BNA Topics

Vol. 5, No. 10 November, 1948 Whole No. 53

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OFFICIAL PUBLICATION OF THE
BRITISH NORTH AMERICA PHILATELIC SOCIETY
IN PRESS NOW
— 7th EDITION —
THE HOLMES CATALOGUE
ON
Canada and B. N. A.

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—It also prices the earlier issues according to condition—Superb, Very Fine, Fine, and Good, both Unused and Used.

—LISTS AND PRICES—
—First Day Covers,
—on cover (after 1st day).
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—Blocks of 4, 6, or 8 with imprint & plate #,
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—Essays and proofs,
—Pioneer air mail stamps,
—First flight covers—for every flight to take place in Canada,
—Cancellations, such as Numerals, R. P. O., Registered, CORKS, Targets, Towns, Leaf, Flag, Colored, Crown, Stars, R. Way letter, Etc.,
—Early post offices, showing the relative scarcity of numeral cancellations. This has never been worked out before and should prove to be very valuable to all.
—Most completely the Revenue stamps of the Federal and Provincial issues.
—Post Cards, envelopes, letter cards, wrappers, postal bands, and air sheets.
—Much research and study has been done and is in evidence throughout the catalogue.
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—The coming — 7th Edition — has been entirely re-written and brought right up to date by a very competent group of Canadian Specialists.
—Prices reflect the current market NET prices.

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LONDON, 40,
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CANADA
BNA TOPICS

Official Journal of
The British North America Philatelic Society

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Vol. 6, No. 10 November 1948 Whole No. 53

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The NEW YORK GROUP meets the 1st Tuesday of each month at the Collector's Club, 22 East 35th Street, New York City

The PHILADELPHIA GROUP meets the 1st Thursday of each month at 7834 Pickering St., Philadelphia, Pa.

The TWIN CITY GROUP meets the 2nd Tuesday of each month at 4932 Morgan Avenue, Minneapolis, Minn.
LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Re. "Edwardians"

Dear Sir:

In his article on "The Edwardian Issue, 1903-1912" in the October 1948 BNA TOPICS, Mr. Cryderman mentions the horizontal shading on the 5c instead of the regular cross-hatching (there never was any solid colour), but he doesn't mention the most interesting variety, where the cross-hatching has been renewed by re-touching.

He says, "The plate numbers of these imperforates were 13 and 14, the same as found on the original part sheet discovered by Mr. Lemieux"; who could find two plate numbers on one sheet? He concludes that new plates were made and given the same numbers 13 and 14—Boggs is quite right in calling this fantastic; you'd never catch the American Bank Note Co. taxing itself by using an old plate number over again.

I'd like to see any evidence that the U. S. Auto-Vending Co. made those private perfs. of the 2c Edward. They are out and out "fakes," and my evidence is based on correspondence with the late A. Stanley Deaville, and with Alfred Coe, son of one of the two ladies who owned the U. S. A-V. Co. I discredited arguments SEVEN years ago that the Company was located in Detroit and naturally extended its activities to serve business firms in Windsor, because the U. S. A-V. Co. was located in New York, and its machines were sold only to the Post Office Department, for post-office installation.

F. WALTER POLLOCK
Teaneck, N. J.

Re. BNA Catalog

Dear Sir:

I read the letter by W. T. White in the September BNA TOPICS. He writes about the need and desire for a specialized B. N. A. Catalog. He entirely overlooks the fact that the Holmes Catalogue has been on the market since 1935 and is now coming out for its 7th edition. A more highly specialized catalog could hardly be imagined. Previous editions have been bought by thousands of collectors not only in Canada and U. S. A., but all over the world. This catalog is the product of the co-operative effort of a great many collectors, auctioneers, dealers, and specialists.

When this catalog is adequately supplying the needs of all, I must confess it amazes me to find those who do not appear to know that there is already a highly specialized B. N. A. Catalogue.

L. SEALE HOLMES
London, Ont.

A Reply to Mr. Siverts

Dear Sir:

In response to the question put by Mr. John S. Siverts on page 142 of the October BNA TOPICS regarding the late use of Pre-Confederation date stamps, I can report the following:

(1) North Wakefield C. E. Au 12 '81
(2) New Edinburgh C. W. No 19 '81
(3) Rock Island C. E. Ap 12 '82

Dr. ALFRED WHITEHEAD
Sackville, N. B.

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Some of the BNAPS’ers down Philadelphia way are going out and getting things. At the recent Show put on by the Keystone Stamp Club, Charles McDonough took the Grand Award with his exhibit of Province of Canada, illustrating his researches of the papers used for this issue. At the exhibition of the East Penn Collectors Club, James T. Culhane pulled down an award with his exhibit of Newfoundland, and at the same show, Charlie McDonough won another Award for his exhibit of U. S. Commemoratives.

Anent the two British collectors mentioned in this column last month as exhibiting B. N. A. at IMABA, H. B. S. Thompson received a Silver Medal and a diploma and L. T. Vowles was awarded a Silver Gilt Medal.

The October 2nd issue of “Philatelic Gossip” features the stamps of British North America; many authoritative writers contributing to make this number a sort of special issue.

Editor Harry Weiss, in his “Inside Straight” column, pays a tribute to the work accomplished by the philatelic laboratories. To point up his remarks, he uses a New Brunswick cover bearing a 1, 2 and 17 cent stamp, making a 20c rate. I do not want to engage in any controversy about the authenticity of the cover, but I do claim that the rate is correct. The tariff in New Brunswick at this time was 5c per half ounce for letters going outside the country, not 3c. These were the days when letter writing was an art, and written on the heavy paper of that period a somewhat lengthy letter would soon weigh over 1½ ounces, which would then require four times the single rate, or 20c.

This same 17c’er is another one of the stamps of B. N. A. presenting a large field for study. Some writers claim that this stamp was one of the values distributed to the provincial postmasters in May 1861 when the first distribution of the stamps of the decimal system of currency was first made. To this proposition, I am inclined to disagree and to maintain that there were no 17c’ers in the first shipment received from the stamp printers. I believe that the earliest these stamps would have arrived is with the first shipment of the 5c green Queen’s Head, in November 1861, although there is a chance that the first shipment may have been at a much later date. For some time I have been searching for evidence and the best evidence to solve some of these questions is original covers, but so far have obtained scant results.

“Off the Cuff”
V. G. GREENE

Probably the best written and most interesting column on Canadian stamps in the Philatelic Press is “Canada Calling” by BNAPSer W. J. Scott K. C. of Toronto which appears monthly in “Philatelic Gossip.” His article on “Canada Plate Numbers” in a recent issue is the best coverage this writer has seen on this interesting branch of Canadian Philately. In addition to being a top-flight philatelist, Mr. Scott is Secretary of CAPEX and a Director of the Toronto Stamp Collectors Club.

BNAPSer Clare M. Jephcott of Toronto has one of the finest collections of Canadian plate number blocks which provided the basis for Mr. Scott’s article. Doctor Jephcott grew up amongst stamps as his father, the late Alfred Jephcott, was an outstanding B. N. A. philatelist and had among other choice stamps, a copy of the 1859 1c on Laid paper (the only known example), blocks of the 1859 issue and mint blocks of the 1897 Jubilees. This collection was sold by auction in London in 1935 and Doctor Jephcott sure wishes he had it now!

600
Copies of BNA TOPICS are distributed each month to B. N. A. collectors. Take advantage of this opportunity to reach the collectors who are especially interested in what you have to sell or want to buy.
The Pence Postal Issues of Prince Edward Island

By Mervyn V. Quarles, BNAPS, APS, CPS

On March 9, 1860, the Legislature of Prince Edward Island passed "AN ACT TO AMEND THE ACT FOR THE TRANSFER OF THE MANAGEMENT OF THE INLAND POSTS WITHIN PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND" wherein it provided, "the Lieutenant-Governor of this Island or the Administrator of the government for the time being, by and with the consent of the Executive Council may from time to time cause stamps, with their values printed thereon, to be sold and used for postage."

Accordingly George Dundas, Lieutenant-Governor of the colony, placed an order for five values of postage stamps, viz., onepence, twopence, threepence, sixpence and ninepence, from Charles D. Whiting, Esq., of Baufort House, Strand, London, England.

Three values of postage stamps were issued to the public January 1, 1861, and the following notice is quoted from the Royal Gazette:

"POSTAGE STAMPS

The public are hereby informed that stamps for the prepayment of letters and packets to be sent by post will on the 1st of January, 1861, be ready for circulation. The design, colour, and value of each class of stamps are as follows:—

The Queen's Head, profile, green, Sixpence.

" " " " blue, Threepence

" " " " red, Twopence

The blue or red stamp will be received for payment of half the sum it indicates if cut in two diagonally.

These stamps can be had at the General Post-Office, Charlottetown and of all postmasters on the Island.

(signed) L. C. Owen,
Postmaster-General

General Post-Office, December 26th, 1860."

The notice in the Royal Gazette may be regarded as official as it was provided in the first Post-Office Act May 15, 1851, that, "... every such Order in Council shall be published in the Royal Gazette, and the rates of postage then established shall be demanded immediately after such publication..."

The three values mentioned in the Royal Gazette were placed in use as announced. They were printed on a yellowish toned paper, and perforated gauge 9. The paper was of a poor quality and this feature combined with the coarse perforations often made it necessary to separate the stamps by cutting with scissors or by tearing. A minute quantity of superb copies existing today attests to the unsatisfactory perforations of this issue.

As stated in the Royal Gazette bisecting was authorized for the twopence and threepence stamps. A resume of known bisects will be found at the end of the article.

Enumerated hereinbelow are the postal rates as listed in the Official Guide For Postmasters, 1867:

1d Soldiers' and Sailors' letters—Section 32
1d Books, pamphlets or periodicals per ounce—Section 50
(Note: This rate paid in 1861 by bisecting the 2d stamp)
1½d Newspapers to Newfoundland and Bermuda—Section 17
(Note: This rate paid in 1861 by bisecting the 3d stamp)
2d Letters and packets per half-ounce any place in P. E. I. Section 12 Post-Office Act 1851
3d Letters per half-ounce any place in British North America Section 15
6d Letters per half-ounce to United States of America Section 19
9d Letters to United Kingdom Section 23

The Post-office accounts are complete and show how many lots were paid for but in only one instance do they give the number sent out. The first entry is found in the accounts for the fiscal year ending March, 1861, which reads as follows:

"Warrant Book, No. 856 The Colonial Secretary, £57 being the amount of Charles Whiting's account for 250,000 stamps."

Goodfellow estimated there were 150,000 twopence stamps, 40,000 threepence, and 60,000 sixpence.

**Issue II**

Early in 1862, another shipment of stamps was received from London. This consignment consisted of the onepenny and ninpence values which had been ordered in 1860. Like the first issue they were printed on a yellowish-toned paper. Charles Whiting had obtained a new perforating machine and this issue was perforated 11.

Goodfellow estimated the number at 40,000 onepenny stamps and 60,000 of the ninpence value. The warrant covering this shipment is quoted:

"Warrant Book, No. 269, The Colonial Secretary, £23 3s 10d being the amount, including expenses of remitting Charles Whiting's account for postage stamps."

Date of issue has not been determined but Goodfellow lists the early use as February 11, 1862 for the onepenny and March 29, 1862 for the ninpence stamp.

**Issue III**

The stock of Issue I was decreasing as in 1863 there were two warrants entered in the Post-office accounts. It is possible a new supply of onepenny and ninpence were included in these warrants, in addition to the fourpence black value which has been noted on the yellowish-toned paper. Stamps of this issue were perforated with still another machine listed as C with a variable perforation of 11½-12. The two warrants read as follows:

"Warrant Book
No. 263 The Colonial Secretary £100
No. 264 The Colonial Secretary £25 2 2
being the amount of Charles Whiting's account for postage stamps."

Goodfellow estimated the total number of stamps at 800,000 for this issue.

The next record of payment was in November, 1865, and this was probably for a new supply of onepenny, sixpence and ninpence stamps, perforated by Machine C. Most likely the fourpence black was also included in this lot if it was not in the previous shipment. Goodfellow estimates there were 200,000 stamps in this consignment and the records show the following entry:

"Warrant Book
No. 1968 The Postmaster-General £28 8s 10d, being the amount of Charles D. Whiting's account for postage stamps."

**Issue IV**

In late 1867 another entry is noted in the accounts. Goodfellow estimated there were 750,000 in the lot, 250,000 each of the twopence, threepence and fourpence values which were printed on a distinctive bluish-white paper and per-
forated by Machine C. The entry reads as follows:

"WARRANT BOOK
No. 1558 The Postmaster-General £75 1s 3d,
being the cost and freight of postage stamps order from London."

In 1868 an arrangement was made with the United States for a reduction of postage on letters to that country. The notice appeared in the Royal Gazette, as follows:

"His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor in Council has been pleased to approve of the following modification in the postal arrangement between the United States and this Island, viz., On and after the first day of November next, the postage on a single letter shall be fourpence, if prepaid at the mailing office and ten cents (equal to sixpence) if posted unpaid: and for other than single letters the same charge shall be made for each additional half ounce or fraction thereof. Letters for British Columbia, California and Oregon shall be sixpence, if prepaid, per half ounce.

(signed) THOMAS OWEEN
Postmaster-General

General Post-office, Charlottetown, P. E. I.
October 21st, 1868."

Another modification was announced in the Royal Gazette as indicated below:

"REDUCTION OF POSTAGE TO GREAT BRITAIN
"On and after the first of June next, the postage on paid letters for Great Britain, will be Three Pence sterling per half ounce, instead of Sixpence sterling as at present.

(signed) John A. McDonald
Postmaster-General

General Post-office, Charlottetown.
20th May, 1870."

To accommodate the new postal rate the British American Bank Note Co. in 1870 engraved and printed a new stamp which expressed the value in sterling (3d) and in currency (4½d). It was printed in sheets of 120 (two panes of ten horizontal rows of six, side by side). The perforation was a uniform 12. The imprint BRITISH AMERICAN BANK NOTE CO. appears at the top of the sheet.

Dies & Plates

From the original die of the stamps a mould was made in some hard substance, probably type metal. From this mould successive electroplates were taken. Sixty of these cliches were locked together (in the case of the two-pence and thirty for the other values) and from this electroplate the stamps were printed. (This does not, of course, apply to the 4½d stamp printed by the British American Bank Note Co.)

Research on the part of serious philatelists has developed that little care was taken with the electroplates while printing this series of stamps. Improper cleaning after use and carelessness resulting in injury to the plates are reflected today in the abundant varieties to be uncovered in the Pence Postal Issues.

Mr. J. A. Tilleard, London Philatelic Society, bought up the effects of Charles Whiting and presented them to that society. One set of proofs from the various electroplates and dies were run off in black. He describes the effects as follows:

"They consisted of the completed dies of the 1d, 2d, 3d and 9d and
of the 1c, 3c, 4c and 6c stamps. With them were found an engraving on wood of the head employed for the Cents Issue, and a reproduction on copper of the same, and also a metal plate of the head used for the Pence stamps. In addition to these there was an engraving on brass of a stamp, finished with the exception of the inscription, in form similar to the 3d stamp, although the details of the background are not the same. As the head also varies in several small particulars, I should imagine this was probably prepared before the stamps were issued as finally decided upon, and was not adopted. The electroplates were those of the 2d, 4d, 5c and 12c and in the case of the 3c there were parts of the impressions in red and in black pasted on the back of the wooden block."

Perforations

Issue I was uniformly perforated 9, identified as Machine A. This proved very unsatisfactory and by the time Issue II appeared Mr. Whiting had obtained another machine listed as B. By 1863 when Issue III appeared we encounter still another machine with a variable perforation 11 1/4-12 identified as C. Compounds of Machine B and C will be found. Imperforates of all values will be found. These are in reality proofs printed on a paper similar to the issued stamps.

Gum

Gum varies but is usually yellowish, unevenly distributed upon the surface and is liable to crack. Care must be taken with unsevered blocks of the earlier printings as the brittle nature of the gum causes stamps to separate easily. The gum is known to vary from white to thick dull brown.

(to be continued)
Trail of the Caribou
Freres Meyerson

Help the RED CROSS

For those of our readers interested in Newfoundland Postal Slogan Cancellations we submit #19 in the list to supplement those previously recorded in BNA TOPICS of August 1945 and October 1947. The cancellation was used at St. Johns. First Day of Issue was May 1, 1948 and last day June 11, 1948.

We finally ran down the first day of sale of the current 24c stamp with plate numbers. It was placed on sale at St. Johns on May 21, 1948 and the number is 41796.

While on the subject of plate numbers, we have just been advised that the current 10c stamp has been placed on sale with plate number 43838. We will have to give you the first day of sale next month as our informant omitted that vital bit of information. We seem to have a deuce of a time getting all the facts at the same time. We're probably due for a follow-up file or some information will get away from us permanently.

We have seen some copies of the current 48c stamp with plate number at the side (opposite 5th stamp) in addition to its normal positions. It should have been cut away when the sheets were cut apart but wasn't. Just one of those things.

Win Boggs, whose pipeline to Newfoundland seems to be better than ours tells us that Confederation is scheduled for April 1, 1949. On second thought, he must have gotten his scoop from Canadian authorities.

We think you'll be interested in the following article that ran in the August 14th issue of Stamp Collecting:

"Will there be a last and final issue of Newfoundland stamps to commemorate her incorporation as the Tenth Canadian Province? If not by Newfoundland, then surely by Canada, for if ever there was an excuse for philatelic celebration the union of Britain's oldest Colony with her oldest Dominion provides it.

And so another stamp issuing country of the British Empire will have "no more parades." Nevertheless, such is its philatelic popularity that, unlike the old Australian and Malayan States we believe that Newfoundland will retain its place in the affections of stamp collectors on an equal, if not a higher level, as time goes on."
We agree.

The Freres Meyerson, Bill and Dan, will be pleased to answer any questions on Newfoundland stamps submitted to them. Send your queries to the Editor for reply in BNA TOPICS.

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Aftermath of the First Convention of the C. P. S. G. B.

To the writer this was a great joy—to meet many corresponding friends and "one other." First of all, among the correspondents was Gerald Wellburn—or I should say I had corresponded with his collaborator, Mr. Sullivan, upon the subject of paper used for the production of the 6d stamp of Canada, and in particular to find if there was a practical and easy way of differentiating handmade paper from machine made paper. As Mr. Wellburn was present we met—and before going north, I had written to Miss Alexander Cowan of Penicuik, just outside Edinburgh, to see if I could call and look over the paper mill—and had in mind the question of machine and handmade paper ready for discussion. Wellburn came along with me and we had a most interesting, instructive and happy time.

One evening I gave a display and was buttonholed by the "other" person. This gentleman introduced himself as Mr. Fred Aitchison. Round about 1910/11 he wrote an article on Canada which to me was my Bible on Canada—and the first serious student I knew of. Later I got a copy of Howes but still the Aitchison article was my guide. I was more than delighted to meet my mentor. In a few days I go to his society to give a display and to refresh my memory have reread his article—and with what a surprise. I will give an extract of his first paragraph:

"Mr. Clifton A. Howes, in his published book on "Canada," which no serious collector of this country can do without, shows that the first consignment of the 6d and 12d contained 'Wove' as well as 'Laid' paper and further confirmation regarding the 6d on 'wove' paper delivered in 1851 is given by P. L. Pemberton & Co., who recently advertised this value on 'wove' paper on entire, dated the 3rd-5th November, 1851. This was nearly five years before the second consignment was made by the Printers to the Canadian Government. Heretofore the issue of the 6d on wove paper had been generally accepted as coming later and is catalogued 1852-57."

So—in 1910—the 6d on wove paper, 1st printing, was known of in those far off days.

R. W. T. LEES-JONES

Dear Mr. Duncan,

Thank you very much for your letter and enclosure (above). I should note that the thin wove paper was known to Mr. Donald King in 1890 and that Mr. Wellburn found out in England that the flotation test as to whether a paper is hand made or machine made is, according to British papermakers, correct in at least 90% of cases. There is nobody who can tell whether a paper so small as a stamp is machine or hand made by looking at it or by use of a micrometer. The only 100% correct test is by taking microphotographs. In hand made paper the fibres are lying in every plane and a large proportion are in transverse section. In machine made paper the fibres are dispersed in the machine direction and only very rarely is there one in transverse section.

E. H. SULLIVAN

Report of the Librarian

I wish to gratefully acknowledge the donation to the Library of a subscription to Western Stamp Collector by Mr. R. R. Smith, #3, and also the donation of a subscription to Weekly Philatelic Gossip by Kenneth Minuse, #67.

R. J. DUNCAN, Librarian
REPORT OF THE SECRETARY

NEW MEMBERS

523 Bertram, H. G., 32 Cross St., Dundas, Ont., Canada
524 Fowler, Henry Ades, Route 1, Box 96, Hartford, Mich.
525 Ivry, Sid, 5235 Cote St. Luc Road, Montreal, Que., Canada
526 Maxwell, Richard N., Forest St., Middletown, Mass.

APPLICATIONS FOR MEMBERSHIP

Adamson, Dr. M. C., 8620 100 St., Edmonton, Alta., Canada (C) CAN—Used 19th & 20th century postage & blocks. A.O.M.S., Precancels. Used airmails. R. R. cancellations. Proposed by R. J. Duncan, No. 37.
Jensen, Wm. H., Browns Valley, Minn. (C) CAN, NFD—Chiefly postmarks of Newfoundland. Proposed by J. Levine, No. 1.
McLellan, Hugh, Champlain, N. Y. (C) Pre-stamp and stampless covers. Proposed by R. P. Hedley, No. 164.

APPLICATION FOR LIFE MEMBERSHIP

33 Barraciough, J. Reginald, 154 Mt. Stephen Ave., Westmount, Que., Canada

CHANGES OF ADDRESS

Beckman, W. C., West Poplar River, Sask., Canada (from Regina, Sask.)
Clem, Capt. W. A., 1348 Sidgwick St., Philadelphia 19, Pa. (from Meadowbrook, Pa.)
Siverts, John S., 2328 Newton Ave. S., Minneapolis, Minn.
Smith, K. M., c/o H. DeLaney, R. F. D. #2, Box 75, West Alexander, Pa. (from Fostoria, Ohio)

DECEASED

196 Grafftey, W. Arthur, 4041 Gage Road, Montreal, Que., Canada

Propose Your Friends to BNAPS
OFFICIAL NOTICE

NOMINATIONS

The following members' names have been placed in nomination for the designated office. The Secretary, receiving no word to the contrary, will cause these names to be entered on the Official Ballot for the Election of Officers, 1949-1951.

FOR PRESIDENT ...................... Richard P. Hedley, Buffalo, N. Y.
FOR VICE PRESIDENT ............... Capt. B. C. Binks, Vancouver, B. C. (withdrawn)
FOR TREASURER ..................... William C. Peterman, Brooklyn, N. Y.
FOR SECRETARY ...................... Jack Levine, Brooklyn, N. Y.
FOR BOARD OF GOV. ................. J. Reginald Barraclough, Montreal, Que. (withdrawn)

Respectfully submitted: 5 members in good standing of the N. Y. Group.

FOR PRESIDENT ...................... Richard P. Hedley, Buffalo, N. Y.
FOR VICE PRESIDENT ............... Major Ian C. Morgan, Montreal, Que.
FOR TREASURER ..................... William C. Peterman, Brooklyn, N. Y.
FOR SECRETARY ...................... Jack Levine, Brooklyn, N. Y.
FOR BOARD OF GOV. ................. Capt. B. C. Binks, Vancouver, B. C. (withdrawn)


FOR PRESIDENT ...................... Richard P. Hedley, Buffalo, N. Y.
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FOR TREASURER ..................... William C. Peterman, Brooklyn, N. Y.
FOR SECRETARY ...................... Jack Levine, Brooklyn, N. Y.
FOR BOARD OF GOV. ................. J. Reginald Barraclough, Montreal, Que. (withdrawn)

Respectfully submitted: Nominating Committee.

This is your magazine. Your contributions are welcome.
County Designations in Postmarks

by FRANK W. CAMPBELL

A smudged 1870 marking which showed FIELD COOOL (3 O's is correct) rather clearly took more than a year's spare time to figure out. Day dating put it within a day's travel from Halifax. Finally, noting that three BROOKFIELD postoffices existed in Nova Scotia, I decided it must be a county addition to the regular name; one Brookfield was in Colchester county. In a later lot of covers, I found a slightly smaller Brookfield, with (COL.) in the design. So, that was undoubtedly the manner in which this was separated from the others.

Salem (Yarmouth) N. S. is another example of the county being needed as another Salem existed in Cumberland county and a Salem Road in Cape Breton.

Brookfield, Colchester, was established in 1852 and now is the only one remaining of the three that existed.

Brookfield in Queens county was a Way Office under Liverpool in 1839 and no doubt existed earlier. These small places seem to have no official listing as to when they began.

The third Brookfield in Cape Breton is quite a mixup in naming as "South Side Mira" was an alternate name in earlier years (first noted in 1858), and it changed to Mira Gut in 1860.

I would appreciate information on any postmark with the county designation in N. B. or N. B. In Ontario and Quebec at times the township was quite commonly used to distinguish against mixups, such as St. Ann's, Lincoln; St. Andrews, Stormont; St. Marys, Blanchard; Bell's Corners, Nepean; etc.

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THE EDWARDIAN ISSUE 1903-1912

By DR. ALFRED WHITEHEAD

The article by Mr. M. W. Cryderman in BNA TOPICS for October, 1948, on the Edwardian Issue of Canada, is an excellent summary of real value. I should like to congratulate him on a useful piece of work.

May I add a few notes based on my examination during recent years of a very large wholesale stock of the 1c and 2c stamps.

As I was looking for postmarks only, I rarely used a glass to examine the specimens and accordingly may have passed up re-entries and other plate varieties. However, I did find many of these.

Mr. Cryderman in his first paragraph points out that an "apparently dilatory and inconsiderate policy" delayed the first release of Edwardian stamps for nearly two and a half years after the death of Queen Victoria. This is true and many Canadian specialists rejoice, for it made necessary much recutting and re-entering of the plates of the Numeral issue, at least of certain of the 1c and 2c plates. The result was that an exceptionally large and unrivalled group of plate varieties awaits proper study by philatelists. Some of the finest of these varieties are very rare and there will be a great scramble for them when they become better known.

DATE OF ISSUE OF THE FIRST EDWARDIANS—Mr. Cryderman is probably right in quoting the authorities that the first release was on Dominion Day, July 1, 1903. Both Jarrett and Boggs give this date. Nevertheless I have clear Impressions of the following date stamps:

(1) Montreal & Waterloo R. P. O. Jun 1 03
(2) Montreal & Waterloo R. P. O. Jun 2 03
(3) Montreal & Waterloo R. P. O. Jul 27 03
(4) Que. & Rich. M. C. Jul 29 03

Now (1) and (2) could be the products of a busy or careless mail-clerk who had neglected to change "JUN" to "JY"—note the use of "JUN" instead of the usual "JU"—but what shall we say of (3) and (4)? It is quite difficult to believe that (3) might be an error of "JU 27" instead of "JY 27," especially as it is supported by the evidence of (4). Yes, I am ready to be persuaded that (1) and (2) are errors and therefore freaks, but (3) and (4) are too convincing to be so considered. These dates must be evidence of a leak, perhaps still another example of some privileged person(s) having access to new stamps and using them on correspondence before the authorized date of issue; just as the influence of privileged person(s) has led to the introduction of the questionable imperforates which are now making their regrettable advent into the stamp market.

RE-ENTRIES—Mr. Cryderman also, quite properly, mentions the fact that both 1c and 2c Edwardian stamps are found with re-entries. All those found by me bear dates of late 1903, 1904 and early 1905, which, curiously enough, cover the exact period of the plates of unhardened steel. These re-entries are very slight and are generally centered in the S. W. or S. E. of the design. I have mounted a few pages of them, but am forced to admit that they do not begin to compare with the best re-entries to be found on the 1c and 2c Numerals. I have found at least two hundred different re-entries on the 2c Numerals, all proved to be constant varieties by many duplicates, which are far finer than any Edwardian re-entry of which I know.

Moderate re-entries may be found also on Edwardian booklet stamps.

BOOKLETS—I cannot agree with Mr. Cryderman that the shade of the booklet panes is any help in distinguishing between true or faked specimens. The booklets appeared in July 1903 (I have copies dated July 21 and July 22), and were in some demand during the whole life of the Edwardian issue. We know that 11,500,000 booklets were issued, a large number, and judging from many hundreds of dated copies, including panes (reconstructed) and numerous
other multiples, in my accumulation, the booklets are to be found in many shades from pale to deep rose carmine. There must have been many printings of the booklets and these would of course be in the shade of the postage sheets of the same printing, and that such shades varied is a well known fact.

I am prepared to believe that generally—generally; there are exceptions—"the genuine panes will have wider spaces between the stamps than the false." Fred Jarrett demonstrated this fact to me with some used multiples in my collection, but other booklet multiples did not respond to this test.

However, there is a far simpler test, so easy and certain that it is amazing that it has not hitherto been discovered. It was suggested to me recently by Mr. George C. Marler of Montreal, whose legal and political activities limit his opportunities for stampic research, to the great loss of Canadian philately. Here is his test:

Booklet panes are on horizontal wove paper whilst faked panes are on the vertical wove paper of the straight postal issues.

This is fully supported by the booklet stamps I have examined. The reason for this is, of course, that the different proportions of the plates for the booklet panes made it necessary to feed the paper to the presses sideways instead of the feed normal for postage sheets. It was Mr. Marler's knowledge that this was done in the case of early Georgian booklets which suggested to him that the Edwardian booklets might prove to be a parallel case.

IMPERFORATES—In about 3,400,000 used copies of the 2c value I found only one undoubted imperforate copy, a single with jumbo margins. I found also one copy with four very wide margins, imperforate at top and bottom. This, I suppose, is from one of the experimental stamp-vending machines. It shows portions of the wavy lines of a postmark similar to Cut 5, page 30 of McCready's Canadian Flag Cancellations. Unfortunately it has entirely missed the date stamp.
Bringing News About People & Stamps

By REV. JOHN S. BAIN

Many thanks to my old and faithful friends BNAPSers E. G. Lloyd (#351) and Ken. C. Vizzard (#274) for first day covers bearing the commemorative stamp of the 100th anniversary of the Achievement of Responsible Government in Canada. That's quite a little for an album page, especially if you hand letter it!

BNAPS

The quote in reference to the entry of Newfoundland into Canadian Confederation in Ed. Whiting's column in the October '48 BNA TOPICS is quite disconcerting. Such an event of historical importance demands a special set at least to adequately celebrate the occasion. Let us hope that isn't the final philatelic view of Ottawa.

BNAPS

Special mention of a special issue of Weekly Philatelic Gossip for British North America. This issue contained good articles that should encourage and stimulate collecting in the B. N. A. field. The editors promise that "many parts of the following editions will be devoted to British North America." Should you lack a copy of that special issue, write "Weekly Philatelic Gossip," Holton, Kansas, enclose ten cents, and ask for the October 2nd issue.

BNAPS

A nice letter from W. T. White, #191, in regard to my mention in this column of Canada, Scott #C2, being a "sleeper" had this to say, "I agree with you that this item is a sleeper, and especially so in "block form," but does not this equally apply to C4? According to all information I have been able to dig up, the issue of C4 exceeded C2 by only 99,000 copies, and at C1's present catalogue price of 80c, as against C2 at $1.50, it certainly looks as though this item is due for a very substantial rise ere long. On a percentage basis—which I know does not govern prices—C4 would be around $1.20—just double the present catalogue. Obviously she sleepeth yet, but will doubtless awake and come into her own." I agree with BNAPSer White's statement. Do you?

BNAPS

Also in the mailbag was a letter from BNAPSer L. T. Vowles (#403), Bell House, Westbury-on-Severn, Gloucestershire, England, I share with my readers his impressions at the IMABA show. "I made a holiday of my trip to Switzerland, and the few days I spent at the Exhibition at Basle were highly interesting. The whole of the arrangements were carried out in a very dignified manner, and I recall the remarks made by an American who was sitting next to me at the Opening Ceremony. He thought that the minimum of speeches, and the maximum of lovely music, played by the Basle Orchestra, was decidedly more "uplifting" than the corresponding Opening Ceremony in New York. However, the two Exhibitions were on quite a different scale, and I have never ceased to remember the wonderful friendliness and generosity shown to my wife and me on the other side of the Atlantic." I might add that Mr. Vowles' collection of Newfoundland, which won an award at CIPEX last year, did even better at IMABA this year. In competition with all B. N. A., his collection won a Silver Gilt Medal, the highest award for any B. N. A. collection. Congratulations and a Twelve Penny Black to BNAPSer Vowles!!

BNAPS

I'm waiting to hear confirmation of the current 2 and 4c coils being issued imperf x 9½ instead of the regular imperf x 8. This news originated in England. Anyone hereabouts know about this?

BNAPS

New issue collectors? In addition to the recent 5c postage dues, Canada has ten new Postal Note stamps up to 75c. I also hear tell that there will be some new Unemployment Insurance stamps.
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