

# B·N·A TOPICS

*Official Journal of the  
British North America Philatelic Society*



AN EARLY PRINT OF FORT NIAGARA ★ SEE "EARLY NIAGARA POST OFFICES" ★ PAGE 117



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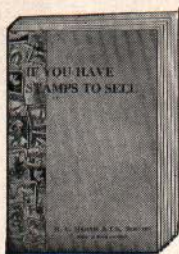
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# BNA TOPICS

Official Journal of the  
British North America Philatelic Society

VOLUME 17 NUMBER 5 WHOLE NUMBER 179

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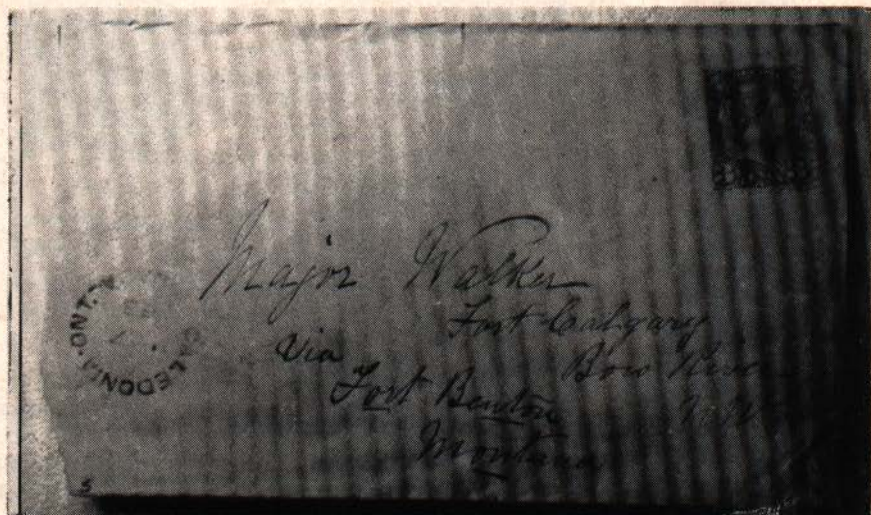
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# BNAPEX '60 *First Western Convention*



## A WESTERN HISTORICAL HIGHLIGHT

"Via Fort Benton, Montana" explains the roundabout method used to deliver mail to Alberta in the early days. The cover above, from the collection of Edmonton BNAPSer Bill Rorke, is interesting from a historical angle. Prior to the establishment of Fort McLeod by the North West Mounted Police in 1875, the only permanent residents of southern Alberta were the Indians and buffalo, but in a few short years the law and order established by Mounted Police posts soon attracted many settlers. The Mounted Police post at Fort Calgary on the Bow River, now the city of Calgary, was established in 1876, but a post office was not opened until October 1, 1883. This cover, mailed from Caledonia, Ont., on May 7, 1883, travelled the supply route on the Missouri River to Fort Benton, Montana, and then by bullock team overland to Fort McLeod and thence to Calgary. The addressee, Major Walker, was Inspector James Walker, an original member of the North West Mounted Police, who later became a prominent rancher in the district.

★ ★ ★

Your April issue of BNA TOPICS brought you the reservation form and official entry blank for the exhibition, and by this time you have probably decided to fill in both and mail them off to your committee. The Western Historical Convention theme should entice you to dig out those Territorials you have been hoarding for years and mount a few pages for the exhibition. Your committee hopes to see a large representation in this appropriate category, as well as all other sections.

We're still planning our First Western Convention to be the best yet. Decide to meet us

FOR A HIGH TIME AT BNAPLEX '60

September 15, 16 and 17, 1960

Banff, Alberta



C. P. DeVOLPI (BNAPS L266)

## CANADA'S THIRD CIRCULAR TYPE

## HANDSTAMP MARKINGS

**T**HIS IS THE THIRD circular type Canadian town handstamp put into general use (Campbell's Type 4). The earliest I have is Howard U.C., Feb. 5, 1833 and the latest Sandwich U.C., July 22, 1871.

These should not be confused with Type 1. All have provincial designation except St. Hilaire de Rouville. The size outside of those listed in the following paragraph is 29 to 30 mm.

Frank W. Campbell (BNAPS 143) states that in 1831 handstamps of this type were ordered for the following offices: Aldborough, Colchester, Erius, Gosfield, Howard, Kemptville, Orford, Romney, Unionville and Walsingham in Upper Canada; Bolton and Lennoxville in Lower Canada. However, he mentions that Bolton L.C. and Unionville U.C. have never been seen.

General usage for other than these offices started in 1839.

A good percentage are type dated (approximately 34 per cent of my collection). The listing has been compiled from Campbell's list and my own collection. I have excluded Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island, Newfoundland and others which I believe do not belong in this category.

Campbell's list is made not only from covers actually seen or reported, but also from proof lists of the General Post Office, London. It is certain that some of these were never put in use. I am interested only in those used by the post offices on **pre-adhesive** and **non-adhesive** covers. There are 314 listed, of which I have 180. The others, indicated with an asterisk (\*), I would like confirmed with the dates used, and any new towns added.

As with the first and second circular town handstamps, I have made up check lists, available to anyone who will fill them in and return for compilation of as complete a list as possible to appear in a later issue of BNA TOPICS.

Collectors interested in postal history or postmarks should take the time to check their collections and take part in this endeavor as it will add greatly to our general knowledge of this important phase of collecting.

## THIRD CIRCULAR TYPE

- |                      |                   |                        |                    |
|----------------------|-------------------|------------------------|--------------------|
| Adeleide, U.C.       | Barrie, U.C.      | Brock, U.C.            | *Cavan, U.C.       |
| *Adjala, U.C.        | Bath, U.C.        | Brockville, U.C.       | Chambly, L.C.      |
| Aldborough, U.C.     | *Bayham, U.C.     | *Brome, L.C.           | *Chateauguay, L.C. |
| Alexandria, U.C.     | *Beachville, U.C. | *Brougham, U.C.        | Chatham, L.C.      |
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| *Aylmer, L.C.        | *Bond-Head, U.C.  | *Carillon, L.C.        | *Compton, L.C.     |
| Aylmer, U.C.         | *Bradford, U.C.   | Carleton-Gaspé, L.C.   | *Consecon, U.C.    |
| *Ayr, U.C.           | Brantford, U.C.   | Carleton-Place, U.C.   | Cooksville, U.C.   |
| *Barford, U.C.       | Bristol, L.C.     | *Cascades, L.C.        | Cornwall, U.C.     |



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Manuscript Dated

LATER TYPE  
Type Dated      Manuscript Dated

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 Crowland, U.C.  
 \*Cumberland, U.C.  
 Daillebout, L.C.  
 Darlington, U.C.  
 \*Davenport, U.C.  
 Dawn Mills, U.C.  
 Delaware, U.C.  
 \*Demorestville, U.C.  
 \*Dereham, U.C.  
 Dickinson's Landing,  
 U.C.  
 Drummondville, U.C.  
 Dudswell, L.C.  
 Dundas, U.C.  
 Dundee, L.C.  
 Dunham, L.C.  
 Dunville, U.C.  
 \*Durham, L.C.  
 \*Eardley, L.C.  
 East Williamsburg, U.C.  
 \*Edwardsburg, U.C.  
 \*Ekfrid, U.C.  
 Eldon, U.C.  
 Elora, U.C.  
 Embro, U.C.  
 Emily, U.C.  
 \*Eramosa, U.C.  
 Eriens, U.C.  
 Erin, U.C.  
 Erroll, U.C.  
 \*Etobicoke, U.C.  
 \*Farmersville, U.C.  
 \*Farnham East, L.C.  
 Fenelon Falls, U.C.  
 \*Finch, U.C.  
 \*Flos, U.C.  
 Fort Erie, U.C.  
 Frampton, L.C.  
 \*Frankford, U.C.  
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 St. Thomas, L.C.  
 St. Thomas, U.C.  
 St. Vincent, U.C.  
 \*Sand Hill, U.C.  
 Sandwich, U.C.  
 \*Seneca, U.C.  
 Seymour East, U.C.  
 Seymour West, U.C.  
 \*Shannonville, U.C.  
 \*Sharon, U.C.  
 \*Sheffield, U.C.  
 Shefford West, L.C.  
 Sherbrooke, L.C.  
 \*Sidney, U.C.  
 Simcoe, U.C.  
 Smith's Falls, U.C.  
 \*South Gower, U.C.  
 South Patton, L.C.  
 \*Sparta, U.C.  
 Stanbridge East, L.C.  
 Stanstead, L.C.  
 Sunnidale, U.C.  
 \*Sydenham Place, L.C.  
 \*Tecomseh, U.C.  
 \*Temiscoula, L.C.  
 \*Templeton, L.C.  
 Thamesville, U.C.  
 Three Rivers, L.C.  
 Toronto, U.C.  
 \*Tuckersmith, U.C.  
 \*Tyrconnell, U.C.  
 \*Unionville, U.C.  
 \*Uxbridge, U.C.  
 Vankleek Hill, U.C.  
 \*Vaudreuil, L.C.  
 \*Vaughan, U.C.  
 \*Verchères, L.C.  
 \*Victoria, L.C.  
 Wallaceburg, U.C.  
 \*Walpole, U.C.  
 Warwick, U.C.  
 \*Waterdown, U.C.  
 Waterford, U.C.  
 Wellandport, U.C.  
 West Flamboro, U.C.  
 Westmeath, U.C.  
 Westminster, U.C.  
 Whitby, U.C.  
 \*Whitchurch, U.C.  
 \*Whitehall, U.C.  
 William Henry, L.C.  
 \*Williamstown, U.C.  
 Wilmot, U.C.  
 Woodstock, U.C.  
 \*Woolwich, U.C.  
 \*Walsingham, U.C.  
 \*Yamaska, L.C.  
 Zone Mills, U.C.

# THE EARLY NIAGARA POST OFFICES

## AND THEIR MARKINGS

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**W**HERE THE WATERS of the Niagara River empty into Lake Ontario there lies on the east bank—the American side—FORT NIAGARA, and on the western shore—the Canadian side—the village of NIAGARA-ON-THE-LAKE and FORT GEORGE. (See Figure 1).

The strategic value of the "straits of Niagara" was recognized early by the French, who began fortifying the eastern point. Later the British used the fort as a base for their raids into New York State during the Revolution. Opposite the fort a village developed which was inhabited by traders, loyalists and officials. It was known under different names—West Niagara, Butlersburgh (after the famed raider) and, for a short while, as Newark. From 1793 to 1797 it was the seat of government of Upper Canada which was transferred to York (now Toronto) in 1797.

The earliest mention of a post office for the village was found in the "Quebec Gazette" of May 28, 1789 under the name of "Niagara." The "Quebec Almanac" of 1791 and later editions list Joseph Edwards as postmaster. During the summer months communication was maintained by boat whenever the opportunity presented itself. During the winter, one trip was made by the "winter express" from Quebec to Niagara, Detroit and Michilimakinac. Apparently one "express" started at Quebec and the other in Michilimakinac or Detroit, and they exchanged their letters in Niagara.



FIGURE 1—Map of the Niagara Peninsula and Western New York in 1809, showing places referred to in this article.

Although the border between the British possessions in North America and the newly-founded republic of the United States was fixed so as to run through the centre of the Niagara River and through Lake Ontario, it was not until after the conclusion of the Jay Treaty that Fort Niagara (and other fortifications) were turned over to the United States. Fort Niagara was occupied by American troops on August 11, 1796.

Postal services in the United States at that time were better than in Canada. As early as 1792 attempts were made by landed interests in western New York as well as by Canadians to influence the U.S. government to extend a postal route beyond Canandaigua to Niagara. The United States, quite understandably, showed little interest in this project as long as Fort Niagara remained in British hands. One year after its surrender to the United States, however, a post route was established and a post office opened at Fort Niagara under the name of Niagara. The existence of two "Niagara" post offices—not even a mile apart—must have caused considerable confusion. And to make the situation even more complex, the American postmaster arranged a place in the Canadian village of Newark or Niagara (as it was generally called) where "American Mail" would be delivered or accepted under the charge of the British postmaster, Joseph Edwards. The following advertisement (dated September 11, 1797) appeared in the "Upper Canada Gazette" of October 11, 1797:

The United States' Mail has commenced running between Canadarque (Canandaigua) and this place: it will arrive on the 18th inst., and every Wednesday successively. Mr. McClallen has taken charge of the post office until a postmaster shall have been appointed. To accomodate the gentlemen of Upper Canada, the letters etc. for the province will be left with Mr. Edwards, West Niagara. It is necessary that those which are to be forwarded should be left with him every other Thursday by twelve o'clock, preceeding the arrival of the mail.

Fort Niagara,  
September 11

Major Art. and Eng. Commanding  
I. I. Ulrich Rivardi

The first mail arrived at the Niagara post office in Fort Niagara October 7, 1797, slightly behind schedule. A medical officer, Dr. John Gorham Coffin, was appointed postmaster on October 30, 1797. He was succeeded by David Thompson on July 27, 1798. Dr. Joseph West was the third postmaster and served from July 3, 1804 until the occupation of the fort by the British, December 19, 1813.

Joseph Edwards remained postmaster of the British post office at Niagara until the War of 1812, when the village of Newark and Fort George were taken by the Americans. Some time before January 2, 1801, Edwards had ceased to be the agent for the "American Mails." His successor was Sylvester Tiffany, a loyalist and printer, whose latest advertise-



FIGURE 2—An early print of Fort Niagara.

ment is dated July 1, 1802. He may have had this post for some time after that, but not longer than the summer of 1803, when he returned to the United States. We do not know who took Tiffany's place since newspapers of that period are not known to exist. Collection of postage for the "American Mails" seems to have been a problem. The United States Postmaster General instructed Dr. West on July 26, 1805 as follows:

Yours of the tenth instant is received: to guard against the difficulties that you have experienced in collecting money for letters that you have sent over the lines, you can demand in future the postage be paid on their delivery from your office.

This could indicate the distribution of U.S. mail at some Canadian post offices.

During the short occupation of the Niagara Peninsula in the War of 1812 (from May to December 1813), Dr. West established "a place to transact his official business at New Ark" to quote from a letter of the Postmaster General of June 23, 1813. We do not know if this means that Dr. West transferred the entire office to the Canadian side or only arranged for some type of branch office. With the re-occupation of Fort Niagara by the British, the U.S. post office at Niagara ceased to exist. It was never re-opened. To serve the postal needs of the neighborhood, a Youngstown post office began to operate in January 1815.

The British post office in Niagara apparently started again in 1816 when a mail stage began to travel from York to Niagara. John Crooks is listed as the postmaster.

The postal markings of the Niagara offices comprise a most complicated picture. The first step in attempting their explanation and classification was a listing in chronological order of all Niagara markings found in collections, libraries and archives. Not only were various handstamps used simultaneously, but even the usual order of sequence of manuscript and handstamp markings did not prevail. No reasonable explanation, therefore, could be found by this method and a more extensive search into the history of the offices had to be undertaken.

On the basis of this study the following is the author's idea of the classification of the known postmarks.

### **BRITISH POST OFFICE "NIAGARA", located at present Niagara-on-the-Lake Location also known as West Niagara, Butlersburgh and Newark**

**Type 1** capital "N" and small letters in "Niagara," 42x5 mm.  
capital "M" and small letters in "Mar."  
"Niagara" and date on one line  
reported:

- a. on lettersheet addressed to Great Britain, postmarked "Niagara 1. Mar." (1792)
- b. on lettersheet written Jan. 8, 1792 in Montreal, addressed to Detroit, postmarked at Niagara on 3. 1. (1792)

**Type 2** capital letters in "NIAGARA" 57x4½ mm.  
capital "F" (4½ mm.) and small letters (3 mm.) in "Feb."  
asterisk after date, "NIAGARA FEB. 23\*" on one line  
reported:

- a. on lettersheet written Febr. 23, 1798 at Queenston and addressed to Detroit, postmarked "NIAGARA Feb. 23\*\*"
- b. on lettersheet, postmarked Dec. 15, 1805 addressed to Detroit

Niagara 1. Mar.

NIAGARA Feb. 23.

Type 1

Type 2

"Paid" Markings

- Type A** all serified capital letters, 16x4 mm., found in connection with Type 1, 1792
- Type B** capital letter "P," rest small letters, 12½x4½ mm., small letters 3 mm. high found in connection with Type 2, 1798

**PAID**

Type A

**Paid**

Type B

**AGENCY OF THE AMERICAN POST OFFICE "NIAGARA"**  
**located at present Niagara-on-the-Lake**

- Type 3**
- a. serified capital letters in "NIAGARA," 25x4 mm. "NIAGARA" and date on one line capital letter "J," rest small letters (2½" high) reported on letters postmarked Jan. 29 and May 14 (1801) color: black
  - b. month and day on second line in three variations:
    - manuscript
    - month handstamped, day manuscript
    - month and day handstampedhandstamped month all capital letters, 2.5 mm. high found on letters from July 11, 1804 to Nov. 12, 1805 color: pale red

**NIAGARA, Jan 29**

Type 3A

**NIAGARA,  
NOV 15**

Type 3B

**PAID 20**

Type C

"Paid" Markings

- Type C** capital letters, but "P" larger (4 mm.), rest 2½ mm. high total width 10½ mm. found in connection with Type 3A (Jan. 29, 1801)

**AMERICAN POST OFFICE "NIAGARA", located at Fort Niagara**  
**Operated from fall of 1797 to December 18, 1813**

- Type 4** manuscript markings "Niagara" have been found from February 2, 1802 to July 24, 1805

Niagara 9<sup>th</sup> March 1803

NIAG.A

JUL 2

Type 4

Type 5

- Type 5** all serified capital letters of same type in "NIAG. A" and date size of "NIAG. A" (25x4.5 mm.) reported on letters from Dec. 5, 1805 to July 2, 1807 color: blackish purple

NIAG.  
Paia  
sep 10

Type 6

- Type 6** all serified capital letters in "NIAG." 17x4.5 mm. month in 1810 in capital letters of same type as "NIAG." in 1811 and 1812 smaller capital letters 2.5 mm. high "NIAG" and date on two lines

This type, found on letters from August 31, 1809 to July 18, 1813, was probably used until the closing of the office after the British occupation of Fort Niagara on December 18, 1813.

"Paid" ("Free") Markings

**FREE**

Type D

**PAID**

Type E

- Type D** serified capital letters (12.5x3.5) found with Types 5 and 6 in 1807 and 1810
- Type E** serified capital letters (15.5x4) found with Type 5 in 1806 and Type 6 in 1811

Type 6 has been found on a letter written at Fort George on July 16, 1813. It cannot be established where the postmark had been applied—either at Fort Niagara or "at the new place of business at New Ark" mentioned by the Postmaster General in the letter already quoted.

Neither can it be claimed with certainty that there was an agreement to use hand-stamps with the complete name "Niagara" in the British post office Niagara and the U.S. "agency" and to apply the abbreviated forms of "Niagara" at the U.S. post office Niagara at Fort Niagara. Maybe it is a coincidence. Be that as it may, this consistent use of the complete or abbreviated name provides the collector with a quick method of establishing the origin of the postmark. ★

# THE *Editor's* MAILBAG

## TWO OPINIONS ON YOUNG'S NOVA SCOTIA ARTICLE

### From Nicholas Argenti . . .

We are indebted to Mr. John Young for his most interesting articles in TOPICS concerning the documents in the Public Archives of Nova Scotia.

He has, however, made certain assumptions which may be inaccurate and it is important that some of these should be questioned before they gain authenticity.

In Part Three which appeared in the November 1959 issue, Mr. Young reproduces certain documents and says that unfortunately Donald King stated that the cents stamps were issued on 1st October, 1860, which is incorrect. By reproducing the P.M.G.'s Accounts for the quarter to 30 September, 1860, Mr. Young notices that there is a balance of \$3812.52 of stamps unaccounted for and assumes that this value of stamps was sold between the date received from the Receiver General on 20th September and the date of the end of the quarter, i.e. 30th September. The question is to whom were these stamps sold? To the public or to deputy postmasters and agents? The Receiver General was the custodian of all the stamps received from the printers and the P.M.G. drew on the Receiver General when he required them for circulation to his deputies and others authorized to sell to the public. But surely it is a big assumption that, as soon as the stamps were received by the P.M.G. from the Receiver General, they were immediately sold to the public. There was not the tearing hurry 100 years ago that there is today and if these stamps were sold to the public by deputy postmasters and agents (who were first informed of the issue, then requisitioned them on the form provided, received them, checked them and finally sold them to the public) 10 days after they were received by the P.M.G. from the Receiver General, it was not bad going.

Moreover, Donald King was perfectly entitled to give the date of issue (presumably this means the date of sale to the public) as 1 October, 1860, because, as he points out in his article on p. 199 of Vol. XVIII of the Journal of the Nova Scotia Historical Society, the P.M.G.'s annual report of 1860 (for the year ending 30 September, 1860, and dated 28 January, 1861) states:

"Postage stamps of a new design, and adapted to the decimal system, were obtained with consent of the Governor in Council, from the New York American Bank Note Co. and **circulated on 1 October last.**"

I have underlined the last sentence because surely it is wiser to take as the date of issue the date of circulation according to the P.M.G.'s own report than to rely on assumptions derived from the accountability between the Receiver General, the P.M.G. and his deputies?

With regard to Circular No. 9, quoted by Mr. Young, it should not be assumed, as implied, that compulsory prepayment of letters by stamp did in fact come into force on 1 October, 1860. It was found that, after issuing this notice to the public and to deputy postmasters, the order could not be enforced under the Act as it stood. It was not until 1 May, 1862, that compulsory prepayment was

**EDITOR'S NOTE:** We have taken the liberty of submitting the letter written by Mr. Nicholas Argenti to Mr. Young, so that readers can have the convenience of the criticism and rebuttal in the same issue of TOPICS. We feel that this will make the arguments more readily understood, which might not be the case if the letters were printed in two separate issues

brought into legal effect. The P.M.G.'s annual report for year ending 30 September, 1862, dated 5 February, 1863, states that the seventh section of Chapter 23 of the Revised Statutes having been repealed (this was the section which caused a technical hitch for nearly two years) the necessary steps were at once taken to carry the arrangement into effect.

I would like to say that not all the writings of Donald King are correct and nothing I have said here is intended to discourage further research which is absolutely essential in the interests of philately. Mr. Young is certainly to be congratulated on his brilliant efforts to dig out new material and may he continue to help us with his research and deductions.

Nicholas Argenti (BNAPS 206)  
(F.R.P.S.L., F.C.P.S.)

### From the Author . . .

In answer to Mr. Nicholas Argenti's letter to the editor, I would like to clarify the points that he has questioned.

Mr. Argenti does not feel that I should assume that the date of issue to the public of the Cents issue came before October 1, 1860, especially where my assumption has been derived from the accountability between the Receiver General, the P.M.G. and his deputies. I disagree with his remarks and point out the following facts that are outlined in Part Three in the November 1959 issue of BNA TOPICS.

First of all, the General Post Office, Halifax, had published on August 23, 1860, in the newspaper, "The British Colonist," and in a number of other daily and weekly journals, as well as in the "Royal Gazette" for September 5, 1860, a "Notice to the Public and Instructions to Postmasters." Circular No. 9 "Instructions to Postmasters" dated August 22, 1860, was also prepared and distributed. The contents of these notices are outlined in my article on page 269. The last sentence of the published notice states: "These stamps can be had at the General Post-office, Halifax, and of all the postmasters and way-office keepers." There is no doubt and no assumption that the deputy-postmasters and agents would apply to the General Post Office, Halifax, for a supply of the new stamps, at least, within the period before October 1, 1860, when compulsory prepayment was scheduled to begin. The period, August 22 to October 1, 1860, is five weeks, plenty of time for the deputy-postmasters and agents to requisition them on the form provided and not 10 days, as



Mr. Argenti states. I doubt whether a postmaster would delay such an important matter, especially for five weeks.

Secondly, because of the fact that notice was made early before the issue, I studied the Balance Sheet as to the debits and credits of the Post Office Department for the quarter ended September 30, 1860. The statement is inscribed "Amount of New Postage Stamps received from Receiver General on the 20th September—\$33,500." As I pointed out, by September 30, 1860, all the Pence Issues remaining in the General Post Office, Halifax, and County Offices had been credited back to the Province (Receiver General). The instructions were in Circular No. 9. "Any stamps now in use remaining unsold, in the hands of Postmasters are to be returned to the head office at Halifax, and the amount to be taken credit for in account current for quarter ended 30th September." There definitely were \$33,500 of Pence Issues in the hands of the General Post Office on September 20, 1860, and by September 30, 1860, there were "Postage stamps on hand unsold—Halifax office—\$26,067.50 and County offices—\$3,619.98 — total \$29,687.48 (see balance sheet pages 270-71).

Since the Pence values had been credited back to the Province, the difference \$3,812.52 (\$33,500 received less \$29,687.48 unsold) had to be Pence Issues and had to have been sold to the Public within the period September 20 to September 30, 1860, as all amounts being held in the deputy-postmaster's and agent's offices would have been included in the figure \$29,687.48, the value of stamps on hand unsold.

Though the Postmaster General's Report dated January 28, 1861, four months later, states "circulated on the 1st of October last," I contend that it is in error. There is no assumption but clear recorded fact from the accountancy between the Receiver General, the P.M.G. and his deputies that the first Pence issues were sold to the public either September 20 or September 21, 1860.

With regard to my assumption that compulsory prepayment of letters by stamp came into force on October 1, 1860, I wish to withdraw the assumption as in error and to accept Mr. Argenti's research on this matter.

I would like to thank Mr. Argenti for pointing out the need for clarity on the above issues and hope that any other matters with regard to the articles can be solved.

John H. M. Young (BNAPS 1523)

### "Rare Use"

Re Mr. Bartlett's "Rare Use" on page 74, BNA TOPICS, March 1960: See Jarrett (1929) page 77, and "Stamps" for May 5, 1945, page 149. I have a sheet of this paper, torn from a book, but there are no stamps on it.

F. W. Pollockk (BNAPS 7)

### Cracked Plate on No. 340

In reply to Mr. David Nystrom concerning cracked plate on No. 340 (or O43) (BNA TOPICS, March 1960), I have two blocks of four upper blank right corner and a sheet upper pane; no plate number.

Has anyone heard of No. 341 (O44) with upper part of "G" broken? I have a lower right plate block, No. 5 (position 100th).

I would be interested in more information as to the scarcity of misplaced "G" on No. O26. Setting of the 50c (O38) was wrongly used on No. O26. I have two used copies postmarked "Tisdale, Sask., '53."

Paul Lagueux (BNAPS 1587)



## New Stamp Honors Hero of Long Sault Battle

The Canada Post Office will issue a 5 cent commemorative stamp on May 19 to mark the three-hundredth anniversary of the Battle of the Long Sault. The stamp will be printed in two colors, and will show the profile of Dollard des Ormeaux, hero of the struggle, printed in blue on a light brown backdrop of the battle scene.

The new stamp commemorates an important milestone in the historic development of relations between the settlers of New France and the native Indians.

The stamp was designed by Philip Weiss, a native of Quebec who now makes his home in Ottawa. Mr. Weiss also designed the NATO stamp issued in April of last year, and the Plains of Abraham stamp in September 1959.

Thirty million copies of the issue will be printed. ★

## The Canadian Philatelic Society of Great Britain

offers a further source of information  
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MAPLE LEAVES



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# EARLY POST OFFICES OF YORK TOWNSHIP

READERS not well acquainted with the area of Ontario under discussion in this article may wonder what special features the Township of York has to distinguish it from the many townships which go to make up this province. Its main distinction is that the second largest city in Canada—Toronto—lies within its geographical boundaries, and has grown to its present size at the expense of the land area of York Township ever since it began to expand.

By York Township is not meant the present abbreviated area bearing that name, but the township as laid out in 1793, under the direction of Lieutenant-Governor Simcoe. "York Township and its Peninsula" formed one of the townships on the north shore of Lake Ontario. On the lake shore, near the mouth of the Don River, was set out a plot of 30 acres for the town of York, to be the capital of Upper Canada. The additions to Simcoe's original plot were made by annexing portions of York Township until 1912. The suburban growth after it became the city of Toronto (in 1834) and the annexation of hitherto independent villages is reflected in the growth of the number of post offices in York Township, and, for many of them, their eventually being swallowed up in the city post office system.

From the second half of the nineteenth century one can often find the postmarks of these post offices. Yet, those unfamiliar with the environs of Toronto may have cancellations of great interest from this area on covers and stamps, without realizing their historical importance.

No attempt will be made here to list the various types of cancellations used in the various post offices. However, from 1855 on the postmarks, of the smaller offices especially, are likely to be one of the kinds in which a small single circle is broken by the name of the post office and the province.

When postage stamps were introduced into Canada in 1851, Ontario was either "U.C." for Upper Canada, or "C.W." for Canada West, on cancellations. In 1854 there were only four post offices in the geo-

graphical area of York Township: Toronto, Weston, York Mills, and Yorkville.

A post office seems to have been established in Toronto in 1799. York Township began its existence under the present municipal system in 1850. It set up headquarters on Yonge Street, at the village of Eglinton, where the present Eglinton Avenue crosses. Yonge Street was "the centre road" between east and west. Except near Yonge Street, the Base Line, as Eglinton Avenue was then called, hardly existed.

**West of Dufferin Street** it was hardly more than a wagon track. Where it was crossed by the Northern Railway in 1853 through a cut, a bridge was built instead of the "stable cattle guards" then installed at crossings. This helped the western development of what in 1889 became Eglinton Avenue through to the Weston Road at what is now Mount Dennis. It was the first railway out of Toronto.

The English, finding the Humber River abounding in water power, established saw mills and grist mills. In 1801 a saw mill and grist mill were erected at Lambton, on the east side of the Humber River, north of the Dundas Road, by Thomas Cooper. Around 1840 it was bought by William P. Harland. In 1845 he put up a new flour mill south of Dundas Street. To buy grain and to trade with passing farmers, William Gamble's store and post office, Etobicoke, stood on the west bank of the Humber River, also at the Dundas Street bridge. To the south were his sawmill, cooperage, distillery and flour mill, but all dams on the Humber River went out in the spring of 1850, sweeping everything away.

In 1873 the Etobicoke post office was on the York Township side of the river, but in 1874 its name was changed to Lambton Mills. The Lambton Mills squared circle of 20 years later is one of the great rarities.

**Further upstream** another mill town disappeared in the flood of April 1850, but it rose again. In 1793 John Countryman had built at Weston the first sawmill in York County. Samuel Holley acquired it, adding

a flour mill. It was sold in 1811 to James Farr, who came from Weston, Herts., England. A small hamlet had grown up on the flats on the west or Etobicoke side of the Humber River, and Farr named it Weston. In 1828 the mill became the Wadsworth mill.

Thus Weston became a village in the 1840s and a post office was established there. After the 1850 flood the inhabitants rebuilt on the east or York side of the stream, and Weston was incorporated in 1887.

North of Eglinton was the village of York Mills, where the west branch of the Don River crosses Yonge Street, whose post office was opened in 1836. It has for a long time been popularly known as Hogg's Hollow, from James Hogg, who established the flour mills in the valley in the 1820s.

Yorkville, spreading north from the corner of Bloor Street and Yonge Street, was the first municipality to detach itself from York Township. In 1853 it was incorporated as a village. Its founder was Joseph Bloor, and the village was almost called Bloorville. He had a brewery in the ravine east of Yonge, a few blocks north of the street named after him.

In 1854 a new post office, Lippincott, was established in York Township, west of the city. Perhaps one of our readers can give its exact location. The village of Brockton began to spread out from the corner of Brock Street and Dundas Street, and by the early 1870s it had absorbed Lippincott. The Brockton post office replaced it. Brockton was incorporated as a village in 1881, only to be annexed by Toronto in 1884.



**Brockton still exists as a sub-post office of Toronto**

The village of Parkdale, to the south, extending along both sides of Queen Street

west from Dufferin Street, did not have a post office until it was incorporated in 1878.

In 1854 was also established the Willowdale post office, on Yonge Street, about halfway between the present Sheppard Avenue and Finch Avenue. Twenty years later, what a different scene—the number of post offices was greatly increased.

By 1873 post offices had been established at other points along Yonge Street. Between Toronto and Eglinton was the village of Davisville. The Davises, after whom the village was named, ran the general store and post office. In 1890 the post office was in the building still standing at the northeast corner of Yonge Street and Imperial Street. By 1900 it had shifted a block south, to the northeast corner of Davisville Avenue and Yonge Street. As a Toronto sub-post office it still exists not far north of this corner.

Eglinton itself also had a post office by 1873, on the east side of Yonge Street, about a quarter of a mile north of Eglinton Avenue. Much further north on Yonge, at the northwest corner with what is now Sheppard Avenue, was the Lansing post office. The building, put up in 1860, still has a store run by the Dempseys, but no post office since after World War II. About half way between Finch Avenue and Steele's Avenue, on the west side of Yonge Street, was Newton Brook, the most northerly post office in York Township.

The establishment of the Don Mills about 1796 by Parshall Terry, and the development around 1821 of the many activities there by the Helliwells, eventually brought about the settlements of Doncaster and Todmorden. The two villages lay on the Don Mills Road (now Broadview Avenue), the Doncaster post office being on its west side, a block and a half north of Danforth Avenue, and Todmorden about a half mile further north.

Doncaster post office already existed in 1873, but Todmorden did not have one until 1886. A. Bater was postmaster, and Bater's store, at the northeast corner of Bater Avenue and Broadview Avenue at present has the Todmorden sub-post office.

The Don post office existed in 1873, as did Leslie. Don was located on the east side of the Don Mills Road, about a half-mile north of what is now Lawrence Avenue East. ★

**To be continued**



# REVENUE GROUP

## News

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

**Quebec Vacation Pay Credit Stamps.** In the January and March issues of BNA TOPICS for 1958, BNAPSer Harold Walker gave us some interesting notes regarding one issue of these stamps. One issue is also listed, but not illustrated, in the new Holmes' B.N.A. catalogue. We rather suspect that the Holmes' listing refers to a previous issue, but cannot be certain. Illustrated here are the two designs of the two



1st Issue



2nd Issue

issues of these stamps. We believe the "first" issue to have been issued as a provisional issue. They incorporate the word "temporary" along the right side of the design. This, we believe, was issued prior to 1958. The "second" issue is that of 1957-58, as is the permanent issue. We are also under the impression that the same values appeared for each set, and with approximately the same colors. These are:

1c Brown	50c Green
2c Red	\$1 Blue
5c Orange	\$2 Purple
10c Gray	\$5 Yellow Green
25c Dark Brown	

We believe the "\$45" value listed in Holmes to be a misprint, and intended to read "\$5." We would welcome more complete information regarding these two sets of stamps, so that full details can be passed on, with full credit, to other BNAPSers.

**Plate Numbers on War Tax Strip Stamps.** This supplements some earlier notes on these scarce and interesting "Wine Strip" stamps of 1915-17. We still have yet to obtain a plate number piece of the 5 cent

1917 issue, but can report the following on the other values:

**1915 (Upright Head) (Plate Nos. and Imprint at Top Centre)**

5c—Left pane—"OTTAWA-No-2"

10c—Left pane—"OTTAWA-No-1"

—Right pane—"OTTAWA-No-2"

13c—Left pane—"OTTAWA-No-A 1"

25c—Left pane—"OTTAWA-No-A 1"

50c—Left pane—"OTTAWA-No-A 1"

—Right pane—"OTTAWA-No-A 1 692"

**1917 (Horiz. Head.) (Imprint at left, order number at right, top)**

5c— ?

20c— ? pane—"OTTAWA-No-A 1" and "1156A"

Can anyone report variations from these?

**Cape Breton Island Game Stamp.** While this has been known for some time, in checking my notes I find that it had not



been previously reported here. We illustrate the 'stamp' this month. It is normal stamp size, perf. 12½, and in green. We do not know the sheet size. It is printed on rather thick wove paper. At the top it reads "C.B. ISLAND / Fish & Game / Association" and at the bottom "GAME PROJECT."

This is not listed in the Conservation and Wild Life section of the new Holmes.

They are of course, like all Canadian game stamps, not a governmental issue.

This particular stamp does not bear a face value. ★

### CPS Handbook at Exhibition Time

The production of the second handbook of the CPS of G.B., on the 1898 Map stamp, is well under way, and it is hoped by the society that the publication date will tie in with the London International Stamp Exhibition. Price and full details later. ★

# Trail of the Caribou

By DAN MEYERSON (BNAPS L3)



RECENTLY at one of the auctions we saw a cover that bothered us and started an entire chain reaction. The cover in question was from St. John's to Prince Edward Island, and it was franked with the 5d, Scott No. 5. The cancel was from St. John's and dated July 4, 1860. What bothered us about the cover was three things—the St. John's strike itself didn't ring quite true, there was apparent overpayment of postage, and lastly, the abbreviation of "July" in the cancel was "JL." To our knowledge and from everything that we have been able to read, the rate to P.E.I. was 4d. Secondly, every time that we have seen the month of July abbreviated in a cancel, it has always been "JY" and not "JL" as on this cover.

A little more research brought on the question that prompted this article. For what purpose was the 5d stamp issued? There must have been a rather definite purpose, because 11,000 were printed of this value, and yet in Boggs, when we examine the Abstract of Stamp Account taken from the books of the General Post Office, Newfoundland, for the period from Jan. 1, 1857, to Dec. 31, 1858, the first two years that the stamp had been in existence, we find that only four had been sold at the G.P.O. in St. John's, and that 80 were in the possession of the Outport Post Offices. Hardly seems to be moving quickly enough to warrant a printing of 11,000!

An examination of the rates in effect at that time, as well as we know them, also makes one wonder why the 5d was issued. The 1d was issued to pay the newspaper rate to the United Kingdom, the 2d was the rate per ounce for printed books, magazines, periodical publications and pamphlets transmitted by post within the Colony, and the rate went up 2d per ounce to six ounces, so we find possible use for the 4d, the 6d, the 8d and the 1 shilling. The inland letter rate within Newfoundland was 3d per half ounce. Further, all covers that we have ever seen to Nova Scotia and New

Brunswick, and we must assume Prince Edward Island, were franked with the 4d. The rate to the United Kingdom was 6d per half ounce, and we now find another use for the shilling, as it could be used for the double rate to the United Kingdom. The rate to the United States was 6½d, but this one seems to be a bit of a puzzler as most of the covers that we see are franked with the 4d or a bisect of the 8d. However, each of these covers also bears the cancellation "Boston British Packet 5," and we assume that this means 5 cents and when this is converted into pence we get 2½d, which added to the previous 4d makes 6½ in all.

We found a reason for the existence of the 8d as the quadruple rate for printed books, etc., and now we see that it may also be used as the double 4d rate. Finally, we see that the 1 shilling served at least two purposes, to prepay the rate of six ounces of printed books, etc., transmitted by post within the Colony, and also to serve the double rate to England. Why then was the 5d issued in such large quantities and yet used so sparingly the first two years, because another 20,000 were sent out by Perkins Bacon on June 15, 1860, and a further shipment of 10,000 was sent out on Nov. 30, 1861. The last two shipments contain the stamps that we know as Scott Nos. 12a, 19 and 19a. To further confuse the issue, we are advised by Boggs that as of April 1889, there were 17,025 copies still at the post office. We have seen only two copies of the 5d, Scott No. 5, used on cover prior to this, and they are both in the Harry Goody collection and they are used in conjunction with a 1d to make up the 6d rate to England.

We have seen quite a few covers franked with the 5d of all printings used after April 7, 1865, as between that date and Nov. 15, 1865, when the new decimal stamps made their appearance, the 5d stamp was equivalent to the 10 cent rate necessary to pre-

(Continued on page 136)

## NEW NOTES ON

## CANADIAN FLAG CANCELLATIONS

## PART THREE

(Part Two appeared in the April issue)

**AUTHOR'S NOTE:** Several new co-compilers have joined the ranks since the first instalment. Many of these have contributed new notes on cancels which have already been covered in the first two instalments. These will be incorporated in the final draft after we have made complete coverage. Starting with only four compilers, we now have contributions from about 15 members. More are needed.

Compilers who have contributed to this month's notes with new dates are: (A) J. Millar Allen; (B) Colin Bayley; (D) Ann Dorian; (G) R. S. B. Greenhill; (P) Ray Peters; (R) the writer.

We hold no brief for the tentative prices shown here. We welcome comments and suggestions.



Type 20 (Old Type 12)

(Five straight lines in the box at right)

## TYPE 20—BRANDON, MAN.

New Cancel No.	Earliest Date	Latest Date	Price Range
67 (62)*	Sept. 20, 1917	(?) .....	\$2.00—\$5.00

\* Note: Old handbook numbers are shown in ( ) after the new flag cancel number.

## TYPE 20—MONTREAL

68 (63)	Feb. 14, 1917	(?) .....	2.00— 5.00
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Type 21 (Old Type 13)

(Similar to Type 20, except that there are five wavy lines in the box at right)

## TYPE 21—BRANDON, MAN.

69 (64)	Sept. 20, 1917	—(NEEDS CONFIRMATION)—	
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Note: It is indeed odd if both No. 67 and No. 69 actually were used at Brandon—particularly on the same day!

**TYPE 21—HALIFAX**

70 (65) Feb. 22, 1917 (R) Oct. 4, 1917 (A) ..... 1.00— 2.50

**TYPE 21—MONTREAL**

71 (66) Mar. 11, 1917 June 1, 1917 (R) ..... .75— 2.00

**TYPE 21—PORT ARTHUR**

72 (67) —(NEEDS CONFIRMATION)—

**TYPE 21—REGINA**

73 (68) Feb. 19, 1917 1.50— 3.50



Type 22 (Old Type 14)

(Similar to Type 21 but the space below the Union Jack is blank)

**TYPE 22—MONTREAL (only)**

74 (69) Feb. 19, 1917 (A) June 6, 1917 (R) ..... 1.00— 2.50



Type 23 (Old Type 15)

(Six wavy lines in box at right)

**TYPE 23—(GENERAL USE)**

75 (70)	Brantford	Mar. 5, 1917	June 28, 1917 (A) .....	1.00— 2.50
76 (70a)	Calgary	Mar. 26, 1917 (A)	April 4, 1917 .....	1.00— 2.50
77 (70b)	Charlottetown	Mar. 9, 1917	—(NEEDS CONFIRMATION)—	
78 (71)	Gananoque	April 5, 1917	Aug. 18, 1917 (A) .....	1.00— 2.50
79 (72)	Kingston	Feb. 19, 1917	—(NEEDS CONFIRMATION)—	
80 (73)	London	Feb. 22, 1917	July 26, 1917 (R) .....	1.00— 2.50
81 (74)	Ottawa	Feb. 12, 1917 (B)	May 3, 1917 (A) .....	1.00— 2.50
82 (74a)	Prince Rupert	Aug. 18, 1917	—(NEEDS CONFIRMATION)—	
83 (74b)	Regina	Aug. 3, 1917	—(NEEDS CONFIRMATION)—	
84 (75)	Sherbrooke	April 3, 1917 (A)	May 7, 1917 .....	1.50— 3.00

**Note:** No. 84 comes with a smaller box and letters than the others of this type. Does it exist in two varieties?

85 (76)	Toronto	Feb. 26, 1917	Sept. 23, 1917 (R) .....	1.00— 2.50
86 (76a)	Windsor	April 15, 1917 (R)	Aug. 21, 1917 .....	1.50— 3.00
87 (77)	Winnipeg	Mar. 21, 1917 (D)	June 29, 1917 (A) .....	1.00— 2.50
88 (78)	Vancouver	April 10, 1917	Sept. 12, 1917 (G) .....	1.50— 3.00

Type 23a (Old Type 15 var.)

(Same as Type 23 except there are seven wavy lines in box at right)

**TYPE 23a—(GENERAL USE)**

89 (79)	Hamilton	Feb. 20, 1917	Mar. 31, 1917 (A) .....	1.00— 2.50
90 (80)	Kingston	— —	—NEEDS CONFIRMATION—	
91 (81)	Montreal	Sept. 27, 1917		1.50— 3.00
92 (82)	Renfrew	Sept. 18, 1917		2.00— 4.00
93 (83)	Charlottetown	July 5, 1917	—NEEDS CONFIRMATION—	
94 (84)	Lethbridge	July 10, 1917		2.00— 4.00
95 (85)	Sydney	— —	—NEEDS CONFIRMATION—	
96 (86)	Windsor	— —	—NEEDS CONFIRMATION—	
97 (87)	Saskatoon	— —	—NEEDS CONFIRMATION—	

## HELP WANTED ON 1937 CORONATION FLAG CANCELS

Almost every BNAFser has one or more copies of covers in his or her collection bearing the 1937 Coronation Flag Cancel. Many were used on first day covers.

Data is needed for the forthcoming Third Edition of the Flag Cancellation Handbook, on ALL dates. Will ALL BNAFSers please take the time to list on a postcard those towns and dates in their collections? It will only take a few moments, and will make a very substantial contribution to the study of Flag Cancels. All assistance will be acknowledged in the new handbook. Send data to: ED RICHARDSON, 303 PIN OAK DR., LAMARQUE, TEXAS.

**Type 23b** (Old Type 15 var.)

(Same as Type 23 but the lines in the box at right are **straight** [6] )

### TYPE 23b—(GENERAL USE)

98 (88)	Brantford	Mar. 21, 1917	—(NEEDS CONFIRMATION)—	
99 (89)	Hamilton	April 5, 1917	—(NEEDS CONFIRMATION)—	
100 (90)	Port Arthur	Aug. 3, 1917		2.00— 4.00

**Note:** We believe that some inaccurate reporting has caused some erroneous listings above. It is easy to mistake straight or curved lines, when poorly struck.



**Type 24** (Old Type 16)

(This type comes with 1, 2 or 4 short lines at left of flag pole. These are noted in the listing which follows)

### TYPE 224—(GENERAL USE)

101 (91)	Calgary	1 line	April 1917	—(NEEDS CONFIRMATION)—	
102 (96)	Calgary	2 lines	April 19, 1917		1.50— 3.00
103 (97)	Edmonton	(?)	Feb. 19, 1917	Feb. 23, 1917 (A)	1.50— 3.00
(Need information on the number of lines)					
104 (98)	Guelph	4 lines	April 23, 1917 (P)	June 23, 1917 (P)	1.00— 2.50
105 (92)	Moncton	1 line	—(NEEDS CONFIRMATION)—		
106 (99)	Montreal	4 lines	Mar. 28, 1917 (R)	Oct. 2, 1917 (R)	1.00— 2.50
107 (101)	Saskatoon	4 lines	—(NEEDS CONFIRMATION)—		
108 (100)	Toronto	4 lines	May 31, 1917	July 23, 1917 (A)	1.00— 2.50
109 (93)	Vancouver	1 line	Feb. 24, 1917 (R)	Feb. 27, 1917	1.50— 3.00
(Lines are slightly curved?)					
110 (94)	Victoria	1 line	June 27, 1917 (A)	Sept. 21, 1917 (A)	1.50— 3.00

(To be continued)

## ADDRESS COMMUNICATIONS TO NEW SALES MANAGER

ALL CORRESPONDENCE RELATING TO THE SALES DEPARTMENT SHOULD NOW BE ADDRESSED TO:

ALFRED P. COOK, SALES MANAGER,  
COY GLEN ROAD,  
ITHACA, NEW YORK

Due to changes in position of Sales Manager, there may be some delay in answering letters, fully, most answers being limited to acknowledgement of receipt only. The Sales Department will be operating normally as soon as possible.



# Notes on Canadian Airmails

By N. PELLETIER (BNAPS 1268)



## A HALIFAX EXHIBITION COVER FLOWN BY VON GRONAU

THIS is the story of a Halifax Exhibition cover that we believe to be the first air mail flight between Halifax and New York.

On August 18, 1918, Captain Von Gronau and a crew of three, left Sylt, Germany, in a Dornier Wahl seaplane on an experimental flight to New York.

The route led them to Iceland and Greenland, from where Canadian wireless stations furnished the fliers with weather reports from a directional finding station at Resolution. Records show that they arrived at Queensport, Nova Scotia, and were forced down by fog. They were again forced down at Sheet Harbour, N.S., where they spent the evening in a little farmhouse close to their plane. On the following morning (the 25th) the plane made the flight to Halifax, escorted by a seaplane from the Halifax Flying Club, where Von Gronau and his crew became overnight guests.

On August 26, a Halifax newspaper remarked that an unusual feature of the arrival of the German transatlantic fliers was the bringing of the first air mail from Iceland and Greenland to Canada. The

newspaper pictured Captain Von Gronau delivering some mail to D. H. King, then postmaster at Halifax.

Further records show that a stamp dealer in East Orange, New Jersey, had given the postmaster in Halifax 27 letters. The letters were postmarked August 25, although the aircraft left on the 26th, and were given to the German pilot for delivery on the last leg of the flight. The cover we illustrate is from a second batch. A postal clerk in Halifax, an air mail enthusiast, had been preparing several exhibition covers for friends. A batch of about 50 covers were rushed over to the exhibition grounds, cancelled "26th" and given to Von Gronau as he was leaving Halifax.

Enthusiastic crowds welcomed the fliers on their arrival at New York. Among them was the New Jersey dealer who asked the pilot as he stepped off the plane. "Have you some mail for me?" The pilot answered, "Yes, I brought down about 25 pieces from the postmaster at Halifax and I think that they are all addressed to you. I can't give them to you now so wait until I get

(Continued on page 136)

# Canada Post Card

THE ADDRESS TO BE WRITTEN ON THIS SIDE.



## POSTAL STATIONERY PANORAMA

EDITOR: MARK L. ARONS, 204 Muriel Street, Ithaca, New York

### PRICES

The collector who says, "I never think of the value of my collection, but just collect for the sheer joy of it," and really means it, is either a latter day Count Ferrari, a fanatic, or scrounged his collection from waste paper baskets. Perhaps these are strong words, but let's face it—money is a factor in collecting, and to most of us, the limiting factor. Whether we admit it or not, we all get some solace from the thought that sometime in the future we will get back at least part of our investment—or our heirs will.

It isn't often that individual items or sets of stationery come up for auction, and when they do the prices realized are news.

Within the past year, 12 copies of the George VI postal band with 4-hole perforated O.H.M.S. were sold at Sissons' auctions. The low realization was \$8, the high \$11, the average \$9.63, and the mean price was \$10. And if you think that is a mean price for an item of such recent origin, three copies of the same band, but with the scarcer 5-hole perfs., sold at \$19.50, \$20 and \$39. In one of Sissons' Jarrett collection auctions, a used copy of the 10 cent Nesbitt envelope, catalogued at \$150 by Holmes, sold at the phenomenal price of \$240. In the same auction, a used copy of the 5 cent, round flap Nesbitt envelope, catalogued by Holmes at \$35, sold at \$23.

At a W. T. Pollitz (of Boston) sale, a used copy of the C.P.R. letter sheet (Holmes No. 1350a), catalogued at \$25, sold for \$14, and a pair of unused Burnett envelopes (Holmes 1009 and 1010), catalogued at \$14, sold for \$8.50.

### DO THEY EXIST

We don't want our readers to think that we are trying to tear down the monumental works of our two cataloguers, Dr. Holmes and Nelson Bond, but if we are to progress, we must question some of their listings as we have noted certain inconsistencies.

Bond lists the large size 2 cent brown George V Arch envelope (Holmes design 1071) as EM5. Holmes does not list this envelope. It seems logical that it does exist—but has anyone ever seen one?

Holmes lists as No. 1225a, the 1 cent George V Medallion postal band in size 6 x 9 $\frac{3}{4}$ . As the 6-inch width was used exclusively for wrappers in all other issues, we wonder if there is such a band, and if so, if it is not of commercial origin.

Holmes also lists No. 1428, the 1 cent green George V Admiral postal card, face entirely blank except for the stamped impression. What stumps us is the fact that blank cards were not introduced until the 1924 Admiral issue, when the 1 cent card was yellow. The 1 cent green card must have been either the 1912 or 1913 issue, at which time all cards had either inscriptions or lines printed on the face. The only possibility that strikes us is that this, again, may be a commercial issue.

Another item listed by Bond and not by Holmes, is the 3 cent red, small size George V envelope with French return address, No. EJ7b. Again, it seems logical that there is such an envelope as its predecessor, the 2 cent green, came in three forms, blank, English, and French return address. Anyone having a copy of No. EJ7b, please let us know. ★



# OFFICIAL SECTION

BRITISH NORTH AMERICA PHILATELIC SOCIETY

MONTHLY REPORT . . .

## From the Secretary

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

April 1, 1960

### NEW MEMBERS

- 1754 Baker, Edward M., P.O. Box 34, Woodstock, Ontario  
1755 Bird, Mrs. W. J., 176 Queen Street, Truro, Nova Scotia  
1756 Day, W. H., 640 Burrard Street, Vancouver 1, British Columbia  
1757 Drew, Thomas D., Staff Hotel, 426, Deep River, Ontario  
1758 Gourley, George, c/o Colgate-Palmolive Ltd., Colgate Avenue, Toronto 8, Ontario  
1759 Kalbfleisch, Grant L., 1342 Laperriere Avenue, Ottawa 3, Ontario  
1760 Lackner, Robert J., 567 Hemlock Drive, Euclid 32, Ohio  
1761 Pharo, G. F., 12 Oak Street, Kenogami, Quebec  
1762 Shradly, R. H., M.D., 142 Lyman Place, Englewood, New Jersey  
1763 Wolff, Alan W., 2252 Ralston Road, Sacramento 21, California  
1764 Wood, Albert T., 3620 Ventura Circle, Brookfield, Wisconsin

### APPLICATIONS PENDING

- Engner, Robert J., 119 Elmwood Avenue, Hohokus, New Jersey  
Foulds, Arthur, 117 Cave Avenue, Banff, Alberta  
Fraser, Major Hugh N., 1002 Forest Brook Drive, Penticton, British Columbia  
Goodall, Jack D., 13068 - 124 Avenue, Edmonton, Alberta  
Ireland, E. G., 8 Rosetree Crescent, Calgary, Alberta  
Macaulay, Jack, 340 Otter Street, Banff, Alberta  
McKinnon, Donald E., 325 Bighorn Street, Banff, Alberta  
Noble, Mrs. Margaret, Box 1083, Banff, Alberta  
Stonier, Peter F., M.D., Garden Bay, British Columbia  
Ursell, Ernest J., 493 Dominion Street, Winnipeg 10, Manitoba

### APPLICATIONS FOR MEMBERSHIP

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

- Beaver, Paul F., 33 Pleasantview Ave., Longmeadow 6, Mass. (C) CAN, NFD, PROV—19th and 20th century mint and used postage and blocks. Plate blocks. Coils. OHMS-G. Mint and used booklet panes. Federal, provincial and tax-paid revenues. Mint and used airmails. Proposed by E. A. Richardson, No. 168; seconded by B. D. Harmer, No. 1621.
- Johnson, John Finlay, 305 Sherwood Bldg., Spokane 1, Wash. (DC-CX) CAN—19th and 20th century. Pre-stamp and 1st flight covers. Coils. Postal stationery entires and cut-squares. Literature. RPO, territorial, flag, slogan, 2 and 4-ring cancellations. Specialty: Large and Small Queens. Proposed by B. C. Binks, No. 74.
- Margeson, Paul B., 6 Grosvenor Square, Schenectady, N.Y. (C-C) CAN, NFD, PROV—Mint and used postage. Stampless, 1st day, advertising and plate blocks on cover. Plate blocks. Coils. OHMS-G. Mint booklet panes. Mint airmails. Postal stationery entires. Proposed by S. B. Gaylord, No. 579; seconded by V. A. DeMase, No. 1415.
- Padbury, Melvern H., 2493 West First, Apt. 203, Vancouver, B.C. (C-CX) CAN, NFD—Mint and used postage. Proposed by J. P. Lundberg, No. 1149.
- Scisco, L. H., 3226 Santa Anita, Altadena, Calif. (C-C) Postal stationery entires. "Specimen" overprints on postal stationery entires. Proposed by E. A. Richardson, No. 168.
- Simpson, William L., 374 King St. W., Chatham, Ont. (C) CAN, NFD, BC, NB, NS, PEI—19th and 20th century mint and used Canada pence postage. Plate blocks. Mint airmails. Proofs and essays. Proposed by E. A. Banfield, No. 765; seconded by D. C. Meyerson, No. L3.

### CHANGES OF ADDRESS

(Notice of Change must be sent to the Secretary)

- 1415 DeMase, Vincent A., 370 Leedale Street, Albany 9, New York  
1011 Karpinski, Edward T., 367 Park St. (P.O. Box 614), New Britain, Conn.  
1083 Lloy, J. M., 90 Heath St. West, Apt. 303, Toronto 7, Ontario  
627 Pell, Samuel F. Jr., 3639 Miekle Lane, Las Vegas, Nevada (from Sloatsburg, N.Y.)  
1331 Showers, Grant, 377 Nelson Street, Sarnia, Ontario.

### RESIGNATIONS RECEIVED

1378 McIntyre, V. S., 122 Lancaster East, Kitchener, Ontario  
1741 Thomas, A. J., Desert Springs, California

### RESIGNATIONS ACCEPTED

Berger, S. V.; Carter, Fred; Galt, Alex T.; Kelson, Aubrey; Tanner, Leonard W.; Vernon, S. M.

### DECEASED

38 MacPherson, Stuart L., 937 Elm Street, San Carlos, California

### MEMBERSHIP SUMMARY

TOTAL MEMBERSHIP, March 1, 1960 .....	1029	
NEW MEMBERS, April 1, 1960 .....	11	
		1040
RESIGNATIONS, April 1, 1960 .....	6	
DECEASED, April 1, 1960 .....	1	
		7
TOTAL MEMBERSHIP, April 1, 1960 .....		1033

## OFFICIAL NOTICE

### CALL FOR NOMINATIONS

#### ARTICLE IV, Section 3. ELECTIONS.

A President, Vice-President, Treasurer and Secretary shall be so elected by ballot biennially in the even-numbered years. Three (3) members to the Board of Governors shall be so elected each year for a term of three (3) years.

Nominations for the offices to be elected may be filed with the Secretary by any Regional Group of the Society or by any five (5) members in good standing in time, at least, for publication in the issue of BNA TOPICS scheduled for release ninety (90) days before the opening of the Convention and Annual Meeting of such election year. At least one hundred and fifty (150) days before the opening date of such election year Convention and Annual Meeting, the President shall appoint five (5) members of the Society to serve and function as a Nominating Committee whose prime purpose shall be to prepare and present a slate of candidates for the elective offices to be voted, which slate shall be published in the issue of BNA TOPICS scheduled for release one hundred and twenty (120) days before the opening date of the Convention and Annual Meeting of such election year. No member shall be nominated unless he shall have first assented to his nomination to his proponent, and his proponent, in nominating him, shall state such assent has already been received. Each nomination made shall be published in BNA TOPICS at least ninety (90) days prior to the election date.

### ANNUAL MEETING

#### ARTICLE VI, Section 1. ANNUAL MEETING.

The Annual Meeting of the Society shall be held at such time and at such place as the preceding Annual Meeting shall determine, but in any event, at some time within the next calendar year. Notice thereof shall be published in BNA TOPICS no later than the issue preceding the date for such Annual Meeting, together with the Order of Business and Agenda for that Annual Meeting.

The Order of Business at each Annual Meeting shall proceed as follows:

1. Call to Order
2. Reading and approval of the Minutes of the preceding Annual Meeting
3. Communications
4. President's Address
5. Reports of Officers
6. Reports of Appointed Officers and Permanent Committees
7. Unfinished Business
8. New Business
9. Report of Committee on Elections
10. Introduction of New Officers
11. Adjournment.

The 12th Annual Meeting and Convention (BNAPEX '60) shall be held on September 15, 16 and 17, 1960, at Banff, Alberta, Canada.

# THE B.N.A. MARKET PLACE

## Classified Topics

Reserved for Members of BNAPS

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.

### EXCHANGE

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

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. 146if

WISH TO ESTABLISH CONTACTS with collectors interested in exchanging current Canadian plate number blocks for U.S. plate blocks. Irving Miterman, 190 Windmill Road, Willow-Grove, Pennsylvania. 179-1t

### FOR SALE

WE WILL HELP YOU to find 20th century postal markings. Slogans, duplex, rings, flags, RPOs, meters, MOONS and MOTOs, registereds, machine cancels of all kinds, or just postmarks. We offer: Slogans, 16 different (S.1); Duplex, 12 different (D.1); MOONS and MOTOs, 5 different (M.1); Various, 10 different (V.1); Postmarks, 24 different (P.1)—on full covers, protected by transparent sleeves ready to file or mount—each lot \$1.00 postpaid (please add 15c to cheques). Queries, wants, correspondence invited. COVERMARK, 311 High Road, Ilford, Essex, England. 178-1t

IF YOU ARE INTERESTED in any of the following I will be pleased to send you approvals: 2-Ring Numerals on Large and Small Cents; 4-Ring Numerals on 5c Beavers and Large Cents; Squared Circles on postcards, mostly common ones; Duplex, Railroad and Flag cancellations on postcards. Choice selection of issues from 1859. Correspondence a pleasure. Walter P. Carter, 47 Risebrough Ave., Willowdale, Ont. 172-6t

SPECIAL. Scarce unexploded U.S. experimental booklet. 4c Lincoln issue containing silicone interleaves and specially printed covers. \$2.00 postpaid. Irving Miterman, 190 Windmill Road, Willow-Grove, Pennsylvania. 179-1t

### FOR SALE

100 CANADIAN POSTCARDS 1870-1900 issues. Fine for shades, town and duplex cancellations; also some unused. A snap at \$5.00. Many used Canadian stamps available on a per 100 basis at prices that will surprise you. S. Lukow, 472 McKenzie St., Winnipeg 4, Man. 172if(40w)

CANADA—Mint, used. Postage, Officials, Postal Stationery, etc. Price list on request. Bert L. Baulch, 29 Indian Valley, Port Credit, Ont., Canada. 177-3t

### SQUARED CIRCLES

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-ft

WANTED on 3c Small Queen: Belleville, "4" above the line, April 26, '97. Dr. C. S. McKee, McKee Rd., R.R. No. 3, Abbotsford, B.C. 170-ft

WANTED FOR RESEARCH: HALIFAX, any dates in August, 1893; Ja 4, '94; Ju 3, '95; De 19, 20, '96; Ja 21, '97; Mr 30, '97; Au 4, '97; Mr 4, '98; Oc 18, 19, 29, '98; Fe 11, '99, and Ja 29, 30, 1908. Will purchase or give generous exchange. Dr. Alfred Whitehead, 52 Havelock, Amherst, N.S. \*

PRICE LIST of used Canada on request. W. C. McClammy, Rocky Point, N.C., U.S.A. 149ft

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CANADA SEAWAY inverts or double printing. Prefer used. Also plate blocks, used. Will exchange mint, basis P.B. cat. or purchase at half cat. Also Royal Imperforate Egypt. Also imperforate imprint plates United Arab Republic. Also any Presidential printing imperforate National Parks issue U.S.A., 1934. Regards to: Vinnie, Fred, Dan, Jim, Jack, Claire, Charlie, George, Ed., Harry, Wellington, Bill, Alfred, Gordon and Ludlow. Box 57, Bernardsville, N.J. 178-3t

IMMEDIATE CASH for Canadian material. Can use large lots, coil rolls or wholesale material but not packet junk. What can you offer? Leo Scarlett, 80-20 208th Street, Queens Village, New York 177-ft-30w

BNA TOPICS issues as follows: Vol. 2, No. 11, Dec. 1945; Vol. 3, Nos. 2, 3, 5, 6, 9, 10, 1946. Need just these seven to complete my file for binding. Also, if you have files of C.P.S. Bulletins and/or News Letters (1930-44) please write. Desire exchange of "Want" and "For Sale" Phila. Lit. lists. Mrs. E. A. Totten, 4600 Bruce Ave., Minneapolis 24, Minn. (55w)

CANADA ADMIRALS, blocks, strips, covers, coils, rare cancellations, etc. Any better class used material. Best price paid. Dr. Paul Harrington, 813 Bathurst St., Toronto, Ont. 179-2t

LITERATURE—Anything in philatelic literature of BNA or the British West Indies: books, pamphlets, periodicals. Single numbers or runs equally welcome. H. M. Daggett, 4078 West 37th Ave., Vancouver 13, B.C. 178-28w

## TRAIL OF THE CARIBOU

—Continued from page 127

pay the postage on all letters from St. John's to the United States, Halifax, Prince Edward Island, Bermuda and the West Indies. From any point other than St. John's the rate was 13 cents or 6½d. Again, in conclusion, we ask, "What was the original purpose in mind that occasioned the print-off of the 5d, and secondly why was the stamp continuously re-ordered when only four copies had been sold by the G.P.O. in St. John's in the first two years?" . . . and we wouldn't be surprised if they all went to a collector who wanted a block for his new hobby! ★

## NOTES ON CANADIAN AIRMAILS

—Continued from page 131

to the hotel." At the Hoosvelt Hotel, reporters and cameramen were waiting. Von Gronau's first act on leaving his room was to hand over the letters to the dealer who rushed over to a post office to have them backstamped.

Among other mail carried on the flight were cards from Iceland, three from Greenland, about 10 with German stamps, and the 50 sent by the postal clerk in Halifax. This batch had as much right on the seaplane as the dealer's lot, but having no one to backstamp the envelopes, and since Von Gronau had no official right to carry Canadian mail, the U.S. Postal Department placed them aboard the New York, Albany-Montreal (FAM No. 1) mail plane. All letters were backstamped Montreal, August 27th, before delivery to various pleased collectors. ★



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