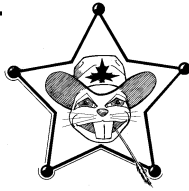


# BEAVER



# CHATTER

The Newsletter of the Prairie Beaver Regional Group of the British North America Philatelic Society, Ltd.

Chairman: **George Dresser** Treasurer: **John Furlong** Editor: **Vic Willson**

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## October 10 MEETING IN COLLEGE STATION

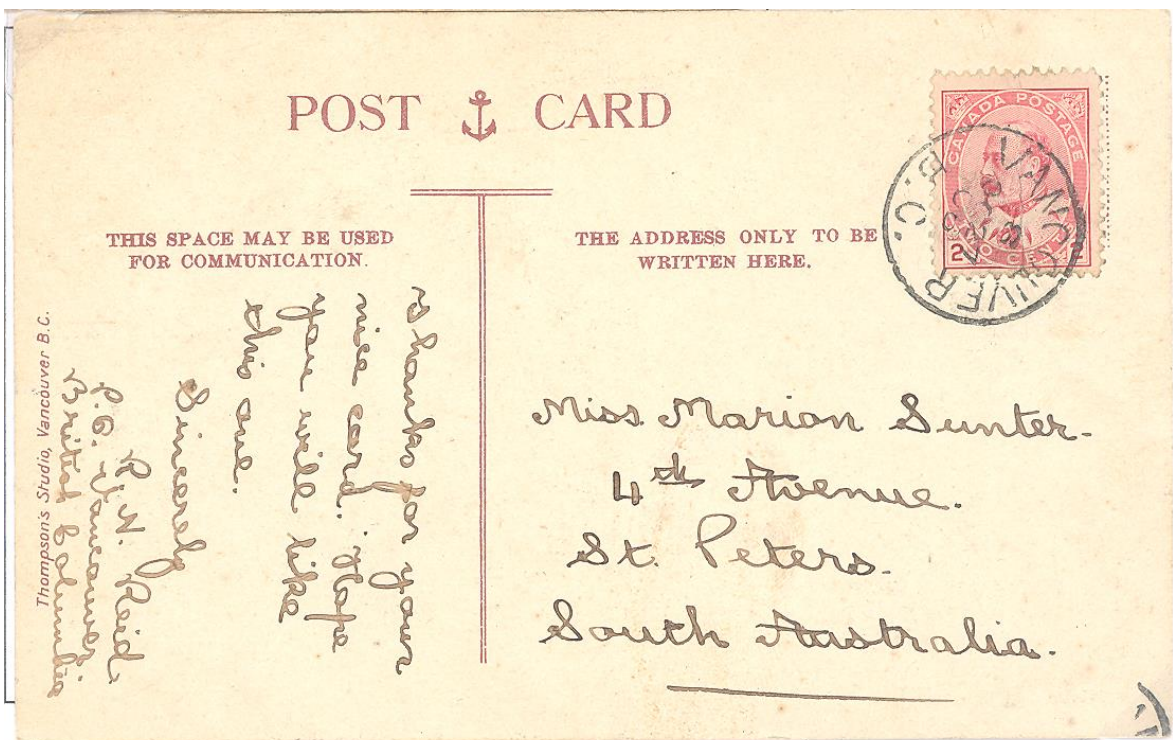
We will meet at the St. Mary's Catholic Center, Church Avenue, College Station, Texas 77840, meeting wing on the second floor, probably Room 207, but it should be easy to find. Map p.2

## PB Members win awards at Greater Houston Stamp Show

Jay Stotts won the one-frame Grand award at GHSS September 19-20 for his 25¢ Fourth Bureau traditional exhibit, while Ron Strawser garnered the Reserve Grand for Belgian Congo 10 centime reply card issue of 1900 and overprints through 1910. Vic Willson received a gold for his Canada first and second issue foreign post cards (P3 and P4). Ron also exhibited 10 frames of the Postal Stationery Issues of Uruguay 1866-1946, receiving a vermeil.

## Those Pesky Divided Back Cards Sent Overseas- Vic Willson

At the turn of the century the real revolution in postal communication was the rapid expansion of the picture post card. Most governments did not quite know how to deal with them. Canada had allowed private post cards since 1895 and had gradually evolved procedures for allowing advertising and pictures on the address side. When one side was devoted entirely to a scene, part of the significant (*cont. p. 3*)



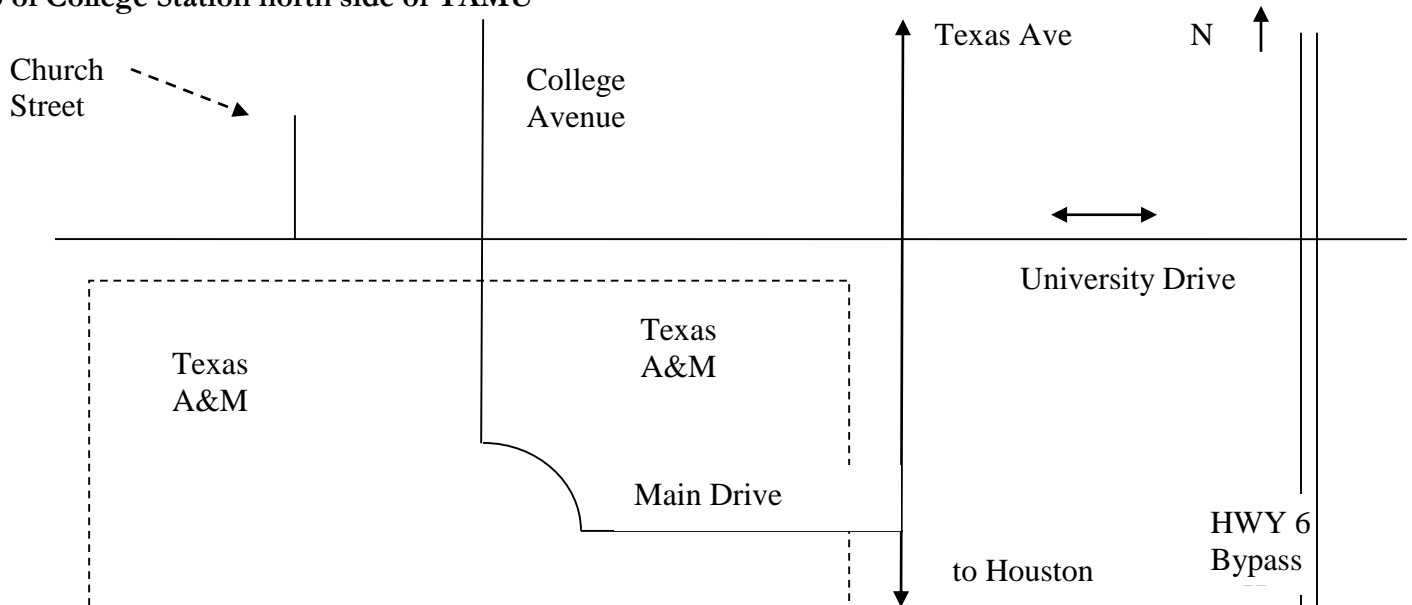
*Divided back card allowed April 3, 1906, before Jan. 1, 1907 UPU general use, Vancouver*

**PRAIRIE BEAVER MEETING, Sept. 10, 2015**

**SCHEDULE OF ACTIVITIES**

8:45 - 9:00	Coffee, donuts, informal
9:00 - 9:15	Introductions
9:15 - 9:45	Book reviews- new BNAPS books, auctions
9:30 - 10:15	Swap, Sell, Buy, Trade
10:15 - 10:45	Presentation: " <i>Adams Express Company (A mirror into American Life and Times)</i> " - Larry Ballantyne
10:45 - 11:15	Swap, Sell, Buy, Trade
11:15 - 12:00	Clothesline Exhibit
12:00 - 1:00	Lunch
1:00 - 1:15	Business meeting
1:15 - 2:00	Presentation: <i>APS nontraditional exhibiting-</i> Jay Stotts
2:00 - 2:45	Swap, Sell, Buy, Trade
2:45 - 3:15	Presentation: <i>Modern Canada Special Delivery to International Places-</i> Vic Willson
3:15 - 4:00	Swap, Sell, Buy, Trade;
4:00 - 4:30	US Stamp Quiz Competition
4:30 - 5:00	Wrapup
5:00	Leave for BBQ dinner at Willson's 1200 Todd Tr College Station

**Map of College Station north side of TAMU**



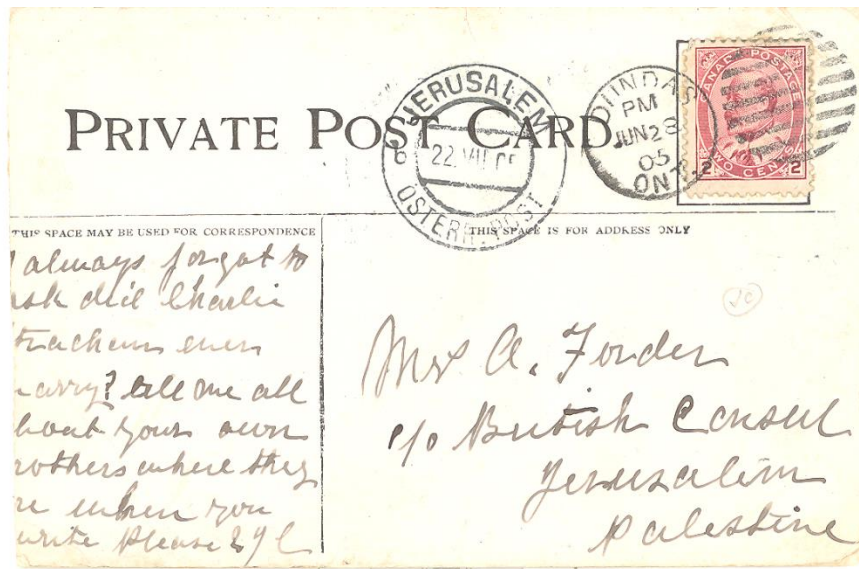
technological improvement due to both photolithography and great new synthetic dies from Germany that produced attractive representations, there was little or no room for a message on that side. Postal regulations forbid any message on the address side, so for a couple years senders wrote around the margins of post cards, not caring to mar the picture. If they sent such a card out of Canada at the post card rate of 2¢ (1¢ to the U.S. and Mexico), they were supposed to be rated as letters shortpaid the appropriate amount, 3¢ or 1¢ respectively, and charged double the deficiency. Some senders were aware of this situation and sent cards properly paid at the UPU rate of 5¢, as shown by a card to Turkey in Fig. 1.

Coincident with all this change was a serious focus on tourism in Canada, abetting the post card craze that became a worldwide phenomenon of interchange. Finally, Canadian postal officials decided to permit them internally in December 1903, and to be sent to Great Britain as of January 1904 at the post card rate. Soon after permission was given for divided back cards to be sent to other countries: France (March 1904), Switzerland and Tunis (July 1904) and in 1905 Mexico and Italy. Such cards to other countries remained contrary to regulations. Although a Canadian Post Office notice stated the cards could be sent to the U.S., this was erroneous. Finally, the UPU addressed the issue in a 1906 meeting and made them legitimate to send as of January 1, 1907 (Steinhart, 1981).

In collecting both government and private post cards of Canada in this period, I began to find cards sent contrary to regulation to various countries before 1907. This provides one more interesting sideline in collecting post cards and is still an area for investigation. Below is the list of cards to different countries along with the date of sending that I have run across to date. I own most of them but let a few get away. Certainly there will be more, and I would appreciate correspondence with readers who have examples to other countries. I separated these into the legal early divided back cards and those presumably illegal under Canadian regulation and UPU rules.

#### Early Permission

Country	Date of permission	Early date of use
Great Britain	Dec. 1, 1903	June 24, 1904 (Steinhart)
France	Jan. 1, 1904	Sep. 12, 1904 (Steinhart)
Algeria	Jan. 1, 1904	Feb. 22, 1906
Tunisia	July 9, 1904	
Switzerland	July 9, 1904	
Mexico	Jan. 1, 1905	
Italy	Jan. 1, 1905	
Australia	Apr. 3, 1906	Oct. 27, 1906
New Zealand	Apr. 3, 1906	
Holland	Apr. 3, 1906	
Norway	Apr. 3, 1906	Aug. 1, 190
Sweden	Apr. 3, 1906	



Divided back card not allowed, before Jan. 1, 1907 UPU general use, passed contrary to Canada regulations at PC rate, Dundas, ONT, June 28, 1905, to Jerusalem, Palestine, Ottoman Empire



Divided back card not allowed to Italy until Jan. 1, 1905, rated shortpaid for letter rate by 3¢ = 15cm, double deficiency 30cm due. Vic & Van RPO Oct. ?, 1904, received Genoa, Italy Nov. 15, 1904



Divided back card not allowed to Switzerland until July 9, 1905, correctly rated shortpaid for letter rate by 3¢ = 15cm, double deficiency 30cm due. Antigonish Nov. 4, 1904 to Geneva



envelope

## The Canadian Mammal Definitives 1988-1990-

George Dresser

Medium Values paid three primary rates, the 0-30 grams rate to the USA, the 30-50 grams overweight domestic rate and the 0-30 grams international rate.

The issues that are the most difficult to find on cover properly used as a single stamp are the four overweight domestic rate issues, the 57¢ Killer Whale, the 59¢ Musk Ox, the 61¢ Timber Wolf and the 63¢ Harbour Porpoise. During this time period Canada Post changed the postage rates every year for four consecutive years. The find I am most pleased with from my trip to BNAPEX 2015 in Niagara Falls, Ontario is the cover pictured. Not only is it one of the four scarce rates it is the less common perforation 13.1 variety.

63¢ 30-50 grams use rate  
January 1, 1991 to December 31,  
1991

Posted: St. Ephrem De Beauce,  
PQ G0M 1R0

6 XII 91

No receiver

Perf: 13.1

Canada Post Certified Mail

## The 1¢ Small Queen on Government Post Cards for International Mail

Vic Willson

Until January 1, 1890, only designated cards (P3 and P4) were by regulations permitted for international destinations (US and Mexico excepted). On and after that date domestic 1¢ cards uprated with an additional 1¢ (either two half cent SQs or the 1¢ SQ) were permitted. This is a census of the use of the 1¢ Small Queen on government cards through the late 1890s. It is based on my collection, Brian Murphy's, Allan Steinhart's, the Arfken post card books, various Firby auctions, and the Eastern Auction catalogs over the last two years.

**Pre-1890.** The following destinations have been seen by me with domestic cards uprated with the 1¢ SQ: United Kingdom, Germany, France, Belgium, Denmark, and Bermuda. None are common, although the UK is the most common. Mostly these were not charged deficient for letter rate, which was supposed to happen, and any found that way are rare.

**1890:** This list does not differentiate specific government cards. Other than for the most common countries (UK, Germany, France), none is common, many are unique. Perhaps the most spectacular is the oversize for UPU domestic card sent to Japan and rated shortpaid for the letter rate with Japanese stamps for postage due. Very few uprated cards are found much beyond 1898, as the use of the leaf and numeral 1¢ stamps superseded the 1¢ Small Queen. This list was augmented by Guillaume Vadeboncouer after an initial list sent to Confederation, the newsletter of the Large and Small Queen Study Group of BNAPS.

ALGERIA	ECUADOR	NEW ZEALAND
ARGENTINA	FINLAND	NORWAY
AUSTRALIA	FRANCE	PANAMA
NSW	GERMAN EAST AFRICA	REUNION
SOUTH AUSTRALIA	GERMANY	PALESTINE
WEST AUSTRALIA	GREECE	RUSSIA
AUSTRIA	GUADELOUPE	RUSSIAN FINLAND
AZORES	GUATEMALA	ST PIERRE & MIQUELON
BELGIUM	HONG KONG	SEYCHELLES
BERMUDA	HUNGARY	SOUTH AFRICA
BOLIVIA	INDIA	SPAIN
BRAZIL	ITALY	SWEDEN
BULGARIA	JAMAICA	SWITZERLAND
BURMA	JAPAN	TRINIDAD
CAMBODIA	LIBYA (TRIPOLI)	TURKEY
CHINA	LUXEMBURG	TURKS ISLAND
CUBA	MEXICO	UNITED KINGDOM
DENMARK	NETHERLANDS	URUGUAY
DUTCH EAST INDIES	NEWFOUNDLAND	



*Niagara Falls June 11, 1897,  
London UK June 23 transit,  
Saigon July 23 transit, to  
Phnom Penh, French  
Cambodia*

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