

Make Plans For BNAPEX-52
Ithaca, N. Y. — August 21-24

B·N·A TOPICS

Journal of the British North America Philatelic Society



The "Strand of Hair Variety"
(See page 5)



JANUARY 1952

VOLUME 9 - NUMBER 1 - WHOLE NO. 87

Make a New Year Resolution

to send for the Illustrated Catalogues of our
OUTSTANDING AUCTIONS
which are held weekly in London and monthly
in our Bournemouth Salerooms.

January

- 16th **FOREIGN** including a further portion of the "E. E. Yates" collection of Greece; also fine Mongolia Covers, Portuguese India and Classic Europeans.
- 23rd **GREAT BRITAIN** including a further portion of the "Rev. H. A. Rawlinson" collection.
- 30th **POSTAL HISTORY** with 40 lots of Literature, fine sections of B. N. A., Dutch East Indies, Europeans, West Indies and U.S.A. Also a fine collection of Great Britain Postal History.

February

- 6th **BRITISH EMPIRE** with strength in Ceylon and New Zealand.
- 9th **GENERAL SALE** at BOURNEMOUTH. Whole World Collections and Mixed Lots, British Empire and Foreign, Sets and Single Rarities.
- 20th **GREAT BRITAIN**—a further portion of the "J. B. Seymour" collection including the G - N rows of the Line-Engraved Issues. Catalogues 30c each.

OUR SPRING SALES

include

- MARCH:** Great Britain, British Empire, Foreign and attractive General Properties.
- APRIL:** Specialised British Empire with Victorian "half lengths"; also General Properties.
- MAY:** British Empire, Foreign and a further portion of the "J. B. Seymour" Great Britain; also General Properties.

NORTH AMERICAN SALES of DISTINCTION

Each month a fine sale will be held by our American Agent:
Carl Pelander, 545 Fifth Avenue, New York 17, New York, U. S. A.
Write to Mr. Pelander for free catalogues.

ROBSON LOWE LIMITED

Head Office:

Telephone: TRAfalgar 4084

Cables: "Stamps, London"

LONDON BOURNEMOUTH MELBOURNE BOMBAY NEW YORK

Postal Stationery

of B. N. A.

Bought — Sold — Traded
Starter Lots at \$1-\$2-\$5

HAROLD R. MEYERS

42 West 35th Street
New York 23, N. Y.

Geo. E. Foster

Philatelic Printer

Box 174 Bordentown, N. J.

Personal Stationery a Specialty

The PHILATELIC MAGAZINE

(Est. 1875)

is your guide to British Empire
and World collecting, and keeps
you up-to-date with latest stamp
events. Fully illustrated.

Yearly Subscription \$1.50.
Sample copy free on request.

HARRIS PUBLICATIONS LTD.
445 Strand, London, England

Prince Edward Island Handbook

... will be published serially
in BNA TOPICS commencing
with the February 1952 issue.
Prepared by the P. E. I. Study
Group.

Don't miss it!

The Canada STANDARD PLATE BLOCK Catalogue

In conjunction with the BNAPS Plate Block Study Group,
headed by Maj. K. Hamilton White, we have edited and pub-
lished a catalogue which lists and prices all positions of all
plate numbers of Canada from 1897 to date. Various other
marginal inscriptions such as engine turnings, albino num-
bers, etc., etc., are listed and priced.

Of the original first edition of 1000 only 200 are now left.
We suggest you order at once while supplies are still available.

Our customers all agree this book is a MUST for all ser-
ious Canadian collectors.

Price \$2.00 post free

STANLEY STAMP CO.

877 Hornby Street

Vancouver 1, Canada

WEEKLY PHILATELIC GOSSIP

— The Stamp Collectors Magazine —
(Established 1915)

OFFERS YOU

- World coverage on all phases of stamp collecting
- Articles written by over thirty Associate Editors
- Special emphasis on Canadian collecting
- High quality paper, readable type, fine illustrations
- Fifty-two issues a year for only \$2.25 Canada, \$2.00 United States

Sample copy free on request

Published by

The Gossip Printery, Inc.
Holton, Kansas, U. S. A.

WE WISH TO BUY



PACKETS • COLLECTIONS
SETS • SINGLE STAMPS

As the largest wholesale stamp firm in the United States, we are constant buyers of large wholesale quantities and collections of all kinds of postage stamps.

Send us a detailed list of your offers, which will receive our prompt, careful attention. Our booklet "If You Have Stamps To Sell" will be sent free on request, (if you do not already know us); this booklet includes references and describes our business in full so that you may deal with us in complete confidence.

H. E. HARRIS & CO.
108 Massachusetts Ave., Boston, Mass.

Principal Contents

Views and Reviews	3
The "Strand of Hair Variety" on the 1¢ Small Queen	5
Internees' Mail and a Historic Fort	7
Bringing News About People and Stamps	9
Artists' Designs for New Canadian Stamps	10
Worthwhile Varieties of Prince Edward Island (Part IV)	11
Trail of the Caribou	13
The Post Horn and Saddle Bag	14
Canadian Revenues	17
Two Interesting 19th Century Canadian Items ..	18
Compound Varieties	22
Paper of the First Cents Issue of Newfoundland ..	21
Sketches of BNAPers (C. M. Jephcott)	23
Unlisted Cancels of the Small Queen Period	25
Varieties on 20 Cent Niagara Falls	26
Report of the Secretary	27



Editor—GORDON P. LEWIS, 34 Jessie Street, Brampton, Ontario, Canada.
Associate Editors—Jack Levine, R. J. Duncan, E. J. Whiting, Rev. J. S. Bain,
V. G. Greene, D. C. Meyerson, W. S. Meyerson, W. W. Chad-
bourne, G. E. Foster.

Views and Reviews By the Editor

NEW VOLUME—With this number BNA TOPICS starts its ninth volume, for a total of 87 individual issues of our magazine. We haven't done any research on the subject but we think the last volume was the largest so far published, containing a total of 352 pages. We have some nice material lined up for the coming issues in the new volume, including the P. E. I. Handbook, prepared by the Prince Edward Island Study Group, which will commence serial publication in our February issue; and an outstanding article on "Prisoner of War Mail in Canada" by a noted authority in this field, Lloyd W. Sharpe. But TOPICS is still in need of more of the shorter type of article, from a few paragraphs up to one, two or three pages, so if you have anything along this line please let us have it. If you can supply illustrations to go with the article, so much the better. The editor is looking forward to a most successful year for TOPICS, and we hope our readers are pleased with the monthly fare dished up for them by the editorial staff.

MAIL BAG—J. P. Macaskie, whose articles on the "Admiral" issue were so well received during the early numbers of this last volume, writes that he

hopes soon to find time away from his duties with the CPS of Great Britain to contribute further material on these stamps, in which he is such an outstanding authority. Our readers will be looking forward to seeing more of Mr. Macaskie's material in TOPICS. . . . The chairman of the Plate Block Study Group reports that they are considering the changing of the group's name to "The Imprint and Plate Block Study Group." . . . Word has been received that copies of the issue of *Philatelic Literature Review* containing the article, "Canadian Philatelic Literature—a Working Library" by BNAPSer Ed. Richardson, can be obtained from the editor, Daniel W. Vooy's, P. O. Box 300, Canajoharie, N. Y., for 25 cents, or included with annual Philatelic Library Association membership at \$1.00. . . . Charles L. Brisley writes from Florida as follows: "I was greatly surprised the other day when I received a letter from a friend of mine who is one of the vice-presidents of the Canadian National Railways, with headquarters in Montreal, wherein he stated that the

Royal Train which conveyed Princess Elizabeth and her husband the Duke of Edinburgh, had among other things a 'POST OFFICE'.

"I must confess that I failed to see any mention of this fact in the philatelic press; further, I had no previous knowledge that the train would have a post office. My friend mentioned that he had already prepared a couple of covers for me." The post mark used on this Royal Train Post Office is pictured here, together



with the special Royal Visit stamp.

INDEX TO RECENT B. N. A. ARTICLES

CANADA:

- Air Lines, Pioneer (F. Halladay) Gossip No. 52.
- Brown, John, and Confederation (P. J. Hurst) Gossip No. 52.
- Canadian National Steamship Co., Paquebot (H. G. D. Gisburn) *Philatelic Journal of G. B.* No. 61.
- Cancellations (R. Barraclough) Gossip No. 53.
- Cancels, Early (H. E. Petch) *S. C. E. C. Magazine* No. 16.
- Color of Stamps (L. S. Holmes) *Popular Stamps* No. 14.
- Essays, 1857-1935, Catalogue (Clarence W. Brazer) *Essay Proof Journal* No. 20.
- 1891 (W. S. Boggs) *Collectors Club Philatelist* No. 30.
- 1903 De La Rue (Ed. Richardson) *Stamps* No. 76.
- Perf. Initials, Study (C. M. Jephcott) *Collectors Club Philatelist* No. 30.
- Precancels (E. Goodale) *S. C. E. C.* No. 16.
- Letter Cards, 1893-1900 (Nelson Bond) Gossip No. 52.
- Maritime and Newfoundland Airways (A. E. Singer) Gossip No. 53.
- Officials (J. H. Webb) *S. C. E. C.* No. 16.
- Surcharge Printed Through Variety (F. Jarrett) Gossip No. 53.
- T. P. O.'s (J. T. Spalding) Gossip No. 53.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND:

- Forgeries and Cancellations (L. G. Tomlinson) *London Philatelist* No. 60.

REVIEWS

CATALOGUE OF THE POSTAGE STAMPS OF CANADA AND BRITISH
(Continued on page 24)



“Strand of Hair” Variety in single (June 1896) and in pair with normal (December 1896)—Author’s collection.

THE “STRAND OF HAIR” VARIETY ON THE 1c SMALL QUEEN*

By PETER J. HURST (#583)

While most of the other denominations of the Small Queens set have provided a wide field of study that was both fertile and welcome to collectors, the 1¢ value has hardly ever been touched upon by specialists. The reason for this is its standard shade which is by far the lightest of the set and which does not lend itself to research, proving particularly hard on the eyes when inspected in larger quantities. As a consequence, very little is heard of this stamp where true plate varieties are concerned.

This status of a stepchild is understandable, but the fact remains that the 1¢ and 3¢ Small Queens were the major denominations during the life of the set, and were at all times used in quantities far greater than that of any of the other values. The 3¢ leads the list with approximately one and one-third billion printed, and the 1¢ comes next, more than 700 million copies having been produced during its span of life. Compared with this, the less than 150 million 2¢ stamps stand well in the background, and the remaining values are all below the 30 million mark. It is fair to assume—in view of the quantities

printed—the 1¢ value should be replete with flaws, re-entries, retouches, etc., not perhaps as there are on the 3¢ but certainly more than on the 2¢, where at least two dozen constant varieties have been recorded.

Jarrett, in his 1929 book, mentions two varieties of the 1¢, a doubling of the lower left of the stamp, and an extra lock of hair over the ear. However, in a recent letter, Fred informs me that the former variety may have been a double impression of some kind, and not a re-entry. The “Lock of Hair over the Ear” is not in Fred’s collection, and he states that he probably recorded it after having been shown it by another collector.

With the trail lost, it is nevertheless possible that Jarrett’s variety is identical with the one illustrated herewith. As can be seen, it is very pronounced. A strongly outlined curve of color, or horizontal arc, follows the general direction of hair in the Queen’s coiffure and crosses the diadem. It stops short of the forehead, and is certainly not a re-entry but rather the result of presumably careless or accidental damage to the plate, an excellent example of a slip of the engraver’s tool.

(*Photographs: W. Noice, Ottawa)

In all probability, the damage oc-



cured some time prior to October, 1895, on the last Ottawa plate of the 1¢. The collections of Mr. C. G. Kemp and Dr. G. Dewey, both of Montreal, contain specimen of the variety, and the writer has in his collection a mint block of four and fourteen dated examples, ranging from October, 1895 to November, 1897. It is possible that the damage did not take place earlier than 1895; careful scrutiny of over 8000 unpicked copies, all dated 1894, failed to produce a single copy showing it.

SEEKS HELP IN IMPRINTS PRIOR TO 1897 ISSUES

BNAPSers who can be of assistance to Plate Block Group Chairman Major K. H. White, in the preparation of material relating to the imprints prior to 1897 should get in touch with him at 3564 S. W. Marine Drive, Van-

couver, B. C. When completed this information will be included in a second edition of the Plate Block Catalogue prepared by this group and published recently. It is also the intention of this group to incorporate Newfoundland plate blocks in the next edition.

WHY DON'T YOU?

If you have something you want to sell, trade or buy, let other members know about it through "Classified Topics." Only 2 cents per word, or 500 words to be used as you please for only \$8.00.

BNA TOPICS

34 Jessie St., Brampton, Ont.
Canada.

INTERNEES' MAIL AND A HISTORIC FORT

By JAMES F. DAVIDSON (#536)

Early in World War II the British Government sent to Canada many German Jews—these were men, some having lived in England, others who had escaped Germany and Austria, and some who were released from Concentration Camps through the help of the International Red Cross.

These men were not Prisoners of War but were Germans, whom England wanted out of their country in the dark days. On landing in Canada they were put in Fort Lennox, on the Ile Aux Noix, Quebec, behind wire and with armed guards. All their mail was treated as P. O. W. Mail, censored, and coming through the Army Base P. O., Canada. This camp was at first called Camp I, later changed to Camp #41.

Very shortly after arriving they made a protest about the Armed Guard and wire, stating they were not military men and should not be classed as P. O. W.'s, but as refugees. Their protest was heard and they were given the status of internees. The armed guard was removed and the gates left open, and the fort being on an island they were allowed the freedom of the island. Many of these men carried scars of the brutality of the S. S. troops in the camps in Germany.

After the guards were moved the Military still staffed the camp. Mail still was censored and they were allowed to write two to three letters a week.

Continue Education

In this group were doctors, lawyers, artists, and many tradesmen, also many young students, all wanting to carry on with their education, so arrangements were made, teachers came in, and McGill University, Montreal, supplied the examinations, etc.

As time went on they were screened under arrangements with the British Government, and many returned to England to carry on their work and help the war effort.

The Canadian Immigration Depart-

ment checked and re-checked the balance, and many doctors were released to do duty in Canadian hospitals, tradesmen released to work in war factories doing skilled work, and those with the knowledge of farming released to farms taking the place of men now in the armed services. Every man so released had papers and had to report from time to time to the R. C. M. P. Now those left with no trades and not students were helped by Mr. Bromfman of Montreal, who spent much time and money putting up machinery, and supplying teachers to train these men as machinery workers, and as they became proficient they were sent to the war factories. This training was called O. R. T.

An Island Fortress

Now something about Fort Lennox where these Germans were housed. It was an island fortress on the Richilieu River, battleground of contending nations for the possession of Canada in the 18th Century, and built by the British at immense cost during the early years of the 19th Century. It was built on the Ile Aux Noix, situated twelve miles below the outlet of Lake Champlain and ten miles from the United States border.

With the outbreak of the American War of Independence in 1775, the need for a strong fortress on the Island was apparent. In that year the Americans, commanded by Generals Schuyler and Montgomery, took Ile Aux Noix in the course of their advance on Montreal and Quebec. It was from here that they issued the famous proclamation inviting the Canadians to join the Congressional troops. After Montgomery's death the American Army retreated and entrenched on the Ile Aux Noix under orders of General Arnold. Fever forced the Americans to leave and the British re-occupied the fort.

Brigadier-General Fraser was the commandant, and in 1782 the British Government decided to build on the

island a real fortress, but the major work was done by the German mercenaries who were in the service of the British. The Landgrave of Hesse and the Duke of Brunswick had supplied the British with 20,000 troops, but it was General Von Riedesel with 4,000 Brunswicks who built the first British Fortress on Ile Aux Noix.

Named Fort Lennox in 1812

In 1812 it was found the fortress was not sufficient to meet the purposes of defense. The reconstructed fort was named "Fort Lennox."

On June 3rd, 1813, two American ships appeared in sight off the island and were successfully captured, were repaired and used in expedition which destroyed the barracks, military stores, and the American ships at Plattsburg, Burlington, Swanton, and Champlain, and were themselves in 1814 sunk by the Americans in the Bay of Plattsburg.

And it was here in 1942 to this fortress the Germans came again. They sent out much mail, also received many letters, so in this old world there should be many fine covers to make an interesting addition to a Canadian Prisoners of War collection—and I wonder if there are any of the old covers from days gone by.

SALES TOPICS

The opportunity to wish the membership a Merry Christmas was missed, since I was on vacation when December Topics went to press; but our able editor took care of the situation very well through the medium of that beautiful cover design. Thanks Gordon!

However, let me be the first to wish you all a Merry Christmas for 1952. One way of insuring a Merry 1952 Christmas is to join the Sales Dep't Xmas Club—here's how it's done. Write to me for some blank sales books (5 for 25¢), then mount your saleable B. N. A. stamps in them, forwarding to me for entry in the Sales Circuits. By next Christmas you will

have your check for the amount sold, or maybe even before then.

Since I am in time to say Happy New Year to all—I will not overlook the chance. Want some insurance on a philatelically happy 1952? Get your name on the Sales Circuit list. You will be sure to find things in it to please you. Lots of members have. Most of the newer members who joined us at CAPEX have had their names placed on the Circuit roll—congratulations. Circuits are already on the way to them.

Write me soon. First applicants get first choice.

HAROLD R. MEYERS
42 West 35th St.
New York 1, N. Y.

COMING AUCTIONS

January 9th. British Empire. Robson Lowe, Ltd., 50 Pall Mall, London, S. W. 1, England.

January 12th. General Sale at Bournemouth. Robson Lowe, Ltd., 50 Pall Mall, London, S. W. 1, England.

January 15-17. Part 2, Leonard Michael World-Wide Collection. Harmer, Rooke & Co., Inc., 560 Fifth Ave., New York, N. Y.

January 16th. E. E. Yates Collection of Greece, Mongolian Covers, Portuguese India and European Classics. Robson Lowe, Ltd., 50 Pall Mall, London, S. W. 1, England.

January 22-24. U. S. and General Foreign. Harmer, Rooke & Co., Inc., 560 Fifth Ave., New York, N. Y.

January 23rd. Great Britain. Robson Lowe, Ltd., 50 Pall Mall, London, S. W. 1, England.

January 30th. Postal History. Robson Lowe, Ltd., 50 Pall Mall, London, S. W. 1, England.

February 6th. British Empire. Robson Lowe, Ltd., 50 Pall Mall, London, S. W. 1, England.

February 9th. General Sale at Bournemouth. Robson Lowe, Ltd., 50 Pall Mall, London, S. W. 1, England.

February 20th. A further portion of the "J. B. Seymour" Great Britain. Robson Lowe, Ltd., 50 Pall Mall, London, S. W. 1, England.

Bringing News About People and Stamps

By Rev. John S. Bain

New Canadian stamps in 1952 can be expected by collectors if the Canada Post Office lives up to its statement of policy last year of honoring one or two Canadians prominent in public life, and also scenes that depict Canadian life. What could be better than some of the historic paintings in the Toronto City Hall or in the Royal Ontario Museum being taken and used as a basis for new stamp designs? There is unlimited material for the issuing of new Canadian postage stamps that will be outstanding in the philatelic field.

BNAPS

Can anyone supply information in regard to a piece of Canadian philatelic literature known as "Caem's Canadian Stamp Directory" published in 1876? It is mentioned in a list under the title of "Stamp Literature of 1876" by J. K. Tiffany in the "Coin & Stamp Journal" (Fearless and Independent) for May, 1877, New York, Vol. III, No. 5.

BNAPS

Many thanks to BNAPSer John A. Moore for a real philatelic greeting card. He sent the Canada Post Card with 1¢ green surcharged 2 cents with his number in the corner. A nice item for any collection.

BNAPS

I have another story to relate from CAPEX. The Stanley Stamp Company (see their advertisement elsewhere in BNA TOPICS) prepared and sold at their booth at CAPEX a specially designed album page to commemorate the Centenary of the first Canadian postage stamp with spaces for the CAPEX issue. In preparing their first day covers, a suggestion was made that some album pages have the stamps mounted on them and cancelled on the first day of issue. This seemed to be a good idea, so the pages were prepared with

the stamps. Upon delivery to the Post Office they were refused since they were not letters prepared for transmission through the mails. A council for strategy against the Canadian Post Office was called. Old 'ornby Street was not to be beat. They had the answer. Each album sheet was placed in an envelope with a "window" cut big enough to show the stamps on the page, and then duly addressed! Forty (40) such pages were prepared and sixteen (16) were damaged in the mails. All received a first day hand-stamp cancellation. When I showed mine to the club upon return from CAPEX, I could have sold half-a-dozen immediately. It was indeed a unique souvenir from CAPEX.

BNAPS

An interesting sideline collection you can start for 1952 is to collect Newfoundland stamps showing Canadian cancellations since her entry into Confederation. Here is an opportunity to get started while much of the material is cheap and available, although we warn it is not as plentiful as it might seem to be. You might start such a collection off with a cover postmarked April 1st, 1949, if you can find one! Also you could include a last day cover of March 31st 1949. These should be easier to pick up, as a special cachet was printed for the last day. If anyone has started such a collection let me hear about it, and I will pass your findings on to the readers of this column. Newfoundland will still live philatelically!

Following the publication of the article on the Chalon Portrait in the July 1951 issue of The Essay Proof Journal (which was re-printed in December TOPICS), the October issue of E. P. J. contains a most interesting and informative article on Victoria, the Widowed Queen by Oswald L. Harvey.

ARTISTS' DESIGNS OF POSTAGE STAMPS PURCHASED BY THE CANADIAN POST OFFICE

The Honourable G. Edouard Rinfret, Canadian Postmaster General, has announced the details of postage stamp designs that have been purchased by the department as a result of an invitation to Canadian artists to submit designs for review by a selection committee.

In November, 1950, artists were invited to submit designs on any one aspect of the five general subjects: Secondary industries and products of Canada, well-known wild flowers of Canada, the larger animals of Canada, portraits of Canadian Indians and Esquimaux or designs based on symbols of native life, and outdoor scenes and activities. The designs selected by the selection committee, composed of the Rt. Hon. Vincent Massey, P. C., C. H., Chairman of the Committee, and of Professors Charles F. Comfort, R. C. A., and Arthur Gladu, have now been completed and are ready for reproduction as postage stamps. It is expected that the two designs selected will be released as postage stamps in the next year.



One design will appear on a 20¢ postage stamp and is intended to represent the wealth of "Forestry Products" that are manufactured from Canada's great timber resources. The main element of the design is composed of a broad strip of wood which,

at the extreme left, is cut to form a simple coniferous tree shape and at the extreme right, is bleached and curved into a curl of paper. Incorporated in the center of this main element, is the simplified form of the type of mill which produces newsprint. The designer of this stamp is Mr. A. L. Pollock, a 33 year old artist of Toronto, Ontario. Mr. Pollock is a Licentiate of the Society of Industrial Artists in Britain.



The other design was created by the prominent Toronto sculptor, Emanuel Hahn, R.C.A., S.S.C. This design displays the single motive, the head of a Bighorn or Rocky Mountain Sheep. This design will be issued as a 4¢ postage stamp and will be one of a series that will display other well-known large animals of Canada.

Thanks are due to Editor Julian Blanchard of The Essay Proof Journal for the loan of the plates used to illustrate the article on the Chalon Portrait in our December issue.

P. E. I. SPECIALISTS . . . The Prince Edward Island Handbook prepared by the P. E. I. Study Group of BNAPS will commence publication serially in the February issue of TOPICS.

WORTHWHILE VARIETIES OF PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND

Prepared by the P. E. I. Study Group

Part IV

Secondary Dies of the 2¢ and 12¢

The discovery of the secondary die varieties of the 2¢ and 12¢ was announced in 1926 when the late P. L. Pemberton wrote his articles entitled "The Secondary Types of the Cents Issue of Prince Edward Island" in the *Philatelic Journal of Great Britain*. It might be mentioned that with the exception of a brochure presented to the Royal Philatelic Society by BNAPSer L. G. Tomlinson, the dies have not been publicized to any degree.

The 2¢ and 12¢ stamps are almost unknown on cover. BNAPSer Chadbourne in his articles "Notes on Prince Edward Island Covers" (*BNA TOPICS* Jan. 1945) and "P. E. I. Cover Valuations" (*BNA TOPICS* April, 1949) points out a one cent "in combination with the No. 12, two cent ultramarine was used as 3¢ went to some happy collector for \$41. Fortunate indeed is one who possesses this 2¢ stamp on cover." He stated further "there was no rate for the 2¢ as a single. This is the rarest of all P. E. I. stamps." * * * "The sale closed with a copy of No. 16, twelve cent violet on a registered cover to Canada West. Going for the exceedingly low price of \$26, it was the bargain of the P. E. I. section if genuinely used."

One Edgar Nelton, in *THE HOBBYIST* in October, 1911, who related that "I once purchased the only copy of this 12¢ on cover which I have ever known for a mere song back in my verdant days over twenty years ago at Pictou in Nova Scotia." He added it was "registered and prepaid."

THE 2¢ DIES

The 2¢ sheet consists of one hundred stamps in ten horizontal rows of ten. There are sixty-five stamps of Die 1 (including five of the sub-type 1a), and thirty-five stamps of Die 2.

The dies are distributed in an apparently haphazard manner, thus

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	2	2	2	10
1	2	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	2	20
2	2	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	30
2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	40
1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	50
2	2	2	2	2	2	1	2	2	1	2	60
1	1	1	2	1	1a	2	1	1	1a	70	
2	1	1	1	1	2	1a	1	1	1	2	80
1	2	2	1	1	1a	1	2	1	1	90	
1	1	1	2	1	1a	2	1	2	1	100	

Die 1. 1. There is a small colored dot at about five o'clock on the O of "TWO."

2. There is a small uncolored dot in the solid block of color on which

the head is placed, at about two o'clock from the top of the right-hand ribbon and under the bun of the hair.

(Note.—These features are not always well defined, and the die is usually more readily recognized by the absence of the characteristics of Die 2.)

SUB-TYPE 1a The stem of the E of "CENTS" is broken just below the cross-bar. This is a well-defined feature.

- Die 2.**
1. An uncolored line joins the top of the stem of E in "POSTAGE" to the uncolored line surrounding the name label.
 2. A similar but thinner uncolored line joins the O of "TWO" and the uncolored line below it at a point slightly beyond six o'clock.

THE 12¢ DIES

The 12¢ sheet consists of one hundred stamps in ten horizontal rows of ten. There are seventy-two stamps of Die 1, twenty-one of Die 2 and seven of Die 3. The dies are distributed in an apparently haphazard manner, thus:

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	10
	2	1	1	1	2	1	1	3	2	2	20
	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	1	1	30
	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	2	2	40
	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	1	1	50
	2	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	60
	2	2	1	1	2	2	2	1	1	1	70
	2	2	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	80
	1	3	1	2	1	3	1	1	1	1	90
	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	100

Die 1. There are no constant features in this die, which is only recognizable by the absence of the features in the other two dies.

- Die 2.**
1. At the extreme top right-hand corner of the solid coloring in the value panel a small colored blotch extends vertically and sometimes reaches the colored line above the label.
 2. A similar colored blotch very close to the one given in 1 above and at about five o'clock from it protrudes from the inside of the outer colored frame-line.
 3. At a point about two o'clock from the E of "POSTAGE" a colored blotch partly fills in the base of the triangle below the square containing the numerals "12." Note These three features are not always constant.

- Die 3.**
1. There is an uncolored dash running from eleven to five o'clock in the solid colored background on which the head is placed at a point three o'clock from the bun of the hair and close to the point of the medallion.
 2. There is a small uncolored spot attached to the stem of and just above the back of the lower serif of the second E of "TWELVE."

BIBLIOGRAPHY

Secondary Types of the Cents Issue of P. E. I.—P. L. Pemberton PJGB 1926
P. E. I.—The Secondary Dies by L. G. Tomlinson FRPSL

Trail of the Caribou

By Freres Meyerson



Those readers interested in Newfoundland SPECIMENS will remember that we first discussed the subject in the Nov. '49 TRAIL. At that time we advised that we thought the diagonal black serifed SPECIMEN was overprinted at the time that Newfoundland entered the U. P. U. and that the stamps overprinted were those that were in stock at the time that were still valid for postage. We listed the overprint on Nos. 18, 20, 21, 22, 23, 28, 30, 31, 32a, 33 and 35. In the Nov. '51 TRAIL we listed the 2¢ Codfish, #24, with this overprint and we neglected to mention that the Royal Collection showed the same overprint on the 2d. rose, Scott #17. Recently we were able to add still another variety previously unrecorded, the 5¢ black Seal, Scott #26. Boggs lists #15a, 11a and 12a existing with this overprint as well. If our assumption is correct this same overprint should be found on Nos. 27 and 34 as well. Does anyone know of their existence?

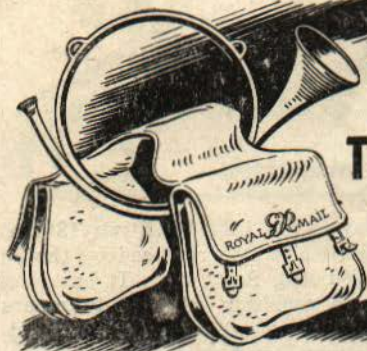
There is just one subject on which we are rather particular, namely our insistence that all covers be franked with the correct postal rates and that all of the stamps used on the covers be used during their period of issue and not after they have been superseded by another stamp. As an example, if we wanted a copy of the 3¢ vermilion, Scott #33, on cover we would insist that it be on a cover postally used between July 1870 and April 1, 1873. It would also have to pay the rate within Newfoundland. The reason, the stamp was issued in July 1870 to prepay the rate within the Colony and it was replaced on Apr. 1, 1873 by the 3¢ blue, Scott #34. Similarly we would want the 3¢ blue used on a local cover sometime between

the day it was issued and late 1877 at which time it was replaced by the 3¢ blue roulette, Scott #39. It has long been an ambition of ours to amass a collection of all of the Newfoundland stamps used on cover at the correct time showing the local rate, the rate to Canada, the rate to the U. S. and the rate to England. It isn't as easy as it sounds as very little has been recorded about the Newfoundland postage rates, particularly between the period from 1873 to 1900. Boggs covers the early postal rates of Newfoundland very thoroughly, but where do we get the later day information that we so sorely require. We would appreciate any help that we can get, and if we eventually arrive at any degree of completeness in the rate question we promise to publish a table of same in TOPICS.

Alex MacMaster has just submitted a nice reentry on the 3¢ dark carmine, Scott #246. Alex sends us two used copies and states that he has at least 6 more. However he has no mint copy and has no idea as to the position of the reentry. On second thought we shouldn't call it a reentry as it is undoubtedly a plate flaw. The flaw in question is found in the upper right corner of the frame surrounding the portrait. It is a red line extending diagonally through the corner pearl and best of all it is apparent to the naked eye. Let's see if we can position this plate flaw for Alex, we will gladly act as the clearing house.

There seems to be increasing interest in plate numbers and we think it might be a good idea through the medium of this column to try and record all those that exist on Newfoundland stamps. We don't mean those

(continued on page 16)



THE POST HORN and SADDLE BAG

The B. N. A. Pre-adhesive and Stampless Column

BY JAMES C. GOODWIN, M.D. (No. 171)

The very rare cover which I have chosen to describe for this issue is of interest for three reasons:

1. It was mailed under the Postal administration of Benjamin Franklin, Joint Dy. P. M. G. for the American Colonies of Great Britain.
2. The historical interest of the addressee—George Allsopp.
3. The postal markings and rates of postage.

* * *

1. It is possible that few Canadian, and even many American postal historians know little of the Canadian extension of the Postal Administration of Benjamin Franklin. The latter was one of the two joint Deputy Postmasters-General for the American Colonies; his first associate being William Hunter, and the second John Foxcroft. Franklin seems to have been more in the limelight than either of his associates, because of his intimate and energetic association not only with the postal services of the American Colonies, but because of his political prominence during the transition between the American Colonies of Great Britain and the early United States of America. Undoubtedly the establishment of a Chief Post Office for the Province of Nova Scotia at Halifax in the spring of 1755 was undertaken largely under the direction of Franklin, even though associated with the joint Dy. P. M. G. Wm. Hunter. Ill health forced the latter to leave the major responsibility for the development of

the American Postal System to Franklin. Wm. Hunter died in 1761. Franklin as a result of the representations of Governors Shirley of Massachusetts, Delancey of New York and Lawrence of Nova Scotia, opened up postal communications between Halifax and New England, mostly by the use of the vessels which plied to and from Boston. Nova Scotia may be said to be the 14th American Colony (or Province) of Great Britain; this province then included the land area which later became the Provinces of New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island.

The acquisition of the 15th American Province of Quebec (or Canada), following the Peace of Paris in 1763 likewise necessitated the establishment of postal communication with the other American Colonies of Great Britain, and with England as well. Franklin, therefore, presumably with the assistance of John Foxcroft (who was appointed Joint Dy. P. M. G. in 1761 following the death of Wm. Hunter), laid out the postal organization of the Province of Quebec, and appointed Hugh Finlay as Postmaster of this new British Province. Post offices were established at Quebec (the chief office) with subordinate post offices at Three Rivers and at Montreal, in 1763. Franklin and Foxcroft remained therefore as Dy. P. M. G.'s of the Province of Quebec until 1774 when Franklin was dismissed because of his American Colonial Revolutionary sympathies. Hugh Finlay was appointed to succeed Franklin as Joint

10z 3/7 Mont^e 10:16
George Allsopp Esq
Extremely rare and unlisted
manuscript town and rate marking:
Mont^e 10:16 for 10z. (4x single rate).
Currency equivalent=3/7. MONTREAL
to QUEBEC in 1770.

Dy. P. M. G. with John Foxcroft. Finlay was appointed sole Dy. P. M. G. for all of British North America in 1784; Foxcroft remaining in New York after 1783; being given the appointment of British Packet Postal Agent for the Canadian Mails to and from Great Britain.

Thus the cover illustrated, mailed from Montreal to Quebec on Feb. 5 1770 comes within the period of the Postal Organization outlined above.

2. The addressee, George Allsopp was a colorful figure in the post-conquest phase of the development of the New British Province of Quebec (or Canada). Born and raised in Bristol, England, he came out to Quebec as a merchant in 1761. Though stated to be a gay young bachelor, he was a stormy petrel, a thorn in the flesh of the first three successive Governors of the Province of Canada—Murray, Carleton and Haldimand—in the years following the conquest of Canada from 1760-1783. During this time there were three factions in the new province, the military, the English mercantile, and the French-Canadian majority. Allsopp was a staunch supporter of British-American rights, and set himself up as the champion of the English mercantile minority. He believed that the French-Canadian majority should be anglicized; and on many occasions openly criticized the military regulations approved by the governors. Murray, Carleton and Haldimand each in their turn, how-

ever, wisely inaugurated and maintained a policy of conciliation of the new French-Canadian subjects of George III, which resulted in their support of the British Government during the American Revolution. Largely through the efforts of Murray and Carleton, the French Canadians obtained a charter of their rights embodied in the Quebec Act of 1774, by which among other things, a continuance of French Civil Law, and the privileges of the Roman Catholic clergy were permitted; though British Criminal Law was enacted to replace the more severe French Code. Allsopp obtained in 1766 through English influence, the appointment of Deputy Secretary and Clerk of the Legislative Council as well as Registrar of Enrolments. Though an outspoken advocate of British rights, he had definite American leanings. Murray refused to admit him to any of his appointments during his regime, but when Carleton became Governor in 1768, Allsopp was allowed to take over his new duties. He definitely was opposed, as were the other American Colonists of Great Britain, to the billeting of soldiers in the homes of the inhabitants, and resented the prominence of the military leaders in the non-representative Government of the Province. He was outspoken and openly defied rather unsuccessfully many of the military regulations, and the orders of the provincial courts. He was sus-

pected later of being pro-revolutionary during the war of American Independence. He remained outwardly British throughout the American revolution, though firmly on the side of the rather self-centered British-Mercantile minority. He perhaps deservedly got into financial difficulties through speculation, and was further reduced through the accidental burning of his grist mill at Jacques Cartier (Donnacona). He was one of the first persons to start the manufacture of potash in the province, and also deserves notice as a very early proprietor of a paper mill at Cap Sante. He was dismissed from all offices by Haldimand in 1783 and died in 1806.

3. Postal Markings and Rate of Postage.

This cover was mailed from Montreal to Quebec on Feb. 5, 1770, and bears the ms. marking Monte 10:16. together with the notation 1 oz. and 3/7, all in red ink. The single rate for the distance between Montreal and Quebec (180 miles) in accordance with the British Postal Act of 1765, was 2 penny weights and 16 grains, troy weight of silver, represented by the notation 2:16. (1 dwt=24 grains.) The one ounce or quadruple rate was therefore 10:16. The 3/7 (3 shillings and 7 pence currency) represented the currency equivalent of 10:16 Troy. Governor Murray's Ordinance of Oct. 4, 1764, effective Jan. 1, 1765, among other things set the currency equivalent for 1 shilling sterling at 1/4. The sterling equivalent of 2:16 Troy was 8d. The quadruple rate therefore was 4 X 8d stg, or 32d stg. The currency equivalent for 1d stg was 1 1/2d, so that 32 X 1 1/2d currency=42 1/2d currency. This is 3 shillings 6 1/2d currency, which evened up to the nearest penny is 3/7 as shown on the cover.

The use of troy weight of silver in postal rating and accounting was a standard practice in the American Colonies, as the prevailing currency was based on the weight of the Spanish milled dollar. It was used by the American Colonial posts early in the 1700's until the spring of 1775 in Can-

ada; (I have a cover dated April 24, 1775 showing the Montreal to Quebec rate as 8d stg). In the United States the troy system lasted until 1792. In Canada the use of sterling in Postal rating probably reverted to an arbitrary Canadian currency equivalent about 1780, as another Montreal to Quebec cover in my collection dated Feb. 1779, shows 2 oz. rated 5/4 stg and also on the same cover 5N11 currency. Another cover illustrates within three years a 1d currency difference for a 2 oz. rating (6N), with no currency equivalent noted. There were many attempts made by the various governors to fix a standard sterling-currency ratio, but I would suggest that by 1780-1 the single rate of 9d cy from Montreal to Quebec (180 miles), finally was accepted as a standard.

I cannot conclude without acknowledging a deep sense of gratitude to my friend, W. E. D. Halliday of Ottawa, for his invaluable assistance in the detective work involved in solving many of the points raised by this 1770 cover. I am quite free to admit that without the assistance of this exceedingly able Canadian postal historian, this cover would have been shelved in favor of something less intricate. Again my thanks, to him, and a Happy New Year to all BNAPS-ers.

Trail of the Caribou (continued from page 13)

numbers found on the stamps after 1941 which contain five digits, but rather those of the 1932 issue which have the small single numbers in either the upper left or the upper right corners. Alec MacMaster made a start in the April 1951 TOPICS but he never advised as to whether the numbers in question were in the upper right or the upper left corners. We'll get after Alec for detailed information and use his list and our own collection as a basis and incorporate into it anything that we may receive from our readers.

CANADIAN REVENUES

By WILMER C. ROCKETT (#249)

You collect Canada, but do you collect the Revenues and Tax Paid? Are you missing out on a good bet? In the not-too-distant future, are you going to be one of those who say, "Canadian Revenues and Tax Paid? I could have had boxes of that material but everyone thought it wasn't worth saving."

You can probably remember when collectors passed by covers, plate blocks and other now popular material. I'm sure you wouldn't soak Canada number fours off cover or tear plate numbers off blocks. But, I have seen both of these things happen.

At present, aren't you perhaps letting a grand opportunity slip by. Many scarce Revenue and Tax Paid items (in relation to quantities printed) are around for the looking. In the revenue field there is a grand opportunity for research and study. There aren't too many collectors of this type of material. Dealers who have Canadian Revenues and Tax Paid are naturally glad to sell this material.

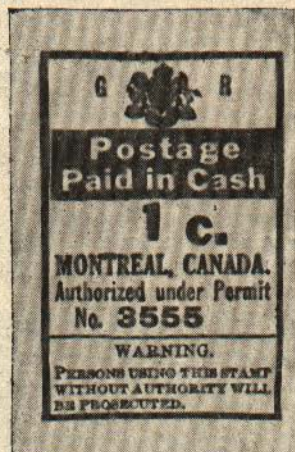
Fred Jarrett recently published a Canadian Album which has spaces for some Federal Bill Issues and Excise Stamps. Isn't there going to be a development in this field and aren't you missing an opportunity you shall later regret if you don't see what you can do along this line.

Many collectors of Canada have recently asked me where they can find out more about Revenues. Almost all Canadian Collections have a page or two devoted to these items. The engravings on some of these issues are superb masterpieces. There is some literature to be had on Revenues and the Canadian Revenue Society through their members, who are continuously writing up their findings, publish articles and catalog the various issues and relative subjects in their bulletin. The members of CRS are a swell bunch of fellows, many of them also belong to BNAPS, which is enough said for their characters.

In regards to the availability of Canadian Revenues, most of the dealers who handle B. N. A. material also have stocks of Revenues. In fact, Jim Sissons and also the Marks Stamp Co. publish lists of some of their available stock. Many of the large auctions have lots containing revenue items. Most of the members of CRS welcome the chance of exchanging with fellow members.

Drop a line to the secretary of CRS, Jan Novotney, 379 Elm Ave., Westmount, Que., Canada, or to W. Rockett, 318 Elm Ave., Glenside, Pa., U. S. We shall be glad to try to answer any of your questions in regards to the Revenues of British North America.

IS THIS A STAMP?



Herman Herst Jr. submits the above odd "What Is It?" item which he found in a Canadian collection he purchased recently. He would like readers to submit guesses on what it is, and whether or not it is a stamp. You will note it is "officially" termed a stamp at the bottom.

Errata—On page 329 of December 1951 TOPICS, in the second line of the second paragraph but one, CANADIAN should be CANADA.

TWO INTERESTING 19th CENTURY CANADIAN ITEMS*

By RICHARD S. SOLOMON, Ph. D. (#125)



Fig. 1

Several years ago the writer sold his large general collection and since that time has devoted his collecting interests primarily to 19th Century Canada. This specialization has within the past four years become even more intense in that certain issues have attracted more attention than others. Among these is the 3d imperf. Beaver in all its varieties. In the writer's collection there are now some 300 items of the 3d imperf. Beaver.

As more items are added and specialization becomes narrower, it becomes increasingly difficult to find items worthwhile of addition; this is particularly true of cancellation varieties. Whereas other countries provide a multitude of interesting town and special cancellations of the 19th Century period (U. S. and Austria) the ever present target and numeral cancellation of 19th Century Canada provide just a little variety. Consequently the town cancellation on the 3d Beaver is a rare item when it occurs and in the author's collection,

*Photographs by R. D. Fullerton, Wright-Patterson Air Force Base, Dayton, Ohio.

out of 300 3d Beaver stamps there are only 4 with town cancellations.

Among these is a piece recently acquired which is of unusual interest (figure 1). The pair is the brown-red of the 1857 issue on wove paper; the top stamp is the minor reentry, plate 1, #12. However the principal interest in this piece lies in the cancellation of Portland, Maine. This is the first instance which the writer has seen of a Canadian stamp of this period being postmarked and cancelled at a U. S. postoffice, although there may be others. However, in attempting to trace down this item I have looked through all of the major auctions of Canadian stamps conducted within the past ten years and have failed to find a similar piece. There are some U. S. postmarks which of course occur on the cover and sometimes by accident these appear partially on the stamp itself. In all these cases the stamps were actually cancelled in Canada by the target cancellation of the period so that the U. S. cancellation is in the nature of a receiving postmark. In connection with the pair illustrated in figure 1, the stamps were not cancelled in Canada, but at the Portland, Maine office.

Like Needle in Hay Stack

In order to authenticate this cancellation I set out to obtain the same postmark as it was used on a U. S. cover or stamp of the same period; as can well be imagined this was like looking for a needle in a hay stack, but after several months of searching, I finally found the same cancellation at a local stamp shop among a selection of three covers. This item is illustrated in figure 2, and consists of the 3¢ U. S. issue of 1851, claret shade, which was used in 1857.

As a sequel to this account, recently the writer has had some correspondence with Mr. Warren S. Anthony of Natick, Massachusetts, whose spec-



Fig. 2

ality is Portland, Maine postmarks. Mr. Anthony writes that the cancellation illustrated in figure 1 is "the one normally used on prepaid mail by Portland from late 1854 until 1860," and although the cancellation is common, "I have seen none from Canada which bear a Portland mark." Very generously he adds, "If by chance your cover with the 3¢ '51 does not bear a clear postmark, I will be glad to furnish one." In a way I am glad that Mr. Anthony's offer did not come sooner since it would have made my paper chase too easy.

The other two items of interest are illustrated in figures 3 and 4. They too have an element of personal satisfaction and thrill, but also add something to our philatelic knowledge. Figure 3, represents an auction lot from the H. R. Harmer sale #652 of April, 1951. It is not in the author's collection. The lot is described as follows: "3d brown-red—neat cover to N. Y. pmkd. in red Montreal Oct. 27th, 1852, also bearing red curved Canada. An extremely early date for the brown-red and a very fine and desirable cover."

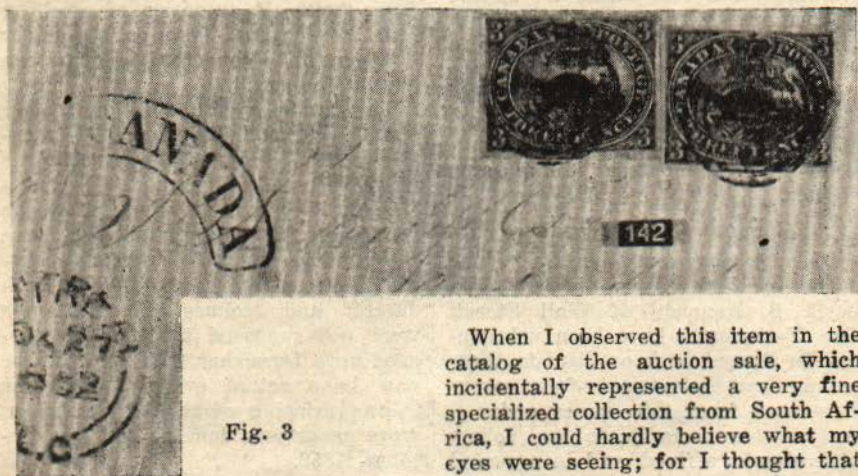


Fig. 3

When I observed this item in the catalog of the auction sale, which incidentally represented a very fine specialized collection from South Africa, I could hardly believe what my eyes were seeing; for I thought that



Fig. 4

this cover resided in my own collection. The particular cover in my collection is illustrated in figure 4. The reader will observe, as I did, that here are two covers bearing two singles of the 3d imperf. Beaver of the brown-red issue of 1852. Moreover, both covers bear the same Montreal town cancellation of the same date and surprisingly enough are addressed to the same firm in New York City in the same handwriting. Please note also that the placement of the stamps are in the same relation to one another; that they are both nice four margined copies and that obviously they were placed on the envelope by the same person and actually cancelled by the same post-office clerk in Montreal in the same manner.

Voluminous Correspondence

The correspondence between the sender of these covers and the firm of D. S. Kennedy of Wall Street, New York, must have been voluminous. In Boggs' book on Canada there are no less than twenty-four covers illustrated from this correspondence, ranging from stampless to covers with stamps affixed, and in a period

of time from Oct. 1842 to July 1852, although no mention is made by Boggs of these coincidences. I do not have at present any future information concerning the nature of the correspondence involved. The auction cover itself was incidentally not obtained by me although I submitted a bid, but was purchased by a dealer in England, who wrote to me that he intended to offer it for sale in another auction late in 1951. This dealer mentions that he purchased this cover "with the intention of reselling it in auction over here, as I consider it a very rare cover and seldom seen in this Country."

This leads to the addition to our philatelic knowledge which I mentioned previously. When I acquired my cover several years ago I classified the two stamps as being of the brown-red 1852 issue; but as I have indicated in my write-up of this cover in my album, according to both Jarrett and Holmes, these stamps were not supposed to have been issued until December, 1852, so that we now have actual evidence that the second printing of the 3d Beaver on wove paper was done as early as October, 1852.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY POST OFFICE MARKINGS

"House of Assembly" in many forms appears in post marks from Toronto starting some time in the 1860's. A meter, No. 54042, and a registry mark inscribed the same way is also used.

The sub-station, or whatever it is correctly called, has not been listed in the Postal Guide during all the years it existed.

Enquiry at the office got the answer that it does not issue money orders, and not requiring a money order office number means there is no necessity of listing it in the Postal Guide.

The office is located just to the left of the entrance of the parliament

building, and employs six or seven people.

The Canadian National Exhibition post office is open only during a few weeks a year, but it having power to issued money orders, it is listed in the Guide with number 4771.

Each substation has a different money order number, the 4530 seen on precancels being the Adelaide street station.

A collection of all known marks of this House of Assembly type would be interesting.

Ontario province official mail does not have free postal privileges, as federal mail at Ottawa does.

—F. W. Campbell

The Paper of the First Cents Issue of Newfoundland

Reference books to the contrary I am exceedingly doubtful if the printings in the first cents issue can be determined by the thickness of the paper on which it was produced. My own opinion is that the paper color is the deciding factor, the first printing being on a creamy-colored paper and the second on a real snow white.

I have had access to many dozens of copies of this first issue and in measuring them have found the paper thickness to be both wide and varied. In the case of the 5¢ brown, 5¢ black and 13¢ orange which only come on the yellow paper I have found as much as 1.5 thousands variation in paper thickness.

In measuring the thickness of these stamps I used a precision micrometer, using only cancelled stamps with all the gum off and measuring well clear of the cancellation. In the case of the stamps in my own collection my findings were as follows:

	Yellow paper	White paper
2¢ Green, 2.333		3.5, 3, 3,
5¢ Brown, 2.333, 3.2		
10¢ Black, 2.666, 2, 3	3.75, 3.2, 2, 3, 3	
12¢ R. Brown, 2.333		3, 3
13¢ Orange, 3.25, 2, 2.333		
24¢ Blue, 1.75, 3.2		2, 2, 2.2
5¢ Black, 3, 3.5, 3		

All the above measurements are in one thousands of an inch and all have been double checked for accuracy.

—H. A. MacMaster (#484)

This is YOUR Society.

Support it with YOUR proposal of your friends as
MEMBERS

This is YOUR Magazine.

Support it with YOUR contributions of
INFORMATION

COMPOUND VARIETIES

By DON YOUNG (#785)

I wonder how many varieties there could be, on one stamp? Limiting them to die and plate variations, and excluding printing flaws, etc., it might be interesting to find out what Canadian stamp has the most. Among the admissible varieties would be re-entries, retouches, hairlines, relief breaks, gripper cracks, cracked plates, graver's slips, tool marks and similar plate damage. Did I miss any?

There are quite a number of double varieties. One that springs to mind is the re-entry through "ANAD" in the ½ cent Tercentenary issue of 1908, which also has a triple graver's slip in the bottom frame line. I have examples of re-entries on hairline plates, in the 1 cent and 2 cent King Edward VII, and the 1 cent green of the 1912-25 "Admiral" issue; also a minor re-entry plus a gripper crack in the 1 cent King Edward. There is a re-entry plus a retouch in the 5 cent King Edward, not, unfortunately, in my collection. The 20 cent "Admiral" has re-entries plus retouches in the spandrel lines, and other values of that issue undoubtedly can duplicate that. One "double" of which I am quite proud is a block of four of the 2 cent carmine "Admiral, with strong hairlines (probably from Plate 4 as it is an early printing) and one stamp of the four is out of alignment, horizontally, by almost one millimetre; certainly a case of amazing carelessness on the part of the operator of the transfer roll. And that block was picked up in a club book, for a dime! But then, of course, that's not a single stamp—it takes two to show the misalignment.

In the 1898 Numeral issue, there was so much retouching done, particularly in the 2 cent carmine, that it's only natural that compound varieties should occur, and we find re-entries and retouches of the frame lines fairly often on the same stamp. When there is also a cracked plate, evidenced by a line in the upper margin, you have a triple variety. This

occurred on the 1 cent green, position unknown to me.

However, the stamp I nominate as my best "compound" variety is a 1 cent green of the King Edward issue, containing three major varieties:

(a) a major re-entry, doubling of the left numeral and tablet, "ONE", maple leaves and background lines.

(b) horizontal hairlines

(c) a strong, irregular line retouch of the whole bottom line of the oval enclosing the words "ONE CENT". Maybe someone could supply the plate and position—as it is a single I have no idea.

Three major varieties on one stamp can't be the record, but it could be close. Some of you 19th Century specialists should be able to beat that, easily. But if anybody has a "four-star" or better in the 20th Century issues, I'm in the market for it!

It would be very interesting to have other members ideas on the subject, and if the editor prints this he'll probably be glad to print other nominations. It should be possible for this Society to establish the Canadian stamp with the greatest number of major variants, if enough of us are interested.

BRITISH NORTH AMERICA

...is often extensively represented in the H. R. HARMER, INC. auctions. Write for FREE catalogues and buy the right way—the H. R. HARMER way.

H. R. Harmer Inc.

The Roosevelt Auctioneers

32 E. 57th St.,

N. Y. 22, N. Y.

Sketches of **BNAPSers** by V. G. Greene

Dr. Clare M. Jephcott, noted Canadian philatelist, was born in Toronto on March 22, 1900, and was brought up in an atmosphere of stamps as his father was Alfred Jephcott, one of Canada's leading collectors. Educated at University of Toronto Schools, he received his Ph.D in 1927 from the University of Toronto and is employed by the Department of Health of Ontario. Married, with three children, two girls and a boy, he spends his summers in a delightful house at Lorne Park overlooking Lake Ontario where his stamp collecting friends always receive a warm welcome and never go away thirsty!

As a serious student of B. N. A. philately Dr. Jephcott has few peers in Canada and his opinion is constantly being sought by collectors. He was on the Jury of CAPEX and is also secretary of that organization—part of the success of the September show was due to his help and advice during the last three years.

Dr. Jephcott specializes in the stamps of British North America and his Canadian collection, part of which was shown at CAPEX is one of the best in the country. He showed several frames from his Canadian plate block collection which is one of the finest in existence and in the Court of Honour a frame of "Pence" issues including a page of choice examples of the 7½d stamp. Dr. Jephcott is also keenly interested in postal history of B. N. A. and is at present making a study of the rates which were in effect in the early days and which appear very complicated to most of us.

In addition to being a director of the Toronto Stamp Collectors' Club, Dr. Jephcott is a member of the Royal Philatelic Society, Collectors' Club,



DR. CLARE M. JEPHCOTT

Postal History Society, Essay-Proof Society and other philatelic societies in Canada and the United States. His other hobby is bridge and if he has ever made a mistake in that game, Mr. Sissons and the writer have yet to see it!

Stamps of Quality

ALEX S. JULIARD
Narberth, Pa., U. S. A.

Our "Special Offers"
is sent free.

FOR SALE

NOVA SCOTIA #1, OG pair,
very fine \$160.00
CANADA, No. 8, used pair,
very fine \$60.00
Satisfaction Guaranteed.

W. C. BECKMAN
305 College Ave., Regina, Sask.

Mention this publication when answering ads. Thanks!

NORTH AMERICA—11th Edition, published by Vincent Stamp Shop, 294 St. Catherine St. West, Montreal, 52 pages, 50 cents.

This handy little pocket-size volume, printed in both English and French, is in the same format as previous editions. Numbering follows both the American Scott and the French Yvert et Tellier catalogues. The publishers state that they "do not pretend to carry all stamps at all times in stock" but this volume will certainly serve as a handy check list and guide for B. N. A. collectors. The book is profusely illustrated, adding to its usefulness. Free "plugs" have been given to several stamp societies, including BNAPS, which is a nice gesture on the part of this firm.

ALL IN FUN—Published by Lucius Jackson, Burlington, Vermont, 72 pages, plus cover, 309 plates, \$1.00.

This is a unique "philatelic" publication, just published by the editor and publisher of The Stamp Wholesaler. "All in Fun" is a collection of delightful, original cartoons kidding stamps, stamp collectors and stamp dealers. All of these drawings, by nationally-known cartoonists, originally appeared in The Stamp Wholesaler, a leading trade journal for stamp professionals. You will certainly get a dollar's worth of enjoyment out of the situations pictured in the cartoons in this volume.

THE STAMP COLLECTORS' ANNUAL—Published by Harris Publications Ltd., 445 Strand, London W. C. 2, England, 96 pages, price 2/6 (Canada and U. S. A. 35 cents)

Welcome again to the 1952 edition of The Stamp Collectors' Annual which provides an amazing variety of features in its 96 pages. Specialist and beginner will find something of interest in this handy volume which is at the same time entertaining, instructive and of reference value. Features include "The Sower Stamps of France," "Highway Post Offices of the U. S. A.," and a refreshing piece by Ernie Kehr of the New York Herald-Tribune. In addition, there are the usual Ten Best Designs (in which Canada doesn't figure!) Books of the Year, Directory of Literature, Currency Guide, in fact over 20 features liberally sprinkled with illustrations, all of which make the 1952 Annual a "must" for every philatelist.

To the Members of the British North America Philatelic Society

By unanimous vote the members of the Board of Governors have set up the machinery for the formation of an **ESTATES ADVISORY SERVICE** for the benefit of the estates of all deceased members. If the heirs of a deceased member of the British North America Philatelic Society so desire, they may call upon the incumbent President of the Society and ask him to appoint a Committee of anywhere from one to three members in good standing to advise them as to the best method of disposing of the British North America material.

BOARD OF GOVERNORS

DANIEL C. MEYERSON, Chairman

UNLISTED CANCELS OF THE SMALL QUEEN PERIOD

By L. N. LITTLEFIELD (#561)



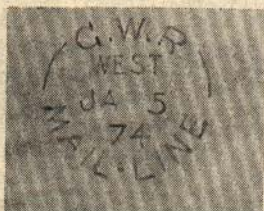
Type No. 1



Type No. 2



Type No. 3



Type No. 4

I am enclosing for the benefit of other collectors of B. N. A. covers and cancels, the tracings of four (to my knowledge) unlisted cancels used during the early part of the "Small Queen" period. I have several covers with Type 1 and 3 cancels, but have seen only one each with Type 2 and 4.

TYPE #1—The oval "COATICOOK, PROV. QUE." cancel in each case was used on the face of all three covers going to L'pool, Eng. The color is a

brownish black and the outer oval measures 33 mm by 22 mm, the inner one 22 mm by 14 mm. Fred Jarrett lists a similar cancel, #352 in his Standard British North America catalogue, used from Wolfville, N. S. in 1868 and 1872.

TYPE #2—The circular "COATICOOK, P. QUE." cancel is 25 mm in diameter and is in black on a registered cover to Montreal, Que. in 1875. This is the only example of this cancel that I have seen.

TYPE #3—The "Liverpool Col. Packet" cancel is the same as Fred Jarrett's #447 in his Standard British North America catalogue, except that #447 has "U. S." in place of "COL." All of these cancels I have seen are in red, and come in two sizes, a 23 mm and 25 mm diameter circle. They both use several different clerk or office number and letter combinations at the bottom, such as 3A, 5A, 2B, 4E etc.

TYPE #4—This R. P. O. cancel was used as a backstamp on a registered cover from St. Thomas West to Wardsville, Ont. in 1874. The cancel measures 22 mm in diameter and is in black. I have seen only one such cancel.

It seems to me that there is still a lot of work to be done on the postal markings and cancellations of the 1870 through 1900 period, and it would be of great help if all B. N. A. collectors having unusual or unlisted items would make them known thru the columns of our B. N. A. TOPICS.

IF YOU ARE MOVING . . .

Please let the Editor know in plenty of time so necessary changes can be made in our mailing list. This will prevent loss of copies of Topics.

VARIETIES ON 20 CENT NIAGARA FALLS

By P. D. Van OUDENAL (#684)

In the interest of philately in general and BNAPSers especially, I am taking this opportunity to disclose some additional flaws in the 20 cents Niagara Falls stamp (Scott #225) and the 6 cents air mail stamp of 1935 (Scott #C5) not mentioned in "Fortunate Flaws" (BNA TOPICS—April 1950) and "Canadian Varieties" (BNA TOPICS—June 1950). I fully realize these flaws may already be generally known, but I am proceeding on the assumption they are not.

Among my mint plate blocks I have a horizontal imprint block of six 20 cents Niagara Falls stamps. They are stamps #42, 43, 44, 47, 48, 49, of plate #2, and its position is either L. L. or L. R. The imprint is nearer the left side of the block. Stamps #42, 44, 49, have flaws. They are as follows:

#42—In the white band around the right numeral box there is a clear break in the right vertical line on the left side of the box. The size of the break is equal to one and one half times the thickness of the broken line. Its position is directly in line with the broad white line under the river shading.

#44—In this stamp, both vertical lines in the white band on the left side of the left numeral box are almost completely missing. Minute stubs, the full thickness of the lines, show at each of their ends. The left line shows intermittent specks and patches of colour. All that the right

line shows is one very small speck of colour.

#49—There are two flaws in this stamp, the most important being a long vertical hair line. This hair line has an almost imperceptible bow in it, its center (by actual measurement) $\frac{1}{2}$ mm. to the left of where it would be if the line was perfectly straight. The top end of the hair line starts at the nineteenth shading line in the sky (counted from the top), passes through the falls and the upper right corner of the last "a" of "Niagara," and ends $\frac{1}{4}$ mm. inside the upper end of the right column of the "N" of "CENTS".

The second flaw in this stamp is a broken line. The right line in the white band on the left side of the right numeral box is broken in two places. The top end of the line is an extremely small stub followed by an even smaller gap, then a dot of colour, another small space, a second slightly larger dot, and a third small gap. The rest of the line is normal.



Scott #C5, stamp #9 plate #1 U. L. or U. R. (exact plate position unknown) has an inverted "v" shaped hair line on the first "S" of POSTES. The "T" in the same word appears to be either malformed or of a different style of lettering. Details of these two flaws are explained in the diagrams above.

MEMBERSHIP SUMMARY

TOTAL MEMBERSHIP, November 15, 1951	621
NEW MEMBERS, December 15, 1951	18
	<hr/>
	639
APPLICATION RECALLED, December 15, 1951	1
DECEASED, November 15, 1951	1
DECEASED, December 15, 1951	1
	<hr/>
TOTAL MEMBERSHIP, December 15, 1951	636

Report of the Secretary

DECEMBER 15, 1951

NEW MEMBERS

- 848 Bedrin, Hy, 116 Nassau St., New York 7, N. Y.
849 Casselman, K. B., 213 Birks Bldg., Vancouver 2, B. C., Canada
850 Cohoon, Gordon L., 1265 Stanby St., Montreal 2, Que., Canada
851 Dunsmoor, Harry A., 224 Robineau Rd., Ithaca 4, N. Y.
852 Fairburn, Thomas Campbell, P. O. Box 74, Hongkong, China
853 Goldman, Leo, 2264 Gladstone Ave., Windsor, Ont., Canada
854 Holmes, Dr. Ralph Jerome, Dept. of Geology, Columbia Univ., N. Y. C. 27
855 Miner, Alice N., 200A University Bldg., Syracuse 2, N. Y.
856 McCutcheon, Dr. J. E., 156 Connaught Crescent, Regina, Sask., Canada
857 McGrath, Edward, 41 Wellington St., St. Catharines, Ont., Canada
858 Redick, Thos. A., P. O. Box 111, Sioux City 1, Iowa
859 Roth, Stanley J., 81-10 135th St., Kew Gardens 15, N. Y.
860 Schwarz, J. L., 772 Barton, Hamilton, Ont., Canada
861 Smith, Charles C., 11 Academy St., Saranac Lake, N. Y.
862 Templar, C. L., 411 Borst Bldg., Syracuse 2, N. Y.
863 Ward, Fred J., 455 Allendale Rd., Key Biscayne, Miami, Fla.
864 Ware, Lt. Cmdr. Robert G., P. O. Box 226, Syracuse 1, N. Y.

LIFE MEMBER

- L847 Firth, L. Gerald, Westminster Place, Pittsburgh 32, Pa.

APPLICATION RECALLED

Gasfield, Elmer, 593 Church St., Toronto, Ont., Canada

(Notice of request to recall application reached the Secretary too late to be noted last month. Recalled for reasons of ill health.)

APPLICATIONS FOR MEMBERSHIP

- Allen, Aubrey C., Main, Newfield, N. Y. (CX) CAN—Mint and used postage and mint blocks. 1st Day covers. O.H.M.S. Mint booklet panes and complete booklets. Seals. Federal revenues. Mint airmails. Stationery. Literature. (Proposed by E. Richardson, No. 168. Seconded by G. Fairbanks, No. 558.)
Avery, James C., 119 Thurston Ave., Ithaca, N. Y. (C) CAN, NFD, PROV—19th and 20th century mint and used postage. Federal and Provincial revenues. SPECIALTY—Pence, '59 Cents and Large Cents (Canada). Proposed by E. Richardson, No. 168. Seconded by G. Fairbanks, No. 558.
Chadwick, C. Fred, 24 McNamara Ave., Binghamton, N. Y. (C) CAN, NFD—Mint postage and blocks. Mint booklet panes. Proposed by E. Richardson, No. 168. Seconded by G. Fairbanks, No. 558.
Cullen, J. S., 1409 Athol St., Regina, Sask., Canada (C) Proposed by H. E. Cannon, No. 77. Seconded by J. E. McCutcheon, No. 856.
Helman, Irwin, 2 West 46th St., N. Y. 19, N. Y. (D) Proposed by D. C. Meyerson, No. 3.
Hill-Tout, Charles B., 1650 Hampshire Rd., Victoria, B. C., Canada (DCX) CAN, NFD, PROV—Mint postage and blocks. Plate blocks. Proposed by R. J. Duncan, No. 37.
Hutt, F. B., 102 Eastwood Ave., Ithaca, N. Y. (C) CAN, NFD, PROV—19th and 20th century mint and used postage and used blocks. Coils. O.H.M.S. Mint and used airmails. R. R., Territorial, Flag, 2 & 4-ring numeral cancellations. Proposed by E. Richardson, No. 168. Seconded by G. Fairbanks, No. 558.
Hillsley, Allison P., Berwick, Kings Co., N. S., Canada (CC) CAN, NFD, N.S., N.B., P.E.I.—19th and 20th century mint and used postage. Mint and used airmails. Literature. Proposed by R. J. Duncan, No. 37.
Kieffer, Harry B., 17 Broadway, New Haven 11, Conn. (D) Proposed by D. C. Meyerson, No. 3.
Lychalk, John, 108 Ithaca Road, Ithaca, N. Y. (C) CANADA. Proposed by E.

- Richardson, No. 168. Seconded by G. Fairbanks, No. 558.
 McCreery, Hugh C., 314 Third St., P. O. Box 750, Bismark, N. Dakota (C) CAN, NFD—19th and 20th century mint and used postage. O.H.M.S. Mint panes and complete booklets. Mint and semi-official airmails. Proposed by J. S. Siverts, No. 59.
 Norris, Frank R., P. O. Box 1, Slocan, B. C., Canada (C) CAN—Mint blocks. 1st Day covers. Plate blocks. Booklets. Precancels. Proposed by R. J. Duncan, No. 37.
 Steiner, Robert N., Ancaster, Ontario, Canada (C). Proposed by H. G. Bertram No. 523. Seconded by G. P. Lewis, No. 506.
 Summers, William E., 602 N. Tioga St., Ithaca, N. Y. (C) NFD. Proposed by E. Richardson, No. 168. Seconded by G. Fairbanks, No. 558.
 Williams, Norman D., P. O. Box 49, Durban, So. Africa (C) Proposed by R. J. Duncan, No. 37.

DECEASED

349 Harrison, J. F., Box 457, Armstrong, B. C., Canada

CHANGE OF ADDRESS

Beckman, W. C., 305 College Ave., Regina, Sask., Canada
 McNeil, C. Russell, R. R. #1, Kingsway Drive, Aldershot, Ont., Canada

Classified Topics

Reserved for Members of B.N.A.P.S.

CANADIAN PLATE BLOCKS—Since 1927. Wanted to buy or exchange. T. B. Higginson, Finch, Ont., Canada.

BNA LITERATURE for sale. Jarrett 1929 book, \$25.00; Deaville British Columbia book, \$10.00; Calder's 1859 Issue, \$7.50; Canadian Almanac, 1942, \$3.50. All excellent. R. Hedley, 542 Franklin, Buffalo, N. Y. (10-3)

CANADA and NEWFOUNDLAND on approval; also Canadian stationery and 1st Flight covers. Want lists filled. John Murphy, 88 Royal St., Randolph, Mass. (11-3t)

STAMPLESS COVERS OF CANADA wanted for my collection. Please price individual covers. Hugh McLellan, Champlain, N. Y.

WANTED—Covers bearing copies of the 20c and 50c Widow; also a used block of four of the 20c Widow and a block of the 8c Small Queen; fancy cancels on all values of the Small Queens. Russell Allison, 712 Seventeen St., Niagara Falls, N. Y.

B·N·A TOPICS

Official Publication of The British North America Philatelic Society

Subscription \$3.00 per year

ADVERTISING RATES

	1 Insertion	6 Insertions	12 Insertions
Full Page	\$10.50	\$9.25	\$8.00
Half Page	6.25	5.25	4.75
Quarter Page	4.00	3.25	2.75
Single Column Inch	1.25	1.00	.90

Classified Topics (Reserved for Members of B.N.A.P.S.)

Per Word, 2 cents. 500 Words at Will \$3.00

Copy must be received by the Editor
 by the 15th of month preceding publication

THE BRITISH NORTH AMERICA PHILATELIC SOCIETY

OFFICERS FOR 1951-53

President

Bury C. Binks, 3350 S. W. Marine Dr., Vancouver 13, B. C., Canada

Vice-President

L. D. Shoemaker, 1612 Blossom Park, Lakewood 7, Ohio

Secretary

Jack Levine, 74 Arlington Ave., Brooklyn 7, N. Y.

Treasurer

William C. Peterman, P. O. Box 348, Caldwell, N. J.

BOARD OF GOVERNORS

D. C. Meyerson, Chmn.	R. P. Hedley	V. G. Greene
Fred Jarrett	H. R. Meyers	S. Calder
C. Armstrong	C. McDonough	M. V. Quarles

DEPARTMENTS

Librarian

R. J. Duncan, Box 118, Armstrong, B. C., Canada

Sales Manager

H. R. Meyers, 101 W. 60th Street, New York 23, N. Y.

OFFICIAL GROUPS

New York Group—Meets the 3rd Thursday of each month at the Collectors Club, 22 East 35th St., New York City.

Philadelphia Group—Meets the 1st Thursday of each month at 7934 Pickering St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Twin City Group—Meets the 2nd Tuesday of each month at Curtis Hotel, Minneapolis, Minn.

Niagara Frontier Group—Meets the 2nd Wednesday of each month at 2403 Weston Ave., Niagara Falls, N. Y.

Vancouver Group—Meets on the 4th Monday of each month (8 p.m.) at 2091 West Broadway, Vancouver, B. C.

STUDY GROUPS

Prince Edward Island Study Group—Chairman, Leslie G. Tomlinson; Secretary, Mervyn V. Quarles, 8255 S. Ellis Ave., Chicago 19, Ill., U. S. A.

The Small Queen Group—Chairman, Walter P. Carter; Secretary, E. M. Blois, 4 Cartaret St., Halifax, N. S.

Canadian Plate Block Study Group—Chairman, Major K. H. White; Secretary, Arch. Millar, Box 920, New Westminster, B. C., Canada.

Canadian Varieties Study Group—Chairman, Major K. H. White; Secretary, R. M. Bryan, 3484 West 26th St., Vancouver, B. C., Canada.

CHOICE B. N. A. MONTHLY AUCTIONS

Illustrated Catalogue Free on Request

NEXT SALES

February 13th and 14th

March 12th and 13th

J. N. SISSONS

59 Wellington St. W., Toronto, Canada

CABLES: Sistamp, Toronto

PHONE EMpire 4-6003