

BNA Topics

JANUARY 1959

VOLUME 16 NUMBER 1
Whole Number 164

▲ Official Journal
of the
British North America
Philatelic Society



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BNA Topics

Official Journal of the
British North America Philatelic Society

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WHOLE NUMBER 164

Contents:

THE HALIFAX POST OFFICE	5
By Dr. C. Bruce Ferguson	
THE 'GOODY' COLLECTION OF NEWFOUNDLAND	8
By D. C. Meyerson	
PERFIN STUDY GROUP	11
PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND: A NEW DISCOVERY	13
By Walter W. Chadbourne	
CANADA'S FIRST OFFICIAL AIR MAIL FLIGHT	17
By N. A. Pelletier	
NEWFOUNDLAND SPECIALIZED (Nos. 183-199)	18
By D. C. Meyerson	
ROUNDING UP SQUARED CIRCLES	21
OFFICIAL SECTION	25

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THE *Editor's* MAILBAG



Newfoundland 'Martinsyde' 3c

On page 249 of the Yearbook 1958 you illustrated a Newfoundland 'Martinsyde' 3c used on piece, mentioning that it had been sold in Shanahan's auction on July 19, 1958 for £900 and that in the same sale £625 was realized for "a superb unmounted mint copy of the Newfoundland Hawker 3c . . ."

I hope you will agree that it should be placed on record that the two stamps were originally one "piece" (illustrated here) and that the "unmounted mint" Hawker was certainly fixed to an envelope in 1919 and was on a piece of envelope when I received the Hon. N. C. J. Rothschild's

Air collection from his father, Lord Rothschild, early this year. The piece was illustrated on the front cover of our auction catalogue of June 9, 1958, and as lot 147 was sold for £1250.

Readers who have our book "Newfoundland Airmails" will find the same item reproduced on page 30.

These two stamps as auctioned by Shanahans on July 19 were again offered in their sale of November 15 of this year as lots 281 (Hawker) and 149 (Martinsyde) and were valued at £600 and £1000 respectively and are now recorded as having been sold for £550 and £850.

H. R. Harmer Ltd.,
Cyril Harmer, Director.

B.C. Centennial Varieties

In answer to Mr. R. McCallum's request regarding Centennial varieties, I would like to add the following lines.

In looking through two dozen Centennial stamps I found 15 which showed the variety mentioned by Mr. R. McCallum (see BNA TOPICS, Nov. 1958, p. 276). The black can also be seen at the foot of the lettering in CANADA and in the "5" and the cent sign. These stamps came from Sechelt, Gibsons and Vancouver, all cancelled.

David Nystrom (BNAPS 1182)

Interesting Articles in SCEC Mag.

The Stamp Collectors' Exchange Club Magazine, Arkona, Ont., edited by BNAPS member J. R. Cooke, featured a most interesting article on the recent oil development stamp in its September issue, which told of the early days in the petroleum industry in Canada.

The December issue of this popular magazine featured material connected with the first powered flight of a heavier-than-air machine in the British Empire at Badeck, N.S., February 1909. A special stamp to commemorate this event is scheduled for next month. ★

1959

LYMAN'S B.N.A. CATALOGUE

1959

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DR. C. BRUCE FERGUSON¹

THE HALIFAX POST OFFICE

PART ONE

Published in THE DALHOUSIE REVIEW,
Spring 1958, Volume 38, Number 1.

THE FACT that the first Post Office in Canada was established at Halifax is widely but not well known. Knowledge of it is due mainly to the research and to the writings of William Smith, the chief authority on the history of the Post Office in this country, who held the positions of secretary of the Post Office Department of Canada and deputy keeper of public records in the Public Archives of Canada. It is contained in his articles on the Post Office in volumes 4 and 5 of 'Canada and Its Provinces' (1914); in his account entitled "The Early Post Office in Nova Scotia, 1755-1867," which was read at a meeting of the Nova Scotia Historical Society on November 3, 1916, and was afterwards published in volume XIX of the 'Collections of the Nova Scotia Historical Society'; and in his 'History of the Post Office in British North America' (Cambridge University Press, 1920). In all of those writings Mr. Smith states not only that the first Post Office in the country was in Halifax but also that it was opened in 1755. He cites the 'Boston Evening-Post' of April 28, 1755, as his reference for that date, and credits Mr. C. W. Ernst of Boston with having pro-

vided him with it. It is true that the Boston newspaper of that date refers to the fact that there was then a Post Office at Halifax, but it does not describe the opening of it, and actually a Post Office of a kind had been established at Halifax in 1754.

Mr. Smith was not aware of that. But he did know, from information received from a Bostonian, that the Halifax Post Office was in existence in 1755. Actually what his correspondent had seen in the Boston newspaper of April 28 in that year was an announcement of letters remaining in the Post Office at Boston, which ended with these words:

Notice is hereby given, that a Post Office is established at Halifax, where Letters are taken in for this and for the other Offices on the Continent, and received into this Office for said port.

Thus it was that Mr. Smith had traced the Halifax Post Office back to 1755. He had made it plain that the earliest Canadian Post Office was in Halifax, and he thought that he had settled the question as to the year in which it was opened. Eventually, in 1928, the Federal Government, acting upon the recommendation of the Historical Sites and Monuments Board of Canada, affixed a tablet to the Post Office Building in Halifax. The inscription on this plaque is as follows:

FIRST POST OFFICE

In 1755 a line of packets was placed on the route between Falmouth and New York. This was part of a general scheme for closer and more regular communication between the colonies and the mother country. These packets called at Halifax. In that year and in this City was established the first Post Office in the Dominion of Canada as now constituted.

Although William Smith succeeded in getting back to 1755 in the history of the

¹ The author of "The Halifax Post Office" is at present the Provincial Archivist of Nova Scotia and Professor at Dalhousie University. He has access to some of the only known copies in existence of the early Halifax newspapers from which he has drawn a great deal of his source material. Dr. Ferguson has consented to the reprinting of his article in the interest of the early postal history of Canada.—John M. Young, (BNAPS 1523).

Post Office at Halifax, he had perhaps not quite reached its origin, for a Post Office of either a private or an official nature had been opened there on April 23, 1754. This is clear from an announcement bearing that date which appeared in the 'Halifax Gazette' of April 27, 1754:

Halifax, April 23, 1754.

For the Benefit of the PUBLICK.

There is now open'd at the first House without the South Gate, an Intelligence and Outward POST-OFFICE, viz.

- I That if any Gentlemen, Merchants, Captains of Vessels, or others that have got any Merchandize, Goods, Household-Furniture, or Wearing Apparel of any sort to dispose of, they may hear of a Purchaser by applying at this Office, and paying One Shilling, And if any Gentlemen, Merchants, Captains of Vessels, or others, who may have occasion to buy any of the above Articles, shall by applying to this Office, be informed gratis where to purchase any of them, (if any to be sold.)
- II If any Gentlemen, Merchants, or others, have got a House or Houses, a Boat or Boats, or any other Vessel or Vessels of any sort, white Servants or Negroes to sell or lett, may hear of a Purchaser, or Hierer, by applying to the said Office, and paying One Shilling. And if any Gentlemen, Merchants, or others, want to purchase or hire any of the above they shall be informed gratis, where they may purchase or hire, by applying to the said Office, (if any to be sold or lett)
- III If any Gentlemen, Merchants, or others, wants to send any Kind of Goods to any foreign Port, they may be inform'd of the first Opportunity that offers, by paying One Shilling to the said Office, Likewise Masters may hear of Journeymen, or Journeymen of Masters, by applying to said Office, and paying One Shilling.
- IV If any Gentlemen, Merchants, or others, wants to sent any Letters to any foreign Port, they may depend on having their Letters carefully deliver'd to the Captain of the first Vessels bound for the Place to which their Letters are directed, by paying One Penny per Letter to said Office.

And as the above Office is design'd For the Benefit of the PUBLICK, and the first of the Kind that has been erected in this Province, it is hoped it will meet with suitable Encouragement. And all Gentlemen, Merchants, or others, who incline to employ said office, may depend on great Diligence and Fidelity, by

Their humble Servant,
Benjamin Leigh.

If a Post Office was first established in Halifax, at the first house outside the South Gate, which was near the foot of Spring Garden Road, the first Postmaster was Benjamin Leigh. A man of some education, he appeared in the new town of Halifax as early as 1751. On September 13 of that year, Governor Edward Cornwallis ordered Lewis Hays, the store keeper, to victual Benjamin Leigh and his wife in the

same manner as other settlers. Soon Leigh was busy as a schoolmaster in the new town of Halifax. In the very first issue of the first Canadian newspaper—the 'Halifax Gazette' of March 23, 1752—this announcement appeared:

At the Sign of the Hand and Pen,
Near the South End of Granville Street are
carefully taught.

By Leigh and Wragg,

Spelling, Reading, Writing in all it's different Hands; Arithmetic, in all it's Parts; Merchants Accounts, or, the true Italian Method of Book-keeping in a new and concise Manner; Likewise all Parts of the Mathematics, And, for the Convenience of grown Persons improving their Learning, any of the above Arts and Sciences will be taught Two Hours every Evening, to begin at 6 o'clock.

N.B. The above Leigh draws, ingrosses, and transcribes Writings of all Kinds, and adjusteth Accounts if ever so difficult, and will keep them in a methodical Manner by the Year. SOLD at the above place, Quills, Pens, Ink, Writing-Paper, Writing and Spelling-Books, and Slate-Pencils.

Before many months had passed, Leigh widened his endeavors and diversified his activities by conducting auctions and sales at his house. As early as January 27, 1753, this announcement was published in the 'Halifax Gazette':

This is to give Notice to all People, That at the House of Benjamin Leigh, Schoolmaster, in Granville-Street, will be an Auction or Vendue, every Thursday in the Afternoon (or oftener if Business requires it) and to begin at Two o'Clock, Any Person or Persons that has got any Goods, Cloaths, &c &c to be sold at Auction, and will send them to the above Place, may depend on having the utmost Justice done them in the Sale thereof. The Charges on the Goods, when sold, will be Five per Cent, for selling, collecting, and paying the Money, &c. A Catalogue of such Goods as are to be sold will always be at the Door of the above House.

N.B. Any Person or Persons that do not choose to have their Goods sold at Vendue, may have them sold by Hand at the above Place, for the same Commissions before mentioned, by

BENJAMIN LEIGH.

In the spring of 1754, Leigh's enterprise is evident in new directions. Now he combines a sales agency, a real estate business, and an employment service with an outward Post Office, which he opened in a building just outside Halifax's South Gate on April 23. But his interests were perhaps as restless as varied; and soon, for some reason or other, Leigh abandoned these projects and appears to have left Halifax altogether.

Moses Ghiselin and Richard Payne continued the office which Benjamin Leigh had started. In the 'Halifax Gazette' of August

3, 1754, they inserted an announcement which begins with these words:

NOTICE is hereby given, That the Office of Intelligence, late without the South Gate, but on account of Mr. Leigh's leaving this Place, is now kept and continued at Mrs. Twigg's Midwife, opposite the Hospital for sick and hurt Seamen, in Granville Street, . . .

Thus, if Benjamin Leigh was the first Halifax Postmaster, Moses Ghiselin and Richard Payne were his immediate joint-successors in some if not all of his enterprises.

Whether or to what extent the office opened by Leigh was at the direction of Benjamin Franklin and William Hunter, who were appointed Deputy Postmaster Generals in 1753, is not known. In any case it began in a manner not unlike earlier colonial Post Offices—as a temporary convenience rather than as a necessarily permanent institution. Moreover, the Boston Post Office was, at the latest, to take cognizance of the Halifax Post Office about a year after Leigh began his venture, and less than nine months after Ghiselin and Payne assumed charge of much of his business.

As to Leigh himself, he was to return to Halifax and then to become one of the early settlers of Liverpool, Nova Scotia. His signature appears on a letter of January 25, 1757, from the freeholders and inhabitants of Halifax to Lieutenant-Governor Monckton about the calling of an Assembly. His name may also be seen on the first Liverpool Township grant of September 1, 1759. He removed from Halifax to Liverpool, where he built a house at the Fishing Point, in John Hopkins' division. By June 1760, five dwellings, Leigh's among them, were standing near that point. Soon afterwards Leigh devised the arms of the town, and the Proprietors of Liverpool, at their meeting on July 8, 1760, accepted their device of "a Codfish, Salmon & Pine Tree, with a Sheaf of Wheat for the Crest." Whatever his ultimate fate, Leigh's creditors took possession of his house at the Fishing Point, as well as of two other dwellings belonging to him in Liverpool, on January 15, 1761.

Meantime the Post Office at Halifax continued, although the postal service was not always entirely satisfactory in those days—there or elsewhere. In May 1758, Captain John Knox, in 'An Historical Journal of the Campaigns in North America,' referred to the Halifax Post Office in these words:

We are credibly informed, that upwards of forty letters for the Officers and soldiers of the 43rd regiment lately lay at the Post-Office at Halifax, and the Postmaster, not knowing how he should be repaid the postage of them, or where to forward them to, transmitted them back to New-York by which means it is not improbable but they may all miscarry; it is an unlucky circumstance that some regulation is not set on foot, to prevent such disappointments happening to the troops throughout America, and those particularly who are doomed to exile in the miserable fortresses of this remote province.

Notwithstanding such shortcomings in the postal arrangements, the establishment of a packet service between Falmouth, England, and New York in 1755 must have provided more regular communication between the colonies and the Mother Country. Yet this improvement was much less beneficial to Nova Scotia and Newfoundland than to the other colonies because it affected them only very indirectly. This is evident from a letter of Michael Francklin, Administrator of Nova Scotia, to the Earl of Shelburne, of October 15, 1766:

The Packets with the Publick dispatches for the Government come to New York from whence the letters are dispatched by the Post to the several Colonies except to this Province and the Government of Newfoundland that those letters come no further by Post than Boston, from whence they are sent in Trading vessels, that these conveyances are very uncertain and precarious on account of their safety as well as the delays which frequently happen and this Province has so little communication with Newfoundland, that not more than one or two conveyances happen in the course of a year. . . .

With the outbreak of the American Revolutionary War, this mode of communication ceased and, although the Governor of the Province recommended the inauguration of a regular packet service between England and Halifax, communications rested upon a less formal arrangement during hostilities. At the close of the war the Post Office, instead of providing a packet service to Halifax, re-opened the service between Falmouth and New York. Commencing with March, 1788, the monthly packets made trips to Halifax between March and October. During the winter, however, the mails for Nova Scotia were carried to New York and forwarded from there to Boston, from which they were conveyed by schooner to Halifax. Later the War of 1812 made an impact on the postal service and, eventually, on May 4, 1839, arrangements were made for a fortnightly mail service between Liverpool and Halifax, with Samuel Cunard as the moving spirit in this new development. ★ (To be concluded in next issue)

The 'Goody' Collection of Newfoundland

THOSE OF US who attended the 1958 BNAPS convention at the Alpine Inn in the Laurentians, were privileged to see what may well be the outstanding Newfoundland collection in the world. Mr. Harry Goody (BNAPS 1585) of Bramhall, England, just had the first volume with him, but if this volume is any indication of the rest of the collection, then any competitor will have to go a long way to outdo the showing that Mr. Goody put on. Since there were only about 100 members in attendance at the convention, I believe that I should give the highlights of this first volume so that those who could not make the show will know what does exist.

The collection opened with an outstanding copy of the first Newfoundland hand-struck stamp, the one engraved by Simon Solomon, the first postmaster of St. John's. This handstruck stamp was in black on a white background and is stuck on a cover dated 1828, and addressed to England. This is the only copy I have ever seen in private hands, as I know of it previously only in the Ironsides correspondence in the Burton Historical Collection in the Detroit Public Library.

Three Essays Shown

The second page shows the three essays first described by Boggs. They are an essay of the 3d in black on white card with the inner line of the trilobed ornament in the centre omitted. The essay of the 6d in black on India, mounted on card, has the outline of the large oval passing through the STA of POSTAGE. The essay of the 1/- in black on white card has the lower spandrels lined instead of with foliate ornaments.

The next three pages consist of essays and die proofs of the first issue. The 1d in black on India on thick card is in reality an essay since the engine turning encroaches on the POSTAGE tablet. The 2d in black on white paper is complete with die sinkage. However, the impression of the stamp is slightly askew and leans about 10 degrees to the left. The 3d and 4d die proofs are shown on India mounted on thick card in black, the 5d die proof in black is on thin

wove, while the die proof of the 6½d in black is present on India. Finally, the 8d and the 1/- die proofs in black on India, and on card with die sinkage, complete the showing of the pence essays and die proofs.

Plate Proofs

Among the plate proofs we noticed singles of the 1d, 5d and 1/-, and a pair of the 3d, as well as a triangular block of four of the 3d, all in black.

The postage stamps are just as well represented and I will just pick the highlights and from these the reader may imagine what is present of the more common varieties. The 2d scarlet is represented by two mint copies, one of them absolutely superb, the other a nice four-margined copy that would be a showpiece in almost every other collection, but it is here dwarfed and put to shame by the first mentioned copy. There are also two used copies of the same stamp and again one is superb and would enhance any collection in the world.

The 3d green on thick paper is covered by two mint singles and a mint pair. There is one unused copy and three used copies of the 4d scarlet with one of the used copies being absolutely superb. The 6d is duplicated in that there are one unused copy and three used copies as well. All are substantial four-margined copies. Mr. Goody shows one mint copy plus two unused copies and two used copies of the 6½d scarlet, and the 8d scarlet is represented in profusion, dominated by a sheet of 20, a lower left margin block of four and three used copies, including one on piece from Harbour Grace. The issue is concluded with an unused copy of the 1/- and three used copies, one of which is truly magnificent.

Covers Are Outstanding

The covers in the collection are even more outstanding than the mint and used stamps, as every value is represented. The cover with the 1d Scott No. 1 may well be unique as it shows evidence of mixed franking. The cover in question was posted at Harbour Britain 11/30/68 and is part of the famous Archibald correspondence addressed to Cape Breton. The rate from any point other than St. John's to Nova Scotia



FIGURE 1

was 13 cents and what a combination is used to make up that rate! There is a single and a left vertical half of the 1d to a total of three cents, and then a copy of the 10 cents on yellow paper, Scott No. 27, with imprint, to complete the rate (See Fig. 1). The cover shows the following transit cancels: St. John's 12/14/68, Halifax 12/23/68 and North Sydney 12/26/68. Certainly a most magnificent cover and only one of many to follow.

There is a fantastic cover that closely parallels the famous cover out of the Caspary sale that sold for \$12,500, as this one contains a pair and a single of the 2d instead of the strip of three. It was posted at St. John's on 1/4/59 and addressed to Berkenhead, Cheshire, and bears the Galway transit mark of 1/23/59, Dublin 1/24/59, and finally Berkenhead 1/25/59.

Local 3d Rate

The local 3d rate is illustrated by two covers, the first posted at Burgeo 8/12/62 with the Harbour Britain 8/13/62 transit mark and the final Burin 8/19/62 receiving mark. The second example is on a front only addressed to Fogo and posted on 8/27/59.

We previously showed the 6d rate to England made up of a pair and a single of the 2d, and now the collection shows a cover franked with a single copy of the 2d and the 4d to make up the 6d (See Fig. 2).

This cover is also from St. John's to Berkenhead, Cheshire, England. Then there are two "Tucker" covers from St. John's to Baltimore franked with copies of the 4d. The first was posted at St. John's on 4/1/59 and also bears the circular Boston Br. Pkt. cancel of 4/5/59. The second cover was posted at St. John's on 11/22/59 and has the Boston Br. Pkt. cancel of 12/1/59. This last cover is pen cancelled.

The 6d rate to England now makes another appearance; this time there are two covers each franked with a single copy of the 1d and of the 5d. The first was posted at St. John's on 4/1/59 and received in London on 4/19/59, and the second was posted at St. John's on 10/24/59 and received at London on 11/12/59. Examples of the 1d and 5d on cover are exceedingly scarce and to find the combination of both on cover is almost beyond belief. Incidentally, the last cover mentioned was found to weigh over one-half ounce after posting and the letter was therefore taxed 9d postage due made up of the 6d for the extra weight and the 3d penalty.

6½d Rate to U.S.

The 6½d rate to the United States and to Nova Scotia is shown by a copy of the 6½d on a cover posted at St. John's on 3/5/57 and addressed to Antigonish where it was received on 3/13/57 with an intermediate Halifax transit cancel of 3/10/57.

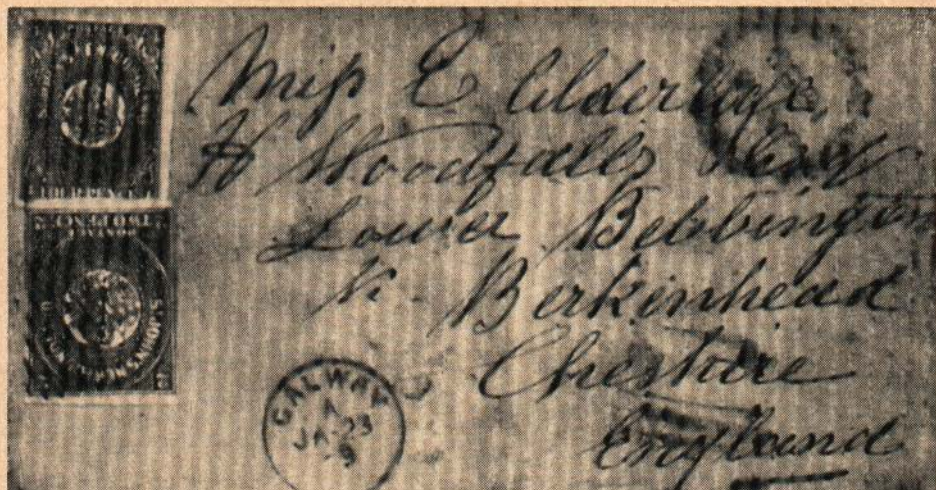


FIGURE 2

Another classic example of the same rate is shown on a cover that is part of the Archibald correspondence. The cover was posted at Harbour Britain on 6/6/61, thence it passed through St. John's on 6/15/61 and was finally received at North Sydney on 6/20/61. The franking: merely an upper horizontal bisect of the 8d and a copy of the 3d. The 3d was issued in currency and is only equivalent to 2½d Sterling, making up the 6½d rate.

There are three bisects of the 8d to show the 4d rate to Halifax. When the letter went on to the United States, as the "Tucker" covers show, the extra 2½d was picked up by the Boston Br. Pkt. as shown by their cancellation. The first of these covers is franked with the right vertical half of the 8d, and it originated in St. John's on 7/18/60, addressed to Baltimore, Md; it bears an intermediate Boston Br. Pkt. strike dated 8/7/60. The second cover is franked with an upper left diagonal half of the 8d on a cover from St. John's to Baltimore and is also a "Tucker" cover. It bears a St. John's cancel of 10/10/60 and a Boston Br. Pkt. cancel of 10/17/60. The last cover is one between St. John's and Halifax and it is franked with a lower horizontal half of the 8d.

Bisects of the 1/-

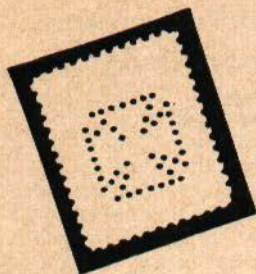
Again we have to report on covers showing the 6d rate to England. Examples have been shown made up of three copies of the 2d, a single of the 2d and the 4d, and a single of the 1d and the 5d. Now we come to the final combination—bisects of the 1/

to show the rate. From the Newman correspondence we see two bisects on piece, the first an upper horizontal half of the 1/-, posted on 8/1/60, and the second a lower horizontal half of the 1/-, postmarked at St. John's on 1/10/60 and received in London on 1/18/60. There is another example of a lower horizontal half sent from Harbour Britain on 11/16/60 through St. John's on 11/29/60 and finally received in London on 12/24/60.

The scarlets on cover are concluded with an example of the 1/- on cover to Sydney, New South Wales. The cover was posted at St. John's on 5/9/60 and passed through London on 5/29/60. It finally received a Sydney Ship Letter cancel on 8/15/60, more than three months after it was posted.

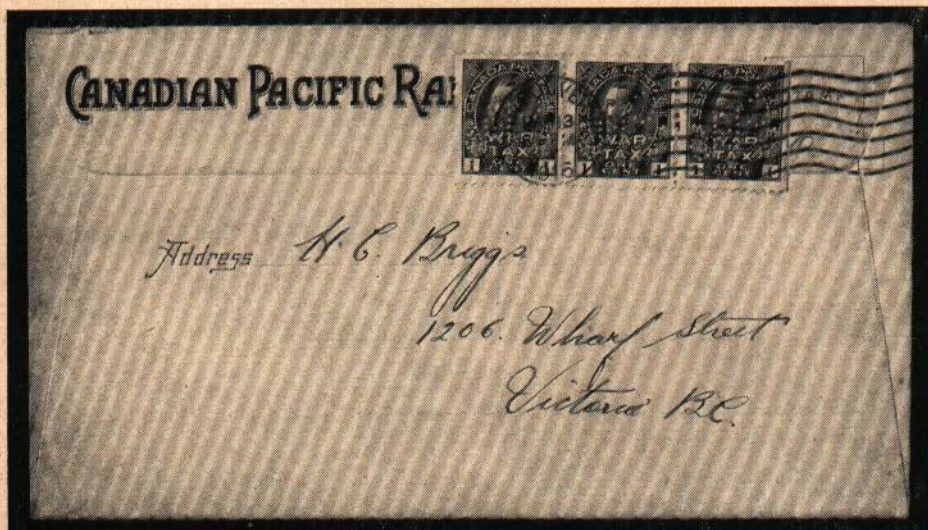
The orange vermilions are amply displayed and among them we saw eight copies of the 4d, two mint, three unused and three used; two of the unused were perfect superb copies. A 4d is seen on a "Tucker" cover posted at St. John's on 7/30/62 and with a Boston Br. Pkt. cancel of 8/7/62. The lower right mint marginal copy of the 6d, ex-Caspary, is part of this collection, as are eight more used copies of the 6d orange vermilion. There is one unused copy and three used copies of the 1/-, and two of the used copies will compare with any in the world as they are truly superb—and to cap it all, one of them is watermarked!

All of the above will give you an idea of what this collection consists of, but actually mere words cannot adequately describe it. ★



PERFIN *Study Group*

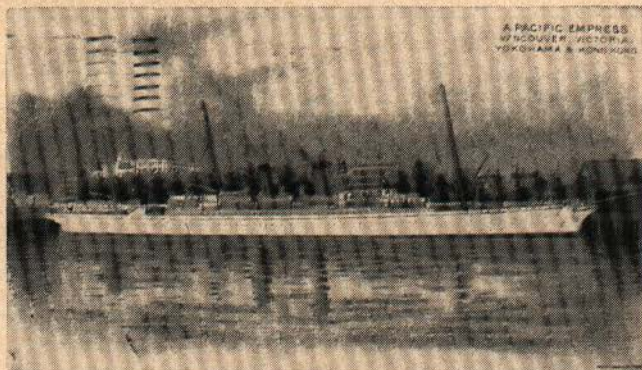
SECRETARY: R. J. WOOLLEY,
Apt. 11, 2345 Yonge Street, Toronto 12, Ont.



MR. P. D. VAN OUDENOL has been good enough to send us the cover here illustrated for use in our column. To perfin collectors it is a C.P.R. cover with three copies of the 1 cent War Tax, MR1, punched with the design C27, CPR. This cover was mailed in Vancouver on March 13, 1916.

The face of the cover, however, will be of more interest to many collectors as it has a beautiful multi-colored picture of a C.P.R. Empress boat in Vancouver Harbor. The inscription in the upper right corner reads:

A PACIFIC EMPRESS
Vancouver, Victoria
Yokohama & Hong Kong



The printers who produced this fine cover are Rolf and Clark (now Rolf-Clark-Stone) of Toronto.

15 on Cover

A most interesting cover has come to light recently, confirming that the design first reported as IR and so listed, is a broken die of C21, CNR.

This cover is mailed in Montreal on October 2, 1925, and has a Canadian National Railways corner card. The stamp is the 3 cent carmine Admiral design and the punch is very clearly "IR".

Of interest too is the slogan cancellation: "Third Canadian Philatelic Exhibition" and repeated in French with a maple leaf between; across the bottom, MONTREAL, 5-9 OCT.

This item is reported through the courtesy of P. D. van Oudenol.

ICR on Cover

We had previously had a report that this design existed on cover, but had not seen one until George Hicks was kind enough to send one along for examination. This item was mailed from Acadie Siding, N.B., Canada, December 1, '93, and mailed to Thomas Williams, Esq., Treasurer, I.C.R., Moncton, N.B.

The corner card, of course, is the Inter-Colonial Railway of Canada.

A point of interest is that it is a registered cover with a 3 cent Small Queen and 5 cent green Registered, both punched IC/R.

AP/&Co.

We have recently had a copy submitted of these initials. On comparison with our A5, AR/&Co, we are of the opinion that it is most likely an AR/&Co with the tail of the letter 'R' missing. ★

BNAPEX-59 at Ambassador On Atlantic City Boardwalk

The '59 Convention Committee has been extremely fortunate in engaging the Ambassador Hotel on the Boardwalk in Atlantic City as the headquarters for the 1959 show to be held September 24-27 inclusive. The hotel is ideally situated in a city that is the resort capital of the eastern United States, and contains all the facilities under one roof that are necessary for the proper conduct of our show.

There will be a full selection of rooms offered, including suites for those who want them, on the modified American plan (breakfast and dinner). The Convention Committee learned its lesson at the Alpine where all were tempted to eat three square meals a day (we gained six pounds ourselves!), so for this show we have arranged for two meals—you can eat a third if you wish at your own expense.

Double rooms will start at \$11 per day per person, including tips to waiters and to the chambermaids. Suitable arrangements at \$14 per day will be provided for singles. Full particulars will be forthcoming shortly. Make your plans now because "You'll like it Fine in Fifty-nine!"

**New York Group,
Dan Meyerson, Chairman.**

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Prince Edward Island—A New Discovery

CONFEDERATION was already four years old in the autumn of 1871 but Prince Edward Island—still outside the Dominion of Canada—continued to use its pence issues of postage stamps. The Province of Canada had changed to the decimal issues in 1859, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia in 1860. The changeover to the 'cents' issue probably took place on the island January 1, 1872, and these stamps continued to be used only until July 1, 1873, when the province finally entered the relatively young Dominion.

Eighteen months is a short span of time for an issue of stamps so two facts of consequence to collectors emerge from the sequence of events. First, the mint remainders of the cents, as well as certain values of the older pence issues, came to flood the markets for a great many years. Secondly, the short period of usage, the smallness of the letter-writing population in a predominantly non-commercial community, and the poor quality of papers to which the writers were addicted, make covers of this decimal issue extremely scarce. Used stamps off cover should be collected with caution.

Let us look for a moment at the postal rate structure immediately before and after the issue of the cents stamps. This will help those who wish to test the genuineness of covers by the proper payment of postage.

	Denominations Used (Single Rate) Pence (Currency) Cents	
Drop letters, printed matter	1d	1c
Domestic first class	2	3
Letters to Dominion of Canada	3	4
Letters to United States	4	6
Letters to Great Britain	4½	6??
Registration	6	9??

So far as I have any record I have not yet seen a cover to Great Britain bearing a stamp of the decimal issue, but I suspect that the proper rate was six cents. Conceivably it could have been seven, or even eight cents, with an oversight in not having the denomination printed. It could hardly have been 12 cents, the only other high value of the series.

It may seem very strange that no such covers have been recorded, but consider the case of the 4½ pence stamp, the en-



FIGURE 1



FIGURE 2

graved one. Its use covers the period June 1, 1870 to January 1, 1872, and yet I know of only three covers after all these years. Very probably there are others. An example is illustrated in Figure 1.

Included in the list of stamps printed and received were a two cent and a 12 cent denomination. There being no especial rate for the two cent we find it when we do find it in combination usually with the one cent to make up the domestic three cent rate. Few things could make a P.E.I. collector happier than a nice pair of the 'twos' on cover to one of the other provinces, or (oh,

happy day!) a strip of three well tied, to the United States. Combinations and multiples are very attractive. The accompanying illustrations show the two cent and one cent used for an inland rate (Figure 2) and the one cent and three cent used on a cover to Nova Scotia (Figure 3).

The 12 cent stamp offers the greatest challenge of all stamps of the decimal issue. If the registration rate of sixpence prevailing prior to the currency change was kept in the same proportion as the ordinary letter rates, then this charge would have been nine cents. Not illogically, a 12 cent

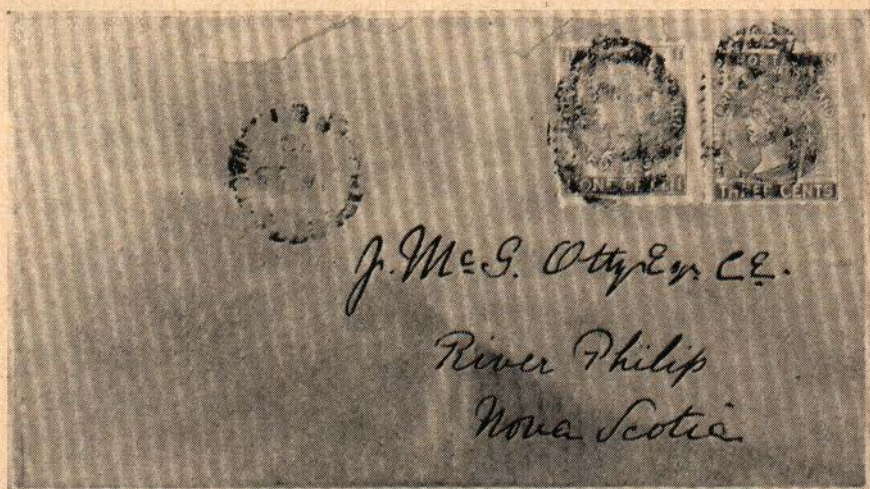


FIGURE 3

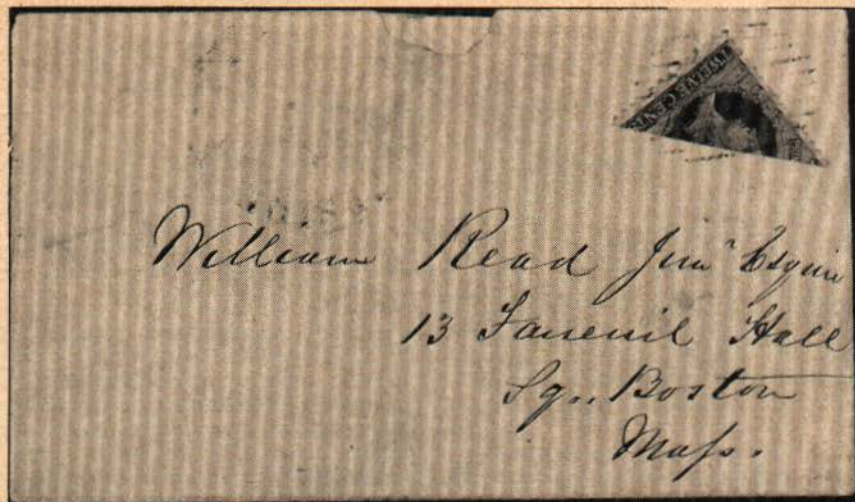


FIGURE 4

stamp would serve as the single equivalent of the inland three cent postage plus the registry fee. I think that such was its intended purpose. Unfortunately, no example has been seen to prove or disprove the assumption.

Bisect Makes Appearance

Within the past year, however, a very fine example of the 12 cent bisected has made its appearance and is illustrated in Figure 4. As can be noted from the face of the cover, the bisect was used to pay the six cent rate to Boston, Massachusetts. The Summerside marking reads May 11 but no year date is visible. It could be either 1872 or 1873. A 'Royal' certificate attests its genuineness. Neither Scott nor Gibbons lists a bisect of the 12 cent stamp, although Jarrett in 1929 included it in his list of 'bisects or splits.' One, therefore, can take his choice as to whether he prefers the term "new discovery" or "resurrection."

In conclusion, it may be interesting to many present-day readers to present, in abbreviated form, the material relating to the Prince Edward Island remainders. This is from Bertram Poole, but originally from the extensive research of Donald King, and of Mr. Tilleard, as published in Volume II of the 'London Philatelist'.

	Quantity Supplied	Remainders		Used
		Tilleard	Poole (King)	
1c	294,500	124,500	124,500	170,000
2c	100,000	75,000	5,000	25,000 (75,000)
3c	290,000	10,000	10,000	280,000
4c	200,000	94,000	94,000	106,000
6c	300,000	162,000	162,000	138,000
12c	200,000	143,000	165,000	57,000 (35,000)

To the number of remainders listed above, which were apparently the count of unbroken sheets, must be added some unknown quantities of both the pence and cents stamps in a lot of "143,000 mixed stamps." All in all, we must say that very little of exact philatelic value can be derived from the statistical evidence. But of one thing we can be sure—that of all the thousands of these decimal Prince Edward Island stamps that were used on letters of the period, an amazingly small number have survived on the original covers. ★



The official prospectus for the London International Stamp Exhibition 1960 has been issued and is available upon application to the overseas commissioners or from the Organizing Secretary, Miss Eileen J. Evans, 41 Devonshire Place, London, W.1, England. Above is shown the official exhibition emblem.

Trail of the Caribou

By DAN MEYERSON (BNAPS L3)



IN THIS NEIGHBORHOOD our home has a new name—"International House." Our neighbors are so envious of our visitors who come from all over the world. Should we tell them our secret? . . . Join BNAPS! Which all leads up to the story that one weekend we had the pleasure of entertaining Mr. Stanley Calder of England and Dr. and Mrs. Allen Wilkinson of Old Perlican, Newfoundland. Just by accident, Dr. Wilkinson had one of his albums with him, and we had a wonderful weekend. We spent one day looking at stamps and I spent the next day making notes for this column. Among the things I saw I've not previously recorded were the following: A Newfoundland pre-adhesive written at Fermeuse on 11/15/23 and addressed to Berwick in Great Britain. On the back of the cover in addition to a SHIP LETTER/GREENOCK was the only boxed Newfoundland Forwarding mark we have ever seen. The box was 42½ mm. by 22½ mm., and it enclosed a three-line inscription "Forwarding by/Robinson & Brooking/St. John's Nfld." In addition there was room for the date to be added in manuscript. Truly a lovely item and a showpiece in any pre-adhesive collection.

Then the collection contained a perforated gummed trade sample from the sample sheet, but this one was of the 12 cent, complete with scroll ornaments in the corners. It was in blue on very thick paper and is the first copy of the 12 cent in this condition that we have ever seen. The next appetizing item was a used copy of the 13 cent, Scott No. 30. What's unusual about that? This one was cancelled with the Canadian two-ring "10." Unusual enough? We've often seen perforated color proofs of the one cent, Scott No. 32, but Allen had the first copy in blue on thin wove of the second printing, Scott No. 32a.

The next item takes a bit of explanation. Scott lists the 12 cent Small Coronation, No. 113, in an imperforate pair. We've never seen it in this condition and evidently

Gibbons hasn't either, as they do not list it. So, when we were offered a left margin single in imperforate condition some years ago we bought it as a true variety, though it always bothered us that we had never seen a multiple. We think we now have the answer and Gibbons was right all the time. Allan's collection contains a single with an imperforate left margin only. What has evidently happened is that someone got a copy of this and trimmed the perforations off the other three sides and made an imperforate stamp, and we bought it, not realizing it had been manufactured. Oh well, you learn something every day.

Then there was an imperforate gummed block of the two cent, Scott No. 132. Whether it is a proof or the true imperforate, we are not qualified to say. Sandwiched in among these items was one of interest to revenue collectors. Back in the May 1948 issue of TOPICS, we reported a trial color proof of a George V revenue stamp that was never issued. Well, Allan showed us the die proof in prussian blue on India, mounted on card with a die sinkage of 49 mm. by 62 mm.

Getting on to the Publicity Issue, we saw a block of eight (4x2) of the three cent, Scott No. 165, imperforate between the stamp and the bottom margin.

I guess there are some things that will never be complete. We are referring to our list of plate blocks. We were certainly surprised when Allan's collection turned up an upper left block of the two cent, Scott No. 185, with a reversed "1", a plate block previously unrecorded and a welcome addition to the list.

The next item was more conventional—an imperforate block of the seven cent, Scott No. 208. Item No. 11 was a copy of the three cent Gilbert, Scott No. 214, imperforate between the stamp and the right margin, and to round out the list at a dozen there was a cover to Carbonear from Hope- dale, Labrador, and it was franked with the

—Continued on Page 20

Canada's First Official Air Mail Flight

SEPTEMBER 5, 1958, saw the unveiling by Postmaster General Hamilton of a large bronze plaque commemorating Canada's First Official Airmail Flight. The plaque is now in front of an apartment block on Eglinton Avenue East in Toronto, where the Leaside airfield with its grass runways had played such an important part in early Canadian aviation. Numbers of homes have now obliterated all signs of the airfield.

The plaque gives us the following information: "On June 1918 the Montreal Branch of the Aerial League of the British Empire persuaded postal authorities to sanction an air mail delivery to Toronto. A JN4 Curtiss aircraft from the Royal Air Force detachment at Leaside Aerodrome was selected for the attempt. Piloted by Captain B. A. Peck with Corporal W. C. Mathers as passenger. It took off at 10:30 a.m. June 24th from Montreal's Bois Franc Polo Grounds. After refueling at Kingston, Peck landed here with his cargo of 120 letters at 4:55 p.m. thus completing Canada's first airmail flight. . . . Erected by the Ontario Archaeological and Historical Sites Board."

It had been during the war days of 1918 that certain officers of the RAF in Toronto had suggested to their senior officer that a demonstration flight over Montreal might help recruit more men to the Air Force.

Captain Peck was selected. The flight to Montreal was made safely but rain forced



the aviator to cancel the recruiting flight over the city.

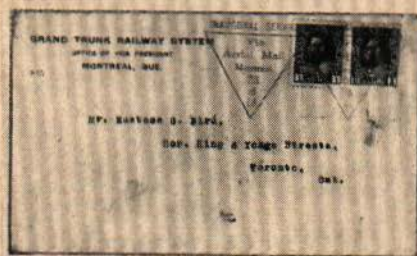
In the meantime, officials of the Aerial League of Canada succeeded in convincing Mr. R. F. Coulter of the Post Office Department that a return flight should be made with airmail. Mr. E. Greenwood, treasurer of the Aerial League, was made the local postmaster. It was he who cancelled the special mail for the flight. A triangular cachet was used with the words: "Inaugural Service, Via Airmail Montreal 23 6 18."

The aircraft, with Peck and passenger, left on the 23rd, as shown on the postmark, but they were forced to return because of poor visibility. On the following morning the pilot succeeded in completing the return flight.

On arrival the mail bag was delivered to Postmaster W. E. Lemon in Toronto. The special mail bag was presented to Peck. It now proudly reposes in a frame with photos and one of the original letters in the home of Mrs. Brian A. Peck.

During our convention at the Alpine Inn, Quebec in September, we found that one of our own BNAPS members had been Captain J. Watson Yuille, who at the time of the flight, had been stationed in Toronto with Captain Peck. It seems that a birthday party had been planned for Captain Yuille. At the time certain liquid refreshments were not legally sold in 'dry' Ontario, and the fact that Quebec was 'wet' indicates that some brandy was also carried with Canada's first air mail. Mr. Yuille, who later became a major, informed us that the party was a great success.

An excellent story on Captain Peck's flight was published in the January 1957 issue of BNA TOPICS. ★



One of the covers carried on Canada's first official air mail flight, Montreal-Toronto, in 1918

NEWFOUNDLAND SPECIALIZED

(SCOTT Nos. 183 - 199)

FOR A GOOD MANY YEARS I have felt that a specialized handbook on Newfoundland and Canada should be prepared by the British North America Philatelic Society. At one of our conventions several years ago a committee was set up to facilitate this effort, but nothing ever came of it. One of the contributing factors was the rumor that Scott Publications, Inc., was in the process of preparing a specialized B.N.A. catalogue. Be that as it may, I do not believe that a handbook effort by the members would conflict in any way with the endeavors of Scott Publications.

For several years, in fact more than I care to mention, I have been accumulating information that would be of interest to the Newfoundland specialist and wherever possible I have checked the material personally. In some cases this has been impossible but every effort has been made to substantiate all of the listings that will follow. Those reliably reported but not personally checked have been marked with an asterisk.

In at least one instance we suspect the existence of a variety not listed but it does not appear on the list until it has been reported. We refer specifically to the 30c, Scott No. 198, which should exist line perforate 14.1x14.1 as it is definitely known in a vertical pair imperforate between in that perforation. And if it exists in a part perforate pair it should be present perforated 14.1 all round.

If this first effort meets with the approval of the members I will expand it in subsequent issues until eventually all of Newfoundland will be so listed in this specialized listing. This is only the beginning as there will undoubtedly be additions as specialists now work from a definite listing. Dr. Willan (BNAPS 568) has been of invaluable help in the course of preparation of what follows.

An explanation of the classification and keying system will be found at the end of this article.

SCOTT No. 183—1c green, comb perf. 13.2x13.2. Watermark Coat of Arms.

- A Imperforate
- B Line perforate 13x13. From booklet only
- C Vertical pair imperforate between, line perforate 13x13
- D Booklet pane of 4, line perforate 13x13
- E1 Plate block No. 1 U.L., comb perforate 13.2x13.2
- E2 Plate block No. 2 U.L., comb perforate 13.2x13.2

SCOTT No. 184—1c gray black, comb perf. 13.2x13.2. Watermark Coat of Arms.

- A Imperforate
- B1 Line perforate 13.7x13.7. From booklet only
- B2 Line perforate 14.1x14.1
- D1 Booklet pane of 4, line perforate 13.7x13.7
- D2 Booklet pane of 4, comb perforate 13.2x13.2
- E1 Plate block No. 1 U.L., comb perforate 13.2x13.2
- E1a Plate block No. 1 U.L., comb perforate 13.2x13.2. Watermark reversed
- E2 Plate block No. 2 U.L., comb perforate 13.2x13.2
- E3 Plate block No. 3 U.L., comb perforate 13.2x13.2
- E4 Plate block No. 4 U.R., comb perforate 13.2x13.2
- E4a Plate block No. 4 U.R., line perforate 14.1x14.1*
- E5 Plate block No. 5 U.R., comb perforate 13.2x13.2
- E5a Plate block No. 5 U.R., comb perforate 13.2x13.2. Pair with and without watermark
- E6 Plate block No. 6 U.L., comb perforate 13.2x13.2
- J1 Watermark reversed
- J2 Pair with and without watermark
- J3 Diagonal watermark—found only in the imperforate condition

SCOTT No. 185—2c rose, comb perf. 13.2x13.2. Watermark Coat of Arms.

- A Imperforate
- B Line perforate 13x13. From booklet only
- C Imperforate between stamp and top margin. Line perforate 13x13
- D1 Booklet pane of 4, line perforate 13x13
- D2 Booklet pane of 4, comb perforate 13.2x13.2
- E1 Plate block No. 1 U.L. (Rev.), comb perforate 13.2x13.2
- E2 Plate block No. 2 U.L. (Rev.), comb perforate 13.2x13.2
- E3 Plate block No. 3 U.L. (Rev.), comb perforate 13.2x13.2
- F Perforated SPECIMEN. Strip of 4

SCOTT No. 186—2c green, comb perf. 13.2x13.2.
Watermark Coat of Arms

Die 1:

- A Imperforate
- B1 Line perforate 13.7x13.7. From booklet only
- B2 Line perforate 14.1x14.1
- C Horizontal pair imperforate between, line perforate 14.1x14.1*
- D Booklet pane of 4, line perforate 13.7x13.7
- E1 Plate block No. 1 U.L. (Rev.), comb perforate 13.2x13.2
- E1a Plate block No. 1 U.L. (Rev.), line perforate 14.1x14.1*
- E2 Plate block No. 2 U.L. (Rev.), comb perforate 13.2x13.2
- E2a Plate block No. 2 U.L. (Rev.), imperforate
- E3 Plate block No. 3 U.L. (Rev.), comb perforate 13.2x13.2
- E3a Plate block No. 3 U.L. (Rev.), line perforate 13.7x13.7*
- G1 Diagonal bisect used on cover 12/24/37, comb perforate 13.2x13.2
- G2 Diagonal bisect used on cover 12/24/37, comb perforate 13.2x13.2

Die 2:

- A Imperforate
- C Imperforate between stamp and right margin comb perforate 13.2x13.2
- D Booklet pane of 4, comb perforate 13.2x13.2
- E1 Plate block No. 2 U.L., comb perforate 13.2x13.2
- E2 Plate block No. 4 U.L., comb perforate 13.2x13.2
- E2a Plate block No. 4 U.L., imperforate
- H Block showing distinct hairlines, comb perforate 13.2x13.2
- J Horizontal pair, one with and without watermark, comb perforate 13.2x13.2

SCOTT No. 187—3c orange brown, comb perf. 13.2x13.2. Watermark Coat of Arms.

- A Imperforate
- B1 Line perforate 13x13. From booklet only
- B2 Line perforate 13.7x13.7. From booklet only
- C Vertical pair imperforate between, line perforate 13x13
- D1 Booklet pane of 4, line perforate 13x13
- D2 Booklet pane of 4, line perforate 13.7x13.7
- D3 Booklet pane of 4, comb perforate 13.2x13.2
- E1 Plate block No. 1 U.L. (Rev.), comb perforate 13.2x13.2
- E2 Plate block No. 3 U.L., comb perforate 13.2x13.2
- E3 Plate block No. 3 U.L., comb perforate 13.2x13.2
- F Perforated SPECIMEN, individual stamp

SCOTT No. 188—4c deep violet, comb perf. 13.2x13.2. Watermark Coat of Arms

- F Perforated SPECIMEN, individual stamp

SCOTT No. 189—4c rose lake, comb perf. 13.2x13.2
Watermark Coat of Arms

- A Imperforate
- B1 Line perforate 13.7x13.7
- B2 Line perforate 14.1x14.1
- C Vertical pair imperforate between, line perforate 14.1 horizontally and line perforate 13.7 and 14.1 in alternate rows vertically
- E1 Plate block No. 2 U.L. (Rev.), comb perforate 13.2x13.2

- E1a Plate block No. 2 U.L. (Rev.), line perforate 13.7x13.7
- E1b Plate block No. 2 U.L. (Rev.), line perforate 14.1x14.1
- E2 Plate block No. 3 U.L., comb perforate 13.2x13.2
- Pair with and without watermark, comb perforate 13.2x13.2

SCOTT No. 190—5c violet br·wn, comb perf. 13.2x13.2

- A Imperforate
- F Perforate SPECIMEN, individual stamp

SCOTT No. 191—5c violet, comb perf. 13.2x13.2.
Watermark Coat of Arms.

Die 1:

- A Imperforate
- B Line perforate 13.7x13.7
- J Watermark reversed, comb perforate 13.2x13.2

Die 2:

- A Imperforate
- B Line perforate 14.1x14.1
- C Horizontal pair imperforate between, line perforate 14.1x14.1
- E1 Plate block No. 2 U.L. (Rev.), comb perforate 13.2x13.2
- E2 Plate block No. 3 U.L., comb perforate 13.2x13.2
- E2a Plate block No. 3 U.L., imperforate
- E2b Plate block No. 3 U.L., line perforate 14.1x14.1
- E3 Plate block No. 4 U.L., comb perforate 13.2x13.2
- E4 Plate block No. 5 U.R., comb perforate 13.2x13.2
- E5 Plate block No. 6 U.R., comb perforate 13.2x13.2
- E6 Plate block No. 7 U.R., comb perforate 13.2x13.2
- J1 Watermark reversed, comb perforate 13.2x13.2
- J2 Watermark reversed, line perforate 14.1x14.1
- J3 Pair with and without watermark, comb perforate 13.2x13.2

SCOTT No. 192—6c dull blue, comb perf 13.2x13.2.
Watermark Coat of Arms.

SCOTT No. 193—10c olive black, comb perf. 13.2x13.2. Watermark Coat of Arms.

- A Imperforate
- J Watermark inverted, comb perforate 13.2x13.2

SCOTT No. 194—14c black, comb perf. 13.2x13.2.
Watermark Coat of Arms.

- A Imperforate
- C Imperforate between stamp and bottom margin, comb perforate 13.2x13.2

SCOTT No. 195—15c magenta, comb perf. 13.2x13.2. Watermark Coat of Arms.

- B Line perforate 14.1x14.1

SCOTT No. 196—20c gray green, comb perf. 13.2x13.2. Watermark Coat of Arms.

- A Imperforate
- B Line perforate 14.1x14.1
- J Inverted watermark, comb perforate 13.2x13.2

SCOTT No. 197—25c gray, comb perf. 13.2x13.2.

- A Imperforate
- B Line perforate 14.1x14.1
- C Vertical pair imperforate between, line perforate 14.1x14.1*
- F Perforated SPECIMEN, block of 6 (2x3) or block of 8 (2x4)

—Continued on Next Page

Newfoundland Specialized

—Continued from Page 19

SCOTT No. 198—30c ultramarine, comb perf.

13.2x13.2. Watermark Coat of Arms.

A Imperforate

C Vertical pair imperforate between, line perforate 14.1x14.1

SCOTT No. 199—48c red brown, comb perf.

13.2x13.2. Watermark Coat of Arms.

Classification and Keying System

In conclusion I believe it is necessary to advise that I arbitrarily set up the classifications and they are keyed as follows:

- A Imperforates
- B Line Perforates
- C Part Perforates
- D Booklets
- E Plate Blocks
- F Specimens
- G Bisects
- H Hairlines
- J Watermarks

Trail of the Caribou

—Continued from Page 16

four cent, Scott No. 256, and cancelled with a straight line HOPEDALE in black. The HOPEDALE was 28 mm. long and 6½ mm. high, and it was cancelled on 9/20/44. It isn't often that one volume contains a dozen items worthy of report—this one did!

At Jim Sissons' sale held on September 17, card proofs in black of the 1d, Scott No. 1, the 3d, Scott No. 3, and the 5d, Scott No. 5, sold at \$9 each, and imperf pairs, no gum, of the 8c, 9c and 10c, Scott Nos. 99-101, sold for \$31, \$26 and \$26 respectively. Though listed as imperf, these stamps are probably proofs. Imperf blocks of the one cent, two cent, three cent and four cent, Scott Nos. 163-166, without gum and probably proofs, brought \$24, \$51, \$17 and \$17.50 respectively. Upper right plate block No. 5 of the one cent, Scott No. 184, was knocked down at \$10. Imperforate gummed pairs of the one cent, Scott No. 184, went at \$14, as did an imperf pair of the two cent, Scott No. 186. Pairs of the three cent, Scott No. 187, and the five cent, Scott No. 191, sold at \$25.50 each. An imperf pair of the 10 cent, Scott No. 193, brought \$19, and an imperf pair of the 20 cent, Scott No. 196, realized \$23. The last item was an imperf pair of the four cent, Scott, No. 247, which topped the list at \$55. ★



INTERPEX '59 IN NEW YORK

NEW YORK, the centre of more philatelic organization than any other city in the world, and the headquarters of the international stamp trade, will be the site of the international philatelic exhibition, INTERPEX '59, to be held from February 27 to March 1, 1959, at the Park Sheraton.

Leading philatelic organizations of the metropolitan area will collaborate by staging their own shows within this show. Outstanding prize-winning collections, privately-owned, will also be on exhibit. In addition to a 500-frame exhibit of outstanding philatelic material, a special display will be dedicated to Abraham Lincoln in view of the first day sale of the 3 cent Lincoln stamp in New York City on the same day. This exhibition will contain the original dais and chair from Cooper Union and many other interesting Lincolniana obtained for this occasion from the Lincoln Museum in Washington.

The participation of the United Nations, as well as foreign government agencies, who will be represented in a very novel and unusual manner, will give this show an international flavor. Many other attractions are also planned to make this exhibition an outstanding event for New York, including the participation of famous stars from stage, screen, radio and TV.

This exhibition will be organized by Industrial Exhibitions Inc., 17 East 45th St., New York City, from whom all details can be obtained. ★



Rounding Up SQUARED CIRCLES

EDITOR: DR. A. WHITEHEAD, 52 Havelock St., Amherst, N.S.

WINNIPEG "RUSH HOUR" MARKINGS

WINNIPEG used three different hammers normally (only one copy is known of Hammer 4). The time-marks above the date range from 1 to 10. There is a most complex chronology for these three hammers—I almost wrote "bedevilled" instead of complex—which I hope to have just about complete for TOPICS shortly.

Hammers 1 and 2, 1 and 3 are known used the same day (these are far from common). Occasionally, very rarely in fact, two different hammers may be found used on the same date, with the SAME TIME-MARK above the date. Evidently such use indicates a busy period when two clerks, both using a squared circle hammer, were necessary.

I have the following:

I—6/Jy 24, 94 and II—6/Jy 24, 94

I—9/No 20, 95 and III—9/No 20, 95

etc., etc.

I am calling these 'Rush Hour Markings' and several collectors are already hunting for them. They are RARE. Also, they are peculiar to WINNIPEG. I haven't found them for any other town.

We must thank two interested readers of this column for the following items:

LINDSAY, ONT. . . . and its varied indicia

It appears that Lindsay, Ont., some time in May of 1894 first left the space above the date blank. I have a fairly representative number of copies from Oct. 4, 1893, all with AM or PM above the date. Then on May 19, 1894 the space is blank, although my next copy, May 30, 1894, again has AM. I have no June or July copies but from Aug 4 on through 1895 all my copies up to Nov. 1895 are blank. I then have a long hiatus to Nov. 2, 1896 when numerals appear and continue until Sept. 28, 1897. Starting Sept. 30, 1897 my copies again revert to AM and PM (not used since 1894)

and this continues to the end of squared circle use at Lindsay.

I am most anxious to hear of Sept. 29, 1897 and to obtain a copy if possible; also to learn more of June and July 1894 and any 1896 dates. I would appreciate it if anyone having copies in these periods would let me have a record of them. Has anyone a theory as to the reason behind what appears to be three distinct periods with respect to indicia above the date?

W. Rorke (BNAPS 1510)

NOTES ON PROOFS OF SQUARED CIRCLES OF TYPE I

In an issue of 'Maple Leaves' for December 1957, Mr. W. S. Boggs gives a list of the dates of the proofs of all squared circle postmarks appearing in the Proof Book which is a most useful addition to our knowledge of these postmarks.

On comparing the dates of the proofs with the earliest dates of use reported by Dr. Whitehead in his book and the amendments thereto which have appeared in BNA TOPICS from January 1957, we find quite a few anomalies which are worthy of mention. In the first instance, let us take the dates of Type I.

There are 26 proofs recorded by Boggs (including a second hammer of London) and of these, exactly one-half are such dates as we might normally expect, being in most cases a matter of days earlier than those reported by Dr. Whitehead. The remaining 13 call for some examination and fall into three categories, namely:

(A) Where the date reported is earlier than the date of the proof;

(B) Where no date has yet been reported, and

(C) Where the reported dates are considerably later than the dates of the proofs.

We must consider these headings under the dates at present available to the writer

subject to earlier dates which may have been reported to Dr. Whitehead.

(A) The only proof date coming under this heading is that of Ottawa, where the date of the proof is May 5, 1893 and the reported date is May 3. Dr. Whitehead has two copies which ante-date the proof and are clearly May 3 and May 4. Boggs states that the dates of the proofs are the earliest possible dates, but also states that, with the possible exception of Ottawa, it is unlikely that a device could be placed in use until at least a day later than the proof. This implies that Ottawa could be found for May 5 but not earlier. According to Boggs, therefore, these early dates for Ottawa must fall into the category of postal clerk's errors in day, month or year. A much more satisfactory view is to accept the evidence of the dates seen until the contrary is proved. It should also be mentioned here that several other similar cases occur among Type II postmarks.

(B) We find four of the proofs for which no dated copies have yet been reported if we include the second hammer of London, namely, Coleman, Montreal, Spring Hill Mines and London. It may have been, in the case of the first three, they were issued to offices and after trial found to be unsatisfactory by the various postmasters for use on mail. This is pure conjecture and they may yet turn up, but even three is a high percentage of the total of Type I to be unrecorded. London is in a rather different case and the second hammer may have been in use and indistinguishable from the first hammer. The writer has so far been unable to differentiate between the hammers but what may or may not be a significant fact emerges from an examination of about 150 dated copies of London in his collection. He has seen several examples of dated copies for each month from and including May 1893 to May 1896 except for a period during the months of April and May and the date of the proof of the second hammer is April 9, 1894. Could it be that the first hammer was mislaid or missing at this period and a new hammer was ordered but not used as the first hammer was found? Again this is pure conjecture, but the writer notes that the hammer used in June 1894 bears the same marks of wear as the first hammer, e.g. broken lines above and below the month and day.

(C) The remaining come under this category, namely Aldergrove, Beeton, Byng Inlet North, Mansonville, New Germany, St. Ann's, St. Hilarion and Westville. Beeton

is the most extraordinary of these as the reported date in 1899 is about six and a half years after the date of the proof. Others lagging far behind are Aldergrove and New Germany by about two and three-quarter years, and Westville, two years. Mansonville, St. Ann's and St. Hilarion are all about one and a quarter years and the most reasonable lapse of time is Byng Inlet North with a mere seven months.

None of these are common by any means and we must expect that much earlier dates will be reported. Were the hammers unpopular with the clerks and so very infrequently used or had they a special purpose in these offices? The writer must leave the answers to these queries to some student who is much better informed.

J. Millar Allen (BNAPS 886) ★

Obliterations and Cancellations Between 1851 and 1900

A further instalment of the above-titled article by Grant Showers will appear in the February issue of BNA TOPICS, together with another interesting article from the pen of Ed Richardson. ★



THE CANADIAN PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF GREAT BRITAIN

... offers a further source of
information for B.N.A. specialists
through the columns of its official
publication,

"MAPLE LEAVES"



Details from:

JIM WOODS
2 Hengrave Road,
Honor Oak Park
London S.E.23, England

AUCTIONS . . . HOW THEY OPERATE — HOW TO USE THEM

DURING the course of our business we get many enquiries: "Please give me details of how a stamp auction works; I am new to this." In order to clear up some of the mysteries of a stamp auction, the following information may prove of some value.

Is a Stamp Auction a Distress Sale? The answer to this is definitely NO. Stamps are offered for sale via the auction method for several reasons. First, in the case of an estate the liquidation of the entire holding is of primary importance, as quite often the executors of the estate have no knowledge of stamps, or at best, only an elementary knowledge. Since the estate must be liquidated for assessment purposes the only way to assess the true market value of the stamps is to offer them at public auction where they will fetch just what they are worth at the time of offering. Secondly, many collectors will offer their collections for sale at auction instead of selling them to a dealer. We have been told by clients that they feel more satisfied with auction results than if they accepted a dealer's price. To be perfectly honest, we must say that some dealers will pay as much or more than the owner will net at auction, however a great many collectors feel that a dealer's price is based on making a profit (which is perfectly correct) whereas stamps sold at auction will bring a fair market value. This reasoning is purely psychological, but is nevertheless a factor. Thirdly, many collectors will offer their duplicates for sale at auction for the same reason.

How Much Should I Bid? This is the \$64 question and many factors enter into the picture. Do you really want the lot or are you just taking a 'flyer' bid on it? Do you know your auctioneer or don't you? Perhaps we should take the last question first—"Do you know your auctioneer?" "How the Sam Hill do I get to know an auctioneer when I live a thousand miles from him?" Good question; however, it is quite easy to find out what kind of a firm you are dealing with. The majority of auctioneers will try to buy the lot for you at below the price that you bid. Any firm that consistent-

ly sends out lots at exactly your bid is probably padding the books.

Next, do you really want the lot? If so, bid for it—and we mean bid. We have many clients who just says "buy". This means buy at any price. Quite obviously you will have to know your auctioneer before submitting a "buy" bid or you will leave yourself open to all kinds of monkey business. Now for 'flyer' bids—these are bids for lots that you are prepared to buy 'at a price.' In other words, you are not too fussy if you own them or not. These 'flyer' bids will sometimes be successful but do not expect too much of them.

What is the Difference Between a Mail Sale and an Auction Sale? Basically, the difference is the fact that one party does not have an auctioneer's license and the other does. However, there is a little more to it than that. In order to obtain an auctioneer's license the party in question is investigated by the authorities in regard to character before such license is issued (this is applicable in Canada; we are not familiar with the ruling in the U.S., but we presume the same applies) and therefore this investigation will, to some measure, guarantee you a fair deal. Also a true auction sale is one where there are 'floor' bidders, that is clients who attend the sale and bid from the floor. A mail sale has no floor bidders and all the bidding is done entirely by mail.

How Much do Bids Advance at a Time? Usually 10 per cent with a minimum of 25 cents. In our own case we advance in multiples of 25 cents up to \$5; 50 cents up to \$10; \$1 up to \$15, and about 10 per cent from there on up. The lot is opened at one advance over the second highest bid, and will sell for that figure unless bids from the floor force the price up. Floor bidders must top the highest mail bid in order to get the lot and often there is lively floor competition for a lot, far in excess of any mail bid.

We hope the above will help clear up a few of the questions in regard to auctions and we would point out that auctions can save you money if you will use them. ★

★ Copies of philatelic books, price lists, auction catalogues, and other items of a trade nature should be sent to the editor for review and write-up in this column.

Highlights From October Auction of Canada Stamp Co.

Some interesting prices realized at the October auction conducted by **Canada Stamp Co.**, 33 Pheasant Road, Willowdale, Ont., are as follows:

Pence issues—VF/S 3d ribbed \$68; VF mint 3d perf. \$185; VF 3d No. 1, \$62; VF 3d No. 4, \$28 1859—VF mint 10c Consort, \$62; VF used 2c, No. 20, \$25. Large Queens— $\frac{1}{2}$ c wmk. \$510; 5c No. 26, horiz. mesh, mint, \$162; 1c laid, VF/S mint, \$925. Provinces—N.B. 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ c cover, \$42; P.E.I. No. 13 used, \$12. Numeral cancells—2-ring, No. 8, \$14; No. 5, \$18; No. 34, \$10; No. 40, \$13. Squared circles—St. Gabriel \$74; Millbrook \$63; covers—N. Germany \$48; River Louison, \$16; Beeton \$168; Richmond \$220; Rosseau \$41; Stouffville \$62. Quebec RPO—1st \$51; 2nd \$42. Perf. OHMS Officials—E9 \$72; O27, used, \$10. Complete booklets—Newfoundland 1929, \$150; No. 116C, plate No. 4, \$74; No. 195B, 1st print P. Office, \$52; No. 250b, inverted rate sheet, \$42. Plate blocks—No. 149 plate No. 4, \$146; C7, plate 2 UL, \$220; C8, plate 5 UR, \$58, LR \$62; No. O10, matched set, \$220.

Canada Stamp Co. reports that they sold over 450 squared circle covers in four hours at the BNAPS convention in September, which indicates there is no lessening of interest in this field.

Obtain High Prices For Canadian Rarities

Bids were received from all over the world for the executor auction of the Edward Tresoldi Granger collection of British North American stamps sold at **H. R. Harmer's** New Bond Street (London) auction rooms in a two-day sale on October 13 and 14.

The sale started with £180 for an unused 1851 3d on laid, although the frame was shaved. An excellent 12d unused and with part gum attracted keen international competition, falling finally to W. E. Lea at £2,800. The large-margined used example made a new record at £2,000, falling to the same buyer with Sissons as underbidder; the third example exceeding the valuation at £850 (Sissons). A remarkably large specimen of the 6d reddish purple on thick soft wove paper went at £160, shortly followed by the unused marginal imprint pair of the 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ d pale yellow green at £2,000 (Wingfield). BBC radio and television captured the tense atmosphere of the auction room during the sale of the three 'four-figure' lots.

In Newfoundland, the unused 2d scarlet vermilion, although with small margins, made £ 50, and a 4d on cover £240 (Lea). Sissons secured a sheet of 8d at £330. The superb unused 4d orange vermilion ran over catalogue at £185 (Lea) and the rare 1d red brown also exceeded catalogue at £330 (Sissons).



First 1959 Edition of Harris Catalogue Now Available

United States Stamps, U.S. Possessions and British North America, First 1959 edition (160 pages, nearly 2,000 illustrations) including **United Nations complete and U.S. Stamp Identifier**. Price 25c. Published by **H. E. Harris & Co.**, Catalogue Dept., Boston 17, Mass.

The continuing increased demand for United States and British North America stamps is definitely indicated by the newly published 1959 edition of the H. E. Harris price list and market guide.

Featured within the pages of the valuable reference book are virtually all U.S. postal issues, and for the first time U.S. revenue stamps are reproduced in their entirety, and United Nations are completely illustrated. Also included in this complete market guide are the listings for all U.S. possessions, Confederate States, United Nations, Canada, Newfoundland and the Provinces.

An upward trend is seen in Canadian issues, especially up to the mid-thirties. The unused 2c 1864 rose Queen Victoria (No. 20) now lists for \$16.75 as compared to the previous \$14.50. Other changes were: the unused 2c 1903 King Edward (No. 90a) rising from 85 cents to \$1.10, the unused \$1 1930-31 Mt. Cavell (No. 177) increased to \$5.95 from a former price of \$4.95. Another significant jump is the unused 1942-43 War Issue (Nos. 249-62) rising from \$4.95 to \$6.35 as well as the unused 50c 1949 (No. O9) rising from \$17.50 to \$24.75.

Price decreases are definitely in the minority, but highlighted by: the unused 1c 1912 booklet pane of six (No. 104a) dropping from 95 cents to 70 cents, the unused 1942-43 2c booklet panes (No. 250a and b) decreasing to 75 cents from 90 cents, and the used 50c 1953 (No. O38) dropping to 35 cents from 45 cents. Canadian Province and Newfoundland issues have only a nominal number of changes.

Readers may obtain a copy of this large and indispensable catalogue for 25 cents from H. E. Harris & Co. at the address mentioned above.

—Continued on Page 28



OFFICIAL SECTION

BRITISH NORTH AMERICA PHILATELIC SOCIETY

A LETTER . . .

From the President

VINCENT G. GREENE, 77 VICTORIA STREET, TORONTO 1, ONT.

The past year has been a satisfactory one for the Society. Our membership is up slightly, and we should soon remain permanently over the thousand-mark. Although the Board of Governors has found it necessary to raise the fees to \$4.00, I am sure the members will understand that the increased cost of printing TOPICS makes this necessary if we are to keep the Society solvent.

The following members have agreed to assist the Board of Governors in running the affairs of the Society during my term of office:

Librarian—Robert J. Duncan.

Library Committee—Frank W. Campbell (Chairman), Ivan J. DeLisle, Wilfred M. Sprung.

Sales Manager—Alex Hyde.

Board of Examiners—Harry W. Lussey, Daniel C. Meyerson.

Editor—Gordon P. Lewis; **Assistant Editor**—Jack Levine.

Editorial Board—Dr. Clare M. Jephcott (Chairman), Charles P. deVolpi, Fred Jarrett, Daniel C. Meyerson, Wilmer C. Rockett, J. N. Sissons.

Publicity Director—Alfred H. Kessler.

Permanent Convention Committee—Alfred H. Kessler (Chairman), Richard A. Compton, Edward A. Richardson.

Advertising Manager—George B. Llewellyn.

Membership Committee—To be appointed.

VINCENT G. GREENE, President.

MONTHLY REPORT . . .

From the Secretary

JACK LEVINE, 209 PINE TREE ROAD, OXFORD, N.C.

December 1, 1958.

NEW MEMBERS

- 1609 Breton, Miss Marie Blanche, 810 Turnbull Avenue, Apt. 21, Quebec 4, Quebec
- 1610 Britney, Miss E. Anne, 322-77th Street, North Bergen, New Jersey
- 1611 Brookman, L. G., 103 Loeb Arcade, Minneapolis 2, Minnesota
- 1612 Brown, Jack, Box 905, Picton, Ontario
- 1613 Duval, Jacques, 126 Logan, St. Lambert, Quebec
- 1614 Gratz, Lt. J. Roger, 2105D Tennessee Circle, Loring Air Force Base, Maine
- 1615 Letch, E. H., 1232 Des Chenaux Road, Three Rivers, Quebec
- 1616 Sonne, C. C., Hotel Cecil, Moose Jaw, Saskatchewan
- 1617 Sparrow, William G., 64 Lynngrove Avenue, Toronto 18, Ontario

APPLICATIONS PENDING

- Bell, Benzion, 9037 Mango, Morton Grove, Illinois
- Dooley, John W., 7724 West Rogers Street, West Allis 19, Wisconsin
- Downing, Lester L., 10 Crescent Road, Concord, Massachusetts
- Ethier, Jules J. C., P.O. Box 117, Oshawa, Ontario
- Harmer, Bernard D., 6 West 48th Street, New York 36, New York
- Lainof, Milton, 2708-4th Avenue N.W., Calgary, Alberta
- Laser, Phill L., 612 North 16th Street, Omaha 2, Nebraska
- Levitton, D., 9 Palmerston Road, Southend-on-Sea, Essex, England
- Matejka, James J., Jr., M.D., 10 North LaSalle Street, Ste. 216, Chicago 2, Illinois
- Moser, Henry W., 2 West Redman Avenue, Haddonfield, New Jersey
- Rue, Thorbjorn, Ambrose, North Dakota
- Shoemaker, Laurence D., 440 Acacia Drive, Sapphire Shores, Sarasota, Florida
- Thompson, G. Homer, 297 Main Street North, Brampton, Ontario

APPLICATIONS FOR MEMBERSHIP

(Objections must be filed with the Secretary within 15 days after month of publication)

- Bailey, William Johnstone, c/o Officers Mess, Royal Canadian School of Infantry, Camp Borden, Ont. (C) CAN, BC, NS—19th and 20th century mint and used postage. Coils. OHMS-G. Mint and used booklet panes. Precancels. Mint and used airmails. Proposed by H. A. MacMaster, No. 484; seconded by K. M. Robertson, No. 1535.
- Blunt, Leland D., 2522 North 5th St., St. Joseph, Mo. (C-CX) CAN, NFD—19th and 20th century mint and used postage. OHMS-G. Mint and used airmails. Proposed by E. A. Richardson, No. 168.
- Davies, Donald H., 566 Bay St., Ottawa 4, Ont. (C) CAN, NFD, PROV—Mint and used postage. Coils. OHMS-G. Mint booklet panes. Mint and used airmails. Varieties. Proposed by H. Reiche, No. 783; seconded by R. M. Lamb, No. 1225.
- Haystead, Robert A., 24911 Oxford, Dearborn, Mich. (C-X) CAN—20th century used postage. 1st day and "perfin" covers. Coils. OHMS-G. Used booklet panes and complete booklets. Proposed by E. A. Richardson, No. 168.
- Howard, J. R., P.O. Box 77, Comox, B.C. (C-CX) CAN, NFD, BC and VI—19th century mint and used postage and blocks. Pre-stamp covers. Mint and used airmails. Specialty: British Columbia and Vancouver Island. Proposed by G. P. Bainbridge, No. 806.
- Kuttner, William R., 159 Hewitt Ave., Buffalo 15, N.Y. (C) CAN—19th and 20th century used postage. Coils. OHMS-G. Used booklet panes. Federal revenues. Used airmails. Proposed by E. A. Richardson, No. 168.
- Mercantini, Edward S., M.D., 14651 Eastwood St., Detroit 5, Mich. (C-C) CAN, NFD, PROV—19th and 20th century mint and used postage. Coils. OHMS-G. Precancels. Mint and used airmails. Literature. Proofs and essays. All varieties of postage and airmails. Proposed by A. H. Kessler, No. 334.
- Oroobko, William, D.D.S., 300 Birks Bldg., Edmonton, Alta. (C-CX) CAN, NFD, PROV—19th and 20th century mint and used postage. Mint booklet panes. Coils. OHMS-G. Precancels. Federal and provincial revenues. Mint, used and semi-official airmails and on cover. Cut-squares. Literature. Specialties: Canada; 16c Large Queen, 3c Small Queen, Admiral Issue. Proposed by L. S. Holmes, No. 177; seconded by W. Rorke, No. 1511.
- Trudeau, Rev. J. P., St. Benoit-du-Lac, Brome Co., Que. (C-X) CAN, NFD, PROV—Mint and used postage, 1st day and 1st flight covers. Plate blocks. Coils. OHMS-G. Mint booklet panes. Precancels. Proposed by E. A. Richardson, No. 168.

CHANGES OF ADDRESS

(Notice of change should be sent to the Secretary)

- 953 Blauvelt, Everett A., 2348 VanBuren Ave., Ogden, Utah (from Saudi Arabia)
- 1366 Brown, R. J., 244 Frontenac Dr., E-55, Regina Suburban Service No. 1, Sask.
- 326 Calder, Stanley C., "The White Cottage," Longhurst Lane, Mellor, Cheshire, England.
- 1532 Carmichael, J. A., Ste. 53, 616 Lonsdale Street, North Vancouver, B.C.
- 1030 Gordon, John S., 15 Lakeshore Drive, Rockaway, New Jersey
- 984 Greening, Gustav G., 4434 Smith Avenue, Burnaby 1, B.C.
- 322 Guess, Arthur L., 2 Ferris Crescent, Toronto 16, Ont.
- 826 Loveys, Newton, 125 Lawton Blvd., Apt. 1109, Toronto 7, Ont.
- 1256 Lum, Cpl. Stanley, 55011, RCAF Station, Moose Jaw, Sask.
- 1507 Mills, George R., M.D., 2654 Richards Drive S.E., Grand Rapids 6, Michigan
- 1535 Robertson, K. M., 4608-109 Avenue, Edmonton, Alta. (from Port Arthur, Ont.)
- 336 Singmaster, A., 46 Durham Road, Bronxville 8, N.Y.
- 711 Warren, E. P., 953 Windermere Ave., Fort Garry, Winnipeg 9, Man.
- 717 White, Thomas D. L., 12620-99th Ave., Cedar Hills, North Surrey, B.C.

RESIGNATIONS RECEIVED

- 1359 Green, John V., 95 Passaic Street, Newark 4, New Jersey
- 696 Hackett, T. Preston, 11 Meadowlands Drive, City View P.O., Ont.
- 1164 Woods, Walter H., 18 Glengowan Road, Toronto 12, Ont.

DROPPED FROM ROLLS

- | | |
|-----------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1399 Atkinson, F. E. | 1285 Muka, Joseph A. Sr. |
| 848 Bedrin, Hy | 1199 McCallum, J. A. |
| 1271 Blair, Don | 856 McCutcheon, J. E. |
| 1110 Calhoun, Richard S. | 598 McIntyre, Eugene |
| 746 Cole, Harold D. J. | 991 Palmer, T. Sloane |
| 1499 Dean, Neville B. | 992 Ross, Denman L. |
| 375 Gilroy, William | 1172 Rutenberg, A. M. |
| 1158 Hicks, Donald G. | 1352 Shales, A. B. |
| 1284 Hiltz, Charles I. | 1483 Sherrin, Samuel C. |
| 912 Ketchum, Morris | 1493 Veale, Kenneth B. |
| 987 King, Alfred E. | 1390 Wasserman, David |
| 722 Latimer, Russel | 1137 Webb, William C. |
| 1425 Major, Mrs. C. Stanley | 1494 Weeks, Spencer |

MEMBERSHIP SUMMARY

TOTAL MEMBERSHIP, November 1, 1958	1003	
NEW MEMBERS, December 1, 1958	9	1012
	26	26
DROPPED FROM ROLLS, December 1, 1958	26	26
TOTAL MEMBERSHIP, December 1, 1958	986	

JACK LEVINE, Secretary.

Classified Topics

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RATES—2 cents per word per insertion; 500 words to be used as desired, \$8 00.

COPY for Classified Topics should be sent to Gordon P. Lewis, 37 Eldomar Ave., Brampton, Ont., to arrive before the 1st of the month previous to publication date.

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I HAVE A CHOICE SELECTION of the following to offer: 2 Ring Numerals on Large and Small Cents; 4 Ring Numerals on Beavers; Duplex Cancellation on early Canadian Postcards; Squared Circle Cancellations on Post Cards, mostly the common ones; Railroad Cancellations on early Post Cards; Flag Cancellations on Post Cards; grand selection of Large and Small Cents, all values, and a choice selection of 1859 issues, and also have practically all Twentieth Century issues. Correspondence a pleasure. Walter P. Carter, 47 Risebrough Ave., Willowdale, Ont. 163-4f

EXCHANGE

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

CANADA—Early singles. 1922 to date mint or used blocks, including booklets. Will exchange for U.S. mint or used, also FDC world. General first flight covers including fine Zeppelin mail. Almost anything of Austria, including rare postal stationery mint or FD cancelled. Stamps of the world mounted by country. Joseph Bush, 61 W. 74 St., New York 23. 146ff

WANTED

WANTED, from dealers and collectors: New Brunswick cents used with various cancels; Newfoundland 1966-1931 used with cancels of interest; No. 60 on cover or dated piece. Net price and send on approval; returns in seven days by air. Laurence Tyler, 6227 Radford Drive, Seattle 15, Washington. 162-7f

WANTED: "Weeping Princess" and "Broken Leg Mountie" varieties, as well as other Canadian constant varieties. R. S. Traquair, 1836-27th Ave. S.W., Calgary, Alberta. 163-3f

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-ff

SQUARED CIRCLES WANTED—St. Hilarion, Great Village, Noel, Pointe A Pic, St. Gabriel, Nasagaweya, Pontypool, Waterdown, Ashcroft Station, Revelstoke. L. M. Ludlow, 22595 West River Road, Grosse Ile, Michigan. 164-ff

SQUARED CIRCLES, Type 2: Lambton Mills, Millbrook, Mission, Revelstoke, Simcoe, Massagawa, Freeport, Fort William West, Waterdown, Forest, Blythe, Cache Bay, Clifton, Lennoxville, Point Au Pic, Stanstead, Sutton, Matane, Font-hill, Noel, St. Gabriel. Type 1: Aldergrove, Beeton, Byng Inlet North. What do you wish in exchange? C. S. McKee, M.D., McKee Rd., R.R. No. 3, Abbotsford, B.C. 155ff

KEEP YOUR BEAUTIFUL SQUARED CIRCLES! Send me those ugly, round, fully-struck, town and railroad cancels on Jubilees, Maps. G. M. Tuttle, Youngstown, N.Y. 163-2f

CORRESPONDENCE invited from collectors interested in the 5c Caribou of Newfoundland, Scott 190, etc. S. A. Wood, 25 Ronaki Rd., Mission Bay, Auckland E.1, New Zealand. 164-10f

MORE CLASSIFIED ADS ON NEXT PAGE

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CANADA REVENUES WANTED for cash, or in exchange for Canada and world postage. Harold Walker, Box 218, Palmerston, Ont. 163-101

SQUARED CIRCLES WANTED—Belleville: (a) 1st hammer, any date, any number above; (b) any hammer for the following. The complete date and the number above the date (given first in each case) most essential: 2-Oc 2, 93; 2-No 3, 93; 2-De 13, 93; 3-Ja 15, 94; 4-Fe 5, 94; 2-Mr 19, 94; 2-Apr 18, 94; 4-Apr 27, 94; 4-My 17, 94; 2-My 22, 94; 4-Ju 8, 94; 2-Oc 14, 94; 2-No 5, 94; 2-De 24, 94; 3-Ja 22, 95; 4-Fe 7, 95; 3-Fe 16, 95; 3-Mr 23, 95; 2-Apr 4, 95; 3-Uo 5, 95; 2-Ja 16, 96; 3-Mr 10, 96; 2-Mr 27, 96; 2-Mr 29, 96; 2-My 8, 96; 3-Oc 19, 96; 2-Jy 8, 97; 2-Jy 19, 97; 2-Jy 31, 97; 2-Au 14, 97; 2-Au 19, 97; 2-Sp 10, 97; 2-Sp 30, 97; 2-Oc 15, 97; 2-Oc 21, 97; 2-Nov 22, 97; 4-De 20, 97. A. Whitehead, 51 Havelock St., Amherst, N.S. tf

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Another 'Classic' Collection To Be Sold by Harmer's

H. R. Harmer Inc., 6 West 48th Street, New York 36, N.Y., auctioneers of the Alfred H. Caspary collection, have announced that an extensive collection of chiefly classic postage stamps formed by Mr. John Lek of New York City will offered through the New York and London houses between February and May of 1959.

The collection will necessitate six auctions to realize the some 6,000 lots; three auctions to be held in the United States and three in England.

Europe is the predominantly strong continent and will be represented by some 4,000 lots; British Commonwealth is next with 1,000 lots.

Classic Covers Featured

On November 5 and 6, Harmer's offered the "Max H. Bass" prize-winning collection of number ones and early issues, chiefly on covers. The great rarity of some classic covers was reflected in prices obtained for many of the more important items. Interesting B.N.A. realizations were:

Canada—1861 laid paper 3d, \$75; on cover, \$115; 1851-55 wove paper 3d red, pair on envelope, \$57.50; 3d brown red, pair, \$65; 1857 ½d rose on cover of printed circular, \$125; 1858-59 3d red on cover, \$65.

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