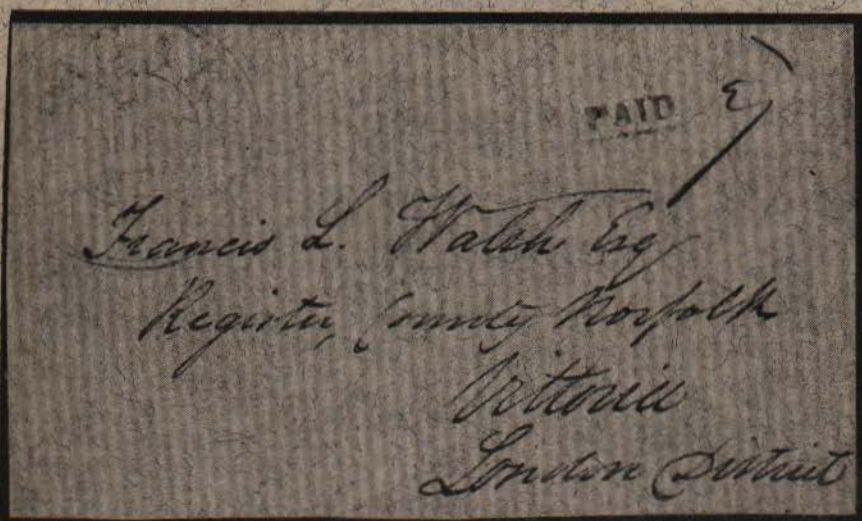


# B·N·A TOPICS

*Journal of the British North America Philatelic Society*



NIAGARA "PAID"



JANUARY 1953

VOLUME 10 - NUMBER 1 - WHOLE NO. 98

## DATES

to record in your  
**1953 AUCTION DIARY**

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**FOREIGN**—a fine sale with good sections of Sicily and Holland.

### FEBRUARY 18th

**BRITISH EMPIRE**

### MARCH 14th

**GENERAL SALE** at Granville Chambers, Richmond Hill, BOURNEMOUTH. Collections and Mixed Lots, Classified British Empire and Foreign.

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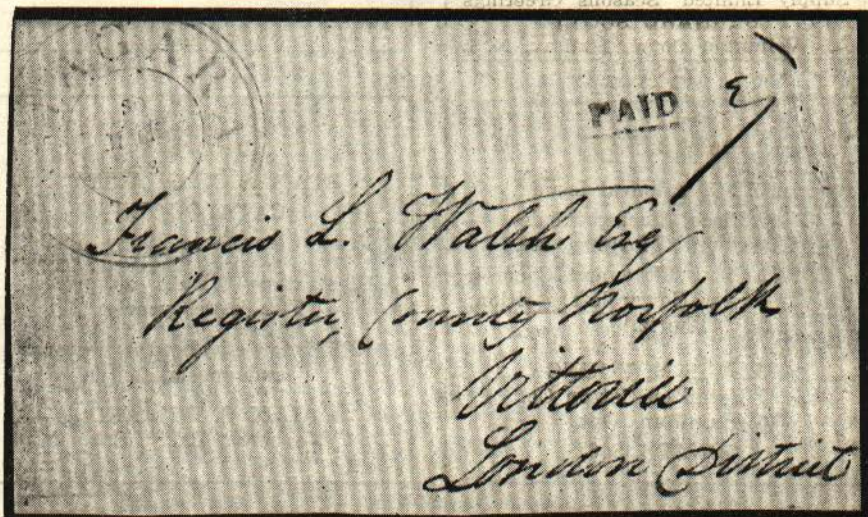
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# TO THE EDITOR...



## Niagara "Paid"

Dear Sir: The following is with reference to Column No. 8 of the "Posthorn and Saddle Bag":

Dr. Goodwin's second paragraph reads . . .

"A second Niagara 'Paid' hand stamp marking appears, however, in the late 1830s."

I have another "Paid" hand stamp appearing in the early 1830s as per photograph. This "paid" is 11½ mm. long and the letters 3 mm. high. There is no period and the "Paid" is underlined with a line exactly 11 mm. long. The letters are all caps. The earliest cover I have with this "Paid" is the one illustrated—May 30, 1833—and the latest, Dec. 29, 1835.

With reference to the "Paid" 17½ mm. by 3 mm. in size, which the Doctor mentions in his second paragraph, I have no use of this in the 1830s, but have one cover dated Feb. 17, 1845.

Another matter—with reference to R. S. B. Greenhill's comments on the Canadian Squared-circle postmark, on

page 301 of November TOPICS, his No. 4, the "International" is from the cancellation "International Bridge" and is not a postal marking.

C. P. deVolpi (#L266)

## "Paris 57"

Dear Sir: I should like to offer Dr. L. Seale Holmes my apologies, and my thanks to Edward McGrath (#857). Mr. McGrath is quite right that the "Paris 57" cancellation does appear in the 7th Edition of Dr. Holmes' publication. This just goes to show how carefully one should check material in articles. The explanation is that "Paris 57" was actually written several years ago. I should have checked the latest edition of Dr. Holmes' work. I had given Dr. Holmes the information in the meantime, and that is how it appears in the edition to which Mr. McGrath refers.

Lloyd W. Sharpe (#395)

## Bahamas Special Delivery

Dear Sir: I agree with Messrs.  
(continued on page 9)

## Principal Contents

To the Editor .....	2
Views and Reviews .....	3
Prisoner of War Mail—Canada (Part V) .....	5
Various and Sundry .....	9
The Post Horn and Saddle Bag .....	10
1841 Postal Route Map .....	16
Bringing News About People and Stamps .....	17
Sketches of BNAPSers (H. W. Lussey) .....	18
Pages From a B. N. A. Scrapbook .....	19
Trail of the Caribou .....	22
Perforation Varieties in Some Later Newfoundland Issues .....	23
Official Section .....	27



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V. G. Greene, D. C. Meyerson, W. S. Meyerson, G. E. Foster.

## *Views and Reviews* By the Editor

### First P. O. in the West

Two years from now, February 28, 1955, will be the centenary of the establishment of the first post office in Western Canada (actually the first post office west of Sault Ste. Marie).

As outlined in an article by Dr. Murray H. Campbell in BNA TOPICS (Vol. 7, 1950), on February 28, 1855, the governing body at Red River, the Council of Assinaboia, appointed William Ross as postmaster for the settlement. They also authorized the transportation of mails monthly between Red River and Pembina, North Dakota (at that time in Minnesota Territory). At that time the post office was operated from the Ross residence, situated on the west bank of the Red River one mile north of Upper Fort Garry (now Winnipeg). This house is still in existence in an excellent state of preservation, and during Winnipeg's 75th Anniversary celebrations in 1949, it was used as a post office.

It has been reported that the Manitoba Historical Society is making arrangements to use the house (known as the Ross House) as a museum, and that the society is asking the Post Office Department to designate it as a sub-post office starting in 1953.

It has further been suggested that the 100th anniversary of the establishment of this pioneer post office in the West could be ideally commemorated by the issuing of a special postage stamp.

One hundred years is a long time in the comparatively "new" West, and a special stamp commemorating this date would certainly find favor with B.

N. A. collectors generally, and if the subject is done justice to would provide a welcome relief to recent designs featuring out-size beaver skins, fish, and obscure Prime Ministers. Canada has a romantic, historical past, and there should be no shortage of suitable subjects for a conservative number of commemorative stamps each year. We hope the Winnipeg Historical Society and other interested parties are successful in their efforts.

## Sale of Rare Canadian Imperfs . . .

Of interest to all collectors of B. N. A. is the announcement contained in the advertisement of Gimbel Brothers on pages 14 and 15 of this issue of TOPICS. The fabulous collection of the late Alfred F. Lichtenstein is known by reputation throughout the world, and this offering of Canadian imperforate and part-perforate stamps is an event of great importance. The Lichtenstein collection received many awards and honors over the years, and these imperforates were among the prized possessions of this late great philatelist. Collectors interested in this material are urged to get in touch with Gimbels at once, as they state that the supply is very limited—and we can echo those sentiments!

## Review . . .

**THE GREATEST HOBBY IN THE WORLD . . . STAMP COLLECTING,**  
by Douglas Patrick. Published by Ryerson Press, Toronto. 88 pages. \$1.35.

The author of this booklet is an advertising man in Toronto, a member of BNAPS, and a former editor of the Canadian Philatelist. He is noted on Canadian air waves for his CBC Stamp Club, which has been heard every week, with three exceptions, since February 1950 over the Trans-Canada Network. This booklet comprises material used over the air by the above-mentioned stamp club—historical and other information, stories, answers to listeners' questions, and a condensed dictionary of words used on postage stamps. This booklet should fill a real need for younger collectors, and for all interested in general collecting. However, a great deal of the material is about Canadian and Newfoundland stamps, one interesting chapter being based on an interview with BNAPSer Dr. J. C. Goodwin.

## The Stamp Boom Is On . . .

The following extract is taken from the October issue of Stanley Stamp Co.'s monthly "Newsletter," and is an encouraging note on the state of philately at the present time.

"During the last few months we have read and heard much about the popularity of the hobby. Pros and cons have been bandied about in the press, but the general consensus of opinion seems to be that the hobby was never in a healthier condition on this side of the Atlantic.

"From a commercial point of view, we in the stamp business, have many opportunities of checking the pulse of collecting among the general public and from our observations, we believe that the hobby is about to blossom forth as never before and a real 'Stamp Boom' is in the making.

"The telephone rings continually with people making inquiries about stamps. Interest is at an all time high.

"Stamps themselves are selling at most reasonable rates and have not, as yet, raised correspondingly with other commodities. We predict further price rises and believe that much material is definitely underpriced. Good material is NOT being offered for sale cheaply anywhere. The market, except for 'junk' which is always with us, is very strong.

"We predict a steady increase in the number of collectors. Definitely, 'the boom is on!'"

# Prisoner of War Mail—Canada

By LT.-COL. L. W. SHARPE, E.D., Q.C. (#395)

(Continued from page 266, Oct. 1952)

## PART V

### (C) Cancellations and Franks (continued)

#### (2) Franks

##### (a) General

I have divided franks into three classes, meters, adhesive and those of a printed, rubber stamp or cancellation in combination. Normally speaking a meter might not be considered a frank, but in connection with P. O. W. mail I think it is properly so described, even though they did definitely show the payment of a postal charge. Meters and adhesive franks will be dealt with separately later. The following is intended to include all others.

The first type to be used was, I would think, the rubber stamp variety. These took several forms, the most generally used being the single line "P. O. W. Mail Free" (Figures 32 and 33) and Figure 34 used at Fredericton. Then of course there was the type Figure 35 showing name of franking officer.

There was also a square type used at Directorate of P. O. W. mostly on special letters, see Figure 36. This, though straight line was also used, was generally stamped on larger-sized envelopes carrying some document of value, such as a will the P. O. W. wished to send home. Such things had to be first sent to headquarters for inspection before being forwarded to the addressee. This stamp is 1½" by 12/16" high.



FIG. 32—Frank only on large white envelope; rubber stamp. (See Fig. 6, April 1952 issue)

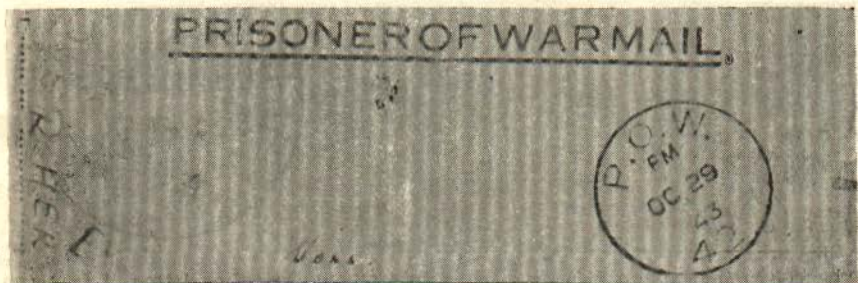


FIG. 33—Rubber stamp shown on photo card. (See Fig. 19, June 1952 issue).

Another rubber stamp type was that of the Prisoner of War Information Bureau, (see Figure 37). Article 77 of the Geneva Convention says in effect, "A bureau shall be established by all belligerent powers and neutrals having belligerents in their care to answer enquiries of relatives as well as giving information of capture and address in the first instance. Regarding P. O. W., such things as internment, transfer, releases, parole, reparations, escapes, hospitalization, death, etc., had to be sent to next of kin."

The above rubber stamp was the official frank of the Canadian Bureau. The headquarters or clearing bureau was in Switzerland and all enquiries, replies and notices passed through it. This frank by international agreement carried it free within the Universal Postal Union. This bureau is definitely a responsibility of the Department of the Secretary of State and theoretically remained under that department when P. O. W. were turned over to National Defence. Actually it was handled by service personnel at the Directorate of P. O. W. but ordinary P. O. W. stationery was never used for notices required to be sent, or for replies. Nor was army stationery used. Stationery not identified with these was used. This was not, though often confused with, the bureau, etc., maintained by the International Red Cross though I believe in effect it worked very closely with it. An item carrying this rubber stamp did not require censorship. Usually these letters were cancelled at the G. P. O. Ottawa with regular cancellation or a "Free" type of cancellation then in use.

It was through this bureau, as stated, above notification of internment of P. O. W. Class I had to be handled, as a contrast to card of notification regarding Class II dealt with under "Stationery."

Figure 38 shows a Red Cross rubber stamp. I am informed this was in effect a frank as it would carry mail by courtesy but required censorship.

Figure 37 is a "made" cover, although it passed properly through the mail. The stationery used is, as I have said, wrong and in earlier days might have been stopped.

With regard to the "Printed Frank" perhaps I need say very little. They are in effect dealt with very fully under stationery. These envelopes, cards and folders were issued and for use only of P. O. W. The various forms of printing "P. O. W. Mail-Free" on them actually was a frank and would carry

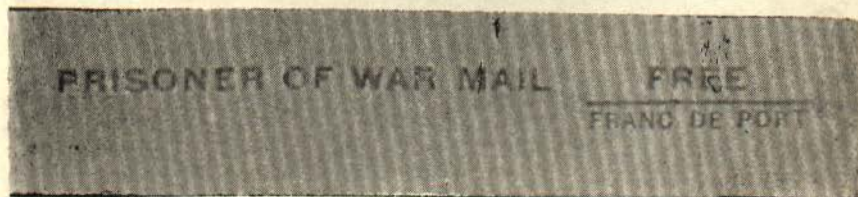


FIG. 34—Rubber stamp frank shown on Fredericton folder.

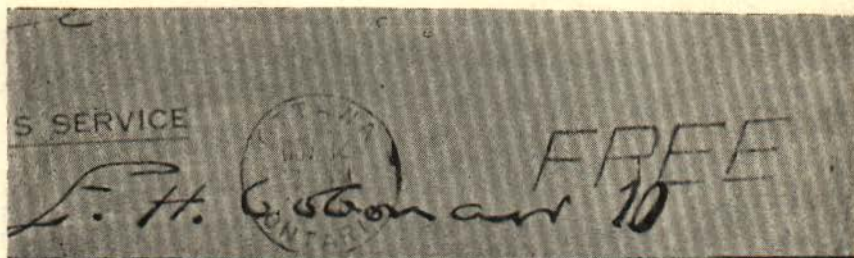


FIG. 35—Rubber stamp frank shown on Internment Operation letter of franking officer.



the letter, card or folder.

The last to be dealt with is cancellation and frank—"Free" type. Perhaps I need also say little of these. They were the ordinary "Free" in use at the time. No special one was used for P. O. W. mail. They were also often unnecessarily used in combination with other franks. They would, however, of themselves have at least normally carried a letter.

Perhaps by way of conclusion I should say a word about what may be called Departmental Franks. Figure 35 already illustrated is an example of this. This cover no doubt originated, as shown, from the Department of Secretary of State. I am informed the rubber stamp with either the "Free" cancellation or an ordinary cancellation would have passed this. In fact I am also told the envelope itself would have gotten by or with just the "Free" on it. I have seen a similar cover with the wording at the lower left "P. O. W. Information Bureau/Department of Secretary of State/of Canada", in three lines. Nearly all covers I have seen of this type have cancellation and frank as shown in Figure 35. Some have the Information Bureau stamp in place of signature. All except cancellation and address are usually in red.

(b) Meters.

The use of meters on P. O. W. mail was a somewhat late innovation. By late 1943 the number of P. O. W. in Canada had reached a total of many thousands. Use of airmail to Europe had been granted and German P. O. W. especially used it very extensively. As the P. O. W. had to pay the airmail postage charge, 30¢ in stamps had to be affixed to each letter. This imposed a heavy task on the censorship officials. For security reasons the P. O. W. were not permitted to affix the stamps themselves; this was done by the censors. The stamps used were usually both large, Scotts #257 and #260. The use of meters was invoked likely for two reasons—to lighten the burden on censors and for security reasons. They were only used for airmail.

I found it exceedingly difficult to get any information concerning their origin. Neither of the two firms supplying meters in Canada would admit them as theirs at first. Finally through information received from BNAPS Member John Wilsdon, I got evidence that proved Pitney-Bowes of Canada Limited had supplied at least some of them. When I was able to contact Mr. Frederick Bateman, General Service Manager of that firm, I could not ask for greater courtesy and co-operation than I received. I spent a most happy couple of hours with this very obliging gentleman who made available to me all information at his command.

The records of his firm showed they had supplied three meters all the same type (Figure 39). The earliest use I have seen is the one illustrated 15 March 1944. This is the green folder described under stationery. Mr. Bateman believes the meters were only in use for a little over a year, being withdrawn in late 1945. The following list is compiled from data supplied by

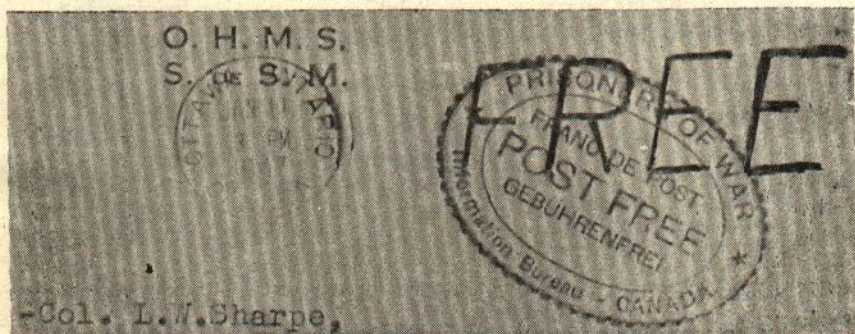


FIG. 37—Information Bureau rubber stamp frank.

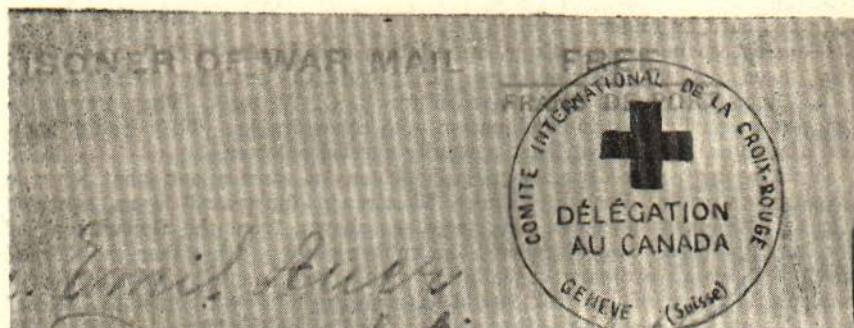


FIG. 38—Red Cross rubber stamp shown on Fredericton letter.

Mr. Bateman.

- (1) Meter #48007, Camp #133, Lethbridge, Alberta, likely taken out of service November or December 1945.
- (2) Meter #48008, Camp #23, Montith, Ontario, likely taken out of service November or December 1945.
- (3) Meter #48009, Camp #132 Medicine Hat, Alberta, likely taken out of service August 1945. The Post Office Department says was used very little but no explanation why.

Mr. Bateman assures me only the above three machines were supplied by them. As to the extent of their use, he could give me no information. The Post Office Department also says they were the only machines used. I was told at National Defence Headquarters that on rare occasions the machines were moved from camp to camp or replaced if machine needed repairs. This seems at variance with the statements of Mr. Bateman and information from the Post Office Department, but I have no proof for or against this. There does not seem to have been kept very careful or complete records concerning these machines or use of meters generally.

All meters listed above are the same as one illustrated, all the property of Pitney-Bowes of Canada Limited. You can tell camp of origin by Camp



FIG. 39—Green envelope showing meter franking.

Number (i.e. "P. O. W. 133" is Camp 133, Lethbridge, Alberta). All I have seen are in red. They are a nice find for either a meter collector or a cover collector.

(To be continued)

## TO THE EDITOR...

(continued from page 2)

White and Mower that an earnest effort should be made to discover the true facts concerning the appearance of Bahamas Special Delivery stamps on covers originating from Canada. BNAPSer F. Walter Pollock made a study of this subject some years ago, the results of which appeared in STAMPS magazine, and I think his opinion should be solicited. Moreover, members of our society owning examples of these covers should be urged to describe their holdings in sufficient detail that we may discern whether or not these usages were legitimate or, as is properly suspected, purely philatelic.

I would like to point out here that I can add to the stamps noted by Messrs. White and Mower (March and November issues of TOPICS respectively) the remaining type of Bahamas Special Delivery stamp, Scott #E3, used on Canadian cover.

To set the ball rolling, I append a completely detailed description of the three different covers in my collection:

BAHAMAS SPECIAL DELIVERY E1 (untied) plus CANADA WAR TAX MR4 (tied by postmark and datestamp) from Toronto, 15 December 1916, backstamped Nassau, 24 December 1916, with holograph "Special Delivery" in UL corner, addressed to Mr. C. Lowe, Nassau, Bahamas.

BAHAMAS SPECIAL DELIVERY E2 (tied by postmark and datestamp) plus CANADA 104 and 106 (tied by postmark) from Toronto 11 June 1918, backstamped Nassau, 19 June 1918, addressed to J. A. Galbraith, Nassau, Bahamas, B. W. I.

BAHAMAS SPECIAL DELIVERY E3 (postmarked as backstamped, but not tied) plus CANADA WAR TAX

MR4 (tied by postmark and datestamp), from Toronto, (?) July 1918 (date illegible), backstamped Nassau, 25 July 1918, addressed to J. A. Galbraith, Nassau, Bahamas, B. W. I.  
Nelson Bond (#84)

## Various and Sundry By G. E. Foster

Aside from the one cent value, none of the stamps of the 1860-63 issue of New Brunswick offer any difficulty in tracing the history lying behind the designs. After spending considerable time in research in trying to run down some data on the locomotive shown on the one cent, I happened to remember that Elmer Brion, of New Jersey, specialized in locomotive stamps and an inquiry directed to him brought forth not only the identity of the locomotive but a picture of the engine as well.



According to Mr. Brion, the locomotive is engine No. 9 of the European & North American Railway.

The construction of this railroad was authorized by the provincial parliament in October 1854; a stretch of 19 miles between Pointe du Chene and Moncton was opened for traffic in August 1857. Other portions of the track were opened as completed, the entire line of 108 miles from St. John to Shediac being opened for traffic on August 5, 1860.

At the time of Confederation, scarcely 200 miles of railroad was in operation in the whole province.



THE POST HORN and SADDLE BAG

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

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

### Column No. 10

Starting the New Year right is always a good idea. The old post and saddle man will now get off his high (postal) horse and admit the error of his ways when it comes to some remarks made in his column #8 for November 1952; namely—to correct the statement that the cover then presented illustrated the earliest known type of the Upper Canadian handstamped PAIDS. Writing this column can be a humbling business, but it's good for the soul to find out how often you can be wrong. The only way to get all the facts I've discovered is to make a very dogmatic statement: illustrate the point with a cover, be scientific, give exact size, color, variety of type used, etc., and then sit back and wait. Then come the surprises in the mail—remarkable little facts that your friends have tucked away for a stormy winter evening: facts, not opinions, mind you, which they are now quite content to bring out of hiding, and use to suggest that probably (and they mean, certainly) you are nuts (meaning me).

The "earliest" and the "second" Niagara "Paid" statements brought forth quite a few interesting comments, verbal and written. Here are some samples of the latter:

1. Letter from the dean of Canadian Postal History—F. W. Campbell of Royal Oak, Michigan.
2. Letter from W. E. D. Halliday of Rockcliffe Park, Ottawa—a man who knows whereof he speaks (and I'm always willing to listen)
3. Letter from Harry Lussey of New Milford, N. J.—the man I'm thinking of making my agent to pick up the covers I want. (He's gathering these for himself at present.)
4. Letter from Charles de Volpi of Montreal—one of the newer experts in the field of Canadian postal history.

These gentlemen disagree with my remarks, albeit most politely. So from information received I'll now bring you up to date on the Niagara "Paiids."

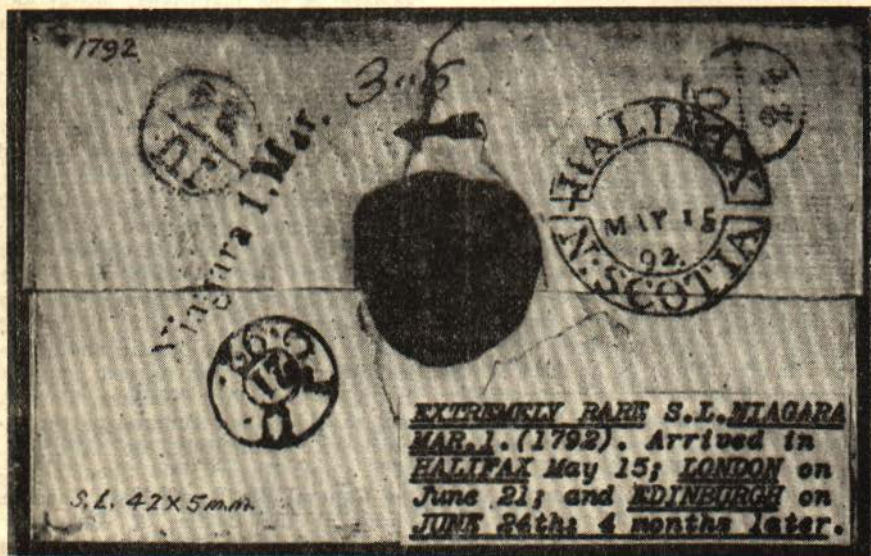
Firstly, F. W. Campbell and W. E. D. Halliday move things back about 20 years and both concur on a date of the earliest Niagara "Paid": Feb. 23, 1798. Mr. Halliday kindly sends a photostat of a Queenston to Detroit cover in proof of the point. Mr. Campbell (and I should have known) from his files has all the facts on this Hamilton to Askin cover from Queenston to Detroit and sends tracings. The cover to which they refer bears a very clear NIAGARA Feb. 23 \*, 57 mm. long The NIAGARA and the F. of Feb. are in serified capitals 4½ mm. high, the smaller letters eb, 3 mm. high: the whole followed by an asterisk. On the face of the cover is a black Paid and ms. N11. The type is from the same font, and the marking measures 12½ mm. long. However, Mr. Campbell the indefatigable student, thought there might be earlier Niagara Paid dates and has generously offered to search further. This data and any further in-

# Earliest Niagara "Paid"!

(See BNA Topics Nov. 1952, p. 293)



Face of Cover



Back of Cover

formation on the Niagara "Paid" which my readers are willing to supply will be incorporated into a check list and published in a later column. My thanks to Messrs. Campbell and Halliday.

Secondly. In his letter, Harry Lussey (pronounced Lucky) comes up with a black PAID, in serified capitals, measuring 20x5 mm. from two covers in his collection; the first dated Mar. 20, 1817 in association with

the rare circular Niagara U.C. (found so far only in 1817) and the other on a cover dated Oct. 16, 1817, associated with the Niagara double oval town marking, (the same oval as illustrated on p. 293 Nov. B. N. A. Topics). As my careful readers will note, I also stated in my Nov. column #8 that the 'PAID.' therein illustrated appeared nowhere else than at Niagara U. C. However, Monsieur Lussey remarks in his letter that Erius U. C. also used a similar paid marking showing an underline and a period, which he found on one of his covers dated Jan. 6, 1841; indicating and I quote "that the small PAID. with the underlining and period was not exclusive with Niagara"—end of quotation. M. Lucky kindly supplied me with a tracing of this Erius U. C. 'PAID.'. From this tracing the Old Post and Saddle man observes that the letters of this PAID marking are all the same height, and measure 10 x 2 mm. and the underline 11 mm. long. The Niagara 'PAID.' measurements were given in the Nov. column; and there is a definite difference—the main one being that the P of the 'PAID.' is of higher type than the letters AID. I hope that friend Lussey's eyesight is good and that he has supplied me with an accurate tracing, or my claim of "exclusivity" for the particular 1818-19 Paid marking of Niagara U. C. also goes up in smoke!

Thirdly. M. le Duc Charles de Volpi of Montreal (my latest fan) next knocks out my statement re. the second Niagara "Paid" to be used, which I stated appeared in the late 1830's. He reports a Niagara PAID on cover May 30, 1833 and also another as late as Dec. 29, 1835. This PAID is all capitals, measuring 11½ mm., with an underline exactly 11 mm long. He did not state the color of ink used. This PAID however differs from the one I described for the late 1830's and is here reported, I believe, for the first time, courtesy of M. le Duc.

Now the pay off, and it's been a nice Xmas. Mirabile dictu, lying quietly in my own collection, all these weeks, I found a cover (which I have

the temerity to illustrate) showing a PAID which restores some of the lost honor of your humble columnist. If, however, this one isn't the granddaddy of them all (at Niagara) I'll eat my shirt (i.e. if the Sears-Simpson-Roebeck catalogue offers edible shirts for sale). Here, my gentle readers, we have a PAID in black with very clear cut serified capital letters 16x4 mm. and associated with a 1792 Niagara 1 Mar. town mark and a lot more. So go ahead my friendlies—beat this one if you can. In the meantime the Post Horn blows again. When all the post-riders bringing the mail are in we'll have a check list for you.

As a matter of continued interest this Niagara 1792 cover will form a subject for a future discussion. Apart from the fact that the correspondence or letter sheet was missing when I obtained the cover at auction from London, England, it has much to offer from a Postal Historical standpoint. In the meantime here is something for historians, postal and otherwise, to mull over. I wonder if the first Niagara Post Office opened in 1789 was located in West Niagara (or Niagara U. C., i.e. what we now know as Niagara on the Lake): or whether it could have been located across the river at Fort Niagara, which was then in British hands. The Fort was not surrendered to the Americans after the Revolution, nor even after the boundary along the Niagara Frontier had been settled by Jay's treaty of Nov. 19, 1794; but finally through diplomatic and political pressure it was agreed on June 1st, 1796 that Fort Niagara, Detroit, etc. should be surrendered to the Americans. Ultimately, on Aug. 11, 1796 Capt. Roger Hale Sheaffe (later General Sir Roger Hale Sheaffe, victor at the Battle of Queenston Heights, Oct. 13, 1812) turned over Fort Niagara to the Americans, taking the British Garrison to the newly completed Fort George at Niagara U. C. Fort Niagara and the land on the east side of the Niagara River then became an American possession, and apart from a short period of occupation by the British in the war of

1812-14, it has so remained.

During British occupation of Fort Niagara following the capture of the East Niagara region from the French on July 25, 1759, and until its ultimate transfer to the Americans on Aug. 11, 1796, there had existed a British garrison and settlement about the Fort. Wm. Smith in his History of the Post Office in British North America p. 91 states that prior to the creation of the Province of Upper Canada in 1791, postal service to Niagara, Detroit and Michillimackinac was maintained largely in the interests of the military garrisons stationed at these places. About 1780-84 United Empire Loyalist migration to West Niagara (later Niagara U. C.) occurred. It is conceivable however, that the population within and surrounding Fort Niagara, composed of soldiers and settlers initially required more Postal service than did the somewhat sparse, but increasing settlement across the river at West Niagara (Niagara U. C.). It has been stated on good authority that a Post office was established at Niagara in 1789 but it seems impossible to locate any further information as to its exact site.

It is a theory of mine that the Post office at Niagara U. C. may have been transferred from its original location at Fort Niagara either at the time the Fort was turned over to the Americans in 1796; or possibly at the time Simcoe established the seat of Upper Canadian Government at Niagara in Sept. 1792. This latter would seem more reasonable but Simcoe, it will be remembered changed the name Niagara U. C. to Newark

in 1792. The U. C. Government was moved to York, the new capital of Upper Canada (now Toronto) in 1797, and the name of Niagara gradually was reassumed. I believe it was officially restored before 1800: perhaps at the time the seat of Government was changed. The name of the first recorded P. M. of Niagara was Joseph Edwards. The earliest year of his appointment that I can trace was 1797 (from the Quebec Almanac of that year). He probably was appointed much earlier but it is definite that he continued in office until 1812. On the other hand a military officer may have acted as the first P. M. of Niagara from 1789 to 1796-7.

In conclusion I would be most grateful for photostats and/or other historical evidence for or against this theory. Photostats of all known S. L. Niagara (Canadian or American) hand stamped markings from 1789 until 1800 will be acknowledged gratefully and paid for by me. From these S. L. photostats, with the help of F. W. Campbell, a study of the type used might suggest an answer to the question.

And so, a happy New Year to you all.

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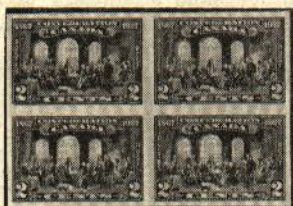
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# GIMBELS

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Ninth at Market Streets, Philadelphia 5, Penna.

# 1841 POSTAL ROUTE MAP

By FRANK W. CAMPBELL (No. 143)

A request for an old Canada map showing post office locations was made by John E. Lea, of Manchester, England, who I enjoyed meeting at CAPEX. No such map existed, insofar as I knew. I loaned him a few pages of tracings from an 1841 set of postal routes of Upper-Lower Canada, made from data in the Ottawa archives—and Mr. Lea proceeded forthwith to cure the lack of early mapping, by hiring an artist in cartography to lay out the tracings on a Canada background.

The 5½x11½ inch photostat of the map he sent me is an item of great merit, and should be a basis for every collector of early Canada covers. Such a drawing would cost \$75-up if done by the average commercial artist here.

The about 400 post offices are necessarily quite small to be put into 11 inches of length, but quite legible withal. The list almost exactly parallels Boggs' fine listing from page 561 of his book.

This winter I will copy out of my list of 12,000 Canada post offices before 1895, the few changes before 1841, and let TOPICS readers know of them. A few offices existed before then, and already had closed, such as Keithburn and Caldwell Manor.

No Maritime offices appear on the map, but in my Quebec Almanac of 1841 only 16 Regular post offices appear, the present large cities. About 125 Way offices then existed in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, but no map or good list of them exists. By diligent expensive work, I have the list of 125 with their county locations. These Way offices were so ephemeral in many instances, that 16 years later a postmaster general of New Brunswick remarks, "No adequate listing or locating of Way offices exists, they being purely the concern of the Regular office nearby to which they are subject." In New Brunswick the Way places had handstamps, in Nova Scotia they had none.

This map is the postal route arrangements of 1841, which differs much from the present railway routes.

Copies can be had at cost of photostat and postage from J. E. Lea, 14 Exchange Street, Manchester 2, England. Mr. Lea is member No. 571 of BNAPS, a dealer in fine stamps, and his personal hobby is pre-adhesive covers of Canada, which he says are very rare before 1800, with which I thoroughly agree.

\* \* \*

A request of mine. For some research I have a list of 100 or so postmarks of the double circle group that started in 1829. I want tracings of same, and will send the list to anyone. Any found on this list will be of great rarity, as they have not yet

(continued on next page)

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

**POSTAGE DUES WANTED**—Plate number and lathe work material; also anything on cover, including Newfoundland. Will pay anything within reason for what I can use. Harry W. Lussey, 137 Voorhis Ave., New Milford, N. J. (98-6t)

# Bringing News About People and Stamps

By Rev. J. S. Bain

Do you know of a Canadian stamp rarer than the famous 12d black? According to the late Alfred F. Lichtenstein, and other philatelic authorities it is the Scott #1, 3d beaver, mint, with full gum. Even great collections like the Charles Lathrop Pack and the Dr. Lewis L. Reford did not record a copy. BNAPSer Jim Sissons recently sold such a copy at auction described as "O. G. V. F." for \$775.00. This was truly a "buy" for someone! It should be remembered that the above statements only apply to copies having full gum and four margins. At this time of writing a well known stamp firm is advertising a Canada #1 for sale with four margins, but their description neglects to state whether it has full gum or not. I will endeavour to report on this copy in a future column.

## BNAPS

BNAPSer W. H. Metcalf sends a very interesting cover which I wish to share with our BNAPS members. Imagine my surprise to receive a cover bearing the Canada 4¢ Red Cross commemorative stamp showing a circular cancellation reading "RED CROSS, SASK."! Most of us were not aware of this little postoffice. What a first day cancellation that would have made!! BNAPSer Metcalf says that "Red Cross is up in the northern part of Saskatchewan in the vicinity of Big Bear's activities during the Riel Rebellion—not far from Frenchman butte. The Frog Lake massacre occurred some miles to the west, but captives were taken to the present Red Cross area and held there for some time." It would be interesting to learn how "Red Cross" received its name. Can some reader supply this story?

## BNAPS

Ever on the trail of the Canada Map Stamp, Scott #85 and #86, I am glad to pass on a report from BNAP-

Ser R. J. Woolley that he remembers seeing a copy with perforated initials S L

A Co which is presumably the Sun Life Assurance Co. Can any reader confirm this? Also I shall be glad to report in this column any other Map stamps with perforated initials, especially if they are on cover. These items have been by-passed for many years. Collectors of perforated initials are few, thus it is extremely difficult to make any listing. However, BNAPSers Woolley and Jecott have done considerable research work in this field, and have published a listing in the September 1952 issue of the Collectors' Club magazine.

## BNAPS

One of the early-arriving philatelic Christmas greetings was a cover from BNAPSer A. Gabbitas, Sheffield, England. It had affixed to it, two blocks of six of the new Great Britain stamps cancelled on the first day. Inside with the greetings were two mint blocks of four with marginal markings! An unusual, but truly philatelic greeting!! To each one who has sent cards and covers I reply with a warm "Thank You." I deeply appreciate your kind words and expressions concerning the column. The very best to all BNAPSers for 1953.

## 1841 Postal Route Map (continued from preceding page)

been reported, but should exist. For example, double circle postmarks of Kingston and Amherstburg, U. C., have not been reported, but I have seen each in public archives. It would be normally expected these early places with large incomes would be common. Truro, N. S., was the second largest office in revenue lists for years, but the double circle marking cannot be located for a tracing. One has been reported, but no data given.

## Sketches of BNAPSers by V. G. Greene

### HARRY W. LUSSEY

BNAPSer Harry W. Lussey was born in Boston, Mass., July 18, 1906. His parents moved to Montreal when he was four and Harry was educated there, returning to the U. S. in 1930. Married, with two children aged sixteen and twelve, he is in the investment banking business, being an officer of Wm. E. Pollock & Company, New York.

Mr. Lussey's father had a general stamp collection and interested his son in the hobby at an early age. Because of his connection with Canada, Harry began to specialize in the stamps and postal history of B. N. A. and today his postal history collection of Canadian postmarks and rates before 1840 is one of the best in the United States. He also has a choice collection of used blocks, 19th century covers and the 1912-25 Admiral issue. The latter, he insists, will soon become as popular as the small cents issue with specialists. In 1950 he won the Grand Award at the Bergen County show, silver medals at the Philadelphia (1950) and Ithaca (1952) BNAPEX, and a gold award at "Ripex".

While not a prolific writer, Harry has contributed several articles on pre-stamp postal markings and the Admiral issue. He is currently engaged in collecting examples of all possible items having any connection with the controversial Admiral unsevered coil sheet material for an article in Topics. He believes the photographs will put an end to the distribution of fakes of the 3¢ value, in particular, to BNAPSers.

In his earlier years Harry was a famous amateur hockey player, and was a member of the Montreal AAA team that won the Eastern Canada Title in 1927, and the Crescent A. C. of New York, U. S. Senior Amateur Hockey Champions in 1931 and 1932. He also played rugby for St. Lambert AAA and Westward AAA while liv-



ing in Canada, and paddled with St. Lambert. Later he continued with the Inwood Canoe Club in New York. His present interests are bowling, with an average in the 180's, and golf, purely for recreation.

A member of the American Philatelic Society, Toronto Stamp Collectors Club, Canadian Philatelic Society of G. B., and the Teaneck Stamp Club, Mr. Lussey's great interest is the British North America Philatelic Society. A familiar figure at BNAPS Conventions, he believes our Society has a great future and is a candidate for president, 1953-4

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# PAGES FROM A BNA SCRAPBOOK



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

## ITEM 15:

### The Canadian Philatelist, March 1950.

**THE DUNDAS 12d BLACK**—If all the 12d Canada stamps were brought together for our inspection, I believe we would have reason to remark on the unusually high percentage of fine copies. The only explanation I can offer for this is that the postmaster took pains in cutting out the 12d because its use was less frequently called for and he could afford to take his time. In speaking of the stamp in this way I am, of course, not considering repaired copies, of which there are many.

In the Lichtenstein collection the 12d may be viewed in quantity, for there are over 30 copies. These are good to fine, with one superb pair. In Mrs. Clarke's collection there were two copies, both exceptionally fine. Once in Vancouver, returning east from Victoria, I received an urgent message to turn back because a 12d was being offered for sale. I kept right on going eastward, telling myself "Don't bother—somebody has another proof." It turned out to be a genuine stamp, described later in a London auction catalogue as "the finest known copy." The finest copy known to me is in the Wellburn collection. Some day perhaps its owner will tell the story of that stamp, which cost him a lot more than its original purchase price.

Now we come to the last 12d stamp to take its rightful place in a collector's album. It may be described as lightly cancelled, with ample margins on all four sides. It prepaid postage from Hamilton to Dundas. A piece of the original cover bearing the receiving postmark "Dundas 1852" dates it and authenticates it. Up to the fall of 1949 but four philatelists had seen this stamp—H. Bertram of Dundas,

Barney Marsales of West Flamboro, George Wegg, a Toronto dealer, and myself. Mr. Wegg was the lucky buyer, and within one week it was in the collection of J. D. Smart, Oshawa.

Thus "the Dundas 12d" has a clear title with no flaws, a stamp with its complete history to date known and recorded.—Fred Jarrett.

## ITEM 16:

### Gibbons Stamp Monthly, May 1952.

**CANADA 2¢ COIL**—Coil stamps when not made up from sheets are generally printed from cylinders which differ from those used for printing sheets in having no provision for margins. This is due to the necessity of having all the stamps in a coil equally spaced from each other.

In Canada these cylinders were formerly, and probably are still, made of two plates curved into half cylinders and joined together to form a complete cylinder. It is understandable that by this construction the joining of the two halves is liable to produce imperfect alignment.

Such a result has in fact been brought to my notice in the current 2¢ olive-green coil stamp in which the coil strips show a marked step in the alignment at every 25 stamps. There is also in the left-hand frame line of the right-hand stamp some fuzziness, and mis-shaping of the two corner quadrants which seem to indicate some damage to the cylinder at this point.—C. P. Rang.

Since the above item on the Canada 2¢ Coil was prepared, comment on the same stamp has appeared in "Maple Leaves" for November 1952, by F. Walker, as follows:

"I had received a strip of six, showing this plainly, a short time before, but was unable to reconcile my ideas



Pair showing defective frame and faulty alignment.

with those expressed above. I, therefore, wrote to Mr. Christiansen of Montreal to ask if he could get me the official explanation. I couldn't agree with Mr. Rang's assumption that it was due to two half-cylinders not being true, as it does not occur on all rolls, and Ottawa's official explanation disposes of that point. The official explanation is as follows:

"Coil on Roll postage stamps are printed from plates bearing 425 impressions 17 rows of 25 stamps each). The stamps are printed on a continuous roll of paper from one plate press. The plate is curved to fit the cylinder of the press, but is not a complete cylinder in itself. Following

the printing of an impression of the plate, 25 stamps in depth, the web of paper is automatically brought into position or register for the next plate impression. Occasionally, however, mis-alignment occurs between the 25th and 26th stamps (that is, between two plate impressions) due to either irregularities in the substance of the paper, or to movement of the paper in the registering mechanism, or to both."

"I also possess a strip of the previous 2 cent sepia-black, which shows the same clear mis-alignment. It is an interesting variety, worth looking out for on other coils, which presumably are identically produced."

#### TO THE MEMBERS:

The Board of Governors has been polled on the question of recognizing service to the Society as directed by the floor at BNAIPEX '52. Two means had been suggested—a "Fellowship" idea providing for automatic selection, or a Roll of Honor requiring election. The Board was asked to give the matter consideration with the understanding that they could reject the proposals in their entirety.

It is the overwhelming majority opinion of the Board (8 to 1) that neither of these two recommendations be accepted. The majority opinion was best expressed by Governor Nelson Bond, who wrote "The Society should not make any effort to establish an exclusive 'inner circle' Roll of Honor or Fellowship within the organization. Such lines of demarcation give rise to accusation of favoritism, discrimination and bias".

The Board of Governors

DAN MEYERSON—Chairman

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# Trail of the Caribou

By Freres Meyerson



This time it is Joe Chambers who comes up with an addition to the plate block list. He reports the 3¢, Scott #165 in the comb perforation 13.5 x 13.5 with a "3" in an upper right corner block. This value and this plate had previously been recorded in the comb perf. 13.5 x 13.8.

Irwin Heiman, the New York dealer, certainly had some nice Newfoundland pieces to show us the other day. First of all he confirmed the existence of the block of the 25¢, Scott #197 imperf between as previously recorded by Bill Lea. Among the new items that we had never seen and which we have never seen recorded was a block of 4 of the 7¢, Scott #208, with two pairs imperf between vertically. From the same set he showed us a horizontal imperforate pair of the 24¢ value, Scott #210. He has also assured us that at one time or another he had every value of the Gilbert set with the exception of the 8¢ in imperforate blocks. The only value that he had in stock was an imperforate block of the 15¢, Scott #222, unlisted in Boggs, and not previously recorded to our knowledge. In the long Coronation set he showed us an upper left vertical imperforate pair of the 8¢ value, Scott #236, and also advised that on a previous occasion he had disposed of a mint imperforate block of four of the 24¢ value, Scott #241. Among the lots listed in his auction for the middle of December are two lots never before recorded. The first lot was a copy of the 2¢ Guy, Scott #88 in imperforate condition but it wasn't a stamp—in fact it practically defies description. It was engraved in black on a glazed surface colored yellow card. It appeared more like a photograph than anything else except that it was engraved. In the same sale he also had a copy of the 5¢, Scott #91, in the same condition. It is ex-

tremely possible that we may have the prices realized before the magazine goes to press, and if we do, we will pass on the information.

Bill Cheney, the prominent Nassau St., dealer sends us the answer to our request of last month concerning the position of the plate number #2 on the 2¢ Caribou. He has even submitted the block and we wish to report that it is found on the right margin opposite stamp #50, or right center as we have been describing the plate number positions on the Caribou set. The natural conclusion is that the left hand pane will always have a #1 and the right hand pane will be designated with a #2.

Joe Chambers had reported in one of his recent letters that he knew for certain that the 15¢ Airmail #C9 could be found in the line perf 13.7 as well as the line perf 14.1. At that time we didn't have the time to check so that we said nothing about it. However, we now report that Joe must certainly be right. We checked all of our copies of C9 and they were all line 14.1, yet when we checked our copies of the "L and S" overprint, #211, made from C9, we found that they were all line 13.7. We think this is an excellent opportunity for everyone to check their copies of #211 as well as C9-11. Let's see if we can find #211 in both perfs and C9-11 in both perfs although at present we only have information on C9. It might even be possible that C68 might exist in two perfs, so let's check those as well.

In looking through the new Gibbons we note that they now list the 9¢ Gilbert as existing in the line perf as well as the comb perf. However they still fail to list the 10¢ value as also existing in the line perf. The complete set of values thus far recorded in the line perf are the 7¢, 9¢, 10¢, 14¢, 20¢, 24 and 32¢.



# Perforation Varieties in Some Later Newfoundland Issues

By MARSHALL KAY (#760)

## INTRODUCTION:

The later issues of Newfoundland stamps have both comb and line perforations of several gauges, as well as a few distinctive varieties of shades. Thousands of stamps of the Pictorial, Publicity, Gilbert and Long Coronation issues have been examined, the gauges recorded, and some notes made on shades; most were mint stamps in sets, though some earlier counts were on dealers' stocks. The list will give known perforations for each value of each issue and their frequencies. Many have been listed by Boggs (1942) and in the later Stanley Gibbons catalogues. The only indications of probable frequencies are in the prices quoted for Long Coronation comb and line perforate types in the Gibbons catalogue, and for the two types of the line perforate forms in the Commonwealth catalogues (Liverpool).

Comb perforate types are distinguished by the uniform presence of a single hole at each corner of the stamp. Line perforate stamps have successive interfering holes made as the machine punched one way and later the other; occasionally successive holes will coincide in one corner, but not in the others. Though most readily seen in blocks, the differences can be recognized in single stamps. A convenient gauge can be made by mounting a stamp of known gauge (measured critically on a decimal gauge such as the Instanta) against a black background in a small acetate envelope; by placing the edge of the unknown gauge stamp against that of the mounted known stamp, one sees that it is of the same, or larger or smaller gauge.

The frequency counts may be of significance in several ways. First, they give an indication of the relative availability or rarity of each type. The validity of the figures will be best for the most frequent types; discovery of several stamps of a rarely seen type will alter the percentage appreciably. Though the count bears some relationship to the number originally issued, it may not be very great. A definite number of each type existed when issued, but the writer has seen no record of such distribution if one ever was made. The present frequencies would differ from the issued even if the count of existing stamps were complete because stamps saved differ in proportions from those issued, particularly those of mint stamps. Wholesale stocks contain large numbers of identical mint stamps in few sheets, too few to preserve a good sample of the whole. Some may have been obtained when the range of types was limited, as before some had been issued, and stocks may not have been replenished; hence stocks do not gain some originally unrecognized varieties, and they contain more than normal proportions of early printings and of recognized varieties. Counts of used stamps should give much better record of frequencies of issue than mint stamps, for they are accumulated from a much wider range of source sheets.

Sets may be of greater service in determining whether an issue had more than one distinguishable printing. If first issued in one type perforation or color, and later issued in others, more than the expected proportion of sets will have identical types, those first issued, whereas other sets will represent the progressive "adulteration" by addition of the newer printed varieties. Obviously dated cancellations serve as a much better guide to whether varieties represent successive printings or issues; but frequency counts in some instances give quite conclusive evidence.

Frequencies probably have not been altered appreciably by sorting by

dealers or collectors. A few have been interested in the comb perforate Long Coronations, and perhaps some stamps have been removed. But there is no evident progressive reduction in frequency in the past few years. Few collectors are conscious of the varieties and most dealers have too little market to warrant separation, which further complicates in that it breaks sets. Many of the varieties have no particular significance, for most do not represent successive printings. A few are in some demand in Britain as evidenced by their attracting higher bids in auctions.

Four issues will be considered progressively from the latest to the earliest, frequencies being listed and their significance discussed. Only the Long Coronation issue of 1937 is represented commonly by odd stamps in dealer's stocks. Most stamps in this issue as well as the others are seen in complete mint sets. The Coronation issue has three perforation varieties, unique among the issues in that each type seems present in all values. The Gilbert issue has two types, the first engraved Publicity issue has four, and the Pictorial issue two. There are distinctive shades and colors in a few of the values.

#### LONG CORONATION ISSUE of May 12, 1937; Scott 233-243, Gibbons 257-267

This issue has attracted more attention than any other because publicity was given to the presence of perforation types, and recognized in the Stanley Gibbons catalogues. All values are reported to exist in comb perforation 13.2 (type 1), line perforation 13.7 (type 2) and 14.1 (type 3), and in both dies of the three cent, die I lacking short dashes of shading on the ridge of the nose that are present on Die II. The writer has copies of all but the 14 cent type 1, one is reported to have been found in a New York dealer's stock by a Michigan collector, and others to have been offered for sale in Britain; if there is one, there must have been the sheet of 100! The following tabulation does not list the separate dies of the three cent because the criterion for recognition was not used until most counts had been made; there will be a later comment.

Table 1: Percentage frequencies of perforation varieties in the Long Coronation Issue—all stamps examined:

Scott		Percentage by types			Scott		Percentage by types		
No.	Value	#1	#2	#3	No.	Value	#1	#2	#3
233—	1 cent	2	60	38	239—	15 cent	10	64	26
254—	3 cent	55	27	18	240—	20 cent	41	49	10
255—	7 cent	1	60	49	241—	24 cent	6	62	32
236—	8 cent	29	43	28	242—	25 cent	4	66	30
237—	10 cent	36	46	18	243—	48 cent	4	46	50
238—	14 cent	0	50	50					

These are percentages of about 4000 stamps seen. Most were in sets of single stamps, some in blocks, and some in larger lots and dealer's stocks. These might not closely reflect the proportions in the original issue because of chances of retention of sheets by dealers. The frequencies just listed were affected by the varying number of stamps in lots. To show the effect of this, the next table gives the frequencies in successive portions of the whole, and in numbers of lots (in which multiples were counted as one) rather than of stamps. Because of the varied sources of lots the latter ought to be a better approximation of the originally issued frequencies. On the other hand, it does not better indicate the available supply.

In spite of the differing percents in the several columns of Table 2, the proportions show fair consistency. Some of the marked discrepancies, such as in successive 3 cent counts, were produced by the presence of large multiples of type #1 stamps in the first and the third thousands; when this value is omitted, the percentages are remarkably uniform in the whole, as shown in

Table 2: Long Coronation Issue—percentage frequencies of perforation varieties by successive thousands and by lots:

Scott No	Successive thousands of stamps									All counts			About 100 lots*			
	(1)			(2)			(3)			(4)			(5)			
	Type:	#1	2	3	#1	2	3	#1	2	3	#1	2	3	#1	2	3
233—1 ct.		1	69	31	0	55	45	5	68	37	2	60	38	2	62	36
234—3 ct.		75	14	11	21	43	36	85	9	6	48	29	23	67	22	11
235—7 ct.		0	32	68	1	51	48	2	66	32	1	49	50	1	50	49
236—8 ct.		16	60	24	19	40	41	51	26	25	30	42	28	23	49	28
237—10 ct.		35	34	31	38	50	12	32	59	9	33	47	20	41	46	13
238—14 ct.		0	36	64	00	35	65	0	69	31	0	48	52	0	58	42
239—15 ct.		12	68	20	11	58	31	13	56	31	13	63	24	13	49	38
240—20 ct.		44	50	6	63	32	5	24	51	15	42	48	10	48	41	11
241—24 ct.		6	72	132	7	82	11	4	40	56	5	62	33	8	60	32
242—25 ct.		4	60	36	1	63	36	6	74	20	4	65	31	4	64	42
243—48 ct.		8	57	35	2	50	48	0	30	70	3	46	51	1	42	57
Percent of each type (omitting 3 cent)		12.6			13.2			13.7			13.3			14.0		
			53.7			51.5			53.9			53.0			51.1	
				34.7			34.3			32.4			33.7			34.9

Types: #1—13.2 comb; #2—13.7 line; and #3—14.1 comb perforate.

\*Lots counted did not include first thousand stamps in column (1)

the lowest figures in the table.

It is now interesting to compare the above frequencies with those in the Gibbons and Commonwealth catalogues judged from the relative prices given to the different types; Gibbons separates only comb from line, whereas the Commonwealth catalogue separates all three types. The orders of frequencies are given in Table 3.

Table 3: Long Coronation Issue—order of frequency of values and types.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
This study:										
all counts:	14-1*	7-1	48-1	1-1	25-1	24-1	20-3	15-1	10-3	3-3
lots:	14-1	7-1	48-1	1-1	25-1	24-1	20-3	3-3	15-1	10-3
Commonwealth:	14-1	7-1	1-1	10-1	25-1	3-1	48-1	24-1	10-3	15-1
Gibbons:	14-1	7-1	1-1	25-1	10-1	48-1	3-1	24-1	20-1	15-1

\*that is, 14 cent—type #1, (13.2 comb perforate), etc.

The Commonwealth catalogue lists the 3 cent die II type 3 as of about the infrequency of the 10 cent and 25 cent type 1, and the same value in die I, type 1 as only a little more frequent. The writer has recorded only a few score lots of the die varieties, so that the following are too small a sample to be of much significance: die I 3 cent stamps were in the ratio of about 8 to 1 to 1 among the types 1, 2 and 3, and die II stamps about the same for types 1 and 2, but with type 3 present only once. Thus the die II type 3 seems quite uncommon, but the die I, type 1 seems common.

The listed prices compared to the frequencies of the stamps of the several types are of some interest. The prices quoted in the Commonwealth and Gibbons catalogues are generally similar; in the following comments, a rough average has been taken of the two; and the relative prices of the types have been made after deduction of the face value of the stamps. The 7 cent type

1 comb perforate (7-1) has a frequency of roughly 1 in 100 or less, as indicated on the preceding tables; its listed price is roughly 500 times that of the commonest form, being 8 and 15 pounds respectively for the 7-1 in the two catalogues, compared to 4 and 3 pence for the common type. The data on the other values are as follows:

Table 4: Long Coronation Issue—frequency compared to listed prices

Value and type Scott no.	approximate frequency	ratio of its price to that of the commonest type
235 7 cent #1	less than 1 in 100	about 500 to 1
243 48 cent #1	about 1 in 100	about 35 to 1
233 1 cent #1	about 2 in 100	about 250 to 1
242 25 cent #1	about 4 in 100	about 50 to 1
241 24 cent #1	about 6 in 100	about 15 to 1
240 20 cent #3	about 10 in 100	about 10 to 1
239 15 cent #1	about 13 in 100	about 10 to 1
237 10 cent #3	about 15 in 100	about 10 to 1
237 10 cent #1	about 35 in 100	about 35 to 1
236 8 cent #1	about 25 in 100	about 10 to 1

Thus the prices are generally in fair accord with the frequencies, except that the 8 cent and 10 cent stamps in comb perforation (type #1) are quite frequent, but are priced as though rather uncommon; and the 48 cent of the same type seems out of line with the 1 cent and 25 cents.

The rare 7 cent comb type was regularly issued at the St. Johns Post Office. The writer gained a single stamp with registered St. Johns postmark of June 25, 1937, cancelled with three others of the issue on one piece, and two other pieces with the remaining values. It is a philatelic set sold as a regular used set, with a price notation "\$3.25" on one piece. A pair of the same value and type in a lot found later is date cancelled on November 16, 1945 with a different magenta registered St. Johns postmark, sold as one of a complete set of used pairs having varied dates of cancellation; someone used the pair later than normal without appreciation of the rarity.

The writer has not made a thorough study of first-day covers that are so abundant for this issue. It seems from those examined that virtually all types of all values were in the first printing. The several perforation types do not seem to have significance as representing successive issues or printings.

● Another article by Mr. Kay will appear in a later edition of BNA TOPICS, in which he will discuss the perforation varieties of other issues of Newfoundland.

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Belated Season's Greetings to all BNAPSers. Being new we didn't realize what we write in November meets you in December. We are learning and this time understand and enjoy our best wishes even though late.

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979 Barclay, David, 429 Davisville Ave., Toronto 12, Ont., Canada  
980 Berman, Henry, 2219 Clinton Ave. S., Rochester 18, N. Y.  
981 Cooke, Dr. Lorna, 22 Essendon Rd., Sanderstead, Surrey, England  
982 Corbett, S. P., Pender Island, B. C., Canada  
983 Day, Warde, 174 Moore Ave., Toronto, Ont., Canada  
984 Greening, Gustav George, 4761 McDonald Ave., S. Burnaby, B. C., Canada  
985 Hodgson, Mrs. Sayde, 53 Bedford Pk. Ave., Toronto, Ont., Canada  
986 House, William H., 531—14th St., New Westminster, B. C., Canada  
987 King, Alfred E., 2 Temple Fortune House, Finchley Rd., London NW 11, England.  
988 Manlove, Colin A., 1568 Kings, W. Vancouver, B. C., Canada  
989 Miller, Milton R., The Daily News, Batavia, N. Y.  
990 Musser, Henry Clay, P. O. Box 800, State College, Pa.  
991 Palmer, T. Sloane, 333 Burroughs Dr., Snyder 21, N. Y.  
992 Ross, Denman Laurence, 12 Roxton Rd., Apt. E., Toronto, Ont., Canada  
993 Wallinger, Noel J., 2058 Broadway St., Cloverdale, B. C., Canada  
994 Wiesener, Herman E., 1441 W. Tioga St., Philadelphia 404, Pa.  
995 Willcock, W. M. C., 3500 Belmore Ave., Montreal, Que., Canada

### REPLACED ON ROLLS

- 737 Crouch, Gordon H., 1905 Jane St., Weston, Ont., Canada

## APPLICATIONS FOR MEMBERSHIP

- Allen, J. Millar, 36 Antrim Rd., Lisburn, N. Ireland (C) Proposed by G. R. C. Searles, No. 423. Seconded by J. C. Cartwright, No. 428.
- Anderson, A. G., Quathlaski Cove, B. C., Canada (C) CAIN—Used postage O.H.M.S. Precancels. Federal, Provincial and Tax-Paid revenues. Used airmails. R. R. cancellations. Proposed by R. J. Duncan, No. 37.
- Atwood, Dudley W., P. O. Box 5, Watertown, Conn. (C) CAIN—19th and 20th century mint and used postage and blocks. Stampless covers. Plate blocks. Coils. O.H.M.S. Mint booklet panes. Mint and used airmails. Proposed by D. P. Mower, No. 754.
- Berger, Harry F., 17 S. Montrose Ave., Upper Darby, Pa. (CC) CAIN, NFD—19th and 20th century mint postage. Pre-stamp and stampless covers. Mint airmails. Proposed by J. Levine, No. 1.
- Meyerson, Roslyn C., 69 Fenimore Dr., Harrison, N. Y. (CC) CAIN—19th and 20th century used postage and blocks. Covers. Used booklet panes. Proposed by D. C. Meyerson, No. 3. Seconded by J. Levine, No. 1.
- Cassels, Stewart G., 83 Oriole Rd., Toronto, Ont., Canada (CC) CAIN—19th and 20th century mint and used postage and mint blocks. Slogan cancellations. Proposed by J. C. Goodwin, No. 171. Seconded by F. Jarrett, No. 233.
- Chadbourne, A. L., 358 E. 5th St., N. Vancouver, B. C., Canada (C) CAIN, NFD, PROV—19th and 20th century mint and used postage and blocks. Plate blocks. Coils. O.H.M.S. Tax-Paid revenues. Mint, used and semi-official airmails. Proposed by H. A. MacMaster, No. 484. Seconded by F. B. Eaton, No. 608.
- Edington, A., 30 Bloor St. W., Toronto 5, Ont., Canada (CX) CAIN, NFD, PROV—19th century used postage. Mint blocks. Plate blocks. Coils. O.H.M.S. Complete booklets. Federal and Provincial Revenues. Varieties. Proposed by H. A. MacMaster, No. 484. Seconded by F. B. Eaton, No. 608.
- Hunter, Stanley Charles, 60 Harrington Rd., Brighton 6, Sussex, England (C) Proposed by G. P. Lewis, No. 506.
- Poole, Horace S., 1475 Montrose Terr., Dubuque, Iowa (CC) Covers addressed to Iowa prior to 1861. R. R. and Territorial cancellations. Proposed by J. C. Goodwin, No. 171. Seconded by M. M. Pregler, No. 756.
- St. Laurent, J. C., Box 7, Clinton, B. C., Canada (CX) CAIN—Mint and used postage. Proposed by E. A. Richardson, No. 168.
- von Klippstein, Ray V., 450 S. Main St., Orlando, Fla. (C) CAIN, NFD, N. S., N. B.—19th and 20th century mint and used postage and blocks. Plate blocks. Coils. O.H.M.S. Mint booklet panes. Mint airmails. Cancellations. SPEC-IALTY—Small Queens. Proposed by L. D. Shoemaker, No. 204.

## CHANGES OF ADDRESS

- Allen, E. K., 240 Spring Garden Rd., Halifax, N. S., Canada
- Crawford, H. R., 11 Lucy St., Ashfield, N. S. W., Australia
- Doner, E. G., 703 Forestbrook Dr., Penticton, B. C.
- Pahl, A. C., 327 No. Linwood Ave., Appleton, Wisc. (omit P. O. Box No.)

## CORRECTION

- Hoffbauer, Frank L., 620 Stuyvesant Ave., Trenton 8, N. J. (incorrectly listed in Yearbook as "Trenton, N. Y.")

## RESIGNATIONS RECEIVED

- 593 Flower, Rollin E., 259 Wardman Rd., Kenmore 17, N. Y.
- 485 Marsh, Victor, 13 Sion Rd., Riverside, Twickenham, Middlesex, England
- 683 Shipton, C. E. C., Hightown Green, Rattlesden, Bury St. Ed., Suffolk, Eng.
- 614 Veale, E. W., P. O. Box 86, Kamloops, B. C., Canada

## DROPPED FOR NON-PAYMENT OF DUES

- 889 Woodside, Donald J., 65 John St. E., Brockville, Ont., Canada

## MEMBERSHIP SUMMARY

TOTAL MEMBERSHIP, November 15, 1952 .....	700
NEW MEMBERS, December 15, 1952 .....	18
REPLACED ON ROLLS, December 15, 1952 .....	1
	719
DROPPED, December 15, 1952 .....	1
TOTAL MEMBERSHIP, December 15, 1952 .....	718

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