



BNAPS eLetter

November 2023 v4n11

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Zoom Meetings

1 Nov Wednesday 5:30pm (Eastern Time)

Collectors Club (New York)

Nick Kirke: The Introduction of a two volume book - New York City Foreign Mail 1845-1878

Registration is required: [Webinar Registration - Zoom](#)

4 Nov Saturday 2:00pm (Eastern Daylight Time)

Golden Horseshoe Regional Group

It will be a Show and Tell format.

5 Nov Sunday 2023 11:00 AM (Eastern Standard Time)

Canadian Aerophilatelic Society and the BNAPS Airmail Study Group: Joint Day of Aerophilately

Clark Seaborn: "The Prairie Air Mail: 1930-1932"

This will be a hybrid zoom meeting and live meeting at the Vincent Greene Foundation, 10 Summerhill Avenue, Toronto, which is close to Summerhill subway station.

After the zoom meeting, participants in Toronto will stop for lunch, followed by an open frame / open projector session at the VGGF. For more information contact Chris Hargreaves: hargreavescp@sympatico.ca

Newfoundland Study Group
18 Nov Saturday 12:00 Noon (Eastern Time)

21 Nov Tuesday 6:00pm (Eastern Time)
Postal History Society: Under the Covers

Chris Hargreaves: The Role of the RCAF in the Development of Canadian Airmail: 1918 – 1928

The meeting is open to all, but **registration** is required.

Register by emailing PHSCpresentation@gmail.com

In 1918 military pilots made the first airmail flight in Canada and demonstrated a same-day Toronto - Ottawa - Toronto airmail service. This presentation looks at the development of airmail in Canada after 1918, and the role of the RCAF and precursor organizations in its development.

Toronto Leaders Circle Award



BNAPS president David McLaughlin was one of five recipients to receive this year's Toronto Leaders Circle Award for his role in bringing international conferences and events to Toronto in 2022-23. Awards were also presented to organizers of scheduled international conferences in 2024 and beyond.

David had a primary role in bringing CAPEX 22 to Toronto and also offered the following:

Thank you, to all the CAPEX 22 organizing committee members, volunteers, participating societies, seminar presenters, bourse dealers, exhibitors, attendees, donors, sponsors, guarantors, advertisers, commissioners, judges, expert committee members for making CAPEX 22 a success. You share in this award.

Also shown are David with his wife Gloria who likely shared in the tensions and nerve-racking months leading up to CAPEX 22



Colour Restoration with Hydrogen Peroxide

Before

After ~30 min



Peroxide Bath (80 – 90 seconds)

Before

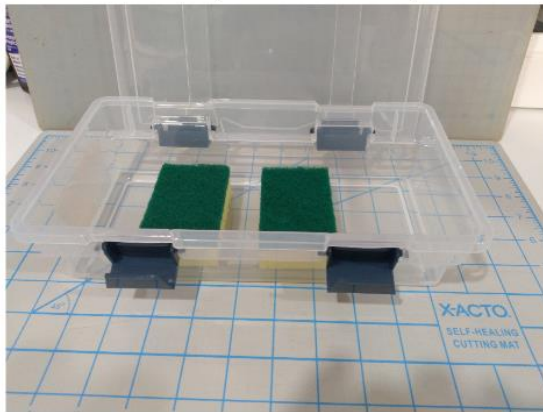
After



At a recent Zoom meeting of the West Toronto Stamp Club, fellow member Garfield Portch showed the above illustrated covers and stamps and discussed how he used a simple plastic sandwich box, a couple of sponges, a small glass, some water and hydrogen peroxide to transform the items on the left, to the ones on the right. The total cost of the equipment to do this was under five dollars. He has graciously given permission to include the information in the BNAPS eLetter.

The Process

The Tools (From the Dollar Store)



There are Two Ways to Work – Wet or Dry

Covers – Dry Process Only

- Place the cover on the sponges in the box
- Add about a spoonful of hydrogen peroxide to the floor of the box
- Seal the top
- Remove when ready

Stamps – Wet Option

- Place a spoonful of hydrogen peroxide in a shot glass (or equivalent)
- Add ½ spoonful of water
- Drop the stamp in the solution
- Watch carefully and remove when done
- Rinse in fresh water and dry

WARNING: Do not use the WET method on stamps with FUGITIVE inks

Study and regional group contributions to the BNAPS website

The following contributions were posted on the website in October:

- Newfoundland Study Group, Oct.-Dec. newsletter (No. 193)
Link: <https://bnaps.org/studygroups/Newfoundland/newsletters.php>

- Admiral Study Group, presentation made at BNAPEX 2023 Halifax
Link: <https://bnaps.org/studygroups/admirals/ASG-Resources.htm>
- Newfoundland Study Group, October news bulletin
Link: <https://bnaps.org/studygroups/Newfoundland/newsletters.php>



- Squared Circle Study Group, October newsletter, *The Roundup Annex* (Vol. 14, No. 5). Joseph M. Smith, the Chairman of the Study Group since September 1997, passed away on 12 October. He contributed articles on a variety of subjects to *BNA Topics*, *Maple Leaves*, the *PHSC Journal*, and several study group newsletters. He also exhibited at many BNAPEX conventions beginning in 1993 and culminating with Gold for two exhibits in 2012. Rick Friesen takes over as Study Group Chair and Gary Arnold as Co-chair.
Link: <https://bnaps.org/studygroups/squaredcircle/newsletters.htm>

- Postal Stationery Study Group, newsletters published in 2018, 2019, and 2020 (13 issues total). The Study Group has reduced the delay between publication of its newsletter and posting it on the BNAPS website from five to two years.
Link: <https://bnaps.org/hhl/n-ps.htm>
- Re-entries and Constant Plate Varieties Study Group, November newsletter, *Dots and Scratches*, (No. 32). Scott Robinson stepped down as editor of *Dots and Scratches* with the publication of the May issue. He has ably edited the newsletter since 2020. During that time, the newsletter published important new research and discoveries on a variety of stamp issues. Stepping into his shoes with the November issue is Jim Jung, who will be familiar to many since he has been editing the newsletter of the Pence and Cents Era Study Group for several years, and continues to do so.
Link: <https://bnaps.org/studygroups/re-entry/newsletters-reentry.php>

North Toronto Stamp Club – 85 years old

On Thursday evening Oct 26th members of the North Toronto Stamp Club met at the Eglinton Grand for a Gala evening celebrating the 85th anniversary of the club. John Wilson, one of the past presidents, present and also the club historian outlined how the NTSC has been successful in maintaining traditional club activities, including auctions, circuit books, bourses and club exhibitions as well as developing a strong presence online. Congratulations to the NTSC members on your club's 85th anniversary.



Question about Airmail Stamp and Catalog Quantity Numbers

BNAPS member Jesse Medlen jessemedlen@hotmail.com writes the following: My 2016 Unitrade catalogue shows a quantity of 72,350,000 for the airmail stamp C9. Is this the quantity of C9 originally printed or is it the quantity of C9s remaining after a bunch were overprinted, thereby being transformed into CO1 or CO2, the stamps for official use (for which, no quantities are shown)? This same question would pertain to other issues which have been overprinted, transforming them from one catalogue number into another.

C9



C01

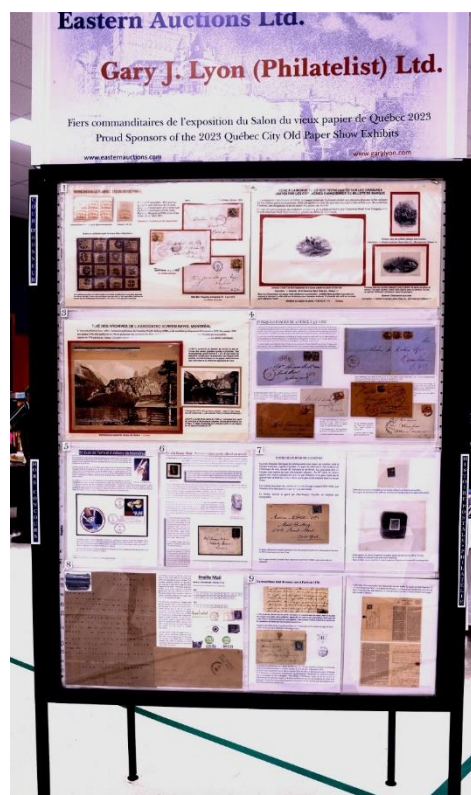


C02



The Québec City Stamp and Paper Show – A review.

Over this past weekend of October 28 and 29th, your editor attended the Québec City Stamp and Paper Show. It was a combined show with stamp, book, document, paper, ephemera, and postcard dealers. There were at least 20 different dealers offering their wares. But to me the most fascinating aspect of the show was the exhibition area. In about 16 square feet of floor space, there were 42 one-page exhibits, using four regularly sized stamp show frames arranged in a square, one frame to a side. The exhibitor had the option of using an 8.5 x 11 inch page or a 17 x 11 inch page. The exhibits were high quality, well-thought-out presentations of outstanding material. Shown below are two of the four frames present. On the next page is the exhibit winning first prize in the documents category created by BNAPS Treasurer Luc Frère.



Three internationally recognized judges, Chief Judge Arlene Sullivan, David McLaughlin and Jane Soderro were present to review the exhibits and present awards.

This same format will be available at next year's show. I would urge that you consider putting together a one-page exhibit. Here is this year's judging sheet which will give you some guidance for creating your own entry. https://view.officeapps.live.com/op/view.aspx?src=https%3A%2F%2Fsypq.ca%2Fwp-content%2Fuploads%2F2023%2F09%2FEvaluations_3.docx&wdOrigin=BROWSELINK . The July issue of the BNAPS eLetter contained examples by David Piercy on how one might put together a one-page exhibit.

Below is the First Prize exhibit winner in the documents category by BNAPS Treasurer Luc Frève.



Émile Nelligan

un marchand de timbres?



À 12 ans



Dear Sir,
Please send me in about
two weeks a fine selection of
rare stamps from which I will
try to sell for you on commission
also your catalogue? What terms
do you offer? I am willing
to be your agent. Yours Truly
E. Nelligan
260 LaSalle Avenue
Montreal
P.Q. Canada

Le 10 avril 1893, Émile Nelligan, alors élève de 13 ans au Mont-St-Louis, demande qu'on lui envoie une sélection de timbres ainsi qu'un catalogue afin de devenir un agent payé par commission de la Best Stamp Company de Montclair au New Jersey.

La consultation des archives du Mont-St-Louis et la lecture de ses biographies n'ont pas permis de confirmer si Nelligan est devenu un marchand de timbres.

Selon la PHSC, le Duplex type DPQ-541A a été utilisé entre le 12 septembre 1892 et le 29 juillet 1893. Cela confirme que la carte est datée du 13 avril 1893.

Ce duplex est caractérisé par des espaces dans les lettres R et E, les 9e et 10e barres plus courtes et une 13e barre manquante.



THE ADDRESS TO BE WRITTEN ON THIS SIDE.

Best Stamp
Catalogue

Devant de la carte (réduit à 80%)

Better Than Packets!
CHEAPER THAN SETS.

Our approval sheets at 50 per cent. discount sent only on receipt of good reference or deposit. Collections and good stamps wanted for CASH.

BEST STAMP COMPANY,
MONTCLAIR, N.J.

(48)

Annonce publiée dans le no. 51 du volume V du journal *Dominion Philatelist* de mars 1893

Autres références :
Wiczynski, Paul, *Nelligan 1879-1941 Biographie*, Montréal, Fides, 1987, 635 p.
Wiczynski, Paul, *Album Nelligan, une biographie en images*, Montréal, Fides, 2002, 438 p.

And, on the next page is the Grand prize-winning exhibit from BNAPS member Yan Turmine. Yan has given me permission to send his PDF document to those who would like to receive it. It is clearer than the image below. Send your request to charleslivermore@hotmail.com

LE PREMIER TIMBRE-POSTE UTILISÉ AU CANADA,
LE CAS DU 5 CENTS DE L'ÉMISSION AMÉRICAINE DE 1847.¹



Ex : Matthews, Hockmery, W.H. Gross, certificat Philatélique Foundation 0197586

1. Lettre envoyée de Montréal à Boston, le 16 septembre 1848, la lettre est envoyée en port payé pour l'ensemble du trajet, soit 4 ½ pennies (manuscrit) pour la partie canadienne du trajet et un timbre de 5 cents pour la partie américaine. Cette lettre est un magnifique exemple de la situation difficile de transmettre du courrier en Angleterre, l'envoyeur monsieur Tilder demande à son agent Jassig & Goddard de faire suivre et payer l'affranchissement d'une lettre jointe par le vapeur de la Cunard (probablement le Hibernia) le 20 septembre au départ de Boston.

Tableau : origines et nombres de lettres
connues en provenance du Canada avec un ou
plusieurs timbres américains de 5 cents de
l'émission de 1847. (USPCS 1847 cover census)

Ville d'origine	Nombre de lettres
Bytown UC	1
Chipawa UC	2
Hamilton UC	2
Indiana UC	1
Kingston UC	4
Montréal LC	15
Québec LC	11
St-Catherine UC	2
Toronto UC	4
Total	42

Ex: Hurt, Baker, W.H. Gross, illustrée dans le Chronicle (USCPS) #52 & 53



¹ Van Turnine, Les premiers timbres-poste utilisés au Canada... catalogue du salon du vieux papier de Québec 2022, pages 30-32

LE CONTEXTE : Suite à une dispute entre les postes américaines et les postes britanniques concernant les frais imposés sur le courrier transatlantique par l'Angleterre, le gouvernement américain suspendit le service postal en sac fermé du courrier canadien qui transistait sur le territoire américain. Une des conséquences, la portion américaine du trajet ne pouvait plus être prépayée au départ du Canada, si ce n'est que par l'utilisation de timbres-poste américains. Cette mesure et d'autres furent mises en application du 16 novembre 1847 au 13 avril 1849. À partir d'avril 1849 les relations s'améliorèrent, le courrier peut être soit entièrement envoyé en port du ou entièrement en port payé pour l'ensemble du trajet, le paiement partiel n'est pas permis. Le 6 avril 1851, la nouvelle convention postale entre les États-Unis et le Canada entre en vigueur, la dispute postale est close et de nouvelles règles s'appliquent.

LES RÈGLES : Au Bas-Canada, seuls les bureaux de poste de Québec et Montréal vendaient des timbres américains. L'annulation des timbres américains devaient se faire à l'arrivée avec une griffe manuscrite. À partir d'avril 1849 l'on autorise l'annulation avec un marteau.

LES USAGES : L'usage des 5 cents et 10 cents de l'émission américaine de 1847 sur du courrier en provenance du Canada se divise en trois périodes :

1. 16 novembre 1847 au 13 avril 1849 : utilisation obligatoire
2. 14 avril 1849 au 5 avril 1851 : utilisation optionnelle.
3. Après le 6 avril 1851 : normalement interdit, de plus l'émission de 1847 a été démonétisée le 1 juillet 1851. Son utilisation a cependant été tolérée pendant quelques années.



Certificat Philatélique Foundation 031473

2. Lettre envoyée de Québec LC à Boston Mass. le 29 décembre 1849 en port payé de 11 ½ pennies Currency (marque manuscrite) pour la partie canadienne, soit le tarif de Québec à la frontière, et en port payé avec un timbre de 5 cents pour la partie américaine, soit le tarif pour moins de 300 miles. Le timbre est annulé avec un tampon rouge à l'arrivée.

3. Les timbres américains de l'émission de 1847 furent démonétisés le 1 juillet 1851. Leurs utilisations furent tolérées dans quelques rares situations à la discrétion du personnel des postes. Lettre affranchie de deux 5 cents, le 6 avril 1853 de Québec pour New York, soit après la démonétisation. La marque 6 indique le port du de 6 pences, le maître poste de Québec ne reconnaît pas l'usage des deux timbres, arrivée à New York l'affranchissement est acceptée et les timbres sont oblitérés avec la marque PAID en rouge. Le timbre de 5 cents à droite provient d'un tirage tardif, le timbre de gauche est un tirage plus hâtif, il a été rajouté permettant de redonner l'aspect original à cette enveloppe. L'article du bulletin Chronicle de la USPCS #52 la montre avant sa restauration. Cette lettre est l'utilisation la plus tardive connue d'un 5 cents de 1847 sur du courrier canadien.