig. 3.2]. Unlike pigs and peccaries, however, entelodonts did not survive. By about 19 Ma, they were extinct [3].

That’s a brief look at what five stamps from Canada Post tell us about how we and other terrestrial vertebrates got here. Who we are will be left for the reader to decide.

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

<https://www.canadapost.ca/web/en/blogs/collecting/list.page?cattype=collecting&cat=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

- [1] Roger BJ Benson, “Interrelationships of basal synapsids: cranial and postcranial morphological partitions suggest different topologies,” *Journal of Systematic Palaeontology*, Vol 10, Issue 4, December 2012, pp 601–624.
- [2] Stephen Brusatte and Zhe-Xi Luo, “Ascent of the Mammals,” *Scientific American*, Vol 314, No 6, June 2016, pp 28–35.
- [3] Donald R Prothero and Scott E Foss, editors, *The Evolution of Artiodactyls*, the Johns Hopkins University Press, Baltimore, 2007.

Abbreviations for Table 1 (next page):

numberCL = (*number of colours*) colour lithography; Bk = booklet; C = Tullis Russell Coatings (coated paper); CI = Colour Innovations; G4S = general tagging (four sides); L-M = Lowe-Martin; 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) Number of miniature panes, booklets, or souvenir sheets.
- ^(b) Stated as 7CL in Canada Post’s *Details* booklet.

Table 1. 2016 Commemoratives and Definitives

Stamp	Canadian Dinosaurs	Birds of Canada
Value	5 × P (four s-t on SS)	5 × P
Issued	26 May	12 Jul
Printer	L-M	CI
Pane	Bk: 10 SS: 5	Bk: 10 SS: 5
Paper	C	C
Process	4CL + varnish	6CL ^(b)
Qty (thousands)	Bk: 260 ^(a) SS: 140 ^(a)	Bk: 400 ^(a) SS: 130 ^(a)
Tag	G4S	G4S
Gum	SS: PVA Bk: P-S	SS: PVA Bk: P-S
Size, mm	40 × 40	20 × 24
Perf	SS: 13.0 × 13.0 Bk: Simulated	SS: 13.0 × 13.3 Bk: Simulated
Teeth	SS: 26 × 26 Bk: Simulated	SS: 13 × 16 Bk: Simulated

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Study Group centreline

Peter McCarthy

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 June and 15 September 2016.

British Columbia

The *British Columbia Postal History Newsletter* always starts with a favourite cover. Shown by Andrew Scott is a lovely short-paid cover from Japan with the markings and rates well explained. Andrew illustrates some of the material and the high prices they have brought at auction recently. From Gerald Welburn's collection, we read the story of the 5¢ Vancouver Island imperforate stamp issued in 1865, used as a seal with stories of some of those listed in the illustrated document. Brian Copeland submitted an article of a triple rate collect cover sent by Charles Tupper from Saint Andrews, NB to Victoria, BC. Tupper was in the Macdonald cabinet at the time of the railway scandal. David Piercey comes in with a story on the Railway Towns of the Robson Valley from 1912-1917. Peter Jacobi tells the story of the fashionable Halcyon Hot Springs Resort and shows a cover with the Halcyon Hot Springs split ring cancel. Peter Smith discusses a letter sent by Kitty McColl that chased her husband on the merchant ship *SS Weston Park* all the way to Durban, South Africa, at the end of 1945. The cover was franked with nine 7¢ airmail stamps, short paid by 12¢. The letter missed the ship at Durban and was eventually re-addressed to Vancouver. A final story of first flights and drowned towns by Glenna Metchette tells of first flights to Gold Bar, and the flooding of the district for the hydroelectric projects. The back page is illustrated with recent pictorial and six digital markings from BC.

Dots and Scratches

Dots and Scratches is the newsletter of the Re-entries and Plate Varieties Study Group and Michael Smith is its editor. In Vol 3, No 3, Scott Robinson starts things off with an article entitled "Finding a Little Known Variety on the 10¢ Albert," in which he shows a Mike Smith eBay purchase of the 10¢ Consort and explains the variety with Michael's help and that of John Jamieson. Michael Smith gives an update on the 1¢ decimal E-flaw. A nice pair was found in a dealer's stock at ORAPEX. The example has an extended upper right vertical frame and the E flaw appearing on the same stamp. Michael feels the flaw only appears on positions 34, 44, and 54. Jimi Langlois and Scott Robinson teamed up to illustrate and explain two re-entries on the 3¢ Large Queen. Michael Smith refers to a certain flaw on the 3¢ small Queen as a "hickey" and thus titles his article "3¢ 'Hickey Flaw Heals.'" (*They all do that after a while, Michael. Until they do though...* Editor's Comment). Seriously though, Michael believes this flaw gradually disappears as the plate wears. Five pages of illustrations kind of proves it. Jim McCormick writes about two key positions on the 6¢ Small Queen and points out Jim Watt's guide dot map as a great tool for determining plate positions. This is a long and well-illustrated article. I won't name them for fear of leaving someone out, but when this dedicated group of students of the classical Canadian stamp issues get together it could easily be an all day and all night session.

Elizabethan II

The May-June edition of *Corgi Times*, the newsletter of the Elizabethan II Study Group, includes a lot of Star Trek-related philatelic information. Among the coverage is its high cost, the back print of famous sayings, and an article on the checklist of all that is available. Editor Robin Harris can tell you because he forked out some big dollars. The Sir John A Macdonald stamp issued in January 2015 was recognized with a certificate of typographic excellence by the Type Directors Club. It will be displayed at that association's awards exhibition in New York later this year. Robin visited ORAPEX for the first time and apparently had a great time. While in Ottawa he visited the Library and Archives, and in this issue he shows the press sheets and describes varieties of three issues: the Group of Seven issued 9 June 1995; Canadian Horses issued 2 June 1999; and the Millennium Collection issued between December 1999 and March 2000. Note that the \$1.80 Baby Puffin now has back numbers on the coil stamps. While at the archives, Robin also viewed the press sheets of the Flag Over Scenery definitive issue of 16 November 2006. These were the first self-adhesive booklets printed by the Canadian Bank Note Company in panes of ten and thirty. Robin theorizes about the bar code on the back of the booklet and the stamp side. The press sheets are illustrated. More Olympic counterfeit booklets are showing up, and three items are shown. With the relatively new collecting of addressed ad mail craze? You are asked to scan and send your findings to Earle Covert even if you think you have duplicates. The customized postal indicia vary in size. This is going to be a very interesting area of philately. Robin suggests how to differentiate between sheet stamps and booklet stamps for the 40¢, 43¢, and 46¢. Robin ends the newsletter with a discussion of the Dinos of Canada II press and souvenir sheets and notes the perforation alignment of the souvenir sheet.

Fancy Cancels

Twenty-two people submitted various reports to Dave Lacelle, editor of the *Fancy Cancel & Miscellaneous Markings Newsletter*, Number 71. Be patient says Dave, the new handbook is slowly coming along. Illustrated is a two-ring hammer that once belonged to Jim Hennok and is now in Bill Radcliffe's hands. ERDs and LRDs, along with new finds, have been sent in by Mike Halhed, new member Peter Baxter, Ken Pugh, Ron Smith, John Burnet, Guy Jefferies, Mike Street, and Brian Hargreaves. Peter Geoffroy sent in an odd design of a modern cancel, dated 1997, on a block of four of what appears to be the 1977 issue of the \$1 Vancouver stamp. The second item is an illustration of an 1883 Crandall typewriter. The newsletter rounds out with a page of fakes, bogus, and spurious items.

First Impressions

Editor Gary Dickinson begins Issue 28 of *First Impressions*, the newsletter of the First Day Cover Study Group, with a John van der Ven article of a series of fourteen FDCs obtained by an Ottawa dealer addressed to a Miss Green in Queensland. There is no indication of a maker of these hand-painted covers or a return address. Gary Dickenson writes about Robert Cole cachets with "Part I: In His Own Words." If I read this right, Gary's article is based on Cole's articles and the cachets he designed for Fred Harford in the Marcel Cool publication, *Canada FDC Specialist*. For a full display of Cole and Harford FDCs, go to the group's website at <Canada fdc.org/>. Bob Vogel writes about the FDCs hand-drawn by Walter Horne, a former member of the North Toronto Stamp Club. All that are shown are from the Floral and Provincial Flowers series and all but two are addressed to a Miss Harriet

Meyers. Did he produce other covers? Was Miss Meyers a sweetheart? Except for the fact that Walter was a BNAPS and RPSC member and retired to the Halifax area, Bob knows nothing more about him. Maybe someone can provide more information. On the back page, a second FDC with the airmail stamp CE4, offered for sale on eBay, is illustrated. An article on the FDC twin was done in Issue 27, and it is suggested the same person prepared and posted seven copies of this scarce FDC. Closing out the newsletter is a new discovery; everyone is reminded to make changes in their catalogue.

King George VI

Ken Lemke, the editor of *King George VI Post & Mail Newsletter*, opens Issue 32, January–April, with a cover story from Gary Steele of a letter sent from Toronto to Hamilton with a 2¢ Mufti applied, making it 1¢ short paid. A 2¢ postage due stamp was applied at the general delivery wicket and tied with a handstamp. Ken is back in the saddle again after a lengthy illness and thanks Stephen Prest for his assistance. Eldon Godfrey submits Part 5 of his Foreign Exchange Control Board article about the District Director’s Role in Assurance of FECB Compliance, with lovely illustrations showing re-sealing labels with explanations and an appendix of Post Office Directors’ re-sealing handstamps. Donald LeBlanc continues with the Royal Visit of 1939 issue writing about the decision to have bi-coloured stamps. Donald shows die proofs of the stamps and portraits from his own collection and those from the Library and Archives Canada. Joe Trauzzi wrote up a cover mailed from North Bay to South Georgia Island franked with an assortment of postage to make up the 35¢ airmail rate. Among the Letters to the Editor is a question from Peter Kritz about the correct number of stamps issued. Donald LeBlanc sent in a new listing for the pre-cancelled plate blocks of the War Issue. Jeff Parks sent in an EKU First Day cover of a 1950 unrevised issue. James Wardell sent in a query to Dave Lacelle of the Fancy Cancel Group about a crescent cancel on a cover franked with a pair of OHMS overprinted 2¢ stamps from the War issue. Gary Steele illustrates a strip of ten from the 3¢ War issue with an ink smear along the length of the top selvage. Ending the newsletter is a photo of Eldon Godfrey receiving his novice award at BNAPEX 2015 in Niagara Falls from Bill Walton and Mike Street. Note Eldon was wearing his BNAPS tie.

Issue 33, May–July 2016 of the *Post and Mail Newsletter* starts with a cover story sent by George Lafontaine illustrating an airmail cover sent to Kenya franked with a nice block of eight 3¢ stamps from the War Issue, and a 1¢ of the same issue being short paid by 25¢ with a 150 centimes stamp applied. Kenya, Uganda, and Tanganyika postage due stamps were applied in Kenya. Gary Dickinson mentioned Mike Street’s book on the history of the rates and destinations of the 1946 Peace Issue, in which a full chapter was devoted to first day covers but, as noted, only two of the fourteen covers depicted cachets. Rightly so, says Gary, indicating that the book was about rates and destinations. And so, Gary has done an article illustrating the cachets known to be used on first day covers in conjunction with the 1946 Peace issue. A nice complement to the book. Eldon Godfrey continues with Part 6 of the Foreign Exchange Control Board, with an article on “The Role of Canadian Banks in Assurance of FECB Compliance.” He lists the banks that were authorized for export by that agency. Beautiful clean covers are illustrated, with the various rates, destinations and markings explained.

Newfoundland

From the desk of Malcolm Back comes Issue No 164 of the *Newfie Newsletter*. Congratulations are extended to David Piercey and John Walsh on being awarded the Robert Pratt Award for 2015. Barry Senior illustrates the different positions of the GK perfin on the 4-, 5-, and 10¢ Cariboo Issue, making this the last article on the GK perfins. Cliff Hurst has queries on a few items in his collection about a 1¢ Queen Victoria, George V imperforate 2¢ vermilion on cover, and a King George V green postcard. Robin Moore sent in a piece of advertising illustrating the Stewart-Warner long- and short-wave radio, along with a Percy Fearn cover indicating that they are the distributors of this radio. Robin titles this piece “Brings Back Memories.” Jean-Claude Vasseur sent in a rare cover of the Italo Balboa Armada written to Captain Giuseppe Teucci by himself with the only-known 5 August 1933 split ring cancel from Shoal Harbour. It is believed that more than one hundred of the overprinted stamps were given by the postal authorities.

Colin Lewis tells the story of Packet Letter service, prior to the beginning of the Cunard service and illustrates the earliest-known cover from Newfoundland to London with a straight-line PACKET-LETTER stamp. The letter was written on 24 December 1813 and was carried on the *Princess Mary*. A second cover is shown originating from Ireland, written on 3 August 3 and carried by the Admiralty vessel *Reynard*. The third letter mailed from London to St John’s is dated 7 August 1839 and was carried by the packet ship *Reindeer*. Colin describes the contents of the letters, the routings, and rates. He would appreciate knowing of any other packet letters prior to the introduction of the Cunard service.

Bob Dyer submitted a file note on Lobster stamps and the short-lived program that makes this among the scarcest of Newfoundland stamps. CR McGuire followed up his article in Newsletter No 163 on the Folkard folder cards of Newfoundland with updates and corrections. Where previously he reported having two, he actually has three and illustrates them. “Shenanigans at the Newfoundland General Post Office 1889-1900” was a Powerpoint presentation given by Bob Dyer at BNAPEX.

Perfins

The *BNA Perforator* is the newsletter of the BNAPS Perfin Study Group. In the August edition, No 146, Editor Jim Graham begins with an article from Bill Pekonen’s response to the largest-known cover (containing twenty-three cancelled OHMS stamps) mentioned in newsletter No. 145 by showing two more. One, a wrapper with twenty-two copies of the Hydroelectric Dam from the Peace Issue, and the other, a used block of twenty-five 2¢ stamps of the Mufti issue. The latter brought to mind a 1994 article written by Patrick Durbano reporting a block of thirty of the 3¢ Mufti perforated OHMS. Barry Senior gives an update on the delisting of certain Newfoundland Perfins. Jim Graham, Jon Johnson, and Gary Tomasson met for supper in Calgary and talked shop with Jon showing a registered cover to Philadelphia with two Admiral stamps and two confederation stamps, the latter with two perforated PPC (The Parker Pen Company). It is the second-known issue with the PPC pattern. The editor believes the resurrection of the Precancel Group will help both groups and illustrates a Toronto pre-cancel 5¢ Admiral perforated WJG with an explanation of use and a request for comments. Ending the newsletter is a list of changes to the Perfin catalogue.

Pre-cancels

Larry Goldberg is the editor of the *Pre-Cancel Newsletter*. In Issue No 4, Andy Ellwood brings attention to the sale of long-time collector Duncan MacDonald's collection through David Marasco. Check out the take on pre-cancel and/or pre-cancelled listings. George Dresser sent in a beautiful block of thirty 1¢ postage due stamp pre-cancelled with a Fort Smith roller cancel with comments from Kevin O'Reilly. Tom Meyerhof shows a 5¢ Beaver from the 1859 issue, pre-cancelled with five vertical bars in 1866. It once belonged to Harry Lussey. An interesting story accompanies it. Gary Steele submitted three interesting pre-cancelled covers. The first with a 1¢ Mufti alignment ad from Montreal. The second is a Winnipeg pre-cancel 1¢ Mufti on a wrapper to Czechoslovakia, and the third is a cross border cover with four 1¢ cent Muftis sent from Peterborough. The newsletter ends with pre-cancel puzzles sent in by Lou Fontaine and Terry Stitch.

Railway Post Office

In Volume 44, No 2 of the *Railway Post Office Study Group Newsletter*, Ross Gray, the editor, reports a new find of an oval handstamp, "Toronto & North Bay Ry./Geo. B. Stanton, Mail



Newly Reported Ontario Oval Clerk RPO Handstamp

Clerk" as a transit mark on a very clean cover, suggesting the clerk may have mailed it himself because of the pristine cancels. Jack Brandt, who is not a BNAPS member, sent in a couple of pages of new reports—mostly early and late periods of use and first reports of train numbers. Wayne Schnarr found a new clerk handstamp for the Sutton & Drummondville RPO. The clerk is AAL Holden; he was on train 252 on 7 March 1939. Also included is a

CPR 1935 timetable of the line. Hammer studies go a long way in determining the number of hammers issued for each cancel. Ross provides hammer studies for the OTTAWA & PEMBROKE RPO and the ST THOMAS & WINDSOR RPO. Brian Stalker does the same with an update for the GWR/SARNIA•BRANCH HAMMER. Ross and Simon Taylor-Young list new reports of early and late dates. Colin Lewis reports an early date for the TOR•NIP•R/_N^o•2, SOUTH, AU 3, 75.

Revenues

In the June 2016 issue of the *Canadian Revenue Newsletter*, Christopher Ryan, the editor, shows an unused weights and measures notice of inspection post card, along with a printed notice describing the requirements of commercial use of scales, submitted by Fritz Angst. Fritz also sent in an illustration of a 10¢ BC law stamp from the fifth series, where some material fell across the printing surface causing a white bar to appear. Clayton Rubec submitted an article on Canada's Charity and For-Profit Conservation stamps. These are mostly the hunting and fishing stamps that are attached to licences and are also available for sale as fund raising items. Edward Walsh encourages all to never stop looking—and tells why in his find of a French language \$5 War Saving stamp. Christopher submitted an article on the New

Westminster and Burrard Inlet Telephone Company Frank. A great story of telephone companies in British Columbia. Christopher also adds an addendum to Part 11 of Canada's "Stamp Taxation of Tobacco Products, 1864–1964" and then continues with Part 13, titled "Domestic Raw Leaf Tobacco, 1918 onwards," illustrating some of the stamps used. The newsletter ends with an article by Christopher Ryan, with illustrations by Fritz Angst, on Ontario Municipal Hunting Licences and the attached adhesive labels that, according to Christopher, may or may not satisfy the definition of a Revenue stamp.

Squared Circles

Gary Arnold is the editor of *The Roundup Annex*, newsletter of the Squared Circle Study Group. In Volume 36, Rick Friesen submitted an article on a partial squared circle cancel on a Map stamp. He has determined that it originated in St Gregoire rather than Lotbinière as was advertised. Rick presents a good logical argument. A great new find was made by a member (who wishes to remain anonymous) of the Nassagaweya Squared Circle cancel on a 1¢ Small Queen. The date has been determined as 27 April 1894. Bogus and fake cancels are discussed and, finally, a report of updates is given on the last page. Volume 37 of the newsletter features quite a listing of updates and new reports. Also Rick Friesen is putting together a comprehensive list of squared circle strikes on the Map stamp, for which there are four or fewer strikes reported. The last two pages of the newsletter contain items from Colin Banfield's collection. Note that it appears you will be able to access back newsletter issues on the website.

War Times

Bill Pekonen still wears all the hats of the World War II Study Group. In Issue No 65 under "Chairman's Remarks," Mike Street sent in an explanation for the Post World War II Change of Postage Due Conversion Rate in Canada. Doug Lingard sent an explanation for the 10¢ rate that came up in the last issue. The newsletter contains all the patriotic covers issued between 1939 and 1945 and used by Bell Telephone. They were discovered by Bob Vogel and contributed by Rob McGuinness. Bill shows extracts from the Export Permit Regulations as well as a list of companies that were government controlled as of 8 April 1941. Also shown is Operating Order Number 51 from the Office of the District Director of Postal Services dated 13 May 1940. It lists directives on how government mail was to be handled, and a list of ministers of the Crown whose signatures were permitted on free franking mail originating from Ottawa. A very odd announcement was made by the financial branch of the post office in August 1940 about the establishment of the philatelic division and how stamps were to be sold. They were to be purchased with the understanding that they would not be used for postage. Ending the newsletter is a strange recruitment letter sent to a person in California offering an appointment as an Aerodrome Control Officer.

Postscript

With nearly universal appeal, the editors of these newsletters welcome any and all interesting articles—or something as simple as interesting items that you may have in your collections. If need be, they will help you to enhance your submission. Share your knowledge. It's a great way to enjoy the hobby. You can find contact information for Study Group contacts at the end of this issue of *BNA Topics*.

BNAPS business and reports

Editorial Insertion: *At the conclusion of BNAPEX 2016, Eldon Godfrey became the President of BNAPS. Here is a short introduction to his background. Eldon was born in Lethbridge, Alberta, in 1935. He is a graduate of the University of Alberta and the University of Calgary (MA in Economics). Professionally, he is a Chartered Accountant and was honoured as a Fellow of Chartered Accountants in 2001. He has been employed as a corporate CFO, an academic instructor at the university level, and a senior partner in a professional practice. He engaged in a secondary avocation of international sports leadership, especially in the area of swimming, where through his efforts as a builder, administrator, and contributor to the sport, he has been inducted into the Canadian Olympics Hall of Fame and the Alberta Sport Hall of Fame as well as recognition from several international swimming organizations. He joined BNAPS in 1964, then collecting the Numeral Issue and RPOs. More recently, he has focused on postal history of the George VI Era and is active in the Calgary Regional Group. Married for fifty-eight years, Carlie Jean and Eldon have four children and twelve grandchildren.*

President's column

Eldon Godfrey

IT is indeed a great honour for me to serve as your President for the next two years. Our BNAPS has received outstanding leadership since inception, from individuals committed to the growth of BNA philately. In this, my initial message, it is imperative that I extend thanks to those leaders and all who have served with them.

We should all take pride in the knowledge that BNAPS is a society of volunteers; volunteers who serve in every function as Board members, Study Group and Regional Group leaders, publication editors, operations committee members, and all who educate us with their contributions to *BNA Topics* and newsletters. Clearly, there is an opportunity for every member to be a contributor—to make a contribution creating a synergy and ensuring the ongoing well-being of our Society.



The election of 2016 restores two faces and brings a new face to the Board while others who have served retire. Over the years “many hats” have been worn by retiring Chairman of the Board Vic Willson. Thank you for everything you have done for us, Vic—please do not go far away. Other retirees, who have provided great service, are Past President Norris (Bob) Dyer and Kevin O’Reilly. Returning to the Board is Robert Lemire, a Past President, an editor, a Regional Group leader and “Jack-of-all-BNAPS-Trades” together with Ron Majors, more recently well known to you as co-editor of *BNA Topics* and exceptional coordinator of the BNA presence at the World Stamp Show NY2016. Newly elected to the Board is Barry Casanova who, you will recall, welcomed us all to BNAPEX 2014 in Maryland. Of course, now Past President, George Dresser will continue to serve the Board. George—the Quiet Man from Texas—has shown fine leadership: always thoughtful, always considerate. I hope to follow the example that he has provided.

As I write this message/greeting, BNAPEX 2016—Fredericton (NB) has just concluded. The Exhibit Hall presented a viewing delight, appealing to all attendees; collectors of both the “ancient and modern.” Supported by our good friends, the sixteen dealers, the bourse provided all an opportunity to acquire a “treasure,” while nineteen Study Group Seminars left no excuse for anyone to leave the convention without gaining some new insights into their chosen specialty, meeting a new friend, or learning of other collecting possibilities. On behalf of all BNAPSers, I extend a hearty thank you to Show Committee Chair, Ron Smith, and the warm, friendly, and efficient group of Show Committee volunteers, who made our BNAPEX 2016 experience so enjoyable.

As the BNAPEX 2016 Exhibition Hall was setting up, your Board of Directors met to address and report upon the current day-to-day activities within the Society and to look into the future. Recognizing that present-day communication has moved strongly into the electronic world, serious consideration is being given to the implementation of online voting for our 2018 election, seeking to ensure security of data and that effective, transparent voting procedures remain in place for those members who prefer or require the traditional mail-in ballot. (We are fortunate that a prospective mail stoppage in Canada did not occur to interrupt our Society’s election this year.) Further information regarding this matter will be discussed in a forthcoming issue of *BNA Topics*.

At the Fredericton meeting, the Board approved the budget for the coming year. I am sure that all will be pleased to know that no change in membership fees is contemplated. The Board also addressed the subject of those persons whose membership is or has been discontinued for various reasons. During the past year, two board members initiated telephone contact with many who had fallen into arrears. I strongly believe in face-to-face communication but, failing that, “voice-to-ear communication” will have to do, particularly considering our widespread membership. In adopting this approach, the Board is saying *You are an important part of the BNAPS—we do not want you to go away—in fact we want each of you to stay and become strong voices for philately wherever you may be*—a message that I hope is also resonating with all who read this, my first greeting to you.

The Annual General Meeting of the Society was convened on Sunday, 2 October with thirty-six members in attendance. The meeting received and accepted the summary reports of the elected officers and appointed officials. No contentious issues were raised; emphasis was made of the importance of the Regional Groups and the Study Groups. Attention was drawn to the activity of the BNAPS Book Department and acknowledged our leadership in philatelic publications. As you are aware, BNAPS is a not-for-profit entity, registered in the USA—its status granted and continued in large measure in respect of the educational experience consistently offered and widely recognized through our publications.

On the Labour Day weekend of 2017 (1-3 September) I, along with the Organizing Committee, will be pleased to again welcome you to my home city of Calgary to celebrate BNAPEX—CALTAPEX 2017 in the 150th anniversary year of Canada’s Confederation.

With warm regards to all,

Eldon

From the Secretary—Report date: 11 September 2016

Andy Ellwood

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

Membership fees

The membership fee is reviewed each year at the Board meeting held just before the Annual Meeting, and as incoming President, Eldon Godfrey indicated in his remarks, above, there will be no change in membership fees for 2017. For Canadian members, annual membership fee is \$C35; for US members the fee is \$US 30. It is £26 for United Kingdom members, and C\$40 for members from the rest of the world.

Membership applications submitted during the second or third quarter of the year should be accompanied by seventy-five or fifty percent, respectively, of the annual fee. Applications submitted in the fourth quarter of the year should be accompanied by twenty-five percent of the annual fee, plus the full fee for the coming year. Three-year memberships can be obtained at a ten percent reduction. Memberships can be paid via PayPal using the application on the BNAPS website (www.BNAPS.org), or by filling out an application form (also available online as a pdf file) and sending it and a cheque or money order to the Secretary (address above).

Applications for membership

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

New Members—Applied between 15 May and 11 September 2016

R-6881 Leon Matthys, Aurora, ON
 R-6882 John Klepich, Hillsborough, NJ
 R-6883 Frederick C Skvara, Bridgewater, NJ
 R-6884 Nic Bender, 3906 ZH Veenendaal
 The Netherlands
 R-6885 Lawrence Laliberte, Carmel, NY
 R-6886 Richard P. Livingston, Vienna, VA
 R-6887 Edward Heir, Sykesville, MD
 R-6888 Ken Bailey, Edmonton, AB
 R-6889 David L. DuBois, East Falmouth,
 ME
 R-6890 Dawn Nickerson, Yarmouth, NS

R-6891 Timothy Kelley, Bruderheim, AB
 R-6892 Max Lynds, Houlton, ME
 R-6894 Ronald Tremblay, Clermont, QC
 R-6895 Peter Leffler, San Francisco, CA
 R-6896 Doug Muir, Toronto, ON
 R-6897 Richard W Powers, Des Peres, MO
 R-6898 Robert H. Szymanski, Milford, MA
 R-6899 Jean-Baptiste Quenneville, Laval,
 QC
 R-6900 Marcel Mongeon, Ancaster, ON
 R-6901 Jason M. Archibald, Richland, WA
 R-6902 Lloyd McMath, Chatham, ON

All applicants assigned membership numbers between 6872 and 6880 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 3, June-September 2016, p 62.

Members dropped for non-payment of dues

R-4169	Chester C Soule	R-6159	Scott Wiggins
R-4698	James H Davis, Jr	R-6318	Robert Velazquez
R-4793	Thomas F Nemeč	R-6326	Christopher De Haer
R-4999	Michael B Falle	R-6401	David P Butler
R-5036	Frederick C Dietz	R-6443	Michael G Burrington
R-5082	John S Gatecliff	R-6530	John W Dawn
R-5136	David N Swinford	R-6538	Raymond Rolfe
R-5430	Barry A Brown	R-6546	Geoffrey N Kellow
R-5431	Art Bunce	R-6555	Corey B Long
R-5508	James C Woodfill	R-6667	Bob Rosenbaum
R-5518	Robert A Spencer	R-6675	Vernon Vonderheydt
R-5519	Bernard Duddeck	R-6712	John R South
R-5619	Dana S Nielsen	R-6720	Dr Bruce Robertson
R-5639	Mitchell S Mather	R-6745	Ronald Hayes
R-5640	Terrance R Harris	R-6784	Kathryn Johnson
R-5657	Richard M Morris	R-6789	Roland Seymour
R-5696	Edward F Fisher	R-6790	Paul A. Miller
R-6035	Donald D Nelson	R-6799	Robert Coffey
R-6098	David Royston	R-6800	Dr Ira S Moskowitz
R-6120	James M Black	R-6801	Craig Marshall
R-6150	Robert Pinet	R-6806	Karl Kern

Address changes: information received between 15 May- and 11 September- 2016

L-5217 P Donald E Abel, Westbank, BC	R-6892 Max Lynds, Houlton, ME
R-6888 Ken Bailey, Edmonton, AB	E-2995 David Piercey, Edmonton, AB
R-6884 Nic Bender, 3906 ZH Veenendaal, The Netherlands	R-3952 Clay Rubec, Kanata, ON
R-6539 William H Bergstrom, Mission Viejo, CA	R-6883 Frederick C Skvara, Bridgewater, NJ
R-3897 James A Bracken, Winnipeg, MB	E-2805 Keith R Spencer, Edmonton, AB
R-6577 M. Timothy Creech, Blaine, WA	R-6898 Robert H Szymanski, Milford, MA
R-6889 David L DuBois, East Falmouth, ME	E-949 William E Topping, Vancouver, BC
R-6508 John Irvine, London, ON	R-6894 Ronald Tremblay, Clermont, QC
R-6885 Lawrence Laliberte, Carmel, NY	R-4537 Brian A Triplett, Leland, NC
	E-2431 Wayne Walton, Jr, Bethesda, MD
	R-6746 Jonathan Woensdregt, Sooke, BC

Email address changes: information received between 15 May and 11 September-2016

R-4692 Frederick P Angst, Stuart, FL	R-4606 Patrick Durbano, Markham, ON
R-3671 Jeffrey Arndt, Fairfax, VA	R-6702 Gary David Fisher, Vernon, BC
R-5694 JoAnne M. Bagnall, Mississauga, ON	R-4705 J Alex Hadden, Richmond, BC
R-6577 M. Timothy Creech, Blaine, WA	R-6611 Alan Hicks, Morristown, NJ
R-6880 Bryan Dunne, Ottawa, ON	R-6457 Charles Iknayan, Bessemer, MI

R-5114 James Iormetti, Vancouver, BC
 R-6420 Larry A Kemp, Punta Gorda, FL
 R-6860 Matthew Knupp, Pittsburgh, PA
 E-3412 Maurice G Malenfant, Grand Sault,
 NB
 E-2335 Richard K. Malott, Ottawa, ON
 R-3952 Clay Rubec, Kanata, ON
 E-2841 Frank Servas Jr, Center Valley, PA

R-4029 John Sheffield, London, ON
 E-2805 Keith R. Spencer, Edmonton, AB
 R-6374 Joe Trauzzi, Brampton, ON
 R-6473 Raymond Villeneuve, Ottawa, ON
 R-3499 John M Walsh, St John's, NL
 R-5294 Dr Graham J Worrall, Glovertown,
 NL
 R-6288 David N Yaschyshyn, Timmins, ON

Deceased

EF-4225 Audrey M Covert
 R-5843 Bob Currie
 E-1977 Kenneth V Ellison

Active Membership Counts

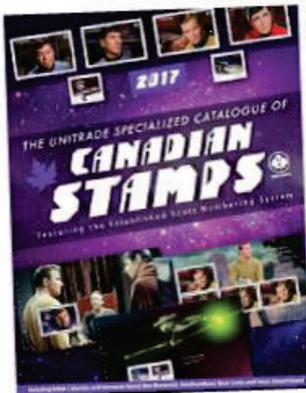
Regular members: 829
 Emeritus members: 125
 Emeritus Family 2

Life members 51
Total active members: 1007

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

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Stamp Wright

BNAPEX 2016 exhibit awards (Palmares)

AT BNAPEX 2016, the Horace W Harrison Grand Award was presented to **Gregoire Teyssier** for the best exhibit in the show, entitled *Quebec 1763-1867: Un Siècle d'Histoire Postale et de Marcophilie*. The Allan Steinhart Reserve Grand Award for the second-best exhibit went to John Cooper for his exhibit “**Way Mails of New Brunswick**,” tying in very nicely to this year’s venue.

Other Multi-Frame Exhibits

Gold: **Jeffrey S Arndt, John Cooper** (Meyerson Award for best exhibit on the provinces or territories before Confederation), **Earle Covert** (two golds, Elizabethan II Study Group, John D Arn White Queen Award), **John Hall** (Wilmer Rockett Revenue Award), **Robin Moore** (two golds), **Brian Stalker** (William G Robinson Award for the best Railway Post Office Exhibit), **Gary Steele** (Ed and Mickey Richardson Award), **Gregoire Teyssier, Richard Thompson, and John M Walsh**

Vermeil: **Reg Beck** (Order of the Beaver Novice Award), **Brainard Fitzgerald, John Hall, Luc Legault, Ron Smith, and Gregoire Teyssier**

Silver: **Derek Smith** (two silvers), **Ken Lemke, Dr Graham McCleave, Ijaz A Qureshi**

Silver- **Dave Bartlet, Guy Jeffrey, Leon Matthys, and Peter McCarthy**

Bronze: **Doreen Fitzgerald**

Single-Frame Exhibits

Gold: **George Dresser, John McIntyre, Jean-Claude Michaud** (Herbert L McNaught One-Frame Exhibit Award for best single-frame exhibit) and **Victor Willson**

Vermeil: **Alexander Globe, Robert Lemire and Ron Smith**

Silver: **Keith MacKay, Dr Graham McCleave, Jeff Parks, Garfield Portch, and Richard Thompson**

Silver- **Carl Munden**

Bronze: **Keith McKay**

Non-Exhibit Awards

Larry Margetish (Vincent G Greene Award for the best article or series of articles in *BNA Topics* in the previous calendar year for his articles entitled “Researching the Caricature and Landscape Issues at Library and Archives Canada”).

Brian Plain, Gray Scrimgeour and Robert Toombs, Eds. (Ritch Toop Award for the best Canadian military mail article or book published anywhere in 2015, for the publication *Lt. Col. Roland H. Webb, A Guide to Canadian Military Postal History, 1636-1970*).

Glenn Archer (John S Siverts Award for the best Study Group Newsletter for 2014: *Confederation*, the newsletter of the Large and Small Queens Study Group).

Michael Smith (John S Siverts Award for the best Study Group Newsletter for 2015: *Dots and Scratches*, the newsletter of the Re-entries and Constant Plate Varieties Study Group).

Patrick Fralick (Jack Levine Fellowship Award for major contributions to a Regional Group, Pacific-Northwest Group).

Order of the Beaver

Jean-Claude Michaud (2016 inductee).



Calgary BNAPEX 2017

Please join us in Calgary from 1-3 September 2017 for the 69th annual Convention of BNAPS. The convention will enable you to renew acquaintances that you made in Fredericton at BNAPEX 2016. The convention will celebrate the 150th anniversary of Confederation and will be held at the downtown Hyatt hotel.

In addition to the show, exhibits, and Study Group meetings, there will be plenty to do in Calgary. We invite you to see some of the many attractions in town such as the new National Music Centre, the zoo, the science centre, the Glenbow Museum, and many other local places of interest.

If your desire is to go further afield, travel an hour west to visit Banff and the Rocky Mountains, walk on a Glacier at the Columbia Icefields; or travel ninety minutes east to the Royal Tyrell Museum and see the dinosaurs; or travel to the south to visit Waterton Park, Head Smashed In Buffalo Jump, or the Star Trek museum in Vulcan.

So please make it a date—1-3 September 2017—to have an adventure in Calgary and to enjoy some western hospitality.

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For Information Contact

R F Narbonne, OTB, FRPSC
Telephone: (613) 257-5453
Toll-free 1 (800) 247-5619

Greenwood Stamp Company
136 Morphy St.
Carleton Place ON K7C 2B4

BNAPS 2014-2015

Financial Statements

BNAPS income and expenses for 2014 and 2015

	2014	2015
	Jan. 1-Dec. 31	Jan. 1-Dec.-31
Income		
Advertising Sales	9,096.62	9,855.26
Book Sales	16,318.58	16,042.71
Circuits Sales Revenue	227.12	324.60
Gain/Loss - Investments (MS)	31,309.17	-131,657.23
Gifts and Donations	1,337.47	1,336.75
Interest and Dividends (MS)	29,515.14	28,135.72
Inventory Adjustment	432.81	591.53
Membership Dues	29,624.87	26,322.59
Other Income	818.38	0.00
Total Income	118,680.16	-49,047.97
Cost of Goods Sold		
Cost of Books Sold	11,280.09	11,079.68
Total COGS	11,280.09	11,079.68
Gross Profit	107,400.07	-60,127.65
Expense		
Advertising	331.43	405.00
Agent Fees (Book Sales)	2,639.07	2,600.04
Bank/Financial Fees	237.30	380.91
Book Publishing	5,563.54	4,825.55
Convention	2,981.53	4,155.83
Election	2,416.90	0.00
Financial Fees (Morgan Stanley, MS)	175.00	175.00
Foreign Tax Withheld (MS)	2,144.19	1,970.10
Insurance	910.00	685.00
Medals and Awards	631.75	535.00
Miscellaneous	211.43	0.00
Office Supplies	53.91	0.00
Operations	673.44	1,131.00
Paypal Fees	291.17	405.00
Postage and Delivery	231.68	0.00
Printing and Reproduction	0.00	0.00
Professional Fees	710.50	678.00
Study & Regional Groups	120.00	1,187.00
Topics Printing & Mailing	40,520.83	29,600.00
Travel	0.00	0.00
Website	167.90	143.00
Youth Program	0.00	250.00
Total Expense	61,011.57	49,126.43
Net Income	46,388.50	-109,254.08

BNAPS assets and liabilities for 2014 and 2015

	2014 Dec. 31	2015 Dec.-31
ASSETS		
Current Assets		
Chequing/Savings		
Cash/Scotia Bank	11,055.47	12,498.71
Morgan Stanley Cash	23,627.08	65,732.42
Morgan Stanley Securities	796,701.13	638,929.18
Total Chequing/Savings	831,383.68	717,160.31
Other Current Assets		
Accounts Receivable	3,371.51	2,827.83
Donated Books	9,500.00	9,500.00
Inventory		
Members Circuits & Funds	48,355.79	86,982.24
Prepaid Expenses	250.00	1,000.00
Published Books Inventory	47,289.49	46,651.94
Total Other Current Assets	108,766.79	146,962.01
Total Current Assets	940,150.47	864,122.32
Fixed Assets		
Contributed Books - Firby 2	32,000.00	32,000.00
Total Fixed Assets	32,000.00	32,000.00
TOTAL ASSETS	972,150.47	896,122.32
LIABILITIES & EQUITY		
Liabilities		
Current Liabilities		
Accounts Payable		
Accounts Payable	278.68	227.75
Total Accounts Payable	278.68	227.75
Other Current Liabilities		
Prepaid Awards	2,129.35	2,559.35
Prepaid Dues	15,850.61	19,198.93
Total Other Current Liabilities	17,979.96	21,758.28
Total Current Liabilities	18,258.64	21,986.03
Long Term Liabilities		
Circuits Payable	48,355.79	86,982.24
Total Long Term Liabilities	48,355.79	86,982.24
Total Liabilities	66,614.43	108,968.27
Equity		
Currency Adjustment	822.40	-8,305.51
Member's Equity	833,932.30	833,932.30
Retained Earnings	24,392.84	70,781.34
Net Income	46,388.50	-109,254.08
Total Equity	905,536.04	787,154.05
TOTAL LIABILITIES & EQUITY	972,150.47	896,122.32

Regional group rant

David Bartlet

Overview!

BY the time you read this report, we will be in the middle of fall, and many Regional Groups will have resumed their activities. Since the last report in May, the summer has been quiet; few meetings and a limited number of reports. I hope that many of you had the opportunity to work on your exhibits and collections and have developed information you can pass on to your fellow collectors at your next regional meeting. And by the time you read this, BNAPEX 2016 in Fredericton will be over: If you attended the event, I hope you had the opportunity to renew acquaintances and acquire knowledge you can share with your fellow regional group members who couldn't be there. You are the key component of all the groups because without your participation, there would be no regional groups, and they offer philatelic education, fellowship, and other benefits that are features of BNAPEX. Every regional group leader would be interested in discussing ways you could enhance a meeting by doing a presentation or helping organize a meeting. For information, go to the website at www.bnaps.org/regional where you will find listings of upcoming meetings, contacts for each group and reports of previous group meetings. I can be contacted by email at anytime at <regionalgroups@bnaps.org>. Please send all your meeting notices and reports to me there.

Watch the website for further information on upcoming and past meeting reports. I hope some of you have taken the opportunity to attend a meeting if it was in your area, even if you are just passing through—regional group meetings are open to all BNAPS members.

Reports from around the regions

Excerpts of the three regional meetings follow; look on the website for the full reports.

Calgary

The Calgary group met on 8 June, and the ten members discussed BNAPEX 2017 preparations, and listened to a presentation by Jim Taylor on the New York City World Stamp Exhibition. The group then recessed for the summer, but members were very active, exhibiting and attending the APS Stampshow in Portland Oregon, 4-7 August, and others exhibiting and attending at the Royal in Kitchener 19-21 August.

The new season started on 14 September 14 when ten members met. A presentation of the Brigham collection was shown and discussed by the group, and that was followed by an update on the progress of organizing BNAPEX 2017. Members' show-and-tell included an early split-ring cancel on cover, some modern show labels for Canpex, the Royal, and BNAPEX, and an internal registered CP Rail cover franked with a special CP label. Members decided to hold the annual Christmas dinner on 16 December.

Dixie Beavers

Five members of BNAPS Dixie Beavers and one guest residing in the southeast United States met on 30 July at CHARPEX, a dealer bourse and philatelic exhibition sponsored by the Charlotte (North Carolina) Philatelic Society. All members have expressed interest in

continuing to meet at CHARPEX as the show is really very good; the exhibits are way above average; and the venue is superb. We all want to congratulate the members of the Charlotte Philatelic Society for being such great hosts. The club does not charge a frame fee for exhibitors and provides some of the highest-quality judges available to the American Philatelic Society. In addition, every exhibitor receives an engraved glass souvenir plate; I now have service for four at our house.

Dixie Beaver Chairman John Burnett opened the program, with a review of the last years of the Montreal Telegraph covers he had accumulated and used to create a new exhibit. The exhibit was on display at CHARPEX and garnered a gold medal, one of only four at the show. John also showed enough new cover discoveries on the Montreal Telegraph Company to form another frame of the covers. John had a “walk through” on the exhibit floor with the members after the meeting. John then turned the subject to a new accumulation on “Illustrated Covers of the Bulova Watch Company” in Canada. He passed around thirty-one examples of Bulova covers, all from different jewellers, but also from a very small geographic area. A lot of questions came up; for example, “weren’t there any from Western Canada?” All the examples shown were from Ontario and a couple from the Maritimes. John stated he hadn’t found any to date from other places.

The Dixie Beavers hope to meet again informally in Atlanta in January 2017 as the show is once again out of downtown Atlanta and much easier to find. The Dixie Beavers group, which has existed for five years, hasn’t grown much, and that’s disappointing. We will, however, keep working at trying to get the folks in the Southeast to join in the meetings.

Golden Horseshoe

At the time of writing, Golden Horseshoe had held one meeting since its last report. On May 28, shorts and sandals were the order of the day as temperatures soared. That may have kept some busy in their gardens, but eighteen hearty souls and three dealers gathered at the Rousseau House Restaurant in downtown Ancaster for the final meeting of the season.

After lunch the more formal portion of the day got underway with announcements. Mike Street reported on BNAPEX 2016 FREDERICTON. Several 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.” Users are trying to make their mail more attractive by inserting logos, photos, and other graphics along with the usual words and numbers. Several people other than postal stationery collectors have shown interest in this form of advertising. 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>.

Dr Jim Watt, our Chairman, showed 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. An auction followed to help defray costs of the group. The speaker for the afternoon was Derek Smith, whose subject was “The Hunt for a Lady Killer-Obliterators used at 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.

Meetings of other Regional Groups

Regional Group	Date	Location
Atlantic Provinces	17 September 2016	NOVAPEX, Dartmouth, NS
Edmonton	Monthly	See website
Golden West	28-30 April 2017	WESTPEX, San Francisco, CA
Manitoba NW Ontario	TBD, Fall 2016	See website
Pacific Northwest	TBD, Fall 2017	Vernon, BC (Okanogan area)
Prairie Beavers	17 December 2016	College Station, TX

BNAPS exchange circuit news

Andy Ellwood OTB

THE Exchange Circuit sales continue to be on the upswing but have slowed slightly during the summer. Demand continues in specialized areas including Perfins, Precancels and Revenues. If you have material in these areas, or other unusual material and covers, they are selling quickly to our specialists.

Some areas have not seen new material in some time. If you wish to find new homes for traditional material such as Queens, Admirals, Newfoundland, *etc*—now would be a good time to offer it. I have been returning such material for a few months now and the cupboard is getting low and needs fresh lots.



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Our 2017 Convention will be in Grantown-on-Spey in Highland Scotland from October 4th to 8th.

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WANTED

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>.

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COVERS: WWI Newfoundland; WWII POW's in Buchenwald/Colditz/Stalag Luft III escapers; Canadians associated with Nuremberg/Far East War Crimes Trials; e-mail <blueputtees@hotmail.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, Ontario 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.

Executive, Directors, and Officers, Regional Group Contacts

British North America Philatelic Society Ltd

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

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First Vice-President Ken Lemke, 3488 Rubens Court, Burlington, ON L7N 3K4
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