

B·N·A TOPICS

Journal of the British North America Philatelic Society



"Made-to-Order"

NOVEMBER 1952

VOLUME 9 - NUMBER 10 - WHOLE NO. 96

**The
ENCYCLOPAEDIA
of
EMPIRE POSTAGE STAMPS**

Volume I

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TO THE EDITOR...



"Made-to-Order"

Dear Sir: Have received B. N. A. Topics for September 1952, and noted article on Page 213, under caption "A BISECTED MAP" submitted by President Binks. Mr. Binks, in his article, makes the statement "I wonder if some of our Montreal friends have come across any similar made-to-order pieces. The undersigned was at one time a regular visitor to Montreal and from 1907 to 1950 spent considerable time in that city. On every occasion, I visited each stamp dealer and also became well acquainted with most of the collectors.

If I remember correctly, it was in 1909 I paid a visit to Montreal and of course made the accustomed rounds to the stamp dealers. Back in those days collectors did not shun these "Made-to-order pieces" as they do now.

You will observe that the cover pictured above bears postage consisting of three halves and three whole stamps of the half cent of the 1908 Quebec Tercentenary Issue of Canada. You will note the stamps are nicely tied on with St. Lawrence St.

(Centre), Montreal cancellation and addressed to Montreal; in other words a drop letter.

I paid only a few cents for it, but at the time I was very proud of my purchase. In fact, I was very pleased when our President prepared and submitted his article on the bisect Map, because it now gives me an opportunity to present the one enclosed for the inspection of our readers.

Charles L. Brisley (#811)
Canadian Postmark

Dear Sir: I recently acquired a postmark which I considered interesting but about which I could get no information until I wrote to Mr. T.

UCK & PRINGLES
D NO 297ES
88

P. G. Shaw of Shawinigan Falls, Quebec. He kindly gave me the information he had, and suggested I should report it to you.

(continued on page 309)

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Views and Reviews By the Editor

WE TRY TO PLEASE ALL

Although most of the letters we receive from members are very generous in their praise of the material which appears in BNA TOPICS month after month, occasionally a letter turns up in which some reader takes us to task for not featuring his pet specialty in our pages. Of course, when this happens we have a stock answer, and that is: "Why don't you write something for us on that subject?" Sometimes this works, and a very interesting and informative article is the result.

We can only publish the material with which we are supplied by our members, plus the occasional reprinting of some outstanding article from other publications. It is utterly impossible to present all phases of B. N. A. philately in every issue, but over the course of a year there is not much that is not touched upon in the pages of TOPICS. Many members have written to say that they read our magazine from cover to cover, and no doubt this is true of most of our readers who seek an all-round knowledge of the stamps and postal history of B. N. A.

This brings us to the main point of this little "blurb", and that is, if you don't see any articles published on some subject in which you are vitally interested, why not try your hand at presenting the results of your collecting

and study in this particular field? Many new writers have appeared in these pages during the past two years, to join the old favorites who have written for TOPICS for many years. We have again come to the point where we need more material for TOPICS for the coming winter season. Every fall we make an appeal for suitable B. N. A. articles, and the response has always lived up to our expectations. All types of articles are wanted—short “filler” type or studies which may run to several instalments. If you can supply an illustration to accompany your writing, so much the better, either in the form of sketches or glossy photographs.

Won't you help TOPICS, yourself, and give a boost to your particular interest in the B. N. A. field.

100 COMING UP

Secretary Jack Levine wrote recently pointing out that BNA TOPICS would reach its 100th issue in March, and suggesting that a special issue of our magazine might be in order. We certainly agree that this is a milestone to celebrate for a magazine of the specialist type, which does not have the mass appeal of other publications which cater to all kinds of collectors. In passing, we might mention that the whole number (94) on the cover of the October issue was an error, as that number should have been No. 95. This issue (November) is No. 96. Our readers may look forward to something real special in the ways of articles and features in our 100th issue—March 1953. BNAPS will also be 10 years old next year, so there is every indication that 1953 will be a banner year for our society.

CAPSULE REVIEWS

We have received the first issue of “Collector's Stamp Guide”, a tabloid-size stamp paper published by BNAPS'er Gustav Hagen at Castlegar, B. C., Canada. The initial issue is a four-page sheet, printed on newsprint, and contains a number of interesting articles for the average collector. The “Collector's Stamp Guide” will be published twice a month November to March inclusive, once a month during the remainder of the year. . . . Alex S. Juliard, who is a regular advertiser in BNA TOPICS, has just published his first 1953 “Stamps of Quality” Catalogue, featuring “Classics to Early 20th”. The booklet contains offers of the better class material in U. S. A., Great Britain, South America, Europe, British North America (including some pieces ex-Reford collection). Write and ask Mr. Juliard for your copy, and be sure to mention BNA TOPICS.

THIS 'N' THAT

Welcome to a new advertiser in BNA TOPICS—Bernard Scott, of Halifax, N. S., Canada. Mr. Scott specializes in First Day covers of the world, and offers an interesting first flight cover in his advertisement in this issue. . . . Associate Editor John S. Bain recently moved from Iowa to Santa Rosa, California, and writes that he is really enjoying his new home, and picking strawberries and roses in the garden! Sounds nice to us Northerners! . . . Russell Allison, a lieutenant in the U. S. Army, now stationed in Japan, writes that he has had little time for stamp activities yet, but hopes to do a little searching on future trips to Tokyo and Yokahama. Russ sends his regards to all his friends in BNAPS.

Patronize TOPICS Advertisers

EDWARD ONE AND TWO CENT RE-ENTRIES

By C. W. HOLLINGSWORTH (896)



Doubling of top and bottom of left numeral tablet, One Cent (a).



Doubling of top and bottom of right numeral tablet, One Cent (b).

My attention was first directed to this issue by fellow C. P. S. and B. N. A. P. S. member G. B. Harper, who made some notes on the subject in "Maple Leaves," Vol. 3, No. 3.

This issue seems to have received relatively little attention in philatelic literature, and I feel from my observations, that there is much of interest to be found in the study of it.

The following notes are the result of examining 3,000 copies of the One Cent, and 15,000 copies of the Two Cent. All copies were singles, so that it is not possible to correlate the findings with any particular position or plate.

The varieties listed below are all possible re-entries, and all show definite doubling:

One Cent.

- Doubling of horizontal lines at top and bottom of left numeral box, and lowest line of design to the centre of the oval.
- Doubling of top and bottom of right numeral box, and bottom line of design to the centre of the oval.
- Doubling of base of right numeral box, and vertical lines of the num-

- eral box.
- Doubling of vertical lines of right numeral box.
- Doubling of vertical lines of right numeral box, and horizontal lines of left numeral box.
- Doubling of vertical lines of left numeral box, inner and outer frame lines at lower left, and maple leaves at left.
- Doubling of left figure "1", veins of Maple leaf above the numeral box, and vertical lines of the numeral box.
- Doubling of background lines in both top corners.
- Doubling of background lines in top left corner only.
- Doubling of outer frame at top, lower right, and upper left, and the letters "ANADA POSTAGE" and "ONE CENT".
- Doubling of background lines in top corner, top frame, and letters "DA POS".

Two Cents.

- Doubling of top and bottom of left numeral tablet, and base of design, to the centre of the oval.
- Doubling of base of design on both sides, some with doubling of cross-hatching around Two Cents.
- Doubling of lower line of right numeral box.
- Doubling of right and left lines of left numeral tablet.
- Doubling of outer line of left numeral box, and outer line of design up to the top of the stamp, being very prominent in top left corner.
- Bottom right corner.** This consists of various components, as follows:



Doubling of top and bottom of left numeral tablet, Two Cent (a).



Lower right corner two cents (f)

Doubling or thickening of vertical lines of right numeral box.

Doubling or thickening of frame at lower right.

Doubling of veins of the two maple leaves.

Doubling of outer vertical line of design in lower half of stamp.

These four components may ap-

- pear all on one stamp, or there may be a combination of any two.
- g. Doubling of top or design on both sides and cross-hatching in the region of "DA POS".
- h. Doubling of base of right numeral box, and base of "2".

Any criticism, comments, or further information will be most welcome.

NORTHERN ONTARIO DATA

By FRANK W. CAMPBELL (#143)

The extensive study I have made in the past about this district has a few items to be added, and this will probably be the final report.

Several have asked why Weigand was not listed. I find that this was a suggested name, in 1895, for what was eventually Mine Centre. The office number 3669 would place it slightly west of Kenora, which is 3314. These money order numbers which are used for each office, starting with 1 in Nova Scotia and progressing to 10,000 in British Columbia, are a fine system by which to locate comparative sites.

Little Forks was a two-year office, 1892-1894, in Tp. 6, Range 30, with Wm. Woods postmaster. This was on an Indian reserve near Big Fork.

In 1895 Kenabutch Station changed to Cutler; Cook's Mills changed to

Spragge; and Jackfish Bay discontinued the "Bay."

In the former two pamphlets date back Sheguindah to 1874. Date back one year the following established dates: Britainville, Dayton, Goulais Bay, Honora, Neebish, Tache Station, Whitefish.

The exact site of Neebish post office is still to be found.

The cut-down postmark of Scheiber illustrated previously was last used on December 8, 1924.

Two other localities of Ontario are being intensely studied in the same way this Ontario section was investigated, by BNAPS members. Progress of research is slow, if accuracy is to be achieved.

I have detailed notes about the 100 or so offices upon which I secured data, and if any member is interested in a particular place, please write me.

Trail of the Caribou

By Freres Meyerson



In the July issue of TOPICS we listed that Alec MacMaster had been the first to show us what we called engine turnings or lathe work at the bottom of a Newfoundland stamp. The copy he showed us was the 2¢, Scott #146. In the October TOPICS, we mentioned that Ed Goodale had come up with a single copy on cover. Now we can report the same markings on another value as Marshall Kay (BNAPS #760), has just come up with a block of four of the 3¢, Scott #147, in the line perf 13.7x13.7, with exactly the same markings, or so it seemed to us as we didn't have a copy of the 2¢ value around for comparison. Let's keep at it and try and find out if any other values have this condition.

At long last we have finally been convinced that amongst the 1920 Handstruck Provisionals that were in use from Sept. 4 to Oct. 4, 1920, there was one marking struck in green as first listed in "Postage Stamps of Newfoundland" by Poole and Huber. Harry E. Huber in writing about this particular marking said, "A second rubber stamp usually found on letters from the outports, applied in green, had the letters in larger type." We've looked for this marking for 20 years to no avail, and we began to doubt its existence when no one else that we contacted had ever seen it. We were sure it didn't exist when we bought a cover of that period written at Bell Island and addressed to Harbor Grace. It was cancelled at Bell Island on Sept. 6, at St. John's on Sept. 8, and finally at Harbor Grace on Sept. 10. It has the regular carmine upper case handstamp "POSTAGE PAID / G P O / ST. JOHN'S NEWF'L'D". This rather convinced us that the green handstamp did not exist. Recently however we contacted Mr. Harry E. Huber and put the

question to him. Not only did he insist that it did exist, but he was kind enough to let us see his cover with this marking. This cover originates at Bell Isle Mines and is addressed to St. John's. It bears the green handstamp exactly as described by Mr. Huber.

Mr. C. H. C. Harmer, (BNAPS 452) has come through with an answer to our inquiry concerning the St. John's-Corner Brook Flight submitted by Ed Goodale and written up in the October TRAIL. According to Mr. Harmer, who is the recognized authority on Newfoundland flights, this cover was flown by D. C. Fraser from St. John's to Corner Brook, via Botwood. The plane left St. John's on July 20, 1931 and flew back the same day or the following day. Thank you very much, Cyril Harmer, and all Newfoundland airmail collectors are anxiously awaiting your book on Newfoundland flights scheduled for publication before the end of the year.

Bill Lea reports in with the answers to the two questions that I put to him in the October issue of TRAIL. He advises that the block of four of the 25¢ Scott #197, is imperforate between horizontally. In the case of the 3¢ Coronation, Scott #234, in the Die I, perf 13.7, Bill advises that the example he saw consisted of a top margin vertical strip of 3 with the second and third stamps imperforate between.

Mr. C. I. Whiteley of Devon, England, reports a new variety on the 3¢ Scott #246. The variety consists of a horizontal pair from the right side of the sheet with the right stamp completely imperforate. The other stamp of the pair, the one on the left has perforations on three sides, top, bottom and left. We must assume that 10 such pairs exist. Does anyone have record of these other nine pairs?



THE POST HORN and SADDLE BAG

B.N.A. Postal History Column . . .

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

COLUMN No. 8

The cover chosen for this month's column illustrates the earliest type known of the Upper Canadian handstamped postal marking "Paid". Lower Canada and Nova Scotia had earlier "paid" markings and these will be discussed briefly below. The accompanying illustration shows the Niagara U. C. black handstamped "Paid" 9 mm. long, with the capital "P" 3 mm. in height and the other letters 2 mm. The word "paid" is followed by a period which is always distinct, and an underline which is a constant 10 mm. long. The rate 2N4 is in red (double rate Niagara, U. C., to Montreal, L. C.) probably carried by sailing ship due to poor land communications at that time. The rare black double oval Niagara, U. C., dated Mar. 4, 1819, indicates the second year of the use of the "Paid" handstamped postal marking; and the last year of use of the oval town (Niagara) marking. Boggs (Vol. 1, p. 23) suggests the period of use of the "Paid" from July 1818 to Sept. 1824. My other Niagara covers for 1818 are dated May 7, and July 30; and that for Dec. 16, 1818 only, shows the "Paid" marking. If the "Paid" marking appeared in July 1818, as Boggs states, it must have started on July 31st, or have had intermittent use during this particular month. In my collection are numerous covers from 1820 on and no further use of this "Paid" marking appears on these.

A second Niagara "paid" handstamped marking appears, however, in the late 1830's and is a red indefinitely serified, PAID 17½x3 mm. in size; with no period and no underline, with the letters all the same size. This is not illustrated in any of the existing postal history catalogues or books. These preceding observations are minutiae admittedly, but the purpose of this column is to get down to brass tacks. We all stick our necks out at times, and I do so in the interests of constructive criticism only.

There are other points. As my correspondent, Edward McGrath of St. Catharines, suggested, the handstamp may have been made locally at one of early Niagara's printing offices. This particular "Paid" appears nowhere else than Niagara, U. C., and if Boggs is right in suggesting a period of use over six years, I would doubt its local origin. The General Post Office in London had a habit of being autocratic in those days, and might have allowed the temporary use of a local handstamp; but not likely for as long as six years, especially as this "Paid" marking was an innovation in Upper Canada. Boggs agrees with Mr. McGrath on the possibility of local manufacture, but being from the Missouri delegation I'd like to see further proof of this point, and also some photostats showing the continued use of the "Paid" marking until 1824; even if I do hold Boggs as quite an authority. I want to produce a check list of Niagara postal markings some day, and any information sup-

PAID. 2/11/4

Wm. H. Miller & Co.
Merchants
Montreal



Earliest type known of Upper Canada handstamped "Paid" marking.

plied will be acknowledged I assure you, when that list is published in B. N. A. Topics.

Halliday has shown ("Notes on the Postal History of Canada," appearing in "The Philatelist", Vol. 15, Nos. 1-3), that the earliest straight line "Paid" was used in Quebec from 1777-91. It was a serified PAID within a double-lined oblong box. This statement corrects an erroneous comment made by me in this column Dec. 1951, (B. N. A. Topics, p. 336)—wherein I stated the earliest "Paid" marking was used in Montreal prior to 1790; and further suggested that the Halifax circular POST PAID might possibly be the earliest prepaid postal marking. This is my first opportunity of acknowledging the correctness of Mr. Halliday's observations. The second Quebec PAID was of heavier type, within a single lined oblong box, and Halliday gives its period of use from 1783-95. My own example is 1790. The earliest Montreal S. L. "Paid" was used as early as 1779 and my Three Rivers specimen is 1799; though I believe this marking was used much earlier than this. These Montreal and Three Rivers were unboxed.

The earliest N. S. "Paid" marking was POST PAID within a circle which I illustrated in my column Dec. 1951 (B. N. A. Topics, p. 337). The earliest date of use of this marking has been reported by Boggs as 1790, and the latest by me as 1805. This marking was in black ink and was applied at Halifax, N. S.; though a very comparable marking was used in London, England (see Robson Lowe Encyclopaedia of British Postage Stamps, Vol. 1 (Europe) p. 19, Cat. #15) from 1766-92, in red, and also from 1779-90 in black, according to Lowe. There are sufficient differences between the two, clearly to establish that a N. S. marking of this type existed. Now, in review:

Canadian "Paid" handstamped markings occur:—

- (a) alone—with the rate in mss., as illustrated in this month's cover.
- (b) within a circular (or other shaped) town marking with or without dating; though not containing the postal rate marking, e.g. the Quebec paid type H.30 (Boggs Vol. 1, p. 25).
- (c) Circular; showing rate paid, and the town; usually city types, e.g. type H.59-64 (Boggs Vol. 1, p. 29-30).
- (d) Circular (or other shaped) markings showing "Paid" in conjunction with the rate, in the one handstamp; e.g. type H.42 (Boggs Vol. 1, p. 27)
- (e) "Paid" and rate in two separate handstamps, e.g. type H.52 (Boggs Vol. 1, p. 28). Commonly the postage rate was handstamped alone, without the associated word "Paid".
- (f) American Postage paid markings applied in Canada, e.g. types H. U.S. 1-4 (Boggs Vol. 1, p. 34).

These "pays" are interesting and represent **not** the first "postage stamps" but rather the first postal markings indicating postal prepayment. A change of color (red, or black ink) in the same handstamped marking later officially indicated postal prepayment or postage to be collected. Let us devote a few moments to clearing up much of the poor (and I could use a less polite adjective) terminology in existence today; the acme of which in my opinion is the term "manuscript postage stamp." This is neither truly historical or correctly descriptive. It is high time that such careless terminology be dropped, especially this one, which truly grates on the nerves.

First of all let us get down to a workable classification as to cover markings (as they appear on folded letter sheets or envelopes) from a chronological viewpoint:

A. Pre-adhesive postally marked covers—an excellent term. If you like, use simply "Pre-adhesive covers". Let us use this term to denote all covers bearing postal markings (whether manuscript or handstamped), prior to the introduction of postage stamps. Furthermore, let us now, as Postal Histor-

ians, once and for all, relinquish as a permanent historical legacy to philately in general, the term "Postage Stamps". Let this indicate from now on all adhesive "labels" sold by the Post Office to prepay the postal rate, registration, special delivery, and which are applied to the face of the letter or cover—even those postage stamps which are classified as postage dues!

B. Post-adhesive postally marked covers, (or Post-adhesive covers). This term should be used to denote all covers bearing postal markings—but no adhesive "postage stamps" (as defined above) after the official introduction of said "postage stamps" in any country. In Canada, we find this type of cover officially permitted up to Oct. 1, 1875; following which the use of adhesive "postage stamps" by the general public was compulsory. One may classify in this group, if one insists, all officially franked mail since that time; though I depend on the intelligence of my readers not to include "meter mail" in this group!

C. Stampless Covers. This term should be used to indicate covers with no official postal markings of any type. Markings however may be found such as the mss. "per favor of" some person, usually in the lower left corner. These covers have not been carried by the official postal service of any country, with the following exception: this term may include the very ancient and rare letters showing the semi-official application of mss. postal marking, Haste, Post Haste, etc. (usually applied by the writer of the letter). For example, see illustrations of early Tudor or Stuart letters in existence (usually, unfortunately, in museums).

Admittedly it will take time to change the ways of many hard shelled individuals who have gotten into bad habits of terminology. If my readers have any argument other than "Well, we've always used these other terms," let's hear about it. If we're in agreement so far, here's the conclusion of my thoughts on these matters.

1. **Handstamped postal markings.** (Let us drop the term handstruck—unless we wish to differentiate between this and machine struck, which came only very lately in the post-adhesive cover group.)
 - (a) Town, Province, District, etc.
 - (b) Dating.
 - (c) Rate—sterling, currency, decimal system.
 - (d) Method of transportation—ship, steamboat, railroad, pony express, etc.
 - (e) Supplementary postal markings, (i.e. where it is necessary to modify or supply a deficiency in postal instructions), such as: Paid, unpaid, free, more to pay, late fee, charged, advertised, money letter, registered, O.H.M.S., official, forwarded, ferriage, too late, dead letter office, etc.
2. **Manuscript Postal Markings:** (for the love of Pete, NOT "Manuscript Postage Stamps").
 - (a) Town, etc.
 - (b) Date.
 - (c) Rate.
 - (d) Method of Transportation, as above—and incl. stage coach.
 - (e) Supplementary postal markings (in addition to above):
 - AC: (after closing)
 - Paid to the lines, etc.

After all this I am of the fixed opinion that I should change the title of my column to the "B. N. A. Postal History Column—and will so request the editor. I will also pay for the change myself, as I am in a reforming mood. And so to bed!

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

NELSON S. BOND

One of the Governors of our Society, and a well known author and philatelist, is Nelson S. Bond of Roanoke, Virginia. Born in Pennsylvania on November 23, 1908 of a Nova Scotian father and an American mother, he is very proud of his Canadian connection, and has spent much of his time in Canada—particularly Nova Scotia, where for a year he was Publicity Director of the province.

Since 1937 Mr. Bond has been a professional writer, and has written more than three hundred short stories and articles which have appeared in magazines in the United States and other countries. In addition, he has aired almost an equal number of radio shows on network programs, including his outstanding accomplishment, the winning of the \$2000.00 Dr. Christian award in 1943 with a story entitled "The Ring."

A few years ago he shifted over to television scriptwriting, and has the distinction of having written the first three-act play ever to be presented on a TV network. This play, "Mr. Mergenthwiker's Lobbies," today considered something of a "classic", already has been produced three times in the United States, twice in Great Britain, and once each in Italy and the Netherlands. His present output on TV shows is about one per month on various network shows.

Mr. Bond has written four books of fiction, *Mr. Mergenthwiker's Lobbies*, *The Thirty-first of February*, *Exiles of Time* and *Lancelot Biggs: Spaceman*; the latter two being science-fiction novels.

Mr. Bond's stamp collecting dates from the summer when he was nine or ten years old and broke his arm. His dad turned over his small general collection to him to occupy himself during these dull days, and he has maintained his interest in stamps ever since. As the years passed he



turned his emphasis more and more to the stamps of Canada, and today Mr. Bond is one of the leading authorities in certain specialized fields of Canadian philately. He authored the first exhaustive analysis of Canadian booklet panes in a series appearing in *Weekly Philatelic Gossip*, is editing the Canadian Revenue Society's revision of its comprehensive catalogue of revenues, and his present preoccupation, a series on Canadian Postal Stationery which recently appeared serially in *W. P. G.*, will be offered in bound book form shortly after this sketch is printed. This volume is Mr. Bond's most pretentious effort in philatelic writing, with sections on Canadian envelopes, air letter forms, post bands, wrappers, letter cards, post cards and Newfoundland postal stationery, along with special sections on railway pictorial post cards, cut squares, etc.

Mr. Bond's other hobby is chess, a game in which he once enthused so greatly as to compete in state tournaments, but nowadays he confines his activities to local competition, having held the Roanoke city title for the past half dozen years.



PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND HANDBOOK



PREPARED BY THE PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND STUDY GROUP

(Continued from Page 186—July-August)

CHAPTER III

ISSUE I

The post-offices of Prince Edward Island were operated under the provisions of the Post Office Act of May 15, 1851, until the Legislature of Prince Edward Island passed "An Act to Amend the Act for the Transfer of the Management of Inland Posts within Prince Edward Island" on March 9, 1860, wherein it was provided that, "the Lieutenant-Governor of this Island or the administrator of the government for the time being, by and with the consent of the Executive Council may from time to time cause stamps with their values printed thereon, to be sold and used for postage."

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

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

"POSTAGE STAMPS

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

The Queen's Head, profile, green, Sixpence

" " " blue, Threepence

" " " red, Twopence.

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

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

(Signed) L. C. Owen

Postmaster-General

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

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

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

As stated in the **Royal Gazette** bisecting was authorized for the twopence and threepence stamps. Enumerated below are the postal rates in effect in 1861 as listed in the **Official Guide for Postmasters 1867**:

- 1d Soldiers' and Sailors' Letters—Section 32 (This rate paid in cash and 1d stamp not required)
- 1d Books, pamphlets or periodicals per ounce—Section 50 (This rate paid by bisecting the 2d stamp)
- 1½d Newspapers to Newfoundland and Bermuda—Section 17 (This rate paid in 1861 by bisecting the 3d stamp. Pemberton stated "This is the only use for a 1½d stamp and the fact that halves of three pence were only used for newspapers, the covers of which are nearly always destroyed, accounts for the extreme rarity of this provisional.")
- 2d Letters and packets per half-ounce any place in Prince Edward Island. Section 12, Post Office Act 1851.
- 3d Letters per half-ounce any place in British North America. Section 5, Post Office Act 1851.
- 6d Letters per half-ounce to United States of America—Section 19.
- 9d Letters to United Kingdom—Section 23.

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

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

Goodfellow estimated there were 150,000 twopence stamps; 40,000 threepence; and 60,000 sixpence. Tomlinson later wrote that "I think he (Goodfellow) would agree that while no doubt his estimate is approximately accurate, there is no conclusive evidence of this apportionment, which will probably always remain a conjecture."

"I suggest that in this and in his succeeding conjectures Mr. Goodfellow had fallen into the trap of confusing sterling with currency, a trap in which he followed the lead of another noted expert, Mr. P. L. Pemberton, who published very informative and otherwise accurate contributions in the *Philatelic Journal of Great Britain*, April and May, 1909, and in May to August, 1913. Both experts give the cost of the stamps as about four shillings fourpence per 1,000. On the other hand Mr. King gives the cost as three shillings per 1,000, which is undoubtedly more nearly accurate. However, I suggest that even Mr. King's figure is too high. From the evidence of the suppliers own ledger we note that in the case of the Cents Issue he charged a separate figure for postage, packing, etc. (See Chapter IX) and from the evidence of Warrant 269 (See Chapter IV) we note the usual "expenses of remitting" were included. It seems reasonable to assume that all these additional costs formed part of the total of every warrant.

"Let us therefore attempt to determine the details of Mr. Whiting's account for the first supply of stamps, Warrant 856, assuming the additional costs to be approximate *pro rata* to the quantity of stamps supplied and making a comparison with the details of Mr. Whiting's ledgers for the supply of the Cents stamps, the details would be approximately:

250,000 stamps (2d, 3d and 6d) at 2/9 per 1,000	£ 34. 7. 6
Postage	1. 14. 0
Packing	1. 1. 0
Remitting expenses	17. 6
	£ 38 sterling

If these details can be accepted as approximately accurate the total of £38 sterling corresponds to the Island's warrant of £57 currency and the cost of the stamps was approximately two shillings ninepence per 1,000.

ISSUED STAMPS



January 1, 1861 Yellowish toned paper Perforated 9 (Machine A)
No.

- | | | |
|---|--------|--|
| 1 | Type 1 | 2d dull rose (shades) Die I Feb. 27, 1861 (Goodfellow) |
| | a | 2d dull rose (shades) Die II (No. 15 on sheet) |
| | b | Bisected (1d) authorized |
| | *c | Imperforate vertically (Crosby collection) |
| | *d | Imperforate horizontally |
| 2 | Type 2 | 3d dull blue (shades) Jan. 3, 1861 (Tomlinson) |
| | a | Bisected (1½d) authorized |
| | b | Double impression |
| 3 | Type 3 | 6d yellow-green Jan. 3, 1861 (Tomlinson) |
| | a | Bisected (3d) unauthorized |

Dates shown are earliest recorded with the owner or person reporting it.

Yellowish toned paper Rouletted.

- | | | |
|---|--------|--------------|
| 4 | Type 1 | 2d dull rose |
|---|--------|--------------|

In 1927, Mr. P. L. Pemberton announced his discovery of two dies on the twopence sheet. On the red plate this is found in cliché 15 but on the black plate proof sheets it may be noted twice, i.e.; clichés 15 and 56.

Further research by Dr. Theodore L. Groom has disclosed that in the black plate proof clichés 56, 57, 58, 59 and 60 were replaced by new ones made from the impressions of clichés 15, 16, 17, 18 and 19. As can be noted in Dr. Groom's article in the London Philatelist the black plate shows flaws common to clichés 15-19 and have acquired new ones.

IDENTIFICATION

DIES I & II

- Die I The outer colored frame-line of the design at the left merges with the outer colored rim of the circular name band opposite the letters RI of "PRINCE".
- Die II
1. The rim is complete and is separated from the frameline.
 2. There is a tiny break in the outer colored frameline slightly to the right of the second D of "EDWARD". This is an easily recognized feature.

DIE 2



ARRANGEMENT OF DIES ON 2D PLATE

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	10
I	I	I	I	II	I	I	I	I	I	20
I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	30
I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	40
I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	50
I	I	I	I	I	I*	I*	I*	I*	I*	60

*Clichés 56-60 replaced on Black plate proofs by moulds taken from Clichés 15-19 making No. 56 on Black plate proof Die II.

No. 1c, Imperforate vertically and 1d Imperforate horizontally were first reported by Donald A. King who stated "Both varieties are of the greatest rarity, I know of two copies only of the former (Imperforate horizontally) and of but one of the latter."

The rouletted 2d is very rare, there being only five known copies. These are in the collections of King George VI, T. K. Tapling (British Museum), Mrs. John Denny Dale (two copies) and Leslie G. Tomlinson. Donald A. King of Halifax, N. S., who made the discovery wrote as follows:

"This variety was first discovered by myself in October, 1888. It was found in a large quantity of used Prince Edward Island sent me from Charlottetown; they were principally the 2d perforated 9; and only one specimen of the rouletted stamp was found. The papers, from which this lot of stamps came, eventually fell into the possession of a friend of mine, Mr. Bartlett, and he was fortunate enough to discover four more. Up to the present date (1895) these are all the specimens known to exist and that the limited number of them as a criterion they should rank among the great rarities. The paper is the same as that of the other values, and the colour is a deep rose with almost a shade of the claret tint of the 2d perforated 9, it is a very common shade in that value. The roulette points are quite distinct. Whether these stamps were sent out rouletted or not is open to question though I am inclined to believe that they were."

BIDEFORD PROVISIONAL

Donald A. King made note of a cover prepaid with a square of white paper stamped "3d" which had been recognized as prepaying postage and had been cancelled. This was in the specialized collection of B. Goodfellow (presently in the collection of Mrs. John Denny Dale) who wrote "The square of white paper was part of the margin of the sheet and showed part of the gauge 9 perforation. It was pen marked '3d NO STAMP' and was used October, 1864."

POSTMARKS

(See Chapter XI)

P5 P9 P23 P35 P36a P37 P62 P73 P92
P93 P94 P95

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CANADIAN SQUARED CIRCLE POSTMARK (Second Type)

By R. S. B. GREENHILL (#749)

Dr. Alfred Whitehead's articles on this subject followed by Mr. W. L. Jackson's varieties have stirred at least one collector to search for examples, and to prove of further annoyance to dealers by searching through stocks for these postmarks.

Mr. Jackson so rightly says that this study is just beginning, and because of that I make no apology for writing of a few points I have noted in the hope that they may add to the general research.

(1) PETERBOROUGH, ONT.—Dr. Whitehead spells this "Peterboro" in his check list, but adds the "ugh" when referring to it being found on the King Edward issues. My copy dated 12 Sept. 1896 is spelt "Peterborough".

(2) SAINT JOHN, N. B. — Are there variations of "St." and "Saint" in these hammers? My copy of 29 Nov. 1898 is spelt "St.", but I always remember, during a visit to that de-

lightful town, being told always to spell "Saint" in full.

(3) QUE & CAMP M. C. LOCAL—My copy of No. 5 is dated for the easterly run 12 August 1896, which will give Dr. Whitehead an earlier date for his record.

(4) R. P. O.s — Dr. Whitehead queries the fourth type mentioned by Boggs. I have not access to the Handbook at the moment but have a squared circle cancellation on which the only wording appearing is "INTERNATIONAL" and the date "JA 4/95"—the right part of the strike is off the stamp. Obviously something follows "International" but I doubt if there would be enough room for it to be Shaw's R 76. In any case it is his Type 2.

Covers with these strikes are very few and far between and consequently one has to make do with portions of postmarks, but I am wondering

(continued on next page)

Bringing News About People and Stamps

By Rev. J. S. Bain

Perhaps my coming out to the west coast has influenced my interests somewhat. I trust not. However, collectors of B. N. A. "locals" know of the label "McGreely's Express" for the Dyea-Skaguay mail, but many do not know that this label was overprinted and thus became the first United States philatelic exhibition label to be issued! I thought that some enterprising California philatelic society would seize upon it at the celebration of the 50th anniversary and thus dramatize philately. The McGreely label was overprinted in black diagonally across the stamp reading SOUVENIR / OF THE / FIRST EXHIBITION / OF THE / PACIFIC / PHILATELIC / SOCIETY / SAN FRANCISCO / SEPT. 1902. Not a word has appeared in the philatelic press about this historic philatelic exhibition. B. N. A. collectors will find the overprinted label a very elusive item. It is missing from collections.

BNAPS

BNAPSer C. Garrett writes in answer to my query about the use of money order hand stamps as a cancelling device on Canadian stamps. He says, "stamps cancelled by money order or register mark are not really allowed in Canada, but many of the small villages (4th class P. O.) do use them, because the item is in their hand—so why pick up another? They come in blue, violet, green, or rarely, red." Then to cap it all his postal card was an exhibit A, for it bore a money order cancel in blue!

BNAPS

The rarest piece of B. N. A. philatelic literature is not the first issue of "The Stamp Collector's Record" published in Montreal, by S. Allan Taylor in 1864, but issue number two. Lt.-Col. Ralph A. Kimble, writing in the "American Philatelist", August, 1936, states "The Montreal venture was short-lived, as only two numbers of the paper were issued there, and

it is the second of these (First Series, No. 2) that is, I believe, not known to exist today. At the time the catalog of the Lord Crawford philatelic library was being compiled John K. Tiffany, earliest of our great students of philatelic literature, told the compiler of that catalog that Taylor himself had told him (Tiffany) that only five or six copies of this No. 2 issue were circulated, the balance being destroyed. If a copy exists today I am not aware of its location." Someone might yet turn up this long lost issue. Keep looking. Should you like a facsimile of the first issue BNAPSer J. R. Cooke, Hickson, Ontario, Canada, will be glad to send one upon receipt of a self addressed stamped envelope.

BNAPS

The Sylvester Colby auction of "Air Mails of the World" has in it a remarkable lot (#106), Canada's First Air Mail Stamp—the London, Canada to London, England, flight which ended in disaster. This stamp is mounted on the original card used for publicity purposes. Only three copies are known. BNAPSer Jim Sissons offered a copy in one of his sales, but no bid was recorded.

BNAPS

A nice first day cover of the Gutenberg stamp arrived from BNAPSer Harry Bradley. Other mail that has been sent to my new address will receive attention just as soon as we can get settled.

(continued from previous page)
whether there is any significance in Dr. Whitehead's drawing which has square corners, whilst some of the photographs show the corners to be rounded.

Studying the examples in my possession there does seem to be a variation, but whether this is due to the force with which the hammer was applied I do not know, and should welcome any information.

BNA Abstracts

Part III, A Progress Report

By H. M. DAGGETT, JR. (#50)

Since the proposal to start an abstract service covering BNA literature was first published in *BNA Topics* and in *Maple Leaves*, an encouraging number of completed questionnaires, often accompanied by offers of help or comments, suggestions and criticisms, have been received. The response has been encouraging enough to warrant starting the program on a trial basis. Those who have written to me will have received, by the time this report is in print, a letter outlining what needs to be done to start the ball rolling. Those who have offered assistance have been asked to assume responsibility for covering one or two periodicals as they have indicated.

Offers of help for covering some forty periodicals have been received. There are still some that we should try to cover. These are: *Aero Field*, *Aero Philatelist's News*, *Airpost Journal*, *Australian Stamp Journal*, *Canadian Comments* (Kent and Sussex Group, CPS of GB), *Covers*, *CPS Bulletin*, *CPS Newsletter*, *EMCO Monthly Journal*, *Linn's Weekly Stamp News*, *Philatelic Contact*, *Philatelic Journal of Great Britain*, *Postal History*, *Sanabria's Airpost* and *British Empire News*, *Seaposter*, *Stamp Collector's Bulletin*, *Stamp Collector's Digest*, *Stamp Collector's Fortnightly*, *Stamp Collector's Guide to Periodical Literature*, *Stamp Fair*, *Stamp Mirror*, *Stamp Specialist*, *West End Philatelist*. Possibly not all of these contain much material of BNA interest, but I feel that they should be looked at. If anyone would like to help and take on responsibility for any of these, please let me know.

The rest of this progress report is taken up with the printing of the provisional *Directions to Reviewers and Abstractors*. The purpose of doing this is to let those that will be reading or using the abstracts to become acquainted with the methods used in their preparation. A point not discussed there explicitly but of fundamental importance is the necessity of full indexing. It is proposed that this be done annually.

Directions to Reviewers and Abstractors

The purpose of these notes is to help in obtaining uniformity in the style and presentation of abstracts of articles of BNA interest. Such uniformity is desirable if the maximum benefit is to accrue from the use of the abstracts. These directions are to be considered subject to revision as indicated by experience. To this end, any suggestions for improvement are always welcome.

The compilation of *BNA Abstracts* is done in a spirit of service to those interested in BNA and particularly to the members of the BNAPS and of the CPS of GB. The rewards are to be found in the satisfaction and advantage of taking part in a worthwhile project.

Nature of the Abstract

An abstract consists of several parts: the title of the article being abstracted, the author, the periodical reference, and finally, the abstract itself.

1. **Title of the article.** The title of the article being abstracted is to be given exactly as it appears in the original, with no abbreviation. If it seems to be too indefinite, it may be supplemented by a phrase in parentheses. Thus, if the title read "A Study of Canada Scott's 63", it could be given in the abstract as follows: "A Study of Canada Scott's 63 (\$4 Jubilee, 1897)". The same situation holds, for example, in the case of articles that are but one of a series. Thus the column "The Posthorn and Saddle Bag" by J. C. Goodwin in *BNA Topics* usually gives no indication in the title of the general content of the article. Accordingly, the February 1952 column could be referred to as follows: "The Posthorn and Saddle Bag (Cover from York, U. C., 1813)". The aim is to be sure that the title gives a general idea of the scope of the article. If a subtitle appears in the original communication it may be used as the modifying phrase.

2. **The author.** The author's name is given exactly as it appears in the article. If a pseudonym is used, the author's real name should be given if known, thus: "Scabbarð (E. M. White)". If the article is not signed, the word "Anon." is to be used.

3. **Periodical references.** These should be in the following form: "BNA Topics, 9, No. 4 (85), 96-97, 106 (Apr. 1952)." This indicates that the article appeared in the BNA Topics, volume 9, number 4 (whole number 85), in April 1952, and that it appeared on pages 96 to 97, and concluded on page 106. The day should be given also for weekly or semi-monthly publications. The following abbreviations are to be used for the months: Jan., Feb., Mar., Apr., May, Jun., Jul., Aug., Sep., Oct., Nov., Dec.

4. **The abstract.** If possible, and in case this is not apparent from the title, abstracts should begin with a statement of the author's purpose in the work reported. The virtual repetition of the title of the paper is undesirable. Author's conclusions should be reported, avoiding, of course, repetition. The abstract should be informational rather than descriptive, and should not be critical. Since BNA Abstracts is intended to be a complete and permanent record it is very important that abstracts should contain or make specific reference to all information in articles that is suitable for index entries.

Some articles or notes deal with only one topic. If this is the case, the preparation of an adequate abstract is quite straight-forward. In many cases, however, more than one topic is dealt with. Considerable care is necessary in the preparation of the abstract of such an article to be sure that all information that is worth indexing is included. Thus, in "The Posthorn and Saddle Bag" in BNA Topics for April 1952, J. C. Goodwin discusses a cover with a straight-line postmark from Petit Nation of 1843. Incidental to this, but of worth to index, he discusses the postal history of that community and mentions that the name of the post office was changed to Papineauville. Each of these points should be mentioned.

Regular columns often appear in stamp periodicals that deal mainly with BNA. Here considerable care should be taken in preparing the abstract for quite often material appears that is a "re-hash" of that in the standard reference books. While the abstract should not be critical, but be a faithful report of the article itself, some separation of the wheat from the chaff must be made in such instances. This difficulty should not arise in the longer articles.

Some indication should be made whether the article is illustrated. Reference to a particular stamp or series of stamps should be by date, or by a general title (as The Small Queens), rather than by transient catalogue number. For those articles that appear in periodicals of rather limited circulation, the abstract should be more complete. If the article is not written in English, the language should be mentioned after the reference to the periodical. If it is a reprint of an article that appeared in another journal, and has been abstracted before, but a cursory reference to it is needed. The abstracts of short articles can often be made more complete than those of longer ones. Biographies should be referred to by title and reference, with the note only that the article is a biography.

In many journals, "space fillers" are used that often give information regarding the current use of slogan cancels, or other facts of interest that would not normally be the subject of an article. In these cases, the abstract can be as complete as the original. All abstractors are asked to keep a look-out for articles of interest that appear in papers not primarily philatelic, and to prepare an abstract of each one even though they are not assigned to that paper. For example, very often first flights are given local publicity and are not formally announced from Ottawa.

All abstractors are also asked to report new periodicals, pamphlets, or books that come to their attention. Auctions, if of major importance, are to be included in this category.

So that some recognition might be given for those who prepare the abstracts, each abstract is to be followed by the name or initials of the writer.

Manuscript.

The manuscript should be submitted once a month if at all possible. It would be desirable to have it typed but this is not at all mandatory. After re-

cript of the abstracts, they will be edited, assembled and classified. The following classification is proposed.

A. The Provinces

1. General
2. Province of Canada
3. Alberta
4. British Columbia
5. Manitoba
6. New Brunswick
7. Newfoundland
8. Nova Scotia
9. Ontario
10. Prince Edward Island
11. Quebec
12. Saskatchewan
13. Others (including Yukon, N. W. T., etc.)

B. The Dominion

1. General
2. Victoria
3. Edward VII
4. George V
5. Edward VIII
6. George VI
7. Elizabeth II

C. Miscellaneous

Each division of the above would also be sub-divided as follows, as required:

- a. General
- b. Plate Details (Layout, Plate No's, etc.)
- c. Varieties
- d. Postmarks and Covers
- e. Rates
- f. Postal History
- g. Stationery
- h. Revenues
- i. Proofs and Essays
- j. Miscellaneous

Reports.

Each abstractor is asked to be responsible for one or more periodicals, and to prepare abstracts of any articles containing material of BNA interest. As mentioned above, these should be submitted once every one or two months. As it is planned to keep a rather careful record of those articles that have been examined (even if nothing of interest has been found), a statement of those issues that have been looked at should be sent along at the same time. If circumstances come up that lead to missing one or more issues, then an attempt can be made to fill in the blank from elsewhere.

JUST A REMINDER

I want any Newfoundland Plate Blocks of four (or larger) of any issue prior to 1941. Send them (with your prices) to:

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BNAPS

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PAGES FROM A B.N.A. SCRAPBOOK



(Gathered and Clipped by R. J. DUNCAN and G. P. LEWIS)

ITEM No. 12:

Gibbons' Stamp Monthly August 1932

CANADA—The low values of the current type of Canada (Type A-59 in Scott) are common enough to be in every collector's hands and present an opportunity of studying the classic kinds of variety with little expenditure.

We have already seen that the 1¢ and 2¢ each exist in two dies which have been described.

Mr. J. T. Goldup has now shown me a nice re-entry on the 1¢, Die I. This consists of a line running along the top of "CENT" in a slightly downward direction. The figure "1" at right is also doubled at the top.

I understand this variety is constant on stamp No. 6, bottom row of sheets printed from Plate 2. It exists in both the orange and green printings.

Mr. Moore submits two copies of the stamp in question; one dated June 1, 1939, at London, Ontario, shows the white space very clearly—the other, dated September 12, 1940, at Montreal, shows that the plate has been retouched by strengthening the vertical shading line running from the lower barb of the middle tine to the point of the lower.

ITEM 14:

Mekeel's Weekly, February 1946

"1842" CANADIAN ERROR ON 1¢ GREEN—Edmund P. Lawrence, Westport, Conn., submits a copy of A-97, 1¢ green, Canadian War Issue of 1942. The so-called "secret" date which is engraved at the apex in the centre of the bottom border should read "1942". Instead the error "1842" is quite evident. Mr. Lawrence searched many thousands of these stamps before he came across this error with his microscope. The "1842" is engraved so nicely that it could have been done intentionally by the engraver and if so, there should be more of them in existence.

ITEM No. 13:

Stamps, November 1940

CANADA CORNER—Thanks to A. T. Moore of Toronto for discovering and reporting a small flaw in the execution of the 13¢ Halifax Harbor, officially explained as "evidently due to some slight unevenness in the engraving and not to any defect in the plate," but nevertheless partaking of philatelic significance, as it appears that the plate has been retouched to correct the flaw.

A small white spot appears below the long centre line of the trident at lower left, "the engraved line around the barbs of the trident (cutting) across the upright lines in such a way that there is a small space left immediately below the centre trident and above the point of the bottom trident."

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The Roosevelt Auctioneers
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The 2 cent coil stamp of 1922, printed in green and perforated 12 horizontally, is one of the most elusive of the Canadian coils. Only 250,000 of this stamp were printed, of which a large number were used and destroyed. The number picked up by collectors and dealers in used or mint condition was not large, and for this reason it should be a good item for investment. Used pairs are especially hard to find, and are much scarcer than mint. Paste-up pairs are almost impossible to come by, as probably only a few hundred were ever issued.

Scott No. 133, used and mint, is becoming more elusive each year, as is reflected in the gradual price-rise of this stamp.

Unfortunately, there exist a great number of singles and pairs which have been manufactured from stamps issued in sheets, by cutting either one or two sides of the perforations off, to give the impression of a genuine coil stamp. In the first case the stamp has, of course, no value whatsoever; in the other, the price for a pair may be \$8 or more. In these short notes the writer would like, as others have already done, to outline some of the features of the genuine coil in the hope that it may help some collectors distinguish the true from the false.

Although there has never been actual proof from which plate this green coil was printed, there are indications that the 2¢ carmine plate (No. 2) for the vertical coil, was used also to produce the 2¢ green coil. However, this is only an assumption, as no official record seems to be available. The coil stamp was printed by the "wet" printing method, that is, the paper was moistened prior to the printing process. The drying of the paper produced a slight shrinkage, and the impression of the stamp design was thereby reduced in size. Any of the genuine coil stamps must, therefore, come from a "wet" printing, and their dimensions can be gauged as 17x21 mm. This is ap-

proximately half a millimetre less than the stamps printed by the "dry" method.

The second item to watch for is the paper. The genuine coil was produced normally on a thick wove paper and the design of the stamp can seldom be seen from the back of the stamp.

As a third indication of the real thing, a slight break can be found which appears at the junction line of the oval and the frame line at the lower left side of the stamp, about 1.25 mm. above the tip of the second maple leaf. All coil stamps originating from a genuine roll, and which have been examined by the writer, show this break.

Another feature noted is a slightly-bent top to the left numeral box, towards the outside frame line. However, this may not occur on all stamps.

The shade of the coil stamp is normally a darker green, due to the "wet" printing process, but this cannot always be taken as a true indication of a genuine coil, as a number of shade variations have been seen. One last item of interest is the fact that the majority of these coil stamps were issued in Hamilton, Ontario, and any dated copies with the town cancellation of Hamilton around 1922 should help in the identification of a genuine coil, and eliminate any bogus ones that happen to come your way.

WANTED

BNA Topics for October '45

Whole No. 19

Name your price.

H. O. NOUSS

405 N. Elizabeth, Ferguson 21, Mo.

NEW BRUNSWICK PENCE ISSUES

By GEO. E. FOSTER (#293)

In The London Philatelist for February, 1915, the late Sir E. D. Bacon, C.V.O., contributed an article on "The Pence Issues of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia," from which I am quoting in part.

"NEW BRUNSWICK

"The stamps for this colony were ordered from Messrs Perkins Bacon and Co., by Mr. Trelawney W. Saunders, publisher and stationer, of 6, Charing Cross, London. The plate of the Three Pence was finished on June 26th, 1851; that of the Six Pence on June 30th, and that of the One Shilling on July 7th, the same year. The sheet of the three values each contained 160 stamps arranged in sixteen horizontal rows of ten . . ."

"The numbers of stamps sent to the colony were as follows:

1851	
August 6	10,080—3d scarlet
August 6	5,120—6d yellow
August 6	5,120—1sh pink
October 22	2,500—3d scarlet
October 22	618—6d yellow
October 22	312—1sh pink

Both of these consignments were forwarded on the dates mentioned to the Honourable Joseph Howe, Colonial Secretary, Halifax, Nova Scotia, by Messrs Perkins Bacon and Co."

According to these figures a total of 23,750 stamps of a face value of £572-5/ were sent out to a colony of nearly 200,000 people of a high degree of literacy. The quantity seems absurdly small.

In his opening paragraph, Sid Edward says that he received the data from Mr. J. D. Heath, the managing director of Perkins, Bacon & Co., some years prior, and from other circumstances, I deduce that he had these figures some 20 years before he got around to putting them in print. In this space of time, many things can happen to your notes.

I believe that Sir Edward became somewhat confused and that the figures given instead of being the number of stamps shipped, are in fact the face value of the stamps. Con-

ceding this view, the face value of the 2 shipments total £23,750, which is more in line with a memo of A. Woodgate, PMG of Nova Scotia, who suggests that 3d stamps to the value of £5,000 and 6d and 1/ stamps to the value of £2,500 each be ordered, or even double this amount.

Accepting the idea that the figures given is the face value in pounds, and adding the total of the 2 shipments, we have the actual number of stamps shipped:

3d	1,006,400
6d	2 ⁹ ,440
1/	108,640

a total of 1,354,480 stamps of all values, about 7 stamps per capita.

In the shipment of Oct. 2², we note 618 6d and 312 1/. If these were quantities, then 3 complete sheets and another of 138 were needed to make the amount of the 6d value, and one complete sheet and another containing 152 stamps were required to fill the shilling order, something that seems rather odd.

In this same shipment, I am taking exception to the 618 of the 6d; somewhere along the line, I believe that a "6" has been mistaken for an "8" and that the correct figure should be 616. That is the figure I have used in making my calculations of the quantities of the shipments.

The stamps went on sale in New Brunswick, Sept. 6, 1851 and were not popular with the public, total sales for the first 4 months being only £183-2/. The use of stamps was not compulsory, neither was the prepayment of postage. In handing a letter into the post office with the necessary cash to prepay the letter to its destination, the postmaster was not allowed to affix a stamp, but must use his hand stamp to denote payment.

I venture to say that nearly 90% of the 3d stamps never had a chance of doing postal duty. In his report for 1859, the Postmaster-General says "The principal part of those remaining on hand are unfit for sale, hav-

ing been damaged by being stored in the vault of the postoffice in St. John, which was so damp as to cause them to mould and the colours to run." We must remember that this was their first experience with stamps, and no doubt, the chemicals used in colouring the blue tinted paper, in combination with dampness, hastened the deterioration of the stored stamps.

Am aware that Mr. Jarrett gives 400,000 as the amount of the issue of the 3d, and the same figure is retained by Holmes. It would be interesting to know the source from which this figure is obtained.

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TO THE EDITOR...

(continued from page 286)

I append a tracing. It is on cover addressed to England, bearing a 5¢ Small Cents olive-green and a 5¢ Registration stamp. On the back is the R. P. O. mark, "C. P. Ry. M. C. Brit. Col.", and dated 29th November 1888.

Mr. Shaw quotes to me Lovell's Gazette of British North America, 1881, page 227, as follows: "DUCK & PRINGLE, a post village in Yale County, B. C., on the South Thompson River, 273 miles from New Westminster. It has a saw and flour mill run by steam. The country around it is mountainous and adapted chiefly for grazing. Population 10." And at page 59: "Convenient point connecting rail or steamer Yale."

I am a member of the C. P. S. of Great Britain, and very keen on all matters connected with the postmarks of Canada.

J. Millar Allen

36 Antrim Rd.,
Lisburn, N. Ireland.

Small Queen "Dots"

Dear Sir: As a member of the Small Queen Study Group, I am afraid I cannot subscribe to some of

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the statements re the 6¢ Small Queen on page 219 of September TOPICS, under the authorship of "The Small Queens Study Group."

As far as I am aware, the only evidence we have for the statement that the "2nd plate had a position dot pattern of one on the 2nd vertical row and two dots on the other eight rows to the right" is the existence of one strip of three showing one dot on the first stamp at left and two dots each on the other two stamps.

While the basis of our research depends upon the assumption of the constancy of these dots, members are aware that the interpretation of these dots is sometimes a matter of great difficulty, since one or more of them may be located on the ornamental frame line at bottom left, and can be confused with a blurred printing at this position. Therefore, I consider we require considerably more evidence before we can definitely say that this plate was of the "one-two" type.

From an examination of several dated copies (1873-74) I make the date of this plate about 1873, not 1875. Mr. Blois (Group secretary) has not yet had an opportunity of checking up on these copies.

Also, I am unaware that "about 1875 stamps appear with 2 and 3 dots at lower left." Two dots, yes—but not three.

The "two-three" layout, as indicated in the article, started with the Montreal and Ottawa plate, and there is some reason to believe, about 1878—but this is very tentative.

I am sure Mr. Blois will support me in asking all members of BNAPS who have them, and who wish to further this research, to submit all the 6¢ Small Queen dated copies they have to Mr. Blois.

"F. B."

Canterbury, England

Bahamas Special Delivery

Dear Sir: As BNA TOPICS is one magazine that I do read from cover to cover each month, I was quite interested in the article by W. T. White in the May issue in reference to the

Bahamas Special Delivery.

Shortly after I read this article I became the owner of a very nice-looking cover with a Bahamas Special Delivery stamp, and apparently mailed from Canada. The cover is postmarked "Toronto, Jun 25, 1918" and has the Canadian War Tax stamp 2¢ plus 1¢ yellow brown (Scott MR4) nicely tied on. However, regarding the Bahamas Special Delivery stamp, instead of Scott E1, which is the particular stamp Mr. White refers to in his article, the stamp on this cover is Scott E2. And to top it off, this stamp is also nicely tied on, BUT with "Nassau, Jul. 6, 1918" postmark.

This leads me to believe that this is purely a "philatelic" cover that might have been posted at Toronto and mailed to Nassau. There the Special Delivery stamp could have been affixed and cancelled. But, under the existing postal rates at that time in Canada, would it have been possible to send a letter from Toronto to Nassau for three cents?

As a follow-up to Mr. White's article, I understand that this arrangement of a special delivery service between Canada and the Bahamas Government worked both ways—that is, a supply of the Canadian Special Delivery stamp was sent to the Bahamas to be used on the mail sent from there to Canada. I have found no mention of that in either Jarrett or Boggs, and I would appreciate it very much if any of your readers could give any information, and let me know if covers so used ever came on the market.

Donald P. Mower (#754)

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955 Foster, Gayle A., Gould Academy, Bethel, Maine
956 Hickey, Frank J., 62 Lee St., Peterboro, Ont., Canada
957 Lanigan, J. Leo, Box 515, Armdale P. O., Halifax, N. S., Canada
958 Larkin, Richard H., 404 Security Bldg., Windsor, Ont., Canada
959 Lyman, Robert W., 90 Markland St., Hamilton, Ont., Canada
960 Morris, Harry, 15 Sylvan Lake Ave., Haddonfield, N. J.
961 Mullins, P., 9642—73 Avenue, Edmonton, Alta., Canada
962 McMurry, Jack W., 7423 E. Kenmore Drive, Norfolk 5, Va.
963 Pahl, A. C., 327 N. Linwood Ave., (P. O. Box 497), Appleton, Wisc.
964 Rushton, Eric, 98 Normandy Drive, Stratford, Ont., Canada
965 Scott, Bernard, 6F Wellington Court, Halifax, N. S., Canada
966 Wheeler, Mrs. Nella M., 815 West A, Ogallala, Nebraska

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- Guertin, H. E., 46 Duggan Ave., Toronto, Ont., Canada (CX) CAN, NFD—Postage used. Covers. SPECIALTY—War Covers. Proposed by R. J. Duncan, No. 37.
- Livingstone, Elizabeth M., 14400 Glastonbury Rd., Detroit 23, Mich. (CX) CAN, NFD, N.S., N.B., P.E.I.—19th & 20th century mint and used postage and blocks. Pre-stamp and stampless covers. Plate Blocks. Coils. Mint and used booklet panes. Proposed by M. M. Hanselman, No. 791.
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- Maxim, Oren B., Box 1505, Waterbury 20, Conn. (DC) CAN—O.H.M.S. Proposed by E. Richardson, No. 168. Seconded by G. Fairbanks, No. 558.
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- Hanselman, Mae M., Box 354, Brantford, Ont., Canada
- Parker, H. H., 18175 Daves Ave., Los Gatos, Calif.
- Parker, R. B., Thomas Wynne Apts., A219, Wynnewood, Penn. (from Ardmore, Penn.)
- Richardson, R. M., 28 Elliott Row, St. John, N. B., Canada

CORRECTION

- 148 Beckman, W. C.—address incorrectly listed in YEARBOOK. Should read: 305 College Ave., Regina, Sask., Canada

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NEW MEMBERS, October 15, 1952	14
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