

BNA Topics

▲ Official Journal
of the
British North America
Philatelic Society

FEBRUARY 1957

In This Issue:

- **HERALD OF CONFEDERATION**
The contents of this cover helped found a new nation
- **3d IMPERF 1851-58**
Some new information on the papers of this stamp
- **U.S. PATRIOT COVERS USED IN CANADA**
Civil War Patriotics were used, but are scarce



"I wouldn't pull down dat Flag, Massa George; you will nobber forgit yourself as long as you lib. If you do. Dem stars were intended to be 'fixed,' and not moved round. I recollect the time when it had only thirteen, and hab watched it grow jus like my own child. Your fider honored and respected it, and would hab died protectin' it; derefore, Massa, if you hab any respect for de memory ob your fider, who is dead an' gone, run up dat Flag agin, give trow cheers for de Union, and let's keep up next Fourth of July in de old fashioned way."

*J. H. Reed
Furness Bay
C. W.*

Illustration depicting the signing of the Declaration of Independence by John Adams, 1776, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court for the Southern District of New York.

Fred Jarrett Collection

U.S. CIVIL WAR PATRIOTIC COVER
USED FROM CANADA . . PAGE 51

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BNA Topics

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EDITOR

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CANADA

THE MAILBAG

Errata . . .

Revenue collectors should make the following corrections in the listing of Canadian Unemployment issues on pp. 295-6 of TOPICS (Dec. 1956):

Oct. 4, 1948, semi-monthly, 1.11 should read 1.30
Oct. 2, 1955 weekly, add 84c yellow, add SPECIMEN copy seen.

The Alberta Holiday Pay Credit stamps reported by Chas. Armstrong (p. 192, TOPICS, September 1956) as existing in two distinct shades, also have a different design. Ed. Richardson gave a good write-up of the second issue (p. 260, TOPICS Nov. 1956), illustrating both types of the second issue. It will be noted that the coat-of-arms appears at the bottom of each type. In the first issue, of which I have the 1c brown, 5c bright blue, \$2 olive, the design is identical for decimal and dollar values, with a larger coat-of-arms than the one in the second issue, and with the coat-of-arms at the top of the stamp. The first issue has ALBERTA at the top of the coat-of-arms; under the coat-of-arms is a semi-circular scroll bearing the words BOARD OF INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS. This last inscription is lacking in the second issue as shown in the illustrations on p. 260, Nov. TOPICS.

H. W. Walker (No. 1380)

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PETER J. HURST (BNAPS 583)

● **Author's Note:** While a moderate number of used blocks of Canada's 12½c green have survived off cover, a block of this stamp on cover is extremely rare. Apart from the example illustrated, there are but two others recorded—one from the Reford collection and the other in the Lees-Jones collection in England. The chief reason for this scarcity is found in the prevalent practice of those days to use the 17c denomination when the postage rate to Great Britain was a multiple or high rate, thus employing the faster and more efficient service of the American mail packets. In elaboration of this, the Lees-Jones collection, for example, contains no less than 15 blocks of the 17c value, while there are four blocks of the 12½c, one on cover as mentioned above.

The envelope came into my possession some years ago, in the fall, I believe, when the leaves have turned and the smell of wood fires hangs in the air like a dying promise of summer. At first glance it appeared ready to be put into the album and remain there in anonymity. But a second look saw a curtain rise before an ancient stage, where all was heard once more, as in a dream: the thin strains of the orchestra, the brittle spoken lines, the distant rustle of applause . . .

Herald of Confederation

GEORGE BROWN was born in 1818 near Edinburgh, and educated in Scotland. He immigrated to New York at the age of twenty, to engage in journalism, and in 1843 moved on to Toronto where in the following year he founded the "Toronto Globe", to this day one of Canada's leading newspapers under the name of "Globe and Mail." It was inevitable that politics should extend an inviting hand to as brilliant a man as Brown. The year 1852 saw him enter the Canadian Parliament and, in 1858, form the Brown-Dorion administration.

While he and his brother Gordon ran the "Globe", he also commenced farming on an extensive scale and, on a visit to Scotland in 1862, he married Anne Nelson, daughter of the publisher, Thomas Nelson. In the meantime, the subject of Canadian Confederation, long championed by Brown, had moved from comparative obscurity to a position of national prominence and controversy. Brown's star had risen rapidly and high on the horizon of politics, when the fateful year 1864 brought both crisis and solution.



LATE IN THE SUMMER of 1864 the Charlottetown Conference debated the union of the Maritime Provinces. The discussion was enlarged to include the question of Canadian union by delegates from Upper and Lower Canada, among them George Brown, who was to be instrumental in clearing many of the obstacles before Confederation became a reality.

In June, Viscount Monck, the Governor-General, urged Brown to enter the cabinet. He consented to join the Reform section of the coalition government as President of the Council, with two other seats at his disposal, which were filled by Mowat and McDougall, replacing the members of the Upper Canada section of the old Tache-Macdonald ministry. The fight for national unity was at last removed from the field of speculation to the field of action, with Brown's genius as a spearhead.

The formation of the Coalition cabinet was announced on June 30. Following is the list of men who were the Fathers of Canadian Confederation:

Sir Etienne P. Tache, Premier
 J. A. Macdonald, Attorney-General,
 West
 G. E. Cartier, Attorney-General, East
 William McDougall, Provincial
 Secretary
 George Brown, President of
 Executive Council
 A. T. Galt, Financial Minister
 A. Campbell, Commissioner of Crown
 Lands

Oliver Mowat, Postmaster-General
 Hector Langevin, Solicitor-General,
 East
 James Cockburn, Solicitor-General,
 West
 T. D'Arcy McGee, Minister of
 Agriculture
 J. C. Chapais, Commissioner of
 Public Works

Late in the summer of 1864, the Charlottetown Conference took place behind closed doors. Delegates from Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island met to debate the union of the Maritime Provinces. The discussion was enlarged to include the question of Canadian union by delegates from Upper and Lower Canada, among them Brown, and adjournment of the conference was made with plans to meet again at Quebec later in the year. Many difficulties had been overcome and a serious beginning made, but Confederation was unsettled as yet and it was Brown who was to be instrumental in clearing the obstacles ahead.

Having returned to Halifax, he left there together with Cartier and Galt, and early in September went to New Brunswick where he addressed meetings. The

FRONT OF ENVELOPE showing Brown's endorsement at top "Via Canadian Steamer 24 Sept. '64" and at bottom left "From Geo. Brown, President Executive Council." Note also the two lines of writing above the address, added after receipt of the letter and pertaining to its contents: "Speech of Confederation" and "Meeting the Earl of Airlie."



grand scheme of Canadian unity had matured in his mind by the time he arrived in Quebec, ready to put the outline of proposed Confederation into writing.

On Friday, September 23, a gentle autumn breeze rippled the waves of the St. Charles River, and the late afternoon sun sent parting rays through the window of his room, where he had just written a letter to his wife. We may glance over his shoulder at some of the lines:

Quebec, Sept. 23, 1864.

" . . . I sat down at 9 o'clock to write you a long letter, but before I had made a commencement the correspondent of the New York 'Herald' came in to ask some hints on the subject of federation. He consumed an hour or more. While he was still with me in came Mr. Philips Day, a freshly arrived commissioner from the London 'Herald' and 'Standard' on the same errand as the New York 'Herald' man. I could not turn them out, so it was 12 before they went, and then came my messenger boy by appointment to take my letters and papers to the post office. Neither were begun, so I set him to put up a lot of papers with my Halifax speech, and I addressed them to friends in Scotland and England. He is just gone, and is to come early in the morning for this . . .

" . . . I dined at the Governor-General's on Wednesday evening to meet Lord Lyons, the British ambassador at Washington. And whom else do you think I met! Why, the Earl of Airlie . . .

"I enclose a confidential paper showing the outline of our federation scheme. . . . It will be published next week in the Canadian papers, to elicit criticism, without official sanction. It is, however, an accurate sketch of our scheme . . ."



REVERSE SIDE of envelope showing Executive Council Seal embossed in red, Edinburgh receiving mark and annotation in manuscript, "most of it suitable."

The letter finished, it was put into an official envelope of the Executive Council, together with the closely-written pages of manuscript, the envelope sealed and addressed. Even today, the tell-tale creases on it show how bulky a letter it must have been.

It is likely that this particular letter had to be taken up to the ship right after the messenger had brought it to the post office, where its weight was found to be between 1½ and 2 ounces.¹ With the stamps affixed and canceled, it went without delay to the ship waiting in the harbor. A glimpse at the Montreal "Gazette" of Monday, September 26, 1864, reveals the following advertisement:

MONTREAL OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY

Summer Arrangements

Passengers booked to Londonderry, Glasgow and Liverpool

Return tickets granted at reduced prices.

This Company's Mail Line is composed of the following First Class Steamships:—

Peruvian	2600 Tons —	Capt. Ballantine
Hibernian	2434 Tons —	Capt. Dutton
Nova Scotian	2300 Tons —	Capt. Graham
Belgian	2400 Tons —	Capt. Aiton
Jura	2240 Tons —	Capt. —
North American	1784 Tons —	Capt. Wylie
Damascus	1300 Tons —	Capt. Brown
Moravian	2650 Tons —	New Ship

Carrying the Canadian and United States Mails.

Sailing from Liverpool every Thursday, and from Quebec every Saturday, throughout the season, calling at Loch Foyle (Londonderry) to receive on board and land mails and passengers to and from Ireland and Scotland.

The following are the dates of Sailing from Quebec of the Steamers of the Mail Line.

Belgian	Saturday, 17th Sept. 1864
Damascus	Saturday, 24th Sept. 1864
Hibernian	Saturday, 1st Oct. 1864
North American	Saturday, 8th Oct. 1864
Peruvian	Saturday, 15th Oct. 1864
Jura	Saturday, 22nd Oct. 1864

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(to Glasgow, Derry or Liverpool):

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Steerage	\$30.00

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For reasons unknown today, the "Damascus" did not sail that morning, and a change of captains took place. It was the "Nova Scotian", with Capt. Wylie

¹ The postage rate on letters for the United Kingdom by Canadian Steamers was 12½c per half ounce, prepaid. (Department Circular No. 45, Post Office Dept., Toronto, June 12, 1859.)

in command, which left Quebec harbor a little after eight o'clock in the morning of the 24th of September, 1864, carrying the Canadian and United States mails for Liverpool.

Although an official announcement recorded that the arrival in England was due on October 8, foggy weather in the St. Lawrence delayed this schedule and it was on the evening of the 9th that the steamer arrived at Liverpool. The shipping column in the Liverpool "Mercury" of October 10 contains this note: "Sunday, October 9th, at Holyhead. Nova Scotian (S. S.) hence of Quebec", while Lloyd's List carried the remark that mail had been "received today from Canada." The Scottish mail was sorted and left from the Exchange Railway Station in Liverpool, Brown's letter arriving in Edinburgh on Monday, October 10, the same day that the Quebec Conference opened.

At this historic assembly of provincial delegates, George Brown's active part and the presentation of his prepared outline formed the basis of the Confederation Act. When, on October 28, the conference concluded, the federal union of British Provinces in North America was accomplished fact, with mere technicalities left to be overcome, and Brown wrote:

"We got through our work at Quebec very well. When one thinks of all the fighting we have had for fifteen years, and finds the very men who fought us every inch, now going far beyond what we asked, I am amazed and sometimes alarmed lest it all go to pieces yet, We have yet to pass the ordeal of public opinion in the several provinces, and sad, indeed, will it be if the measure is not adopted by acclamation in them all. For Upper Canada, we may well rejoice on the day it becomes law. Nearly all our past difficulties are ended by it, whatever new ones may arise."

* * *

There ends the story behind the envelope which contained the original outline of what was to become the B.N.A. Act, Canada's Constitution ever since. A silent herald, it carried a message of tremendous portent through a world that was yet to hear the news announcing the forthcoming birth of a great nation. Progress and expansion, the serenity of peace and the alarms of war, the fortunes of generations to come—Canada's future lay concealed within that blue envelope which crossed the ocean so many years ago.

Holding it, I may close my eyes and lift the darkened veil of the past, to live that distant day when a dream had become history. Then, under a brilliant sky, the thunder of saluting guns accompanied the voices of singing school children, while the bells of the churches rang in jubilation. The tears of joy in the eyes of grown men held the same meaning as the breathless whisper of mothers into the ears of their newborn, the tidings of a great and unforgettable day. Impersonal and obedient, calendars across the country spelled the first day of July, printed in black for the last time. The year was 1867 . . . Canada was born.

BIBLIOGRAPHY:

Alexander Mackenzie: THE LIFE AND SPEECHES OF HONOURABLE GEORGE BROWN (Toronto, 1882)
John Lewis: GEORGE BROWN (Toronto, 1906).

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The British Museum; The Royal Philatelic Society, London; and Messrs. Lowe of London, Harmer of London and New York, Boggs of New York, Jarrett of Toronto, Lees-Jones of England, the late Dr. Reford of Montreal, and others.

Trail of the Caribou

By DAN MEYERSON (BNAPS L3)



I STRONGLY recommend that all Newfoundland collectors read an article that ran in the Dec. 8, 1956, issue of "Weekly Philatelic Gossip." The article, written by Patrick Hamilton, is titled, strangely enough, "Trail of the Caribou . . . and 1920 Provisionals" and is a complete and thorough resumé of the postal emissions from Jan. 1, 1919, until the last of the Caribou Issue, Scot Nos. 115-126, were finally sold out. It is a masterful article and belongs in every Newfoundland collector's library. There are a few minor points that I know to be wrong and a few statements that are at variance with what has been handed down in previous philatelic writings. I will list all of the contentious points here and send a copy to the editor of Gossip and ask him to forward it on to the author so that at a future time we may have more to say on the subject.

Mr. Hamilton states that it was immediately after the cessation of hostilities on Nov. 11, 1918, that Newfoundland decided to have a new series of postage stamps to commemorate the part played by Newfoundland in the Great War. Instructions are said to have been given to Messrs. Whitehead, Morris & Co., Ltd., the holders of the postage stamp contract, to supply a set of 12 stamps and that they were delivered to the colony the last day of the year and placed on sale Jan. 2, 1919. It seemed like quick work, preparing a complete set of stamps from scratch and delivering them in six to seven weeks, and both Harry E. Huber and Winthrop S. Boggs differ from Mr. Hamilton. In their writings, Huber being the first, both state that the issue was planned early in 1918, and two sketches by a local artist, J. H. Noonan, were sent to Whitehead, Morris & Co., Ltd., and that proofs were back in the Newfoundland postal authorities by May. In the closing days of the same month, the Legislative Assembly provided \$50,000 for the new series of stamps. It would thus seem that Mr. Hamilton erred when he said that they were first ordered late in November 1918.

Mr. Hamilton goes on to state that the 1, 2 and 5 cent stamps were printed in sheets of 200 containing two panes of 100 stamps each with a plate number "1" on the left hand pane and a number "2" on the right hand pane. All of the rest of the denominations were supposed to have been printed in sheets of 100 with no plate numbers on the plate. Both Huber and Boggs disagree, as both state that it was the 1, 2 and 3 cent stamps that were laid down in sheets of 200 with right and left panes of 100, and that the 5 cent stamps were printed in sheets of 100 subjects with no plate number. I find that I must agree with Huber and Boggs, as with all the research I have done I have never heard of a plate number existing on the 5 cent stamp, whereas in my collection I have a block of the 3 cent stamp, Scott No. 117, with the plate number "1" in the left margin opposite stamp No. 41.

In discussing the perforating of this issue, Mr. Hamilton states that the entire issue, with the exception of the 5 cent stamp, was done on a comb machine gauging 14, operating laterally from right to left. The 5 cent stamp was perforated on a single line machine gauging 14. I don't know the exact details, but I am certain that Marshall Kay (BNAPS 760) will differ from this statement, but I will leave this subject for him to cover at a future date.

In the case of the "TWO CENTS" surcharge on the 60c Cabot, Scott No. 74, Mr. Hamilton says that 100 were overprinted in red, and another 100 received a double surcharge in red. Mr. Boggs, on the other hand, believes that only 50 copies in all were surcharged in red, two panes of 25 (5 x 5), and that this includes the double surcharge.

Last but not least, Mr. Hamilton also lists the inverted surcharge as existing on the overprinted 35 cent stamp, Scott No. 130. While this stamp is listed by Scott and Gibbons and appears in the listings put out by Huber and Boggs, it is a fact that I have carefully examined thousands of auction

(Continued on page 54)

3d Imperf.

APRIL 23, 1851 - 1858

LAI D PAPER

Quantity Ordered

Very Thin
1851

250,000 Mar. 27-51

Almost pelure—grayish and quite transparent. Known at that period as Bank Note Paper, which gives a name to the paper generally used for printings up to 1855, except the Brown Red and Red shades of 1852. Thickness .0018 - 9. Red and orange vermillion.

Thin

250,000 Apr. 9-51

Grayish, quite transparent, Bank Note type paper. Most of the laid stamps appear on this thickness—.0022. Red and orange vermillion.

Medium

Whiter, Bank Note type, but as thick as the medium wove, .0024 - .0028, semi transparent. Red shades. Laid lines generally more distinct.

WOVE PAPER

250,000 Mar. 16-52 **Very Thin**

Almost pelure—grayish and quite transparent. Bank Note type. Thickness .0018 - 9. Red and orange vermillion. Paper appears also with first printings of the 10d late in 1854 and with the 3d orange brown of 1856. Have a copy dated May 24, 1854.

Very Thin

Red and orange vermillion shades. Paper is the same as the previous classification, but is very slightly thicker to .002.

¹ Mr. Bertram was working on an article for BNA TOPICS on the papers of the Canada 1851 3d at the time of his death, June 16, 1956. Knowing that it was Mr. Bertram's intention to pass the above article on to us for publication, the manuscript was sent by a close friend, B. R. Marsales (BNAPS 647), of West Flamboro, Ontario. Comments and further details on the subject under discussion will be welcomed from other members.

Brown Red
1852

Dull tone. This medium to thick, fine textured paper, grayish to white, is different from the Bank Note paper and is quite opaque. Thickness varies widely from .0026 to .003. Fred Jarrett's earliest cover is dated August 20, 1852.

Red Shades

Paper as above.

Indian Red
1852

Thin, grayish paper of Bank Note type. Semi transparent. Red shades. .0022 thick. Fred Jarrett's earliest Indian Red cover is dated September 29, 1852.

250,000 Aug. 31-53

250,000 May 30-54

300,000 Mar. 7-55

Rose Red
1855

Thin grayish Bank Note paper, semi transparent. .0022 thick. Fred Jarrett's earliest cover dated May 11, 1855. Postmark 7-ring circles usual to this date.

300,000 Jan. 25-56

Indian Red
1856

Medium .0024 - .0028—whiter, fine grade paper—more, opaque, red shades. Fred Jarrett's earliest cover June 1856. Fine rib observed with glass or good eyes.

Orange Brown
1856

Lees-Jones records the orange brown in 1856. Have a copy dated October 7, 1856; thickness .003, and a copy on cover dated April 6, 1856; thickness .002. Fine ribbing can be detected on these printings. Paper grayish to white.

300,000 Oct. 9-56

Red Brown
1857

Rich to duller tone, gray to white paper. Coarser and more transparent than the brown red of 1852. Fred Jarrett's earliest cover Jan. 21, 1857. Fine rib quite distinct on this thicker paper, .0026 - .003. Four-ring numeral cancellations usual.

300,000 Apr. 14-57

300,000 Sept. 17-57 **Ribbed-Thin**

Thin, soft, fragile, grayish to white paper, .0022. Fred Jarrett's earliest cover, called Indian Red, is dated December 10, 1857. He also has a copy on much thicker paper, .0027, dated March —, 1859. W. E. Lea has a certified perforated copy .0022 thick.

Ribbed-Thick
1857

300,000 Mar. 4-58

This ribbed stamp has been reported by Corwin and King on cream paper. Brantford 4-ring "5" postmark occurs frequently.

300,000 July 20-58 **Thick Hard**

Red shades—paper grayish to white .0028 - .0032, distinct fine rib and slightly transparent. Have not noted paper .0035 thick, the same as the 6d thick hard.

Papers of 1856 and later, include a wider variety of quality color and thickness. Horizontal mesh is often clear.

Orders—The spacing of orders does not imply a relation to the stamps as classified.

DO YOU KNOW THE FOLLOWING AND WHERE THEY FIT INTO SCHEDULE?

- | | |
|----------------------|--|
| Hairy Surface | Soft thick coarse white paper—Brown Red. |
| Very Soft | Thin fragile cream paper—quite as soft as the ribbed—Brown Red (Corwin and King). |
| Thin Brittle | Have not seen a certified copy—Boggs says early printing—others say 1857. |
| Cream Paper | .0024 - .0028 in my collection. Medium to thick. (Corwin and King say thin Brown Red.) |



REVENUE GROUP

News

EDITOR: E. A. RICHARDSON, 303 Pin Oak Drive, La Marque, Texas

BANK NOTE COMPANY IMPRINTS are generally of great interest to collectors, and revenue fans are no exception. However the type of imprints I call to your attention this month are **not sheet imprints**, but instead are those small imprints you find on, or at the base of each stamp.

Never having seen these imprints listed before, I have checked through my own collection to prepare the listing which follows. It would be appreciated if BNAPSers would check this against their own collections to see what additions or corrections may be necessary.

This month I list those of the American Bank Note Co., and its successor, the Canadian Bank Note Co. Apparently the ABNC was the first to place its imprint on the individual stamp, first doing so in 1897.

Imprint Type A-1. "AMERICAN BANK NOTE CO., OTTAWA". This imprint appears at the base of each stamp on the following issues of Canadian Federal and Provincial Issues:

- 1897 "Widow Weeds" Supreme Court—24 mm.
- 1897 "Widow Weeds" Weights and Measures—18 mm.
- 1897 "Young Queen" Gas Inspection—18 mm.
- 1897 "Crown of Bulbs" Electric Light—18½-19 mm.
- 1903 Dawson Mining Court Laws—17½ mm.
- 1903 Yukon Territorial Court Laws—17½ mm.
- 1906 King Edward Weights and Measures—18½-19 mm.
- 1908-38 Saskatchewan Laws—17½ mm.
- 1910-30 Alberta Laws—18½ mm.

Imprint Type A-2. Monogram, ABNo encircled with large "C". This imprint appears in a corner of the white "control No." panel, on the following Federal Issues only:

- 1915 "Admiral" Supreme Court—at LR.
- 1915 "Admiral" Weights and Measures—at LL.
- 1915 "Admiral" Gas Inspection—at LL.

Imprint Type A-3. Monogram, CBN, the "C" encircling the "BN". This imprint appears in the lower left corner of the white "control No." panel, on the following Federal issues only:

- 1930 "Admiral" Weights and Measures.
- 1930 "Admiral" Electricity and Gas Inspection.

Imprint Type A-4. "—CANADIAN BANK NOTE COMPANY, LIMITED—". This imprint appears at the base of each stamp on the following Provincial issue only:

- 1937 New Brunswick Probate—16 mm.

Next month we will give a listing of the various imprints of the British-American Bank Note Co. There are about six types of these, and except for one type, none apparently were used for Federal issues.

* * *

Revenue Proofs: If one were to be guided by either the "Standard British North American Revenue Catalogue" published in 1952 by Marks, or by Holmes' "Specialized Catalogue of Canada and B.N.A.", one would conclude that very little exists in the line of revenue proofs. Yet there are many collections containing extensive showings of die proofs, plate proofs, color trials, essays, and even "specimen" and "sample" material.

Dr. Holmes has asked for assistance in making the revenue section more adequate. How about BNAPSers who are revenue fans getting together to compile a really satisfactory listing of revenue proofs? Whether you have one or two, or a couple of hundred, why not send us your list? You may send the list to this column, or if you prefer, to Wilmer Rockett or Dr. Holmes, direct.

With full co-operation, the revenue proof section can easily be extended to three times its present size!



Black—The oval banner and the figures of various game.

Red—The central slogan banner.

Blue—The background of the Upper Right and Lower Left panels.

Yellow—The background of the Upper Left and Lower Right panels.

The British Columbia Conservation Stamp for 1950-51 is illustrated herewith this month. It is actually, as mentioned in Holmes', an auto windshield decal. The full stamp measures 110 x 64 mm. The design impression measures 102 x 53 mm. It is a beautiful multi-colored production, and a black and white illustration can't do it full justice. The colors are as follows:

Rounding Up

SQUARED CIRCLES



EDITED BY DR. ALFRED WHITEHEAD (BNAPS 192)

I AM greatly indebted to a host of correspondents for most of the information which will appear in these pages during the next few months. Many letters began to come in immediately after the appearance of the squared circle articles of 1951, and the publication of the handbook only served to increase the flow. Some of the revised dates have been altered at least half a dozen times, and the pages of my own copy of the handbook are almost indecipherable because of my inked-in notations, for which I am indebted to many keen collectors. These latter include Canadians, from Halifax to Vancouver, many Americans, a whole army from the British Isles, and one or two from Australia and New Zealand. To mark the appearance in TOPICS of these revised dates, I am beginning to use a new copy, and I am sure that it, too, will soon be marked up by the reporting of still earlier and later dates. Such information will be welcome and I promise to reply to each writer.

There are other problems to be cleared up—the matter of unusual indicia (I am not greatly interested in freak errors, inadvertent inversion of digits, etc.); the chronology of the different hammers used at

Halifax, Belleville, Victoria, Winnipeg, etc.; and the determination of the great rarities. I hope, then, to have the assistance of my old friends and many new ones.

Revised Dates for NOVA SCOTIA Type Two

(Only those dates which supersede the Handbook are given here)

- Annapolis**
Earliest: Ju 22, 94; Latest: Au 14, 00
- Antigonishe**
Earliest: Jy 5, 93; Latest: My 16, 00
- Arichat**
Earliest: De 31, 93
- Baddeck**
Latest: Mr 30, 05
- Canning**
Earliest: My 10, 94
- Canso:**
Earliest: Mr 6, 95; Latest: Oc 31, 98
- Great Village**
Earliest: Sp 6, 94; Latest: Ja 15, 95
- Halifax**
(1) Earliest: Au 3, 93
(2) Earliest: De 23, 96
- Lunenburg**
Earliest: Oc 16, 94
- Maccan**
Earliest: Oc 8, 93; Latest: Mr 16, 00
- Newport Landing**
Latest: Mr 19, 08

Northport

Earliest: Ju 16, 94; Latest: My 4, 03

North Sydney

Latest: Oc 13, 99

Pictou

Earliest: Ju 26, 94

Pt. Maitland

Earliest: No 21, 94; Latest: Ap 30, 95

Springhill

Earliest: Oc 1, 95; Latest: Mr 19, 03

Stellarton

Earliest: Fe 13, 95

Sydney

Earliest: Ju 6, 94

Truro

Earliest: Au 17, 93; Latest: Au 5, 00

Whycocomagh

Earliest: No 19, 94; Latest: Mr 20, 99

Windsor

Latest: Sp 4, 97

Wolfville

Earliest: No 5, 94

Yarmouth

Earliest: My 17, 94

Deletions from the Handbook

Three towns, Type Two, listed in the handbook, are definitely to be deleted:

- (1) COLDWATER, ONT.;
- (2) WARINA, ONT.;
- (3) WIKWEMIKONG, ONT.

(1) proved to be Teeswater, while the copies listed as (2) and (3) turned out to be circular date stamps deceptively struck over "killer" grids, giving a marking curiously similar to a squared circle. The Warina copy belongs to me and needed close, very close, examination before its falsity could be detected.

In addition I suspect the following:

- (4) MONTREAL, Type One, and
- (5) SPRINGHILL MINES, N.S., Type One.

Both are included by Boggs on p. 625, Vol. 1, in a list possibly obtained from official sources. No one among my numerous correspondents has reported these and I am beginning to be confident that even if the hammers were prepared for use, and registered on the dates given by Boggs, they were never issued or put into use. Comments, please!

- (6) SPA SPRINGS, N.S., and
- (7) LONGUEUIL, QUE.

No one has reported these and they are always included in the "want lists" sent to me. I have never seen them, and if they DO exist they are rarities indeed.

My partial strike, listed as METCALF, has been seen by such experts as Frank Campbell and H. M. Dilworth. Both agree that it is a squared circle, Type Two, and that it puzzles them. The final letters only show clearly: . . . ALF. Mr. Dilworth calls

it a mystery, while Mr. Campbell says, "Let it stand as METCALF." (The correct P.O. spelling is METCALFE, of course.) Any comments?

To sum up—we can definitely strike out three towns of Type Two; and on the "doubtful" list we have (4) and (5) above of Type One and (6) and (7) Type Two.

The total numbers of squared circles, therefore, are:

TYPE ONE

(Two doubtful) Total 25

TYPE TWON.S.: 27 (one doubtful), plus FREEPORT¹.... 28

N.B.: 14; P.E.I. 3 17

Quebec: 36 (one doubtful) 36

Ont.: Listed 151 (one doubtful, three out).... 148

Plus four new towns¹ 4

Man.: 17; Assa. 7; Sask. 1; Alta. 6 31

B.C.: 12; R.P.O.'s: 3 15

Total 279

Note: The total for Manitoba given in the handbook was 18, an error brought about by counting Winnipeg twice, because of listing the two different wordings at the base.

Query: Should BLEEKER St., Toronto and BLEECKER St., Toronto be counted as two? If so, it **would** be logical to count Winnipeg twice. And if these are to be counted twice, should not the three R.P.O.'s be counted as SIX, since the two hammers for each of the runs have respectively different numbers? This would bring the Type Two total to 286, making with Type One a grand total of 311.

New States Recently Discovered

In the handbook the sub-types of Type Two were briefly described on p. 3, with acknowledgements to W. L. Jackson, who wrote on this subject in TOPICS, March 1952. There one may read:

Sub-type (5): One thin bar at top and base. Found only at ALMA, Ont. and WINGHAM, Ont.

The record dates for these were:

ALMA

Earliest: My 4, 94

Latest: Mr 22, 99

R.F.: 40

WINGHAM

Earliest: Mr 17, 95

Latest: Mr 7, 01

R.F. 10-15

¹ See BNA TOPICS for January 1957.

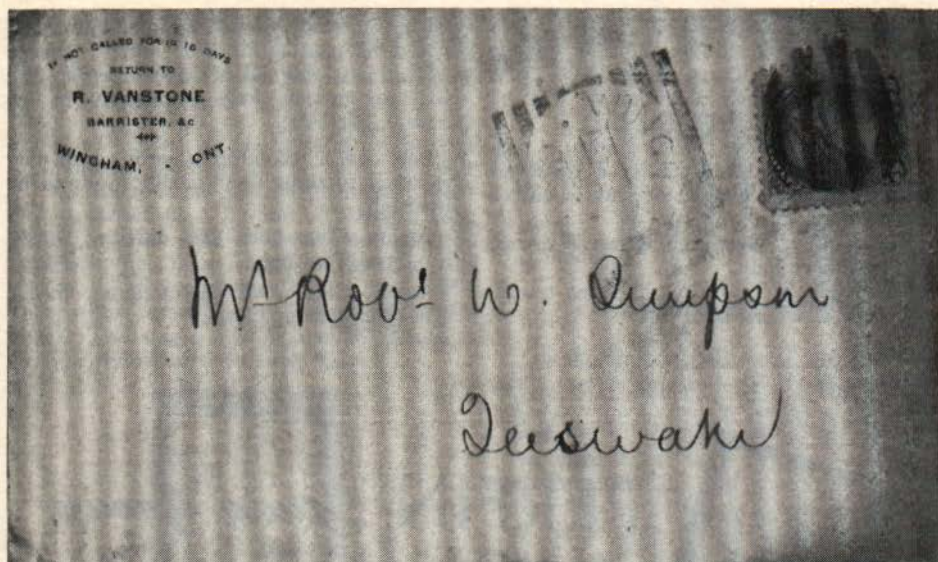


FIG. 1. WINGHAM, ONT, Au 22/93, with THICK bars at top and base (a true Type Two), instead of the usual thin bars (Sub-type 5). Bury Binks of Vancouver has a copy dated Au 2/93. Very rare.

It will be seen that both markings—Alma a rarity, and Wingham rather common — were known to have been in use for some years, and it was complacently assumed that this sub-type five, a curious blend of thin lines and thick bars, of Type One and Type Two, had normally been so issued. One writer in "Popular Stamps" quite pointedly wrote of it as an experimental type, as issued by the post office. (He even offered an interesting but untenable theory based on this and other sub-types.) We now know different.

About three months ago that keen and enlightened student, H. M. Dilworth, wrote me that Bury Binks, also of Vancouver, has a copy of WINGHAM, dated Au 2-93, with thick bars at the top and base. Here was a real discovery! I'm certain that both men were thrilled. I was doubly thrilled. Why? Well, believe it or not, I had just found ALMA with similar thick bars at top and base, on a copy of the 8c Small Queen, dated Ja 3-94!

When one is in luck these things do not come singly, for recently turning up some rather frowsy covers which had long been in my possession, I found one of them with WINGHAM, Au 22-93. Yes, of course, it too was a true Type Two, just 20 days later than the Binks copy. I had not noticed the type, and had merely pencilled on the cover "Very early date". How blind can we be!

Needless to say, I have done honor to my copies of these newly-discovered "first states" of Alma and Wingham. Each is mounted in solitary grandeur on a separate page, a brief write-up setting out their special qualities.

At present, then, we have the following varied "states" in our list of squared circles, some of them of the greatest rarity, some not so rare, and some common:

ALMA, ONT.

First State: A true Type Two. One copy reported. R.F.: 50.

Second State: Sub-type Five. R.F.: 40.

WINGHAM, ONT.

First State: A true Type Two. Two copies reported. R.F.: 40.

Second State: Sub-type Five. R.R.: 10-15.

SCHREIBER, ONT.

First State: A true Type Two.

Second State: Sub-type Five. R.F.: 10-15.

NANAIMO, B.C.

For full particulars of both, see the Handbook.

QUE & CAMP LOCAL M C, No 20

The Handbook description of this most remarkable of all squared circles, with its SIX "states", still stands.



FIG. 2. ALMA, ONT., Ja. 3/94; also a true Type Two, thus like the Wingham of Fig. 1 constituting a "first state." Very rare.

Now what about FORMOSA, ONT., with rounded corners, sub-type ?? Has anyone yet found this as a true Type Two? I am convinced that such a discovery will be made. Who will be the discoverer?

Next month, among other things, a proposal will be made to publish a roster of the outstanding collections of squared circles in two classes:

Senior, Class One: 250 different towns, Type Two only.

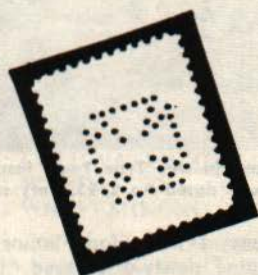
Senior, Class Two: 250 different towns, Types One and Two.

I have already a small list qualifying, and should be glad to hear of others. Such a list will not only be of some interest, but, as I hope to show, will prove useful in one or two directions.

Later on, a second and larger group may be asked to show their qualifications to be listed in:

Junior, Class One: 200 different towns, Type Two only.

Junior, Class Two: 200 different towns, Types One and Two. ★



PERFIN *Study Group*

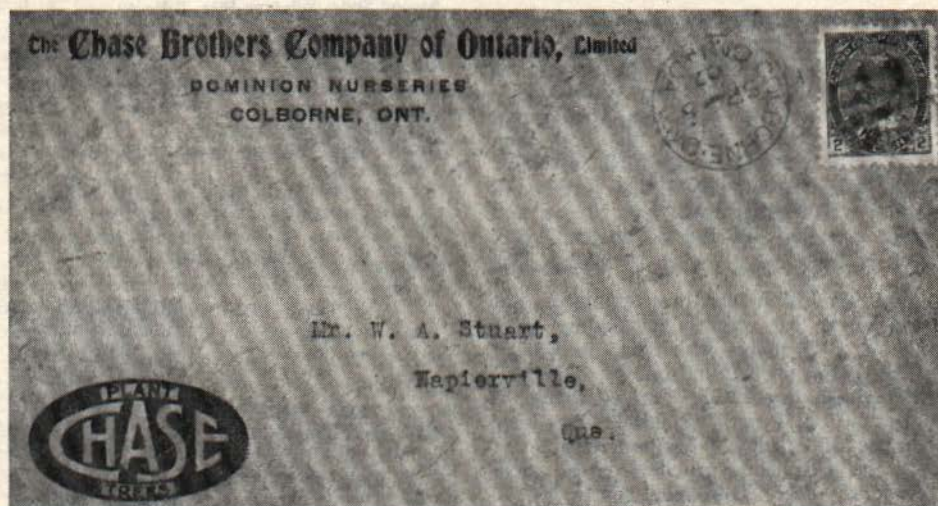
SECRETARY: R. J. WOOLLEY,
359 Ellis Park Rd., Toronto 3, Ont.

THE COVER illustrated this month is again by courtesy of Ed. Richardson, our popular Texan. In addition to being a commercial corner card, it has particular interest to readers of this column as it positively identifies the user of our C2 as the Chase Brothers Company of Ontario Ltd.,

Dominion Nurseries, Colborne, Ont.

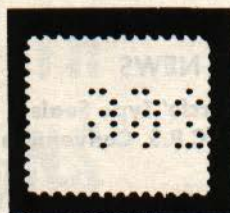
The perfin off cover is quite scarce, and we are very pleased to have this identification. Congratulations, Ed!

We seem to have been able to report at least one new design each month for the



past several months. The one this month comes from Wally Gutzman, who submits it with apologies for the trimmed condition of the stamp. However, it is a previously unreported design, and as the design is the point of interest we are grateful for the opportunity to illustrate and record it.

The stamp is the 3c brown Admiral, 1918-23, cancelled by a portion of a slogan cancellor with no date or town marking. It is unlikely that there would be another letter in the design or part of it would probably show to the right, viewed from the back. The single hole is thought to be a period following the initials US.



Handbook listing will be:

No.	Description	Issue
U2	US H11½ 	1918

A similar item to the one illustrated below was listed by Dr. Jephcott in the

CAPEX number of the "Collectors Club Philatelist" of September 1951 and numbered No. 149.

At that time no identification was available, but it has since been found on piece used by the Canadian Kodak Company in returning color film or slides to customers. The number as used by the company is punched through both the stamp and the cover so is apparently punched after the stamp or stamps have been affixed. As there is no Kodak initial as part of the design, this particular usage is not for the purpose of identifying ownership of the stamps, and is believed to be a numbering system used by the company for processing orders from receipt to final mailing to customers.

We have had a few enquiries about this design and are pleased to present this explanation. ★

REVIEWS

TRADE NEWS

● REVIEW

BERMUDA: The Handstruck Stamps and Cancellations. By M. H. Ludington. Published by Robson Lowe Ltd., 50 Pall Mall, London S.W.1. Price 16/- postpaid. (Edition limited to 500 copies)

This volume contains a record commencing with the first colonial post offices in 1812, and brought up to date at the end of 1955. Bermuda has a particular appeal, for it is the only part of the British Empire where postmasters used their handstruck stamps in order to manufacture local adhesives. The "Crowned Circle" and Ship Letters types, the Bar and Duplex cancellations, the charming names (Paget West, Bailey's Bay, Crawl, Ireland Isle), the Forwarding Agent's and Air Mail cachets,

Paquebot cancellations, franks and censor marks of the three wars (the first, the Boer War, provides the most popular of all censor marks), all contribute their share to the attractions of Bermuda's postal history.

The author has included sections on forged cancellations and on valuations. In addition to over a hundred line illustrations, there are four post offices, seven covers and a charming map drawn by the author, illustrated in halftone.

JULIARD'S CLASSICS DE LUXE 1957.
Published by Alex S. Juliard, Narberth, Penna., U.S.A.

Serious collectors of the stamps of the "classic" period can do no better than secure a copy of this price list. It contains

some really worthwhile material in all issues and countries, and members of BNAPS may secure a complimentary copy by writing to Mr. Jularid at the above address.

● TRADE NEWS

'Squared Circle' Type Seals For Annual C.P.S. Convention



The seals to be used for BYPEX, the Canadian Philatelic Society's show to be held in Ottawa in May are a replica of the squared circle cancellation used many years ago.

The BYPEX seals are yellow and black, made up in sheets of six, and will be sold,

two sheets for 25 cents, to anyone sending a self-addressed envelope with their request to Mrs. Laura Barnard, Publicity Chairman, BYPEX, Box 128, Station D, Ottawa, Canada.

Outstanding Stamp Year

H. R. Harmer Ltd., of London, England, reached a total auction realization of £337,200 for the year 1956.

In all nine of the 43 auctions staged reached "five figures." The top figure for a single stamp was £1,025 for an unused Great Britain 10/- Edward "I.R. OFFICIAL" which went to the U.S.

£5,000 Stamp Given Away

One of the world's greatest philatelic rarities, the one penny "Post Office" Mauritius, issued in 1847, will be sold in the Bond Street, London, auction rooms of H. R. Harmer Ltd., on March 25.

The stamp, the better of the two existing unused examples (twelve used specimens are known) was purchased by Sir Ernest de Silva de Colombo, Ceylon, from Harmers in the famous "Arthur Hind" sales in 1934 for £2,500.

Sir Ernest has recently donated this valuable stamp to the Young Men's Buddhist Association by which organization it was sent to London for sale.



Most Successful Year

The year that has just come to an end has proved to be by far the most successful in the history of H. R. Harmer Inc., philatelic auctioneers of New York, according to a report from the company.

Not only is the total auction realization of \$1,793,014 a record for Harmer's, but it is also a world record which will probably stand for many years.

The principal contributor to the outstanding total was the "Alfred H. Caspary" collection of which five groups realizing \$1,015,355 were sold. Of this total, the British North America section accounted for \$130,848 in October.

Philadelphia Calls BNAPSers For 1957 Convention and Show

PHILADELPHIA, the cradle of American liberty, the city of homes and churches . . . and the site of the 9th Annual Convention and Exhibition of BNAPS.

The Hotel Sylvania, on Locust Street, just east of Broad St., the convention headquarters, is within five minutes' walk of City Hall, which is considered the "hub" of downtown Philadelphia.

Shopping: (Attention, ladies!) The John Wannamaker Store; Bailey, Banks & Biddle; the specialty shops of Chestnut and Walnut streets; all the big department stores, etc.—all within a few minutes' walk of the hotel.

Famous Eating Places: (Attention, all BNAPSers!) Step out of the hotel, and there you are—anything from "Old Bookbinders" to that great American innovation, the Automat—a snack, a refresher, a meal—you name it . . . for it is only a few minutes from the hotel.

Places of Interest: Independence Hall, in its new surroundings (bring your camera), the Art Museum, the Franklin Museum, the Academy of Natural Sciences, etc.—this could go on for hours—but if you have not been to Philly since the last convention in 1950, you will be surprised at the changes.

Entertainment: If you have any time left for same after this convention opens on Thursday, Sept. 19, then you haven't been watching the notes that appear in TOPICS each month, and will appear from now to convention time!

Any question regarding the "Big Show" of your Society, will be answered by return mail.

AL KESSLER,
For the Committee.

U.S. COVERS WITH PATRIOTIC DESIGNS

... used in Canada



A U.S. Civil War patriotic cover, used from Canada. Purchased at Ogdensburg, N.Y., it was mailed at Prescott, C.W., to Burritt's Rapids, C.W. Franked with the 5c Beaver.

THINK that it was almost twenty years ago when I first saw the beautiful U.S. Civil War patriotic illustrated above. No single item probably had more effect on this stamp collector—as it was this cover which started me on my own hunt for interesting Cana-

dian covers, Boer War patriotics, soldiers' covers, illustrated advertising covers, and for other examples of U.S. patriotics used from Canada.

Considering the great numbers and variety of Civil War patriotics in use in the States at the time the Canadian



U.S. Civil War patriotic cover sold in the Carl Pelander auction of an. 14, 1943. Franked with 5c Beaver, to South Monaghan, "P.O." Isn't this a very early use of the "Ontario" designation—1862?

1859 "Decimal" or "Cents" issue was current, it seems odd that so few 5c Beavers and 10c Consorts are to be found on these envelopes. They were on sale in almost any city or village in the United States and it would seem likely that some would be used in mailing letters back to the States by visitors to Canada, especially along the border.

The few covers that have turned up, however, seem mainly to have been used for domestic mailing.

U.S. Civil War patriotics used from, or in Canada, are far from common. Such covers are indeed rarities and command a great deal of attention from Canadian cover collectors when they do show up in auctions. A person would have to have a well padded pocketbook and a great deal of patience, and a real cover "nose", to be able to put together even a one-frame exhibit.

Of all these requirements, I think patience is the most important. But when they do show up that well-heeled pocketbook comes in handy. Lacking

such equipment, I missed one back in 1943. This was the "On Guard" patriotic with the soldier and flag. This was sold at a Carl Pelander auction in '43. Competing for this cover, all I could do was to come in second! It's whereabouts is unknown to this writer, but I'm still hunting!

Related to the Civil War patriotics but still a different category, are U.S. "Campaign" covers. It is possible that early examples of these used in Canada are even more scarce than the true patriotics. The only one I've ever seen is in my collection, but since it is a colorless embossed design, it is not illustrated here.

This single example is a "Lincoln-Hamlin" cover. On the face is embossed in two wavy lines surrounded by stars, "Slavery Sectional. Union & Liberty/& Freedom National. Onward to Victory." On the flap is embossed in four lines "Hon. Abraham Lincoln of Ill./For President/Hon. Hannibal Hamlin of Me./For V. Pres." This cover is the exception—it was mailed to the United States. It

is franked with a pair of 5c Beavers, mailed at Springville, U.C., January 14, 1861, to "Tippicanoe," Indiana.

Another cover which falls into this general classification is the cover with the fancy "U.S. Consulate General

British North American Provinces, Montreal." It also bears the Eagle and Shield in the upper left corner.

These are among the classics of Canadian patriotic covers—but there are other possible additions. During the



A Civil War patriotic produced in Detroit, mailed at Windsor, C.W. "Ap 29, 1861" to Hamilton, C.W. "PAID 5" stampless.



Patriotic "U.S. Consulate General" stampless cover, used from Montreal "Fe 8, 65" for local delivery.

Spanish-American and Boer War periods, there were a great number of patriotic covers produced on the American side, and one occasionally finds one of these used in Canada.

Tying in as they do with a most interesting period in Canadian history, and relating to an event and times which had an influence in bringing the Dominion of Canada into being—and because they are so often franked with one of the most interesting and popular of all Canadian postal issues, the 1859's—this particular group of covers will always be popular with Canadian cover fans.

May you each have years of patience, a good cover "nose", and a fat purse! ★

TRAIL OF THE CARIBOU

(Continued from page 40)

catalogues on both sides of the Atlantic, attended several international shows and communicated with hundreds of collectors, all to no avail. Other than the listings, no one has ever seen the invert of Scott No. 130. It is possible that the entire sheet of 25 may be in the possession of a single collector who is keeping his identity a secret, but failing that, we have to doubt that the stamp in question does exist. ★

THUMBNAIL SKETCHES OF

Canadian Prime Ministers

AS SHOWN ON CANADIAN STAMPS

By T. C. BERKELEY (BNAPS 767)

No. 3: Sir John J. C. Abbott

JOHN J. C. ABBOTT was born at St. Andrews, Lower Canada (now Quebec), in 1821.



He was educated as a lawyer at McGill University in Montreal, and was elected to parliament as a Conservative in 1857.

For many years he was legal counsel for the Canadian Pacific Railway, and upon the death

of Sir John A. MacDonald in 1891, he succeeded him as prime minister, but resigned in the same year for reasons of health.

Having no taste for politics, his parliamentary career was undistinguished and he died in 1893. His tenure as prime minister was the shortest in the history of the Canadian parliament. ★

Wedding Bells

The marriage of Miss Beverley Moore to Corporal Humphrey C. Linton, RCAF (BNAPS 1328) took place on December 8 in the chapel, 2 FW, RCAF, Gros Tenquin, France. ★

Prize Winners

Two BNAPS members are mentioned among prize winners at the 16th annual exhibit and meeting of the Council of Northern California Philatelic Societies held in November. They are: Fred Grumm (No. 1218), first prize for 19th century Mexico Postage; R. C. Oertel (No. 832), second prize for Selected Pages—Canada Specialized. ★

INDEX

We publish as a centre insert in this issue a complete index to Volume 13 of BNA TOPICS for the year 1956. Members wishing to bind this index into the front of their volume will find it easily removable, and this will not interfere with the page numbering of the regular TOPICS pages. ★



OFFICIAL SECTION

BRITISH NORTH AMERICA PHILATELIC SOCIETY

MONTHLY REPORT . . .

From the Secretary

JACK LEVINE, 325 LINK AVE., SALISBURY, NORTH CAROLINA

January 15, 1957.

NEW MEMBERS

- 1451 Hetherington, Albert E., 9 Parkview Blvd., Brockville, Ontario
- 1452 Hirsch, Willie, P.O. Box 918, Prescott, Ontario
- 1453 Mann, Charles M., P.O. Box 1704, Reno, Nevada
- 1454 Meyer, Jos., 2720 Montreal Crescent, Regina, Saskatchewan
- 1455 Spicer, Henry Thomas, 272 Roseberry Street, St. James, Winnipeg 12, Manitoba
- 1456 Werfel, Alfred, 55 Lenox Road, Brooklyn 26, New York

APPLICATIONS PENDING

- Benton, W. George P., 534 Harvey Street, Peterborough, Ontario
- Falken, Dr. Stephen R., 500 East 4th Street, Boyertown, Pennsylvania
- Grimble, Robert W., 122 Wynnwood Drive, Windybush, Wilmington 3, Delaware
- Williams, Ronald B., 725 Calixa Lavalee, Apt. 3, Quebec 6, Quebec

APPLICATIONS FOR MEMBERSHIP

- BOLDUC**, Clifford Dolph, 104 Delamere Ave., Stratford, Ontario. (CX) CAN, NFD, PROV—19th and 20th century mint and used postage and blocks. 1st day and 1st flight covers. Plate blocks. Coils. OHMS. Mint booklet panes. Precancels. Mint airmails. RPO, flag, 4-ring and cork cancellations. Canadian varieties. SPECIALTY: Squared circles, RPO, Small Queens, 1897-1902 Queens, 1898 Map, 1897 Jubilee dated postmarks. Proposed by G. P. Lewis, No. 506.
- BUSTEED**, Frank F., M.D., 2925 New Jersey Ave., San Jose 24, Calif. (CX) CAN, NFD, PROV—Mint and used postage and blocks. Coils. OHMS-G. Mint and used booklet panes. Precancels. Mint and used airmails. Postal stationery entires. Proposed by H. A. MacMaster, No. 484.
- ELLIOTT**, Thomas Braden, 188 Melrose Ave., Toronto 12, Ont. (CX) CAN, NFD, PEI—19th and 20th century mint (some) and used postage and used blocks. Covers 1851-1899. Plate blocks. OHMS-G. Nfld. airmails on cover. RPO, 2- and 4-ring numeral and "squared circle" cancellations. SPECIALTY: 2c Small and Large Queens of Canada. Proposed by M. Rosenthal, No. 1104; seconded by G. P. Lewis, No. 506.
- GOODFELLOW**, Charles W., 101 Stinson Ave., St. Laurent, Montreal, Que. (CX) CAN, NFD—19th and 20th century mint and used postage and blocks. Plate blocks. Coils. Mint and used booklet panes and complete booklets. Proposed by C. P. deVolpi, No. L266; seconded by J. N. Sissons, No. L17.
- LUDLOW**, Lewis M. Jr., 959 Lower Lupin Way, San Carlos, Calif. (C) CAN, NS—19th and 20th century mint and used (before 1900) postage and mint blocks. Plate blocks. Coils. Mint booklet panes and complete booklets. Mint airmails. 2-ring, 4-ring and cork cancellations. Proposed by H. A. MacMaster, No. 484; seconded by F. B. Eaton, No. 608.

CHANGES OF ADDRESS

- 1443 Farewell, Mrs. Joan B., Burns Lake, British Columbia
- 946 LeBaron, Leslie B., Box 255, North Hatley, Quebec
N.B.—Momy, John G., RCAF Beaver Barracks, 424 Metcalfe St., Ottawa, Ont. Mail returned, "Unable to Locate". Information to present address will be appreciated.

DECEASED

- 976 Steeg, Adolph, 1048 Genesee Street, Buffalo 11, New York

RESIGNATION RECEIVED

- 930 Freedman, Irving O., 1 Briarcliffe Road, Longmeadow 6, Massachusetts

MEMBERSHIP SUMMARY

TOTAL MEMBERSHIP, December 15, 1956	940
NEW MEMBERS, January 15, 1957	6
	946
DECEASED, January 15, 1957	1
	1
TOTAL MEMBERSHIP, January 15, 1957	945

Classified Topics

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COPY for Classified Topics should be sent to Gordon P. Lewis, 37 Eldomar Ave., Brampton, Ont., to arrive before the 15th of the month previous to publication date.

FOR SALE

BETTER CANADA. Sets, singles, mint blocks. Send want lists (with references). H. G. Saxton, 139 Twelfth Ave., N.E., Calgary, Alta., Canada. (981f)

CANADA, British Empire. Want lists please. E. K. Allen, 240 Spring Garden Road, Halifax, N.S., Canada.

OFFER FOR SALE duplicates my collection: Exposition, Patriotic and Advertising covers. Also Pictorial Railroad Cards. H. F. Williams, 331 Spring Garden Road, Halifax, N.S. 143-2t

ARE YOU INTERESTED IN CANADA from 1859 to 1956? Superb copies of Early Issues; 4-ring Numerals on 5c Beaver; 2-ring Numeral on Large and Small Cents. Canadian Postcards, Cancellations, etc. Always pleased to hear from collectors interested in the Small Cents issues. Correspondence a pleasure. Walter P. Carter, 47 Risebrough Ave., Willowdale, Ont. 142-3t

"MEN OF CANADA"—Five large volume set of biographies and photographs of Canada's leading citizens. Published in 1891 at Brantford, Ontario. Best offer or will trade for any B.N.A. philatelic material. Mrs. E. A. Totten, 4600 Bruce Ave., Minneapolis 24, Minn. (BNAPS 1026). 143-1t

WANTED

CANADA OFFICIALS AND REVENUES wanted in exchange for Canada Postage or Plate Blocks. Roy Wrigley, 2288 Bellevue Ave., West Vancouver, B.C. (tf)

WANTED—These Squared Circles: Halifax (any stamp; the clerk's number, given first in each case, is a most essential feature): 2/Ju 4, '94; 1/Au 27, '97; 1/Sp 16, '97; 4/Ja 30, '99 and 3/Fe 9, '99. Also, any date between De 23/96 and Mar 29/97, any clerk's number. Winnipeg (any stamp; any clerk's number): from May 20/97 to May 31/97; also Nov 2/97. I will purchase at your price or give generous exchange. Dr. Alfred Whitehead, 52 Havelock, Amherst, N.S. tf

WANTED

WANTED FOR CASH—Squared circle, two-ring numeral and fancy cancels on or off cover, Small Queens only; also illustrated and corner card covers. George Hicks, Listowel, Ont. 142-tf

CANADA—Early singles. 1922 to date mint or used including booklets. Will exchange for U.S. mint or used, also FDC world. General first flight covers including fine eppelin mail. Almost anything of Austria, including rare postal stationery mint or F.D. cancelled. Stamps of the world mounted by country. Joseph Bush, 61 W. 74 Street, New York 23. 143-tf

WANTED—Complete booklets, panes of Tobacco Tax, Holmes NBT1-13, PEIT1-7 (Marks NB20131, PEIT-6). Harold Walker, 670 Mulvey, Winnipeg 9. 143-3t

WANTED—Covers before 1870 with Quebec cancellations; also 5c Beaver on cover with 4-ring cancellation. Guy des Rivieres, 71 St-Pierre, Quebec. (140-5t)

WANTED FOR CASH—Toronto street and district cancellations used about 1898, etc. See articles, Topics, Feb. and May 1956. C. M. Chandler, 114 Armour Blvd., Downsview, Ont. 142-2t

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