

BNA

PRICE
\$6.95

Topics

Volume 57

Number 4

Whole number 485



Featuring

Law stamps of Ontario & the Province of Canada

by Christopher D Ryan

The official Journal of BNAPS—

"The Society for Canadian Philately"

**STAMPS
LITERATURE
POSTCARDS
POSTAL HISTORY**

We buy and sell all of the above, from single items to large collections. Please contact us whenever you feel that we may assist. Our experience and facilities are always at your disposal.

GEORGE S. WEGG LTD.

53 Adelaide Street East
Toronto Canada M5C 1K6
Telephone (416) 363-1596

TRADE INQUIRIES WELCOME



EASTERN AUCTIONS LTD.

Canada's Most trusted Auction House



For over twenty five years, we have been offering philatelic buyers the opportunity to acquire some of the *best* BNA material on the market, as well as top quality Commonwealth, United States and Worldwide.



You've built your collection over many years. When the time comes to sell, you need an Auction House that will spend the time and has the resources to give your collection the attention it deserves. Let us achieve your maximum result for you.

For a **complimentary catalogue** or to inquire on how to consign to our public auctions, please call or fax toll-free in North America.

Tel 1 (800) 667-8267

Fax 1 (888) 867-8267



Eastern Auctions Ltd.

P.O. Box 250, Bathurst, NB, E2A 3Z2, Canada

Web Site: www.easternstamps.com

Tel: 1 (506) 548-8986 • Fax: 1 (506) 546-6627



BNATopics



The Official Journal of the British North America Philatelic Society Ltd

Volume 57 Number 4 Whole Number 485

Contents

- Editorial: Tie me stamps down, sport ● 3 ● *David Handelman*
Law stamps of Ontario and the Province of Canada ● 4 ● *Christopher D Ryan*
The Martinsyde Alcock covers ● 26 ● *Norris Dyer*
Pioneer trans-Pacific mail carried by the SS *Parthia* ● 33 ● *Alec Unwin & Gray Scrimgeour*
Vignettes of the Old West: The St Eugene Mission ● 38 ● *Peter Jacobi*
Early oval registered date stamps, 1873–1887 ● 43 ● *Horace Harrison, "El Supremo"*
Postage Paid Post Cards from *The Postcard Factory* ● 48 ● *Robert Lemire*
Stowaway Mail ● 55 ● *Bill Longley*
What's new?—National Archives of Canada Philatelic Collections ● 56 ● *Cimon Morin*
Presentation booklets of the 1946 P U A S congress ● 58 ● *J C Jarnick & A Chung*
Lew Ludlow's Cowcatcher ● 62 ● *William G Robinson OTB*
Rounding up squared circles ● 63 ● *John S Gordon*
New Issues ● 65 ● *William J F Wilson*
Readers speak ● 67 ● *David H Whiteley*
Study group centreline ● 74 ●
Study groups & officers ● 78 ●
Executives, Directors & Officers ● 79 ● *British North America Philatelic Society Ltd*

Publication date 30 December 2000

Editor David Handelman, Mathematics Dept, University of Ottawa,
Ottawa ON K1N 6N5; e-mail: dhandelman1@email.com

Advertising manager Hank Narbonne, 216 Mailey Dr, Carleton Place ON K2C 3X9

Published quarterly by Philaprint Inc, PO Box 100, First Canadian Place, Toronto ON
M5X 1B2, © 2000 by Philaprint Inc

Printed by Rushlri Publishing & Graphics, Dundas ON; Canadian Publica-
tions Agreement 590819

ISSN 0045-3129

... continued on last page ...

BNATopics, Volume 57, Number 4, Oct–Dec 2000

Editorial: Tie me stamps down, sport [☒]

HOW often have we heard (or said) something such as, *The stamp's not tied*—implying that the cover is at least suspect, and probably faked. It may well be that the cover *is* suspect, but it shouldn't be simply because the stamps aren't tied.

From 1851 to the mid-1870s (and later), clerks in BNA cancelled the stamp and usually applied a dated handstamp elsewhere on the envelope. One of their objectives was to cover as much as possible of the stamp, in order to prevent re-use, either wholly or by piecing together uncanceled bits of used stamps. "Tying" the stamp to the cover (that is, having the cancel overlap the stamp and the cover) was not the clerks' aim—instead, it was to kill the stamp. So one should not insist on tied material in this period.

Similarly, postage due stamps (introduced in Canada in 1906) on cover are seldom tied by a handstamp. The stamps were usually applied by the letter carrier en route, so at best we can expect a pen/pencil cancel, which may or may not tie the stamps. Often, there are no marks at all on the postage due stamps. (Postage due stamps sometimes *are* properly tied, but this is much more likely on covers that are returned or forwarded.)

It is lazy thinking to reject a cover merely because the stamp is not tied. How to tell if the stamp has been added later? Just as with any other potential fake. For example, try matching the ink on the killer (of the stamp) with markings on the rest of the cover; check that postage is correct, that the cover is dated after the stamp was issued; compare with other covers from the same correspondence, etc. In other words, think about how it could be faked, do some research on the stamp, the rates, the cancels and endorsements, the routes, (See Richard Frajola's article in BNA**Topics** # 483 p38–40.) Potentially valuable covers should be expertized; sophisticated tests might reveal that the gum and the cancel on the stamp is contemporary with the cover.

Perhaps I am a natural contrarian, but what raises my suspicions more are very clear cancels beautifully tying stamps to a wonderfully clean cover.

Classic US covers frequently do not have their stamps tied; this doesn't discourage extremely high interest (and prices) in this material. So let's have no more whining *The stamp's not tied*.

☒ Readers may recall a 1960s Australian novelty song, *Tie me kangaroo down, sport* by Rolf Harris (who of course has a website, www.rolfharris.com). It inexplicably became popular in Great Britain. Thanks (?) for this information are due to my colleague Barry Jessup, originally from Oz.

Law stamps of Ontario and the Province of Canada

Christopher D Ryan

FROM 1841 to 1867, the southern portions of what are today the provinces of Ontario and Quebec were joined in a unitary state known as the *Province of Canada*. While there was only one legislature in the Province, distinct legal traditions and separate judicial systems were maintained in what had once been the separate, nonfederated provinces of Upper and Lower Canada. It was the existence of these dual judicial systems that led to the introduction of separate law stamp issues. An example of each issue, as introduced on 1 October 1864, is illustrated in Figure 1.



Figure 1. Province of Canada law stamps

The initials LC stand for Lower Canada; CF for Upper Canada, Consolidate Fund; FF for Upper Canada, Fee Fund; and LS for Upper Canada, Law Society.

These stamps were to be purchased in advance from authorized vendors by participants in civil legal proceedings, and affixed by officials to various documents in payment of fees due to the Crown. Documents subject to law stamp fees included a few items not connected to civil proceedings, such as appointments of court officials and admissions to the legal profession.

Province of Canada law stamps (1864)

The “pattern” for the Province of Canada law stamps was sent by the Provincial Auditor, John Langton, to George Matthews of Montreal in July 1864—

Keywords & phrases: Law stamps, revenues

specifically “a few days” after 19 July 1864 [1]. At the time, Matthews held the contract for the bill & law stamps, the production of which he farmed out to the actual engravers and printers in Montreal and New York. In the case of the law stamps, the engraver and printer was the American Bank Note Company (ABN) of New York [2]. At some point in July or August, probably when the pattern was forwarded, the denominations for the law stamps were set at 5¢, 10¢, 20¢, 50¢, 80¢, \$1 & \$2. In a letter of 30 August to ABN, these were expanded to 5¢, 10¢, 20¢, 30¢, 40¢, 50¢, 60¢, 80¢, \$1, \$2, \$3, \$4 & \$5. It was this set of values that came into use on 1 October 1864 [3,4].

On 1 September 1864, ABN sent a proof of the 10¢ stamp to Langton in Quebec City, then the seat of government of the Province of Canada. On 5 September, he replied as follows [5]:

I have received yours of the 1st inst. enclosing the proof of the 10 cent stamps. I very much approve of it & have only one remark to make. The outer points of the row of rosettes over which Law Stamp & Canada & Ten Cents are engraved show above & below those words, giving the effect of white dots, which take away somewhat from the legibility of the inscriptions. On the proofs, I have marked them out at Law Stamp & left them at the others, & the contrast will show the force of my remark. I do not know whether this could be altered without inconvenience, but if it could I think it would be an improvement. However, it is not a matter of much consequence, & I would not sacrifice time to pictorial effect.

An examination of issued law stamps indicates that, of the denominations listed above, only the 10¢ value has the uninked circular areas referred to by Langton as “white dots” and illustrated in Figure 2. On the other values, these areas are filled in to various degrees by fine lines [6].



Figure 2. Details of 10¢ & 20¢ law stamps

The portion of the 10¢ law stamp (left) shows the uninked circular areas (“white dots”) immediately above and below CANADA. The 20¢ law stamp shows the deletion of the uninked areas.

In Langton’s letter of 30 August, the ABN had been apprised of the anticipated quantity for each denomination of law stamps. These numbers were subdivided into the quantity of each value for Lower Canada and the total combined quantity for Upper Canada. A more specific order, in which the quantities for Upper Canada was broken down in terms of the letter-pairs CF, FF and LS, was sent to both Matthews and ABN on 10 September [7]. These numbers are given in Table 1, below.

Table 1. Law stamp order information (1864)

Initials ^{ABN}	LC	CF	FF	LS
5¢		10,000		
10¢	200,000	50,000	150,000	
20¢	50,000	10,000	80,000	10,000
30¢	25,000	10,000	80,000	10,000
40¢	25,000	5,000	40,000	5,000
50¢	50,000	25,000	50,000	25,000
60¢	15,000	10,000	40,000	10,000
80¢	25,000	10,000	10,000	5,000
\$1	40,000	15,000	30,000	15,000
\$2	15,000	5,000	5,000	5,000
\$3	10,000	4,000	2,000	4,000
\$4	10,000	4,000	2,000	4,000
\$5	10,000	4,000	2,000	4,000

These figures represented the estimated quantities required for one year's supply. The accuracy of these estimates is not known.

The next order known to this writer was placed on 1 March 1865 as given in Table 2 [8].

Table 2. Law stamp order information (1865)

Initials ^{ABN}	LC	CF	FF	LS
5¢				
10¢	100,000	100,000	100,000	
20¢	20,000	20,000	50,000	10,000
30¢	10,000	20,000	50,000	
40¢	10,000	10,000	20,000	5,000
50¢	20,000	50,000	10,000	50,000
60¢	5,000	5,000	10,000	10,000
80¢		5,000	5,000	
\$1	20,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
\$2	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000
\$3				
\$4				
\$5				

The basis for the numbers given here is not known. ABN was instructed that there was no pressing need for the law stamps and, with that in mind,

was to complete an order of the same date for bill stamps prior to sending any law stamps [8].

The 70¢ & 90¢ law stamps (1865)

The 70¢ and 90¢ denominations were authorized by an Order in Council of 12 December 1864. These items had not been included in the original series owing to low demand. They were introduced to permit the convenience of using a single stamp where two had been required previously [9]. Preparation of the new denominations by ABN did not begin until mid-February 1865 [10] The first official printing order was annexed to the order of 1 March 1865 quoted above and comprised 10,000 of each value in each of the LC, CF, FF & LS series [8]. The designs of the 70¢ and 90¢ stamps contain the uninked circular areas (see Figure 2) that are otherwise found only on the 10¢ value. This indicates that the two new stamps were modelled on the latter rather than on the 20¢ stamp affixed to the letter illustrated in the catalogue for the September 1991 auction (# 45) of ESJ van Dam Ltd [10].

Distribution of law stamps

A central law stamp distributor was designated for each county or district in the Province of Canada. These central distributors were permitted to appoint sub-distributors. In addition, selected postmasters in Lower Canada were appointed to sell 10¢ LC stamps specifically for use in Commissioners and Magistrate Courts. In Upper Canada, the Crown Attorney for each County, excluding the United Counties of York & Peel, served as local distributors. Law stamps were not to be sold by Court officers. These individuals were only to receive the stamps from the public in payment of fees due upon documents [4,11].

In the period October–December 1864, all law stamp distributors received their stock from the Board of Customs, Excise & Stamps, on account with the provincial Receiver General, to whose credit the value of the stamps sold (less 5% commission) were to be deposited. From 1 January 1865, distributors (other than the selected postmasters) were required to pay for their stamp supplies in advance. The postmasters continued to receive their stamps on account [4].

Significance of the initials CF, FF, LS

CF (*consolidated fund*) stamps were used in Upper Canada's higher ("Superior") Courts, such as the Courts of Queen's Bench, the Court of Common Pleas, the Court of Chancery and the Court of Error and Appeal. The fees represented by the CF stamps formed part of the Consolidated Revenue Fund of

the province. The higher Courts were financed by this central fund [12,13].

FF (*fee fund*) stamps were used in Upper Canada's lower ("Inferior") Courts, organized at the county level, including County Courts, Division Courts and Surrogate Courts. The fees represented by the FF stamps were used to defray the salaries of the Judges. Any deficit in the Fee Fund was covered by monies from the province's Consolidated Revenue Fund [11, 12].

LS (*Law Society*) stamps represented special fees levied in Upper Canada since 1846 on some documents in Superior Courts and the "Heir & Devisee Commission". These stamps were also used for the payment of fees levied under the Attorneys at Law Act on the certification of lawyers for admission to the bar. The LS fees were used to pay off a series of debentures issued by the provincial government to compensate the Law Society of Upper Canada for the buildings provided by the Society for the Superior Courts in Toronto [11,14]. Beginning in December 1859, the Government redeemed the majority of these Law Society debentures out of money raised by the issue of new, nonspecific debentures on which a lower interest rate was paid (5% as compared to 6% or 8%). However, this practice did not, in whole or in part, extinguish the Law Society debt on the books of the province.

The value of debentures redeemed was simply entered in the books as an "open account" to which interest was debited periodically. In addition, other expenses incurred in connection with the buildings were debited to this account. By the time of Confederation on 1 July 1867, this Law Society debt stood at \$156,015.61, of which only \$16,000 were Law Society debentures, the remainder being in the open account [14,15].

The Statutes of Upper Canada also made provisions for the formation by Order in Council of "temporary" Judicial Districts (subdivided, if desired, into Divisions) in the "unorganized tracts" of the province. These sparsely settled areas could include portions of existing counties not yet organized into townships. The local Courts that operated in these judicial districts were financed out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund and had their own fee structure [16]. Under terms of the 1864 statute that introduced the law stamps, these Courts were exempt from their use [4]. This exemption was revoked as of 1 July 1872 [17].

Rouletted 5¢ and 10¢ FF & LS stamps

The Law Stamp Act of the Province of Canada, which remained in effect through the 1870 introduction of the first "Ontario" law stamps, specified that almost all fees payable in stamps were to be rounded up to the next higher multiple of ten cents. The only exception to this rule was the fee charged in the Upper Canada Court of Chancery of five cents per three folios,

or fraction thereof, for the examination and authentication of "office copies of papers" [4]. Since the Court of Chancery was a Superior Court, CF and LS stamps would have been used. This requirement would have negated any need for 5¢ FF stamps, which are known to collectors only in unused condition, imperforated or with rouletting.

With respect to the LS stamps, the tariff for their use was as follows [14]. (Commas and italics have been added for readability.)

In the Courts of Queen's Bench, Common Pleas and Practice:

- On every Writ of Summons or Capias and on every other Writ or other Document having the Seal of the Court affixed thereto, 50¢
- On every Judgment entered, 60¢
- On every Certificate of Judgment, 50¢
- On setting down on the paper for argument of every demurrer, special case, points reserved, special verdict or appeal case, 30¢
- Every Record of Nisi Prius entered for Trial or Assessment, \$1.00 or \$2.00
- On every Rule of Court issued, 20¢
- On Taxation of every Bill of Costs, 20¢

In the Court of Chancery:

- On filing every Bill or Amended Bill, \$2.40
- On passing and entering every Decree or Decretal Order, \$1.00
- On every Certificate of Bill filed, on every Certificate of Decree or Decretal Order made, on every Subpoena, and on every other Writ or Certificate issued under Seal of the Court, 50¢

In the Office of the Surrogate Clerk in Chancery:

- On every Certificate issued by the Surrogate Clerk in Chancery, 50¢
- On every Order made on application to a Judge in Chancery, 30¢
- On entering every Appeal, 50¢
- On every Decree or Order on Appeal, \$1.00

In the Court of Error and Appeal:

- On every Appeal entered, \$4.00
- On every Judgment, Decree or Order of the Court passed and entered, \$2.00

Before the Heir and Devisee Commission:

- On every claim entered and received, 50¢
- On every claim allowed, 50¢

Under the Attorneys at Law Act for admission to the Bar:

- On leaving Articles and Assignments thereof, Affidavits of Execution and Service and Certificate, for inspection, and enquiry as to due service previous to examination for admission [to the bar], \$2.00
- For the examination and certificate of fitness and capacity, and of compliance with the requisites of the Act, \$40.00

The above tariff did not require a 5¢ stamp, and would have had little use

for a 10¢ value. As with the 5¢ FF stamp, the 5¢ and 10¢ LS stamps are known to collectors only in unused condition, imperforated or with rouletting. The absence of a need for these particular stamps is reflected in their absence from the first two orders for the law stamps, as reproduced above.

Altogether, the evidence suggests that these three stamps never saw actual use. Their provenance, official or otherwise, can only be surmised.

Provincial stamps become Dominion stamps at Confederation

Following Confederation on 1 July 1867, the governmental apparatus of the defunct Province of Canada was transferred to the federal government of the new Dominion of Canada. Pending the organization of the governmental structures for the newly created provinces of Ontario and Quebec, the Dominion government continued to administer the judicial system, which was to be the responsibility of the provinces [18,19]. As of 1 January 1868, responsibility for the Lower Canada (now Quebec) registration & law stamps was transferred to the office of that province's Treasurer in Quebec City [20]. However, this relatively quick transfer did not occur with the Upper Canada law stamps (CF, FF & LS), since the provisions for their use caused them to fall within the jurisdiction of the Dominion government rather than that of Ontario.

The division of federal and provincial powers under the British North America Act made the Dominion government responsible for the appointment and salaries of judges across the entire nation with the exception of Probate Court judges in New Brunswick and Nova Scotia [18]. Since the funds represented by the Upper Canada CF & FF stamps (which continued to be used exclusively in Ontario after Confederation) were intended to finance judges' salaries, both sets of monies defaulted to the Dominion government [11,21,22]. Likewise, the Dominion government assumed all existing provincial debts, and since the LS stamps financed one such debt, they too were transferred to the central government as of 1 July 1867 [18,23].

The salaries of Court officers other than judges and the general expenses of the judicial system were the responsibility of the provincial governments after Confederation. In the former Upper Canada, these expenditures had been paid in part out of the funds raised by the law stamp fees. Thus in 1868, Ontario demanded the transfer of these funds to its own account. Part of their argument gave that the funding of judges' salaries through fees payable in stamps was a practice unique to the Ontario Court system, occurring nowhere else in the country [11,18,24]. A formal written request of November 1868 to John Langton (now the Dominion Auditor) was refused,

but a sum was forwarded in partial settlement of the province's claim on the LS funds [21].

Transfer of the CF and FF funds to Ontario required an Act of the Dominion Parliament. This statute of 22 June 1869, authorized the transfer all CF and FF monies received by the Dominion government on and after 1 July 1867. The statute did not explicitly transfer the rights to the law stamps, but it is implicit that such an event would occur eventually [21, 25].

The Ontario Public Accounts for 1869 give Saturday, 24 July of that year as the date on which the province assumed control over the collection of all law stamp fees and, by implication, the CF, FF and LS stamps [26]. This July date is also reflected in the Canada Public Accounts for 1869/70 whose entries show that the Dominion continued to collect law stamp fees in Ontario for a short time after 30 June 1869 [27].

The local distributors of law stamps in Ontario were informed of the 24 July 1869 transfer by a circular dated 22 July issued by the Provincial Treasurer, E B Wood [28]. Given such short notice, several distributors found their requisitions on the Board of Customs, Excise & Stamps in Ottawa being rejected or redirected to the Ontario Treasurer in Toronto, to whom all records and stocks had been shipped [28, 29, 30]. In one instance, a distributor complained to the Treasurer that he had received a receipt dated 23 July from Ottawa for money remitted but, as of 31 July, had not yet received any stamps [30].

The monies received by Ottawa to the credit of the Receiver General for the misdirected law stamp requisitions were transmitted to the Ontario Treasurer in seven payments from 26 July to 7 August. The Canada Public Accounts for 1869/70 specified that the payments represented law stamp fees "erroneously deposited to the credit of the Dominion" [31].

Jurisdiction over the LS stamps and monies was transferred to Ontario by means of a transfer of the debt that they serviced. However, this debt, comprising dedicated debentures and an "open account" financed by general Province of Canada debentures, was merely transferred as a book-debt, with the underlying debentures remaining payable by the Dominion as part of the overall national debt.

Ontario maintained a separate "Law Society" account on its books against which accumulated interest and other expenses were debited and LS stamp funds were credited. The net effect of this arrangement was the application of the LS funds collected by Ontario on and after 24 July 1869 to the general "debt account" of the province with the Dominion government [32].

Introduction of "Ontario" law stamps (1870)

Under the terms of Chapter 9 of the Ontario Statutes of 1869 the use of the CF, FF and LS stamps was to end as of 1 January 1870; at this point, the funds represented by the stamps were folded into the province's Consolidated Revenue Fund, retroactive to 1 July 1867 [33,34]. However, as indicated by the following documents, delays in the supply of the new Ontario law stamps made it necessary for the provincial Treasurer to issue the old CF stamps for a time after December 1869 in combination with the new stamps. An Order of December 1869, submitted to Council on the 30th and approved on the 31st, read as follows [34]:

The Treasurer respectfully begs leave to report to the Honorable the Executive Council that as the Act relating to the Consolidation of the Law Fee Funds comes into operation on the 1st day of January next and a sufficient supply of the different denomination[s] of the new issue of stamps not having arrived (see letter annexed), it will be necessary to have sufficient and proper authority to use the present issue of stamps for a few days until a proper supply of new stamps are ready for issue, and therefore recommends that an Order in Council do issue authorizing him to use the present Consolidated Fund stamps (with such stamps of the new issue as may be furnished from time to time) until all the denominations of the new issue of stamps are ready for distribution.

Attached to the Order was a letter of 28 December 1869 from William C Smillie at the British American Bank Note Company (BABN) [35].

We forward you this day 2500 Ten cent stamps, and will tomorrow send a like quantity of Two dollars as well as a further supply of the first named: and as the time allowed us has been to [sic] short, and [illegible] beginning of supply is to [sic] small, we will continue to forward daily of the several denominations until you are at ease in that regard. We have all the other denominations in hand, and will not lose an [illegible] in completing and forwarding them to you. We have not rec'd any official order for the quantity of stamps.

(As an aside, it may be noted that the short time allowed to BABN to prepare the new Ontario stamps neatly explains the part-imperf varieties that are found with stamps dated 1870 [36].)

The destruction by burning of the old CF, FF and LS stamps was authorized by an Order in Council of 26 April 1870 that was based on a 16 April report from the Treasurer. In this report, the Treasurer noted that he had "a large quantity of Law Stamps of the old issue, viz, FF, CF and LS" that were described as "now useless, as far as the legal issue thereof is concerned." The report also commented that "all such stamps have been properly counted and the accounts connected therewith duly checked and have been found correct" and that their destruction would "remove the possibility of their being put into circulation" [37].

It may be inferred from the Treasurer's report that the stocks on hand

of the old CF, FF and LS stamps were recalled from local distributors and destroyed, the recall having occurred sometime prior to 16 April 1870. A possible date would be 31 March, the end of the first quarter, but this writer has yet to find any evidence for this or any other date.

Improper procedures at Lower Court Offices

The lowest Civil Courts in the Province of Ontario (the former Upper Canada) were the Division Courts. Their jurisdiction (c 1864–1877) was limited to personal actions and replevin actions up to \$40 in value as well as claims up to \$100 for debts or sums payable under contract in money, labour, goods or any other form [38]. More significant actions went to County Courts (the second tier of Lower Courts) or to Superior Courts. Items specifically excluded from Division Court jurisdiction included the following [38]:

- actions related to liquor or gambling debts,
- actions concerning wills, bequests and related items,
- actions for malicious prosecution, libel, slander, criminal conversation, seduction or breach of promise of marriage.

By their nature, Division Courts were usually widely scattered in small towns with a permanent staff often consisting of a single clerk whose facilities were frequently less than ideal. The various counties were expected to supply the clerk with the requisite offices and supplies, but many such bodies declined to expend much money in this regard.

Provincial Inspector reports from the early 1870s indicate that the offices of Lower Courts, Division Courts in particular, had not been scrutinized since the introduction of law stamps in 1864. Audits of court papers for the period 1864–1872 revealed significant widespread ignorance and dishonesty regarding stamp-fees. Errors were commonly made not only with respect to the amounts of the fees, but also with regard to the documents requiring stamps, cancellation of the stamps, general record keeping and even the application of the stamps themselves [39]. Extreme examples of this state of affairs can be illustrated by the following extracts from various inspection reports.

Report of 20 November 1871 regarding the audit of the First Division Court at Chatham, Kent County [39, p 2]:

... After having obtained the authority of the said judge to examine the office, I was necessarily detained a few hours in looking into the papers in the office of the clerk of the county court, and upon going into the said division court, I found the clerk busily engaged with a large quantity of stamps before him, putting stamps upon the records of his court, of an old date, which led me to believe some one had given him a intimation of my coming. As I was instructed by your authority, I orally examined him as to the state of his office, and the cause of his then movement in stamping old papers.

He admitted to me as follows:

- 1st That he was the son of the said county judge, and had been in the office he held since the month of January 1870, up to the present time.
- 2nd That he had in his court, in that period, upwards of twelve hundred suits (1200) in his said court.
- 3rd That he had never affixed any stamps upon any judgments in his court (the law requires all judgments to be stamped).
- 4th That he had affixed stamps upon only a part of his summonses issued.
- 5th That he had, within a few hours, stamped about forty summonses of an old date, after the judgment had been given, and had bought eighteen dollars worth of stamps that morning (of my visit), which, upon after enquiry of the county attorney, I found he had bought of him.
- 6th That he had not affixed stamps on his papers for nearly two years past, in a regular way; and that he thought if affixed stamps at the end of the year, it was sufficient.
- 7th I found that his two immediate predecessors in office, Mr Glendenning and Mr Sheriff, now deceased, but who have given security in said court, had also been very irregular in affixing stamps; that many hundreds of dollars are probably due the Government from their estates and sureties . . .

Follow-up report of 18 December 1871 [39, p 5]:

. . . I mentioned to you the great deficiencies I found to exist in the office of Mr Wells, the Clerk of the First Division Court of the County of Kent, in affixing stamps on documents in his office:

- 1 I have been informed upon reliable information that, since I was in Chatham, the said clerk has bought \$260 worth of stamps of Mr Douglas, the County Attorney of the County of Kent, to supply such deficiency.
- 2 I required him, owing to his wilful neglect, to apply to the judge of the county court for an order to make him put on double stamps, for his default.
- 3 I have been informed that he has not done so, but that in disregard of such requirement he has affixed only single stamps with a nominal fine, ten cents on each default.
- 4 That I had a conversation with the said judge [the clerk's father], in which I said I could not consent to any less fine than double stamps; yet, I have been informed that permission from the said judge to affix only ten cents for each default has been allowed by said judge. The revenue, in consequence, will lose several hundreds of dollars, if such order of the judge is allowed to stand, but the Government has yet the power to enforce penalties against this clerk to the amount of a greater penalty than double stamps.

Report of 18 December 1871 regarding the audit of three Division Court Offices in York County [39, p 5]:

I regret to say that I found these offices wrong in many of their charges for stamps, and the stamp revenue has suffered a very serious loss in all of them for many years. I do not think the errors of these clerks wilful, but simply for want of instruction by the judge, or neglect in obtaining proper legal knowledge.

The position of these offices I fear is a very general one, and I believe that a very large majority of the offices of division court clerks will be found in the same state. In many instances, in these offices not more than half the amount in stamps required to be affixed is affixed.

Report of 18 December 1871 regarding the audit of a Division Court Office at Welland, Welland County [39, p 6]:

I inspected the division court offices of a clerk named SS Hagar [*the horrible?—ed*], located here, and examined the papers and books, extending over seven years. To my great regret and surprise I found not only the books but nearly all the papers wrong:

- 1 The procedure book did not shew, in any instance, fully the proceedings in the suits, nor were all the cases sued entered therein.
- 2 The summonses and judgments were in almost every instance erroneously stamped.
- 3 In many instances neither summonses or [sic] judgments were stamped.
- 4 I could not find many summonses at all.
- 5 He had not the summonses or papers filed away, and did not keep the necessary books in his office. His office is a small one, but that is no reason why he should not keep it correctly.
- 6 This office owes the Government for stamps, I should think, near two hundred dollars, and I believe the clerk is perfectly solvent. His omission to affix stamps is owing partly to ignorance, and is partly wilful.

I must here also say that the judge must have been very remiss in over-looking the omission to stamp papers in this office, and in not examining the books.

Taken all together, the reports indicate that the principal source of fraud in connection with the stamp-fees was the common, longstanding practice of clerks receiving monies due to the Crown in cash rather than in stamps as was mandated by statute. Thus, the government had not been receiving all of the fees to which it was entitled as the very fraud against which the stamps had been introduced had continued in some jurisdictions in the absence of adequate vigilance. It should be noted here that fees due to clerks and other lower court officers in compensation for their services had continued to be paid in cash after the introduction of the law stamps. The continuation of these legal cash payments undoubtedly assisted the stamp frauds.

Included in the inspectors' reports are several comments of particular interest to modern-day collectors of law stamps. One such item is a very specific reference to post-1869 use of the green Province/Dominion of Canada FF law stamps, an example of which on a summons is illustrated in Figure 3 below. The applicable Inspector's report of October 1872 read as follows [39, p 15].

An examination of the documents and papers of the late clerk, D H Ritchie (Bayfield P.O.), who filled the office till June 1871, discloses the fact that very great

ing with the Order in Council that authorized the issue of only CF (that is, the "Canada law stamps") on an interim basis in 1870 pending receipt of adequate supplies of the new Ontario law stamps. Prior to January 1870, Division Courts, such as that of which D H Ritchie was a clerk, were to use only FF stamps.

Since the FF and LS stamps were no longer to be used for the payment of fees, the recall surmised earlier in this work must have occurred. This recall probably happened very early in 1870 and possibly included stamps held by the public. For the latter, it may be surmised that old stamps were exchanged for new ones.

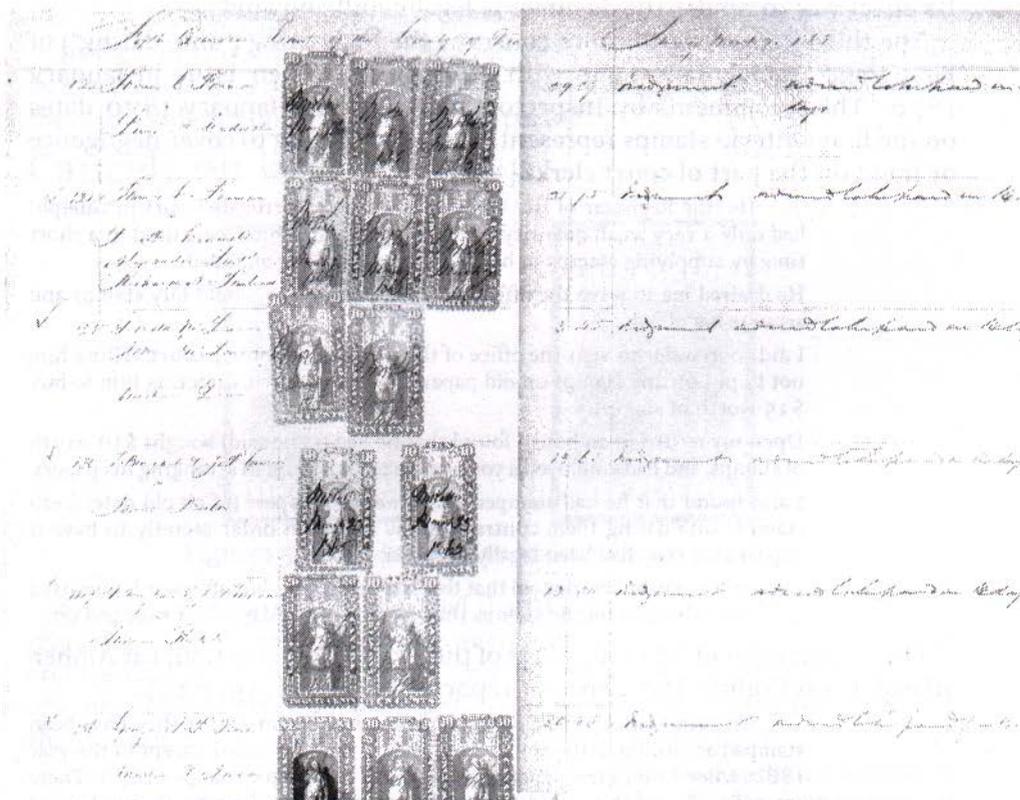


Figure 4. Records (1865)

Facing pages from a record book maintained by the Fifth Division Court of the County of Victoria, March 1865. Courtesy of Fritz Angst.

The second item of interest from the Inspectors' reports explains the division court record book held by Fritz Angst, facing pages of which are illustrated in Figure 4. In a reference to the records of Samuel Lister, Clerk of the Fifth Division Court of the County of Halton, Inspector J Dickey observed the following [39, p 18].

In this court, and in fact in all the courts in this county examined by me, I find the extraordinary course of affixing the stamps to the procedure book has been adopted, as I am informed by the late Judge Davis, but was abandoned by some of the clerks after the first year, and by Mr Lister in 1869.

The placement of the stamps on any item other than the actual documents (summonses, writs etc) associated with a suit was a major procedural error. Its effect was to render the documents legally null and void.

The third item of significance concerns the backdating ("ante dating") of First Issue Ontario law stamp with dates prior to their issue in January 1870. These comments by Inspectors show that pre-January 1870 dates on the first Ontario stamps represent illegal back dating to cover negligence or fraud on the part of court clerks [39, p 9].

... He [the Registrar of the Wellington County Surrogate Court in Guelph] had only a very small quantity of stamps on hand, which were used in a short time by supplying stamps to be affixed on papers not stamped.

He desired me to leave the office for an hour, until he would buy stamps and arrange his office.

I did so in order to visit the office of the clerk of the county court, telling him not to put on any stamps on old papers until my return, directing him to buy \$25 worth of stamps.

Upon my return in an hour I found that he had (as he said) bought \$10 worth of stamps, and had employed a young man to assist him in arranging his papers.

I also found that he had stamped on numbers of papers (of an old date) fresh stamps, ante dating them contrary to my orders in order secretly to have it appear that they had been legally stamped.

The young man at first denied that this had been done, but afterwards admitted it; I made him date all the stamps thus put on, of the day when thus put on.

On a separate incident in the office of the Second Division Court at Amherstburg, Essex County, the inspector reported as follows [39, p 23].

... An examination of the papers and documents shows that they have been stamped according to the law, and the stamps duly cancelled, except in the year 1869, when I find a few papers stamped with the red law stamp of 1870. There are only a few of these, and Mr Botsford explains that he was slightly behind with his stamps at the close of 1869, and made up the deficiency by affixing the law stamps of 1870.

In the same vein as the specific situations described above, the following, more general comment was made in an 1875 report [40].

My inspections in regard to the proper use of Law Stamps in the several offices inspected, have enabled me to report omissions to affix stamps to the papers and documents of the Courts amounting to (\$2,316.50) Two thousand three hundred and sixteen dollars and fifty cents, and to cancel large numbers of Ontario Law Stamps that I found affixed to papers but not cancelled.

This sum, however, cannot be considered as fairly showing the result of inspections in this department of my duties, as, from the state of the papers examined by me from time to time, I have often very good reason to believe that they had been reviewed and stamped for omissions before my arrival. The evidence of the correctness of this opinion is ample in the number of instances in which I have found the Ontario Law Stamp affixed to papers for dates prior to the time at which these stamps were issued, and when the only Law Stamp in use was the Canada Law Stamp, proving conclusively that the Clerk had been reviewing and correcting his past errors of omission.

In view of this, collectors having red First Issue Ontario law stamps (van Dam's OL46–OL60) dated prior to 1870 are cautioned against considering these as evidence of actual use in that period.

Cancels on law stamps



Figures 5 & 6. Manuscript and handstamp cancels

The initial 1864 statute required that the stamps be cancelled in writing (Figure 5) or by a handstamp (Figure 6) with the name of the court official and the date of the stamping [41]. This procedure continued in the Province of Ontario after Confederation until c October 1872. On the fourth day of that month, the following Order in Council was passed [42].

... With a view of preventing frauds upon the revenue by the re-use of stamps which have been previously used upon or in respect of legal proceedings the Committee of Council advise that each officer in connection with the Courts of law and equity whose duty it is to cancel law stamps in respect of proceedings in the Courts be supplied with the instrument termed a 'Cancellor' which will puncture such stamps and that every such officer be required to cancel all stamps upon any matter or proceeding which he may issue or receive forthwith upon the issue or upon the receipt thereof by means of punctures made by

such Cancellor after the same has been attached to such matter or proceeding as well as by the mode prescribed by 27-28 Victoria, Cap 5, Section 20.

This official "cancellor" produced what philatelists have described as a *herringbone* cancel, which consists of a three line date between parallel rows of angular cuts in the stamp. Examples of this type of cancel are illustrated in Figures 7 & 8. The Order specified that this new cancel was to be applied in addition to the name or initials of the court official. (See Figure 7.) The need to apply the name or initials was revoked by a Statute of 29 March 1873 [43]. (See Figure 8.)



Figures 7 & 8. Herringbone cancels with and without initials.

The use of the herringbone cancel on Ontario law stamps was officially discontinued by an Order in Council of 9 September 1881 [44]:

... It shall not be necessary in cancelling any law stamps to mark thereon in ink the date of the issue or receipt of the matter or proceeding to which the stamp is affixed but in lieu thereof the said stamps shall be cancelled by perforation and for this purpose a punch similar to those used by railway conductors shall be used.



Figure 9. Punch cancel, no date

An example of a punch-cancelled stamp is given in Figure 9. According to a 1977 study by Bill Walton [36], punch cancels were in use on Ontario law stamps as early as 1879.

The cancellation requirement of the September 1881 Order was supplemented by a 14 May 1886 Order in Council regarding situations where the provincial Inspector of Legal Offices found documents missing requisite stamps. In such cases, the stamps applied to make up a deficiency were to be cancelled by the punch and the name of the Inspector. The inclusion of the date was optional [45].

On 29 May 1891, an exemption from the punch cancel was granted for situations where such a cancel was not convenient, such as stamps affixed to thick or stiff substances. In such cases, the court official was permitted to cancel the stamps with the date in writing or by handstamp. Otherwise, the punch cancel requirement remained in effect until the end of the law stamps [36,46]

Introduction of high denominations (1908)

On 24 February 1911, an Order in Council was issued that retroactively authorized the "preparation" of law stamps in denominations of \$5, \$10, \$20 & \$50 (van Dam's O1G2-O1G5) [47]. Specimens of the new stamps are affixed to the official copy of the Order illustrated in Figure 10.

The 22 June 1908 date quoted in the Order is very likely the date of issue of the new values. This is supported by the 1908 Report of the (Ontario) Inspector of Legal Offices in which Inspector J W Mallon noted the following under the heading "Surrogate Court Registrars" [48].

Law stamps of a denomination larger than \$4 may now be had from the office of the Provincial Treasurer. These stamps are of denominations, \$5, \$10, \$20 and \$50, and are found very useful, especially in estates of large amount.

It is not known to the author if the green \$4 stamp (van Dam's O1G1), catalogued with the stamps described above, was also issued in 1908.

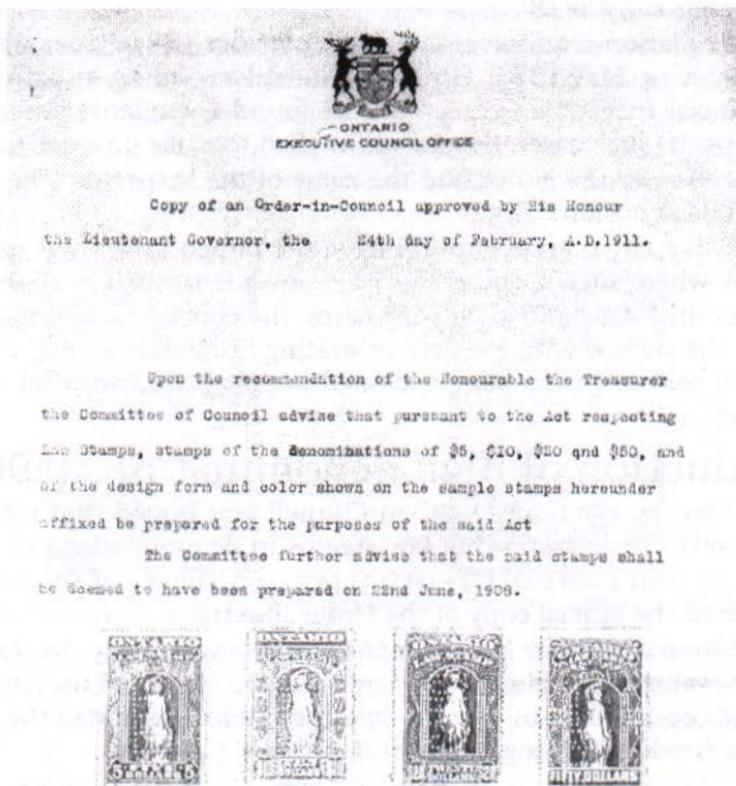
Acknowledgments

The author would like to thank Fritz Angst and Marshall Lipton for the illustrations that they kindly provided. [*This article originally appeared in two instalments in the newsletter of the BNAPS Revenue Study Group.*]

References

- [1] J Langton, Letter of 19 July 1864, to George Matthews, National Archives of Canada, Records of the Auditor General, RG 58, B, Audit Office Letterbook, Vol 4, Folio 371 (Microfilm Reel T2280).
- [2] C D Ryan, *The Nature of, and Circumstances Surrounding the Printing of,*

the First Issue of Canada's Bill Stamps, BNA**Topics**, Fourth Quarter 1994, Vol 51, # 4, 11-33.



Certified,

Howard J. Asprey
Clark, Executive Council

Figure 10. Order in council (1911)

Retroactively authorized the 1908 preparation of \$5, \$10, \$20 and \$50 Ontario law stamps. Archives of Ontario, RG 6-27, Container 8, File "Law Stamps".

- [3] J Langton, Letter of 30 August 1864, to the American Bank Note Co, National Archives, RG 58, B, Vol 4, Folio 402 (Reel T2280).
- [4] Canada, Executive Council Order of 26 Sept 1864, National Archives

- of Canada, Records of the Executive Council of the Province of Canada, RG 1, Canada State Book, Vol AA, pp 304-307 (Microfilm Reel C121).
- Canada, Statutes 27-28 Vic 1864, Chapter 5.
- [5] J Langton, Letter of 5 Sept 1864, to the American Bank Note Co, National Archives, RG 58, B, Vol 4, Folio 407 (Reel T2280).
- [6] Observations of Fritz Angst, Marshall Lipton and the Author.
- [7] J Langton, Letters of 10 Sept 1864, to George Matthews and American Bank Note Co, National Archives, RG 58, B, Vol 4, Folios 414-415 (Reel T2280).
- [8] J Langton, Letter of 1 MARCH 1865, to American Bank Note Co, National Archives, RG 58, B, Vol 4, Folios 487-489 (Reel T2280).
- [9] Canada, Executive Council Order of 12 December 1864, National Archives, RG 1, Canada State Book, Vol AA, pp 510-511 (Reel C121).
- [10] ESJ van Dam Ltd, Mail Auction # 45 (Sept 1991), lot 528, illustrated on photo-plate 9.
- [11] Anonymous, *Stamps on Law Proceedings*, Upper Canada Law Journal, November 1864, Vol 10, pp 281-284.
- Canada, Debates of the House of Commons, 31 Vic 1867/68, pp 687-689.
- [12] Canada, Consolidated Statutes 1859, Chapters 15, 16, 19 & 20.
- [13] ———, Chapters 10-13 & 35.
- [14] ———, Chapters 33 & 35.
- Canada, Statutes, 9 Vic 1846, Chapter 33; 23 Vic 1860, Chapter 46.
- [15] Canada, Public Accounts for 1865/66, Sessional Papers, 30 Vic 1867, Paper # 2, Part 2, pp 8-9; Public Accounts for 1867/68, Sessional Papers, 32 Vic 1869, Paper # 4, Part 2, pp 26-31.
- J Langton, Introduction to the Public Accounts for 1859, Canada Sessional Papers, 23 Vic 1860, Paper # 1.
 - J Langton, Introduction to the Public Accounts for 1860, Canada Sessional Papers, 24 Vic 1861, Paper # 3.
 - Ontario, Public Accounts for 1869, Sessional Papers, 34 Vic 1870/71, Paper # 3, p 103.
 - J M Piva, *The Borrowing Process: Public Finance in the Province of Canada, 1840-1867*, University of Ottawa Press, Ottawa (1992) pp 135-138.
- [16] Canada, Consolidated Statutes, 1859, Chapter 128.
- [17] Ontario, Statutes, 35 Vic 1871/72, Chapter 20.
- [18] Canada, Statutes, 31 Vic 1867/68, Prefix.
- [19] Canada, Public Accounts for 1867/68.
- [20] R S M Bouchette & J Langton, Notice of 23 December 1867, Canada Gazette, 1867/68, Vol 1, # 27, p 193.

- [21] J Langton, Letter of 9 November 1868, to E B Wood, Ontario Sessional Papers, 33 Vic 1869, Paper # 29, p 9.
- [22] J Rose, Letter of 9 February 1869, to E B Wood, Ontario Sessional Papers, 33 Vic 1869, Paper # 29, p 23.
- [23] J H Perry, *Taxes, Tariffs, and Subsidies: A History of Canadian Fiscal Development*, University of Toronto Press/Canadian Tax Foundation, Toronto (1955) pp 40–48.
- [24] E B Wood, Letter of 3 November 1868, to J Langton, Ontario Sessional Papers, 33 Vic 1869, Paper # 29, pp 8–9.
- [25] Canada, Statutes, 32–33 Vic 1869, Chapter 9.
- [26] Ontario, Public Accounts for 1869, p 13.
- [27] Canada, Public Accounts for 1869/70, Sessional Papers, 34 Vic 1870, Paper # 1, Part 3, p 9.
- [28] J Lewis, Letter of 3 August 1869, to E B Wood, Archives of Ontario, Records of the Ministry of Finance, RG 6–1–1, Provincial Treasurer's General Correspondence, Container 4, Letter 337.
- [29] J Creasor, Letter of 29 July 1869, to E B Wood, Archives of Ontario, RG 6–1–1, Container 4, Letter 306.
- T D Harrington, Telegram of 3 August 1869, to J Lewis, attached to letter in [28].
 - C Hutchinson, Letter of 31 July 1869, to E B Wood, Archives of Ontario, RG 6–1–1, Container 4, Letter 322.
- [30] C A Weller, Letter of 31 July 1869, to E B Wood, Archives of Ontario, RG 6–1–1, Container 4, Letter 321.
- [31] Canada, Public Accounts for 1869/70, Part 3, p 10.
- [32] *ibid*, Part 1, pp 7–8.
- Ontario, Public Accounts for 1869, p 103.
- [33] Ontario, Statutes, 33 Vic 1869, Chapter 9.
- [34] Ontario, Order in Council 2/125 of 31 December 1869, Archives of Ontario, Records of the Cabinet Office, RG 75–57.
- [35] W C Smillie, Letter of 28 December 1869, to E B Wood, attached to Order in Council 2/125 in [34].
- [36] W C Walton, *Notes on the 1870–1929 Ontario laws: Canada's longest consecutive adhesive issue*, BNATopics, Sep–Oct 1977, Vol 34, # 5, pp 6–9.
- [37] Ontario, Order in Council 2/209 of 26 April 1870, Archives of Ontario, RG 75–57.
- [38] Ontario, Revised Statutes, 1877, Chapter 47.
- [39] Ontario, Reports of Division Court Inspections, Sessional Papers, 36 Vic 1873, Paper # 24.
- [40] Ontario, Report of Inspector of Division Courts, Sessional Papers, 39 Vic 1875/76, Paper # 28, p 4.

- [41] Canada, Statutes, 27-28 Vic 1864, Chapter 5.
- [42] Ontario, Order in Council 3/483 of 4 October 1872, Archives of Ontario, RG 75-57.
- [43] Ontario, Statutes, 36 Vic 1873, Chapter 15.
- [44] Ontario, Order in Council 14/553 of 9 September 1881, Archives of Ontario, RG 75-57.
- [45] Ontario, Order in Council 20/256 of 14 May 1886, Archives of Ontario, RG 75-57.
- [46] Ontario, Order in Council 26/289 of 29 May 1891, Archives of Ontario, RG 75-57.
- [47] Official copy of Order in Council dated 24 February 1911, Archives of Ontario, Records of the Ministry of Finance, RG 6-27, Administrative Services Branch Director's Subject Files, Container 8, File "Law Stamps".
- [48] Ontario, Report of the Inspector of Legal Offices for the year ending 31 December 1908, Sessional Papers, 1909, Paper #38, p8.

Canadian Philatelic Society of Great Britain

Think about joining

Membership brings you *Maple Leaves* quarterly!

If you're not yet a member, obtain details from the Secretary,

Mrs J Edwards

The Glyn, Cyfronydd

Welshpool, Powys SY21 9ER

United Kingdom

Subscriptions payable in Canada

The Martinsyde Alcock covers

Norris Dyer

THE title is not intended to be an oxymoron. A small group of covers carried on the second “flight” of the *Martinsyde* in 1919 were franked with the surcharged one dollar stamp (Figure 1), which became known as the *Alcock* stamp after the successful transatlantic flight of the Vickers-Vimy by Captain John Alcock and Lt Arthur Whitten Brown. The purpose of this article is to discuss the existing covers.



Figure 1. Block of Alcock stamp

The three major types are shown: upper right and lower left have a comma after POST, and a period after 1919 [which may not be visible in this image—ed]; the upper left stamp is missing the comma, and the lower right has neither comma nor period.

After attending BNAPEX '97 in St John's, I sought out the places from which a number of famous flights departed, particularly the 1919 Vickers-Vimy and Handley-Page flights. I described the search for those two flights in an article for the *American Philatelist* [1].

Keywords & phrases: Martinsyde, Newfoundland, airmail

In my article, I gave short shrift to the flights by the Sopwith *Atlantic* and the Martinsyde *Raymor*. 'Flights' in any case is a tenuous description of the *Raymor* endeavours, as well see. Research time was certainly a factor, but my efforts also concentrated on flights from which I had covers in my collection. The *Atlantic* flight produced the Hawker air mail, an example of which I did not have, nor did I have any mail at that time from the *Raymor*—philatelically most famous for the small number of stamps manuscripted *Aerial Atlantic Mail J.A.R.*

As I was interested in Newfoundland's surcharged issues, for a number of years I had been auction-chasing an example of the Martinsyde "supplementary" mail with the Alcock stamp paying postage. I finally did get one from Eastern Auctions, last June (Figure 2). During the hunt, I tracked down photographs of examples from previous auctions.

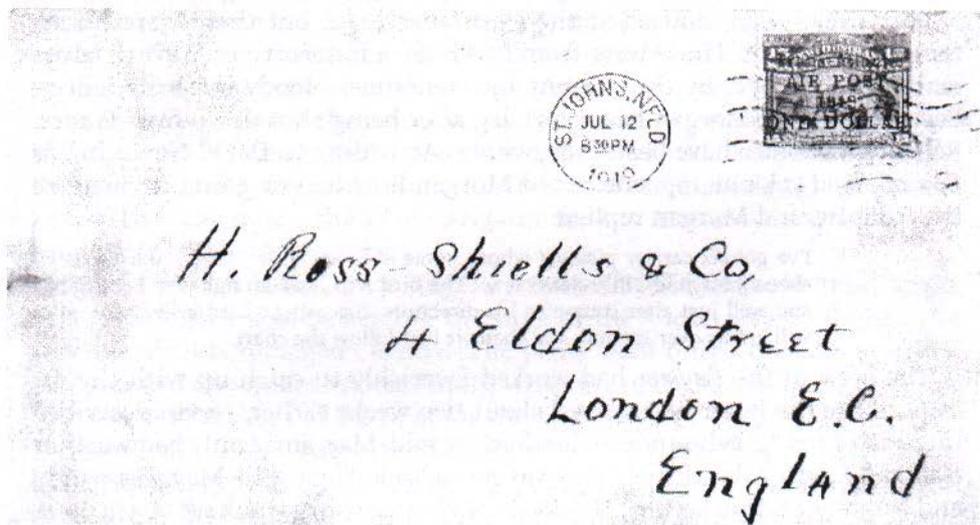


Figure 2. Alcock stamp on cover (1919)

One of 25 Alcock covers that were carried as supplementary mail on the second attempt of the Martinsyde *Raymor* in July 1919.

Background

The 1919 air race was a result of the quest for fame and the combined £13,000 prize for the first successful transatlantic flight [2]; the prize was offered jointly by British press tycoon, Lord Northcliffe, and a tobacco company. With the war over, the time was ripe for the contest. Newfoundland

provided a leg up, distancewise, for such efforts. The final four were the Sopwith *Atlantic*, Martinsyde *Raymor*, Handley Page *Atlantic* (yes, two planes with the same name!) and the Vickers-Vimy bomber (no name). First to arrive in Newfoundland were the Sopwith in late March and the Martinsyde on 10 April. The contest at that point was between these two, since the Handley Page and Vickers-Vimy did not arrive until May, nor be ready to fly until at least June.

The Sopwith was piloted by Harry Hawker with navigation by Lieutenant-Commander Mackenzie Grieve. They established a makeshift take-off strip in an L-shaped field near Mount Pearl, about five miles from the center of St John's. The Martinsyde had Major Frederick (Freddie) Raynham as pilot, and Captain C W Fairfax (Fax) Morgan as navigator; they used a meadow near Quidi Vidi lake, less than a mile from the city centre. The Martinsyde's *Raymor* name came from an amalgam of Raynham's and Morgan's last names.

Both crews were housed at the Cochrane Hotel, but there were no attempts at secrecy. These were friendly rivals, a fraternity of brave aviators hardened to danger by their recent and sometimes bloody war experiences. For example, Fax Morgan had a cork leg after being shot down over France. Reporters seem to have been everywhere. According to David Nevin in *The Epic of Flight* [2], one reporter asked Morgan how he was going to navigate the Atlantic, and Morgan replied:

I've got six carrier pigeons whose home is Brooklands. After we have flown about 300 miles, I'll release one. The bird will head straight for Brooklands and well just alter course to his direction. Releasing a bird every 300 miles will get us over Ireland, and then we just follow the chart.

The crew of the *Raymor* had worked feverishly to catch up with the *Atlantic*, since the latter had arrived about two weeks earlier. Nevin described the aviators as "greyhounds on leashes" by mid-May, since only bad weather over the North Atlantic held the two crews back. Finally, 18 May was windy and bright, and Hawker and Grieve, in watertight suits, took off at 3:40 PM local time. Hawker shouted last words to the crowd, "Tell Raynham I'll greet him in Brooklands." After a lurching start, the Sopwith left the ground. A thousand miles later, the plane had to ditch in the ocean as result of a clogged radiator. The crew was saved, along with some mail—[that's the important thing—ed] franked by the overprinted 3¢ Caribou that read "First Trans-Atlantic Air Post, April, 1919".

Raynham and Morgan were not concerned with the earlier successful take-off of the Sopwith, since their machine was equipped with a 285 horsepower Rolls-Royce Falcon engine, and it was lighter, more streamlined, and at 110 MPH, faster than the Sopwith—at least, on paper!

Two hours later it was their turn, and 2,000 spectators watched as the *Raymor* started its take-off. Unfortunately, a terrible cross-wind struck as they taxied, and the rough ground resulted in a bump that tossed the plane into the air too quickly. The Martinsyde drifted sideways and fell back to earth, its landing gear sheared off and its nose dug in. Raynham suffered a few cuts, but Morgan had glass penetrating his skull from the compass and ended up losing an eye and any future possibilities as aviator [3].

Some authorities say the plane reached only twenty feet off the ground [4] for a flight that travelled as little as 100 feet [2] or as much as 1,000 feet [5]—in any case, not much of a flight. The Wright Brothers did as well in their maiden flights in 1903. The plane needed significant repairs, however, and Raynham was saddened when he found out the seriousness of Fax's injuries, and that he would need a new navigator.

About a week later, the Vickers-Vimy arrived. Raynham kindly offered Alcock and Brown his hangar at Quidi Vidi, since his plane was still not ready to fly again, but their craft was too large. It was assembled nearby, in the open. Their new aerodrome at Lester's Field was ready on 8 June. Raynham also offered them fuel to fly the plane to Lesters Field (because their gas was contaminated), but a clean supply arrived unexpectedly at just that time. Their successful flight to Ireland started six days later on the 14th. That same day, the new navigator for the Martinsyde arrived from England, Lt C H Biddlecombe.

Over a month later, on 17 July, Raynham and Biddlecombe tried again, this time with a goal of beating the time of the Vickers-Vimy flight. The Martinsyde was renamed *Chimera*. The plane went only 50 yards, however, and plunged downwards immediately, wrecking it, but not injuring the crew [5]. This was the end of the road for the Martinsyde.

The Handly Page's July attempt also failed, although they reached Parrsboro, Nova Scotia, where they crashed. After repairs, they made a successful flight from there to Long Island.

The Martinsyde Mail

The owners of all four of these aircraft contracted with J Alex. Robinson, Newfoundland's Postmaster-General, to carry mail. As indicated above, the Sopwith *Atlantic* used the overprinted Caribous. The Vickers-Vimy and Handley Page used the Alcock stamp. The Vickers-Vimy had 196 covers, and the Handley Page carried 234, using the surcharged stamp.

The Martinsyde mail was philatelically most interesting. For this flight, the postmaster-general called for a small number of the 3¢ Caribou to be overprinted in black ink by hand, and initialed personally (JAR), resembling:

*Aerial
Atlantic
Mail
J.A.R.*

There are disputes in the literature as to the number overprinted and used. A believable consensus is 32, 3¢ Caribou (with 30 used on flown covers), one 4¢ Caribou and one 5¢ Caribou, also on flown covers. One of the unused stamps does not have the initials. These earlier covers are postmarked in St John's on 19 April 1919. During the interval between the first two attempts, a supplementary mail was added, consisting of a "few" unoverprinted 3¢ Caribou postmarked in May and 25, \$1 Alcock stamps postmarked 12 July, again at St John's [5]. A good guess is that a total of about 60 covers were in the bag by the time of the second attempt. There are additional philatelic items related to this flight, typed overprints created for Edwin Cleary, a London newspaper correspondent in St John's, but these are described as bogus by Harmer [5].

Captain Raynham sailed for England on 21 July [6], taking the mail with him. He forgot about the mail bag for months, finally delivering it to British officials on 7 January 1920, and all letters are backstamped on that date (Figure 3). Harmer drives a nail into the Cleary coffin by pointing out none of the Cleary covers are backstamped.



Figure 3. Backstamp

All covers of the Martinsyde "mail" show this date, 7 JA 20.

The tables below list known Martinsyde Alcock covers and their condition. I am assuming these covers still exist. Many have appeared in more than one auction and I have used the last appearance as reference. For example, cover 9 appeared in the 1979 Dr Matejka sale before appearing again in the 1996 Siegel auction. The most impressive and interesting example is cover 1, signed by Raynham and Biddlecombe and addressed to the latter in

London with *To be called for* at the lower left. One can imagine Biddlecombe fantasizing about picking up the cover after he and Raynham landed safely in the British Isles, conquering heroes, beating the Vickers-Vimy's record!

Alcock/Martinsyde supplementary mail covers

#	addressee	comments	(1)	source
1	Lt C H Biddlecombe	Signed by crew		Cavendish 3/91
2	Miss H Carnell			Siegel 9/90
3	Mrs (?) Dermott	large oval PMG postmark		Harmer's GB 11/98
4	G H Handasyde (?)	slanted surcharge		Harmer's GB 1/99
5	Dr G Wm Joseph	5 JUL 1919 blue handstamp		Robson Lowe 10/82
6	Col H G Partridge	official mail, large envelope		Harmer's GB 2/96
7	W. Sherborne (?) Esq	Sent to Martinsyde director (1)		Robson Lowe 1973
8	H Ross-Shiells & Co			Eastern 6/00
9	Joseph A Steinmetz	Aero Club corner card		Siegel 10/96
10		(2) 'VIA MARTINSYDE' etc		Siegel, 11/84
11	Mr S Dixon	to Sopwith Aviation		e-Bay lot 8/00
12	Mrs S Gillies (?)	Crosbie Hotel corner card		Christie's

(1) All postmarked JUL 12 8:30 P.M. 1919 at St John's.

(2) Address blocked by other illustration in auction catalogue.

Condition

#	condition
1	very fine, the most impressive looking example
2	trivial cover soiling; stamp appears slightly soiled
3	perimeter faults, perf tips stained, part of flap missing
4	slightly soiled, rust marks
5	slight perimeter problems, right side creased, stained perf tips
6	tape repaired, slight perimeter problems, right side crease
7	file fold, perf tips stained
8	file fold, small tear left side, cover slightly soiled including stamp
9	light file fold left, surface scuff, overall one of nicest condition-wise
10	light staining of stamp (but bottom of cover obscured)
11	file fold in middle, some staining, including stamp
12	creases and stains, especially on and below stamp, flap torn

There is a dispute over how many of these covers still exist. In his 1973 encyclopædia, Robson Lowe stated "Only five of the twenty-five [Alcock] covers have so far turned up." [7, p 493] This seems to have become axiomatic; it

is repeated in auction catalogues until at least 1991, the Cavendish "Zürich" Collection [8]. Lowe also mislabels one of the Martinsyde/Alcock covers pictured in his book as having been carried on the Vickers-Vimy flight.

Most of the twelve covers that I have listed seem to have suffered some indignity along the way. Perhaps Raynham used them to blot some excessive fat from a seal flipper feast while in St John's, or cod cheeks or perhaps even some baked apple juice. Seriously, many were stained at some point, and must have been stuffed into a small volume. As the covers are so scarce, one may not live long enough to obtain one of the cleaner examples.

Having established a recorded population of 12, I would like to know if I have missed any. Please let me know of any others through the editor of BNA**Topics**. I estimate a current average auction price of \$5,000–6,000.

Perhaps this study is much ado about nothing, as many catalogues do not even mention the Martinsyde, and some people have questioned why the Martinsyde covers are collected at all. In that vein, for those of you now nodding your head in agreement, you might concur with the following wispish summary by Douglas Patrick in 1977 [6]:

Why the Martinsyde covers that never crossed the Atlantic in any aircraft sell for so much money is a mystery. The stamps never filled their intended duty.

One can assume that Patrick never collected crash covers.

References

- [1] Norris R Dyer *After Lester's Field, and Other Fascinations*, American Phil, January 1999.
- [2] David Nevin *The Pathfinders, The Epic of Flight*, Time-Life Books, Alexandria, Virginia.
- [3] Paul Elgie *Fearless flyers*, St John's Sunday Telegram, 20 June 1999.
- [4] Ted Henley *Atlantic conquered by flight on this date, 67 years ago*, St John's Evening Telegram, 14 June 1986.
- [5] C H C Harmer *Newfoundland Air Mails, 1919–1939*, American Air Mail Society, Cinnaminson, New Jersey (1984).
- [6] Douglas Patrick *Martinsyde [sic] Covers Never Fulfilled Duty*, The Stamp Corner, Canadian Stamps News, 19 September 1977.
- [7] Robson Lowe *The Encyclopædia of British Empire Postage Stamps 1639–1952, (Volume V)*, The Empire in North America, London (1973).
- [8] Cavendish Philatelic Auctions, The "Zürich" Collection, Lot # T 780, London, England 2 March 1991.

Pioneer trans-Pacific mail carried by the *SS Parthia*

Alec Unwin & Gray Scrimgeour

WITH the completion of the Canadian Pacific Railway to Burrard Inlet in 1886, trans-Pacific sailing ships arrived at Port Moody (the CPR's original western terminus, 13 miles east of Vancouver) with cargo—mainly tea for the eastern provinces and states [1,2]. These ships usually returned to the Orient with lumber from the mill at Moodyville (now North Vancouver). This Asia-British Columbia-eastern North America route was found to be more economical than alternative routes, so that after the first year, steamships replaced sailing ships. These steamships docked at the new western terminus, Vancouver.

The CPR, hoping to secure a mail contract to support the cost of building a fleet of trans-Pacific ships, initially chartered three old steamships—the *Parthia*, the *Abyssinia*, and the *Batavia*. Each of these ships had been built in 1870 and used by the Cunard line between Great Britain and the eastern United States. All three were traded in by Cunard for more modern steamships. In 1887, they were owned by Sir William Pearce (owner of the John Elder & Co shipbuilding yard, and of the Guion line). The ships were modernized, and operated on the CPR's trans-Pacific service for four years until they were replaced by the *Empress* liners. As steamships were much faster and more reliable than sailing vessels, they could carry perishable but profitable silk. Rice was also added to their cargo, as was mail.

The *Parthia* was 361 feet long and 3167 gross tons. The engine installed in 1885 carried her at 13 knots for the rest of her career. During her time with Cunard and the CPR, she could use sails as a secondary source of power. She was operated by the CPR until her last trip, from Vancouver on 20 August 1891. After her service with the CPR, she was overhauled in Scotland and renamed the *Victoria* (Figure 1). For six years, she was operated by the Northern Pacific Steamship Company on the Tacoma-Orient service, in competition with the CPR. She was requisitioned for the Spanish-American War and made several trips to Nome during the Alaska gold rush.

The *Victoria* returned to the trans-Pacific service, running the Japanese blockade to take supplies from Seattle to Vladivostok during the Russo-Japanese war. She was then used on the Puget Sound-Bering Sea route to Alaska [3]. In 1908, she was incorporated into the Alaska Steamship Com-

Keywords & phrases: trans-Pacific, Japan

pany fleet and operated in passenger service to Alaska until 1937. From 1941 to 1947, she was used as an Alaskan freighter by the US government. When her hull was converted into a barge in 1954, she was the oldest active vessel in the American merchant marine [3]. In 1956, she was loaded with scrap metal and towed to Japan and scrapped there.

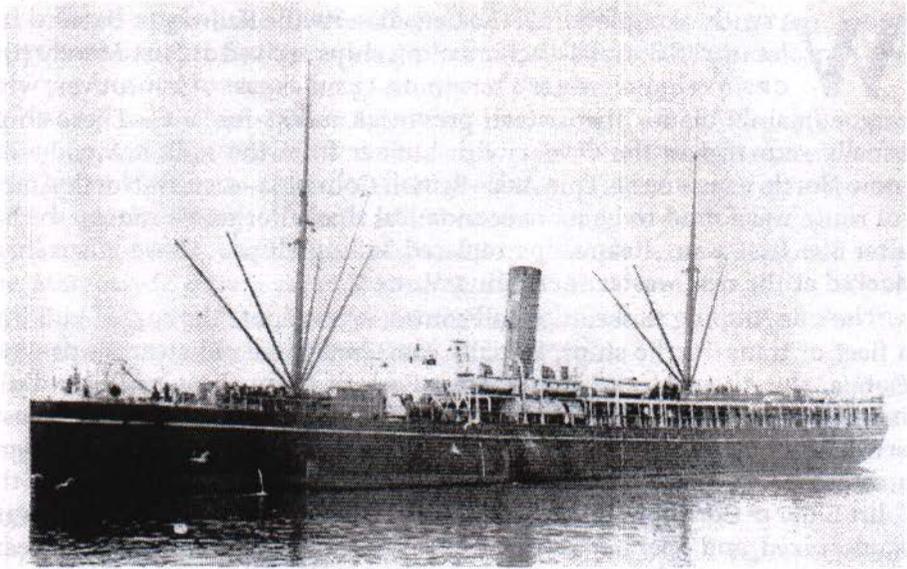


Figure 1. The ss *Victoria*

Photograph of the ex-*Parthia* at Cordova Bay, Alaska.

The *Parthia* was the second ship to enter the Orient–Vancouver service for the CPR. She made 20 trips between the Orient and Vancouver, beginning with a summer crossing in 1887. She left Hong Kong on 10 June, Yokohama on 20 June [41], and arrived in Vancouver on 4 July 1887. Her voyage from Japan had taken 13 days and 10 hours. The sailing ships in the previous year had taken 29–49 days for the trip. The cargo included tea, rice, curios, and silk, and 16 sacks of mail. When the *Parthia* sailed back to the Orient from BC on 11 July, she carried two bags of mail for Hong Kong and three bags for Yokohama—the first mail carried directly from Canada to Asia [4].

Figure 2 shows the most extraordinary cover in Alec Unwin's collection. It is a registered cover mailed in Yokohama on 20 June 1887, and carried by the *Parthia* on its first trip to Vancouver. The envelope is 4 sen postal stationery. Three adhesives have been applied: a Koban 12 sen rose, a 3 sen orange, and a 1 sen green, totalling 20 sen.

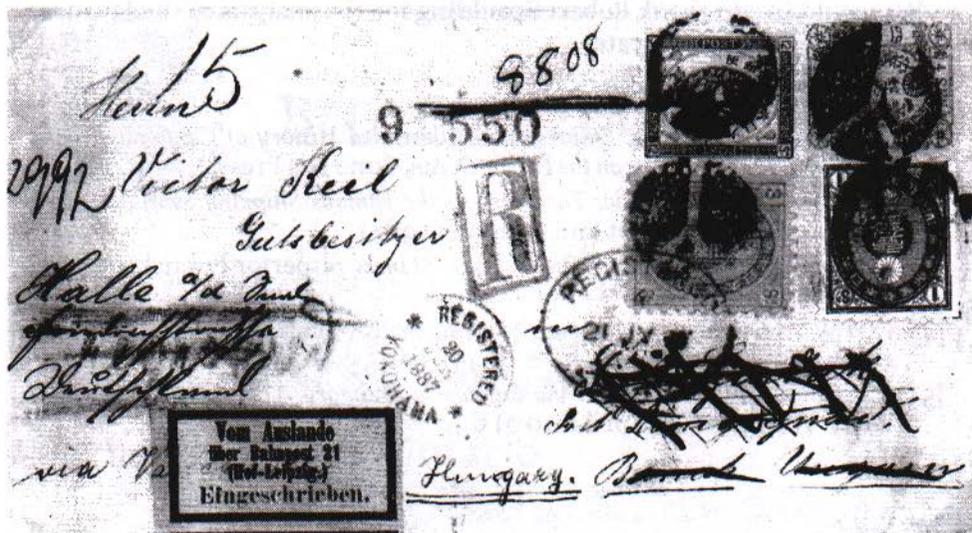


Figure 2. Japan–Hungary via Vancouver (1887)

Registered letter from Yokohama to Hungary, redirected to Germany. Mailed 20 June 1887, and carried by the *Parthia* on its first trip to Vancouver.

In 1887, the letter rate from Japan to UPU countries via the United States or Canada was 10 sen (equivalent to 5¢) per 15 grams and the registration fee was 10 sen. The stamps and the envelope are cancelled by black strikes of the Yokohama foreign-mail “Y” cork. Both the YOKOHAMA REGISTERED circular date stamp and the boxed R are in purple. The stamped envelope was issued in 1874 and withdrawn from post office sale in 1877, but it was valid for postage until 30 November 1889 [5]. Its use for foreign mail is rare. On reverse is a Vancouver transit postmark: a broken circle dated 4 July 1887—the date that the *Parthia* reached Vancouver.

The cover is addressed to Hungary, and was redirected to Germany, The manuscript endorsement *via Vancouver* at the lower left of the envelope was covered by a German RPO registration label [Eingeschrieben or Einschreiben means “registered”—ed] after the cover had been redirected. The red REGISTERED LONDON oval tying the 3 sen stamp is dated 21 jy 1887. European backstamps are at Budapest 87 JUL 23, —gnad 87 JUL 25, and Halle (Germany) 29 7 1887.

This colourful cover is not only beautiful it is a wonderful historical record of the second sailing to carry mail directly from the Orient to Canada, two years before the CPR signed a mail contract for this route.

We would like to thank Robert Spaulding for the analysis of the Japanese postmarks, franking, and rates.

References

- [1] R D Turner *The Pacific Empresses. An Illustrated History of Canadian Pacific Railway's Empress Liners on the Pacific Ocean*, Sono Nis Press, Victoria (1981).
- [2] G Musk *Canadian Pacific. The Story of the Famous Shipping Line*, David & Charles, Newton Abbot and London (1981).
- [3] G Newell & J Williamson *Pacific Coastal Liners*, Superior Publishing, Seattle (1959).
- [4] D H Whiteley *Steam on the North Pacific: British Columbia to the Orient, 1887-1891*, PHSC Journal, 74 (June 1993) 50-59.
- [5] R M Spaulding *From Japan via Canada to Hungary, 1887*, Japanese Philately Vol 55, No 2 (April 2000) 65.



Empress of Japan to US via Victoria (1893)

From Tokyo to Yokohama, where it departed 1 April; backstamped Victoria (13 April), Winnipeg (16 April), St Paul (18 April), and Lexington (21 April). There is no Vancouver postmark. David Whiteley's *Steam on the North Pacific* gives arrival in Victoria as 11 April; the mails were fumigated there (which accounts for the one day delay). There is no sign of fumigation on the envelope. Postage of 20 sen as on the *Parthia* cover. —ed

BNAPEX 2001



AUG. 31 - SEPT. 2

BNAPEX 2001

BNAPEX 2001



AUG. 31 - SEPT. 2

Plan now to attend the 2001 convention,
and help celebrate the 150th anniversary of
Canada's first postage stamps

Where? Ottawa, Ontario
Crown Plaza Hotel

When? Labour Day Weekend (Friday–Sunday)
31 August–2 September 2001

Why? 24 dealers in BNA material
National Archives research facilities only
three blocks away
Birthday party reception for the sesqui-
centennial of Canada's first postage stamps
Past Pres' reception at the Hull Casino
Downtown location—good shopping
And much more

Info? Major (Retd) Richard K Malott
16 Harwick Crescent
Nepean ON K2H 6R1
e-mail: rmalott@magma.ca

Over 40 members have already pre-registered for the BNA philatelic
event of 2001 that you will not want to miss.

Vignettes of the Old West: The St Eugene Mission

Peter Jacobi

THE St Eugene Mission is located approximately six miles north of Cranbrook BC in the southeastern corner of the Kootenays, just behind the present Cranbrook/Kimberley airport. It was home to a band of Kootenay Indians when on 15 October 1887, a young Corsican priest, a member of the Oblate Order, Father Nicolas Coccola OMI arrived and took over from the departing Father Fouquet.

[The Oblates of Mary Immaculate (oblats de Marie Immaculée; in French, the initials omi are lower case) were and are a teaching order. The late Anatole Walker omi FRPSC belonged to this order. The Oblates established the University of Ottawa (first as an Academy) and then sent members to the West, founding (for example) the University of Victoria, initially as a branch of the University of Ottawa. Their name comes from the shape of their head covering. —ed]

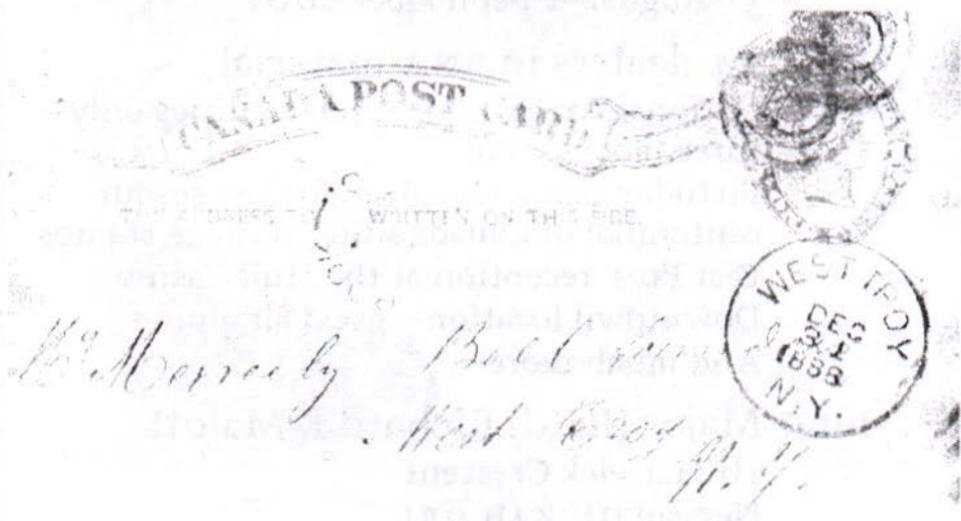


Figure 1. Cranbrook, first period of opening (1888)
Dated 16 December, to West Troy NY; on a UX 7 post card.

Keywords & phrases: West

At this time, gold mining at Wild Horse was declining. Cranbrook was the major transportation point in these parts, being the southern terminus of the stage coach connecting at Fort Steele to Golden and the CPR line. The good father Coccola inherited a fairly impoverished mission and a ramshackle church without bell.

Within the year he had ordered a bell for his little church to call his flock to worship. The postcard shown in Figure 1 is addressed to the Meneely [or McNeely?—ed] Bell Founders in West Troy NY and the message reads:

Dear Sir,

I acknowledge receipt of your favor of Oct. 24 and invoice but we have not seen the bell yet. Will it be here for Christmas? It is very doubtful. I hope to hear from Golden by next mail.

Yours truly, N. Coccola
St. Eugene Mission, BC

December 14, 1888

The UX7 post card was then carried to the Cranbrook post office, put into the mail stream and cancelled on 16 December 1888. It was carried by stage to Golden, where it was back cancelled 23 December 1888 and put onto the CPR train to the east, arriving at West Troy NY on the last day of 1888.

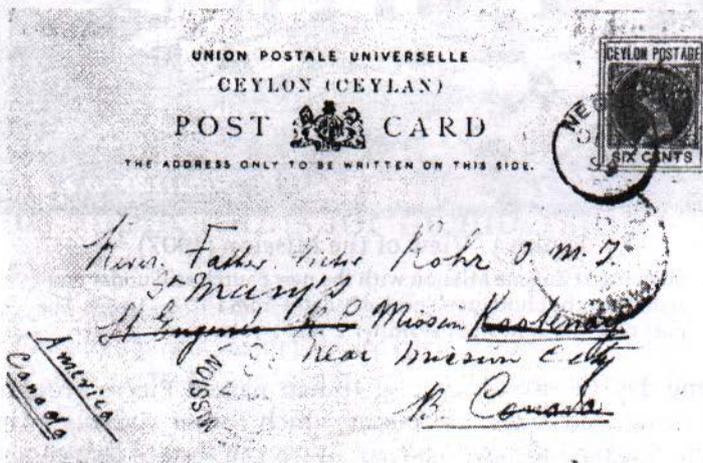


Figure 2. Ceylon to St Eugene (1899–1900)

This UPU post card was canceled at Negombo on 13 December 1899. The large smeared cancel on the face appears to be that of Colombo and of the same date. It arrived at St Eugene Mission on 17 January 1900 via Cranbrook (same date). The addressee, Victor Rohr OMI had apparently moved on to the St Mary's Mission near Mission City. The readdressed card shows backstamps of the departure cancel of Cranbrook (JA 18), a Nelson transit (JA 20), and a Mission City arrival cancel (JA 22).

The new priest, or "black robe" as he was known, was appalled at the slothful ways of the Indians and exhorted them to be more productive and useful. In particular, he was hoping that the mineral wealth of the area would help to bring some money to allow him to build a proper church. With this in mind, he continually exhorted members of the tribe to look for gold nuggets or *Chickamon* (money) stones during their hunting and fishing forays into the countryside.

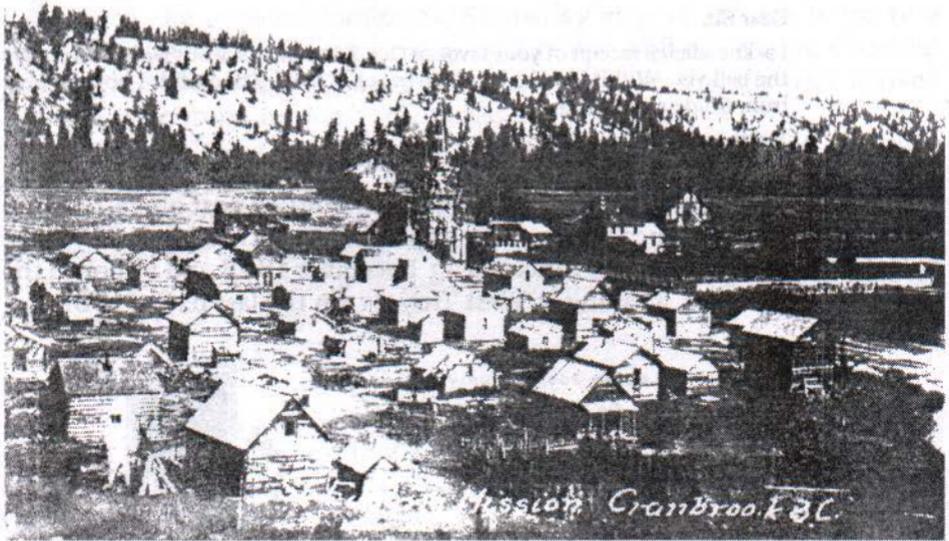


Figure 3. View of the Mission (1907)

Showing St Eugene Mission with the new church still under construction; the photograph probably dates from 1904–1905. The post card was sent from Wardner 2 July 1907.

On a June day in 1893, a young Indian named Pierre brought back a sackful of shiny lead-silver ore pieces which Father Coccoła immediately sent away to Spokane to have assayed. With the results also came an offer from an American syndicate to purchase the claims. These were soon staked by Father Coccoła, Indian Pierre and James Cronin, the bearer of the offer. The claims turned out to be a rich lead-silver deposit which became the St Eugene Mine above Moyie B.C. Eventually, it constituted the fifth partner in what became the Consolidated Mining and Smelting Co of Canada Ltd, today's Cominco.

Father Coccoła and Indian Pierre sold their share immediately and turned their take of \$12,000 over to the Catholic Church. The money was used to

build the beautiful church, which is still the landmark of the St Eugene Mission. A new house was built for Indian Pierre as well as a boarding school for Indian children of the district and a hospital which served both the Indian population and white settlers of the district. A Post Office operated 1 July 1892–22 February 1910. Only a split-ring cancel is known.

[This is the first article of a new regular column, Vignettes of the Old West. It is anticipated (and hoped) that a group of authors will contribute to this column.]

Your ad can be here!

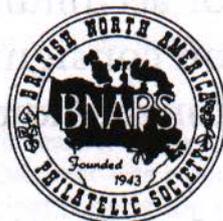
Very reasonable rates.

Contact the Advertising Manager,

Mr R F (Hank) Narbonne

216 Mailey Dr

Carleton Place ON K2C 3X9



The Postal History Society of Canada invites applications for membership

The PHSC publishes an award-winning quarterly journal, sponsors seminars on Canadian postal history, awards prizes for postal history exhibits at philatelic shows across Canada, and publishes important books and monographs relating to Canadian postal history.

In addition to recent publications, such as *Allan Steinhart, Postal Historian* (a limited number of copies remain @ \$29.69ppd to Canada), and the newly-published *Ontario Broken Circles* (@ \$35ppd to Canada), there are still a few copies left of the 200-page CAPEX '87 Fifteenth anniversary issue (cheap at \$15ppd). More monographs and books are planned for the near future.

For more information or membership forms, please contact the Secretary,

R F Narbonne

216 Mailey Dr

Carleton Place ON K7C 3X9 Canada

**We can sell your
Canadian or foreign
cover & stamp collections
or accumulations
on consignment
for the nominal fee of 10%**

**No collection too small
Cash advance available
(Please enquire before forwarding material)**

R F NARBONNE

Telephone: (613) 257-5453

Toll-free: 1 (800) 247-5619

GREENWOOD STAMP COMPANY

216 Mailey Drive

Carleton Place ON K7C 3X9

Since 1962

Early oval registered date stamps, 1873–1887

Horace Harrison, "El Supremo"

THIS article is, in part, an appeal for information on these fairly scarce postmarks, for an upcoming book on the Canadian registration system, by Arfken, the author, & Lussey. Readers with more information are encouraged to write the author; this could include unlisted marks, earlier or later dates, and a count (separately listing on the front of covers, on reverse, or on stamp). We are also looking for a good image of the oval Peterborough registered datestamp.

The first oval registry marking is recorded from the Hamilton post office in 1873; it has No (for *number*) near the centre. The earliest strike we have recorded is dated NO 25 83. The purpose of this hammer was evidently to provide a prominent space in which to write original registration number, and to call attention to the fact that the item was registered. It replaced the nearly ubiquitous 1855-issue straightline REGISTERED handstamp.

In late 1876, an oval registered datestamp (ORDS) was acquired for Hamilton. It lacked provincial designation, and after five years, was replaced by one that included ONT. In 1879, some damage must have occurred, as the rim appears slightly flattened at several locations from this time on. The earliest date showing the damage is MY 29 79.



Figure 1. The four oval Hamilton registration handstamps
These and the later illustrations are at 83%.

The maker of these three Hamilton oval registered hammers is unknown, although we suspect it was Pritchard & Andrews; we also suspect that their proofs appear on the missing pages of the first proof book. A fourth Hamilton oval is known used 1882–1886, and appears about a month after the latest (thus far) recorded strike of the third (damaged) one. A proof strike of an ORDS for London that is very similar to that of the fourth Hamilton marking can be found in [1, p 156].

Keywords & phrases: registered dater, oval



Figure 2. Everyone else—except Peterborough

Although there are no proof strikes for the similar ORDS from Kingston, Toronto, Winnipeg, as well as Belleville, Cobourg, Woodstock, Charlottetown, Cornwall, and Peterborough, it is reasonable that they were all made by the same firm. The first six of these (to Woodstock) had CANADA in their name, possibly because international mails were made up there, and thus these markings required the name of the country of origin. With the exception of some of the Hamilton markings, all are quite scarce to rare.

The circular Toronto date stamp seems out of place. However, it came into use at Toronto following the London ORDS, which includes CANADA at the base. It may have been ordered by Chief Inspector Dewé as an experimental trial to find a better registration marking than that mandated by the UPU. The original UPU rules for the marking of registered letters, set forth in the 1878 Paris Convention was modified effective 1 January 1883 [2]. Canada did not come into compliance until 1886 when the large black R in oval came into use. These ORDS were an addition to the distinctively shaped registered letter stamps which certainly met the intent of the UPU as a registration label, although they lacked a large R. These oval handstamps may have been offered to the UPU in order to comply with the 1883 rules.

Excluded from this list are the ORDS from St John's (NF), the 1893–98 Ottawa FREE, and an 1883–87 Toronto double circle. However, if information about these comes to hand and there is a demand for it, we would be pleased to include it in the book.

Census of oval registered handstamps

Post Office	front	back	stamp	early date	late date
Belleville-Ont.Canada	2	0	1	2 JA 86	7 AU 86
Charlottetown P.E.I.	1	2	0	6 JY 86	9 SP 86
Cobourg-Ont.Canada	0	0	0	(1) 25 JY 18	
Cornwall-Ont.	1	0	0	28 OC 85	
Hamilton (2)	4	0	0	25 NO 73	12 AP 76
Hamilton (3)	1	1	20	6 DE 76	8 JA 79
Hamilton-Ont.	2	8	12	11 MR 79	13 AP 82
Hamilton-Canada	3	2	30	9 MY 82	20 MR 86
Kingston-Canada	1	0	5	5 JU 85	6 JY 86
London-Canada (4)	4	0	5	22 AP 82	8 JA 85
Peterborough-Ont	1	0	0	?	
Toronto-Ont. (5)	4	2	1	22 5 83	12 JA 85
Toronto-Canada	5	4	1	20 MY 85	10 OC 86
Winnipeg-Canada	0	3	2	10 AU 85	16 FE 86
Woodstock-Ont.Canada	1	0	0	28 NO 85	

(1) This is a free strike on a sheet of paper with a pencil sketch of the hammer and a note that reads *steel/upright registration/discovered in desk*. [Possibly 18 should be 81?—ed]

(2) With "N^o" in handstamp, but no date.

(3) Dater (as opposed to its predecessor, see note (2)).

(4) Strike in Pritchard & Andrews Proof Book is dated MR 2 82.

(5) This one is round, not oval; strike in Proof Book is dated NT MY 7 83.

This census was compiled from the Harrison collection and the 8 May 1999 RA Lee Sale of the Lussey Collection.

References

[1] (ed) J Paul Hughes *Proof strikes of Canada, registration proof strikes of Ontario*, Vol 13, RA Lee Philatelist (1992).

[2] G Arfken *Canada and the Universal Postal Union*, Unitrade, Toronto (1992).



Toronto ('83) & Ottawa ('98) oval registered datestamps

Not included in Horace's census; the Toronto double oval (in blue) appears with the round Toronto registered dater. —ed.

The HORACE W HARRISON Canadian Postal Stationery Collection

The finest Canadian stationery collection ever offered—
three remaining public auctions:

February, June, & September 2001

Sections of the collection have been exhibited worldwide, garnering
many awards—including GOLD at Philanipp 1991.



Among the highlights:

- many of the major rarities
- overseas rates
- proofs & essays
- advertising covers & cards
- Int'l award-winning NFLD
- railway views

To reserve your *three* invaluable reference catalogues and prices realized, send \$20 to



Robert A. Lee AUCTIONS

#203-1139 Sutherland Avenue
Kelowna BC V1Y 5Y2 CANADA
Tel: 1 800 755 2437
Fax: 1 888 783 9888
e-mail: stationery@stamp-bids.com

**Simply The
Best Stamp
Collectors
Insurance
For All
BNAPS
Members**

- **No complicated forms to fill out.**
- **Always highly competitive rates, as low as \$12 per year.**
- **Personalized Service**
- **No itemized inventory of your collection is required.**
- **Prompt, fair and expert claims handling.**
- **12,500 collectors and over 1,500 dealers insure with us.**
- **24-Hour-A-Day Service with our Toll Free "888" Number (1-888-837-9537) and Internet Web Site.**

We're proud to be the official insurer for BNAPS members.

Experience

Insure your stamp and/or cover collection with the most experienced collectibles insurance agency in the world. Collectibles Insurance Agency has been the #1 insurance choice for America's philatelists for 34 years. **Note:** Normal homeowners' insurance cannot give you the

comprehensive insurance you need to fully cover your wonderful collectibles (we can insure *all* your collections, from stamps to many other hobbies). Protect your collection with the *only* American-owned stamp insurance agency, and do it at highly attractive rates, too!



Life
Member



Reputation

Scores of BNAPS members already insure their collections with us. Our reputation for prompt and personal service is a key reason why your BNAPS board selected us as your official insurer.

Official insurance provider for BNAPS, AAPE, AFDCS, ARA, and ATA.

www.collectinsure.com

Call, write, e-mail or fax us today for our rates and FREE brochure.

Collectibles

Since 1966

Insurance Agency

P.O. Box 1200-BN • Westminster MD 21158
Phone: 1-888-837-9537 • Fax: (410) 876-9233
E-Mail: collectinsure@pipeline.com
Website: www.collectinsure.com

Postage Paid Post Cards from *The Postcard Factory*

Robert Lemire

IN July 1997, it was announced by Canada Post that 25 different pictorial postage paid post cards were being issued. Four groups of cards were available: images of Montreal (five cards), images of Ottawa (five cards), Toronto area views (five cards, including one with a view of Niagara Falls), and "Canadiana" views (ten cards; animals, some western views, and pictures of a map and a flag). These cards were issued as a "test" that was to run until the end of February 1998. Each card bears a printed image of a non-denominated flag definitive stamp on a purple background (Figure 1). There is a single tag bar on the right side of the stamp image. The cards are "postage paid . . . for delivery worldwide". The same product bar code (black bars) was printed on every card regardless of the view.



Figure 1. Stamp impression

The cards were printed and distributed by the Postcard Factory®, a firm in Markham ON that sells and distributes large quantities of picture post cards in many parts of Canada. The cards are identified on the back (the side bearing the stamp impression) by an identification number that relates, in many cases, to the Postcard Factory's unstamped post card with the identical view. The identification number on cards bearing a vertical view is followed by a "V" (this is not always true for the cards issued later). The postage paid cards were issued only in Montreal, Ottawa, and Toronto, but were also sold through the Philatelic Service of Canada Post. The price was \$1.29 per card, but the sets of five were sold at \$5, and the set of ten for \$10.

This is not the first time prestamped picture post cards have been issued in Canada. There was a series of 70, 2¢ sepia view cards released in the

Keywords & phrases: pictorial, post cards

early 1930s, and a further 105 Canada view cards (7¢ & 8¢) in 1971 and 1972. However, it is apparently the first time that a commercial post card provider has been inherently part of the distribution system.

The initial experiment must have been at least a moderate success, because a further 10 Canadiana views were released in the fall of 1997 (in early October, despite a Canada Post publication indicating an issue date of 97-11-03), and over the last three and a half years the number of views available has reached 84 (Table 1). If changes in the cards (rather than the stamp design or the pictures) are considered, more than 260 different cards now have been issued in this series.

Table 1. Postcard Factory postage prepaid cards

Original July 1997 views, black backs (available from the Philatelic Service)

Canadiana series #1: C24, C42V, C47, C60V, C79, C85, C86, C92, C96V, C97
 images of Montreal: MTL66V, MTL98, MTL107, MTL127, MTL128V
 images of Ottawa: C327V, OT14, OT22, OT45V, OT47
 images of Toronto: NF141V, T141, T146, T160, T166V

Fall 1997 views, black backs (available from the Philatelic Service)

Canadiana series #2: C01V, C02, C03, C05V, C06, C07, C08, C09V, C10V, C13V

Mid-1998 to early 1999, brown-back cards with the July 1997 & fall 1997 views
 all cards listed above except C92, MTL66V, MTL98, MTL107, MTL127, MTL128V

1998 views (summer), both brown backs and black backs

animals: C14, C95V, G38V

western views: ALO8, CR68, CR107, CR115, CR146, CY35V, CY46, CY55V, VAN118, VAN504, VAN510

1998 views (summer), black backs (only)

western views: CR151, CR191

1999 views, black backs

ATC200V, ATC201, ATC202, ATC203, ATC204, ATC205, ATC206, ATC207V, ATC208, ATC209, ATC210, CR149, CR272, CR4628, EDO32, NF122, NF130, NF143, NFLDO11, OO42, RPOO1, QO28, QO39, TO49, T170, T171, VCTO73, VCTO74, VQO27, VQO60, VQO89, VQO99V, WEDOO7

2000, cards with product code stickers

black backs: all views listed above

brown backs: ALO8, C01V, C02, C85, C327V, CY55V, OT47

2000, cards with new printed product codes

53 different black-back cards to 1 November 2000, but no new views (the other 31 views found in previous formats are likely to appear in the near future)

The cards also were sold in a variety of different shops in tourist areas of the designated cities, and not just in post offices. In such cases the cards were supplied directly by the Postcard Factory along with "normal" unstamped cards. The distribution appears to have been related to the whims

of store owners and the persistence of individual Postcard Factory representatives. In Ottawa, many shops along the Sparks Street Mall had the cards; in Toronto only a very few stores had cards, and even the Post Office outlets had a sparse stock.

By mid-1998, 16 new views had appeared, and the cards were more widely distributed across Canada. Three of these new cards showed additional animal pictures; the rest were western Canadian views. The new cards were not available from the Philatelic Service of Canada Post. Whereas all the cards in the original series had red and blue air mail lozenges (Figure 2), the views from 1998 and later had a number of different formats lozenges in different colours, different fonts, different amounts of white space around the images. Some cards had the words AIR MAIL PAR AVION beside the pictures (Figures 3,4).



Figure 2. OT45

There was one further twist. The backs of the first 35 cards had been printed in black. However, of the new 1998 views, three (the animal views) appeared initially with both black backs and with brown backs. Most of the new western Canadian views (11 cards) appeared initially with brown backs, and two of the new western Canadian views (those bearing the identification numbers CR151 and CR191) appeared only as black-back cards. Over the next 6–8 months, 29 of the original 35 cards appeared with brown backs (all but C92 and the five Montreal views). Conversely, the eleven 1998

western Canadian views eventually appeared as black-back cards (primarily in early 1999). Obviously there were several printings of these cards, and indeed even when the card backs are the same basic colour (there are at least two distinct shades of brown) there may be differences in card finish (e.g., rough or smooth).



CANADIAN ROCKIES



CALGARY

Figures 3 & 4. CR107 & CY35V

In the spring and summer of 1999, a further 33 views were released; again none was available from the Philatelic Service. This 1999 release included cards for Atlantic Canada, Ontario, Quebec, Edmonton, the Rockies and Victoria. Only black-back cards were issued, making life a bit simpler for collectors. Postcard Factory order forms for the cards were sent to RPOs and elsewhere. Though the cost of each card to the vendor was 90¢—less than the cost of postage for mailing a post card overseas, the selling price for cards was left to the vendors (except for post offices), and ranged from \$1.25–1.90 per card (I know of one case when post cards were remaindered by a drug store in Toronto at 50¢ each). It also became clear that the cards were supplied to vendors (including Canada Post) from the Postcard Factory in bundles of 25 identical cards.

Through October 2000, no further new views have been reported. However, in June 2000, Pierre Gauthier sent out an e-mail reporting he had found four cards with a white sticker (38 mm×16 mm) placed over the old

bar code (64392 00025, which had been the same for all cards, Figure 5). The printing on the sticker duplicated the Postcard Factory identification number printed on the right bottom of each card; the new bar code number was created by adding the item number on Canada Post's order form for the Postcard Factory cards to the five initial digits 64392 of the previous code. When the new bar code is scanned on a Canada Post cash register, the card name can be seen. This change was done so that Canada Post could keep track of its inventory.



Figures 5a,b,c. Bar codes modified by stickers
(a) original code on c92; (b) product code label on c92; (c) new product code on c92.

These “sticker cards” were generally found only on cards sold at post offices, and not on cards sold at gift shops, RPOs etc. (There is at least one exception known, though in that case an attempt—not particularly successful—had been made to remove the stickers from some of the cards.) According to a Postcard Factory representative, the stickers were applied by Canada Post to stock already in the possession of Canada Post Corporation, not by the Postcard Factory. It is not clear whether the stickers were applied at the two Canada Post distribution centres (Ottawa and Calgary) or at some central location. All 84 known black-back cards have been found with the stickers. Stickers were also applied to some packages of brown-back cards still in stock at the Canada Post distribution centres. The stickers have been found on seven of the 43 varieties of brown-back cards (AL08, C01V, C02, C85, C327V, CY55 & OT47). There may have been others. In the case of C85, only a single brown-back copy with a sticker has been reported so far.

However, if one of the Postcard Factory's major (probably its largest) customer for the postage paid cards wanted individual bar codes on each view, it seemed inevitable the cards would be reprinted with the new codes. It was therefore not a major surprise when cards with revised backs were reported (again by Pierre Gauthier) in mid-July 2000. Not only was the new bar code printed on the backs, but the Postcard Factory seems to have used the opportunity to make other minor revisions to the backs (though not to the views). An example is shown in Figure 6. In particular, the identification numbers are now all preceded by POST57 (as was also true for the new cards issued in 1999); all numbers were revised to have at least three digits

(e.g., MTL68 became MTLO68). Also, 0042, has been changed to ONTO42. At the time of writing, 53 of the 84 views have appeared with the new backs.

Montréal et le Saint-Laurent à la nuit tombée
The Montréal skyline and the St. Lawrence River at night.

Montréal et le Saint-Laurent à la nuit tombée.
The Montréal skyline and the St. Lawrence River at night.

Figure 6. New printing (July 2000)

Comparison of text on the back of copies of MTL98 (original back, top) and MTLO98 (revised back, bottom). Note the (constant) mistake in the English title on the revised card.



Figure 7. Colour shift

Copy of VAN510 with a 10mm vertical shift of the pink printing (courtesy of W Geijsbeek).

There have only been a couple of errors reported. The product code on some copies of c85 were accidentally covered with c86 stickers. The c86 code stickers were then covered, in turn, with c85 stickers. More interestingly, Bill Geijsbeek has found one copy of VAN510 on which the pink

colour is shifted upwards by 10 mm (Figure 7). Pink lozenges appear along the bottom. Normal copies of VAN510 have no lozenges at the top or bottom. It would seem the plate from which the error copy of VAN510 was printed was also used, at the same time, to print a different (vertical format) card with lozenges along its long dimension.

Much of this information has appeared previously in preliminary form in the Postal Stationery Study Group newsletter (*Postal Stationery Notes*) or in Earle Covert's Postal Pot-pourri column in BNA**Topics**. The author wishes to thank Pierre Gauthier, Earle Covert, William Geijsbeek, William Walton, Peter Zariwny, Dick Staecker and Don Fraser for providing information on these cards over the past three years.

To BNAPS members—
an invitation to join the



ROYAL PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF CANADA

Members receive the *Canadian Philatelist*, published bimonthly, and are entitled to use the Royal's sales circuit and insurance programme.

Membership by itself \$10; *Canadian Philatelist* \$20; membership & the *Canadian Philatelist* \$30, including a one-time \$5 admission fee. For Canadian residents, the fees are in Canadian dollars, otherwise in US dollars.

Write to the RPSC, Box 929, Station Q, Toronto ON M4T 2P1 for a membership application form.

Grow with the Royal

CANADA REVENUE STAMP ALBUM

449 pages printed on high quality, acid-free watermarked paper with four custom-imprinted binders. *Introductory special:*

to Canada \$C199, to USA \$US149 ppd

ESJ van Dam Ltd

PO Box 300B

Bridgenorth ON K0L1H0 Canada

phone: (705) 292-7013

fax: (705) 292-6311

website: www.esjvandam.com

Stowaway Mail

Bill Longley

IN 1975, The Collectors Club of Chicago reprinted the *United States Mail and Post Office Assistant* for the period 1860–1871. This remarkable two-volume, 30 pound [13.5 kg—ed] reference provides the postal historian with a wealth of information concerning the post office, rates and other important data. As its name implies, its primary focus is on United States mail, but the August 1861 edition (Vol 1 # 11) relates this interesting story.

A Brush with the Canadian Officials

It appears that in making up the mail pouch for Kingston, Canada, recently a dust brush used by the porters in New York's office, by some accident got among the contents of the aforesaid bag, and made the passage safely to Kingston. The appearance of so unusual a visitor, in so strange a place, no doubt caused not a little surprise and conjecture, and finally excited the poetic genius of some of the officials, who returned the innocent intruder by the next mail, with the following lines posted upon its back [*with initials J H S at bottom*].

Post Office, Kingston

Whether this little stranger, hither came,
As friend or foe, no matter!
I hope he may reach home again,
Much wiser if not better.

Our whiskered friend, pray don't abuse,
He acted like a sage,
Surrounded by the whole world's news,
Yet never read a page.

Nor yet in confidence disclosed,
His name, nor his profession;
Nor how his mind has felt disposed,
To Union or Secession.

While sultry Summer's heat intense,
Makes city life a toil,
He came disguised without pretence,
And stood on British soil.

And fain neath Britain's glorious throne,
He longer would sojourn,
His country needs her subjects now,
And so he must return.

To this the following reply was returned from the New York office:

Your lines on the brush we received in due time,
And we found a new style for all future epistles.
One side of the paper was covered with rhyme,
And the other overgrown with a thicket of bristles.
If the brush had been longer, we might well presume,
That a poem of similar length, you'd have sent us!
So next time we try, we will forward a broom,
For no lyric that's shorter than that will content us.

What's new?— National Archives of Canada Philatelic Collections

Cimon Morin

This column is provided on a regular basis in order to publicize new acquisitions and activities within the philatelic area at the National Archives of Canada (NA). Researchers who wish to use the NA facilities should contact, in writing, the National Archives of Canada, Reference Services, 395 Wellington Street, Ottawa ON K1A 0N3 [fax: (613) 995-6274; e-mail: reference@archives.ca; Internet website: <http://www.archives.ca>]

Former acquisitions

J C Arnell fonds [textual record] [1973]; 0.05m of textual record. Fonds consists of J C (Jack) Arnell's original manuscript of *The Transatlantic mails to British North America, 1755-1860*. The manuscript differs from the published version due to editing by the National Postal Museum. See finding aid CPA-201. (R4399)

Ken Barlow fonds [graphic material] [195-1990]; 447 photographs neg, b & w, and colour; 9 photographs colour slides. Fonds consists of negatives, both black & white and colour, as well as colour slides depicting the post offices of British Columbia and Yukon Territory. (R4537)

Robert Boudignon fonds [1940-1969]; 36 postal covers, eight cm of textual records. The fonds consists of records created by Robert Boudignon while researching the postal history of Manitoulin Island ON. There are two series, research notes and manuscript. The research notes include correspondence to and from Boudignon. This correspondence was created by way of a form letter to 28 Manitoulin postmasters requesting information about past postmasters and cancellations. There are many clippings, articles, brochures and maps about Manitoulin Island. The series also includes various covers and cancellations from the area. The manuscript series includes a manuscript entitled *An outline of the history of Manitoulin Island*. See finding aid CPA-175. (R4149)

W Russell Brown fonds [1898-1954]; 19 postal covers, ca 17 leaves of textual records, three letters, 14 news clippings, one photograph, and one print postcard. Fonds consists of material relating to W Russell Brown, a pioneer Canadian philatelist, including correspondence relating to the pro-

posed Royal William commemorative postage stamp; a private-issue first day cover; official Canadian first day cover; official Canadian first airmail flight covers; George VI coronation commemorative cover; miscellaneous covers & philatelic newspaper articles; a Hill studio portrait of W Russell Brown and R.G. Widdicombe, delegates to the Dominion Philatelic Association Convention (fifth; 2–3 July 1900, St Catherines ON).

The materials related to the Royal William issue are letters from the Minister of Railways & Canals, the Hon R J Manion, April and May 1933; and Brown's private first day cover, postmarked Pictou NS, 17 August 1933. First flight covers are Sioux Lookout to Jackson-Manion Mine, 10 December 1934; Sioux Lookout to Red Lake, 10 December 1934; Winnipeg to Bissett, 11 December 1934; Winnipeg to Norway House, 14 January 1935; Kenora to Mackenzie Island, 11 December 1934. Fonds also contains a postcard from postage stamp dealer Mrs A H Hall, N Cambridge, Mass to W R Brown bearing squared circle postmark of Port Arthur, 24 January 1898. See finding aid CPA-59. (R3575)

Stanley Cohen fonds [ca 1851–1864, 1953–1968]; 5 cm of textual records, seven photographs b & w, three postage stamps engravings, two prints engravings, one postal cover. Fonds consists of research notes compiled by Stanley Cohen, including correspondence with noted philatelists on the Canada postage stamp issues relating to the 10¢ Prince Consort and 17¢ Jacques Cartier; research notes on the Nova Scotia cents issue; and colour charts produced by the American Bank Note Company of Ottawa.

The correspondents include Arnold Banfield, Leo Baresch, B K Denton, Fred Goodhelsen, Les A Davenport and Geoffrey Witworth. The fonds also contains an undated letter written by Alfred Edward Chalon and sent to Lord (?) Westmacott; formerly part of the Arnold Banfield collection of Queen Victoria, Prince Albert collateral material.

Fonds also contains graphic materials and philatelic records, pre-1851–1864. A portrait of HRH Prince Albert, engraved under the superintendance of Chas Heath by W H Egleton from a drawing by W Drummond Esq, and printed by John & Fred Tallis, London, Edinburg, & Dublin; a stamp size portrait of HRH Prince Albert, printed by Rawdon, Wright, Hatch & Edson, New York; Province of Canada 10¢ Prince Albert First Cents issue (1859–1864) postage stamps, printed by Rawdon, Wright, Hatch & Edson, New York. Finding aid CPA-121. (R4601)

Presentation booklets of the 1946 P U A S congress

J C Jarnick & A Chung

THE fifth Congress of the Postal Union of the Americas and Spain was held in Rio de Janeiro (Brazil) in 1946. In a letter of 11 May 1946 to the Financial Superintendent of the Post Office, the Deputy Postmaster General, W J Turnbull, confirmed that Canada would follow the usual custom of offering a souvenir containing Canadian postage stamps to the delegates and that approximately 120 booklets would be required.

He offered several suggestions concerning the design of the booklet. As a cost-saving measure, he suggested the use of a cover made of paper rather than leather. He also proposed the use of the new Canadian flag on the cover in place of the usual Canadian Coat of Arms, if the design was adopted by then. While he expressed his view that the decision was imminent, he was premature, as the Canadian flag was not chosen until 1965, 19 years later. He advocated that the contents of the booklet be

... two well-selected blocks of four of each denomination of the forthcoming issue, including special delivery & postage due stamps, & possibly postal note stamps—one block of each denomination to be blank and the other cancelled by means of a round datestamp in the centre four corners of the block.

The booklets differed markedly from Turnbull's concept. A total of 220 were produced by the Canadian Bank Note Company, in three different varieties. All booklets measure 145 mm × 122 mm. An edition of 120, bound in gold watered silk was presented to delegates to the conference. A red maple leaf with a crown and CPO in a circle appears in the centre of the cover; CANADA is printed below the leaf. The first page is printed in Spanish:

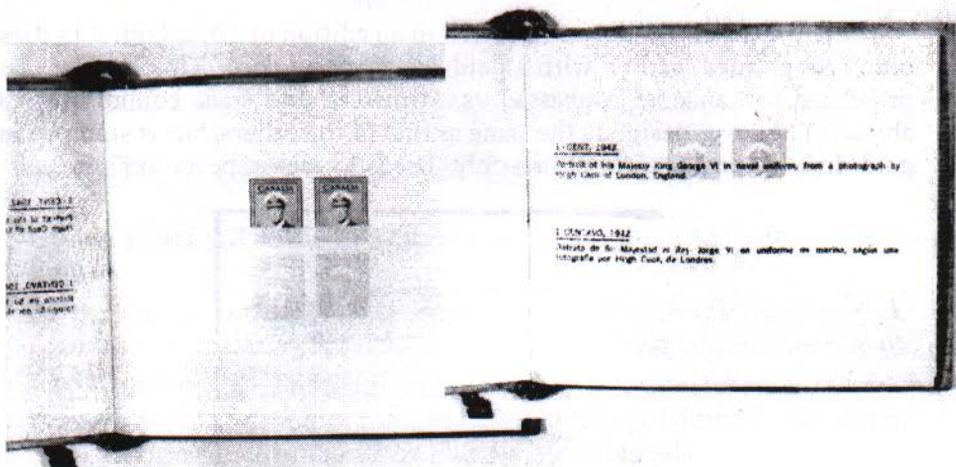
MINISTERIO DE CORREOS
CANADA
V CONGRESO
DE LA
UNION POSTAL DE LAS AMERICAS
Y ESPAÑA
RIO DE JANEIRO
1946

Keywords & phrases: UPU, presentation booklet

Following the Spanish title page is another title page, repeating the information in English:

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT
CANADA
VTH CONGRESS
OF
THE POSTAL UNION OF THE AMERICAS
AND SPAIN
RIO DE JANEIRO
1946

The booklet contains (Figure 1) blocks of four of the 1¢ green, 2¢ brown, 3¢ dark carmine, 5¢ blue, 8¢ farm scene, 10¢ Parliament, 20¢ Corvette, 50¢ munitions, \$1 destroyer, 16¢ air mail special delivery, 10¢ special delivery, 3¢ rose violet, 4¢ dark carmine, 14¢ ram tank, 7¢ blue air mail, and 17¢ air mail special delivery of the War issue (USC 249-51, 255-57, 260-61, CE1, E10, 252, 254, 259, C8, CE2). The Peace issue is represented by the 8¢ through \$1 stamps, the 7¢ Canada goose airmail, 17¢ air mail special delivery and the 10¢ special delivery stamps (USC 268-73, C9, CE3, E11).



Figures 1 & 2. Stamps and glassine interleaf

The stamps are mounted in a white satin ribbon pocket, one block to each of the 25 pages. Between each page is a spider glassine interleaf (Figure 2) with printing that describes the stamps in Spanish and English.

An edition of 50 booklets was prepared for presentation to diplomats

and trade commissioners. These booklets are identical to those given to the Congress delegates except for an added gold silk marking cord (Figure 3).



Figure 3. Diplomats' and trade commissioners' booklet

The third variety, also manufactured in an edition of 50, is bound in dark blue fine-grained leather, with a gold silk marking cord. This booklet was presented to Canadian Ambassadors, Ministers, and trade commissioners abroad. The cover design is the same as that of the others, but is stamped in gold. Inscriptions are in English only. The title page appears in Figure 4.

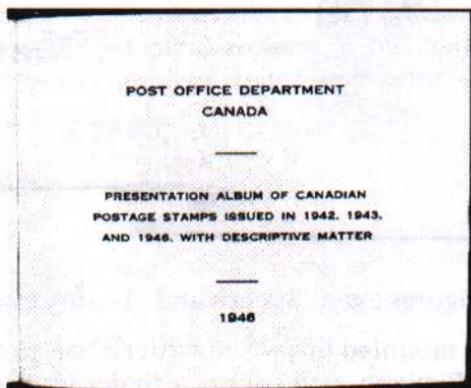


Figure 4. Title page of booklet given to Canadian bigwigs

References

Reg Barraclough *An initial listing of the presentation booklets of Canada*, BNA**Topics**, Vol 6, No 7 (1949) p 161.

National Archives of Canada, RG3, all acc 86-87-376, Box 17, File 8-6-10. *Unitrade Specialized Catalogue of Canadian Stamps*, 1999, Toronto, The Unitrade Press (1998); pp 90-96, 434-436, 453.



La Société d'Histoire Postale du Québec

(The Postal History Society of Québec)

invites applications for membership

The SHPQ publishes (*en français*) an award-winning quarterly journal.

Annual membership is \$18.

Membership secretary: Grégoire Teyssier

4081, rue des Cascades

Charny QC G6X 1G8

ORAPEX Ottawa 5-6 May 2001

Ottawa's national stamp exhibition, the 40th annual RA Stamp Club & Bourse

At the RA Centre, 2451 Riverside Drive, Ottawa, in the Curling Rink (brrr—wear a sweater); Saturday 5 May, 10 AM-6 PM and Sunday 6 May, 10 AM-4 PM. Parking and admission free

Come to enjoy philatelic & literature exhibits, a large bourse, junior stamp table, lectures, society meetings, and philatelic friends

For further details contact Major R K (Dick) Malott CD Ret, FRPSC, AHF, Publicity Officer, 16 Harwick Crescent, Nepean ON K2H 6R1.

tel: (613) 829-0280 fax: (613) 829-7673

e-mail: rmalott@magma.ca

Low Ludlow's Cowcatcher



William G Robinson OTB

THE past two columns have listed ship markings of doubtful legitimacy for the actual carriage of Post Office mail. These are continued below. This list is not exhaustive, but should give a reasonable idea of what material is out there. I can be reached at #301-2108 West 38th Avenue, Vancouver BC V6M 1R9.

Canadian National Steamship Company

listing	ship name	use	type	originator
s-107c	MV <i>William Carson</i>	1960-64	1E	
s-109a	SS <i>Prince Charles</i>	1935-38	1E	Atkinson
s-109b	SS <i>Prince John</i>	1934-38	1E	Atkinson
s-111a	Str <i>Dalhousie City</i>	1946	1E	Lusher
s-111b	Str <i>Northumberland</i>	1946-48	1E	Lusher
s-112a	SS <i>Prince George</i>	1930-38	1E	Morant, Cutress
s-112b	SS <i>Prince George</i>	1948-49	1E	
s-112c	SS <i>Prince Henry</i>	1937	1E	
s-112d	SS <i>Prince Robert</i>	1932-37	1E	Schell
s-113	SS <i>Prince George</i>	1963-69	1E	Ardiff, Garrett
s-114	Str <i>Northumberland</i>	1948	7B	Vestal
s-251	SS <i>Prince David</i>	1931	1A	Hertzberg
s-255	SS <i>Prince George</i>	1941-74	1A	Morris
s-256	SS <i>Prince George</i>	1948-64	1A	Gillam
s-257	SS <i>Prince Henry</i>	1930	1A	Morant
s-258	SS <i>Prince Robert</i>	1931	23C	
s-261	SS <i>Prince Rupert</i>	1930-35	1A	Morant, Cutress

Canada Steamship lines

s-103	all listings	1936	1E	Atkinson
s-104	all listings	1936-38	1J	Matsuo

Newfoundland Railway

s-105c	MV <i>Clarenville</i>	1955	1A	
s-105g	SS <i>Glencoe</i>	1951	1A	Clough
s-105A	SS <i>Kyle</i>	1958	1A	Lund
s-105B	SS <i>Northern Ranger</i>	1958	1A	Lund
s-105cb	MV <i>Bonavista</i>	1966	23G	Lund
s-106	SS <i>Springdale</i>	1963	23A	
s-107	all listings	1953-70	1E	Morris
s-108a	MV <i>Codroy</i>	1951-56	1A	Gordon, White
s-108b	MV <i>Nonia</i>	1963	1A	Lund
s-180	all listings	1945-53	1E	Chamberlain, Siemke
s-206	SS <i>Baccalieu</i>	1947	7D	
s-220	MV <i>Clarenville</i>	1950	22	Hill, Vestal

Keywords & phrases: more doubtful ship markings

Rounding up squared circles



John S Gordon

CONTINUING the listing of earliest and latest recorded dates and years of no recorded use (NSR: no strikes reported), in preparation for a possible fifth edition of the Handbook. Please report any new data to me at 2364 Gallant Fox Ct, Reston VA 20191 (e-mail: jkgordo@hotmail.com).

Type II Ontario, L-P

Lambton Mills NO 13/94-?/?/00 NSR: 97,98. Strikes occur on 3¢ small queens and 2¢ numerals.

Lanark DE 30/93-DE 8/99 Many strikes are partial.

Leamington AU 9/94 (isolated) FE17/95-AU16/99 Inverted year known in 95.

Lindsay SP 28/93-PM/NO 13/03, then isolated ?/23/04, ?/AP 29/05, FE ?/06 Time mark blank up to OC 3/93, then AM, PM beginning OC 4/93 to PM/JY 18/94 with occasional blank, then blank JY 18/94 to MY 21/96 with occasional PM, 2, 1; then 1, 2 beginning 1/MY 22/96 to 2/SP 28/97 with occasional blank, 3, 4, PM; then AM, PM beginning AM/SP 30/97 to the end.

Listowel JY/24/93-AP/18/00 (three lines) NSR: 96 (period of non-use is OC 17/95-OC 17/97).

Little Current MY25/94-OC 2/99, then isolated JY 24/00

London II ?/FE 2/95-17/IX 17/54 NSR: 01, 03-11, 16, 19, 21, 23, 25-45, 51, 52. One nude strike was reported on the 1¢ E7. Used on airmail beginning 1945. Borrowed month slugs JAN, JUN, JUL, IX used beginning in 1912. Time marks: AM to JU 11/96 with occasional PM, then low numerals 1-5 from 5/JY22/96-JA 99 with occasional PM, 18; then higher numerals 7, 8, 10-24 beginning in 1900, then 11, 17 beginning in 1946.

L'Original JA 29/94-DE 20/01

Lucknow JY 30/95-SP 5/00

Manitowaning OC 21/94-19/SP 28/00 Time marks: blank except one AM each year in 97,98; 19 above date on AP 17/98. Strikes in 1900 show split year date 19/MM DD/00.

Markdale I 4 SP/93-MY 28/94 Latest DD MM style was 24 JA/94.

Markdale II JU 9/94-JY 23/94 Year shown as 49 on JU 18 & JU 21.

Markdale III AU 10/94-MY 3/96, then isolated NO 10/97, JA30/99, AP 9/00 NSR: 98.

Keywords & phrases: squared circles

- Marmora AP 17/94-FE 9/03 Above date: usually blank with occasional AM, PM.
- Martintown 24 OC/93-5 SP/99 Day/month; strikes faint, underinked.
- Mattawa AP 13/94-SP 2/01 Zero spacer after month in 94-97.
- Merrickville SP 19/94-NO/29/02 Time marks: blank to OC 15/94, then AM, PM from AM/OC 20/94-?/FE 15/01, occasional blank in 94-95, then three line dates without time mark beginning OC/3/01.
- Merritton DE 6/94-NO 14/02
- Mill Brook JU 10/95-SP 18/96 Months not reported, 95: AU, OC-DE; 96: JA, MY-AU.
- Milton West JA 31/95-PM/SP 27/99 Time marks: blank to JA 17/96, then PM from FE 11/96.
- Mitchell SP 14/93-MR 11/99 with isolated AU 12/99
- Mount Brydges SP 23/93-AU 26/24 isolated MR 26/25 & JY 12/27 NSR: 01, 02, 05, 07, 16, 18, 20-23. Many postcards have been found with this marking.
- Nassagaweya FE 13/94-MR 31/96 Thinned top/bottom bars beginning MY 2/95.
- Newmarket MR 30/94-NO 16/97
- Niagara MR 13/94-NO 16/97 with isolated MR 16/99 NSR: 98.
- Niagara Falls South AU 29/94-NO 7/99, JY 15/01-OC 11/01 NSR: 00. Blue strikes in SP-OC 94.
- North Bay OC 21/93-JU 28/00 Above the date: mostly blank with occasional PM, 7, 8, 18, AM.
- Orangeville AU 4/93-OC 27/95 with isolated NO 13/96; mostly strikes in 93
- Orillia DE 23/93-AM/NO 19/00 Time marks: blank 93-95 and later; PM fairly common beginning 96, with occasional 1, AM.
- Oshawa DE 30/93-SP 14/94
- Owen Sound isolated MR 3/94, then JA 3/95-C/DE 28/98 Time marks: blank until MR 22/97, then A, B, C from ?/MY 14/97.
- Oxford Mills isolated AU 29/94, then OC 26/95-JUN 3/04 Time marks blank except AM/NO ?/99.
- Paisley MR 16/94-SP 17/00
- Palmerston OC 4, OC 9, DE 28 & ? (all recorded strikes in 94).
- Paris 2/JU 30/93-D/AP 11/99 with isolated ?/SP 12/00 and isolated undated report on 1¢ E7. Prone three in year in SP 93 strikes. Time marks: 1, 2, 3, PM to 2/JY 26/93, then A, B, C, D from C/JY 31/93.

The listing will be continued next issue.

New Issues

William J F Wilson

IF you collect or are interested in mammals, sea mammals, or marine life, the whales miniature pane is a must to collect. A blue whale is shown straddling all four stamps, dwarfing even the bowhead whale, which is large enough by human standards. The selvedge on the stamps claims that the blue whale is the largest animal to have ever lived, while the write-up on the Canada Post website describes it as "one of the largest animals that has ever lived." Hmmm . . . a quick check of a handy encyclopædia (Funk & Wagnalls) lists it as "probably the largest animal ever to have lived." Well, we haven't dug up every dinosaur (or whale) yet, so I guess we take our pick. They are certainly impressive whichever way it goes.

An interesting aspect to the sheet is that in a block of four showing the complete whales, the design is primarily representational, whereas on the individual stamps the blue whale becomes a surrealistic background or border for the other whales. If a single narwhal stamp arrived on an envelope, I don't think I would recognize what is across the top border. Nevertheless, it adds to the flow across the stamp, and the design works very well.

Table 1. New Issues

Stamp # ^{CP}	Dept of Labour	Flag	Petro-Canada	Whales
Value	46¢	46¢	46¢	4×46¢ (ST)
Issued	1 sep 00	1 sep 00	13 sep 00	2 oct 00
Printer	CBN	A-P	CBN	A-P
Pane	16	30	12	16
Paper	C	JAC	JAC	C
Process	4CL	5CL	4CL	8CL
Qty (10 ⁶)	3	CONT	(1)	8
Tag	G4S	G4S	G4S	G4S
Gum	PVA	P-S	P-S	PVA
Size (mm)	32 × 39.6 (2)	20 × 24	48 × 20.5	56 × 27.5
Perf	12.5 × 13.1	diecut	diecut	12.5 × 13.1
Teeth	20 × 26	N/A	N/A	35 × 18

(1) Not available at time of writing.

(2) Info on the CP website lists 32×40mm for the Department of Labour stamp, but the stamps measure 32×39.6mm, which also agrees with the measured perforations.

Keywords & phrases: new issues

The Christmas stamps are again superbly done, and a pleasure to use on Christmas mail. The designs are by disabled artists, and are yet another indication that disabilities are not a barrier to truly fine workmanship.

The information in the tables is from the Canada Post website, <http://www.canadapost.ca/cpc2/phil/stamp/other.html> and from philatelic inscriptions on the stamps. Size, perforations, and number of teeth are my own measurements, and are given as horizontal × vertical.

Table 2. New Issues

Stamp 	Greeting (Xmas)	Xmas	Regiments
Value	46¢	46¢, 55¢, 95¢	46¢
Issued	5 Oct 00	3 Nov 00	11 Nov 00
Printer	A-P	A-P	CBN
Pane	5 + 5 stickers		(1) 16
Paper	JAC	P	C
Process	5CL	5CL	(2) 5CL
Qty (10 ⁶)	CONT		(1) 3.2
Tag	G4S	G4S	G4S
Gum	P-S	PVA	PVA
Size (mm)	40 × 31.5	30 × 36	30 × 40
Perf	11.7 × 11.7 (DC)	13.3 × 13.3	13.3 × 13.0
Teeth	23 × 18	20 × 24	20 × 26

(1) Statistics for the Christmas stamps are: Panes: 50 stamps; quantities: 46¢, 27.5×10^6 ; 55¢, 6×10^6 ; 95¢, 6×10^6 . Booklets: 46¢, 10 stamps; 55¢, 95¢, 5 stamps; quantities: 46¢, 37.315×10^6 ; 55¢, 3.809×10^6 ; 95¢, 24.357×10^6 .

(2) The Christmas stamp selvedge shows six colour dots (or stars), while the Canada Post website lists the stamps as five-colour lithography. Either the information on the website is incorrect, or the sixth colour is a foil or metallic paint added after the lithography. If the latter, then it is not mentioned in the Canada Post description.

Abbreviations. 3 (5, 6, ...) CL: three (five, six, ...) colour lithography; A-P: Ashton-Potter; C: Tullis Russell Coatings (coated paper); CBN: Canadian Bank Note Company; CONT: continuous; DC: die cut; G4S: general tagging (four sides); JAC: Canadian Jac; M: thousand; P: Peterborough paper; P-S: pressure sensitive gum; st: setenant; ss: souvenir sheet; N/A; not applicable.

Readers speak

A column for readers to express their views, ask questions, or add information to previously published articles.

From Denis Albert (Bathurst NB) on the mystery town in Odd use of the 5¢ large queen (Topics vol 57 #1, p 133) and the letter from Fred Fawn (Topics vol 57 #3, p 70-71)

The mystery town is, in my opinion, COATICOOK P. QUE. It is a so-called *private order datestamp* (POD), of which I have seen an example before, although I cannot recall when and where.

There exists at least one other style of POD from this town—one was sold in an RA Lee auction in 1996 (sale 81, lot 1036). This one is oval in shape, and is dated July 1877, about two years later than the strikes described above. All three covers were sent to the same addressee in Napierville.

I hope this clarifies the mystery about this datestamp that puzzled both you and Mr Fawn.

[This does indeed solve the mystery. Anyone have a clear strike of this datestamp?—ed]

From Owen White (Toronto), on the “free” cover illustrated on p 33 in the last number

Concerning the cover from the Geological Survey of Canada (GSC) to the US, yes, the initials RWE (“probably those of the sender”) almost certainly belong to R W Ellis—a field geologist with the GSC from 1872 to 1911. The stamped signature of A P Low is that of the then-Director of the GSC (1906-07); he was a Deputy Minister over the period 1907-14. The addressee was R H Ellis, who had been employed by the GSC 1899-1903, and was a relative of the sender.

From John Jamieson, proprietor of Saskatoon Stamp Centre on the editorial in the last number, Why are new books so %&#\$!* expensive?*

I read your editorial on the price of “new books” with considerable annoyance. It does rather paint *all* new books with the same brush, and, rather directly, makes some rather pointed accusations that I find somewhat insulting. If you are aiming at a specific target, then please be specific.

Upon reading your three book reviews, I *think* I see where you were aiming your “editorial remarks” in the review of the Arfken-Plomish book. In fact, if you were to take a careful look at page 17 of our recent literature catalogue, you will note that we have this very book available at c\$49.95 (or

us\$33.95). When it came out, I felt it was awfully expensive and, initially, was not going to handle it at the original asking price. Subsequent negotiations with Chuck Firby resulted in a significant purchase which allowed us to set what I feel is a more realistic price at which, I expect, far more collectors can obtain this particular book and enjoy the very valuable information it contains.

If there are any of the publications *Saskatoon Stamp Centre* is involved in that are included in your editorial comments, I would appreciate knowing which they are. I do not always have control over a lot of these as the authors often make *all* the decision, we being only lowly merchants attempting to make available all information any collector could possibly want on their hobby. If there were *not* any *Saskatoon Stamp Centre* publications included in your editorial reference, I would appreciate it if you clarify that point.

Please be *specific* and aim those stones you are casting carefully. On behalf of *Saskatoon Stamp Centre* and the BNAPS Book Department, I thank you for your attention to these concerns.

de Editor *responds* As I thought was clear from the text, the editorial was directed at publishers, not secondary sellers.

From John Jamieson (*Saskatoon*) on the fonts used in *BNATopics*

I have a second comment on the question of the “font” you are using in *Topics* this year, which you seem to be so in love with. I find it difficult to read and I have spoken to several folks who find it is harder (for them) to read as well. I fully expect that is because it is quite different from what we are used to in most printed material such as “The Globe & Mail” newspaper that is in front of me as I write. Perhaps you are right and all the rest of us are wrong—but I doubt that. I would be interested in hearing what other BNAPS members feel about this.

de Editor *responds* So would I.

The basic fonts used in *BNATopics* consist of the Elysium font family (including the expert set for lower case numerals and small caps) and its companion Prague (for large caps), distributed by International Typographic Company (ITC). Readers can find some specific information on these at <http://www.itcfonts.com/itc/fonts/full/ITC6018.html>
<http://www.itcfonts.com/itc/fonts/full/ITC2285.html>

For information about the connections between readability, legibility, and fonts, the classic reference is *The elements of typographic style*, by the distinguished Canadian, Robert Bringhurst. The book is available from Chapters

and from Amazon.com, among others (make sure to obtain the most recent edition), and is well worth reading just for fun. It also contains detailed commentary on these fonts.

By the way, ð (*eth*) is an Icelandic letter with phonetic value “th” as in “the” (see the article on Z force by C D Sayles in the last issue).

From Ken V Ellison on A peaceful invasion in the last issue of Topics, p 39–40

Further to Lionel F Gilliam’s article, here is a railway corner card envelope from the Great Northern Railway pertaining to that area of BC. The cover, with a Canadian 3¢ Jubilee and a 2¢ US stamp, was posted on the North Port & Spokane RPO on 15 October 1897. It arrived in Seattle the next day, according to the backstamp. The ‘dual’ postage suggests a Canadian origin, although there is no evidence of this other than the Canadian stamp.



North Port & Spokane RPO (1897)

In all likelihood, the sender had intended to mail the envelope in Canada (so put a Canadian stamp on), but forgot to do so until he had arrived in the US.

From Martyn Cusworth (UK) on Watermarks on AR forms (by the Editor) in the last issue of Topics, p 34–36

I have an AR form 39B, 30-5-12 dated 3 July 1914 showing a partial watermark, reading EMPIRE L. I hope this information is helpful. [Yes, now we know that that watermark reads EMPIRE L — BOND (could the middle word or words read LIGHT?)—ed]

Rob McGuinness reports five AR forms—print data, 30-11-10, 19-1-14 (2), & 2-2-17 (2), none with watermarks.

BNAPS Book Department

c/o Saskatoon Stamp Centre

PO Box 1870, Saskatoon, SK S7K 3S2 Canada

Ph: (306) 931-6633 Fax: (306) 975-3728

E-mail: ssc@saskatoonstamp.com

❖ NEW title

BNAPS Member's Price

The Bickerdike Machine Papers [Newman]	C\$12.95 / US\$ 8.80
BNAPS Exhibitor's Series	
# 1: Canadian Participation in the Anglo-Boer War, 1899-1902 [Robinson]	C\$16.95 / US\$11.55
# 2: Early Express Company Operations in Canada Competing with the Post Office in Quebec & Ontario [Harrison]	C\$10.75 / US\$ 7.30
# 3: British Columbia Express Covers From 1858 to 1900 [Carr]	C\$14.95 / US\$10.15
# 4: Dr. Robert Bell of the Geological Survey of Canada [Scrimgeour]	C\$16.95 / US\$11.55
# 5: Eastern Arctic Mails 1876 to 1963 [Mowat]	C\$15.25 / US\$10.35
# 6: A Pre-Confederation Postal History of Labrador [O'Reilly]	C\$10.95 / US\$ 7.45
# 7: Cross-Border Mail: Canada - USA America 1800-1860 [Sanderson]	C\$15.95 / US\$10.85
# 8: Force "C" The Canadian Army's Hong Kong Story 1941-1945 [Ellison]	C\$12.50 / US\$ 8.50
as above, on CD (Win95 or NT4.0 SP2)	C\$12.50 / US\$ 8.50
# 9: Registration Markings & Registered Letter Stamps [Lussey]	C\$21.95 / US\$14.95
#10: Money Order Office Datestamps (MOOD) 1928-1945 [Narbonne]	C\$15.95 / US\$10.85
#11: Mining: British Columbia's Heritage [Jacobi]	C\$19.95 / US\$13.55
#12: A Canadian In Siberia 1918-1921 [Smith]	C\$14.95 / US\$10.15
#13: Untold Wealth: Canada's Mineral Heritage [Kutz]	C\$18.95 / US\$12.80
as above, Hardbound	C\$169.50 / US\$115.25
#14: Canadian Postal Rates and Routes to North American Destinations [Willson]	C\$15.95 / US\$10.85
#15: Canada: Postal Regulations, Rates & Usages: Domestic and International Mail, 1897-1911 [Pawluk]	C\$24.95 / US\$16.95
#16: The Broken Circle Postmarks of Canada [Scrimgeour]	C\$19.95 / US\$13.55
#17: Via Vancouver: Canada's Transpacific Maritime Mails [Unwin]	C\$12.95 / US\$ 8.80
#18: Newfoundland Postal Stationery 1873-1941 [Harrison]	C\$16.95 / US\$11.55
#19: Postal Shortages, and Surcharged Issues of Newfoundland [Dyer]	C\$14.95 / US\$10.15
#20: The First Four Suppliers of Canadian Postal Stationery and its Usages 1860-1910 [Harrison]	C\$16.95 / US\$11.55
#21: Internment Mail in Canada 1914-1919 & 1939-1946 [Luciuk]	C\$13.95 / US\$ 9.50
#22: Canada's Business Postal Cards [Harrison]	C\$17.95 / US\$12.20
#23: Postmarks of the District of Assiniboia (Fraser)	C\$10.75 / US\$ 7.30
Set of all 23 exhibit books	C\$339.00 / US\$230.00
Canada and the Universal Postal Union 1878-1900 [Arfken]	<i>reduced</i> C\$16.95 / US\$11.55
Canada InkJet (Jet Spray) Cancels 1992-1999 [Weiner]	C\$16.95 / US\$11.55
Canada Post Office Guide - 1852 [Steinhart]	C\$17.95 / US\$12.20
The Canada Precancel Handbook [Walburn]	C\$13.95 / US\$ 9.50
Canada - BNA Philately (An Outline) [Richardson]	C\$8.95 / US\$ 6.10
Canadian Fancy Cancellations of the Nineteenth Century [Day/Smythies]	C\$8.95 / US\$ 6.10
The Canadian Map Stamp of 1898 - A Plating Study [Bradley]	C\$34.95 / US\$23.75
A Canadian Military Postal History Anthology [CMMSG]	C\$26.95 / US\$18.35
The Canadian Patriotic Post Card Handbook 1904-1914 [Gutzman]	C\$16.95 / US\$11.55
Canadian Permit Postage Stamps Catalog [Staecker]	<i>reduced</i> C\$11.95 / US\$ 8.15
A Canadian Railway Postal History Anthology [CRPOSG]	C\$26.95 / US\$18.35
Canadian Re-entry Study Group Newsletter [CRSG]	C\$69.95 / US\$47.55
Catalogue of Canadian Railway Cancellations and Related Transportation Postmarks [Ludlow]	<i>reduced</i> C\$24.95 / US\$16.95
as above, Supplement No. 1 [Ludlow]	C\$14.95 / US\$10.15
as above, Supplement No. 2 [Robinson]	❖ C\$14.95 / US\$10.15
Civil Censorship in Canada During World War I [Steinhart]	C\$12.95 / US\$ 8.80

	BNAPS Member's Price
Constant Plate Varieties of the Canada Small Queens [Reiche]	C\$4.45 / US\$ 3.00
The Cumulative Index to BNA Topics 1944-1997 [Livermore]	C\$26.95 / US\$18.35
Fancy Cancels on Canadian Stamps [Lacelle]	C\$21.95 / US\$14.95
Hand Stamp Slogan Postal Markings of Canada [Friedenthal]	C\$21.50 / US\$14.60
as above, Supplement #1 [Friedenthal]	C\$7.15 / US\$ 4.80
as above, Supplement #2 [Friedenthal]	C\$10.75 / US\$ 7.30
The Handbook of Air Mail Slogan Cancels of Canada [Coutts]	C\$17.55 / US\$11.90
John Boyd and Cottonwood, B.C. [Sprimegour]	C\$16.95 / US\$11.55
The Major E.R. Toop Collection of Canadian Military Postal History (2 volume set) [McGuire/Narbonne]	C\$44.95 / US\$30.55
as above, Volume One: to the end of the Second World War	C\$24.95 / US\$16.95
as above, Volume Two: Post-Second World War	C\$17.95 / US\$12.20
Northwest Territories Postal Cancellations 1907-1986 [O'Reilly]	C\$16.95 / US\$11.55
Ontario Post Offices (2 volume set) [Smith]	C\$64.50 / US\$43.85
as above, Volume 1: Alphabetical listings	C\$32.25 / US\$21.90
as above, Volume 2: Listings by County & District	C\$41.25 / US\$28.05
The Post Office Department and the Parliamentary Record in Canada (Ontario and Quebec) From 1780 to 1925 [Hillman] <i>reduced</i>	C\$11.55 / US\$ 7.85
Postage Stamps and Cancellations of Prince Edward Island, 1814-1873 [Lehr]	C\$21.95 / US\$14.95
The Postal History of the District of Assiniboia 1882-1905 [Kell]	C\$16.95 / US\$11.55
Railway Postmarks of the Maritimes 1866-1971 [Gray]	C\$13.95 / US\$ 9.75
Privately Rouletted Post Cards of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company [Klass]	C\$9.85 / US\$ 6.70
The Slogan Box (Newsletters of BNAPS Slogan Cancel Study Group) 3-hole punched	C\$129.95 / US\$ 88.35
as above, hardbound (3 volumes)	C\$224.50 / US\$152.65
Slogan Postal Markings of Canada in the Period from 1931 to 1940 [Rosenblat]	C\$7.95 / US\$ 5.40
Slogan Postal Markings of Canada in the 1941-53 Period [Rosenblat]	C\$7.95 / US\$ 5.40
Specimen Overprints of British North America [Boyd]	C\$16.95 / US\$11.55
The Squared Circle Postmarks of Canada [Moffat/Hansen]	C\$34.95 / US\$23.75
Transatlantic Study Group Handbooks [Arnell]	
Handbook #1: Handbook on Transatlantic Mail	C\$8.95 / US\$ 6.10
Handbook #2: Transatlantic Stampless Mail To and From British North America	C\$14.95 / US\$10.15
Handbook #3: The Transitional Decade From Sail to Steam on the North Atlantic	C\$12.95 / US\$ 8.80
Handbook #4: Transatlantic Mail To and From British North America From the Early Days to U.P.U.	C\$26.95 / US\$18.35
Set of all 4 handbooks	C\$44.95 / US\$30.55

Postage is extra on all Book Orders: Within Canada add 5% (min. \$5); to USA add 10% (min. US\$5.25); Overseas add 15% (min. US\$8)

For full descriptions, cover illustrations, and independent book reviews of these BNAPS-published works, please see the Saskatoon Stamp Centre 128-page *Canadian & BNA Philatelic Literature* price list or visit our web site:

www.saskatoonstamp.com

We have listed the BNAPS-specific titles on a single web page for your reference, at:

www.saskatoonstamp.com/lit_bnaps.htm

All orders should be sent to the Saskatoon Stamp Centre. Any of the other titles offered by the Saskatoon Stamp Centre, as advertised in their 128-page *Canadian & BNA Philatelic Literature* price list, supplement or internet web site can be ordered at the same time.

Cheques must be made payable to:

SASKATOON STAMP CENTRE

Your BNAPS member number is required at the time of order to receive the prices listed here.

CANADIAN STAMPS

Choice Early Classics to Modern Errors & Varieties



#3 XF OG; one of the two finest known copies



#32—2c laid paper—the finer of the two known copies

WANTED CANADIAN ERRORS

- ◆ IMPERFORATES ◆ MISSING COLOURS ◆ INVERTED COLOURS ◆
- ◆ MISPERFS ◆ COLOUR SHIFTS ◆ PRINTED ON GUM ◆
- ◆ TAGGING ◆ BETTER VARIETIES ◆



TOP PRICES PAID

Internationally Recognized as a Leading Buyer of Canadian Errors and Varieties

*Free on Request: our current illustrated Canadian/BNA price list and
World's largest Canadian/BNA Literature price list (128 pages)*

SASKATOON STAMP CENTRE

P.O. Box 1870, Saskatoon, SK S7K 3S2 CANADA

Call TOLL FREE 1-800-205-8814 in North America

Ph: (306) 931-6633 Fax: (306) 975-3728

E-mail: ssc@saskatoonstamp.com

Web site: www.saskatoonstamp.com



For Sale

The collections of Dr Hans Reiche

The following collections are
among the finest of their type
ever assembled:

- 1 Canada Admiral issue
- 2 Canada pre-cancels
- 3 Germany & Colonies

R F NARBONNE

Telephone: (613) 257-5453

Toll-free: 1 (800) 247-5619 (only in Canada)

Since 1962

Study group centreline

David H Whiteley

MANY collectors will be getting ready for the festive season and making out their philatelic wish lists, so I will take this opportunity to wish one and all a very merry and prosperous New Year. Since the last column, many of you will have attended shows, and hopefully filled in some of those gaps. Judging from the mailbag, the study groups have been busy so I will get down to business.

The fall edition of the *Registry* (the newsletter of the registration study group) contains a number of items from David Handelman, such as "Looking out for number one" (covers with the numeral one on the registration label), another weird registration handstamp, a unidectuple (eleven times) collect cover in the cents period, and what happens when someone refuses to sign an AR form. Horace Harrison sent along two items, one on the erroneous RERISTERED Brantford handstamp, the other on saving postage in New Brunswick. Gray Scrimgeour also contributed a piece on an early Yukon registered cover (July 1898).

The Canadian Revenue Newsletter for the August 2000 contained Part II of Chris Ryan's article on Ontario and the Province of Canada Law Stamps [both parts are in this issue of *Topics*—ed].

Postal Stationery Notes for the September 2000 contains a listing of Post Card Factory cards, and an item on Xpresspost private order cards. Gus Knierim contributed an article on Wiarton Willie. Johns Aitken & Grace sent along a review with comments on the Smith & Wawrukiewicz rates book [also reviewed in *Topics* # 2 of this year—ed]. Michael Sagar weighed in with an item on Canadian postal stationery in on-line auctions. Finally, there is a piece on railway express cards of the Canadian National Express. The November edition contained another update on "What's new in postal stationery", and there was further information on Xpresspost items. Chris Ellis supplied a further update on William Briggs advertising cards. G Cardiff sent along two interesting nineteenth century reply cards, and finally there was a further article on Canadian National Express items.

The RPO Newsletter for October 2000 contained a lengthy list of discussion proposals for the format of the forthcoming update of the Ludlow Catalogue. The *Newfie* newsletter for May/June contained an item by the late John Butt on hammers from Doyle Station, which were offered for sale on e-Bay, with a warning to be on the look out for pristine strikes. It also contained a further item on MOON & MOTO cancels. There was also more of Horace

Harrison's Newfoundland postal stationery. The November/December issue contains a tribute to John Butt, who was tragically killed in an industrial accident on 28 September 2000. Condolences from all of us in the BNAPS family are sent to his family. He will be sadly missed. Colin Lewis sent along another interesting cover—Newfoundland to India in 1869. Horace Harrison sent along more illustrations of his Newfoundland postal stationery. Finally, there was an item on shifted surcharges on the 1897 provisional.

The August 2000 edition of the *War Times* contains information on undercover mail to Thomas Cook during World War II, by Gunnar Jensen. Peter Burrows submitted an Addendum to his article on World War II censorship. Colin Pomfret sent along an illustration of a censored cover to China during World War II, and Chris Miller contributed an article on mail "damaged by Immersion in sea water". He also contributed items on envelope re-use labels, Canada War saving stamps, and an item on patriotic covers.

The Military Mail group's newsletters for August & November 2000 have been received. The August issue was devoted to articles and illustrations of correspondence related to the Korean War in commemoration of the 50th anniversary of Canadian involvement. Contributors included; Dean Mario, A D Haines, J Daynes, S Luciuk, C D Sayles, W Whitehouse, and W J Bailey. Also included was a selective bibliography of works relating to the Canadian involvement in the Korean War. The November issue contained a Remembrance Day poppy fund campaign card with a memorial poem written by General Bill Parr. There were also many items with a Christmas and New Year theme. Illustrations of cards were received from Jon Johnson, Colin Pomfret, L G Clinton, W S Pawluk, and A D Hanes. Ken Ellison sent along some items relating to Operation Musk-Ox (April 1946). David Kelly contributed a short piece on the military presence in Comox BC.

The Canadian re-entry group's July/August edition contained items by Michael Smith on a re-entry on the 1858 half pence stamp. There is also a discussion of the two states of the major re-entry plate 1 upper left on the blue 5¢ Medallion issue (Scott # 199). Harry Voss sent along illustrations a re-entry on F1; other re-entries included an example on the 10 pence Jacques Cartier, and on the 6¢ Jubilee submitted by John Jamieson, and on the 6¢ air mail stamp submitted by the late Hans Reiche.

The November 2000 edition of the *Confederation* was received. It contained items by John Hilson on a papers used in the period 1870–1897. Dick Lamb contributed some personal recollections on the William Rennie correspondence. The *Admiral's Log* for October 2000 contained responses to the late Hans Reiche's suggestion that some thought should be given to the publication of a specialized Admiral catalogue. There were also three

items by Hans Reiche—on Admiral coil strips, war tax cancels during the Admiral period, and nachine cancels. Andy Ellwood sent in an illustration of a spurious Admiral bisect on cover which he found in a dealer's box. Mike Harrow submitted an article entitled "A philatelic phable".

The *Round-Up Annex* for October 2000 contained a number of new reports, and Jim Miller continued his series of articles on the Winnipeg orbs. The *BNA Perforator* for October 2000 contained the results of a survey conducted by Barry Senior on Newfoundland perfins.

The fall edition of *Precancels/Canada* contained an item by the late Hans Reiche on the date of issuance of bar cancels. Hans also submitted an article on King Edward experimental precancelled coils. Andy Ellwood contributed a commentary on a new precancel—a quintuple precancel type U on a 50¢ Jubilee. Duncan MacDonald contributed a listing of re-entries on the King George V Leaf issue which were pre-cancelled. There is also a listing of current research projects and their co-ordinators.

The July/August/September *Slogan Box* contains articles by Cecil Coutts on way mail slogans; red slogans and a bibliography of published articles on slogan-related material. *Post Card Matters* for September 2000 contained an item by Steven Luciuk entitled "Boomtown". Illustrations with commentaries were received from J C Campbell—Sarnia's St Clair tunnel, and on Lunenburg shipbuilding; M O Buchanan—the 1914 Richmond QC train wreck; Joe Smith—an unlisted Warwick Brothers & Rutter patriotic. Peter McCarthy sent along an illustration of the double post office at Beebe Plain which served both Quebec and Vermont customers. Dean Mario sent in an article on Canadian leather cards. Maggie Toms contributed illustrations of the HBC post card illustrating the sled *Norway*. She also sent in a card illustrating the 1911 Grafton train wreck.

The newsletters of the *British Columbia Postal History Research Group* for July and October 2000 have been received. The July edition contains an interesting World War II cover from Duncan BC to Eire via Finland (!) with Canadian and German censor markings. Bill Tidball sent along illustrations of Gellatly Regional Park, which was dedicated on 10 June 2000 on the site of Gellatly Post Office. The latter was authorized on 18 April 1903 and established 1 June 1903. There was an item on questionable paquebot markings. M R (Bob) Arlege sent along some material relating to "Bob of the Northland," an early dealer in air mail covers. The October issue contained items on the Kualt post office (1895–1912). There were two items on the Tappen post office by Henry Calhoun.

The *Corgi Times* for July/August contains an article by John Hillmer on paper thickness on the Caricature issue. John Arn discussed a misperforation

error and CNR perfin booklets. John Burnett sent along an article on the Nonsuch commemorative. Then there is a report on the misper varieties in the G D Mass collections. John Arn also contributed another item on the red postage due stamps. The Centennial Definitive Group's newsletters for September contained an article by Ray White on the Canadian centennial helicopter project. There was also an item on the so called "Baby Sisters" experimental stamps produced circa 1967 by the BABN. The newsletter concludes with a listing of the 8¢ slate.

This completes the mail bag for this quarter. I hope everybody has had an enjoyable fall and looking forward to the festive season.

An interesting article by BNAPS member Larry Goldberg on the low denominations of the 1942–1948 War issue has appeared in the fall 2000 issue of the journal *George VI*, of which he is the editor. So he *perhaps* may be excused for not submitting it to *Topics* instead! For information about *George VI*, readers may contact Larry at editor@kg6.com —The Editor

What's Canada's *dullest* stamp? I would like to have a series on really dull stamps, where "dull" refers to lack of varieties, lack of interesting uses as franking, drab colour, and dearth of cancellations. Such an article should show interesting uses or varieties! Counter articles—why they *aren't* dull—are also solicited. I nominate the 8¢ small queen. —The Editor

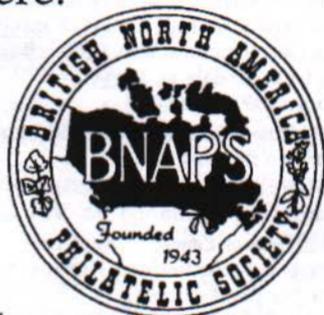
The Editor *really* needs articles, fillers, pictures, letters, ...

Your BNA item can appear here!

Absolutely free

Send pictures/write-up to

David Handelman (the editor)
Mathematics Dept, University of Ottawa
Ottawa ON K1N 6N5



By e-mail: dhandelman1@email.com (home) or dehsg@uottawa.ca (office). See instructions on the last page.

Pseudonyms, *noms de plume*, *noms de guerre* supplied on request

Study groups & officers

Admirals Andy Ellwood, Box 41061, Ottawa ON K1G 5K9
(andy_ellwood@email.msn.com)

Air Mail Basil S Burrell, 857 Pembridge Dr, Lake Forest IL 60045-4202

BC Postal History Bill Topping, 7430 Angus Drive, Vancouver, BC V6P 5K2

BNA Perfins Steven Koning, RR#1, Bloomfield ON K0K 1G0 (koning@sympatico.ca)

Canadian Inland Waterways Robert Parsons 77 Beecham Cres, Newcastle ON L1B 1N1

Canadian Post Cards Colin Campbell, #303-1260 Raymer Avenue, Kelowna BC V1W 3S8

Centennial Definitives Leonard Kruczynski, 19 Petersfield Place, Winnipeg MB R3T 3V5

Elizabethan John D Arn, N 17708 Saddle Hill Rd, Colbert WA 99005-9635
(JohnDArn@aol.com)

Fancy Cancels Dave Lacelle, no address available

First Day Covers Pierre Ethier, 101 McDonald Dr #246, Aurora ON L4G 3M2
(pierre@sprint.ca)

Flag Cancels John G Robertson, 10 Pergola Rd, Rexdale ON M9W 5K5

Large & Small Queens Roy Sass (Ed), Box 31054, Walnut Creek CA 94598 (roy-wcca@ccnet.com); Ron Ribler, Box 22911, Fort Lauderdale FL 33335
(laudron@yahoo.com)

Map Stamp Fred Fawn, 20 Palomino Cr, Toronto ON M2K 1W1

Military Mail William J Bailey, #5-8191 Francis Rd, Richmond, BC V6Y 1A5

Miscellaneous Cancels Robt A Lee, #203-1139 Sutherland Avenue, Kelowna BC V1Y 5Y2 (lee@silk.net)

Newfoundland Norris (Bob) Dyer, 1708 Granada Ct, Petaluma CA 94954-4531
(nrdyer@worldnet.att.net)

Postal Stationery Dieter Staecker, 384 Regal Drive, London ON N5Y 177

Precancels Andy Ellwood, see *Admirals*

RPOs William G Robinson, #301-2108 West 38th Ave, Vancouver BC V6M 1R9

Re-entries John Jamieson, PO Box 1870, Saskatoon SK S7K 3S2
(john@saskatoonstamps.com)

Registration David Handelman, Mathematics Department, University of Ottawa, Ottawa ON K1N 6N5 (dehsg@uottawa.ca)

Revenues Fritz Angst, 332 Minnesota St, Suite W2200, Saint Paul MN 55101

Slogans Steven Friedenthal, 3 Lindberg Cres, St Albert AB T8N 2S8
(nat@compusmart.ab.ca)

Squared Circles Jack Gordon, 2364 Gallant Fox Ct, Reston VA 20191-2611

Transatlantic Mail Malcolm Montgomery, 76 Glen Eyre Rd, Bassett, Southampton, England SO16 3NL

Trans-Pacific Mail Brian Murphy, 89 Goulburn Avenue, Ottawa ON K1N 8C9
(brian.martha@sympatico.ca)

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

New study groups proposed, forming, or amalgamating with others: Jubilees; Fakes & forgeries. Contact Doug Lingard (address below).

Study Group Reporter David Whitley, Apt 605, 77 Edmonton St, Winnipeg MB R3C 4H8 (dhwy@sprint.ca)

Vice-President, Study Groups Doug Lingard, 2425 Blackstone Cr, Ottawa ON K1B 4H3
(lingardd@istar.ca)

Executives, Directors & Officers

British North America Philatelic Society Ltd

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

Kids site: <http://www.bnaps.org/stamp4kids>

Elected officers: Executive

President Horace W Harrison, 1802 Indian Head Road, Ruxton MD 21204-6428 (balpex@aol.com)

First Vice-President Robert A Lee, #203-1139 Sutherland Ave, Kelowna BC V1Y 5Y2 (lee@silks.net)

Vice-President Member Services Larry Paige, 1145 Shillelagh, Chesapeake VA 23323 (larrypaige@home.com)

Vice-President Study Groups Douglas Lingard, 2425 Blackstone Cr, Ottawa, ON K1B 4H3 (lingardd@istar.ca)

Treasurer P Charles Livermore, PO Box 754045, Parkside Station, Forest Hills NY 11375-4045 (livermop@stjohns.edu)

Secretary Peter Jacobi, 5295 Moncton St, Richmond BC V7E 3B2 (beaver@telus.net)

Immediate Past President Earle Covert, 187 W 200 S Ave, Raymond, AB T0K 2S0 (ecovert@telusplanet.net)

Elected Officers: Board of Directors

(Ten sitting members; five elected in the even numbered years for four-year terms.)

Serving 1998-2002:

Basil S Burrell, 857 Pembroke Dr, Lake Forest IL 60045-4202

Charles G Firby, 6695 Highland Rd, #108, Waterford MI 48327 (firbystamps@prodigy.net)

Jerome C Jarnick (Chairman), 108 Duncan Drive, Troy MI 48098-4613 (jicjarnick@cs.com)

Jonathan C Johnson, 9604 Kalamalka Road, Vernon BC V1B 1L3 (okribbons@workshopbc.com)

R F (Hank) Narbonne, 216 Mailey Dr, Carleton Place ON K2C 3X9

Serving 2000-2004:

John T. Burnett, 4515 Arrowhead Dr SE, Decatur AL 35603-3141 (jb45855@aol.com)

Art Klass, 143 Woodridge WV 26101-9215 (jahak@wildfire.com)

Harry W Machum, PO Box 123, Little Current ON P0P 1K0

Susan M G Jamieson, PO Box 1870, Saskatoon SK S7K 3S2 (susan@saskatoonstamps.com)

J Don Wilson, 11 Elm Place, St John's NF A1B 2S4

Committees and Appointed Officers

Admissions Committee Chairman Nick Sheklian, PO Box 772, Visalia CA 93279

Awards Coordinator William Geijsbeek, 6616 140th Place NE, Redmond, WA 98052 (e-mail: geijsbeek@ibm.net)

BNA Portraits Editor Everett L Parker, HC 76, Box 32, Greenville ME 04441-1306 (e-mail: eparker@moosehead.net)

BNA Portraits/BNA Topics Circulation Manager Wayne Smith, PO Box 104, Don Mills ON M3C 2R6 (wsmith1@joica.jnj.com)

BNA PS Book Department Saskatoon Stamp Centre, PO Box 1870, Saskatoon SK S7K 3S2

BNA Topics Editor David Handelman, Math Dept, University of Ottawa, Ottawa ON K1N 6N5 (dhandelman1@email.com [home], dehsg@uottawa.ca [office])

BNA Topics Editorial Assistant Audrey Covert, 187 W 200 S Ave, Raymond, AB T0K 2S0

Board of Examiners Chairman Nick Sheklian, PO Box 772, Visalia CA 93279

Circulation Manager K Wayne Smith, PO Box 104, Don Mills ON M3C 2R6

Convention Committee Chairman Earle M Covert, address above (immediate past president)

- Dealer Liason & Dealer Liaison* Hank Narbonne, address above (director)
Donations Advisor—Canada Richard M Lamb, PO Box 573, Kitchener ON N2G 4A2
Donations Advisor—USA Horace W Harrison, address above (president)
Elections Committee Chairman Don Ure, 6706 Emerald Lake Drive, Troy MI 48098
Ethics Committee Chairman William C Walton, 125 Turtleback Rd., Califon NJ 07830 (jwalton971@aol.com)
Exchange Circuit Manager Andy Ellwood, PO Box 41061, Ottawa ON K1G 5K9 (Andy_Ellwood@msn.com)
Finance Committee Victor L Willson, PO Box 10026, College Station TX 77842-0026 (vwillson@tamu.edu)
Historian P Charles Livermore, address above (treasurer)
Judging Committee William C Walton, address above (ethics committee)
Membership Coordinator Victor L Willson, address above (finance committee)
Nominations Committee Chairman William C Walton, address above (ethics committee)
Policy & Procedures Manual Editor Jerome C Jarnick, address above (director)
Publicity Officer Dean Mario, PO Box 342 MPO, Saskatoon SK S7K 3L3
Publications Committee William G Robinson, #301-2108 West 38th Ave, Vancouver BC V6M 1R9
Speakers/Ambassadors Coordinator Norris R (Bob) Dyer, 1708 Granada Ct, Petaluma CA 94954-4531 (nrdyer@worldnet.att.net)
Webmaster Robert Lane, 12 Gilchrist Place, St. Albert AB T8N 2M3 (webmaster@bnaps.org)

Membership fees

Annual membership fees are \$ C 25, \$ US 17, or £10 sterling. Membership applications submitted during the second or third quarter of the year should be accompanied by 75% or 50%, respectively, of the annual fee. Applications submitted during the fourth quarter of the year should be accompanied by 25% of the annual fee plus the full fee for the coming year. A one-time application fee of \$ C 5 or \$ US 3.50 is payable in all cases. Send application form and cheque or money order to the Secretary, Peter Jacobi, address above.

Subscriptions: For members of the Society, \$12.50. This amount is included in membership fees; members automatically receive the journal. Non-members: \$20.00. For information contact the Secretary, address above

Changes of address: These should be sent to the Secretary.

Missed, damaged, . . . , copies: Contact the Circulation Manager, Wayne Smith (address above). *Manuscripts* can be submitted to the Editor in these formats: (1) electronic, preferably with paper copy, (2) typewritten, double-spaced, or (3) neatly hand-printed. Acceptable electronic formats include MacIntosh- or IBM (compatible)-formatted diskettes, or Zip disks. Preferably, files should be in *ascii* format (i.e., text, with no formatting). Letters or articles may be submitted by e-mail (jpg or jpeg is the preferred format for illustrations sent as attachments or on diskette). Illustrations should be sent as separate files from text files.

For electronic text, do not worry about multiple spaces after a period at the end of a sentence (leave at least one space), or about indents. Please leave a blank line between paragraphs. Names should be written with initials (or full given names) *first*, and without periods (as in, I P Freely, not Freely, I.P.). Preferred format for dates is day month year, as in 17 Sept 1752. Avoid use of all-caps, footnotes, or underscoring unless absolutely, positively NECESSARY.

Literature for review: Send to Literature Reviews, c/o David Handelman, Editor
 Publications Board: Chairman: Bill Robinson

Opinions expressed are those of the writers and do not necessarily represent those of the Society or publisher.



Public Stamp Auction

Next auction: April 2001

Jim Hennok

Licensed Auctioneer

will sell at public auction without reserve

**Canada, Newfoundland & Provinces
British Commonwealth & Foreign**

Featuring

Balance of squared circle collection

Western & RPO cancels

Fabulous Canadian mint sheets &c

To be held in our auction galleries

Free introductory catalogue

JIM A. HENNOK LTD.

185 Queen St East
Toronto ON M5A 1S2 Canada
Tel: (416) 363-7757
e-mail: hennok@sympatico.ca

Our vendors speak

Mr W H P Maresch
R. Maresch & Son
330 Bay Street, Suite 703
Toronto, Ontario M5H 2S8

2 April 1998

Attention: Bill Maresch and Rick Sheryer
Dear Bill and Rick:

Many thanks to you and your staff at R. Maresch & Son for all your hard work in selling my West Indies collections so effectively.

I really appreciated your letting me review the descriptions and lotting for my part of the auction, although in the event I had little to add to the excellent work you had done. Fellow collectors told me that Toronto was the wrong place to sell West Indies—your results proved them wrong. You certainly performed far better than major auction houses in Europe to which I have consigned material in the past. My worries about having my material among the last lots in a five-session, 2800-lot auction also proved to be groundless.

I should also like to pass on to you the comments of several fellow collectors from overseas, to the effect that they were very pleased to bid with complete confidence on lots where your very accurate colour illustrations gave them a true feeling for the colour shades that can be so important in our hobby.

You did me proud—many thanks!

Yours sincerely,

John Tyacke

**Dealers in
fine stamps
since 1924**

r. maresch & son
330 BAY ST. SUITE 703 TORONTO ON M5H 2S8 CANADA

☎ (416) 363-7777 peter@maresch.com Fax (416) 363-6511

Visit us at our website <http://www.maresch.com>