

DECEMBER
1949

BNA

Topics

Official Publication of the
British North America Philatelic Society

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BNA TOPICS

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The NEW YORK GROUP meets the 3rd Thursday 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 7934 Pickering St., Philadelphia, Pa.

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

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Editorial

For myself, and on behalf of the Editorial Staff, I wish to gratefully acknowledge and sincerely express our appreciation for the very fine co-operation we are receiving from the members. We presumed to promise a "bigger" magazine and YOU have made our promise a fact! You have made BNA TOPICS an excellent magazine, one of the finest. Many, many thanks.

It has been told me by one who is well qualified to pass judgement and offer opinion that our magazine has a warmth and friendliness that makes it a very welcome visitor each month. Our regular columns contribute and are responsible to a great extent for this opinion and attitude. Another important factor deciding that analysis is our "Letters to the Editor" feature. The excellent character and quality of our articles is, of course, largely responsible for that version. It's a grand feeling to be told the magazine is so good so let's not give anyone the chance to say or think otherwise.

Your Editorial Staff is constantly trying to provide new articles, new features and new improvements for and to the magazine. I must publicly acclaim Mr. "Bob" Duncan for the untiring efforts he expends to convince some of you to write for the magazine. Very many of the articles you read in the magazine have been made possible by Mr. Duncan. I must also acquaint you with some of the "behind the scene" work being done by Gordon Lewis. You have seen some of his fine treatments and you will be witnessing others too. You are doing your part in providing us with the material and the least we can do is try to present it in the best way possible.

Commencing with the January 1950 issue of the magazine, we shall present in each issue a reprint of some outstanding article on B. N. A. This in accordance with your expressed wishes. There are many very fine articles which we shall reprint and, after a time, BNA TOPICS will be a veritable library in itself. BNA TOPICS for BNA collectors—is fast becoming a fact!

I guess you may have come to expect an appeal when you read the heading. You're right. Only this time it's going to sound different, maybe. Till now, I've appealed to you to contribute articles and other items. Well, I haven't changed—I'm still asking you to please contribute your material. BUT, now I'm asking for your co-operation, not to make BNA TOPICS a "bigger" magazine—that you've done—now I'm asking you to KEEP it that bigger magazine. We're having a 28 page or better for each issue. That takes a lot of copy. So, please, let's keep TOPICS that "bigger" magazine.

The printer has advised me that he may be able to move up the date of printing and mailing the magazine so that you will be receiving your copy around the first of each month. Gosh, another request! Oh well, that means I must ask you to please try to get your copy in not later than the 15th of the month for publication in the following month's issue. Please?

The Convention photograph arrived too late for inclusion in this issue so will be published in the January release. When you see it, don't think I purposely held back on printing it—you'll be right! Honestly, photos must be sent to the printer 10 days before copy—takes time to have the cuts made. Copies will cost \$1.50 each and if you want to order one sight unseen (no comment), write to Dick Hedley, 452 Franklin St., Buffalo 2, N. Y.

BNAPS all, except

A Merry Christmas and a BNAPpy New Year to all.

Sketches of BNAPSers

By V. G. Greene



JAMES N. SISSONS

BNAPSer James Normart Sissons is Canada's premier stamp dealer. In terms of income alone, this means he earns as much per year as some of the top lawyers and doctors in the Dominion. Born in Glenolden, Pa. on June 9, 1914, he was educated at U. T. S. Schools, Toronto, and in due course went to Victoria College. During these years he began to deal, in a small way, in postage stamps. After graduating at 21, he entered Osgoode Hall but soon discovered that law and stamp dealing were each a full time business, so he abandoned the law. Today his name is known to every collector of note on the continent.

Specializing in the stamps of British North America, Mr. Sissons' rise to the top in this field has been meteoric. One of his consistent principals has been to pay high prices. As a result, when other dealers were running short of stock, he could always get the material he needed. Contrary to public opinion, "Jim" has never made a

"find" and some of his choicest material has been obtained from auctions and other dealers. He has an unalterable belief that the stamps of British North America, in good condition, are the world's finest philatelic investment.

His mother is a Quaker and as a youth Jim attended Westtown, a Quaker boarding school near Philadelphia which some of our readers will remember as having issued a "local" stamp. His father is the well-known author, Professor C. B. Sissons who has recently retired from Victoria College.

Mr. Sissons was married in 1940 to the charming Emily Day and they have three children, a boy and two girls. His hobbies are golf and horse racing and it rumoured that he is one of the best poker players in town!

A member of most of the philatelic societies in Canada and the United States, Jim was the first president of the Canadian Stamp Dealers' Association. He is also on the Board of CAP-EX and believes the big Exhibition to be held in Toronto in 1951 will prove to the world the firm foundation on which B. N. A. philately stands.

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Pre-Adhesive Postal History and Postal Markings of Newfoundland

By William S. & Daniel C. Meyerson

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(Concluded from p. 205, November 1949)

POSTMARKS 1851-1857

At the same time that the handstruck "PAID" stamps were sent to Newfoundland on Sept. 5, 1851, a postmark for each of the Post Offices and Way-Offices was also included. This postmark was in the shape of a circle of exactly the same size as the "PAID" handstamp and it conformed in every other respect except that the word "PAID" was not included. During this same period St. John's used the postmark first sent to the Colony on July 3, 1846. The St. John's postmark as well as those for all the other Post Offices and Way-Offices was always struck in black and contained the day, month and year in the center of the cancellation.

We illustrated an example of the St. John's postmark (Fig. 69, p. 178, Oct.) used on Oct. 5, 1852. A Harbor Grace postmark (Fig. 64, p. 177, Oct.) was applied on Nov. 8, 1851. A photo of a Carbonear postmark was illustrated (Fig. 70, p. 220, Nov.) as applied to the cover on Aug. 19, 1853. A Brigus postmark (Fig. 75, p. 202, Nov.) is shown on a letter dated Oct. 23, 1856. A magnificent Trinity postmark (Fig. 77, p. 203, Nov.) is dated Aug. 24, 1852.

Postmarks from Post Offices and Way-Offices on the Southern Route seem to be far scarcer and we illustrate herewith an example of the Burin postmark (Fig. 82) dated Dec. 10, 1853.

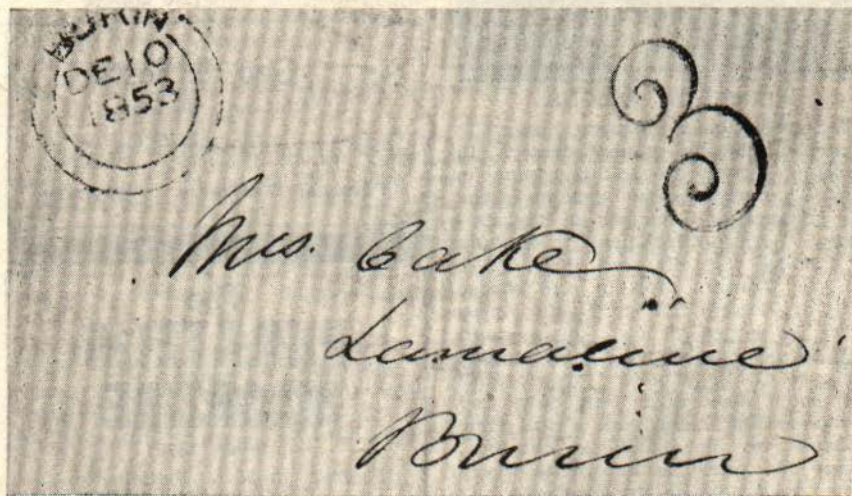


Fig. 82

The same Robson Lowe sale that featured the Harbor Britain "PAID" also illustrated a cover bearing a magnificent Harbor Britain postmark dated Sept. 1, 1853.

Although we have never seen the postmarks for the other 8 Post Offices and 10 Way-Offices, we do know that they exist as they are on the list of those that were sent to the Colony on Sept. 5, 1851.

SHIP LETTER MARKINGS 1851-1857

In addition to the handstruck "PAID" stamp and the postmark for each of the 14 Post Offices and 10 Way-Offices, the shipment on Sept. 5, 1851, also included still another marking. Each office was supplied with an individual "SHIP LETTER" stamp. This stamp was a two-line strike with the name of the office at the top and the word "SHIP LETTER" directly beneath in sans serif letters. We have no examples to illustrate but there is a record of a Harbor Britain "SHIP LETTER" sold at a Robson Lowe sale on April 18, 1945. According to the description in the auction catalog the letter was posted during 1851. The Robson Lowe catalog of *Handstruck Stamps of the British Empire* lists a Fogo "SHIP LETTER."

TOO LATE MARKINGS 1851-1857

We have run across a few other postal markings in the course of our research that we feel may be of interest to students of Newfoundland Postal History. Among the most interesting are the "TOO-LATE" markings. We have seen three different types, two stamped and one manuscript. The earliest example, one of the stamped types (Fig. 69, p. 178, Oct.) was discovered on the letter written at St. John's on Oct. 2, 1852. The second type, also a stamped marking (Fig. 68, p. 178, Oct.) was first seen on a letter used from St. John's on March 9, 1854. Use of this particular type continued long past the end of the pre-adhesive period. The third type is the manuscript marking (Fig. 76, p. 202, Nov.) found on a letter written at Catalina on Sept. 2, 1854, postmarked at Trinity on Sept. 6, 1854, and received at Harbor Grace on Sept. 15, 1854.

MISSENT MARKING 1851-1857

Still another interesting marking is found on a letter written at Trinity on March 13, 1853, and addressed to Harbor Grace. It was postmarked at Trinity on March 16, 1853, and then, instead of going on to Harbor Grace, where the addressee lived, it was put in the wrong pouch and sent on to Brigus by mistake. It was received at Brigus on March 21, 1853, and when the mistake was noticed, it was forwarded to Harbor Grace where it was received the next day, March 22, 1853. The cover bears a red, manuscript notation "Missent to" to account for the delay (Fig. 83).

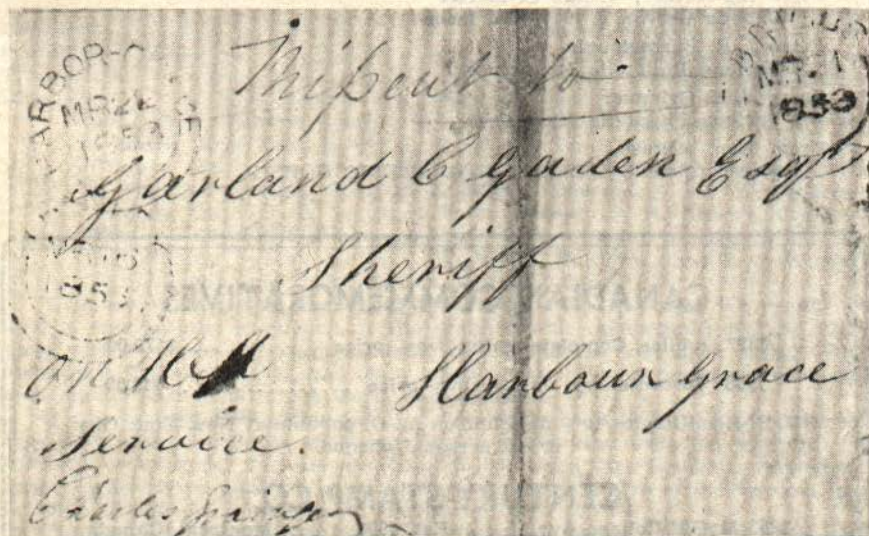


Fig. 83

CONCLUSION

So we bring to a close our study and interpretation of the Pre-Adhesive Postal History and Postal Markings of Newfoundland. We have certainly enjoyed presenting this series to you and we sincerely hope and trust it has provided you with some new information about this period of Newfoundland's Postal History; at least some pleasant reading. While we may have contributed some previously unknown information and facts, we fully appreciate and recognize that our research has not unearthed the complete and final story of this period. We respectfully solicit any additional information any of the readers may offer so that it may likewise be presented in our magazine for the added information of the members. Similarly, we request your continued consideration of the subject in the hope and expectation of possibly discovering some information in the future which has not been discussed in this series. We thank you for the courtesy of your attention to our efforts.

ED.—All the reproductions of portions of manuscripts illustrated in this series are from the original and complete letter sheets in the collection of the authors unless otherwise stated.

Report of the Librarian

I wish to report the following additions to our Library and to express our appreciation and thanks to the donors:

From the Author, Leslie G. Tomlinson
P. E. I. Cancellations 1817-1873

From the Author, Wilfrid M. Sprung
Six Pence 1851
Twelve Pence 1851

From the Author, W. E. D. Halliday
Notes on the Postal History of Canada

From the Author, George C. Marler
Canada George V 1911-1925 Issue

From J. R. Barraclough
 Various Philatelic Magazines

From A. K. Grimmer
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Canadian Association for Philatelic Exhibitions Inc.

Few philatelists perhaps are aware of the existence of the Canadian Association for Philatelic Exhibitions or CAPEX and still fewer are familiar with its activities. It is a non-profit organization formed for the purpose of encouraging, promoting and holding exhibitions, competitions and displays and of encouraging generally the science and hobby of philately. It was incorporated more than two years ago so as to have available an organization to promote the International Philatelic Exhibition to be held in Toronto in 1951. The charter was received on July 2, 1947. General By-Laws to regulate the affairs of the Association were drafted and were approved at a general meeting a few weeks later.

Under these By-Laws there are four classes of membership as follows:

1. **Honorary Membership.**
Any person, for valuable services rendered to this association or to Philately in general, may be elected, by the Directors, an Honorary Member.
2. **Life Membership.**
Any person may become a Life Member on payment of \$25.00.
3. **Sustaining Member.**
Any person may become a Sustaining Member on payment of \$10.00 (membership for 5 years).
4. **Regular Member.**
Any person may become a Regular Member on payment of an annual fee of \$2.00.

The membership of the Association has grown from the original seven until today it is about seventy of which more than thirty are life members. No membership campaign has been initiated so far but future plans call for increased activity in this field.

The third annual meeting was held on October 25th, 1949. Unfortunately, owing to pressure of business, the President Mr. W. S. Bayley and the Secretary Mr. W. J. Scott were unable to stand for re-election. Thus the Association was deprived of the services of two hard working and efficient officers. The present officers and directors are:

Honorary President	George T. Fulford, M. P., Brockville, Ont.
Honorary Vice Presidents	Sir John Wilson, Bart., London, England Harry L. Lindquist, New York, N. Y. Fred Jarrett, Toronto, Ont.
President	Vincent G. Greene, Toronto, Ont.
Secretary	C. M. Jephcott, Toronto, Ont.
Treasurer	F. W. Morgan, Toronto, Ont.
Directors	R. Barraclough, Montreal, Que.; B. L. Baulch, Brantford, Ont.; W. S. Bayley, Toronto, Ont.; B. C. Binks, Vancouver, B. C.; W. S. Boggs, New York, N. Y.; L. S. Crosby, Banff, Alta.; A. E. Edwards, Toronto, Ont.; J. A. Fraser, Galt, Ont.; A. L. McCready, Cobden, Ont.; B. Pelletier, Quebec, Que.; E. L. Piggot, Chester, N. S.; W. J. Scott, Toronto, Ont.; C. R. Shorney, Toronto, Ont.; J. N. Sissons, Toronto, Ont.; W. H. Talbot, Winnipeg, Man.; C. P. deVolpi, Montreal, Que.; G. E. Wellburn, Duncan, B. C.; C. Woodhead, Toronto, Ont.; R. J. Wooley, Toronto, Ont.; and J. W. Yaxley, Montreal, Que.

With the International Exhibition being held within the next two years, the time is ripe for the expansion of the organization. Arrangements have been made with different National Philatelic Associations to hold their annual conventions in Toronto in 1951, and plans are proceeding to have some of the foremost stamp collections in the world on display.

It was realized that a General Manager would have to be appointed whose duty it was to co-ordinate and have general supervision over the work of the different committees. It was gratifying to all when Mr. Leslie A. Davenport agreed to accept the position. He has a wealth of executive experience and has a host of friends on both sides of the border.

Through the generosity of one of the Directors, Mr. C. R. Shorney, the As-

(continued on page 240)

Bringing News About People and Stamps

By Rev. John S. Bain

Gather 'round BNAPSers for the annual philatelic Christmas story. It is one that not many collectors of BNA are acquainted with, and it appears in the book, "The Stamp Collector" by Stanley C. Johnson. Of the 12 pence black, there is a tragic little story with which all good philatelists should become acquainted.

It happened in the early fifties and the scene was a wooden shanty standing on the edge of the St. Lawrence. The hero of the tale was an old man, but thrifty lumberman; whilst the villain of the piece was his nephew, a ne'er-do-well. One night while the old man was examining some securities, the door of his room opened and the nephew entered. "Uncle," he said, "I must have some money. I am absolutely penniless." The uncle had heard the remark before (many times) and shook his head in scorn. The young man argued, entreated, but all to no purpose, and, in the end, grabbed at the valuables. A scramble followed, and though the uncle was able to replace the deeds in the parcel into his tiny iron safe, he sustained the worst of the fight. In the excitement of this unequal contest, the oil lamp was knocked over and the wooden shanty was soon in flames. The nephew now became alarmed and rushed out of the dwelling, but the old man was less fortunate; he had just enough strength to fling the iron box through the window before becoming a prey to the flames. The box, we must add, fell into the river and was not seen again until, half a century later, a dredger brought it to the surface. The box was wiped of its slime and opened and the contents were despatched to the rightful owner. The envelope in which the securities had been placed by the old man bore one of the few known copies of the 12 pence black!!" Some story, if true!!!

BNAPS

The new issue of Canadian Postage stamps has appeared and a very nice appearance it has made too. We personally feel that the shades of these

new stamps are very pleasant. Now you know what happened to the covers you sent for First Day Service when the issue was first announced for June release—these have been replaced with cacheted covers bearing the Canada P. O. Department insignia and the printed notation "First Day of Issue." The cancellation also reads "First Day of Issue" in two lines between two wavy lines, one above and one below the cancellation. The filler in the substitute covers is provided by the P. O. D. and reads, "The Canadian Post Office Department regrets that the First Day Cover you forwarded for service was damaged in handling; this cover has been provided by the Department as a substitute."

BNAPS

A new Canadian revenue has made its appearance. It is "28" surcharged on the current ½c red excise. Lots of surcharges these days for Canadian Revenue collectors.

BNAPS

A group of BNAPSers have formed a Prince Edward Island Study Group, with a view to publishing their findings covering every phase from 1817-1950. The Secretary is Mervyn V. Quarles, 8200 S. Ellis Ave., Chicago 19, Ill. Leslie G. Tomlinson, F. R. P. S. L., is Chairman. The members include F. W. Campbell, W. W. Chadmourne, L. S. Crosby, R. J. Duncan, A. K. Grimmer, C. G. Kemp, S. S. Weatherbie, and J. S. Bain. The contributors are Fred Jarrett and Winthrop Boggs. If you are interested in adding this research and joining this Group, get in touch with BNAPSer Quarles for further information.

BNAPS

I wish to take this opportunity to thank all BNAPSers for their letters, cards, first day covers, items for the column, and even the occasional item sent for my collection! I wish you one and all a VERY MERRY CHRISTMAS and a HAPPY AND PROSPEROUS NEW YEAR. May God bless you all.

The Prince Edward Island Perforations

By Leslie G. Tomlinson, F. R. P. S. L.

So many stamp collectors have avoided collecting Prince Edward Island because of the apparent complications of the perforations that it would seem desirable to make more widely known the real simplicity of their analysis. King, Bartlett, and lesser writers have been very inaccurate in their descriptions of the perforations, and it was not until forty years had passed after the withdrawal of the stamps from sale at the Post Offices following Confederation that Pemberton and Goodfellow published the results of their studies on the perforation (*The Philatelic Journal of Great Britain*: May, June, July and August 1913), and little remains to be added. This article will attempt to make these studies more widely known and to add a few details of more recent varieties. Let tribute here be paid to Messrs. Stanley Gibbons, who for over thirty years have based their catalogue of the perforations of this country on these studies. The following deals purely with the Whiting perforations, since the 4½d stamp was perforated uniformly 12 gauge and no varieties have been recorded. Pemberton showed in his study that Whiting used five different perforating machines only as under:

Machine A	Perf. 9
B	Perf. 11.
C	Perf. irregular 11½-12.
D	Perf. 12-12½, large holes.
E	Perf. 12½-13, smaller holes.

Goodfellow followed up this study by a detailed explanation based on Haugburg of the method used for setting the pins in the machine, thus the English system of setting 12 pins within the inch resulted in a setting of 11½ pins to the inch, (which in foreign gauge gave a perforation of 9.05 pins to each centimetres) i.e. the Machine A. This gave the following interpretation to Pemberton's analysis:

Machine A	11½ pins to the inch	9.05 gauge to each 2 centimetres
B	14 "	11.02 "
C	15 "	11.81 "
D	15½ "	12.20 "
E	16 "	12.59 "

Let us now consider the first two and last two machines. Machine A was used on the three values of the first issue of 1861 only, and the result was so unsatisfactory that this Machine was never again used on these stamps. The holes were so large and the spaces between them so great that very few perfect or near-perfect stamps now remain. Machine B was used for the second issue of 1862, the 1d and 9d values and in this case no problems of identification arise. All the stamps were uniformly perforated 11, just as all the stamps of the first issue were perforated 9 on all sides (with the exception here of an occasional missing row of perforations on the 2d value).

The last two Machines used, D and E, are found on the final issue only, namely the cents values.

Machine D was used for the 2c, 4c, 6c and 12c values only, whereas Machine E was used only for the 1c and 3c values (with the one exception known of a single 6c stamp perforated all around by Machine E). But in addition to this, the 1c and 3c stamps were perforated in quantity by Machine C, and are also found with perforations compound of Machines C and E. Other variations may yet be found.

The explanation for this appears to be simple. It seems to have been Whiting's practise to use whatever perforating machine was available at the time the process required to be carried out, without any particular significance. And further, after the process had been completed, and the sheets of stamps were

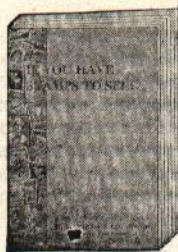
being inspected for imperfections, any sheets with a row of perfs missing were put on one side and were later passed through any machine which was not in use at the time. Notwithstanding this, however, occasional sheets with a missing row of perfs escaped notice, and thus the following values have been recorded imperf. between—1d, 2d, 3d, 4d, 9d, 3c and 6c.

And now we come to the real cause of all the difficulties and misunderstandings, Machine C.

This machine was first used for the third issue which appears to have been put on sale about 1864 and consisted of reprints of the earlier issues. Practically all the perforation problems of the Island's stamps come from this machine, for the simple reason that the pins were set irregularly. They were not constant to gauge, as were the other machines. This is seen clearly when full sheets are examined. Again and again it is found that in one row of perforations are found gauges ranging between $11\frac{1}{2}$ and 12, with possibly some short lengths slightly outside those gauges, and yet the predominant gauge is found to be just under 12. If the irregularity of the gauge is once recognized, and this soon comes with experience, no difficulties should arise. It follows that it is incorrect to describe as compound perforations on one stamp ranging between $11\frac{1}{2}$ and 12. The only true compound perforations are where two machines have been used for perforating any stamps. All the reprints of the third issue, together with the 4d value in both papers, are found compound of Machines C and B, and as is earlier explained, the 1c and 3c values were also perforated by the same Machine C.

It is hoped that collectors will be encouraged by these explanations to study these very interesting stamps, most of which can still be obtained at much more modest prices, considering their scarceness, 76 years after withdrawal, than the stamps of any other B. N. A. Province.

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Canadian Revenues

In 1915 the 1st World War had been waging for a year. As the expense of waging a war was costly, so very costly, the Canadian Government as well as all other governments had an enormous bill to pay. The job of raising funds was necessary and, as the only means of raising these funds was through taxation, the government started to levy taxes on various commodities, luxuries and other items.

The method of collecting these taxes was by the issuance of stamps. The stamps discussed here are the adhesive issues. The tax rates and the items to be taxed and the method of taxation were decided. However, there were no stamps printed. So, on February 12, 1915, the First Provisional Issue appeared. This issue consisted of three postage stamps of the 1912 issue depicting King George V, surcharged WAR TAX in two diagonal lines; the 5c blue and the 20c olive green with black surcharge, and the 50c black-brown with red surcharge.

On February 13, 1915, the Second Provisional Issue appeared. This issue consisted of three postage stamps of the 1912 issue surcharged INLAND REVENUE WAR TAX in four diagonal lines; the 5c blue and the 20c olive green with black surcharge and the 50c black-brown with red surcharge.

On April 15, 1915, a definite issue was printed especially for War Tax purposes. These stamps measured 22 mm x 18 mm and were inscribed CANADA across the top, WAR TAX and value in two lines at the bottom, the value in figures at the top and bottom on each side of the engraved picture of King George V, with INLAND REVENUE in a semi-circle around the top of the picture. All the lettering and the figures on this stamp are in white reversed printing. The following values were printed:

- 1c orange
- 2c brown
- 3c green
- 4c blue
- 5c olive yellow
- 8c brown
- 10c olive green
- 13c vermillion

- 25c carmine
- 50c brown

The 1c and 2c values were issued in booklets of 24 and 48 stamps in panes of 6, and were also issued in coils. Various values are known precancelled in several different types.

In June 1915, appeared another definite issue. These were War Tax strip stamps and were printed by the American Bank Note Co. of Ottawa. The strips are rouletted and are similar to Tobacco strip stamps. These stamps appear in two types, one with the head of King George V in an upright position and the other type in a sideways position. Both types are black.

The upright head design appears in the following denominations, 5c, 10c, 13c, 25c and 50c. The sideways design appears in the 5c and 20c denominations. These strip stamps were used for the taxation on Tobacco, Liquors and Wines. These stamps measured 15mm x 176mm.

In 1927 the 1c and 3c War Tax Stamps were surcharged for Excise Tax purposes and this is the last we see of the Canadian Revenue War Tax Stamps as such in definite issues.

This is only one of the many interesting features in connection with the collecting of Canadian Revenues. Anyone wishing information on Canadian Revenues or about the Canadian Revenue Society can write W. C. Rockett, 318 Elm Ave., Glenside, Pa.

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REPORT OF THE SECRETARY

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 606 Clement, J. Percy, 475 Bute Street, Suite 11, Vancouver, B. C., Canada
 607 Dauplaise, Rene V., Summit Road, Coventry, R. I.
 608 Eaton, Lt. Col. F. B., 377 Hornby Street, Vancouver, B. C., Canada
 609 Fee, Cleo H., 15 Beechwood Crescent, Toronto, Ont., Canada
 610 McCardell, Frank C., 27 Rita Street, West Warwick, R. I.
 611 Petri, Pitt, 378 Delaware Avenue, Buffalo 2, N. Y.
 612 Powers, John F., 564 Cranston Street, Providence, R. I.
 613 Tedford, Fred C., 126 Turner Avenue, Oak Lawn, R. I.
 614 Veale, E. W., P. O. Box 56, Merritt, B. C., Canada

APPLICATIONS FOR MEMBERSHIP

- Bush, Joseph F., 61 West 74th St., New York 23, N. Y. (CX) CAN—19th & 20th century mint & used postage and blocks (esp. blks.), 1st day covers (blks.), mint & used booklet panes. Coils. Mint & used airmail blocks and on cover. Proposed by J. F. Burke, No. 367.
 Hyde, Edwin T. Jr., 421 Main St., West Haven 16, Conn. (CX) CAN, NFD, PRE Mint postage. Stampless covers. Mint booklet panes. Coils. Christmas Seals. Stationery entires. Oddities. Proposed by Dr. L. Roger Morse, No. 352.
 Ives, Dr. R. E., Stayner, Ont., Canada (CX) CAN, NFD, PRE—Mint postage and blocks. 1st day & 1st flight covers. Federal revenues. Mint airmails (Canada). Slogans. Proposed by R. J. Duncan, No. 37. Seconded by C. F. Foster, No. 184.
 Jarvis, Laurence E. M., 320 Avenue Road, Toronto 5, Ont., Canada (C) CAN, NFD, N. S., N. B., P. E. I.—19th & 20th century mint & used postage and blocks. Stampless & 1st day covers. Mint booklet panes. Coils. O.H.M.S. Mint & used airmails. Proposed by J. Levine, No. 1.
 Sprung, Wilfred M., 201 Besserer St., Apt. 2, Ottawa, Ont., Canada (DC) CAN, NFD—Used postage. 1st day & 1st flight covers. Precancels. Federal & Provincial revenues. Literature. Proposed by R. J. Duncan, No. 37.
 Ward, Albert H., 120 Lewis Street, Ottawa, Ont., Canada (CX) CAN—19th cent. mint & used postage. Covers. Cancellations. Proposed by R. J. Duncan, No. 37. Seconded by G. S. Wegg, No. 308.
 Woodhead, C., 529 Winona Drive, Toronto 10, Ont., Canada (C) CAN—20th cent. used postage and blocks. Proposed by R. P. Hedley, No. 164.

CHANGES OF ADDRESS

- Fletcher, E. D., 5989 Granville Street, Vancouver, B. C., Canada
 Miller, E. W., 1231 Yosemite Blvd., Birmingham, Mich. (from Lakewood, Ohio)
 Staton, Wesley, 3031 Rae Street, Regina, Sask., Canada (from Gray, Sask.)
 We regret the incorrect printing of the address of
 Purdy, Robert G., 310 Glen Manor Drive, Toronto 8, Ont., Canada—NOT 31.

DROPPED FOR NON-PAYMENT OF DUES

- 470 Campbell, Ross V., 5788 W. Oxford St., Philadelphia 31, Pa.
 498 Connor, Michael A. Jr., 281 Grandview Terr., Hartford, Conn.
 224 D'Aoust, Anatole, Laurier, Man., Canada
 232 Diekman, C. K., 1743 Avonlea Av., Bond Hill, Cincinnati, Ohio
 370 Douglas, Adam C., Hawkesbury, Ont., Canada
 103 Harvey, Dorothy D., Orchard Lake, Mich.
 380 Jackson, Francis W., 12 W. Roland Rd., Chester, Pa.
 532 Jensen, Wm. H., Brown Valley, Minn.
 14 Simon, Jose, Falgueras 202, Cerro, Havana, Cuba
 415 Tritton, R., Shillington, Ont., Canada

Annual dues for 1950 in the amount of Three Dollars (\$3.00) are payable January 1st, 1950. Payments should be made payable to the order of the BRITISH NORTH AMERICA PHILATELIC SOCIETY and remitted to W. C. PETERMAN, Treasurer, 80 Cranberry St., Brooklyn 2, N. Y. Your 1950 Membership Card will be your receipt of payment.

Plating the "1c Guy" of Newfoundland

By H. A. MacMaster, BNAPS 484

(continued from p. 213, November)



- No. 58 A small dot appears on the middle of the upright of the "F" of "Found" and the middle bar of the "E" of "Granted" is deformed.
- No. 61 A small dot on the top right of the "O" of "Found" and a vertical hairline in the "1" of "James 1".
- No. 62 There is a large green dot on the "S" of "James" and the outer frame of the right numeral is damaged.
- No. 63 The left arm of the "T" of "To" is almost gone and there is a small white patch in the King's beard just below the left corner of his mouth.
- No. 64 In the lines of engraving at the top and to the right of the left date tablet there is a heavy green spot and there is a small green dot on the frame over the "U" of "Found".
- No. 65 There are several faint dots above and on the "6" of "1610" and the right side of the "O" of "Who" is flattened.
- No. 66 There is a small green dot on the bottom of the left numeral and the lines of shading in the portrait background to the left of the King's head are rough and heavy.
- No. 67 There is a green dot over the second "1" of "1910" and a small dot near the top of the right numeral.
- No. 68 The bottom of the right side of the "A" in "James" has a distinct notch and there is a green hairline running from the top of the "D" in "Land" to the frame surrounding the right date tablet.
- No. 69 There is a thick vertical curved line through the curve of the "G" in "Granted," another finer line through the left branch and a heavy dot on the "T" of "Granted."
- No. 70 A very minor variety. There is a small white dot over the right leg of the "M" in "James."
- No. 71 There is a break in the white line below the "D" of "Found".
- No. 72 There is a white dot under the right end of the left branch almost the same as the normal dot at the left end of the same branch.
- No. 73 There is one thick curved hair standing on end over the center of the King's head and a small green dot on his forehead above the right eye.
- No. 75 There is a large green dot in the "0" of "1610," one in the "A" of "Postage" and there is a cluster of dots on the portrait frame about even

with the top of the left numeral.

- No. 76 There is a small green notch in the string of the bow over the "E" of "One."
- No. 78 There is a small white spot on the King's right breast.
- 80-81 The serif is missing on the left arm of the "T" of "To."
- No. 82 There is a heavy green dot on the "W" of "Who," one on the outer frame over the "D" of "Found" and a fine hairline on the "T" of "To."
- No. 83 A small green dot appears in the white line under the "T" of "Cents."
- No. 84 There is a strong white dot inside the curl of the "C" of "Cents" and a green dot on the lower limb of the left branch.
- No. 85 The "T" of "Postage" has a white mark on it broadening the upright, the left arm of the letter is almost severed from its body and there is a minute green dot on the left upright of the "W" of "New."
- No. 86 There is a green dot on the "E" of "New" at the intersection of the lower limb and the upright and a very small notch in the top of the "A" of "Postage."
- No. 87 The curve of the "D" in "Land" has a large green dot on it and there is also a dot on the "W" of "Who" and a tiny hairline on curve of the "C" in "Cents."
- No. 88 There is a bad break in the portrait frame above the "S" of "James" and a dark blot on the King's left breast above the break.
- No. 89 Green dots appear on the "K" of "King" and the "W" of "Who" while a large blot of green appears on the foliate ornament in the lower left corner.
- No. 90 There is a vertical break in the frame of the right numeral at the top and to the right of the numeral, a small dot on the "G" of "Postage" and another on the thick frame line under and between the "O" of "To" and "G" of "Guy."
- No. 91 Half the curve of the "G" in "Granted" is missing. There is a break in the white line over the "N" of "New" and there are several small dots attached to the frame over the left date tablet.
- No. 92 There is a small dot on the left side of the "0" in "1610" and the frame over the "10" of "1610" is quite thick.
- No. 93 The first "1" in "1610" has a small white dot at its base to the left, a green dot appears on the "W" of "New" and the "O" of "One" has a small gouge out of it on the upper left.
- No. 94 There is a long dot on the "N" of "King," smaller ones on the "A" and "T" of "Granted" and smaller ones still on the "D" of "Found" and the "L" of "Land."
- No. 95 A large dot appears on the top of the left numeral and a smaller one on the foot of the "T" of "Granted."
- No. 96 A very minor variety. The third line of shading above and to the left of the frame of the right numeral is broken creating a small white mark.
- No. 97 The coloring of the background under the "U" of "Guy" bulges down almost touching the thick outer frame. There is a strong dot on the curve of the "D" of "Found" and one on the "N" of "Granted."
- No. 98 There is a strong dot in the "G" of "Guy," another on the top center of the left numeral and one in the outer margin over the "N" of "Found." There is a fine colored hairline on the upper part of the "D" of "Found" and a vertical line in the lower frame below the "G" of "Guy."
- No. 99 The right numeral has a faint round spot on its base. There is a faint dot on the "G" of "King" and a strong dot on the top limb of the left branch.
- No. 100 There is a dot on the frame over the "0" in "1910," a break in the frame over the "N" of "Found" and a small dot in the margin but attached to the lower frame below the left side of the right foliate ornament.

It seems remarkable to me that I have never been able to obtain a stamp from the sixth row on the left pane in multiple with the exception of No. 58 which I have in vertical pair with No. 48. For this reason I have been unable to identify the positions from No. 51 to No. 60.

(to be continued)



LOOKING HERE ... LOOKING THERE

with Russell Allison

The October issue of the **Essay Proof Journal**, edited by Clarence W. Brazer for the **ESSAY PROOF SOCIETY**, contains additional listings of Canadian Regular Issues, Postal Stationery and Revenues (most of the listings are illustrated). In the same issue, Mr. Brazer authors an article entitled "Canadian Imperforates are Proofs." In this article, he refers to Mr. F. Walter Pollock's article, "Collectors Don't Want Imperforates" (**BNA TOPICS**; June 1949; Vol. 6, No. 6, p. 138), and gives the following explanation for the imperforates. "I am informed by one who marketed one of these Canada lots that for more than twenty years it has been the established custom for the bank note engraving firms supplying postage stamps to the Canada Post Office Department (and that a similar procedure prevailed in Newfoundland), to make of each stamp six large die sunk proofs in normal colors on large cards, and six sets of complete panes on stamp paper imperforate and gummed . . . are no doubt printed before the stamps are printed and with great care, and are probably printed by the "proofer" to accompany the die proofs, and not by the regular stamp plate printers. The incompleated panes not having been sold "as evidence of prepayment of postage" are plate proofs on stamp paper. They are evidence of the first color inks approved. The gummed plate proofs on stamp paper give a more exact appearance of how the stamps will look than plate proofs on India paper or cardboard as gum slightly changes the appearance of the color.

I am further informed that these six die proofs and six imperforate gummed panes were each distributed—one to the Official Post Office Department Museum in the Department of Records, one to the King's Empire Collection, and four under the direction of the Postmaster General . . .

The Canada P. O. D. announced, prior to June 1947, that no "imperforates" after 1945 will be given anyone . . ."

Mr. Brazer then lists all the known Canadian imperforates and priced per pair by Scott and Mr. L. A. Davenport. I would like to have some comments from you readers on Mr. Brazer's statements.

In the November 12th issue of **Weekly Philatelic Gossip**, Holton, Kansas, Peter Hurst's column again provides his usual interesting and informative comments. This issue covers "Free" or Official Mail also mentioning bisects and their authentication. The activities of Mr. Heckler, a Halifax dealer in the 1890's and early 1900's, are mentioned in conjunction with his causing stationery to be overprinted "Service" and Large and Small Queens with "Official" and being bisected. Mr. Hurst's observations are indeed very interesting.

John Fox, 116 Nassau St., New York, has issued his 1950 Price List of U. S. and Possessions, Confederate States, Canada and Newfoundland. It is interesting to note that fine Canadian stamps were bringing full catalogue or more, while average copies demand half catalogue or less.

Robson Lowe's November 30th (London) Postal History Auction featured letters from Horatio Nelson, Oliver Cromwell, Louis XIV of France and others. Over 6000 letters from Louis XIV dating between 1666-1689 were the feature attraction. The earliest letter-sheet I noticed was dated 1506 signed by Henry VII—valued at £40. Letters dated in the 1600's were somewhat common! A Newfoundland letter dating 1776—commercial E. L. from Cape Rouge to Marseilles, no handstamp marking of origin but a fine "Granville" of arrival, the equivalent of a ship letter stamp. There was a lot of 3 covers from Prince Ed-

ward Island, 1821-43, and a couple of lots of Canadian covers.

Also from Robson Lowe comes this advance notice of "Guide Lines to the Penny Black," the first adhesive postage stamp which became available for postage May 6th, 1840. There is sufficient information in this volume to enable the collector to identify and plate any penny black of the eleven plates. The price is 25 shillings.

Another release from Robson Lowe is the bound catalogue of the Yates Collection of "The Mulready and Associate Envelope" together with the prices realized. Together they form an excellent guide and reference work to these intriguing issues. The price £1, 1 shilling, postpaid.

"Since 1840, the ceaseless emission of stamps from the world's stamp printers has created a tremendous number of variations of a comparatively small number of colors." So begins the purpose of the color chart printed by the Smith Press, 16 Seaforth Ave., New Malden, Surrey, England. The stamps to which the labels have been accurately matched, were selected from the King George VI issues. Details of the stamps are printed below each label. Fifty-six colors comprise the chart. The labels are arranged in color families, in the order of the Chromatic Circle, commencing with yellow. Yellow passes through orange to red, thence through violet to blue; blue to green from which the full circle would have been completed by a greenish-yellow had such a stamp existed in this hue. The first stamp I checked against Scott was the 2-annas 1937, India; Scott—scarlet against vermillion for the color chart.

W. & S. Stamps, Ltd., 309 Old Kent Road, London S. E. 1, sent us a copy of "Jamaican Obliteration Numbers" authored by Mr. L. C. C. Nicholson. Price \$1.50. The handbook illustrates all the types of obliteration numbers and the office of origin.

From the Vincent Stamp Shop, 294 St. Catherine St. W., Montreal, comes "Catalogue of the Postage Stamps of Canada in British North America." This is the 10th edition of this catalogue and is priced at 50c. This is a very up-to-date pocket catalogue which makes a fine check list. Prices compare favorably with price lists of Sissons, Fox and others.

In the November 5th number of the **Post Office Weekly Bulletin** no mention was made of a charge for servicing 1st day covers.

New Post Offices:

Hollywood, Ontario	25th August
Ralston, Alberta	15th September
Winston, New Brunswick	21st September
Pelican Narrows, Sask.	1st October
Sandy Bay, Sask.	1st October
Southend, Sask.	1st October
Stanley Mission, Sask.	1st October
St. Nincephore, Quebec	20th October
Snake Lake, Sask.	1st October

AUCTION REPORTS:

Harmer, Rooke & Co.—auction September 13th & 14th

- #454 Canada—3d red, wove paper, horizontal pair, 4 margins, lt. cancel, very fine \$20.50
- #455 —27b, 6c dark brown, watermarked, lt. cancel, fine \$26.00
- #461S —\$5 olive green—overprinted SPECIMEN in violet, fine, \$9
- #470 —War Tax—1916—2c plus 1c brown Type I, imperf. horizontal pair, very fine \$12.00
- #569 Newfoundland—(8) 8p scarlet vermillion, large margins, lt. cancel, very fine \$30.00

News of a P. E. I. Study Group is reported in Rev. Bain's column. I'm askin' to kept posted on all activities, please?

Sorry, no reports from the other Groups.

Trail of the Caribou

By Freres Meyerson



Gleanings from the 1938 Newfoundland Post Office Circular

1. If there is a shortage of postage on a letter or other article of correspondence but not a parcel or register, the item should be taxed with double the deficiency.
2. The letter rate to all countries of the British Empire including Great Britain and North Ireland is 5 cents for the first ounce and 3 cents for additional ounce or fraction of an ounce.
3. Business Reply Service, the process whereby a firm may enclose a reply envelope that requires no postage at the sending end was introduced in St. John's on April 1. The cost to the firms using this service was $\frac{1}{2}$ cent per letter delivered in addition to the regular postage charge.
4. Scott's #'s 245-248 were to be introduced on May 12, 1938 and were not to be sold beforehand. Stocks of the old 2c, 3c, 4c and 7c stamps were not to be returned to Headquarters, but sold over the counter to the public.
5. Weather permitting, Coastal Steamer Service would be resumed from May 3rd to May 6th and the last despatch of mail for the Winter courier services would be made Apr. 25th.
6. On July 14th, it was announced that gummed labels showing Office name and registered number were supplied to 48 post offices—all those that handled more than 500 outgoing registered letters per year. The Registration labels were printed in sheets of 100 with five columns each containing twenty labels.
7. Any office which receives a mis-assorted letter should date-stamp it clearly on the reverse side before sending it on to the proper office of delivery.
8. As of Sept. 1st, it was announced that all registered letters submitted were to be marked with blue lines running horizontally and vertically across the middle of the envelope both on the front and on the back.
9. Postage rates: Town Delivery 2c per ounce, Delivery within Newfoundland 4c for first ounce and 2c each additional ounce or fraction thereof, to U. S. A., Canada and British Empire 5c first ounce and 3c each additional ounce or fraction thereof, to all other countries 7c first ounce and 4c each additional ounce or fraction thereof.
10. The circular of Oct. 13th has this to say re mutilated stamps. "It has come to the notice of the Department that occasionally two cent and four cent stamps have been cut in halves and each half used as a one cent and a two cent stamp respectively. A stamp cut is a mutilated stamp and cannot be accepted in payment of postage.

John Wilsdon, BNAPS #196, has come to our rescue and explained the postmark illustrated in the October "TRAIL OF THE CARIBOU." According to Mr. Wilsdon, the S. S. NORTH STAR used to run between Montreal and the Newfoundland ports, and the card was merely posted aboard the vessel while it was en route. Many thanks John.

We are in receipt of a letter from a member asking us to give a list of the Newfoundland Post Offices that used numerals similar to the 2 ring & 4 ring numerals of Canada. We were forced to advise him that Newfoundland did not use numeral cancellations, or if they did, we never saw them. The one exception is the "235" cancellation previously discussed in this column in the May 1948 issue of BNA TOPICS.

(continued on page 240)



A
Portrait Collection
of
King Edward VII

by
E. L. HILL

(ED.—The reader should know that the Author of this article recently enjoyed his 87th birthday! We feel the reader should meet Mr. Hill and have provided the photograph. A twelve page article in manuscript at 87!!)

About 25 years ago, when my Newfoundland collection and my Canadian collection were "getting along nicely," my wife suggested making a collection of stamps showing the head of King Edward VII. This turned out to be not simply a collection of portraits but a rather formidable undertaking in trying to secure all stamps showing his portrait. The catalogue value of all such stamps represents over three thousand dollars, not including a number that are out of reach of the ordinary collector. Hence let it be understood that we have not all such issues. We did collect enough to total over twenty-five hundred dollars of catalogue value, mostly mint. And, it was lots of fun.

This paper will have to confine itself largely to B. N. A. stamps which represents only a portion of King Edward VII stamps. For example, Barbados, Bermuda, British Guiana, St. Kitts-Nevis, and Trinidad and Tobago issued no such "portrait" stamps.

Edward VII as Prince of Wales

An interesting feature in collecting these portraits is the existence of a number of such stamps showing Edward as a child. Newfoundland has eight, and for a while it looked as though there might be another, owing to a curious mistake in a leading British Catalogue for several years preceding 1931. The portrait of Queen Victoria's husband, Albert, Prince Consort, carried the label "King Edward VII as Prince of Wales." I suppose that sometimes a young man is mistaken for his father but it seems rather odd for a youth to be so regarded, and stranger still for royalty. That 1866 issue of Newfoundland consists of rather a queer assortment: a codfish, a seal (with claws), a fishing ship, and a Queen with her Consort.

In 1897-98 Newfoundland issued two stamps bearing the label, "Edward VII as Prince of Wales." He was about forty years of age at the time the portrait was "taken." The series portrays Queen Victoria, Edward VII, Edward VIII, George V and Edward's wife Alexandra. The stamps were engraved and printed by the American Bank Note Co. of New York. Edward VII appears as King on the lithographed stamp of 1910 and the engraved stamp of 1911. These stamps thus appeared in the closing months of his reign as members of the Guy Issue commemorating John Guy's work in colonization of Newfoundland.

"Edward as Prince of Wales" visited Canada in the summer of 1860. He was then a youth of nineteen. He came representing Her Majesty who had been asked to visit Canada for two functions. These were the laying of the

corner stone for the new Parliament Buildings at Ottawa, and the opening of the Victoria Bridge spanning the River at Montreal. Edward performed on these occasions and spent several weeks in Canada and the United States, being well entertained in both countries.

We have no stamp of Canada bearing his portrait as Prince. The nearest approach to it is the 17 cents black issued in 1860 by what was then the Colony of New Brunswick which did not become a part of Canada until it entered the Dominion of Canada pursuant to the Act of Confederation in 1867. This stamp is of the same general type as the stamp issued by Newfoundland in 1880.

The Canadian King Edward VII portraits consist of the issue of 1903-08, and the 2 cent carmine of the "Quebec Tercentenary Issue," containing also a portrait of Queen Alexandra. These stamps have been highly prized by collectors and much study has been given them, and much study remains to be done. It was not until more than two years after Edward's accession that the first of these stamps appeared. The design is similar to the "Numerals" of Queen Victoria, the central vignette being a reproduction of a portrait of King Edward painted at the time of his coronation, depicting His Majesty in Robes of State. The master die was engraved by J. A. C. Harrison of Perkins, Bacon & Co. of London, and after certain alterations the stamps were made by the American Bank Note Co. of Ottawa, and the five lower values of 1, 2, 5, 7 and 10 cents were issued on the 1st July, 1903; the 20 cents appearing in 1904 and the 50 cents in 1908. In 1912 the color of the 7c was changed from yellow ochre to olive bistre. The Edward stamps were issued in sheets of 100, perforated 12. There were some coils of 1 cent and 2 cent, also perforated 12. Booklets, part perforated 12, also appeared.

During the reign of Edward VII "postage due" stamps first appeared in Canada, consisting of large numerals surrounded by various ornaments.

The paper used for the Edward VII portrait stamps was thick, white wove, unwatermarked. Toned paper is said to have been used for some of the 1 cent yellow-green, and thin ribbed paper for the 1 cent green. These are regarded as varieties worth noting.

Much discussion has occurred from time to time regarding the 2c imperforate which is said to have been issued by the Government after an imperforate sheet had found its way into the hands of a stamp collector by accident. Imperforate copies of the 1, 5, 7 and 10 cent values came on the market in 1924, over twelve years after the issue became obsolescent. A second lot of imperforates came into the market in 1928. These appear to have been from sheets purchased from the estate of a deceased Postmaster General.

In 1902-04 British Honduras issued three values of the King's Head series—1, 2, 5 cents—printed from the general De LaRue Colonial "Postage and Revenue" key-plate and the duty-plates used for the Queen's Head stamps. For the 20 cent issued in 1904, a new duty-plate had to be made as this was a new value. During 1904-06 the 1 cent and 2 cents stamps appeared with the multiple watermark. In 1906-07 nine values appeared on chalk surfaced paper, all Multiple C. A. In 1908-10 three values appeared on unsurfaced paper—1, 2, 5 cents—and on Oct. 14, 1911, a 25 cents appeared on chalk surfaced paper. This Colony included values of one, two and five dollars, a striking difference from most Colonies in Edward VII's time.

Antigua in 1903 added to the large pictorial stamps adorned with the Arms of the Colony, a large 5 shilling portrait stamp in purple and gray green. Antigua, chief island of the Leeward group, was authorized to use these large stamps as supplementary to the regular series of the Leeward Islands. The same Order-in-Council applied to the four Presidencies of Antigua, St. Kitts-Nevis, Dominica and Montserrat. Dominica had two issues of large 5 shilling portrait stamps and Montserrat had three. These were all of the same design, bi-colored, with some differences of color. They are of the same size as the 5 shilling stamp of Great Britain. In 1907 Antigua had an additional supply printed on chalk surfaced paper but these are not listed in Scott or Gibbons as a different issue. They were all printed typographically in two different operations by De LaRue & Co. in 1903 in sheets of 60 on medium white wove paper, watermarked large C. C., perf. 14. St. Kitts-Nevis did not follow the example

of the other Presidencies but issued small 5 shilling stamps of the "medicinal spring" variety.

The Bahamas, on Dec. 19, 1902, issued seven values—1d, 2½d, 4d, 6d, 1/, 5/ and 1 pound. These are all of uniform size printed from a special key plate, the value being inserted in the blank tablet at the foot of the design from a separate duty plate. Typographed by De LaRue & Co. in two operations on medium white wove paper, watermarked C. A., value in second color. In 1906 these stamps began to be issued with new Multiple Crown C. A. watermark, the following having appeared in 1906-11—½d, 1d, 2½d, 6d.

Some of the West Indies Colonies had stamps made by the use of interchangeable key plates prepared at the suggestion of the Crown Agents for the Colonies. Separate interchangeable key plates of two patterns were prepared by De LaRue & Co. for use in printing the new stamp supplies for the smaller Colonies and Protectorates, thus avoiding the expense of individual plates. A small portrait of King Edward is displayed in a frame of conventional design with blank tablets at the head and foot of the stamp for inclusion of the name of the Colony and the monetary denomination; these items being inserted at a second printing from a plate technically known as a "duty plate." Thus the same key plate could be used for printing the stamps of several Colonies with only a separate set of duty plates for each. Cayman Islands, Grenada, Leeward Islands, St. Lucia, St. Vincent, Virgin Islands were Colonies using this less expensive stamp design. The first of these to issue King Edward portrait stamps was Cayman Islands in 1902, on December 20th.

Jamaica issued but one portrait stamp which appeared in 1911, being a sort of memorial stamp and the last King Edward VII stamp. It is in one color typographed by De LaRue & Co.

Turks and Caicos issued one set of 10 stamps in 1909, values running from ½d to 3 shillings, made by De LaRue & Co. from plates engraved for the purpose, the head being larger than the head in the "general" Colonial key plates. These were each in one distinct color of ink or paper.

Canadian Association for Philatelic Exhibitions Inc. (cont. from page 227)

sociation is in the fortunate position of being able to establish a head office at 70 Bloor St. W., Toronto 5, Ont. This will be the focal point for all Association activities and it is here that much of the work will be done.

When all present plans are mature, Toronto will truly be the Mecca for Philatelists in 1951.

C. M. Jephcott

Trail of the Caribou (from page 237)

One of our members has written in to advise that he has just purchased used copies of Scott's #s 22 and C2, and what do we think of his purchase. Frankly, without a look at the stamps, we don't think much of it. Firstly, according to all records, #22 was never sold over the post office counter while the set was current as they were disposing of an over-supply of #8. Furthermore, since the stamps of Newfoundland were not demonitized, this stamp could have been cancelled years after it was issued. Cancelled stamps are only interesting when they were used at the time of issue and for the

purpose of its issuance. As far as C2 is concerned, this stamp was surcharged for the sole purpose of conveying mail across the ocean. It was to be used on those letters carried by the Alcock-Brown and Handley-Page flights. The copies that remained in the post office after the flights were purchased by one individual and used on covers as late as 1943. Sure, it is a postally used copy, but it wasn't used for the purpose for which it was issued and if we were trying to complete a used collection of Newfoundland stamps, that stamp would be shown on an Alcock-Brown or Handley-Page cover or it wouldn't be shown at all!

Canadian Topics

by
Peter J. Hurst

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Author and Weekly Philatelic Gossip)

The Perforation of the 5c "Large Queen"

To the specialist, one of philately's keenest pleasures is afforded by the systematic and progressive study of his stamps. Although certain axioms have been part and parcel of standard information for a number of decades, scrutiny would sometimes seem to reveal a deviation from the generally accepted norm.

Among the "Large Queens," the 5c value has the distinction of having had the shortest period of issuance and use. A rather scarce stamp today, it came out on Oct. 1, 1875, to satisfy prepayment of ½-oz. letters to England or Newfoundland. To say that the introduction of this stamp was necessitated by Canada's entry into the Universal Postal Union, is not entirely correct. What really happened was that Canada applied for membership, and the 5c stamp was required for the new rate decreed by the Imperial Post Office. It was three years later, however, that Canada was admitted to the Postal Union.

Philatelically speaking, this new stamp must actually be termed a provisional. Originally, its die had been engraved in 1867, together with the other values of the "Large Queens" but, since no 5c rate existed at the time, it was not issued. In 1875, when the new regulation came into force, this same die was used to produce a plate, on a temporary basis only, until such time that a new die could be engraved which would conform with the design and size of the "Small Queens" then in current use. This change was effected as planned, and in February 1876, after a life of only about four months, it was superseded by the 5c "Small Queen" of a similar shade.

A glance at a catalogue shows that, of all "Large Queen" types, only three lasted beyond 1870 and extended, as it were, into the reign of the "Small Queens"; the ½c which was replaced in 1882 by Canada's smallest postage stamp to date; the 5c under discus-

sion, and the 15c, a veritable chameleon and probably boasting the world's longest span of usage, a period in excess of thirty years during which it ran a gamut of shades whose range and variety surpassed even the 10c "Prince Albert" of the 1859 issue. It is, incidentally, a matter of record that these three values are also known with major perforation irregularities; the ½c exists imperforate between, both the 5c and 15c fully imperforate.

The ½c and the 15c have long been known—and listed—as existing with two different perforations, 11½x12 and 12 all around, a fact which, perhaps, is significant in the light of today's topic. The 5c has continuously been catalogued as 11½x12 only. The compound perforations are readily explained by the circumstances of these three values having been printed concurrently with the "Small Queen" is-



—Photography by courtesy of Author

sues, whose 11½x12 perforations have long been known to specialists.

The 11½ gauge comb for the horizontal standard perforation was in use between 1873 and 1879, during the time when the British American Bank Note Co. was the supplier of Canadian stamps. Yet it is evident that compound gauge combs were not employed exclusively during this period. This is proven by the Registration stamps, which came out on November 15, 1875 and were perforated 12x12.

Bearing the above in mind it was a pleasant surprise when, going over my "Large Queens" recently, I came across a 5c with a gauge 12 horizontal perforation. It is used, and illustrated in juxtaposition, with a mint copy of the regular 11½ perforation. Both stamps are perforated 12 vertically. Although other students may have entertained the same line of reasoning, I have as yet been unable to find any evidence of such considerations, and it is now to be hoped that a search through collections will bring to light more specimens of this perforation variety.

5c "Small Queen" with Perforated Initials

While on the subject, it may be well to report another—though different—perforation variety here. This time the stamp is a 5c "Small Queen," and the perforations in question are punched across the design, forming the letters "WJG". In his column of Feb. 5, 1949, my fellow columnist, Mr. Scott, spoke of this type of perforated initials, mentioning that he had found it on



—Photography by courtesy of Author

the 15c "Large Queen" and the 3c "Small Queen," the initials presumably being those of the Toronto firm of W. J. Gage & Co.

The illustrated copy was found among a large number of 5c "Small Queens," all late Ottawa printings, the paper of the stamp shown pointed to an 1892 or 1893 vintage. This will add the 5c value perforated "WJG" to the checklist of collectors interested in punched initials.

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