

THE FLAG POLE



The Newsletter of the BNAPS Flag Cancel Study Group

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CHAIRMAN'S MESSAGE

BNAPS '95 in Edmonton is nearly here and our Flag meeting will be on the Sunday at 11:00 A.M. It will be chaired by Doug Lingard and hopefully we will have a guest speaker.

Regretfully your Chairman and Editor cannot attend this year but we certainly will be with you in spirit.

We have prepared a one frame FLAG EXHIBIT which will be taken to Edmonton by a friend of mine. This exhibit is intended to show what flag collecting is all about and show examples of most periods of FLAG use.

EDITOR'S REMARKS

It's almost August I am just now finding the time to write the MARCH Flag Pole. I have been busy with other things, please forgive me. I had prepared the Original Text of David Sessions lead article for publication in March when a update arrived and I could not bring myself to publish the original manuscript without the revisions. In order to provide the complete picture it was decided to do a double edition rather than separate the text and survey results in our usual 8 page newsletter.

Since Tom Almond and David are neighbours we even have a reply to the survey from Tom. There is still correspondence regarding the Non-Flag impressions that surely will lead to more discoveries in this area.

THE FLAG & NON-FLAG RARITIES

Provisional Results of Study Group Survey

The prime flag rarity in most collectors' eyes is probably 1-1, the first unlettered flag of Montreal, but its position is under challenge. Eight examples (of which three are on piece) have come to light, but only six examples of 8-23 (two on piece) are reported and seven of 6-1 (one on P=piece). If we take them as separate entities, then only five examples of 5-1A (17 July) have been recorded (one on front) and 4-1 showed up seven times (three of them on piece). If one is seeking to complete a collection on cover or card then the figures look somewhat depressing in respect of items still on the wants list!

The response to the questionnaire was not as high as one would have liked so the provisional figures must be quoted with reservation; there must be one or two more examples lying in unreported collections. Only 16 members of the Flag Cancel Study Group provided input and I secured data from one other important flag collection. The major flag collections are, however, incorporated in the survey.

In addition to the completed questionnaires, the following references have been consulted: Richard Lamb lists from 1973; J.N.Sissons catalogues from 1973; LCD catalogues 1976-88; R.A.Lee catalogues from 1978; R.Maresch catalogues from 1980; J.Hennock catalogues from 1982; C.G.Firby catalogues from 1991; all issues of Flag Cancel Bulletin and Flagpole and The Line Cancellor. Items have only been included where it was reasonably certain that they did not duplicate any already reported; this usually entailed seeing an illustration to check time mark and address, descriptions rarely include this data.

Comments on the particular cancels:

FLAG CANCELS - references from the checklist issued to members of the Study Group

1-1. Six of the eight reports show a period of use from 17.0 to 24.0 on 21 March, 1896; a piece dated 23 March (10.0) from Brooks Young's notebook appears to be of 'proof' status rather than a commercial cover. The one cover dated 23 March (11.0) is addressed to H.E. Waite, a director of the Imperial M.M.M.Co., in the USA. Four covers and a card make this, as expected one of the great flag rarities.

1-8. Unsurprisingly, no reports were received of use on Sunday, 6 September, but a nil return also showed for Monday 7th. It is possible that this flag, now believed to be a Bickerdike trail, was used just for two short periods, as opposed to the full seven days. Reports are too sparse for a sound judgement.

2-1. With 53 sightings logged the Straight Jack is perhaps more common than some of us thought. Use is recorded on all 12 days, including both Sundays (12th & 19th). The first day (11.4.96) is represented by five covers and a piece.

3-1 (2-8.96). Of the 13 reports to hand, four were of the first recorded day and three of the last. No reports were received of the 4th or 6th (Sunday).

3-1A (28.12.96-4.1.97). Although the 1896 and 1897 usages are separated in the checklist, they should really be taken together, to be consistent with types 7 and 8, which also saw dater changes at the turn of the year. The earliest recorded date did not appear in the returns, nor did 31 December. Neither 1 nor 2 January appeared among the 1897 reports so we have a gap of two days in the brief period from December to 4 January. This may have arisen due to lack of an 1897 dater, indicate two separate test periods, or just be due to the small amount of material in the sample. As things stand we have just 12 reports of the second trial period of type 3 and use confined to six days only, 28-30 December and 2-4 January. 28 Dec. is not included in the 12 reports. The missing days are Thursday and Friday.

4-1 (die 1 dater X). Of the seven reports of apparent commercial use of this 'abnormal' die/dater combination, six fall between 18.0 and 24.0 on 25 June, with a solitary piece appearing at 10.0 on 29 June. The dater is not the true dater X, normally seen with die 3, but probably that normally seen with type 1 flag die B which was in use alongside the Jubilee flags. I have an example of the 'normal' combination of 1/Y timed at 16.0 on 25 June, two hours before the first reported 'abnormal'; also reported is the normal combination of 3/X at 19.0 on 29 June, nine hours after the last 'abnormal' report. It would be instructive to see an example of die 1 used 26-28 June and see what dater accompanied it (27th was a Sunday).

4-3 (die 2 dater X). Again this is not the true dater X, the '1897' is wide like that usually associated with type 1 flag die F, which was withdrawn in favour of the Jubilee flags. All reported examples are dated 22.6.97 (12.0) and are believed to be philatelic. Two are addressed, one is addressed to England and one to a Mr. Gilbert of NB, but the cover has no backstamp. The set of 16 covers referred to in the statistical summary are addressed to Owen N. Evans and carry an Owen Evans c.c. Evans was patent attorney and he was not infringe previous patent (s) (Bickerdike Papers, Newman, pp22/3)

4-4 (Ottawa flag, dater x). Dater has the wide '1897', as does 4-3, and all the recorded examples carry the same date/time of 22.6.97 (12.0). All are philatelic and could not have been done on 22 June as dater and flag were in Montreal and Ottawa respectively on that day. Most of the covers are unaddressed, the four that are addressed are all to Messrs Hodgson, Summer & Co. and carry 1/2c, 1c, 15c & 50c Jubilee stamps respectively. It is quite probable that a set, or short set, was done for Hodgson, Summer and these are the survivors. A short set to 50c exists on pieces.

4-8 (die 3, dater Y). All are philatelic in origin and timed at 5am. Two examples are dated 22 June, the remainder 20 June. All covers bar one are unaddressed, the one addressed cover was sent to H.E. Waite in Boston, USA, on 20 June and has a 21 June, Boston backstamp which suggests that the flag die was in the Montreal post office on Sunday, 20 June, contrary to my previous belief. Perhaps samples were run off on Sunday, 20 June, this would be in line with a local newspaper report of 26 June (see Handbook *, p18). It seems

one was posted to Waite, who we met in connection with 1-1 above. I do have a 'normal' die 1/dater Y combination, timed at 11.0 on Monday 21 June, but is unaddressed and I have always regarded it as either a test run or a favour item. The first commercial mail seems to be 'after lunch' - die 2 (14.0), dies 1 & 3 (15.0).

4-5 (die 2, dater U). This philatelic combination was omitted from the survey as it seemed from observation to be the most common of the irregular die/dater combinations. Apart from examples noted elsewhere, the Postal Museum has/had a small bundle, of these on cards in poor condition, apparently the one time property of a former Post Office employee who passed the to his nurse, saying they could be valuable. In the condition seen - they were not.

It is my view that the irregular philatelic combinations of type 4 flag and dater should not be given high price status, but market forces dictate otherwise. If flag collectors wish to have all possible combinations, irrespective of provenance, and there are insufficient to go round, then the price rises.

5-1 (10 - 15.7.97). Although this the 'commercial' period of use of this attractive flag, most, if not all, of the pieces and all the blocks of four Jubilee stamps are philatelically inspired and usually dated 13 July. This still leaves over 30 covers etc. showing commercial use in the short period; the attractiveness of the cancel may well have led to a higher survival rate than normal. All dates, including Sunday 11th, are recorded. There are more genuine type 5 covers than I had thought.

5-1 (23.7.97). A piece and a block of four Jubilees so cancelled were included in the reports and a number of blocks have been noted in various auction catalogues. All are patently philatelic.

5-1A (17.7.97). With only five examples so far recorded, this item is scarier than even 1-1 or 8-23, though it may be regarded by many as merely a variant on 5-1 and so does not command such a high price. The recorded time span runs from 14.0 to 24.0.

5-1B (14.8.97). Six covers and one piece were reported and at least ten others have been noted in catalogues or in my own files, all are timed 15.0. All are addressed to B> Baker so it is not possible to sift for duplication, all are obviously philatelic.

5-1-C (16-18.8.97). More 'Baker' covers; seven were reported and another 15 were noted either on file or in catalogues. As with 5-1B, elimination of duplicates is not possible and again, all are philatelic. The one interesting point here is that no 18.8.97 example turned up and I become more convinced that report (s) of 18.8. is in fact a poorly struck '16'. The 16.8 examples are timed at 15.0, the 17.8 examples at 14.0. The 16th dates seem to outnumber the 17th.

As a footnote, an example has been reported (I have photocopy) of 5-1 used on 11.10.97 (15.0). cancelling a 5c Bill stamp dealer's cover addressed to L. Riel, 499 Craig St., City!

6-1. A real toughie! Only seven examples so far reported, one of which is on piece. Although use is alleged to run from 13 to 18 April, 1898, only two days have actually been reported. Two reports showed use at 18.0 and 19.0 on 13 April and five reports showed use from 14.0 to 22.0 on 15 April. So far there is no note of use on 14 April, a Wednesday. The report of 18 April came from the late Dr Matthew Carstairs who either had, or had seen, a photograph of such use. The 18th was Sunday so use would have been unusual but not impossible. It is interesting to see that 9-2, which was used in tandem with 6-1, showed use for 13-15 April and one isolated example on card dated 18 April (13-0). It will be recalled that 6-1 and 9-2 were used as standby dies while the Montreal type 7 flags were being converted to type 8. Die V of type 8 is recorded in operation on 14 April, dies 1.11&111 on 15 April and die IV on 16 April. Die VI, however, has not been noted before 19 April; it was still in type 7 form on 15 April at 14.0. Thus, use of the standby dies after 15 April seems unnecessary, except at a peak period, which makes the isolated appearance(s) on 18 April even more unusual, as it was a Sunday.

9-2. The flag was used in tandem with 6-1, but appears to be a little more plentiful, with 13 sightings to date, mostly in the peak period. Four are noted on 13 April, five on 14th, three on 15th and the one mentioned previously, on 18 April, at 13.0. It does seem likely that neither 6-1 nor 9-2 were used on 16/17 April.

7-16. With 24 confirmed reports in, perhaps the Toronto 'G' is slightly less scarce than some of us thought. Use is fairly evenly spread between the two days of use, from 13.0 to 23.0 on 10 August and 11.0 to 23.0 on 11 August. When first introduced, the dater showed the date as '01' instead of '10', this at 13.0; by 14.0 the error had been corrected, two examples have been noted.

7-17. The 'H' flag has always seemed scarcer than the 'G', probably due to an apparently shorter span of use (25 hrs). The returns bear this out with 13 confirmed reports, about half those of Toronto 'G'. Use seems to have been confined solely to peak periods, only 18.0 is reported for 10 August and 18-19.0 for 11 August.

8-23. Only six confirmed reports of this one and one more probable, two of them on piece. This makes 8-23 scarcer than 1-1. Reported use is confined to just eight hours, from 15.0 to 23.0 on 23.2.98.

8-3. The Hamilton 'G' has always seemed pretty elusive and this is confirmed with only ten reports to hand. The recorded span is 12-15 March, 1898, but no example of 13 March (Sunday) has been noted and only one is recorded for 15 March, at 9am. The bad news for the purists who collect flags only on full cover is that seven of the ten reports are on card and two are on fronts (one is re-backed), so there's only one cover to go round!

13-1. The popular and quite scarce Victoria flag showed up 18 times and occurrence is well spread over the 15 days from 8 to 22 August, 1901. Only four days are 'Missing' -11/12 and 16/17 (11th was a Sunday). I have heard tell of a 7 August date but have not seen it. Three of the reported cards (all 22 August) are addressed to Miss May Oppenheimer of Portland, usa; they are attractive photoview cards and were probably sent as postcards for Miss

O's collection. My own example just has the note on the message side - "From Victoria B.C. 22.8.01" and a signature. Oddly, three of the eleven covers are addressed to the Postmaster in Seattle and one to the Post Office in Seattle.

INVERTS

Montreal type 7. All six dies are reported inverted; 7-3A & 7-5A only one report of each, 7-4A shows two different dates, 7-6A, three examples on two different dates, 7-8A, three examples on three different dates and 7-7A, four examples all on the same day (25.9.97) with a time span 15.0 to 24.0. This latter nine hour span is the longest noted for any one incident of inversion.

Montreal type 8. Compared to other flag towns, Montreal seems to have been mighty careless, with no less than 26 examples of inversion of type 8 to go along with the 14 noted for type 7! Only one example of each of 8-4A, 8-7A and 8-12A, while 8-8A and 8-9A are each recorded on two different dates, though there is some doubt about one of the 8-8As. 8-6A is noted on three different dates, with two examples on 26.7.98 one hour apart at 18.0-19.0. Seven examples of 8-13A are recorded on three different dates, on 29.4.99 three inversions are noted in the three hours from 17.0 to 20.0. The champion, however, is 8-11A with eight sightings on five different dates. Four of these are on 8.4.99 over a five hour span from 14.0 to 19.0. Two others dates are 2.3.00 and 7.3.00; is it possible that an invert went unnoticed for five days? - unlikely.

The report of 2.3.98 for die II in the Handbook* was a typo, it should have read 2.3.00. The report of 8.4.99 for die II in the Handbook* is now agreed to refer to die V. Richardson reported two unallocated inversions dated 29.4.98 and 22.12.99. Neither of these dates showed in the returns but there were three reports of 29.4.99 and three of 2.12.99, which suggests either typos or misreporting.

Hamilton type 8. Only two isolated examples have been recorded so far, both are die B (8-2A).

Ottawa type 6. Only one single example of inversion is recorded.

Toronto type 8. With the same number of machines as at Montreal, it is surprising that Toronto only appears to have slipped up once with their type 8s (and not at all with type 7); two examples of 8-17A, the 'A' die, are recorded for the same date and time -m 17.12.98 (15.0).

Toronto type 12. Just two examples of 12-2A, the 'E' flag, are noted on separate dates. The report in the Handbook* of the die 'D' inversion is incorrect it should read 'E'.

THE NON-FLAGS

References from the Handbook*

M1a. Whilst not a howling rarity, it was felt to be instructive to examine this, the first of all the machine markings in Canada. The 27 examples recorded show a break in the middle of the 12 day period of use, with no reports from 15 to 18.3.96 inclusive (15th was a Sunday). Maybe the machine

broke down, or otherwise had to be adjusted, maybe there were two separate trial periods or maybe we have just insufficient data.

M3b. Originally logged in the Handbook* as used from 10.3.97 to 6.4.97, it is now known to have been used in two discrete periods, 10-18.3.97 and 30.3-6.6.97. For the first period there were seven reports and the late date of 18 March did not show. Two reports each were for 10,11 and 12 March and one was for the 15th. 13 March was a Sunday.

For the second period there were either one or two reports for each day (three on Friday 2nd) except 1 April and 4 April (Sunday).

M4 Hamilton. With only two covers and two cards recorded, this is one of the scarcest Bickerdike cancellations; recorded use is confined to 14.3.98(18.0) to 15.3.98(11.S), the 14th was a Monday.

M6 Toronto. A glance at the statistical table will show that among these elusive bar cancels we have, provisionally, the scarcest regular Bickerdike cancels; dies E & F produced only three reports each. However reference to my own notes shows that several of the earliest/latest dates/times I have had reported in the past did not show up in the survey, including die C on 6.2.02. This should mean that there are a few more of these about, though they do not show up very often! The Handbook* records, in note (i) on p64, that die C was reported on 13 April 1902; this should have been 19 April, 1902(20.S); die B has also shown up dated 20.2.02(12.0). At first glance these late dates are odd as the Bickerdikes were replaced at Toronto by an International machine on 4 February, 1902. One assumes they were not removed immediately and that one or more was pressed into service when the occasion demanded.

INVERTS

One might expect to find more of the bar cancels inverted than the flags, in percentage terms, as the error would be less readily spotted, however, there are not many about.

M5. Of the nine reported, four are on 9.8.01 with a one hour time span from 18.0 to 19.0. Three of these are postcards to the same addressee, a Miss Lissack of London, UK. Single examples are reported for four other dates. One other date has been reported to me in the past but it did not show in the current investigation.

M6 Montreal. Only two reports received for two different dates; one is die B, the other is not known as the critical part of the cancel is off the cover. One other report has been received in the past but does not feature in the current survey. This was possibly a die A, but it was not clear to the reporter.

EXPERIMENTAL MACHINE (GEARY?)

X2a (6 Jan to 28 Jan, 1902). The nine reports received indicate the possibility of two distinct periods of use. Dates noted are 6,8 & 9.1.02 and 23,24 & 28.1.02; this might explain the relative scarcity of this mark which originally appeared to have been used for 2 weeks.

X2b (4 Feb to 15 Feb 1902). The two extreme dates have only featured in the survey as backstamps or transit marks and have not been included in the nine recorded appearances. Backstamps of 3.2.02 and 5.2.02 are also recorded but not included. Again there is a possibility of two periods of use within the 12 days noted. Dates noted are 5 & 6.2.02 and 10, 11 & 14.2.02; Sunday fell on 9 February. Paucity of material may, of course, be the reason for the gap.

X3. We enter the realms of exotica here with only two examples of this striking (but ugly) cancellation, one of which is one piece. They are both dated 1.5.02 and are four hours apart. 15-19.0.

X5a. Even more exotic, this cancel, which looks like X5 but has nine lines, is represented by just one example, one cover, dated 2.5.02.

X4a. This variant of X4 was first reported in 'The Line Canceller' some years ago and I have been trying to tie it down ever since. There are one or two clear examples with bars that are demonstrably shorter than those of X4. Unfortunately there are also several of indeterminate length due to slippage, poor registration etc. The possible X4s are grouped around the period 3-6.6.02 and I have photocopies of seven of them, but the lengths range from 1 7/8" to 2 1/4". At this stage I am not able to reach a firm conclusion.

No voluntary survey of flag etc. material, held by collectors, is ever going to give the complete picture, there will always be the odd item held by a collector whose prime interests are other than flags. The response to the survey itself was, in some ways, disappointing, as barely one third of the group membership responded. I realise that some members will consider their collections of insufficient importance but, in view of the small numbers available of the scarcer flags etc., even one report can change the picture. Thus the statistics and foregoing notes must be regarded with some reservation; there are further examples held which do not appear in the survey. If you did not complete the questionnaire then you are asked, once again, to send one to me or otherwise report your holdings of the items under review. Remember, time addressee and any other identifying factors are essential so that I do not count twice the prize that you won at auction a few years ago. Meanwhile thanks, on behalf of the Group, to those who did take part; I hope that the results will prove of some interest to all.

*'The Early Rapid Cancelling Machines of Canada', D.F. Sessions, 1982

STATISTICAL SUMMARY

FLAGS

Reference	Covers	Cards	Fronts	Pieces	Total
1-1 (unlettered)	4	1	-	3	8*
* excluding 'proof' example of 18 March 1896 at 3:30am. Flags Cancel Bulletin Vol.4 p3.					
1-8 (die K)	9	4	-	3	16*
* excludes 'proof' example of 32.4.96 at 4:155am and part cancel on stamp. Richardson Handbook p8.					
2-1	33	15	1	4	53
3-1	8	4	-	1	13
(2-8.12.96)					
3-1	6	1	-	-	8*
(28-31.12.96)					
* nature of one impression not known.					
3-1	2	2	-	-	4
(1-4.01.97)					

The last two entries probably constitute a continuous 'run' and so should be taken together as we do not separate the years for other flag dies that run over a year end.

Recorded date of 28.12.96 did not show in the survey so it is not included in the count. No reports received for 31.12 or 1.01.

4-1 (die 1/dater X)	4	-	-	3	7
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The covers, at least, appear to be commercial use.

4-4 (Ottawa Flag/X)	14	-	-	11	25*
* Two other covers noted but not possible to ascertain whether already included in the nine reported. All are timed 5.0 and all bar two are 20.6.97, the others are 22.6.97. Believed philatelic - all are unaddressed, bar one which is duly backstamped.					

The above Type 4s exclude an example, on piece, of the Ottawa Flag with Montreal dater Y, dated 1.5.97 at 12:"45. The date suggests proofing status rather than philatelic.

Reference	Covers	Cards	Fronts	Pieces	Total
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5-1(10-15 July)	25	6	3	16	50*
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* excludes a number of blocks of Jubilee stamps bearing this cancel with, usually, 13.7.97 date. Most, if not all the pieces are believed philatelic. Also excluded is a 'proof' strike Washington DC/June 15/11-0/1897 found in J. Brooks Young's notebook.

5-1A(17 July)	2	2	1	-	5
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5-1B(14 Aug)	6	-	-	1	7*
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* At least ten others have been noted but, as all are same date, time and addressee (Baker), duplication cannot be eliminated. All are philatelic.

5-1C(16-18 Aug)	7	-	-	-	7*
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* 15 other covers have been noted, see not above re duplication. No report was received of 18 August.

Example of 5-1 dated 11.10.97(15-0), cancelling 5c Bill Stamp on addressed cover, has not been included.

Also not included in the Type 5 figures are a number of pieces and blocks dated 23 July(12-0) - all philatelic.

6-1	5	1	-	1	7
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9-2	7	3	2	1	13
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7-16	10	9	2	3	24*
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* Four others reported but duplication cannot be eliminated. One additional report on stamp.

7-17	8	3	-	3	13*
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* Two additional reported, duplication cannot be eliminated. Five additional reports on stamps.

8-3	2	7	1	-	10
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One cover is rebacked front.

8-23	2	2	-	2	6
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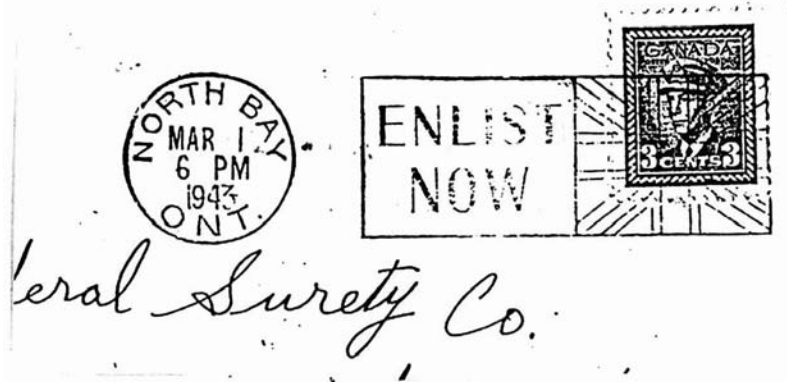
Ed. - see note by T. E. Almond in this publication.

13-1	11	6	-	1	18
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In conversation, Frederick Langford has said he has logged some two dozen 13-1s over the years.

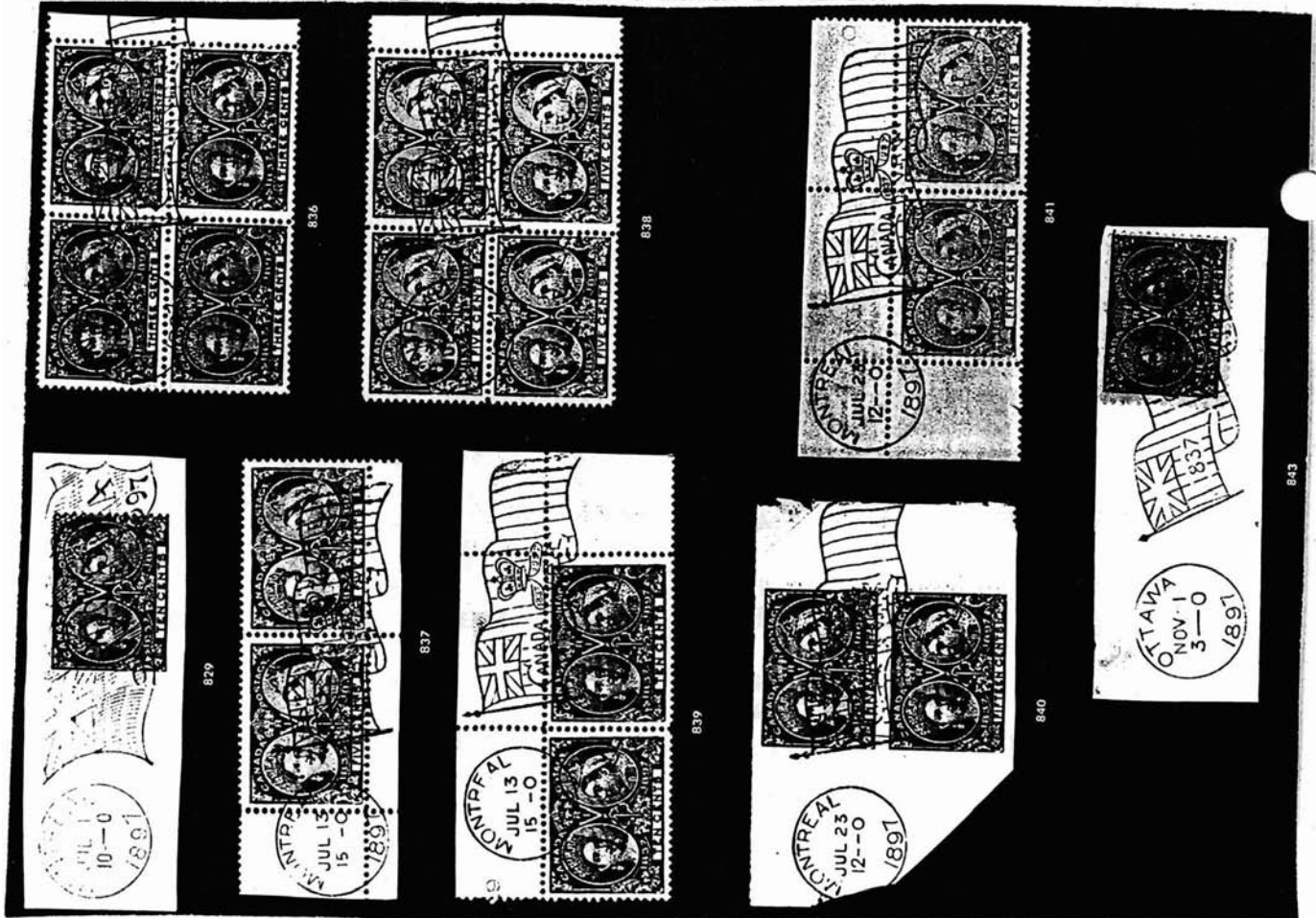
Reference INVERTS	Covers	Cards	Fronts	Pieces	Total
Type 6 (Ottawa)	1	-	-	-	1
Type 7 (Montreal)	6	6	-	2	14
Type 8 (Montreal)	15	11	-	-	26
Type 8 (Hamilton)	2	-	-	-	2
Type 8 (Toronto)	1	1	-	-	2
Type 12	-	2	-	-	2
NON-FLAGS					
M-1 (10-20.3.96)	16	8	-	3	27
M-3 (10-18.3.97)	3	-	-	4	7
M-3 (30.3-6.4.97)	6	2	2	-	10
M-4 (Hamilton)	2	2	-	-	4
M-6 (Toronto)					
A	2	1	-	-	4*
* Awaiting details on one report.					
B	3	3	1	-	7
One 'cover' is a re-backed front.					
C	5	2	1	-	8
D	4	-	-	-	5*
* Awaiting details on one report. One 'cover' is a re-backed front.					
E	2	1	-	-	3
F	2	1	-	-	3
M-5 (INVERT)	4	5	-	-	9
M-6 (INVERT)	1	1	-	-	2
The card is die B. Die letter cannot be seen on cover as cancel runs off.					
X2(a)	4	5	-	-	9
X2(b)	4	3	-	2	9*
* One further report but duplication cannot be eliminated.					
X3	-	1	-	1	2
cancel on piece is incomplete.					
X4a	6	2	-	-	8
Identification is inconclusive - see text.					
X5a	1	-	-	-	1

UPDATE 53-14



NORTH BAY ENLIST NOW
NEW EARLY DATE MARCH 1, 1943

John Robertson has located the above impression which confirms the theory that the cancel was used throughout the entire month of March.



To illustrate Type 5 on stamp and blocks not recorded in the survey a page from J.N. Sissons Inc. Auction of May 18, 1982.

How Scarce Can You Get? Tom Almond

The responses to David Sessions' recent survey of the flag and non-flag rarities indicated that type 8-23, the Toronto G, was the scarcest of all the regular flags. Only 2 covers, 2 cards and 2 pieces were reported, all dated 23 February 1898. I have studied photocopies of 5 of these and I have concluded that the above statement understates the demand for 8-23 as there are in fact, two distinct types. The illustrations clearly demonstrate that the flag is paired with the two different daters. One of these is normally to be found with the Die C flag and the other with the Die D flag.

Looking at the letters of "TORONTO", the key points of comparison are:

- | | |
|---------|--|
| C Dater | First "T" points to middle of "F" of "FEB";
"R" is narrow;
Third "O" is round. |
| D Dater | First "T" points to top of "F" of "FEB";
"R" is wide;
Third "O" is squat. |

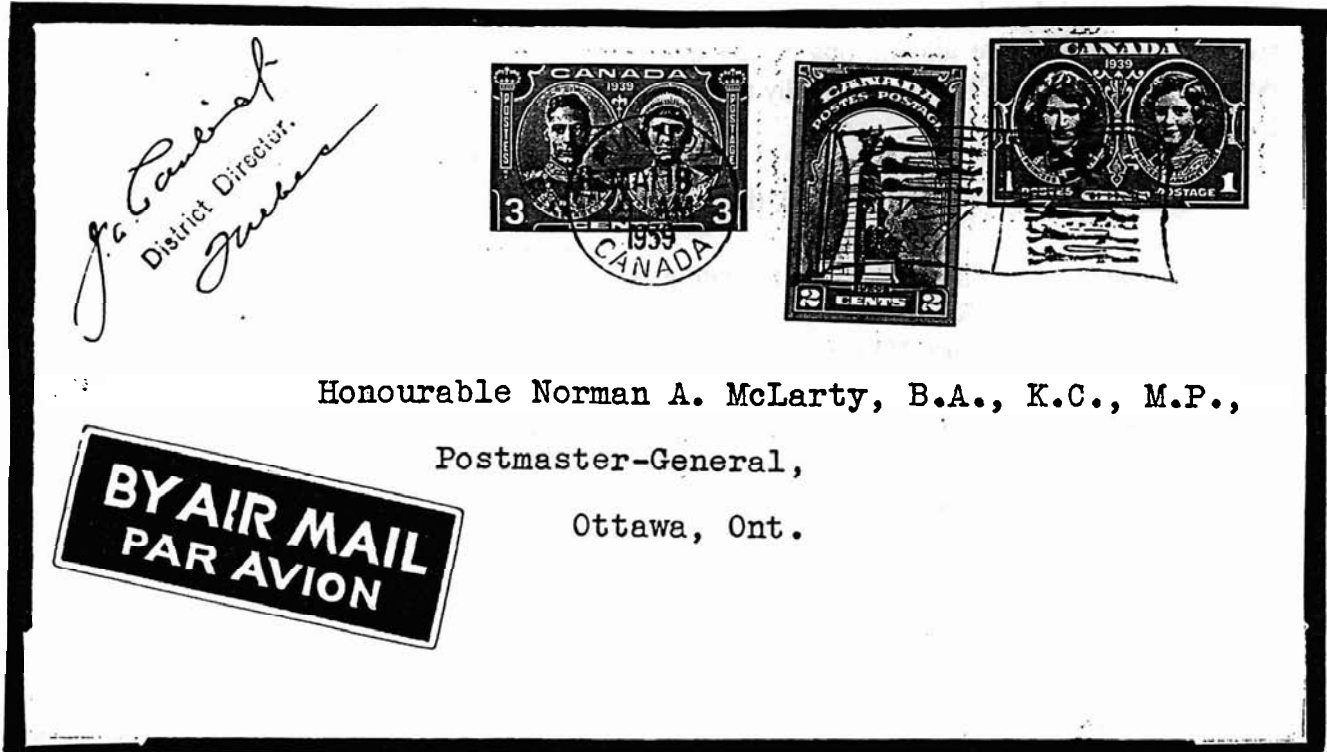
The time marks of the daters are as follows:

- | | |
|---------|----------------------|
| C Dater | 1900, 1900 and 2300. |
| D Dater | 1500 and 1700. |

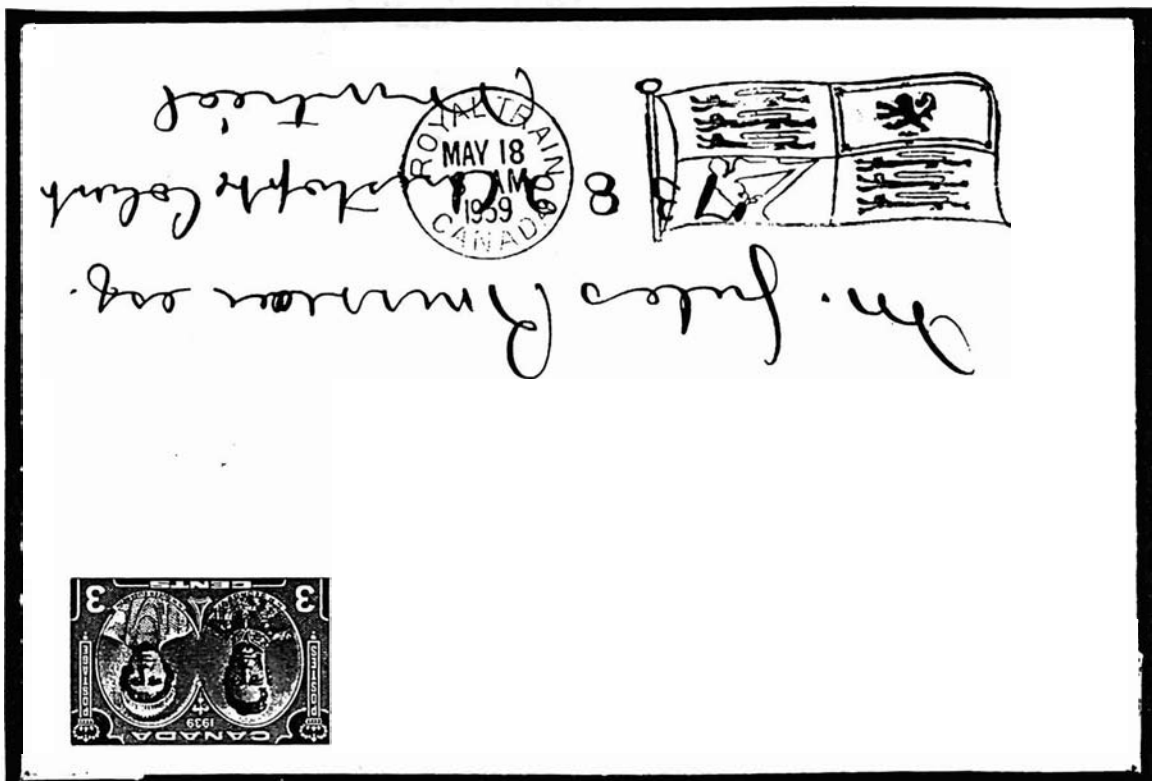


1939 ROYAL TRAIN FLAG CANCELS

The Royal Train left Quebec at about 9:30 AM on May 18. Although May 18 English Flag Cancels are known from Montreal with 5 PM and 9 PM time markings and French ones with 1 PM, 6 PM and 9 PM time markings, May 18 Flag Cancels from Quebec are rare.



Above is the first reported French May 18 Flag Cancel from Quebec showing a 9 AM time marking. It recently surfaced in an auction.



A few examples of the Quebec May 18 English Flag Cancel with an 8 AM time marking are known. This cover has the Chateau Frontenac logo and name embossed on the reverse.

BNAPS Flag Cancel Study Group
Statement of Revenue and Expenses
For the 12 Months Ending December 31, 1994

Revenues

Prepaid 1994-95 Membership Dues	\$ 23.23
Current 1994-95 Membership Dues	195.95
BNAPS Subsidy for the <i>Flag Pole</i>	112.00
Bank Interest	1.39
Gifts from Tom Washington (\$70 US) & Bob Heasman (\$10 Cdn)	<u>106.25</u>
Total Revenues	438.82

Expenses

<i>Flag Pole</i> - Printing and North American Distribution Costs for three issues (December issue mailed in 1995)	93.82
Treasurer's office expenses	14.16
Bank service charges	<u>1.50</u>
Total Expenses	<u>109.48*</u>
Net Surplus	329.34

Add:

Deferred membership due payments to be used for 1996 and 1997 membership fees	102.46
Surplus from prior years	<u>383.42</u>
	485.88

Total Funds on Hand as of December 31, 1994	<u>815.22</u>
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Funds on Hand Consist of:

Cash on Hand (Doug Lingard)	15.00
Bank Balance	<u>800.22</u>
Total	<u>\$815.22</u>

* No amounts were advanced to other study group officers in 1994 and thus no expenses are reported.



Prepared by
Doug Lingard (Treasurer)
February 4, 1995