BNA Topics

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Newfoundland postcard with barred "235" cancellation. See page 206

Official Journal

Of The

British North America

Philatelic Society

Volume 22 Number 7 Whole Number 236 September 1965

Published August 25th

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OCTOBER 27th

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BNA Topics

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE BRITISH NORTH AMERICA PHILATELIC SOCIETY NUMBER 7 VOLUME 22 WHOLE NUMBER 236 SEPTEMBER 1965 1 1 8

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E. A. Richardson

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Monthly Report from the Secretary .

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August 1, 1965

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- 2140
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- 2142
- 2143
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- 2146
- 2147

APPLICATIONS FOR MEMBERSHIP

- APPLICATIONS FOR MEMBERSHIP
 (Objections must be filed with the Sec. within 15 days after month of publication)
 ASBURY, W/C W. B., Box 272, RCAF Station, Summerside, P.E.I. (C-CX) CAN, NFD, PROV-Mint & used postage. Colls. O.H.M.S.-G. Mint & used Airmails. SPECIALTY—Colour variations —Cents issue—Large Queens—Small Queens. Proposed by C. A. Westhaver, No. 1442. Seconded by N. Pelletier, No. 1268.
 ASH, William J., 1224 Colonial Dr., Inkster, Mich, 48141 (DC-X) CAN—19th & 20th century mint & used postage and blocks. Plate Blocks. Colls. O.H.M.S.-G. Mint & used Airmails. Proposed by C. A. Westhaver, No. 1442.
 BACKES, Joseph J., 374 Hazel St., Waterloo, Ont. (C-CX) CAN—19th & 20th century used postage. Postal Stationery entires, R.P.O., 2 & 4-ring numeral, Squared Circles & Duplex cancellations. SPECIALTY—cancellations on Postal Stationery cards. Proposed by G. D. Hicks, No. 1033. Seconded by R. M. Lamb, No. 1255.
 BARTLETT, Maurice J. N., 142 Aberfoyle Ave., Hamilton, Ont. (C) CAN—19th century mint & used postage and blocks. Prate Blocks. Proposed by C. R. McNeil, No. 649.
 COHEN, Sydney J., 935 Trudeau St., Montreal 9, Que. (C) CAN, NFD—19th & 20th century mint & used postage. Colls. Mint booklet panes. Precancels. Federal & Provincial Revenues. Mint Airmails & semi-officials. Constant plate varieties. Proposed by C. A. Westhaver, No. 1442.
 CROSS, John S., 1910 Campus St., Cedar Falls, Iowa 50613 (C-CX) CAN, N.S., P.E.I.—Used postage. SPECIALTY—Small Queens shades and cancels. Frederal & Provincial Revenues. O.H.M.S.-G. SPECIALTY—MIN., 35-28 63rd Street, Woodside, N.Y. 11377 (C-C) CAN—20th century mint postage. Plate Blocks. Colls. O.H.M.S.-G. Mint booklet panes & complete booklets. Federal & Provincial Revenues. SPECIALTY—Image Area. SPECIALTY—MIN., 2012. (C-CX) CAN.—Perf. OHMS covers. O.H.M.S.-G. SPECIALTY—MIN., M.D., 35-28 63rd Street, Woodside, N.Y. 11377 (C-C) CAN—20th century mint postage. Plate Blocks. Colls. O.H.M.S.-G. Mint booklet panes & complete bookl

- JEAN, Donald, 41-9th Avenue, Richmond, Que. (C-CX) CAN-19th & 20th century mint & used postage and mint blocks. Plate Blocks. Coils. O.H.M.S.-G. Complete booklets. Mint Airmails. Proposed by C. A. Westhaver, No. 1442.
- MacNAIR, A. Stanley, 73 Preda St., San Leandro, Calif. (C-X) CAN—Mint & used postage. 1st Day Covers. Plate Blocks. Coils, O.H.M.S.-G. Mint & used booklet panes. Precancels. Seals. Federal & Provincial Revenues. Mint. used & semi-official Airmails. Postal Stationery entires. Perfins. Proposed by C. A. Westhaver, No. 1442.
- MASKO, Paul M., 135 Quaspeck Blvd., Valley Cottage, N.Y. 10989 (C-CX) CAN, NFD, PROV-19th & 20th century mint & used postage. Pre-stamp, stampless & commercial covers. Coils. O.H.M.S.-G. Mint booklet panes. Mint, used & semi-official Airmails and on cover. Proposed by C. A. Westhaver, No. 1442.
- NOV 1412. NOV 14
- SMALLEY, George F., 298 John St., Gananoque, Ont. (C-X) CAN-19th & 20th century mint & used postage and mint plocks. Coils, O.H.M.S.-G. Mint & used Airmails. Proposed by R. McMurrich, No. 780. Seconded by L. A. Davenport, No. 51.
- SUTHERLAND, H., 155 Forest Hill Rd., Toronto 7, Ont. (C) Proposed by J. N. Sissons, No. L 17. Seconded by W. H. P. Maresch, No. 1808.
- TOMS, Margaret, 321 Crawford St., Orillia, Ont. (C-C) CAN—19th & 20th century used postage and blocks. O.H.M.S.-G. Semi-official Airmails. Town dated cancellation. SPECIALTY—Large & Small Queens. Proposed by C. A. Westhaver, No. 1442.
- WHITTREDGE, Arthur B., P.O. Box 125, Marcy, N.Y. (C-C) CAN, NFD 19th century mint Postage O.H.M.S.-G. Mint booklet panes. Mint Airmails. Proposed by J. C. Lehr, No. 1856.

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CHANGES OF ADDRESS

(Notice of change must be sent to the Secretary)

- 278
- Burr, Russell, 95 D Wildwood Park, Fort Garry, Winnipeg 19, Manitoba Charron, Jacques J., 459 Avenue St. Jacques, Longueuil, Quebec Heisz, George M., 635 Hertel Avenue, Apt. 1, Buffalo, New York 14207 Horne, Brien, R.R. #1, Priddis, Alberta Mifsud, Austin V., 2326 California Street, Apt. 16, Mountain View, Calif. McGowan, Louis C., 10 Ellery Road, Newport, R.I. 02840 Rosenblat Daniel G., 210 Monte Diablo Avenue, San Mateo, Calif. Rorke, Willard, 10020 101A Avenue, Edmonton, Alberta Skinner, E. J., 7557 Jalmia Way, Los Angeles, Calif. 90046 1525 1796
- 1114
- 1590 1562
- 1445
- 1511
- 2093

RESIGNATIONS RECEIVED

- 1111
- 2028 191
- Day, Arthur D., 17 Lauralynn Crescent, Agincourt, Ontario Ramsay, Robert E., P.O. Box 138, Pelham, New York White, W. T. 6312 Marguerite St. Vancouver, British Columbia Wilson, Roy S., 78 Richmond Street West, Toronto 1, Ontario DECEASED 1986
- Carter, Walter P., 47 Risebrough Avenue, Willowdale, Ontario Horne, H. H., 97 Lecavalier Stret, St. Laurent, Quebec 591
- 1128

DROPPED FOR NON-PAYMENT OF DUES

1829 MacKean, Harry Raymond, Rothesay R.R. #2, Kings Co., N.B. Sparrow, W. H., 125 Lytton Blvd., Toronto 12, Ontario 466

MEMBERSHIP SUMMARY

TOTAL MEMBERSHIP, June 1, 1965 NEW MEMBERS, August 1, 1965	981 12	
DECEASED, August 1, 1965 DROPPED FROM ROLLS, August 1, 1965	2	993
TOTAL MEMBERSHIP, August 1, 1965		989

THE Editor's MAILBAG

Dear Sir:

Regarding my note on the OK cancellations of Black Brook, N.B. mistakenly credited to Bob Woolley. Sir George Williamson raised a question concerning the change of name of Black Brook (St. Mary's) Pictou County, N.S. to East River, St. Mary's. I was inaccurate in my statement. From my very limited reference library I glean the following information:-

Lovell's Gazeteer of 1873 refers to Black Brook (St. Mary's) as a hamlet in Pictou County, N.S. with two stores. East River, St. Mary's is referred to as a post settlement in Pictou county, 32 miles from New Glasgow with a population of 150. In the 1895 edition the Gazeteer mentions Black Brook, Pictou, N.S. with the notation. See East River, St. Mary's.

I can find no reference in the Canadian almanac of 1889 to Black Brook, Pictou County, nor in the 1896 Postal Guide. Evidently this hamlet did not have its own post office. It probably was absorbed as a 'suburb' of the larger hamlet across the creek! I hear that salmon fishing is fine in that area.

Yours truly,

K. M. Day

June 15, 1965

Mr. L. F. Gillam,

66, East Bawtry Road,

Rotherham, Yorkshire, England.

Mr. John H. M. Young,

503 John Street,

Thornhill, Ontario, Canada.

Gentlemen:

To both Leaves and Topics, Mr. G. Drew-Smith has contributed an article "For Frustrated Stamp Collectors, or . . ."

While in the main sound and informative, there a few rather important errors or

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omissions which lead one to question just how fully Mr. Drew-Smith understands the procedures of intaglio engraving.

Firstly, Mr. Drew-Smith does not mention, and therefore it is assumed that he is unaware of, the master die, from which, in the low values of like design, the dies for the individual values are taken. The master die saves time, ensures uniformity, and makes it necessary to obtain the Royal approval of only one die, rather than of the die for each value.

Mr. Drew-Smith says that "The Die except for wear is relatively indestructible . . ." Wear is not a factor in the indestructibility of the die, as the few die proofs taken off would not cause any wear that could be measured. The only thing that wears a die or plate is the wiping of the surplus ink prior to taking off a print.

He also says that "The impression of the Transfer Roll, unlike the Die block, is in reverse . . ." Actually, the die and the plate are in reverse; the transfer roll, like the printed stamp, are in obverse.

In his summary, Mr. Drew-Smith says that "the many plate variations are in reality transfer roll variations"; by using the definite article, which I have underscored, does Mr. Drew-Smith really mean what he says, in effect, that there are no plate variations except transfer variations?

In Part II, we read the "the craftsman, with the Plate Block on the bed of the transfer press . . ."; why not the whole plate?

The definitions of varieties are hopelessly garbled, and the distinction between a variety and a plate variety is arbitrary, to say the least, nor do I believe that any one is really confused as between a plate variety and a printing variety.

Mr. Drew-Smith names all the things that might wear the plate through, in fact, some do not. Paper, for instance, does not, because it is pressed against the plate, but it never is drawn across the surface. The one thing that wears the plate is the pigment in the ink; though finally ground and pulverized, this is still an abrasive, and minutely scratches the surface of the plate as the excess ink is removed prior to each impression taken.

> Yours very truly, F. Walter Pollock

Dear Mr. Young,

Enclosed please find No. 14 of The Airmail Entire Truth, the only newsletter pertaining to aerogrammes, airmail envelopes and airmail postal cards. It appears 3-times per year and may be had free of charge against a supply of 4c stamped & addressed legal size envelopes.

I will appreciate if you will mention the newsletter in your magazine. Thank you very much.

Sincerely yours

A. Lewandowski Fort George Stn., Box 1, New York 10040, U.S.A.

BNAPS REGIONAL GROUPS

Philadelphia-Meets the first Thursday of each month at 7934 Pickering Street, Philadelphia, Pa. Temagami-Meet every summer. Alfred P. Cook, Coy Glen Road, Ithaca New York. Vancouver-Meets every Friday night at the Y.W.C.A., corner of Burrard and Dunsmuir, at 8 p.m. Winnipeg-Meets on a Monday in each month to be decided upon at previous meeting. Harold Wilding 135 Traill Ave., Winnipeg 12, Man. Edmonton -Meets twice a year in May and October in a public place, time and date to be announced. Out of town visitors to communicate with Secretary F. N. Harris, 11013-129 Street Twin City-Meets at members' homes on second Thursday of each month. J. C. Cornelius, 2309 Irving Ave. S., Minneapolis, Minn. Calgary-Meets second and fourth Tuesday at 8 p.m., Murray Devlin, 1030--12th Ave. S.W., Calgary, Alberta. Pacific-Meets twice a year at the call of the Secretary, Brian F. Milne, 14500 San Jose Street, San Fernando, California.

Report from the Library

EDGAR C. BLACK, 1726 WESTERN PKWY., VANCOUVER 8, BRITISH COLUMBIA

Wanted for the library: Back issues of BNA Record (Montreal), BNA Revenue Society Bulletin, Canadian Philatelist (current series), Covers, Essay-Proof Journal, Popular Stamps, Postmark and Stamp Collectors' Exchange Journal.

> V. G. Greene Chairman, Library Committee

Donations to the library:

Lee W. Brandom-privately bound copy

of The North American Philatelic Yearbook (1928)

- Denton T. Doll-cash gift of \$5.00
- Robert J. Duncan Museum Catalogue Parts I-IV of Royal Philatelic Society, London
- Warren F. Haley 6 issues of American Revenuer; 7 articles.
- G. H. Melvin Author's 1965 6th Ed. of The Post Offices of British Columbia

Edward S. Mercantini — 3 issues of **Postmark**; 17 issues of **Stamps**.

Sales Circuit Comments JAMES C. LEHR, 2818 Cheshire Rd., Devon, Wilmington 3, Delaware

Thought you might want to know what sort of blood transfusions the circuit has been getting during the first six months (I'm writing this on June 15th). We've sold 360 blank circuit books so far and less than half of these have come back filled and then into the circuit. Even though we've retired 119 books during this period there are now 197 books in the circuit. This has allowed us to start four regular circuits, largely restricted to covers and cancellations. As soon as we get more of you to dig out those duplicates and get them into the circuit, additional regular circuits will be started.

We plan to get new circuit books printed in a few months, so if there are any comments or suggestions on changes drop me a note. I'll be on vacation the last two weeks of June and won't send out circuits during June. This will let me get out a status report to book owners during July and start circuits again during August. Sales to date are just under \$1500, so we might hit \$3000 if we get more books in the circuit.

WORLD STAMP GROUP ENDORSES WASHINGTON SHOW

The world group which authorizes international stamp exhibitions has given full endorsement to the SIPEX show to be held May 21-30, 1966, in Washington, D.C.

The clearcut action by the International Federation of Philately (F.I.P.), unanimously awarding "full patronage" to the Washington show, settles any question of where this decade's international show will be held in the United States. There was some confusion due to efforts to organize such a show in New York.

Word of the F.I.P. approval of Washington came from SIPEX General Chairman George Turner in Vienna, where the international group met last week. As major European collectors will not exhibit without it, F.I.P. endorsement is essential to holding a truly international show.

SIPEX, to be held in the 40,000-squarefoot Main Exhibit Hall of Washington's Shoreham Hotel, is the successor to the USIPEX show planned for New York. Holding the show in Washington follows the custom of conducting internationals in the capital of the host country.

Incorporated as a non-profit show, SIPEX will feature some 1,600 frames of top collections from all over the world, society lounges, 80 dealers' booths, a full program of lectures and seminars, tours of government agencies, social events and sightseeing.

Early Dundas County Post Offices

by Max Rosenthal

In the spring of 1784 the several regiments of Scotch Highlanders and German Palatine origin who had served under Sir John Johnson in the American Revolution were settled on lands along the banks of the St. Lawrence River, from Charlottenburg Township in Glengarry County to the Bay of Quinte. From Montreal they sailed to New Johnstown (Cornwall), where they drew by lot their lands. The boats proceeded up the river, and, as each soldier arrived at his lot, he and his family disembarked. Thus the first settlers landed in Dundas County that year.

For several years the pioneers in Dundas had the choice of but two mills to grind their grain, Gananoque above them Or Cornwall below them, journeys of many miles. In 1788 the first great mill in Dundas was built by Coon and Shaver, in Matilda Township. It stood on a point projecting into the St. Lawrence, one mile below the later village of Iroquois. Soon after this a larger mill was built by John Munro, on Flagg's Point, Matilda, 11/2 miles west of its boundary with Williamsburg Township, on the same river. Matilda Township was named in 1787 in honor of the eldest daughter of George III.

Before the close of 1792 the settlers in Dundas had the two grist mills and a few stores along the St. Lawrence. In one of them Munro kept the Matilda post office, which was one of the original group of post offices in Upper Canada, established in 1789. Letters often went a roundabout way. There is a letter in the Ontario Archives, sent by Munro on June 27, 1795 to the government in Niagara, in which he wrote: "10 days ago I was favored with your kind letter of the 19th May by the way of Montreal."

In 1804 Matilda post office was closed, replaced by Osnaburg post office, in the township next east of Williamsburg, Osnabruck, which is in Stormont County. Thus Dundas County itself was without a post office, but the settlers received but little mail anyway, and then often had to pay a considerable amount when receiving it, as the sender had not advanced the postage, that was the prevailing system.

Williamsburg Township was named in 1787 for Prince William Henry, who was to become William IV. The hamlet of Mariatown in Williamsburg, just west of the future Morrisburg, was founded by Captain Duncan and named by him after his daughter. He was the officer in charge of the district subsequently known as Dundas County, so it was an important headquarters then. Very early Martin Casselman built grist and cording mills at Mariatown. The Front between Matilda village and Mariatown was showing progress. Stores conducted by merchant farmers, began to appear.

The 1812-14 War closed Osnaburg post office. In 1817 Matilda post office was reopened, with Paul Glasford as postmaster, on Point Iroquois, a jutting headland which formed the western corner of the bay on the St. Lawrence in which was to be located Iroquois village. At this point the Indians had encamped, and bartered with the white man. As a commercial centre Matilda began with the opening of a store by George Brouse, who became postmaster in 1822.

Subsequent post offices introduced some newspapers into houses, yet many of the settlers were miles from the nearest post office, and often the paper would be a week in reaching its destination, being read as it passed from house to house. A letter in the Ontario Archives from Hannahker, 1st concession, Township of Matilda to Joisah Ker, Lisburn, Ireland, written on January 1, 1841, has the manuscript postmark "Matilda, 20th Jan, 1841" written in two lines. Cautiously she wrote: "Direct to me as teacher, care of George Brouse, Esqr". Having newly arrived from the old country. she wanted to make sure letters would come to her safely.

Another letter from her to her brother, by now with the army in India, written

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June 5, 1842, is already cancelled with a small double circle broken by MATILDA, with "22 June, 42" written in. She complained. "We received your welcome letter in due course from Ireland until it came to Matilda, where it was detained for a week although John was at the office every day to know if there was any for us as we expected one from you."

The greatest impetus to the growth of Matilda village was furnished by the canal construction, which began in 1842. The point of land being isolated by the canal, the settlement was transferred to the north of the new waterway. A letter from Hannah Ker to Josia Ker written on October 5, 1845 is postmarked with a medium-sized double circle broken by MATILDA, U.C., in red with "26 Oct, 45 written in. The village was commonly designated Cathcart, although the name of the post office was Matilda. In 1857 the village was incorporated as Iroquois, and the post office name changed to that designation.

1½ miles east of the future Morrisburg in 1785 Loyalist Daniel Myers built in Williamsburg Township a large frame house known for many years to travelers as the "Halfway House", being located centrally between Cornwall and Prescott. The stage route from Montreal to Toronto passed along the front of Dundas. At Myer's inn and other places regular stops were made, but it was at the old Williamsburg Stage House that a change of horses was made. From 1825 to 1832 existed Williamsburg post office, with John Crysler as postmaster. He lived on the river road just east of the 12th sideroad, the site of the Battle of Crysler's Farm in the War of 1812-14.

(The reader should remember that all of these communities and buildings along the river have now disappeared, or moved farther inland, as the St. Lawrence Seaway covers the lands they once stood on).

Probably at Mariatown, West Williamsburg post office was opened in 1830, with H. G. Stearns, over 40 years a merchant, as postmaster. In 1838 James Holden took over the position. He conducted a general store. A letter from Peter Shaver, Matilda to William Morris, Perth, sent on April 14, 1841 is cancelled with a medium-sized double circle enclosing WEST WILLIAMS-BURG, U.C., in red, with the date written in. One from Josiah Ker, Camp Dusa, India, sent January 8, 1841 to John Ker, North Williamsburg has the red postmark cancelled in transit of a large double circle broken by WEST WILLIAMSBURG, C.W., with MR 30, 1849 set in type. The lettering is of the newer thin type.

About 1847, when canal work was well advanced, some of the Mariatown merchants and residents moved eastward, and the commercial centre of Morrisburg began to grow. In 1849 a grist mill was constructed by Benjamin Chaffey. The name Morrisburg replaced West Williamsburg in 1851, honoring James Morris, who came from there. That year he became the first Canadian Postmaster-General.

In 1835 East Williamsburg post office was opened on the river road in lot 5, with George Cook as postmaster. A hamlet at the corner of what is now Highway 31 and the county road in concession 5 of Williamsburg dated back to the 1830's during which period John Cook and George Hoople carried on a business. Walter Bell opened a store there, and was the first postmaster of North Williamsburg in 1841. A letter from John P. Fetterly, Winchester to Thomas Parke, Surveyor-General, Kingston, sent May 22, 1844, is postmarked with a medium-sized double wide broken by NORTHWILLIAMSBURG, U.C., in red, with "23rd May, 1844" written in.

North of Williamsburg Township, Winchester Township was named in 1798 for the English city. Thomas Armstrong in the early 1830's built a sawmill on the Nation River, at the site of Chesterville, and soon a grist mill, so the place was called Armstrong's Mills. John Farr was an early merchant, selling out to Isaac N. Rose, whose brother, Robert H. Rose, later became owner of the store. People in the vicinity were isolated as far as postal facilities were concerned. Some of the settlers who acted as self-appointed postmasters and mail carriers occasionally brought mail from the front.

In 1845 a post office was opened there under the name of Winchester, with Rose as postmaster. A letter from Joshia Ker, Lisburn, Ireland, sent May 27, 1851 to Rose, was postmarked on airmail with a small double circle broken by WINCHES-TER, U.C., with JU 11, 1853 set in type, all in thin lettering. There is also a transit marking from Morrisburg the day before, the same type of postmark, but in red. The mail came via Morrisburg, and was carried on horseback. Up to the time Warren Henderson carried it there was a tri-weekly service, which later became daily.

In the southwest quarter of the village which is now called Winchester Benjamin Bates built its first house of logs. A small store was opened by blacksmith Joseph Miller. Until 1845 the residents obtained their mail at Matilda village, later at Winchester (Chesterville). In 1855 the crossroads hamlet which up to then had been called Bate's Corners received postal service. The year before William Bow had opened a store in a log building on the main corner. The post office was named West Winchester, and he was appointed postmaster.

Early in the 1870's Charles T. Casselman, postmaster of the original Winchester, procured the extension of the telegraph system to his village. As much confusion arose on account of there being a Winchester, a West Winchester and a North Winchester, the company suggested that the name of the village be changed. Telegraph operator Chester Casselman collected a petition that the place be renamed Chesterville. The change was made in 1875.

With the opening of the Canadian Pacific Railway in the mid-1880's the new station at Winchester West was named simply Winchester. To prevent confusion West Winchester post office was renamed in 1891 simply Winchester.

North of Matilda Township, Mountain Township was named in 1798 in honor of the Reverend Jacob Mountain, first Protestant Bishop of Quebec. About 1835 a grist mill was erected at South Mountain, on the Nation River, in lot 7, by Samuel Guernsey, who afterwards disposed of it to Shaver and Brouse. In one part of this building a small store was conducted. It was followed by another, run by John Morrow. Before the establishment of a post office the mail came in by stage, running from Prescott to Bytown (Ottawa), and was left at South Gower post office, near the eastern boundary of Grenville County. David Cleland called for the mail once a week, and brought it to South Mountain. In 1851 a post office was opened in South Mountain, with Morrow as postmaster.

Mountain post office was opened in the early 1850's on the south side of the 10th concession road, in lot 2, with James Cleland as postmaster, changing in name to North Mountain in 1860. The early mails arrived by the Prescott-Ottawa stage. When the C.P.R. was opened through the township in the 1880's the erection of a station at the 6th sideroad provided the nucleus of a village. Through the efforts of Reuben Shaver, the first postmaster, Mountain post office was opened in 1888.

At Dixon's Corners, 5th concession road and 18th sideroad, Matilda Township, J. A. Dixon opened a hotel and store. Merchant William Wood was the first postmaster, in 1852.

Mills were built on the Nation River, in the 3rd concession of Mountain Township. For years the future Inkerman was known as Smith's Mills and Bishop's Mills. The second merchant there was John Rennick, whose post office, opened in 1855, at the 4th concession road and sideroad in lot 18, was designated Inkermann, for the Crimean War battle. A few years later its spelling was corrected to Inkerman. In 1856 William Beckstead was appointed postmaster of Dunbar, 18th sideroad north of 8th concession road, Williamsburg the Township. Ormond, at the 12th concession road and the 5th sideroad of Winchester Township, was opened in 1857, with its first store keeper, Ira Morgan, as postmaster. John McKay was an early merchant et Morewood, at the 18th sideroad and 11th concession road of the same township. Alex McKay opened the post office in 1862.

Winchester Springs, on the present Highway 31 at the boundary between Williams-Winchester Townships, burg and was named for the springs discovered early northwest of that corner. The first hotel there was kept by William Connor. The post office was opened in 1864 on the Winchester side, with him as postmaster. 10 years later it moved south to the Williamsburg side. William Foster was an early mail carrier between North Williamsburg and Winchester Springs. For many years the mail was carried on a circuit from Morrisburg to Winchester (Chesterville), then to West Winchester (Winchester now) and back to Morrisburg via Winchester Springs.

Thomas Wharton kept a hotel and store at McIntosh's Corners, 5th concession road and sideroad in lot 9, Matilda Township. In 1865 Dundela post office was opened there, with him as postmaster, the name selected in honor of Delia Dillabaugh, the daughter of a resident. In the same township New Ross post office, on the 7th concession road at the west edge of lot 37, appeared in 1867. The same year Grantley post office was opened in Williamsburg, on the road in concession 8 at the eastern boundary. A merchant with the same name as the first postmaster of Matilda, John Munro, was its first postmaster. Hoasic, on the road in concession 4, lot 13 came into being in the same township in 1870, with John J. Baker postmaster. Quite early a small store had been kept there by James Baker.

James Kyle ran a store and several industries at the 11th concession road and the road in lot 23, Winchester. His son Joseph S. Kyle was the first postmaster of North Winchester, at that location, in 1870. In the same township, on the north side of the 7th concession road in lot 23, Connaught was established in 1873, so named by Patrick Jordan, who became its first postmaster. The same year Hallville post office was opened in Mountain Township, at what is now Highway 43 and the 9th concession road.

The first tradesman in Hallville was blacksmith John Smirl. Joseph Wallace, the first postmaster, ran a store. In the selection of the name for the village some people chose Smirleville, for Smirl, while others favored Hallville, after an Orange Hall located there. This controversy caused the post office name to be changed to Smirlsville a year later. However, in 1879 it was renamed Hallville.

Brinston's Corners and its birth to the construction of the Matilda Plank Road (the 18th sideroad), when a sawmill was built at its junction with the 6th concession road to obtain planks for the new highway. The post office, opened in 1873, was named for Thomas Brinston. Glen Stewart, northeast corner 6th concession road and 30th sideroad, opened in the same township in 1874. At the northeast corner of the south boundary road of Mountain and the road in lot 13, Lockville was opened, but closed after 1885. The pioneer merchant at Bouck's Hill, 4th sideroad and road in concession 5, Williamsburg, was David D. Bouck. In 1874 it got a post office. The same year opened Cass Bridge, on the road along the Nation River, at the present Highway 31, in Winchester, with Joseph Cass, Jr. as postmaster.

In 1877 Matilda got Irena, 3rd concessiod road and 18th sideroad, and Pleasant Valley, as the road in concession 8 and the 30th sideroad, while in Mountain appeared Vancamp Mills, on the south side of the road south of the 6th concession line, east of the 12th sideroad, with Byron Vancamp as first postmaster. After 1885 its name was shortened to Vancamp.

Appearing in 1880 at the 3rd concession road and 5th sideroad of Matilda, Dowena was chosen by the Post Office Department in preference to East Matilda, the name suggested by the people of the vicinity when petitioning for it. In the same township, at the corner of the road in concession 7 and the 6th sideroad, Toy's Hill was opened in 1882. J. Toye was postmaster. In Williamsburg the same year. Beckstead was established on the road in the 7th concession at the west edge of lot 3; Archer, on the road in the 3rd concession at the 4th sideroad, in 1883, named for Thomas Archey, the first mail carrier, at whose house the post office was located; Glen Becker, with L. S. Becker, postmaster, the same year, at the 3rd concession road and what is now Highway 31. Elma, at the 7th concession road and 23rd sideroad, in 1884; Colquhoun, at the corner of the road in concession 6 and the 6th sideroad, in 1882, with J. J. Colquhoun postmaster.

Richard Hanes built a grist and saw mill in Matilda, at the 5th concession road and 30th sideroad. He was so prominent in the business of the place that it was named Hainsville when it received postal service in 1884. On the road in the 6th concession of the same township at the 6th sideroad in 1886 Strader's Hill post office was opened, with William C. Strader as postmaster. It closed in 1898. Hulbert was opened in 1888, on the 18th sideroad, north of the 8th concession road.

Froatburn was established in Williamsburg in 1889, with Guy Casselman as postmaster, on the road slanting through lot 8 concession 3. The Froats were early residents of the vicinity. Haddo opened in Matilda, on the 3rd concession road and the 23rd sideroad, in 1894. Nudell Bush post office, located on the 2nd concession road of Williamsburg at the 6th sideroad, east of which M. R. Nudel owned land, was established in 1904. Soon after, Melvin, with David Melvin as postmaster, was opened in Winchester, at the corner of the 9th concession road and the 10th sideroad.

In his book "The Story Of Dundas", J. Smyth Carter, writing in 1905, predicted: "Rural mail delivery is almost in sight. Its coming into being after 1910 closed many of the small rural post offices.

Cunada's Semi-Official Airmails

by DANIEL G. ROSENBLAT (BNAPS 1445) 210 Monte Diablo Avenue, San Mateo, Calif.

I would like to remind readers that I have recently changed my address, as indicated in the by-line above, and ask that they direct their correspondence accordingly.

Through the kindness of F/L Richard Malott, now stationed in Ottawa, I have received a photostat of that portion of the 1924 Annual Report of the Department of National Defense which dealt with commercial flying. Included is a brief history of Laurentide Air Service from its inception until the end of 1924, together with a very detailed map of its area of operation between Haileybury and Rouyn. This history, being both a contemporary account and an official one, is probably as definitive a source document as we are likely to find and I believe it well worth while to devote space to extracts from it as follows:

"The activities from which this company sprang had their beginning in 1919 in the St. Maurice Valley. Foresters had thought that seaplanes would provide assistance in the patrol, for fire detection purposes, of the forest area in Quebec and Ontario. Quebec voted a subsidy for trial flights and the Dominion Government lent two H.S.2L. flying boats. The Laurentide Company engaged a pilot and experienced mechanics and the two flying boats were flown to Lac a la Tortue, a short distance from Grand'-Mère. Many flights were carried out during the summer and the results justified the action taken by the company. The patrols were again continued in 1920 and 1921. It was then found advisable to form a separate organization to undertake the flying work rather than continue it as part of the Laurentide Company's activities. This was accordingly done and the Laurentide Air Services Ltd. was incorporated, having no connection with the Laurentide Co.

In 1922 a large contract was secured from the Government of Ontario for flying in connection with the preparation of a reconnaissance map showing the forest types in that part of northern Ontario lying north of the National Transcontinental railway between the Ontario-Quebec boundary and the Abitibi River.

In the spring of 1924, the Government of Ontario having established their own air service, the company sold part of their equipment to the province. They retained one Vickers Viking Napier Lion engined amphibian, and three H.S.2L. flying boats for their own work. Their most important operation was an airmail, passenger and freight service from Haileybury, Ont. into the Rouyn gold fields. This was the first regular line of its kind to be established in Canada. The service was continued uninterruptedly from the first of June until toward the end of November, when ice formed on the lakes in the interior. The company proposes to continue the service throughout the winter months and for this purpose have purchased a Westland Limousine six-passenger aeroplane and a D.H.9 Siddeley Puma three-seater. These have been fitted with skis and will be put into operation when the lakes are sufficiently frozen to permit their being used for landing grounds. A hangar has been lent this company by the Department of National Defense, for erection at Larder Lake, which will be the winter base.

A total of 1,004 passengers were carried on the service, of which 890 were paying. Express and freight carried by air weighed over 78,000 pounds, while 15,000 letters and telegrams were carried up to the end of the year.

Express delivery of telegrams was a feature of the service. These could be sent from outside points, delivered to the pilot at either Haileybury or Angliers, taken to the mining camps and a return message brought out to be telegraphed from either point to its destination all within a few hours. After operating for some months and proving its reliability, the service obtained recognition as a regular mail carrier by the Post Office Dept. and was authorized to carry mail bearing a special 25c stamp issued by the company.

When the service first started it was operated from Angliers, Que., the terminus of the C.P.R. line in the district, to Lake Osisko, a distance of about 45 miles. It was then found that the railroad connec-(Continued on page 200)

ROLLER CANCELS

by N. A. Pelletier

CAMP BCRDEN ONT MILITARY CAMP P GORDEN- ON TARY C'MP IND'NICKOE IVIA TAPY CAMP A.M. BORDENON VILLITARY CAMP CANIP SCREEN-ONT LARY P'MP CAMP BURDEN ONT TAPY CAMP CAMP HORDEN ONT VII ITARY CAMP

We are one of many that like the many varieties of the small Queen stamps of Canada. (1870-1897) Fine collections have been formed with the various papers, fancy cancellations and town markings. One segment of such a collection where little has been seen in written form are the roller cancels. They began to appear late in the 19th century, and were used to cancel stamps on parcels. They were also used, on rare occasions, on envelopes. Many of the earlier collectors seemed to have discarded them because of poor impressions, showed no dates, and seemed uninteresting. It also happened to the squared circles in the days gone by.

Some years ago we made vague attempts at forming a small collection. It slowly grew. Last year we noticed our Irish friend E. A. Smythies collecting and advertizing for the roll cancels. Dr. Chas. Hollingsworth of England was also interested and had made a special study on them. One young Toronto collector has a rather fine collection. It has Montreal 136 on the 1935 issue; Toronto 220 and Ottawa 34 on the 1935 stamps. Another known collection has over 900 stamps.

Our collection will stay with the small Queens. We were informed that only 85 stamps were possible from present information.

With help of friends, we have acquired 66 varieties. Among them Toronto is numbered to 9 and Montreal to 11. We believe

(Continued on page 204)



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Rounding Up Squared Circles

Editor: DR. A. WHITEHEAD, 52 HAVELOCK ST., AMHERST, NOVA SCOTIA

New information on earliest and latest usage of squared circle cancellations at different towns continues to pour in.

Dr. Edna Walck reports Cobden FE/5/03 used as a backstamp on cover. Also Dr. Walck has Lunenburg P.M. dated AU/4/96. The earliest date for the use of P.M. in the handbook is shown as AU/24/96.

J. Kraemer reports Northport AU10/05 on a 1 cent King Edward cover. This is a month later than the latest date shown in the handbook. The writer has found the following latest dates;—

Oxford Mills DE/1/03 Birtle JY/4/02 Windsor, Ont. -/1/99 Ottawa DE/4/05

Two further errors have been noted in the handbook. The proof date for Port Hope should be MR/16/95 and for Vernon FE/ 26/95.

I recently ran across a Hamilton squared circle cancellation on the 7 cent Admiral. The indicia is indistinct but finding the strike on this stamp and also on a 1 cent Admiral would indicate that we may find it on several denominations of the Admirals.

I have a copy of Port Perry with no month or day, — just the year 98. I have also found two copies of Paisley dated MR 22 and AP 4 with no year date in the hammer. The shade on the stamps indicate that this was probably in 1894, shortly after the hammer came into use at Paisley. If you have a copy showing the year date between MR 22 and AP 4 94 will you please report it.

Richard Lamb of Kitchener recently found a card from Hamilton addressed to Paris, Ontario. It is cancelled with the Ham-

(Continued from page 198)

tions at Haileybury were better as well as the facilities for handling the machines. The company therefore transferred their main base to Haileybury. Trips were made from there on the arrival of the through trains, one aircraft calling regularly at ilton squared circle with #1 above the date, — an extremely scarce time mark. Also on the face of the card is Paris Station squared circle used as a transit mark, and Paris #2 circular cancel as a receiving mark. The date on all three of these markings is MR/6/95.

Millar Allen reports from Ireland that he has Toronto squared circle cancels dated AP 21 & AP 24 with the Year date inverted showing 66 for 99.

We are indebted to G. C. Carr, John Siverts, Alex Stewart, W. L. Bosch, W. Gutzman, E. Soughton for the following new earliest and latest date of usage;— Earliest

Cache Bay JA/29/95 Melbourne FE/12/94 Stouffville AP/30/95 Souris SP/30/93 L'Orignal FE/1/94 Lennoxville MR/12/94 Minnedosa AU/29/93 Edmonton AP/16/94 Latest

Burford NO/18/98 Selkirk DE/10/19

Dr. R. Chaplin reports Bracebridge OC/ 4/99 and he has also sent to me for inspection a pair cancelled Bracebridge JY/ 21/99 with PM written above the date in ink (apparently by the postmaster). As PM is not recorded in the handbook for Bracebridge, it would appear that this may have been a registered or special delivery letter which was handled in a special way and that the postmaster wrote in PM to record when he cleared it.

Angliers to pick up mail, telegrams, freight, express and passengers en route every day and stopping on return for a similar purpose. At the Rouyn end Lake Osisko was made the main base, though passengers and freight were delivered on the shores of any waterways in the district, as required by the customers.

SUPPORT THE SALES CIRCUIT

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WIPA 1965

A report by Wm. H. P. Maresch, the

Canadian Commissioner

The International Philatelic Exhibition held in Vienna from June 4th to the 13th, will go down in the annals of philately as the greatest and finest International ever held. Having just returned from the show, I would like to report on it's achievements and give you my impression. As this was my sixth international show — Wipa 1933 being my first — I feel that I can speak with some background in this matter.

Wipa 1965, was the finest, largest and best show, surpassing all previous inter-nationals up to date. Many feel that this was the last of the great shows. The exhibition committee had the full support of the entire philatelic fraternity, especially from the various commissioners, who saw to it that the top collections of the world were exhibited. Unless one has the top collections, one can not put up a first rate show. The committee also had the full support of the Austrian Government ---which was willing to pick up the tab should the show not be a financial success. Although the final figures have not been publishd as yet, there is no question that Wipa 1965 was also a financial success, something which few internationals in the past could achieve.

The setting for the show was ideal. The 19th Century material was displayed in the magnificent and historic rooms and halls of the Imperial Palace, and the 20th Century in the ample fairgrounds of the Messe Palast, separated from each other by 15 minutes walking distance. Presenting the material in this manner was a new concept and an ideal division, which future shows should keep in mind. Collecting interests are now basically divided into these two groups, and the viewer could more easily see what he was particularly interested in. International shows are now receiving an ever increasing number of topical exhibits; in Vienna they had their own halls and their own set of judges

The exhibits in themselves were staggering. The greatest wealth of philatelic rarities that had ever been accumulatd in one show, were on display in Vienna. Many collectors that had not exhibited previously chose Vienna to show their treasures. The knowledgeable philatelist was constantly amazed, not only by the wealth of rarities shown in frame after frame, but also by material which he had not seen previously, and whose existance he did not even know.

There were just under 5000 frames from close to 1250 exhibitors! These may only be figures to most readers, but if one realises that if the viewer would have looked at each frame only one minute — and most deserved extensive examination and study — it would have taken the entire length of the show, looking at frames 8 hours daily to see the entire exhibition! There were only a few hardy souls that attempted it.

Erecting 500 frames is a herculean task, and the exhibition committee had only one week to do this. The committee though did have the assistance of hundreds of collectors from the Viennese clubs who gave unsparingly of their time and efforts. The security arrangements were excellent, with a minimum of one policeman per room, plus a plain clothes man, and one member of the Wipa committee, with larger numbers in the larger halls.

The attendance of the show was more than satisfactory. The committe not having any way to know what attendance would be, based themselves on the Van Gogh exhibition which was held in Vienna several years earlier and which drew 20,000 attendance in 6 weeks. The committee felt that this figure could be expected in the 10 days of the show. Over 200,000 people clicked through the turnstiles and paid admission. The set of postage stamps prepared for this exhibition was sold out on the first day of the show and there were long queues daily at the post office wickets for the special cancellations available. Based on the expected 20,000 visitors, the committee prepared 7000 catalogues of the exhibits (320 pages) which naturally were sold out in the first few days. On opening day an additional 50 policemen had to be called out to handle the crowds lined up in the rain.

(Continued 2 pages forward)

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BNAPEX'65

Seventeenth

ANNUAL CONVENTION AND EXHIBITION

September 16th, 17th, 18th, 1965

BRITISH NORTH AMERICA PHILATELIC SOCIETY

Chatham Bars Inn

Cape Cod

Chatham, Mass.

Host Chairman: Clarence A. Westhaver

Asst. Chairmen: Lester N. Littlefield–William H. Russell–Alfred R. Thomas Chairman Study Groups: Edward A. Richardson

ADVANCE PROGRAM

Thursday, September 16th

10:00 A.M.-Registration begins. Exhibition and Bourse open-Main Lobby

12:30 P.M.-2:00 P.M.-Luncheon Hour-Main Dining Room

3:00 P.M.-5:00 P.M.-Study Groups-Will be listed on Board

6:00 P.M.-Bourse closes

6:30 P.M.-President's welcome Cocktail Party-Main Lobby

7:15 P.M. Dinner Hour-Main Dining Room

10:00 P.M.-Registration and Exhibition close

Friday, September 17th

9:00 A.M.-Registration begins. Exhibition & Bourse. open-Main Lobby

10:00 A.M.—Board of Governors meeting and voting officers —Listed on Board

10:30 A.M.-12:00-Study Groups

12:30 P.M.-2:00—Famous New England Clam & Lobster Bake —On the Beach

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3:00 P.M.-5:00-Study Groups. See timetable for details

—Will be listed on the Board

- 6:00 P.M.-Bourse closes
- 6:30 P.M.-Cocktail Party. Hors d'oeuvres.
- 7:15 P.M .- Dinner Hour
- 9:00 P.M.-Beano Party
- 9:30 P.M.—Registration and Exhibition close

Saturday, September 18th

9:00 A.M.-Registration begins. Exhibition and Bourse open

-Main Lobby

10:00 A.M.-Annual Meeting-Details on the Board

12:30 P.M.-2:00 P.M.-Luncheon Hour-Main Dining Room

- 4:00 P.M.-Putting Green and Shuffle Board contests for prizes.
- 4:00 P.M.-Exhibition ends. Registration stops. Bourse closes.
- 7:00 P.M.-Farewell Cocktail Party. Hors d'oeuvres
- 8:00 P.M.-Annual Banquet
- 9:30 P.M.-Annual Dance. Baron Hugo's Orchestra

SUGGESTED PROGRAM FOR THE LADIES

Thursday, September 16

Visit the antique shops — Drive down the Shore Road to the lighthouse and Coast Guard Station — Visit the Chatham Fish Pier. Don't miss the Railroad Museum — town owned — is housed in the passenger station of the former Chatham Railroad Company. Visit the Whaling Museum and the Chatham She!! Museum. All these are in Chatham. Take your pick.

Friday, September 17

Take a short trip to Provincetown, and visit the famous Provincetown Marine Aquarium —Visit the Town Hall, which has many interesting murals and paintings, and the Historical Museum, where there is a collection of articles by Donald MacMillon. Climb the Pilgrim Monument for a view of the Cape.

Saturday, September 18

Go to Hyannis — Stop at the Baxter Mill on Route 28, and watch the dipping of bayberry candles. Also stop at the Library, housing an old Cape Cod Cottage with historic features. Visit the home of past President John F. Kennedy.

There is the Edaville Railroad in South Carver — you can spend a day. The famous New Marine Aquarium in Woods Hole — spend another day.

THESE ARE ONLY SUGGESTIONS FOR THE LADIES

The rarities which were on display made for one of the keenest competitions for awards that I have ever seen. The recipients of medals in Vienna can be extremely proud of their awards, in any other international show in most cases, these would rank by at least one class higher. There will no doubt be a great deal of discussion in the future regarding the awards of Wipa, and I must say that there were many exhibits that deserved gold medals that did not receive them. I sincerely hope that these collectors that did not receive a gold medal for their exhibits - which deservedly they should have received - will not be offended by the decisions of the Jury, nor should it be a deterrent in their collecting and exhibiting activities. The jury had an ex-tremely large and difficult show to judge, and I do not know how many gold medals they had at their disposal, but I am certain that they must have lamented their scarcity.

The social whirl going on simultaneous as the show is certainly worth while mentioning. Wipa was held during the Festivals weeks and visitors that decided to attend at the last minute had great difficulty in obtaining suitable hotel accommodations. I obtained hotel reservations for all Canadian visitors one year in advance, and already then had certain difficulties. The visitor though could choose from a program that differed almost nightly in the Opera, Viennese operettas in the many theatres, not to mention the innumerable recitals, symphonic groups and so on. There was a Gala performance of "Traviata" and the entire Vienna Opera was reserved only for the guests of Wipa, also a special performance of the "Lippizaners"

of the Spanish Riding school. Official receptions - by invitation only - were given by the Mayor of Vienna in the Festival Hall of the Rathhaus with a buffet supper and a full Symphony Orchestra to dance by; and by Dr. Klaus the Chancelor of Austria and the members of the government the following day, at his residence at the Ballhaus Platz. Our son, aged 5 months, who accompanied us on the trip was christened in the church where four generations of Maresch's were christened and the party in his honour held that evening in one of the charming Viennese "Heurigen" in the house that Beethoven once lived, was attended by all Canadian visitors to Wipa, and our many philatelic friends from all parts of the world. There were so many social activities going on that many visitors had several parties to go to on the same evening, and most were thankful for the rainy weather which cancelled most of the outdoor activities. The Congress of Vienna which took place exactly 750 years earlier could not have offered one half of the activities going on in Vienna at Wipa 1965.

Canada sent 10 exhibits to Wipa — compared to one exhibit from Canada in 1933 — including 2 exhibits in the philatelic literature class, and all exhibitors received awards, from 3 Gold Medals with silver wreath, to bronze medals. There were also over one dozen visitors from Canada who had a memorable stay. Wipa 1965, the finest international exhibition of all times will for many years to come remain the zenith of philatelic exhibitions and it's visitors will long remember the pleasant days they spent in the charming city on the Danube.

(Continued from page 199)

that more than 85 are possible and it is fun trying. A list is being added of all known rollers to 1897.

Acton, Brantford, Brockville, Beamsville, Broadview Ave., Brampton, Forest, Grimsby, Guelph, Georgetown, Hamilton, London, Montreal, Montreal R1, North Bay, Ottawa, Ottawa RD, Peter St., Prescott, Picton, Queen St. East, Quebec, Spadina Ave., Smith's Falls, St. Thomas, St. Johns, St. Hyacinthe, Sherbrooke, Tilsonburg, Toronto, Victoria, Vancouver, Windsor, West Munster, Winnipeg, Walkerville, York St.

Mr. Smythies has the following additional impressions: Bracebridge; Charlottetown; Uxbridge; Union Station; Morris St.; Gottingen and Toronto REG.

Please send changes of address to the Secretary JACK LEVINE, 203 Tranquil Dr., Oxford, N.C., U.S.A.

The Proof Corner

ROBERT H. PRATT, 3097 W. Mill Road, Milwaukee, Wis. 53209

I have just finished reading Sidney Harris's "Newfoundland News" about catalogues and I cannot help saying "amen" to his soliloquy. However, I should not give all the "Kudos" to Stanley Gibbons. The Catalogue is good, but it too omits many varieties and its color descriptions are sometimes not the best.

At the risk of starting a good "rumble", I'll add another catalogue. Here, I'll say that it seems to be the only catalogue that remembers there are such things as proofs. More about this later. I refer of course to Holmes Specialized Philatelic Catalogue of Canada and British North America.

This catalogue has its troubles with colors and dates but it at least recognizes covers, blocks of 4 and imprints. Booklets are shown for what they are and many of the imperforates are recognized, so are the imperforate betweens.

My largest "squawk" is that no two catalogues have the same numbering or "a, b, c" system. Here as well as in colors a universal system should be devised. Neither do they agree on price.

Now about the Proofs — Holmes shows them — and lists many. A lot of the listings are incorrect and incomplete and deceptive. But at least the collector has some indication that these things exist. I say again that no good collection is complete without proofs and a catalogue is just as much a "must" as for stamps or postal history.

The Essay Proof Society has just completed a comprehensive Proof and Essay listing for Canada and Prince Edward Island. New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and Newfoundland are on the way. It's a shame that Gibbons, Scott or Holmes haven't picked this up and at least listed and/or priced these scarce and valuable necessities.

At least for those complete collectors the Essay Proof Society has the "dope". If you are interested too, I'd suggest a subscription.

I can't really pat any one of our catalogue boys on the head. All have their good points and all their bad ones. Someone should put them all together for Canada. Newfoundland and British North America in a manner similar to Scott's United States Specialized. Then perhaps us BNAP'sers would have something worth while. I'm nuts on proofs as everyone knows, but still I do collect stamps, covers imperforates etc. I'ts all fun.

More around the corner

A FEAST FOR AEROPHILATELISTS!

What is unquestionably the finest collection of Airpost stamps and flown covers to be sold for many years, will be auctioned by Harmer Rooke of London on October 1st. The collection contains a wealth of rare pieces all of which justify the numerous international awards it received. amongst which may be mentioned the Grand Prix at the FISA Exhibition held at The Hague and numerous Gold Medals including that gained at the London Exhibition of 1960.

The pioneer days of flying are vividly recalled by many rare issues of Newfoundland including a mint vertical pair of the "Hawker" (only two such pairs exist), also a single copy on flown cover. Other scarce items of Newfoundland include the "de Pinedo" mint and on cover, also the rare error of colour (\$4.50 on 10c yellow) of the

1933 Balbo flight issue. A strong section of United States includes the famous inverted centre variety of the 24c. issues of 1918 and the very rare Buffalo Balloon Post stamp of 1877 apart from two mint copies there is a single on flown cover, one of the only two such covers in existence. Amongst choice items of Europe are the "Ile de France" surcharges, including an extremely rare vertical pair of the 10f on 90c showing both spacings inverted, also a vertical pair of the 10f on 1f50 showing both spacings. Germany and Switzerland are also well represented with strong sections of semi-official issues. Other items include the "Rose Smith" of Australia (mint and on cover), a strong section of Russian Consular overprints, the rare 1932 10ore semi-official of Greenland on cover and a wide range of Colombia including multi-coloured stamps.

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NEWFOUNDLAND "235" NUMERAL CANCELLATION

N. W. Scales, B.N.A.P.S. 1058

This obliterator was first issued to the post-office at Staindrop, England, around the years from 1844 to 1857. But apparently was withdrawn around 1860, at which time this post-office either ceased to cancel stamps or was closed.

The next time it shows up is at St. John's,

Newfoundland, where it was reallotted by the English post-office.

I have many of the stamps starting with the cents issue of 1865 and running through the 1896 issue. See photos of four that were never reported by Dan Meyerson and which he did not have. Also have cancel on the one shilling issue of 1862-63.



Of the covers I have or examined, now number twenty. These are addressed to England, U.S.A., Nova Scotia and used in Newfoundland, and all are franked with the correct rate of postage. The earliest cover (see photo) the 6c (Scott #35) going from Fogo—JU-11-1873 to St. John's, this being used as transit mark. This cover was used after the rate changed from 12c to 6, to England.



Next cover, the five rate to Nova Scotia, posted St. John's SP-7-86. Now why was the three strikes of the 235 used? No registry mark, no ship or Naval cancellation. So must have been a cancelling stamp which anyone working at the St. John's postoffice could use. Also have another cover going to Nova Scotia franked with Scotts #53, used the same year and having same postmarks.

There are a number of covers using the inland 3c rate from St. John's to Harbor Grace. I have photo of one used JY-3-86 and know of several others.

ewis W Donald Heatheston louis 401

Now the post card rate. (See front cover). A 1 cent, going from St. John's to Jersey City, N.J. and have in my collection another 1c card (Holmes 1672) used at St. John's JU-29-1886. This card was the last thing I got from Dan, and the many times I look at the card, I think of our good friend, Dan.

What happened to the canceller, throw it away or did it wear out? My conclusion is that the canceller was just a handstamp, used by very few who worked at the St. John's post-office, because if it had been used as a canceller by everyone employed at the post-office, there would have been many covers and stamps to show for its usage. Is there anyone who can help complete this story? Would appreciate all help with dates on covers and cards.

TORONTO STAMP COLLECTORS' CLUB EXHIBITIONS AND LECTURES

The program for the coming seasons consists of a series of exhibitions and lectures on Canadian stamps. The meeting room will open at 7.30 p.m. The formal meeting will start at 8.30 p.m. with a display and talk by the exhibitor or his nominee. After his talk, Mr. J. N. Sissons will comment on the exhibit and issue followed by questions and answers with a panel of experts consisting of Dr. C. M. Jephcott, V. G. Greene, L. A. Davenport, Fred Jarrett, J. N. Sissons and the guest exhibitor.

1965

Sept. 23—Canada Pence Issues—V. G. Greene; Oct. 21—Canada 1859 Issue—Sol Kanee Nov. 18—Canada Large Queens—L. G. Firth; Dec. 2—Canada Small Cents—Stuart Johnstone.

1966

Jan. 20—Canada 3c Small Queens—George Hicks; Feb. 17—Canada Leafs, Numerals, Maps—H. W. Lussey; Mar. 17—Canada Edwards and Quebec Issues—Ed. Richardson; Apr. 7—Canada 1927 to Date—Norman Caudwell; Apr. 21—Canada 1912-25 Admirals— Hon. George C. Marler; May 5—Canada 1897 Jubilees—C. A. Westhaver.

FANCY CANCELLATIONS

Day & Smythies

Addenda & Corrigenda

- # 65 Numerals P.O. of Origin, Sackville, N.B.
- #350 Has similar grid lines above and below name.
- #298 Should be Waterloo, Que., not Ont.
- #549 Kentville, N.S., not Ont.
- #556a Kemptville, Ont.
- #654 Napanee, Ont., 1879

New Brunswick

There have been several suggestions that we make an attempt to list the reallocation of various grid numerals, especially as occurring during the post-confederation period and appearing on the Small Queens. With help from Fairbanks and Chadbourne's fine summation (Topics, April 1959), here goes for a start.

The following "large" numerals have been identified (see Topics, June 1964).

37 Waterville — Small Queen Cover, 1878

- 38 Ossekeag39 Indiantown
- 39 Indiantown
- The following changes occurred:
- # 3 Woodstock (formerly #34) changed between 1860 and 1863
- #10 White's Cove replaced Dalhousie between 1859 and 1864
- #11 Upper Woodstock replaced Dorchester
- #16 Penobsquis replaced Harvey
- #20 Wickham replaced Milltown
- #26 Upper Gagetown replaced Shediac
- #33 Wicklow replaced Upper Mills
- #35 Upper Peel replaced Sheffield

Who can add some more? For the revision of the original allocation of numerals see Topics, April 1964.

- #11 Should be Guelph, Ontario. (Postmark misread). Toronto 2, type 39 is probably this.
- #124 Fort Garry, Manitoba, 1872
- #554 Kildonan, Manitoba

MADE IN U.S.A.

by Frank W. Campbell

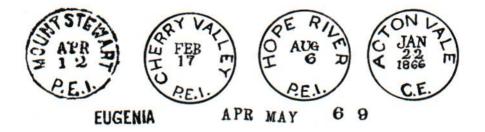
For many years I suspected some Canada postmark instruments were made in the United States. I am sure that the items illustrated above were made by John H. Zevely, who had several West Virginia, U.S.A., addresses. He started in 1850 a business of engraving markers on wood.

An 1872 large photostat in my possession shows clearly the exact design, type dating, and measurements of many P.E.I. post offices, at a cost of \$1.50, and 25c extra if the year date is added — as in Actonvale.

They were engraved on boxwood, attached to a black walnut handle. Recently I had four of the P.E.I. old instruments in my possession, and the Mount Stewart illustrated is an exact impression as I struck it. The others were so worn that it was rather difficult to read the lettering.

Type in a separate box was ordinary printers type of .918 inch high, but the month unit had been cast from a matrice containing three letters. The APR-MAY-6-9 above are struck from units I still own. Many of the type in the box were so eroded by chemical action of the marking ink that they shattered when making an impression. No sign of red ink was evident in the four instruments, but P.E.I. markers

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made of brass, and heavily caked with a hard red ink, with PAID in the inscription, were in the half bushel find of these old 1843/1844 Canada instruments. These brass PAID items were probably made in England.

Boxwood was the material used for good wood engraving for printer's line engravings before chemical zinc etching was invented. Years ago I saw wood engraving being done in a San Francisco office, after the big 1906 fire there. Boxwood of the best kind came from Turkey. Inferior wood engraving was done on pear wood.

Early period U.S.A. post offices with small income had to buy their own postmarking instruments, thus accounting for the varied designs of old markings. A few even had the name of the postmaster, and possibly the county, in the wording. The large Zevely price list I have was from a United States postal publication, that encouraged postmasters to buy better instruments than the home made crudities at times seen on old covers.

EUGENIA illustrated may have come from Zevely, as the same circular listed a single name, in type, in a holder, for 75 cents. This Eugenia is identical to the type style illustrated by Zevely. Lately I had by chance four of these Eugenia straight lines to observe, and I was sure they were made from printer's type in a holder. The owner of these four marks was surprised when I told him they were good items to own. Eugenia, in Grey county, Ontario, was opened in 1872 by R. McLean, as postmaster, and he also had an extensive business in real estate of farm lands. An advertisement in a United States post office publication may surprise modern readers, but Canada also had ads in Postal Guides. My July, 1881, Guide, printed by Stephenson, in Chatham, Ont., had advertisements of railways, land companies, financial institutions, colleges, and a Milford, N.H., firm that sold wire bottomed post office boxes.

A few older postmark instruments I suspect were made in U.S.A., as the design and type dating is identical to ones of that period used south of the border. Such would be the first circles of 1820 era for Montreal, Three Rivers, and St. John L-C. The 1834 "City of Toronto" double circle is identical in lettering style to the "City of Washington" of that period.

I have unsuccessfully sought the detail of how early postmark instrument makers standardized to such accurate lettering details. The metal removal necessarily had to be done by hand gouging, which needed well trained craftsmen. About 1826 a "mathematical engine" is noted in old literature, but no detail of the thing is known to me. Possibly it was a pantograph to reduce a pattern from arranged letters in a holder — who knows more?

Metal working was born into me as my main amusement when young was watching a blacksmith or a tinsmith doing hand work. Lately I obtained a cover of the old tinsmith, which I value as a long ago memory — it being of J. E. Scriven, Henderson, Ont. Henderson in now Tilbury. Covers from the home village may bring memories more valuable than the adhesives on the envelope.

CONTINUE TO GET NEW MEMBERS

HISTORICAL MEMORANDUM OF THE CANADIAN POSTAL SERVICE WITH THE ARMIES IN FRANCE, BELGIUM AND GERMANY 1914-1919

PART 13

With the compliments of Lloyd W. Sharpe (See BNA Topics, May 1964 p. 119 for Preface)

Captain J. B. Walker had charge of the Canadian Postal Record Section at Rouen and it was due to the efficient manner in which he conducted that Branch of the Postal Service that the work of redirecting and disposing of mail for casualties was performed so satisfactorily and came to be regarded as one of the most successful features of our work.

Lieutenant W. J. Gow controlled the Postal Services at the Base Depot in a most satisfactory manner. He was one of the members of the original postal draft and as Corporal in charge of a Brigade Field Post Office did excellent work. He gained his ultimate rank by sheer hard work and the display of sound judgement.

C.S.M. T. J. Kneebone; S/Sgt. H. W. Livingstone; S/Sgt. G. G. MacMillan; S/Sgt. W. M. MacClellan; S/Sgt. G. Christian; S/Sgt W. F. Paulton; S/Sgt. W. M. Holmes; S/Sgt. R. Kent; Sergt. J. L. Clayton; Sergt. A. H. Brunne; Sergt. C. J. Crane; Sergt. F. A. Goddard; Sergt. E. R. Ingraham.

These N.C.O.'s stand out as men whose work has been an example to all. By their efficiency, energy, and the exercise of common sense in meeting the many difficulties they were called upon to face, they have contributed largely to the success of the Corps. The duty of Divisional Supervisor on which most of them were employed called for the exercise of a high degree of intelligence and initiative under trying circumstances and I know of no instance when either of them were found wanting in these valuable qualities.

The health of the force has remained exceptionally good considering the conditions under which they have been completed to live and this I attribute to their clean living and sound common sense in loyalty following the instructions laid down for the guidance of the troops by the medical authority.

The number of casualties in the Canadian Postal Corps has been surprisingly small in comparison with the risks encountered and the dangers to which the men have been exposed. I regret, however, to report the following fatalities due to enemy action:

No. 67988 Sergeant W. H. Hilton died of enemy shell wounds received whilst on duty in the 3rd. Canadian Divisional Train Field Post Office at Albert, France, on the 26th September, 1916. He was an employee of the Halifax Post Office and enlisted with the 25th Canadian Battalion in 1915. Shortly after his arrival in France he was transferred to the Canadian Postal Corps, where he performed very valuable service and was held in high esteem by his superior officers and all members of the Corps. His body was buried in the British military cemetery at Warloy-Baillon (Somme), a suitable cross with brass tablet being erected over his grave by the members of the Postal Corps.

No. 108117 Sergeant A. W. Britton, who was an employee of the Edmonton Post Office, was instantly killed by enemy shell first whilst on duty at the 6th Canadian Infantry Brigade Field Post Office at Mont St. Eloy, France. He originally enlisted with the Infantry but transferred to the Postal Corps on 15th August 1916. Sergeant Britton was a very capable official, energetic, loyal, and a general favorite with all. His body was laid to rest in the British military cemetery at Ecoivres, a suitable cross with brass tablet being erected over his grave by the members of the Postal Corps.

No. 404621 Sergeant **D. V. Thompson**, who was employed in the 3rd Canadian Divisional Headquarters Field Post Office was so severely wounded by shell fire whilst on duty in his office on the morning of 27th September, 1918, that he died in hospital a few hours later, Sergeant Thompson was from the Toronto Post Office and from the time of his transfer to the Postal Corps in October 1916 performed his duties in a most satisfactory manner. He was a fine type of man, highly respected by his officers and all ranks. His body was buried in the British military cemetery at Boisleux au Mont, near Arras, and arrangements were made to place a substantial oak cross at the head of his grave.

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We are satisfied this is the rarest regular Canada variety issued in the 20th century. It is hoped all the catalogues will not fall into the trap of lising the 10c, 20c and 50c Flying G as a minor variety of the old Type B, for any Canadian stamp that is printed in full post office sheets of 200 or 400 stamps is NOT a minor variety to say the least. By the way our offer of \$100.00 reward for merely a look at the complete pane of 50 of the 20c Flying G has never been taken up as yet. It is still open. Doesn't anyone want \$100.00.

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