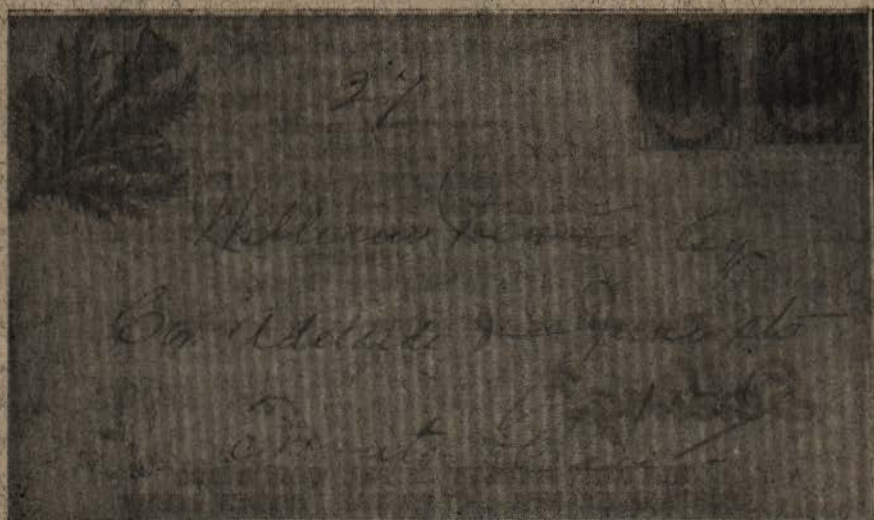




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*Journal of the British North America Philatelic Society*



Canadian Illustrated Cover

JUNE 1953

VOLUME 10 - NUMBER 6 - WHOLE NO. 103

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## RE-ENTRIES—2 CENT GREEN

By DONALD A. YOUNG (#785)



Has anyone ever seen the mate to this stamp? It is a double entry in the two cent green of the 1911-1925 "Admiral" issue. The photo shows the doubling of the bottom frame line at lower right, the bottom tablet line, the numeral and the frame above it, and there are also traces of doubling in the words "TWO CENTS". This re-entry is almost as strongly doubled as the wellknown, but extremely scarce, re-entry in the one cent green, illustrated in both Boggs' and Marler's books.

I have been searching for the last four years for information about the plate and position, and haven't found anyone who has ever heard of re-entries in this particular stamp, although they are found in many of the other values and colors. I wrote to Mr. George C. Marler, who is, of course, the top authority; have talked to all the "Admiral" specialists I know of, in Toronto, and have corresponded with several others. Mr. Hans Reiche of Ottawa, who saw the stamp before Christmas, said he must have looked over half a million of the two cent greens and had found no re-entries. This issue is thirty years old; it is rather a puzzle that such a strong doubling should not have been spotted by someone, but so far as I know, no one has yet reported it.

I have five different re-entries in

this stamp; they cannot, of course, be unique, but they are certainly rare. The stamp shown in the photo is by far the strongest; the second has doubling of the bottom line of the right hand numeral and bottom tablet line; the third is similar, but as it has a straightedge on the left side, it is from a different subject. The fourth shows a horizontal shift, producing a doubling of the vertical line of the right tablet, etc. (definitely not a retouch) and the fifth, while rather faint, is unusual in that it has doubling of the bottom of the portrait oval, as well as practically every horizontal line in the medals on the King's chest. One "pass" of the transfer roll got out of register, on that one.

I'm now calling for help from our BNAPS members. There are three main questions:

(a) Has anyone seen the mates to these?

(b) If so, have you any data to add, that will help to establish the plates and positions? Or postmarks, to limit the date of issue?

(c) Has anyone an identical re-entry in the two cent carmine? The reason for the last query is this: two plates only, Nos. 159 and 160, were used for both the two cent carmine and two cent green. It occurred to me that the re-entries might be from

one of these plates, since I judge neither was in use very long, and it would seem, due to their scarcity, that the stamps are from plates which had a short life. If I can find identical re-entries in the carmine two cent, that would prove the plates. I might add that there are similar re-entries in the carmine—one, which I understand is from Plate 7, 92, LR, is quite close to the photo stamp, but it's not identical, and in any case that plate was not used for the green stamp.

The five stamps are wet prints, of the type of the retouched die, so they could occur in Plates 159 to 189, 193

or 194 (Marler). If any of our members can add anything to the above, I'd appreciate hearing from them. The address is 214 Briar Hill Ave., Toronto, Canada.

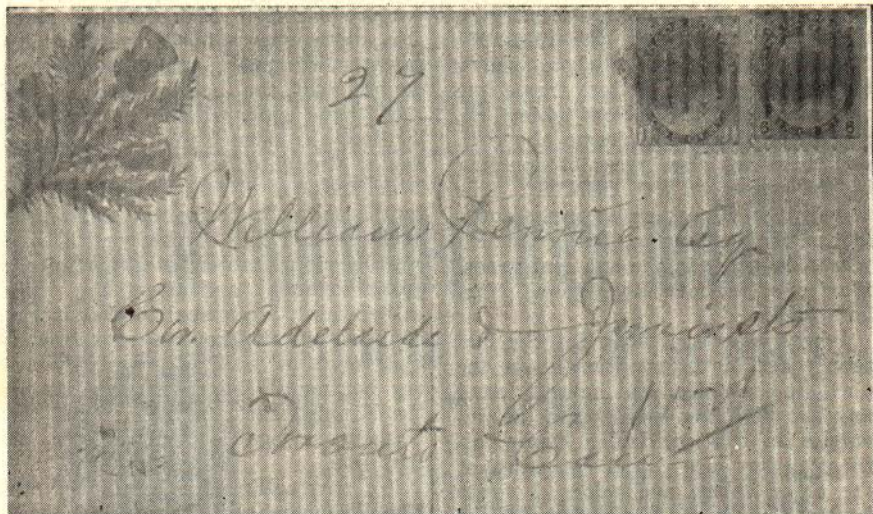
### NEXT MONTH

Feature articles in the July-August issue of BNA TOPICS will be the final instalment of Lloyd W. Sharpe's "Prisoner of War Mail" and another in the series on R. P. O. Markings by Dr. Alfred Whitehead. A new series of articles by Richard P. Hedley entitled "Pence Talk" will also make its debut in the next number.

## CANADIAN ILLUSTRATED COVERS

By E. L. PIGGOTT (#629)

No. 4



This cover of 1900 posted at North River Centre, N. S. with the "Scottish Thistle" corner card is an appropriate one for "New Scotland" or Nova Scotia. The two Victoria numerals on the cover is perhaps a scarce combination. The backstamping is interesting on this cover in that four postoffices handled it on May 3, 1900: North River Centre—South Cut of St. Ann's—English Town and North Sydney; with the Toronto, Canada backstamping appearing on May 6, 1900.

In May 1950 the writer was advised that the Public Archives of the Province of Nova Scotia located in Halifax, now have on display many of the early Nova Scotia stamps including what is probably the largest known block of the one-cent imperforate vertically (block of 12) and superb corner blocks of four of the 1890 reprints of the pence issue. If you have occasion to visit Halifax, Nova Scotia, a call at the Public Archives would likely prove interesting.



# THE CANADIAN KICKING MULE: FINAL CHAPTER?

By HERMAN HERST, JR. (#165)

Back in 1951, it was the writer's good fortune to come upon a small 3¢ Queen, postmarked with a perfectly struck "Kicking Mule" postmark. TOPICS carried a picture of the stamp, together with a resumé of what little was known up to that time of the story of this scarce marking, as it appeared on Canadian stamps. Although previous reports of the existence of this marking on Canadian stamps were well known, in the passing years the whereabouts of the stamps had been forgotten, and until our copy made its appearance, no copies were then available for study.

In TOPICS for March 1952, a further contribution to the story was made by Richard S. Solomon, who illustrated a 1¢ yellow Small Queen from his own collection, bearing a nicely struck Kicking Mule postmark. (See photo above). Mr. Solomon, in attempting to date the application of this postmark, estimated that from an analysis of the paper, the stamp was issued between 1885 and 1887. Mr. Solomon further comments:

"It is strange that after years of searching by myself and others for a genuine example of the mule on a Canadian stamp that two different ones should turn up in less than a year."

Strange as that may have been, the coincidence will seem even more remarkable with the disclosure that



the writer has finally been able to locate a cover bearing a pair of the 3¢ Small Queen, with full postmarks, bearing on its back a perfectly struck Kicking Mule, finally giving philately the answer to the problem as to "how come" a Kicking Mule on a Canadian stamp.

Soon after the discovery of our first copy, Lee H. Cornell, of Wichita, Kansas, possessor of the finest collection of "Mules" in the country, and the man who has studied them in greater detail than anyone else, suggested that the Mule postmark was never applied in Canada. It was his theory, later concurred in by other authorities, including Mr. Solomon, that

"this cancellation was probably applied at the Port Townsend, Washington U. S. post office on a Canadian stamp which somehow arrived uncanceled."

The last part of the thesis quoted above is still conjecture, but there is now no doubt as to whether the other theories expounded by Messrs. Cornell and Solomon are correct.

Our latest cover is postmarked Victoria, B. C., December 24, 1886, hitting Mr. Solomon's guess as to the period (between 1885 and 1887) right on the nose. The cover is addressed to Philadelphia, and it was received in Philadelphia on Jan. 1, 1887, a "Received" backstamp of the Phila-

delphia Post Office on the back giving that information. But most important, the Port Townsend, Wash. Post Office applied a "transit" marking, also on the back. Unfortunately, the Postmaster, possibly suffering from too much Christmas cheer, did not insert the "date logo" in his postmark, so that it only reads "December 1886", but there, big as life, is the familiar "Kicking Mule" postmark.

We know therefore that the Mule on the other Canadian stamps is that of Port Townsend, Wash., rather than from any of the other Western offices that used this marking.

Was it the custom of the Port Townsend postmaster to backstamp mail coming to his office from Canada, destined for other points in the United States? It would seem that it was. Since most mail from Western Canadian points, especially those on Puget Sound, would travel other routes than via Port Townsend, the lack of discovery of such a cover until today could easily be accounted for.

It is still quite likely that the covers which originally bore the other "Mule" stamps were delivered to the Port Townsend Post Office without any Canadian postmark, although the Solomon copy does show evidence of a prior postmarking, unfortunately quite illegible. However, the presence of the Mule marking on the back of the recently discovered Philadelphia cover would give perhaps another explanation: could the Canadian stamps have been affixed on the back of the covers, as sometimes happens, and because of this, could they have received the Mule marking when the Port Townsend Postmaster backstamped his mail just in from Canada?

The little pieces of the jigsaw are falling nicely into place. It is a tribute to philatelic research that as the various facts are developed through the finding of additional material, they serve to confirm previously held theories. The next step in the story of the Kicking Mule postmark on Canadian stamps should be the finding of a cover with a Canadian stamp

on the back of the cover, nicely tied with a Port Townsend postmark—and a Kicking Mule.

## PRINTING VARIETY



The above item was shown to us by Hans Reiche, of Ottawa, and was found by a friend in the post office at Vancouver. The sheet must have escaped the inspector, because the white portion showing in the photograph was originally covered by strips of paper, upon which the missing portions of the design were printed. These strips were taken off carefully, leaving the unprinted portion.

This strip of paper must have fallen onto the roll of paper and was embedded there due to the great pressure of the press, the entire design being printed on top of the strip and the rest of the sheet of paper as it went through the printing press.

The piece shown to us by Mr. Reiche consisted of two complete rows of ten stamps each, the part shown above being the second, third and fourth pairs of stamps from the top. One stamp in the seventh row shows the same flaw in the printing. As Mr. Reiche says, these are only oddities, and have a very limited value and interest to a collector of such items.



THE POST HORN and SADDLE BAG

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

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

### COLUMN NO. 14

If my readers have been interested in the Nova Scotian historical background of the Halifax Post Office, perhaps with laudable ambition they will continue to follow the story. In this column I propose to deal with some further postal historical points, factual and deductive, which relate to this first Canadian Post Office.

It is rather surprising that so few details of this pioneer Post Office appear in the many provincial (Nova Scotian) histories and postal historical studies which I have consulted. The somewhat extensive historical review which I presented in the last column should indicate why the establishment of a post office at Halifax was necessary. One is informed (Wm. Smith: History of the Post office in B. N. A., p. 33) that the office in Halifax was opened in the spring of 1755; actually it was opened on April 28th, 1755. But as I stated last month there remains one question to be answered. Under whose direction was the Halifax Post Office organized and opened? There is the simple statement in "First Things in Acadia" (i.e. Nova Scotia) by John Quinpool, First Things Publishers Ltd., Halifax 1936, p. 117, that provincial histories "contain no reference whatever to the matter"; i.e. factual information relating to this first Nova Scotian Post Office. It is nevertheless an interesting riddle; and as yet is largely unsolved in postal historical circles. I have determined, with the valued assistance of the Archives of Nova Scotia, the Archives of Canada (Ottawa) and the historical record department of the G. P. O. London, England, to obtain where possible any and all available information on this subject, preferably from original mss. and little known early publications which are not readily accessible, nor are in my collection of Canadiana. In the meantime I will present to you, pending further research, everything I have been able so far to locate on the subject of:

- The person or persons responsible for the organization of the Halifax Post Office.
- The Post Masters of Halifax between the period 1755-1800.
- The actual sites of the Post offices of Halifax 1755-1800.
- The Post marks (town-markings) of Halifax, N. S., 1755-1800.

Of necessity my comments to date will be both factual and deductive, relative to the four points outlined above.

A. It is a matter of postal historical record that Benjamin Franklin, P. M. of Philadelphia, and William Hunter, P. M. of Williamsburg, Pa., were appointed on Aug. 10, 1753, to the office of joint Deputy Postmaster General of the American Colonies of Great Britain: under the authority of the P. M. G. of Great Britain. It is known further that "Wm. Hunter was handicapped by ill health, and the principal responsibility fell on Benjamin Franklin" (Reference: Benjamin Franklin: A Biography: by Carl Van Doren: Viking Press, N. Y. 1938, p. 212). It is therefore apparent that the majority of the credit

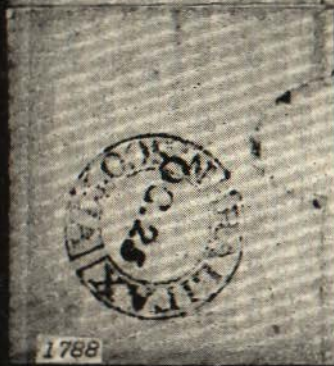
for the subsequently improved and more efficient American Colonial Postal services must be given to Benjamin Franklin. Here is the exact text of the Franklin-Hunter appointment: (above reference: p. 211)—“to be joint Deputy Postmaster and manager of all of his Majesty’s Provinces and Dominions on the Continent of North America”. This therefore, must have included Nova Scotia, the most recent of the British American Colonies or Provinces to be acquired, (British since the Treaty of Utrecht 1713). The meaning of this appointment seems perfectly clear to me. Nova Scotia was not a separate American colony of Great Britain, but actually the 14th American Colony; and should be so regarded. Its Government until the approach of the American Revolution, was in close cooperation with those of the other American Colonies, and more especially that of Massachusetts. Van Doren further points out (p. 213) that during 1754 Franklin visited all the post offices of the northern American Colonies of Great Britain, systematizing their accounts, studying their especial difficulties, surveying (i.e. inspecting) their main roads, fords and ferries. He ultimately and completely reorganized the entire American Colonial postal system on an official basis. Now this survey could have included the consideration of the establishment of a provincial postal service centering in the newly founded Capital of this 14th American Colony, Halifax: Nova Scotia. The establishment of this Post office in 1755, as we have seen, was largely the result of repeated requests to the British Government by the Military and civil authorities of the northern Colonies, including those of Nova Scotia. I consider it a definite possibility that Franklin (or less likely, some person deputized by him) made an official visit to Halifax, considered a site for a Post office, organized the postal services, and selected a suitable person to act as Postmaster, etc.

During the early development of Nova Scotia, i.e., within a few years after the Post office had been established in 1755, Murdoch (History of Nova Scotia Vol. II: Halifax: 1866, p. 454) states that “many land grants about this time were ordered . . . In many of these land grants Dr. Benjamin Franklin was interested”. This reference also states that Franklin was influential in England, and had become the (American Deputy) Post-Master General. Evidence exists that Franklin was involved in Nova Scotia land speculation. (The Neutral Yankees of Nova Scotia; B. Brebner; Columbia University Press N. Y. 1937, pp. 29, 97, 110). It is therefore conceivable that Franklin must have travelled over some of the existing roads of this Province, as the above reference states that “his land holdings were in several different townships, where he retained large blocks of the best land.” It seems quite reasonable to assume that Franklin being a financially prudent man, had a first-hand knowledge of at least parts of Nova Scotia. My own opinion as stated, and until proven otherwise, is that the Post office at Halifax was organized and opened under the direct authority of Benjamin Franklin. After all, it is definitely on record that in 1763 he came in person to the new (15th) British American Colony or Province of Canada (Quebec) after the British Conquest, to supervise the opening of the Quebec Post office and its subsidiary offices; and to select its first P. M., Hugh Finlay. Wm. Smith (reference above) further states (p. 1) that “the postal system into which Canada was thus incorporated was of vast extent. It stretched from the River St. Lawrence to Florida”. Could Franklin not have given the same personal supervision to the organization and the opening of the Halifax Post Office in 1755? I propose to proceed further by requesting from the G. P. O. Record office in London, England, proof of my deductions or the contrary. The facts of the case must exist in early records, if one can but find them. The search in England is the next step, and will be reported later.

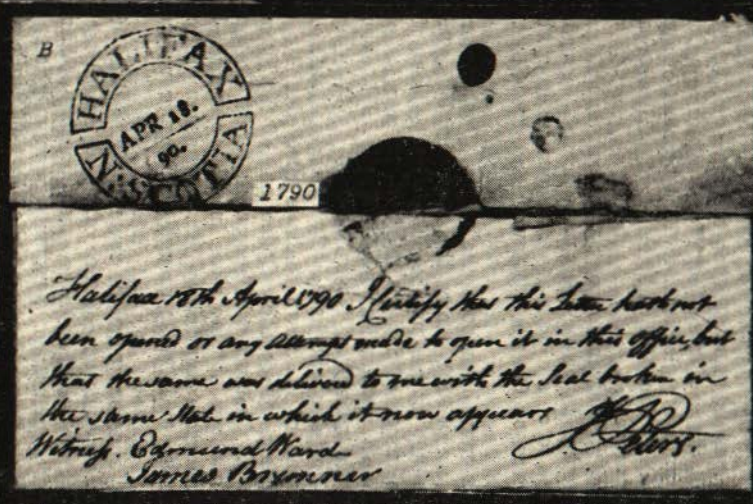
B. (a) Just who was the first Postmaster of Halifax, is for the present a matter of speculation. It is a reasonable deduction (pending further research) that John Bushell, who first printed the Halifax Gazette on March

## EARLY HALIFAX TOWNMARKINGS

--1788--1790--1794--



NOTE



The 1788 HALIFAX N:SCOTIA with the locally made type dating of OC. 25 has not been heretofore reported. The variety illustrated by the HALIFAX N:SCOTIA APR 18. 90 has been reported as early as Apr. 1788. (Boggs PM23 Canada Vol.1).



23, 1752, was selected as the first Postmaster of Halifax in 1755. He had acquired the printing shop of Bartholomew Green Jr., his partner, who had been the first printer to arrive in Halifax in 1751, dying five weeks later. It is perhaps again a reasonable assumption that Franklin himself being a printer, would follow his preference for a man of his own trade in appointing Bushnell; presumably after consultation and with the assent of Governor Lawrence. The combination of printer and postmaster has other historical precedent in Nova Scotia. It is reasonable to state that the chief N. S. Post office at Halifax remained, as did those of the other North American Colonies, under the control of Franklin until his dismissal in 1774 because of American Revolutionary sympathies. How long the first P. M. of Halifax remained in office neither is known at present.

The following names are given to you (with references) as early postmasters of Halifax, whether in direct succession or not, depends on further information which I hope to obtain with the kind assistance of the Nova Scotia Archives, the Archives of Canada (Ottawa) and the G. P. O. Records (England).

(b) James Stevens may have been the second Postmaster of Halifax. Quinpool (reference above, p. 119) quotes this man simply as "P.M. of Halifax in 1770" and states that "it has not been possible to learn if he held the office from 1755". The record of Stevens as P. M. at least as early as 1770, is confirmed by a personal communication, 28 April, 1953, from Mr. Bruce Fergusson, the Assistant Archivist of Nova Scotia.

(c) John Howe a "printer who had lately come to Halifax from Boston and established a newspaper" is known to have succeeded Mr. Stevens (no initial) as P. M. of Halifax. (Reference. Collections of the Nova Scotia Historical Vol. 8, p. 89, 1895). Just when he succeeded James Stevens I have not been able to determine as it is not too clear in this reference; but one may conclude from other evidence (supplied by Mr. Fergusson: reference above) that he continued in office until 1782; though the former reference (above) suggests a later date.

(d) Joseph Peters whose note on the reverse of the Apr. 18, 1790 cover as illustrated in (B) herein, succeeded to the office of Post Master. The Assistant Archivist of N. S. states "that he has seen mention of him as P. M. of Halifax in October 1782", (reference: personal communication; Mr. Fergusson, Apr. 28/1953). Peters it would appear, died in 1800 while still in office.

(e) John Brittain succeeded Peters as P. M. of Halifax in 1800 and continued in office until 1813. (Reference: Post Office data in the Quebec Almanacs 1800-14). The title of his office, according to the Assistant Archivist of N. S. (reference above) was "Postmaster of Halifax" and "Manager, Agent, and Director of His Majesty's Packet Boats".

The Postmasters of Halifax in succession to John Brittain, are available in both Quebec and other yearly Almanacs, and Post office lists; some of which I have in my collection (or in photostat). The author hopes at some later date to continue with the study of data relative to the further pre-adhesive period of the Postal History of Halifax, N. S. (1800-1851).

C. The sites of the Post offices of Halifax: 1755-1800. It definitely is known that the first Post office was situated at what is now 203 Hollis Street. (Reference: p. 40, Nova Scotia Tour Book: published by the N. S. Bureau of Information, Halifax 1950). It is a fact also, that 201 Hollis Street was the site of the first printing establishment in Halifax (1751) opened by Bartholomew Green Jr. which business was continued after the latter's death by John Bushnell, as has been stated. The subsequent sites of the early Post offices of Halifax require further research, the results of which I hope to present later. However, an early Post office site prior to 1829, according to the Assistant Archivist of N. S. (personal communication: May 4, 1953) was located on the corner of Barrington and Duke Streets. On July 11, 1829, the Post

office was removed to a house formerly owned by a Wm. Minns: situated on the east side of Barrington St., a few doors south of Duke: and almost directly across from old Dalhousie College. Furthermore Col. Fred Warner, the present Postmaster of Halifax, in a personal communication (Apr. 30/53) states that "prior to Confederation the Halifax P. O. was located in the basement of Dalhousie College". The latter had been founded in 1818, and the corner-stone laid on May 22, 1820. This building originally occupied the site of the present City Hall (corner Duke and Barrington Sts.) and "around 1867 (the Post office) was moved to the former site on Hollis St. now occupied by the Bank of Canada and the R. C. M. P." (This "former site" was and still is 203 Hollis St., i.e. the first Halifax P. O. site.) It is quite possible however, that it was housed in a new structure about 1867. Here then are five known locations of the early Halifax Post office up to 1867. Whether there are others, especially between the first known site and those next in succession, remains to be checked further.

D. The final subject of discussion concerns the postal (town) markings of Halifax: 1755-1800. There is very little information on this subject, other than various noteworthy attempts to catalogue such markings (See references 1, 2, 3, and 4 below). The data available however, requires continued investigation for the purpose of verification of some of the types of postmarks, the order and the period of their usage. The following notes are as far as I can, (or would care to) go, pending such investigation. References as to certain of the postal (town) markings of Halifax may be found in the following:

(1) The Standard B. N. A. catalogue: written and published by Fred Jarrett, Toronto: 1929, p. 415 et seq.

(2) The Canada and Newfoundland Stampless Cover Catalogue: edited by H. M. Konwiser and F. W. Campbell: published by S. G. Rich, Verona, N. J. 1946, p. 25 et seq.

(3) The U. S. (Incl. B. N. A.) Stampless Cover Catalogue: edited by H. M. Konwiser (B. N. A., in collaboration with F. W. Campbell): Van Dahl Publications Inc., Albany, Oregon, 1952: p. 166-168.

(4) The Postage stamps and Postal History of Canada, Vol. 1, W. S. Boggs: Chambers Publishing Co., Kalamazoo, Mich., 1946, pp. 18-21.

An early, though presumably not the first town marking may be a serifed, rather heavy type S. L. HALIFAX (47x7 mm) which I have on a 1784 cover in my collection. The marking on this cover is illustrated in reference (3) above, p. 167. This cover was examined by F. W. Campbell of Royal Oak, Michigan who politely accepted my opinion (albiet well considered) that this was a Halifax N. S. marking. I do not know whether we are right or wrong, but considerable doubt at times enters my mind. However, prior to showing Mr. Campbell this postal marking I checked all the Halifax England markings shown in Booklet No. 8 "Halifax Posts" (1684-1852) by H. L. Roth; Bankfield Museum Notes, 1910 (see especially p. 18); and could not find one comparable, though a HALIFAX split into two halves e.g. HALI

FAX dated 1772

is somewhat similar in type and size. My cover is dated on the correspondence sheet, simply, Halifax, Mar. 10, 1784; and shows on the reverse of the cover a London (Bishop type) arrival date marking MA 15. It may be proven that March commonly was represented in several 18th and early 19th century English post marks, as MR; and May as both MA and MY. (See p. 19, 30, 31, Vol. 1. Encl. Br. Emp. Postage stamps: Robson Lowe Ltd: 1947: and also on p. 20 and p. 25 of "Halifax Posts 1684-1852" by H. L. Roth, mentioned above). The latter reference (plate 9, p. 20) illustrates a May 27, 1772 Quebec Bishop mark as 27 over MA in circle; and plate 14, p. 25 illustrates an English Bishop mark May 4 as MA over 4 in circle. For these reasons I have assumed that MA on my cover meant May; but if MA is not an alternative for MY (May), but rather, indicates March, then my cover is from

Halifax, England, and is not of Nova Scotian origin as no ship could, at that time, cross the Atlantic in five days, i.e., between March 10 and March 15, 1784!

Reference (3) p. 167, however, mentions an earlier and somewhat similar large type S. L. Halifax 46x10 mm, stated to be a Nova Scotian postmarking, and used 1770-82. This postmark unlike the above, I do not possess. It is possible that this may be an English Halifax marking. I would like to see a cover or covers with this marking; and will gladly pay for photostats if any owner will get in touch with me. From the scant information available with reference to this early Halifax N. S. postal marking, I must confess that I am from Missouri. There is quite reasonably, a great possibility of confusion with English S. L. Halifax town markings.

Nevertheless, I believe we will yet find that the very earliest Halifax N. S. covers will show a straight line townmark possibly in conjunction with a Bishop-mark type dating (e.g. as early as the first S. L. Quebec type). It is also a definite possibility that the earliest marking may be in mss. I am awaiting further information from the various Archives, etc., and therefore of necessity will have to conclude my remarks in a later column. It is time that the attention of postal historians is directed to this first Canadian post office, and its postal markings.

**Tentative check list of Town Postmarks of Halifax N. S.,** compiled from existing references (which are quoted for each postmark type) and also based to a lesser degree on information obtained from examples in the author's collection. All early postmarks so far are known only in black ink. The type numbering which follows is my own:

1. (a) HALIFAX (46x10) serifed S. L. postmark, reference 3, p. 167. Dates of use stated to be 1770-82.
- (b) HALIFAX (47x7mm) serifed S. L. postmark. Author's collection: on cover dated March 10, 1784: These two, 1 (a) and (b) have been discussed above.
2. HALIFAX N. S. serifed S. L. townmark within a single line frame 52x10 mm., Type dated outside frame. Reference 3, p. 167. Date of use stated to be 1786. See illustration C herein from author's collection, dated Jan. 14, 1794 (dating confirmed from letter sheet attached). This would appear to be postmark 7. Reference 4: pp. 18-19, date observed June 1786, agreeing with reference 3, p. 167.
3. HALIFAX N. SCOTIA. Double divided-circular postmark serifed lettering, 1788. Outside diam. 32 mm., dated OC. 25 which measures 20x4 mm. See example from author's collection, illustration A herein. The type dating would appear to be of local manufacture. This is a subtype of postmark #225: Ref. 1, p. 415.
4. HALIFAX N: SCOTIA. Double divided-circular postmark, serifed lettering. Type #225: Ref. 1, p. 415. Postmark 23: Ref. 4, pp. 20-21; dates of use stated to be 1788-92. Postmark type 201: Ref. 2, pp. 16 and 27; dates of use stated to be 1788-96. See illustration B (herein) from author's collection. The earliest cover in the latter is June 18, 1789 and latest is Jan. 12, 1795. There are four further dating sub-types in addition to the OC. 25, 1788 subtype above illustrated and described. These are:
  - (a) Month with first letter a capital only (Ref. 4, p. 21)
  - (b) Month all capitals. (Illustration B herein)
  - (c) Year date in full (Ref. 4, p. 21: Postmark 23c.)
  - (d) Absence of underlining below month and day from a cover in the author's collection dated May 15, 1792; and illustrated in Column #10 B. N. A. Topics. p. 11 Jan. 1953. The usual underline is shown in illustration B, herein. The dating underline also shows only in part, on some covers.



5. Halifax N. S. Serifed S. L. townmark, type dated on second line, within a double lined frame meas. 72x28 mm. Ref. 3; p. 168, gives the dates of use: 1794-96. See also Ref. 4: p. 19, postmark 11: date observed Nov. 23, 1795. I have however a double-divided circular postmark type 4 (of this checklist) dated Jan. 12, 1795; and furthermore reference 2 indicates that this same postmark (#4) was used until 1796. This seems to suggest a very limited or intermittent period of use of the S. L. postmark type 5 of this check list; as one example of postmark type 2 of my check list, (shown herein: illustration C) in further proof of this point is dated Jan. 14, 1794.
6. Halifax N. S. S. L. Townmark, serifed capitals only, type dated on second line within a single lined frame meas. 67x25 mm. (Ref. 3: p. 168, states use for 1796 only. A cover in the author's collection confirms this and is dated March 4, 1796.
7. HALIFAX N. S. S. L. serifed townmark, type dated on second line, within a thin double lined frame meas 47x14 mm. Ref. 3, p. 167 shows an illustration of this type; date of use is given for 1797 only.
8. HALIFAX N. S. Serifed S. L. townmark, type dated on second line within a single lined frame meas. 50x18 mm. This is mentioned in Ref. 3: p. 168; dates of use stated to be 1797-99. See also Reference 4; p. 19 postmark 12, dates of use given as Aug. 1797-1799. The cover in the author's collection showing this postmark is dated Dec. 15, 1798: but the frame is slightly narrower, measuring 50x15 mm.
9. HALIFAX N. S. Serifed S. L. townmark, unframed, meas. 32x4 mm., type dated on second line. Reference 4: p. 19 gives dates of use: 1799-1816. Reference 3; p. 168, gives dates of use 1799-1814. Three subtypes are known as to order and character of dating:
  - (a) month, day—no year.
  - (b) day, month—no year.
  - (c) month, day and year.

I have a very comparable serifed English S. L. Halifax (39x5 mm) on a cover March 1790. If such English covers have no other postal markings, and if the correspondence sheet has been removed, confusion between the English and the N. S. markings can arise.

Finally, an interesting feature of the April 18, 1790 cover herein illustrated, is the notation on the back of the cover by J. Peters, P. M. of Halifax, certifying that the letter at least had not been tampered with in the Halifax N. S. post office. This letter, written in London, England on Feb. 26, 1790 was addressed to Mr. T. T. Odber, St. John, N. B. per ship "Ark Squire". It arrived at Halifax and was marked by a boxed "SHIP LRE" and a HALIFAX townmark of (Sunday) Apr. 18, 1790. It was forwarded by J. Peters, the Halifax P. M. to St. John, N. B. and rated N10 in black ms. The P. M. of St. John wrote very clearly on the face of the letter "rec'd per Halifax post Sunday 9 May, 1790". Thus three weeks elapsed in forwarding the letter from Halifax to St. John, N. B. At least these two postmasters were on duty seven days a week in 1790!

N. B. Any and all corrections determined by research (which I wish to continue) will appear in a later column. Any information corroborating, disproving or adding to these remarks concerning the Halifax Post Office 1755-1800, will be very gratefully accepted and acknowledged by the author. Furthermore I will be very glad indeed to pay for photostats of Halifax N. S. townmarkings prior to 1788 if any reader will be good enough to supply them.

Once again, may I express my appreciation to Mr. George Herman, N. S. Bureau of Information; to Col. Fred Warner, the present Postmaster of Halifax, and to Mr. Bruce Fergusson, Assistant Archivist of Nova Scotia, for their courtesy and kindness in replying to my requests for information concerning the early Halifax N. S. Post office.

# From the President...

Dear Fellow BNAPSers:

This month there is a lot that I would like to be able to write, regarding the matter of appointments in particular, but due to the fact that I am away from home and have been out of touch with my mail from other members for the past few days, my remarks along these lines must be a little on the vague side and incomplete.

Up to this point the following appointments have been made and have been accepted by the members subject to the final approval of the Board of Governors. **Gordon Lewis** is slated to continue in the important spot of Editor of TOPICS. **Jim Culhane** has agreed to continue breaking records in the Sales Department as Manager. **Bob Duncan** will continue to shoulder the Librarian's duties and the Library Committee will comprise **Frank Campbell** as Chairman with the able assistance of Messrs. **De Lisle** and **Sprung**.

A great deal of attention has been given to the problem of getting more and better publicity for BNAPS and to this end an entirely new setup is anticipated in the Publicity Division. While all appointments are not as yet definite, as I have not heard from some of those tentatively chosen, the setup will be somewhat along these lines. **Al Kessler** will take over as Publicity Director, at the suggestion of **Mervyn Quarles**, with **Mervyn** continuing as a member of the new Publicity Committee for Mid-west coverage. **Al** will take care of coverage on a National scale and will also cover the New York and Philadelphia areas. **Dick Hedley** will cover sections of the Northeast to be designated by the Director. Other members have been approached to cover other sections of the Continent and more will appear on this point in the next message. One thing I will guarantee is that we are going to get our name before the collecting public.

The post of International Secretary is being taken over by **Dick Hedley** and I think we shall see some action in this important field. The big International news of the year will of course be the Convention and Exhibition in Montreal this October and **Charlie deVolpi** tells me that things are progressing to a point where the membership will have full details very shortly, possibly even in this issue. Remember, **Charlie** and the rest of the boys who have assumed responsibility for this Big Event need all the help we can give them. We are all members of that Committee.

Now a few words on the subject of a possible B. N. A. Catalog. We hope that by the time some definite progress is made along these lines, assuming it is decided to proceed, **Bill Kemp** will once again be in a position to take the lead. However in the meantime it is imperative that members express their views on this subject, as suggested in my last message, because if the interest in such a project is not reasonably widespread it may as well be abandoned.

At this stage we are not asking for your views as to the correct listing of any one or several issues. We want to know if you really want a Catalog and its general scope—also if you are willing to do some work on its compilation. Later on we will want cooperation relating to the listing of major items and the various minor varieties, that is shades, perms, etc. I sincerely hope that those responsible for the preparation of our Catalog, if we do go ahead, will be adamant in refusing to list anything unless the stamps proving the existence of the item or variety are produced and stand up under check. Let us take nothing for granted.

HARRY W. LUSSEY, President



# TO THE EDITOR...

## More "Squared Circles"

Dear Editor: The articles on "Squared Circles" also interest me, and I was pleased to read Col. Duncan McLellan's article in issue No. 100. Might I add to his fine list from my own collection?

### First Type

BEAVERTON	PM above date
LONDON	Also Clerk 3
OTTAWA	Also Clerk 8
DUTTON	} Nothing above date
MOUNT FORREST	
TERREBONNE	

### Second Type

BELLEVILLE	Clerk 2 and 4
CHARLOTTETOWN	Clerk 1 and 2
	AM or PM above date
DUNDAS	AM above date
FREDERICTON	AM above date
GALT	PM above date
GRAVENHURST	PM above date
HALIFAX	Nothing above date
INGERSOLL	AM or PM above date
MINNEDOSA	Colored, Oc 4 97
MERRICKVILLE	AM or PM above date
PRESCOTT	PM above date
PARIS	Clerk 1 and D
PICTON	Clerk 1 and 2
PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE	Clerk 1 above date or nothing
QUEBEC	Clerk 1
REGINA	Clerk 2
ST. CUNEGONDE	PM above date
SHERBROOKE	Clerk 1 and PM above date
ST. JOHN, N. B.	Clerk 2 and AM above date
ST. THOMAS	AM above date
ST. HYACINTHE	AM or PM above date
STIRLING	AM above date
TRURO	AM above date
STRACHAN AVE.	AM or PM above date
QUEEN ST. E.	Nothing above date
TILSONBURG	N. T. above date
WINDSOR, ONT.	AM above date
WINDSOR, N. S.	AM above date
WINNIPEG, MAN.	Clerk 1, 2, 3, 6, 8 and 10
WINNIPEG, CANADA	Clerk 1, 2, 3, 6, 8 and 10
YARMOUTH	PM above date

Could not one of us interested in postal markings on Small Queens list the many markings of these "Squared Circles"? I wonder if Dr. Whitehead has that revised list ready for publication, which he promised us a month or two back. Trusting to read more articles on this very interesting period of postal markings.

James W. Catterick (#647)

## More From Col. McLellan

Dear Editor: Here are some notes to add to my list which you so kindly published in the March issue of BNA TOPICS. It should be mentioned that at this stage I am mainly dealing with the lettering or numbering which appears above the date. Many place strikes do not have anything in this space but can be divided into a or b sub-types. It would take up too much of your space to endeavor to make a list of such strikes at the moment, and in any case I doubt if a complete list of "Squared Circles" is yet known.

### First Type

BEAVERTON	PM above date
CUMBERLAND	This strike is peculiar in that it shows two short curved bars between the town and province names, instead of more usual two dots
OTTAWA	Late strike, '05, on 2¢ Edward, shows month as JUN; normally JN.

### Second Type

a—8-10 mm. upright side panels

b—6-8 mm. upright side panels

MOOSE JAW	a. PM above date
REGINA	b. 2 above date
NANAIMO	b. PM above date
VANCOUVER	? 2 above date
VICTORIA	b. NT above date. Very thick side panels
MINNEDOSA	b. Strike in purple
MORDEN	a. 3 (or 37) above date
WINNIPEG	a. 2 above date; CANADA at bottom b. 8 above date; MAN at bottom
ST. JOHN, N. B.	a. 2 above date
LUNENBURG	a. PM above date
WINDSOR, N. S.	b. AM or PM above date (1896)
YARMOUTH	a. PM above date
ATHENS	a. PM above date
AYLMER WEST	b. AM above date
BEAMSVILLE	a. PM above date
BELLEVILLE	a. 2, 3 or 4 above date
HAMILTON	a. or b. 10 to 23 above date
INGERSOLL	a. PM above date
KINGSTON	b. 1, 2, 3 or 4 above date
MERRICKVILLE	b. PM above date
OWEN SOUND	b. B or C above date
PICTON	a. 1 or 2 above date
ST. THOMAS	a. AM or PM above date
SARNIA	b. PM above date
TORONTO	a. 1 PM above date
YORK STREET	a. 9 PM above date
CHARLOTTETOWN	a. PM, 2 or 3 above date. Also 3 inverted
ST. CUNEGONDE	a. AM or PM above date
ST. GREGOIRE	b. 96, probably year, above date
ST. HYACINTHE	a. AM or PM above date
SHERBROOKE	a. 1 above date
NAPINKA & WINNIPEG	a. EAST or WEST above date
SOURIS & WINNIPEG	a. EAST above date. Strike in purple
QUEBEC & CAMPBELLTON	a. W above date

The Souris & Winnipeg strike is most interesting, being a combination of a "Squared Circle", a railway cancellation, and a colored cancellation.

**Partial strikes read:**

BIRTL MAN	a. Dated SP 1 5 97 on 1 cent Jubilee
ROCKTON	a. Dated FE 6 95 on pair 1 cent Small Queens
SELkirk?	b. Dated ? on 3 cent Small Queen
WILLIAM LON	a. Dated MR ? 9 ? on 1 cent Small Queen
DANVILLE	? Dated ? 31 08 on 7 cent Edward

Perhaps some of your Canadian readers can complete these.

**Duncan McLellan (#906)**

states "although  $11\frac{1}{2} \times 12$  perforations have been reported, we have not seen any examples so perforated, the only perforation being  $12 \times 12$ . Jarrett in his 1929 book lists the  $12 \times 11\frac{1}{2}$  perforation for the 2¢ value with a question mark, actually he also shows it as  $11\frac{1}{2} \times 12$ .

For the past few years I have been checking carefully all copies of both the 2¢ and 5¢ registrations for the  $12 \times 11\frac{1}{2}$  perforations and have several copies, six to be exact, of the 2¢ on covers dated between 1877 and 1881 and a few more off cover. I have also found that this stamp comes in the  $12 \times 11\frac{1}{4}$  perforation. In the case of the 5¢ value I have yet to find a  $12 \times 11\frac{1}{2}$  copy on cover but I do have one off cover that is exactly  $12 \times 11\frac{1}{2}$  and two others that measure  $12 \times 11\frac{1}{4}$ .

With two copies now known it is possible that others are also in the hands of members, perhaps in sufficient numbers to remove any doubt as to the existence of the variety, and it will be helpful if we hear from some of the small cents specialists and Walter Bayley in particular, the man who should have some in his accumulation of registrations.

**Harry W. Lussey (#167)**

**Supports B. N. A. Handbook**

Dear Editor: With regard to the question in April TOPICS, "What About that B. N. A. Handbook?"—permit me to add my vote in support of this undertaking. I would be only too pleased to subscribe to a copy of said volume, as I believe it to be one of the most-needed items to the collector of B. N. A. today.

Trusting you will be receiving support for this from every member.

**W. Worwood (#519)**

(continued on page 175)

**Publicity Wanted**

Dear Editor: I want a little publicity for our S. P. A., having been appointed Secretary S. P. A. for the Southern Region to help build the society to a place where it rightfully belongs. As you know, our next convention and exhibition is in Tampa, Florida, August 13-17—that is five days of "Tamspa."

For exhibition and reservations contact the great showman of S. P. A. and Tampa, George Ritter, Route 8, Box 534, Tampa 4, Florida. Frames hold nine album pages at \$2.00 per frame. Hotel rates are reasonable in Tampa; the climate is an average of 72 degrees; surrounded by ocean, bay and lakes. There will be entertainment and sight-seeing, Harry Weiss and his educational film on philately; a "court of honor" of outstanding collections; a government stamp exhibit; a fine banquet at Hotel Hillsborough, and the awarding of trophies to prize winners.

**Ray V. Klippstein (#1007)**

**Canada Registration Stamps**

Dear Editor: The report by W. T. White regarding his having found a copy of the 5¢ Registration stamp perforated  $12 \times 11\frac{1}{2}$  is most interesting. He is certainly to be congratulated upon his persistence in searching for a variety, and a major one, that had not been reported as existing. His reasoning that the item could and probably did exist was perfectly sound and it is the unearthing of philatelic information such as this that is going to keep BNAPS out in front.

It is interesting to note that the latest edition of Holmes does not mention any perforation varieties for either the 2¢ or 5¢ values and Boggs

## Sketches of BNAPSers by V. G. Greene

### No. 46—J. ALEX PARK

Mr. James Alexander Park was born on May 3, 1883 in Detroit, Michigan and from 1900 until his retirement in 1948 was active in the manufacture of special machinery and high speed tools. Happily married for 41 years, Mrs. Park encourages her husband to continue to enjoy collecting and exhibiting his stamps.

When he was about 10 years of age, Mr. Park began a general collection of stamps and in 1911 commenced to specialize in Canada, with U. S. as second choice. Often asked why he collects Canada, his answer is very simple—his mother and father were born and raised in Hamilton, Ontario, and at the time of their marriage 72 years ago moved to Detroit to live a long and useful life.

Mr. Park's collection of Canada is of first-rank and among other choice items contains many 6d's on and off cover, a pair of 10d's on cover from Dundas, U. C., to Scotland, proofs of all the "Pence" issue and the complete Jubilee issue, ½¢ to \$5.00, all fine copies, on a large cover to England from Toronto dated thirty days after issue, also all Jubilee Dollar Values in blocks. He has the "Maple Leaf" and "Numeral" issues complete in imperf. pairs, a nice mint block of the 50¢ Edward and the Tercentenary issue in mint imperf. blocks of four! From the Historical issue to the 1942 War issue Mr. Park has imperf. pairs. His collection has been shown in exhibitions many times since 1920 and amongst other awards he has received the Stephen G. Rich plaque for best mounted and displayed collection at the S. P. A. Wichita, Kansas, convention; the Vincent Domanski Trophy for best of all foreign, and the J. Edward Vining Trophy, the Grand Award for the best in the show at the S. P. A. 50th Annual Convention in Chicago. One of his proudest trophies is the Brisley Michigan Cup of which has has taken per-



manent possession, having won it three times.

A life member of the Michigan Stamp Club and the Society of Philatelic Americans, Mr. Park is also a member of the American Philatelic Society, Collectors Club, New York; Canadian Philatelic Society, Canadian Revenue Society, Canadian Association for Philatelic Exhibitions, and the American Philatelic Congress.

Mr. and Mrs. Park divide their time between Grosse Pointe Farms, Michigan, the shores of Lake Huron in summer, and Miami, Florida, in the winter. The writer hopes they will be able to attend our convention in Montreal next October where they will receive a warm welcome from all BNAPSers.

### EARLY CANADA

Prices at a recent Harmer, Rooke sale for early Canada were: A used, four-margin 3d Beaver (Canada No. 1), \$40, or \$5 over catalogue; a used, four-margin 6d grayish purple (Canada No. 2), \$70, or \$5 over catalogue.

# VICTORIAN-ERA COVERS

By RICHARD P. HEDLEY (#L-164)

With further reference to cancellations and covers of the Jubilee of 1897 and the mourning period of 1901, we have additional varieties to report on in response to the writer's article in March 1952, BNA TOPICS.

Firstly, a second post card as illustrated in Fig. 4 and 4a of the original article, was shown me by Mr. Ed. Goodale of Hamilton. In addition to color differences, this post card was used for the Epworth League Convention, and the appropriate lettering substituted. Also, the year dates '37 and '97 are removed, and very probably designs of the convention group are substituted. Do any of our readers have any further varieties?

nice cover, done in black except the lettering — which is in lavender. Thanks to Mr. Fred Jarrett, this cover is now in my collection.



Fig. 8

The next three photos, Fig. 9, Fig. 9a, and Fig. 9b, are all from the E. A. Richardson collection, and are unused. Two are covers, and one is a post card. All designs and the lettering are in lavender.



In Fig. 7 is shown a very beautiful post card from the E. A. Richardson collection. This is nicely done, all in black lettering and heavy black border.

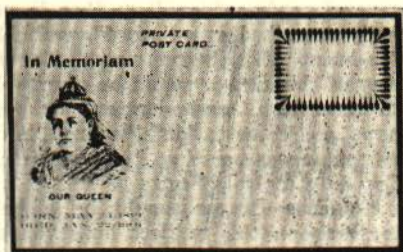


Fig. 9



Fig. 7



Fig. 9A

The next item, Fig. 8, is a very

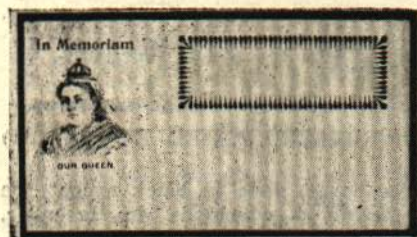


Fig. 9B

The last item we wish to show is



Fig. 10

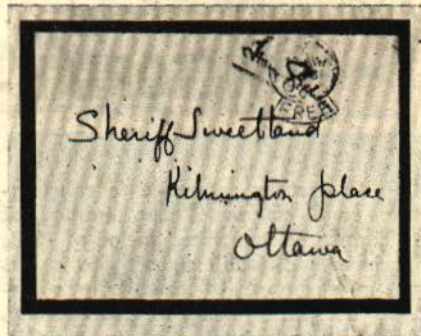


Fig. 10A

Fig. 10. This is a cover, with FREE struck in black, and signature in red. Both the cover and the insert has all printing in black, and as can be seen is an invitation to the memorial service in Ottawa, Feb. 2, 1901.

Our first article certainly produced encouraging results of these interesting and colorful covers, please contact the writer if new items should come to hand. We will, again, describe them in these pages.

## WARNING RE "PROOFS"

By Harry W. Lussey (#167)

During the past year or two I have seen, and have had offered to me, several copies of an item that is usually described as a "proof", probably for want of a better name. To my way of thinking it would be charitable to term it a "reproduction" or perhaps an "illustration" because it is an enlarged printing in reverse of the 3¢ Admiral, Scotts #108.

Clarence Brazer would be a better man on this subject but even as a non-collector of proofs it seems to me that for an item to be termed a proof it would have to be printed from the actual die or plate that was used to prepare the stamps. On this basis how in blazes can a reproduction of the 3¢ value IN REVERSE be termed a proof by anyone having any knowledge whatsoever of philately? In any event this philatelic masterpiece has been made available to the collecting public in several colors and my guess is that if the demand is good enough a bi-colored job

may be expected! If you are interested in anything that remotely resembles a stamp this item has a place in your collection but buy it for what it is and don't pay the price of a proof for something that never has been and never will be a proof.

This is no attempt to "police" offerings by professionals or others as I firmly believe that anyone is within his rights in asking anything he cares to for any item he offers for sale. BUT the item should be given a description that is not misleading. The basis for this letter is the following description of a lot coming up in an auction in the near future. "# 108, 3¢, LARGE PROOFS, in 5 diff. colors, reversed print, V. F. PHOTO E \$25.00". The illustration of the item in the catalog tells the story to the experienced philatelist but it does not show that the item is not engraved and cannot be a proof. It is of course possible that this lot may be withdrawn from the sale but if not let us hope no BNAPSers bid anywhere near \$25.00 for these items reportedly a European production from Hamburg.





Dear Editor: As I am a rabid collector of Canadian Stationery, I naturally like to see something of that nature in TOPICS. The enclosed card seems to me to be of interest.

To save you figuring it out, the "going" portion, addressed to the Postmaster, Omaha, Nebraska, asked if he had the Trans-Mississippi Issue on hand. "Return" portion is back-stamped Omaha, Oct. 22, 1898, although it was not written until Oct. 25, and arrived back at Barrie, Ont., Oct. 27.

The Omaha postmaster couldn't afford to use a good U. S. stamp on it, but it apparently sailed along O.K. You might wonder if that original writer followed up with the \$3.80, which was the price the postmaster quoted for the Trans-Mississippi issue. My guess is "yes".

E. G. Doner (#420)

#### Report from Winnipeg

Dear Editor: On April 8, the Winnipeg Philatelic Society held a European Flood Relief auction and realised \$167. We considered this excellent, as at the executive meeting we wondered if we would manage to get

\$50-\$75, so we more than doubled our highest hopes.

**A Note for Plate Block Collectors—**4¢ Airmail is printed on the lower left Plate 1 with hyphen and period; Plate 2 without hyphen and period, i.e.:

Plate No. 1 —1264

Plate No. 2 1264

I have seen one pane Plate 2 of this stamp in decidedly darker shade. I am trying to get some for myself; will forward results.

**A Note for Coil Collectors—**On some rolls every 25th stamp is out of alignment, some hardly noticeable, others very extreme.

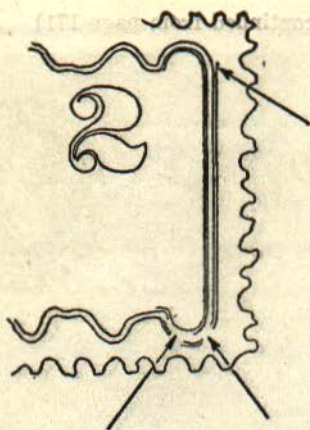
The War issue, 1¢, 2¢, 3¢, 4¢ is hardly noticeable.

Corrected issue, 1¢, 2¢, 3¢, 4¢, very noticeable.

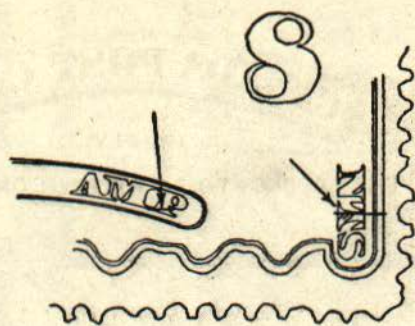
No. 309, 2¢ green, very noticeable.

No. 298a and 309a is listed in Sissons as damaged frame, the corner ornaments upper left and lower left being blobs. A strip of three with the damaged frame in the centre will also show the "out of alignment". This mis-alignment does not show on every roll of 500.

E. P. Warren (#711)



Right End 2¢



Right End 8¢

Dear Editor: The two short articles on Pages 105 and 115 of the April, 1953, issue of B. N. A. TOPICS in regard to varieties of the Canada Registration Stamp, were most interesting.

There is only one set of these on hand, four shades of the 2¢, three of the 5¢ and one of the 8¢. Upon examination, the one and only eight cent showed vestiges of the guide or layout line mentioned by Mr. Porter, though this only appeared at the right hand end of the stamp, a "very fine" mint copy.

This line started at the right hand border and ran through the "T" of "NTS", cutting off the serif and left arm of the horizontal "T", then through the "MP" of "STAMPS". But even a double magnifying lens failed to bring out any further trace of the line to the left of the stamp. Then, and this was not mentioned by Mr. Porter, there were three short diagonal lines crossing the base of the horizontal "T" of "CENTS", as shown on the crude sketch enclosed. These diagonal lines crossed the horizontal line but appeared to be wholly within the "T".

Another thing noticed was that, while the frame lines of the 5¢ and 8¢ values were full, those of the 2¢ were often broken at the bottom, especially at the lower right. The 2¢ sketch shows an example.

Of course the "rarity" mentioned in Mr. W. T. White's article, the 5¢ green perforated 12x11½, did not show up among the five cents. However, the blue green shade was found to be perforated 12¼x12. Twelve and a quarter top and bottom. The others were 12, or nearly twelve, all around. The gauge used was a "Macon" celluloid.

There being no duplicates available, this was as far as this local investigation could progress. Perhaps the few results obtained might be of interest to someone.

H. H. Parker (#725)

### India Study Circle

Dear Editor: I am writing to ask your kind co-operation to make known the activities of the India Study Circle.

As a collector of "India Used Abroad", I formed the Circle just over a year ago with a view to furthering the interests and knowledge of Indian philately. During this period a steady progress has been maintained which has resulted in membership of collectors in several countries.

A bi-monthly news sheet is published in which are included problems and queries sent to me by members, as well as items of interest and articles of a specialized nature.

R. A. Killick

21 Vale Ave.  
Patchem, Brighton 6, Sussex, England



# PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND HANDBOOK



PREPARED BY THE PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND STUDY GROUP

(Continued from Page 301—November 1952)

## CHAPTER IV

### ISSUE II



4

5

Early in 1862, another shipment of stamps was received from London. This consignment consisted of the one-penny, orange-brown, and ninepence, dull mauve, which had been ordered in 1860. Like the first issue they were printed on a yellowish-toned paper. Charles Whiting had obtained a new perforating machine, which we refer to as Machine B, and this issue was uniformly perforated 11.

Goodfellow estimated the number at 40,000 one penny stamps and 60,000 of the ninepence value. This statement will apply with the reservations as stated by Tomlinson in regard to Issue I. The warrant covering this shipment is quoted:

"Warrant Book No. 269, The Colonial Secretary £23 8s 10d being the amount, including expenses of remitting Charles Whiting's account for postage stamps."

Applying the same formula as we used with Warrant 856 we find:

100,000 stamps (1d, 9d) at 2/9 per 1,000	£13. 15. 0
Postages	13. 7
Packing, remitting, etc.	1. 4. 0
	£15. 12. 7

£15. 12. 7 sterling is equal to £23. 8. 10 currency as given in Warrant Book, No. 269.

Date of issue is unknown but the earliest dates discovered are shown:

## ISSUED STAMPS

No.	1862	Yellowish toned paper	Perforated 11 (Machine B)
5	Type 4	1d orange-brown (shades)	Feb. 11, 1862 (Chadbourne)
6	Type 5	9d dull mauve (shades)	Mar. 29, 1862 (Goodfellow)
*a		Double perforations (Tomlinson collection)	

In the early printings of the one penny sheets an outer frame line is noted one mm. from the design, usually cut into by the perforations. This is distinct and unbroken in the case of the marginal stamps and liable to show faintly or in sections between stamps.

## POSTMARKS

(See Chapter XI)

P9      P36a      P69      P73      P90      P92      P93      P95

### *Various and Sundry* By G. E. Foster

The order for the "Pence Issue" of New Brunswick, placed by Jos. Howe in the spring of 1851, was filled by the manufacturers, in two shipments. The first shipment went forward July 28, 1851, and constituted the larger part of the order. The second shipment, Oct. 22, 1851, was a small lot of only a few sheets of each of the three values. The invoices of each shipment give the colors of the respective values, viz. 3d, scarlet. 6d, yellow, and one shilling, pink.

Pink printing ink is usually produced by the use of a white base to which small quantities of red are added until the desired color tone is obtained. In the use of a base of white lies one of the main reasons for the eventual colors of the shilling values. Rowland Hill was constantly needing the paper-makers to produce

a paper that would be a safeguard against the forgery of stamps, and many experiments were tried. Those papers that met with approval were largely in the experimental stage and would require years to perfect. The "blued" paper was one of these.

The stock used by Perkins, Bacon & Co., for this order was undoubtedly not thoroughly seasoned, the chemical used in coloring was still volatile and the wetted paper and the dampness of the ink, also aided in the color transformation.

A mixture of blue and red will produce a range of violets and mauves, and that is what occurred in this instance. The loose blue chemical of the paper united with the small amount of red in the pink tone to form an entirely different shade. Those stamps of cold violet are probably from sheets that had an opportunity to dry more quickly than those of a deeper shade.

The three pence scarlet contained too much red to be greatly affected by chemical blue of the paper.

## SPECIAL 2½d STAMP OF JAMAICA

### Commemorating the visit of H. M. Queen Elizabeth

Mint 3¢

Used 4¢

F. D. C.'s on Special Envelope, addressed anywhere in Canada, 10¢

**E. F. Aguilar**

P. O. Box 406

Kingston

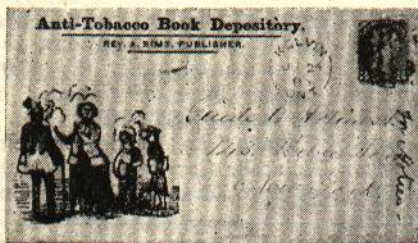
Jamaica, B. W. I.

# Bringing News About People and Stamps

By Rev. J. S. Bain

Well, the new Canada stamps of Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth are out. We pass into a new chapter of Canadian philately. A new scramble will be on for plate numbers, used blocks of four, and first day covers. This issue will be in use for some time to come. In viewing them it seems to me that something is lacking in the stamp. They do not carry that quality that should portray the Queen as we feel that we know her from other stamps and photographs. This is very regrettable in view of the fact that it is a regular issue, and thus will reflect another sag in Canada's stamps. One does not want to be critical beyond certain limits when it comes to philately, but it is certain that these stamps do not show Canada at its best in the stamp world.

## BNAPS



The above cover was obtained by the writer at a recent auction in New York for a very nominal amount. In fact I was very surprised that I obtained it because of my low bid. Propaganda covers used in Canada with the Small Queens issue and back are decidedly rare. In Great Britain we find such with many of them commanding rather high prices. The recording of such in Canadian items is practically nil. This cover bears the corner card "ANTI-TOBACCO BOOK DEPOSITORY / REV. A. SIMS, PUBLISHER" with illustration in black showing woman annoyed by smokers, who are a gentleman (?) and street urchins. The cover is post-

marked "Kelvin, Ontario, July 24, 1880", and is addressed to "Guide to Holiness", 143 Bible House, New York. My other reason for wanting this cover is that I have heard Rev. A. Sims preach as a boy. He was a very elderly man then. If I recall he was an old time Methodist, and judging from this cover he continued such beliefs until he died. I believe that this cover is a gem in its field. I shall be happy to have the opinion of others, and also to report any other similar covers.

## BNAPS

Always on the search for Canadian philatelic postal slogans, I pass on two that have been submitted to me by BNAPSer M. L. Brown. They are from metre postage and are believed to have been used by the Canadian Philatelic Society in the mailing out of the club bulletin. The first dated June 13, 1935, in violet shows a quill pen and inkwell surrounded by the wording "Adhesive Stamps Were Modern in 1851". The second dated June 18, 1940, in red shows a boxed rectangle "1840 1940 The Centenary Of The First Postage Stamp". Both show place of origin as Toronto, Ontario. Since I do not have entire complete identification is lacking. Do you have any others to report?

## BNAPS

In looking over copies of the Canada 15¢ Large Cents, Scott #29 and #30, keep your eyes open for a very elusive shade that is a decided greenish-blue. Only copies off cover have been reported to date, so if you find one on cover be sure and report to me and I will mention it in this column. No mention of this stamp in such a color is known to me in philatelic writings, with the exception of Jarrett's BNA book. He lists a pale green!

# Canadian Philatelic Literature

## ... a Working Library

by ED RICHARDSON (#168)\*

(Concluded from page 135—May Issue)

### GROUP D — CURRENT PERIODICALS

- \* **"B. N. A. Topics"**—Official Organ of the British North America Philatelic Society. Started March 1944, approx. 24 (6x9) pages per issue. Monthly.
- \* **"Maple Leaves"**—Official Organ of the Canadian Philatelic Society of Great Britain. Started 1946, became printed quarterly in 1947, approx. 24 (6x9) pages.
- \* **"Popular Stamps"**—Published by A. L. McCready, Cobden, Ont. since 1941. Monthly, approx. 24 (6x9) pages.
- \* **"Essay Proof Journal"**—Official Journal of the Essay-Proof Society. Started Jan. 1944. Quarterly. Approx. 64 pages (7x10). Usually contains numerous Canadian articles, and the catalog of Canadian essays, proofs, and specimens.

### GROUP E — POSTAGE ISSUES—SPECIAL STUDIES

(It should be noted that the general handbooks mentioned under Group A are often the best available. Mentioned here are supplemental studies of top importance only.)

- \* **Winthrop Boggs'**—"Ten Decades Ago. 1840-1850." 1949. 100 pages, paper bound. Approximately half of this is devoted to the Canadian Pence Issues. APS Handbook ----- \$2.00
- \* **Senator J. A. Calder's**—"Some Phases of the Canada '59 Issue," 1939. 50 pages and plates, cloth bound. Mainly devoted to 5¢ beaver ---- \$7.00
- \* **Senator J. A. Calder's**—"Canada—17¢—1859"—two studies in the Red and Brown Stamp Specialists. The first is devoted to plate positions, the second to identification of printings ----- (2) \$3.00
- \* **Larry Shoemaker's**—"The Three-Cent Small Queen Issue of Canada," a major study contained in the March 8, 1941 issue of STAMPS.
- **B. K. Denton's**—"The Two Cent 1898 Issue of Canada," an excellent article, 4 pages of the Eighth (1942) American Philatelic Congress book \$1.25
- **Ed Richardson's**—"Victorian Canada"—36 pages devoted to 1837-1901, contained in the Maroon Stamp Specialist ----- \$1.50
- \* **George Marler's**—"Notes on the 1911-1925 Series," 75 pages board bound, tops in philatelic research. APS Handbook ----- \$2.00
- \* **Capital Stamp & Stationery Co.'s**—"The Georgian Postage Stamps of Canada, 1912-1936" 24 pp. Lists flaws, plates and other pertinent data. 50¢
- **R. A. Bond's**—"The Canadian Silver Jubilees" 16 pages, listing all known varieties ----- 50¢

### GROUP F — AIRMAILS

- \* **Ian C. Morgan's**—"Specialized Catalogue of Canadian Airmails," 1931. 64 pages. Includes government and semi-official issues, flights, etc. - \$1.50
- **American Air Mail Society's**—"American Airmail Catalogue," 1950, Vol. II, 1174 pages, cloth bound. Sections 17 and 19 devoted to Canada and Newfoundland make up 88 pages. All flights ----- \$4.50
- **Sanabria's**—"Air Post Catalogue," 1948 edition (later editions are much too abbreviated). 15 pages devoted to Canada, including semi-official air stamps ----- \$3.00
- **Ian C. Morgan's**—"Specialized Catalogue of Canadian Airmail Stamps," 1935. 32 pages. Covers stamps only, including semi-officials ---- \$1.00

\*Reprinted from "Philatelic Literature Review"

## GROUP G — REVENUES

- \* Odell and French's—"Catalogue of the Adhesive Revenue Stamps of Canada." 1942. 68 pages (6x9). Loose leaf, published by the Canadian Revenue Society ----- \$1.00
- \* Marks Stamp Co.'s—"Standard Canadian Revenue Catalog," 1945. 52 pages, paper bound. Includes revenues, telegraphs, telephone franks, proofs, etc. ----- \$1.00
- Odell & Bond's—"Retail Cigar, Cigarette and Tobacco Stamps of Canada," 22 pages ----- 50¢
- Canadian Revenue Society—checklists of various cigar, snuff, cigarette and tobacco stamps, mimeo pages.
- K. Bileski's—"Alberta First Issue Law Stamps," 1945, 16 pages ---- \$1.00

## GROUP H — OTHER SIDELINES

(Again the standard handbooks contain much data. Those listed here are mainly supplemental.)

### Booklets

- \* Jacques Rogers'—"Rogers Postal Booklet Catalogue," 1947, 155 pages, plastic binding. 9 pages devoted to BNA ----- \$5.00

### Cancellations

- A. L. McCready's—"Canadian Flag Cancellations," 30 pages. Machine Flag cancels, lists and prices, cloth ----- \$1.00
- T. P. G. Shaw's—"Catalogue of Canadian Railroad Cancellations," 1945. 60 pages ----- \$1.50
- A. H. Pike's—"B. N. A. Check List of Postmarks with Slogan Cancellations." Actually Vol. IV No. 8 of Collectors' Digest, October 1922. 21 pp. \$2.00

### Counterfeits

- Frank Aretz's—"Know Your Stamps," 1941. 48 pages. Devotes a few pages to nine B. N. A. items ----- \$1.00
- L. M. Staebler's—"Standard Handbook on Forgeries" ----- \$2.00

### Patriotics

- Ed Richardson's—"Canadian Patriotics and Related Boer War Covers," 17 pages of the Gray Book, Stamp Specialist ----- \$1.50

### Philatelic Literature

- \* A. L. McCready's—"Canadian Philatelic Literature," 40 pages, paper cover. Wonderful list for anyone who wants more than is contained in this one ----- \$1.25

### Precancels

- \* Hoover Brothers—"Official Catalog of Canada Precancels," 1947, 36 pages, paper cover. Most complete ----- \$1.50

### "Locals"

- \* Warren K. Hale's—"Canadian Locals" ran as a series in the Collectors Club Philatelist.
  - Vol. XIII No. 2 April 1934, #3 July 1934, #4 Oct. 1934
  - Vol. XIV No. 2 April 1935, #3 July 1935
  - Vol. XV No. 3 July 1936 ----- (6) \$7.50

- Fred Melville's—"Phantom Philately," 1950 reprint edition (Lowell Ragatz) 13 B. N. A. issues (including 10 locals) are covered in approx. 12 of the 204 pages. Extremely interesting ----- \$2.00

### Postal Stationery

- Nelson S. Bond's—"Canada Postal Stationery"—contained in several pages in each of Vols. V and VII of Billig's Philatelic Handbooks - (2) \$8.00

There you are folks—the makings of a Canadian Philatelic Reference-working library. Sure, you will find items you wish to add, you'll find old periodicals that carry a great deal of value, and more is being added all the time. One of the best groups of inexpensive items to add are special Canadian issues of most current philatelic magazines—a number of "Capex" issues will appear this year.

## Newfoundland Air Mails 1919 1939

by  
R. E. R. Dalwick and C. H. C. Harmer

The fabulous story of the trials and tribulations of the pioneer aviators in their endeavors to conquer the Atlantic

"This work belongs in the library of every aero-philatelist"—  
Aero-Philatelists' News.

" . . . virtually every bit of factual information"—E. A. Kehr, N.Y.  
Herald Tribune

"Will appeal to every philatelist"—Linn's Weekly Stamp News.

"Will be gratefully received"—Stamps Magazine.

"Must surely become the standard work"—Stamp Collecting, London.

"Without question the 'last word' on the subject"—L. B. Gatchell.

\$2.75 post paid

**H. R. HARMER, Inc.**

32 East 57th Street — New York 22, N. Y.

# Wanted

Exhibitions — Fairs — Expositions  
Anniversaries — Re-Unions — Carnivals  
Conventions and Special Celebrations

My collection is confined to British North America. I am interested in entires of the above designated by illustrated corner card, or other means including post marks and other markings. I do not collect Airmail First Flights or the ordinary First Day Covers.

### My Particular Interest:

Such items from Ontario, especially Toronto, connected with the Canadian National Exhibition or other and earlier exhibitions, fairs, etc.

**Lloyd W. Sharpe**

7 Hughson St. S., Hamilton, Ontario, Canada

(Member B.N.A.P.S. — H.P.S. — C.P.S. etc.)

Prompt returns assured. Please send what you have marked with your cash price.



# Views and Reviews By the Editor



**AN OUTSTANDING ROBSON LOWE SALE**—Although not strictly B. N. A., the sale to be held by Robson Lowe Ltd., London, on June 10, contains much material which appears to be of interest to B. N. A. collectors. The sale in question will dispose of the U. S. A. collection formed by Major William H. Tapp, M.C., which contains material mostly used on cover addressed to Canada, France and the United Kingdom. In addition to the cover illustrated above, "President Lincoln and his Cabinet", addressed to Nova Scotia from Philadelphia, 1861, also included is one cover bearing two copies of the U. S. 1847 10 cents, and an 1862 cover from Hanover, N. H., bearing a pair of the 5 cents yellow-brown. Other covers from Canada to the United States are also included, a particularly interesting one being sent to England via the United States, and bearing the appropriate stamps and postmarks. This catalogue is handsomely produced on fine paper, as are all the important Robson Lowe catalogues. Copies may be ordered to be sent by air mail from the auctioneers for 75 cents post free.

**DINKY DAMUS VARIETIES**—By Aubrey Kelson. Published by A. L. McCready (Popular Stamps), Cobden, Ont., Canada. Price \$2.00.

BNAPSer Aubrey Kelson has been conducting his "Dinky Damus Varieties" column in "Popular Stamps" for many years, illustrating flaws and oddities on, for the most part, Canadian issues. These items have now been gathered together in a book by Publisher McCready, and this will make a welcome addition to any philatelic library. Although mainly concerned with stamps of Canada in his illustrating of the flaws and varieties, Mr. Kelson also records and sketches material from other countries, and all are contained within the pages of this book.

**ROSS HOUSE RE-OPENED**—Dr. Murray H. Campbell has notified us that the Ross House, Winnipeg, site of the first post office in Western Canada, will be re-opened June 15. Those desiring first day covers should enclose stamped addressed envelopes in an outer cover addressed to the Postmaster, Winnipeg. A special cachet indicating that the Ross House was the first post office in Western Canada will be applied to all letters mailed there. First day covers will of course be so marked.

At the same time the Ross House will be opened as a historical museum. It is directly across from the C.P.R. depot, and is easily accessible to visitors during the usual train stopovers.

# Trail of the Caribou

By Freres Meyerson



## "NEWFOUNDLAND AIR MAILS, 1919-1939"

We've spent the past month just reading one book. It isn't too long a book but we've read it and reread it several times until we can just about quote it. Cyril Harmer and R. E. R. Dalwick have done a masterful job in compiling the information found in their book "NEWFOUNDLAND AIR MAILS, 1919-1939". This book has everything that the Newfoundland Air

Mail collector could possibly ask for; it runs the gamut from the "HAWKER" to the very recent 1947 flights even though the title would suggest that it goes no further than 1939. In addition to a full and comprehensive report on all Trans-Atlantic flights and attempted flights, all of the local or so-called "COTTON" flights are very amply described. The Air Mail stamps including all Essays, Proofs and Specimens are also very fully covered. All in all it is a masterful bit of work and a "MUST" for all Newfoundland Air Mail collectors. (See also review in March TOPICS.)

Joe Chambers comes through this month with a bit more information on Newfoundland plate blocks. He reports the reverse "2" in the Upper Left corner of the 4¢ Prince of Wales, Scott #189, in the line perf 14.1x14.1. It had previously been reported in the line perf 13.7x13.7. Joe also reports a variety, the 1¢, Scott #184, has been found in an Upper Right corner block with Plate "5", two stamps with watermark and two stamps without watermark.

Alec MacMaster has submitted two interesting items: the first, a lower left plate block of the 3¢, Scott #255. There is a faint off-set on the gummed side of the block that certainly looks like lathe work. Lathe work is not known on this set but it is possible that some day it may turn up as a result of a bad cropping job on the bottom margin. It will be interesting to watch for. The second item, an upper marginal block of the 1¢ long Coronation, Scott #233, shows a re-entry in the upper right stamp. The re-entry is similar to the variety known as the "Fishhook". It was just recently that we read that this variety existed in position "7" of a



**THE HAWKER PLANE**—In this photo from the book, the plane of H. G. Hawker and K. M. Grieve is shown down in the Atlantic. The mail bag was later salvaged with the plane. This photograph was taken on board the S. S. Charlottesville, and is in the collection of Capt. A. C. Wilvers of San Pedro, Calif., who was the captain of the ship at the time of the rescue.

second plate of this stamp. It has been previously recorded as existing in position "23" of the first plate. Both are interesting varieties and well worth the attention of the specialist as both can be seen with the naked eye.

Lot #330 in the Robson Lowe Sale to be held in London on May 20, sounds very interesting. It reads "1910, the remarkable unissued set to 12¢, showing perforated color trials of the 1¢ in blue-green, 3¢ in olive-bistre, 8¢ deep bistre-brown and 10¢ in yellow, the others nearly as issued but with clearer impressions; the perforations are not those found on the issued set." It is the last bit of the quotation that interests us. We knew all about the color trial proofs as Dr. Willan had reported them to us and we passed the information on to the members through the medium of TRAIL in Jan. '51. However Dr. Willan made no mention of a difference in perforation size so we are writing this in the hope that he may be able to give us the size perforation found in these color trials. If anyone knows the story of the Guy Issue it is Dr. Willan.

Arthur Mol', BNAPS #68, has two additions to make to our plate block list, but what additions. As is to be expected both deal with the 5¢ Caribou, Scott #191 in the Die 2. Arthur reports an upper left corner block of the very scarce line perforate 14.1 from plate "3", and he reports the same plate number on an imperforate upper left block. Our congratulations to you Arthur, these two blocks may well be unique, but if anyone had to have them we were sure it would be you. We are getting ready to print the entire comprehensive list in TOPICS, so if there are any other additions please let us have them at once.

### BERT LLEWELLYN SPEAKS

On Wednesday evening, May 13, Bert Llewellyn of Philadelphia, exhibited his prize-winning collection of early Canada, and addressed the members of the Wilmington (Del.) Stamp Club, the guest of BNAPSer W. W. Chadbourne.

## Classified Topics

Reserved for Members of  
BNAPS Only

RATES—2c per word per issue; 500 words to be used as desired, \$8.00.

### FOR SALE

**BETTER CANADA.** Sets, singles, mini blocks. Send Want Lists (with references). H. G. Saxton, 139 Twelfth Ave., N. E., Calgary, Alta., Canada. (98tf)

**USE TRUPEL** self-adhesive hinges. No more hinge marks on your stamps. Two large packages \$1.00 postpaid. Gustav Hagen, 211 Kootenay Ave., Trail, B. C., Canada. 100-4t

**10% DISCOUNT BNAPSers—Canada, Br. Colonies.** OA234, \$1.00 (retails \$4) with your wants 5-hole perf. O. H. M. S. Specials: Town cancels, \$1 Fish, 25c, blocks \$1.50; CAPEX set, 20c, blocks \$1.25. Send wants. Free lists. Jackson, 550 Balliol, Toronto, Canada. (103-1t)

### WANTED

**WANTED** — Dated one cent Small Queens, off cover. 1871, Jan., Feb., March, Aug., Dec.; 1872, Aug.; 1873, June, Oct.; 1874, July; 1877, Jan. Chas. Southey, Young, Sask. (103-1t)

**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. (93-6t)

**SQUARED CIRCLE** postmarks on 1898 Map Stamps. G. P. Lewis, 34 Jessie St., Brampton, Ont., Canada. (99-tf)

### COPY FOR CLASSIFIED TOPICS

should still be sent to the Editor, rather than to the Advertising Manager. This copy must reach the Editor by the 15th of the month. Display ads go to the new Advertising Manager, by the 10th of the month.

## From the Sales Manager...

### Let's Keep 'em Moving

We said it last month and we repeat it again this month. Vacation time will soon be with us and if you are on the list to receive Circuits and will or may be away from home for any extended time, **PLEASE** let us know when and for how long so we can guide ourselves in preparing future Circuit routes. Please.

**Let's keep 'em moving.** Helping us with the above requested information is a big step to doing just that. To those who will continue to receive the Circuits during vacation time (and at all other times too) please remember to pass them along within the allowed 5 days—sooner if possible. Sales continue to hold at our new high level and getting the Circuits around contributes greatly to this excellent showing. We're not greedy but we sure would like to beat that \$400 a month figure. We have the material to offer to get to that new figure and, what with additional buyers from each month's new members (older ones are "hopping aboard" too), we may soon be pleasantly surprised. Let's keep 'em moving.

We are always trying to provide new services and keep thinking what they could be. A few ideas were carefully considered but developed some snags. Perhaps you have thought of some ways that we could better serve you. We would appreciate hearing from you about them. We want to serve you and what better way than to hear from you how this can be done.

James T. Culhane, Sales Manager  
119 Montgomery Avenue  
Coleston, Norristown, Pa.

## Report of the Secretary...

MAY 15, 1953

### NEW MEMBERS

- 1029 Corbould, F. J., 152 David Street, Sudbury, Ont., Canada
- 1030 Gordon, John S., 318 Highland Road, Ithaca, N. Y.
- 1031 Haley, George H., c/o Stanolind Oil & Gas Co., 400 Petroleum Bldg., Calgary, Alta., Canada
- 1032 Hawley, Cyril H., 211 Sisson Avenue, Hartford 5, Conn.
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- Cardinal, Maurice, P. O. Box 212, Place d'Armes, Montreal, Que., Canada
- Darnell, Henry L., 54 The Mainway, Chorley Wood, Herts, England
- Day, Charles H., 706—32nd Street W., Saskatoon, Sask., Canada
- Geake, Leslie, 12244—96 Street, Edmonton, Alta., Canada
- Grosser, Herbert F., 3603 W. North Avenue, Chicago 47, Ill.

Henning, E. A., 5203—49th Street, Lloydminster, Sask., Canada  
 Kilner, J. W., 6225 Princeton Avenue, Seattle 5, Wash.  
 Kitchen, F/S Ronald, RCAF Station, Clinton, Ont., Canada  
 Miller, Betty V., R. F. D. 1, Wrentham, Mass.  
 Moxham, G. H., 2702—14th Street W., Calgary, Alta., Canada  
 McCubbin, John Wallace, PhD., Bishop's University, Lennoxville, Que., Canada  
 Och, Frederick A., 136 Cedar Street, Corning, N. Y.  
 Poppy, David William, R. R. 3, Aldergrove, B. C., Canada  
 Pratt, John Townsend, 1969 Queen Avenue S., Minneapolis 5, Minn.  
 Rosenthal, Harry W., 702 Avenue E., Bismarck, No. Dakota  
 Rubisiak, Henry M., 41 Sprenger Avenue, Buffalo 11, N. Y.  
 Scales, N. W., 1922 W. Michigan Street, Evansville 12, Indiana  
 Strathy, Colin M. A., 5 Lamport Avenue, Toronto 5, Ont., Canada  
 Tincknell, Douglas E., 242 Superior Avenue E., Calgary, Alta., Canada  
 Todd, Horace D., 521 Alderson Avenue, Billings, Montana  
 VanNess, Waldo Darwin, 248 Gerry Road, Chestnut Hill 67, Mass.  
 Warren, Herbert H., 922 Victoria Square, Montreal 1, Que., Canada  
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Sanders, H., 43 Bothnia House, Harford St., Stepney Green, London E. 1, Eng.

#### MEMBERSHIP SUMMARY

TOTAL MEMBERSHIP, April 15, 1953 .....	728
NEW MEMBERS, May 15, 1953 .....	12
	740
RESIGNATIONS ACCEPTED, May 15, 1953 .....	4
TOTAL MEMBERSHIP, May 15, 1953 .....	736

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All members of the Board having been canvassed for their selection of a member of the Board of Governors to serve as Chairman of the Board, and all members except one having been heard from and in favor of Mr. Lloyd W. Sharpe, it is herewith officially noted and confirmed that Mr. Sharpe is selected to serve and function as the Chairman of the Board of Governors.

The former Chairman, Mr. Daniel C. Meyerson, reluctantly retired.

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